

Philadelphia 2019

The State of the City

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About This Report

The annual “State of the City” report is part of The Pew Charitable Trusts’ ongoing work in Philadelphia. Staff members Katie Martin, Jason Hachadorian, and Meagan Pharis gathered the data. Larry Eichel, who directs Pew’s Philadelphia research initiative, wrote much of the text and edited the report, along with Elizabeth Lowe, Erika Compart, and Liz Visser. Ned Drummond and Cara Bahniuk created the graphics and designed the report. And except where indicated, Lexey Swall took the photographs, which were curated by Dan Benderly.

Editor’s note: On Aug. 26, 2020, Figure 2.13 was updated to clarify the types of businesses and the geographic region covered by the U.S. Census Bureau data presented in the graphic. Figures 1.2 and 2.2 were previously updated May 1, 2019, to reflect newly released and updated population and employment numbers from the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In September 2019, the Census Bureau identified an error in its 2017 data for Philadelphia. The following topics were affected: employment status, health insurance, households and families, income and earnings, rent (no rent paid), and poverty. The Census Bureau does not plan to update the 2017 data, and Pew will not use the 2017 data in these topic areas in subsequent analyses.

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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.

Foreword

Reflecting on 10 years of 'State of the City'

Numbers are a reality check for a city. Antidotes to both rosy claims of progress and grim tales of woe, they demand to be noticed and analyzed. For a decade now, through the annual "State of the City" report, The Pew Charitable Trusts has gathered and assessed the numbers that provide insight into life, work, and the economy in Philadelphia.

When we published our first "State of the City" in 2009, Philadelphia saw itself as a place still mired in decline, having endured a discouraging half-century of jobs disappearing, families leaving for the suburbs, and the poverty rate rising. Some positive changes were already starting to happen. But many hadn't yet shown up in the data, and hardly any had penetrated the city's collective psyche.

Today, Philadelphians have become accustomed to the idea that good things can happen here. The city continues to grow, as it has for over a decade, and it has become a place where people with no ties to the region often choose to live. Philadelphia neighborhoods have been invigorated by the arrival of young adults and immigrants, many of whom look at the city and see possibilities rather than liabilities. Although Philadelphia's persistent problems—many of them tied to poverty—have far from disappeared, at least a few sections of the city are now facing challenges that stem from newfound prosperity.

Our report has evolved as well. It is richer and more comprehensive than it was a decade ago, featuring more graphics and covering a wider range of topics. Now, as then, we see value in benchmarking Philadelphia against other cities; the nine frequently cited in these pages—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, and Washington—were chosen for their similarities to our hometown in size, makeup, or location. Compared with some of those cities, Philadelphia still has a ways to go in terms of median income, educational attainment, and other measurements.

Taken as a whole, the numbers in this report paint a fascinatingly complex picture of a city that has made real progress in a decade but still faces an array of issues. And many of Philadelphia's current challenges are every bit as daunting as those documented in the inaugural "State of the City." We look forward to seeing how this city—and the numbers that define it—changes in the decades to come.

Larry Eichel

Project director

Philadelphia research initiative





The Big Picture

Like many cities, Philadelphia has some neighborhoods that are thriving and others that are faltering. But it has more of the former than it did a decade ago. Even so, the numbers at the heart of this year's "State of the City" report show the contrasts between the city's neighborhoods to be as dramatic as ever.

On a citywide basis, Philadelphia's population has been rising steadily for more than a decade, a strong sign of civic well-being. But the growth has been concentrated in the center of the city and in pockets of the Northeast where immigrants have settled. In large swaths of North, Northwest, and West Philadelphia, the population has been declining or has stayed about the same.



Home sale prices have risen 63 percent since 2010, creating wealth in some parts of the city but not in others. Center City has seen the most substantial increases. In much of the Northeast, Northwest, and Southwest, however, the gains have been far more modest.

The percentage of adults with four-year college degrees continues to creep upward. But Philadelphia has relatively few neighborhoods where the share of degree-holders exceeds 50 percent; by contrast, in places such as Seattle, San Francisco, Boston, and Atlanta, that figure is approached or even surpassed citywide.

And Philadelphians' median household income is above the national figure—more than \$60,000—in only about a quarter of the city. In an area nearly as large, the median income is less than half that amount.

Another way to look at Philadelphia in 2019 is to focus on elements that have been changing citywide, mostly for the better, and on a few that haven't shifted much at all.

In terms of job creation, Philadelphia has taken advantage of a relatively robust national economy—and outperformed it in some respects. Preliminary federal estimates put the city's average number of jobs over the course of 2018 at the highest level since 1991, and unemployment at the lowest level since 2000.

The four-year high school graduation rate in public schools—now run by a local school board after nearly two decades of state control—continued its steady climb, reaching 69 percent for the Class of 2018. Although that's far below the national rate of 84 percent, it's 12 percentage points higher than it was a decade earlier.

As part of a trend several decades in the making, the population keeps becoming more diverse. Fifteen percent of the population is Hispanic, and 8 percent is Asian. Fourteen percent of Philadelphians are foreign-born, and another 13 percent have at least one foreign-born parent.



And in a city that traditionally has had one of the country's highest levels of incarceration, the jail population fell to 5,251 in 2018, down from 8,932 just five years earlier—perhaps the most dramatic sign of a broad attempt by the city to reshape its criminal justice system.

However, the city's homicide total represented one troubling change. Although violent crime overall dropped slightly in 2018, the number of murders rose to 351, up 11 percent in a single year and the largest total since 2007. Police officials attributed the increase, at least in part, to the city's opioid crisis, one of the main elements that did not change as much last year as city officials had hoped.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of drug deaths in Philadelphia in 2018 was in the 1,100 range, slightly lower than the 1,217 recorded the previous year but still among the highest in the nation on a per capita basis. The opioid problem has brought several related problems; the city's unsheltered homeless population has tripled since 2014, a situation most visible in the Kensington section.

And poverty remains a persistent challenge. The city's poverty rate has been stuck in the 26 percent range for the past five years, a time when the rate has dropped in many other cities. Philadelphia has nearly 400,000 residents living below the poverty line, a fact that affects numerous aspects of city life.

Until the poverty numbers fall, they will remain, as they have for years, the context in which many other indicators of the state of the city are judged.

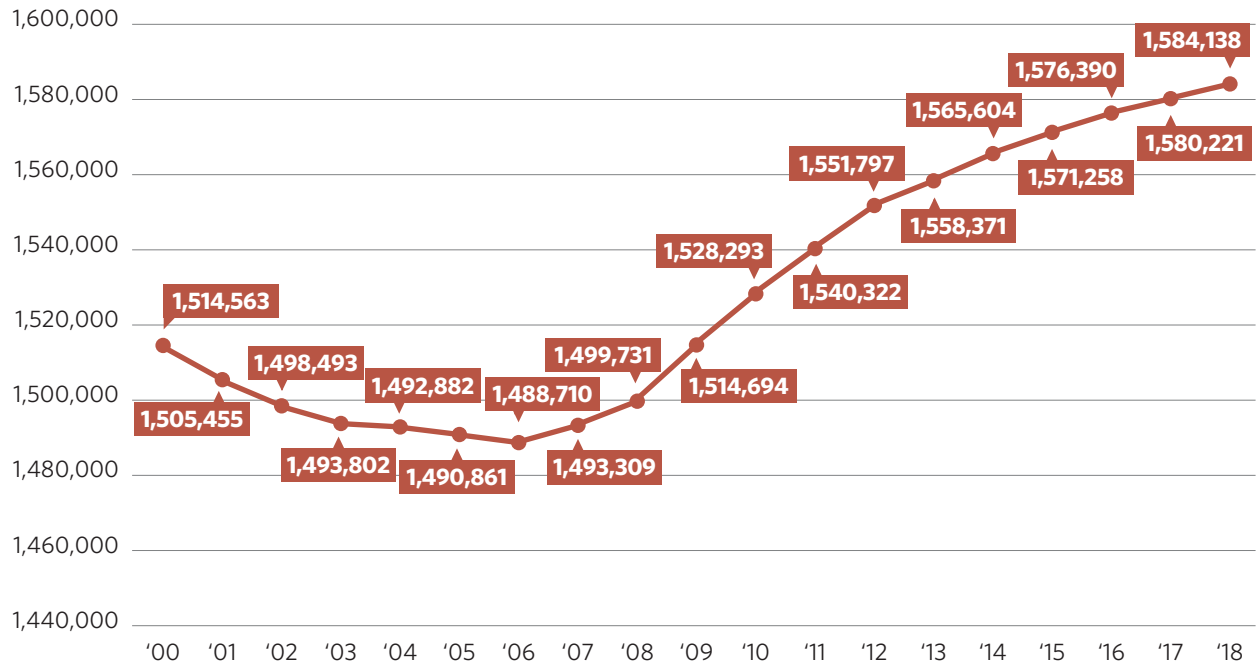
Figure 1.1
Portrait of the City

Population	1,584,138	Percentage of adults who are:	Total housing units	685,988
Percentage of residents who are:		Married	Percentage of units listed as:	
Male	47%	Never married	Vacant	12%
Female	53%	Divorced or separated	Occupied	88%
Younger than 20	25%	Widowed	Percentage of units built before 1939	43%
Ages 20-34	26%	Percentage of single-parent households	Median monthly rent	\$941
Ages 35-54	24%		Percentage of units:	
Age 55 or older	25%	Median household income	Owned by occupant	49%
Black or African-American	41%	\$39,759	Rented	51%
Non-Hispanic white	35%	Percentage of households with annual incomes of:	Where residents lived in the previous year:	
Hispanic or Latino	15%	Less than \$35,000	Same house	87%
Asian	8%	\$35,000 to \$74,999	Different house in Philadelphia	9%
Other	2%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	Somewhere else in the U.S.	4%
Percentage of residents who:		\$100,000 or more	Abroad	1%
Were born in Pennsylvania	67%	Percentage of population below poverty level	Percentage of residents without health insurance	7%
Were born in other states	16%	26%		
Were born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. territory	3%	Percentage of households with:		
Were foreign-born	14%	No vehicles available		
Speak a foreign language at home	23%	Two or more vehicles available		
Percentage of adult residents who:		A computer at home		
Graduated from college	28%	Broadband internet service		
Did not graduate from high school	15%	Percentage of workers employed by:		
		Private sector		
		Government agencies		
		Their own businesses		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.2
Philadelphia Population, 2000-18



Philadelphia's population rose for the 12th straight year in 2018, bringing the total increase to 6.4 percent since 2006. Over the past few years, population growth has been relatively modest; in 2018, the annual increase was only 0.2 percent. Philadelphia is the sixth-largest city in the U.S., behind New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix.

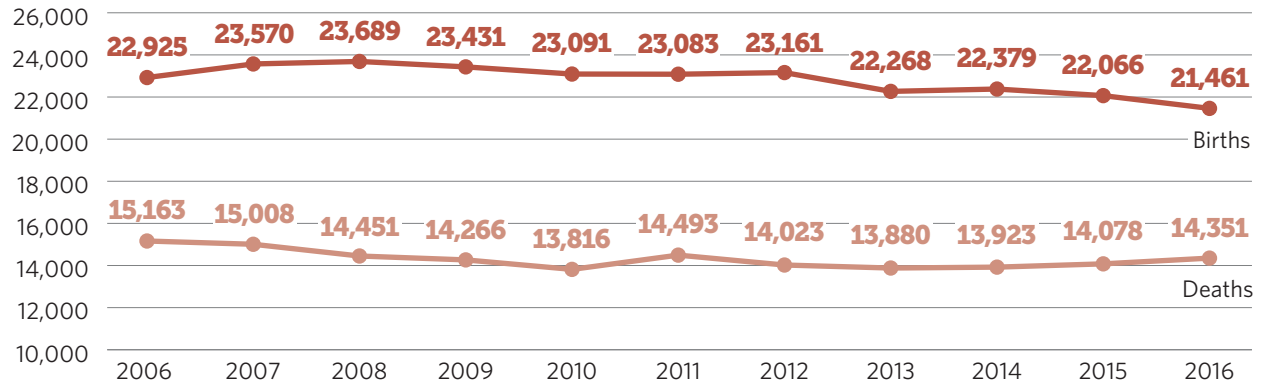
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates," <http://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-counties.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, "Population and Housing Unit Estimates," 2011-18, <http://www.census.gov/popest>

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Figure 1.3
Births and Deaths in Philadelphia, 2006-16

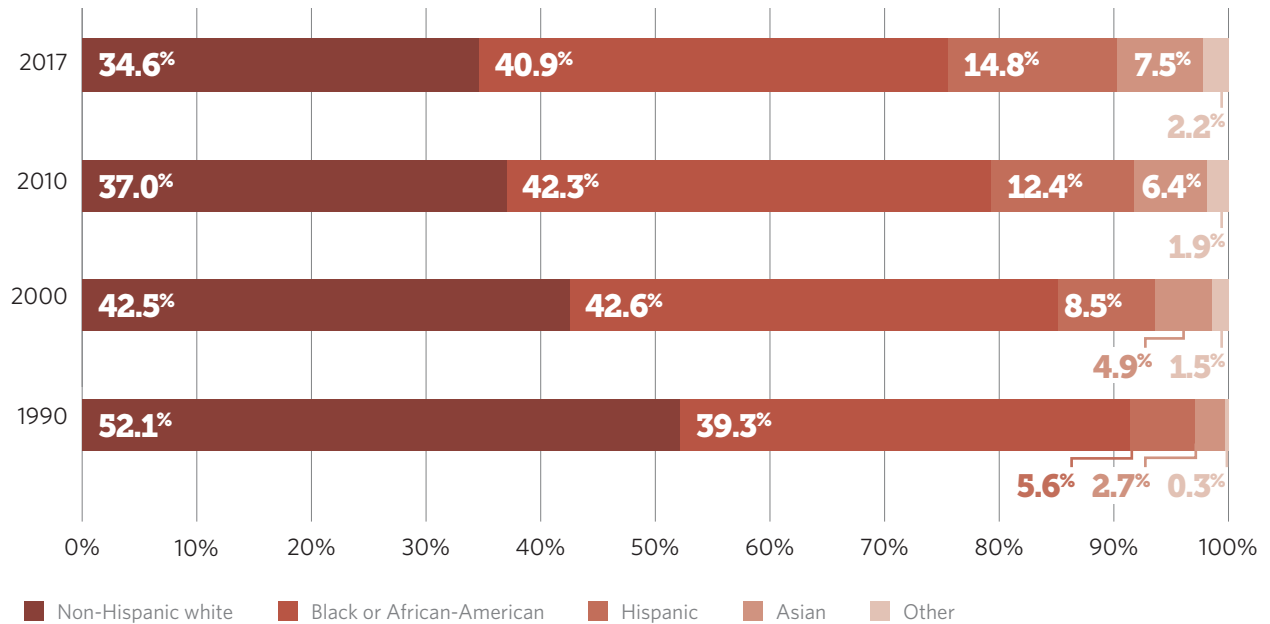


In 2016, the last year for which data were available, the gap between births and deaths was the smallest in a decade at 7,110, down by more than 2,000 since 2012. This was the result of a decrease in births and a smaller increase in deaths.

Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Resident Live Births by Age of Mother (Single Year)," <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/HealthStatistics/VitalStatistics/BirthStatistics/Pages/birth-statistics.aspx>; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Resident Deaths by Age, Sex, Race, Single Year, and County; Pennsylvania," <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/HealthStatistics/VitalStatistics/DeathStatistics/Pages/death-statistics.aspx>

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Figure 1.4
 Racial and Ethnic Changes in Philadelphia, 1990-2017



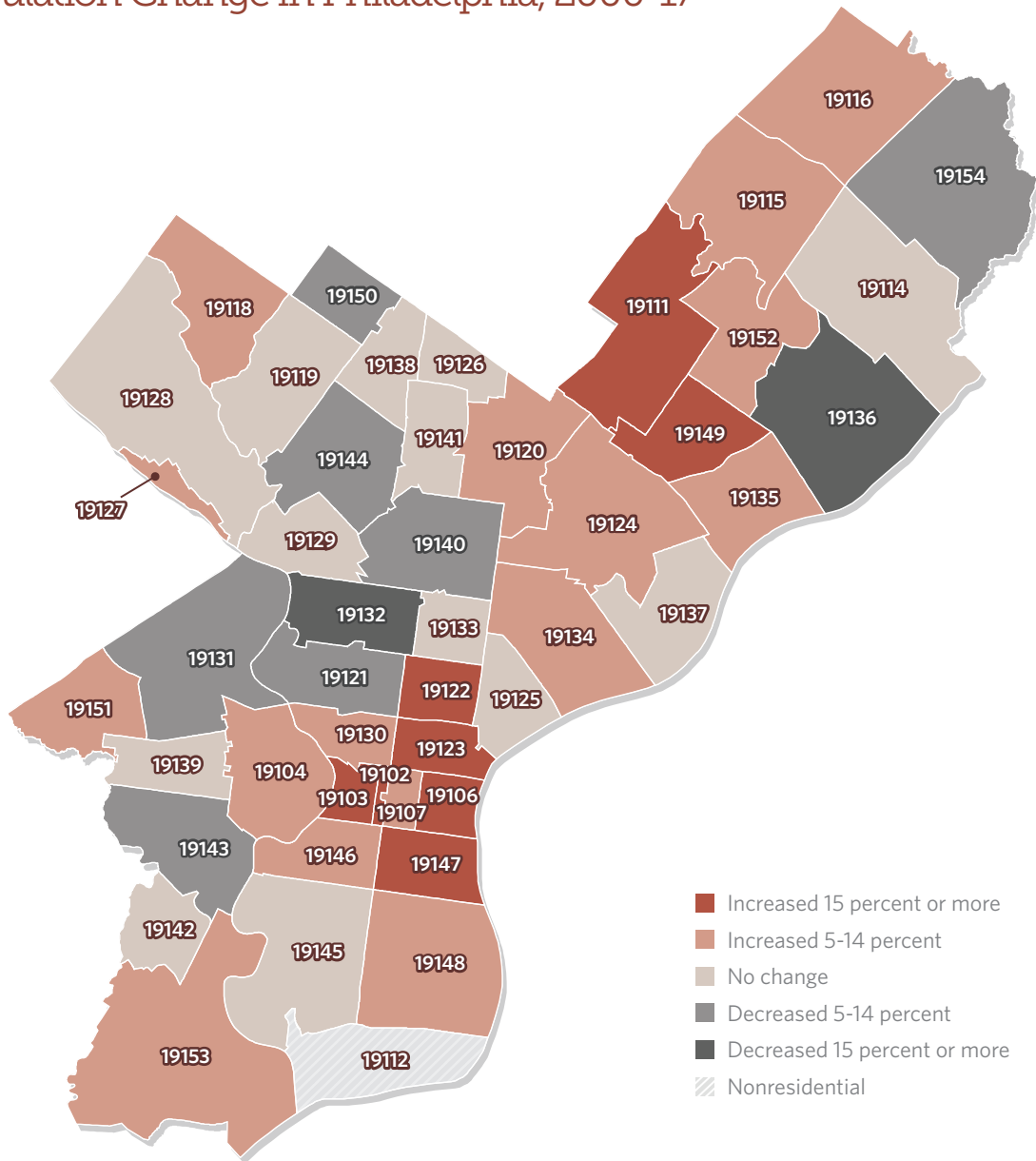
Since 1990, the ethnic and racial makeup of Philadelphia has changed dramatically. The non-Hispanic white share of the population dropped from just over half in 1990 to about a third in 2017, the latest year for which data were available. The Hispanic and Asian shares have more than doubled, and the percentage classified as other—including American Indians/Alaska Natives/Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders and those of two or more races (non-Hispanic)—continues to grow. Only the size of the African-American population has remained relatively stable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 decennial censuses; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table PEPSR6H (Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2017), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.5
Population Change in Philadelphia, 2000-17



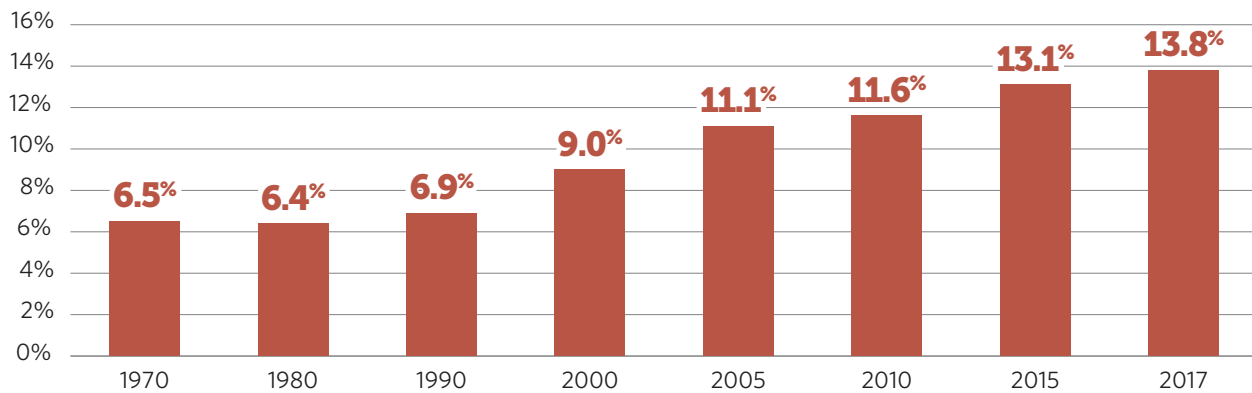
Philadelphia has about 60,000 more people now than it did at the beginning of the century. But that population growth has not been spread evenly throughout the city, with increases in 24 ZIP codes and declines in nine, while the rest have shown little change. Eight areas grew by 15 percent or more, including two that increased by more than 40 percent: 19106 in Center City and 19123 (Northern Liberties/Spring Garden). Over the same period, two ZIP codes had population declines of more than 15 percent: 19132 in North Philadelphia and 19136 in the Holmesburg area.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2017, Table B01003 (Total Population); U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 2000, Table P001 (Total Population), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.6
 Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Born Outside the U.S.,
 1970-2017

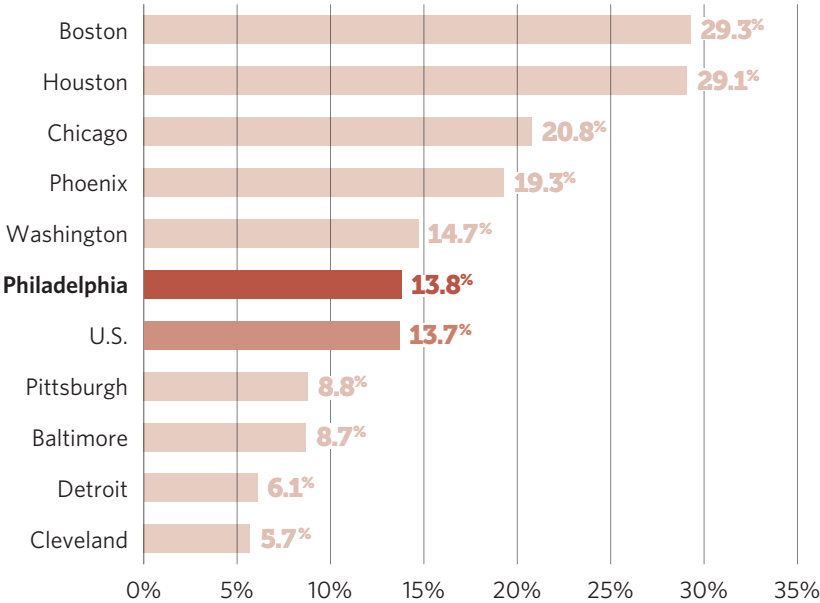


The share of Philadelphians born outside the United States has grown steadily since 1980 and is the highest in more than half a century.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "Nativity of the Population for the 50 Largest Urban Places: 1870 to 1990," <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/tab19.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2005, 2015, and 2017, Table B05002 (Place of Birth by Citizenship Status), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.7
 Percentage of Philadelphia Residents Born Outside the U.S., 2017
 Compared with other cities



Philadelphia is on a par with the national rate in attracting and retaining immigrants, but the city has a lower percentage of foreign-born residents than some of the comparison cities shown here.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table B05002 (Place of Birth by Citizenship Status), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.8
 Top 10 Countries of Origin for Philadelphians, 2017

Country	Number of residents
China	22,140
Dominican Republic	13,792
Jamaica	13,500
India	11,382
Vietnam	10,132
Haiti	9,186
Mexico	7,823
Ukraine	6,898
Albania	5,258
Korea	4,385

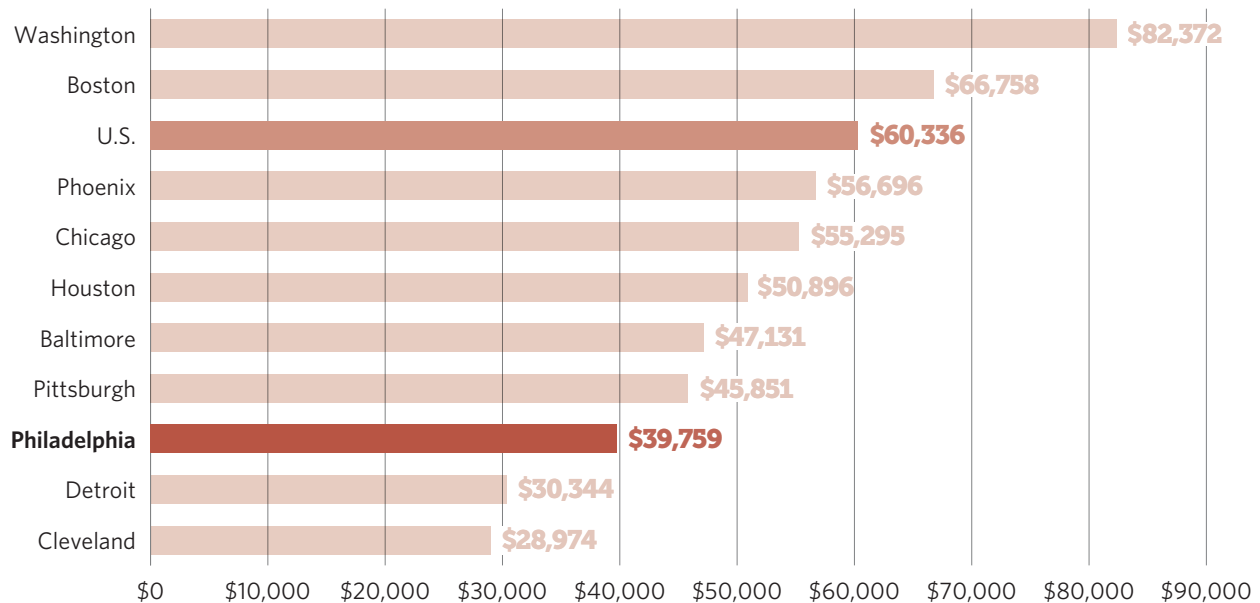
Philadelphia’s immigrant population is diverse; the greatest number of foreign-born residents have origins in Asia and the Americas. Chinese immigrants, the largest group, account for approximately 11 percent of the foreign-born population.

