

Philadelphia 2017

The State of the City

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About This Report

This is the ninth 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 includes results of Pew's Philadelphia Poll conducted in August 2016. As in years past, the report puts the statistics about the city in context by comparing them with 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, Octavia Howell, Susan Warner, and Katie Martin helped gather 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, Dan LeDuc, and Carol Hutchinson. Kodi Seaton created the graphics and designed the document. Except where indicated, the photographs were taken by Lexey Swall of the GRAIN photography collective; all were curated by Bronwen Latimer.

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.

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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

Considering all that has happened in Philadelphia over the past several years, it is difficult to find a single statistical indicator that best captures the state of the city in 2017.

Is it 10 straight years of modest population increases, producing a more diverse and vibrant community? Is it Philadelphia's solid, if not dynamic, rate of job growth? An unemployment rate that remains stubbornly high, even with the additional jobs? Or a poverty rate that has not dropped in any significant way?

Philadelphians appear to be more comfortable with their city's increased vitality, despite its long-term problems. When polled by Pew in August 2016, residents were more inclined to see the city as heading in the right direction than at any time in the seven years of the poll's existence.



There are plenty of positive developments to support that view, led by the higher population. Although the cumulative growth in the past 10 years has amounted to little more than 5 percent, Philadelphia's head count is as large as it has been in nearly a quarter-century.

The recent economic data have been particularly strong. The job market has expanded, adding 40,000 positions in the past five years; in 2016, Philadelphia outperformed the nation as a whole in job growth for the first time since the Great Recession. The rise in median household income for city residents outpaced the nation as well, up more than 5 percent in a single year. The residential construction boom, while slowing, has life in it yet, and home sale prices have risen 38 percent since 2010.

In addition, the city has become safer. Major crimes declined again in 2016, dropping to levels not seen in decades. In the past several years, deaths from homicides, fires, and traffic accidents have been at or near historic lows, and infant mortality has fallen as well.

But the city's deep and chronic problems remain. Even with the relatively strong economy of the past few years, more than a quarter of city residents still live below the poverty line, and Philadelphia has been unable to shake its title as the poorest of the nation's 10 largest cities.

Despite the recent job growth, the unemployment rate for city residents was 6.8 percent in 2016, nearly 2 percentage points above the national average and higher than in Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburgh, among others. The percentage of adult Philadelphians not working or looking for work remained at 31 percent, a big number relative to other cities. And with housing costs on the rise, 56 percent of residents were paying 30 percent or more of their incomes for places to live.



Another disturbing trend has been the increase in the number of deaths by accidental drug overdoses, which is a national problem as well. City officials said the unofficial total of such fatalities in Philadelphia approached 900 in 2016, nearly triple what it had been a decade ago.

Although the percentage of adult Philadelphians with college degrees grew, the citywide figure remains far below those of other major cities along the East Coast. The public schools are not facing an immediate fiscal crisis, but they are still seen as low-quality by the vast majority of city residents. And City Hall's long-term ability to address these and other challenges is threatened by the unfunded liability in the pension funds for municipal workers, recently calculated at nearly \$6 billion.

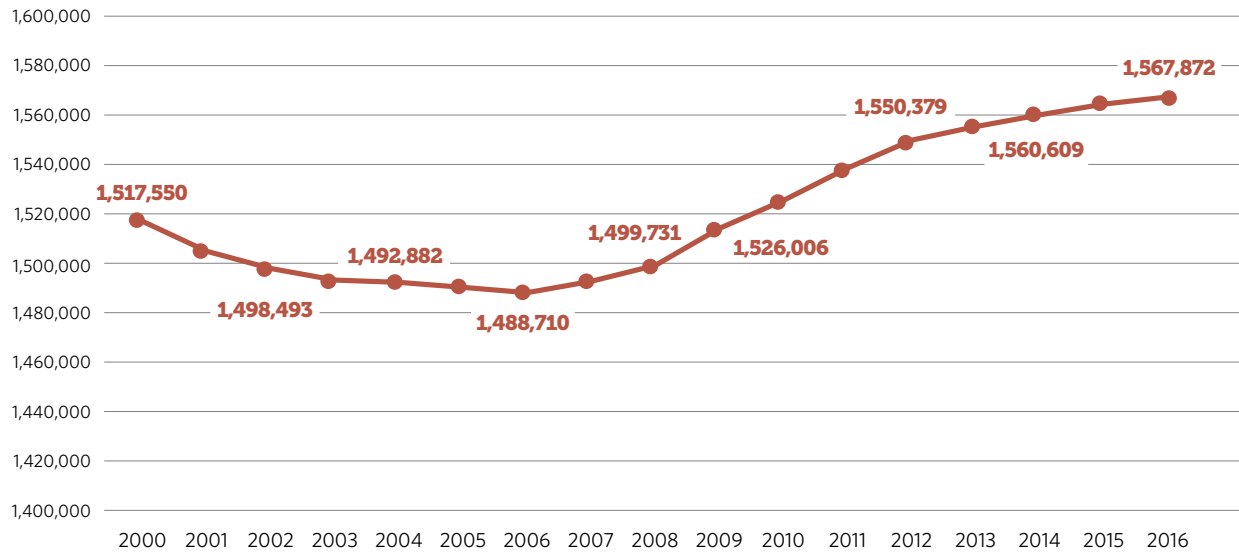
Over the past decade, Philadelphia's growth and revival have been fueled by immigrants and young adults. But that could be changing: Now the nation's immigration policy is in flux; many local millennials are deciding whether to raise their families in the city or head for the suburbs; and the coming generation of young adults is a little smaller than the current one.

Those choices, combined with the demographic realities, will help determine how much Philadelphia's near-term future resembles its recent past.

Figure 1.1
Portrait of the City

Population	1,567,872	Percentage of adults who are:	Total housing units	672,657	
Percentage of residents who are:		Married	30%	Percentage of units listed as:	
Male	47%	Never married	52%	Vacant	14%
Female	53%	Divorced or separated	12%	Occupied	86%
Younger than 20	25%	Widowed	6%	Percentage of units built before 1939	41%
Age 20-34	26%	Percentage of women who gave birth in previous 12 months who were unmarried	56%	Median monthly rent	\$952
Age 35-54	24%	Median household income	\$41,233	Percentage of units:	
Age 55 and older	24%	Percentage of households with annual incomes of:		Owned by occupant	53%
Black or African-American	41%	Less than \$35,000	44%	Rented	47%
Non-Hispanic white	35%	\$35,000 to \$74,999	29%	Where residents lived the previous year:	
Hispanic or Latino	14%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	10%	Same house	86%
Asian	7%	\$100,000 or more	17%	Different house in Philadelphia	9%
Other	3%	Percentage of population below poverty level	26%	Somewhere else in the U.S.	4%
Percentage of residents who:		Percentage of households with:		Abroad	1%
Were born in Pennsylvania	67%	No vehicles available	31%	Percentage of residents without health insurance	10%
Were born in other states	16%	Two or more vehicles available	26%		
Were born in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory	3%	A computer at home	82%		
Were foreign-born	13%	Broadband internet service	70%		
Speak a foreign language at home	22%	Percentage of workers employed by:			
Percentage of adult residents who:		Private sector	83%		
Graduated from college	27%	Government agencies	13%		
Did not graduate from high school	17%	Their own businesses	4%		

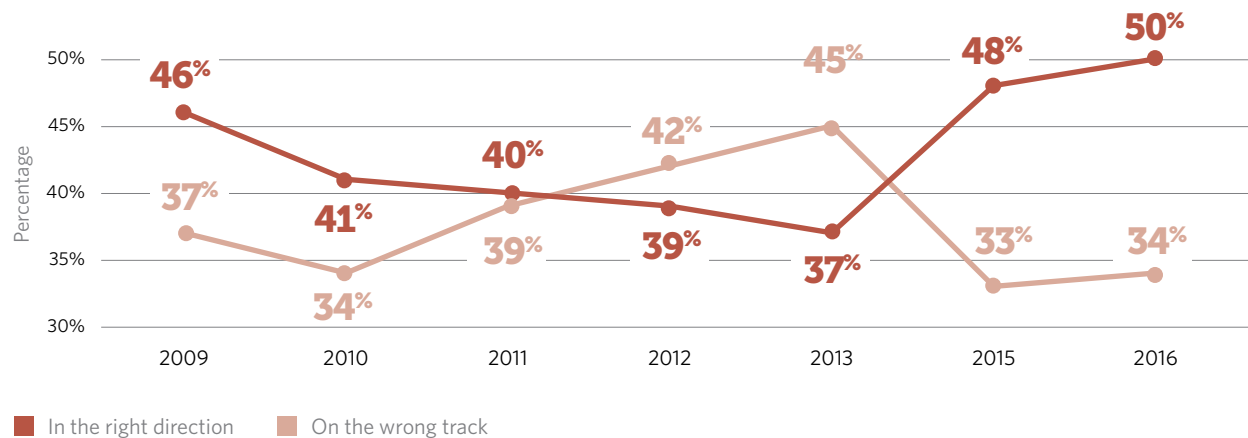
Figure 1.2
Philadelphia Population, 2000-16



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 now has risen for 10 years in a row, adding more than 79,000 residents. Since 2012, the annual increases have declined in size each year. The cumulative growth, while modest relative to a number of other large cities, means that Philadelphia has regained most of the population it had lost since 1990.

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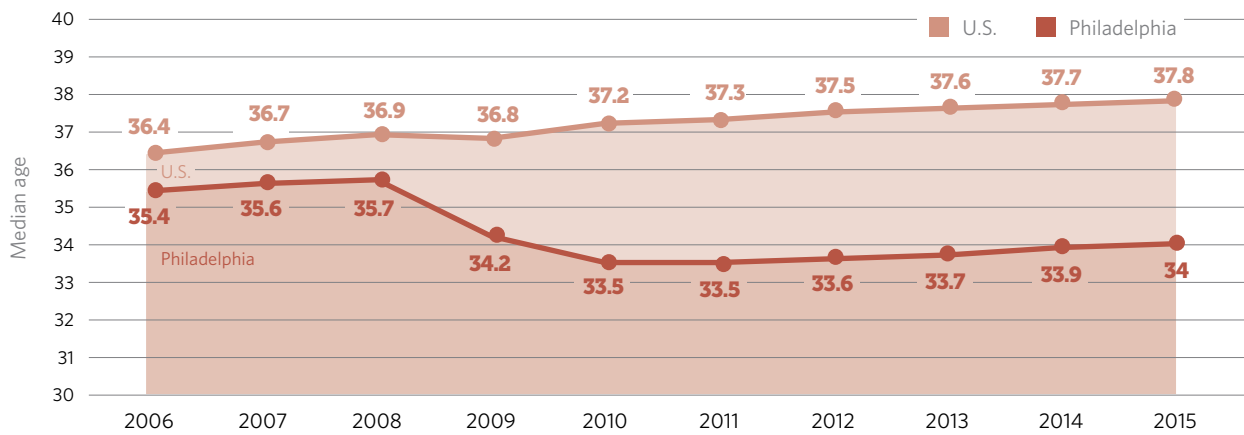
Figure 1.3
Poll Results: Where Philadelphia Is Headed



In August 2016, the date of the most recent Pew Philadelphia Poll, residents were as upbeat about where they thought the city was headed as at any time in the history of the poll, which started in 2009.

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Figure 1.4
 Median Age in Philadelphia and the U.S., 2006-15



In 2006, the gap between Philadelphia’s median age and that of the nation as a whole was one year. In 2015, the latest year for which data were available, the gap was nearly four years. This change has been due primarily to the increase in the city’s young adult population. Over the past few years, the city’s median age, like the nation’s, has been creeping upward.

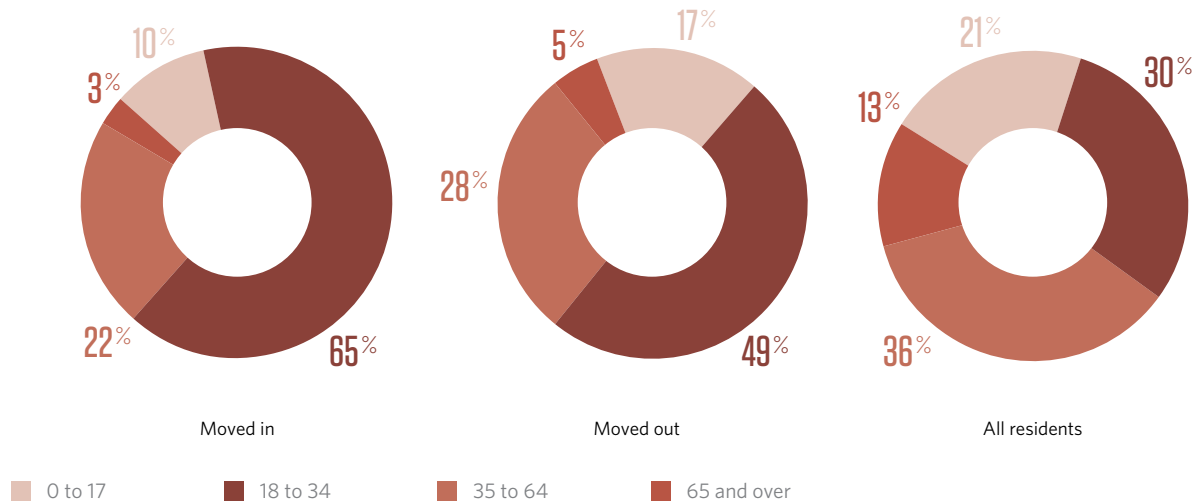
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Figure 1.5

People Who Moved Into Philadelphia, Those Who Moved Out, and All Residents

By age

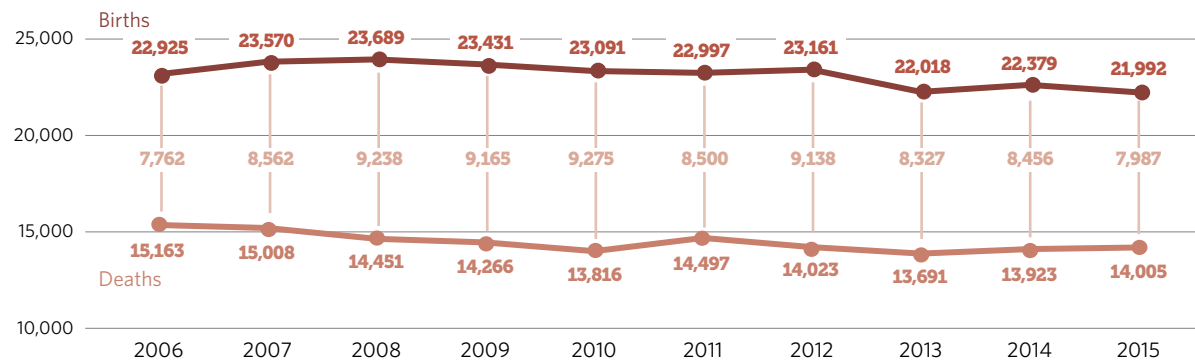


From 2013 through 2015, the influx of young adults into Philadelphia continued. Nearly two-thirds of all individuals moving to the city during those years were ages 18 to 34, according to census data. Only about half of those who left were in that age group. By comparison, less than a third of all city residents were ages 18 to 34.

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Figure 1.6

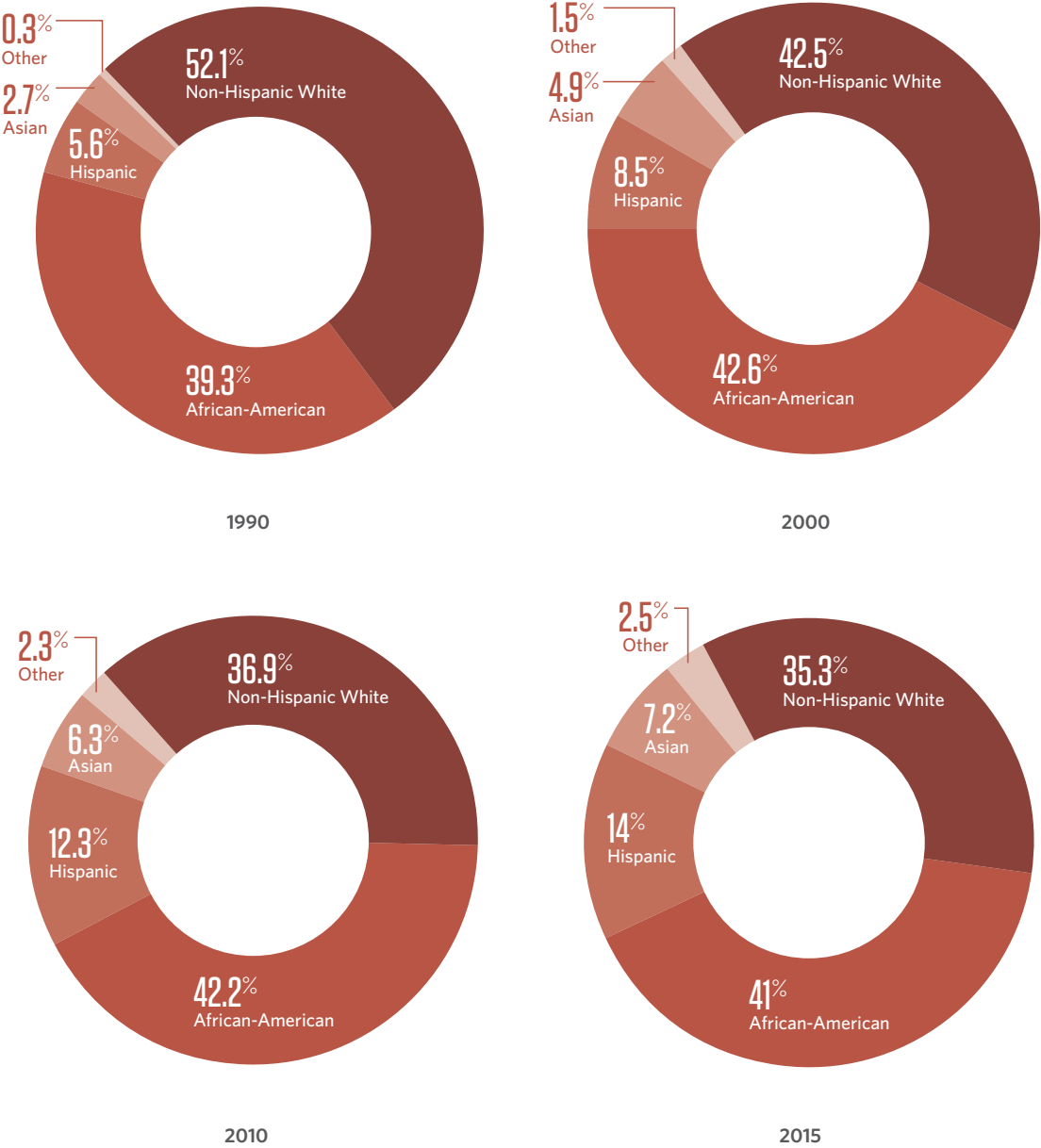
Births and Deaths in Philadelphia, 2006-15



Population change in any locality 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 outnumbered deaths in Philadelphia has fallen slightly, dropping from a recent peak of 9,275 in 2010 to 7,987 in 2015, the last year for which data were available. The number of births in the city in 2015 was the lowest in a decade.

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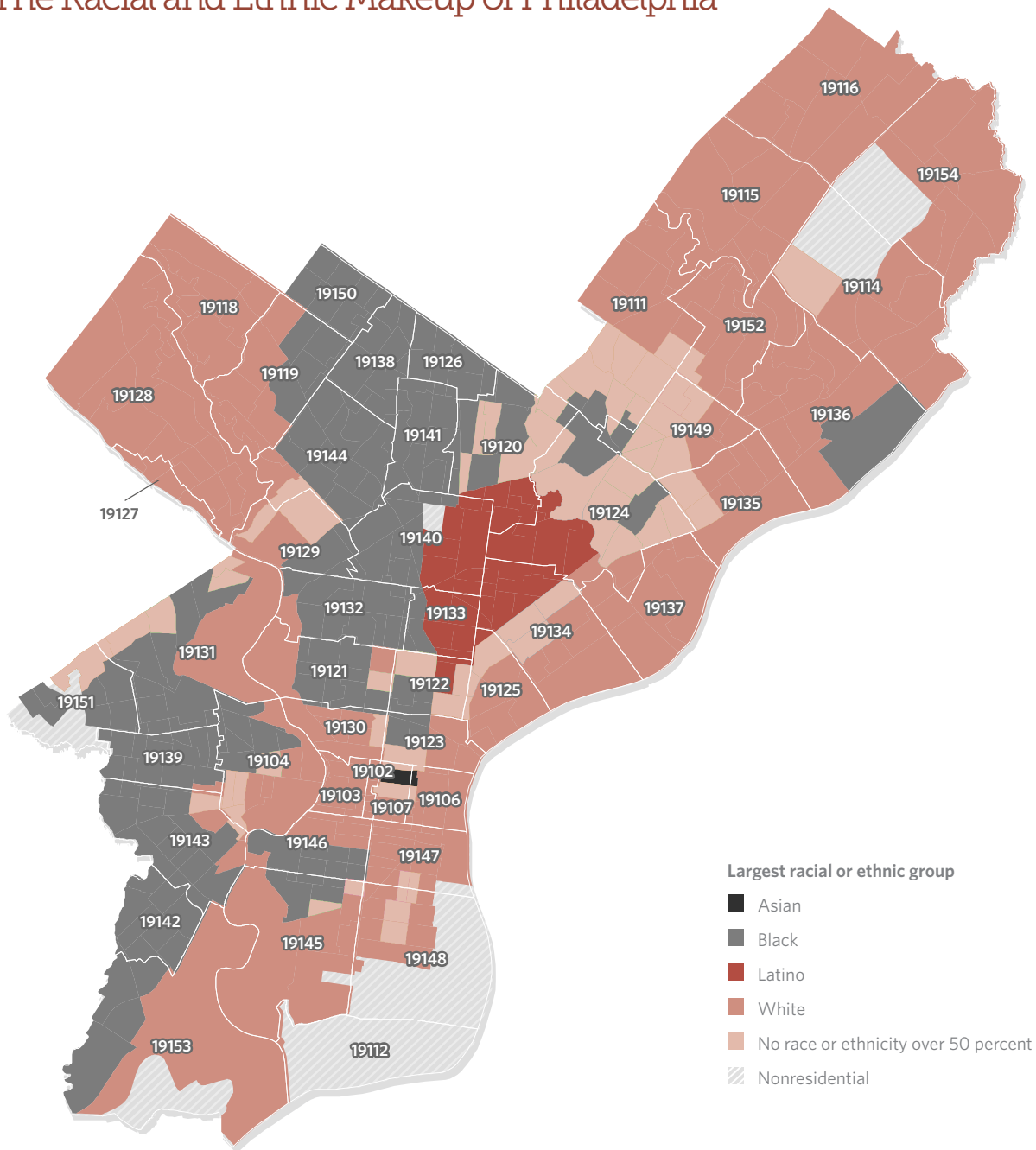
Figure 1.7
 Racial and Ethnic Change in Philadelphia, 1990-2015



Since 1990, the ethnic and racial makeup of Philadelphia has changed dramatically. The non-Hispanic white share of the city’s head count has dropped by nearly a third, while the Hispanic and Asian shares have more than doubled. Only the size of the African-American population has remained relatively stable.

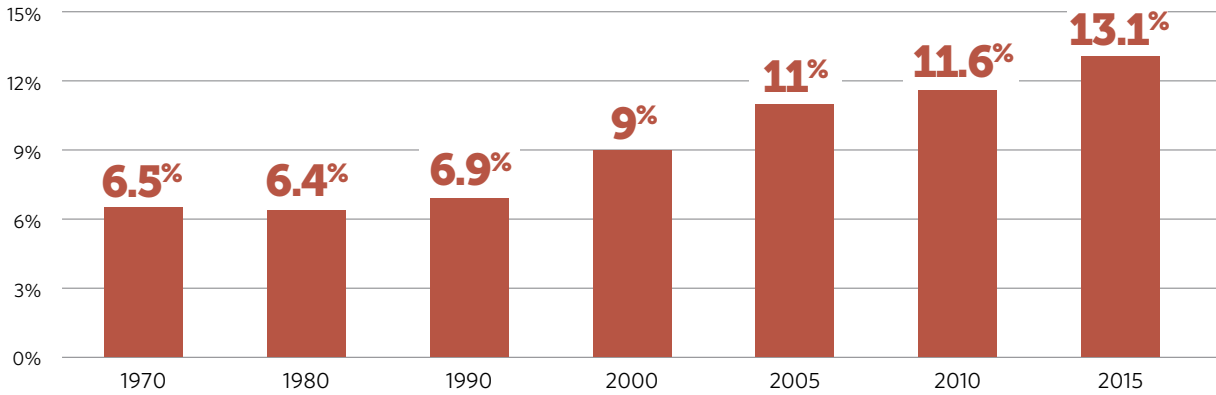
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Figure 1.8
The Racial and Ethnic Makeup of Philadelphia



Even as its population has become increasingly diversified racially and ethnically, Philadelphia remains a largely segregated city. In 84 percent of the city's 372 residential census tracts, one group—African-Americans, Asians, Hispanics, or non-Hispanic whites—constitutes an absolute majority of the population. There are 58 tracts in which no one group has a majority, and the largest number of those tracts are in the Lower Northeast, with others scattered across the city.

