



Department of

Public Health

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Health of the City & Community Health Improvement Planning

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Chief Epidemiologist

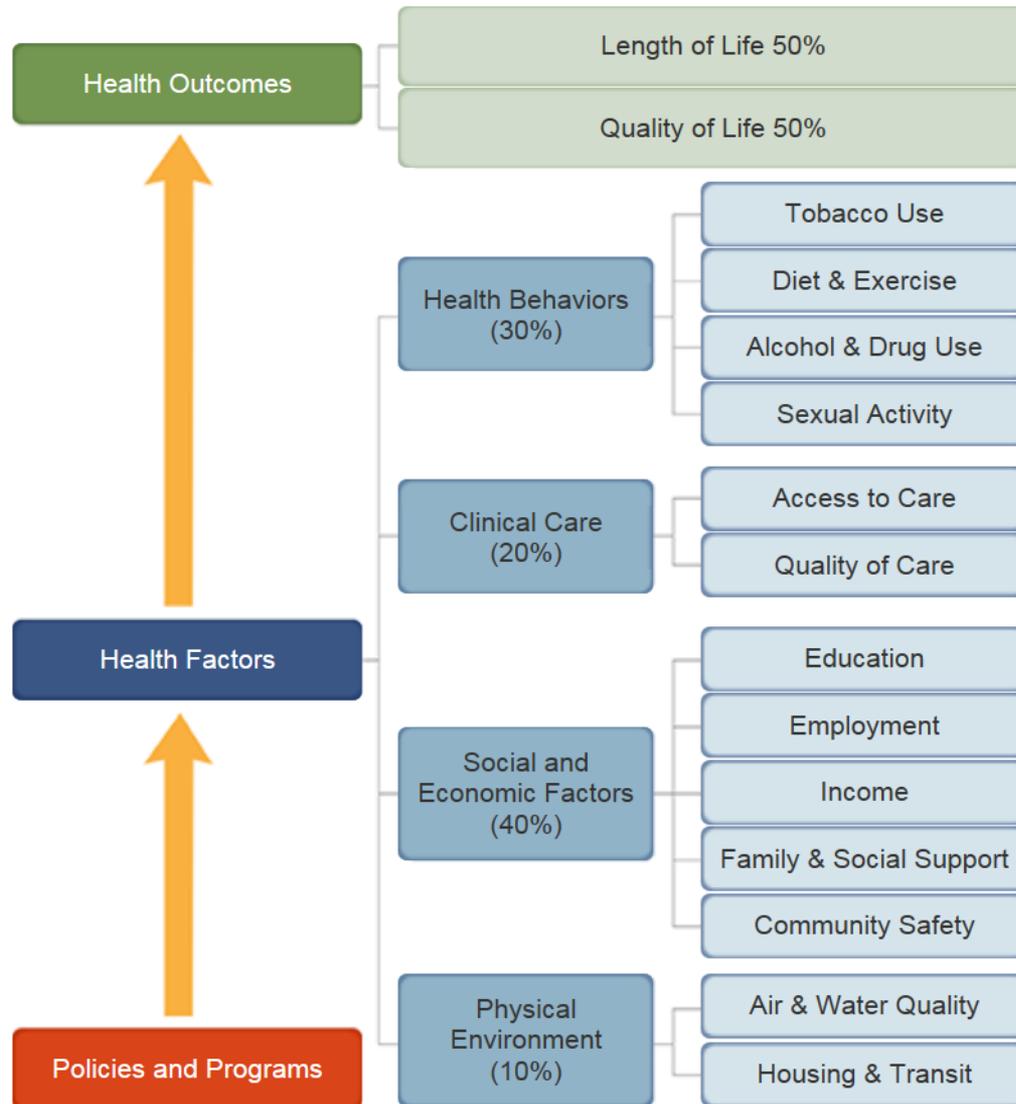
What is the Community Health Assessment (CHA)?

- An annual assessment of population health in Philadelphia.
- Combines local, state, and national data sources to provide a snapshot of health with over 60 indicators across subgroups.
- Highlights key public health challenges, assets, and improvements in the city.

2017 Health of the City Report: Key Findings from Philadelphia's Annual Community Health Assessment

Framework for CHA

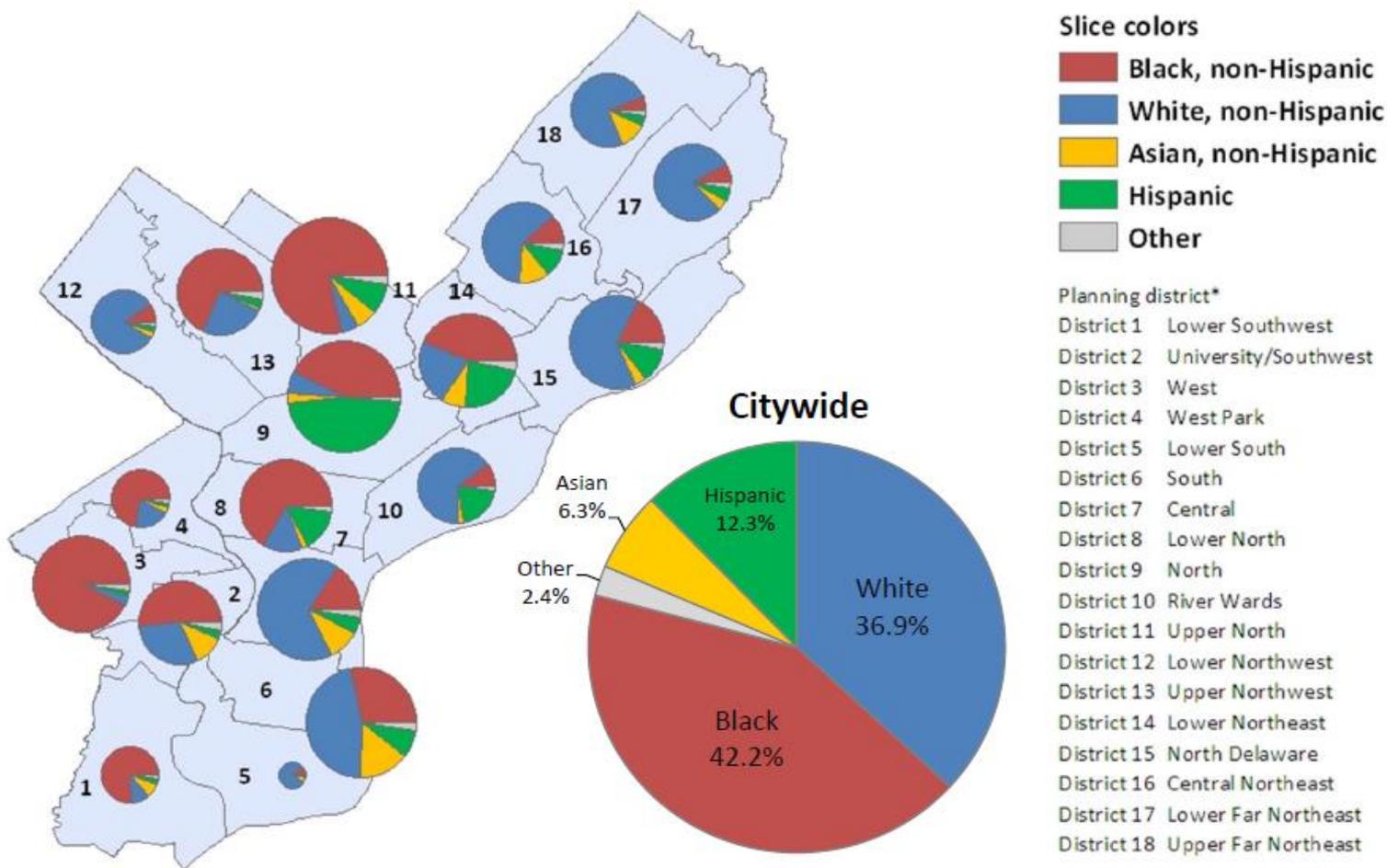
From RWJF County Health Rankings



Summary

- Most (~70%) health indicators are improving.
- Some (~20%) are worsening.
- Disparities persist among non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanics, and lowest income neighborhoods.
- Overall health in Philadelphia is poorer compared to other large cities.

