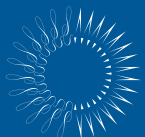




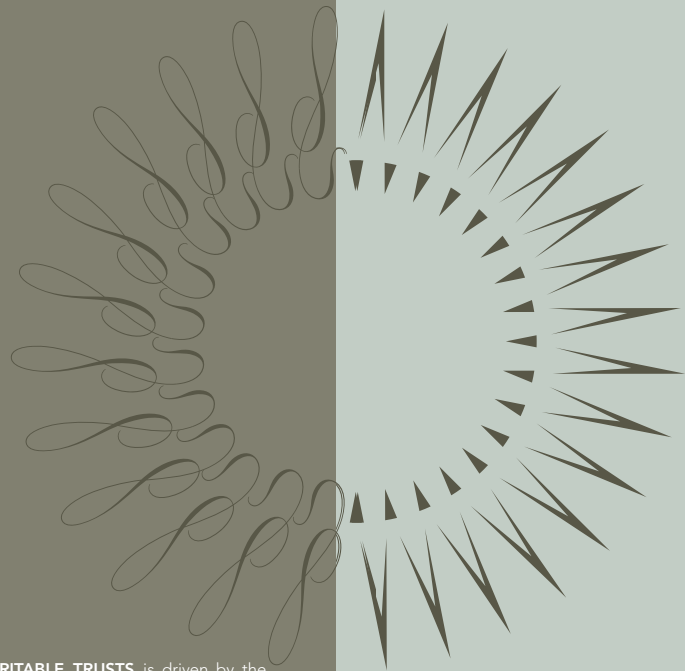
# PHILADELPHIA 2009

THE STATE OF THE CITY



THE  
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Philadelphia  
Research  
Initiative



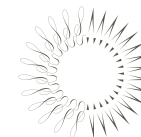
THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life. The Philadelphia Research Initiative ([www.pewtrusts.org/phila-research](http://www.pewtrusts.org/phila-research)) provides timely, impartial research and analysis that helps Philadelphia's citizens and leaders understand and address key issues facing the city.

For copies of this report e-mail [info@pewtrusts.org](mailto:info@pewtrusts.org).

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# PHILADELPHIA 2009

THE STATE OF THE CITY



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**PEW**  
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Philadelphia  
Research  
Initiative

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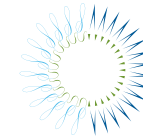
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To figure out where a city is going and where it ought to go, it is essential to know where it is today and where it has been lately. That is this report's reason for being.



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## FOREWORD

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Using data from a wide range of sources, we at the Philadelphia Research Initiative have assembled a detailed statistical portrait of Philadelphia. We have sought to show, through lively and accessible graphics, the city's strengths and weaknesses, its sources of hope and reasons for concern—and to highlight specific indicators that can be used to gauge what happens from this point forward.

The numbers are the heart of *Philadelphia 2009: The State of the City*; they tell a complex and nuanced tale about jobs and the economy, crime and punishment, education, city government, arts and culture, and health and welfare.

In each of the six chapters of this benchmark report, we have taken one or two of the most telling indicators—among them the number of jobs, the homicide count and the poverty rate—and labeled them with a plus or a minus. Getting or keeping those indicators headed in the right direction is hugely important for the city's prospects.

Veteran journalist Tom Ferrick Jr., who has been following city issues since the 1970s, is the principal author of this report. He conceived its structure, wrote the essays and gathered the data. Willie/Fetchko Graphic Design created the graphics and designed the report. Peter Tobia took many of the photographs. Timothy Durkin, Cindy Jobbins and Emily Cheramie Walz of The Pew Charitable Trusts assisted me in the editing. Donald Kimelman, managing director of Pew's Philadelphia Program, conceived the project.

At the Philadelphia Research Initiative, our purpose is to provide in-depth and impartial analysis of the city's problems and opportunities. In our upcoming work, we will explore the experiences of other cities to see how they deal with the problems that confront Philadelphia.

No one should read this report, which will be updated in the coming years, without understanding that some of the forces documented here operate largely beyond the control of any urban leaders. The challenge is to figure out those areas in which a difference can be made—and how to make it.

Our hope is that the wealth of relevant facts in this document will help policy makers, opinion leaders and concerned citizens as they strive to make that difference.

**Larry Eichel**  
Project Director  
The Philadelphia Research Initiative

MOST DATA FOR 2007, THE MOST RECENT AVAILABLE

<b>Population</b>	1,449,634
<b>Percent of residents who are</b>	
• Under the age of 19	29%
• Age 20–44	35%
• Age 45–64	23%
• Age 65 and older	13%
• African American	43%
• White	39%
• Latino	10%
• Asian	5%
• Another race, or two or more races	3%
<b>Percent of residents who</b>	
• Were born in Philadelphia	57%
• Moved here within the last 10 years	14%
• Were foreign born	11%
• Speak a foreign language at home	20%
<b>School-aged children</b> <i>(nursery to high school)</i>	287,045
<b>Students enrolled in college or graduate school</b>	119,918
<b>Percent of residents who</b>	
• Graduated from college	21%
• Never graduated from high school	22%
<b>Percent of adults who are</b>	
• Married or live as a couple	37%
• Not married	36%
• Divorced or separated	17%
• Widowed	10%
<b>Median household income</b>	\$35,431
<b>Percent of households with annual income of</b>	
• Less than \$35,000	50%
• \$35,000 to \$74,999	30%
• \$75,000 to \$99,999	9%
• \$100,000 or more	11%
<b>Percent of families below the poverty level</b>	19%
<b>Total housing units</b> <i>(homes and apartments)</i>	660,646
<b>Number of units listed as</b>	
• Vacant	98,262
• Occupied	562,384
<b>Percent of units</b>	
• Built before 1939	39%
• Owned by occupant	57%
• Rented	43%
<b>Median value of owner-occupied units</b>	\$136,400
<b>Median monthly rent</b>	\$770

# INTRODUCTION

October 31, 2008 was a glorious day for the city of Philadelphia.

To celebrate the Phillies' victory in the World Series, a jubilant crowd, estimated as high as two million, lined Broad Street to cheer as the hometown heroes paraded by. There was an overwhelming sense of shared civic pride.

But life is not like baseball, where only two outcomes are possible: victory or defeat. Cities are complex organisms, where growth co-exists with decay, prosperity brushes up against poverty, and there are enough conflicting signs and indicators to buttress the outlook of optimists and pessimists alike.

For the last 50 years, the Philadelphia story has been one of trying to remain vital while coping with decline. In this decade, the city has made encouraging, albeit modest progress on a number of key fronts. And at least until the economic downturn arrived with a vengeance last fall, the pace of decline appeared to have slowed. But the fundamental forces of decay—to which older, northern cities with industrial pasts are particularly vulnerable—have not gone away. In some regards, those forces are as strong as ever.

The numbers, which are the heart of this report, tell the story of where Philadelphia stands in 2009. They depict an economy that boasts relative stability but little dynamism; a public education system making progress but still struggling to get the basics right; a rich and vibrant cultural scene threatened by hard times; a population that is poorer and less healthy than that of most other cities; a crime rate that has declined but not enough for residents to feel much more secure; and a recession-buffed city government that must spend a growing proportion of its revenue on the criminal justice system and benefits for city employees.

For any city, particularly this one, no single indicator is more important than the number of jobs, and Philadelphia is still losing them, as has been the case since the manufacturing sector began its downslide a half century ago. But the losses are coming at a slower rate than in the last two decades. A similar pattern appears to be taking shape regarding the city's population, although confirmation awaits the 2010 census. There are signs that the overall head count finally is stabilizing after peaking in 1950 and falling precipitously through the 1970s and 1980s.

Major crime is down substantially compared to 2000, and the murder rate—a day-to-day civic obsession in 2007—declined by 15 percent in 2008. But that does not make Philadelphia a safe city, not when five police officers die in the line of duty in little more than nine months, and when crime is still the top concern in the minds of many residents.



## AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

PHILADELPHIA RESEARCH INITIATIVE POLL, JANUARY 2009

The public schools continue to get very low grades from parents, even though the school system in this decade has undergone the most sustained period of genuine reform in its history. The charter school movement alone has opened up new options for those families who believe that a good education is crucial to a decent life for their children. And a new superintendent, Arlene Ackerman, is talking of more sweeping changes yet to come.

City services get generally high marks, according to a recent poll commissioned by the Philadelphia Research Initiative. That is something of a surprise, considering how much Philadelphians seem to grumble about City Hall. At the same time, the growth in the cost of local government has consistently exceeded the rise in the cost of living over the past decade. Now, the recession is forcing city officials to spend less.

Arts and culture are a strong plus for the city. Millions pay to attend these events—more than go to the games of the four major sports teams. But many cultural organizations are surviving by the skin of their teeth. A further downturn in the economy, with an accompanying decline in charitable contributions, could cause some of them to go under.

Perhaps the most disturbing indicator of all is this: the number of poor people in Philadelphia rose in this decade, even during periods when the nation's economy was booming and the city's overall population was declining.

Philadelphia remains a city where the poor and the near-poor are in the majority. The median household income was \$35,431 a year in 2007, less than half of the suburban number and about \$15,000 less than the national average. Nearly one in five city families and one in four individuals live below the poverty line.

As for the public's health, this much can be said with certainty: Philadelphia is a majority-fat city, with 29 percent of residents describing themselves as obese and another 35 percent as overweight. Philadelphia also has higher percentages of smokers, diabetics, asthma sufferers and adults with hypertension than does the country as a whole. While smoking continues to decline nationally, it appears to have risen slightly in the city during this decade.

For all of the challenges, most Philadelphians appear to be upbeat about the city and its prospects. In the Philadelphia Research Initiative's poll, taken several months after that glorious October day, most residents said they liked their city, their neighborhood and their mayor, Michael Nutter. When asked whether the city would be a better place to live five years from now, optimists outnumbered pessimists by a ratio of nearly five-to-one.

Nothing good comes easy in Philadelphia, but Philadelphians seem to accept that. Their attitude towards the city mirrors their attitude towards its sports teams—a mixture of exasperation and deep affection rooted in an understanding that the lean years make the good times feel that much better. Their hopefulness about the city's future is not naïve; they know how deep-seated the problems are. The vitality of the city and the signs of renewal and growth have combined to convince them, at least for now, that tomorrow will be a better day.

They will need to hang on to all of that optimism in the coming year as the effects of the recession settle upon Philadelphia and the nation.

← THROUGHOUT THIS REPORT, KEY INDICATORS OF PHILADELPHIA'S WELL-BEING ARE LABELED WITH A PLUS, A MINUS, OR A VERTICAL LINE SIGNIFYING NO CHANGE. THE OPTIMISM OF RESIDENTS IS A PLUS, THE LONG-TERM DECLINE IN POPULATION A MINUS.



i.2

### Where residents believe Philadelphia is headed now:

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION	46%
DOWN THE WRONG TRACK	37%
MIXED	12%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	5%

i.3

### How Philadelphians think the city has fared in the last five years:

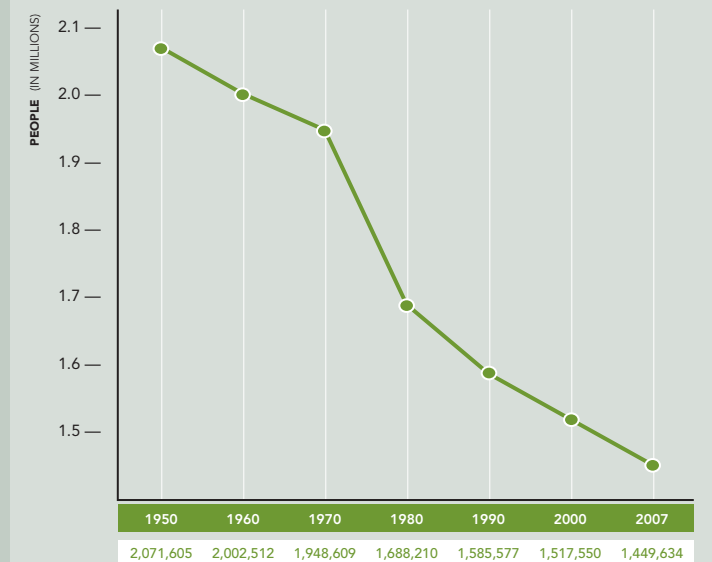
GOTTEN BETTER	33%
BECOME WORSE	27%
STAYED THE SAME	35%
SOME BETTER/SOME WORSE	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%

i.4

### What kind of place residents expect Philadelphia to be five years from now:

BETTER	68%
WORSE	14%
SAME	6%
SOME BETTER/SOME WORSE	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	10%

## i.5 PHILADELPHIA POPULATION



The city has over 600,000 fewer people today than it did in 1950. The 1970s was the worst decade in terms of population loss, with a net decline of 270,000 residents during those 10 years. The 2007 population figure is an estimate by the U.S. Census Bureau based on sample survey data.



# JOBS & THE ECONOMY

## CHAPTER 1



**When it comes to the economy and jobs, Philadelphia has two stories to tell.**

One is the creation of a new economy oriented towards the future, with jobs in business and professional services, tourism and hospitality, and education and health services. The other story is the continued decline of the old economy. For a century, beginning in the 1860s, Philadelphia was defined by its manufacturing. For the last 50 years, it has been defined by the loss of those jobs.

Both story lines have continued into the new century, raising a fundamental question: Can the creation of jobs by the new economy outpace the decline in the work that defined the old one? In recent years, the answer has been “no.” Despite gains in many job sectors, Philadelphia suffered a net decline in jobs between 2000 and 2008. When the decade began, there were 695,900 jobs in the city. At the end of 2008, there were 661,300—a loss of 34,600.

Still, the city shed jobs at a slower rate than it did in the 1990s, when it lost nearly 62,000 of them. A decline in the rate of decline is no cause for celebration, but it offers some consolation.

About one-fourth of all working Philadelphians have jobs in the suburbs or more distant locales. But city-based jobs are the rock on which Philadelphia’s prosperity rests. The city needs workers to pay local taxes (even if they aren’t residents) and to serve as customers for its retail businesses large and small. The loss of a thousand jobs paying an average of \$50,000 a year can cost the city \$1.9 million in wage tax revenue alone. And as jobs disappear, so do people.

When the 1980s began, 20 percent of the city’s jobs were in the manufacturing sector. As 2008 ended, only 4 percent were. This steep decline is due mostly to forces beyond the city’s control. Industry didn’t just leave Philadelphia; it departed America’s shores.

But the city’s economy hasn’t been helped by the business and personal taxes imposed here. Numerous studies have found that Philadelphia imposes one of the highest tax burdens on business of any city in the nation. Some studies have put it at number one.

The same is true when it comes to individual taxes. Each year, the finance director of the District of Columbia does a study of personal tax burdens in the largest cities in each of the 50 states. In the most recent study, Philadelphia ranked number one in every income category.

Mindful of the damage done by these taxes, the city has gradually been lowering both the business and wage tax rates. The process began in the 1990s under Mayor Ed Rendell and was continued—albeit sometimes reluctantly—by Mayor John Street. But the reductions were put on hold last year by Mayor Michael Nutter, a longtime advocate of lower taxes, citing the dip in tax revenues caused by the recession.

There has been considerable debate in the city over whether lowering taxes actually has helped create jobs. Given the choice between reducing taxes or reducing city services, many Philadelphians say they would opt to keep the services and pay higher taxes.

But in one sector of the city’s economy, there is no question that tax reductions have stimulated growth. To spur construction, city council granted a 10-year abatement on property taxes to all new commercial and residential building. After 2000, when the last went into effect citywide, a housing boom ensued.