Figure 1.9
Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Born Outside the U.S.,
1970-2015



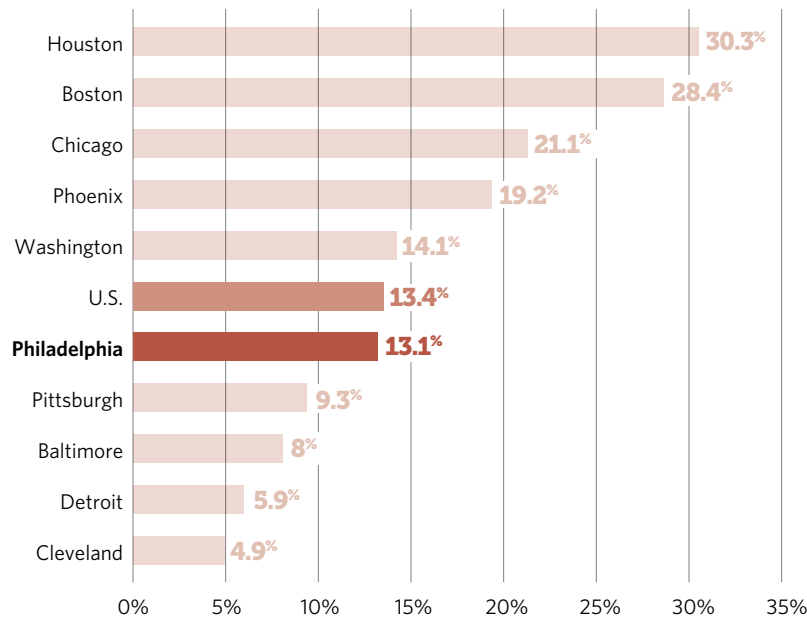
In the 1970s and 1980s, during the period of Philadelphia’s steepest population decline, the share of its population that was foreign-born fell below 7 percent, the lowest level in the city’s history. The inflow of immigrants since then has helped fuel the city’s recent population growth. At 13.1 percent, the current foreign-born share is the highest since the 1950s.

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Figure 1.10

Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Born Outside the U.S., 2015 Compared with other cities



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.

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Figure 1.11

Top 10 Countries of Origin for Philadelphia's Immigrants

Country	Residents
China	24,407
India	15,524
Dominican Republic	14,861
Vietnam	13,823
Mexico	8,385
Ukraine	8,063
Haiti	6,820
Jamaica	6,565
Philippines	5,792
Pakistan	4,564

Philadelphia's immigrant population is highly diverse in terms of nationality. Chinese-born immigrants, the largest group, represent only 12 percent of the city's 205,339 foreign-born residents. In all, 43 percent of Philadelphia immigrants are Asian by birth, while 30 percent come from the Americas, 17 percent from Europe, and 10 percent from Africa.

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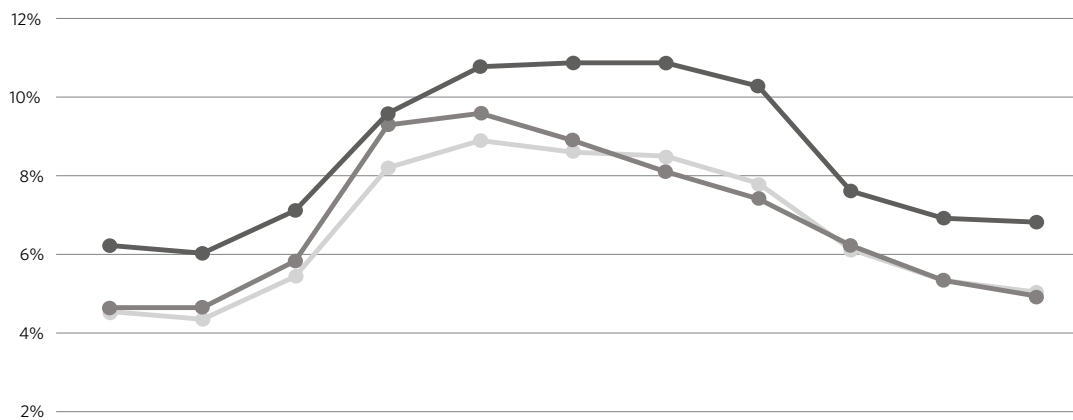
Jobs and the Economy

Although Philadelphia is hardly a boomtown by national standards, its economy enjoyed a relatively good year in 2016.

The median household income reached \$41,233—which remained below that of many other cities in the Northeast and Midwest—but the growth rate was stronger than in most. Philadelphia added 15,000 jobs, an increase of 2.2 percent, exceeding the national average. Even so, the unemployment rate for city residents ticked down from 6.9 only to 6.8 percent, remaining far higher than the annualized national figure of 4.9 percent.

As in years past, the education and medical sectors were the mainstays of the economy, accounting for nearly one-third of all jobs. Twelve of the city's 15 largest private employers were in these categories. The leisure and hospitality sector, as well as professional and business services, have also been expanding in recent years.

Figure 2.1
Unemployment Rate, 2006-16

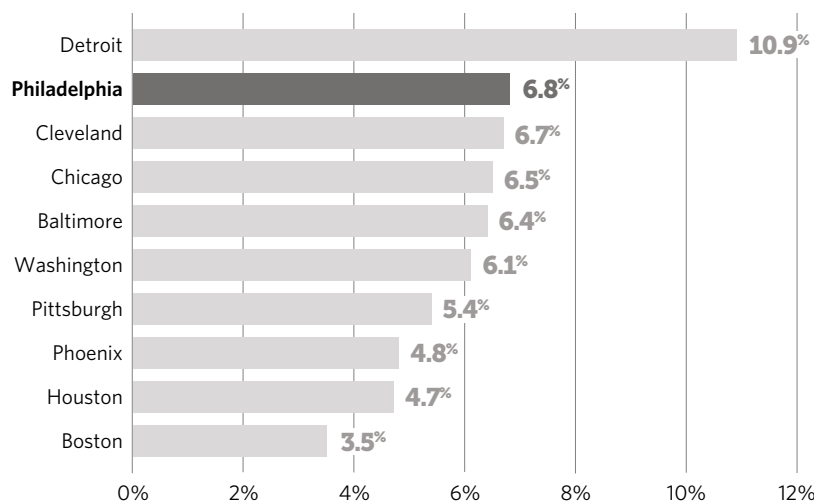


	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
City of Philadelphia	6.2%	6.1%	7.1%	9.7%	10.8%	10.8%	10.7%	10.0%	7.8%	6.9%	6.8%
U.S.	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%
Phila. metro area	4.5%	4.3%	5.3%	8.3%	8.9%	8.6%	8.5%	7.8%	6.2%	5.3%	5%

The unemployment rate in Philadelphia, which was slow to recover after the Great Recession, showed little change on an annualized basis in 2016, although the monthly rates were falling at the end of the year. And the long-standing gap between the city unemployment rate on the one hand and the national and metropolitan rates on the other expanded slightly as those rates declined more sharply than the city's.

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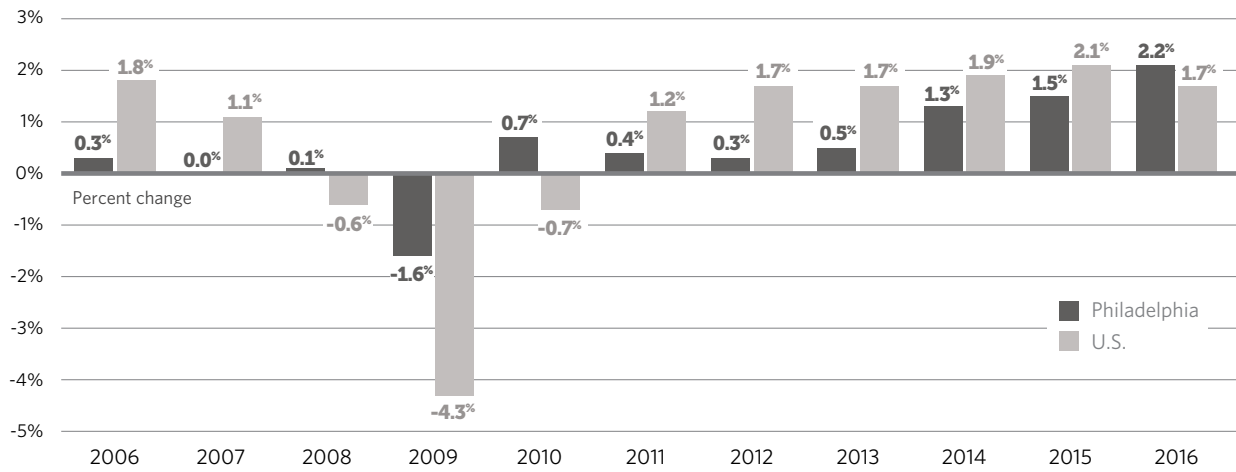
Figure 2.2
Unemployment in Comparable Cities, 2016



Philadelphia had the second-highest unemployment rate among the cities listed here, behind only Detroit, although Philadelphia's rate was not appreciably higher than those in several other cities. In 2016, unemployment fell by at least half a percentage point in five of the cities—Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Phoenix, and Washington—and changed relatively little in the other five, including Philadelphia.

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Figure 2.3
Job Growth and Decline, 2006-16



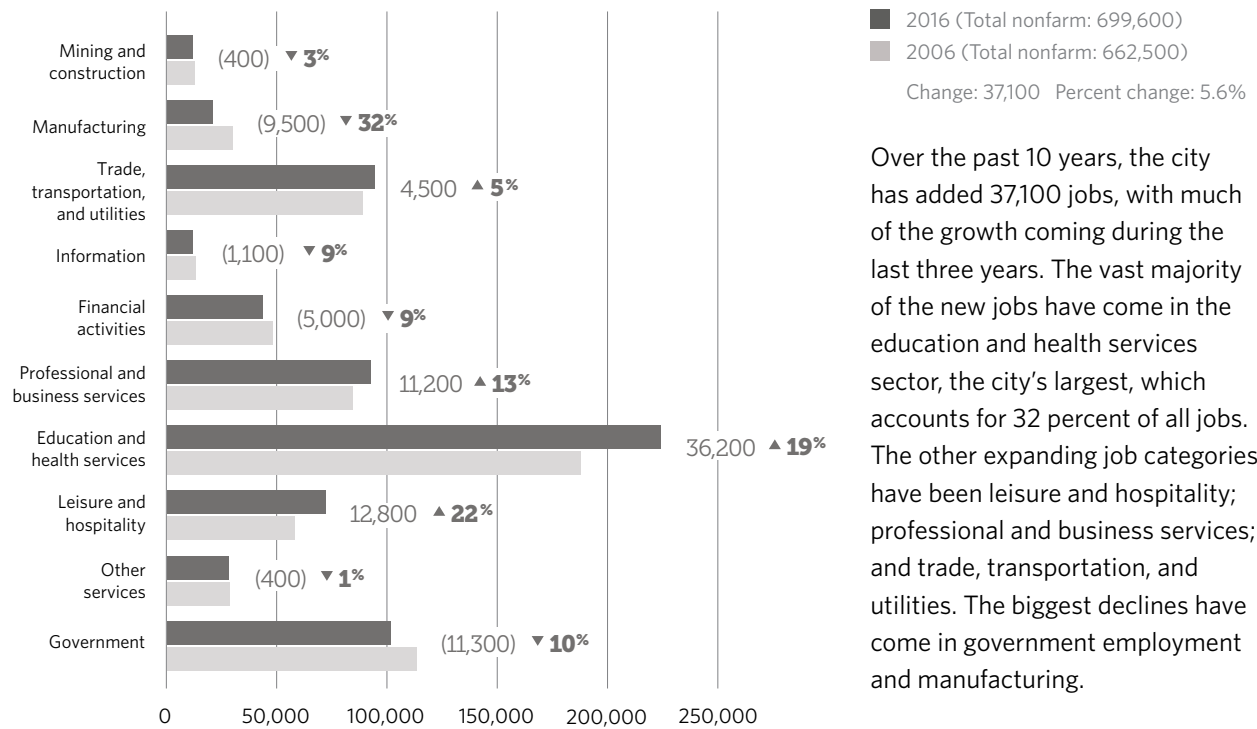
In 2016, for the first time since the Great Recession of 2008-10, the job market in the city outperformed the country as a whole, expanding by 2.2 percent compared with national growth of 1.7 percent. For the year, Philadelphia had an average of 699,600 jobs, more than at any time since 1991.

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Figure 2.4

Philadelphia's Job Growth and Decline by Sector, 2006 and 2016



Over the past 10 years, the city has added 37,100 jobs, with much of the growth coming during the last three years. The vast majority of the new jobs have come in the education and health services sector, the city's largest, which accounts for 32 percent of all jobs. The other expanding job categories have been leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and trade, transportation, and utilities. The biggest declines have come in government employment and manufacturing.

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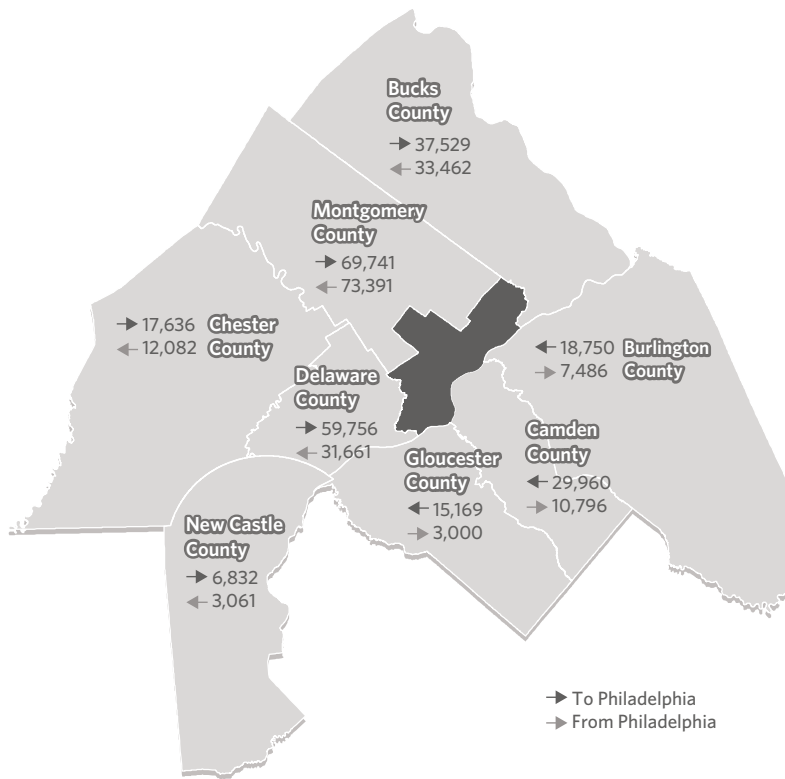


Figure 2.5
Largest Private Employers in Philadelphia

2016 rank		1999 rank
1	Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	1
2	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	13
3	Thomas Jefferson University Hospital	7
4	Temple University	2
5	American Airlines	-
6	Drexel University	-
7	Temple University Hospital	14
8	Albert Einstein Medical Center	8
9	Independence Blue Cross	10
10	Thomas Jefferson University	-
11	Comcast	15
12	Allied Universal	-
13	Pennsylvania Hospital	-
14	Hahnemann University Hospital	-
15	Aria Health	-

Of the 15 largest private employers in Philadelphia, 12 were in the fields of education and health care; the exceptions were American Airlines, Comcast and Allied Universal, formerly known as Allied Barton Security Services. Only eight of those 15 were also in the top 15 in 1999. The companies that dropped off the list in the interim were Tenet Healthcare, PECO Energy, Aramark, First Union National Bank, US Airways, Cigna, and Bell Atlantic.

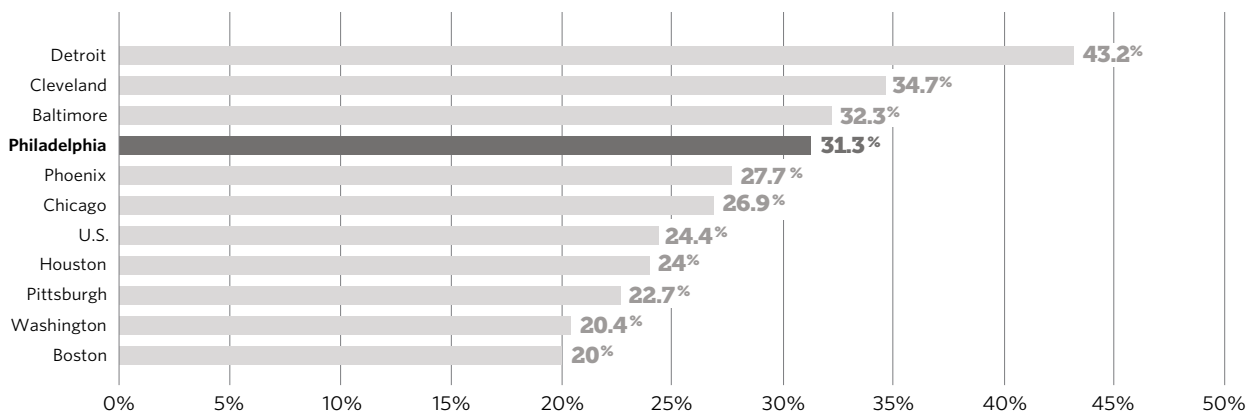
Figure 2.6
Workers Commuting to and From Philadelphia



This map shows the extent of commuting between the suburban counties and Philadelphia. More than 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 both Montgomery and Bucks counties is almost equal in both directions; among the suburban counties, Montgomery supplies far and away the largest number of jobs for city residents. About 61 percent of all working Philadelphians are employed in the city, and about 52 percent of all jobs in the city are held by Philadelphians.

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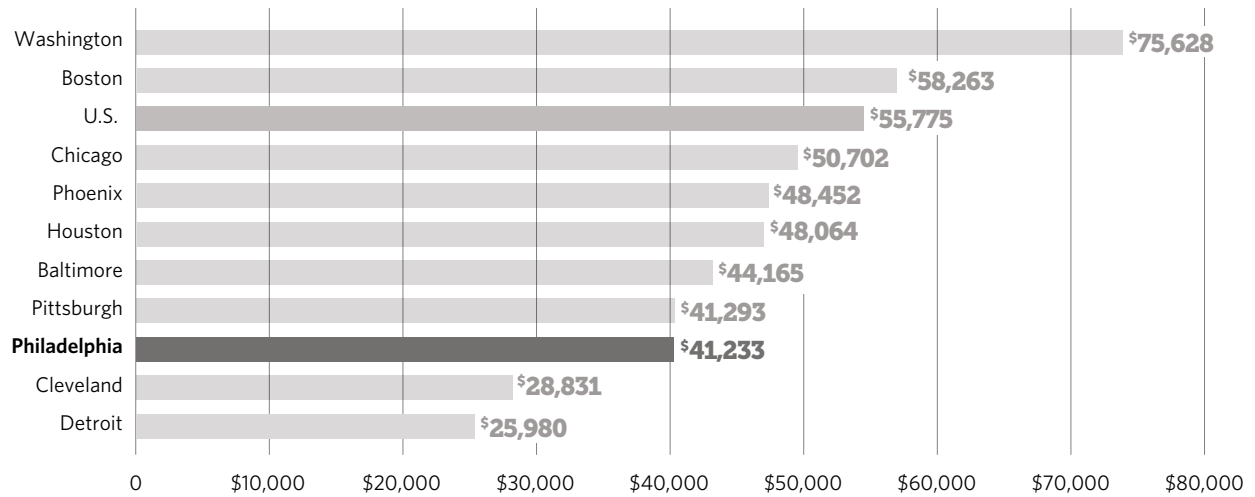
Figure 2.7
Percentage of Population Not in the Labor Force, 2015



Among the comparison cities, Philadelphia had the fourth-highest percentage of residents ages 16 to 64 who were not in the labor force: people who reported not working at all in the previous 12 months. Many high-poverty cities have a high percentage of working-age adults not in the labor force.

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Figure 2.8
Median Household Income, 2015

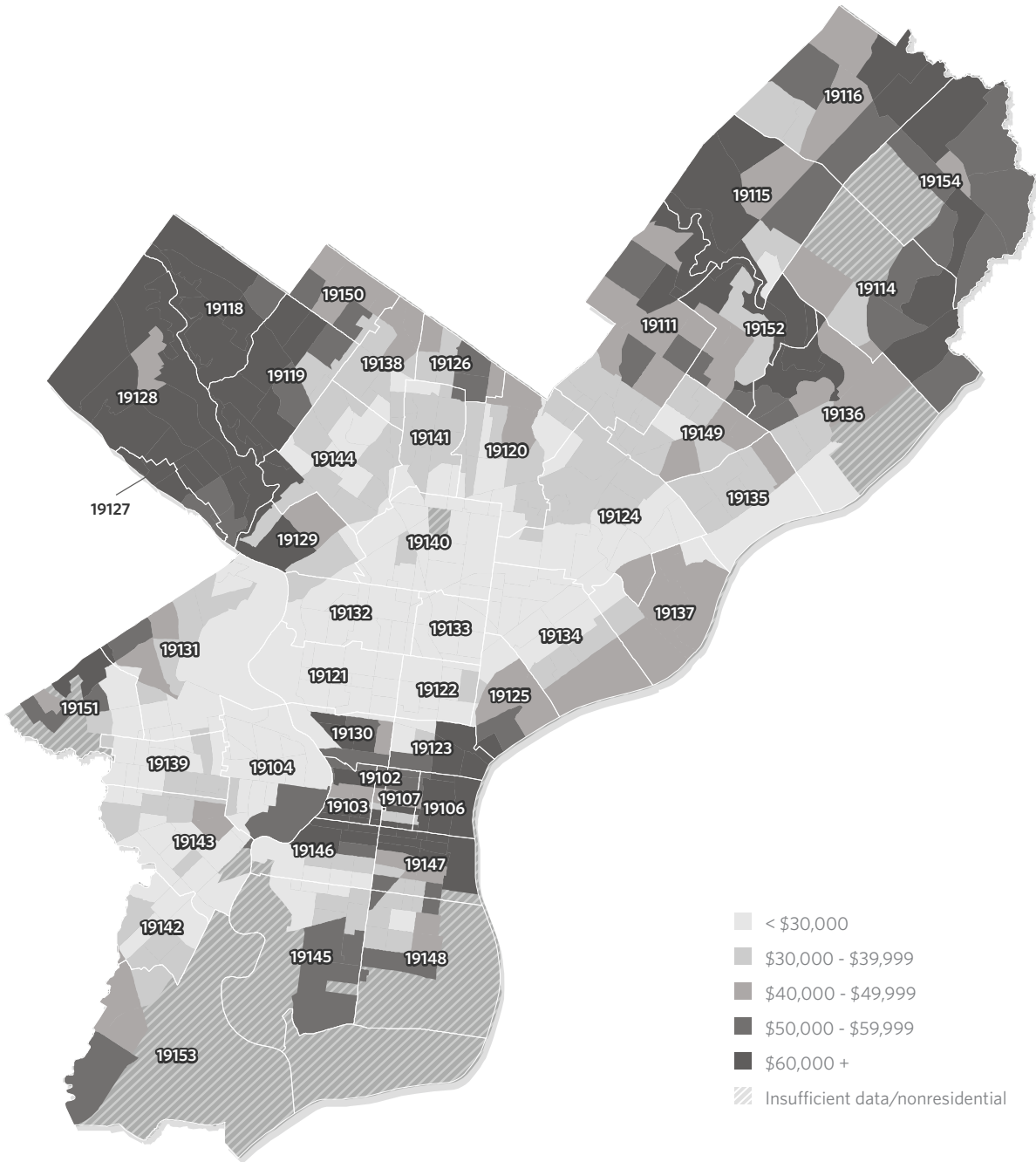


In median household income, Philadelphia was eighth among the comparison cities, just behind Pittsburgh and well ahead of Cleveland and Detroit. Over the last two years, Philadelphia's median income has grown faster in percentage terms than those of all of the comparison cities, with the exception of Washington.

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Figure 2.9
 Median Household Income in Philadelphia

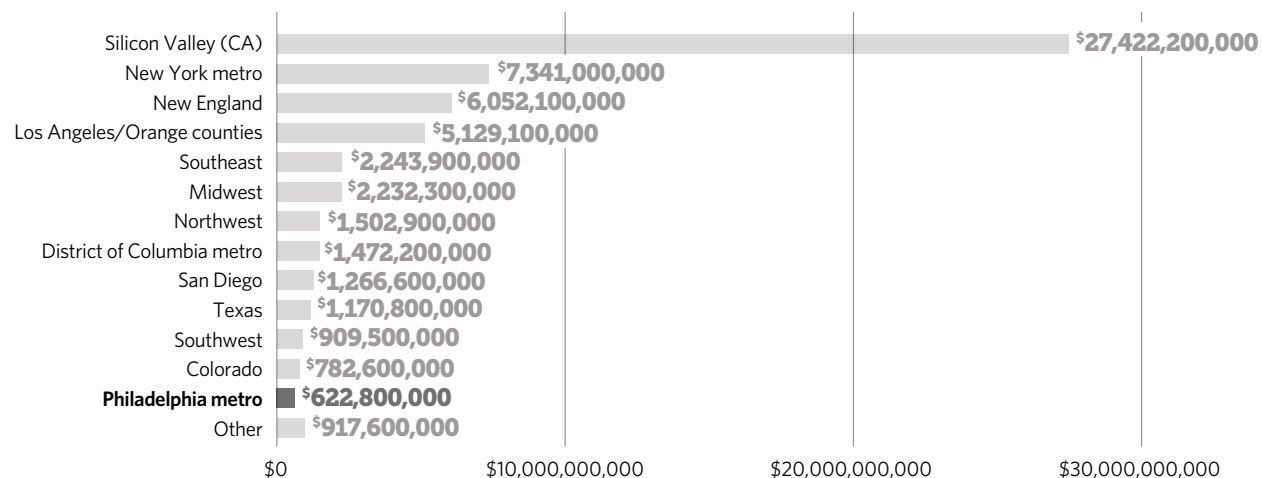


Philadelphia's highest-earning neighborhoods—shown in the map by census tract and in the accompanying list by ZIP code—are in Center City and Northwest Philadelphia; its lowest-earning areas are mostly in North and West Philadelphia. These median-household-income numbers represent income data gathered by the Census Bureau from 2011 to 2015, reported in 2015 dollars.