Population



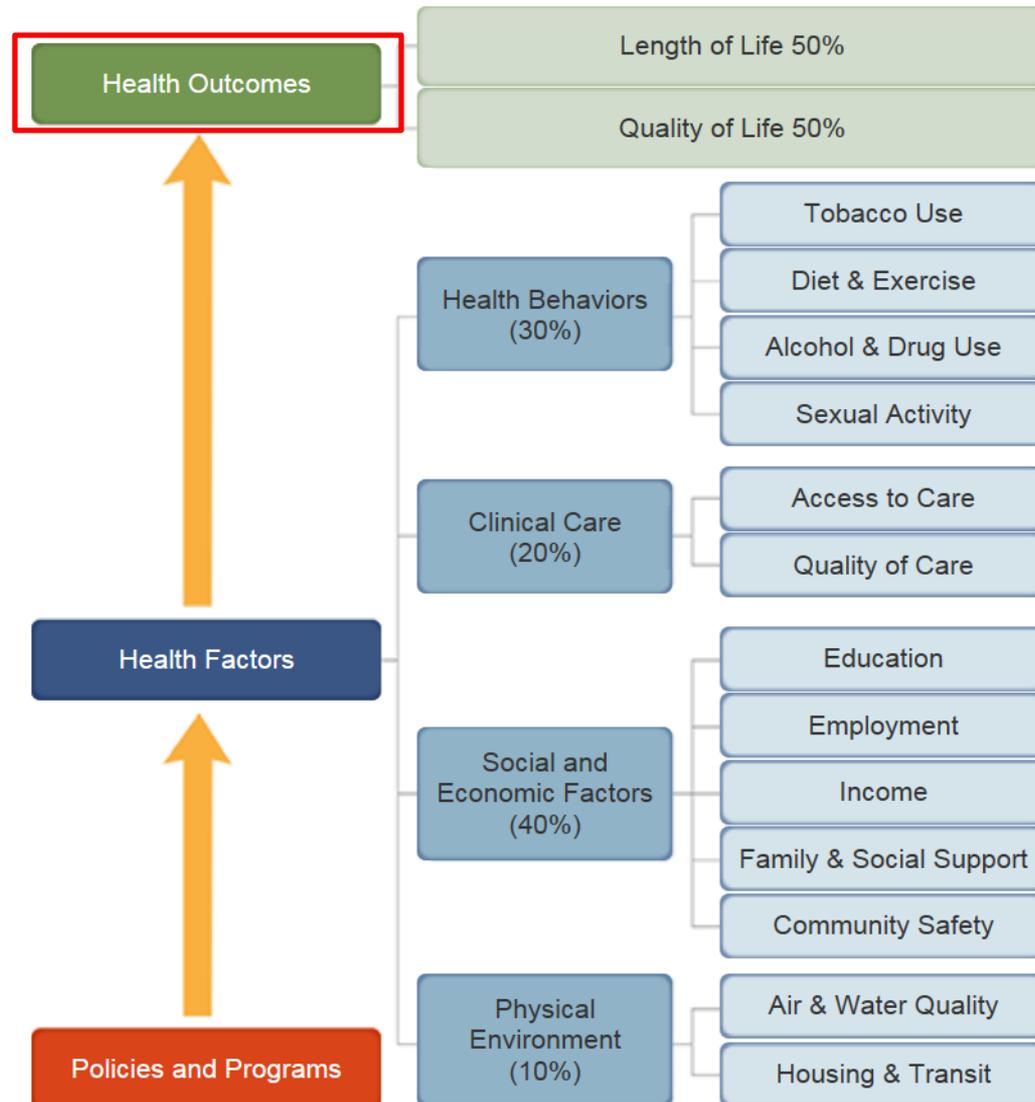
Source: U.S. Census, 2010

The size of each pie is proportional to the total population of the district. However, the pie for District 5 Lower South is oversized.

*District numbers appear on the map in bold face.

