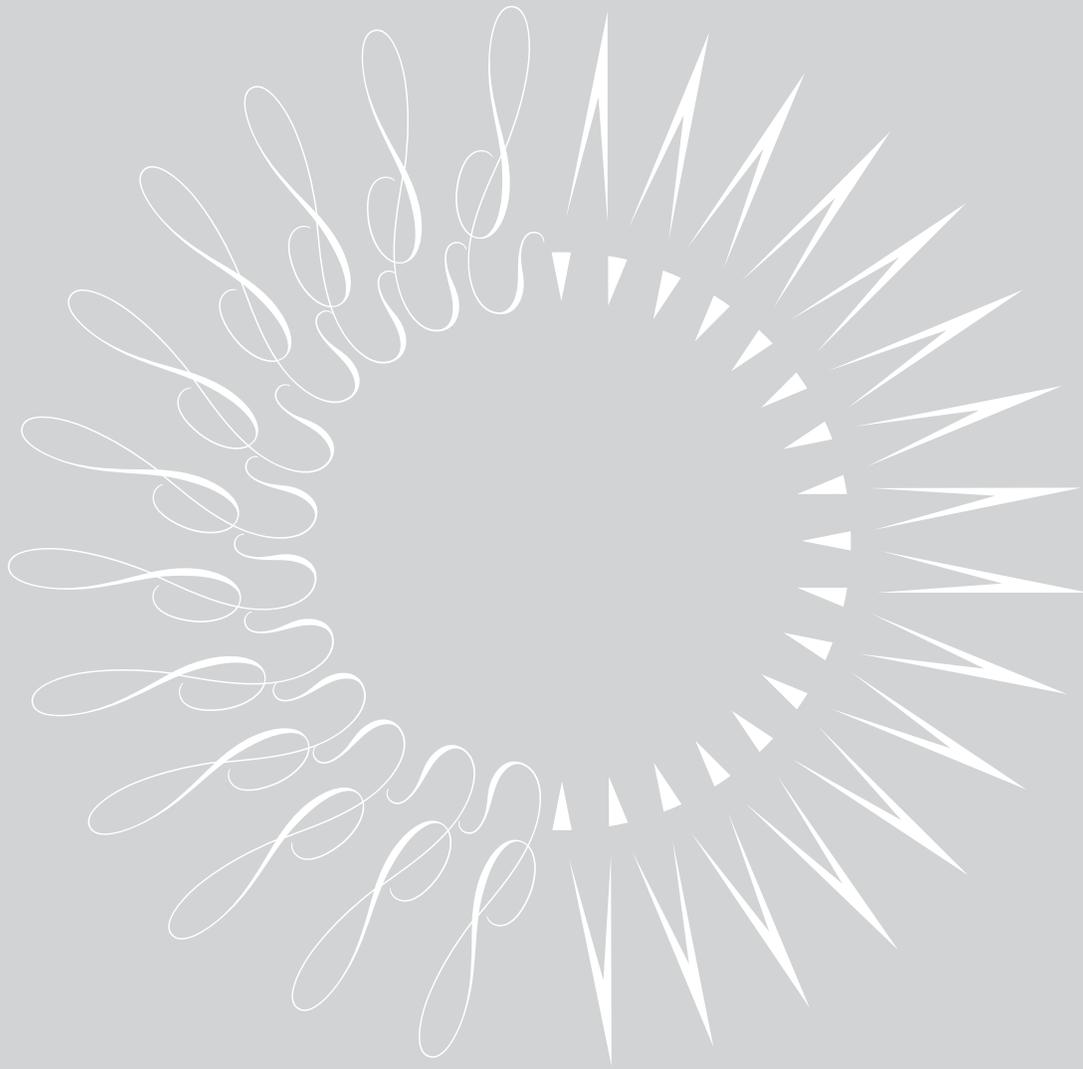


THE
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PHILADELPHIA 2013

THE STATE OF THE CITY





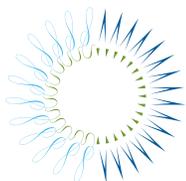
THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS is a nonprofit organization that applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life. Pew's Philadelphia research initiative provides timely, impartial research and analysis on key issues facing Philadelphia for the benefit of the city's citizens and leaders.

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PHILADELPHIA
2013

THE STATE OF THE CITY

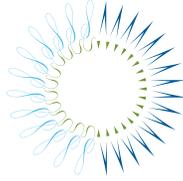


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FOREWORD

This is the fifth year that The Pew Charitable Trusts has produced a State of the City report, and the product, like Philadelphia itself, keeps evolving.

New elements include statistics that depict the homelands and characteristics of the growing number of foreign-born Philadelphians; the impact on the local economy made by hospitals, colleges and universities; the commuting patterns into and out of the city; and some of the factors key to environmental quality. Back again are the basics, such as data on population, unemployment, income, poverty and educational attainment.

In examining this wide range of subjects, *Philadelphia 2013: The State of the City* is a key part of Pew's efforts to provide timely, impartial research and analysis on important issues facing Philadelphia for the benefit of the city's citizens and leaders.

This year, as in the past, the report puts the city's numbers in context by comparing them to those of nine other urban communities—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Phoenix, Pittsburgh and Washington. These comparison cities were chosen for their similarities to Philadelphia in size, makeup or location.

Staff members Emily Dowdall, Thomas Ginsberg and Susan Warner helped in the production of this report. Cindy Jobbins and Donald Kimelman assisted in editing it. Jenny Yip of WFGD Studio created the graphics and designed the document, as she has done for each State of the City report. Consultant Juan Thomassie put together the interactive presentation of the data, which is available on our Web site at www.pewtrusts.org/philaresearch. Peter Tobia took most of the photographs.

The numbers in the following pages are indicative of the city's strengths and its weaknesses, its prospects and its burdens. They tell the story of where Philadelphia has been, where it is today, and the challenges, old and new, that it will confront in the years ahead.

Larry Eichel
Project Director

1 THE BIG PICTURE





Philadelphia is becoming a test case for a new theory on how cities develop in 21st-Century America.

The conventional wisdom used to be that economic development was the key to urban dynamism. Create the jobs, the people would follow, incomes would rise, and all would be well.

Now an alternative idea has come along, preached by a number of urban analysts. It holds that quality of life has become the key element for a city's prospects, because young adults demand it and many jobs no longer have to be in any one particular place. Establish an attractive setting, talented people will come, and, sooner or later, the jobs will, too.

In Philadelphia, the first two elements of this prescription for a prosperous future are becoming a reality. In Center City and surrounding neighborhoods, the city has established a vibrant urban landscape. And in recent years, the population has grown, fueled by an influx of young adults.

The jobs, however, have been slow to materialize. In 2012, the city had fewer of them than it had in 2008, before the recession fully arrived.

Can a city keep growing without an expansion of employment opportunities? Will young adults continue to turn gritty neighborhoods into urban hotspots if they must commute to the suburbs or beyond? Without more city-based jobs, will enough people—twentysomethings, empty-nesters, immigrants and everyone else—come and stay to sustain Philadelphia's momentum?

These are some of the questions raised by the data that describe the state of Philadelphia in 2013.

Some of the key demographics are positive in a way they have not been for decades. After falling for half a century, the population of the city grew by 58,897 to 1,547,607 from 2006 through 2012, according to the most recent Census estimates, becoming more diverse in the process.

During those years, the share of the population

represented by individuals age 20 to 34 grew from 20 percent to 26 percent, according to Census estimates. This accounts for the entire city-wide population increase and more.

These young adults are well-educated; among the 25- to 34-year-olds, 37.5 percent have bachelor's degrees or higher, more than 10 percentage points higher than a decade ago. Although Philadelphia's percentage remains lower than those for Washington, Boston and New York, it is higher than in Los Angeles, Houston, Phoenix and the nation as a whole; overall, 23.6 percent of adult Philadelphians are college graduates, substantially below the national average.

Educated young adults are the people a city wants to attract and needs to retain. But the local economy has not been helping. In 2012, Philadelphia had 661,400 jobs, 1,900 fewer than four years ago—before the economic downturn that made thousands of jobs disappear.

To be sure, a lot of major cities have struggled to get back to 2008 levels. But during the last few years, Philadelphia has lagged behind much of the country in job creation. With a larger number of city residents seeking work, the unemployment rate remained stubbornly high at 10.7 percent in 2012—2.6 percentage points above the national level.



And Philadelphia continues to be plagued by a litany of familiar problems.

According to the most recent Census data, the city has one of the highest poverty rates, 28.4 percent, and one of the lowest household median incomes, \$34,207, among all major cities. While economic hardship is concentrated in large sections of North and West Philadelphia, at least one out of five households are below the poverty line in more than half of the city's residential zip codes.

The incidence of crime remains relatively high; the overall crime numbers fell slightly in 2012, although the incidence of homicide rose by 2 percent. From 2007 through 2011, 88 percent of homicide victims were men, 82 percent were shot, and 81 percent had prior arrests. Four out of five were African American.

Public education also remains a source of concern. The new superintendent, William R. Hite Jr., has had to contend with a large supply of old and underused

school buildings, ongoing budget woes, and a drop in standardized test scores, widely attributed, at least in part, to new procedures to prevent cheating.

Beyond the influx of young adults, there are additional positive signs for the city. On the environmental front, fewer and fewer vehicle-miles are being driven in the city, use of mass transit is up, more energy-efficient buildings are coming on line, and the number of bad-air days is trending down. The housing market is showing signs of life: home sales rose slightly in 2012, median sale prices were up 18 percent over the past two years, and residential building permits were issued for more units in 2012 than any year since 2005.

The new construction contributes to the sense that the city is heading in the right direction and to the hope the population will continue to grow—and ultimately produce more jobs as well.

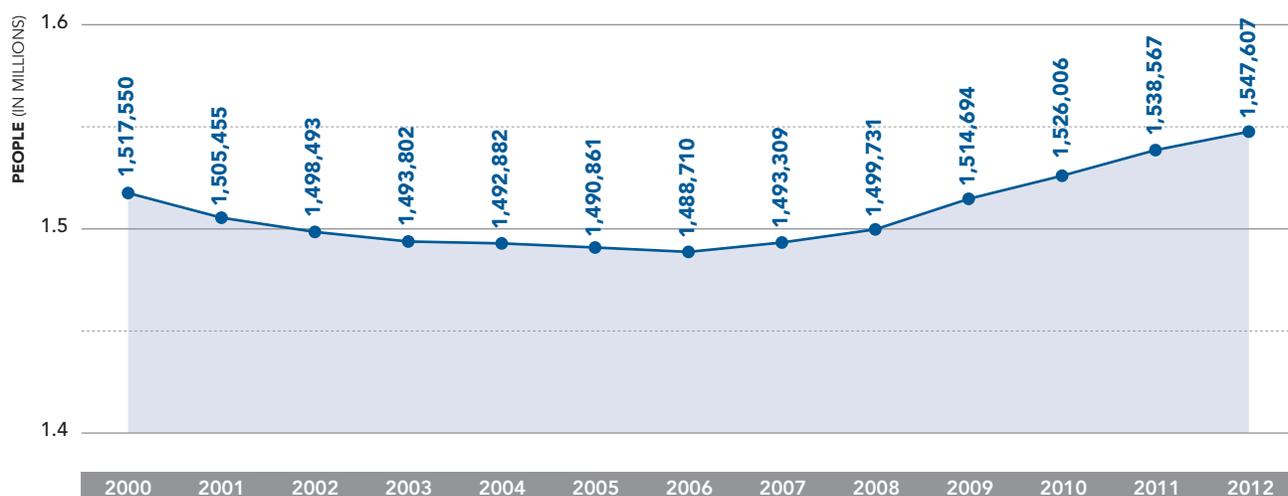
That is one theory of urban life in America these days, and Philadelphia is counting on it.



1.1 PORTRAIT OF THE CITY

Population	1,547,607	Percent of adult residents who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduated from college 24% Never graduated from high school 19% 	Percent of workers employed by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector 82% Government agencies 14% Their own businesses 4%
Percent of residents who are		Percent of adults who are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married or live as a couple 32% Never married 55% Divorced or separated 10% Widowed 3% 	Total housing units	670,265
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the age of 20 26% Age 20–34 26% Age 35–54 25% Age 55 and older 23% 		Percent of children in		<i>homes and apartments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black or African American 42% Non-Hispanic White 37% Hispanic or Latino 13% Asian 6% Other 2% 		previous 12 months born	65%	Percent of units listed as	
Percent of residents who		Median household income	\$34,207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant 14% Occupied 86% 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were born in Pennsylvania 68% Were foreign born 12% Speak a foreign language at home 21% 		Percent of households with income of		Percent of all units built before 1939	40%
School-aged children	270,519	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than \$35,000 a year 51% \$35,000 to 74,999 a year 28% \$75,000 to \$99,999 a year 9% \$100,000 or more a year 12% 		Percent of units	
<i>nursery to high school</i>		Percent below poverty level	28%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owned by occupant 54% Rented 46% 	
Students enrolled in college	153,719	Households with		Median monthly rent	\$853
or graduate school		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No vehicles available 35% Two or more vehicles available 23% 		Where people lived the previous year	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same house 85% Different house in Philadelphia 10% Somewhere else in the U.S. 4% Abroad 1% 	

1.2 PHILADELPHIA POPULATION 2000–2012

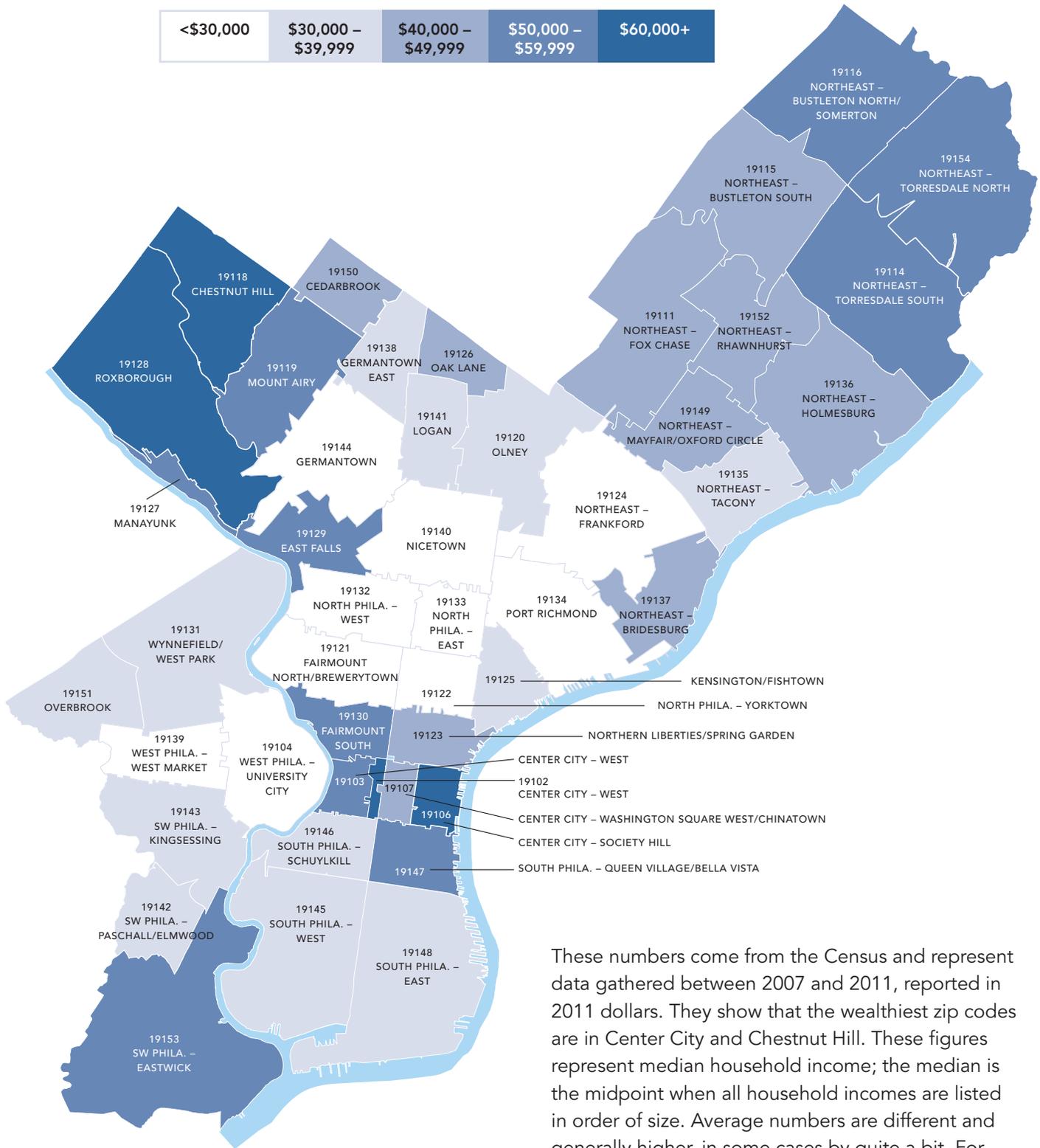


According to the Census Bureau, Philadelphia’s population, after declining for more than half a century, bottomed out in 2006 at 1,488,710 and started rising at a fairly rapid pace, adding 58,897 residents in six years.

1.3 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ZIP CODE

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

<\$30,000	\$30,000 – \$39,999	\$40,000 – \$49,999	\$50,000 – \$59,999	\$60,000+
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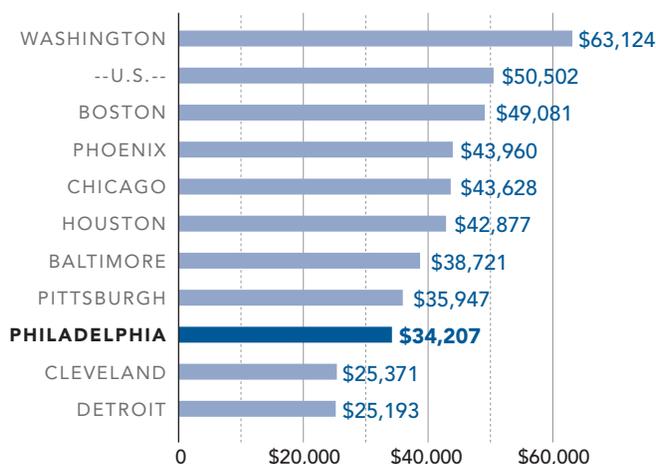
These numbers come from the Census and represent data gathered between 2007 and 2011, reported in 2011 dollars. They show that the wealthiest zip codes are in Center City and Chestnut Hill. These figures represent median household income; the median is the midpoint when all household incomes are listed in order of size. Average numbers are different and generally higher, in some cases by quite a bit. For instance, while the median income in Society Hill is \$93,222, the average is \$145,260.



Zip	Neighborhood	Median Household Income
19106	Center City – Society Hill	\$93,222
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$80,950
19102	Center City West	\$65,703
19128	Roxborough	\$61,216
19130	Fairmount South	\$59,510
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	\$59,164
19119	Mount Airy	\$56,815
19116	Northeast – Bustleton North/Somerton	\$56,014
19127	Manayunk	\$55,500
19103	Center City West	\$55,398
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	\$53,070
19129	East Falls	\$52,442
19147	South Phila. – Queen Village/Bella Vista	\$51,753
19153	SW Phila. – Eastwick	\$51,212
19115	Northeast – Bustleton South	\$47,547
19150	Cedarbrook	\$46,622
19152	Northeast – Rhawnhurst	\$45,619
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	\$45,855
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	\$45,044
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	\$42,492
19107	Center City – Washington Sq. West/Chinatown	\$42,194
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	\$42,184
19149	Northeast – Mayfair/Oxford Circle	\$41,482
19126	Oak Lane	\$40,681
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	\$39,319
19151	Overbrook	\$37,787
19148	South Phila. – East	\$36,561
19135	Northeast – Tacony	\$36,480
19145	South Phila. – West	\$35,988
19138	Germantown East	\$34,350
19120	Olney	\$34,129
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	\$33,605
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	\$31,724
19141	Logan	\$31,557
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	\$30,912
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall/Elmwood	\$30,581
19144	Germantown	\$29,849
19124	Northeast – Frankford	\$28,988
19139	West Phila. – West Market	\$26,487
19134	Port Richmond	\$24,048
19140	Nicetown	\$22,755
19132	North Phila. – West	\$21,177
19104	West Phila. – University City	\$21,801
19122	North Phila. – Yorktown	\$20,697
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	\$14,984
19133	North Phila. – East	\$14,586

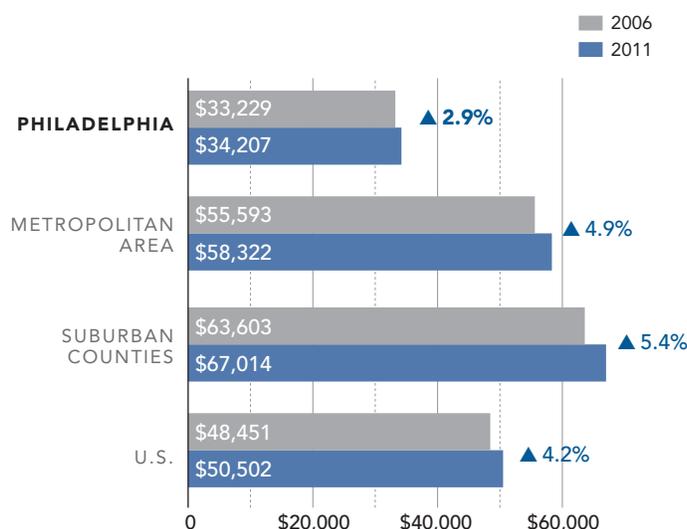
1.4 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

PHILADELPHIA VS. OTHER CITIES



In median household income, Philadelphia ranks eighth among the comparison cities and 24th out of the 25 largest cities in the country. These numbers reflect relatively high unemployment in Philadelphia and a relatively low number of high-paying jobs.

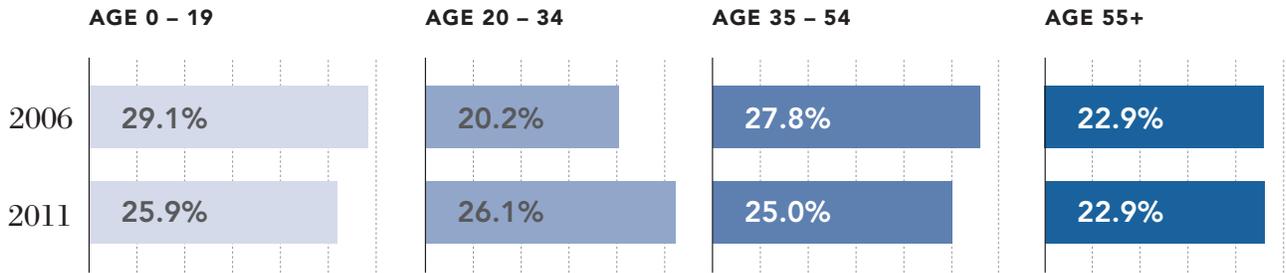
1.5 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2006 – 2011



Between 2006 and 2011, national median income growth, at 4.2 percent, was sluggish, failing to keep up with inflation. The growth rate was lower in the city of Philadelphia, 2.9 percent; the seven nearby suburban counties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey did slightly better than the national average.

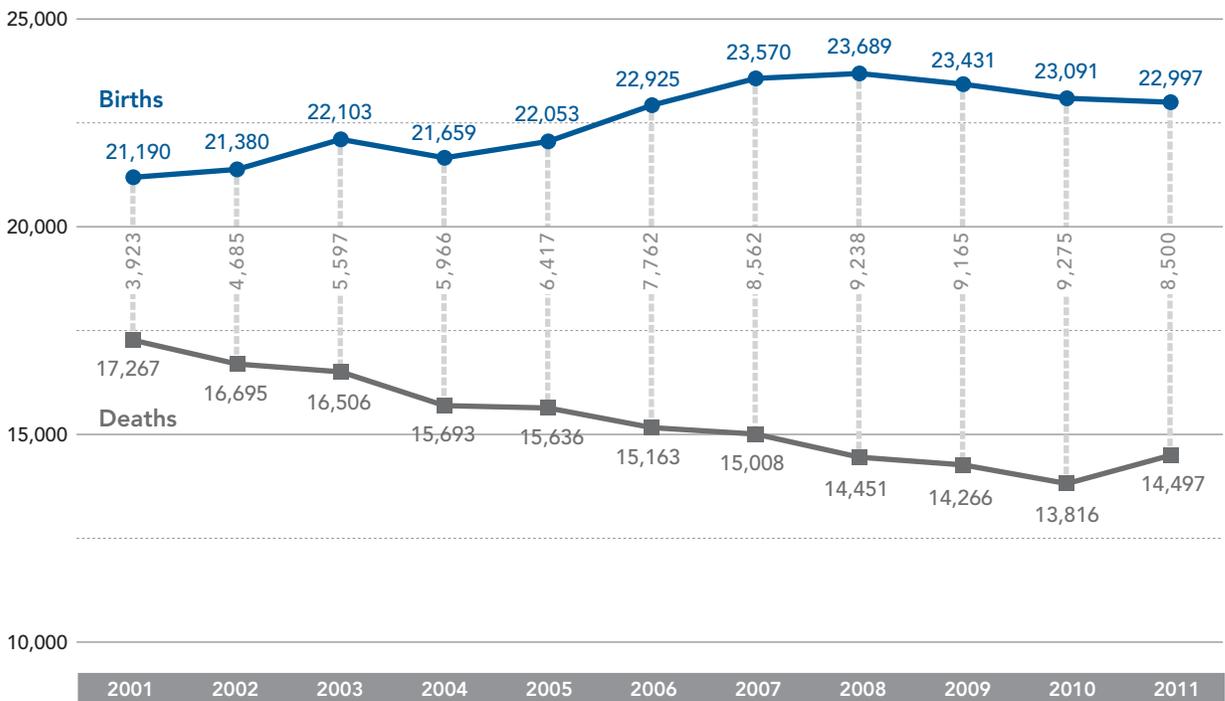
1.6 PHILADELPHIA'S CHANGING AGE PROFILE

EACH AGE GROUP'S PERCENTAGE OF THE OVERALL POPULATION



Between 2006 and 2011, the last year for which numbers are available, the city's age profile changed markedly. There was a significant increase in the percentage of young adults between the ages of 20 and 34. At the same time, there were declines in the percentages people age 0 to 19 and 35 to 54.