ZIP	Neighborhood	Median household income
19106	Center City—Society Hill	\$101,648
19102	Center City West	\$86,855
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$77,763
19130	Fairmount South	\$71,173
19127	Manayunk	\$70,556
19147	South Philadelphia—Bella Vista	\$67,007
19103	Center City West	\$65,965
19128	Roxborough	\$61,144
19154	Northeast—Torresdale North	\$60,031
19119	Mount Airy	\$54,579
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	\$53,295
19114	Northeast—Torresdale South	\$51,427
19152	Northeast—Rhawnhurst	\$48,735
19129	East Falls	\$48,129
19146	South Philadelphia—Schuylkill	\$48,015
19107	Center City—Washington Square West/Chinatown	\$47,572
19116	Northeast—Bustleton North/Somerton	\$46,452
19115	Northeast—Bustleton South	\$45,949
19150	Northwest—Wadsworth	\$45,771
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	\$45,720
19137	Northeast—Bridesburg	\$45,223
19136	Northeast—Holmesburg	\$44,912
19111	Northeast—Fox Chase	\$44,301
19148	South Philadelphia—East	\$44,098
19153	Eastwick	\$42,777
19151	Overbrook	\$42,610
19149	Northeast—Mayfair/Oxford Circle	\$39,920
19135	Northeast—Tacony	\$38,154
19145	South Philadelphia—West	\$37,024
19126	Oak Lane	\$36,544
19120	Olney	\$35,413
19138	Germantown East	\$33,706
19142	Southwest Philadelphia—Paschall/Elmwood	\$31,191
19122	North Philadelphia—Yorktown	\$29,815
19143	Southwest Philadelphia—Kingsessing	\$29,465
19124	Northeast—Frankford	\$29,334
19141	Logan	\$28,622
19144	Germantown	\$27,909
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	\$27,722
19134	Port Richmond	\$26,014
19139	West Philadelphia—West Market	\$24,606
19132	North Philadelphia—West	\$23,380
19140	Nicetown	\$21,272
19104	West Philadelphia—University City	\$20,483
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	\$17,969
19133	North Philadelphia—East	\$17,016

Figure 2.10

Where Venture Capital Is Invested, 2015



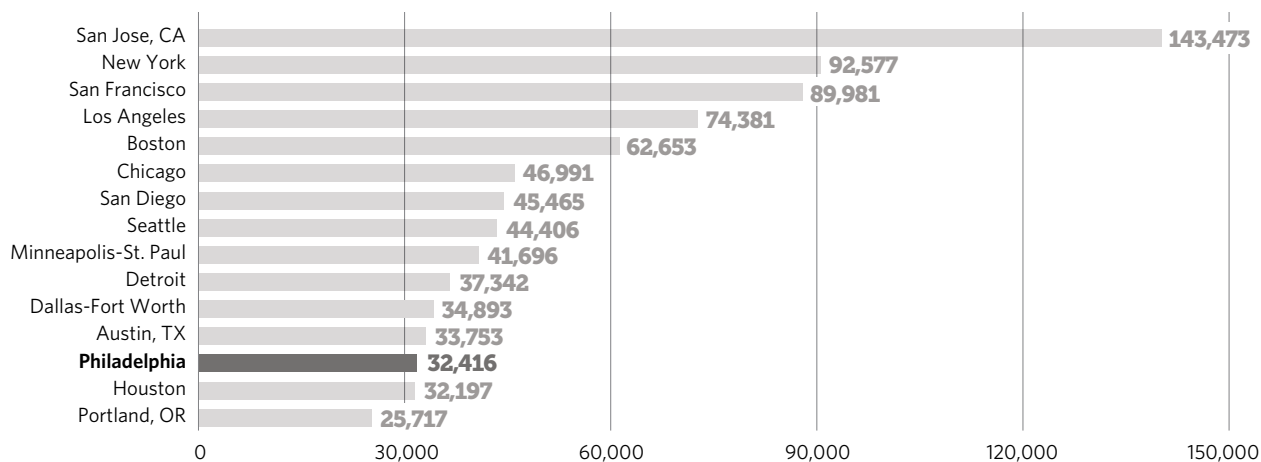
In 2015, Greater Philadelphia’s share of national venture capital investment amounted to about \$623 million. That placed it 13th among the nation’s regions, with the regions defined by the National Venture Capital Association.

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Figure 2.11

Patents for Inventions, 2000-15

Metropolitan areas

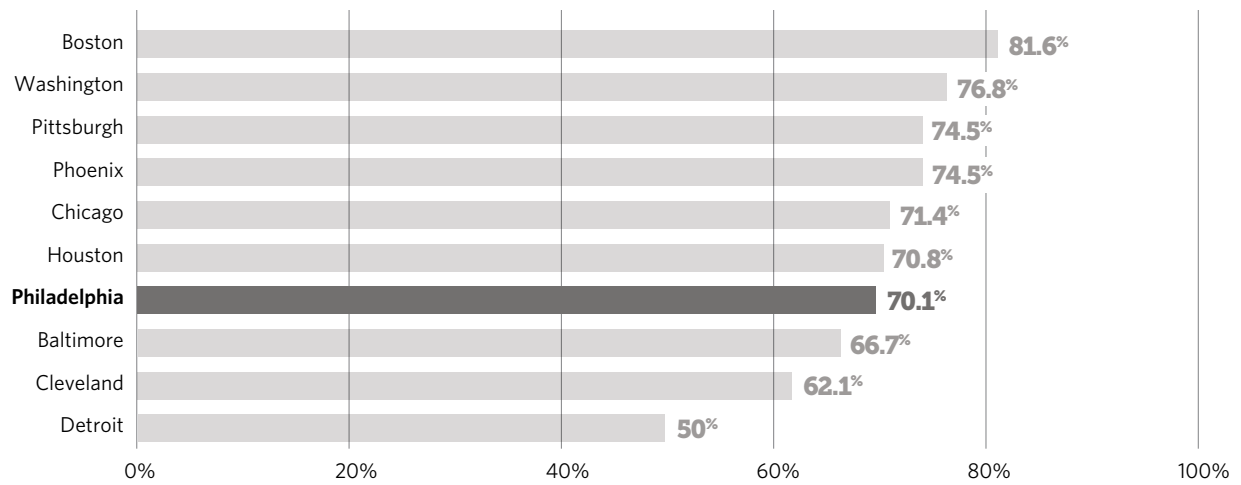


While the Philadelphia area ranks seventh in the nation in population, it stood 13th in the number of patents for inventions, so-called “utility” patents, granted from 2000-15. The San Jose, California-area, home to Silicon Valley, had far more than any other region.

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Figure 2.12

Percentage of Households With Broadband Internet Service, 2015

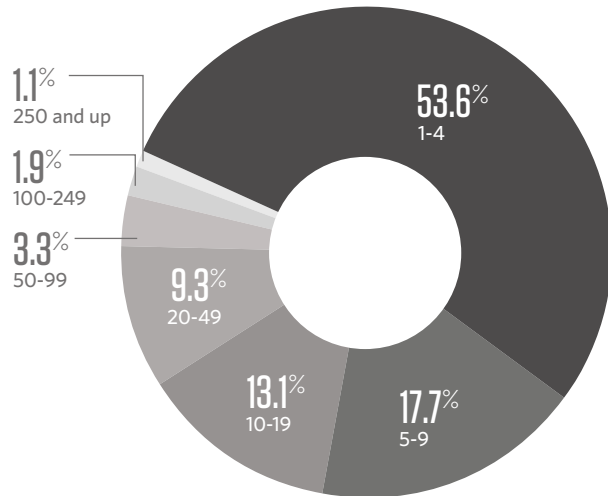


In Philadelphia, 7 out of 10 households have broadband internet subscriptions. This indicator is a new one from the census, and the results, when compared with previous data from other sources, indicate that more and more households have been acquiring high-speed internet access.

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Figure 2.13
 Size of Businesses in Philadelphia, 2014
 By number of employees



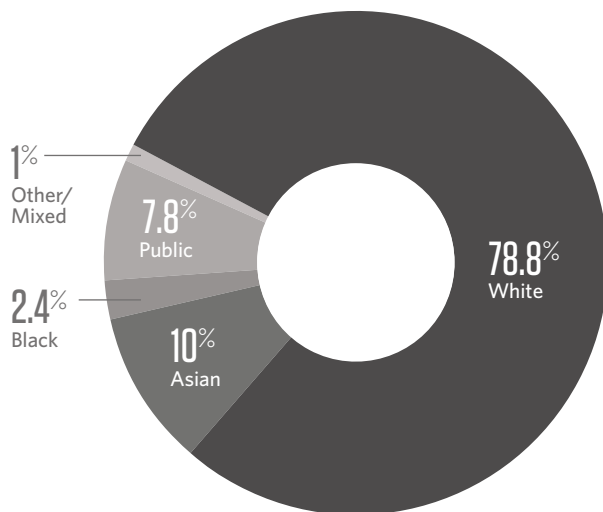
The vast majority of businesses in Philadelphia, over 84 percent of them, have fewer than 20 employees—making it similar in that regard to other East Coast cities. Compared with some of those cities, however, Philadelphia is home to fewer firms per capita. It has about 17 for every 1,000 residents, while Baltimore has 20, Boston (Suffolk County) 26, and Washington 33.

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Figure 2.14
 Ownership of Businesses in the Philadelphia Region, 2014
 By race/ethnicity



Of all businesses in the Philadelphia area for which the census could determine ownership, nearly 4 out of 5 were white-owned in 2014, and fewer than 1 in 40 were owned by African-Americans. The publicly held companies, while less than 8 percent of the nearly 110,000 businesses included in the count, accounted for about two-thirds of total payroll—and the white-owned firms for most of the rest. All other businesses, including those owned by blacks and Asians, represented about 2 percent of payroll. The census did not list Hispanics as a separate category.

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Public Safety

Although the incidence of crime in Philadelphia declined to levels not seen since the 1970s, concern about the subject increased in 2016.

In a Pew poll conducted in August, 44 percent of residents listed public safety as the number one problem facing the city, nearly twice as high a percentage as had mentioned it in a similar survey 18 months earlier. The hard statistics, though, showed that the city was getting safer. Homicides dropped slightly, and violent crime as a whole was down as well. So, too, was the number of major crimes, a category that includes burglaries, thefts, and other property offenses.

Public safety has other elements, and the performance on those fronts was mixed. Fire deaths rose to 21, up from 12 the year before, although still low by historical standards. The 76 deaths related to traffic accidents were the fewest in decades.

Figure 3.1

Poll Results: The Biggest Problem Facing Philadelphia

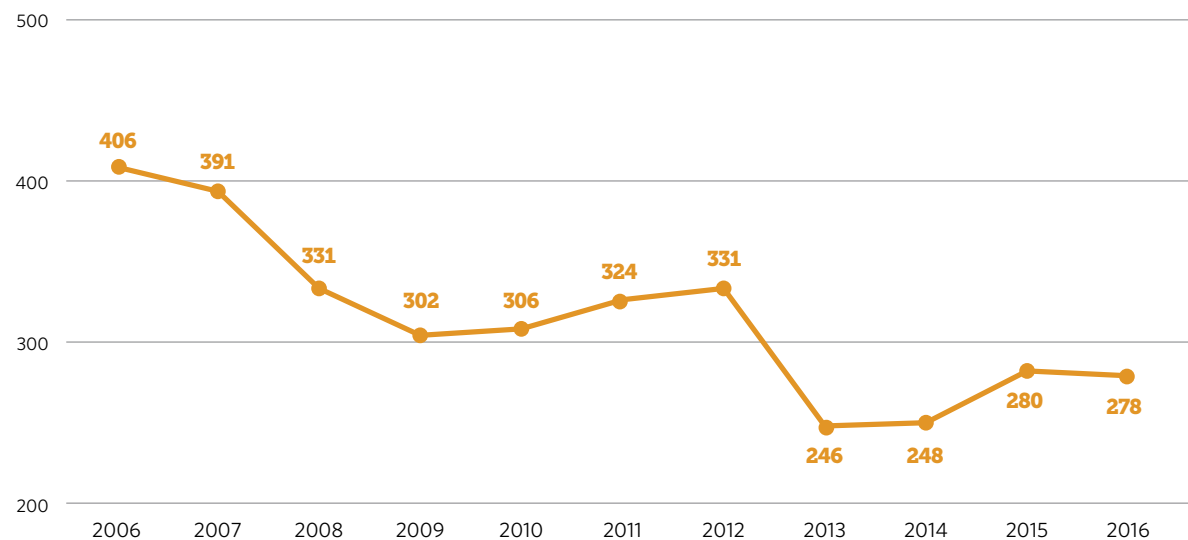
44%	Public safety
20%	Education
14%	Jobs/economy
10%	Poverty
6%	Government/corruption
6%	Taxes
4%	Neighborhood revitalization

By an overwhelming margin, respondents to the most recent Pew Philadelphia Poll, taken in August 2016, said public safety was the biggest problem facing the city. This was quite a change from the previous poll, taken 18 months earlier, when residents listed education as their biggest concern; public safety was second at the time, mentioned by only 23 percent of those polled. The shift in attitude coincided with a rise in the homicide rate in Philadelphia, although the rise was not as steep as in some other cities.

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Figure 3.2

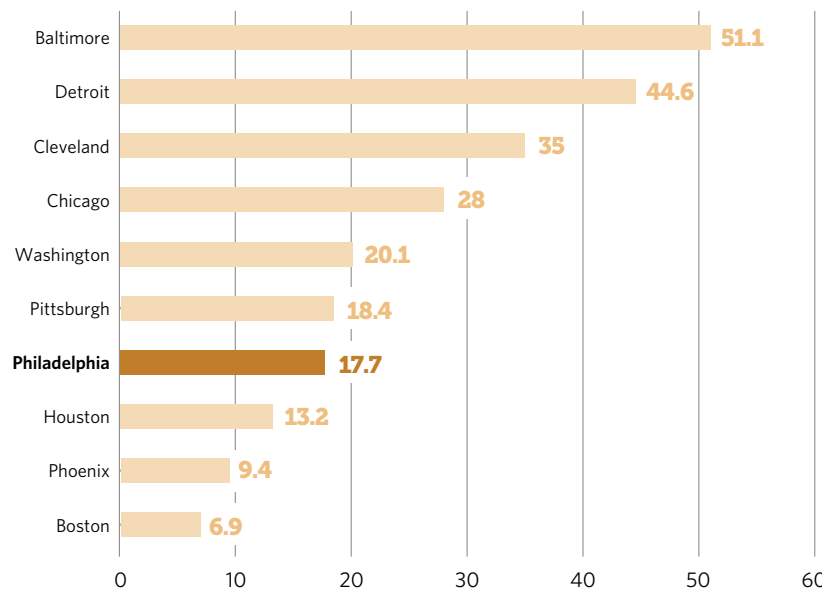
Homicides in Philadelphia, 2006-16



For much of 2016, Philadelphia's homicide total ran ahead of the 2015 number, year-to-date. In the end, though, the final number was down 1 percent at 278, higher than in 2013 and 2014 but well below the annual figures recorded in nearly all of the last 50 years.

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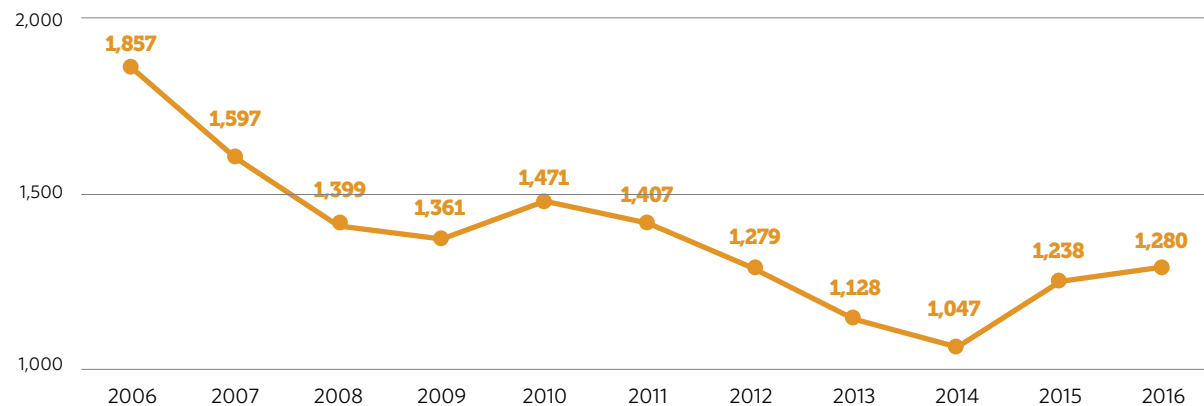
Figure 3.3
Homicide Rate, 2016
 Homicides per 100,000 residents



Among the cities listed here, Philadelphia had the seventh highest homicide rate in 2016, and, as a result of the huge increase in murders in Chicago, Philadelphia was no longer the most deadly of the 10 largest cities on a per capita basis. Besides Chicago, three of the other cities—Cleveland, Detroit, and Phoenix—recorded increases in their homicide rates compared with 2015. Philadelphia, Boston, and Houston had little change. Rates fell in Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore.

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Figure 3.4
Shooting Victims in Philadelphia, 2006-16



Although Philadelphia's homicide total fell slightly in 2016, the number of shooting victims did not. It rose for the second consecutive year and reached the highest level since 2011.

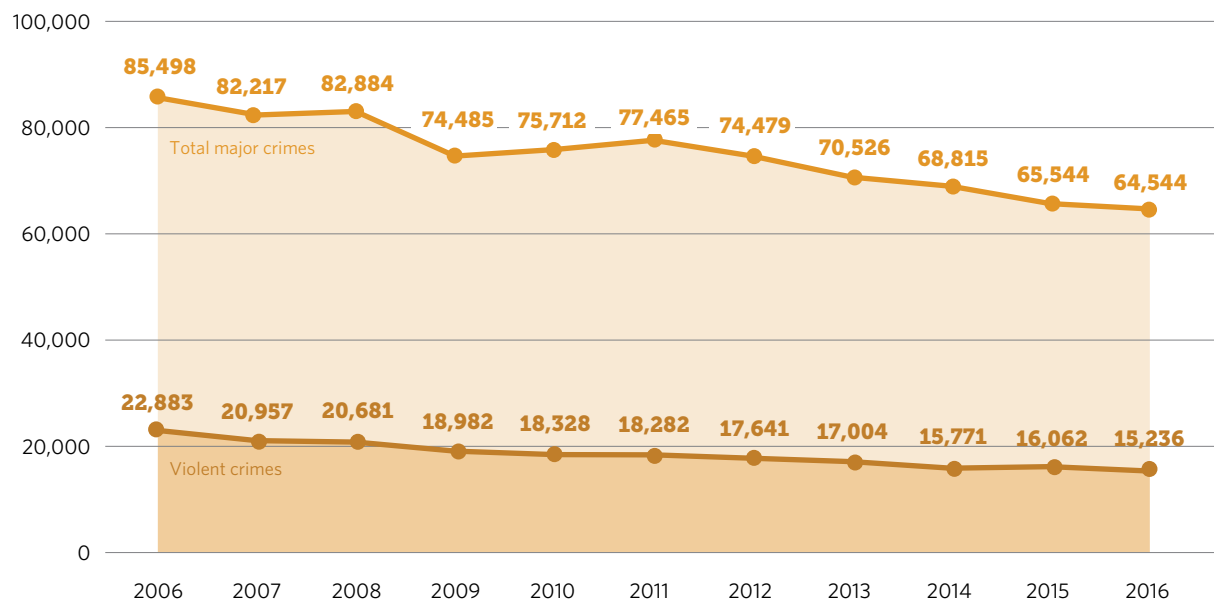
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Figure 3.5
Philadelphia Homicide Victims, 2015

90%	Male
84%	Killed by gunshot
77%	Had prior arrests
77%	African-American
76%	Died outdoors
62%	Ages 18-34

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Figure 3.6
Major Crime in Philadelphia, 2006-16

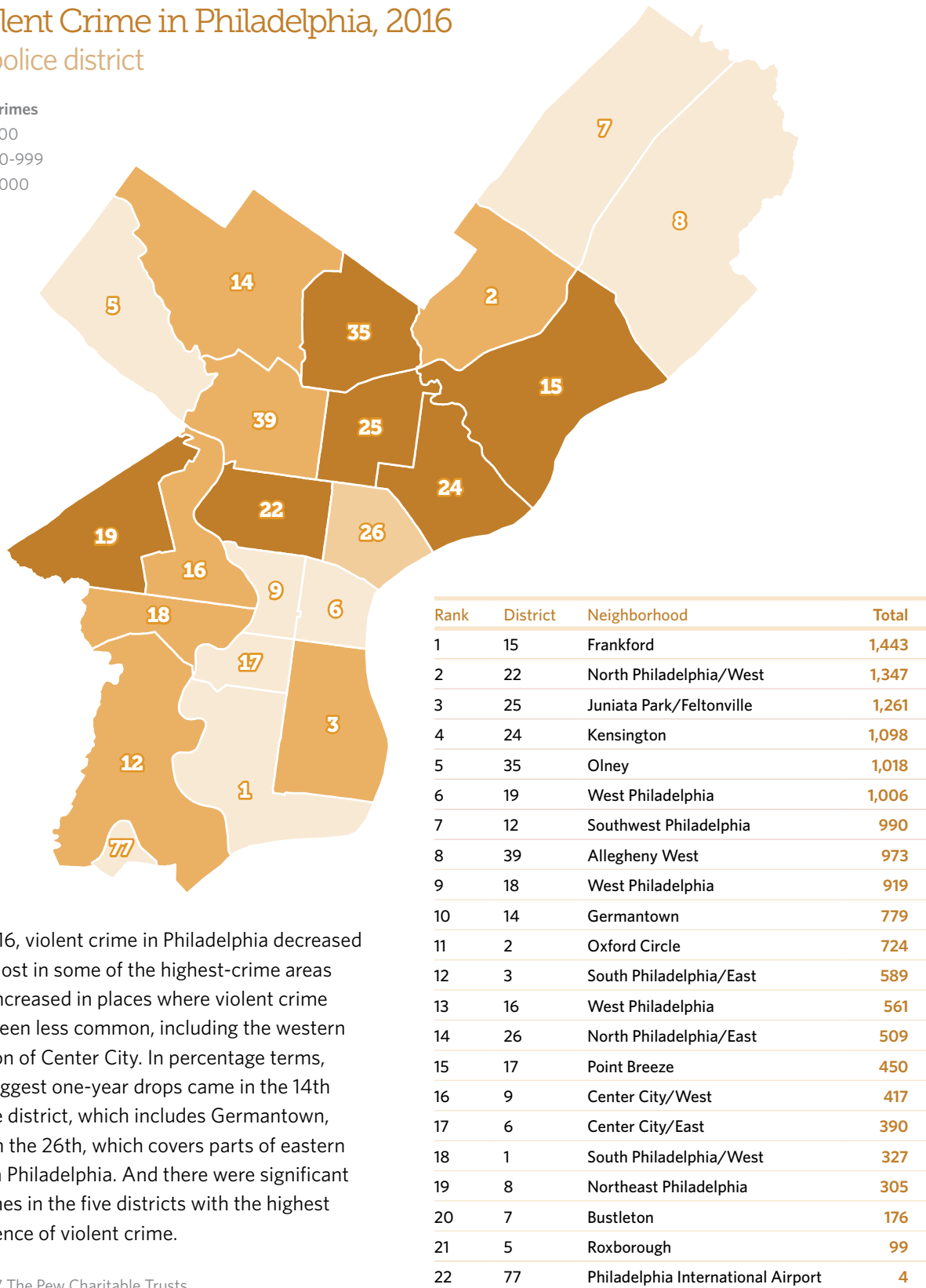


For the most part, the numbers of major crimes and violent crimes reported in Philadelphia have been declining for the past decade. And 2016 was no exception. Major crimes were down about 2 percent, while violent crimes fell by nearly 5 percent, with both categories at the lowest levels since the 1970s. Violent crimes are defined as homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Major crimes include those offenses plus burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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Figure 3.7
Violent Crime in Philadelphia, 2016
 By police district

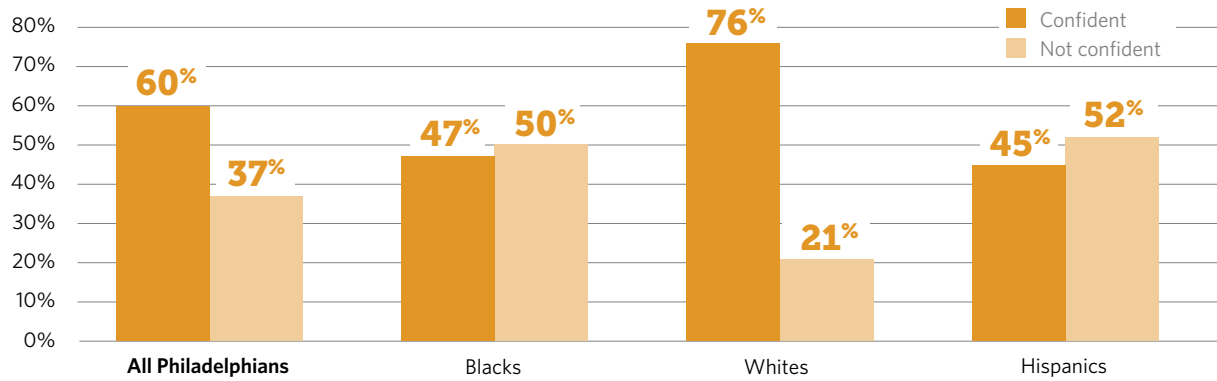
Total crimes
 <500
 500-999
 >1,000



In 2016, violent crime in Philadelphia decreased the most in some of the highest-crime areas and increased in places where violent crime had been less common, including the western section of Center City. In percentage terms, the biggest one-year drops came in the 14th police district, which includes Germantown, and in the 26th, which covers parts of eastern North Philadelphia. And there were significant declines in the five districts with the highest incidence of violent crime.