Note: In reporting country of origin, the census does not have separate listings for North Korea and South Korea.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table C05006 (Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.9
 Median Household Income, 2017

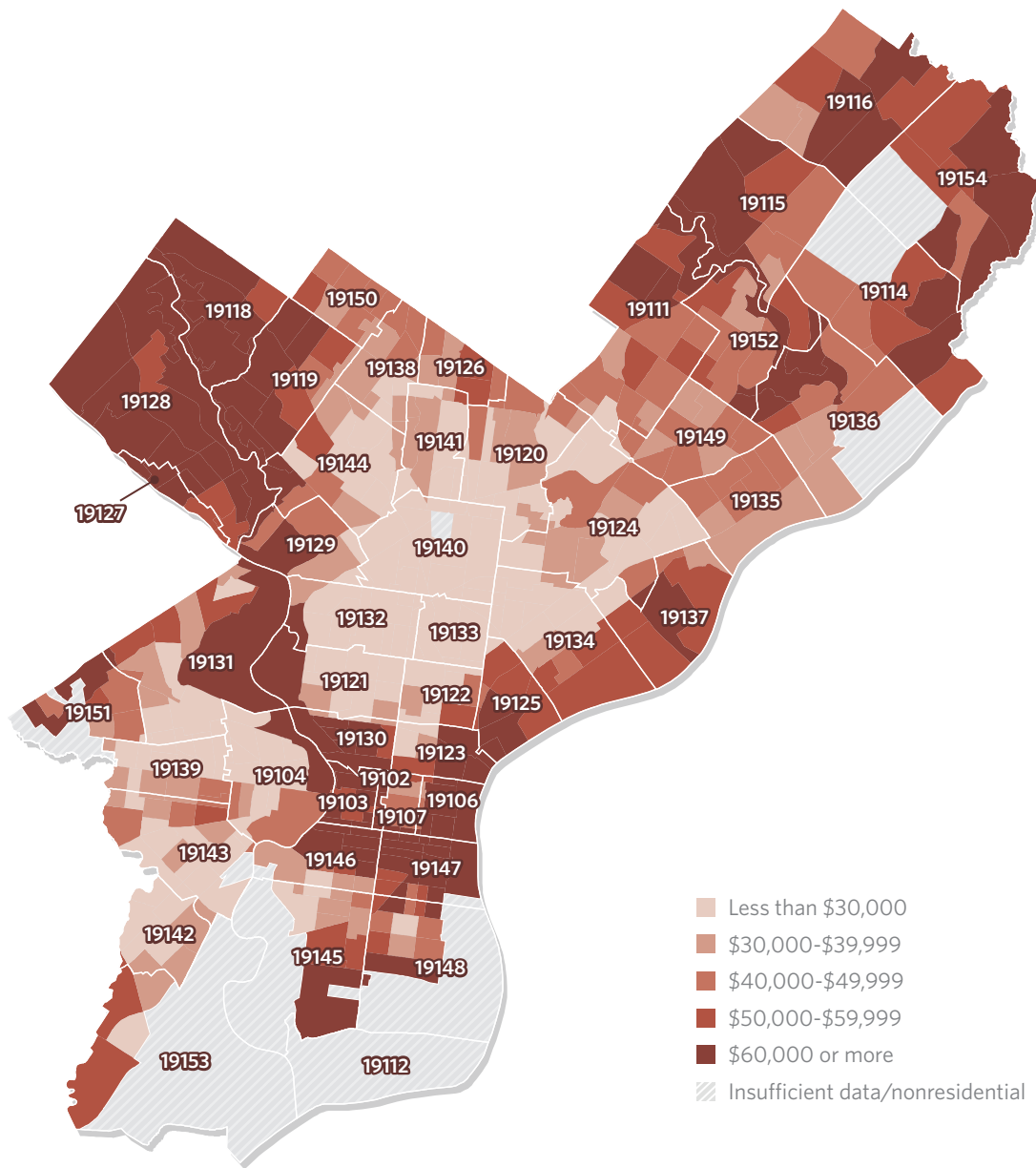


In median household income, Philadelphia lagged far behind many of the comparison cities and was ahead of only Cleveland and Detroit. Over the past two years, the census numbers indicate that Philadelphia’s median income declined slightly. All other cities shown, with the exception of Cleveland, recorded increases.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table B19013 (Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 1.10
 Median Household Income in Philadelphia



Philadelphia’s highest-earning neighborhoods—shown on the map by census tract and on the accompanying list by ZIP code—are in Center City and Northwest Philadelphia; its lowest-earning areas are mostly in North and West Philadelphia. Income data were gathered by the Census Bureau from 2013 to 2017 and reported in 2017 dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2013-17, Table S1903 (Median Income in the Past 12 Months, in 2017 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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ZIP code	Neighborhood	Median household income
19106	Center City—Society Hill	\$106,823
19102	Center City West	\$99,167
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$82,712
19130	Fairmount South	\$76,464
19147	South Philadelphia—Bella Vista	\$73,231
19103	Center City West	\$70,638
19128	Roxborough	\$67,530
19127	Manayunk	\$66,325
19154	Northeast—Torresdale North	\$61,892
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	\$60,400
19146	South Philadelphia—Schuylkill	\$58,784
19114	Northeast—Torresdale South	\$56,785
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	\$56,508
19119	Mount Airy	\$56,018
19137	Northeast—Bridesburg	\$52,376
19116	Northeast—Bustleton North/Somerton	\$51,267
19115	Northeast—Bustleton South	\$50,810
19129	East Falls	\$50,162
19152	Northeast—Rhawnhurst	\$50,159
19107	Center City—Washington Square West/Chinatown	\$49,776
19148	South Philadelphia—East	\$49,469
19151	Overbrook	\$47,287
19111	Northeast—Fox Chase	\$46,214
19136	Northeast—Holmesburg	\$45,570
19150	Northwest—Wadsworth	\$44,764
19135	Northeast—Tacony	\$43,192
19149	Northeast—Mayfair/Oxford Circle	\$41,599
19153	Eastwick	\$41,063
19145	South Philadelphia—West	\$39,374
19138	Germantown East	\$37,842
19126	Oak Lane	\$37,819
19120	Olney	\$33,117
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	\$32,873
19143	Southwest Philadelphia—Kingsessing	\$32,741
19122	North Philadelphia—Yorktown	\$32,284
19124	Northeast—Frankford	\$31,219
19142	Southwest Philadelphia—Paschall/Elmwood	\$29,581
19144	Germantown	\$29,505
19141	Logan	\$28,398
19134	Port Richmond	\$27,546
19139	West Philadelphia—West Market	\$26,804
19104	West Philadelphia—University City	\$25,005
19132	North Philadelphia—West	\$18,918
19140	Nicetown	\$18,557
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	\$17,482
19133	North Philadelphia—East	\$15,232





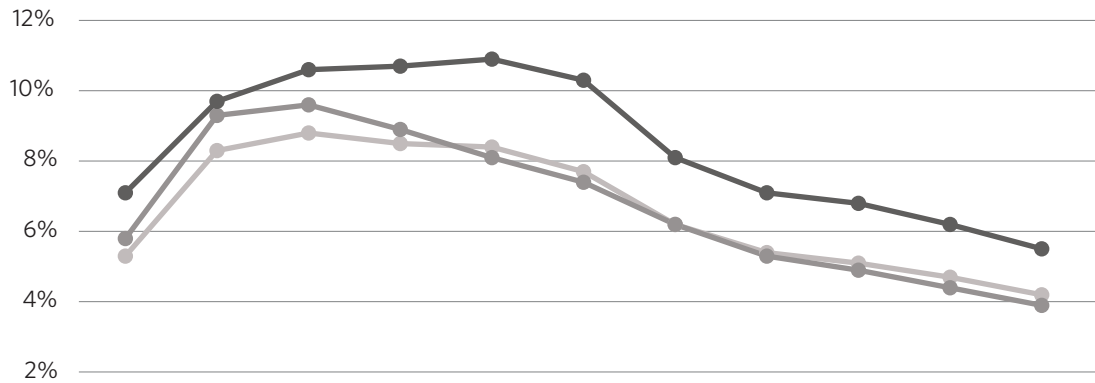
Jobs and the Economy

Though Philadelphia was ultimately not chosen for Amazon's much-publicized new corporate headquarters, the city's economy enjoyed a relatively good year in 2018.

The number of jobs in Philadelphia rose by more than 15,000 from 2017 to 2018, a growth rate more robust than the nation's. And the local unemployment rate dropped, reaching levels not seen since 2000. Yet the city's median household income and labor force participation rates continued to lag far behind those of the comparison cities and the country as a whole.

As in years past, the education and medical sectors were the mainstays of the economy, accounting for roughly one-third of all jobs and 11 of the city's 15 largest private employers. Two other sectors—leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services—have also expanded in recent years.

Figure 2.1
Unemployment Rate, 2008-18



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
City of Philadelphia	7.1%	9.7%	10.6%	10.7%	10.9%	10.3%	8.1%	7.1%	6.8%	6.2%	5.5%
U.S.	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%
Metro Philadelphia	5.3%	8.3%	8.8%	8.5%	8.4%	7.7%	6.2%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%

Philadelphia’s unemployment rate, while slow to recover after the Great Recession, continued to fall in 2018, particularly in the final months of the year. And the long-standing gap between the city’s unemployment rate and the national and metropolitan area rates shrank slightly as the city’s rate declined more sharply than the others did.

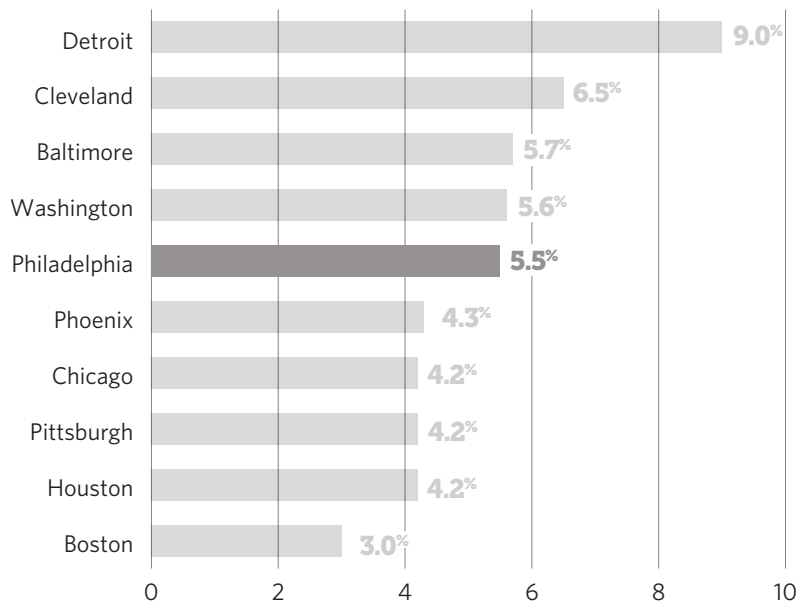
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, local data: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (<https://www.bls.gov/lau>); national data: Current Population Survey (<https://www.bls.gov/cps>)

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Figure 2.2
Unemployment in Comparable Cities, 2018

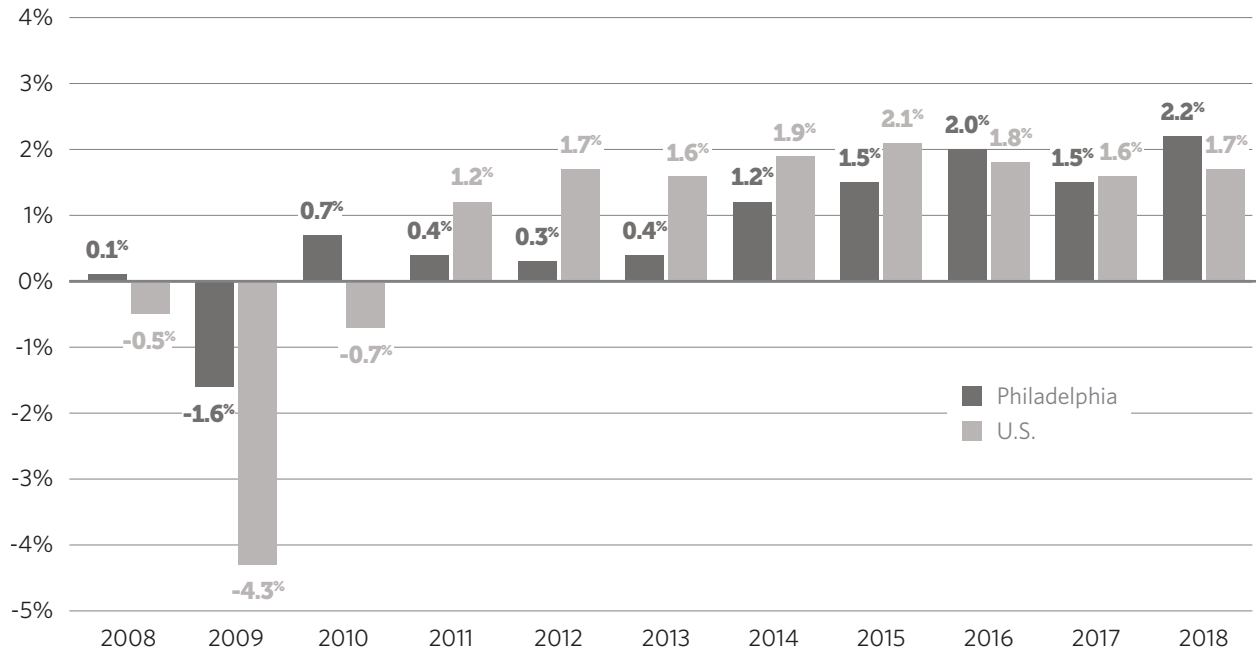


Philadelphia had the fifth-highest unemployment rate among the cities listed here, behind Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Washington. In 2018, unemployment fell by at least half a percentage point in all but two of the cities: Boston and Phoenix.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, <https://www.bls.gov/lau>

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Figure 2.3
Job Growth and Decline, 2008-18



In 2018, the job market in the city outperformed the country as a whole, expanding by 2.2 percent compared with the national growth rate of 1.7 percent. For the year, Philadelphia had an average of 724,400 jobs, more than at any time since 1991.

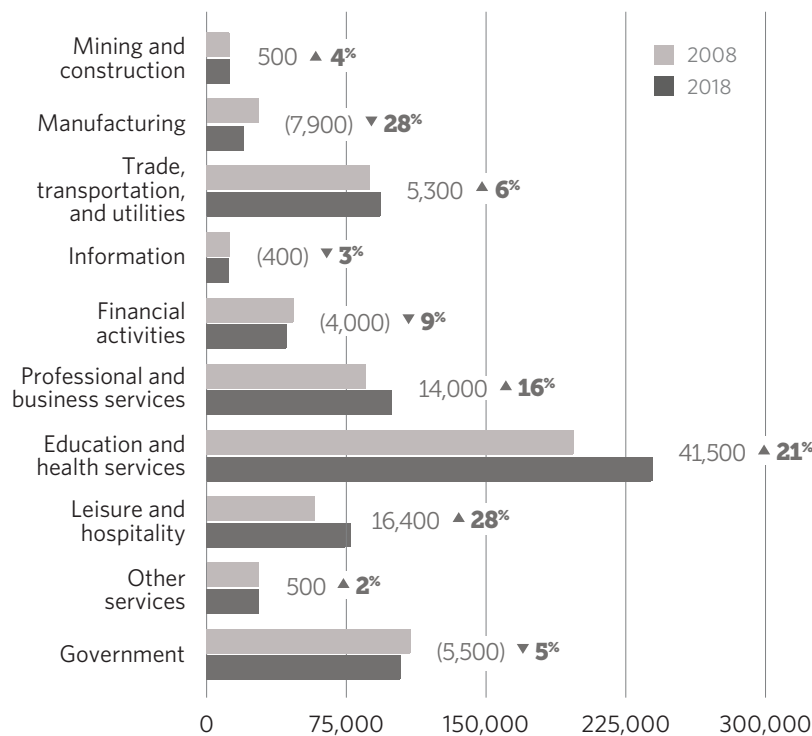
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, <https://www.bls.gov/ces> (national) and <https://www.bls.gov/sae> (local)

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Figure 2.4

Philadelphia's Job Growth and Decline by Sector, 2008 and 2018



Over the past 10 years, the city has added roughly 61,000 jobs, with much of the growth occurring in the past several years. The vast majority of new positions were in the education and health services sector—the city's largest—which accounts for 33 percent of all jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality also expanded. The manufacturing, financial, and government sectors, meanwhile, had the biggest declines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, <https://www.bls.gov/sae>

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Figure 2.5

Largest Private Employers in Philadelphia

2018 rank	Employer	2003 rank
1	Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	1
2	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	8
3	Temple University	4
4	Thomas Jefferson University Hospital	2
5	American Airlines	-
6	Drexel University	20
7	Temple University Hospital	6
8	Albert Einstein Medical Center	-
9	Thomas Jefferson University	11
10	Universal Protection Service LLC	-
11	Comcast Corp.	15
12	Independence Blue Cross LLC	9
13	Pennsylvania Hospital	-
14	Presbyterian Medical Center	-
15	Aramark Campus LLC	25

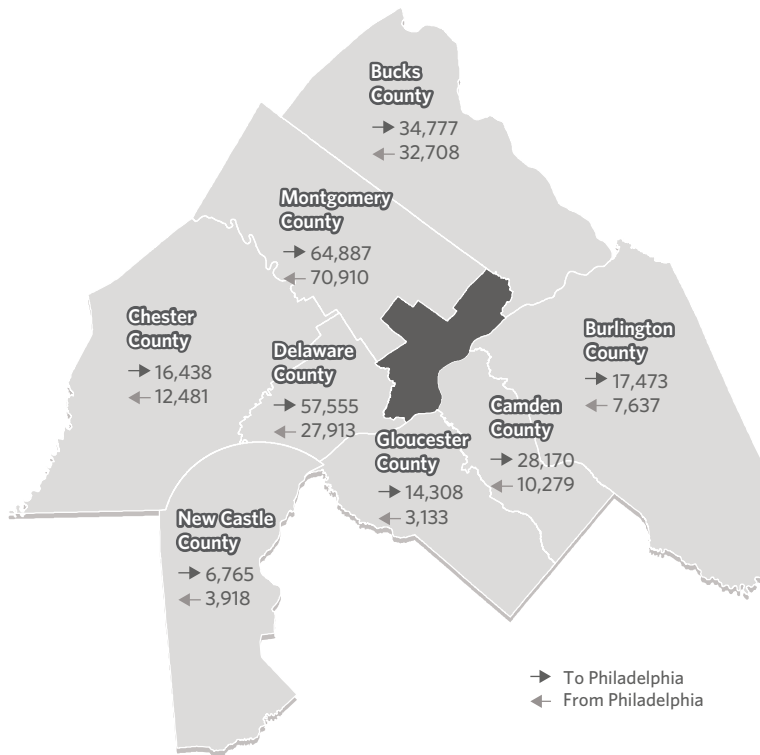
Eleven of the 15 largest private employers in Philadelphia, and eight of the top nine, came from the fields of education and/or health care; the largest private employer not in the “eds and meds” sector was American Airlines.

Sources: Data for 2003 from Philadelphia Planning Commission, “City Stats: General Demographic and Economic Data,” <https://www.phila.gov/CityPlanning/resources/Data/citystats05.pdf>; data for 2018 from Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, “Top 50 Employers: Philadelphia County,” https://www.workstats.dli.pa.gov/Documents/Top%2050/Philadelphia_County_Top_50.pdf

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Figure 2.6
Workers Commuting to and From Philadelphia

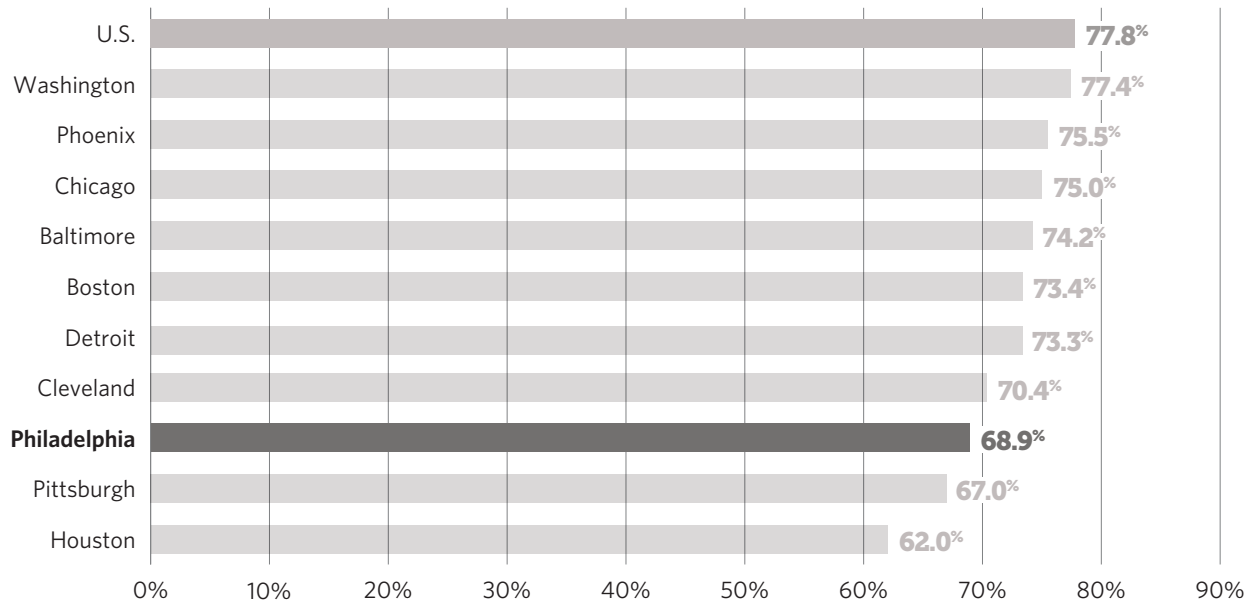


This map shows the extent of commuting between Philadelphia and the suburban counties. Nearly 40 percent of working Philadelphians are “reverse commuters,” traveling to jobs in the suburbs and beyond. Among the suburban counties, Montgomery provides the largest number of jobs for city residents, and the number of Philadelphians going there for work is higher than the number of county residents commuting to the city. About 61 percent of all working Philadelphians are employed in the city, and 53 percent of all jobs in the city are held by Philadelphians.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, “LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics” (2002-15), <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/lodes>; U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program, “On the Map,” <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov>

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Figure 2.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 2017



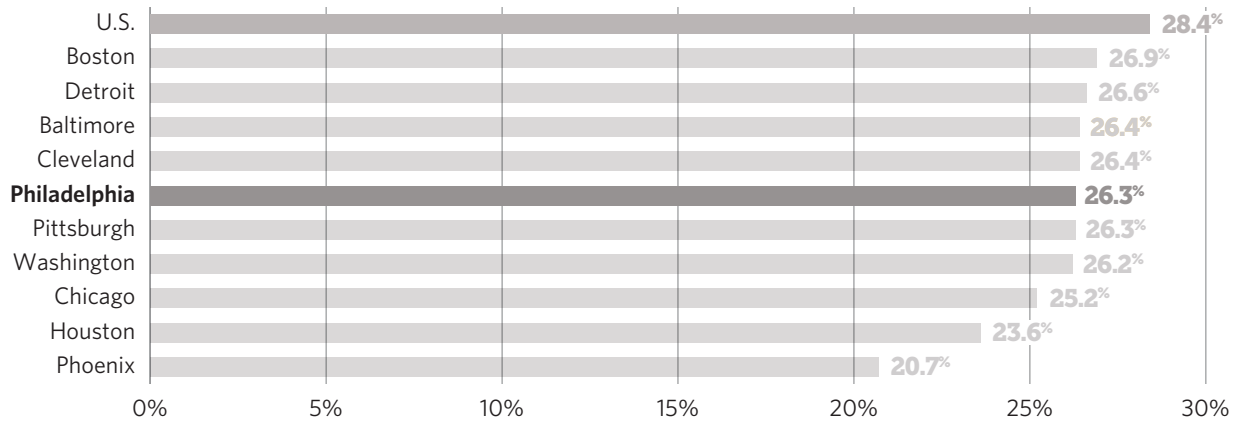
Among the comparison cities, Philadelphia had the third-lowest labor force participation rate among residents ages 16-64. The labor force consists of people who are employed or are actively looking for work. These rates are influenced by a variety of factors, including age, disability rates, and the local economy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table B23001 (Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 2.8
 Employment in Small Businesses, 2017



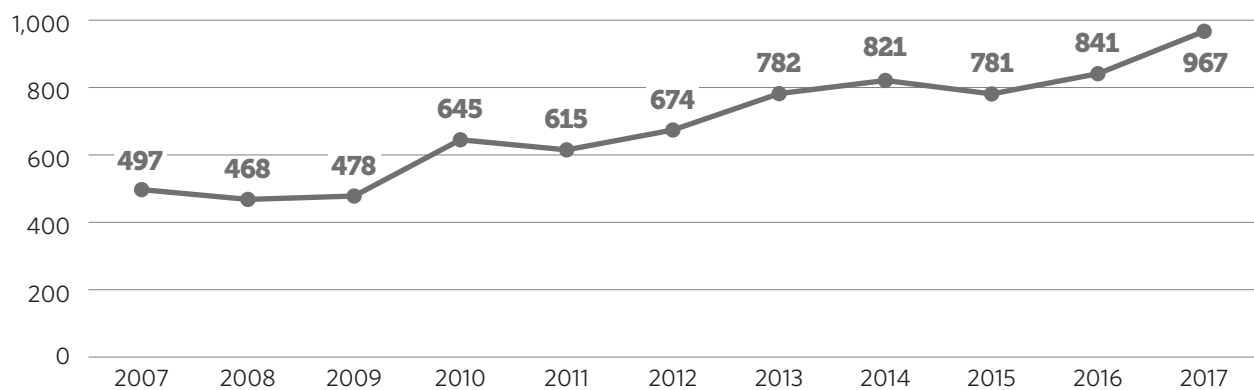
About 26 percent of private sector employees in the Philadelphia region worked in small businesses in 2017, a number that was typical for the comparison regions. A small business is defined as one with fewer than 50 employees. Seventeen percent of employees worked in firms with fewer than 19 employees, second-highest behind the Boston region.

Note: Figures are for metropolitan statistical areas and include only privately owned firms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program, <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data>

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Figure 2.9
 Patents Issued to Philadelphia Inventors, 2007-17



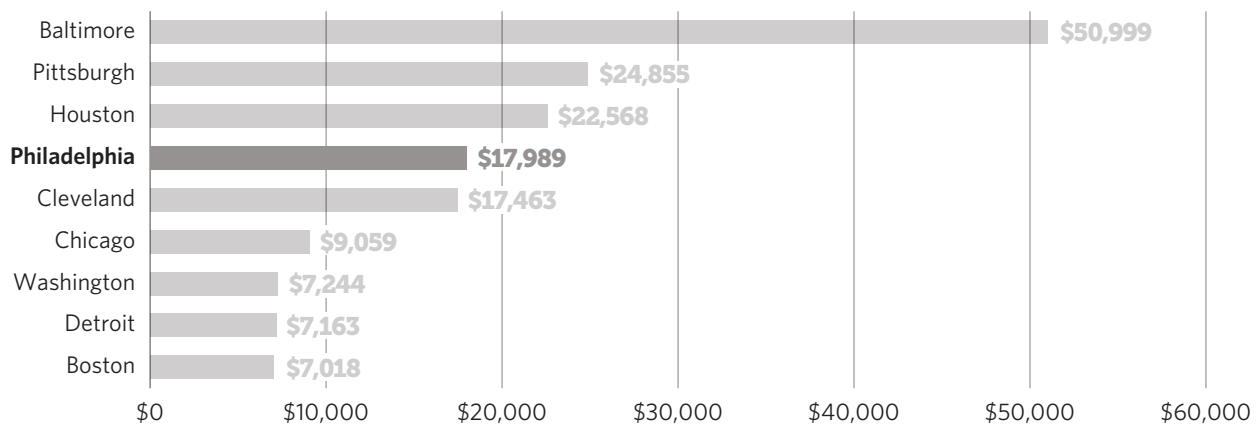
The number of patents issued to Philadelphia-based inventors has increased over the past 10 years, reaching nearly 1,000 in 2017, the latest year for which data were available. Over this period, the largest number of patents was for drugs, owing to the area’s sizable and well-established pharmaceutical industry. The city still lags behind comparison cities in both total patents and patents per capita.

Source: United States Patent and Trademark Office (2017), <http://www.patentsview.org/web/#viz/locations>

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Figure 2.10
 Research and Development Expenditures per Student, 2017



One way that a university helps the local economy is by attracting research and development funding. Philadelphia’s higher education institutions spent approximately \$18,000 per student on research and development in 2017, the latest year for which data were available. On a per-student basis, Philadelphia is in the middle of the comparison cities in attracting this funding.

Notes: The HERD survey includes U.S. academic institutions reporting at least \$150,000 in research and development expenditures in the previous fiscal year. Phoenix is not listed here because no institutions within its boundaries met these criteria.

Sources: National Science Foundation, Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, <https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvyherd/#sd>; National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data>

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Figure 2.11
Exports as Share of Regional GDP, 2017

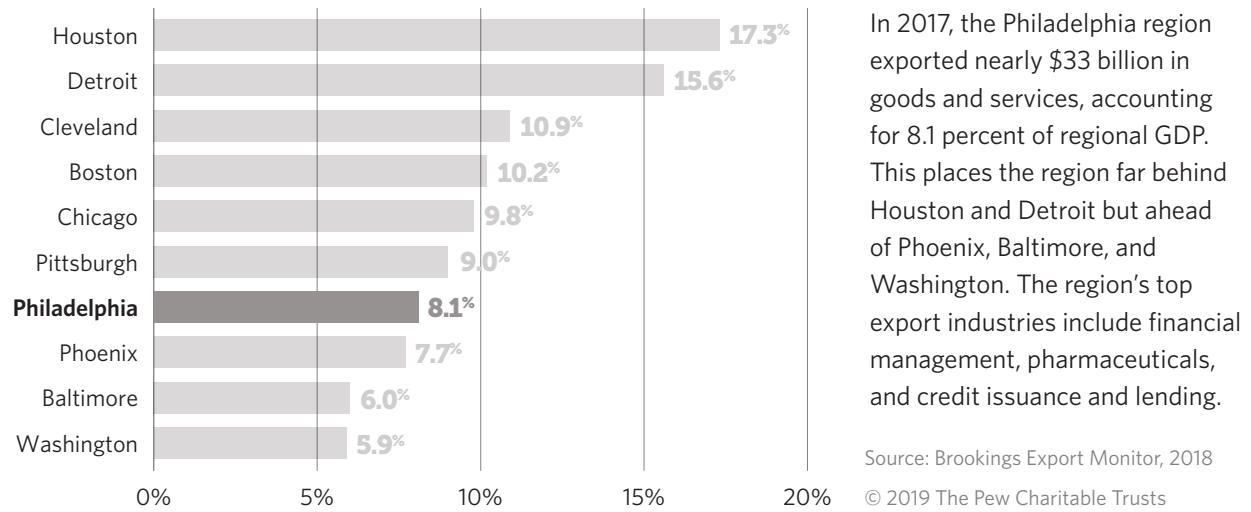
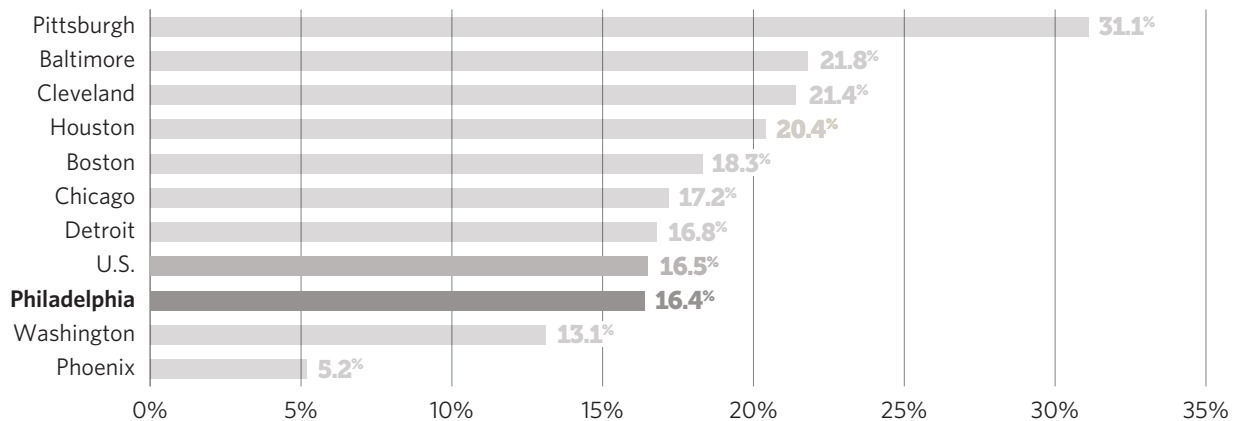


Figure 2.12
Percentage of Postsecondary Degrees Awarded in STEM Fields, 2016-17



Among the comparison cities, Philadelphia ranks toward the bottom in the percentage of postsecondary degrees awarded in STEM fields—those in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

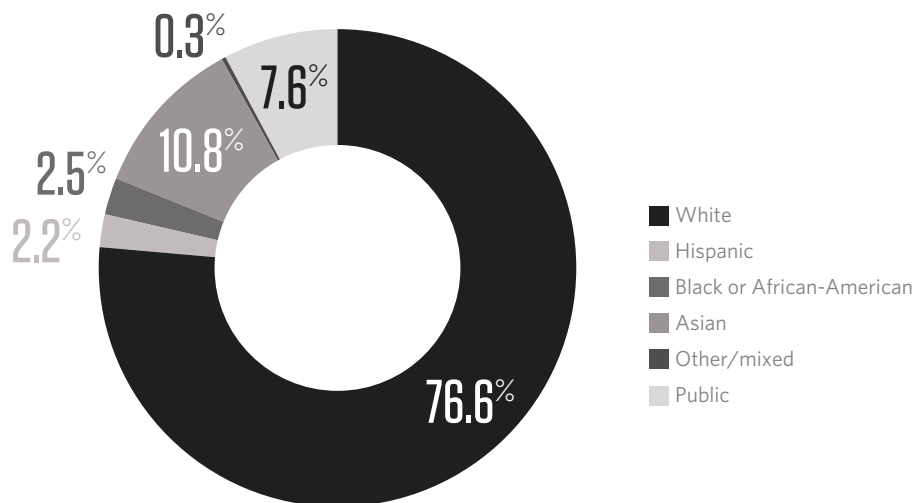
Note: This analysis includes nonprofit institutions (private and public) that qualify for Title IV federal financial aid funds. STEM degrees are defined as those in computer and information sciences and support services; engineering; engineering technologies and engineering-related fields; biological and biomedical sciences; mathematics and statistics; physical sciences; and science technologies/technicians.