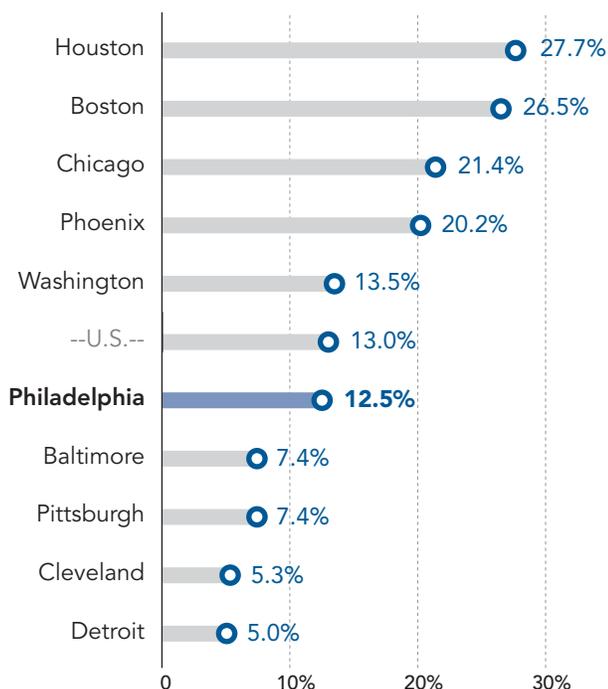
1.7 MORE BIRTHS AND FEWER DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA



Population change in any locale is the result of several factors. One is the number of people coming and going, another is the gap between births and deaths. In recent years, the margin by which births outnumber deaths in Philadelphia has grown, helping fuel the population increase.



1.8 PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S.



A 21st-century American city needs to attract immigrants if it is to thrive. On this score, Philadelphia has done less well than the comparison cities and the nation as a whole.

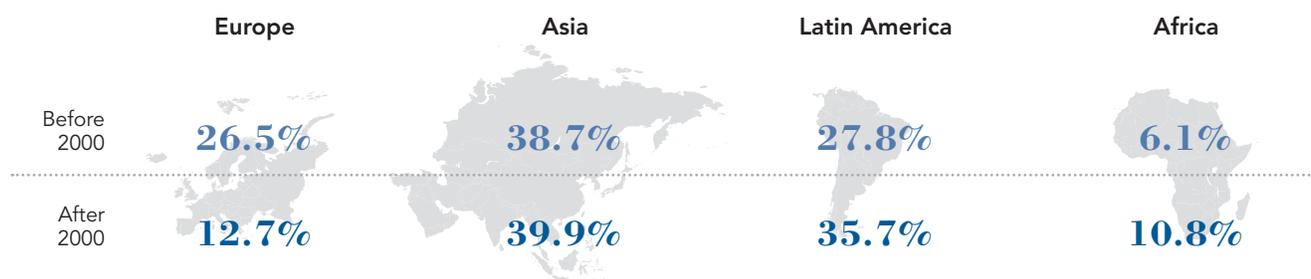
1.9 HOW FOREIGN-BORN PHILADELPHIANS COMPARE TO NATIVE-BORN

	FOREIGN-BORN	NATIVE-BORN
Married	48.3%	25.6%
Household size	2.97	2.51
College-educated	28.6%	22.6%
Workers per household	1.25	0.96
Median household income	\$32,542	\$34,469
Median age	39.7	32.3

Compared to their native-born neighbors, foreign-born Philadelphians are more likely to be married and college-educated. They also tend to be older and have larger households, more workers per household and lower incomes.

1.10 WHERE FOREIGN-BORN PHILADELPHIANS COME FROM

BY ARRIVAL DATE

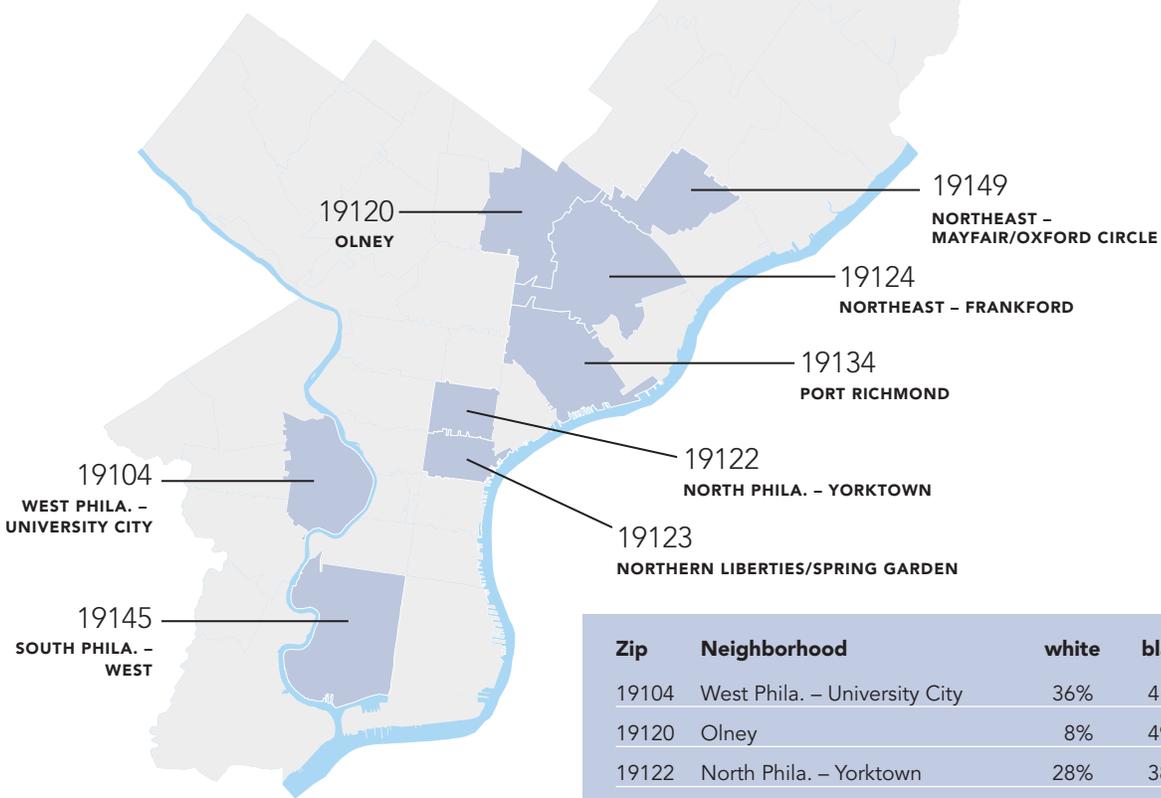


In the years since 2000, compared to earlier years, Philadelphia has seen increases in the percentage of immigrants coming from Latin America and Africa, and a decline in the percentage coming from Europe. The share from Asia, which is the largest group, has been relatively constant. Of all the foreign-born individuals living in Philadelphia, 45 percent have come since 2000.



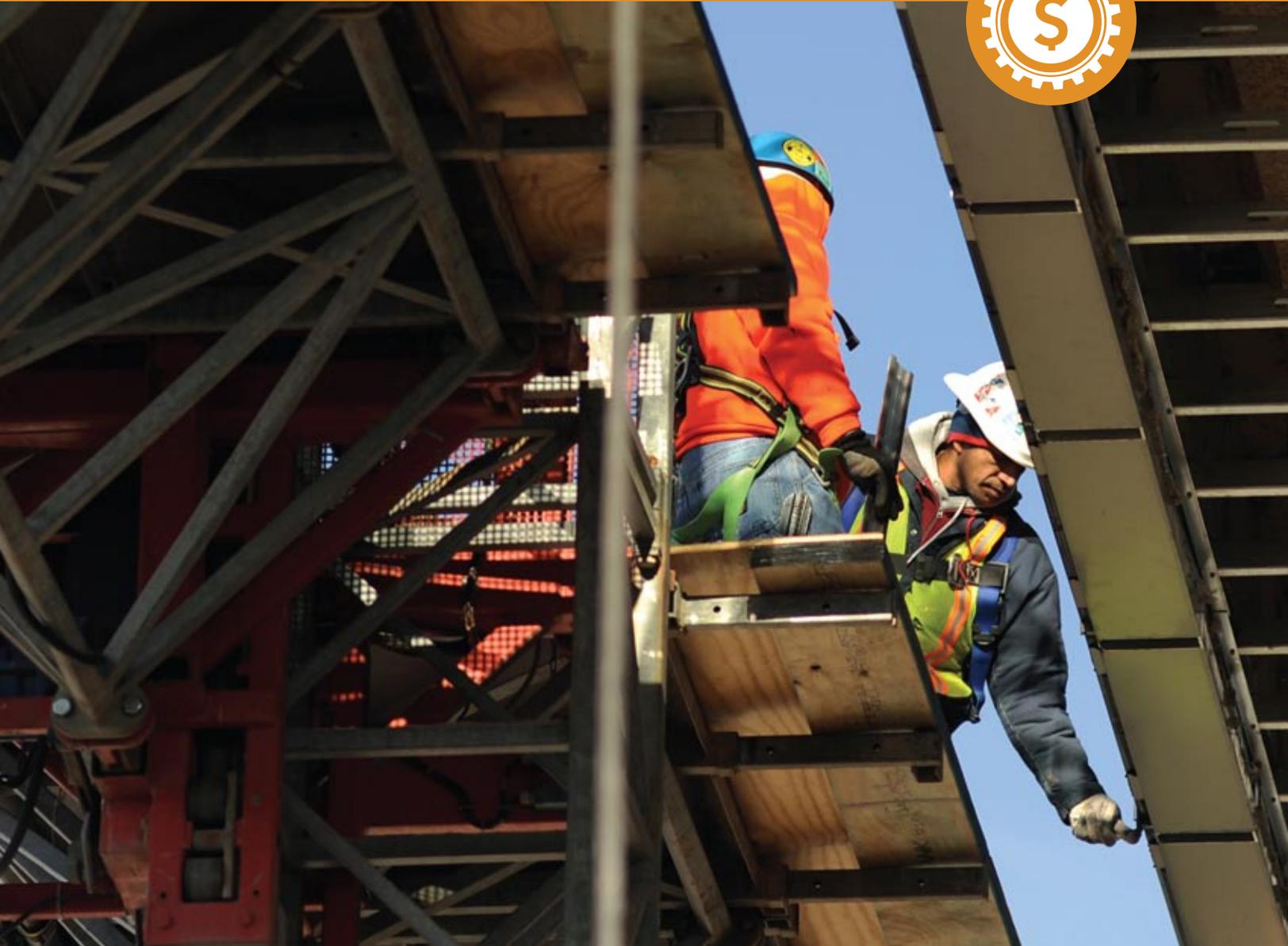
1.12 PHILADELPHIA'S MOST DIVERSE AREAS

NO RACIAL OR ETHNIC GROUP OVER 50%



Zip	Neighborhood	white	black	Hispanic	Asian
19104	West Phila. – University City	36%	41%	4%	16%
19120	Olney	8%	49%	28%	13%
19122	North Phila. – Yorktown	28%	38%	28%	3%
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	41%	42%	9%	5%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	21%	39%	33%	5%
19134	Port Richmond	36%	17%	44%	2%
19145	South Phila. – West	44%	36%	4%	14%
19149	Northeast – Mayfair/Oxford Circle	44%	22%	17%	13%

2 JOBS & THE ECONOMY

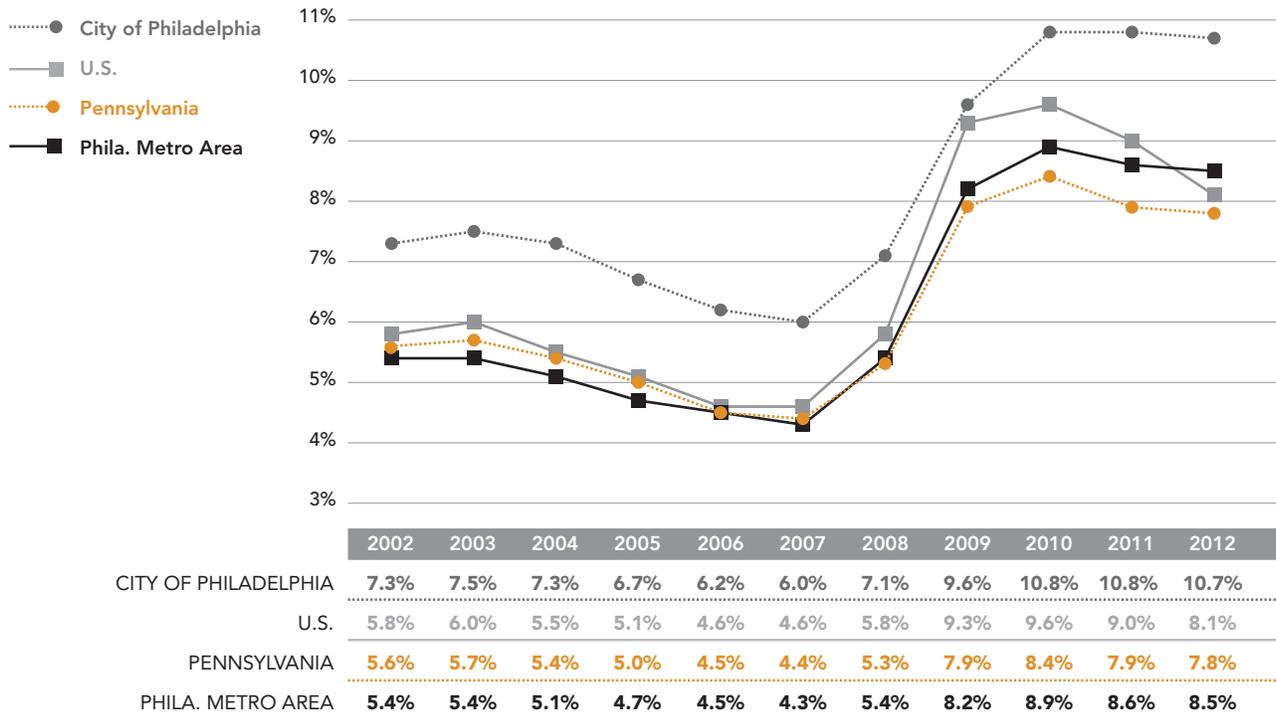


Philadelphia's economy lagged behind much of the nation over the last year, particularly when it came to producing jobs.

The total number of jobs in the city rose by 1,400 from 2011 to 2012, a year in which the national economy added them at a more robust rate. While the unemployment rate fell nationally, averaging 8.1 percent for the year, the figure changed little in Philadelphia, coming in at 10.7 percent. Among the 10 comparison cities in this report, only Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had higher unemployment rates in 2012 than in the recession year of 2009. And Pittsburgh's rate last year was below the national average.

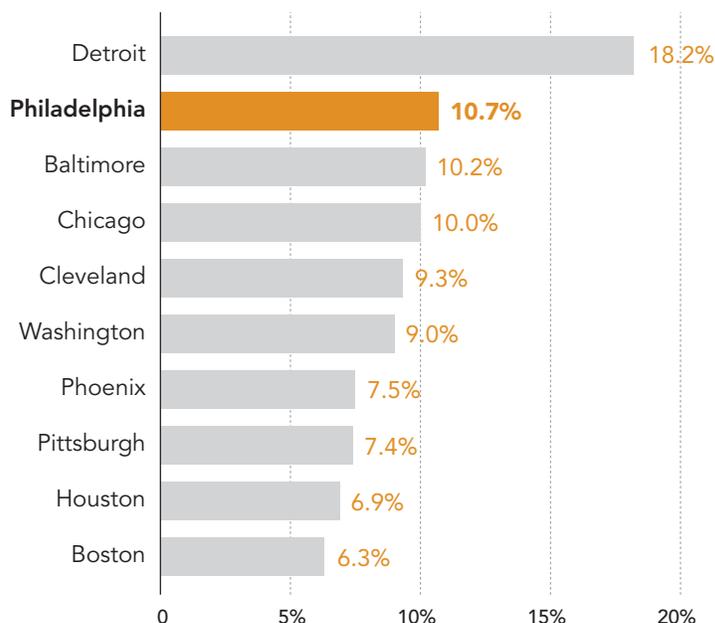
The education and medical sectors remained the bulwark of the city's economy, accounting for nearly one-third of its jobs. Of the city's 15 largest private employers, 12 are in "eds and meds."

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



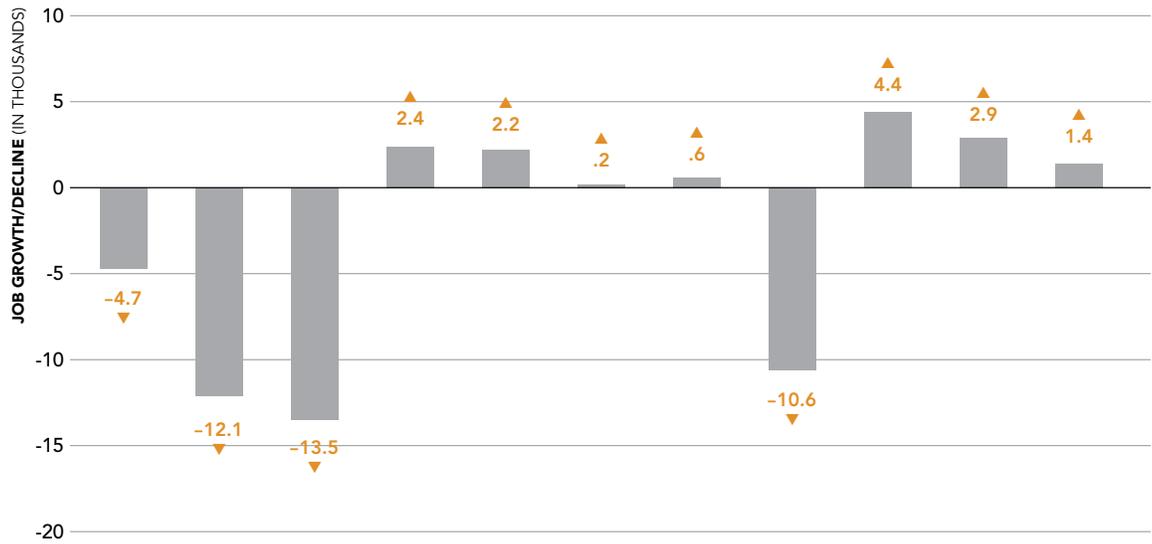
In 2009, in the depths of the recession, the city and national unemployment rates were about the same. In 2012, the city rate was much higher, and the metro area rate was above the national figure, too.

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT IN COMPARABLE CITIES 2012



Among the comparison cities, Philadelphia had the second highest average unemployment rate in 2012, behind Detroit.

2.3 PHILADELPHIA JOB GROWTH & DECLINE

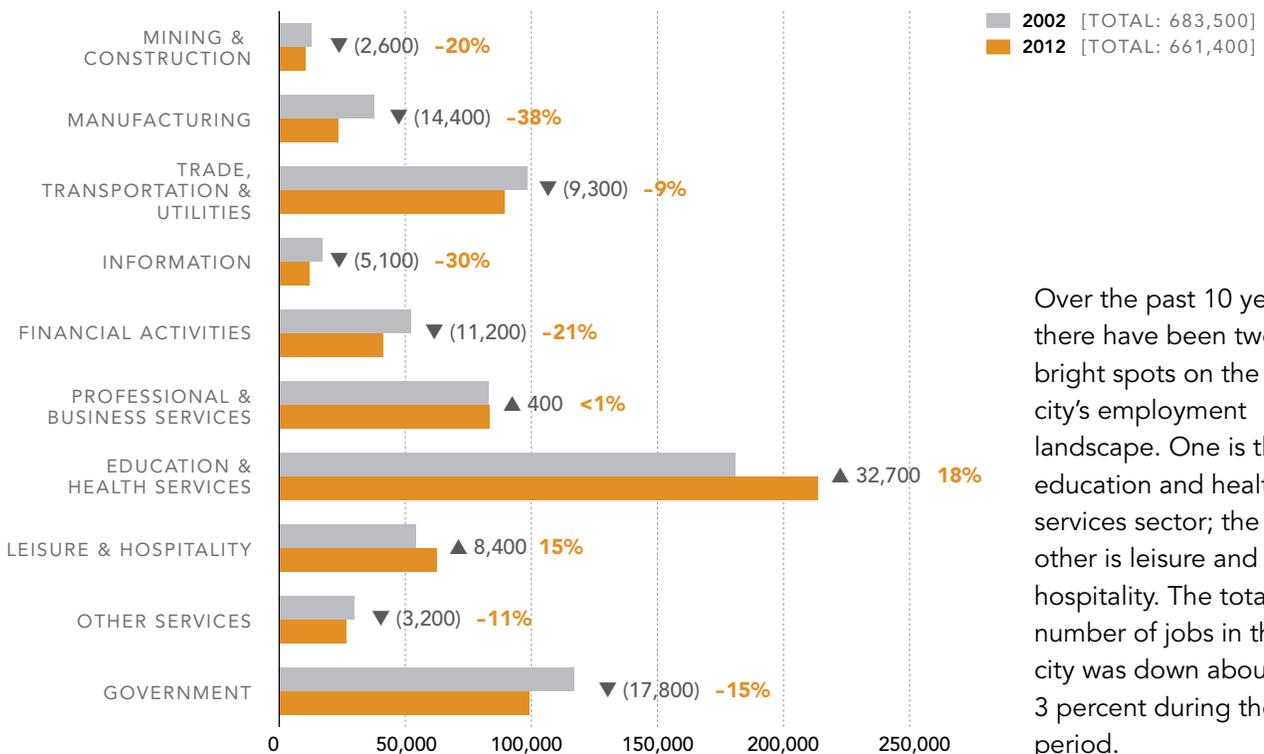


YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL JOBS (In Thousands)	683.5	671.4	657.9	660.3	662.5	662.7	663.3	652.7	657.1	660.0	661.4
							R	R			

R signifies recession year

According to the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, Philadelphia added about 1,400 jobs in 2012. Total employment remained below the figure recorded in 2008, when the recession began.

2.4 PHILADELPHIA GROWTH & DECLINE BY CATEGORY OF JOB



Over the past 10 years, there have been two bright spots on the city's employment landscape. One is the education and health services sector; the other is leisure and hospitality. The total number of jobs in the city was down about 3 percent during the period.

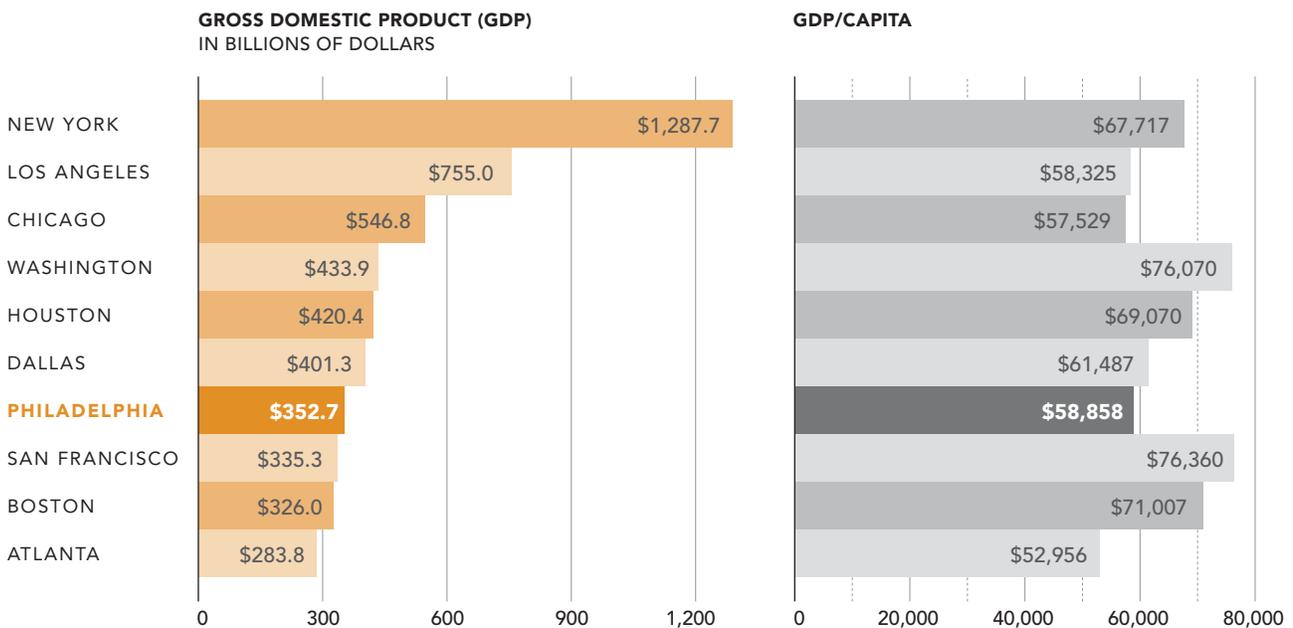
2.5 LARGEST PRIVATE EMPLOYERS IN PHILADELPHIA

1	TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
2	THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA
3	THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
4	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
5	US AIRWAYS
6	ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER
7	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
8	INDEPENDENCE BLUE CROSS
9	DREXEL UNIVERSITY
10	THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY
11	ALLIED BARTON SECURITY SERVICES
12	COMCAST CORPORATION
13	PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
14	ARIA HEALTH
15	HAHNEMANN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Of the 15 largest private employers in Philadelphia, 12 come from the fields of education and health. In some cases, the rankings, compiled by the Pennsylvania Center for Workforce Information & Analysis, provide separate listings for universities and the hospital systems that they run. The largest individual employers in Philadelphia are the federal and city governments.