In the five years prior to 2001, there were a total of 4,700 new residential units built in the city. In the five years after, the total nearly tripled to 12,019. About half the new units in this decade were built in Center City and environs—the decade may come to be known as the city’s “condominium era”—and half were built in other neighborhoods.

And in a broader sign of economic health, the median sale price of existing homes rose 64 percent between 2003 and 2008, with gains throughout the city.

In 2009, the city remains a place where the poor and the working class form the majority. One out of every four residents lives below the poverty line—a greater share than in most big cities—and the median household income is half the suburban average.

The old economy has left a lot of Philadelphians behind. The question is whether the city’s economy in the years ahead will offer expanded opportunities for everyone.



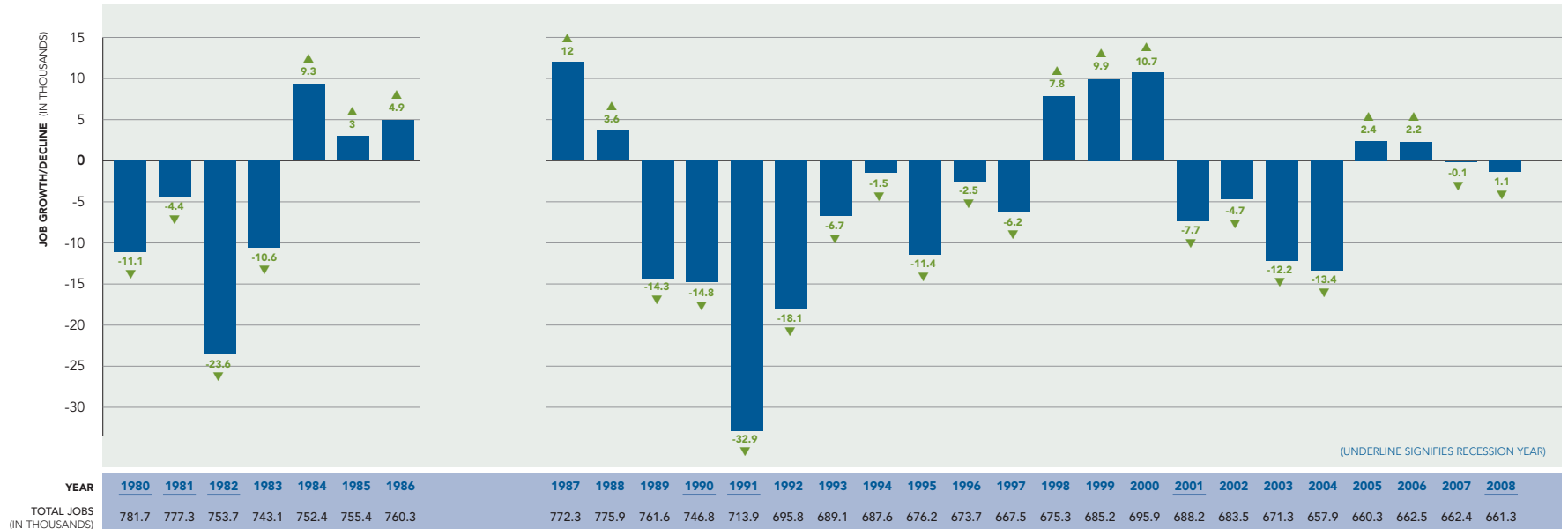
1.1 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



PHILADELPHIA JOB GROWTH AND DECLINE



1.2 BY YEAR



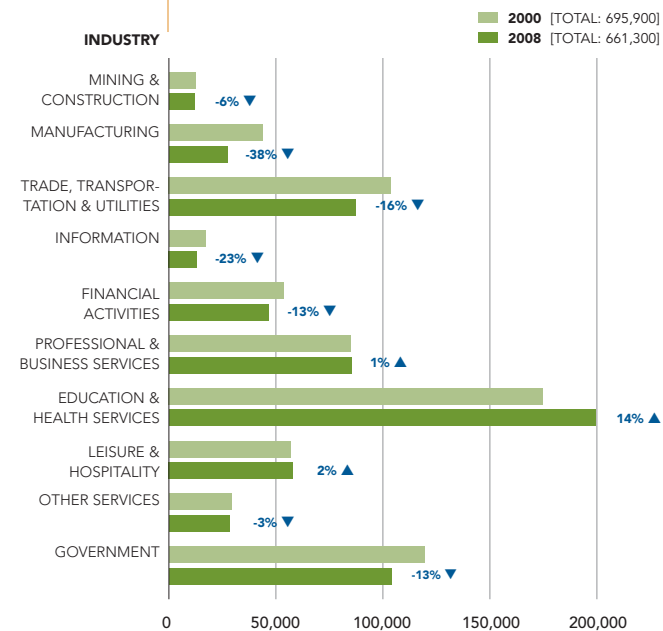
1.1 The decline was slower than it was in the 1990s, but Philadelphia still lost nearly 35,000 jobs between 2000 and 2008.

1.2 The story of job loss and gain since 1980 is told mostly in the negative. Note the accelerated job losses in recession years. The saying is that old cities such as Philadelphia are first into a recession and last out.

1.3 There were bright spots in job sectors in the decade, with educational and health services leading the way. "Eds and meds" now constitute 30 percent of the jobs in the city. The manufacturing sector shrank 38 percent between 2000 and 2008.

1.4 Taken as a whole, the regional job market was nearly stagnant in this decade. No county-by-county data was available for 2000, so this chart compares job gain and loss by county between 2001 and 2008.

1.3 BY CATEGORY OF JOB

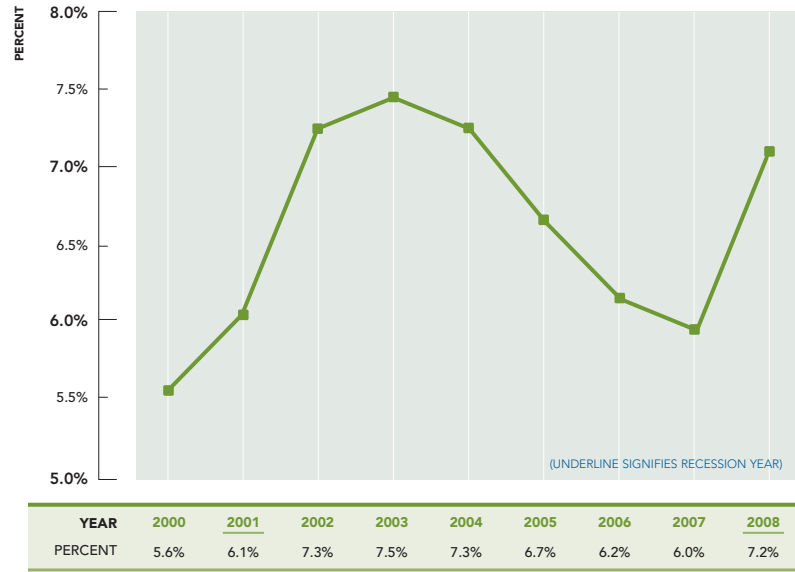


1.4 BY COUNTY

CITY AND SUBURBS

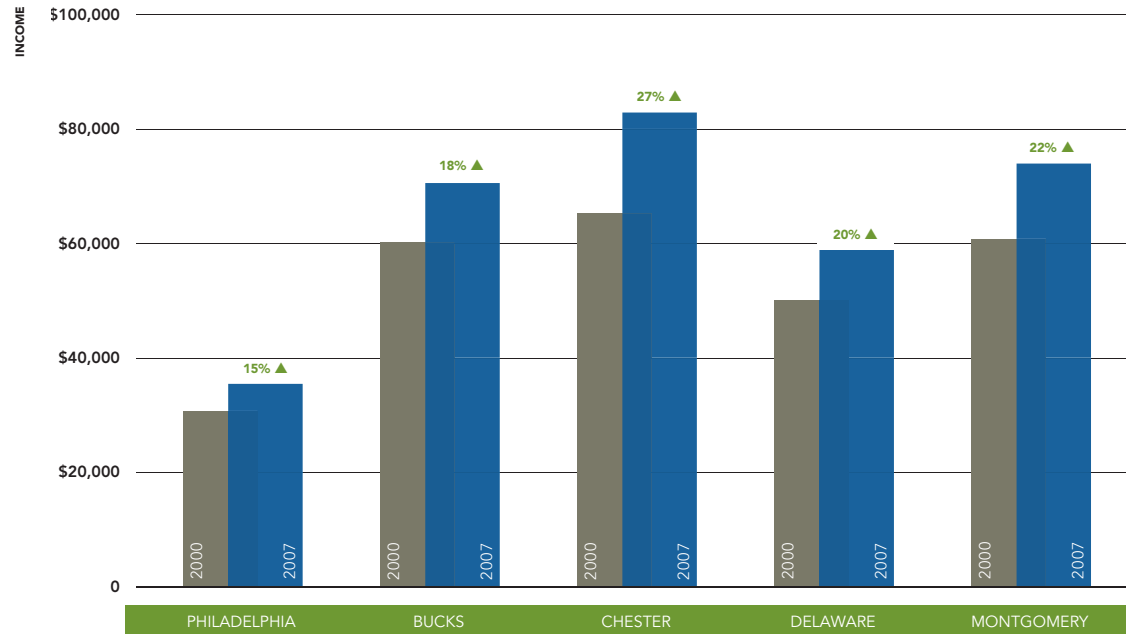
County	2001	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent
Bucks	245,198	261,966	16,768	6.8%
Chester	217,148	241,674	24,526	11.3%
Delaware	213,813	209,100	(4,713)	-2.2%
Montgomery	485,394	486,272	878	0.2%
Philadelphia	688,200	661,300	(26,900)	-3.9%
<b>Five-County Total</b>	<b>1,849,753</b>	<b>1,860,312</b>	<b>10,559</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

1.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SINCE 2000



1.6 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME SINCE 2000

PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS (NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)

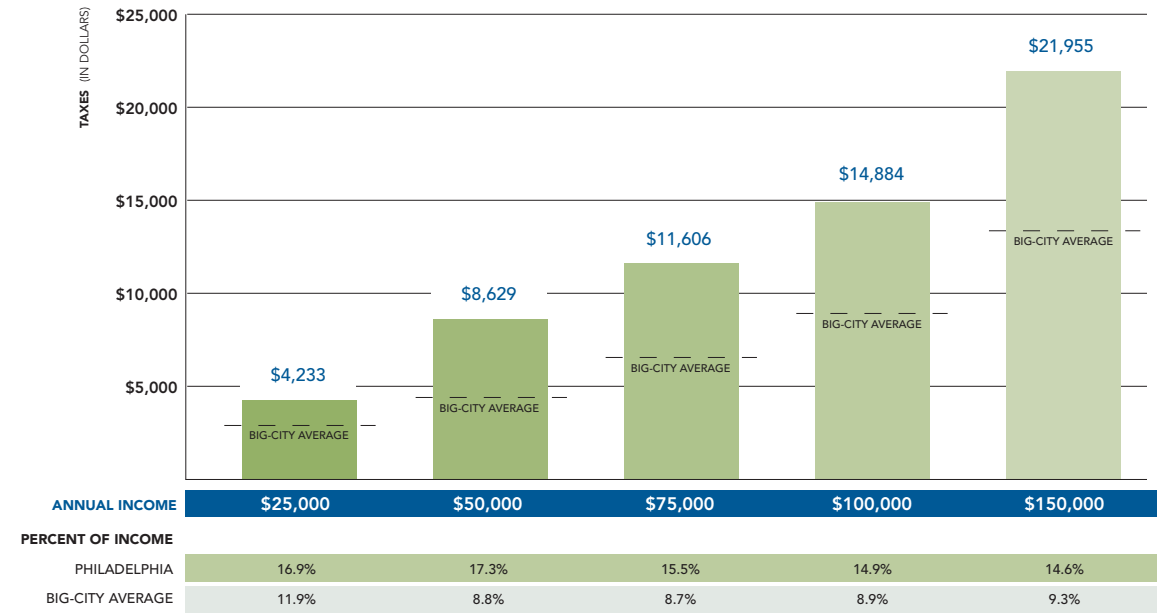


PHILADELPHIA TAX BURDEN



1.7 PERSONAL TAX BURDEN ON PHILADELPHIA FAMILIES ...

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES: FAMILY OF THREE



1.8 AND IN COMPARABLE CITIES

SELECTED AMERICAN CITIES: FAMILY OF THREE/ INCOME OF \$50,000 A YEAR

City	Tax Burden	Percent of Income
Philadelphia	\$8,629	17.3%
Baltimore	\$7,105	14.2%
Detroit	\$6,180	12.4%
Columbus	\$5,589	11.2%
--- BIG-CITY AVERAGE ---	\$4,423	8.8%
Houston	\$4,398	8.8%
New York	\$4,259	8.5%
Boston	\$3,892	7.8%
Washington	\$3,590	7.2%
Chicago	\$3,547	7.1%
Phoenix	\$3,403	6.8%

1.5 After four consecutive years of decline, the unemployment rate in the city rose sharply in 2008, a harbinger of the deepening recession in the nation.

1.6 In 2007, the median household income in Philadelphia was \$35,431 a year, about half the median for the four suburban counties.

1.7 These totals include state and/or local taxes on wages and income, property, gasoline, automobiles and retail sales. The calculations, done by the finance director of the District of Columbia, assume relatively high property tax bills for Philadelphians.

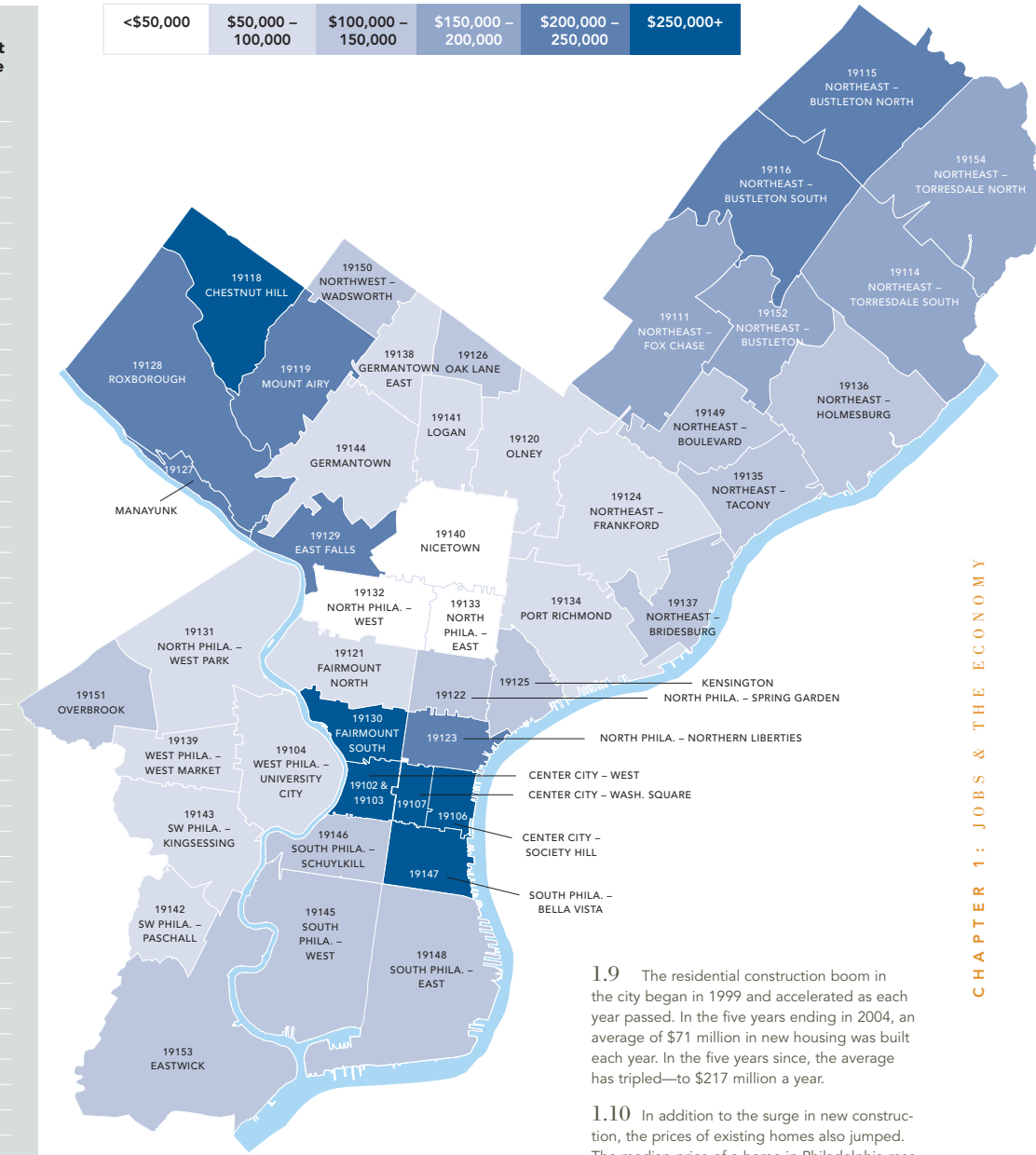
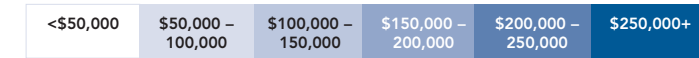
1.8 This chart compares the tax burden on a family of three earning \$50,000 a year. The taxes paid by Philadelphians are almost double the big-city average, according to the District of Columbia study.