Source: U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (2016-2017), <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data>

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Figure 2.13
 Ownership of Employer Businesses in the Philadelphia Region, 2016
 By race/ethnicity



Of all employer businesses in the Philadelphia metropolitan area for which the census could determine ownership, more than 3 out of 4 were white-owned in 2016, and 1 in 40 were owned by African-Americans. The publicly held companies, while representing less than 8 percent of the more than 112,000 businesses included in the count, accounted for about two-thirds of total payroll—and white-owned firms for most of the remainder. All other employer businesses, including those owned by African-Americans and Asians, represented less than 3 percent of the payroll.

Notes: The U.S. Census Bureau defines “employer businesses” as those with one or more paid employees; these numbers do not include companies without employees. The data covers the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington metropolitan statistical area, which includes parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “2016 Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs,” Table SE1600CSA01 (Statistics for U.S. Employer Firms by Sector, Gender, Ethnicity, Race, and Veteran Status for the U.S., States, and Top 50 MSAs), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Public Safety

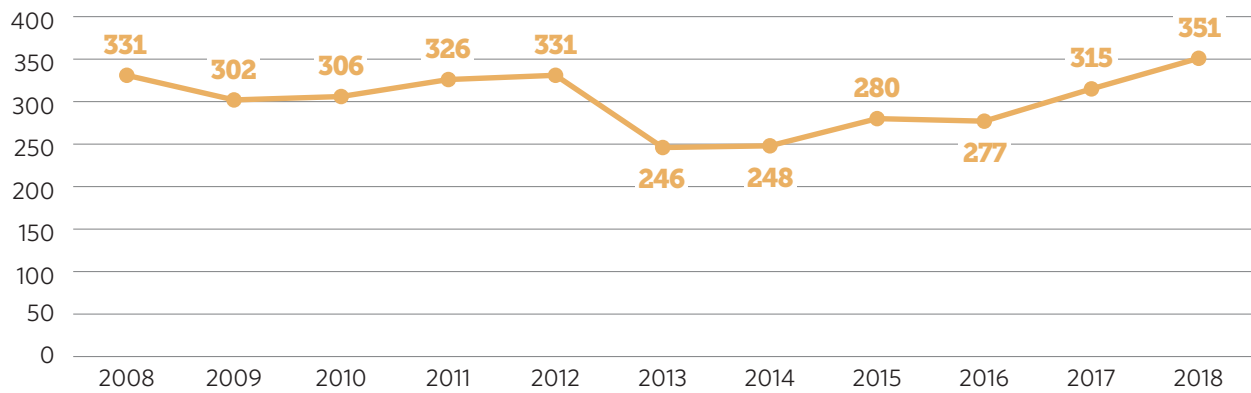
In 2018, Philadelphia had 351 homicides—the most since 2007—up 11 percent from the previous year and 43 percent above the historic low recorded in 2013.

Similarly, there was a year-to-year increase of 17 percent in the total number of shooting incidents. The Philadelphia Police Department said the number of homicides for which drugs were the primary motive doubled from 2017, driving up the overall total.

At the same time, there was a modest decline in so-called major crimes, a category that includes rape, assault, and robbery as well as burglary, car theft, and other property crimes. Such offenses have been trending downward in the city for the past decade.

Philadelphia has made a concerted effort in recent years to reduce the jail population. In 2018, the average daily head count fell to 5,251, a 39 percent reduction over 10 years.

Figure 3.1
Homicides in Philadelphia, 2008-18

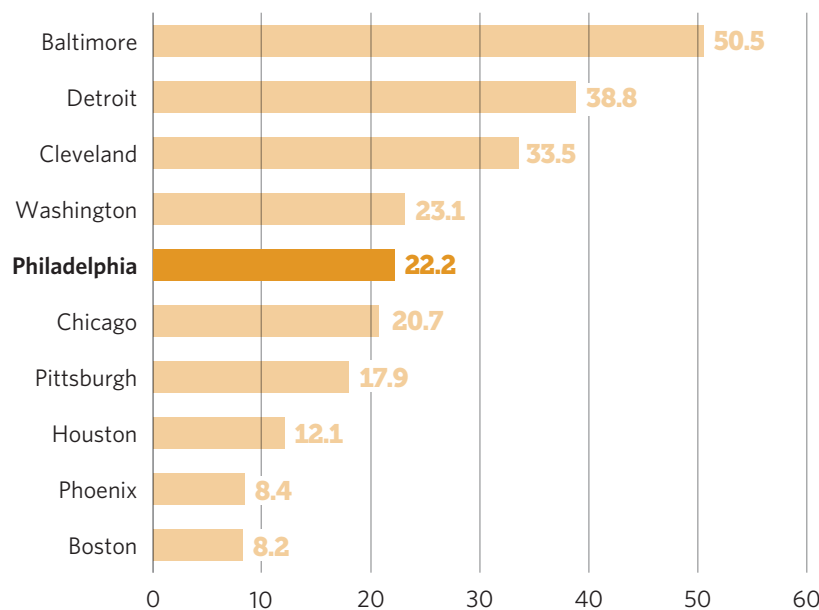


Homicides have increased by nearly 27 percent since 2016 and about 43 percent since their historic low in 2013. The 2018 total of 351 was the highest since 2007, when 391 were reported. Overall, violent crime in Philadelphia fell for the third consecutive year despite the increase in homicides.

Source: Philadelphia Police Department, <https://www.phillypolice.com/crime-maps-stats>

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Figure 3.2
Homicide Rate, 2018
Homicides per 100,000 residents

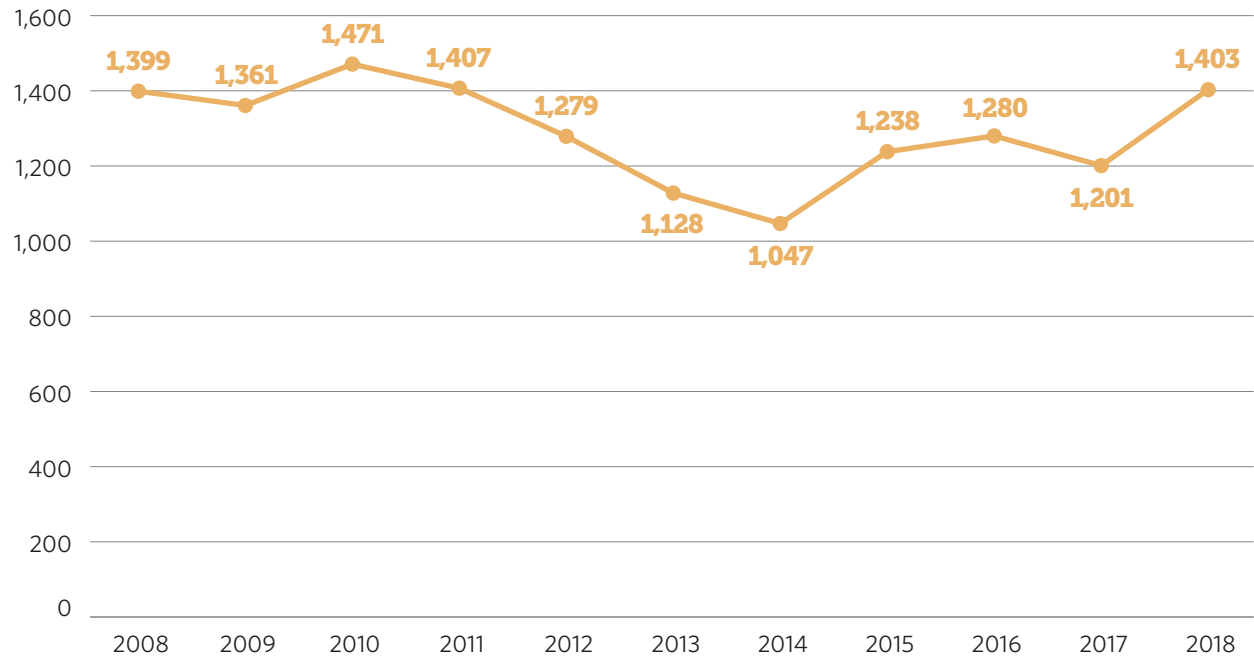


Among the comparison cities, Baltimore had far and away the highest per capita homicide rate. A big drop in the number of homicides in Chicago brought its rate below Philadelphia's. In 2014, when Philadelphia had more than 100 fewer killings than it did in 2018, its rate was 16 per 100,000 residents, far lower than the 22.2 it recorded last year.

Sources: Police departments of all 10 cities; population numbers drawn from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table B01003 (Total Population), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 3.3
Shooting Victims in Philadelphia, 2008-18



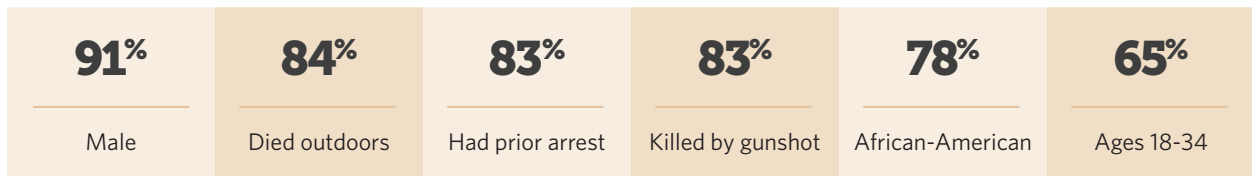
Like the homicide total, the number of shooting victims continued to rise, up 34 percent since 2014 and reaching its highest level since 2011.

Source: Philadelphia Police Department

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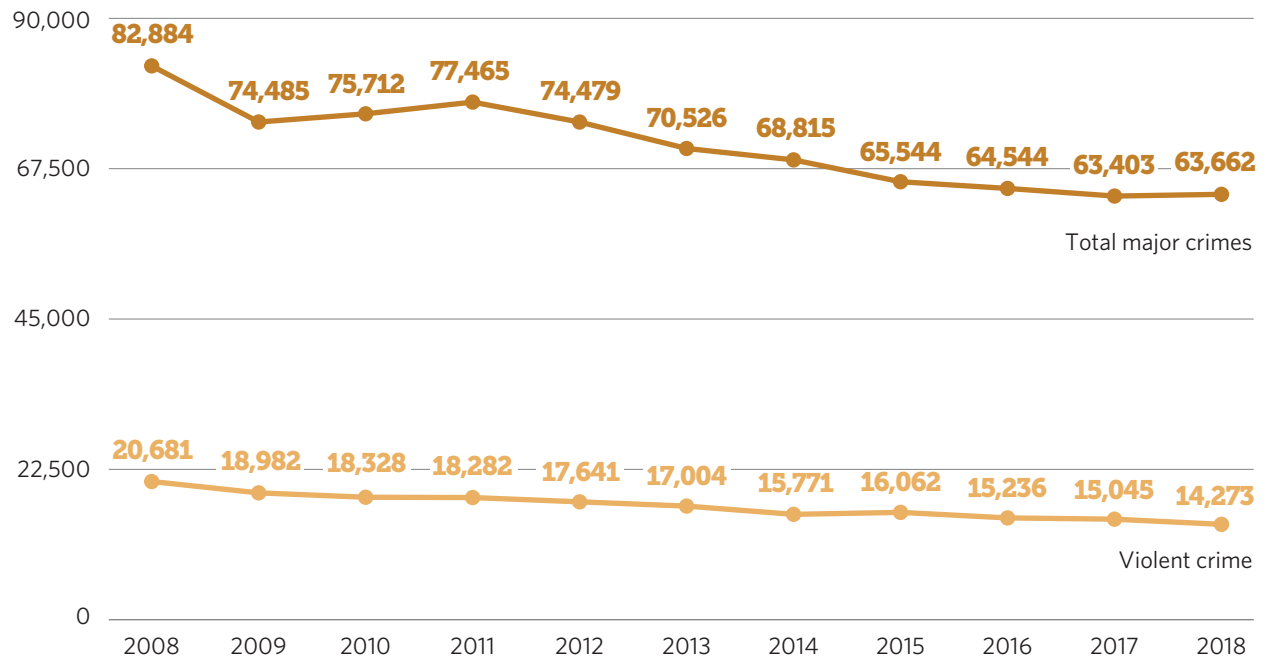


Figure 3.4
Philadelphia Homicide Victims, 2016



Source: Philadelphia Police Department
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Figure 3.5
Major Crime in Philadelphia, 2008-18

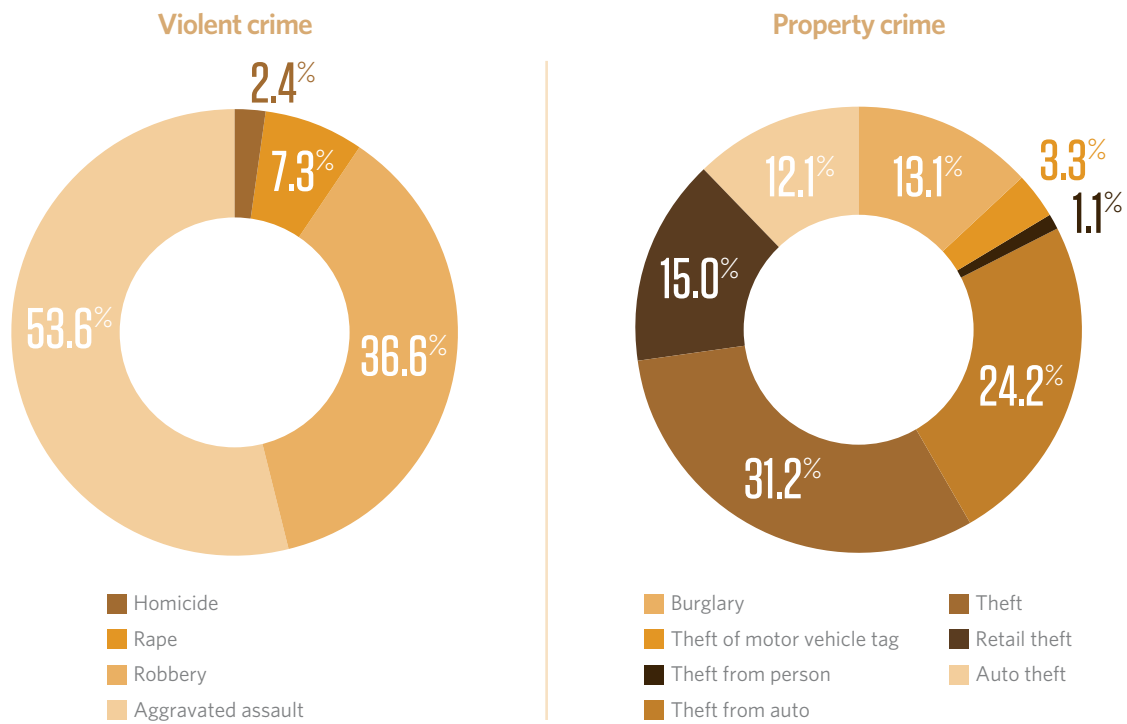


In 2018, violent crime was down 5 percent, while the number of major crimes rose by a small amount. Over the past 10 years, the number of violent crimes has fallen 31 percent, with major crimes down 23 percent. Violent crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. Major crimes include violent crimes as well as property crimes such as burglary, automobile theft, and arson.

Source: Philadelphia Police Department
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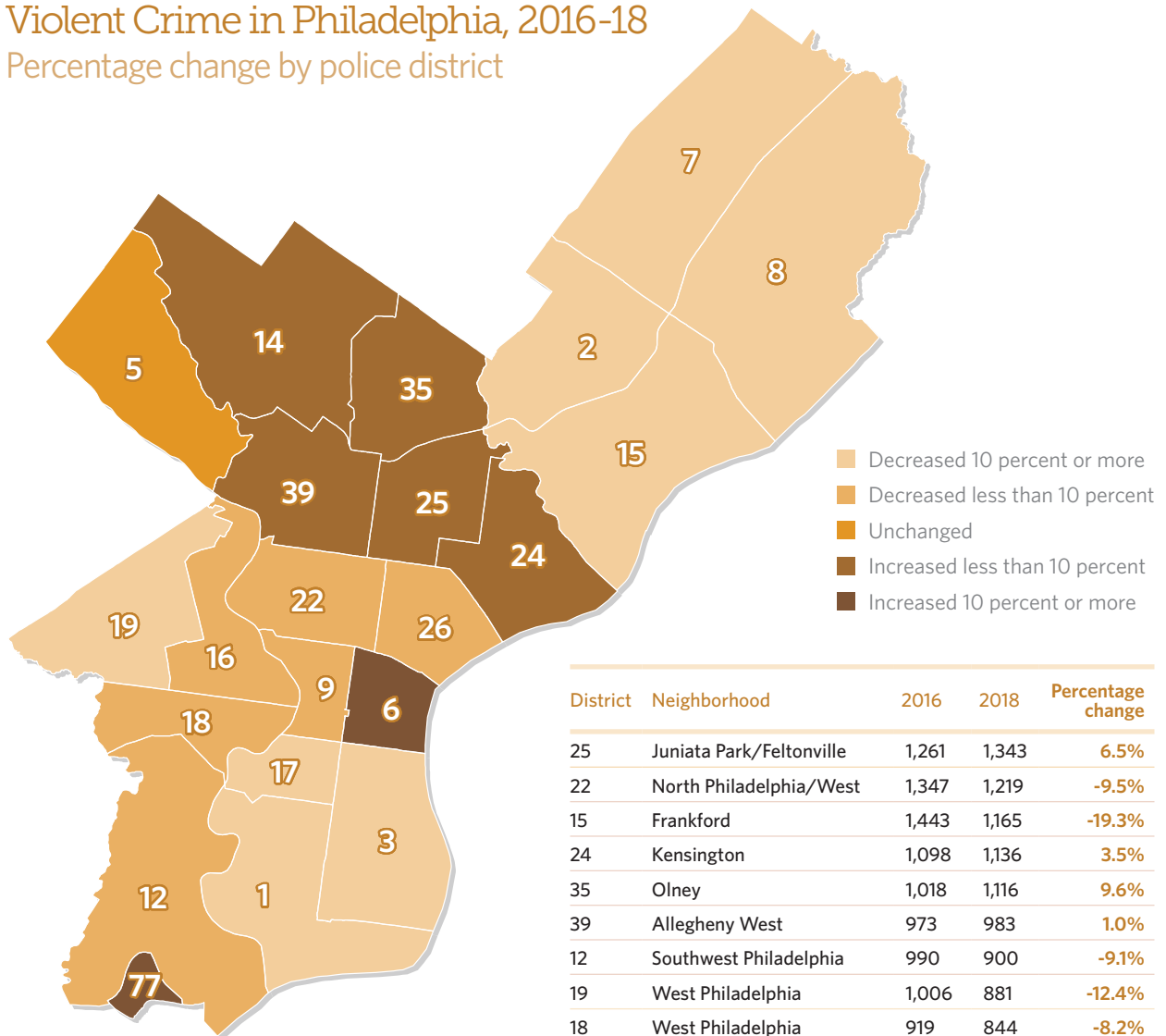
Figure 3.6
 Major Crime in Philadelphia, 2018
 By type



In 2018, the most common violent crime in Philadelphia was aggravated assault, with or without a weapon, accounting for more than half of the total. Nearly a third of all property crimes were classified as thefts of items such as packages or bicycles. The police also separately track thefts of automobiles, items from automobiles, and items from people.

Source: Philadelphia Police Department
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Figure 3.7
Violent Crime in Philadelphia, 2016-18
 Percentage change by police district



District	Neighborhood	2016	2018	Percentage change
25	Juniata Park/Feltonville	1,261	1,343	6.5%
22	North Philadelphia/West	1,347	1,219	-9.5%
15	Frankford	1,443	1,165	-19.3%
24	Kensington	1,098	1,136	3.5%
35	Olney	1,018	1,116	9.6%
39	Allegheny West	973	983	1.0%
12	Southwest Philadelphia	990	900	-9.1%
19	West Philadelphia	1,006	881	-12.4%
18	West Philadelphia	919	844	-8.2%
14	Germantown	779	795	2.1%
2	Oxford Circle	724	577	-20.3%
16	West Philadelphia	561	521	-7.1%
3	South Philadelphia/East	589	517	-12.2%
26	North Philadelphia/East	509	479	-5.9%
6	Center City/East	390	432	10.8%
9	Center City/West	417	384	-7.9%
17	Point Breeze	450	377	-16.2%
8	Northeast Philadelphia	305	270	-11.5%
1	South Philadelphia/West	327	242	-26.0%
7	Bustleton	176	134	-23.9%
5	Roxborough	99	99	0.0%
77	Philadelphia International Airport	4	5	25.0%

Overall, violent crime has been decreasing in Philadelphia, albeit unevenly throughout the city. From 2016 to 2018, violent crime fell by 26 percent in South Philadelphia/West, nearly 24 percent in Bustleton, 20 percent in Oxford Circle, and 19 percent in Frankford. Conversely, it rose by nearly 11 percent in Center City/East and 6.5 percent in Juniata Park/Feltonville.

Source: Philadelphia Police Department
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Figure 3.8
Homicide Motives, 2018

132	130	27	18	15	13	10	4	4
Argument	Drugs	Domestic	Highway robbery	Retaliation	Other	Residential robbery	Child abuse	Undetermined

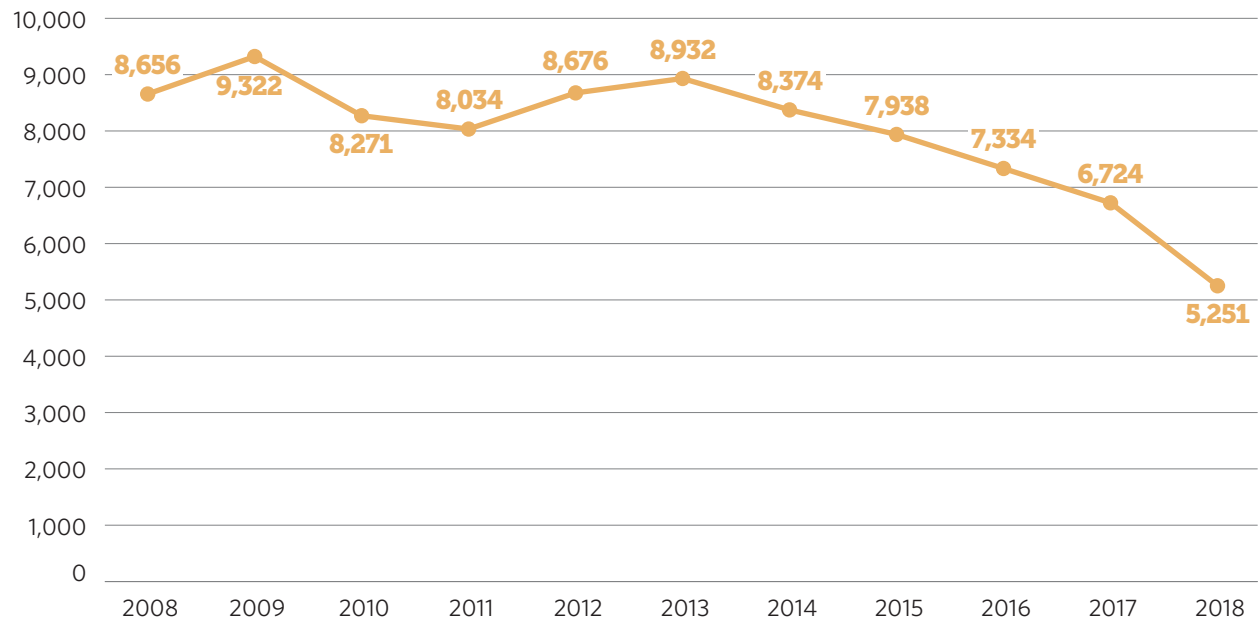
The number of homicide motives attributed to drugs increased sharply in 2018, rising from 66 in 2017 to 130, an increase of nearly 97 percent. The Philadelphia Police Department cited drug-related killings as a major factor in the city’s overall increase in homicides last year.

Note: Motive is a preliminary classification and can change during the course of an investigation. The Philadelphia Police Department changed its protocols in 2018 to classify fewer motives as “undetermined.”