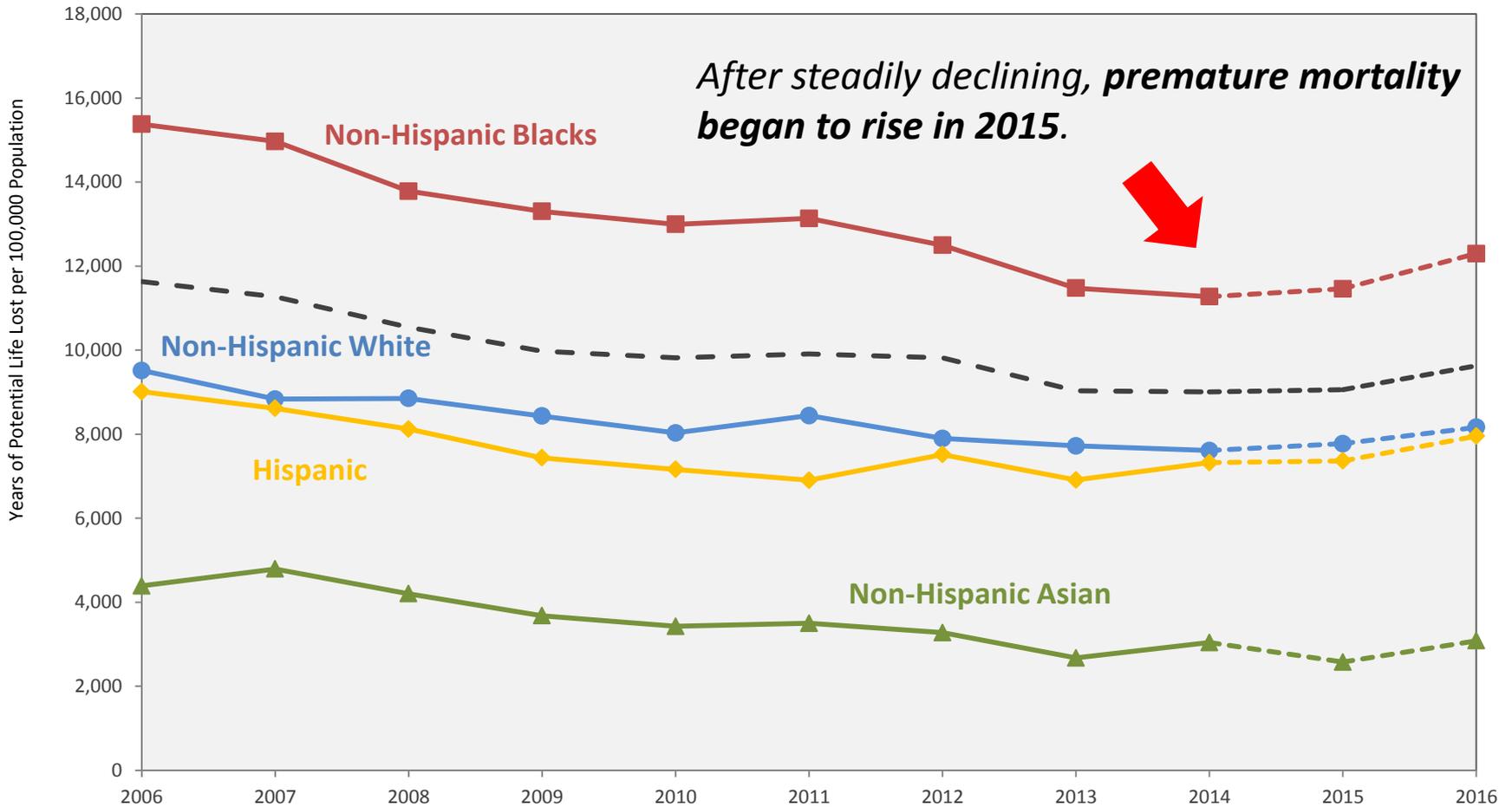
Framework for CHA

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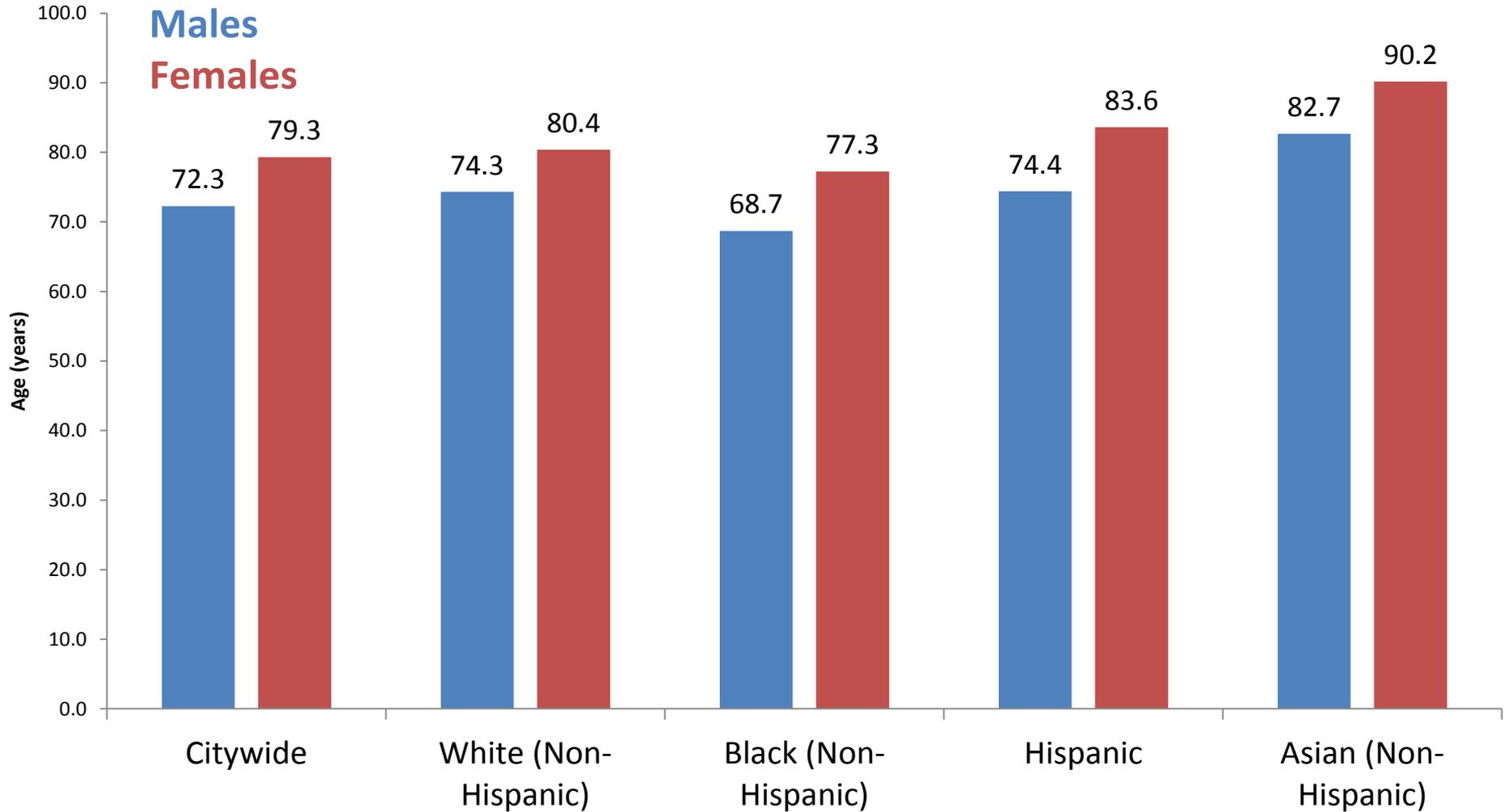


Premature Mortality

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 by Race/Ethnicity
Philadelphia, 2006 - 2016



Life Expectancy at Birth, 2016



Leading Causes of Death in Philadelphia, 2007 and 2016

| Rank | 2007 | N | Percent |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Heart Disease | 3,819 | 25% |
| 2 | Cancer | 3,403 | 23% |
| 3 | Cerebrovascular Disease | 768 | 5% |
| 4 | Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 590 | 5% |
| 5 | Septicemia | 485 | 3% |
| 10 | Drug Overdose (Unintentional) | 326 | 2% |

In 2016, unintentional drug overdoses rose to the 3rd leading cause of death among all ages.

| Rank | 2016 | N | Percent |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Heart Disease | 3,236 | 24% |
| 2 | Cancer | 2,932 | 22% |
| 3 | Drug Overdose (Unintentional) | 769 | 5% |
| 4 | Cerebrovascular Disease | 634 | 4% |
| 5 | Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 512 | 4% |



Key Health Outcomes

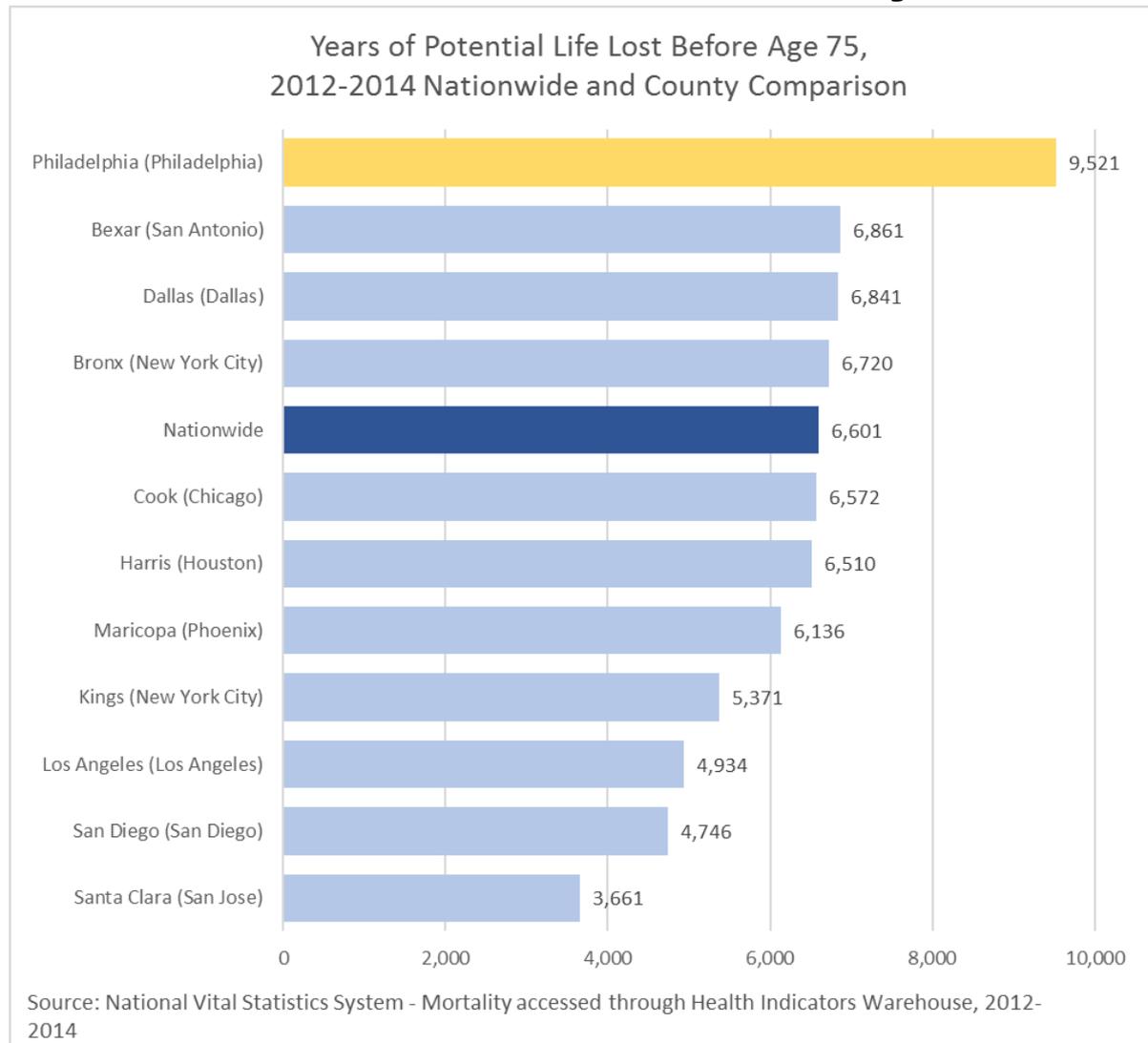
| Improving | No Change | Worsening |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| All-cause Mortality | Self-Reported Poor Health | Premature Mortality |
| Infant/Child Mortality | Cancer Incidence | Adult Obesity |
| Preterm Births | Low Birth Weight | Adult Hypertension |
| Teen Births | | Adult Diabetes |
| Childhood Obesity | | Diagnosed Mental Health Conditions in Adults and Youth |
| Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations | | Opioid-Related Mortality |
| HIV Incidence | | |
| STIs in Teenagers | | |
| Child Lead Poisoning | | |
| Homicide Mortality | | |
| Pedestrian/Bicycle Injuries | | |