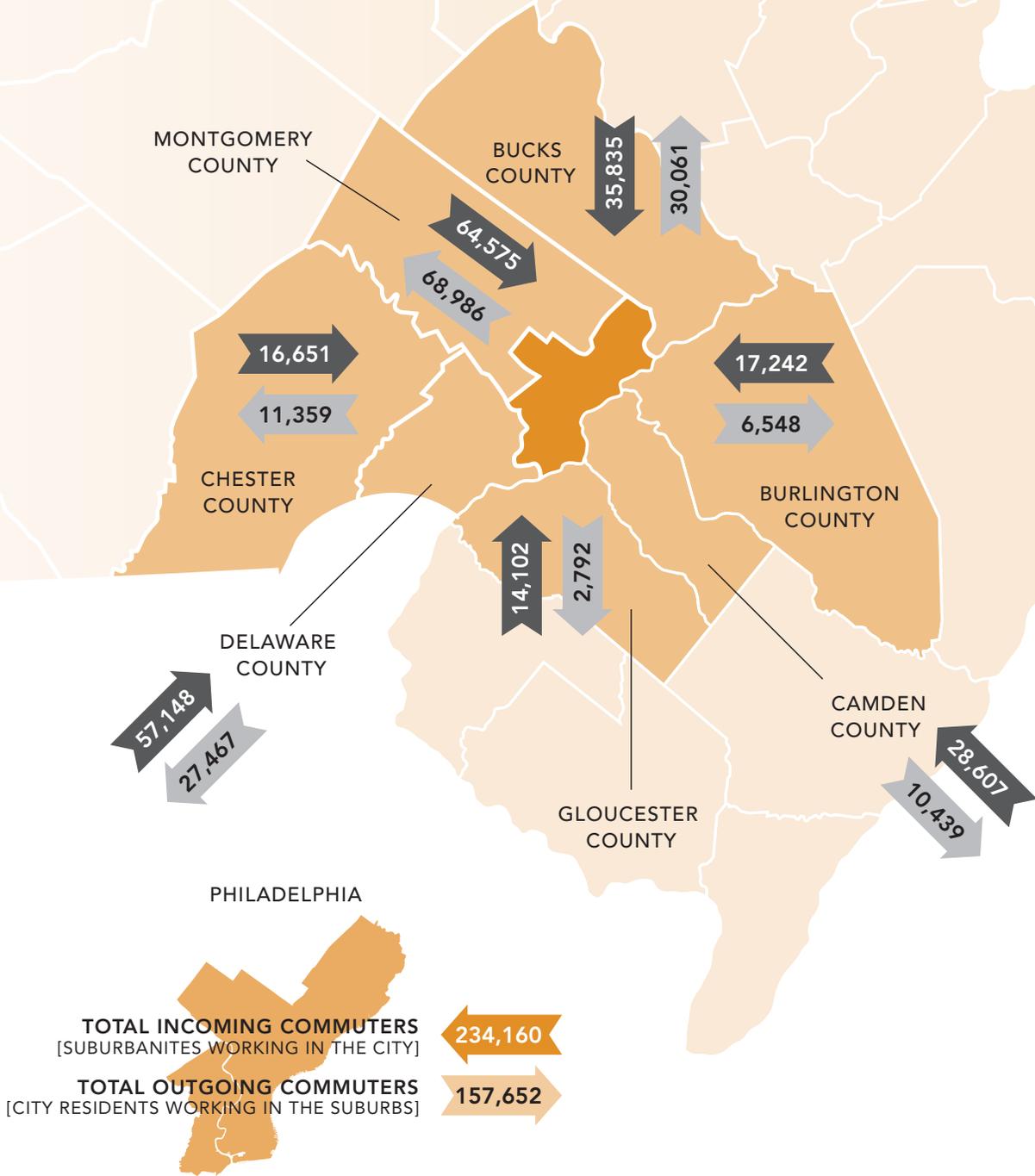
2.6 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 2011

METROPOLITAN AREAS



The Philadelphia regional economy, with an estimated annual output of \$352.7 billion, is the seventh largest in the country. Among the top 10 regional economies, Philadelphia also ranks seventh in terms of gross domestic product per capita, coming in well behind the leaders, which are San Francisco, Washington and Boston, but ahead of Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta.

2.7 WORKERS COMMUTING TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA



This map shows the extent of commuting between the suburban counties and Philadelphia—in both directions. So-called “reverse commuting,” meaning city residents traveling to jobs in the suburbs, has grown in recent years, to the point that more Philadelphians work in Montgomery County than vice versa. Traditional commuting patterns remain strong for Delaware County and the three counties in South Jersey.



WHERE PHILADELPHIANS WORK

2010

Philadelphia	62.3%
Montgomery County	12.9%
Bucks County	5.6%
Delaware County	5.1%
Chester County	2.1%
Camden County	2.0%
Burlington County	1.2%
Gloucester County	0.5%
Other	8.3%

WHO HOLDS JOBS IN THE CITY

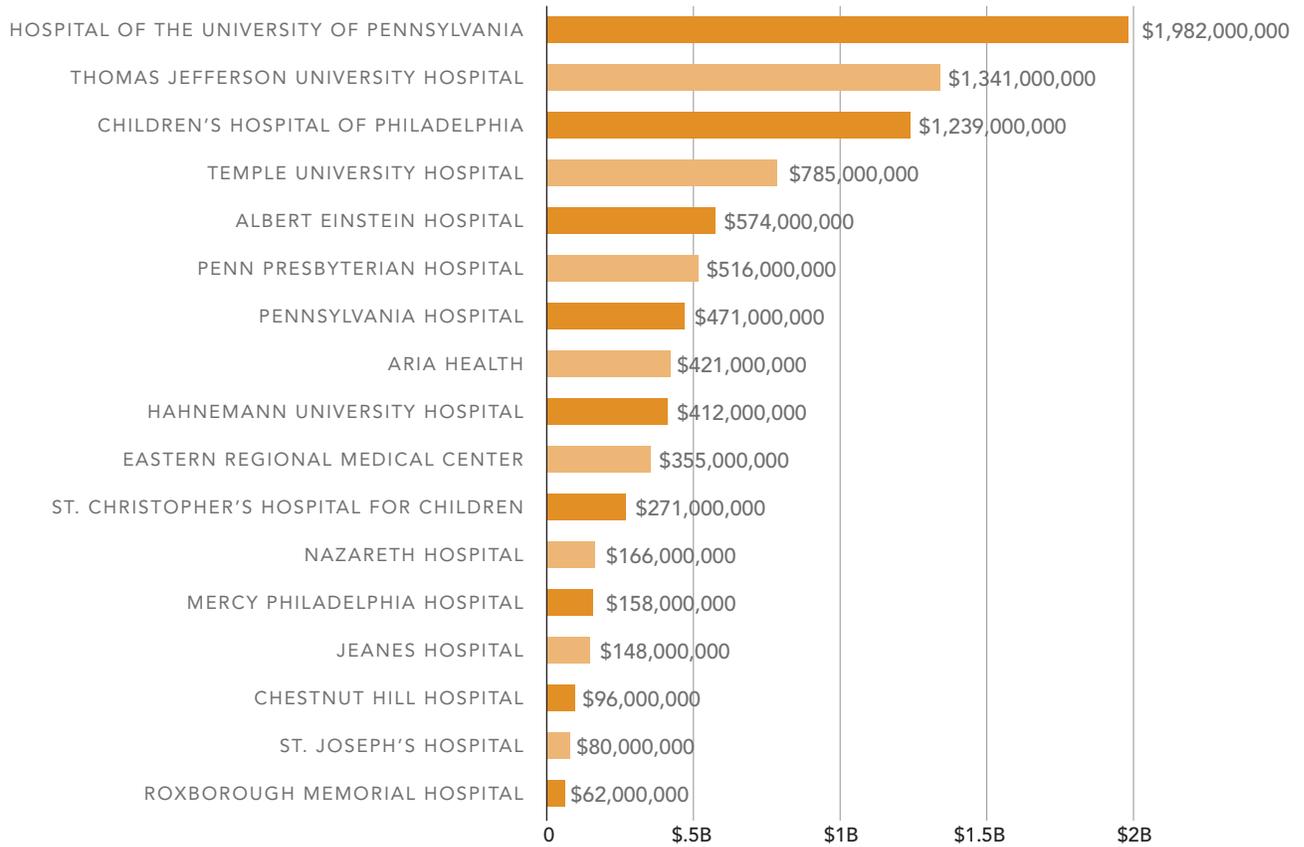
Residents of...

Philadelphia	53.1%
Montgomery County	10.3%
Delaware County	9.1%
Bucks County	5.7%
Camden County	4.6%
Burlington County	2.7%
Chester County	2.6%
Gloucester County	2.2%
Other	9.7%

Compared to other cities around the country, the percentage of Philadelphians who work in the city, 62.3%, is relatively high, as is the 53.1% of city-based jobs that are held by Philadelphia residents, according to the Census' OnTheMap data source. Data from the same source shows that 11.9% of working suburbanites commute to the city, ranging from 16.7% from Montgomery County to 7.1% percent from Chester County.

2.8 PHILADELPHIA'S HOSPITALS

NET PATIENT REVENUE



These numbers, which total over \$9 billion, give a sense of how much money the major hospitals bring in to Philadelphia. Data for Shriners' Hospital was incomplete.

2.9 WHERE VENTURE CAPITAL IS INVESTED

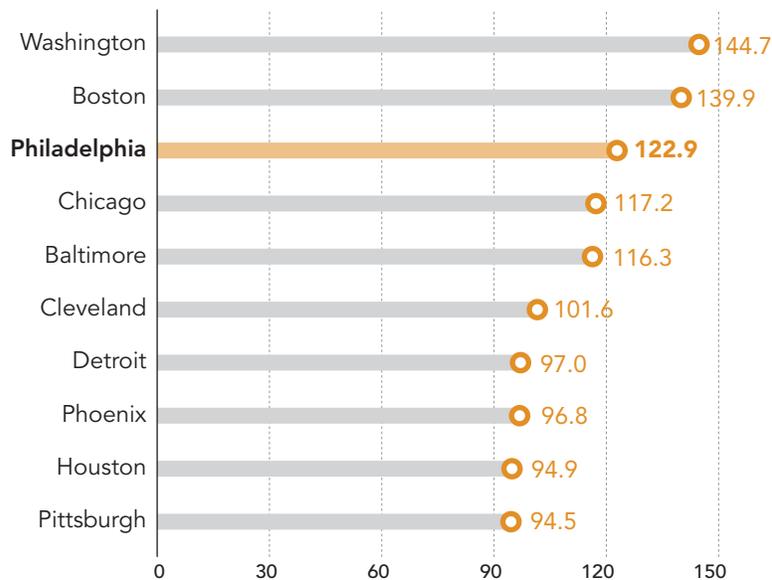
BY REGION

Silicon Valley (Calif.)	40.9%
New England	12.1%
New York Metro	8.8%
Midwest	5.1%
Northwest	4.1%
Texas	3.5%
Southeast	3.0%
District of Columbia Metro	2.7%
Colorado	2.1%
Southwest	2.1%
Philadelphia Metro	1.5%
Others	14.0%

In 2012, Greater Philadelphia's piece of the national venture capital pie amounted to about \$399 million. At 1.5 percent, the share was slightly smaller than the region's share of the nation's population. The regions are defined by the National Venture Capital Association.

2.10 REGIONAL COST OF LIVING

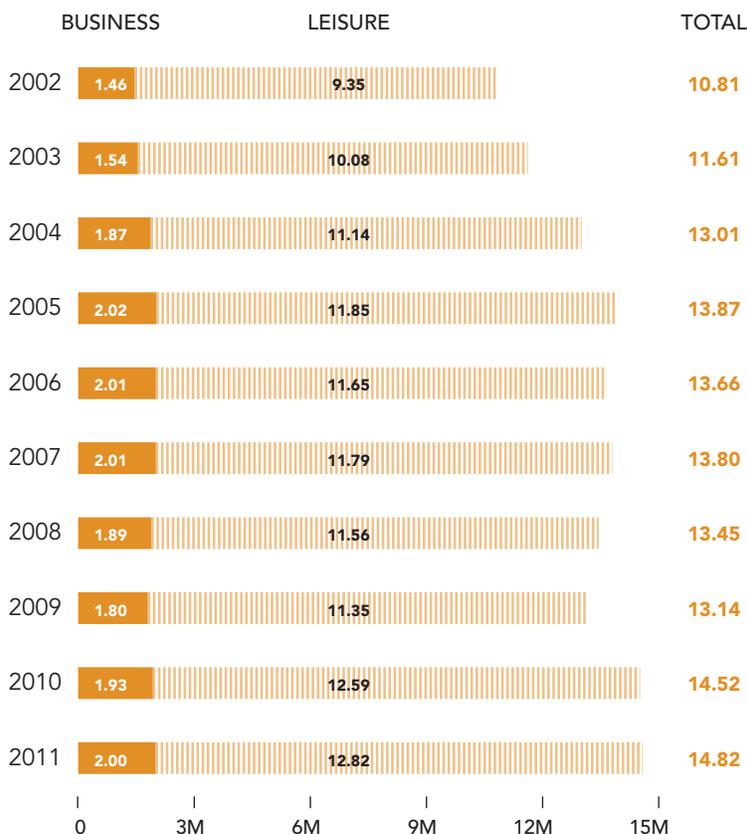
PHILADELPHIA AND COMPARABLE METROPOLITAN AREAS



The cost of living in the Philadelphia region is higher than in most of the comparison regions but lower than in metropolitan Washington and Boston. The index, which is calculated by the Council for Community and Economic Research, is based on expenses for households with incomes in the top 20 percent and does not include state and local taxes. The average for all 307 participating regions is 100. These numbers are for 2012.

2.11 MILLIONS OF DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS

TO THE PHILADELPHIA AREA



Tourism is an important part of the city's economy, with the leisure and hospitality sectors accounting for about 9 percent of the city's jobs. The number of overnight domestic visitors to the region, as reported by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation, has risen 37 percent since 2002, fueled by an especially strong performance in the leisure category. Both the business and leisure numbers rose in 2010 and 2011.

3 PUBLIC SAFETY



Crime remains a major concern for Philadelphians.

The homicide total for 2012 was 331, up nearly 10 percent since 2009. This increase obscured the fact that the number of violent crimes reported in Philadelphia was the lowest in several decades. Throughout the year, the mayor and the police commissioner often voiced frustration and dismay over the extent of the bloodshed.

Fire safety continued the improvement it has shown in recent years; in 2012, only 25 city residents died as the result of fires, the lowest total in decades. On the other hand, 118 people lost their lives in traffic accidents, a big increase over the previous four years.

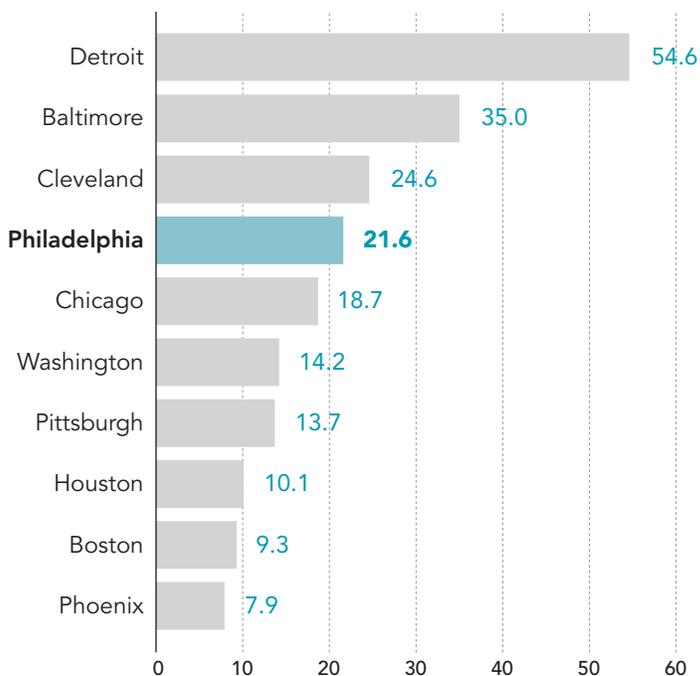
3.1 HOMICIDES IN PHILADELPHIA



Since 2009, Philadelphia's homicide total has increased three years in a row. Even so, the 2012 number was well below the peak of 503 recorded in 1990 and the more recent high of 406 in 2006.

3.2 HOMICIDE RATE IN COMPARABLE CITIES

HOMICIDES PER 100,000 RESIDENTS



As often has been noted, Philadelphia has the highest homicide rate among the nation's 10 largest cities. Among our group of comparison cities, however, Philadelphia had a lower rate than Detroit, Baltimore and Cleveland. In 2012, homicide totals were up in Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston and Philadelphia, and down in Boston, Pittsburgh and Washington. Final totals for Phoenix were not available.

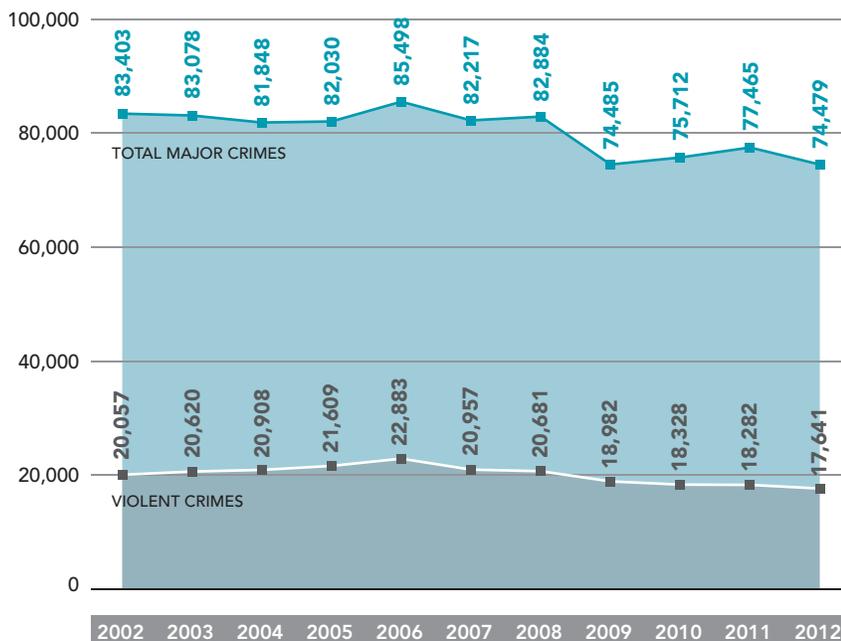
3.3 PHILADELPHIA HOMICIDE VICTIMS: WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY DIED

2007 THROUGH 2011

- 88%** MALE
- 82%** GUNSHOT
- 81%** PRIOR ARRESTS
- 80%** AFRICAN AMERICAN
- 74%** KILLED OUTDOORS
- 62%** AGE 18-34



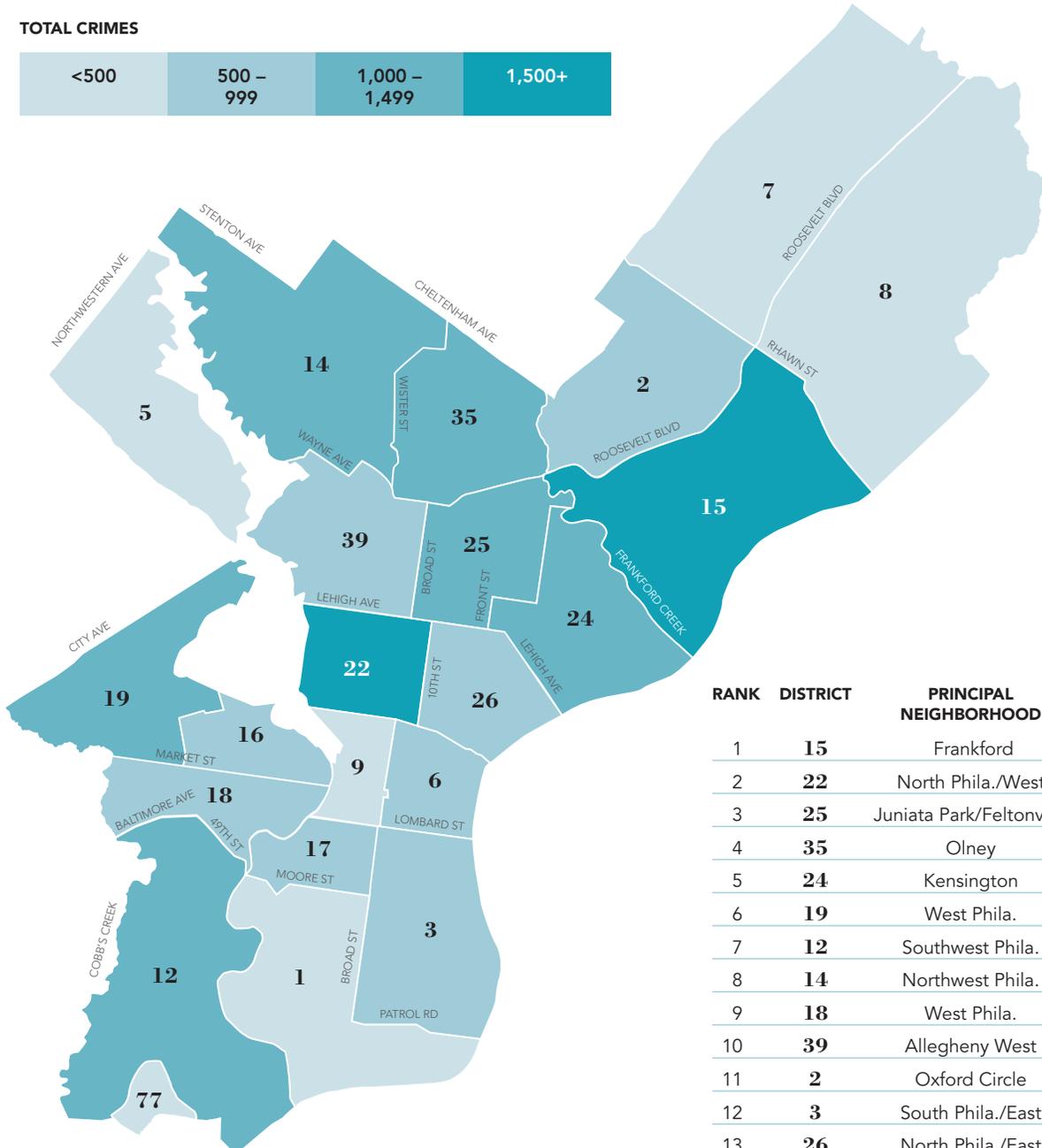
3.4 MAJOR CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA



In 2012, the number of major crimes reported by Philadelphia police fell nearly 4 percent from the prior year, and the number of violent crimes declined by 3.5 percent. The violent crime total is the lowest since 1989. Compared to other major cities, Philadelphia's major crime rate is about average on a per capita basis; its violent crime rate is above average. "Violent crimes" are defined as homicide, rape, aggravated assault and robbery. "Major crimes" also include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

3.5 VIOLENT CRIMES IN PHILADELPHIA BY POLICE DISTRICT

TOTAL CRIMES



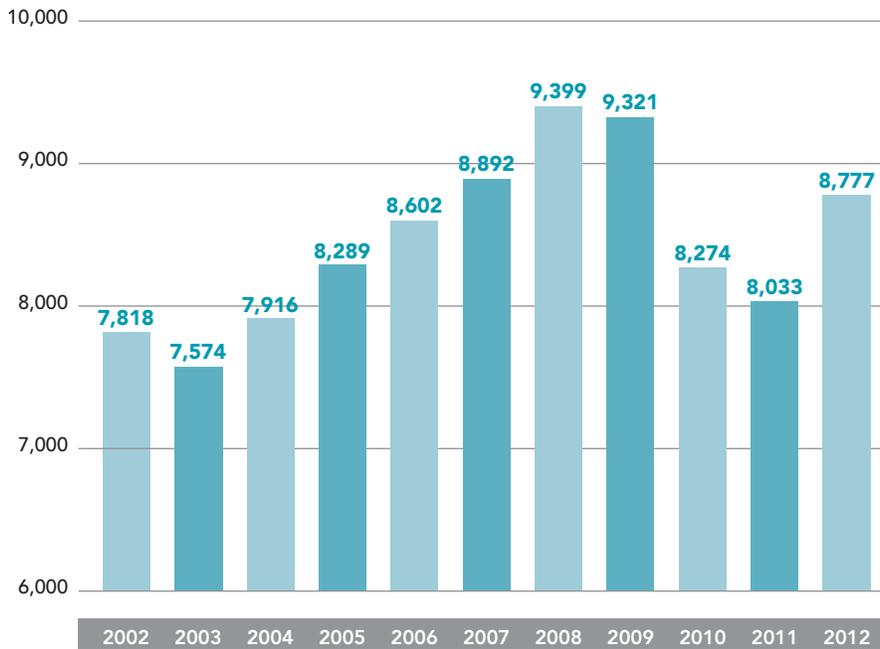
RANK	DISTRICT	PRINCIPAL NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL
1	15	Frankford	1,658
2	22	North Phila./West	1,535
3	25	Juniata Park/Feltonville	1,420
4	35	Olney	1,313
5	24	Kensington	1,250
6	19	West Phila.	1,115
7	12	Southwest Phila.	1,091
8	14	Northwest Phila.	1,107
9	18	West Phila.	977
10	39	Allegheny West	946
11	2	Oxford Circle	834
12	3	South Phila./East	822
13	26	North Phila./East	658
14	16	West Phila.	624
15	6	Center City/East	517
16	17	Point Breeze	514
17	9	Center City/West	433
18	8	Northeast Phila.	414
19	1	South Phila./West	344
20	7	Bustleton	248
21	5	Roxborough	120
22	77	Phila. Airport	3

In Philadelphia, violent crime is not evenly spread out. In 2012, eight of the city's 22 police districts accounted for 60 percent of the violence.