Source: Philadelphia Police Department

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Figure 3.9
City Jail Population, 2008-18



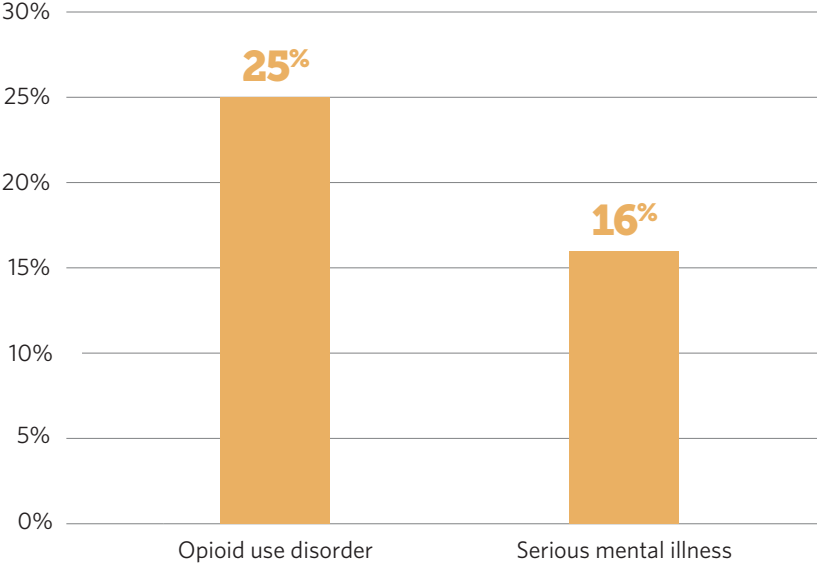
The average daily population of Philadelphia city jails has decreased dramatically in recent years. By reaching an inmate count of 5,251 in 2018, the city met a goal, supported by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, to reduce the jail population by one-third from 2015 to 2018; the current aim, backed by another MacArthur grant, is to get the population under 4,000 by 2020.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Prisons

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Figure 3.10

Opioid Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the City Jail Population, 2018



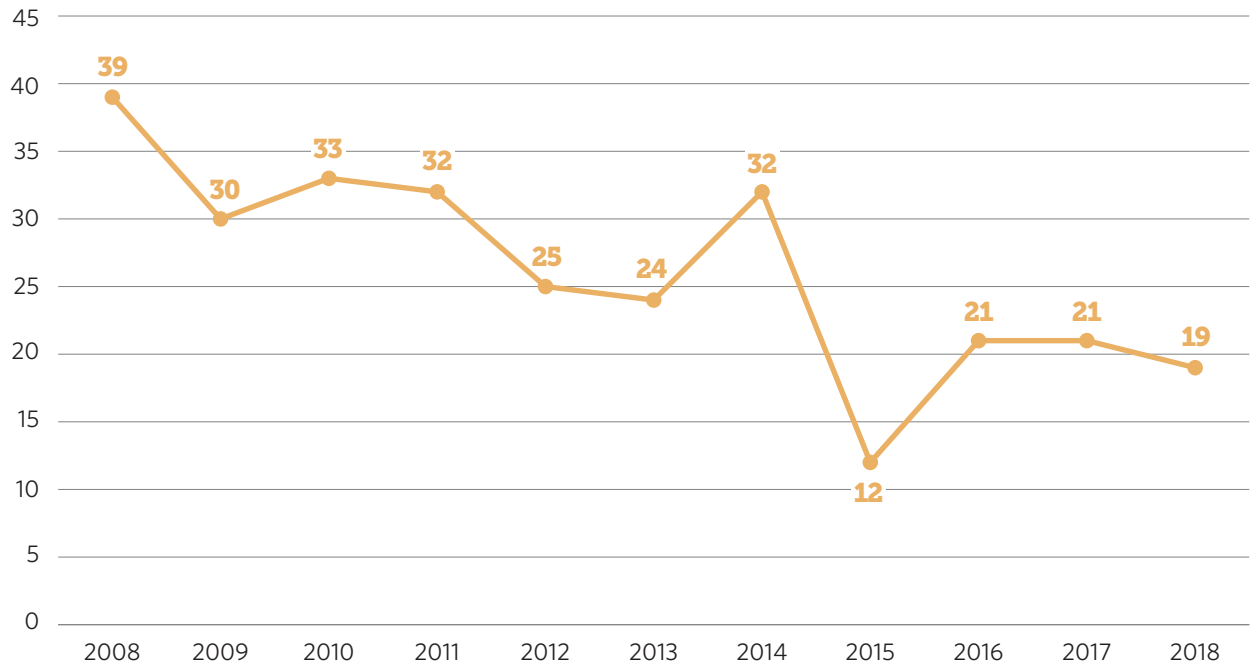
In 2018, 1 in 4 inmates in Philadelphia’s city jails was treated for opioid withdrawal upon entry, while 1 in 6 was diagnosed with a serious mental illness, according to data from the Philadelphia Department of Prisons. Since individuals are not tested for drug use on admission, the proportion presented here likely does not include some inmates who suffer from opioid use disorder but were not treated for withdrawal.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Prisons
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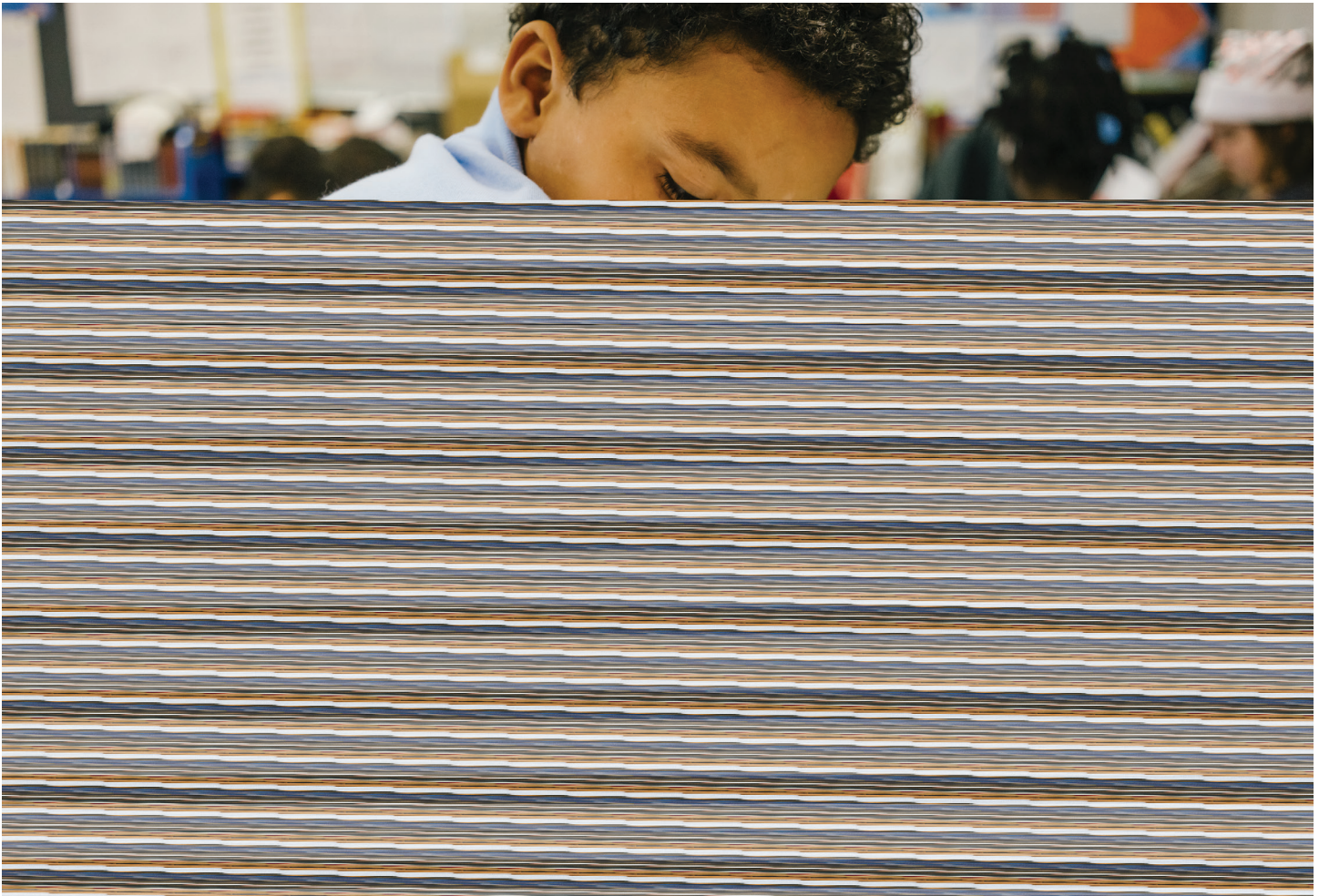
Figure 3.11
Fire Deaths in Philadelphia, 2008-18



In 2018, Philadelphia recorded 19 fire deaths, about the same as in the previous two years but down more than 50 percent from 10 years earlier.

Source: Philadelphia Fire Department
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Education

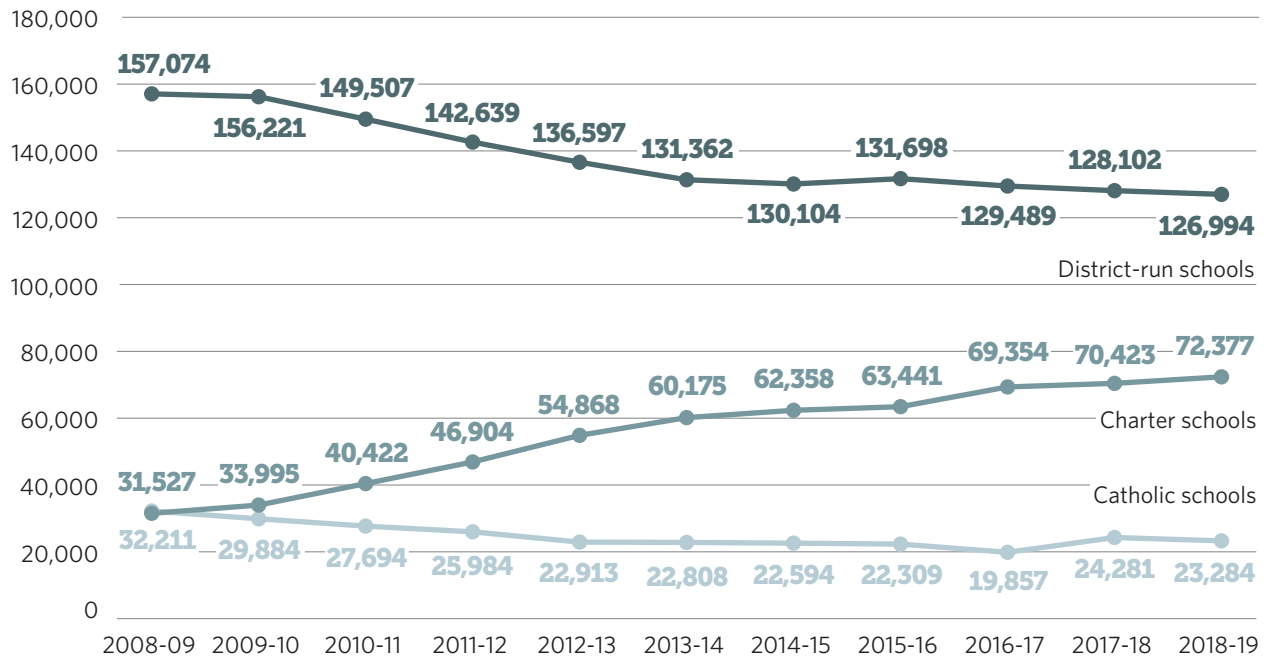
In 2018, the School District of Philadelphia returned to local control for the first time in 17 years.

The Board of Education replaced the School Reform Commission and assumed fiscal and operational oversight of the district. Mayor Jim Kenney appointed the nine-member Board of Education; and in future years, City Council will approve these appointments.

City officials aim to increase the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten, a figure that has fluctuated in a narrow range around 50 percent in recent years. By fiscal year 2023, the city plans to fund 5,500 pre-K seats, up from 2,250 in early 2019.

Educational attainment among residents has risen steadily in the past few years. The share of adults with at least a bachelor's degree in 2017 was 28 percent, still far below the level in some other cities. But 43 percent of Philadelphians between the ages of 25 and 34 have at least a bachelor's degree, well above the national average and higher than in many other cities.

Figure 4.1
K-12 Enrollment Trends, 2008-18



For most of the past 10 years, enrollment in schools run directly by the School District of Philadelphia has been declining—gradually in recent years—and the number of students in publicly funded charter schools, including cybercharters, has been growing. The population in the Catholic schools run by the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, which fell sharply from the 2008-09 school year through 2012-13, appears to have stabilized.

Note: Enrollment data for district-run schools (<https://www.philasd.org/performance/programsservices/open-data/school-information>) and charter schools (<https://dashboards.philasd.org/extensions/philadelphia/index.html#>) are from the School District of Philadelphia, and Catholic school enrollment data are from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Numbers for district-run schools do not include pre-K or institutional placement students who attend nondistrict schools.

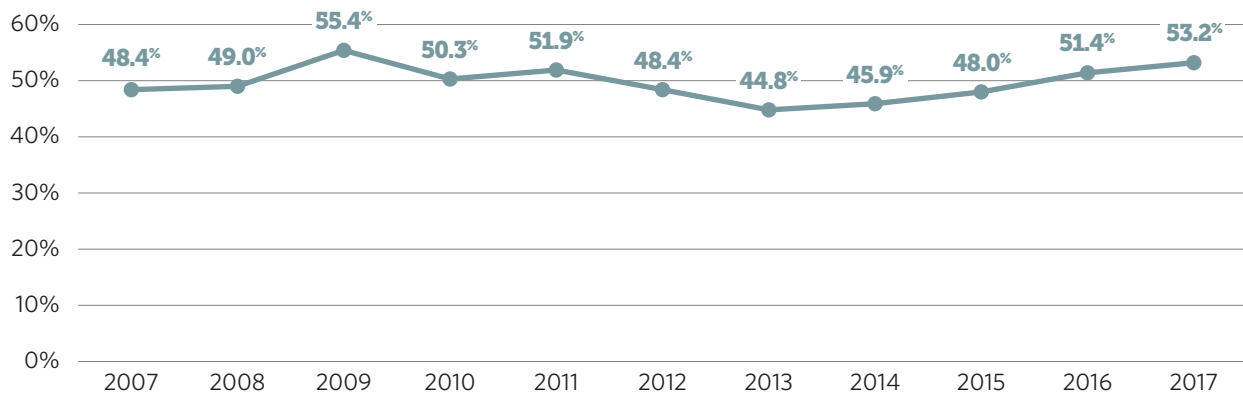
Sources: School District of Philadelphia and Archdiocese of Philadelphia

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Figure 4.2

Percentage of 3- and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in School in Philadelphia, 2007-17



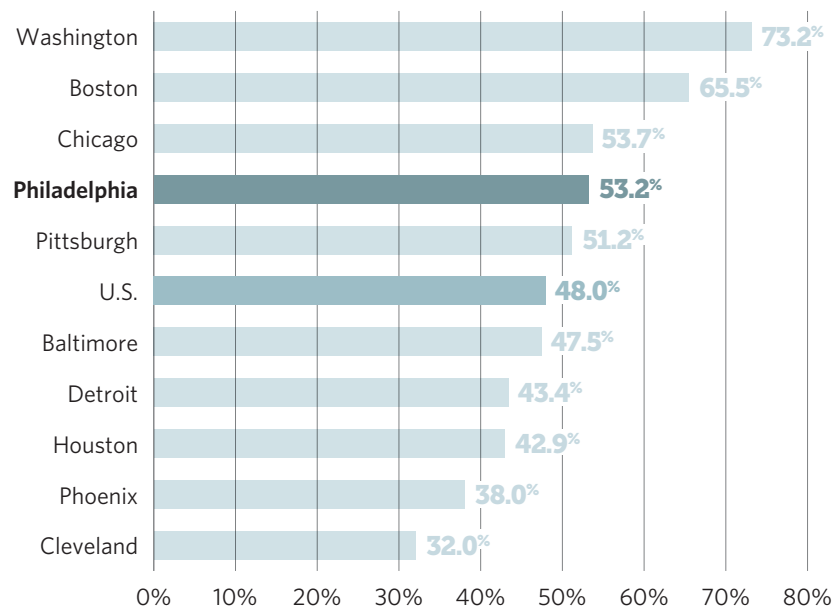
The share of 3- and 4-year-olds attending nursery school and preschool in Philadelphia fluctuated in a narrow range from 2007 to 2017. In 2016, at the urging of Mayor Kenney, the city adopted a sweetened-beverage tax of 1.5 cents per ounce, designed in part to pay for an expansion of prekindergarten programs. The tax went into effect in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2007-17, Table S1401 (School Enrollment), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 4.3

Percentage of 3- and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in School, 2017 Philadelphia and comparison cities



Among the comparison cities, Washington has the highest percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or preschool; since 2009, it has offered free full-day schooling to all children in those age groups. Philadelphia's share of children in nursery school or preschool is 5 percentage points higher than the national average of 48 percent.

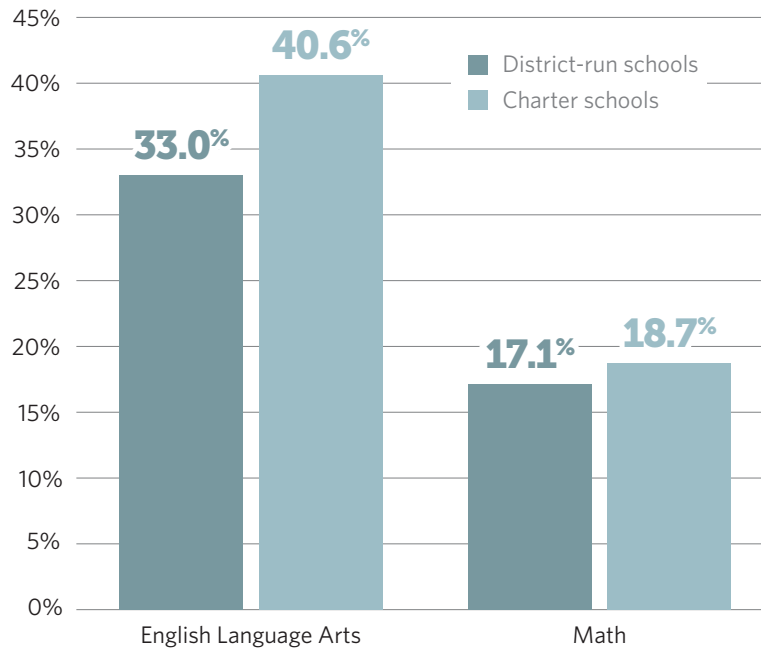
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2007-17, Table S1401 (School Enrollment), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 4.4

PSSA Scores for District-Run and Charter School Students in Philadelphia, 2017-18

Percentage of students rated proficient or advanced



On the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) tests in 2018, students at public charter schools outperformed those at schools run by the School District of Philadelphia. On the English Language Arts test, 40.6 percent of charter school students scored proficient or advanced, almost 8 percentage points higher than the 33 percent at district-run schools. In math, the gap was smaller, with 18.7 percent of charter students and 17.1 percent of those in district-run schools scoring proficient or advanced. The PSSAs are given to students in grades three through eight.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education

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Figure 4.5
High School Graduation Rates, 2008-18
 In Philadelphia's district-run schools

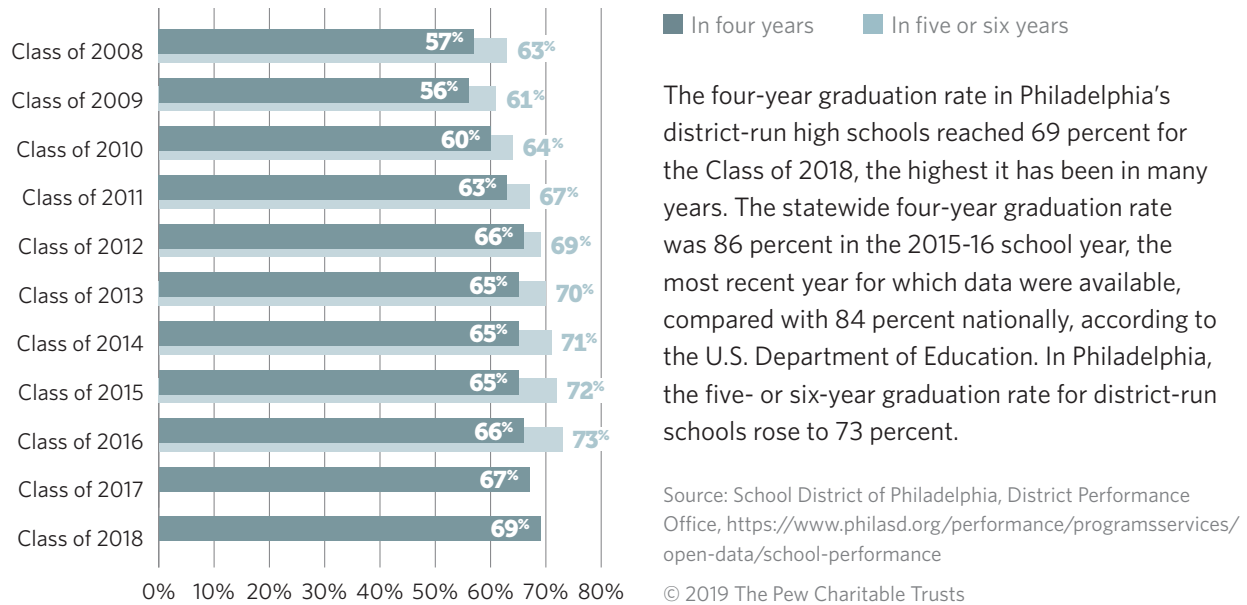


Figure 4.6
Student Absenteeism, 2017-18
 Percentage of students with at least a 95 percent attendance record

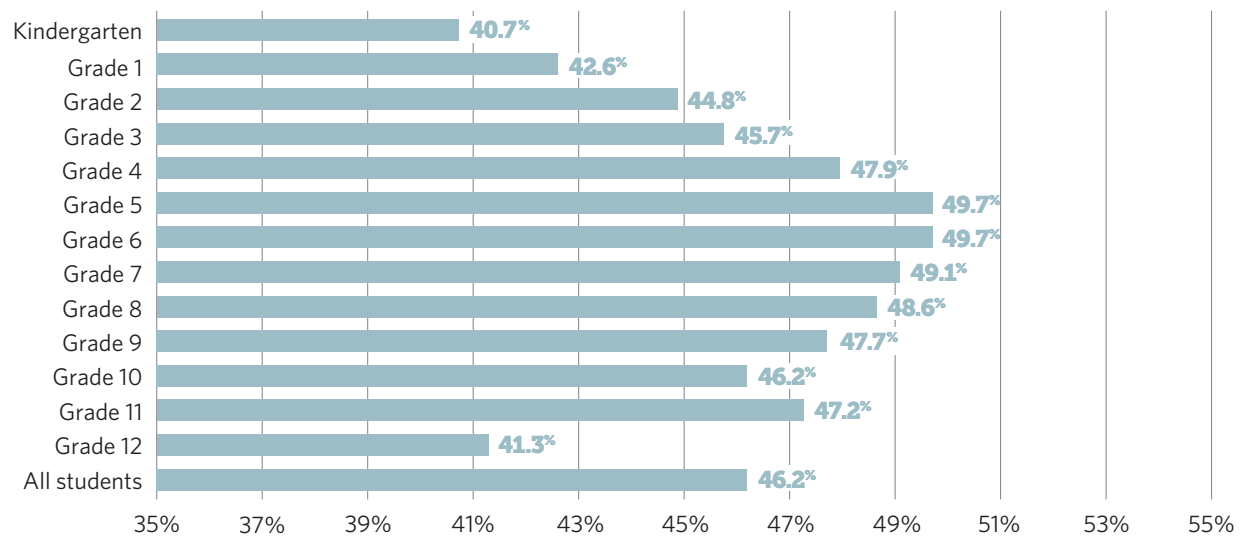
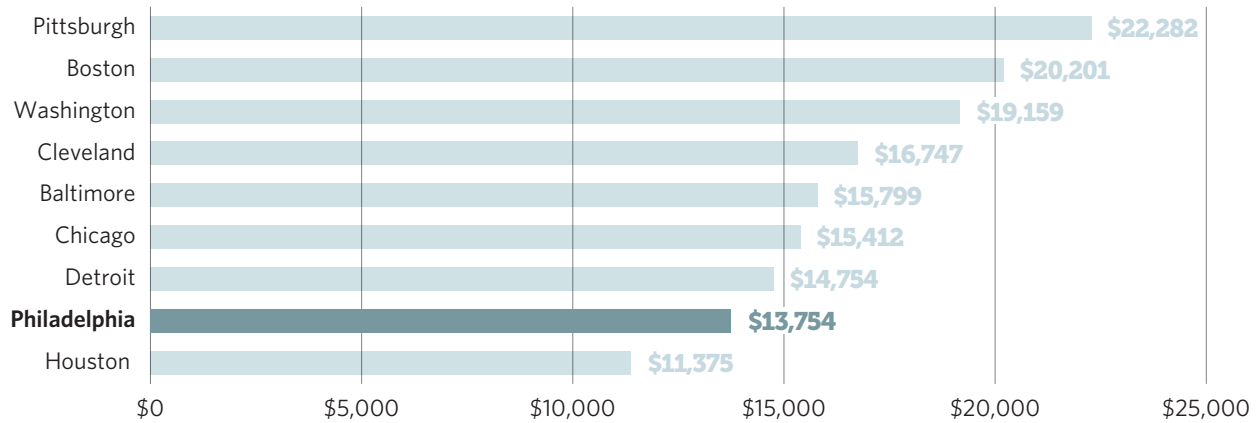


Figure 4.7

Average Expenditures per Student in Public Schools, 2016-17 Philadelphia and comparison cities



Of the comparison cities, Philadelphia had the second-lowest expenditures per public school student in the 2016-17 school year, at \$13,754. The figures shown here include local, state, and federal spending. In 2018, Philadelphia resumed local control of its school district, which had been run by the state for 17 years, with a pledge by city officials to increase local funding of the public schools.

Note: Phoenix, one of the comparison cities, is not included in this figure because it has multiple school districts that do not coincide with city boundaries.

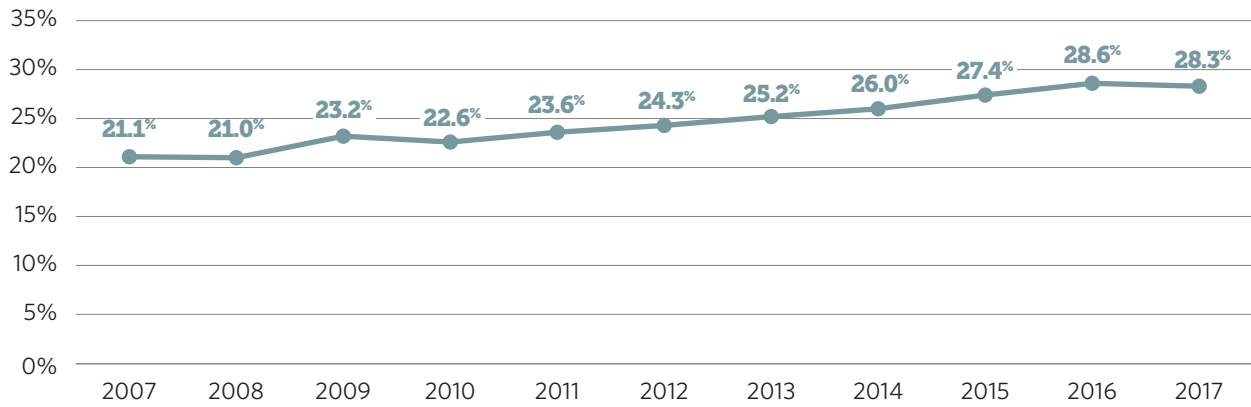
Sources: Illinois State Board of Education, Maryland State Department of Education, Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Michigan Department of Education, Ohio Department of Education, Pennsylvania Department of Education, Texas Education Agency, District of Columbia Office of the State Superintendent of Education, U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Annual Survey of School System Finances

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Figure 4.8
 Percentage of College Graduates, 2007-17
 Adults 25 and older



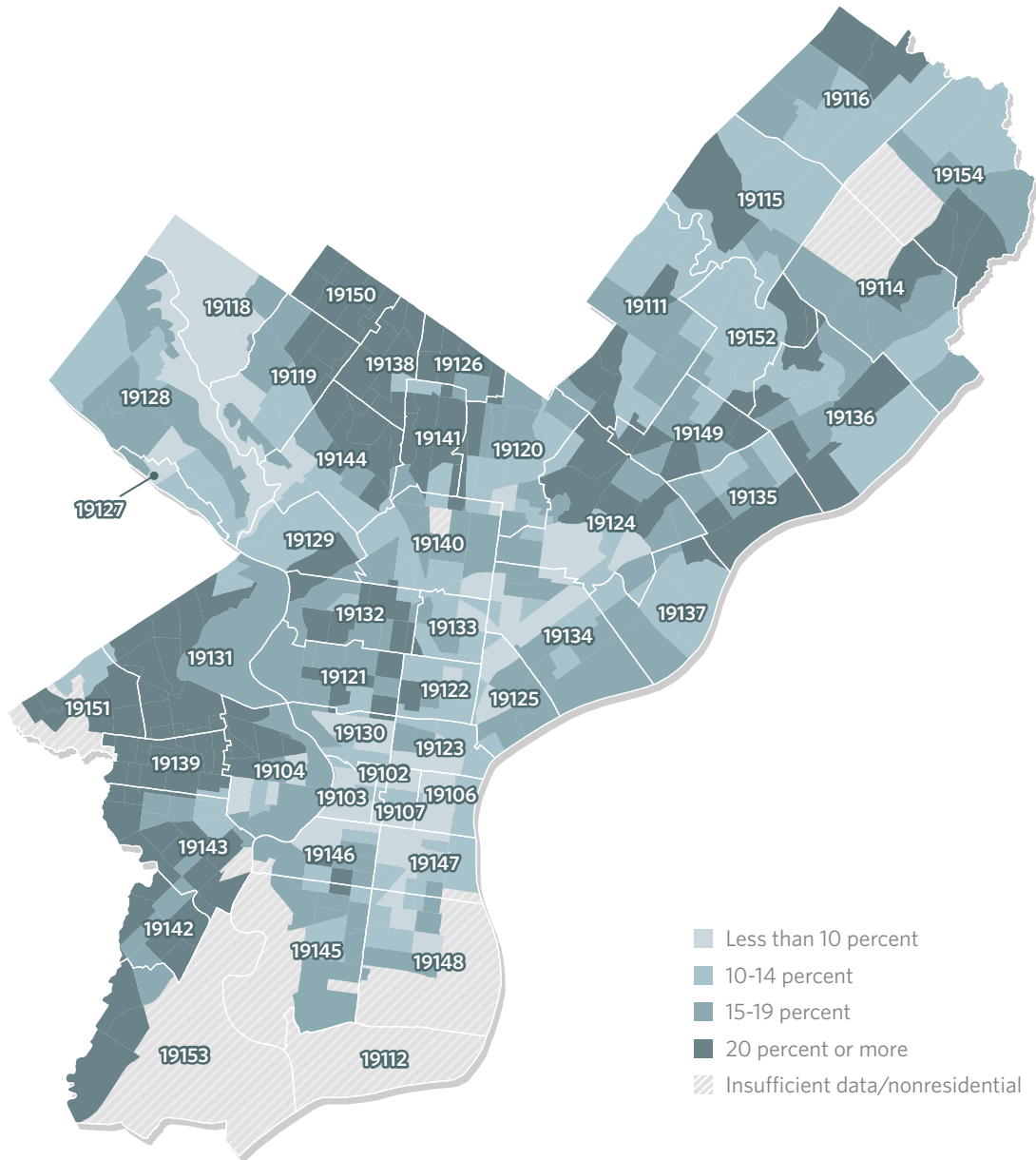
Educational attainment in Philadelphia has been rising fairly steadily since 2007 but remains lower than in most comparison cities. Among the cities with greater percentages of adults with bachelor’s degrees or higher were Pittsburgh (44 percent), Boston (48 percent), and Washington (57 percent). Only Cleveland (17 percent) and Detroit (15 percent) had lower levels.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2007-17, Table S1501 (Educational Attainment), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 4.10

Percentage of Philadelphia Residents 25 or Older With Some College Education but No Degree



About 16 percent of adult Philadelphians have completed some college credits but do not have a degree. This percentage has remained relatively stable over time; 15 percent of Philadelphians fell into this category in 2007. Meanwhile, the share of college noncompleters is above 20 percent in numerous parts of the city, including the Lower Northeast, Oak Lane, East Mount Airy, and Wynnefield.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2013-17, Table S1501 (Educational Attainment), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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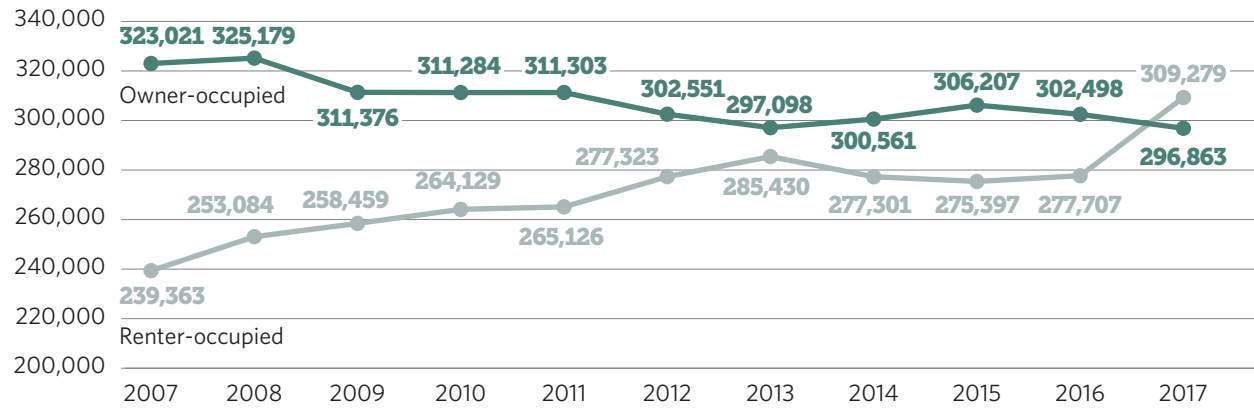
Housing

More homes were sold in Philadelphia in 2018 than in any other year since 2006. Philadelphia's housing market continued to have low inventory and strong sales compared with the national market.