Figure 3.8

Poll Results: Confidence in Philadelphia Police to Treat Blacks and Whites Equally

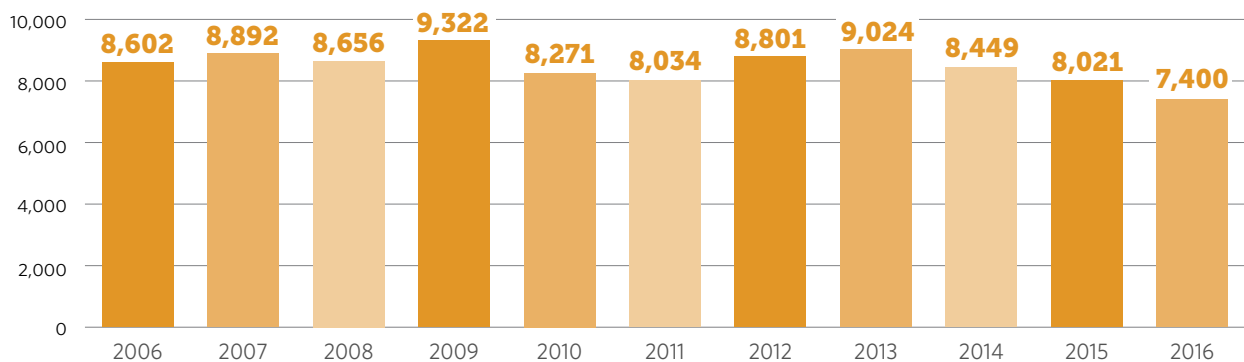


Overall, Philadelphians expressed a strong level of confidence in their police to treat blacks and whites equally. But the gap among the main racial and ethnic groups was substantial on this topic, with blacks and Hispanics roughly 30 percentage points less confident in the police than whites. The gap was bigger than in the previous Philadelphia Poll.

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Figure 3.9

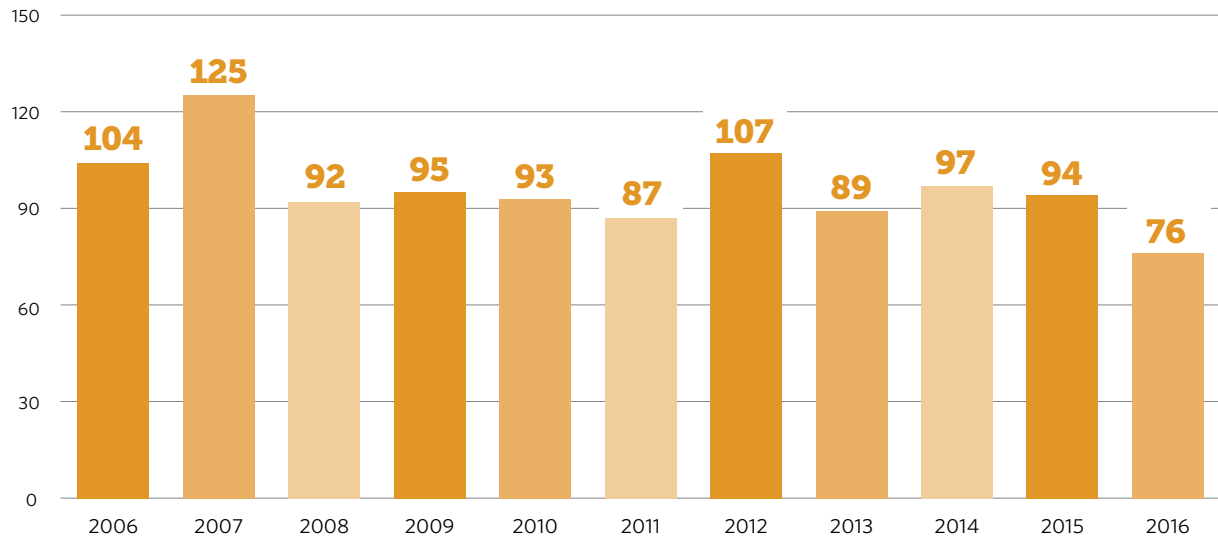
City Prison Population, 2006-16 Average daily inmate count



The average daily population of the Philadelphia city jails has fallen significantly in the last several years, from more than 9,000 as recently as 2013 to 7,400 in 2016. Even so, the city's jail population, on a per capita basis, is one of the highest among the nation's most populous counties. In 2015, the city received a \$3.5 million grant from the MacArthur Foundation to reduce the inmate count by one-third over three years, doing so in ways that do not compromise public safety.

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Figure 3.10
Traffic Fatalities in Philadelphia, 2006-16



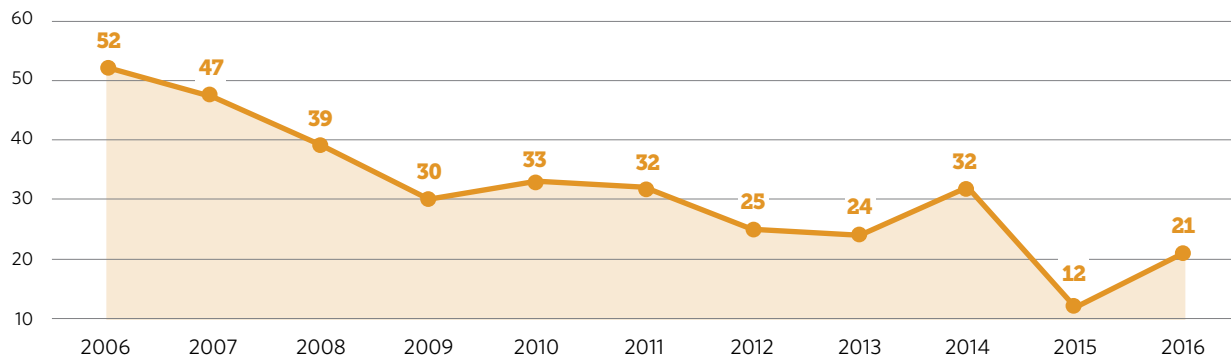
The general trend for traffic fatalities in Philadelphia has been down in recent years, and the 2016 total was the lowest in decades. Of the 76 people who died, 36 were pedestrians, 28 were driving or riding in cars and trucks, and 12 were on bicycles or motorcycles. In November 2016, Philadelphia hired its first “complete streets” director, giving her the mission of making streets safer and more efficient for all users.

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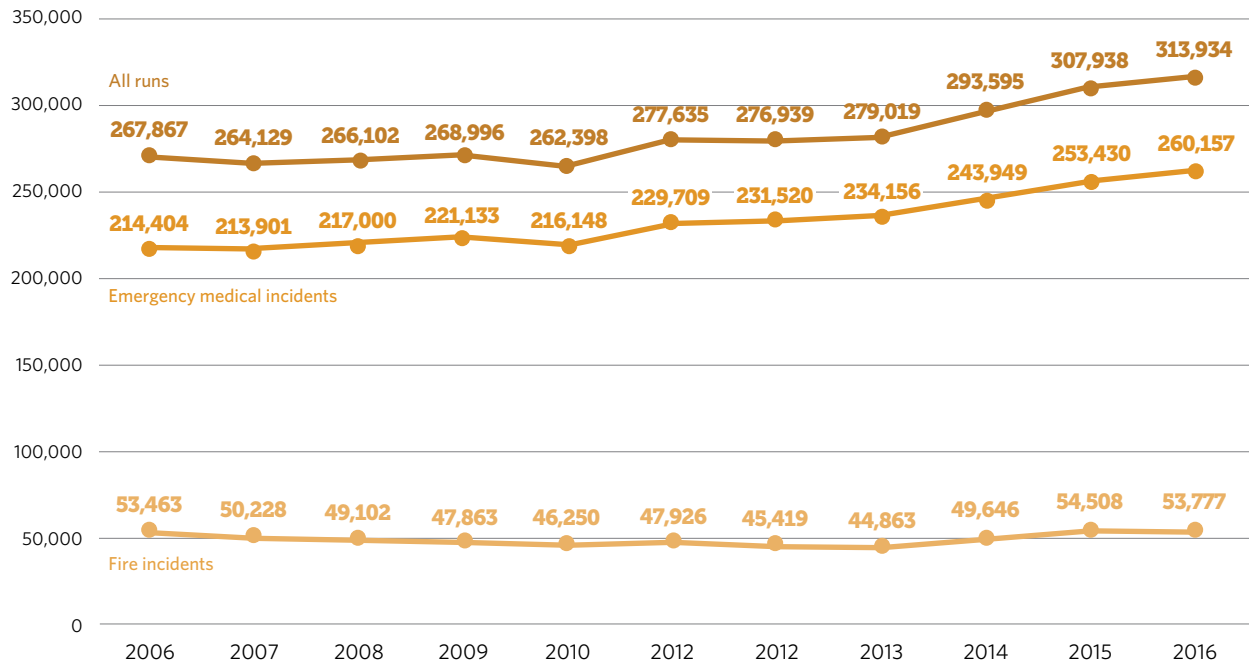
Figure 3.11
Fire Deaths in Philadelphia, 2006-16



Even with an increase from 2015, the number of fire deaths in Philadelphia last year was one of the lowest on record. In at least three years during the 1980s, the city recorded 100 or more fire fatalities.

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Figure 3.12
Philadelphia Fire Department Activity, 2006-16



In 2016, 83 percent of all runs by the Philadelphia Fire Department were in response to emergency medical situations, and the number of such responses has grown by more than 44,000 in the past six years. Only 2,634 of the fire incidents to which the department responded turned out to be structure fires.

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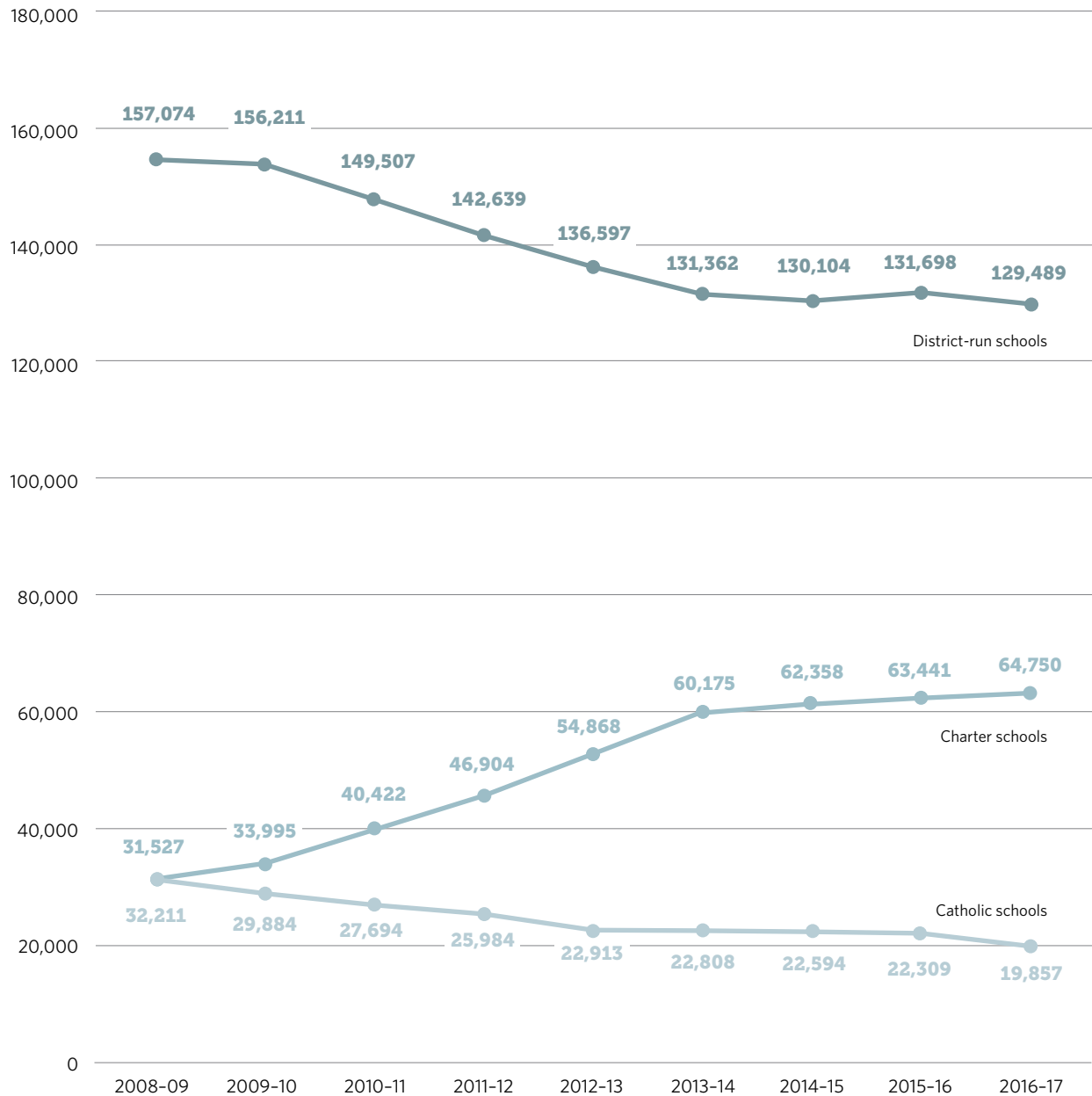
Education

It was a relatively stable year on the education front in Philadelphia, something of a break from years past.

The School District got through 2016 without a fiscal crisis, a work stoppage, or a change of leadership; William Hite Jr., who became superintendent in 2012, signed on for another five years. Mayor Kenney began to implement his pre-K initiative and the “community school” concept, the idea of using neighborhood schools to deliver support services to the areas they serve. And the public impression of the district, while still overwhelmingly negative, improved a little, according to the Pew poll.

The share of Philadelphians with bachelor’s degrees or higher edged upward, with the biggest gains recorded among the city’s young adults. Head counts rose in charter schools and fell in district-run and Catholic institutions. Among students in the public schools, little progress was made on test scores or graduation rates.

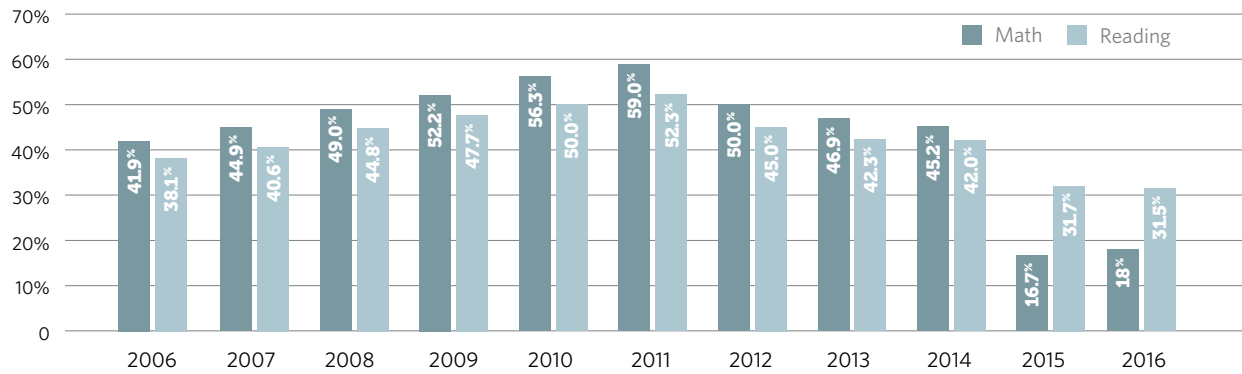
Figure 4.1
K-12 Enrollment Trends, 2009-16



Enrollment in Philadelphia’s district-run schools, which had been essentially stable for three years, fell by more than 2,000 in 2016-17. At the same time, the number of students in taxpayer-funded charter schools continued its long-term rise, which has slowed in recent years, and the Catholic schools’ head count fell by 11 percent. Since 2008-09, district-run schools are down 18 percent, charters are up 105 percent, Catholic schools are down 38 percent, and the total number of students in the three types of schools is down 3 percent. Not included in this data are Philadelphia students who attend cyber charters.

Figure 4.2

PSSA Scores for Philadelphia Public School Students, 2006-16 Percentage of students considered proficient or advanced



In 2016, only 18 percent of Philadelphia students who took the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) tests scored proficient or advanced in math, and 31.5 percent did so in reading. The test scores, which have been declining locally since 2012, dropped dramatically in Philadelphia and across the state in 2015, when the exams were overhauled and made much more difficult. The math decline in Philadelphia was less than the statewide average, and the reading drop was slightly more. The PSSAs are given to students in grades three through eight.

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Figure 4.3

National Assessment of Educational Progress Scores, 2015

Math		Reading	
1	Charlotte, NC	1	Charlotte, NC
2	Austin, TX	2	Miami-Dade County
3	Hillsborough County, FL (Tampa)	3	Hillsborough County, FL (Tampa)
4	Boston	4	Austin, TX
5	Miami-Dade County	5	Jefferson County, KY (Louisville)
6	Houston	6	Duval County, FL (Jacksonville)
7	San Diego	7	San Diego
8	Duval County, FL (Jacksonville)	8	Boston
9	Jefferson County, KY (Louisville)	9	New York
10	Chicago	10	Chicago
11	Dallas	11	Washington
12	New York	12	Atlanta
13	Washington	13	Houston
14	Albuquerque, NM	14	Albuquerque, NM
15	Atlanta	15	Los Angeles
16	Los Angeles	16	Dallas
17	Philadelphia	17	Philadelphia
18	Fresno, CA	18	Fresno, CA
19	Baltimore	19	Baltimore
20	Cleveland	20	Cleveland
21	Detroit	21	Detroit

On both math and reading, Philadelphia ranked 17th among the 21 large urban districts whose fourth- and eighth-grade students took the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) tests in 2015. Philadelphia's scores were below the big-city average and were essentially unchanged from 2013, with the exception of a decline in fourth-grade math. These charts reflect the combined fourth- and eighth-grade scores in each subject. The NAEP is the only standardized test given in urban districts across the country.

Figure 4.4
 High School Graduation Rates, 2006-16
 In Philadelphia district-run schools

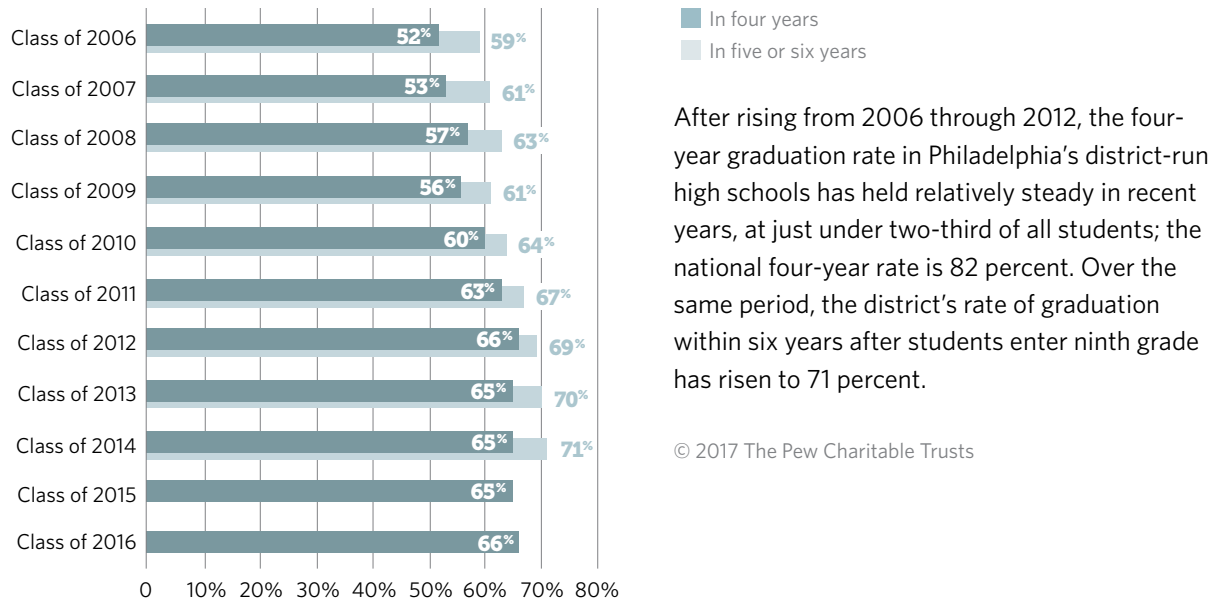
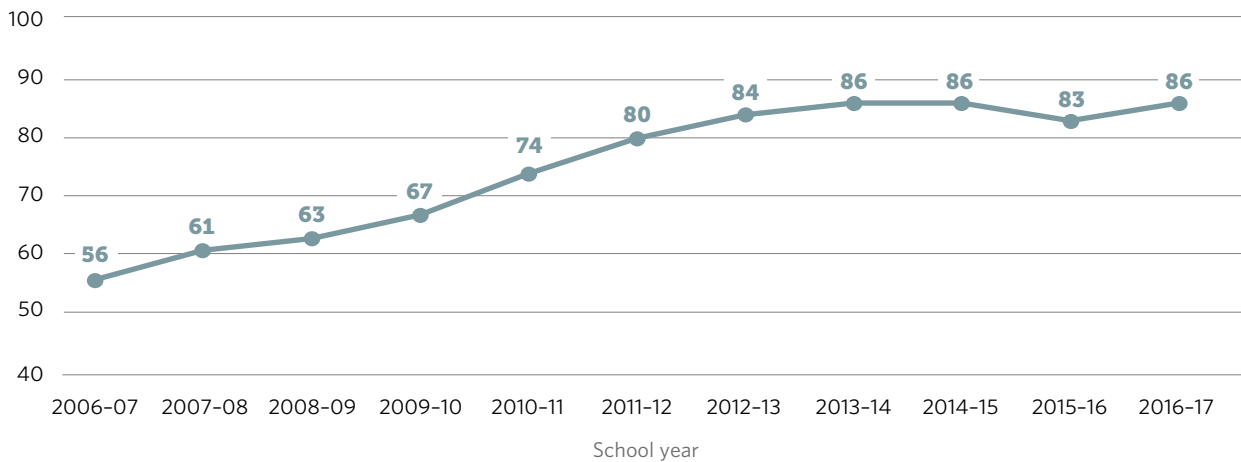


Figure 4.5
 Number of Charter Schools in Philadelphia, 2006-17

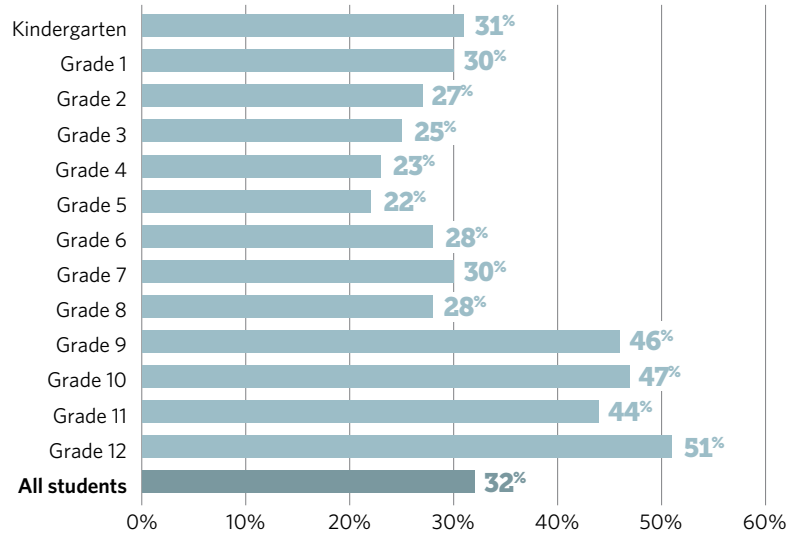


The number of charter schools in the city, which rose sharply during the 2000s, has changed little in recent years; the School Reform Commission has allowed few new schools to open, although some are coming next year, and a number of others have closed their doors. As recently as 2002, there were only 39 charter schools in Philadelphia and enrollment was below 20,000 students, which is less than a third of charter enrollment now.

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Figure 4.6

Student Absenteeism in the School District of Philadelphia, 2015-16 Percentage of students missing at least 10 percent of school days



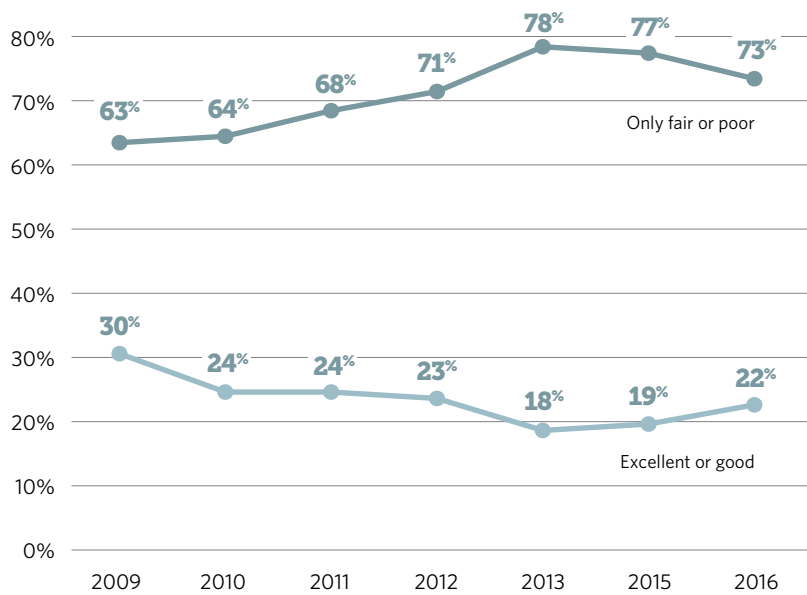
Although district officials have cited progress on student attendance, absenteeism remains a major problem. In the 2015-16 school year, nearly one-third of students missed at least 10 percent of all school days; in the high schools, the share of students missing that much time approached one-half. About 42 percent of all students in the district missed no more than 5 percent of school days, up from 39 percent in 2014-15.