3.6 CITY PRISON POPULATION

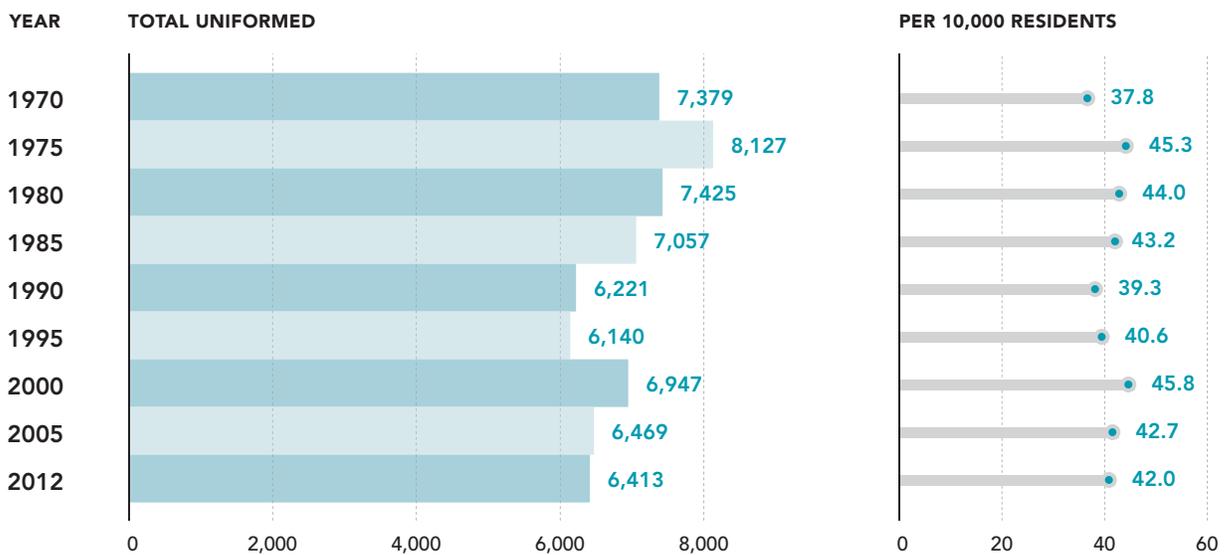
AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COUNT



After falling for three years, the average daily population in the city's jails rose dramatically in 2012. In each of the last four months of the year, the population was over 9,000, prompting the renewal of a previously-suspended lawsuit about overcrowding. The drop from 2009 through 2011 was attributed to streamlined court procedures, changes in the district attorney's handling of cases, and a new state law. The rise in 2012, officials said, was due to higher bail for individuals charged with illegal gun possession and a crackdown on suspects who fail to appear in court.

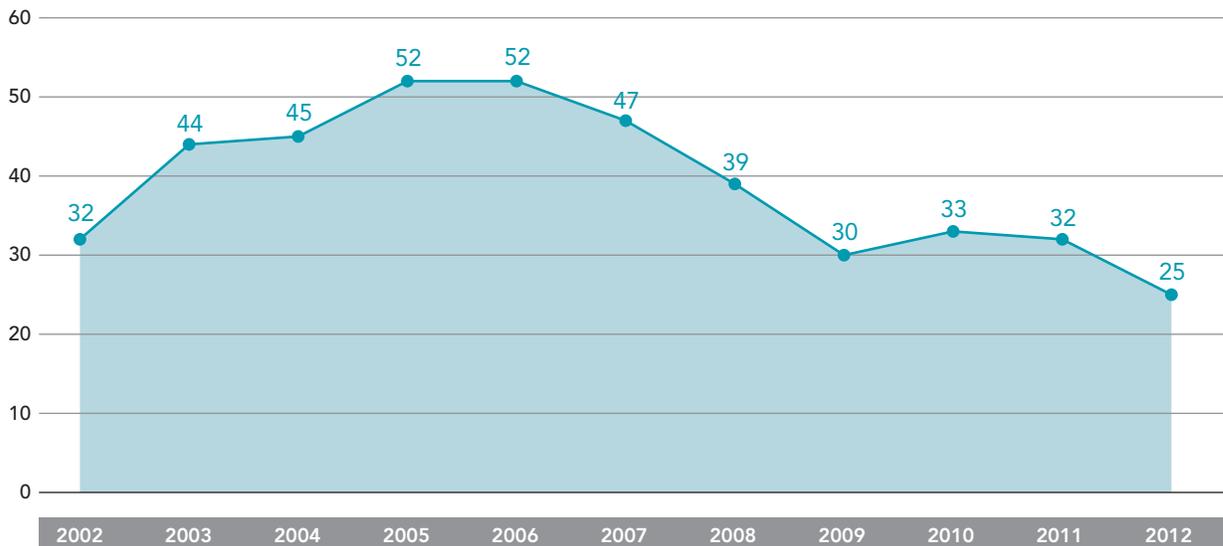
3.7 PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

FILLED FULL-TIME POSITIONS



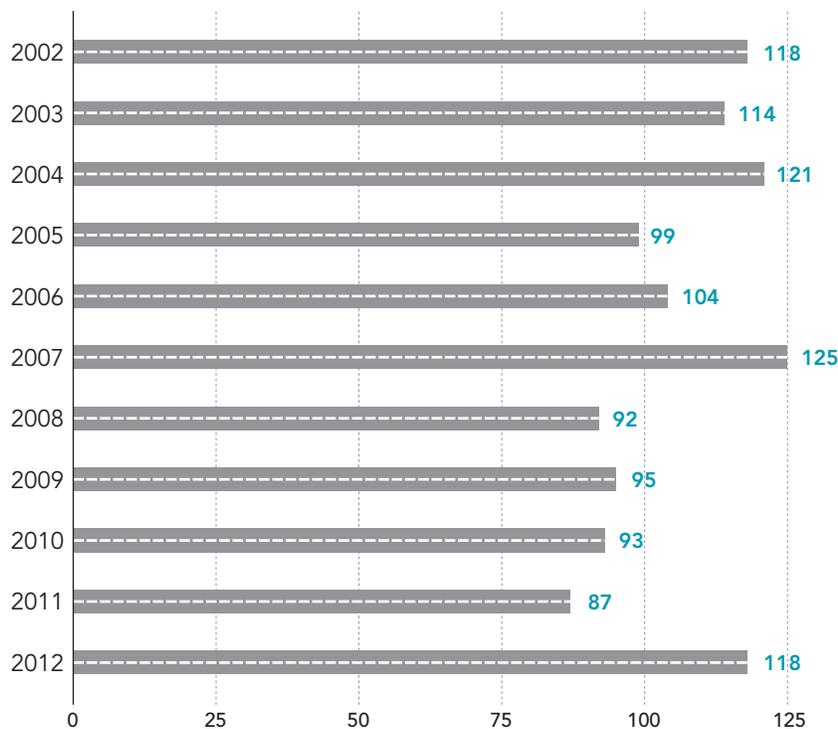
On a per capita basis, the strength of the Philadelphia Police Department has declined slightly in recent years.

3.8 FIRE DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA



In keeping with national trends, Philadelphia has experienced a relatively low number of civilian fire deaths the past several years; the 2012 total was the smallest in decades. Of the 25 deaths in 2012, 13 occurred in properties without working smoke alarms. In at least three years during the 1980s, the city recorded 100 or more fire fatalities.

3.9 TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN PHILADELPHIA



After four years of historically low numbers, traffic fatalities in Philadelphia spiked to 118 in 2012.

4 EDUCATION

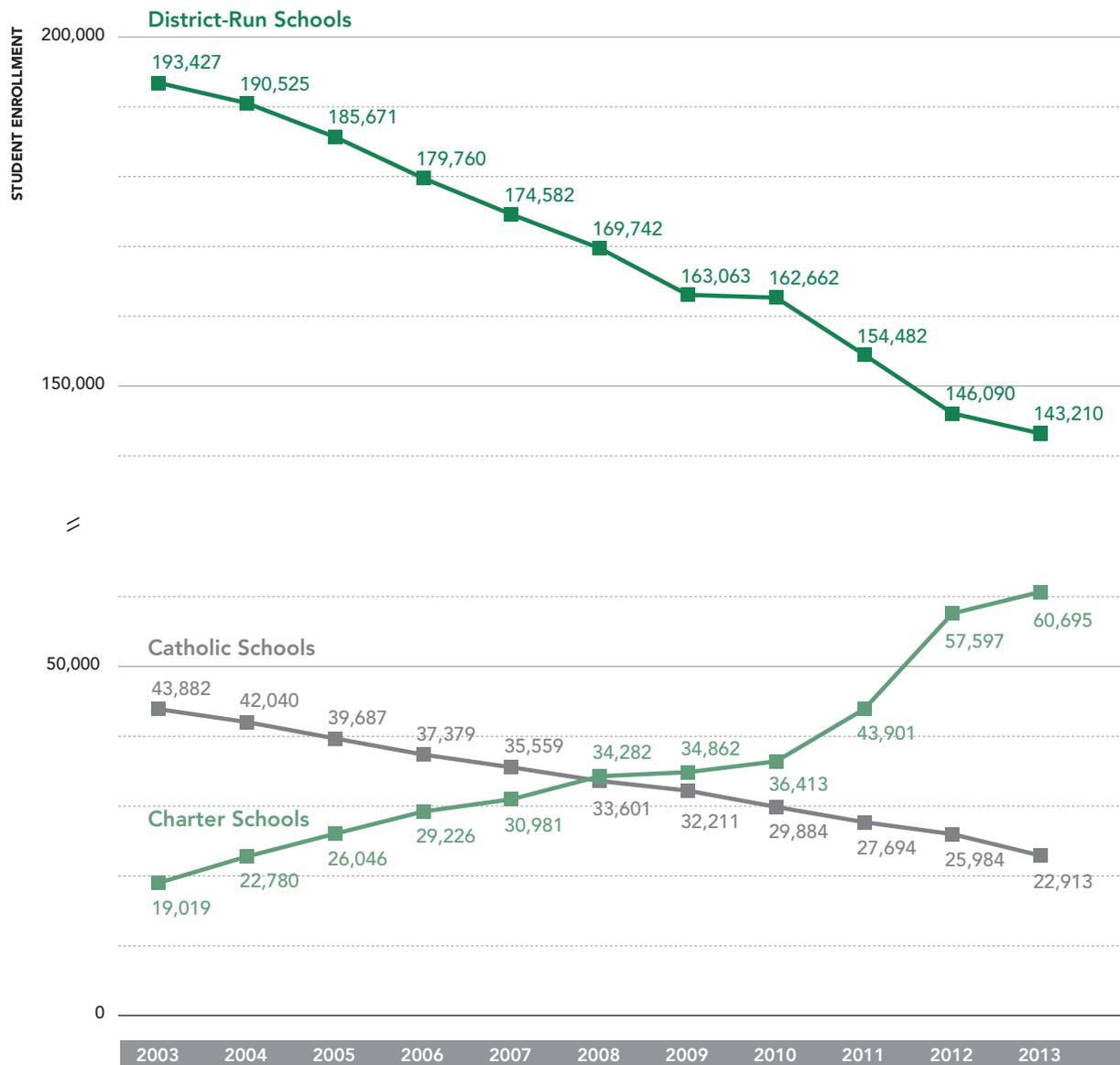


The past year was a time of transition for Philadelphia’s public schools—and a reality check.

William R. Hite Jr. took command as superintendent at a difficult moment, with enrollment in schools run by the School District of Philadelphia continuing to decline and charter enrollment continuing to grow. And the district, burdened with thousands of empty seats, moved to close at least 23 school buildings. In addition, the long run of rising scores on the state assessment tests came to an end, the result, at least in part, of new procedures to prevent cheating.

The best news on education came from the Census, the finding that more than 37 percent of city residents between the ages of 25 and 34 have bachelor’s degrees or higher. That is well above the national average and higher than in many other big cities.

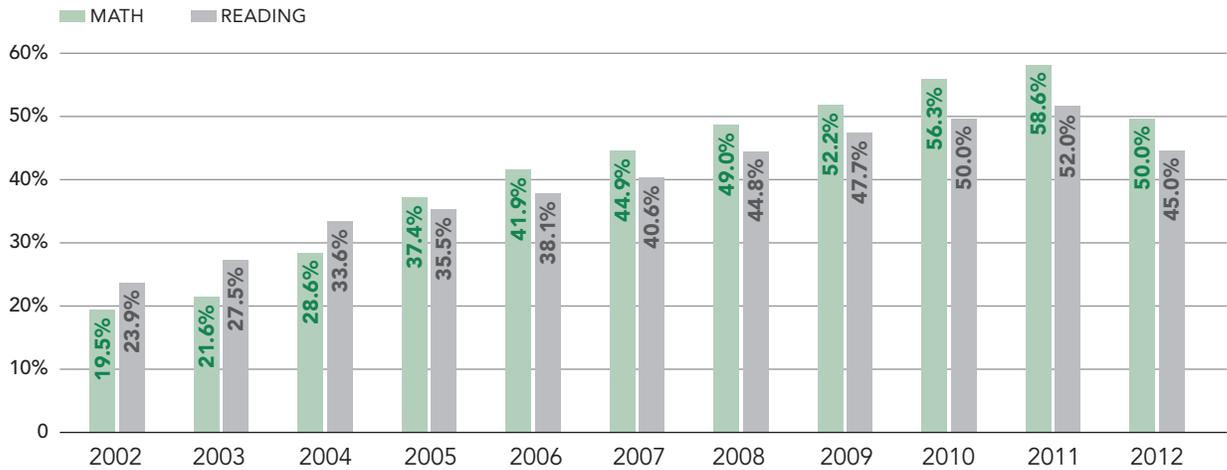
4.1 K-12 ENROLLMENT TRENDS



For the last 10 years, the K-12 enrollment trends in Philadelphia have been remarkably consistent. The number of students in district-run schools has fallen, as has enrollment in Catholic schools, while taxpayer-funded charter schools (including cybercharters) have grown by leaps and bounds. Since 2003, district-run schools have lost 26 percent of enrollment and Catholic schools 48 percent; charters, on the other hand, are up 219 percent. These trends are part of the reason that both the school district and the archdiocese have been looking to close school buildings.

4.2 PSSA SCORES FOR PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS CONSIDERED PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED



In 2012, after a decade of steady increases, test scores in the School District of Philadelphia dropped in both math and reading on the annual, standardized state test, the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA). The percentage of students considered proficient or advanced fell to 50 percent in math and 45 percent in reading. State officials attributed some of the declines, which also occurred in much of the rest of the state, to increased security measures surrounding the test; those measures were taken in response to reports of cheating and overcoaching. Leaders of teachers' unions pointed to cuts in education spending as an explanation.

4.3 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS TEST RESULTS 2011

COMPARING PHILADELPHIA TO NATIONAL AND LARGE CITY AVERAGES

	Basic or below	Proficient or advanced
FOURTH-GRADERS, MATH		
U.S. average	60%	39%
Large-city average	70%	30%
Philadelphia	80%	20%
FOURTH-GRADERS, READING		
U.S. average	68%	32%
Large-city average	77%	23%
Philadelphia	86%	14%
EIGHTH-GRADERS, MATH		
U.S. average	67%	34%
Large-city average	74%	26%
Philadelphia	82%	18%
EIGHTH-GRADERS, READING		
U.S. average	68%	32%
Large-city average	77%	23%
Philadelphia	84%	16%

Results of another set of standardized tests, this one designed by the National Association of Educational Progress, show public-school students in Philadelphia scoring well below both the national average and the average for large cities on math and reading. The test, which was last given in 2011, is part of a federal program that operates independently of the U.S. Department of Education.

4.4 MAKING ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA

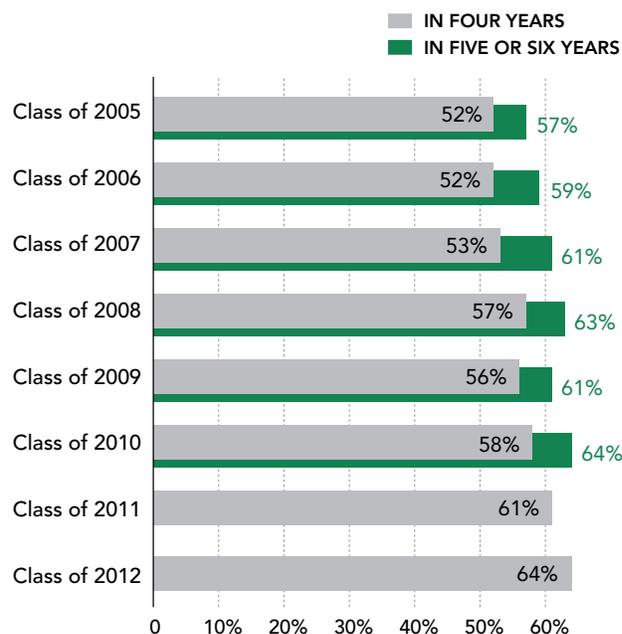
DISTRICT-RUN SCHOOLS

2002	22 of 258	9%
2003	57 of 265	22%
2004	160 of 265	60%
2005	132 of 268	49%
2006	131 of 266	49%
2007	107 of 268	40%
2008	113 of 265	43%
2009	118 of 267	44%
2010	158 of 267	59%
2011	110 of 258	42%
2012	33 of 250	13%

In 2012, the school district saw a big drop in the percentage of its schools that made Adequate Yearly Progress as defined by U.S. Department of Education under the No Child Left Behind Act. One reason was that the standards became much tougher. The statewide rate in 2012 was 49 percent, down from 82 percent in 2010.

4.5 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

IN PHILADELPHIA'S 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 four-year rate in 2012 was 64 percent, which is higher than it had been but well below the national four-year rate of 78 percent.

4.6 SAT PERFORMANCE 2012

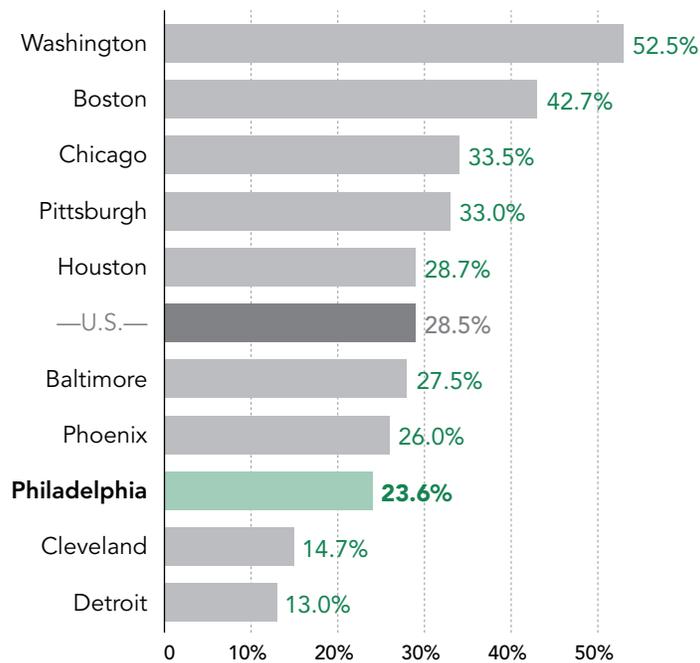
AVERAGE TEST SCORE, PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT-RUN AND CHARTER HIGH SCHOOLS

TOP TEN		BOTTOM TEN	
Masterman	1925	Bartram	1007
Central	1641	Bok	1002
MaST Community Charter	1495	Gratz	1000
Creative and Performing Arts	1458	Roxborough	996
Science Leadership Academy	1452	Olney Charter	990
Bodine	1415	University City	987
Girard Academic Music Program	1394	Douglas	986
Carver	1382	Strawberry Mansion	983
Girls	1375	Hope Charter	977
Academy at Palumbo	1372	Philadelphia Learning Academy South	975

In only two high schools, Masterman and Central, did Philadelphia high school students perform above the national average of 1498 on the three-part SAT Reasoning Test taken by many college applicants. At a third school, MaST Community Charter, students surpassed the state average of 1472. The maximum score on the test is 2400, the minimum 600.

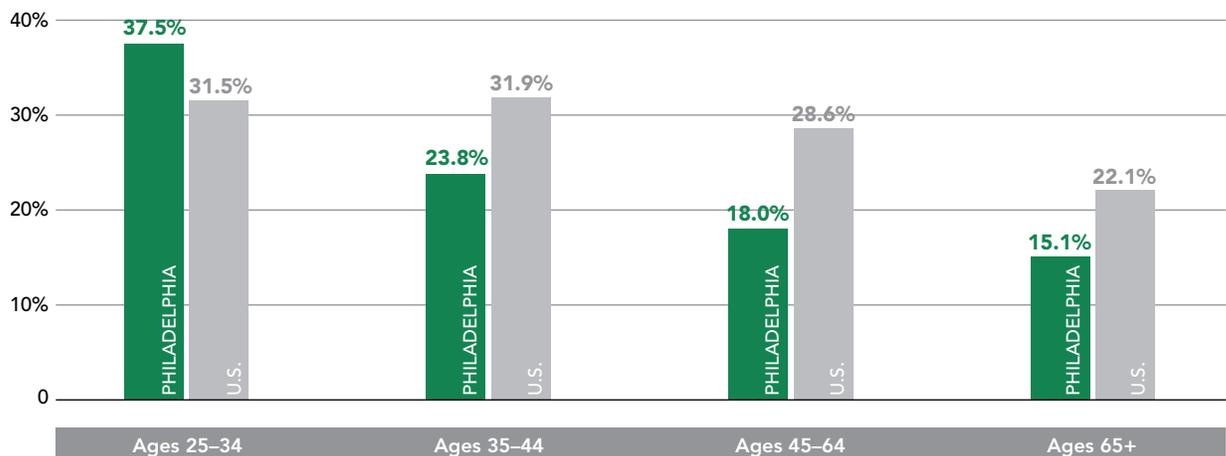
4.7 PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

AMONG ADULTS OVER AGE 25 IN PHILADELPHIA AND COMPARABLE CITIES



According to the Census, the educational attainment level in Philadelphia, though rising, is well below the national average and the levels of most of the comparison cities. Among the nation's 25 largest cities, Philadelphia ranks 22nd. The Philadelphia region as a whole fares much better; 33 percent of the region's adults are college graduates, ranking it in the top third of the 100 largest metropolitan areas.

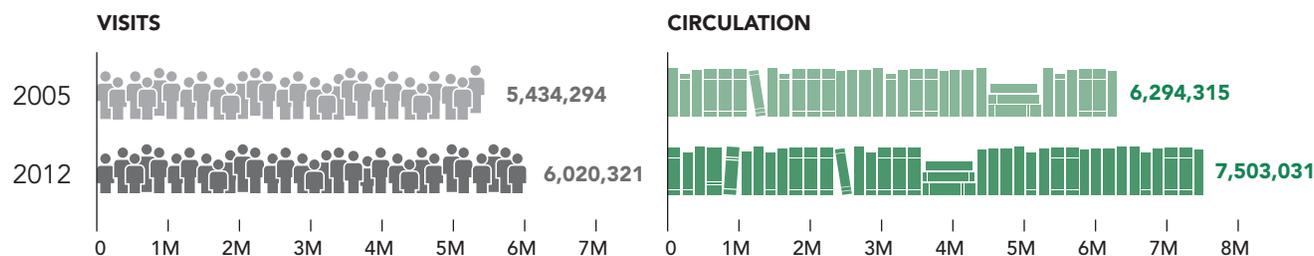
4.8 WHO HAS BACHELOR'S DEGREES IN PHILADELPHIA, 2011



While Philadelphia's overall level of educational attainment remained low compared to other cities and the nation as a whole, there is at least one promising sign. The percentage of city residents ages 25 to 34 with bachelor's degrees was 37.5 percent, 6 percentage points higher than the national average. While that figure is lower than those for Washington, Boston or New York, it is higher than in Los Angeles, Houston and Phoenix. In 2000, only 26.9 percent of Philadelphians in this age group had bachelor's degrees.

4.9 LIBRARY USAGE IN PHILADELPHIA

AMONG PEOPLE OF ALL AGES



In the last seven years, circulation at the Free Library of Philadelphia has grown by 19 percent while visits have risen by 11 percent.

4.10 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN PHILADELPHIA

SELECTED INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Full-time enrollment	Core revenues	Full-time staff
University of Pennsylvania	21,329	\$3,529,357,000	14,633
Temple University	31,174	\$1,063,924,000	5,786
Drexel University	17,375	\$915,990,000	4,219
Thomas Jefferson University	2,526	\$319,302,000	2,196
St. Joseph's University	5,239	\$202,963,000	1,036
La Salle University	3,942	\$119,348,000	968
University of the Sciences	2,574	\$100,521,000	544
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	2,282	\$98,528,000	546
Philadelphia University	3,121	\$77,400,000	393
University of the Arts	2,137	\$71,483,000	452
Art Institute of Philadelphia	1,930	\$66,132,000	245
Holy Family University	1,703	\$42,619,000	306
Chestnut Hill College	1,541	\$34,229,000	202
Peirce College	725	\$23,465,000	138
Moore College of Art and Design	470	\$18,044,000	84
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	338	\$17,976,000	61
Curtis Institute of Music	165	\$12,375,000	56
Lutheran Theological Seminary	122	\$10,836,000	52
The Restaurant School	450	\$10,336,000	70
Total	99,143	6,734,828,000	31,987

Research and Development Expenditures All Sources, Fiscal Year 2010

University of Pennsylvania	\$836,322,000
Temple University	\$124,528,000
Drexel University	\$118,349,000
Thomas Jefferson University	\$103,064,000
St. Joseph's University	\$2,918,000
University of the Sciences	\$1,964,000
La Salle University	\$1,298,000
Philadelphia University	\$1,200,000

One way that a university helps the local economy is by attracting research and development funding. The above totals, which are from the National Science Foundation, are for Fiscal Year 2010, the most recent period available.

These numbers, which come from the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, provide some idea of the social and economic impact that higher education has on Philadelphia. That data, the most recent available, is for 2011. Two-year colleges are not listed.