Residential construction permits plateaued last year, although they are still high by historical standards. The median home price rose to \$168,225, which remains below the figures in many other large cities.

Meanwhile, Philadelphia had roughly the same percentage of renters (51 percent) as homeowners (49 percent), a significant change for a city that has historically had a higher homeownership rate than other older U.S. cities. And nearly 54 percent of renters in Philadelphia, compared with 49 percent nationally, spend at least 30 percent of their income on rent; such households are considered rent-burdened under federal guidelines.

Figure 5.1
Homeownership, 2007-17



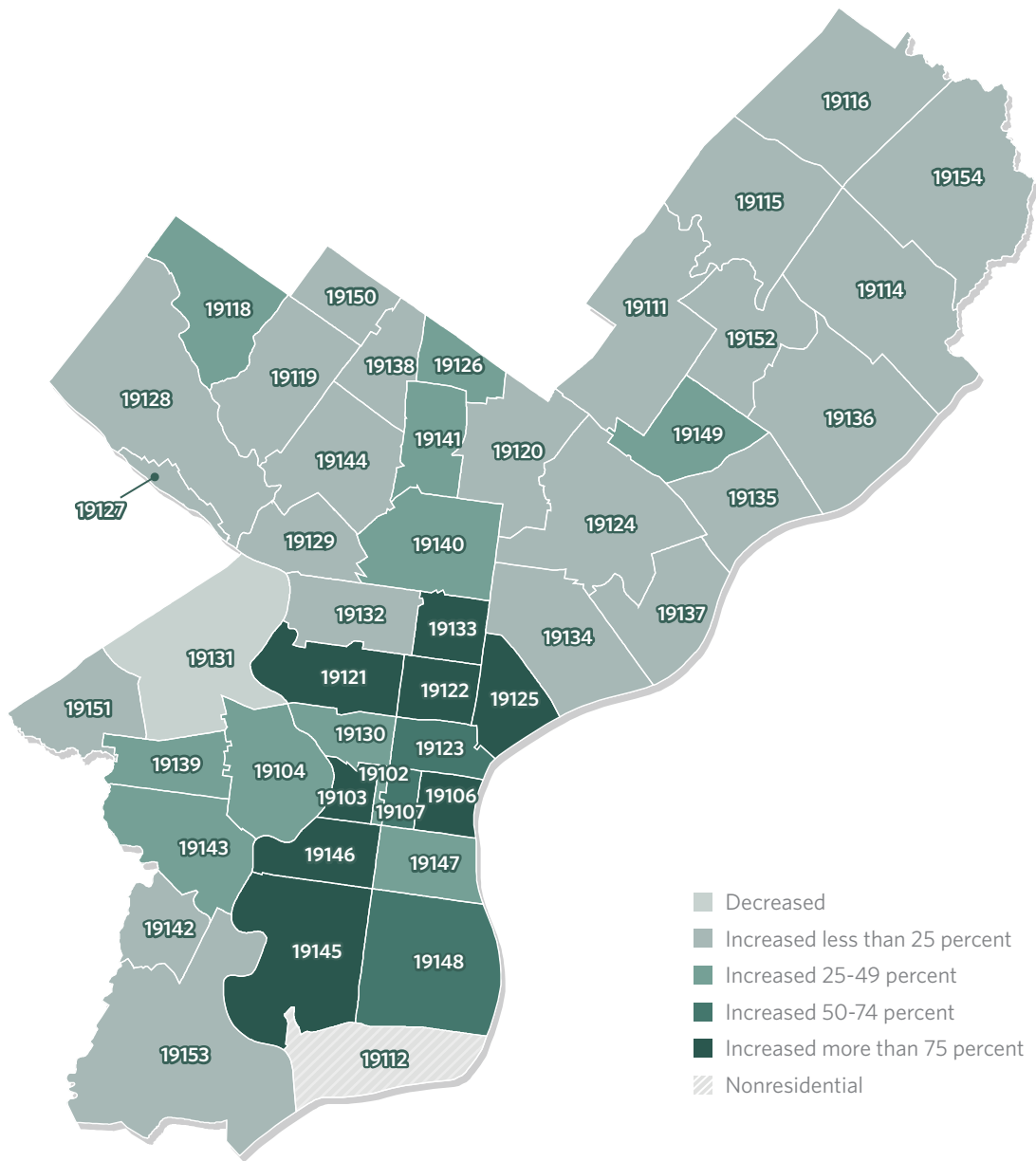
In 2017, for the first time on record, the Census Bureau reported that more residential units in Philadelphia were occupied by renters than by homeowners. Philadelphia's high homeownership rate has long made it unusual among larger, older cities, particularly those in the Northeast and Midwest. However, between 2007 and 2017, the number of renter-occupied properties increased by 29 percent while the number of owner-occupied units decreased by 8 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2007-17, Table B25003 (Tenure), <http://factfinder.census.gov>
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Figure 5.2
Home Sale Prices, 2010 and 2018

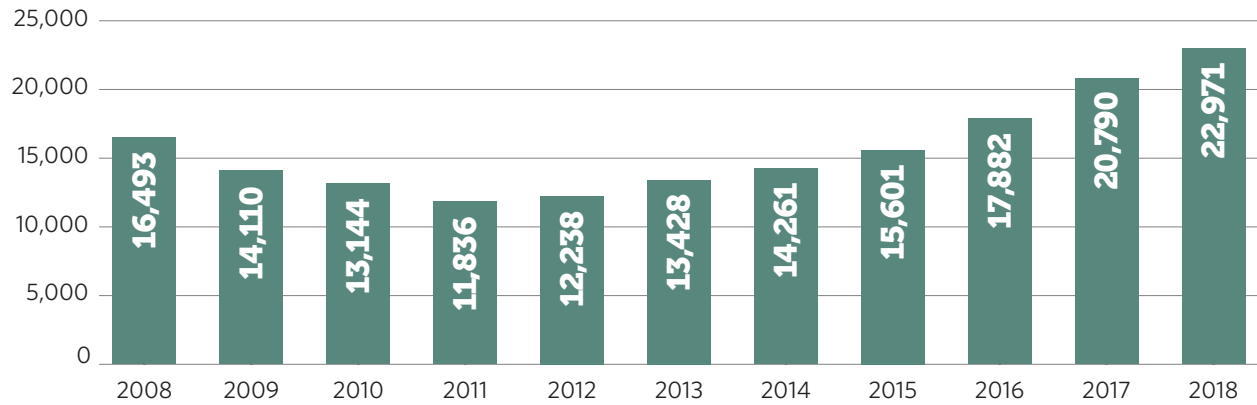


The median home sale price in Philadelphia rose 63 percent from 2010 through 2018, according to data compiled by local real estate economist Kevin C. Gillen. The largest percentage increases were in parts of South Philadelphia, Center City, Fishtown, and lower North Philadelphia. Over the nine-year period, prices fell in only one ZIP code, 19131, which includes the Overbrook and Wynnefield neighborhoods.

Source: Data from Kevin C. Gillen, senior research fellow at the Lindy Institute for Urban Innovation, Drexel University

ZIP	2010	2018	Change from 2010 to 2018	Percentage change
19122	\$80,000	\$230,500	\$150,500	188.1%
19121	\$40,000	\$102,500	\$62,500	156.3%
19133	\$10,000	\$24,500	\$14,500	145.0%
19125	\$128,375	\$260,000	\$131,625	102.5%
19146	\$155,000	\$299,250	\$144,250	93.1%
19145	\$100,000	\$187,900	\$87,900	87.9%
19106	\$650,000	\$1,180,750	\$530,750	81.7%
19103	\$575,000	\$1,020,000	\$445,000	77.4%
19107	\$412,500	\$650,000	\$237,500	57.6%
19123	\$279,500	\$435,000	\$155,500	55.6%
19148	\$140,000	\$210,000	\$70,000	50.0%
19139	\$36,000	\$53,425	\$17,425	48.4%
19102	\$695,000	\$1,025,000	\$330,000	47.5%
19147	\$280,000	\$410,000	\$130,000	46.4%
19130	\$314,000	\$440,000	\$126,000	40.1%
19143	\$48,750	\$65,000	\$16,250	33.3%
19140	\$21,250	\$28,000	\$6,750	31.8%
19126	\$118,500	\$155,000	\$36,500	30.8%
19149	\$121,000	\$158,000	\$37,000	30.6%
19141	\$62,750	\$80,051	\$17,301	27.6%
19119	\$395,000	\$499,500	\$104,500	26.5%
19104	\$91,484	\$115,000	\$23,516	25.7%
19151	\$104,900	\$130,000	\$25,100	23.9%
19142	\$38,000	\$47,000	\$9,000	23.7%
19152	\$179,900	\$220,000	\$40,100	22.3%
19144	\$80,297	\$98,000	\$17,703	22.0%
19135	\$102,800	\$125,000	\$22,200	21.6%
19153	\$110,000	\$129,900	\$19,900	18.1%
19132	\$17,000	\$20,000	\$3,000	17.6%
19116	\$217,500	\$253,000	\$35,500	16.3%
19136	\$132,700	\$153,400	\$20,700	15.6%
19150	\$142,250	\$161,450	\$19,200	13.5%
19128	\$224,750	\$249,900	\$25,150	11.2%
19115	\$225,900	\$250,500	\$24,600	10.9%
19119	\$234,750	\$259,900	\$25,150	10.7%
19154	\$190,000	\$210,000	\$20,000	10.5%
19111	\$160,000	\$175,000	\$15,000	9.4%
19120	\$80,000	\$87,500	\$7,500	9.4%
19129	\$218,000	\$235,750	\$17,750	8.1%
19114	\$196,500	\$210,750	\$14,250	7.3%
19127	\$210,000	\$225,000	\$15,000	7.1%
19137	\$130,000	\$138,350	\$8,350	6.4%
19134	\$45,000	\$47,750	\$2,750	6.1%
19138	\$75,405	\$80,000	\$4,595	6.1%
19124	\$81,000	\$84,500	\$3,500	4.3%
19131	\$69,900	\$65,000	(\$4,900)	-7.0%
City median	\$103,000	\$168,225	\$65,225	63.3%

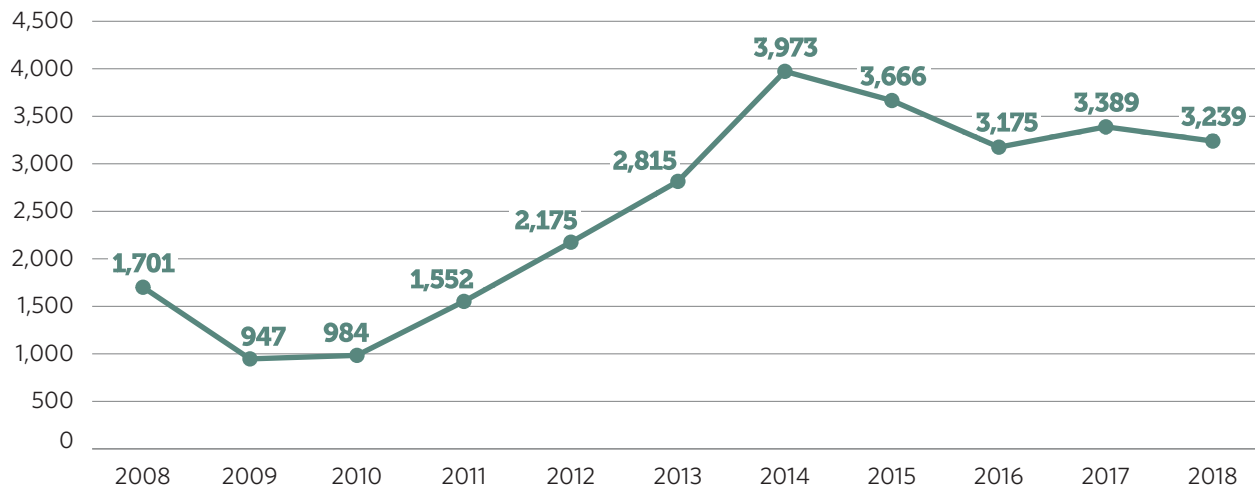
Figure 5.3
Sales of Residential Units, 2008-18



Sales of private residential units rose for the seventh consecutive year, to 22,971, and have nearly doubled since 2011. The 2018 figure was the highest since 2006, when 25,512 units were sold.

Source: Data from Kevin C. Gillen, senior research fellow at the Lindy Institute for Urban Innovation, Drexel University

Figure 5.4
Residential Building Permits Issued, 2008-18
By unit



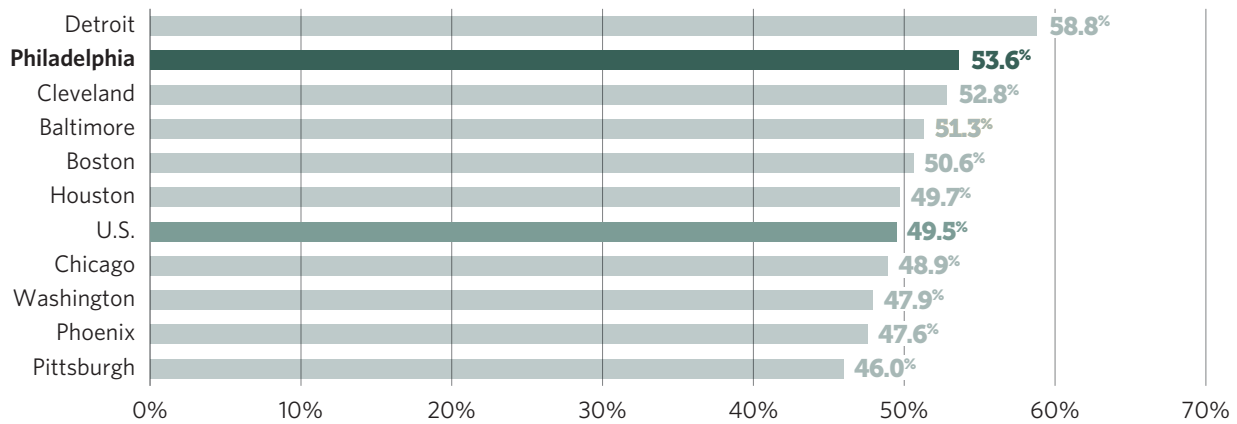
In 2018, Philadelphia’s Department of Licenses and Inspections issued permits for the construction of 3,239 residential units. The total has been relatively stable since 2016 and is high by historical standards.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “Building Permits Survey,” <https://www.census.gov/construction/bps>, based on data from Philadelphia’s Department of Licenses and Inspections

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Figure 5.5

Percentage of Residents Paying at Least 30% of Income in Rent, 2017



In 2017, nearly 54 percent of renters in Philadelphia—the second-highest share among the comparison cities—spent 30 percent or more of their income on rent and utilities, a threshold long used as a measure of housing affordability. Thirty-two percent of Philadelphia renters paid 50 percent or more of their income on rent, leaving them relatively little money for food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.

Note: Rent includes contracted rent plus the cost of utilities.

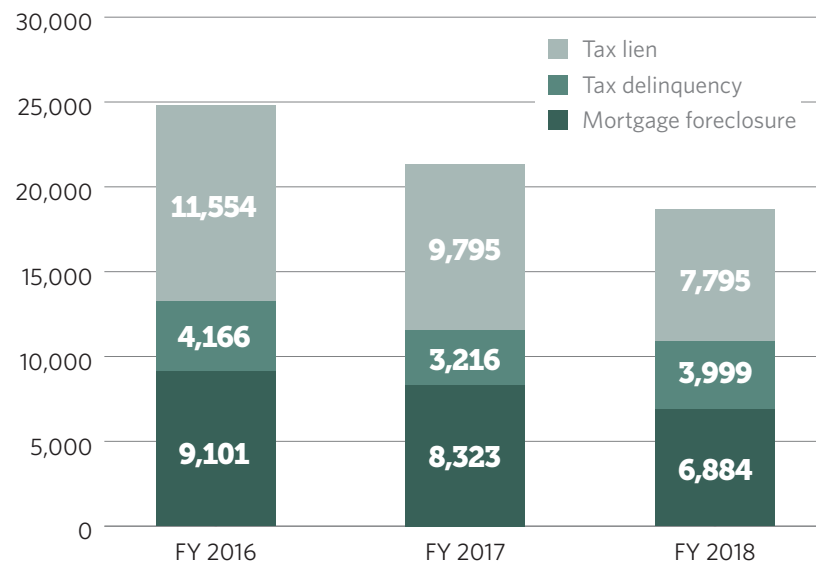
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table B25070 (Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 5.6

Annual Sheriff Sales

By reason for sale

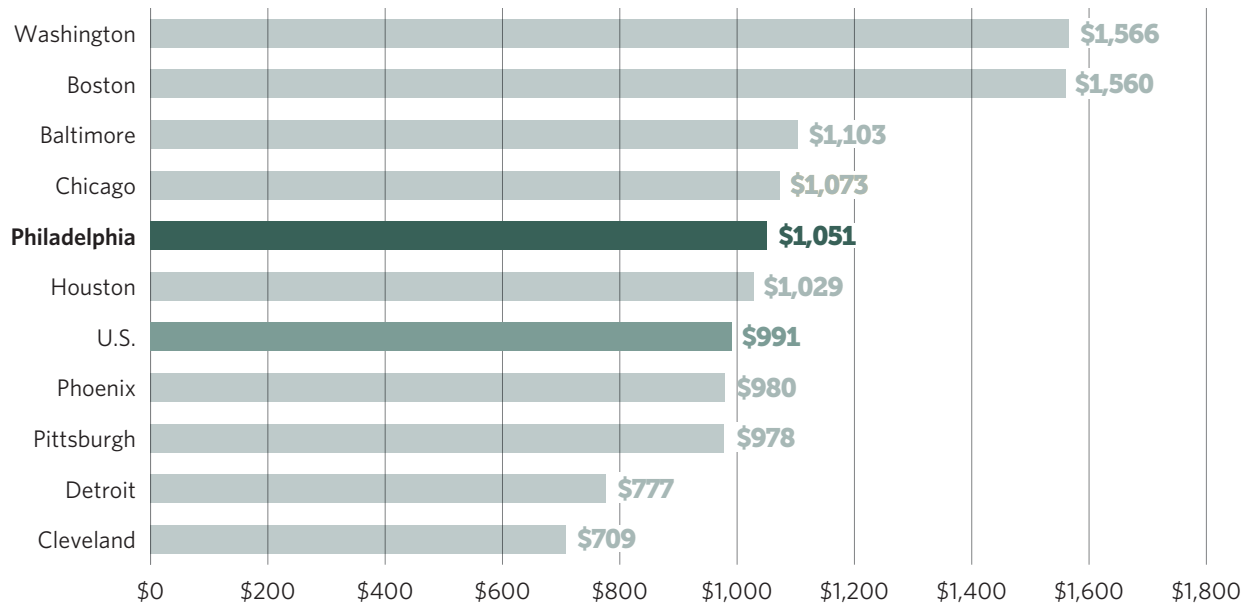


In fiscal 2018, the Sheriff's Office made 18,678 properties available for purchase, down 25 percent from two years earlier.

Source: Office of the Sheriff City and County of Philadelphia

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Figure 5.7
 Median Cost for a Two-Bedroom Unit, 2017



The cost for a two-bedroom rental unit in Philadelphia—including rent and utilities—was fifth among the comparison cities in 2017. At \$1,051 per month, this type of unit in Philadelphia was more affordable than those in Washington and Boston and less affordable than in Detroit and Cleveland.

Note: Rent includes contracted rent plus the cost of utilities.

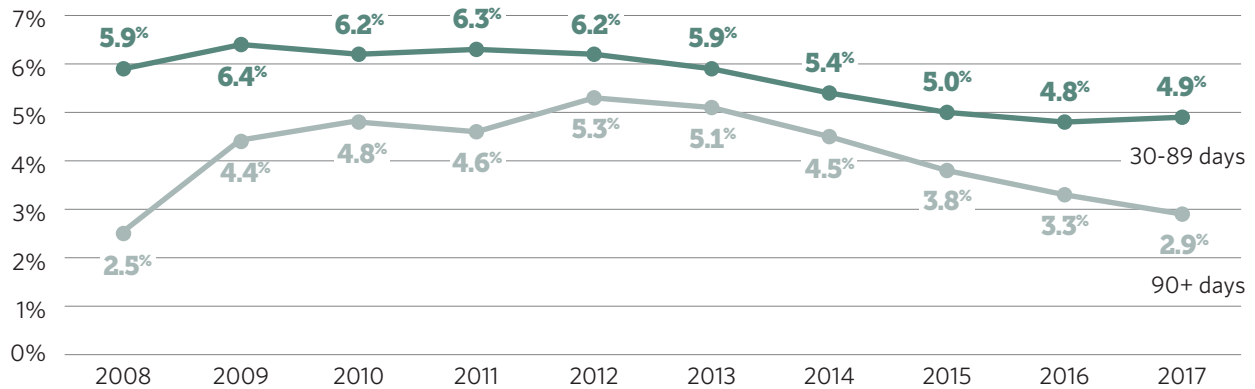
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table B25031 (Median Gross Rent by Bedrooms), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 5.8
 Percentage of Mortgages in Delinquency, 2008-17



The percentage of mortgages in Philadelphia that were 30-89 days past due was roughly 5 percent in each of the past three years for which data were available. According to the U.S. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the 30- to 89-day delinquency rate is an early indicator of mortgage market health, and the 90-day delinquency rate is an indicator of more severe distress. In Philadelphia, the rate of mortgages 90 or more days delinquent has decreased steadily since its post-recession peak in 2012 but remains far above the national rate of 1.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/mortgage-performance-trends>

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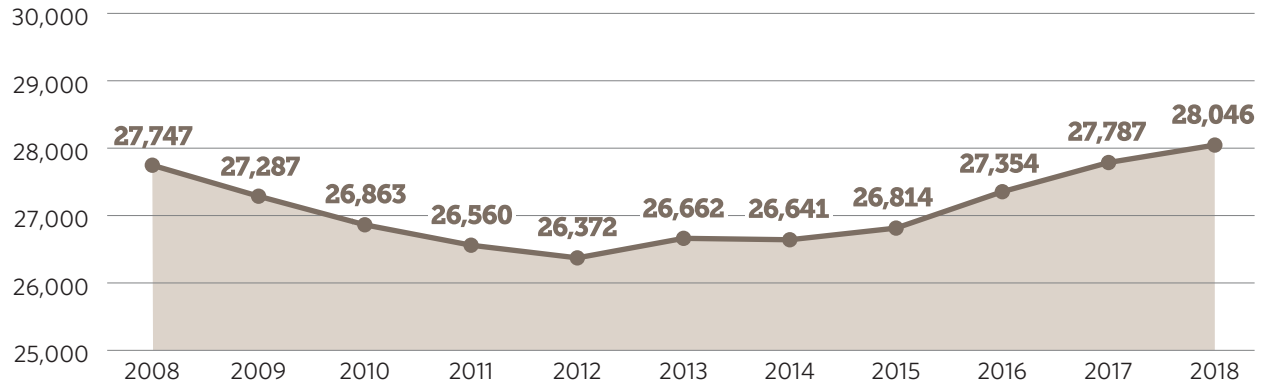
Government

Fiscal responsibility, spending, and taxes continued to be major concerns for Philadelphia's government.

The condition of the city's pension funds was a focus for officials: Since 2009, the funds have had less than half of the assets needed to pay current and future obligations, although recent changes are expected to improve the situation in the years ahead. Public safety and employee benefits accounted for nearly 60 percent of general fund spending.

Locally generated tax revenue comes predominantly from the city's wage tax, which makes Philadelphia different from most other municipalities. In 2018, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the city's sweetened-beverage tax—meant to fund pre-K, community schools, and a program to refurbish public libraries, recreation centers, and parks. The tax is projected to provide roughly 2 percent of locally generated tax revenue in fiscal 2019.

Figure 6.1
City Employees, 2008-18

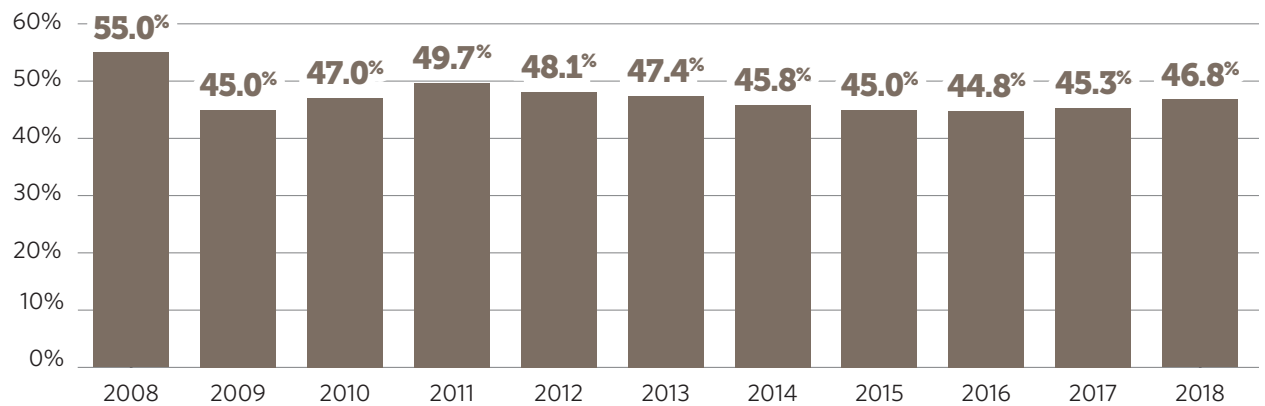


The number of city employees continued to rise in 2018; it has increased by 6.3 percent since 2012, when the city had its lowest number of employees in recent years. The total was the highest since 2004.

Source: City of Philadelphia, Office of the Director of Finance, Quarterly City Manager’s Report for Dec. 31 of each year, <https://www.phila.gov/finance/reports-Quarterly.html>

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Figure 6.2
Funding Level, City of Philadelphia Pension Fund, 2008-18

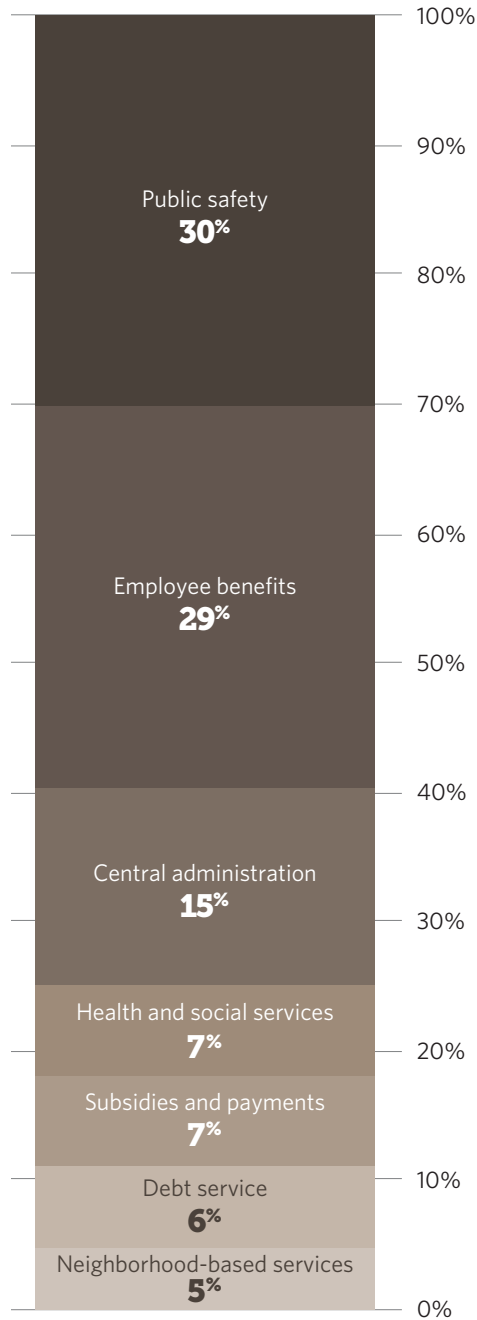


The unfunded liability of Philadelphia’s pension system stood at \$6.12 billion as of July 1, 2018; the funds have 46.8 percent of the assets needed to pay current and future obligations. Since the recession, the funding level has been below 50 percent.