Notable Disparities

| Health Outcome | Disparate Group |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Life Expectancy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Males across all race/ethnic groups• Non-Hispanic blacks |
| Infant Mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic blacks |
| Opioid-Related Mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic white males |
| Homicide Mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic black males• Low income neighborhoods |
| Obesity, Hypertension, and Diabetes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic blacks |
| HIV Incidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic black MSM |
| Teen Births | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hispanic teenage girls |
| Child Lead Poisoning | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low-income communities |

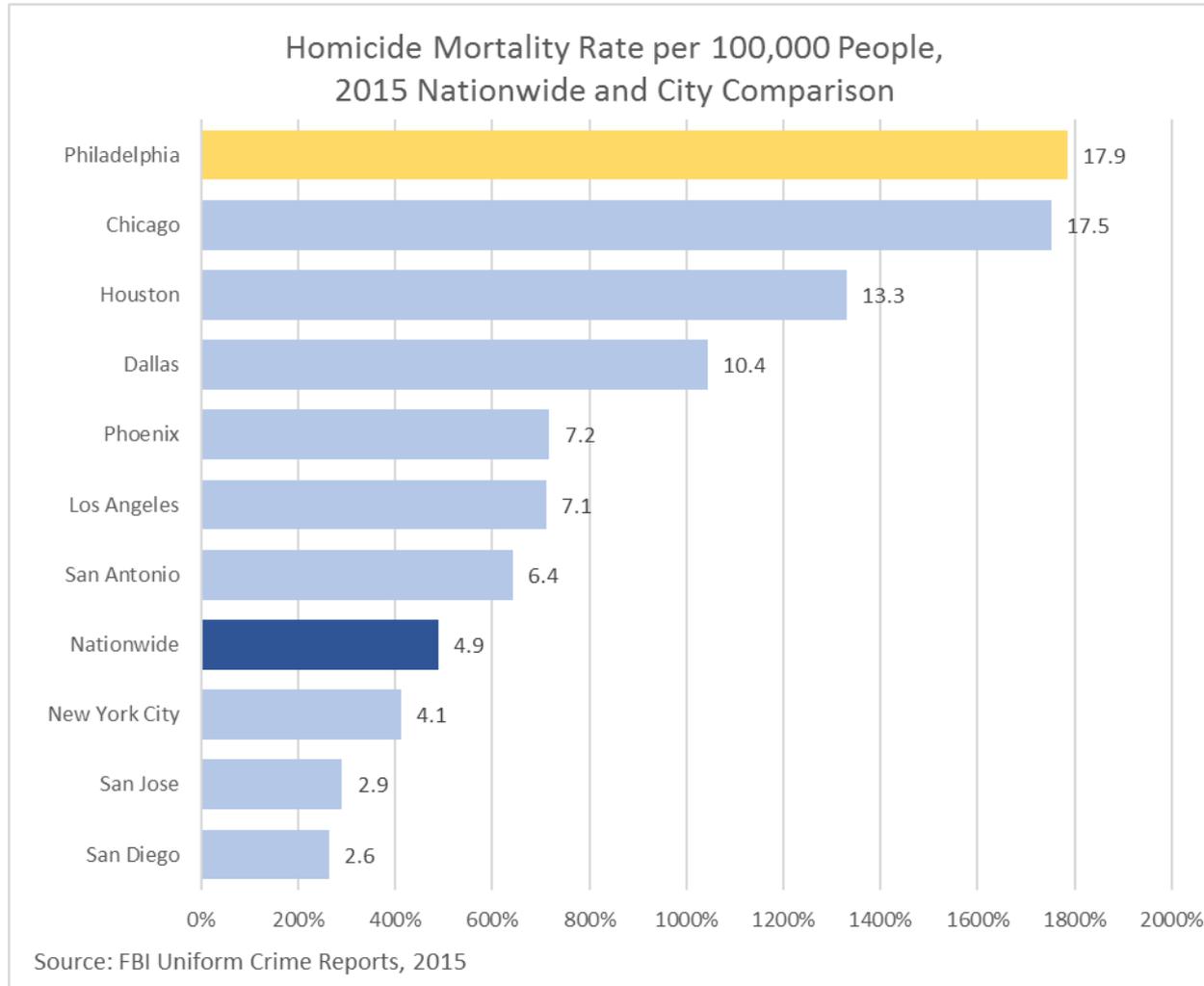
Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