5 GOVERNMENT & HOUSING



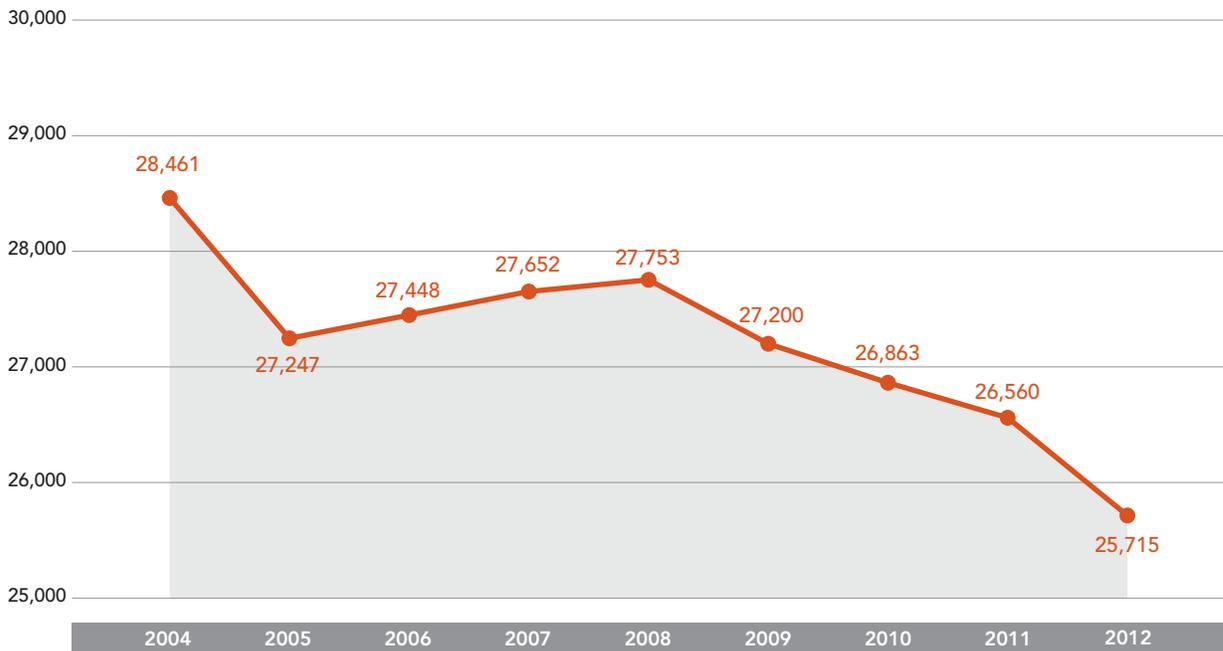
The Philadelphia city government's budget is dominated by two spending categories: Public safety and employee benefits.

Nearly a third of the city's general fund is used for each purpose. Public safety includes the police and fire departments, prosecutors and the courts. Employee benefits include pension fund contributions and health care for all city workers. In recent years, with revenues constrained, these two spending categories have grown at the expense of other city functions and departments.

As for the city's housing market, there were signs of renewed vigor in 2012. The number of residential building permits, which bottomed out in 2009, continued to increase; permits were granted for 2,175 units, the most since 2005. Housing sales rose slightly, after having fallen for the previous six years. And median housing prices rose by 18 percent between 2010 and 2012.

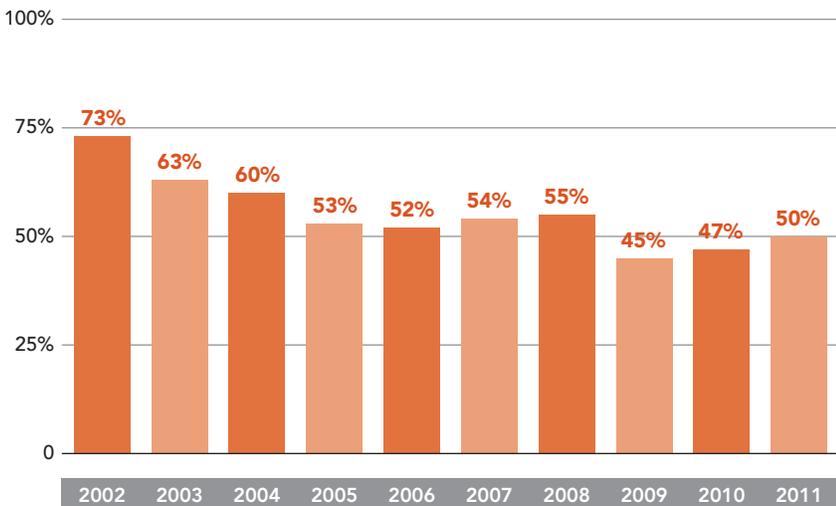
5.1 CITY EMPLOYEES SINCE 2004

IN ALL FUNDS



The number of people employed full time by the City of Philadelphia in all of its funds has declined in recent years. Between 2004 and 2012, the total was down nearly 10 percent. The numbers shown are for each fiscal year, which ends June 30. Although not shown here, overall city employment increased somewhat from July 1 to December 31 of 2012.

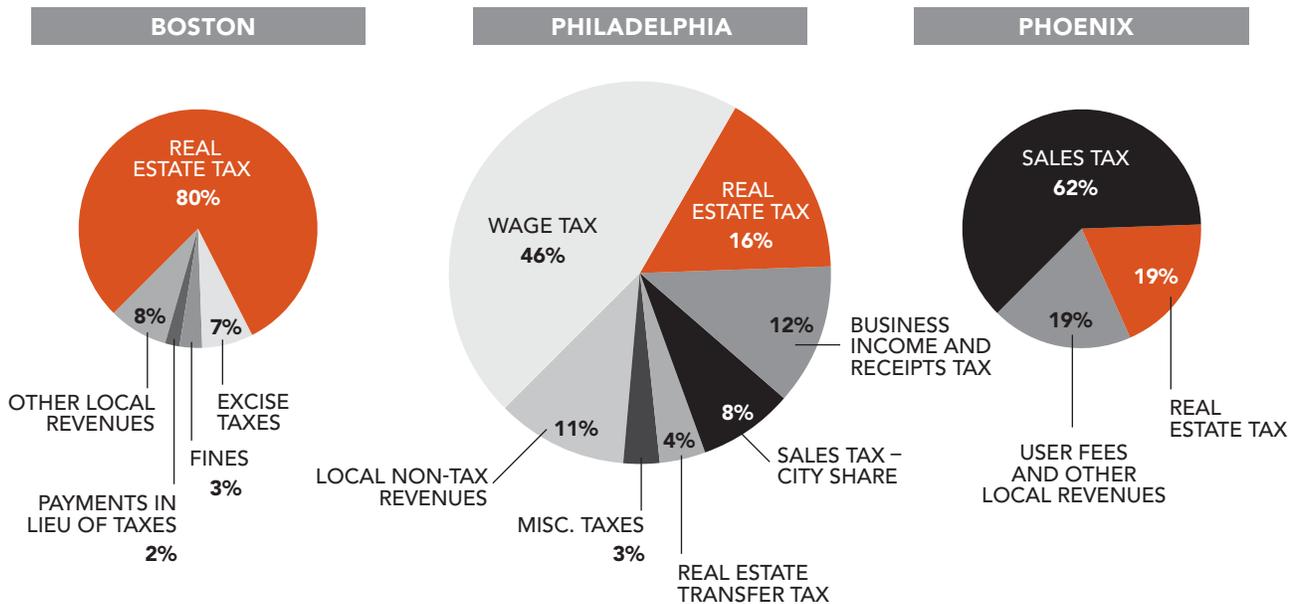
5.2 FUNDING LEVEL, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA PENSION FUNDS



The funding level of Philadelphia’s public-employee pension funds has fallen significantly since 2002, hitting a low of 45 percent during the depths of the recession. In the last several years, the level has risen slightly, due to stronger returns on investments. Many experts cite a funding level lower than 80 percent as inadequate.

5.3 LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE

IN PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND PHOENIX

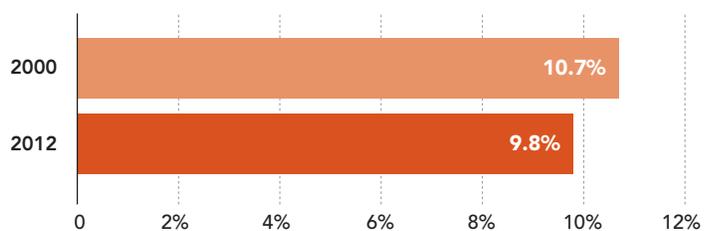


As these examples illustrate, Philadelphia differs from other cities in its mix of local revenues. The city relies on a wage tax—paid by all workers who live in the city, plus commuters—to produce 46 percent of the revenue generated locally to fund city services. In Boston, the real estate tax provides 80 percent of locally generated revenue. In Phoenix, the sales tax is the leading source. Neither has a wage or income tax. These calculations exclude any money from state and federal sources, which vary widely from one city to another.



5.4 PHILADELPHIA TAX BURDEN

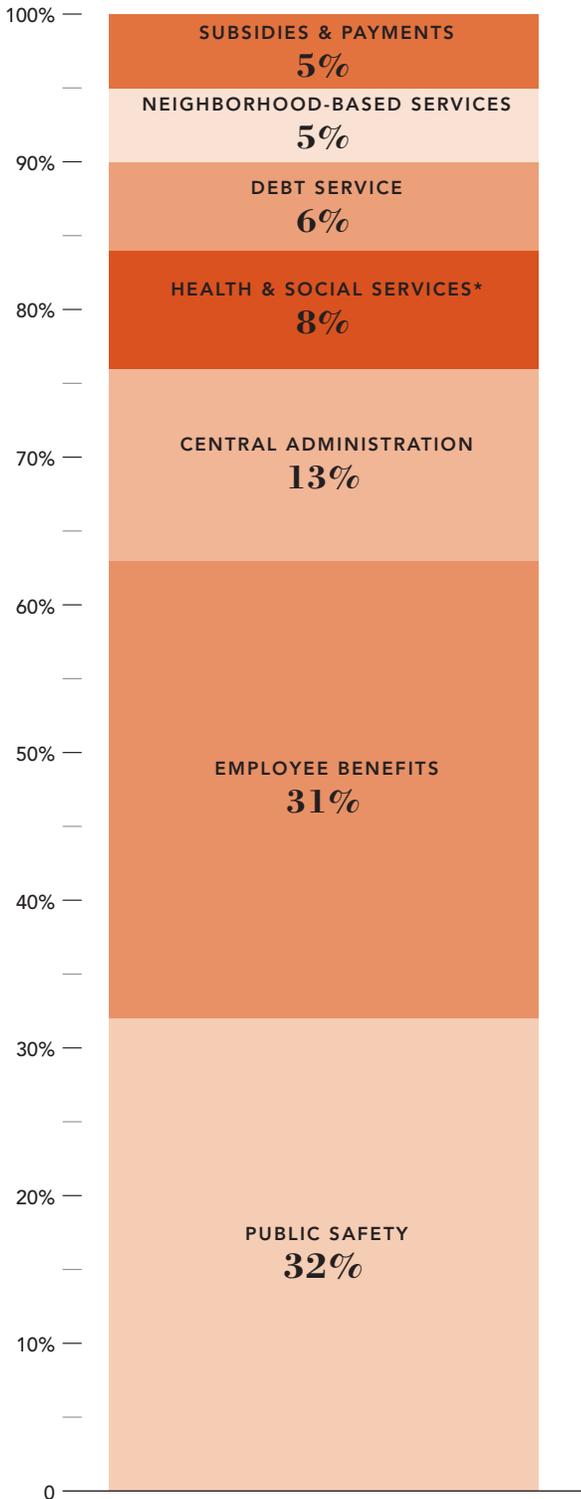
IN PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME



The share of household income paid in city wage, property and sales taxes fell slightly from 2000 to 2012 for a Philadelphia family of four with an income of \$60,000. The drop was driven by falling wage tax rates and the failure of property assessments to keep up with changing market values. These factors were partially offset by hikes in property and sales tax rates near the end of the period. The local residential tax burden in Philadelphia is higher than in most major cities.

5.5 CITY SPENDING BY CATEGORY

PHILADELPHIA GENERAL FUND 2012-2013



CITY SPENDING CATEGORIES

- SUBSIDIES & PAYMENTS**

Art Museum	Philadelphia History Museum
Community College	School District
Convention Center	SEPTA

- NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED SERVICES**

Free Library of Philadelphia	Streets Department – Roads
Mural Arts Program	Streets Department – Sanitation
Parks & Recreation Department	

- DEBT SERVICE**

Interests and principal payments.

- HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES**

Department of Human Services
 Department of Public Health
 Office of Supportive Housing

- CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION**

Board of Ethics	Managing Director’s Office
Board of Revision of Taxes	Mayor’s Office
City Commissioners	Office of Arts & Culture
City Controller	Office of Human Resources
City Council	Office of Innovation & Technology
City Planning	Office of Property Assessment
City Representative	Procurement Department
Commerce Department	Public Property Department
Finance Department	Records Department
Fleet Management	Register of Wills
Historical Commission	Rents/Leases
Law Department	Revenue Department
Licenses & Inspections	Utilities

- 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 (Courts)	Sheriff
Legal Services	

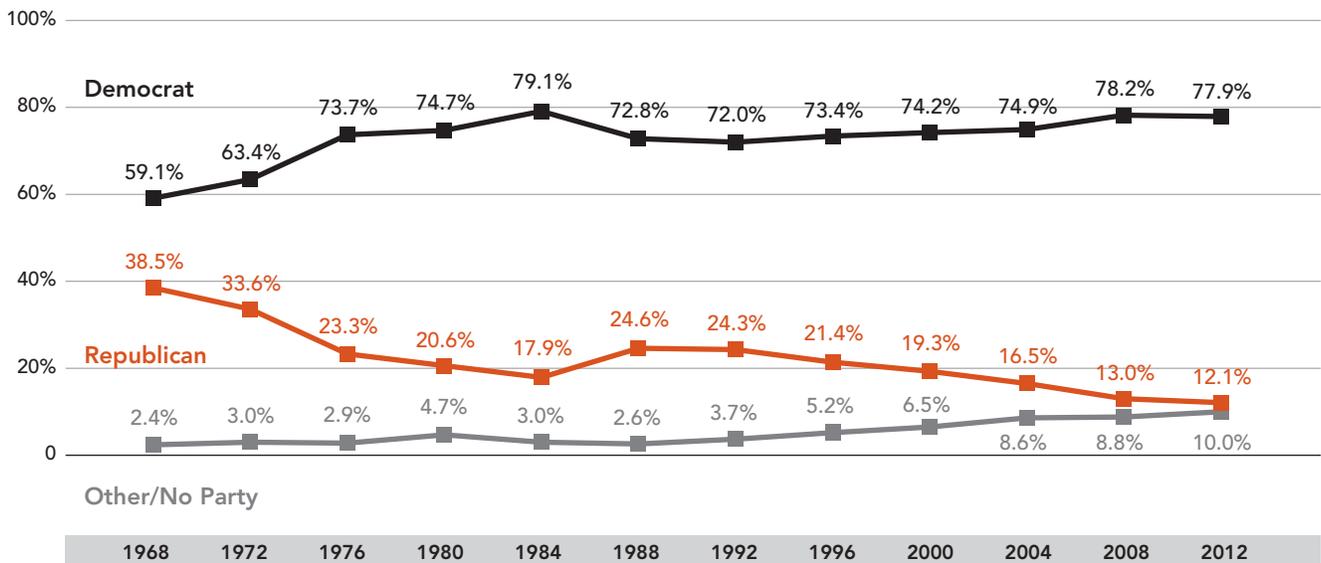


*As the result of a bookkeeping change that took effect in Fiscal 2012, social-service spending in the Department of Human Services that is reimbursable by state and federal sources is now listed in a separate city fund and is not included here.

Public safety and employee benefits account for 63 percent of general fund spending. Employee wages are included in the budget of individual departments and agencies.

5.6 PARTY REGISTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA

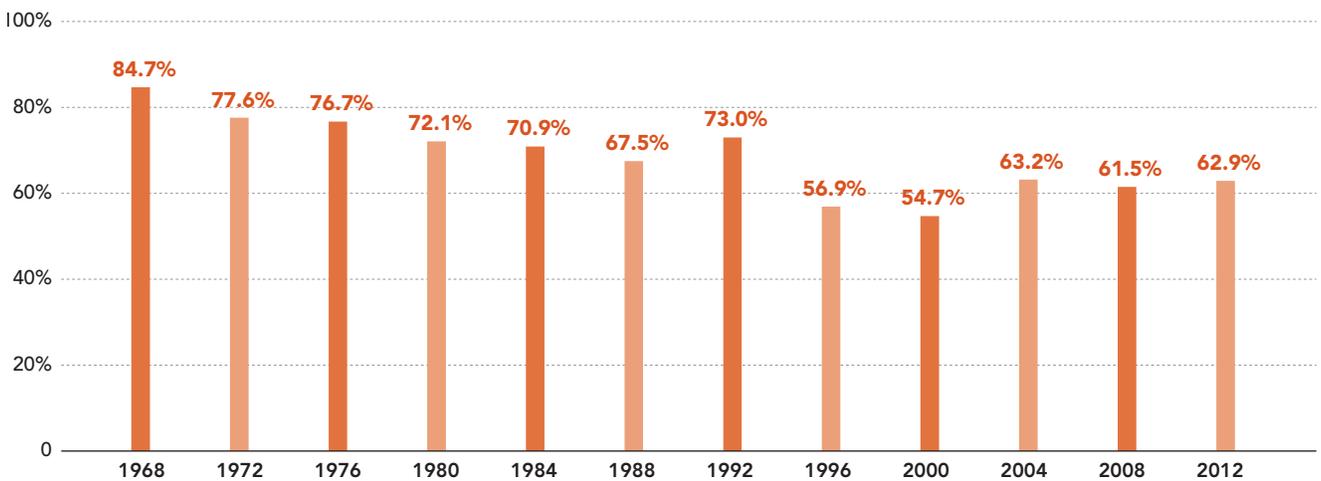
IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEARS



The Democratic registration advantage in Philadelphia has been overwhelming for decades. In recent years, that edge has grown as fewer residents register as Republicans and more sign up without any party affiliation. The last Republican to carry the city in a presidential election was Herbert Hoover in 1932.

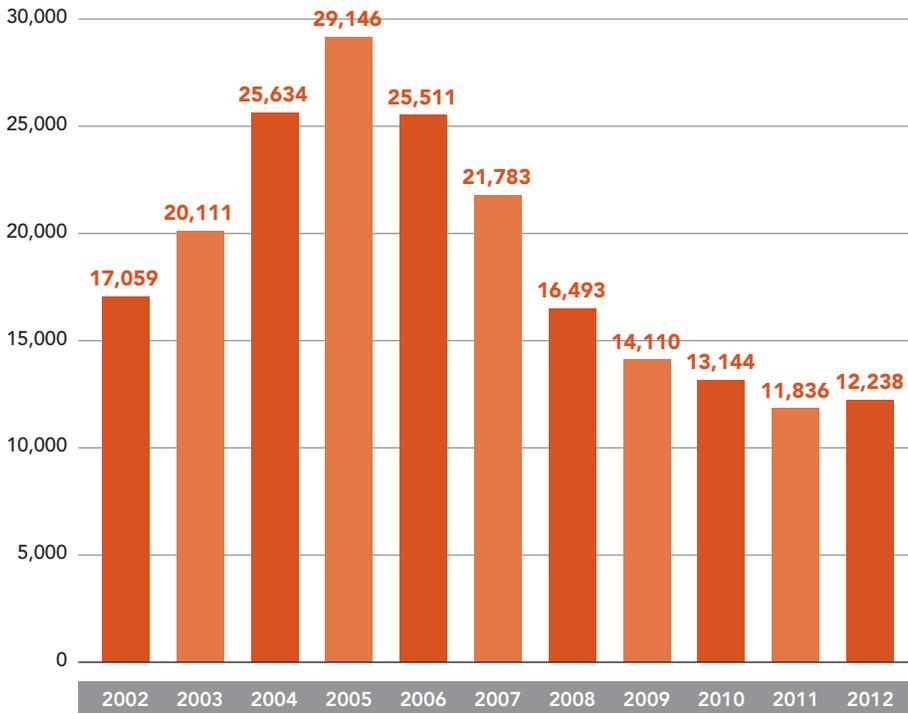
5.7 PHILADELPHIA VOTER TURNOUT

IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS



Voter turnout in Philadelphia, shown as a percentage of those registered, started declining in 1972, the first election in which 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds were allowed to vote. It hit bottom at 54.7 percent in 2000 and has been above 60 percent ever since. The turnout percentages would be lower if shown as the share of the voting age population.

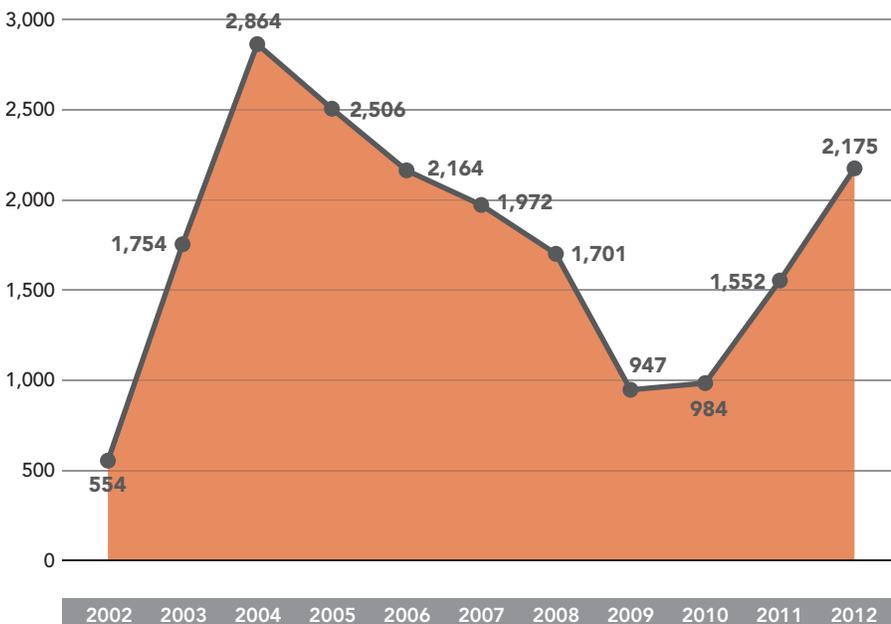
5.8 SALES OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS IN PHILADELPHIA



Sales of private residential units increased slightly in 2012 from the low level recorded in 2011, according to real estate analyst Kevin Gillen. Even so, the numbers remained far below pre-recession totals.

5.9 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN PHILADELPHIA

NUMBER OF UNITS



After slumping dramatically during the recession, the number of building permits issued for new construction rebounded in 2011 and even more so in 2012, reaching the highest level since 2005. The estimated value of the construction represented by the 2012 permits was nearly \$335 million, the highest on record.