Source: Philadelphia Board of Pensions

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Figure 6.3
City Spending by Category, FY 2019



Note: Pew determined departments' and agencies' placement within categories.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Finance, "The Mayor's Operating Budget in Brief for Fiscal Year 2019, as Approved by the Council—June 2018" (2018), <https://www.phila.gov/finance/reports.html>

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Departments and organizations in each city spending category

Public safety

Department of Prisons	Legal services
District Attorney	Police Department
Fire Department	Sheriff
First Judicial District	

Employee benefits

Employee disability	Pension contribution
Group legal and life insurance	Social Security payments
Health/medical	Unemployment compensation

Central administration

Board of Ethics	Licenses and Inspections Department
Board of Revision of Taxes	Managing Director's Office
City Commissioners	Mayor's Office
City Controller	Mayor's Office of Community Empowerment and Opportunity
City Council	Mayor's Office of Education
City Representative	Mayor's Office of Labor Relations
City Treasurer	Office of Arts, Culture, and the Creative Economy
Civil Service Commission	Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
Commerce Department	Office of the Director of Finance
Department of Planning and Development	Office of Human Resources
Department of Public Property	Office of Innovation and Technology
Department of Records	Office of the Inspector General
Department of Revenue	Office of Property Assessment
Fleet Management	Office of Sustainability
Human Relations Commission	Procurement Department
Law Department	Register of Wills

Health and social services

Department of Human Services	Office of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services
Department of Public Health	Office of Homeless Services

Subsidies and payments

Art Museum	Convention Center
Atwater Kent Museum	School District
Community College	SEPTA

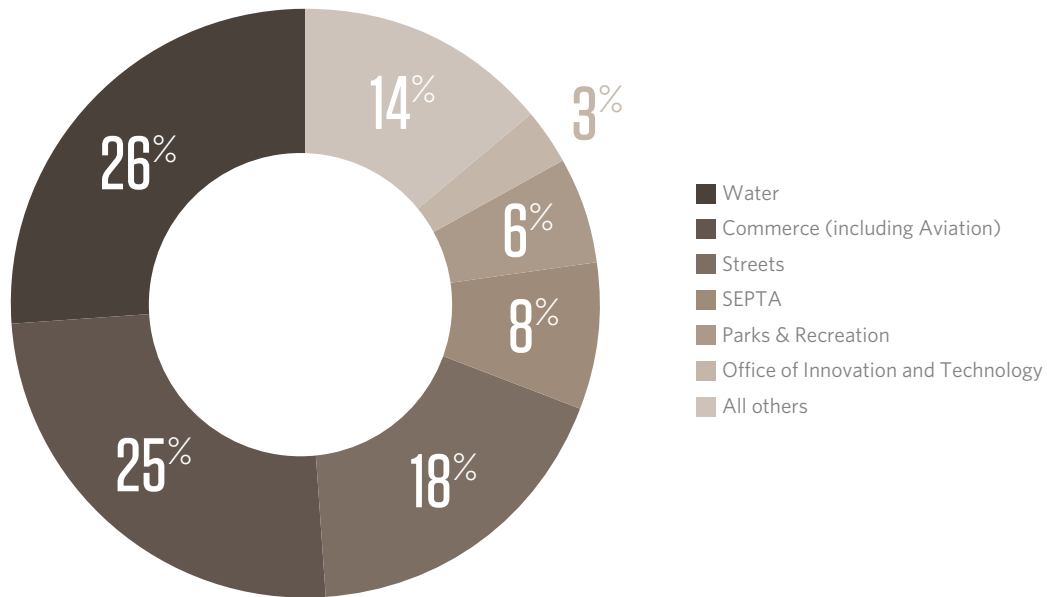
Debt service

Sinking Fund Commission

Neighborhood-based services

Free Library	Streets Department—Sanitation
Mural Arts Program	Streets Department—Transportation
Parks & Recreation	

Figure 6.4
 City Capital Spending, FY 2019
 By department



In fiscal 2019, \$2.99 billion was appropriated for capital projects. With funding from local, state, and federal sources, this budget highlights ongoing priorities to support physical and technological improvements to the city’s assets, including projects such as Rebuild, a public-private partnership to invest in the city’s parks, recreation centers, libraries, and playgrounds; the decking over Interstate 95 in Center City; and the relocation of the city’s police headquarters, medical examiner’s office, and 911 call center.

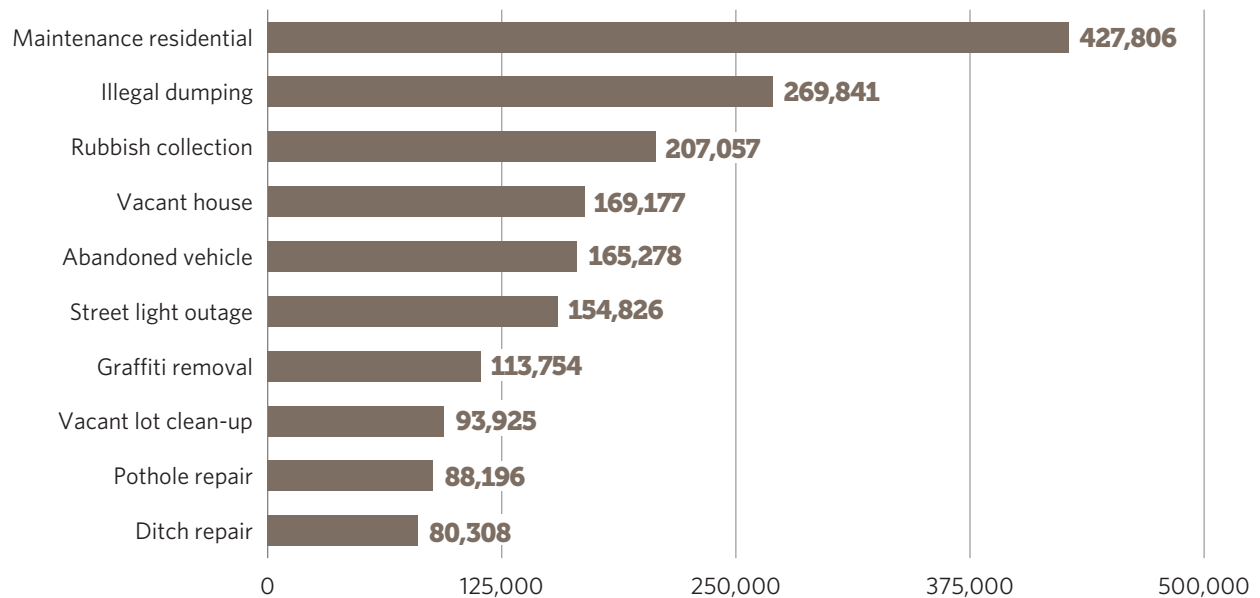
Source: Philadelphia Department of Finance, “Six-Year Capital Program for Fiscal Years 2019-2024, July 1st through June 30th” (2018), 12, https://www.phila.gov/CityPlanning/Initiatives/Capital%20Programs/FY19_24CapitalProgramFinal.pdf

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Figure 6.5
Philadelphia 311 Service Request Types, FY 2009-18



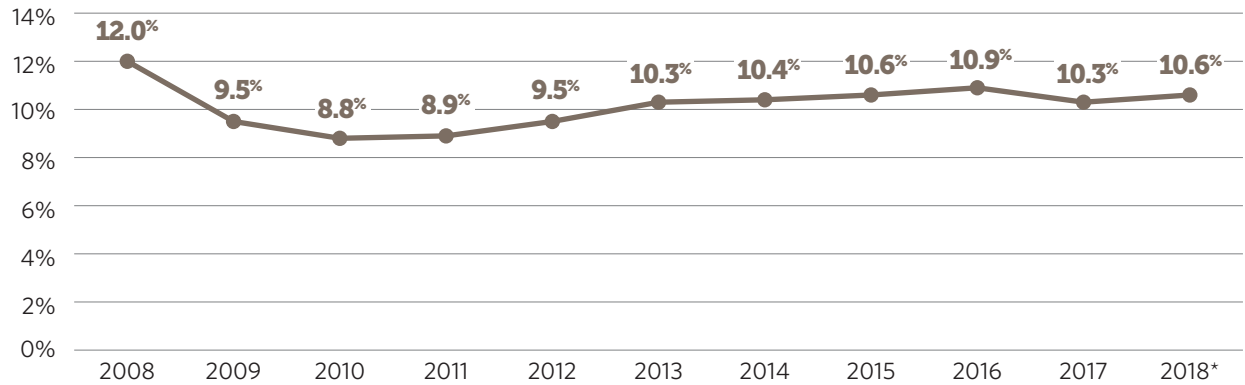
Since its inception in 2009, Philly311—the city government’s nonemergency line—has received more than 3 million requests for city services and information through various channels, including by phone, mobile app, and email, and at a walk-in center. The top three service requests were in the following categories: maintenance residential (issues related to occupied residential units), illegal dumping, and rubbish collection—all with over 200,000 requests. In 2018, most requests were submitted via phone or mobile app.

Source: Philly311

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Figure 6.6

City of Philadelphia General Fund Overtime Spending, FY 2008-18 Overtime as a percentage of salary and wage expenditures



Approximately 10.6 percent of Philadelphia’s total budget for salaries and wages was spent on overtime in fiscal 2018, representing nearly \$180 million. During the period studied, the percentage of wages spent on overtime has been as low as 8.8 percent, in fiscal 2010, and has been above 10 percent since fiscal 2013.

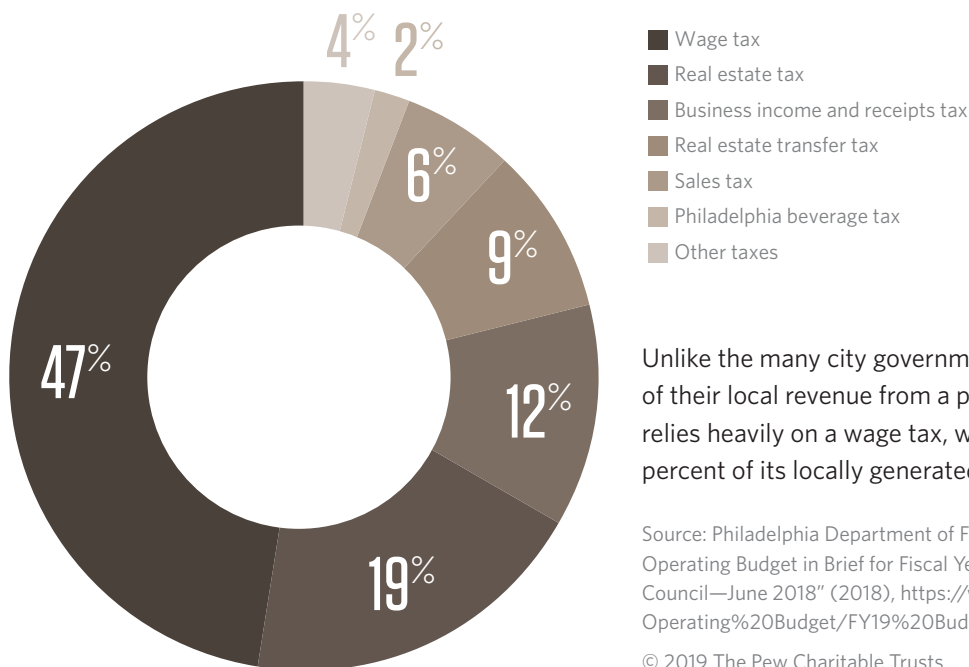
*Unaudited

Source: City of Philadelphia, Office of the Director of Finance, Quarterly City Manager’s Report for Sept. 30 of each year, <https://www.phila.gov/finance/reports-Quarterly.html>

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Figure 6.7

City Tax Revenue by Type, FY 2019

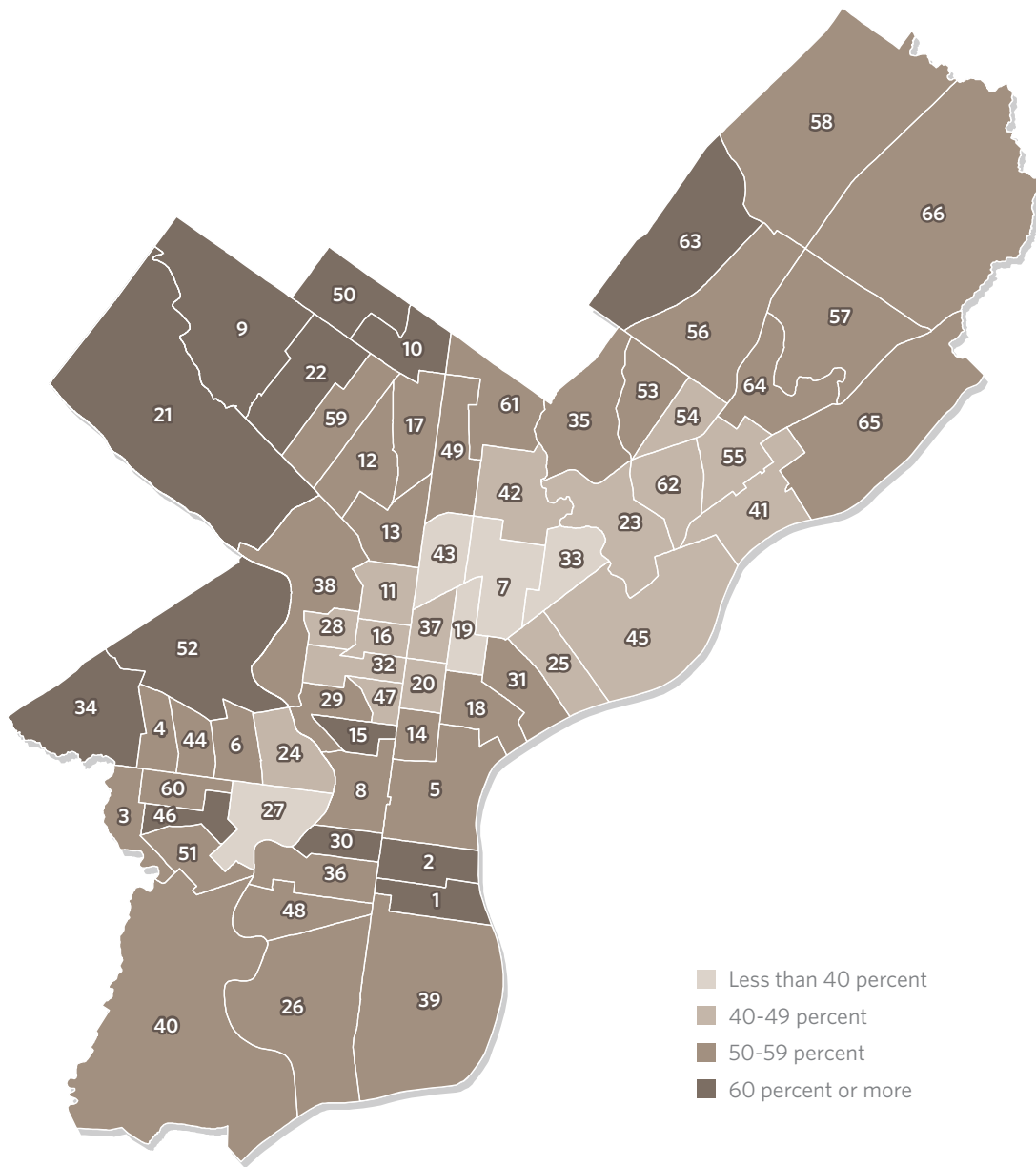


Unlike the many city governments that generate much of their local revenue from a property tax, Philadelphia relies heavily on a wage tax, which accounts for 47 percent of its locally generated tax revenue.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Finance, “The Mayor’s Operating Budget in Brief for Fiscal Year 2019, as Approved by the Council—June 2018” (2018), https://www.phila.gov/finance/pdfs/Operating%20Budget/FY19%20BudgetinBrief_Adopted.pdf

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Figure 6.8
Philadelphia Voter Turnout in 2018 Election



In the 2018 election—in which Pennsylvanians elected a governor and a U.S. senator as well as members of Congress and the General Assembly—53 percent of Philadelphia’s registered voters participated. This map shows the turnout percentages across the city’s 66 political wards. The highest turnout, 72 percent, was in the 9th Ward in Chestnut Hill; the lowest, 31 percent, was in the 7th Ward in North Philadelphia.

Source: Office of the Philadelphia City Commissioners
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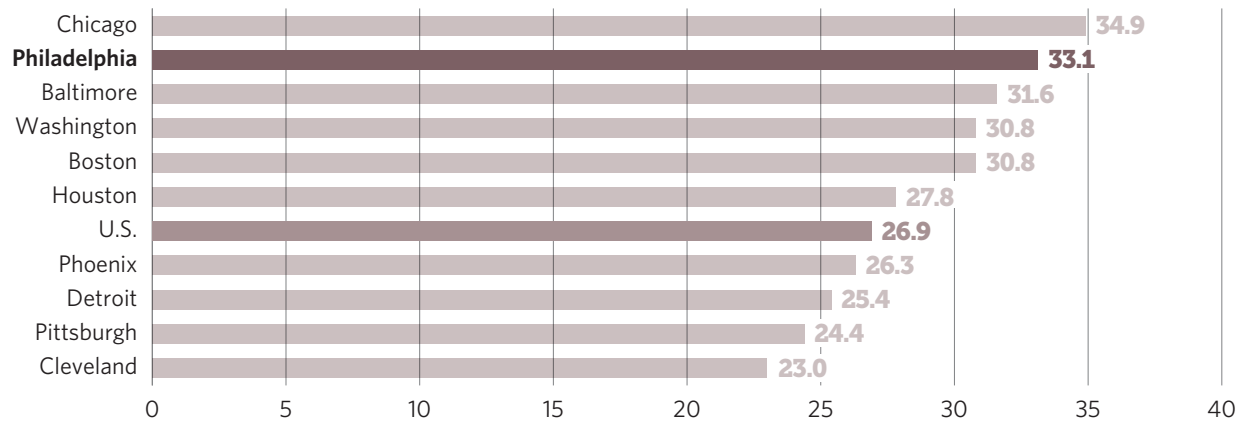
Transportation, Infrastructure, and the Environment

SEPTA ridership continued its multiyear decline, as the City Transit Division and Regional Rail saw another yearly drop in one-way rides.

The share of Philadelphia commuters using public transit fell to the lowest point in the past decade. With the two-year rollout of SEPTA's electronic payment system, the Key Card, nearly complete, the transportation agency is looking to modernize its operations and improve service. The agency has also hired a consultant to assess options for improving its bus network.

Meanwhile, the Kenney administration remained committed to its Vision Zero plan, designed to eliminate all traffic-related deaths and major injuries by 2030. There were 94 such deaths in 2017, the last year for which data were available; the number of fatalities has held steady in recent years.

Figure 7.1
 Average Travel Time to Work, 2017
 In minutes



Among residents of the comparison cities, Philadelphians had a relatively long average commute time. The size of a city's population 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, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, had the shortest.

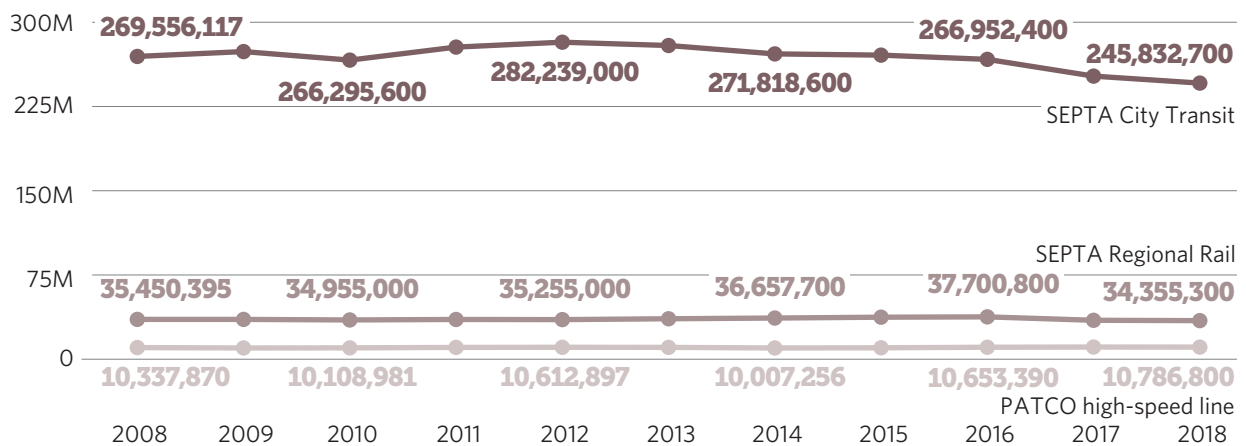
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S0801 (Commuting Characteristics by Sex), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 7.2
 Local Mass Transit Ridership
 One-way rides per year, 2008-18



Ridership for SEPTA's City Transit Division fell for the sixth straight year, down more than 2 percent from 2017 and nearly 13 percent from the peak recorded in 2012. Regional Rail had a single-year ridership drop of less than 1 percent in 2018 but was off 9 percent from 2016. Use of the PATCO high-speed line, which peaked in 2017, also declined slightly in 2018.

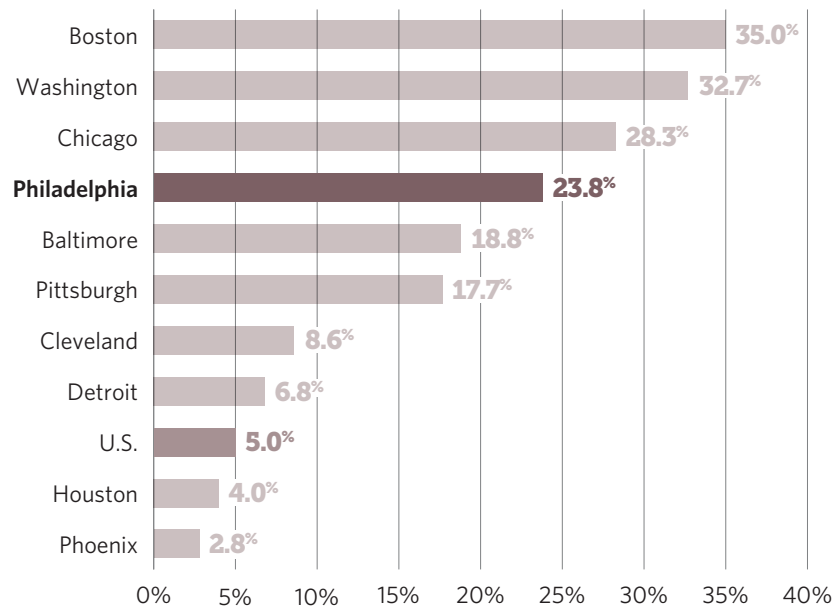
Note: SEPTA statistics are for the period ending June 30 of each year. PATCO's 2018 high-speed line ridership number is unaudited.

Sources: SEPTA (city transit and regional rail data); Delaware River Port Authority (high-speed line data)

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Figure 7.3

Percentage of Population Using Public Transit to Travel to Work, 2017



In 2017, the share of Philadelphia commuters who used public transit to get to work fell to the lowest point in the past decade. This mirrors trends in other U.S. cities where decreases in the use of public transit have occurred in the past couple of years. Experts attribute the trend to low gas prices, rising rates of car ownership, and increased reliance on ride-sharing services.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S0801 (Commuting Characteristics by Sex), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 7.4

How Philadelphians Traveled to Work, 2017

Drove alone	51.1%
Took public transit	23.8%
Walked	8.4%
Carpooled	8.1%
Worked from home	4.1%
Rode bicycle	2.6%
Used taxicab, motorcycle, or other mode of transportation	1.8%

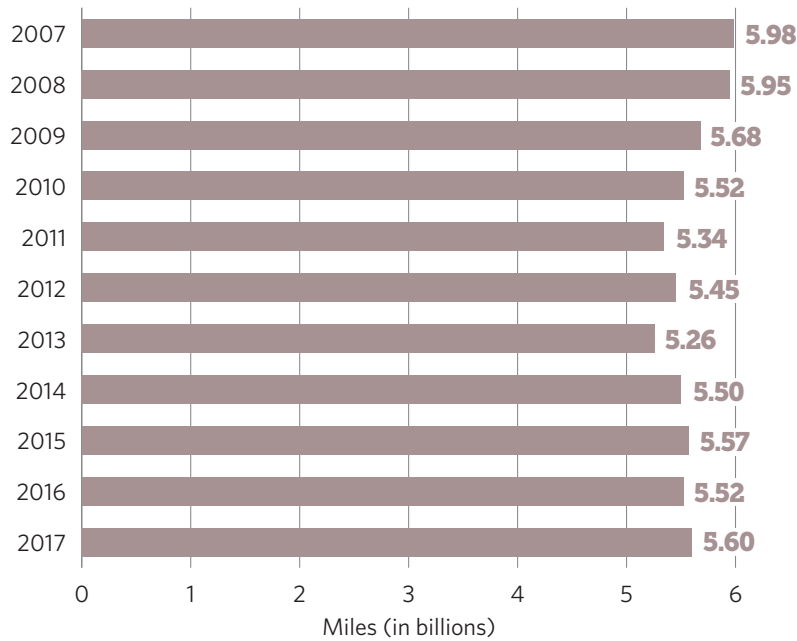
More than half of workers who lived in Philadelphia drove to work alone in 2017, while another 8 percent carpooled. The shares of workers who drove and took public transit have not changed much over the past decade. But the percentage who bicycled to work, while small, more than doubled, and the share who worked from home increased as well.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S0802 (Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 7.5

Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled in Philadelphia, 2007-17



The number of vehicle miles driven in Philadelphia has increased marginally in recent years after a 2011-13 dip. The city's Office of Sustainability aims to keep this figure as low as possible.

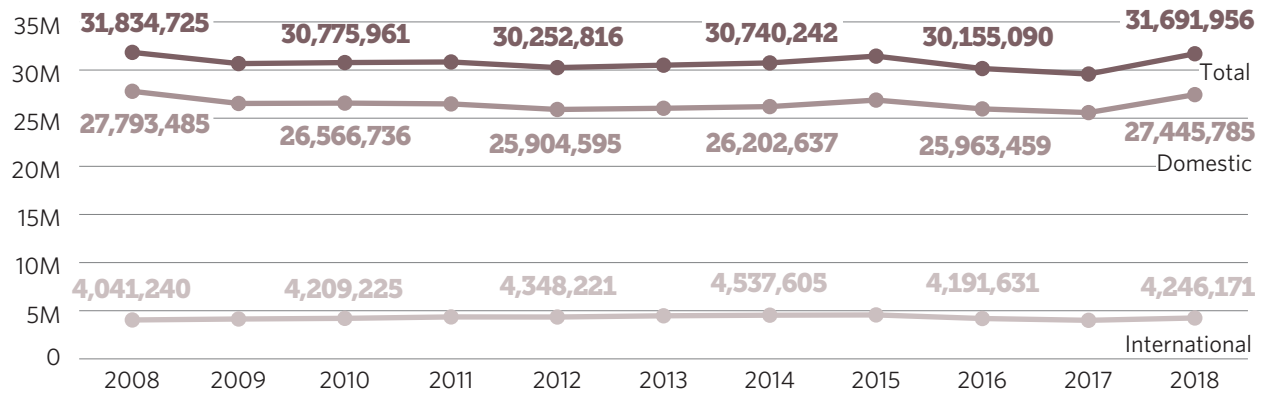
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Highway Statistics, <https://www.penndot.gov/ProjectAndPrograms/Planning/TrafficInformation/Pages/default.aspx>

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Figure 7.6

Passengers at Philadelphia International Airport, 2008-18



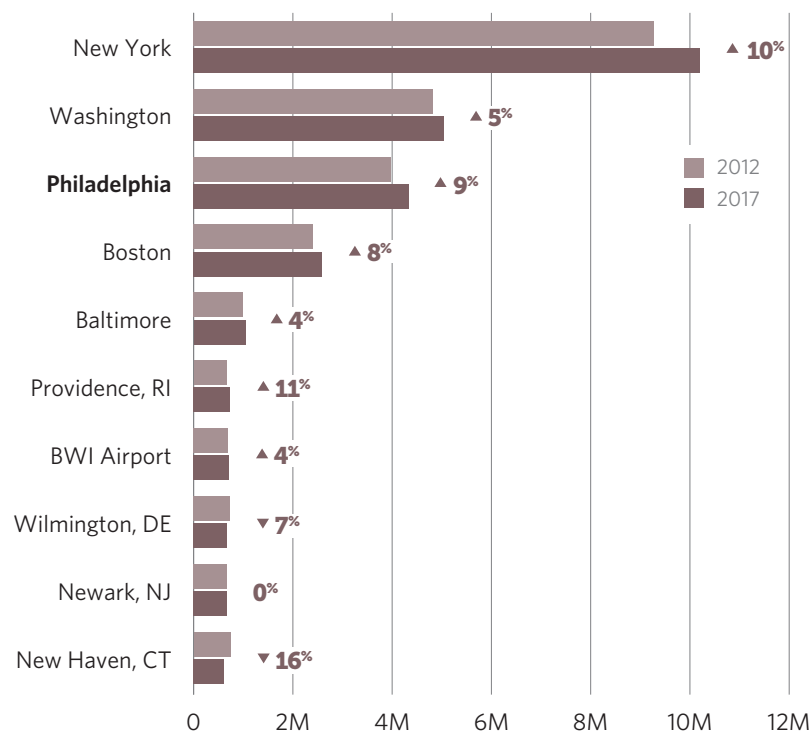
The number of passengers using Philadelphia International Airport increased by 7 percent in 2018, reaching the highest level since 2009, primarily due to a rise in domestic traffic.