## 1.10 MEDIAN SALE PRICES BY ZIP CODE

Zip	Neighborhood	Med. Price 2003	Med. Price 2008	Percent Change
19106	Center City – Society Hill	\$610,000	\$1,037,500	70%
19103	Center City – West	\$458,000	\$710,000	55%
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$298,500	\$447,500	50%
19102	Center City – West	\$332,500	\$370,000	11%
19130	Fairmount South	\$220,000	\$324,500	48%
19107	Center City – Wash. Square	\$320,000	\$324,450	1%
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	\$172,000	\$270,250	57%
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	\$170,450	\$247,000	45%
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	\$167,450	\$235,000	40%
19123	North Phila. – Northern Liberties	\$170,000	\$234,500	38%
19128	Roxborough	\$145,000	\$234,000	61%
19127	Manayunk	\$143,459	\$227,000	58%
19129	East Falls	\$125,500	\$221,000	76%
19119	Mount Airy	\$147,900	\$216,000	46%
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	\$129,000	\$195,500	52%
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	\$127,500	\$195,000	53%
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	\$132,000	\$189,000	43%
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	\$112,000	\$165,000	47%
19150	Northwest – Wadsworth	\$85,325	\$142,000	66%
19125	Kensington	\$49,900	\$135,000	171%
19148	South Phila. – East	\$60,000	\$134,000	123%
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	\$79,700	\$131,350	65%
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	\$75,000	\$122,000	63%
19126	Oak Lane	\$77,450	\$117,500	52%
19153	Eastwick	\$79,000	\$114,950	46%
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	\$57,500	\$113,950	98%
19151	Overbrook	\$69,900	\$113,500	62%
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	\$55,000	\$105,000	91%
19135	Northeast – Tacony	\$65,000	\$105,000	62%
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	\$69,200	\$103,250	49%
19145	South Phila. – West	\$55,000	\$102,500	86%
19144	Germantown	\$50,600	\$86,750	71%
19120	Olney	\$54,000	\$85,000	57%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	\$52,000	\$82,500	59%
19138	Germantown East	\$47,000	\$80,000	70%
19141	Logan	\$44,750	\$77,600	73%
19104	West Phila. – University City	\$80,100	\$72,500	-9%
19131	North Phila. – West Park	\$44,000	\$70,000	59%
19121	Fairmount North	\$28,000	\$68,000	143%
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	\$40,000	\$60,000	50%
19134	Port Richmond	\$35,000	\$55,000	57%
19139	West Phila. – West Market	\$32,000	\$52,500	64%
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall	\$49,000	\$52,000	6%
19140	Nicetown	\$24,000	\$42,000	75%
19132	North Phila. – West	\$19,950	\$35,000	75%
19133	North Phila. – East	\$24,500	\$33,000	35%
	<b>City Average</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	<b>\$115,000</b>	<b>64%</b>

MEDIAN PRICE IN 2008



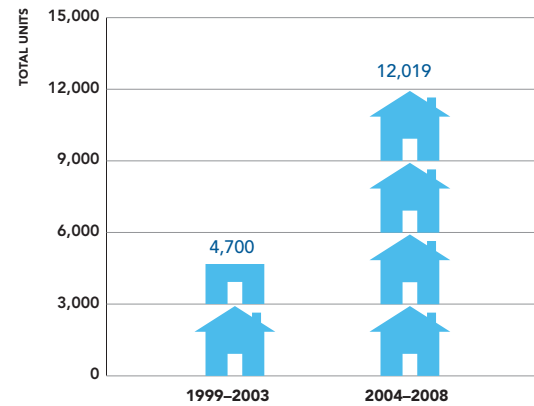
1.9 The residential construction boom in the city began in 1999 and accelerated as each year passed. In the five years ending in 2004, an average of 71 million in new housing was built each year. In the five years since, the average has tripled—to \$217 million a year.

1.10 In addition to the surge in new construction, the prices of existing homes also jumped. The median price of a home in Philadelphia rose 64 percent between 2003 and 2008. Nearly all neighborhoods saw gains in housing prices. There was evidence the market had cooled in 2008 as the average sale price of homes in some neighborhoods declined.

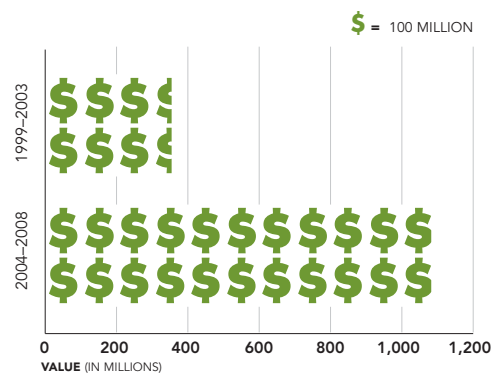


## 1.9 NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

BY TOTAL UNITS



BY TOTAL VALUE



# CRIME & PUNISHMENT



## CHAPTER 2



**In its own perverse way, crime in Philadelphia is a big business, involving thousands of city residents and billions of dollars.**

On the justice side, there are 12,500 city employees involved in public safety—police, prison guards, prosecutors, sheriff's deputies—at a cost to taxpayers of \$1.4 billion a year. On the other side, there were 15,300 Philadelphia convicts in state prisons in 2008; 9,400 in city jails; and 48,000 on probation and parole—with many more on their way. Last year, about 79,300 suspects were arrested and charged with offenses ranging from homicide to shoplifting.

Finally, there are the victims, thousands of them, the citizens who were shot, killed, beaten, burglarized, robbed at gunpoint or had their cars stolen during the year.

Crime—petty and major—clearly eats at the psyche and fabric of the city.

It is no surprise that in a recent poll conducted for the Philadelphia Research Initiative, residents overwhelmingly answered “crime” when asked what they liked least about living in the city.

And yet, there is good news on the crime front in Philadelphia, good news that often goes unappreciated. Crime has decreased significantly in recent years. Major crime—a category that includes murder, serious assaults, rape, robbery, burglary and theft—is down 15 percent over the last decade.

Even homicide, which saw a run-up earlier in this decade, has declined. There was a 15 percent drop in murders between 2007 and 2008. In fact, major crime in Philadelphia is at its lowest level since the 1970s, and the number of homicides over this decade is at the lowest since the 1960s.

What are the causes of these declines?

The police point to better policing. When Michael Nutter became mayor last January, he made crime reduction a top priority, and his new police commissioner, Charles Ramsey, instituted a plan to target the highest-crime districts with additional officers.

Philadelphia is also part of a national trend of declining crime in big cities that began in the late 1990s. The city's drop in major crime between 2000 and 2007 was matched or exceeded by Detroit, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and Washington, D.C.

Ramsey and the mayor attributed the drop in homicide—from 392 murders in 2007 to 333 in

2008—in part to their targeted policing plan, but it is too early to tell if that was a decisive factor. The number of homicides tends to fluctuate greatly from year to year, and pinpointing the cause of these variations is difficult.

Two factors remain constant: most murders involve people who know each other, and most involve a dispute of some kind—a fight over drug turf, a drunken argument, a case of domestic violence. About 80 percent of homicides are committed with firearms—a testament to the profusion of guns in big cities—and an increasing number of these killings involve African American males under the age of 30.

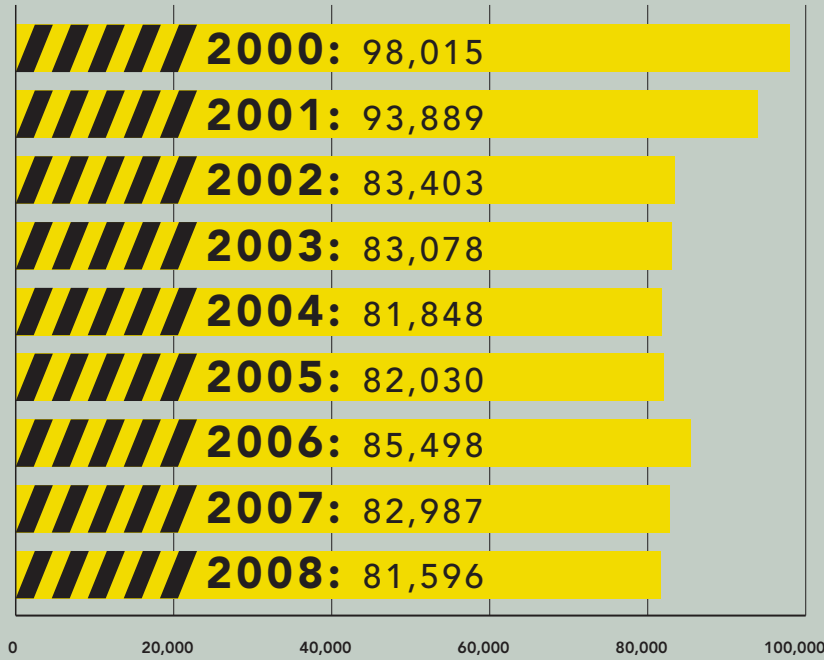
In the 1970s, 32 out of every 100 homicide victims were black males between the ages of 15 and 29. By the 2000s, it had risen to 44 out of every 100. In the late 1990s, a city task force examined each youth homicide in detail to determine its cause and concluded that nearly one in four began as an argument.

A measure of the seriousness with which citizens take crime can be found in this question in the poll done for the Philadelphia Research Initiative. When asked if they would be willing to pay higher taxes so the city could hire more police, 72 percent of respondents said “yes.”

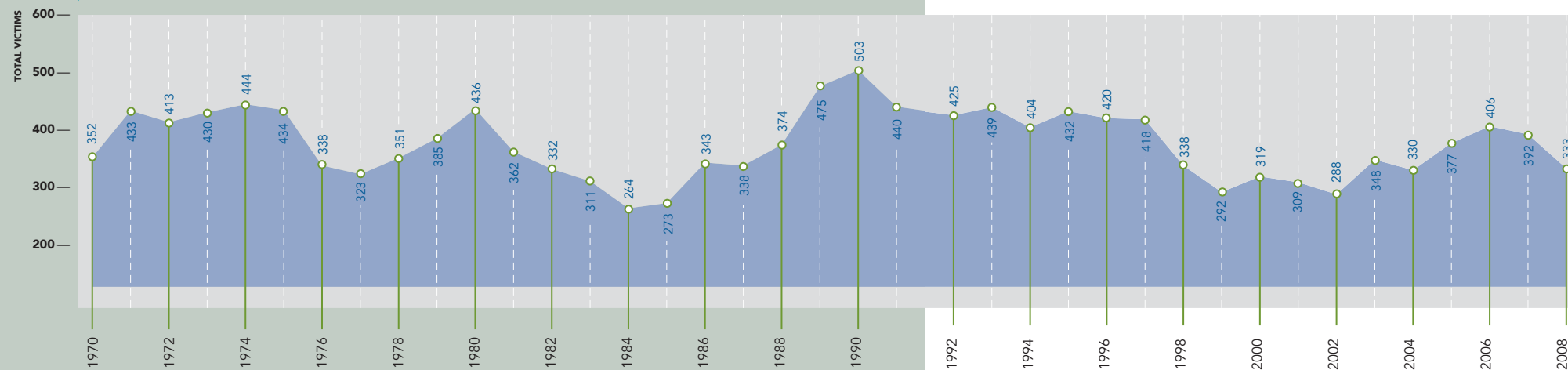
Policing is expensive. Each veteran officer can cost upwards of \$100,000 a year, including salary, fringe benefits and overtime.

And the cost is borne almost entirely by the city and its taxpayers. Over the years, state and federal funding for local law enforcement has been sporadic and relatively insignificant. The federal stimulus package, which does include some money for public safety, may help for a while. But in its efforts to make crime a smaller business, Philadelphia is largely on its own.