Zip	Neighborhood	Median Price 2010	Median Price 2012	Change 2010/2012	Percentage Change
19102	Center City – West	\$695,000	\$1,179,000	\$484,000	70%
19106	Center City – Society Hill	\$650,000	\$832,500	\$182,500	28%
19103	Center City – West	\$575,000	\$730,000	\$155,000	27%
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	\$279,500	\$346,500	\$67,000	24%
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	\$155,000	\$190,000	\$35,000	23%
19107	Center City – Washington Square West/Chinatown	\$412,500	\$495,000	\$82,500	20%
19122	North Phila. – Yorktown	\$80,000	\$88,700	\$8,700	11%
19126	Oak Lane	\$118,500	\$128,025	\$9,525	8%
19145	South Phila. – West	\$100,000	\$108,000	\$8,000	8%
19130	Fairmount South	\$314,000	\$332,000	\$18,000	6%
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	\$128,375	\$134,900	\$6,525	5%
19147	South Phila. – Queen Village/Bella Vista	\$280,000	\$285,000	\$5,000	2%
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$395,000	\$401,250	\$6,250	2%
19119	Mount Airy	\$234,950	\$236,000	\$1,050	<1%
19140	Nicetown	\$21,250	\$20,500	(\$750)	-4%
19127	Manayunk	\$210,000	\$201,000	(\$9,000)	-4%
19151	Overbrook	\$104,900	\$99,945	(\$4,955)	-5%
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	\$190,000	\$179,900	(\$10,100)	-5%
19116	Northeast – Bustleton North/Somerton	\$217,750	\$205,000	(\$12,750)	-6%
19104	West Phila. – University City	\$91,484	\$86,000	(\$5,484)	-6%
19128	Roxborough	\$224,750	\$210,000	(\$14,750)	-7%
19150	Cedarbrook	\$142,250	\$130,750	(\$11,500)	-8%
19152	Northeast – Rhawnhurst	\$179,900	\$164,500	(\$15,400)	-9%
19135	Northeast – Tacony	\$102,800	\$94,000	(\$8,800)	-9%
19129	East Falls	\$218,000	\$199,000	(\$19,000)	-9%
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	\$160,000	\$145,000	(\$15,000)	-9%
19148	South Phila. – East	\$140,000	\$125,000	(\$15,000)	-11%
19149	Northeast – Mayfair/Oxford Circle	\$121,000	\$108,000	(\$13,000)	-11%
19115	Northeast – Bustleton South	\$225,900	\$201,200	(\$24,700)	-11%
19120	Olney	\$80,000	\$71,100	(\$8,900)	-11%
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	\$40,000	\$35,000	(\$5,000)	-13%
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	\$132,700	\$115,000	(\$17,700)	-13%
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	\$196,500	\$170,000	(\$26,500)	-13%
19153	SW Phila. – Eastwick	\$110,000	\$95,000	(\$15,000)	-14%
19138	Germantown East	\$75,405	\$64,675	(\$10,730)	-14%
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	\$130,000	\$111,000	(\$19,000)	-15%
19141	Logan	\$62,750	\$53,000	(\$9,750)	-16%
19143	SW Phila – Kingsessing	\$48,750	\$41,000	(\$7,750)	-16%
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall/Elmwood	\$38,000	\$31,750	(\$6,250)	-16%
19144	Germantown	\$80,297	\$67,000	(\$13,297)	-17%
19132	North Phila. – West	\$17,000	\$13,000	(\$4,000)	-24%
19139	West Phila. – West Market	\$36,000	\$27,000	(\$9,000)	-25%
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	\$69,900	\$51,814	(\$18,086)	-26%
19133	North Phila. – East	\$10,000	\$7,250	(\$2,750)	-28%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	\$81,000	\$57,250	(\$23,750)	-29%
19134	Port Richmond	\$45,000	\$27,000	(\$18,000)	-40%
	City Median	\$103,000	\$122,000	\$19,000	18%



6 TRANSPORTATION & THE ENVIRONMENT



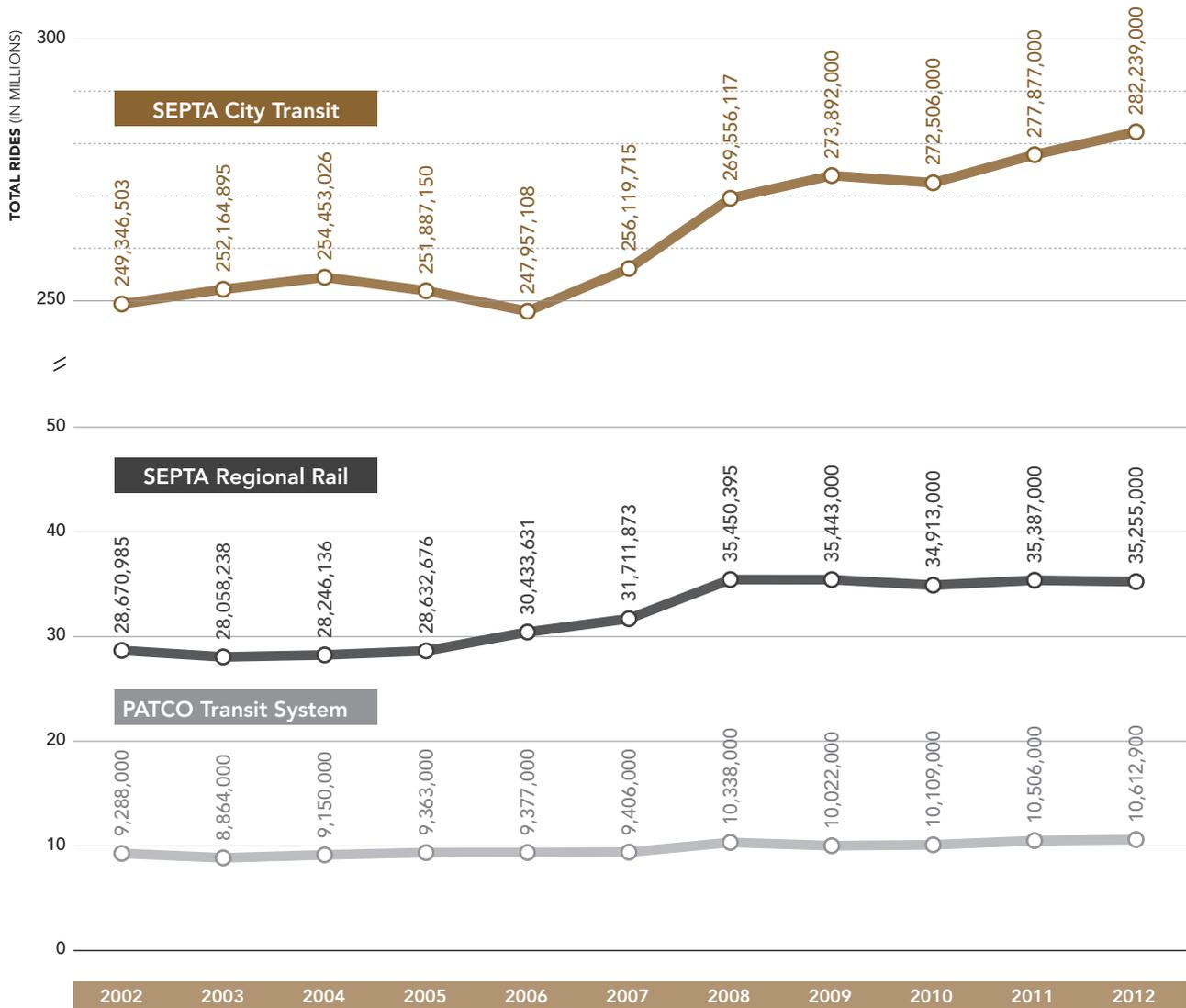
Philadelphia has seen a number of striking developments in transportation over the last few years.

Ridership is up on SEPTA's City Transit division and the PATCO Transit System. The number of Amtrak passengers at 30th Street Station also has been increasing. Meanwhile, total vehicle miles driven in the city have dropped—at a faster rate than in the rest of the country—as has traffic on the bridges operated by the Delaware River Port Authority.

On the environmental front, the number of unhealthy-air days in the city has been holding relatively constant, and the number of buildings recognized for low environmental impact and high energy efficiency has been rising. At the same time, 2012 was Philadelphia's warmest year on record.

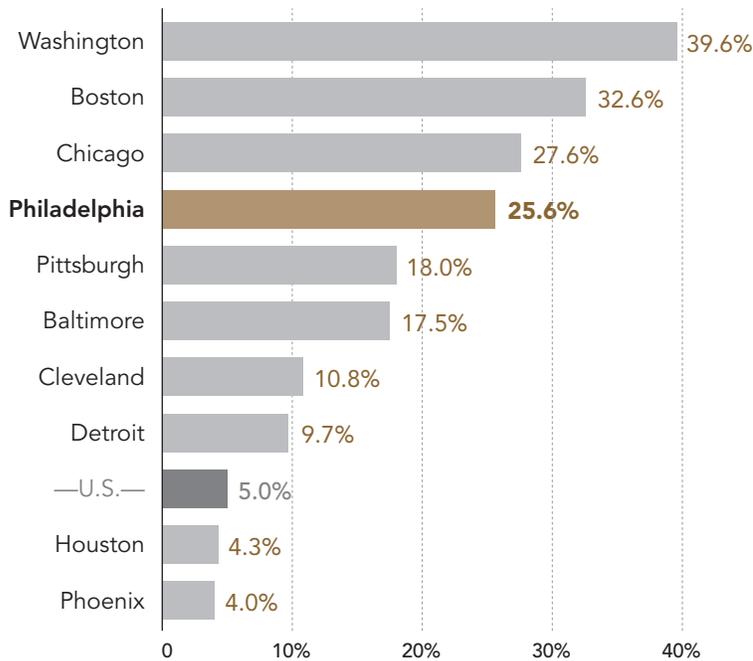
6.1 LOCAL MASS TRANSIT RIDERSHIP

ONE-WAY RIDES PER YEAR



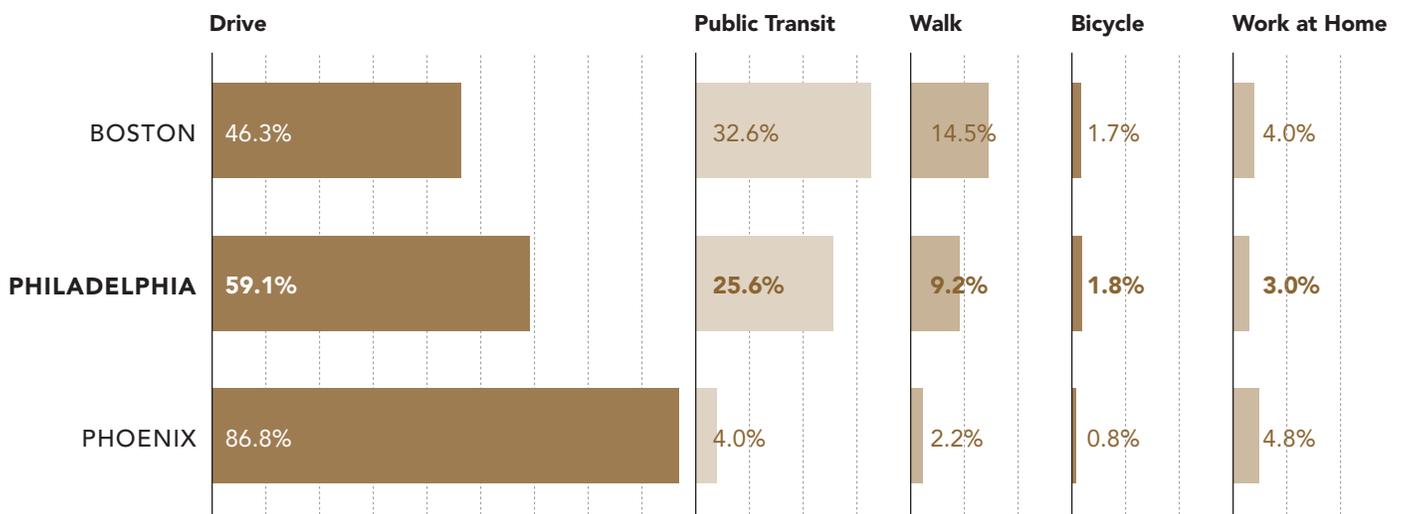
Ridership on SEPTA's City Transit division has risen by 13 percent over the last 10 years. During that same period, ridership on SEPTA's regional rail lines is up 23 percent, although it has changed little in the last five years. The number of rides on the PATCO system has risen 14 percent since 2002.

6.2 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING PUBLIC TRANSIT TO TRAVEL TO WORK



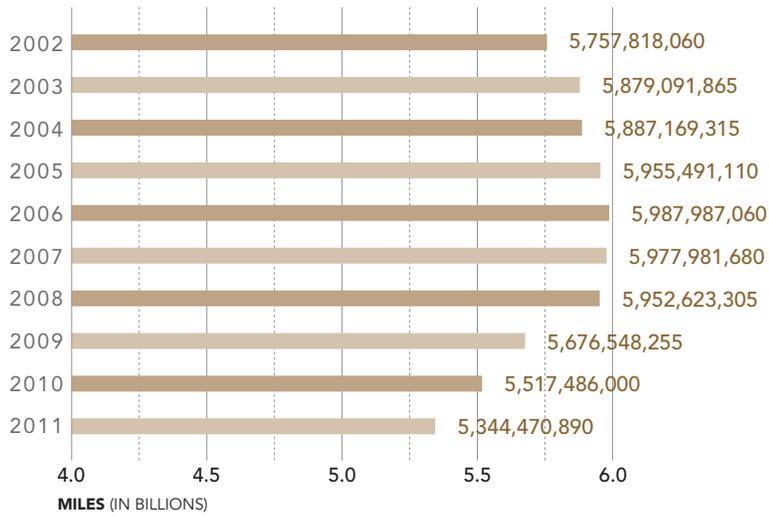
Among the nation's 25 largest cities, only five have a higher percentage of people who use public transit to get to work than Philadelphia. New York and San Francisco, which are not in our comparison group, also have higher rates than Philadelphia.

6.3 HOW RESIDENTS OF THREE CITIES GET TO WORK



In getting to work, Philadelphians rely more heavily on public transit and less on driving than residents of most large cities. This graphic compares Philadelphia to two cities at opposite ends of the commuting spectrum—Boston, where less than half the people drive to work, and Phoenix, where nearly all of them do.

6.4 ANNUAL VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED IN PHILADELPHIA



In the five years since the recent high point in 2006, the number of vehicle miles driven in Philadelphia declined by nearly 11 percent, during a time when the national figure fell by 3 percent. Reducing the number in Philadelphia is a key goal of Mayor Nutter’s Office of Sustainability. Experts say the national decline is due to sluggish economic activity, high gasoline prices, and increased use of mass transit.

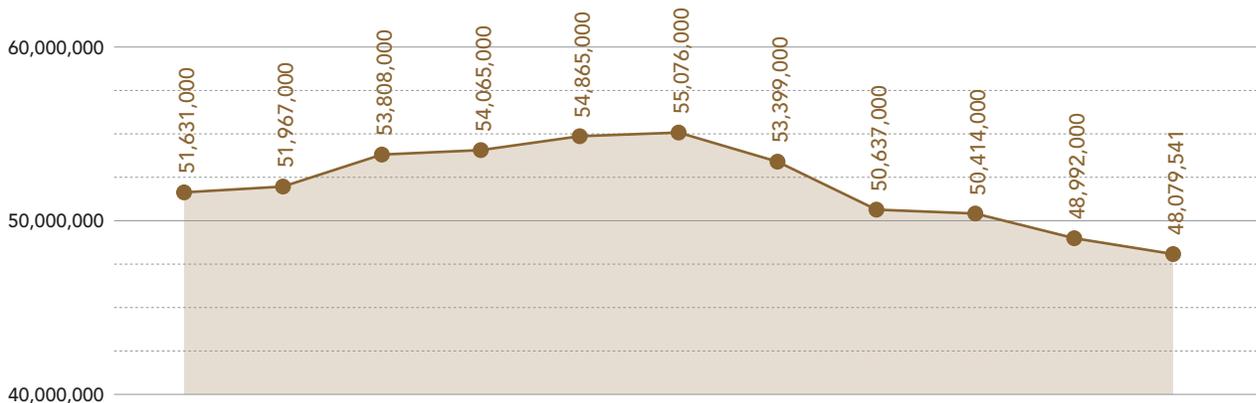


6.5 NUMBER OF PHILADELPHIANS WHO BICYCLE TO WORK



Bicycling represents a small but growing segment of the commuting public.

6.6 TRAFFIC ON DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY BRIDGES

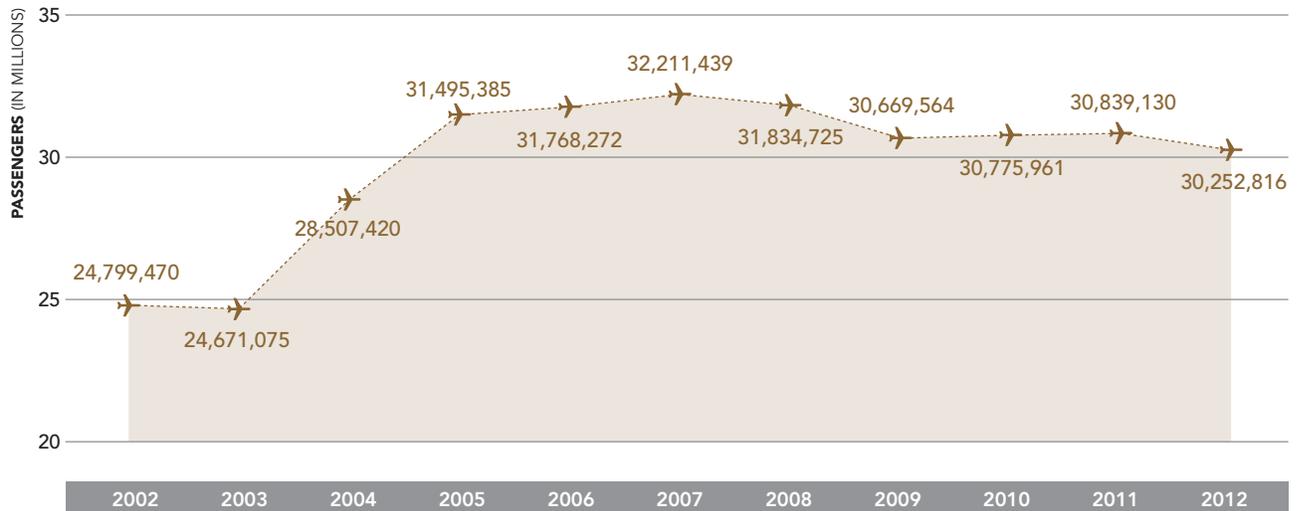


YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
USING E-ZPASS	41.6%	43.9%	45.5%	47.2%	49.1%	50.8%	52.7%	56.0%	57.3%	59.2%	60.5%

Travel on the Delaware River Port Authority bridges between Pennsylvania and New Jersey has dropped 13 percent since 2007. Officials cite higher tolls, which took effect in 2008, among other explanations. The numbers also show that patrons have gradually been moving away from paying cash tolls to using E-ZPass.

6.7 AIRPORT PASSENGERS

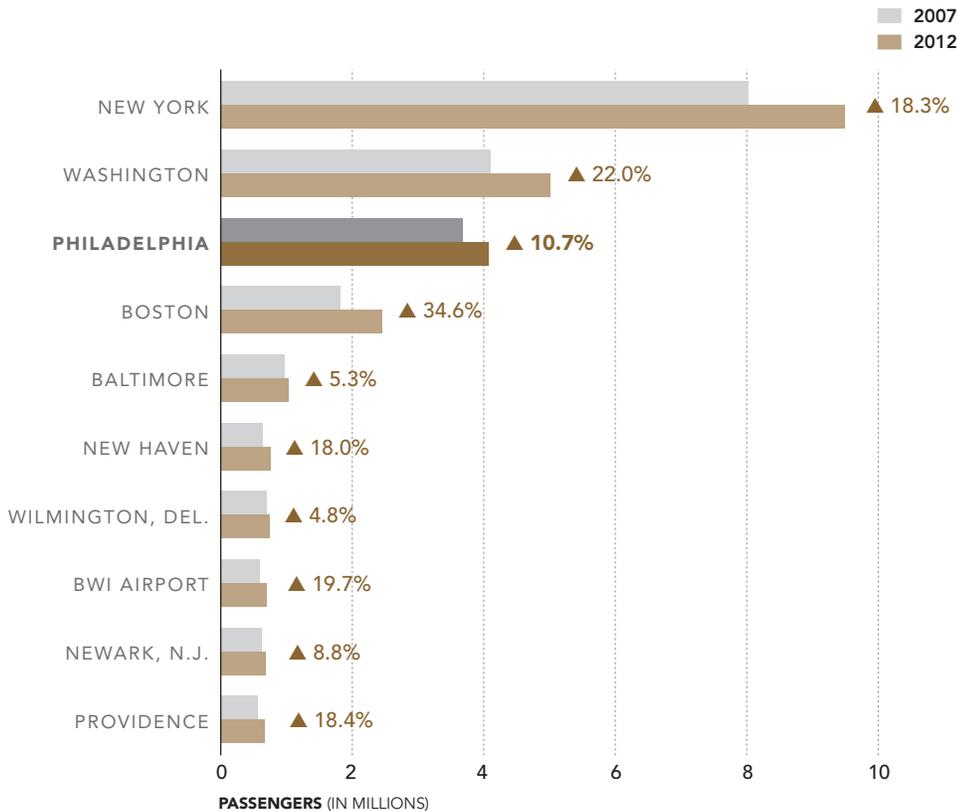
PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



Passenger traffic at Philadelphia International Airport dropped 1.9 percent from 2011 to 2012, falling to its lowest level since 2004. For the year, national passenger traffic numbers showed little change.

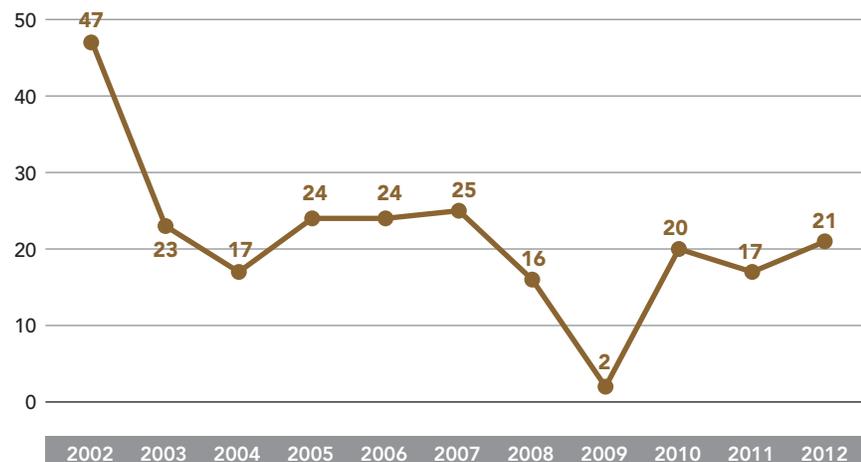
6.8 AMTRAK RIDERSHIP, NORTHEAST CORRIDOR

CHANGE SINCE 2007



Over the last five years, Amtrak ridership has grown by 10.7 percent at 30th Street Station in Philadelphia, the national passenger-rail system's third-busiest behind Penn Station in New York and Union Station in Washington. Growth has been greater in several other cities along the Northeast Corridor. The Boston statistics include all three Amtrak stations located within that city.

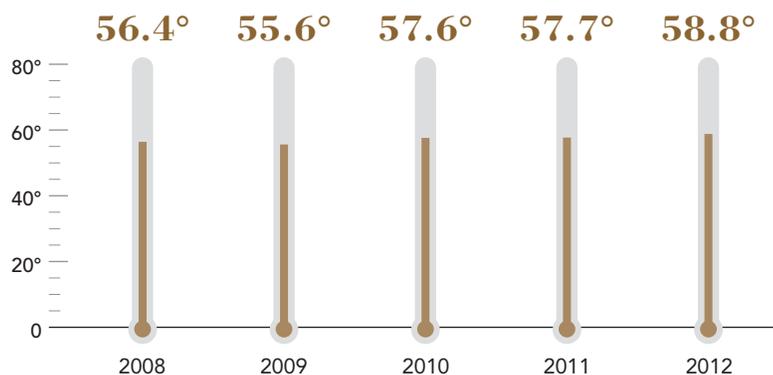
6.9 DAYS OF UNHEALTHY AIR IN PHILADELPHIA



Air quality has been relatively constant over the last few years. As recently as 1996, the city recorded over 100 days with unhealthy air. The data is calculated by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, based on standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The abnormally low number of unhealthy air days in 2009 was due to a summer that was cooler than normal.



6.10 AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE IN PHILADELPHIA



Over time, the average daily temperature in Philadelphia has been rising. The 2012 number, 58.8 degrees, was the highest on record, breaking the previous mark of 58.1 degrees set in 1931 and again in 1998. In four of the last five years, the annual figure has exceeded the average for the years 1981 to 2010, which is 55.9 degrees.

6.11 LEED CERTIFIED BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA

YEAR	NUMBER	SQUARE FOOTAGE
2005	1	24,000
2006	3	209,000
2007	7	398,740
2008	14	474,884
2009	30	3,314,922
2010	44	5,922,183
2011	68	12,552,431
2012	84	14,387,695

The number of energy-efficient, LEED-certified buildings has grown rapidly in the last several years. LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. Even with the growth, Philadelphia trails 20 other cities in terms of LEED-certified projects.

7 ARTS & CULTURE



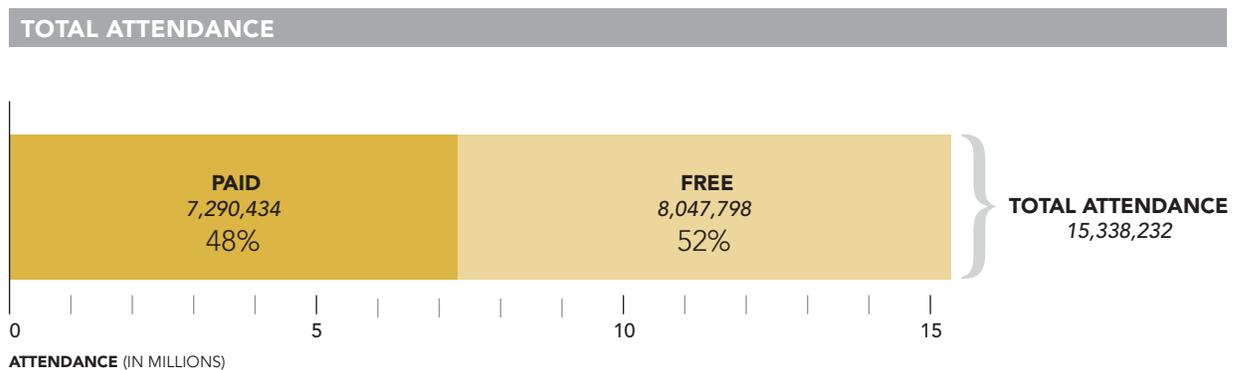
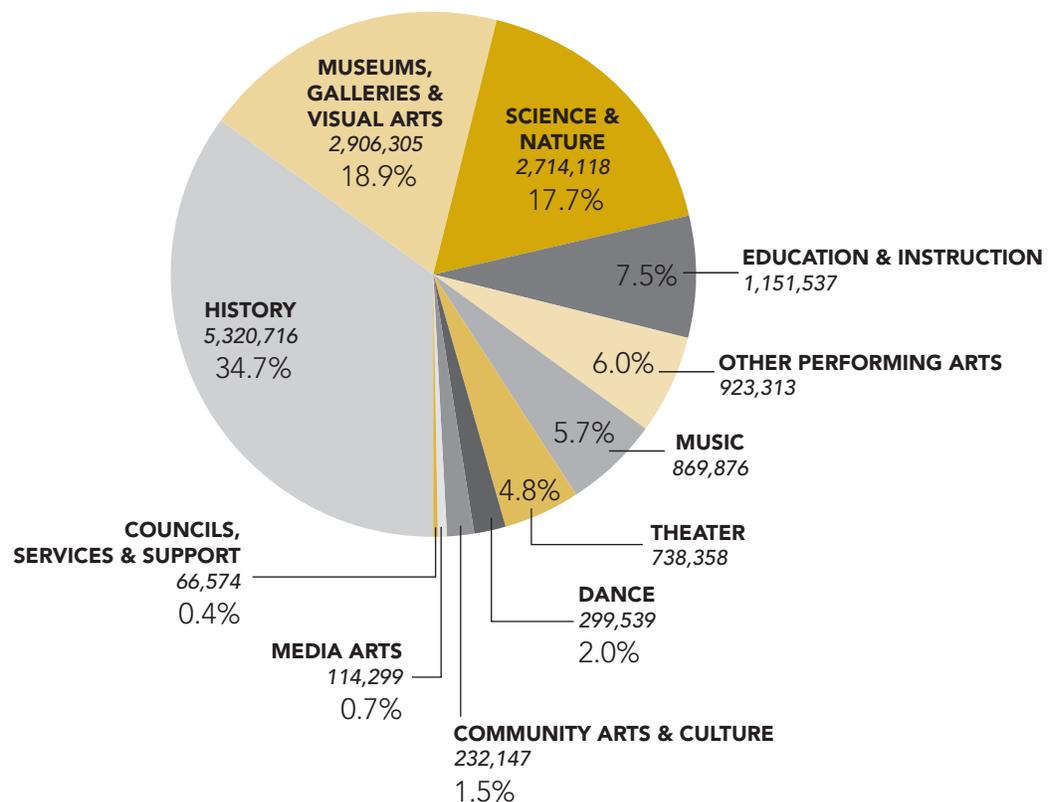
Philadelphia's arts and culture sector appears to have survived hard economic times in relatively good shape.