Source: Philadelphia International Airport, "Aviation Activity Reports," <http://www.phl.org/Pages/Business/ReportsPlans/activityReports.aspx>

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Figure 7.7

Amtrak Ridership, Northeast Corridor Change from 2012 to 2017

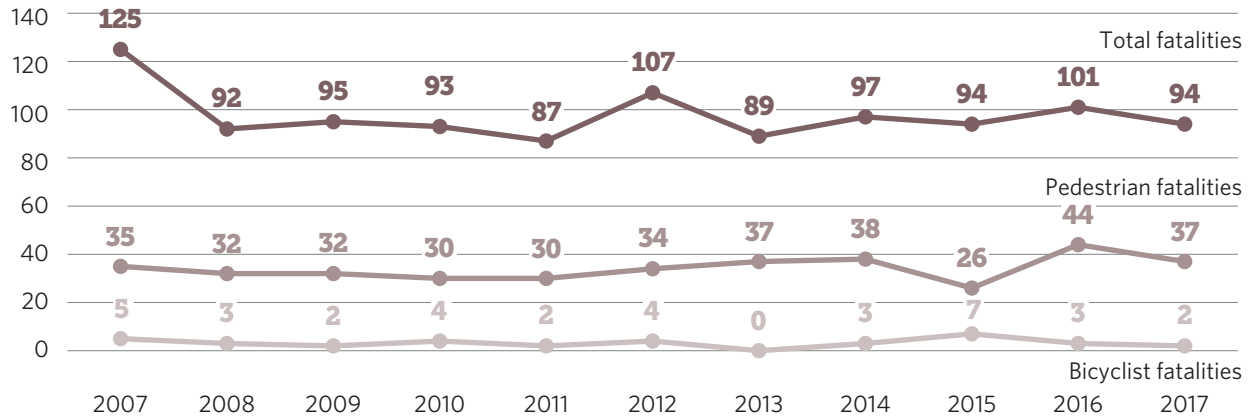


From 2012 to 2017, Amtrak ridership at 30th Street Station grew by 9 percent, one of the stronger performances among major stations along the Northeast Corridor. Boston's statistics include all three of its Amtrak stations. Philadelphia has the third-largest ridership in the national passenger train system.

Source: Rail Passengers Association, "Amtrak Ridership Statistics," <https://www.railpassengers.org/all-aboard/tools-info/ridership-statistics>

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Figure 7.8
Traffic Fatalities in Philadelphia, 2007-17



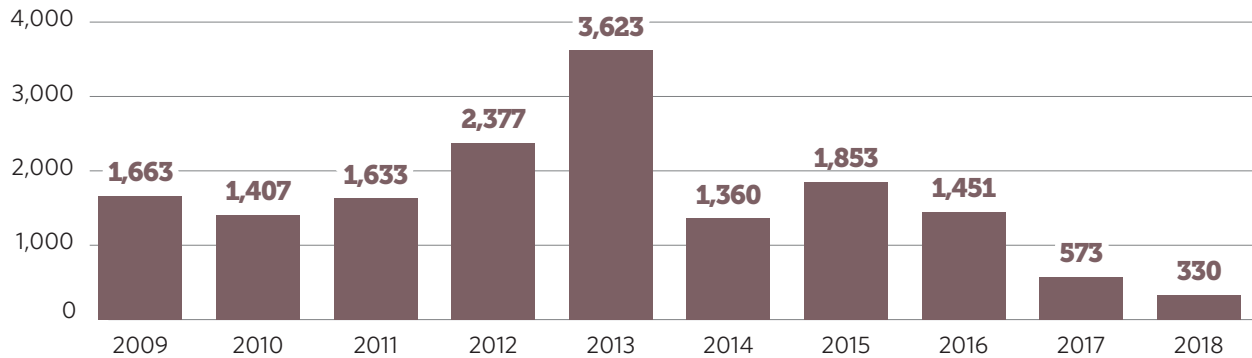
The number of annual traffic fatalities in Philadelphia has changed little in recent years, with 94 fatalities recorded in 2017. The Kenney administration has instituted the so-called Vision Zero Action Plan—a plan to move toward eliminating all traffic-related deaths and major injuries by 2030—and has implemented measures to reduce fatalities, including safety improvements along Market Street and John F. Kennedy Boulevard and the installation of bus plazas along Roosevelt Boulevard.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Reportable Crash Fatality Statistics (2017), <https://crashinfo.penndot.gov/PCIT/welcome.html>

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Figure 7.9
Street Tree Plantings, 2009-18

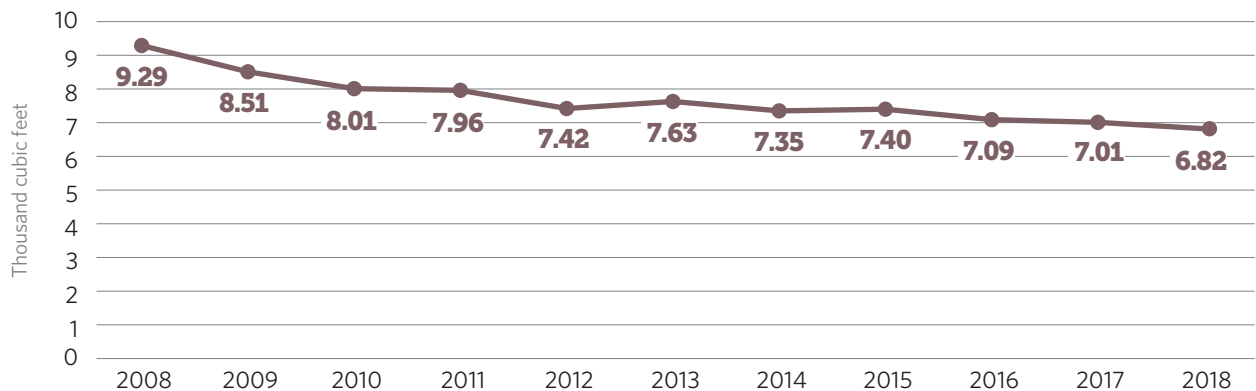


Philadelphia Parks & Recreation planted 330 trees along city streets in 2018, down 91 percent from a high of 3,623 in 2013. That year and the year before, Parks & Recreation received additional money from the city's capital budget to increase the number of street tree plantings. Funding returned to previous levels in 2014. In 2017 and 2018, when the number of plantings was much lower, some of that funding was diverted to city-owned recreation centers, libraries, and parks as part of the Rebuild initiative.

Source: Philadelphia Parks & Recreation

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Figure 7.10
Annual Water Consumption for Residences and Small Businesses, FY 2008-18



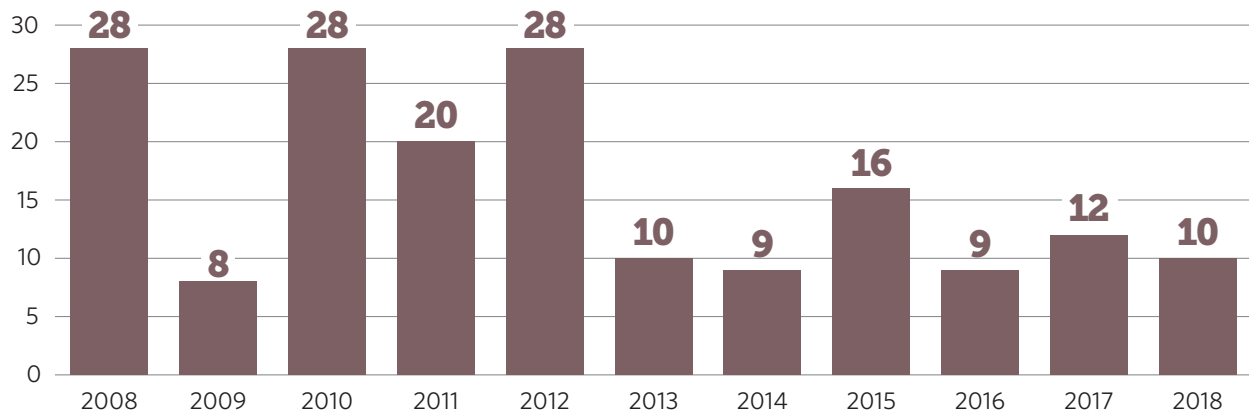
For residences and small businesses that have a water meter, average annual water consumption has been declining for a decade. In 2018, the average household used 2,470 less cubic feet of water per year than in 2008. The Water Department attributes the overall usage decline to the availability of water-efficient appliances and an increased emphasis on conservation among customers. General service water billing includes water, sewer, stormwater, and other Water Department services.

Source: Philadelphia Water Department

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Figure 7.11
Days of Unhealthy Air in Philadelphia, 2008-18



Philadelphia had 10 days with unhealthy air in 2018, about the same as it had in each of the past several years but far below the number of days recorded in 2008, 2010, and 2012. In explaining the improvement over the longer term, the Philadelphia Department of Public Health pointed to improved regulatory enforcement at facilities with equipment that can generate high levels of pollutants—such as incinerators, heavy-duty combustion units, and large engines—and new standards from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that lowered the sulfur content of fuel oils. Air quality is determined by exposure to pollutants, such as ground-level ozone and particulate matter.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Annual Summary Data," https://aqs.epa.gov/aqsweb/airdata/download_files.html#Annual
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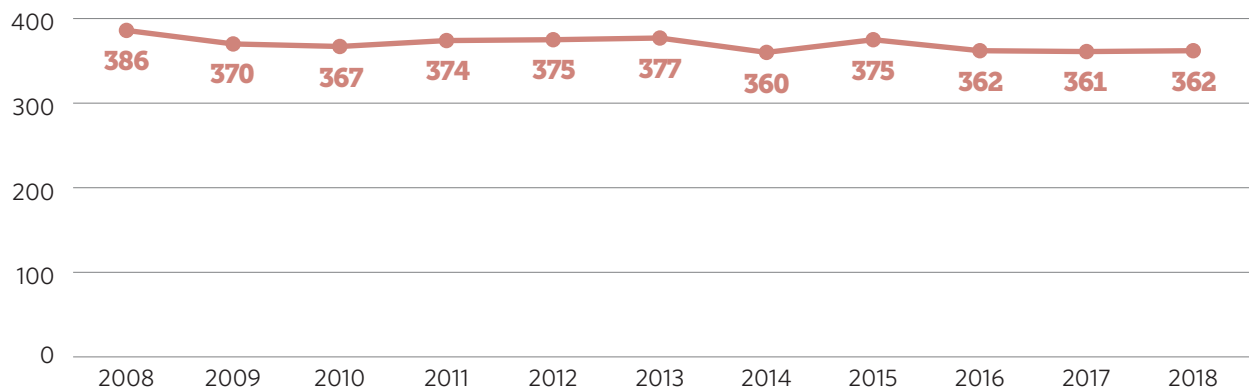
Arts and Culture

Culture and the arts provide a wide array of opportunities for Philadelphia residents and visitors to engage with the city's history and creative spirit.

In 2018, 362 nonprofit organizations in Philadelphia had a primary focus on arts, culture, and the humanities, according to Internal Revenue Service records. That number grows to 640 when all groups that provide at least some arts and culture services or programming are included. The highest share of that total—38 percent—were groups active in the performing arts. Attendance was highest at the city's many museums—accounting for 31 percent of the 2018 total—followed by historical organizations; libraries, zoos, arboretums, gardens, and aquariums; and the performing arts.

Cultural organizations contribute to the quality of life in the city and to its economy. In 2018, the sector employed an estimated 92,819 people, including full-time and part-time workers and independent contractors.

Figure 8.1
Cultural Organizations in Philadelphia, 2008-18



In 2018, Philadelphia had 362 cultural organizations—a 6 percent decrease from 2008. This count covers groups reporting to the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt organizations with a primary focus on arts, culture, and the humanities.

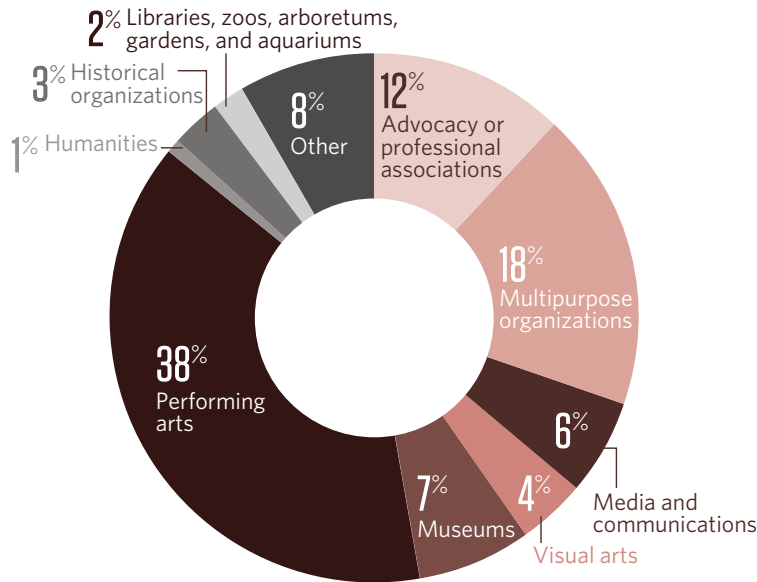
Note: Cultural organizations are defined as having the following National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities codes: A, A01, A02, A03, A05, A11, A12, A19, A20, A23, A24, A25, A26, A27, A30, A31, A32, A33, A34, A40, A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A56, A57, A60, A61, A62, A63, A65, A68, A69, A6A, A6B, A6C, A6E, A70, A7XZ, A80, A82, A84, A90, A99, A99Z, B70, C36, C41, C42, and D50.

Sources: IRS Business Master Files (Exempt Organizations)—most recent data: <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/exempt-organizations-business-master-file-extract-eo-bmf>; for prior years: <https://nccs-data.urban.org/data.php?ds=bmf>

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Figure 8.2
Cultural Organizations by Type, 2018



The performing arts accounted for the largest share—38 percent—of nonprofit cultural organizations in Philadelphia in 2018, followed by multipurpose organizations. The data cover the 640 Philadelphia organizations that participated in the Southern Methodist University DataArts project in 2018.

Note: The data include organizations for which arts and culture is among their services but not a core function.

Source: Southern Methodist University DataArts, <https://culturaldata.org>

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Figure 8.3
Attendance at Philadelphia’s Cultural Organizations by Type, 2018



In 2018, museums accounted for 31 percent of attendance at Philadelphia’s nonprofit cultural organizations, even though they represent only 7 percent of such organizations. Historical organizations accounted for 19 percent of total attendance, followed by libraries, zoos, arboretums, gardens, and aquariums. The performing and visual arts made up smaller but significant portions of overall attendance. The total attendance in 2018 was 25,286,011.

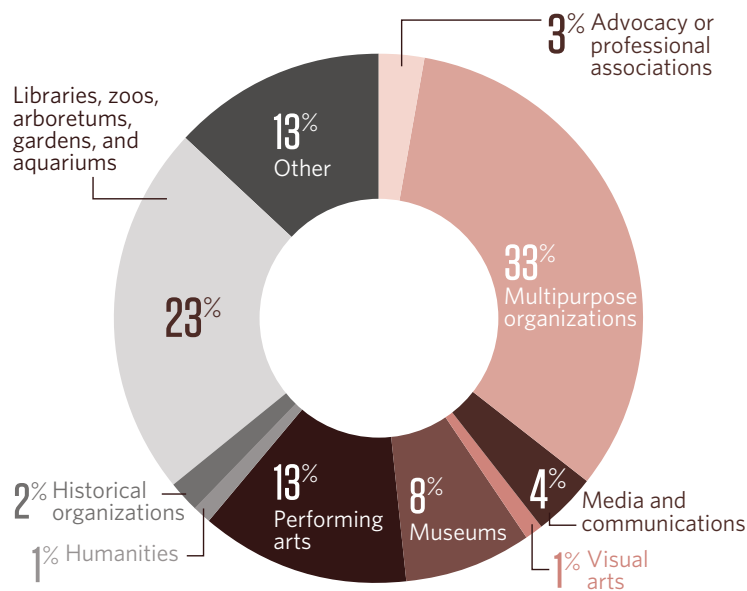
Note: The data include organizations for which arts and culture is among their services but not a core function.

Source: Southern Methodist University DataArts, <https://culturaldata.org>

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Figure 8.4

Workforce of Philadelphia's Cultural Organizations by Type, 2018



A combination of full-time employees, part-time employees, and independent contractors work for Philadelphia's nonprofit cultural organizations. In 2018, participating organizations reported a total workforce of 92,819 people. The largest share—33 percent—worked for multipurpose organizations, and another 23 percent worked for libraries, zoos, arboretums, gardens, and aquariums.

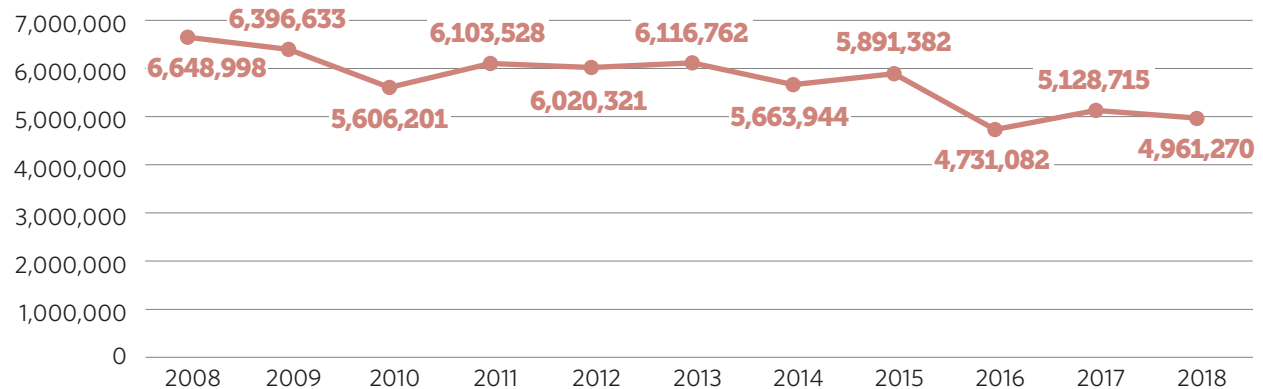
Note: The data include organizations for which arts and culture is among their services but not a core function.

Source: Southern Methodist University DataArts, <https://culturaldata.org>

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Figure 8.5

In-Person Visits to Philadelphia Libraries, FY 2008-18

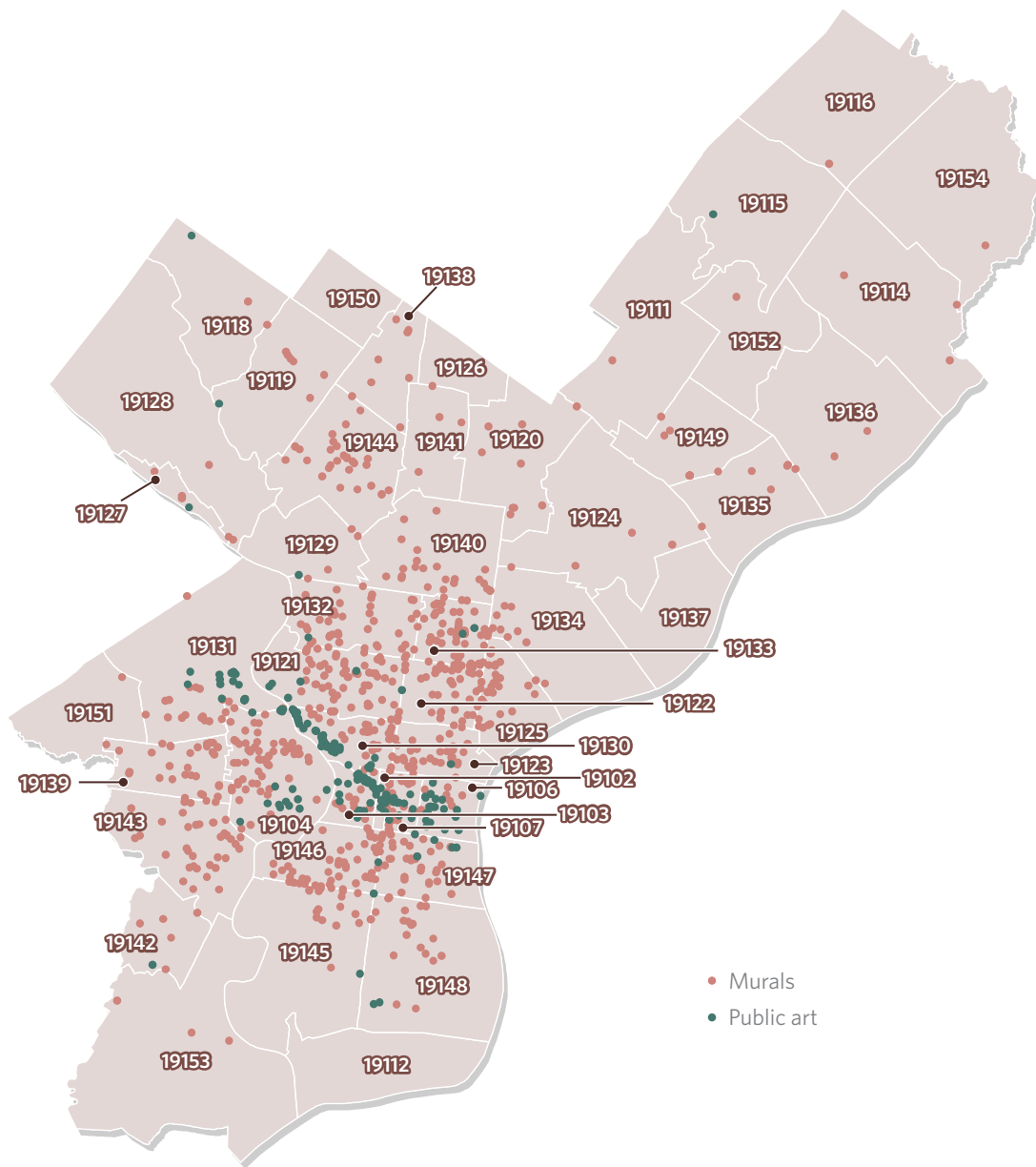


In fiscal 2018, Philadelphia's 54 public libraries logged 4,961,270 in-person visits. The overall trend has been downward over the past decade—with the number of visits falling by 25 percent from fiscal 2008 to 2018.

Source: Free Library of Philadelphia, annual reports, <https://libwww.freelibrary.org/about/annualreport>

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Figure 8.6
Murals and Public Art in Philadelphia, 2019



Public art in Philadelphia is concentrated in Center City, University City, and Fairmount Park. Murals are dispersed over a larger portion of the city but are far less numerous in the Northeast.

Sources: Mural Arts Philadelphia; the Association for Public Art





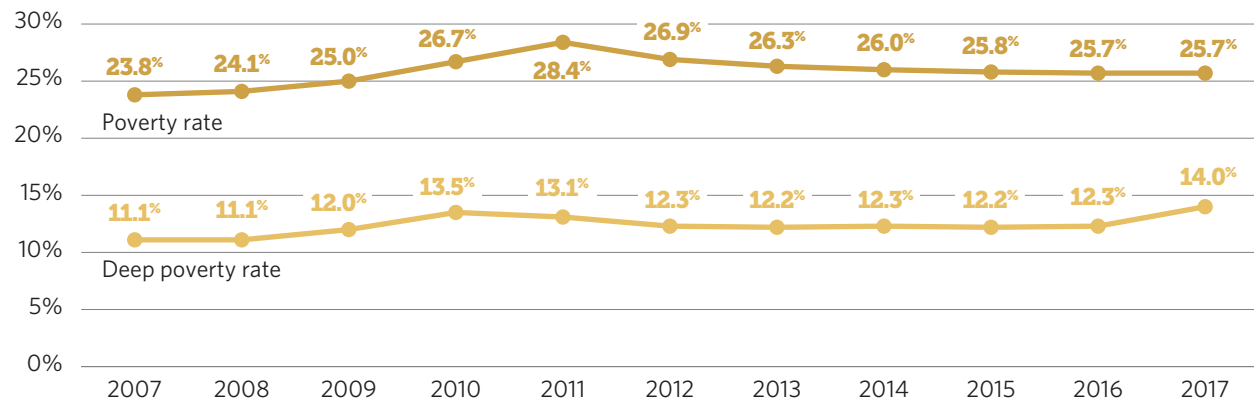
Health and Welfare

After four years of dramatic increases in drug deaths in Philadelphia, the total for 2018—estimated at 1,100—was little changed from 2017, when fatal overdoses reached a historic high.

The number of homeless people living on the street in Philadelphia increased from 361 in 2014 to 1,083 in 2018, largely the result of opioid use. At last count, 34 percent of homeless adults reported a substance use disorder.

At the same time, the number of Philadelphians enrolled in Medicaid continued to rise in 2018 following Pennsylvania's expansion of the program for low-income families and individuals. And births to teenage mothers declined again, as they have for more than a decade. However, the past two years showed a slight uptick in the infant mortality rate, and poverty in the city remained stubbornly high, with 26 percent of Philadelphians falling below the federal threshold.

Figure 9.1
Poverty and Deep Poverty in Philadelphia, 2007-17



Philadelphia’s poverty rate, down from a high of 28.4 percent in 2011, has remained essentially unchanged over the past five years. And the city’s deep poverty rate—measuring households with incomes no more than half of the federal poverty threshold—increased in 2017. A household of four was living in poverty in 2017 if its income was \$24,600 or less and in deep poverty at \$12,300 or less.

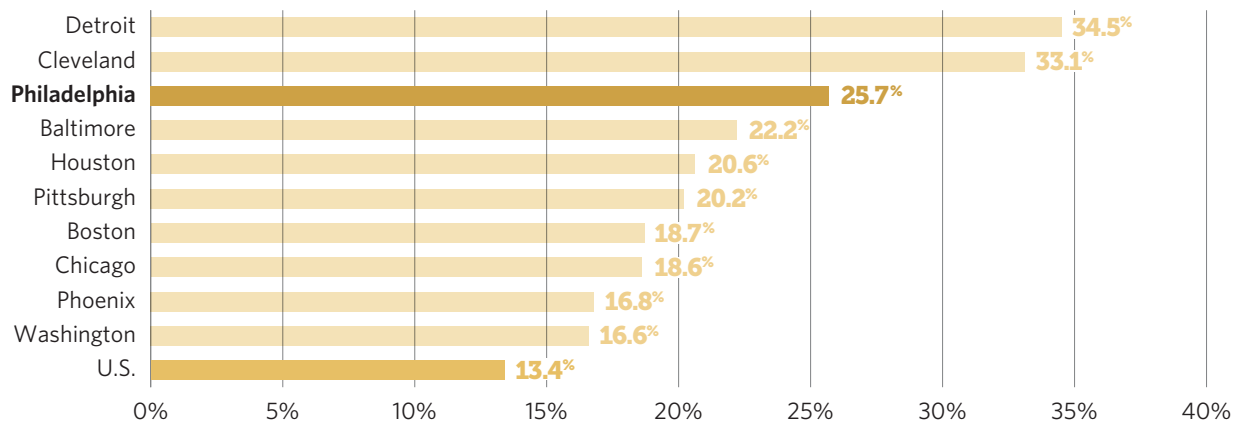
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2007-17, Table B17002 (Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 9.2
Poverty Rate, 2017

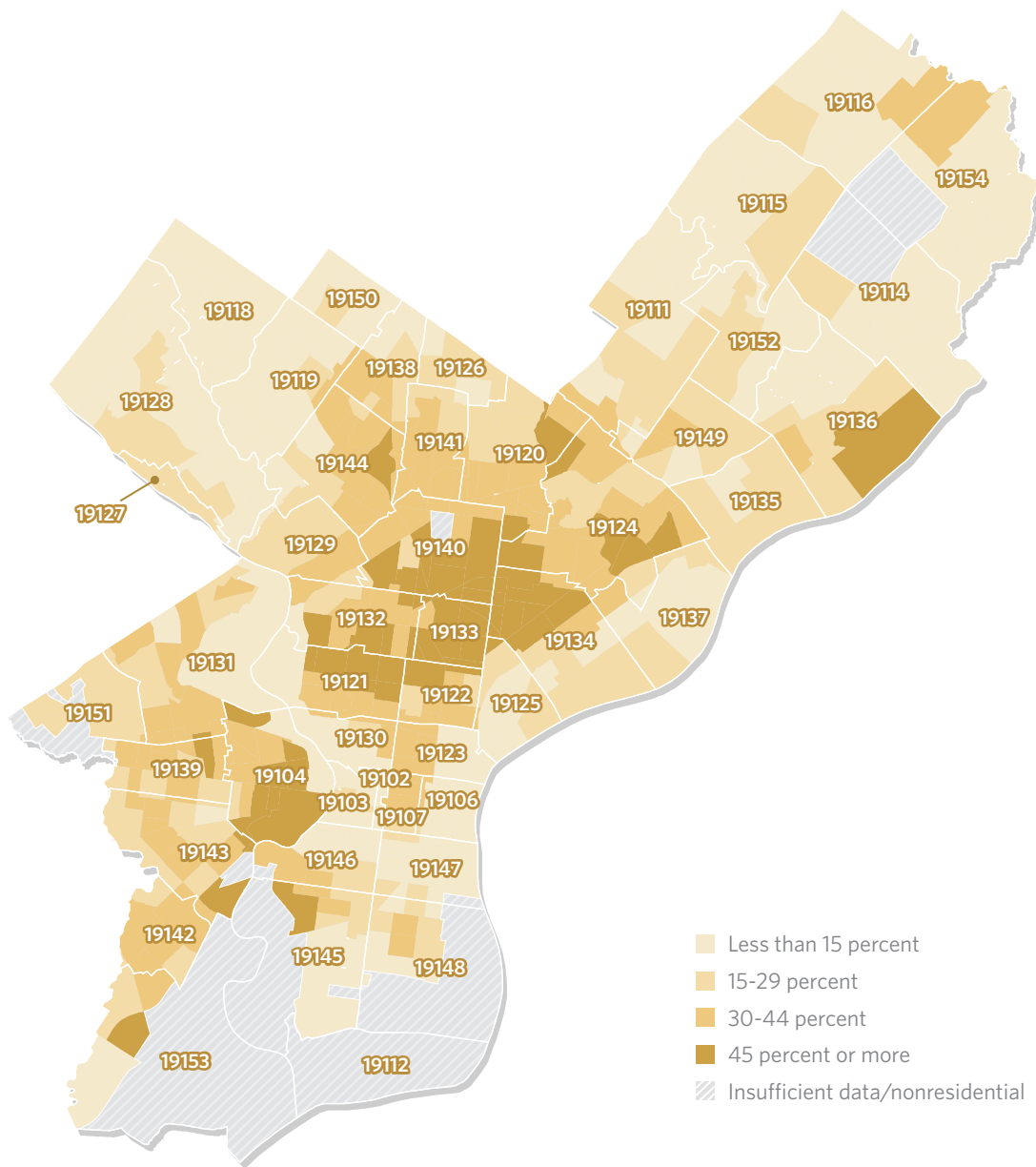


In 2017, Philadelphia had the highest poverty rate among the nation’s 10 largest cities and the third-highest among the comparison cities, behind only Detroit and Cleveland—neither of which is among the 10 largest. The local poverty rate was 19 percent for non-Hispanic whites, 27 percent for African-Americans, 38 percent for Hispanics, and 32 percent for children.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S1701 (Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 9.3
 Percentage of Philadelphians Living Below the Federal Poverty Line