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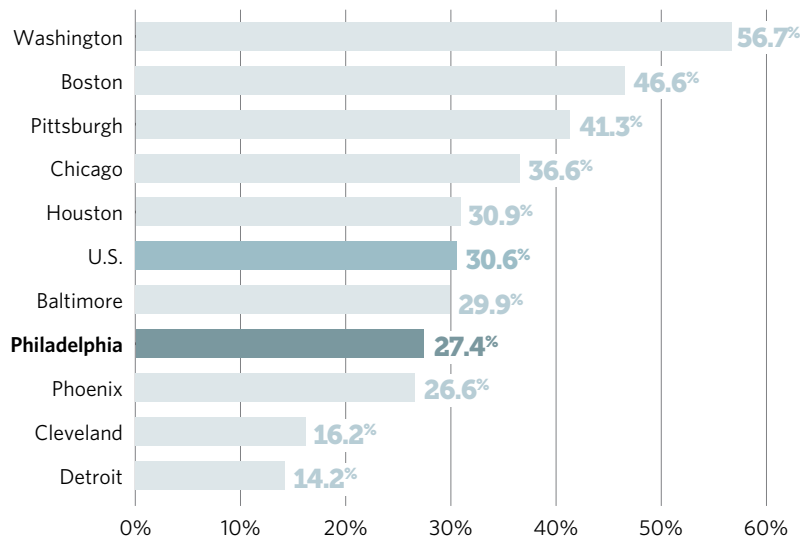
Figure 4.7
 Poll Results: Grading the Philadelphia Public Schools



Philadelphians' assessment of the city's school system has improved marginally in the last few years, although it is still overwhelmingly negative and significantly lower than it was in 2009.

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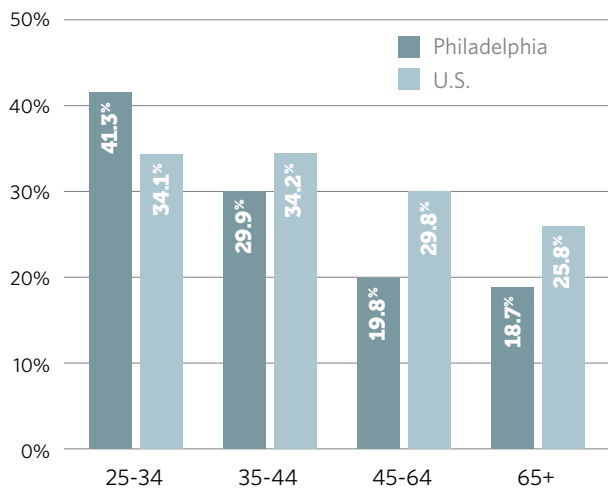
Figure 4.8
 Percentage of College Graduates, 2015
 Adults 25 and over



The educational attainment level in Philadelphia, though rising, remained below the national average and the levels of most of the comparison cities. The Philadelphia region as a whole fares much better; 36 percent of the region's adults are graduates of four-year colleges, well above average for metropolitan areas.

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Figure 4.9
 Percentage of Residents With Bachelor's Degrees, 2015
 By age

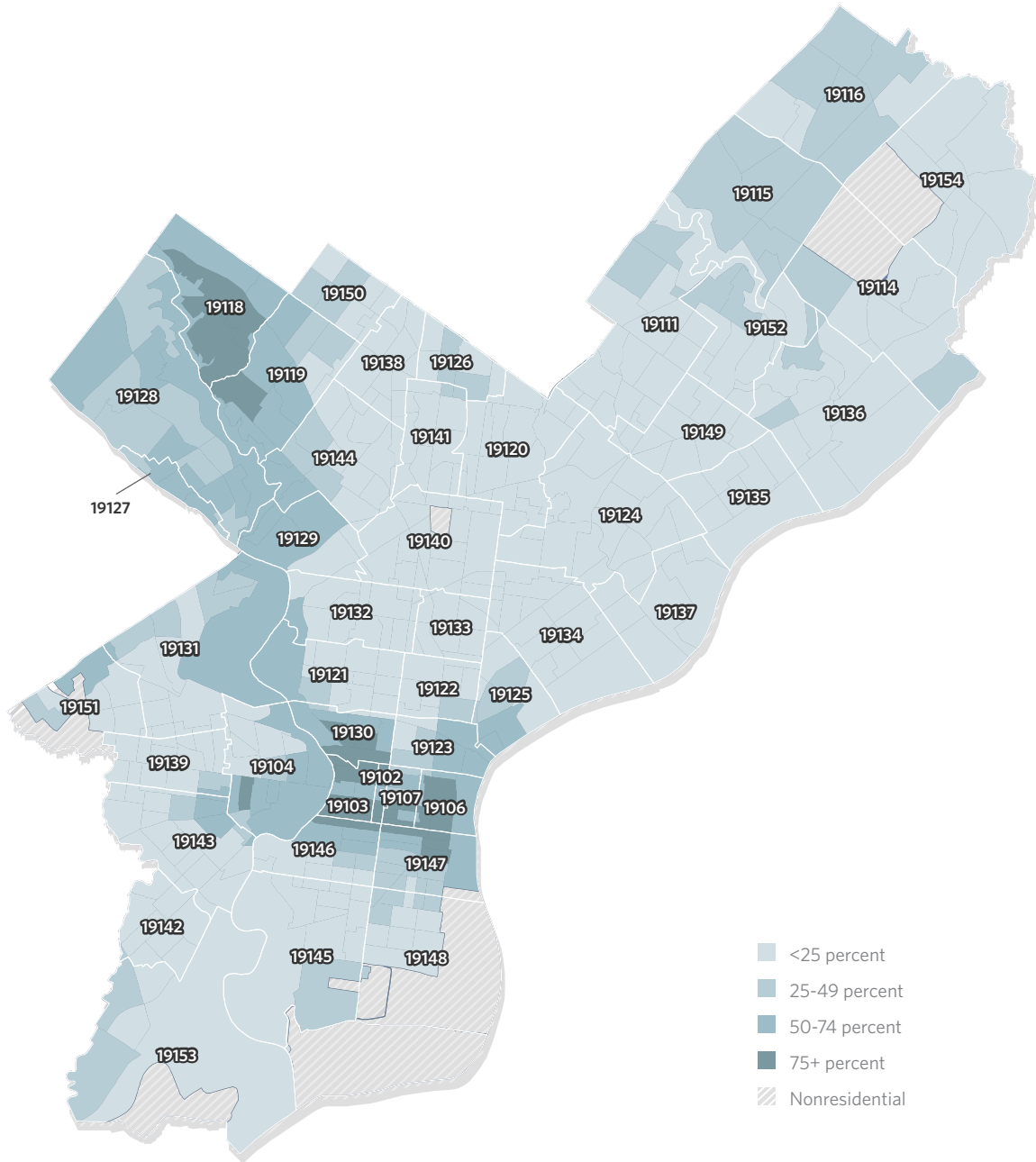


While Philadelphia's overall level of educational attainment remained low compared with many other cities and the nation as a whole, the numbers have been getting better among younger adults. Of city residents ages 25-34, 41.3 percent had bachelor's degrees, more than 7 points higher than the national average and higher than the percentages in many other cities. The share of residents ages 35-44 with bachelor's degrees rose by 5 percentage points from 2013-15.

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Figure 4.10

Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Age 25 or Older With Bachelor's or Higher Degree



The variation in educational attainment by census tract is extreme in Philadelphia. More than 75 percent of adults have bachelor's or higher degrees in Chestnut Hill, parts of University City, and neighborhoods in and around Center City. On the other hand, the percentage is below 25 percent in vast stretches of the city, including parts of Southwest, West, and North Philadelphia as well as much of the Northeast.





Housing

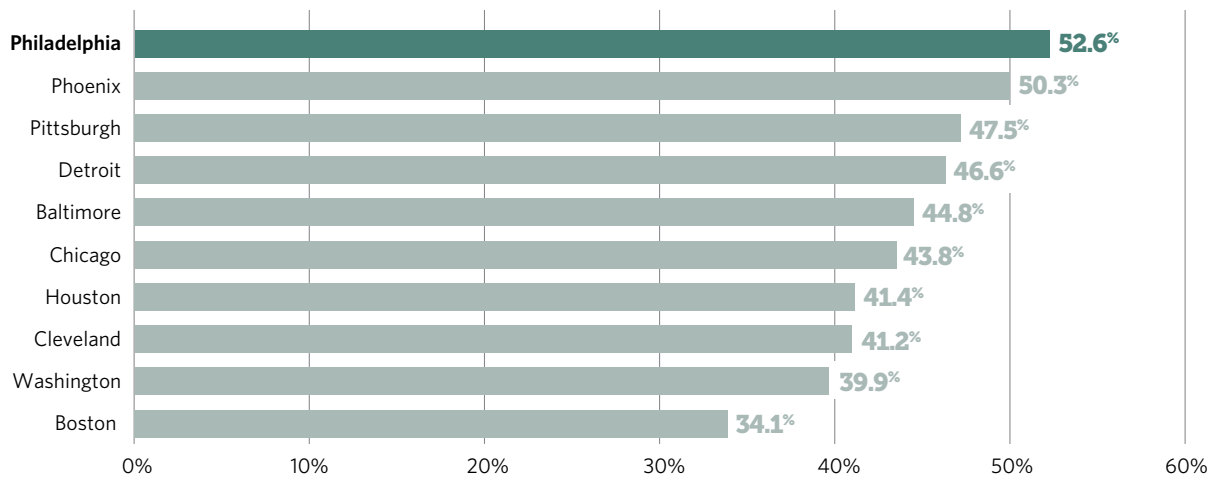
The housing market in Philadelphia remained strong in 2016, even as the residential building boom showed signs of slowing down.

Home prices were 38 percent higher than in 2010, and more homes sold than in any year since 2007, before the Great Recession. The number of building permits issued for residential construction, which peaked in 2014, dropped substantially but was still higher than it had been in many recent years.

As sales prices and rents rose, community leaders voiced concern about housing affordability. Census data indicated that 56 percent of residents were paying at least 30 percent of their income in rent, higher than in many other comparable cities. On the whole, though, housing in Philadelphia remained less expensive than in New York, Washington, and Boston.



Figure 5.1
Homeownership Rate, 2015

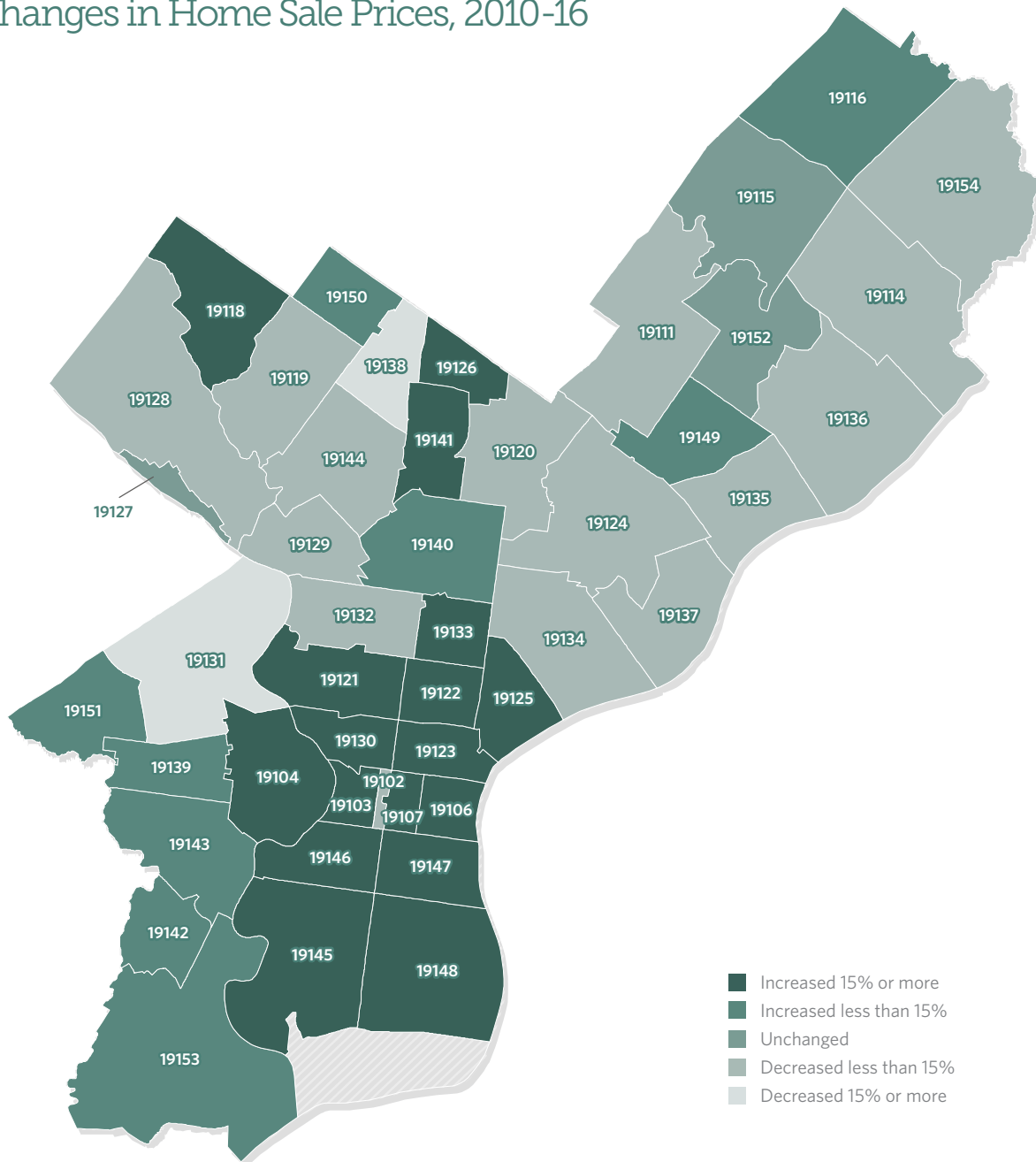


Traditionally, Philadelphia has had a much higher homeownership rate than most other older American cities. The city's rate, which was nearly 60 percent as recently as 2006, fell steadily before, during, and after the Great Recession. But it appears to have stabilized in the last several years, keeping Philadelphia a majority homeowning city.

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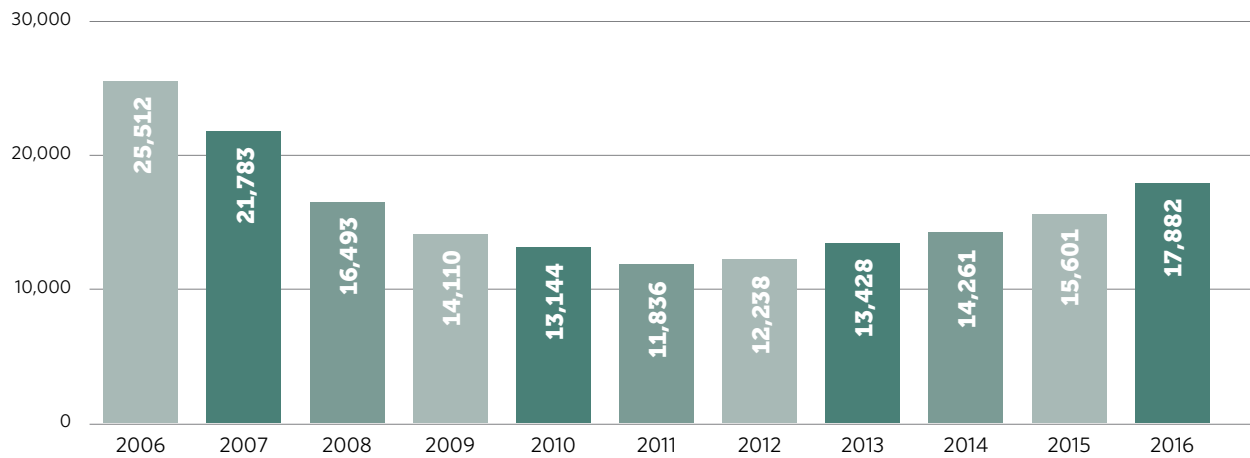
Figure 5.2
Changes in Home Sale Prices, 2010-16



Over the past six years, the median price for home sales in Philadelphia rose by 38 percent, with a big surge in the past two years, according to data compiled by local real estate economist Kevin Gillen. Many of the areas with the biggest price increases in percentage terms are those that have recently gentrified or are currently gentrifying, including University City, Fishtown, and parts of North and South Philadelphia. Median prices fell or were unchanged in 20 of the city's 46 residential ZIP codes. Small numbers of sales in some ZIP codes may skew the figures shown here.

ZIP	2010	2016	Change from 2010 to 2016	Percentage change
19122	\$80,000	\$155,000	\$75,000	94%
19104	\$91,484	\$160,000	\$68,516	75%
19121	\$40,000	\$67,700	\$27,700	68%
19125	\$128,375	\$210,000	\$81,625	64%
19107	\$412,500	\$594,950	\$182,450	44%
19146	\$155,000	\$220,000	\$65,000	42%
19123	\$279,500	\$390,000	\$110,500	40%
19133	\$10,000	\$13,920	\$3,920	39%
19145	\$100,000	\$135,000	\$35,000	35%
19141	\$62,750	\$82,000	\$19,250	31%
19147	\$280,000	\$355,000	\$75,000	27%
19148	\$140,000	\$175,000	\$35,000	25%
19103	\$575,000	\$690,000	\$115,000	20%
19130	\$314,000	\$375,000	\$61,000	19%
19106	\$650,000	\$772,500	\$122,500	19%
19126	\$118,500	\$139,000	\$20,500	17%
19118	\$395,000	\$462,000	\$67,000	17%
19143	\$48,750	\$54,350	\$5,600	11%
19151	\$104,900	\$114,250	\$9,350	9%
19140	\$21,250	\$23,000	\$1,750	8%
19153	\$110,000	\$118,825	\$8,825	8%
19139	\$36,000	\$38,000	\$2,000	6%
19142	\$38,000	\$40,000	\$2,000	5%
19149	\$121,000	\$125,000	\$4,000	3%
19116	\$217,500	\$220,000	\$2,500	1%
19150	\$142,250	\$143,250	\$1,000	1%
19152	\$179,900	\$180,000	\$100	Unchanged
19127	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$0	Unchanged
19115	\$225,900	\$225,000	(\$900)	Unchanged
19144	\$80,297	\$79,279	(\$1,018)	-1%
19154	\$190,000	\$187,500	(\$2,500)	-1%
19119	\$234,950	\$230,000	(\$4,950)	-2%
19136	\$132,700	\$129,900	(\$2,800)	-2%
19128	\$224,750	\$220,000	(\$4,750)	-2%
19111	\$160,000	\$155,000	(\$5,000)	-3%
19129	\$218,000	\$210,500	(\$7,500)	-3%
19135	\$102,800	\$98,500	(\$4,300)	-4%
19114	\$196,500	\$185,000	(\$11,500)	-6%
19137	\$130,000	\$122,000	(\$8,000)	-6%
19102	\$695,000	\$629,000	(\$66,000)	-9%
19124	\$81,000	\$73,000	(\$8,000)	-10%
19134	\$45,000	\$40,000	(\$5,000)	-11%
19132	\$17,000	\$15,000	(\$2,000)	-12%
19120	\$80,000	\$70,000	(\$10,000)	-13%
19138	\$75,405	\$64,000	(\$11,405)	-15%
19131	\$69,900	\$59,000	(\$10,900)	-16%
City median	\$103,000	\$142,000	\$39,000	38%

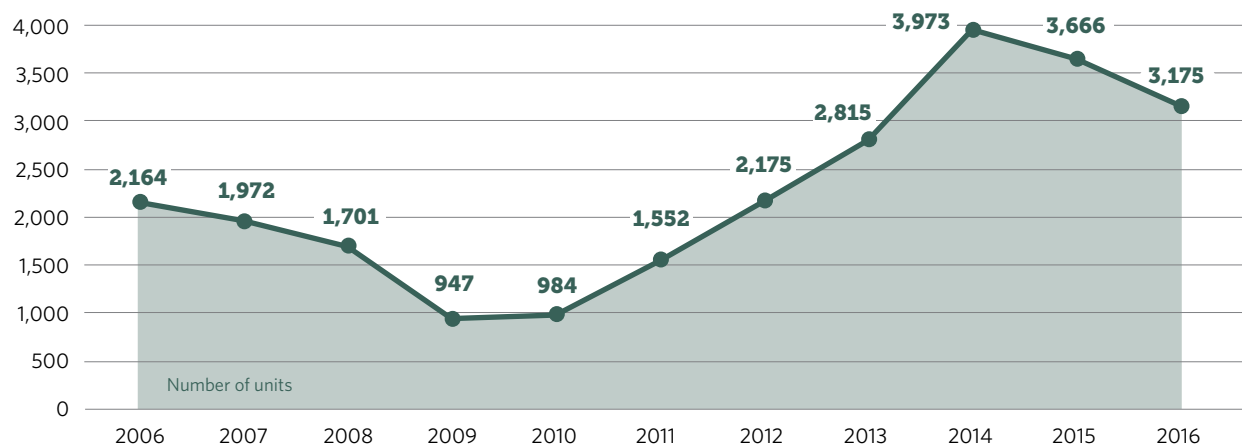
Figure 5.3
Sales of Residential Units in Philadelphia, 2006-16



After hitting a post-recession low in 2011, sales of private residential units in Philadelphia have increased over the past five years. The 2016 total was the highest since 2007, according to data compiled by real estate economist Kevin Gillen.

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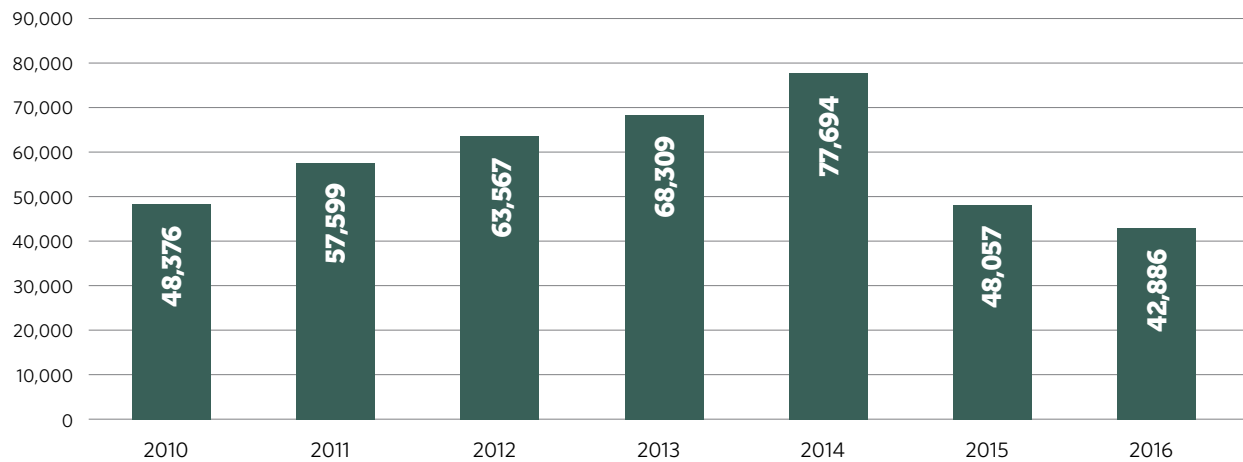
Figure 5.4
Residential Building Permits Issued, 2006-16



The decline in the number of units for which residential building permits were issued in 2016 suggested that the city's recent housing construction boom, while still ongoing, was slowing down. The total for the year, though still high by historical standards, was off 20 percent from the peak in 2014.

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Figure 5.5
Philadelphia Housing Authority Waiting List, 2010-16



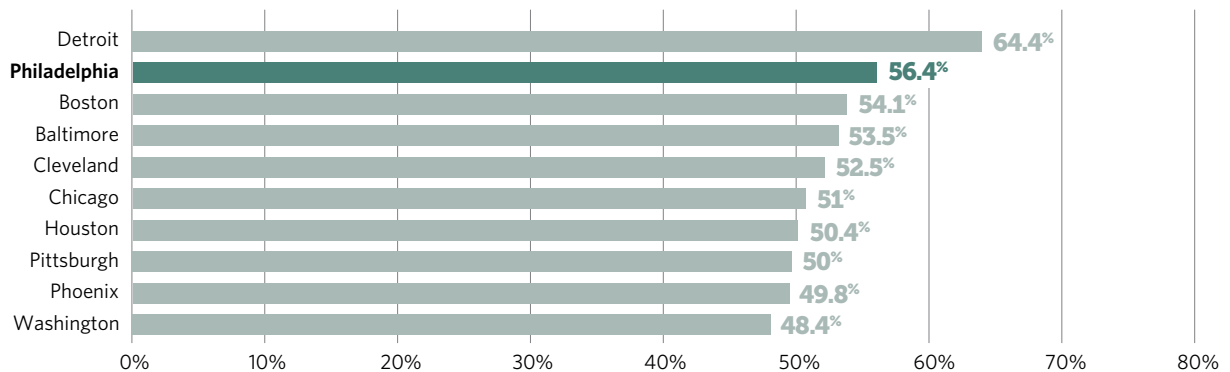
The waiting list for public housing in Philadelphia has declined sharply over the past two years. This has occurred largely because officials at the Philadelphia Housing Authority have removed from the list individuals who could not be contacted. In 2016, the authority provided housing for 32,597 households through the units it manages and the Housing Choice Voucher assistance program.