Premature Mortality



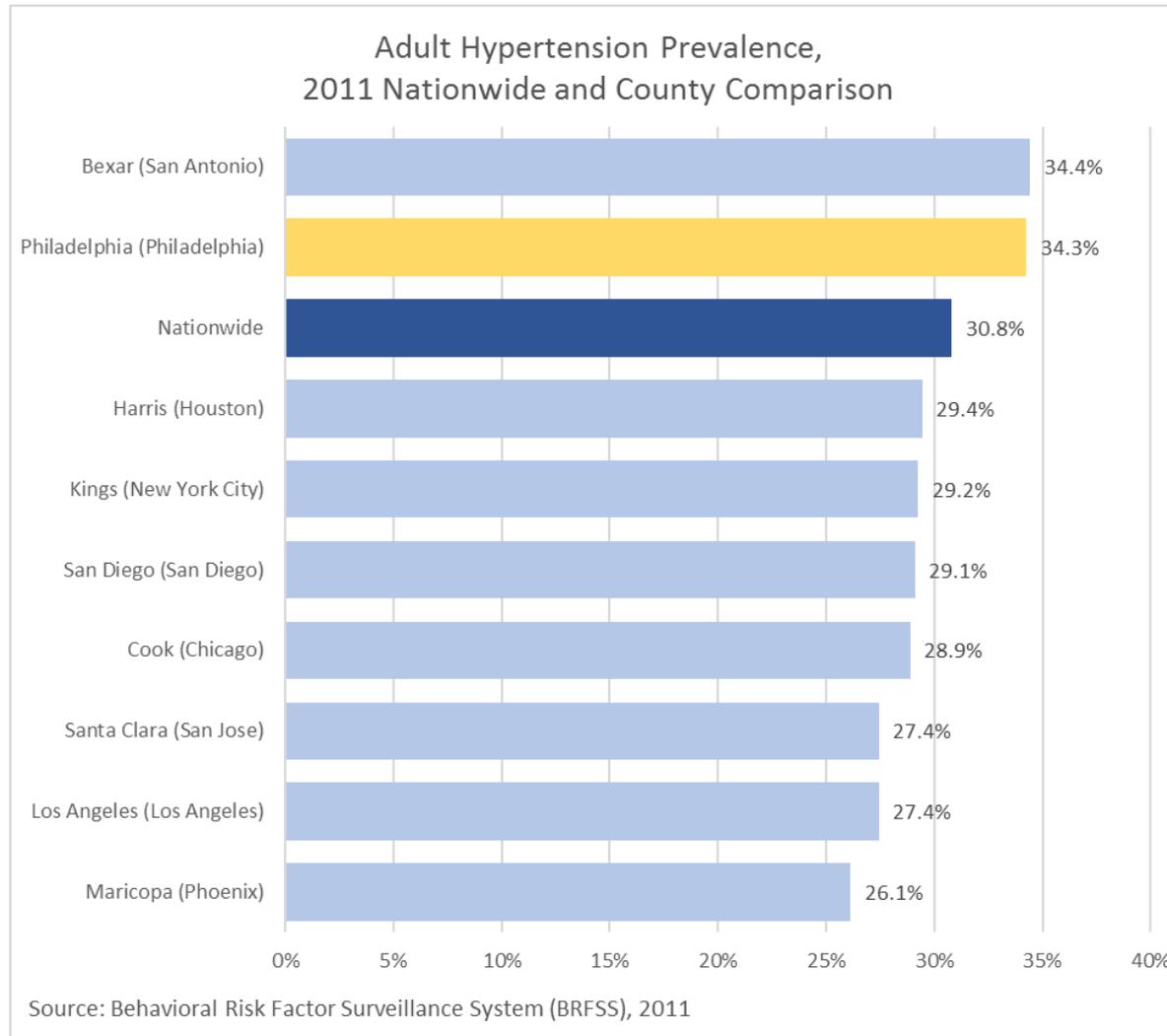
Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

Homicide Mortality



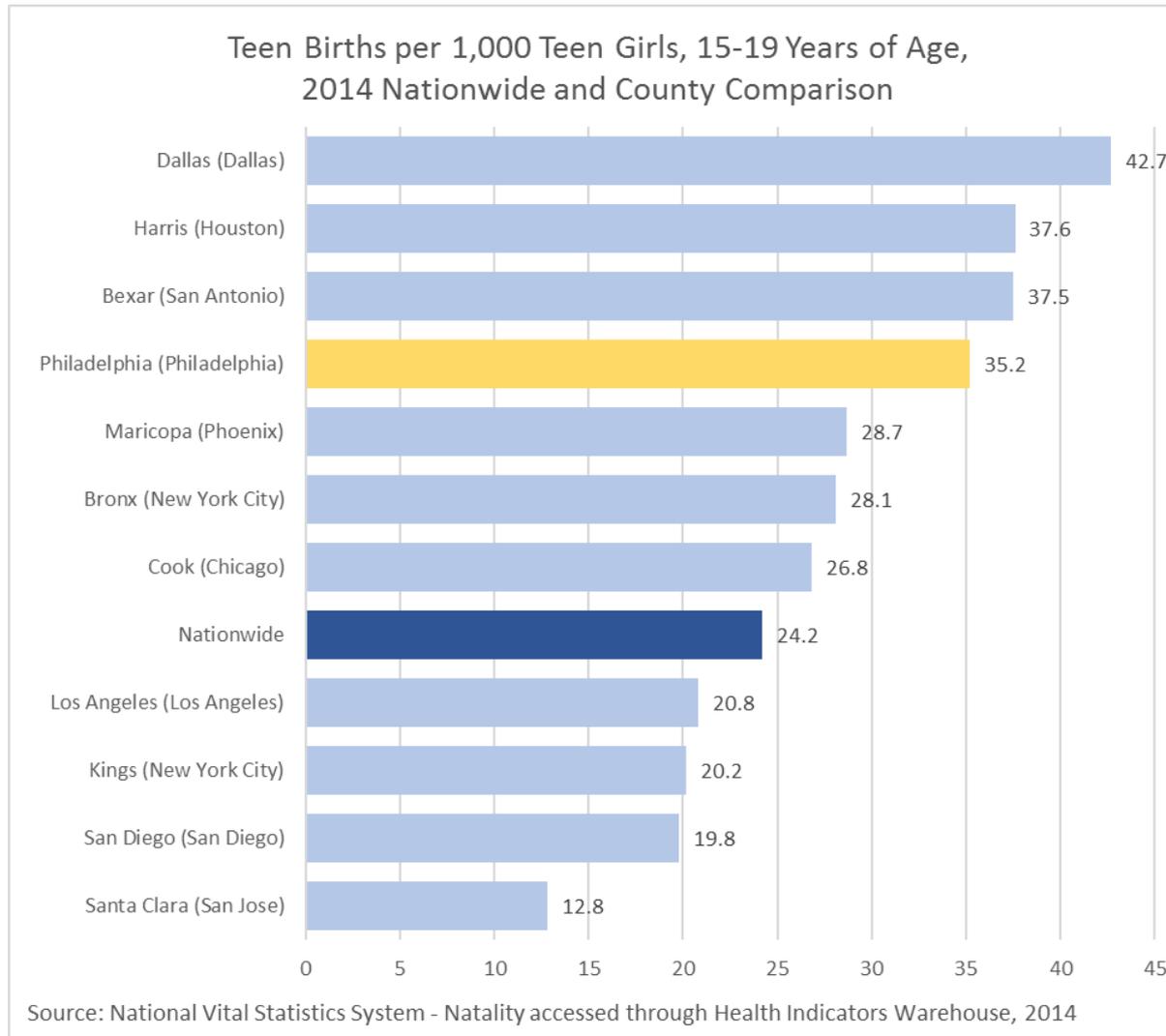
Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