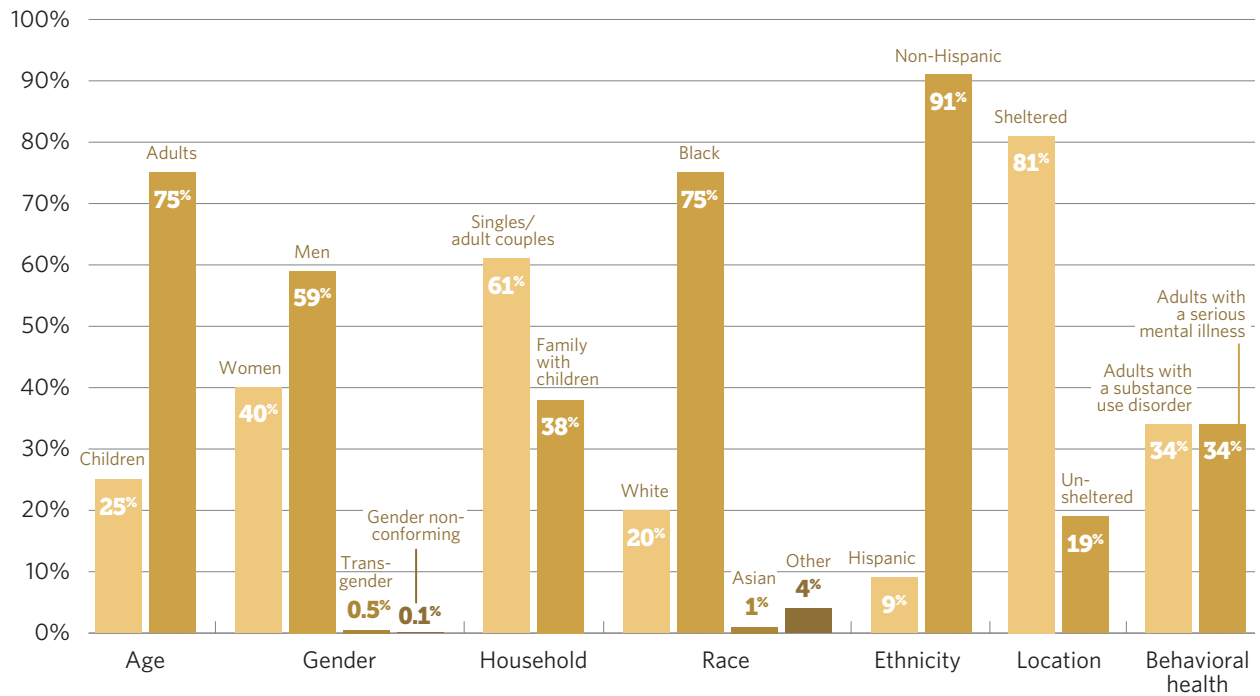


Poverty in Philadelphia is widespread, with the highest concentrations found primarily in parts of North and West Philadelphia. In some areas, including much of North Philadelphia, the poverty rate is over 45 percent; in most of the city's residential ZIP codes, it is over 20 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2013-17, Table S1701 (Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 9.4
 Profile of People Experiencing Homelessness in Philadelphia, 2018



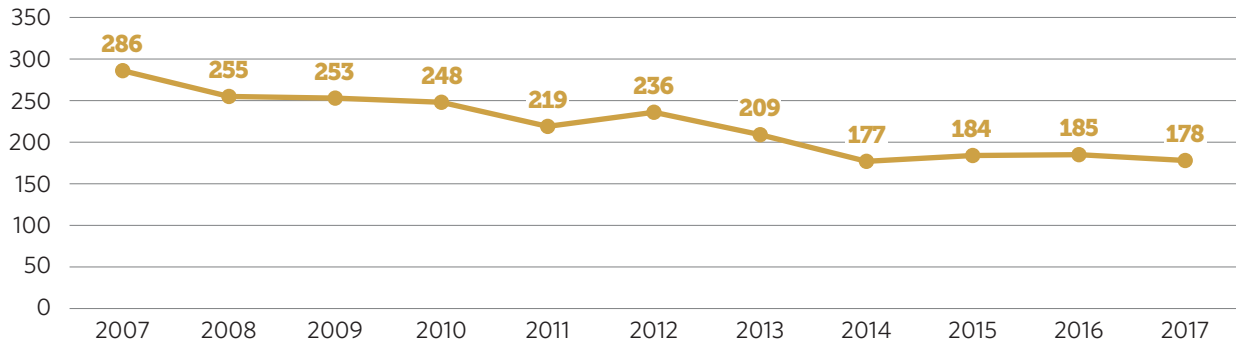
Philadelphia had 5,788 homeless people in January 2018, according to the annual one-night count of those on the street and in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and temporary drop-in centers. From 2014 through last year, the share of the homeless who were unsheltered grew from 6 percent (361 people) to 19 percent (1,083). According to city officials, the opioid crisis is driving the increase of homeless people living on the street. Thirty-four percent of adults counted as homeless had a substance use disorder in 2018.

Source: City of Philadelphia, "Philadelphia Annual Point-in-Time Count," Jan. 24, 2018, http://philadelphiaofficeofhomelesservices.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2018-Philadelphia-CoC-Point-in-Time-Count-Summary_revised-July-8-2018.pdf

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Figure 9.5
 Infant Mortality in Philadelphia, 2007-17

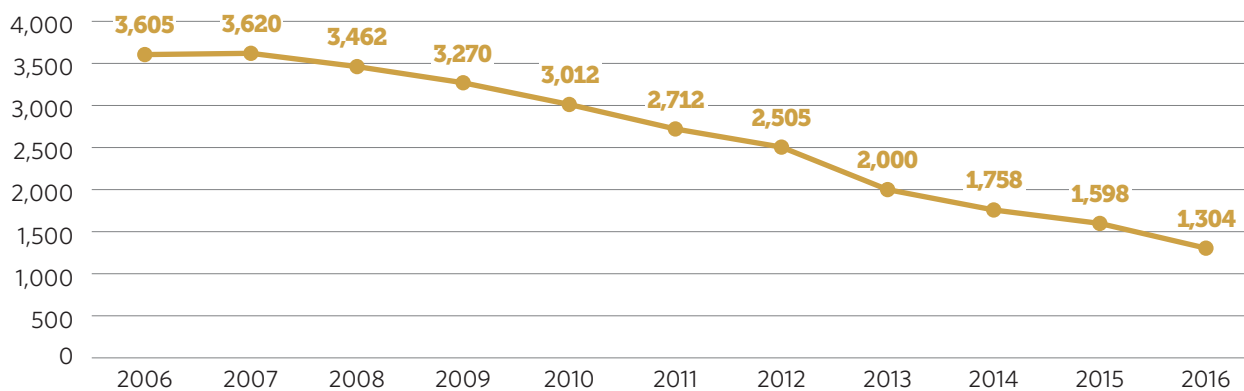


After declining for most of the past decade, the number of Philadelphia infants who died before their first birthdays has plateaued since 2014. In 2017, there were 178 infant deaths in Philadelphia, or 8.4 per 1,000 births, according to preliminary data from the Philadelphia Department of Public Health. This is higher than the latest available data for the nation; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported a national rate of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016. As in previous years, infant deaths among African-Americans were considerably higher than those among other racial/ethnic groups in the city.

Sources: Philadelphia Department of Public Health; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Resident Infant Deaths by Age, Sex, Race, and County (Single Year), Pennsylvania," <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/HealthStatistics/VitalStatistics/DeathStatistics/Pages/death-statistics.aspx>

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Figure 9.6
 Births to Mothers Ages 15-19 in Philadelphia, 2006-16



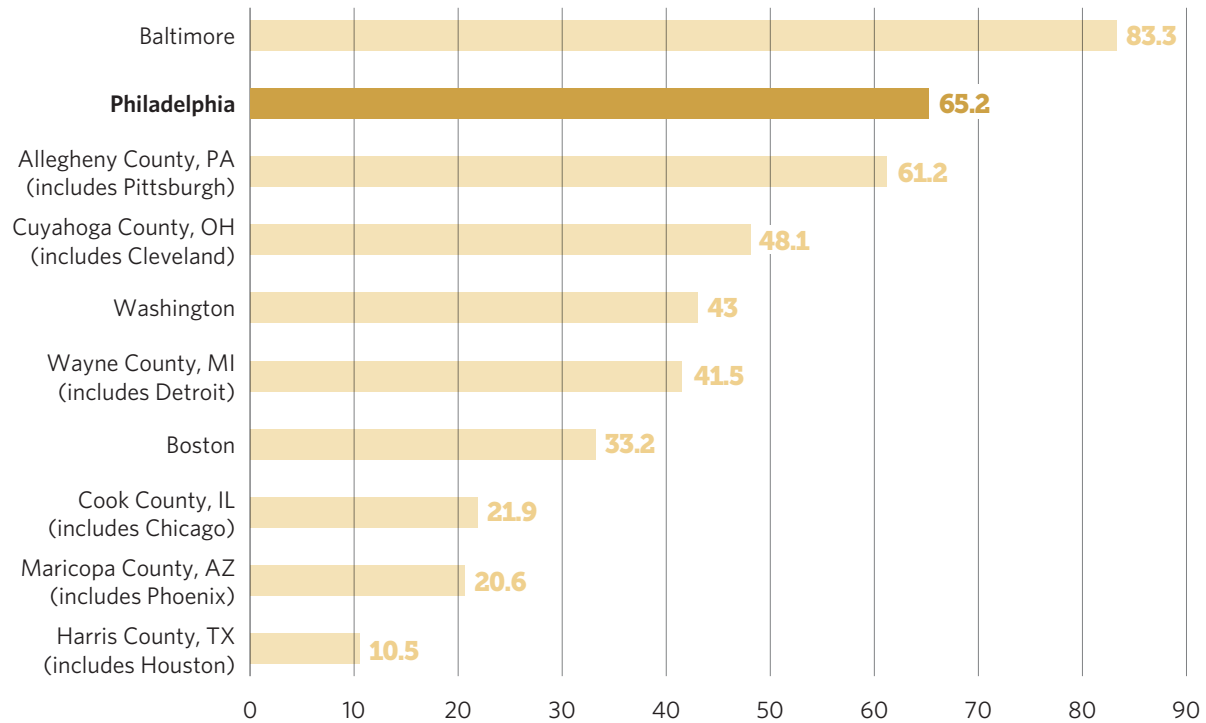
The number of children born to teenage mothers in Philadelphia continued to decline, dropping to 1,304 in 2016, down 64 percent in a decade. Philadelphia recorded 27 births for every 1,000 females ages 15-19, which remains higher than the national rate of 20 births per 1,000 adolescent females.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, "Resident Live Births by Age of Mother, Counties and Pennsylvania," <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/HealthStatistics/VitalStatistics/BirthStatistics/Pages/birth-statistics.aspx>

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Figure 9.7

Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Residents, 2017



Philadelphia experienced 65.2 drug overdose deaths for every 100,000 residents in 2017, the last year for which comparison data were available. The graphic shows how Philadelphia's rate compares with the rates in Baltimore, Boston, and Washington, and the counties that include the other comparison cities; in most cases, data were collected at the county level. Among the nation's counties with at least 1 million residents, Philadelphia had the highest rate of overdose deaths in 2017.

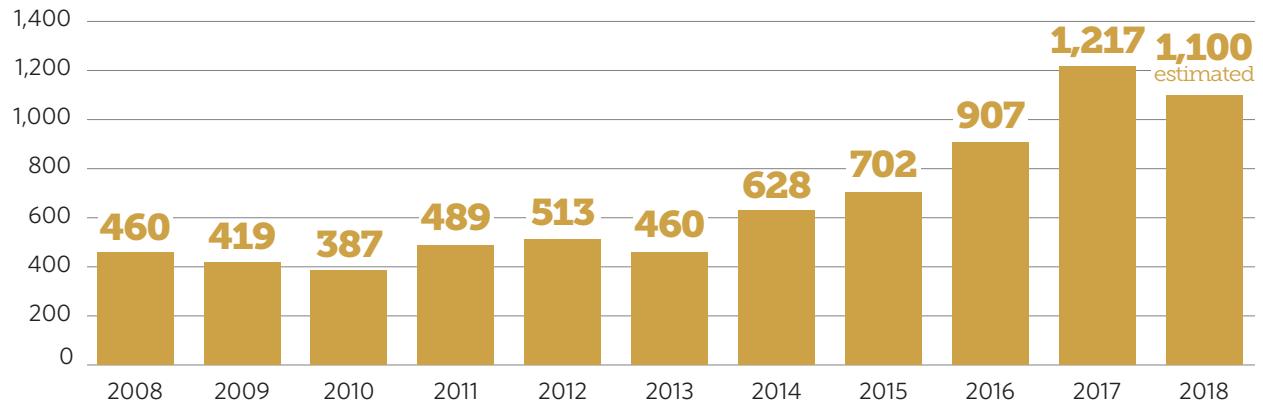
Note: Data include deaths considered unintentional or undetermined, and rates are age-adjusted by CDC, allowing for fairer comparisons among populations in different jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER Database, "Multiple Cause of Death Data," <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd.html>

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Figure 9.8
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Philadelphia, 2008-18

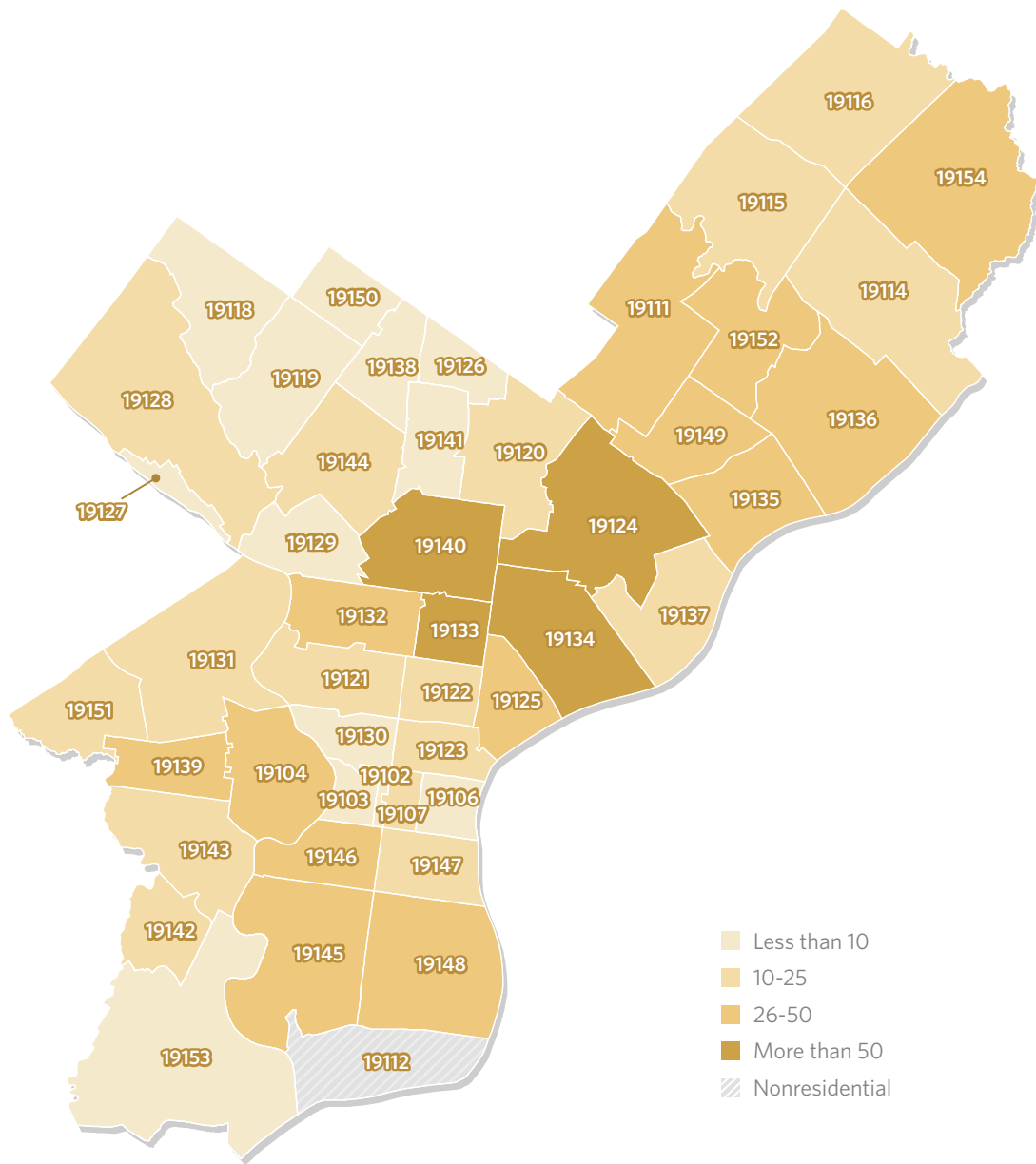


City officials estimate Philadelphia's 2018 death toll from drug overdoses at 1,100. Should that estimate prove accurate, the total would be down slightly from 2017 but far higher than in previous years. In 2017, drug overdoses were the third-leading cause of death among Philadelphia residents, totaling more than car accidents and homicides combined.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, "Combating the Opioid Epidemic," <https://www.phila.gov/programs/combating-the-opioid-epidemic/reports-and-data>

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Figure 9.9
 Drug Overdose Deaths by ZIP Code, 2017

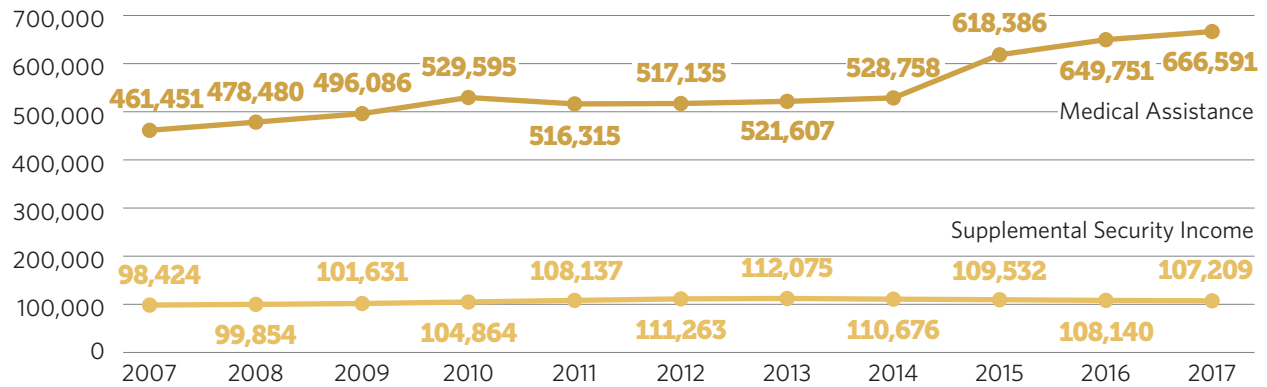


Philadelphia recorded 1,217 accidental drug deaths in 2017. The number of these fatalities was highest in the areas surrounding and including the Kensington section of the city; in the 19134 ZIP code alone, there were 209, with another 92 in ZIP code 19124, 62 in 19133, and 52 in 19140. The city has responded to the crisis in multiple ways, including clearing drug encampments in Kensington and declaring a disaster there.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Health, <https://www.phila.gov/programs/combating-the-opioid-epidemic/reports-and-data/opioid-misuse-and-overdose-data/>

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Figure 9.10
Public Benefit Enrollment Trends in Philadelphia, 2007-17



Philadelphians' enrollment in Medical Assistance, or Medicaid—the federal-state program that helps low-income individuals and families pay for health care—has grown dramatically after the 2015 expansion of eligibility in Pennsylvania under the Affordable Care Act. Supplemental Security Income benefits are available to disabled individuals or those 65 or older who have limited income and resources. Ninety-two percent of Philadelphians enrolled for Supplemental Security Income qualified for it because of a disability.

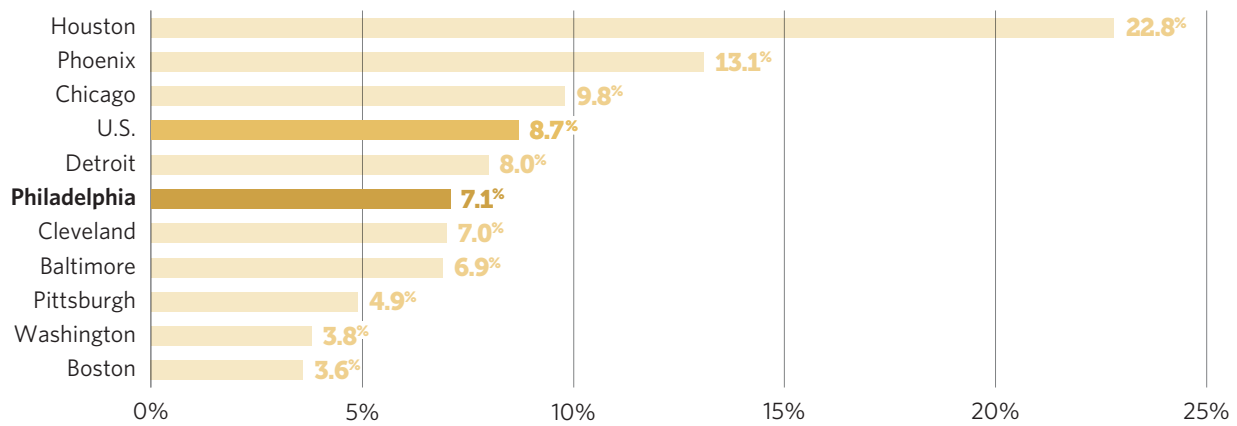
Notes: Enrollment data for Medical Assistance are from the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (<http://listserv.dpw.state.pa.us/ma-food-stamps-and-cash-stats.html>), and Supplemental Security Income data are from the Social Security Administration (https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2017/index.html). Numbers represent enrollment for December for each calendar year.

Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Human Services; Social Security Administration

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Figure 9.11
Residents Without Health Insurance, 2017

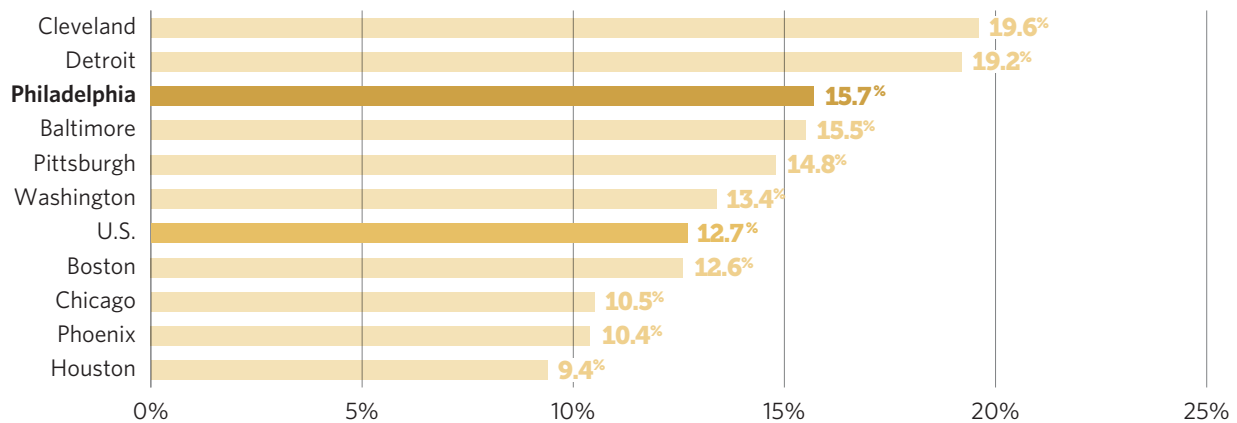


In recent years, the percentage of individuals without health insurance has declined in Philadelphia and other cities located in states that have exercised the option to expand Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In Philadelphia, the percentage dropped by 2.6 percentage points from 2015 to 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S2701 (Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure 9.12
Disability Rate, 2017



Philadelphia's disability rate is third-highest of the comparison cities. All of the cities had similar shares of residents with vision and hearing challenges. But Philadelphia had higher proportions of residents ages 35-64 with cognitive and ambulatory issues, exceeded only by Cleveland and Detroit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S1810 (Disability Characteristics), <https://factfinder.census.gov>

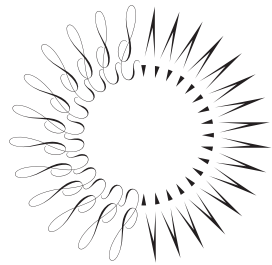
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Except where indicated, photographs were taken by Lexey Swall.

- Page 1 A view of Philadelphia's skyline from the Schuylkill River.
- Page 2 Dogs play at the Schuylkill River Park dog run.
- Page 3 SEPTA's Route 40 bus heads west up Lombard Street from the Society Hill neighborhood.
- Page 5 Children play outside Horatio B. Hackett Elementary School in Kensington.
- Page 6 People approach and leave the subway entrance at Center City's Dilworth Park, with its ice rink in the background, during the holiday season.
- Page 7 The view west from Center City across the Schuylkill River shows Penn Medicine's new Pavilion facility under construction.
- Page 9 City Hall can be seen in the sideview mirror as a car passes Broad Street Ministry along the Avenue of the Arts.
- Page 10 A bicyclist rides past a market specializing in Mexican and South American foods near Ninth Street and Washington Avenue in South Philadelphia.
- Page 15 A worker helps to move steel framing for the construction of the Pavilion, a new Penn Medicine facility across from the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania that is set to open in 2021.
- Page 16 Customers have lunch at Parc restaurant, across from Rittenhouse Square.
- Page 17 A worker takes an escalator at the new Comcast Technology Center.
- Page 18 A Vernick Coffee Bar employee assists a customer at the Comcast Technology Center.
- Page 20 Commuters arrive in University City from the regional rail station.
- Page 21 A worker atop Penn Medicine's new Pavilion, slated to open in 2021.
- Page 23 A man works on his laptop inside Parliament Coffee in Center City.
- Page 25 A server brings a family's order to their table at Taqueria La Veracruzana on Washington Avenue in South Philadelphia.
- Page 27 Philadelphia Police Department bike patrol officers make their rounds inside City Hall's courtyard during the holidays.
- Page 29 An ambulance leaves the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania's emergency department.
- Page 31 Philadelphia police officers patrol on bikes near City Hall.
- Page 34 Philadelphia police patrol Chestnut Street in Center City during the busy holiday shopping season.
- Page 35 A firetruck in front of City Hall.
- Page 37 A student reads during class at Horatio B. Hackett Elementary School in Kensington.
- Page 38 Children line up near a colorful mural to go back inside after recess at Hackett elementary school.
- Page 40 Students raise their hands to answer their teacher's question at Hackett elementary school.
- Page 42 Hackett elementary school students use the playground at recess.
- Page 43 A cyclist crosses the South Street Bridge, heading from University City toward Center City.
- Page 47 Row houses near 15th and Moore streets in the Newbold section of South Philadelphia.
- Page 48 Workers reface the front of a row house near Ninth and Ellsworth streets in South Philadelphia.
- Page 49 A man and his bike in front of colorful homes on Bainbridge Street in Queen Village.
- Page 54 Row houses in the city's Society Hill neighborhood.
- Page 55 Workers rehabilitate a home on Ellsworth Street in the Passyunk Square neighborhood of South Philadelphia.
- Page 57 A view of the west side of City Hall from Market Street.
- Page 60 A look inside the Free Library's Lillian Marrero branch in the Fairhill neighborhood of North Philadelphia.
- Page 61 City Hall, from the stairs to the subway in Dilworth Plaza after a rainstorm.
- Page 65 A view of the Ben Franklin Bridge from the Cherry Street Pier along the Delaware River waterfront.
- Page 66 Commuters take a SEPTA bus from University City to Center City.

- Page 67 Commuters inside SEPTA's 15th Street Station.
- Page 69 Bicyclists cross the South Street Bridge.
- Page 71 Amtrak's iconic flip board, which had announced arrivals and departures at Philadelphia's 30th Street Station since the 1970s, was dismantled in January 2019.
- Page 73 A SEPTA trolley travels along Baltimore Avenue in West Philadelphia.
- Page 75 Ashley Tini plays "Zwei Mann Orchester," a large-scale sound sculpture consisting of orchestral instruments, household items, and found objects connected through a network of levers and strings. The performance was presented by music programmer Bowerbird at Drexel University's Pearlstein Gallery. Credit: Bob Sweeney
- Page 76 The McCrary Sisters perform at World Cafe Live as part of WXPB's "Gospel Roots of Rock and Soul," a year-long exploration of gospel and its influence on secular popular music. Credit: Denise Henhoeffler
- Page 81 A man goes for a run on the Delaware River Trail along the waterfront.
- Page 82 A doctor consults with a patient at the city's Health Center 2 in South Philadelphia.
- Page 83 Volunteers serve meals in the cafeteria at Prevention Point in Kensington.
- Page 85 A cyclist rides along the Delaware River Trail.
- Page 88 Opioid overdose rescue kits are handed out in West Philadelphia's Mantua neighborhood through Prevention Point.
- Page 90 Patients, visitors, and health care workers walk past the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in University City.



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