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Figure 5.6
Percentage of Residents Paying at Least 30% of Income in Rent

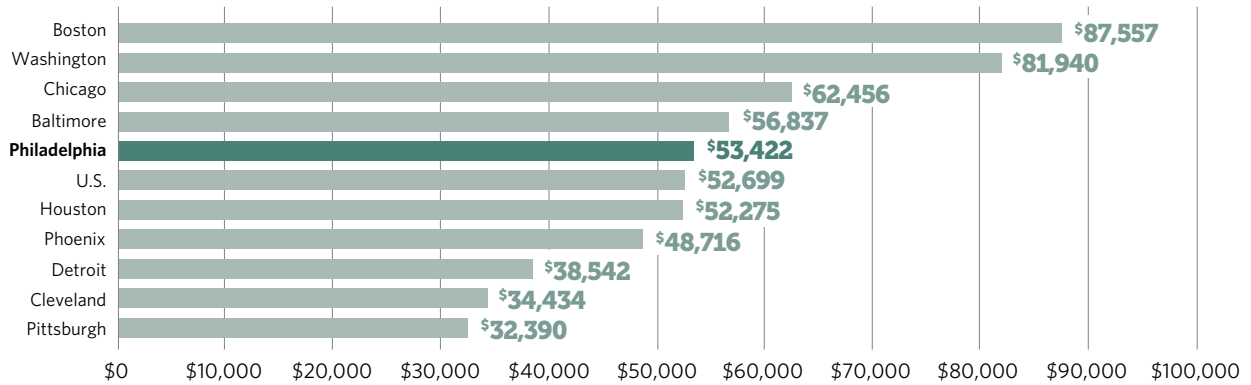


This indicator from the census is considered a key measure of housing affordability; the 30 percent standard was created by the federal government decades ago. In some cities, like Philadelphia and Detroit, the percentage of residents paying more than 30 percent of income for rent is primarily a reflection of low incomes. In other places, such as Boston, it is more a reflection of high rents. Philadelphia's number, while high relative to most of the comparison cities, has dropped several percentage points since 2010.

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Figure 5.7

Salary Needed to Afford a Median-Priced Home in the Philadelphia Area



In the Philadelphia area, the salary required to afford payments on a median-priced home—\$53,422—is near the national average and fifth among the 10 metropolitan areas that include the comparison cities often cited in this report. This calculation, which comes from the HSH.com mortgage research company, suggests that homes in the Philadelphia region are substantially more affordable than in the Boston and Washington areas and less so than in Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

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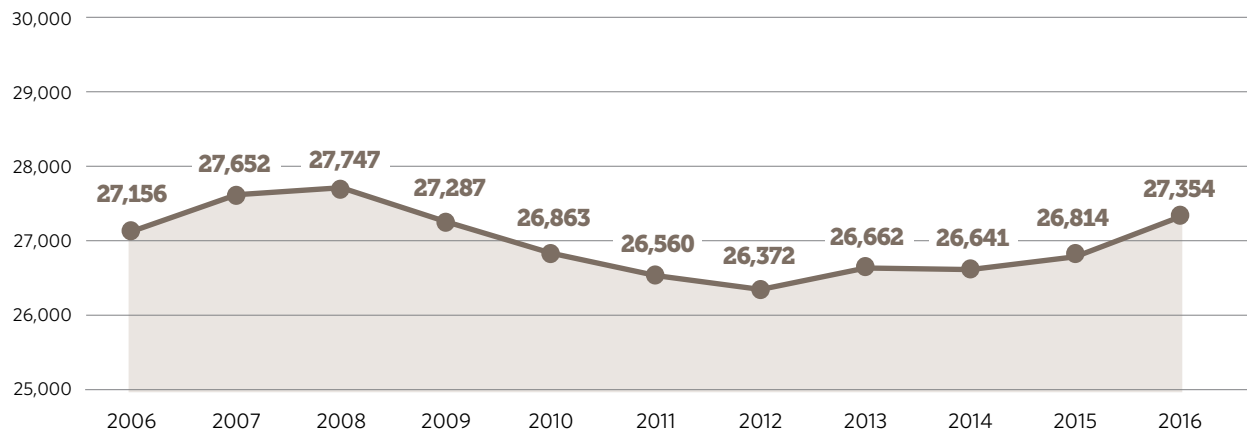
Government and Transportation

In his first year in office, Mayor Kenney took initial steps to renovate Philadelphia's parks, libraries, and recreation centers, and to address the huge unfunded liability in the city's pension system.

The multiyear, \$600 million Rebuild initiative commanded a lot of attention and support. But the efforts to deal with Philadelphia's \$6 billion pension gap were vital as well. The city and the union representing its blue-collar workers agreed on changes likely to improve the pension situation somewhat; contracts with the other bargaining units were set to expire in mid-2017.

The transportation sector had a rocky year. SEPTA's Regional Rail division lost ridership after having to remove and repair its Silverliner V cars, reducing the system's capacity for months, and the agency's City Transit division endured a brief strike in the fall. Amtrak ridership was up, while the passenger count at Philadelphia International Airport was down.

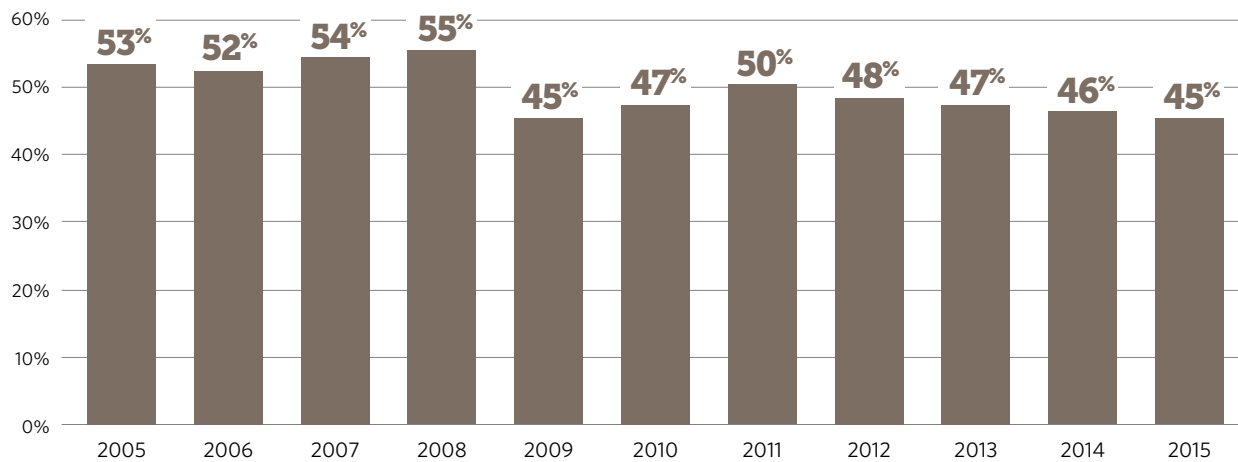
Figure 6.1
City Employees, 2006-16



The number of people employed by the city of Philadelphia—which declined during and immediately after the Great Recession—has been rising in the past few years. As of Dec. 31, 2016, the figure was the highest since the same time in 2008. In the first year of Mayor Kenney’s administration, the number of city employees increased by 540, about 2 percent.

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Figure 6.2
Funding Level, City of Philadelphia Pension Funds, 2005-15



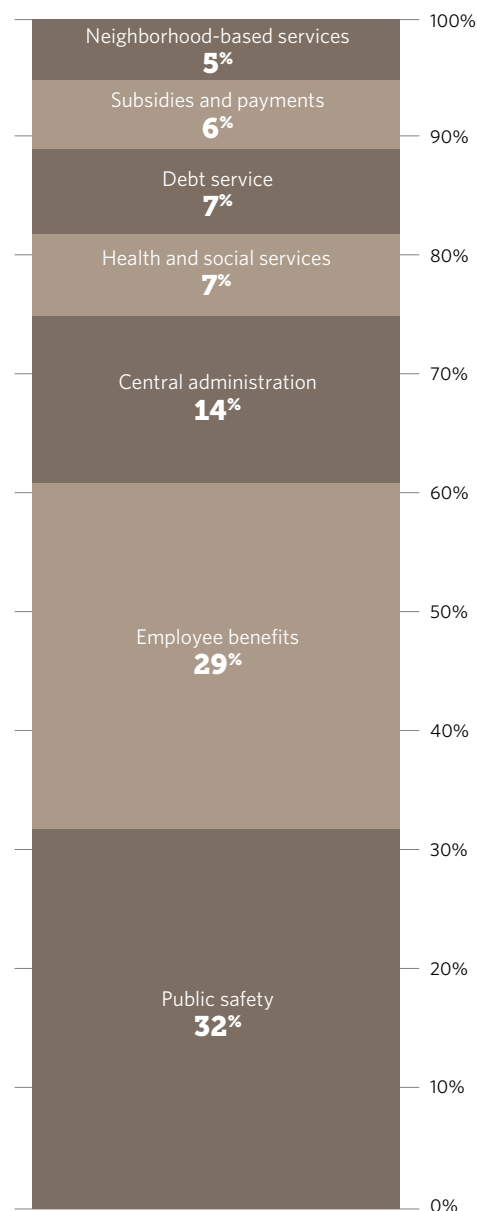
The funding level of Philadelphia’s public-employee pension funds, which stood at 60 percent as recently as 2004, fell to 45 percent in 2015, the most recent year for which data were available. The unfunded liability, calculated at \$5.9 billion, is considered one of the city’s primary, long-term fiscal problems. In fiscal year 2017, city government was budgeted to contribute \$636 million to its pension funds.

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Figure 6.3
City Spending by Category
 Philadelphia general fund budget, fiscal year 2017

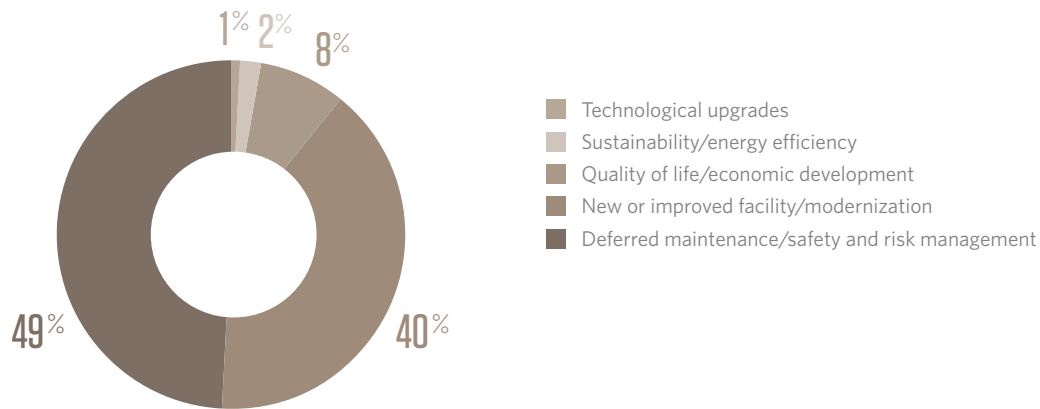
Departments and organizations in each city spending category	
Subsidies and payments	
Art Museum	Convention Center
Atwater Kent Museum	School District
Community College	SEPTA
Neighborhood-based services	
Free Library	Streets Department—Sanitation
Mural Arts Program	Streets Department—Transportation
Parks & 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 Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services	
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 the Chief Administrative Officer
City Council	Office of Community Schools and Pre-K
City Planning Commission	Office of Community Empowerment and Opportunity
City Representative	Office of Human Resources
City Treasurer	Office of Innovation and Technology
Civil Service Commission	Office of the Inspector General
Commerce Department	Office of Property Assessment
Finance Department	Office of Sustainability
Fleet Management	Procurement Department
Historical Commission	Public Property Department
Human Relations Commission	Records Department
Labor Relations	Register of Wills
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	Sheriff
Legal Services	

Public safety and employee benefits, which include pensions and health care, accounted for 61 percent of the city's \$4.2 billion budget in 2016-17. Ten years ago, these two spending categories accounted for about 52 percent of the budget.



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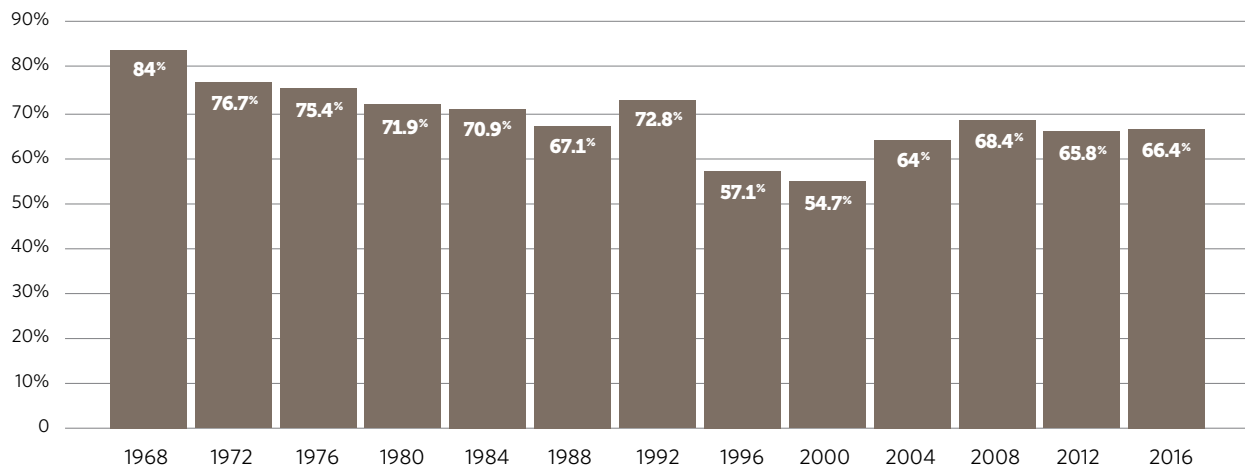
Figure 6.4
City Capital Spending by Category



In addition to its operating budget, the city of Philadelphia was slated to spend more than \$1.3 billion on capital projects in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. Nearly half of that spending was categorized as deferred maintenance/safety and risk management. The Aviation Department, which runs the city's two airports, accounted for about 30 percent of the capital budget.

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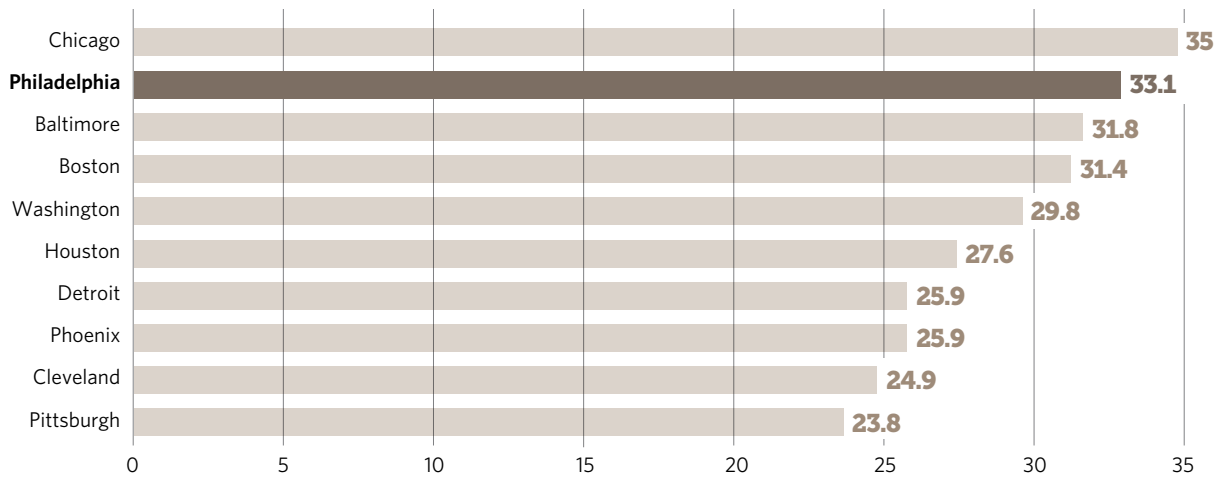
Figure 6.5
Philadelphia Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections



Voter turnout in Philadelphia was above 66 percent of registered voters in 2016, a rate that was marginally higher than in 2012 and slightly lower than in 2008. The turnout percentages in this chart would be lower if shown as the share of the voting age population, as opposed to registered voters. More than 77 percent of registered voters in the city are Democrats.

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Figure 6.6
 Average Travel Time to Work, 2015
 In minutes

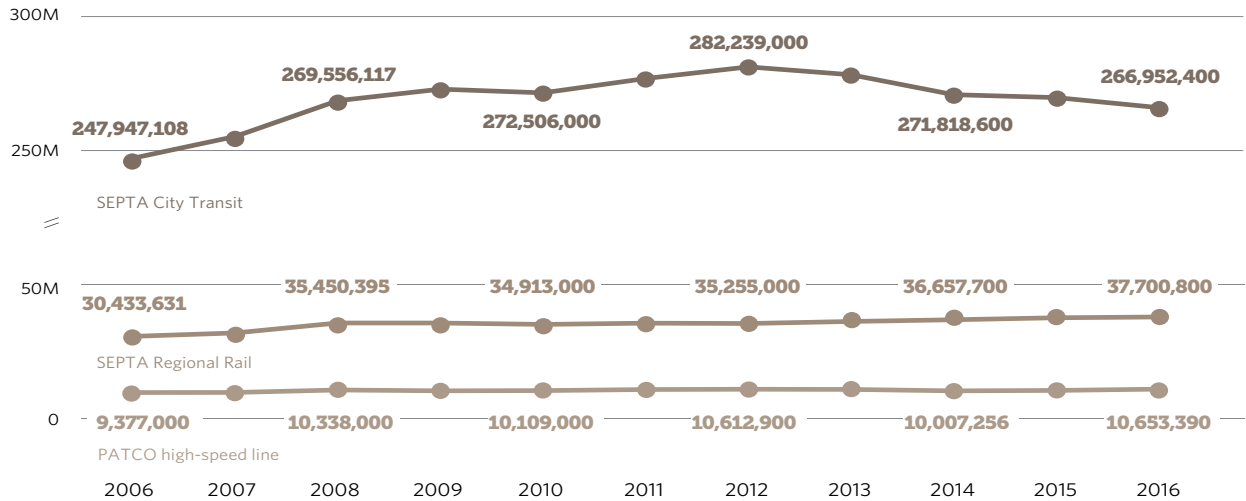


Among the comparison cities, Philadelphia had a relatively high average travel time to work. The size of a city appears to figure into this statistic; two of the largest cities in this group, Chicago and Philadelphia, had the longest travel times, while the two smallest cities, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, had the shortest.

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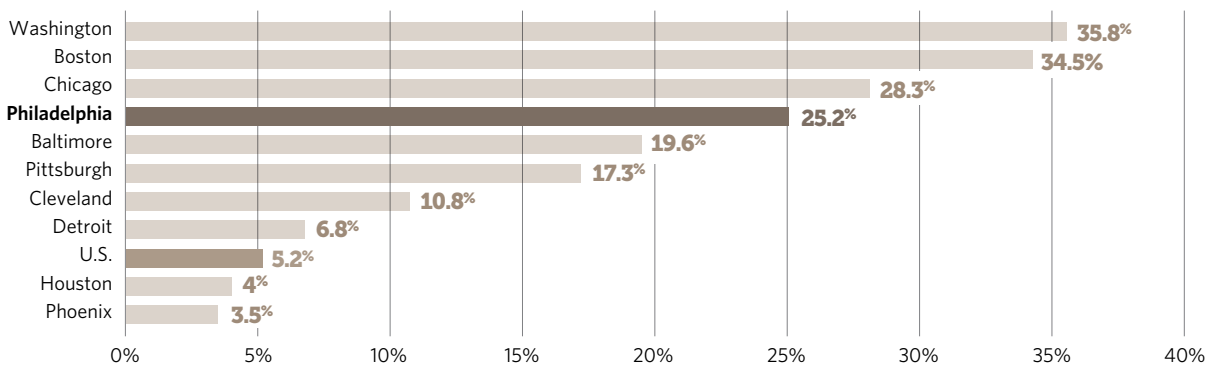
Figure 6.7
Local Mass Transit Ridership
 One-way rides per year, 2006-16



Ridership on SEPTA City Transit Division fell for the fourth straight year, down 5.5 percent from the peak recorded in 2012. All of the SEPTA statistics shown here are for the period ending June 30 of each year. So the 2016 numbers for the division do not reflect ridership lost during the six-day strike in November. Nor do the Regional Rail figures reflect the ridership decline in the summer after SEPTA found defects in its Silverliner V rail cars and had to reduce service. Usage of the PATCO high-speed line was the highest since 1999.

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Figure 6.8
Percentage of Population Using Public Transit to Travel to Work, 2015

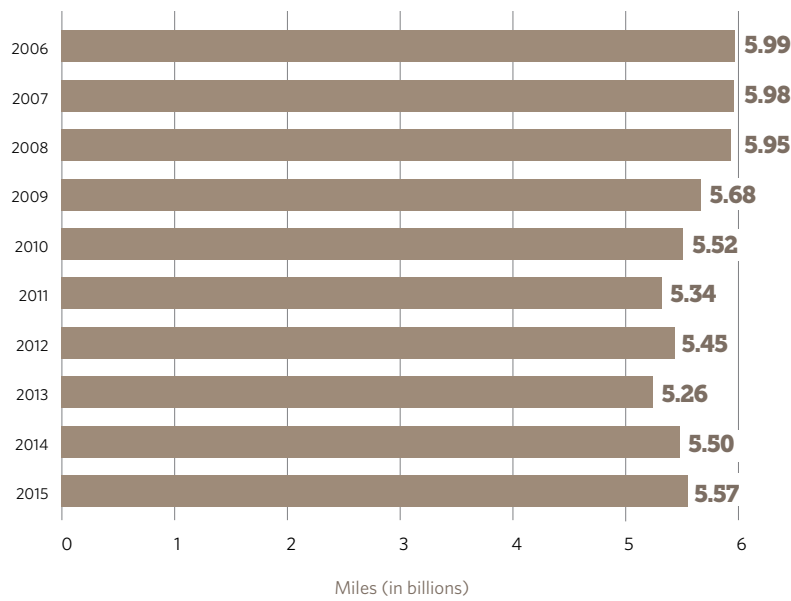


Among the nation's 25 largest cities, only five recorded a higher percentage of people use public transit to get to work than Philadelphia. Besides Washington, Boston, and Chicago, the other two were New York and San Francisco.

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Figure 6.9

Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled in Philadelphia, 2006-15

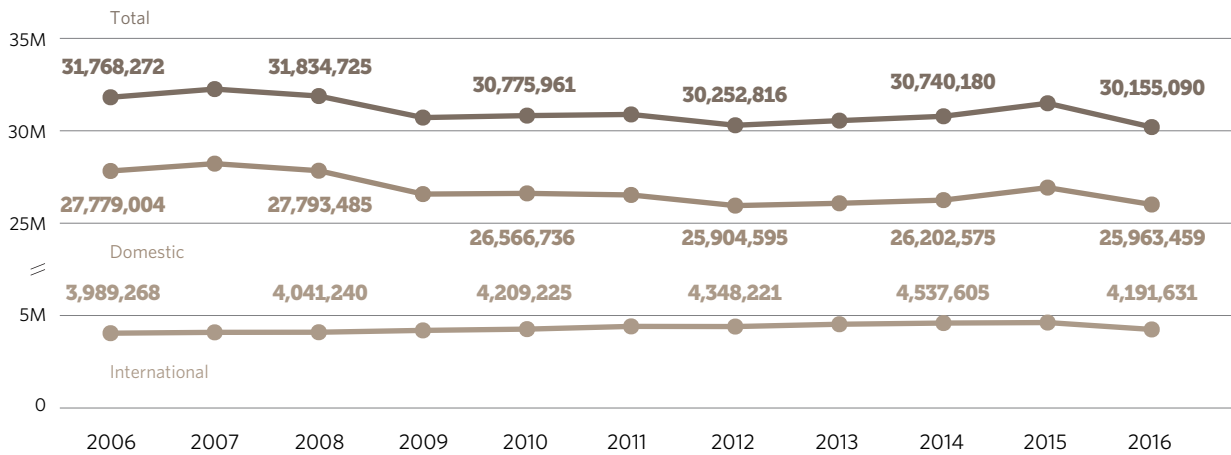


In 2014 and 2015, buoyed by a relatively strong economy and low fuel costs, the number of vehicle miles driven in Philadelphia rose after prolonged decline, a decline caused in part by the Great Recession. It has been a goal of the city Office of Sustainability to keep this figure as low as possible.

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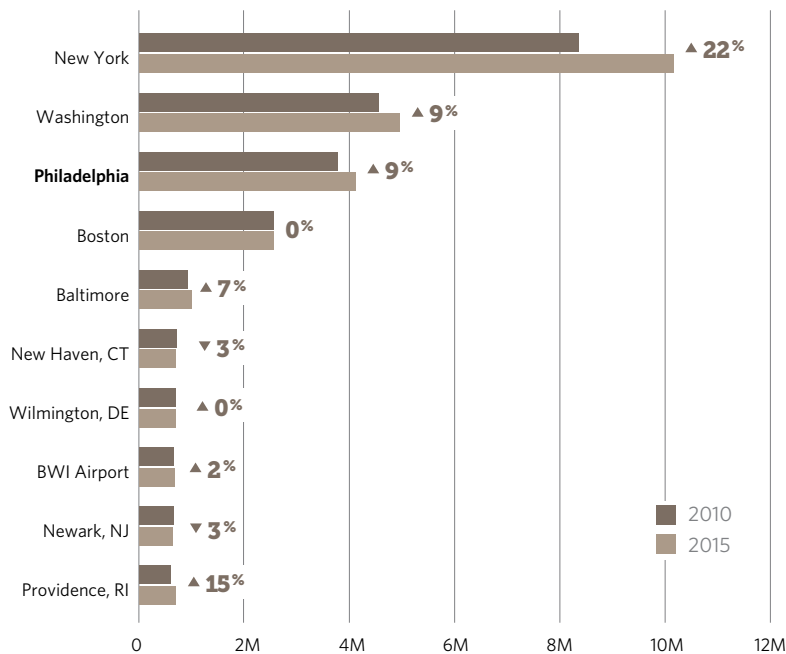
Figure 6.10
 Airport Passengers, 2006-16
 Philadelphia International Airport



The number of passengers using Philadelphia International Airport fell by 4 percent in 2016, the first decline since 2012, due partly to an 8 percent drop in international traffic. International travel at the airport had risen steadily throughout the past decade.