Hypertension



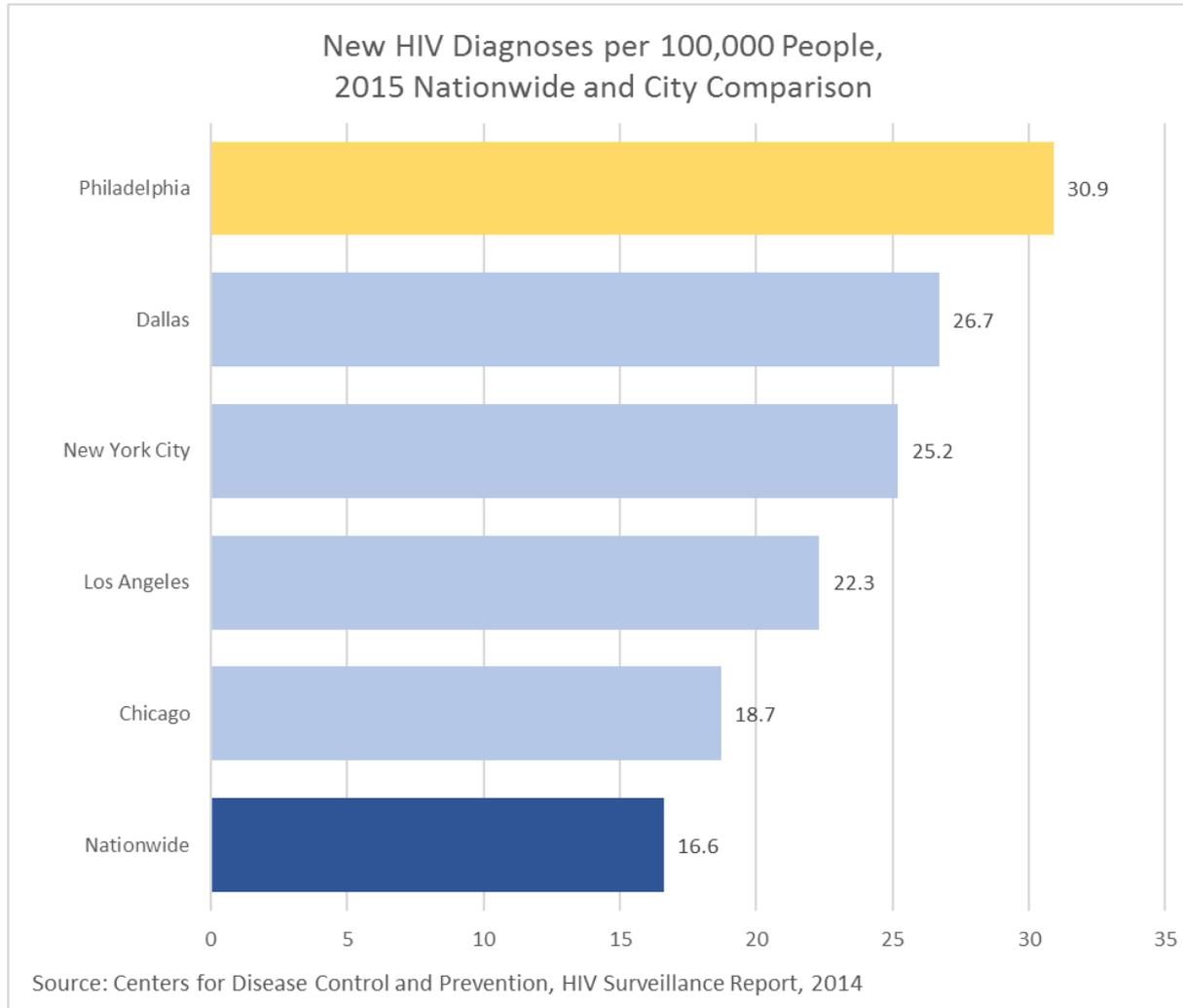
Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

Teen Births



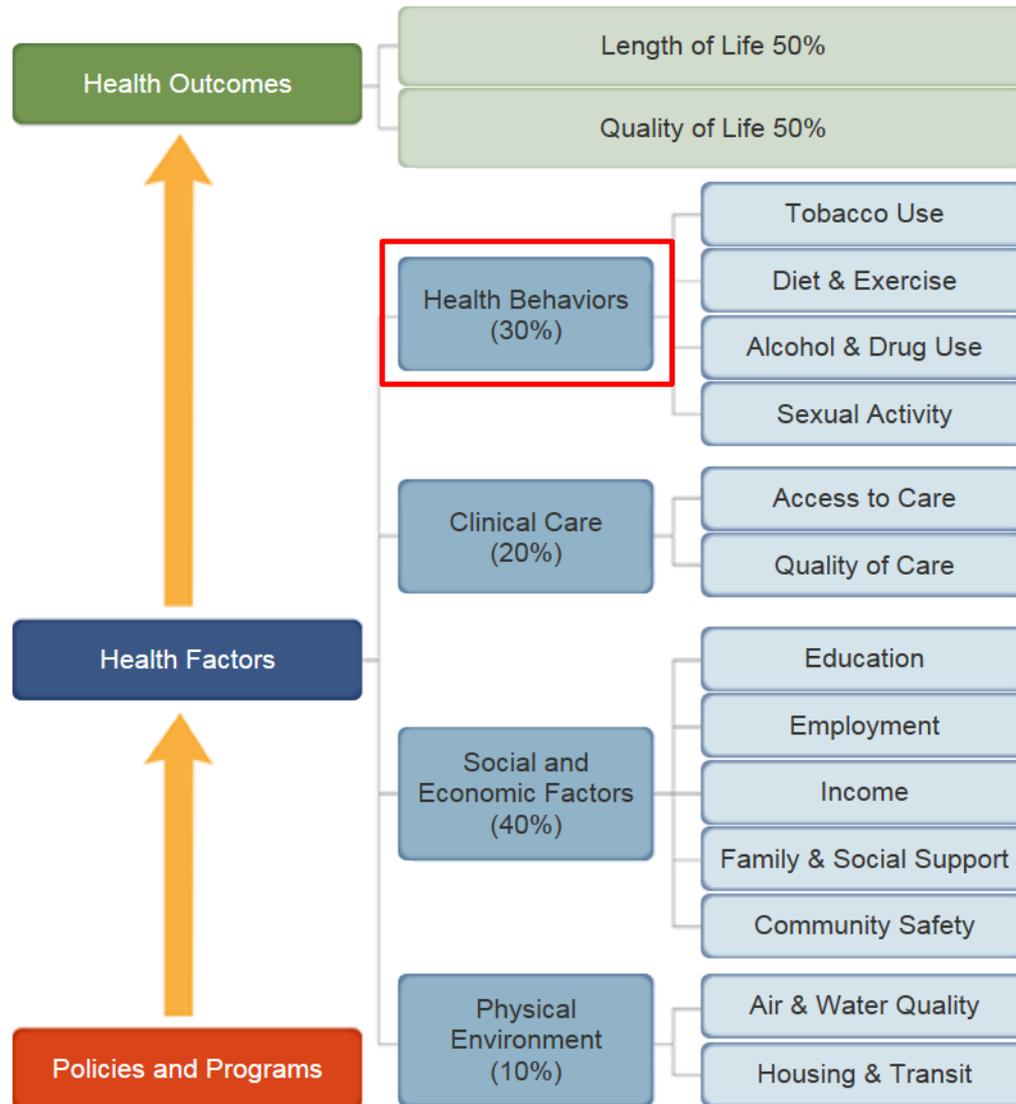
Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