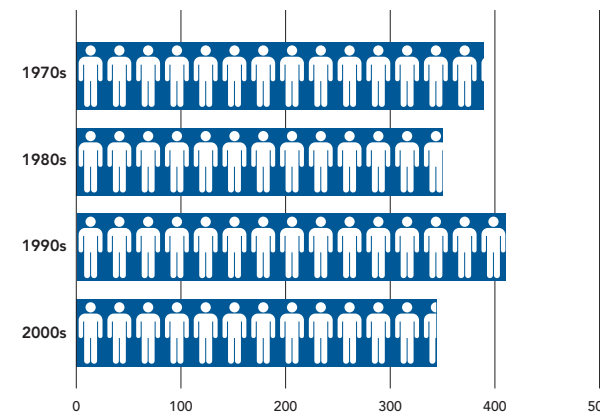
2.1 MAJOR CRIME NUMBERS



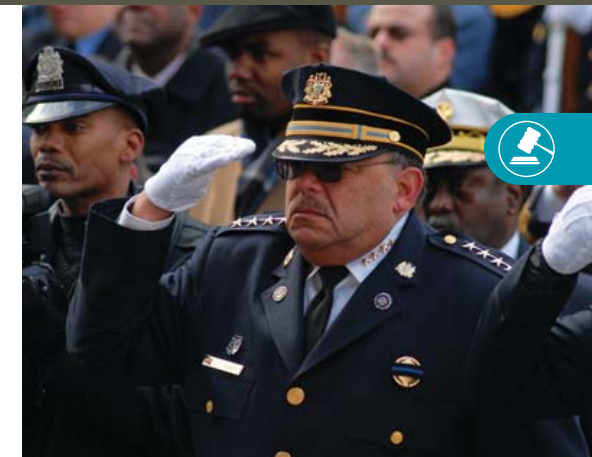
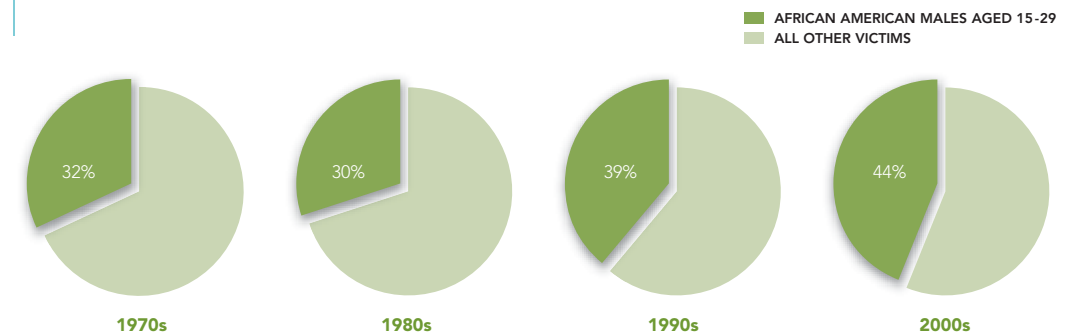
2.2 HOMICIDES SINCE 1970



2.3 HOMICIDE AVERAGE PER YEAR



2.4 YOUNG AFRICAN AMERICAN MALES AS HOMICIDE VICTIMS



2.1 "Major crime" is defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting standards as homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

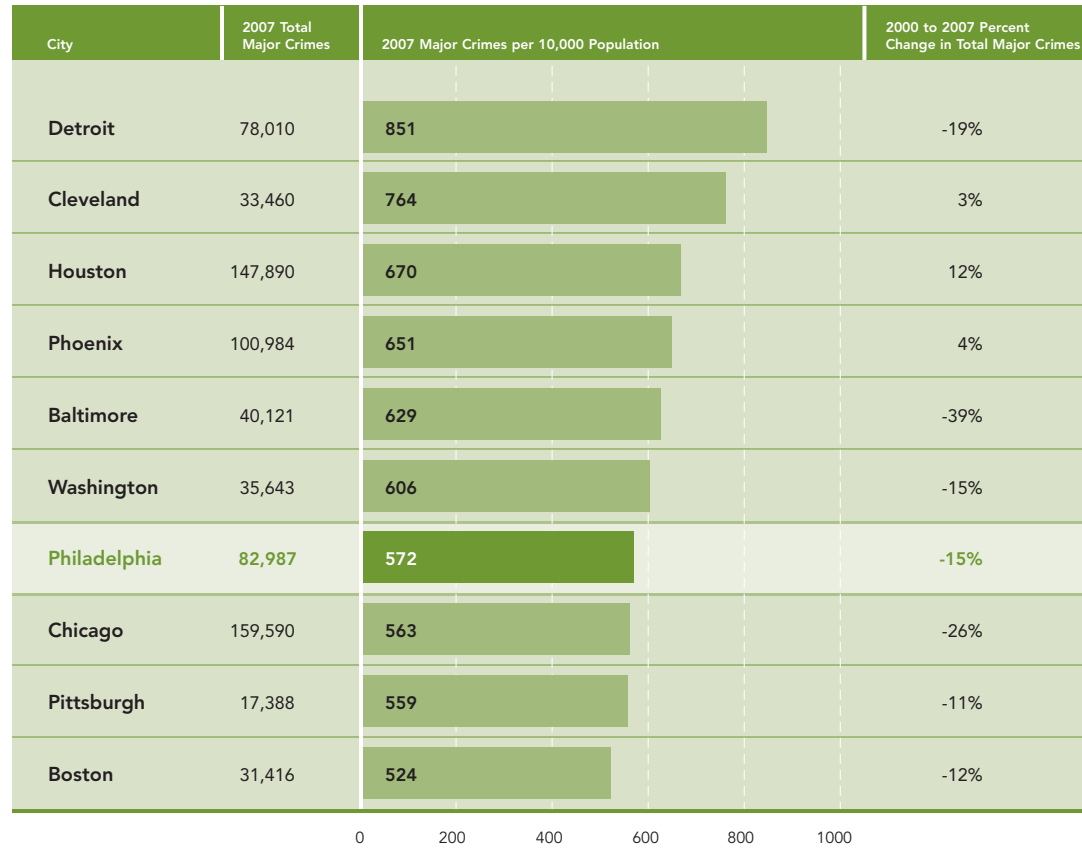
2.2 There are wide variations year to year in the number of homicides, but trends are evident over time. The data shows that homicides peaked at 503 in 1990 and have been in gradual decline since then.

2.3 Despite a spike in homicides from 2005 through 2007, the overall number of homicides in this decade is still far below that of the 1990s.

2.4 Young African American males make up a growing proportion of homicide victims. A study done by a city task force in the 1990s showed that an argument was the cause in nearly one out of four cases of youth homicide.

## 2.5 MAJOR CRIME

PHILADELPHIA VS. COMPARABLE CITIES

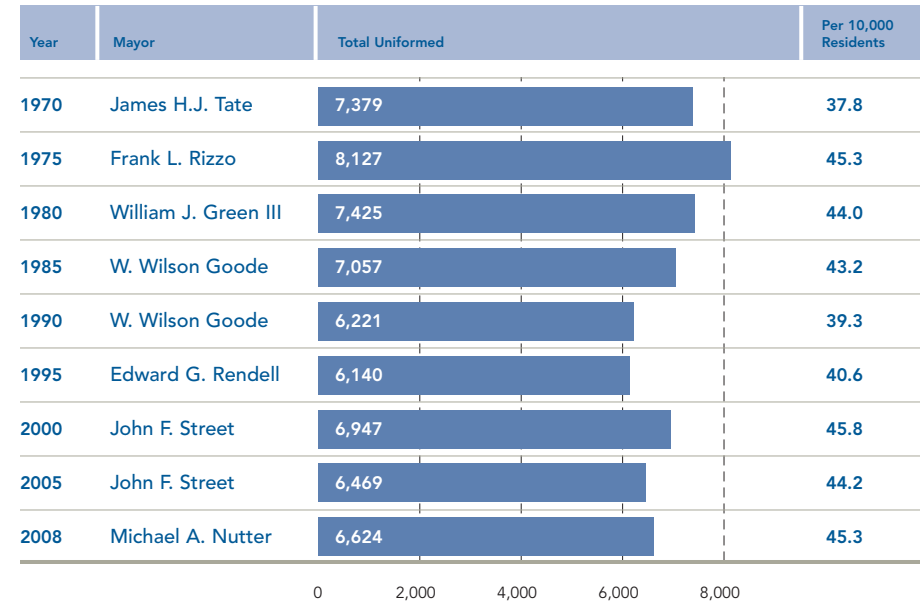


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## 2.6 UNIFORMED POLICE SINCE 1970

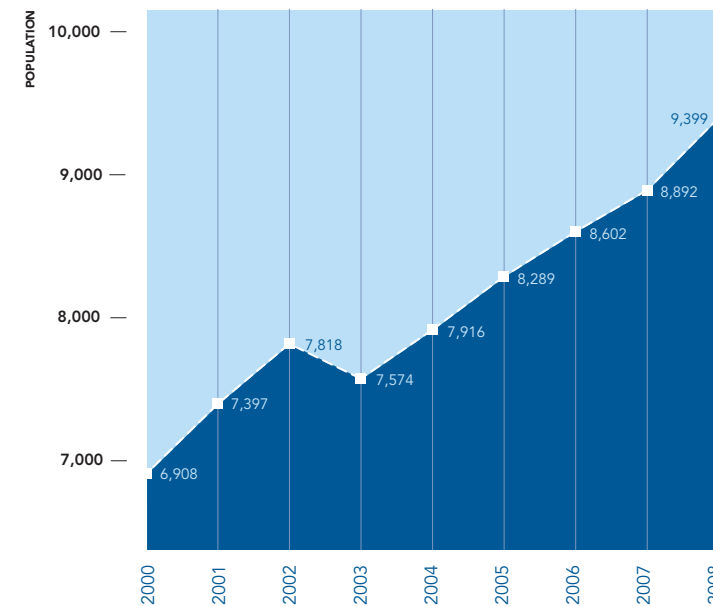
FILLED FULL-TIME POSITIONS



0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000

## 2.7 CITY PRISON POPULATION

AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION



2.5 Among these big cities, Philadelphia's crime rate per 100,000 population ranks seventh. Most of the eastern cities on the list have seen double-digit declines in major crime since 2000.

2.6 The increase in the number of police between 1995 and 2000 was due to a Clinton administration initiative to use federal money to hire police. About 750 officers were added to the force during that period. The number of officers declined after the program ended in 2002.

2.7 Philadelphia's jails are filled beyond capacity, with the number of inmates rising throughout this decade. There are no plans to build new prisons, though officials are looking at alternatives to incarceration for low-level crimes.



2.8 2008: CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NUMBERS

4 PHILADELPHIA POLICE OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY 333 HOMICIDES  
 590 COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST POLICE 4,543 FIREARMS SEIZED BY  
 PHILADELPHIA POLICE 8,882 MOTOR VEHICLES REPORTED STOLEN TO POLICE  
 9,021 DRUG ARRESTS—CASES INVOLVING SELLERS 9,350 SERIOUS ASSAULTS  
 REPORTED TO POLICE 9,399 CITY PRISON POPULATION 10,018 CASES HAN-  
 DLED BY JUVENILE COURT 12,533 CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYEES  
 12,518 BURGLARIES REPORTED TO POLICE 14,054 CASES HANDLED BY  
 COMMON PLEAS COURT 15,285 PHILADELPHIA CONVICTS IN STATE PRISONS  
 48,052 PHILADELPHIA PROBATION AND PAROLE CASES 61,347  
 OUTSTANDING FUGITIVE WARRANTS 79,306 ARRESTS FOR ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES

2.9 POLL RESULTS

The one or two things residents like least about Philadelphia:

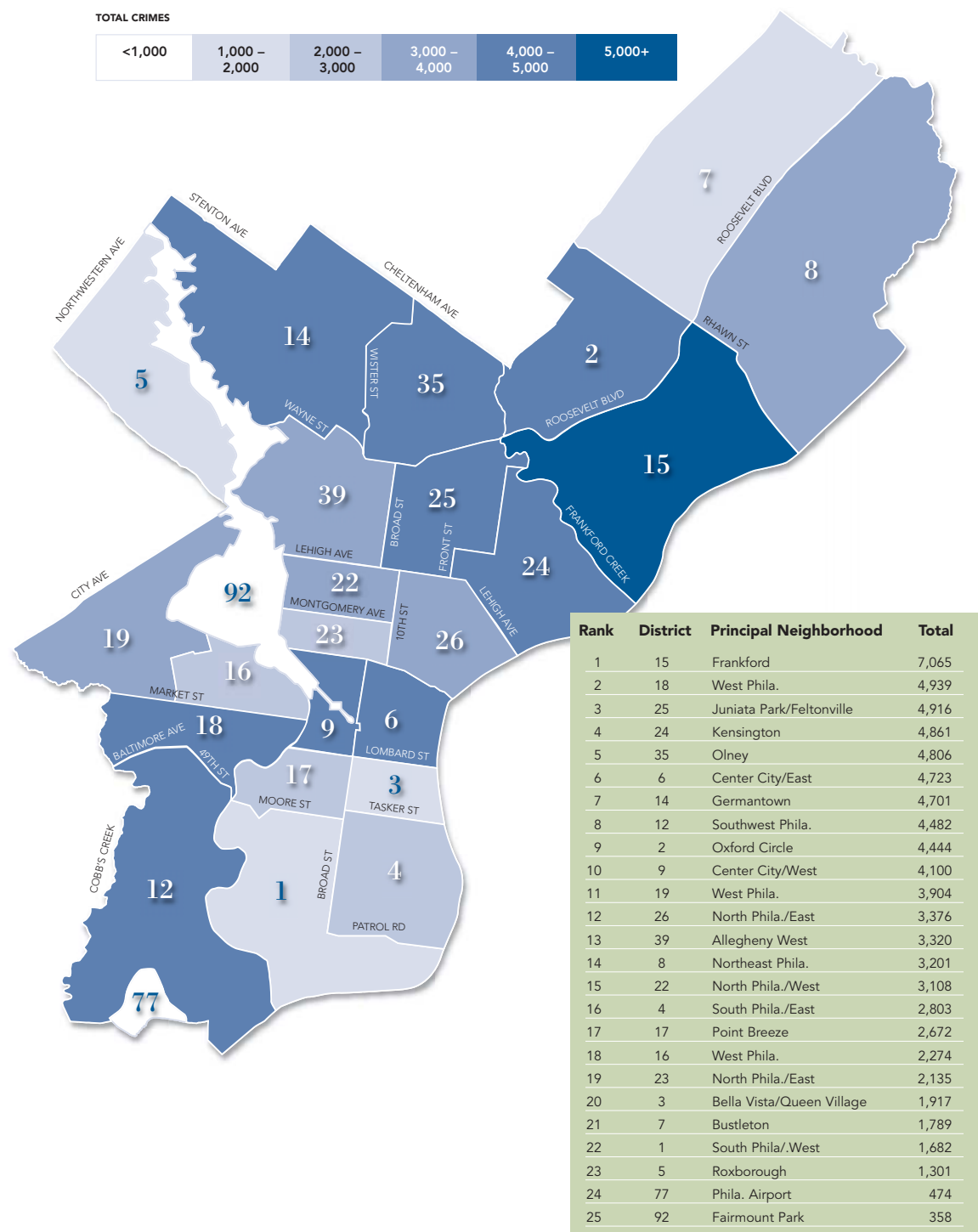
CRIME	45%
DIRTY STREETS/TRASH	8%
TAXES/HIGH TAXES	6%
UNEMPLOYMENT/LACK OF JOBS	6%
POLITICS/LACK OF INTEGRITY	6%
DRUGS/ALCOHOL	5%
POOR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	5%
POOR TRANSPORTATION	4%
NEGATIVE ATTITUDES	4%

2.8 The sheer size of the criminal justice system is reflected in these statistics. Add the number of people in jail or on probation and parole to the number of arrests for major crimes—and the result is equal to 10 percent of the city's population.

2.9 To most citizens, crime is the biggest downside of living in the city. In this January 2009 poll conducted for the Philadelphia Research Initiative, it ranked far and away as the number one concern of citizens.

2.10 Crime is not spread out evenly. Nearly 60 percent of the major crimes are committed in 10 of the city's 25 police districts.

2.10 2008: MAJOR CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICT





# EDUCATION

## CHAPTER 3

**In this decade, the Philadelphia public schools have undergone the most sustained period of reform and renewal in recent history.**

The transformation began in late 2001 when the state of Pennsylvania declared the district “distressed” and took over control of its operations. The new School Reform Commission, which the state created and has controlled ever since, brought in former Chicago superintendent Paul Vallas to take charge of a system with a \$2 billion budget, more than 200,000 students and 315 schools.

Vallas moved to reverse the system’s long tradition of inertia and incremental change. During his tenure, the district lowered class sizes, provided more money for textbooks, standardized curriculum across the system, promoted charter schools and brought in private and non-profit firms to run some existing schools. It also began the process of doing away with some large and troubled general high schools, replacing them with smaller institutions, some of them offering specialized curricula.

Student performance began to improve, as measured by the standardized tests required by the state. In 2002, less than 20 percent of students were considered proficient or better in math and less than 24 percent in reading. Six years later, those numbers had more than doubled: nearly 45 percent were considered at least proficient in math, 49 percent in reading, with most of the gains coming at the elementary-school level.

Another way to interpret those numbers, though, is to say that student performance in the Philadelphia public schools has gone from disastrous to poor. Despite the reforms, most students still cannot do math or read at basic levels. And the people who know the system best—public school parents—give it low grades. In a recent Philadelphia Research Initiative poll, 67 percent of the respondents with children in the public schools rated them “only fair” or “poor,” and the same number said the schools had either become worse (32 percent) or remained the same (35 percent) in the last five years.