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Figure 6.11
 Amtrak Ridership, Northeast Corridor
 Change from 2010 to 2015

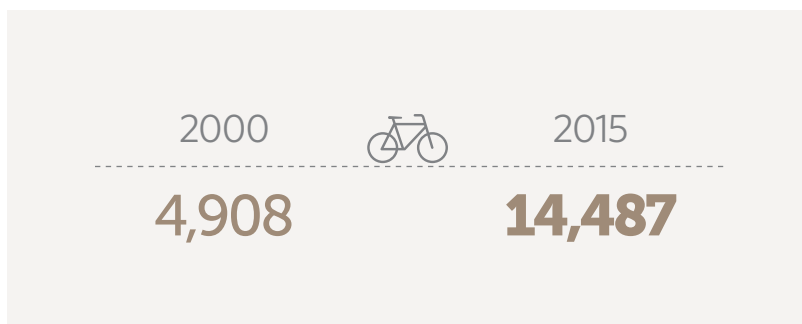


From 2010 through 2015, Amtrak ridership at 30th Street Station grew by 9 percent, one of the stronger performances among major stations in the Northeast Corridor. The Boston statistics include all three Amtrak stations in that city. Philadelphia has the third largest ridership in the national passenger-train system.

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Figure 6.12
Number of Philadelphians Who Bicycle to Work



The use of bicycles for commuting has tripled since the beginning of the century. Philadelphia has over 400 miles of designated bike lanes, and Mayor Kenney has promised to add some protected lanes in the coming years.

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Arts and Culture

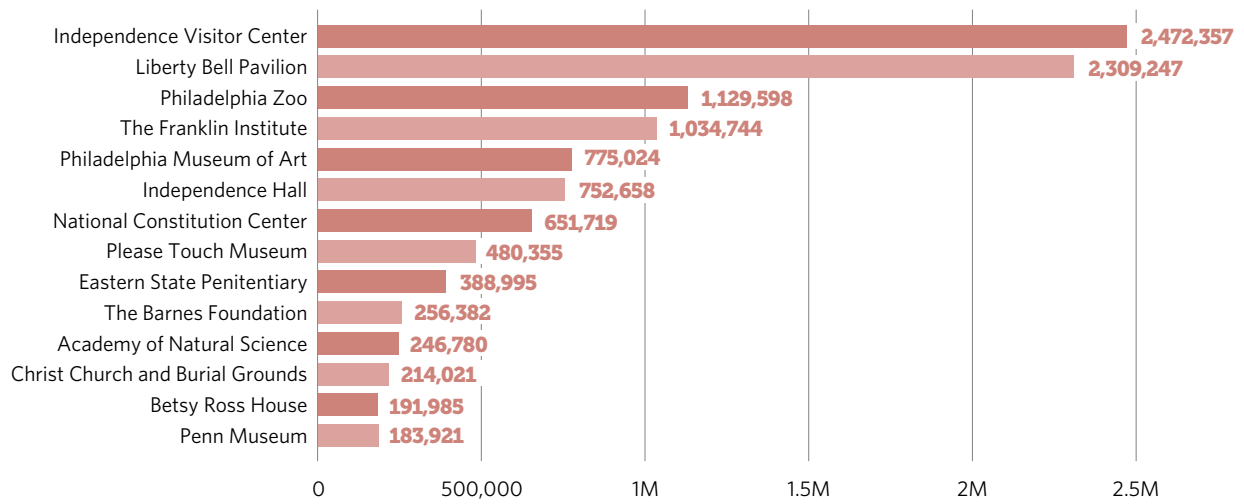
Arts and culture contribute to Philadelphia's quality of life and economic well-being in numerous ways. Residents, particularly newcomers, often cite the variety and sheer volume of cultural activity when listing the city's great strengths.

In 2016, several attractions in the Historic District—an area central to the city's identity—had particularly strong years. Attendance at the Liberty Bell Pavilion was up 27 percent, Independence Visitor Center up 16 percent, and Independence Hall up 10 percent, compared with 2014.

Although several studies have suggested that the city might have more cultural organizations than it can sustain long term, there has been no sign that the sector is contracting. In fact, the number of groups appears to be growing.

Figure 7.1

Attendance at Selected Historical and Cultural Attractions, 2016



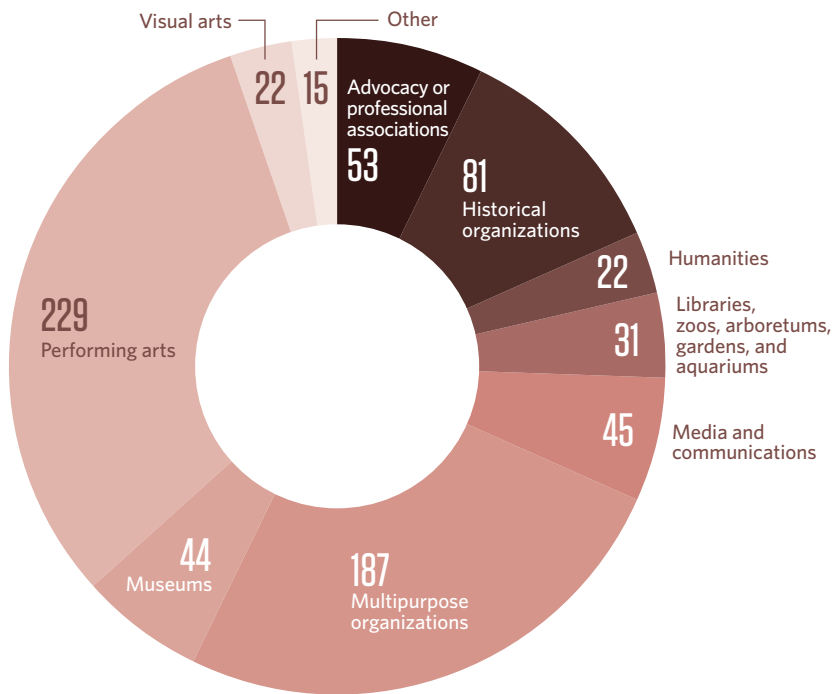
2016 was a strong year for many of Philadelphia's leading historical and cultural attractions, with four of them attracting more than 1 million visitors. Six of the 14 most-visited attractions were in the Historic District, led by the Independence Visitor Center and the Liberty Bell Pavilion. Also near the top of the list were the Philadelphia Zoo and the Franklin Institute, both of which are popular with families.

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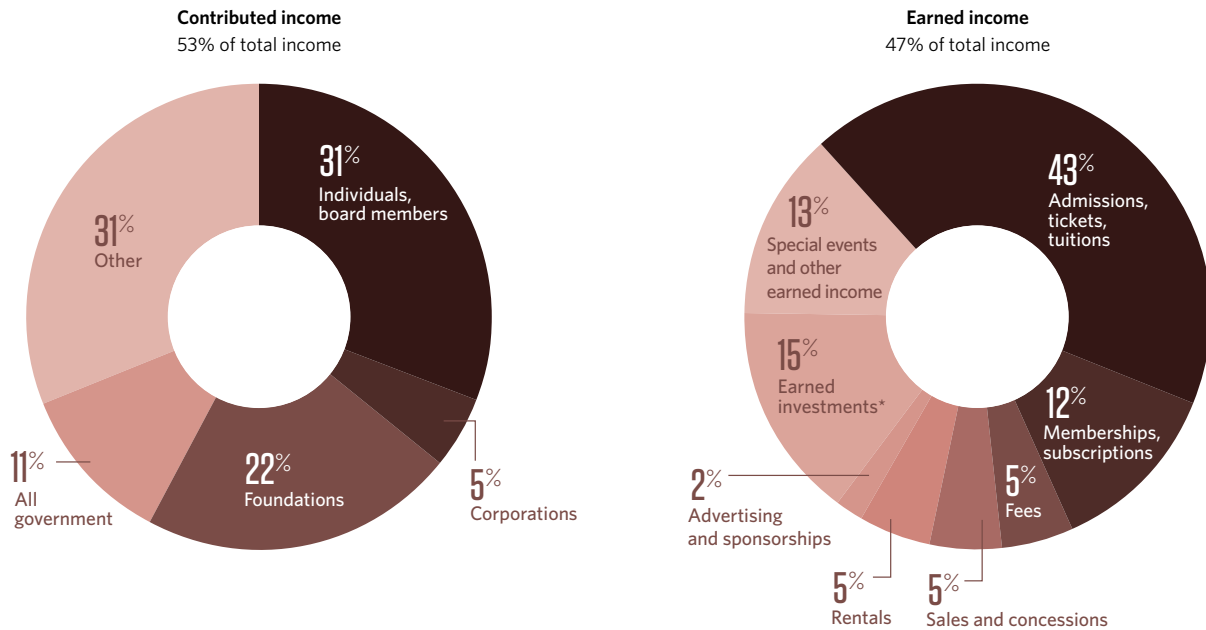
Figure 7.2
Cultural Organizations by Type, 2015



Of the 729 nonprofit cultural organizations in Philadelphia, the performing arts constitute the largest number, followed by multipurpose and historical groups. In this count, groups are classified by the category they use in reporting to the Internal Revenue Service. Not listed are organizations that offer some cultural programming but do not file with the IRS under one of these categories.

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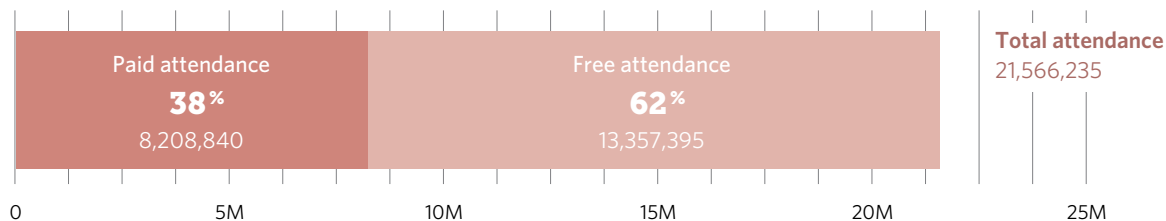
Figure 7.3
Sources of Income for Philadelphia Arts and Cultural Organizations, 2015



In 2015, the last year for which these numbers were available, contributed income accounted for 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 slightly more than \$3 out of every \$10; “other” includes money from special fundraising events, parent organizations, and in-kind contributions. Of the earned income, admissions, tickets, and tuition made up the largest portion (43 percent) while investments accounted for 15 percent, a strong performance by historical standards. Investment income does not include unrealized increases in the value of investments.

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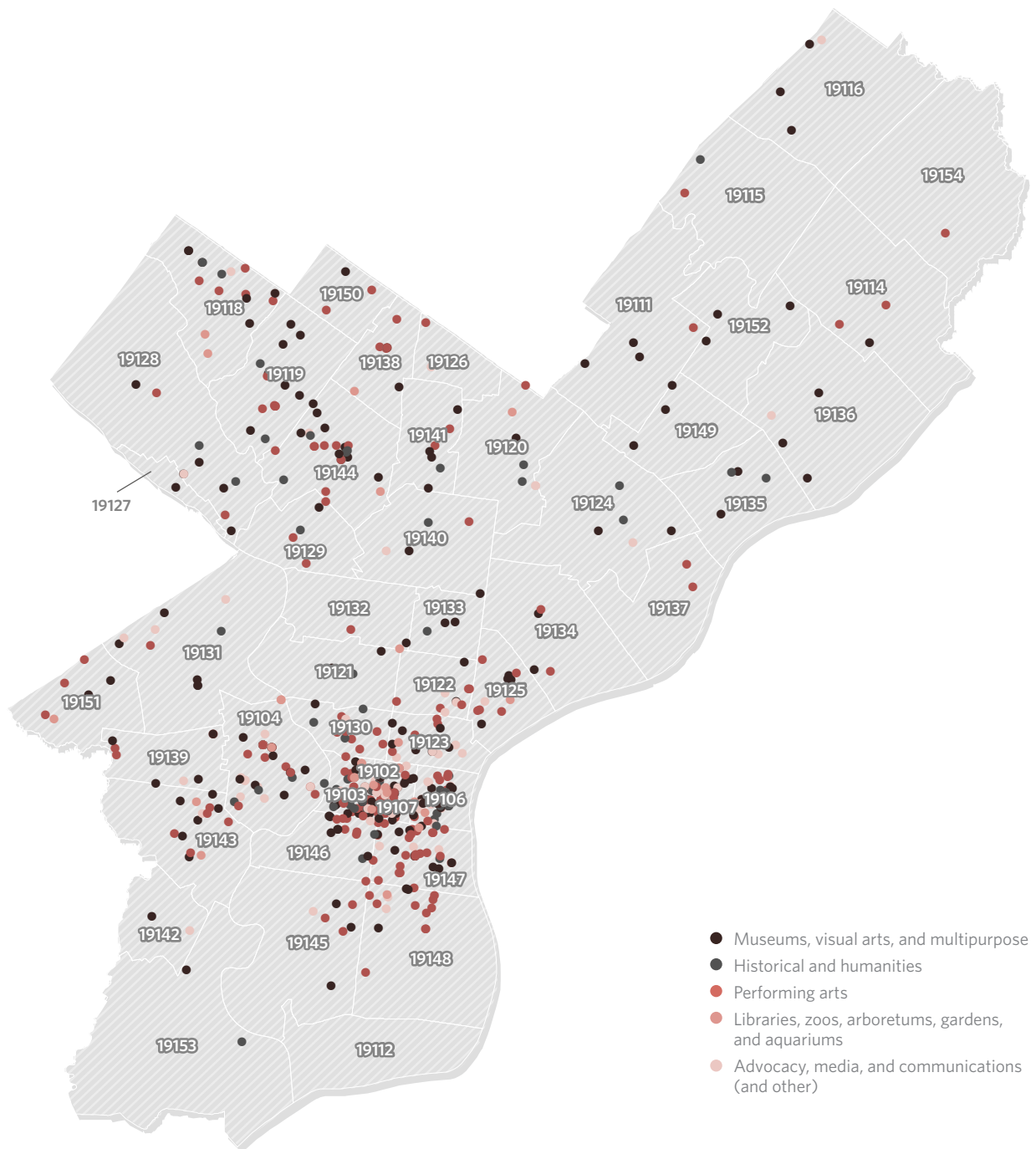
Figure 7.4
Attendance at Philadelphia’s Arts and Culture Venues, 2015



In 2015, the vast majority of total attendance at the city’s arts and culture venues was free of charge.

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Figure 7.5
 Cultural Organizations by Type



As in years past, nonprofit cultural organizations were concentrated in and around Center City. There also were clusters in the University City area of West Philadelphia and in the Germantown section of Northwest Philadelphia.





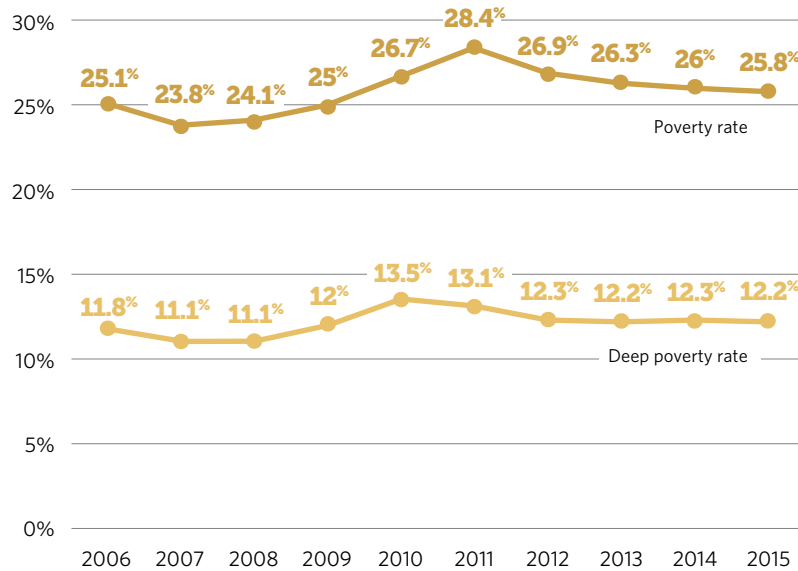
Health and Welfare

Poverty is one of Philadelphia's most enduring, pervasive, and seemingly intractable problems.

At nearly 26 percent, the poverty rate is the highest among the nation's 10 largest cities, seventh highest among the 52 cities with at least 350,000 residents. Most disturbing to officials is how little the figure has dropped in the relatively good national economy of the last few years.

In terms of health, there was some good news for the city: The percentage of residents without insurance coverage fell below 10 percent; the number of births to teenage mothers was half what it had been a decade ago; and infant deaths dropped to an historic low. On the other hand, a third of adult Philadelphians were obese and 22 percent were smokers; both rates are well above the national averages.

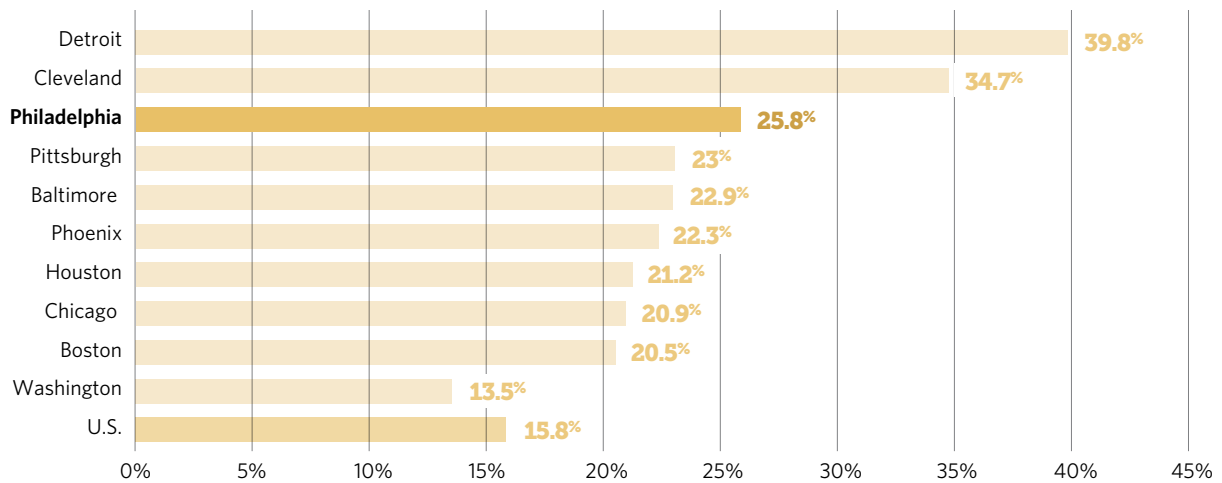
Figure 8.1
Poverty and Deep Poverty in Philadelphia, 2006-15



For the last decade, Philadelphia has had the highest poverty rate of the nation's 10 largest cities, with the rate declining slowly from a peak of 28.4 percent in 2011. Throughout the period, well over 40 percent of the city's poor have been living in "deep poverty," meaning their incomes were no more than half of the federal poverty limit. In 2016, a family of four was living in poverty if its income was \$24,300 or less, in deep poverty at \$12,150 or less.

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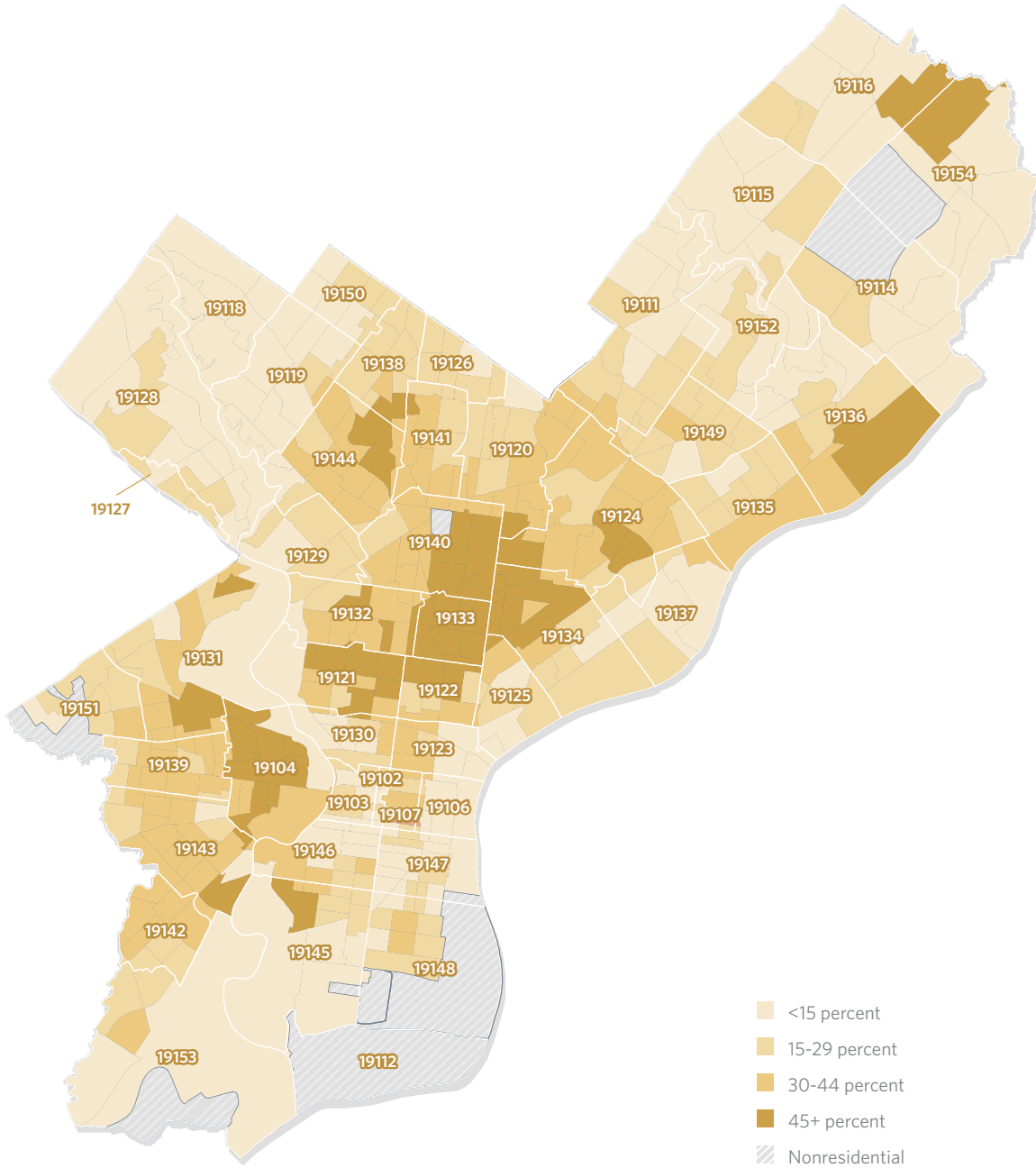
Figure 8.2
Poverty Rate, 2015



In the last few years, the national poverty rate has fallen substantially—but not in Philadelphia, where it has remained close to 26 percent. The local poverty rate in 2015 was roughly 18 percent for whites, 31 percent for African-Americans, 38 percent for children, and 39 percent for Hispanics.

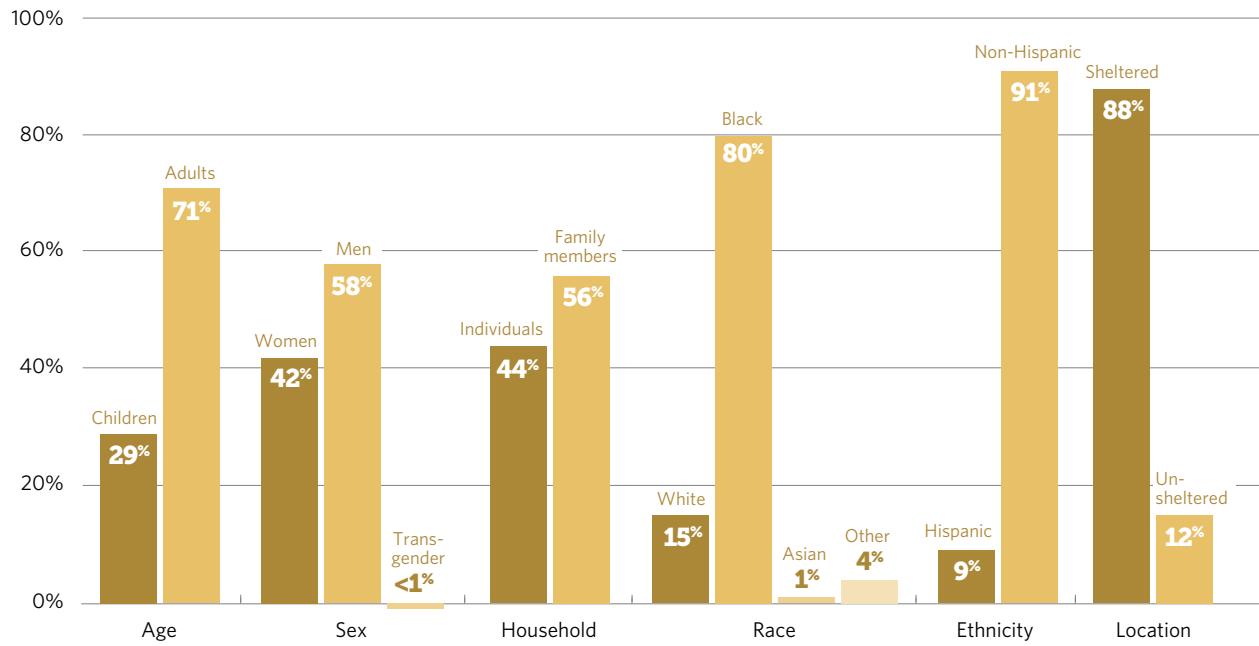
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Figure 8.3
 Percentage of Philadelphians Living Below
 the Federal Poverty Line



Poverty in Philadelphia is widespread, with the highest concentrations found primarily in parts of North and West Philadelphia. In most of the city's residential ZIP codes, the rate is over 20 percent.