HIV Incidence



Framework for CHA

From RWJF County Health Rankings



Key Factors Influencing Health *Health Behaviors*

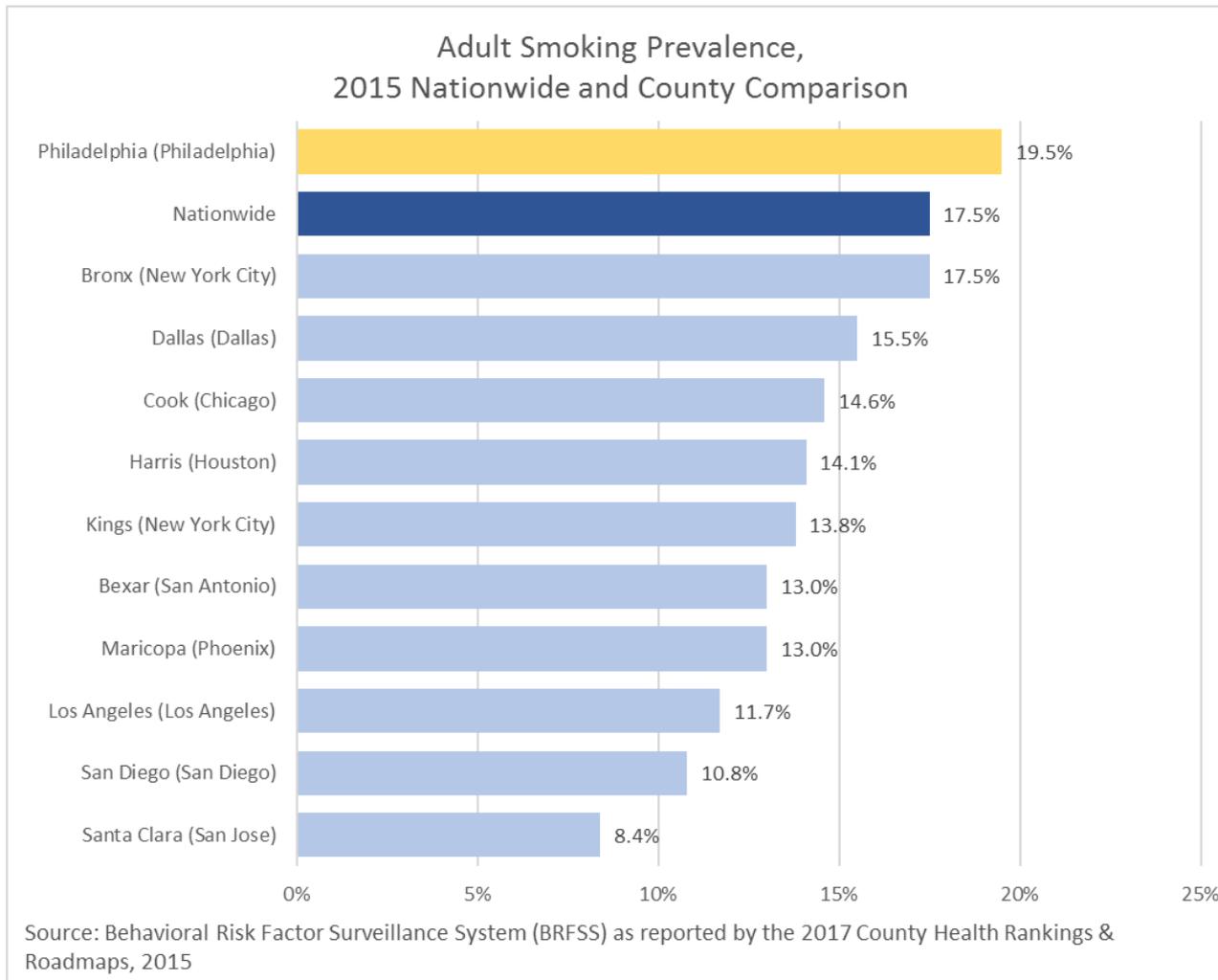
| Improving | No Change | Worsening |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Adult and Teen Cigarette Smoking | Adult Excessive Drinking | Teen Tobacco Use |
| Secondhand Smoke Exposure | Physical Inactivity | Teen Condom Use |
| Teen Excessive Drinking | Walkable Food Access | Prescription Opioid Misuse |
| Sweetened Beverage Consumption | Close Access to Parks/Outdoor Space | |
| Teen Sexual Activity | | |
| Adult HIV Testing | | |
| HIV Care Retention | | |

Notable Disparities

| Health Outcome | Disparate Group |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Limited Food Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics• Low income neighborhoods |
| Sweetened Beverage Consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics |
| Teen and Adult Excessive Drinking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic whites |
| Teen Tobacco Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics |
| Adult Cigarette Smoking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic blacks |
| Teen Sexual Activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Hispanic blacks |

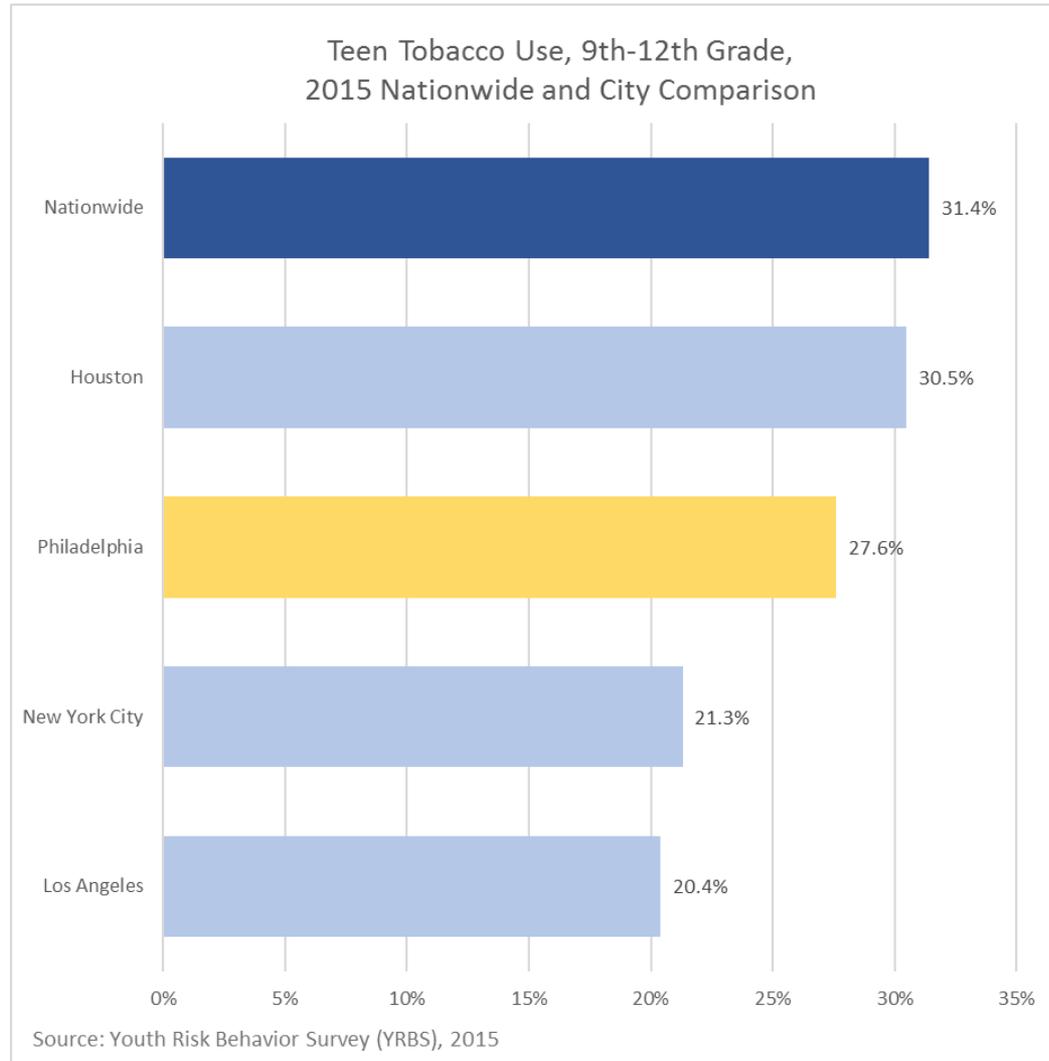
Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