There are reasons for their distress. As many as 50 percent of students still drop out before graduating. Of those who do graduate, just over one out of three moves on to a four-year college. Discipline is a persistent problem; nearly one out of four high school students was suspended at least once during the 2007–2008 academic year. Student assaults on other students, teachers and staff are reported in most of the large high schools. To keep weapons out, those schools use metal detectors at every entrance.

Some of the city’s schools have been called “wastelands for human potential,” not by an outside critic but by Arlene Ackerman, the career educator hired in 2008 after Vallas departed for New Orleans amid controversy over budget deficits.

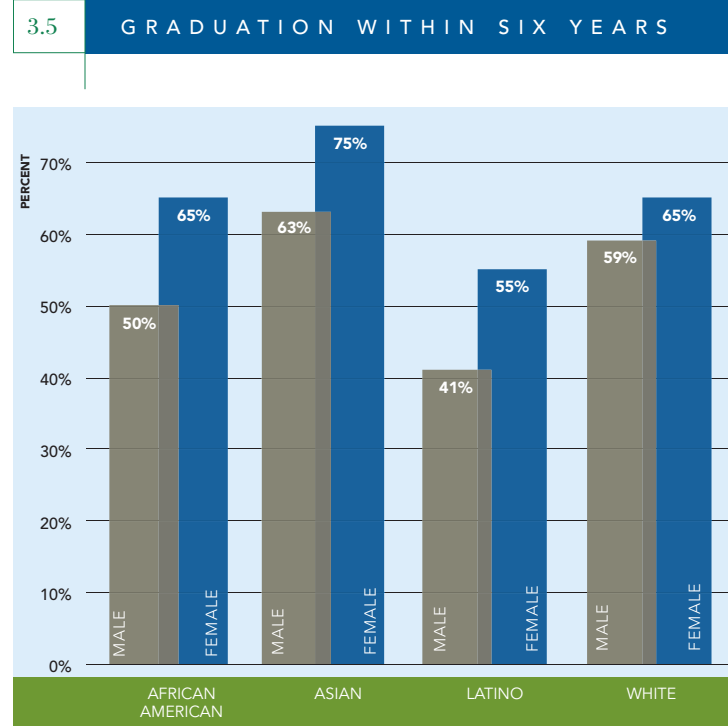
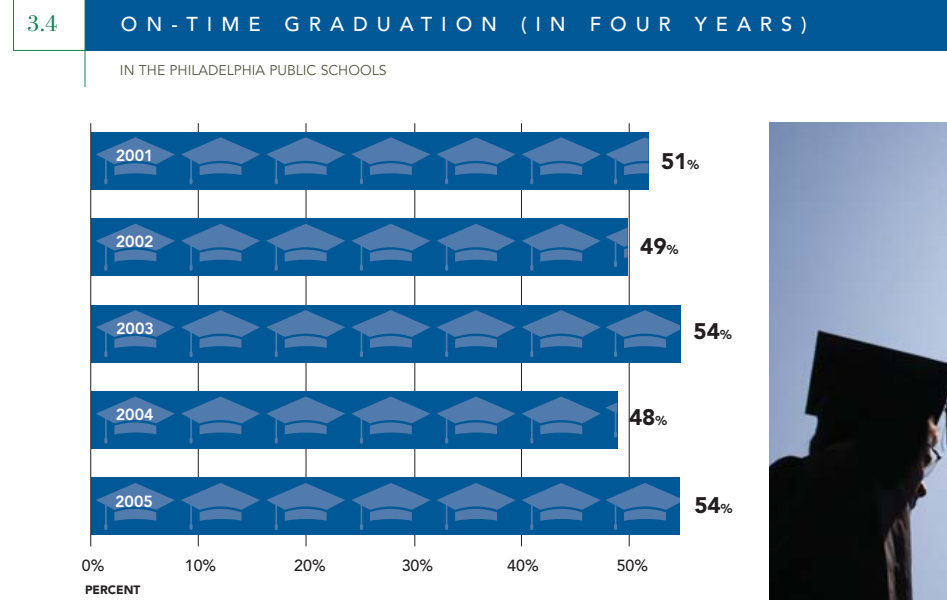
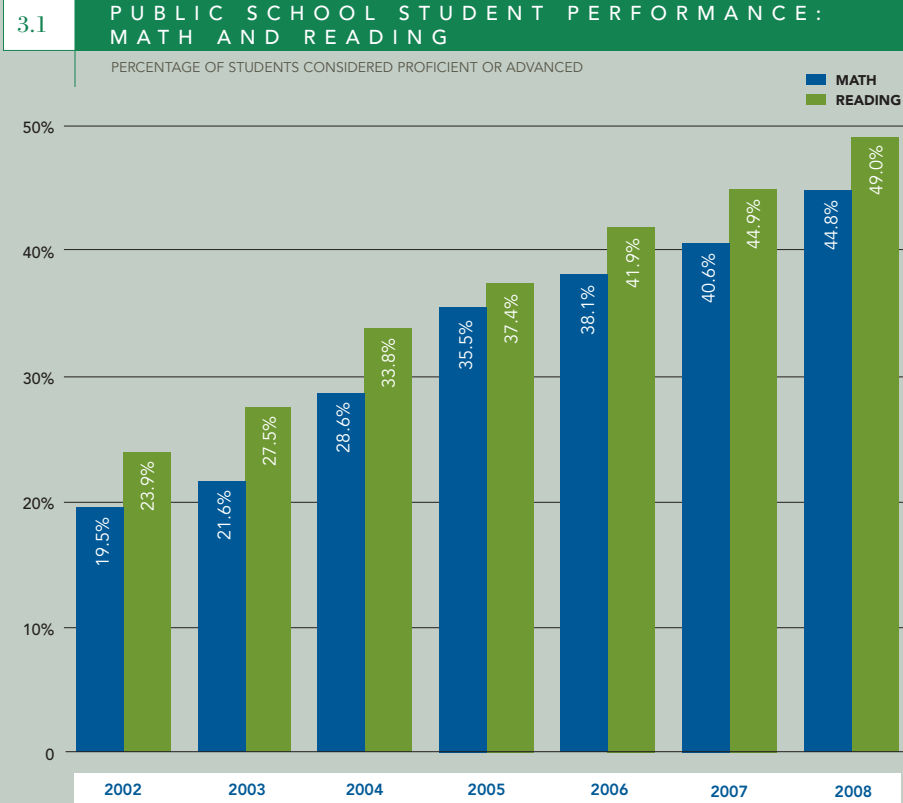
As part of her “Imagine 2014” plan, Ackerman would turn over more low-performing schools to outside firms or convert them into charters. In effect, the new superintendent is saying that the public education system as currently constituted cannot educate all of its children.

Philadelphia is not majority poor, but its public schools are. To a large degree, middle-class Philadelphians gave up on the system long ago, by choosing from the city’s array of parochial and private schools or by moving out when their children reached school age. Now, through charters, poorer parents have some choices, too, although the quality of those choices varies widely.

The charter-school movement did not begin in Philadelphia, but it has thrived here. These are tuition-free schools that are financed by the district but not run by it. Enrollment in these quasi-independent schools has quadrupled since 2000 as more and more have opened. Today, there are 63 of them in the city, and the number is projected to increase in the coming years. In many parts of the city, parents seem to believe that their children must escape the public schools if the cycle of poverty is to be broken.

To attract the businesses of the 21st century, any city must have a well-educated workforce; there is no question about that. At last count, only 21 percent of adult Philadelphians had college degrees. Unless that percentage starts to rise, the city will have little chance of competing for the jobs of the future. And the percentage will not increase substantially unless city schools do a better job of giving Philadelphia’s next generation the educational foundation that it needs.





### 3.2 POLL RESULTS

How public school parents rate the public schools in Philadelphia:

EXCELLENT	6%
GOOD	22%
ONLY FAIR	35%
POOR	32%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	5%

### 3.3 POLL RESULTS

How parents think the quality of public schools in the city has changed in the last five years:

FOR THE BETTER	27%
FOR THE WORSE	32%
STAYED THE SAME	35%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	6%

3.1 Philadelphia public school students have made progress in this decade in math and reading. These results are from an annual, standardized state test, the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA). Depending on their score, students are listed as advanced, proficient, basic or below basic.

3.2 Most parents with children in the Philadelphia public schools give the system poor marks. These results are from a January 2009 Philadelphia Research Initiative poll.

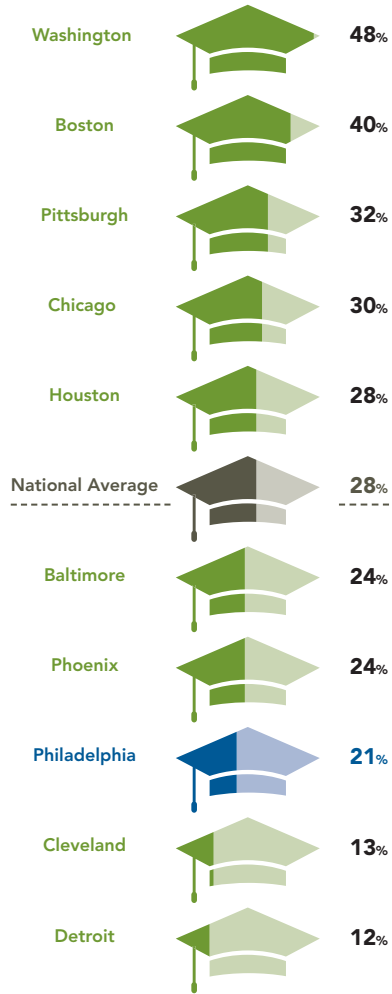
3.3 These poll results can be seen as a vote of "no confidence" in the district, despite the reforms of recent years. Only one out of four public school parents believes the schools have gotten better, while nearly one-third believe they have gotten worse.

3.4 The odds of an incoming freshman finishing high school within four years are about 50-50 in Philadelphia. Some students go on to graduate in five or six years, but thousands drop out without ever getting a degree.

3.5 As these data show, women are far more likely than men to eventually get a diploma. The failure rate is highest among Latino males: of every 100 who enter high school, only 41 graduate.

### 3.6 PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

PHILADELPHIA VS. COMPARABLE CITIES, AMONG ADULTS OVER AGE 25



3.6 Only 21 percent of Philadelphia's residents over age 25 have college degrees. That percentage is well below the national average and below the percentage in most comparable cities.

3.7 Since the state took over the district in 2001, state and local aid to the public schools has increased. Still, Philadelphia ranks low in per-pupil spending compared to comparable big-city districts.

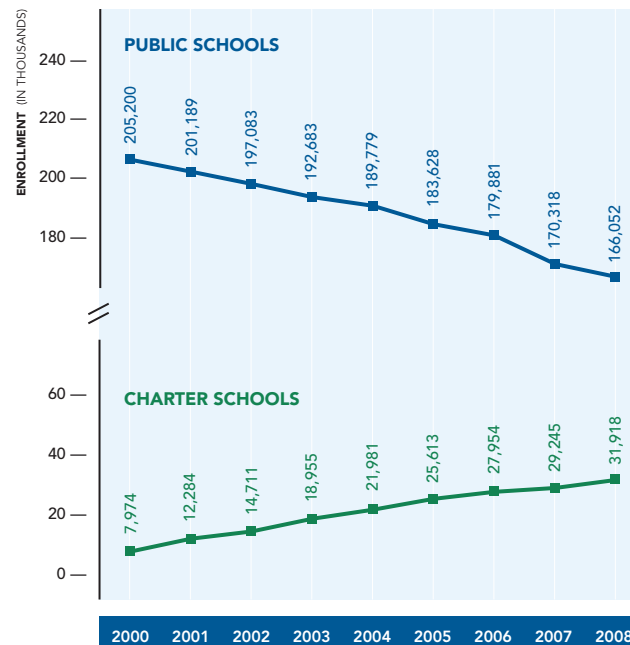
3.8 Public school enrollment has gone down by nearly 40,000 since the decade began. Some of this reflects declining birth rates and the continued departure of families from the city. But much of it can be traced to the migration of children from public to charter schools. There are 61 charters operating in the city with another seven due to open this year.

### 3.7 PER-PUPIL EXPENDITURE

PHILADELPHIA VS. COMPARABLE CITIES, 2005-2006 SCHOOL YEAR



### 3.8 ENROLLMENT TRENDS



### 3.9 PROFILE

#### Philadelphia's Public High Schools

FOR THE 2007-2008 SCHOOL YEAR

**58** SCHOOLS  
**50,449** STUDENTS  
**16%** AVERAGE DAILY ABSENTEE RATE  
**12,229** STUDENTS SUSPENDED  
**24%** SUSPENSION RATE  
**324** WEAPONS VIOLATIONS

**Reported assaults by students**

- On other students **957**
- On teachers/administrators **200**
- On other staff **80**
- On others **24**

**TOTAL REPORTED ASSAULTS 1,261**

3.9 This is an overall snapshot of the city high schools, but conditions vary widely from school to school. For instance, 80 percent of all assaults happen in the city's large, general high schools. Daily attendance at the city's magnet and niche schools is consistently better than the system-wide average.

3.10 These scores on the math and verbal portions of the SAT Reasoning Test, taken by many college applicants, are from 2008; the rankings in previous years are much the same. Only two public high schools, Central and Masterman, consistently perform above the national average, and students must take entrance exams to gain admission to these schools. In some high schools, only a relative handful of students take the SAT.

### 3.10 SAT PERFORMANCE

BY SCHOOL, 2008

HIGH SCHOOL	STUDENTS TAKING TEST	AVERAGE SCORE
Masterman	121	1254
Central	521	1087
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>		<b>1017</b>
Creative and Performing Arts	137	952
Girls High	237	948
Girard Academic Music Program	47	938
Bodine	106	938
Engineering and Science	201	929
Parkway Program Center City	104	859
George Washington	242	857
Northeast	394	856
Saul Agricultural	66	850
Franklin Learning Center	130	847
Motivation High School Program	31	840
Philadelphia Military Academy	63	799
Parkway Program Northwest	61	794
Lincoln	132	788
Parkway Program West	80	786
Lankenau	49	779
Roxborough	129	774
Philadelphia High School for Business and Technology	29	746
Furness	73	735
Mastbaum Vo-Tech	137	733
Lamberton	71	732
Swenson Arts and Technology	63	727
Bok Vo-Tech	103	722
Frankford	153	721
William Penn	68	713
Franklin	84	710
Fels	160	703
Germantown	114	702
Olney West	47	702
Kensington Business	53	702
South Philadelphia	121	700
Overbrook	211	700
West Philadelphia	71	694
Dobbins Vo-Tech	164	691
Edison	171	685
Communications Technology	70	679
Olney East	57	679
Sayre	50	673
Paul Robeson Human Services	40	671
University City	128	669
Martin Luther King	155	669
Vaux	39	663
Randolph Vo-Tech	46	661
Kensington Creative and Performing Arts	27	660
Kensington Culinary Arts	18	652
Gratz	196	649
Fitzsimons	21	648
Carroll	14	645
Bartram	152	641
Young Women's Leadership School	44	639
Strawberry Mansion	66	631



# CITY GOVERNMENT



## CHAPTER 4

**For Philadelphia, 2008 began as a year of promise, as a popular new mayor took office pledging to make city government cleaner, greener, more efficient and responsive.**

Michael Nutter wanted the theme of his first year at the helm to be reform. He had said that he would end “pay-to-play” politics, put renewed emphasis on ethics and accountability, and recruit a team of professional managers, some with national reputations, to make government work better. But Nutter’s focus quickly changed, due to factors beyond his control.