Taken as a whole, 310 city-based organizations reported combined, unrestricted revenue of more than \$900 million in 2011, the last year for which data was available, and an operating margin of 3.1 percent. A similar survey based on data from 2009, when the recession hit hardest, showed an operating loss of 1.2 percent. These numbers come from the Cultural Data Project, a collaborative project created to strengthen arts and culture by documenting and disseminating information on the sector.

Arts and culture, including the city's historical attractions, are a major part of the city's appeal and economy. The sector got a boost in 2012 with the opening of the Barnes Foundation on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway; the Barnes is not included in any of the data in this report.

7.1 ATTENDANCE AT PHILADELPHIA'S ARTS AND CULTURE VENUES

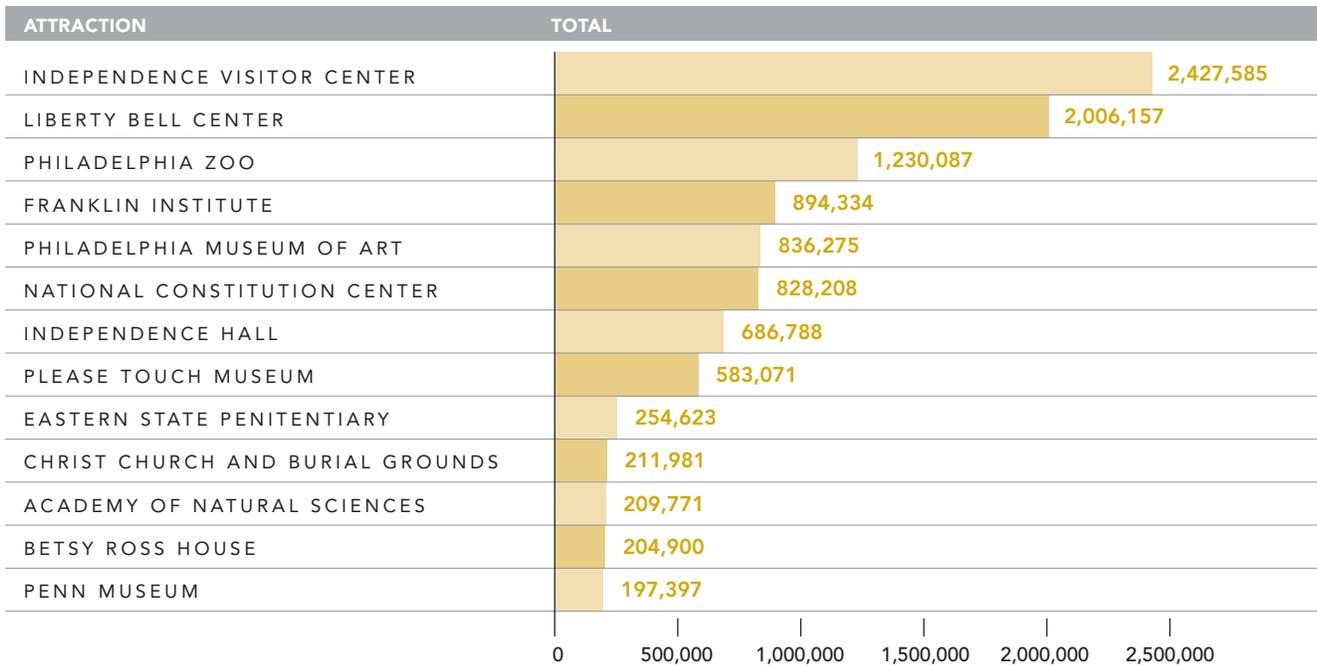
DATA FOR 2011

**ATTENDANCE BY CATEGORY**

More than 300 arts and culture organizations reported a total of 15.3 million visits in 2011, the most recent year available. Just over half of those visits, roughly 8 million, were free. Historic attractions generated the largest attendance. Museums, galleries and visual arts organizations accounted for almost a fifth of visits, while the science and nature category, which includes the Philadelphia Flower Show and the Philadelphia Zoo, was almost as large. "Other performing arts" includes the Kimmel Center for the Performing Arts and The Mann Center for the Performing Arts, as well as some smaller venues.

7.2 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

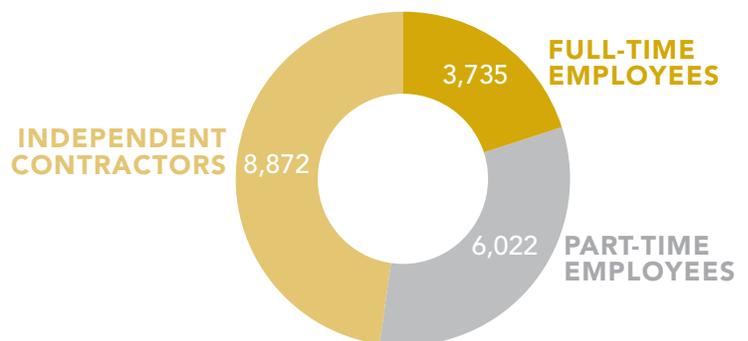
DATA FOR 2012



Most of these sites experienced relatively little change in attendance in 2012. These numbers come from the Greater Philadelphia Tourism and Marketing Corp. and individual attractions.



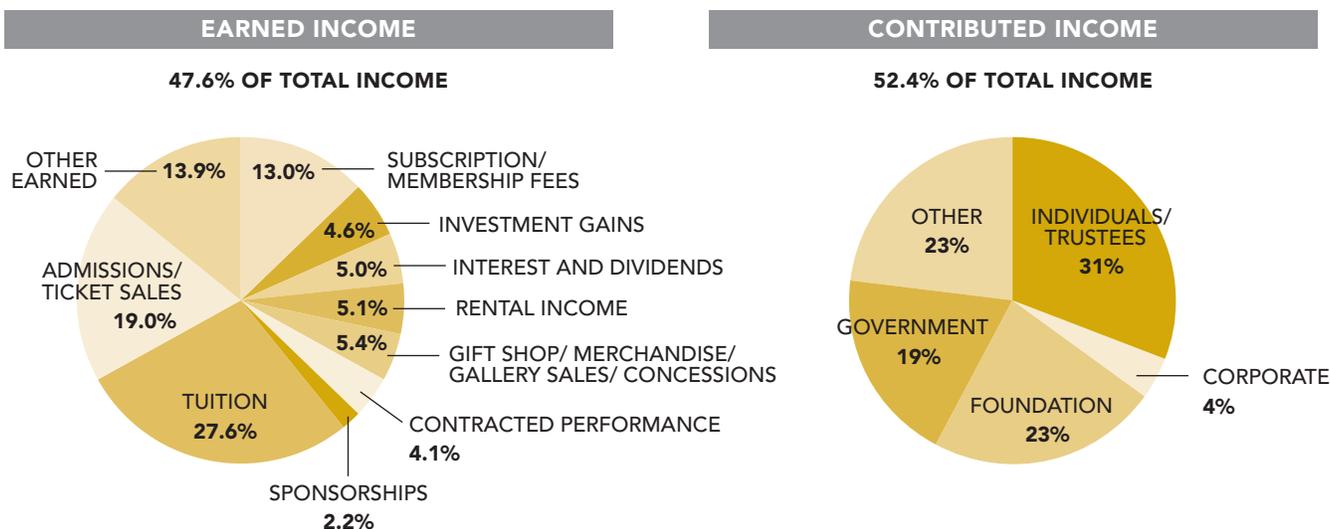
7.3 EMPLOYMENT IN ARTS AND CULTURE



The ratio of part-time to full-time jobs in the arts and culture sector was roughly 3-to-2, little changed in the last few years. Independent contractors have played a growing role since the recession.

7.4 SOURCES OF INCOME FOR PHILADELPHIA ARTS AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

DATA FOR 2011



In 2011, contributed income accounted for more than 52 percent of the sector's total revenue, and earned income nearly 48 percent. Of the contributed funding, donations from individuals and trustees accounted for more than three dollars out of every ten; "other" sources include money from special events, parent organizations and in-kind support. Of the earned income, tuition accounted for the largest portion. Investment revenue, which had been down for several years, showed some improvement. Unrealized investment gains, not reflected here, exceeded \$132 million.

7.5 THE FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE ARTS AND CULTURE SECTOR IN PHILADELPHIA

OPERATING MARGINS BY ORGANIZATION SIZE, BASED ON UNRESTRICTED INCOME

BUDGET SIZE	COUNT	UNRESTRICTED TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL EXPENSES	OPERATING MARGIN	% MARGIN
Under \$99,999	94	\$3,635,819	\$3,533,907	\$101,912	2.8%
\$100,000 to \$499,999	99	\$23,286,249	\$23,169,189	\$117,060	0.5%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	37	\$27,208,624	\$27,226,167	(\$17,543)	-0.1%
\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	47	\$111,665,894	\$101,346,200	\$10,319,694	9.2%
\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	11	\$80,341,356	\$72,534,647	\$7,806,709	9.7%
\$10,000,000 or Above	22	\$608,716,281	\$600,650,566	\$8,065,715	1.3%
TOTAL	310	\$854,854,223	\$828,460,676	\$26,393,547	3.1%

As of 2011, the financial condition of the arts and culture sector in Philadelphia appeared to be somewhat improved. On the whole, the sector had a 3.1 percent operating margin; a similar survey based on 2009 data that included fewer organizations showed a margin of -1.2 percent. In 2011, only one category of organizations, those with budgets between \$500,000 and \$999,000, was very slightly in the red.

8 HEALTH & WELFARE

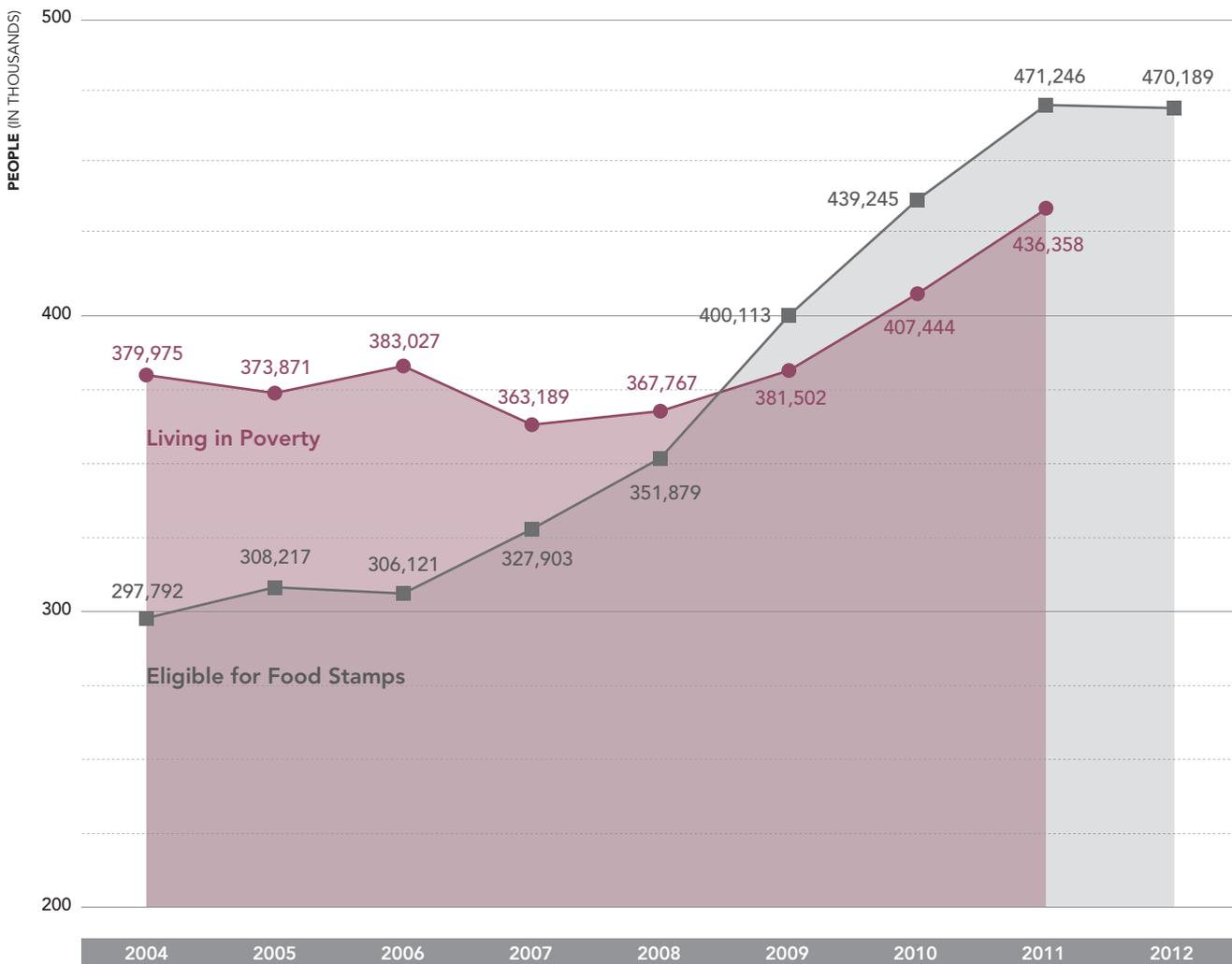


In 2012, the poverty numbers in Philadelphia continued to worsen.

Nearly three out of ten residents were living below the poverty line, and slightly more than three out of ten were eligible for food stamps. Of the city's 46 residential zip codes, 24 had poverty rates over 20 percent, according to the latest Census numbers.

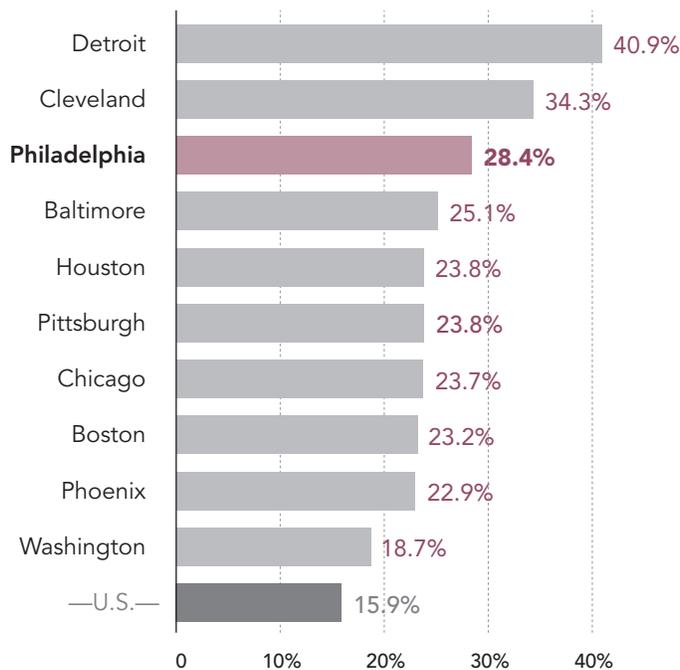
In terms of health care, Philadelphians were heavily dependent on government programs. In the first half of 2012, Medicare and Medicaid paid for 72.8 percent of all city residents treated in Pennsylvania hospitals. Then there are the uninsured—15 percent of Philadelphia's adults and 5 percent of its children. In 2012, more than half of the visits to the eight city-run health centers were made by people who had no health insurance.

8.1 TRACKING THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR IN PHILADELPHIA



In 2011, the last year for which numbers were available, Philadelphia had about 56,000 more people living in poverty than it did in 2004, a far greater rate of increase than for the population as a whole. In 2012, it had about 172,000 more people eligible for food stamps than it did eight years earlier; three out of every 10 city residents are now food-stamp eligible. In 2009, state rules broadened eligibility.

8.2 POVERTY RATE



In the last several years, the poverty rate has been rising across the country, reaching 28.4 percent in Philadelphia for 2011, the last year for which numbers are available. In the city, the poverty rate is roughly 20 percent for whites, 34 percent for African Americans, and 42 percent for Hispanics. It is 39 percent for children. 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 2012 as an annual income below \$23,050.

8.3 HOW POVERTY RATES HAVE CHANGED IN THE REGION

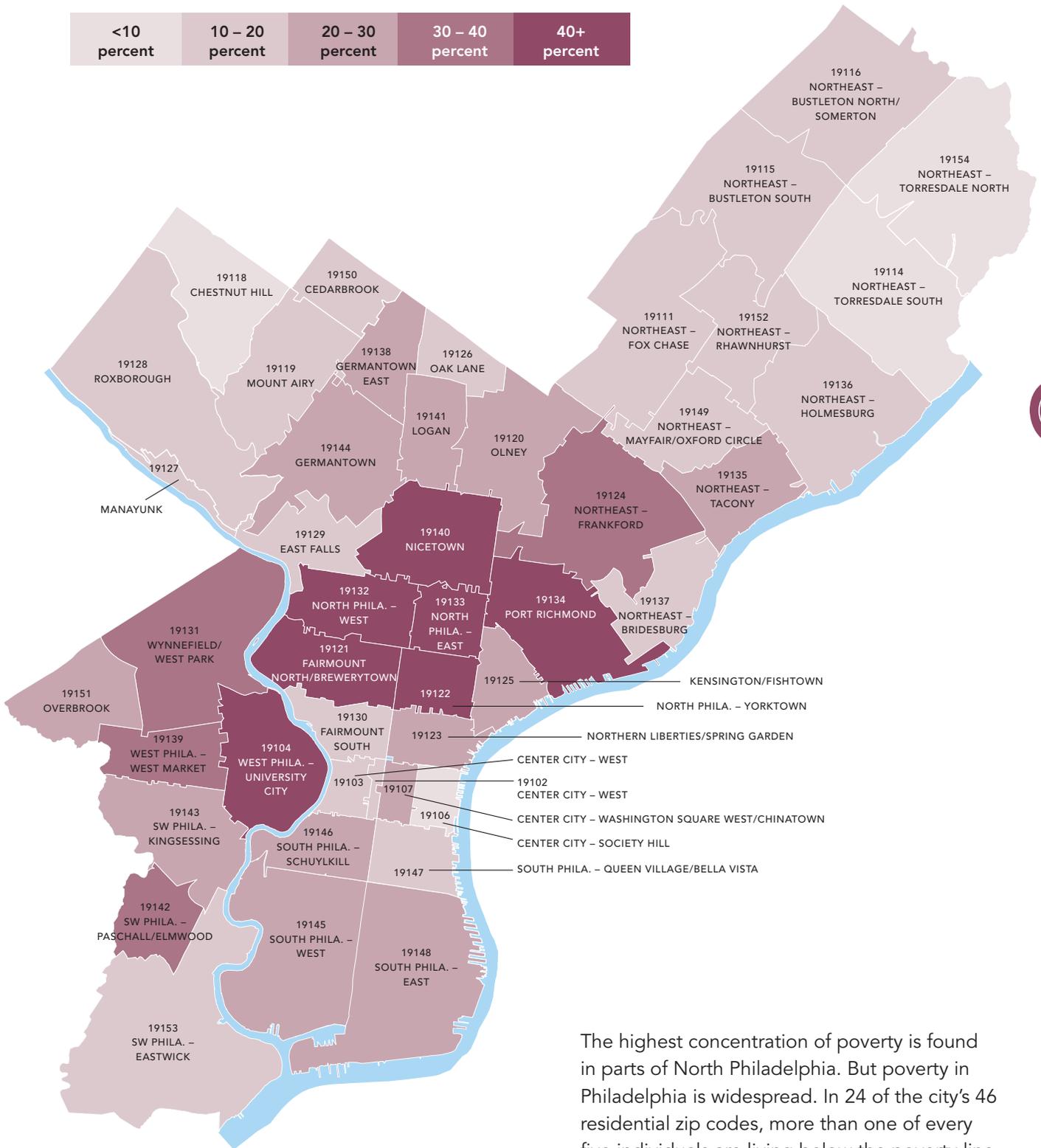
	2006	2011
Philadelphia	25.1%	28.4%
PA Suburban Counties	6.3%	7.4%
NJ Suburban Counties	8.2%	9.1%
Metropolitan Area	11.8%	13.5%
U.S.	13.3%	15.9%

8.4 POVERTY BY ZIP CODE

Zip	Neighborhood	% of Residents in Poverty
19133	North Phila. – East	54.0
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	53.4
19134	Port Richmond	49.0
19104	West Phila. – University City	48.1
19122	North Phila. – Yorktown	41.9
19132	North Phila. – West	41.5
19140	Nicetown	40.3
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall/Elmwood	34.7
19139	West Phila. – West Market	33.8
19124	Northeast – Frankford	32.4
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	30.2
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	29.6
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	29.6
19141	Logan	29.0
19120	Olney	28.4
19144	Germantown	28.2
19107	Center City – Washington Sq. West/Chinatown	24.7
19151	Overbrook	23.9
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	23.2
19138	Germantown East	22.1
19148	South Phila. – East	21.8
19145	South Phila. – West	21.5
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	20.8
19135	Northeast – Tacony	20.6
19102	Center City West	18.9
19130	Fairmount South	18.6
19149	Northeast – Mayfair/Oxford Circle	17.9
19129	East Falls	17.7
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	17.0
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	16.6
19147	South Phila. – Queen Village/Bella Vista	
19127	Manayunk	16.2
19126	Oak Lane	15.3
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	14.5
19103	Center City West	13.5
19119	Mount Airy	12.3
19115	Northeast – Bustleton South	12.1
19128	Roxborough	11.4
19150	Cedarbrook	11.4
19152	Northeast – Rhawnhurst	11.3
19153	SW Phila. – Eastwick	11.2
19116	Northeast – Bustleton North/Somerton	10.9
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	8.3
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	7.5
19106	Center City – Society Hill	7.1
19118	Chestnut Hill	5.8

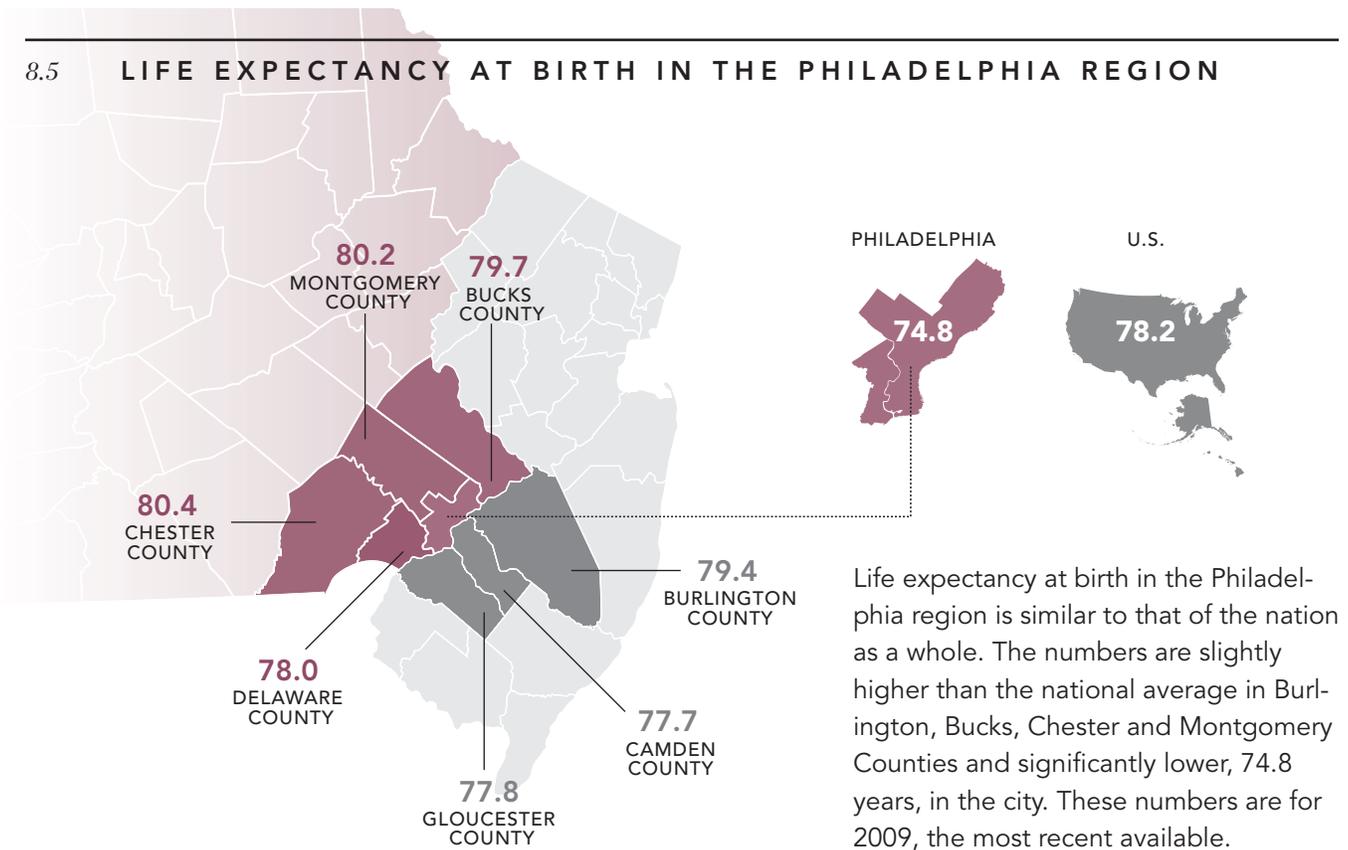
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS IN PHILADELPHIA BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LINE

<10 percent	10 – 20 percent	20 – 30 percent	30 – 40 percent	40+ percent
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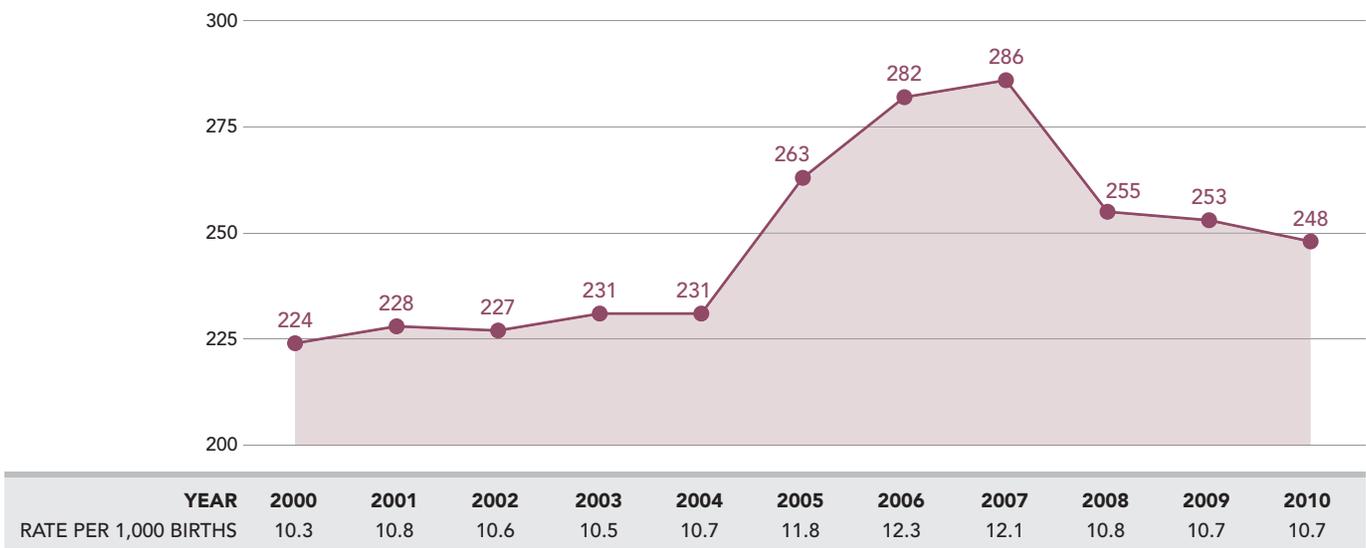


The highest concentration of poverty is found in parts of North Philadelphia. But poverty in Philadelphia is widespread. In 24 of the city's 46 residential zip codes, more than one of every five individuals are living below the poverty line. In only four zip codes is the poverty rate below 10 percent.