Adult Cigarette Smoking

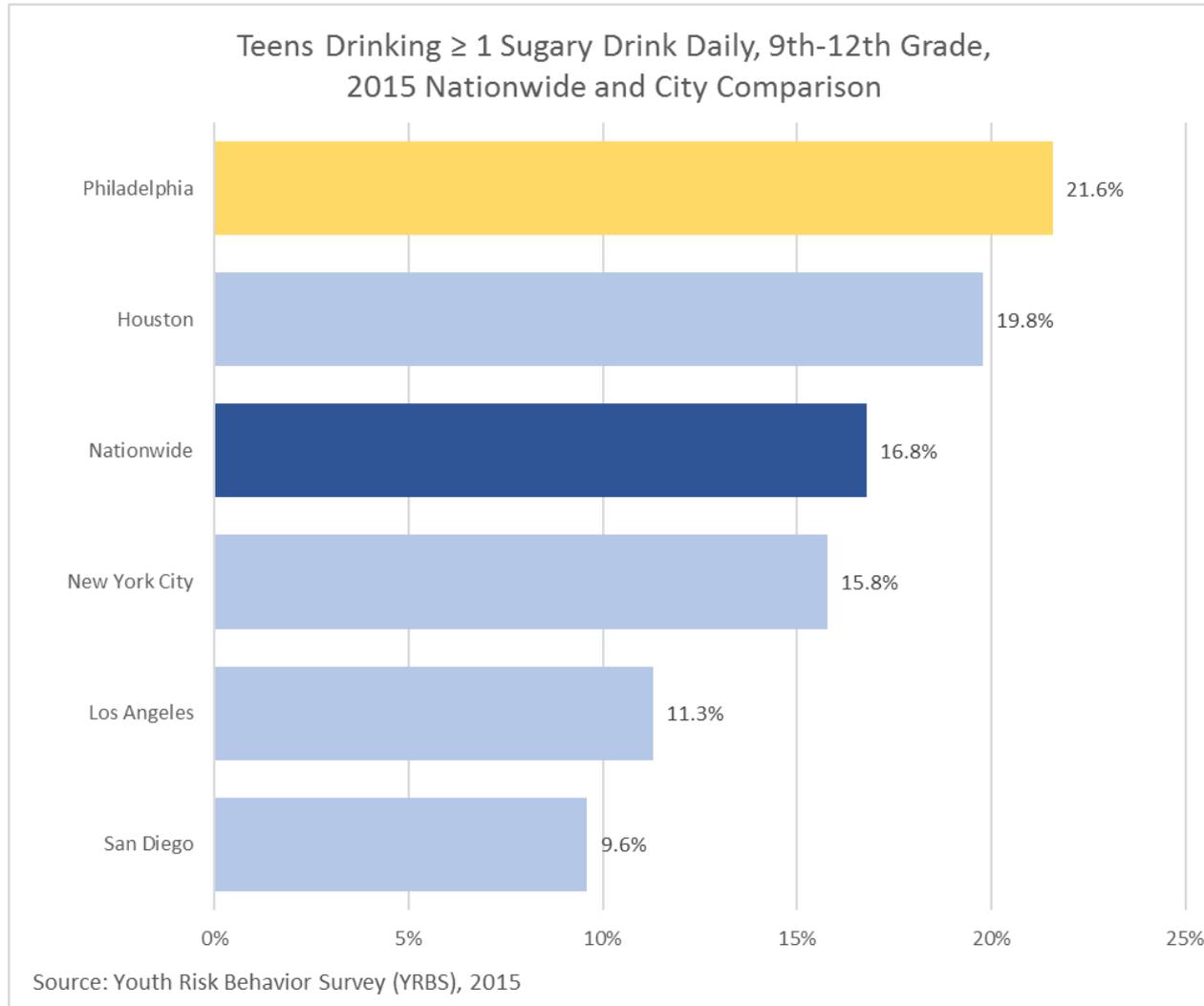


Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities

Teen Tobacco Use

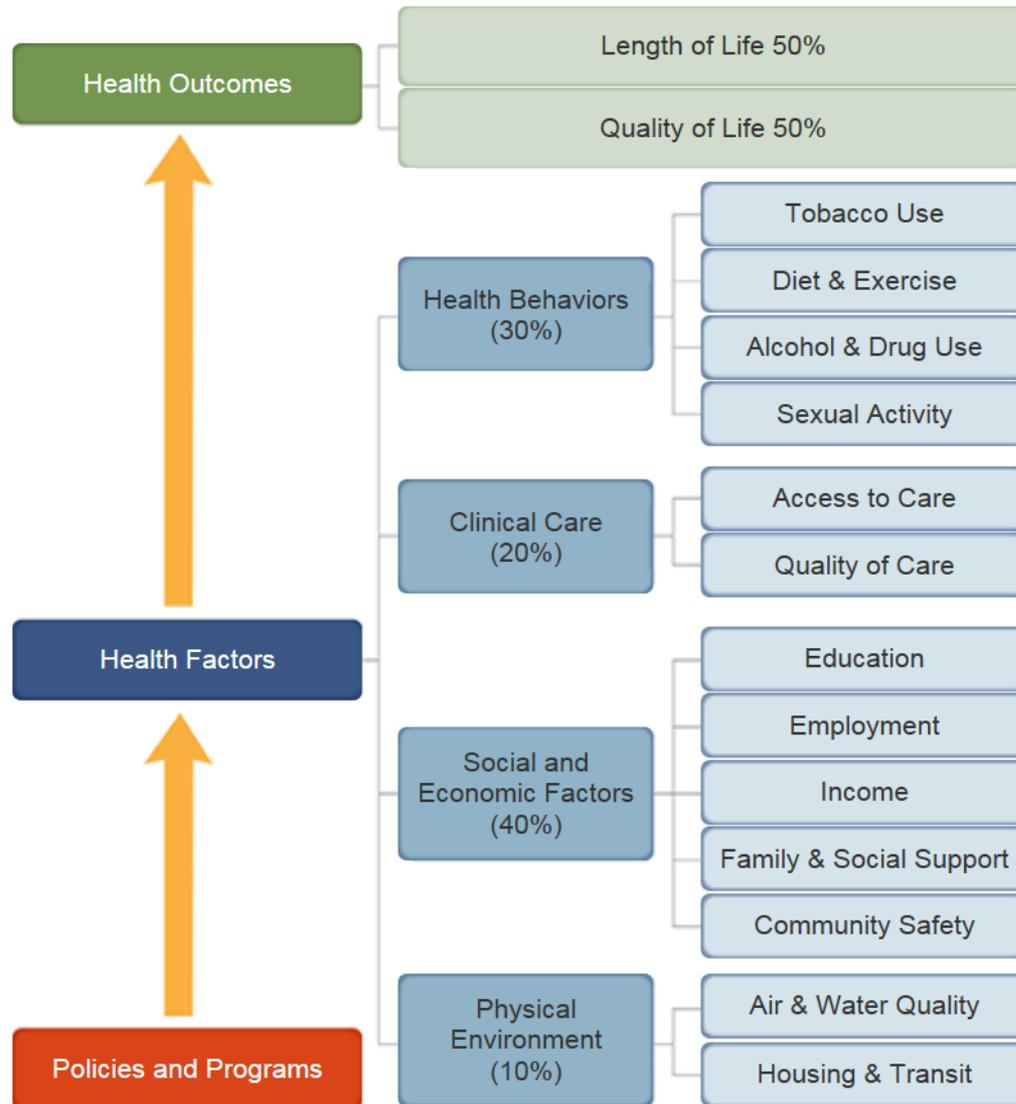


Philadelphia vs. Major U.S. Cities *Teen Sweetened Drink Consumption*



Framework for CHA

From RWJF County Health Rankings



Key Factors Influencing Health *Access to Clinical & Preventive Care*

| Improving | No Change | Worsening |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Uninsured Adults and Children | Current Immunizations in Children | |
| Oral Health in Children | Mammography in Women | |
| Colon Cancer Screening | | |
| Primary Care Physicians per Capita | | |
| Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations | | |

Key Factors Influencing Health

Social and Economic Determinants

| Improving | No Change | Worsening |
|--|---|--|
| People Living in Poverty Unemployment Adults Completing Some College Violent Crime Rate | Single Parent Households Housing-Cost Burden | Children Living in Poverty On-time High School Graduation Social Capital |

Physical Environment

| Improving | No Change | Worsening |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Days with Unhealthy Air Quality | | Housing Code Violations |

Developing the 2018 – 2022 Community Health Improvement Plan

What is the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)?

- A long-term, systematic effort to improve health in Philadelphia based on data from the CHA and a community-driven planning process.
- Used by health and other governmental education and human service agencies, in collaboration with community partners, to set priorities and coordinate and target resources.
- Outlines a targeted number of priority areas, objectives, strategies and performance measures.

CHIP Planning Process

September – January 2017

Priority Setting Meeting with Key Community Stakeholders



Select Priority Areas



Develop Objectives, Strategies and Measures



Identify and Link Existing Efforts/Partnerships

On your index card:

**What are the top 3 public
health priorities in
Philadelphia?**

On the other side of your index card:

Among those high priority issues, what 1 area should community partners collectively address over the next 5 years?

Next Steps

- PDPH is hosting 5 additional meetings with community stakeholders:
 - 10/3 – Health Behaviors
 - 10/4 – Substance Use & Infectious Diseases
 - 10/10 – Clinical Care
 - 10/11 – Social Determinants
 - 10/26 – Physical Environment

Contact health.CHIP@phila.gov for more information.