**W**eeks after the mayor signed his first budget into law, the economy began to fade. Tax revenues that were expected to grow began to decline as business profits and real estate sales began to contract.

By fall, the recession worsened, nationally and locally. Nutter announced that the city was facing a \$1 billion budget gap over the next five years; he closed it through spending reductions and the suspension of promised cuts in wage and business taxes. By winter, city officials said that another \$1 billion budget shortfall had emerged, forcing even tougher choices about taxes, spending and jobs.

Philadelphia has entered this difficult period with a city government that has not changed much over the previous 50 years, despite the loss of more than 500,000 residents. The City Charter, once a model of modernity, is a half-century old. Patronage hiring still rules in some city departments. Labor-management relations were governed by clauses first inserted into contracts in the 1970s.

John Street, who served as mayor from 2000 through 2007, had left his successor with a small surplus but had made few fundamental changes in the structure or operation of government. He was a service-oriented chief who measured his success in abandoned cars towed, derelict buildings demolished, streets plowed of snow.

During those eight years, it had become increasingly difficult to provide city services at the levels citizens had come to expect. Some of those difficulties were due to the harsh realities of life in an old and poor city—for every derelict building torn down, another seemed to take its place—but mostly the problem was the growing tug of other demands on the city’s finite resources.

Under Street, the growth in city spending outpaced inflation by about \$500 million. Of that total, \$400 million went for increases in the cost of employee benefits, principally health insurance for city employees and contributions to their pension funds. In 1999, Ed Rendell’s last year as mayor, 18 cents out of every dollar spent by the city from general taxes had gone for employee benefits. By John Street’s last year, the figure had risen to 25 cents on the dollar.

Other areas that grew more quickly than the cost of living included debt service costs on bonds sold to build two new professional sports stadiums and other special projects; expanded health and welfare programs for the poor; and spending on public safety, mostly associated with a rising prison population.

As a result, much of the rest of city operations took a hit. Adjusted for inflation, the budgets of the city’s central bureaucracy and its neighborhood-based services—parks, street repair, trash collection, recreation and libraries—were lower in 2008 than in 2001.

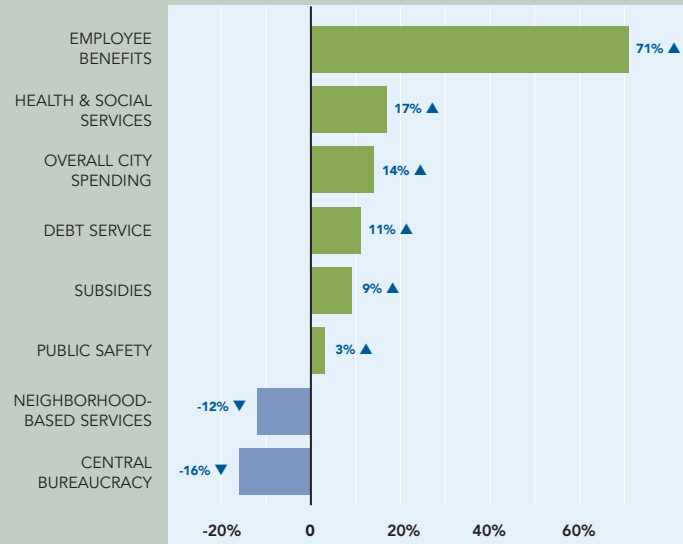
Looking ahead, Nutter faces a similar dilemma, with the recession making the choices more stark. He will have to trim those spending items that he has the power to cut so that he can pay the bills he must, including those for employee benefits. Unless something changes, fringe benefit costs are projected to take 29 cents out of every dollar spent by city government by 2013. And that figure could go higher if medical insurance costs continue to rise by double digits, as they often have in the last decade, or if the pension fund’s investment portfolio does not perform better than it has the last few years.

The wounded economy, the rise in the cost of employee benefits and the continued demands of citizens for public services make 2009 a daunting year for Philadelphia and its government.



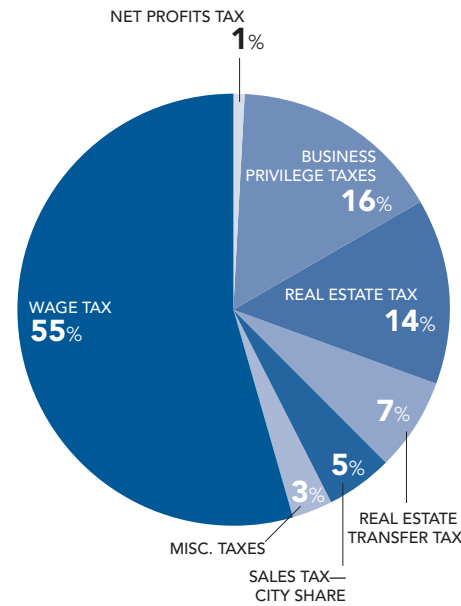
4.1 CITY SPENDING: CHANGE BETWEEN 2001 AND 2008

SHOWN IN RELATION TO INFLATION



4.3 2008: CITY TAXES

BY SOURCE



4.4 CITY SPENDING

BY CATEGORY



CITY SPENDING CATEGORIES

<b>SUBSIDIES &amp; PAYMENTS</b> Art Museum Subsidy Community College Subsidy Convention Center Subsidy Finance—PGW Rental Reimbursement Finance—School District Subsidy Public Property—SEPTA Subsidy	<b>CENTRAL BUREAUCRACY</b> Board of Revision of Taxes City Controller City Commissioners (Elections) City Council City Treasurer Commerce—City Rep & Operations Finance—Operations Fleet Management Law Department Licenses & Inspections Managing Director Mayor's Office Personnel Procurement Public Property Records Register of Wills Revenue Department	Office of Behavioral Health/Mental Retardation Services Office of Supportive Housing (Homeless) Office of Housing & Community Development Department of Public Health
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED SERVICES</b> Fairmount Park Free Library of Philadelphia Mayor—Mural Arts Program Recreation Streets Department—Roads Streets Department—Sanitation	<b>HEALTH &amp; SOCIAL SERVICES</b> Department of Human Services	<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b> Employee Disability Social Security Payments Group Legal & Life Insurance Health/Medical Pension Contribution Unemployment Compensation
		<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b> Fire Department Police Department First Judicial District District Attorney Prison System Sheriff

4.2 POLL RESULTS

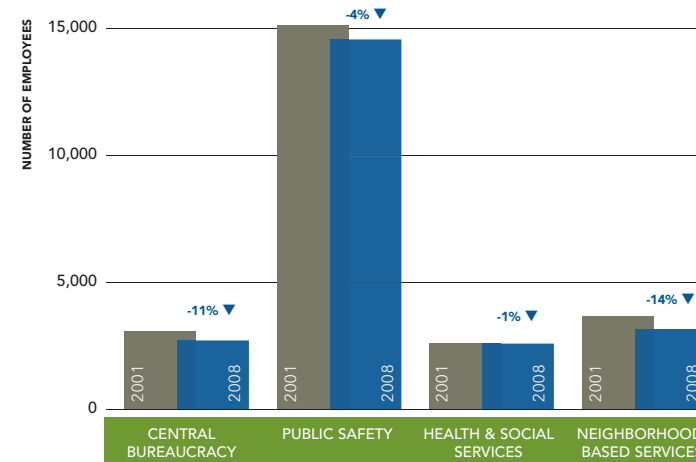
How Philadelphians rate quality of services:

	EXCELLENT	GOOD	ONLY FAIR	POOR	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
TRASH COLLECTION	20%	51%	20%	9%	1%
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	20%	47%	24%	6%	3%
LIBRARY SERVICES	20%	45%	17%	11%	7%
AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES	18%	42%	21%	14%	4%
POLICE PROTECTION	15%	40%	30%	12%	3%
SENIOR CITIZEN PROGRAMS & FACILITIES	14%	36%	21%	7%	22%
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS & RECREATION FACILITIES	13%	35%	30%	18%	4%
STREET REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	6%	27%	35%	32%	0%



4.5 REDUCTION IN CITY EMPLOYEES SINCE 2001

BY CATEGORY



4.1 The city's budget totaled \$2.8 billion in 2001. If it had gone up only at the rate of inflation it would total \$3.4 billion today. Instead, it is over \$3.9 billion. What areas rose more rapidly than the cost of inflation? The biggest was employee benefits, which outpaced inflation by 71 percent. Once inflation is factored in, spending in two categories has declined significantly since 2001—the central bureaucracy and neighborhood-based city services.

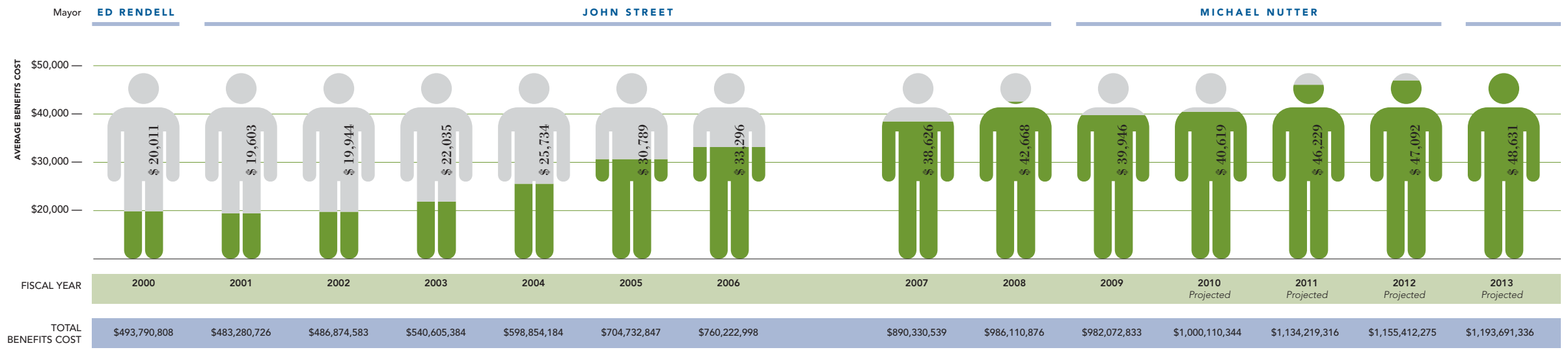
4.2 Citizen satisfaction with city services varies greatly. Seventy-one percent of Philadelphians give an "excellent" or "good" grade to trash collection, while only 33 percent give those grades to the job done on street repairs. These results are drawn from a Philadelphia Research Initiative public opinion survey done in January 2009.

4.3 The wage tax rates, imposed on those who live and/or work in the city, have been declining gradually for more than a decade. Even so, the tax remains among the highest in the nation and still accounts for well over half of the tax revenue generated by the city.

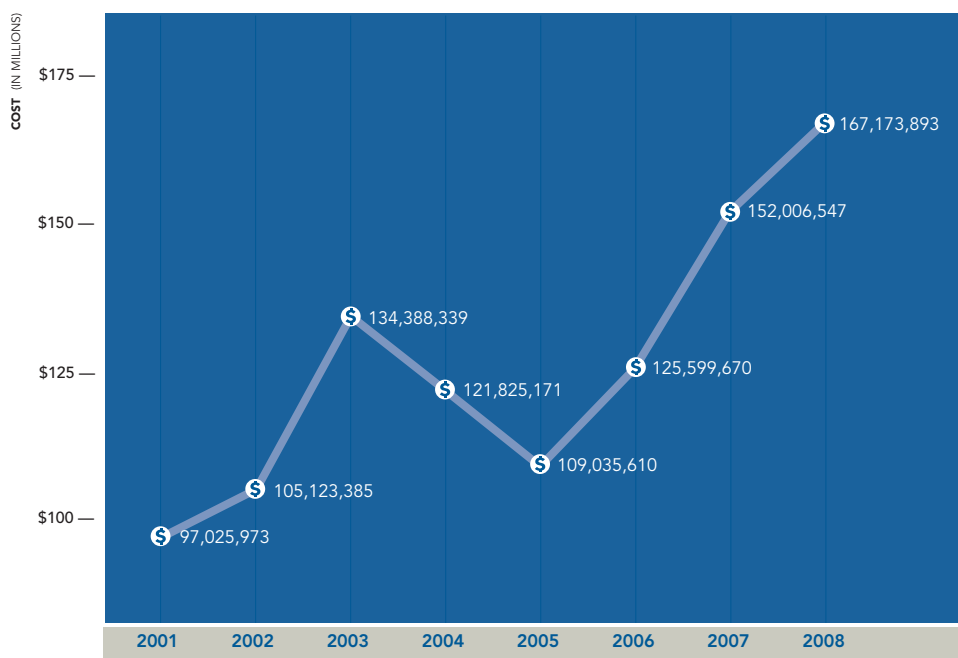
4.4 Public safety consumes 29 cents out of every dollar spent by city government. The cost of employee fringe benefits comes in a close second. The list of "city government spending categories" explains how various items were classified for the calculations.

4.5 The number of city employees has declined since 2001, with the biggest declines in two categories: the central bureaucracy and neighborhood-based services. Sixty-three out of every 100 city employees work in the public safety sector.

**4.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: AVERAGE COST PER EMPLOYEE**



**4.7 GENERAL FUND OVERTIME COSTS**



**4.8 POLL RESULTS**

How Philadelphians rate the city and their neighborhoods as places to live:

	THE CITY	THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD
EXCELLENT	18%	25%
GOOD	44%	40%
ONLY FAIR	28%	27%
POOR	9%	8%
DON'T KNOW	1%	—

**4.6** In Ed Rendell's last year as mayor, employee benefits consumed 18 cents of every dollar in the city budget. By 2008, the figure was 25 cents on the dollar. It is projected to reach 29 cents in 2013. The two biggest components in the rise are the cost of health care and the contributions the city must make to employee pension funds.

**4.7** Overtime is another piece of the budget that has risen significantly since 2001. Two departments account for 60 percent of all overtime costs: police and prisons.

**4.8** More than 62 percent of the city's residents rate Philadelphia as a "good" or "excellent" place to live. Sixty-five percent give those high grades to their own neighborhood. These results are from the Philadelphia Research Initiative's January 2009 survey.