8.5 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN THE PHILADELPHIA REGION



8.6 INFANT MORTALITY IN PHILADELPHIA



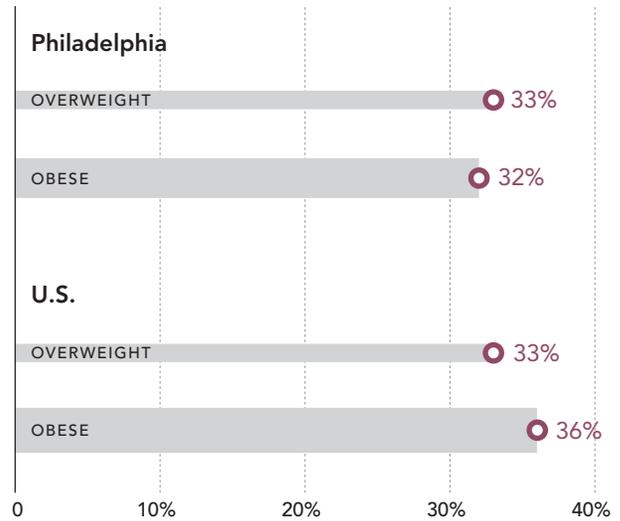
The mortality rate before age one for children born to Philadelphia parents was 10.7 per 1,000 in 2010, the last year available. Other cities, including Baltimore, Cleveland and Detroit, have recorded higher infant mortality rates in recent years. The national rate is 6.1 per 1,000 births. In Philadelphia, among the deaths in 2010 for which the race of the child was recorded, 148 were black.

8.7 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AGE 15-24

PHILADELPHIA	
Homicide	52.4%
Motor vehicle accidents	10.4%
Suicide	8.4%
Non-transportation accidents	8.0%
REST OF PENNSYLVANIA	
Motor vehicle accidents	27.4%
Non-transportation accidents	20.3%
Suicide	17.8%
Homicide	9.7%

In the city, homicide is far and away the leading cause of death between the ages of 15 and 24, accounting for more than half of all fatalities. In the rest of the state, the picture is quite different, with homicides the fourth leading cause of death for this age group, behind motor vehicle accidents, non-transportation accidents and suicide. These numbers are for 2010, the most recent available.

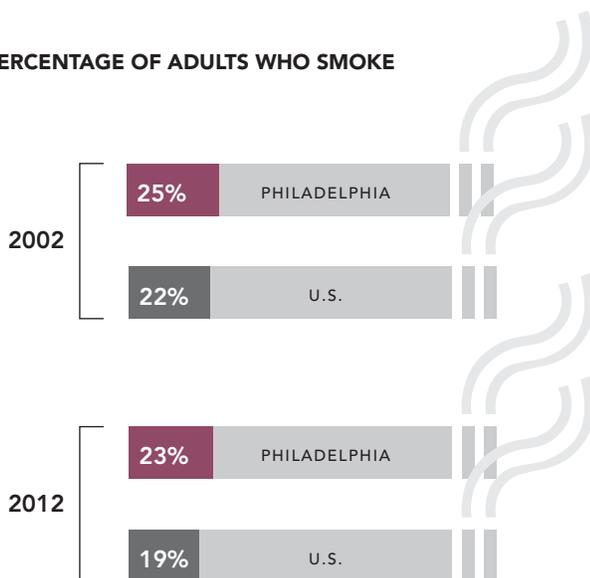
8.8 OVERWEIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA



In various publications over the years, Philadelphia has been labeled a city where people are fat and out of shape. The data, which come from a Public Health Management Corporation survey in Philadelphia and the national Centers for Disease Control, suggest that the city has a lesser share of obese residents than the national average.

8.9 SMOKING IN PHILADELPHIA

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO SMOKE

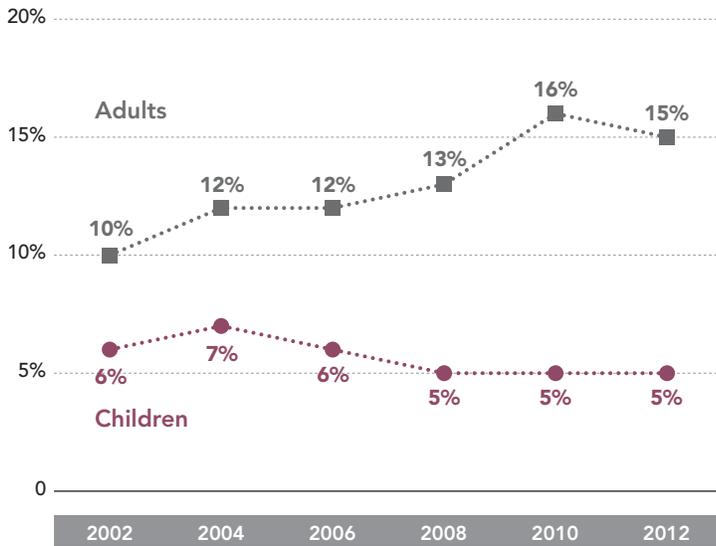


Smoking Profile

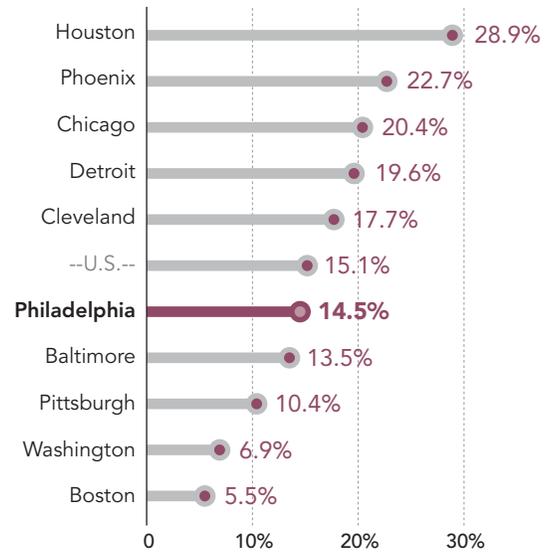
	PHILADELPHIA	U.S.
SMOKE EVERY DAY	15%	15%
SOME DAYS	8%	4%
FORMER SMOKER	22%	21%
NEVER SMOKED	55%	60%

Philadelphians are more likely to smoke than people in the rest of the country. The main difference is in the percentage of adults who smoke occasionally, 8 percent in Philadelphia compared to 4 percent nationally. In the city as in the country, the incidence of smoking has been declining.

8.10 PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE IN PHILADELPHIA

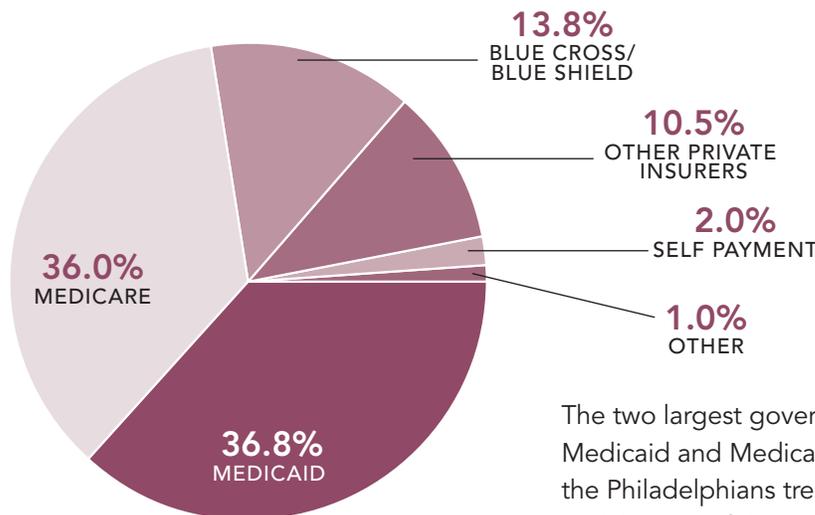


PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE IN COMPARISON CITIES



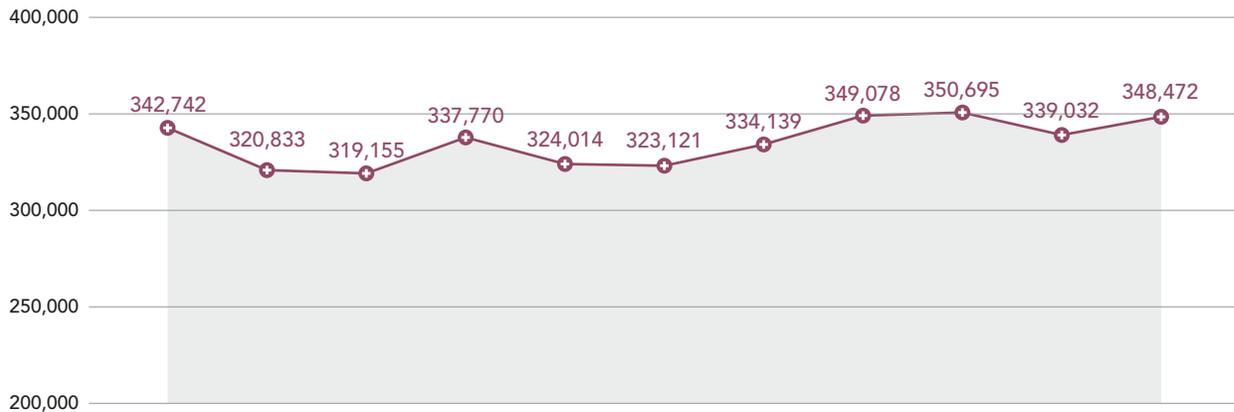
The share of adult Philadelphians with no health insurance declined slightly in 2012, according to the survey done for Public Health Management Corporation’s Community Health Data Base. The percentage of children without health insurance held steady. According to a different set of numbers, those compiled in 2011 by the Census Bureau, a smaller share of Philadelphians lack health insurance than do residents of most of the comparison cities and residents of the nation as a whole.

8.11 PAYER FOR PHILADELPHIANS TREATED AT HOSPITALS IN PENNSYLVANIA



The two largest government-run health care programs, Medicaid and Medicare, paid for nearly three-fourths of the Philadelphians treated in hospitals in Philadelphia and the rest of the state in the first half of 2012. The Medicaid numbers include federal payments to hospitals for unreimbursed care.

8.12 VISITS TO PHILADELPHIA CITY HEALTH CENTERS



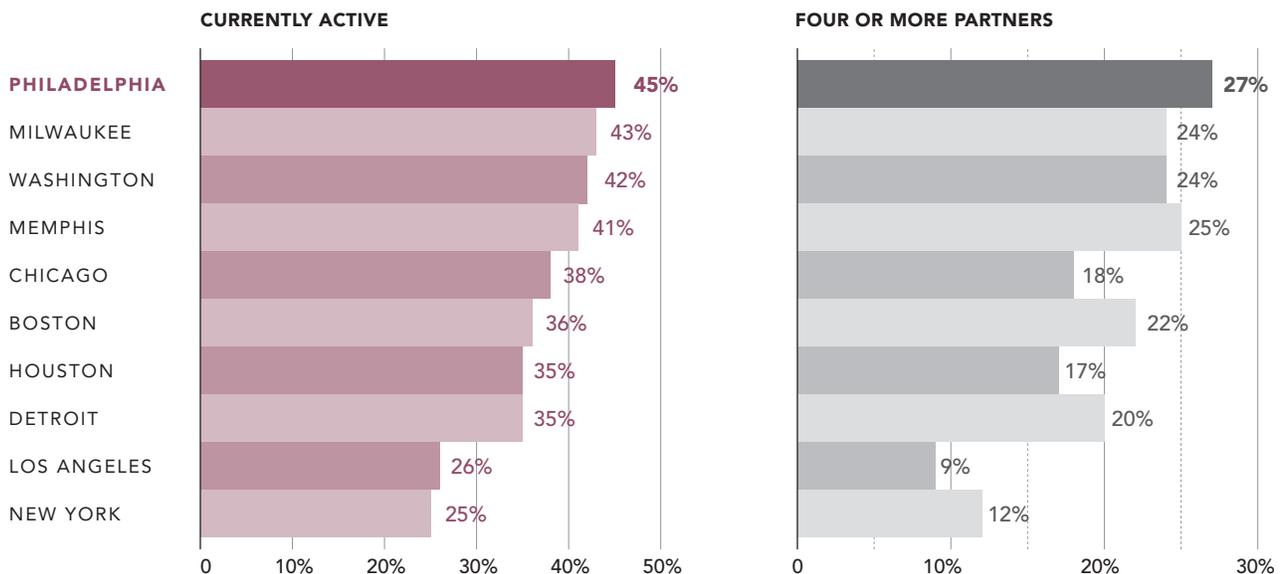
YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PERCENTAGE UNINSURED	63.5%	60.4%	54.8%	51.0%	50.1%	51.6%	51.4%	51.2%	49.6%	49.6%	51.1%

The eight health centers run by the City of Philadelphia received 348,472 visits in the year ending June 30, 2012, a number that has not changed much in the past few years. City officials say that these visits represent about 90,000 individuals. Slightly more than half of the visits came from people who did not have health insurance.



8.13 SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

IN PHILADELPHIA AND SELECTED CITIES



In surveys conducted for the federal Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a higher percentage of Philadelphia high school students described themselves as sexually active than did students in 20 other urban jurisdictions, nine of which are shown here. Philadelphia also had the highest percentage of students reporting intercourse with four or more partners during their lives. In response to these and other statistics, city health officials have put condom dispensers in 22 high schools. The aim is to reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases.

SOURCES & NOTES

CHAPTER ONE

THE BIG PICTURE

1.1 All data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2011, available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

1.2 All numbers except the 2011 and 2012 population estimates come from U.S. Census Bureau, Intercensal Estimates (2000-2010), available at www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/county/CO-EST00INT-01.html. The 2011 and 2012 figures are from the Census population estimates, available at www.census.gov/popest/.

1.3 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011, five-year estimates, available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

1.4 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.

1.5 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006 and 2011, one-year estimates, available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

1.6 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006 and 2011, one-year estimates.

1.7 Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Birth, Death and Other Vital Statistics," available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=590070&mode=2.

1.8 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.

1.9 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate, "Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations."

1.10 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate, "Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Period of Entry into the United States."

1.11 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, "Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by Race," available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

1.12 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, "Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by Race."

CHAPTER TWO

JOBS & THE ECONOMY

2.1 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2.2 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment, Hours and Earnings—State and Metro Area," available at www.bls.gov/data. These numbers represent nonfarm employment and are not seasonally adjusted.

2.3 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2.4 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2.5 Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, "Top 50 Employers by County," available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=1222720&mode=2. Data shown is for second quarter of 2012.

2.6 "U.S. Metro Economies: Outlook—Gross Metropolitan Product, and Critical Role of Transportation Infrastructure," prepared for United States Conference of Mayors and The Council on Metro Economies and the New American City by IHS Global Insight, July 2012, available at <http://usmayors.org/metroeconomies/0712/FullReport.pdf>.

2.7 U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap, available at <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov>.

2.8 Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, "Financial Analysis 2011, Volume One: General Acute Care Hospitals," available at www.phc4.org/reports/fin/11/docs/fin2011report_volumeone.pdf.

2.9 Data from the National Venture Capital Association, available at www.nvca.org.

2.10 The Cost of Living Index is a calculated for metropolitan areas by the Council for Community and Economic Research. The numbers are available for purchase at www.coli.org and are used here with the Council's permission.

2.11 Longwoods International, Tourism Economics, as reported by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation. This data covers Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

CHAPTER THREE

PUBLIC SAFETY

3.1 Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 2002-2006, available at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/Reporting/Annual/AnnualSumArrestUI.asp>; data for 2007-2012 available at www.phillypolice.com/assets/Uploads/2007-2012-Crime-Analysis.pdf.

3.2 Homicide statistics from police departments in all 10 cities; data is for 2012, except 2011 data for Phoenix. Population numbers used to make calculations drawn from U.S. Census Bureau estimates of city populations as of July 1, 2011, the latest available.

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3.4 Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 2002-2006, available at www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Annual/AnnualSumArrestUI.asp; data for 2007-2012 available at www.phillypolice.com/assets/Uploads/2007-2012-Crime-Analysis.pdf.

- 3.5** Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research.
- 3.6** Philadelphia Prison System.
- 3.7** City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, annual budgets. The numbers represent filled, full-time positions of uniformed police. Civilian employees of the police department are excluded. Data for 2012 taken from Quarterly City Managers Report for the period ending December 31, 2012, available at www.phila.gov/finance/pdfs/Quarterly%20City%20Managers%20Report%20%202-15-13.pdf.
- 3.8** Philadelphia Fire Department.
- 3.9** Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, "Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics," editions from 2002 through 2011, available at www.dot.state.pa.us/Internet/Bureaus/pdBHSTE.nsf/InfoFbListing?OpenForm; data for 2012 from Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research.

CHAPTER FOUR EDUCATION

- 4.1** Enrollment in district-run and charter schools from the School District of Philadelphia. Catholic school enrollment from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.
- 4.2** Pennsylvania Department of Education, available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/school_assessments/7442.
- 4.3** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "The Nation's Report Card, Reading 2011, Trial Urban District Assessment, Results at Grades 4 and 8," available at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/dst2011/2012455.pdf>, and "The Nation's Report Card, Mathematics 2011, Trial Urban District Assessment, Results at Grades 4 and 8," available at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/dst2011/2012452.pdf>.
- 4.4** School District of Philadelphia.
- 4.5** School District of Philadelphia.
- 4.6** School-by-school results compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/data_and_statistics. U.S. results and state average from College Board press release, "SAT Report: Only 43 Percent of 2012 College-Bound Seniors are College Ready," September 24, 2012, available at <http://press.collegeboard.org/releases/2012/sat-report-only-43-percent-2012-college-bound-seniors-college-ready>.
- 4.7** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.
- 4.8** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.
- 4.9** Free Library of Philadelphia.
- 4.10** Enrollment, core revenue and staff numbers from 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 system, 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. Research and development numbers from National Science Foundation, "Higher Education Research and Development: Fiscal Year 2010," available at www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf12330/.

CHAPTER FIVE GOVERNMENT & HOUSING

- 5.1** City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly City Managers Reports, available at www.phila.gov/finance/reports-Quarterly.html.
- 5.2** City of Philadelphia Municipal Retirement System, July 1, 2011 Actuarial Valuation, available at www.phila.gov/pensions/pdfs/actuarialvaljul2011.pdf.
- 5.3** Philadelphia figures from City of Philadelphia Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, available at www.phila.gov/finance/reports-OperatingBudget.html. Boston figures from City of Boston Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, available at www.cityofboston.gov/budget/. Phoenix figures from City of Phoenix Budget, 2012-2013, available at <http://phoenix.gov/budget/index.html>.
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- 5.6** Voter registration statistics compiled by the Committee of Seventy, available at www.seventy.org/Downloads/Election_Returns_&_Data/Election_Results_67-11/Philadelphia_Voter_Registration_Totals_1967-2011.pdf. Figures for 2012 from Philadelphia City Commissioners.
- 5.7** Total vote numbers for each presidential election, 1968-2004, from the Wilkes University Election Statistic Project, available at <http://staffweb.wilkes.edu/harold.cox/index.html>. Numbers for 2008 and 2012 elections from Philadelphia City Commissioners. Turnout calculated by dividing total vote by registration.
- 5.8** Data supplied to Pew by Philadelphia real estate economist, Kevin Gillen.
- 5.9** U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits, available at www.census.gov/construction/bps/. The bureau uses data supplied by the Philadelphia Department of Licenses and Inspections.
- 5.10** Data supplied by Gillen.

CHAPTER SIX

TRANSPORTATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- 6.1** City transit and regional rail data from Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, Office of Public Information. Numbers are for unlinked rides; a trip from starting point to destination may involve more than one ride. High-speed line data from annual reports of the Delaware River Port Authority, available at www.drpa.org.
- 6.2** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimates.
- 6.3** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimates.
- 6.4** Data provided to Pew by Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 6.5** U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.
- 6.6** Delaware River Port Authority, annual reports, available at www.drpa.org/drpa/annual_report.html.
- 6.7** Philadelphia International Airport, Office of Public Information.
- 6.8** Amtrak data for 2007 available at www.rita.dot.gov/bts/sites/rita.dot.gov/bts/files/publications/state_transportation_statistics/state_transportation_statistics_2008/html/table_04_05.html. Data for 2012 available at www.amtrak.com/ccurl/96/644/Top-Amtrak-Stations-by-State-ATK-12-097.pdf.
- 6.9** City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Air Management Services, "Philadelphia's Air Quality Report 2010," available at www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/airmanagement/AQR_2010_Final.pdf.
- 6.10** Average daily temperatures 2008-2012 from National Weather Service data, available at www.nws.noaa.gov/climate/index.php?wfo=phi. Trend data for previous years from Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Weather Data, available at www.fi.edu/weather/data2/index.html.
- 6.11** Data provided to Pew by Delaware Valley Green Building Council.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ARTS & CULTURE

- 7.1** Data provided by the Cultural Data Project (CDP), a collaborative project of the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, The Greater Pittsburgh Arts Council, Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, The Pew Charitable Trusts, The William Penn Foundation and The Heinz Endowments, created to strengthen arts and culture by documenting and disseminating information on the sector. Any interpretation of the data in this report is the work of the authors and does not reflect the views of the Cultural Data Project. For more information on the project, visit www.culturaldata.org. In this graphic, categorization of individual organizations is based on self-description.

- 7.2** PKF Consulting Hospitality Snapshot, provided by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corp. Data is self-reported by the individual attractions.
- 7.3** Cultural Data Project data.
- 7.4** Cultural Data Project data.
- 7.5** Cultural Data Project data.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HEALTH & WELFARE

- 8.1** Poverty numbers from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2004-2011. Food stamp eligibility numbers from Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, available at <http://listserv.dpw.state.pa.us/ma-food-stamps-and-cash-stats.html>.
- 8.2** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.
- 8.3** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006 and 2011 one-year estimates.
- 8.4** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011, five-year estimate.
- 8.5** University of Washington, Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, "United States Adult Life Expectancy by State and County 1987-2009," available at <http://ghdx.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/record/united-states-adult-life-expectancy-state-and-county-1987-2009>.
- 8.6** Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Birth, Death and Other Vital Statistics," available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=590070&mode=2.
- 8.7** Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Birth, Death and Other Vital Statistics."
- 8.8** Local data from survey conducted for the Community Health Data Base of Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC); national data from National Center on Health Statistics.
- 8.9** PHMC surveys and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- 8.10** Local data from PHMC survey; data comparing Philadelphia to other cities from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, one-year estimate.
- 8.11** Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, Utilization Report by County, First and Second Quarters 2012, available at www.phc4.org/countyprofiles/.
- 8.12** City of Philadelphia, Department of Finance, Quarterly City Managers Reports, available at www.phila.gov/finance/reports-Quarterly.html.
- 8.13** Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011, available at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf.

PHOTO INFORMATION AND CREDITS

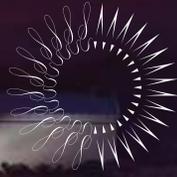
PHOTO INFORMATION

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Page 4	Center City skyline from the air.
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