Figure 8.4
 Profile of People Experiencing Homelessness in Philadelphia, 2016

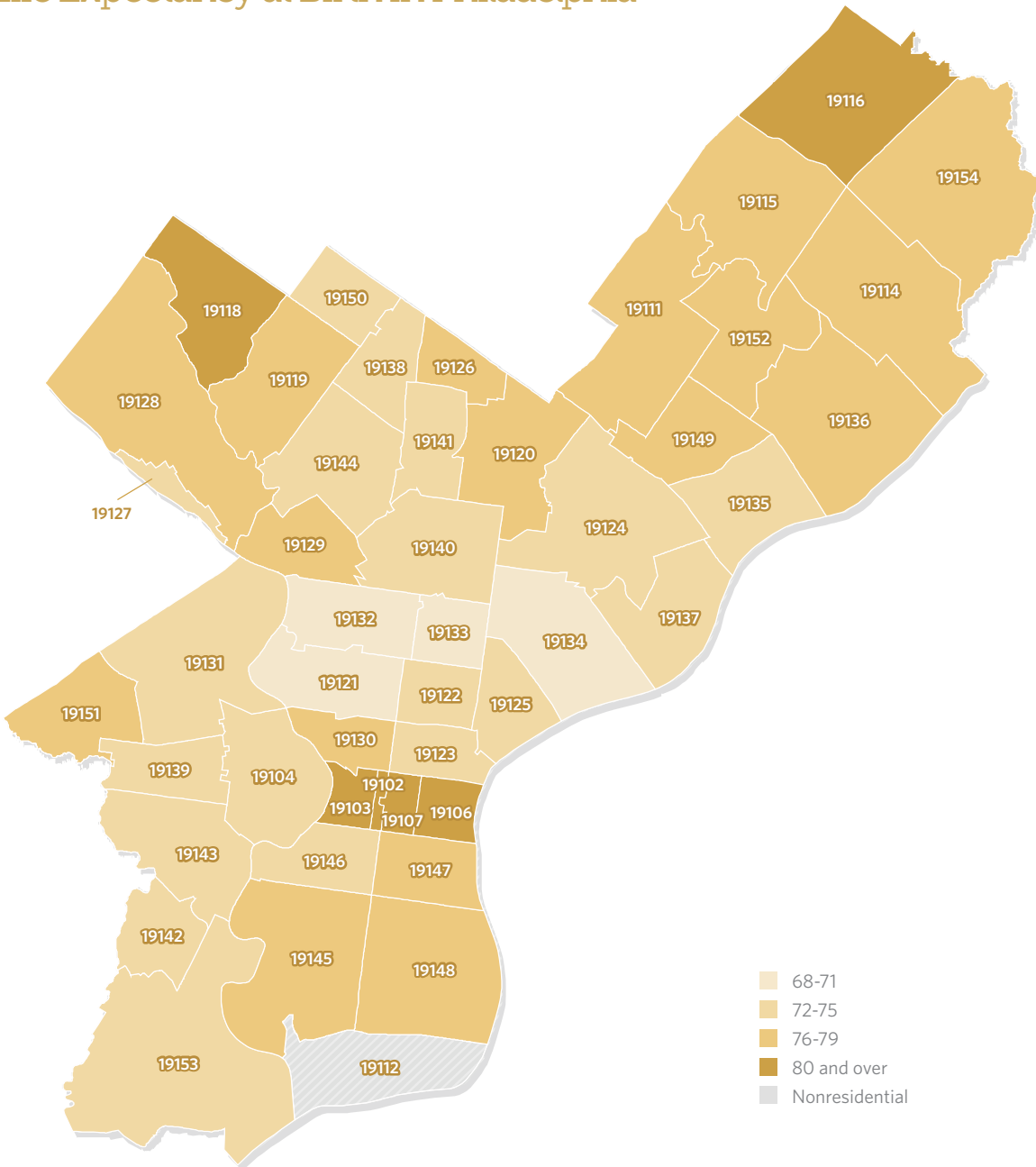


In January 2016, Philadelphia officials undertook a one-night count of people staying in emergency shelters, in transitional housing, in temporary drop-in centers, and on the street. The data showed that Philadelphia had 6,112 homeless people. That was the largest number since 2012 but below the recent peak of 6,871 recorded in 2008.

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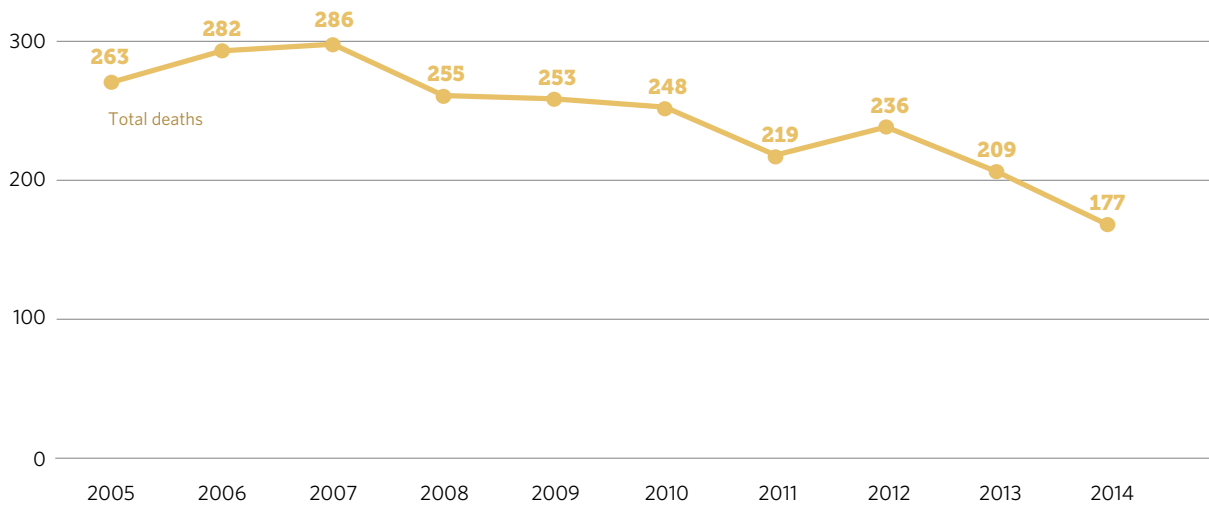


Figure 8.5
 Life Expectancy at Birth in Philadelphia



Depending on where a child is born in Philadelphia, the variation in life expectancy can be as much as 20 years. Life expectancy is 88 years in ZIP code 19106 in Center City and only 68 in ZIP code 19132 in North Philadelphia, according to the Center on Society and Health at Virginia Commonwealth University. Generally, life expectancy in the city correlates with income, with the longest expectancies in wealthier areas and the shortest in areas with low household incomes. Citywide, life expectancy at birth is just under 76 years; it is 81 years in Montgomery and Chester counties. The national figure is about 79.

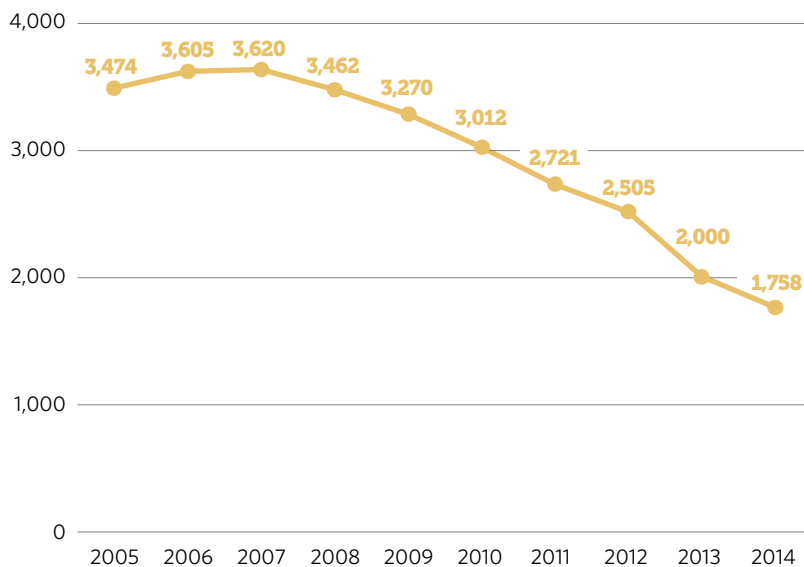
Figure 8.6
 Infant Mortality in Philadelphia, 2005-14



In 2014, the last year for which numbers were available, 7.9 of every 1,000 children born to Philadelphia parents, 177 in all, died before reaching their first birthdays, the lowest figure in many years. The national rate was 6.1 deaths per 1,000 births. In the city, two-thirds of the infants who died were African-American, and only 1 in 7 was white.

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Figure 8.7
 Births to Teenage Mothers in Philadelphia, 2005-14
 Ages 15-19

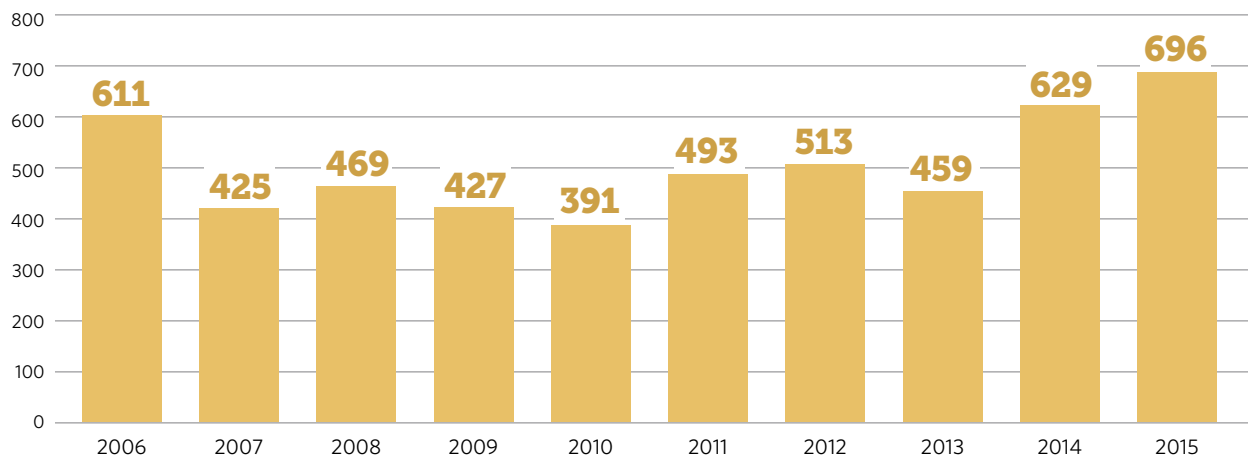


From the recent peak in 2007 through 2014, the last year for which data were available, the number of children born to teenage mothers in Philadelphia declined by more than half. Over the same period, the national number fell as well, although not as sharply. In Philadelphia, the drop has been steepest among younger teens, those ages 15-17.

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Figure 8.8

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Philadelphia, 2006-15

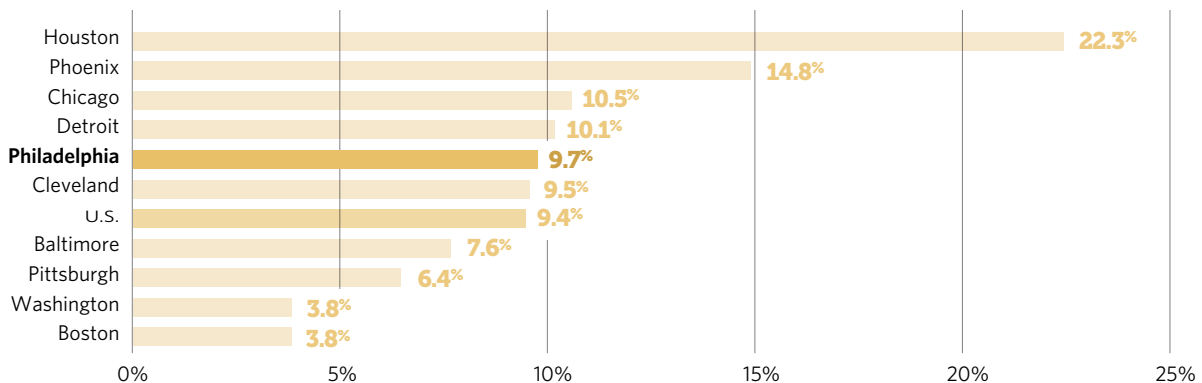


Drug overdose deaths took center stage in Philadelphia in 2016, and the data in this graphic show why. From 2010 to 2015, the annual number of such fatalities rose by 78 percent, and the official 2016 totals, not available for this report, were expected to be in the range of 900. In 2015, 67 percent of those who died were white and 72 percent were male. Thirty percent of the victims used opioids, 22 percent benzodiazepines, 21 percent barbiturates, and 11 percent antidepressants. In the last several years, the number of unintentional overdoses has far exceeded the number of homicides and suicides in the city combined.

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Figure 8.9

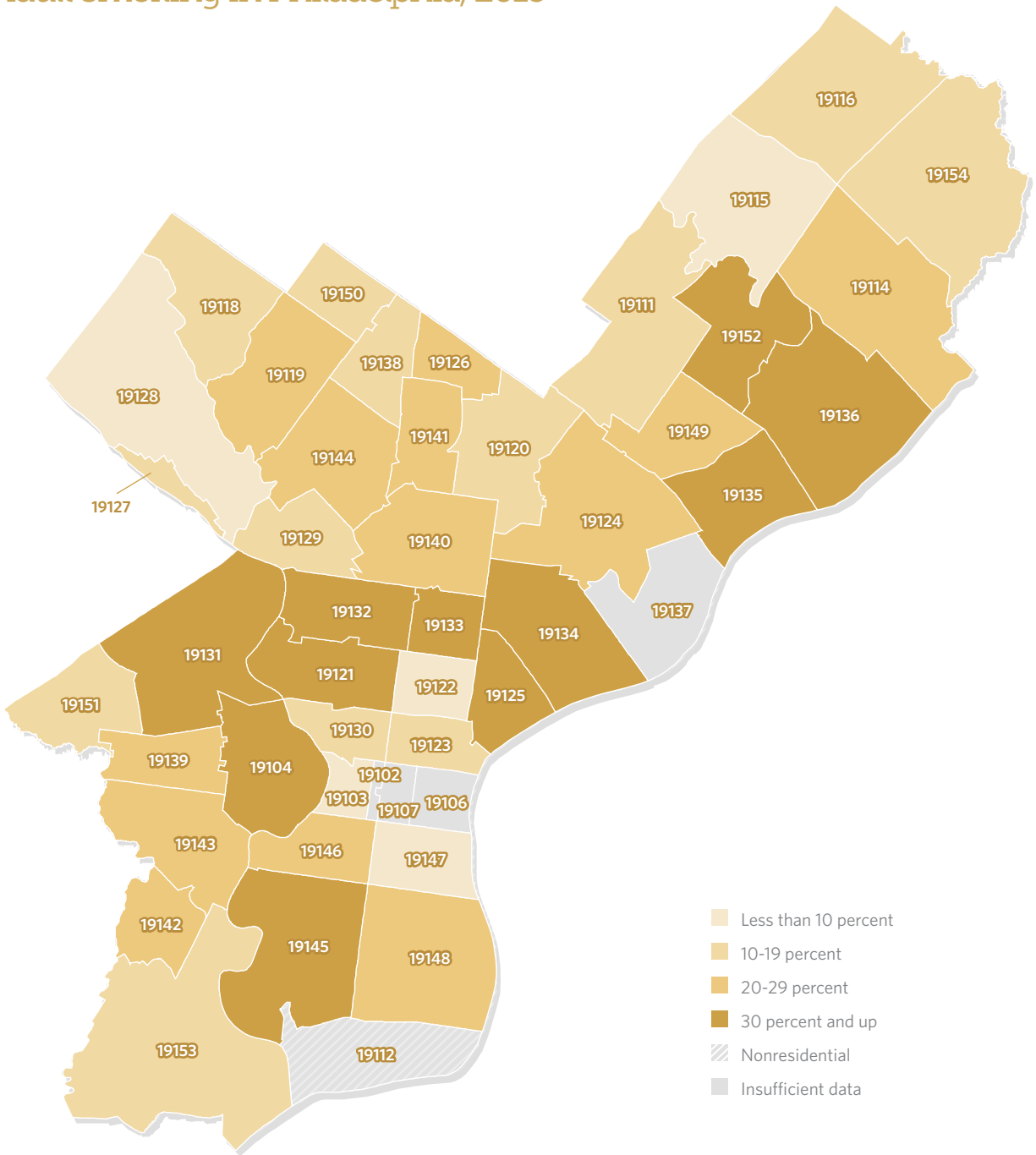
Residents Without Health Insurance, 2015



With the Affordable Care Act fully in effect, there has been a decline in the percentage of individuals without health insurance in Philadelphia and other cities. In Philadelphia, the percentage dropped by more than 5 points from 2013 to 2015, tracking what happened nationally.

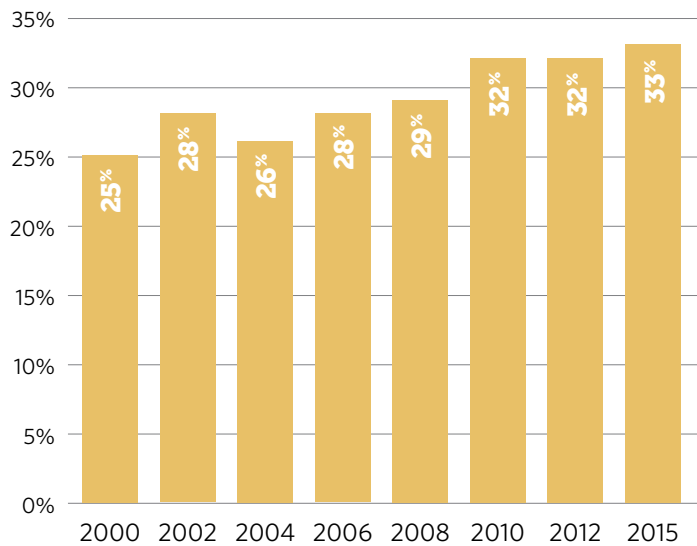
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Figure 8.10
 Adult Smoking in Philadelphia, 2015



The incidence of smoking varies widely across the city. In 2015, more than 30 percent of adults in 11 ZIP codes identified themselves as smokers; many of those areas are in lower-income and working-class sections of the city. The citywide smoking rate for adults was 22 percent, according to the Community Health Management Corp.'s Community Health Database, the source of these numbers. The national rate is about 17 percent.

Figure 8.11
Obesity in Philadelphia, 2000-15



One in 3 adult Philadelphians qualified as obese in 2015; in 2000, only 1 in 4 did. These numbers come from the Community Health Data Base, a survey conducted every few years by Public Health Management Corp. In the survey, respondents were asked to give their height and weight. Based on that information, the researchers calculated whether individuals were obese. The statewide rate is 30 percent.

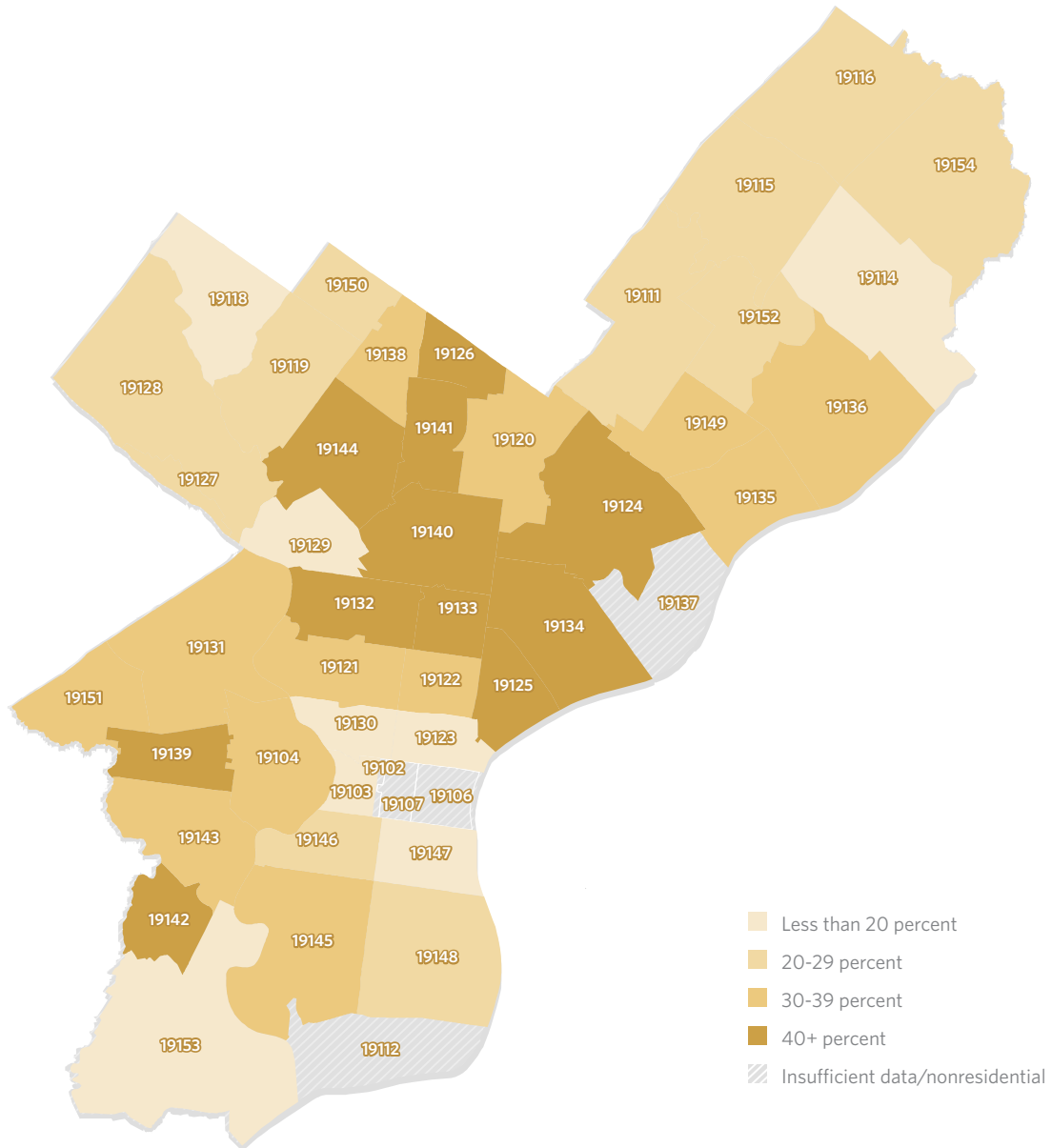
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Figure 8.12

Consumption of Sugary Drinks in Philadelphia

Percentage of adults consuming at least one per day



In Philadelphia, about 3 in 10 adults report consuming at least one sugary drink per day. The figure varies widely from one neighborhood to another. The ZIP codes where consumption is high tend to be low-income areas, while those where consumption is low tend to have higher household incomes. A number of cities, including Philadelphia, have sought to raise funds and/or reduce consumption by imposing special taxes on sugary drinks and other beverages. In the Public Health Management Corp. survey that produced this data, respondents were asked to exclude diet drinks and 100 percent juice in giving their answers.

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- 7.4 DataArts.
- 7.5 DataArts.

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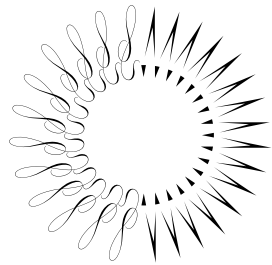
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- 8.10 Data from survey conducted for the Community Health Data Base of Public Health Management Corp. and made available to Pew.
- 8.11 Data from survey conducted for the Community Health Data Base of Public Health Management Corp. and made available to Pew.
- 8.12 Data from survey conducted for the 2015 Community Health Data Base of Public Health Management Corp. and made available to Pew.

Photo Captions and Credits

Except where indicated, photographs were taken by Lexey Swall of the GRAIN photography collective.

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- Page 2 A redesigned subway entrance at Dilworth Park, on the west side of City Hall.
- Page 3 A basketball game at the Capitolo Playground in the Passyunk Square neighborhood.
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- Page 25 Inside Metro Mens Clothing store on East Passyunk Avenue. Credit: Katy Martens/The Pew Charitable Trusts
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- Page 49 A view of new construction in Northern Liberties. Credit: Katy Martens/The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Page 53 New housing in North Philadelphia near Temple University. Credit: Katy Martens/The Pew Charitable Trusts
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- Page 55 Homes in the Wynnefield neighborhood of West Philadelphia. Credit: Katy Martens/The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Page 57 A SEPTA trolley moves westbound underground from 22nd Street to 15th Street.

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- Page 63 A man crosses the street by City Hall.
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- Page 73 A mother brings her daughter for a checkup at the Esperanza Health Center in North Philadelphia.
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