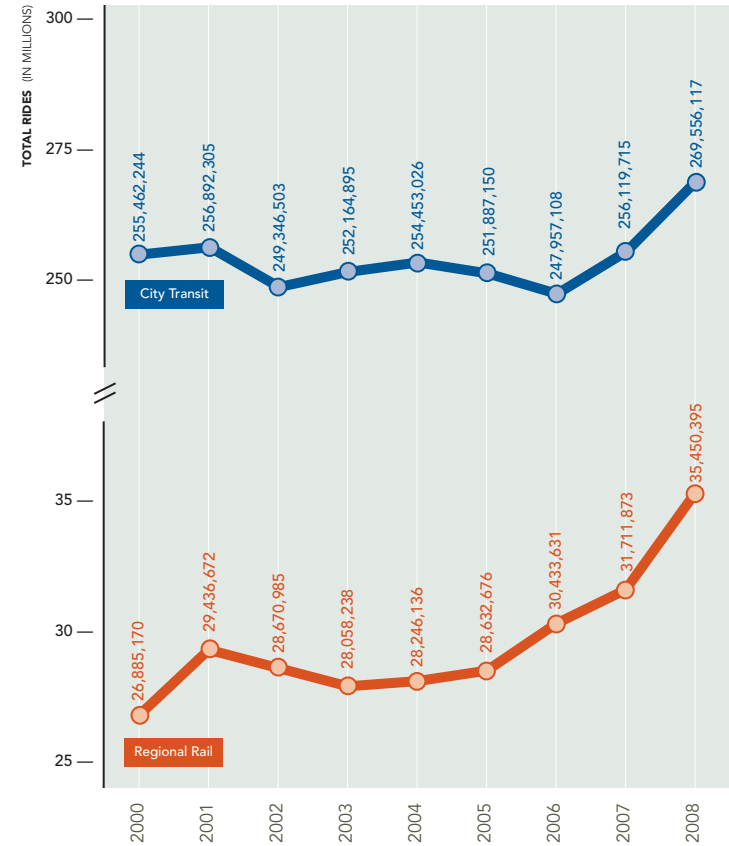
4.9 CITY SERVICES BY THE NUMBERS

**2** PRISON ESCAPES    **74** MILES OF CITY-OWNED ROADS RESURFACED    **869** TREES PLANTED ALONG STREETS  
**1,800** BUILDING FIRES    **2,470** AUTOPSIES  
**4,161** CHILD ABUSE REPORTS    **5,956** VEHICLES IN CITY FLEET    **12,326** POTHOLES REPAIRED  
**12,453** STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED BY POLICE  
**14,088** ABANDONED VEHICLES TOWED    **51,326** TONS OF RECYCLING COLLECTED  
**75,804** STORM DRAINS CLEANED    **111,000** PROPERTIES CLEANED OF GRAFFITI  
**152,442** PERMITS AND LICENSES ISSUED    **215,305** EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RUNS  
**323,121** VISITS TO CITY HEALTH CENTERS  
**553,796** PARTICIPANTS IN ATHLETIC PROGRAMS    **730,143** TONS OF TRASH COLLECTED  
**1,128,928** CALLS TO CITY HALL SWITCHBOARD  
**1,169,288** ATTENDANCE AT SWIMMING POOLS    **1,610,000** PARKING TICKETS ISSUED  
**7,037,694** ITEMS BORROWED FROM LIBRARIES  
**86,120,300** GALLONS OF WATER USED

A GROWING TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

4.10 SEPTA RIDERSHIP

ONE-WAY RIDES PER YEAR



4.11 AIRPORT PASSENGERS

PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Year	Arriving & Departing Passengers
2000	24,918,276
2001	23,953,052
2002	24,799,470
2003	24,671,075
2004	28,507,420
2005	31,495,385
2006	31,768,272
2007	32,211,439
2008	31,822,001



**4.9** Providing services to a city of nearly 1.5 million is no easy task. As these numbers show, the volume of work each year is daunting.

**4.10** After holding steady for most of the decade, SEPTA ridership bumped up beginning in 2007 as the rise in the cost of gasoline prompted commuters to use buses, trolleys, subways and trains.

**4.11** Traffic at the city-owned Philadelphia International Airport has gone up nearly 30 percent since 2000. The airport averages 600,000 passengers a week. The biggest increases came after May 2004 when Southwest Airlines started flying in and out of Philadelphia.



# ARTS & CULTURE

## CHAPTER 5

**The arts and culture scene in Philadelphia is so vast that it is tempting to imagine it as a major corporation.**

Taken together, the more than 200 arts and cultural institutions within the city limits have revenue approaching \$1 billion a year and employ nearly 10,000 people, with an additional 14,000 working as volunteers.

In any given year, these organizations outdraw the city's four major sports teams. In 2007, for instance, the Eagles, Flyers, Phillies and 76ers drew about 5 million paying customers while Philadelphia's arts and cultural events had 6.3 million. And that number does not include 5.1 million people who attended events for free and another 1.6 million children who came on class trips.

Of course, arts and culture is not a big business, not in the usual sense. Rather, it is a highly diverse collection of non-profit groups and institutions. A few of them are large, like the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and the Philadelphia Zoo. Most of them, though, are quite small.

Nearly 6 out of 10 have annual budgets under \$500,000; this is typical of the city's non-profit sector. For them, raising money is a struggle, and their expenses often exceed their income. In the period examined for this study, about 40 percent of the groups ended their fiscal years with deficits or only small cash balances.

These groups aren't able to pay for all of their expenses through ticket sales, membership fees and income from gift shops. So help must come from elsewhere. Half of the money comes from individual and corporate donors, charitable foundations, and the city, state and federal governments. The search for outside dollars is never-ending, and the current recession makes it as hard as it has ever been.

Despite these financial challenges, many groups enjoy long and fruitful lives. Of all the city's cultural organizations, nearly one out of four has been operating for 45 years or more. For instance, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the oldest cultural institution in America, goes back to 1731, 45 years before the Declaration of Independence. It was founded by Benjamin Franklin, of course.

Franklin was a master practitioner of what is today called community action—a collection of citizens banding together to advance a worthy cause. It was how he founded the Library Company, the city's first fire company, the American Philosophical Society, and the nation's first hospital and insurance company, to name a few of the institutions he helped bring into existence.

The same kind of communal spirit continues today, with thousands working to sustain Philadelphia's arts and cultural assets through their volunteer efforts, their donations and their patronage. All of this makes the city a richer place in ways that cannot be measured in dollars and cents—and in ways that few other cities can match.

It is hard to know how the condition of Philadelphia's cultural institutions, taken as a whole, compares to years past. Until recently, there was no way to obtain uniform information about these groups. That changed with the creation of the Pennsylvania Cultural Data Project, a collaborative effort of The Pew Charitable Trusts, The Heinz Endowments, The Pittsburgh Foundation, the William Penn Foundation, the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, the Greater Pittsburgh Arts Council and the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

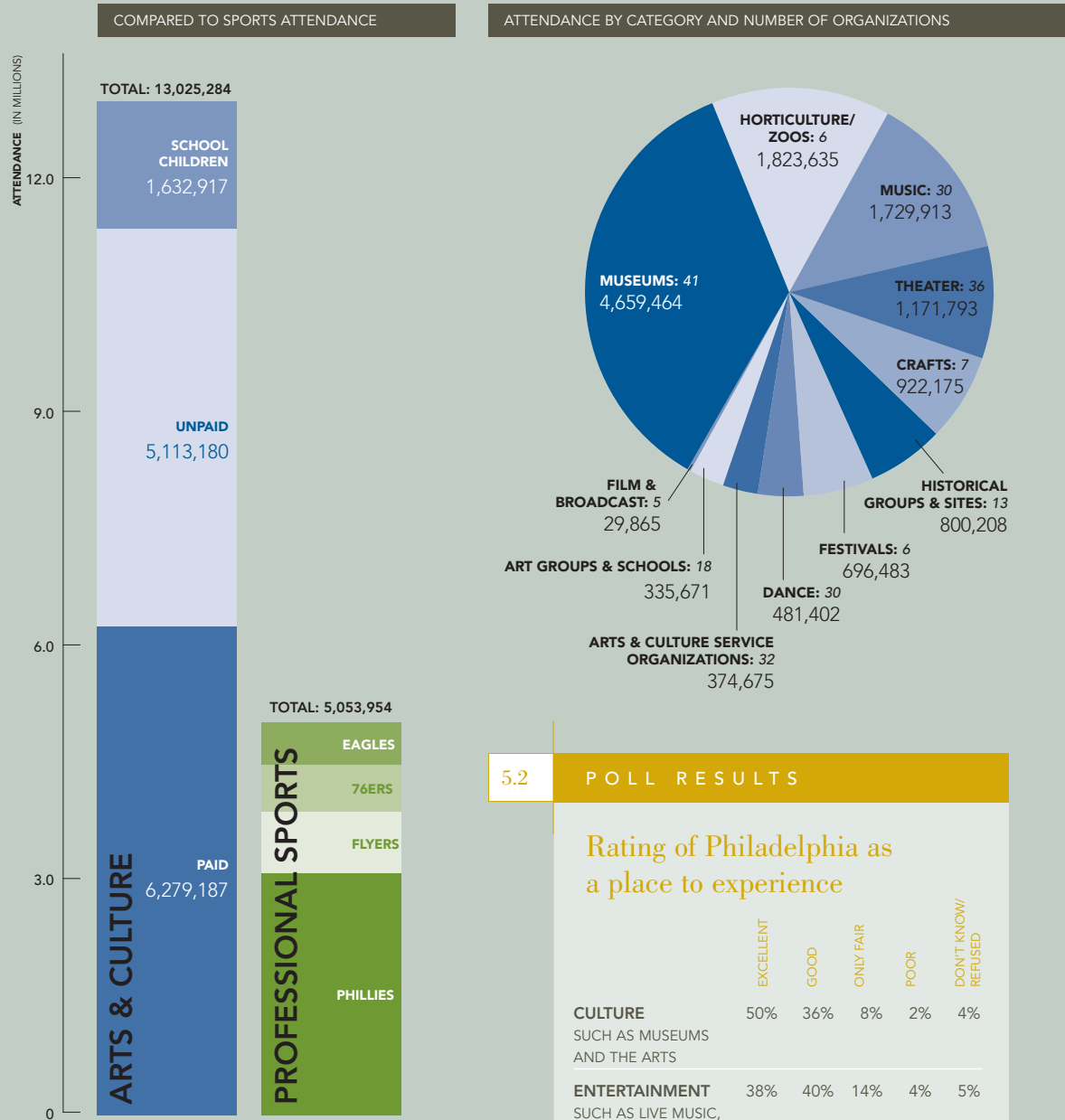
The information in this chapter is taken from data supplied by the Cultural Data Project, but the analysis is the work of the Philadelphia Research Initiative. The analysis covers 224 non-profit groups located in the city proper. In each case, the most recent data available was used, from 2006 for 75 groups and 2007 for 149 others.

Some of these groups may fall victim to economic hard times. But Philadelphia's rich cultural mix does not appear to be in jeopardy.



# THE CULTURAL RICHNESS OF PHILADELPHIA

## 5.1 2007: TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT ARTS AND CULTURAL EVENTS

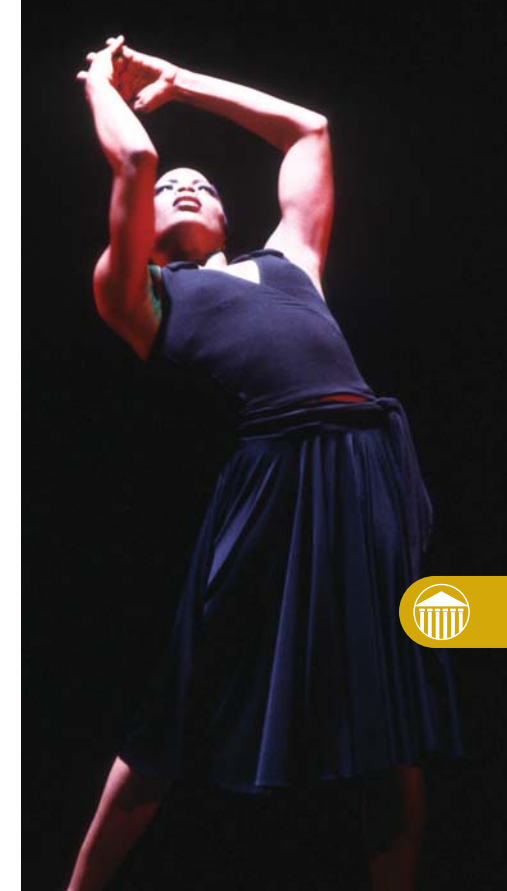
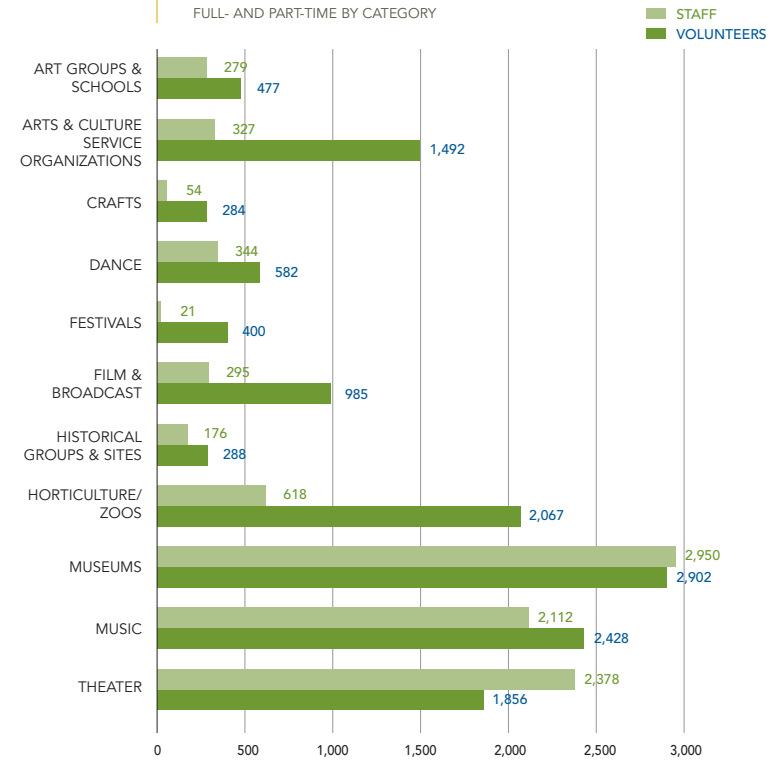


## 5.2 POLL RESULTS

### Rating of Philadelphia as a place to experience

	EXCELLENT	GOOD	ONLY FAIR	POOR	DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
<b>CULTURE</b> SUCH AS MUSEUMS AND THE ARTS	50%	36%	8%	2%	4%
<b>ENTERTAINMENT</b> SUCH AS LIVE MUSIC, THEATER AND MOVIES	38%	40%	14%	4%	5%
<b>PROFESSIONAL SPORTS</b>	44%	37%	11%	2%	6%

## 5.3 EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEERS



## 5.4 PHILADELPHIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE ...



5.1 The number of people attending arts and cultural events was more than double the number who attended games held by the city's four major professional sports teams. The film and broadcast attendance count is limited to live events held at radio and television stations. Many organizations do not charge admission.

5.2 Philadelphians give very high grades to the city's arts and culture scene, with 86 percent saying it is "good" or "excellent." This is higher than the 81 percent who give similar marks to the pro sports teams.

5.3 Museums are the largest employer group, with 2,950 full- and part-time employees, followed by theaters with close to 2,400 employees. A list of all groups by category is included in the notes at the end of this report.

5.4 There are 26 existing cultural institutions that date back more than 100 years, a remarkably rich legacy from previous generations.

### 5.5 EXPENSES

BY SIZE OF ANNUAL BUDGET

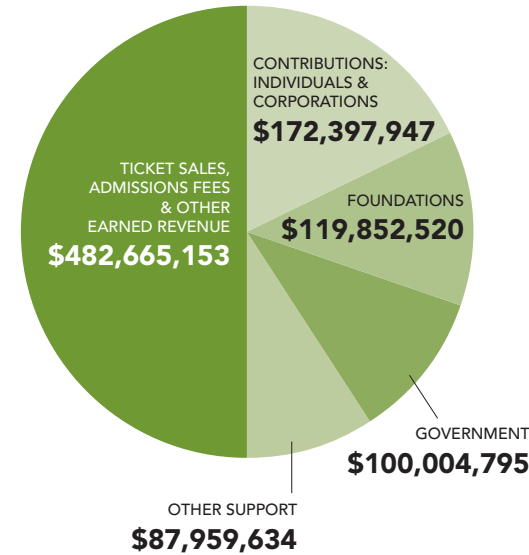
Expenses	Number of Groups	Total Spent
\$20 MILLION & ABOVE	9	\$359,446,500
\$10 MILLION – \$19.99 MILLION	9	\$125,664,253
\$5 MILLION – \$9.99 MILLION	8	\$56,527,080
\$1 MILLION – \$4.99 MILLION	36	\$94,257,878
\$500,000 – \$999,999	32	\$22,600,102
\$100,000 – \$499,999	41	\$13,107,846
\$0 – \$99,999	89	\$6,784,686

(IN TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

### 5.6 REVENUE

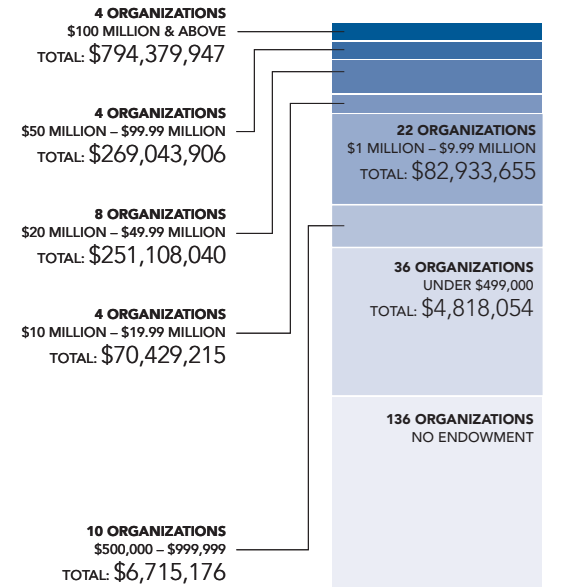
BY CATEGORY

TOTAL: \$962,880,049

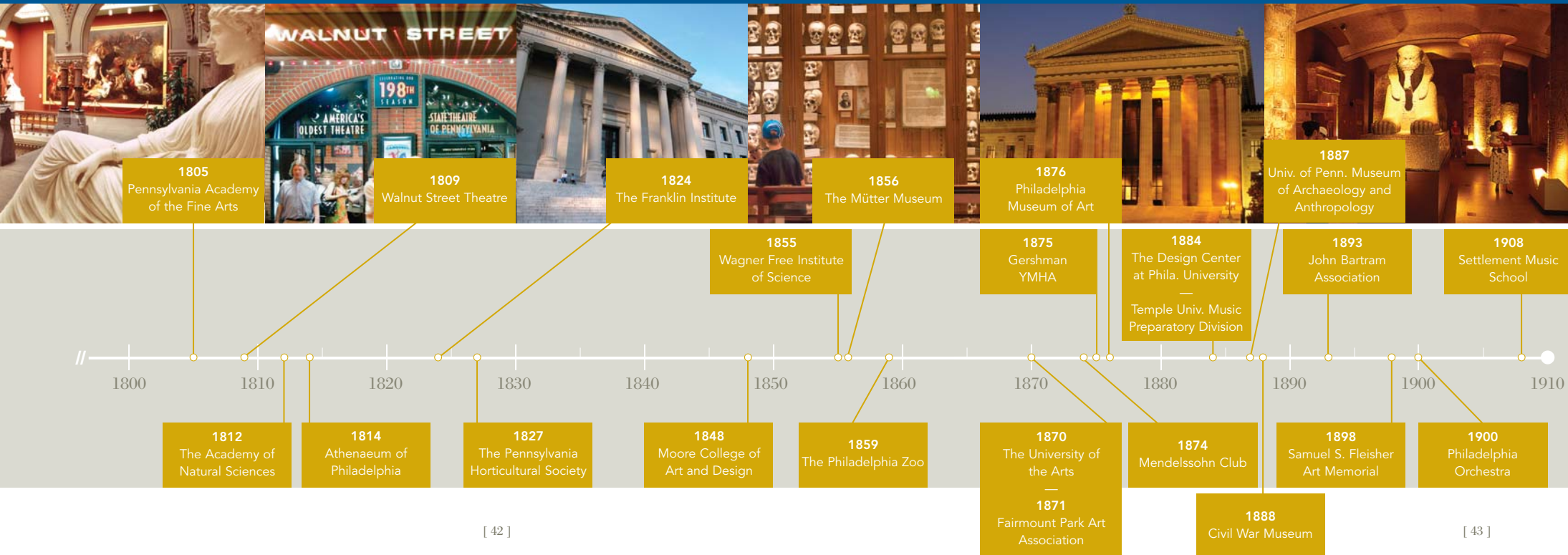


### 5.7 ENDOWMENTS

BY SIZE



... INCLUDES MANY INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED OVER 100 YEARS AGO



5.5 There are large groups and institutions that spend millions each year, but most arts and culture organizations are small: 58 percent spend less than \$500,000 a year.

5.6 Ticket sales, admission fees and other revenue-producing efforts provide 50 percent of the revenue of these organizations. The rest comes from government and other sources, which include special events, contributions from parent organizations and other public contributions.

5.7 Endowments and investments total nearly \$1.5 billion; the four institutions with the largest endowments account for 54 percent of that total. Sixty percent of the organizations have no endowments. Every \$1 million in endowment can provide \$50,000 or more a year to help pay for operating costs.





# HEALTH & WELFARE

## CHAPTER 6

**All of the data on wages and wealth in the city can be boiled down to a single declarative sentence. Philadelphia has a lot of poor people.**

There are pockets of affluence—the city even has its share of the super-rich—but everyday Philadelphians are of modest means and nearly one out of four residents doesn't even make it to modest. These people live in poverty.

Median household income was estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau at just over \$35,000 a year as of 2007. Here's one way to imagine such a household: think of a family of four, with each parent working at a job that pays \$17,500 a year—not much above the minimum wage. Combined, the couple's take-home pay would be little more than \$500 a week after taxes. This family would be categorized as “working poor” or “near poor” because its gross income is not that much above the poverty line, which is about \$22,000 a year for a four-member family.

Half of Philadelphia's households have incomes less than that \$35,000 median. And they are not isolated in a few sections of the city. Virtually every neighborhood has its share of lower-income households—whether they be families, single mothers, adults living alone or elderly people on fixed incomes.

Since so many live so close to the edge, it is inevitable that some fall into poverty through changes in their circumstances—a father is laid off from his job, a mother has her hours cut back, an illness prevents someone from working. In Philadelphia, more people seem to be falling into poverty than climbing out.

In this decade, the number of people in poverty in the city has risen by 21 percent. The Census Bureau estimated the number of local poor at 328,057 in 2007, more than one-third of them children. Among 10 comparable cities, Philadelphia ranked third in the percentage of poor, behind only Detroit and Cleveland.

While the number of poor people in the city has gone up, the number on welfare has declined dramatically. This is due, at least in part, to the Clinton-era welfare reforms, which transformed basic government assistance from permanent to temporary. Along the way, welfare changed names and acronyms, from Aid to Families with Dependent

Children (AFDC) to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). In 1995, a year before the reforms were enacted, there were nearly 312,000 people on AFDC in Philadelphia. In 2008, there were only 95,000 receiving TANF.

Poverty is associated with an array of other problems, among them poor health and nutrition. Poor children in Philadelphia are more likely than other children to have asthma. Poor mothers are more likely to have low-birthweight babies. Poor people are more likely to have diabetes or high blood pressure.

For those reasons—and because it has a higher percentage of elderly residents than other big cities—Philadelphia is not the picture of good health. Consider that 64 percent of adults are overweight or obese and 27 percent smoke, a percentage that appears to be on the rise.

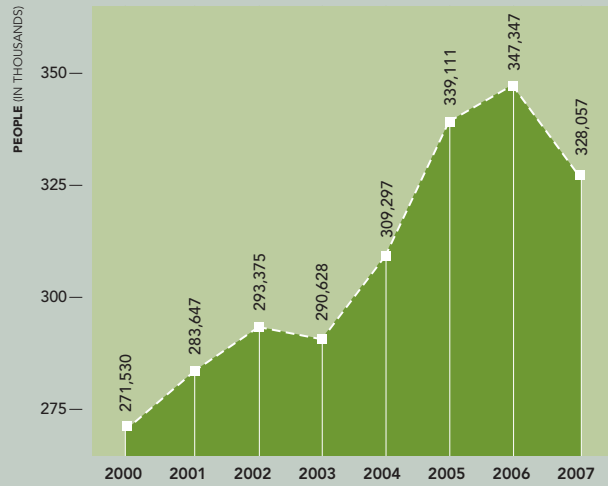
Poverty has other downsides as well. Those who live in poor neighborhoods are more likely to be victims of crime and, conversely, the perpetrators of crime. Poor children tend to under-perform in school and are more likely to drop out, which increases the odds they will grow up to be poor. The cycle of poverty is not easy to break.

Many of those who fall below the poverty line qualify for free medical coverage through the federal Medicaid program. But the near poor, of whom the city has so many, do not. More and more Philadelphians lack health insurance of any kind, which increases the odds that they will become ill, which in turn can jeopardize their jobs and land them in poverty.

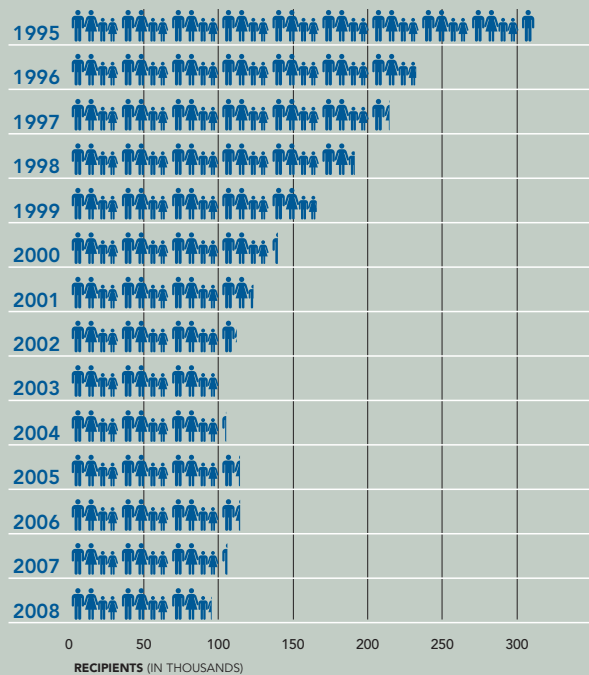
In a poll taken for the Philadelphia Research Initiative, residents said that the lack of job opportunities is the most serious problem in their neighborhoods, more than drugs and crime. They understand that the city's long-term health and welfare—and its ability to reduce the poverty rate—are directly tied to its ability to generate jobs for its residents.



## 6.1 PHILADELPHIA POVERTY SINCE 2000



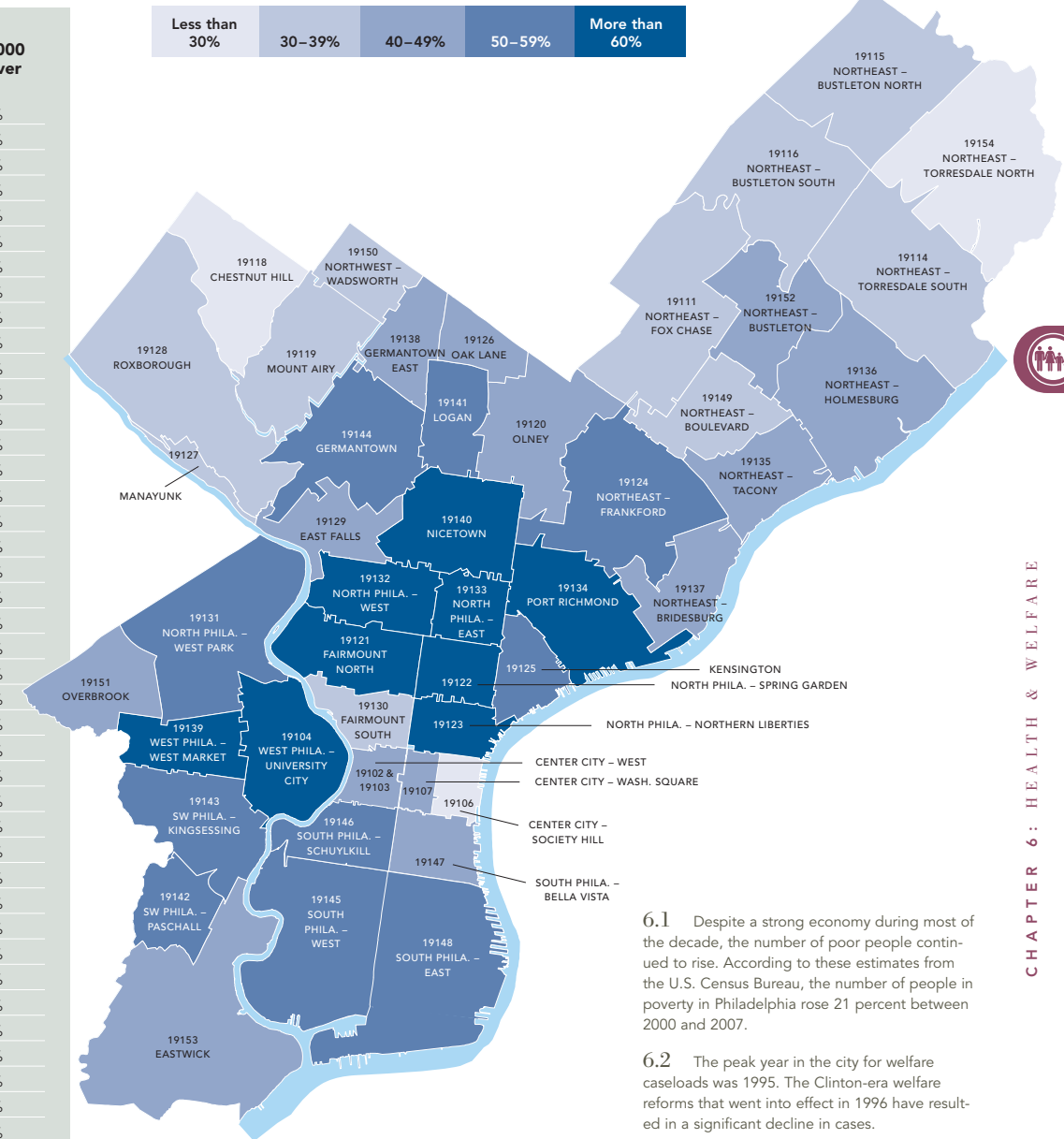
## 6.2 CITY WELFARE CASELOAD



## 6.3 HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2000 BY ZIP CODE

Zip	Neighborhood	Under \$30,000	\$30,000 – \$74,999	\$75,000 & Over
19133	North Phila. – East	76%	19%	5%
19121	Fairmount North	71%	24%	4%
19104	West Phila. – University City	71%	23%	6%
19132	North Phila. – West	68%	27%	5%
19140	Nicetown	66%	29%	6%
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	64%	30%	6%
19139	West Phila. – West Market	63%	31%	6%
19134	Port Richmond	63%	31%	6%
19123	North Phila. – Northern Liberties	62%	30%	8%
19107	Center City – Wash. Square	58%	31%	11%
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	57%	34%	9%
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	56%	34%	10%
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall	56%	37%	7%
19145	South Phila. – West	55%	34%	11%
19148	South Phila. – East	54%	36%	10%
19144	Germantown	53%	34%	12%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	52%	38%	10%
19125	Kensington	52%	40%	8%
19141	Logan	51%	40%	9%
19131	North Phila. – West Park	50%	37%	13%
19120	Olney	47%	42%	10%
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	47%	42%	11%
19138	Germantown East	45%	44%	11%
19151	Overbrook	44%	43%	12%
19135	Northeast – Tacony	44%	43%	13%
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	44%	37%	19%
19126	Oak Lane	43%	42%	16%
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	42%	44%	14%
19102	Center City West	42%	32%	26%
19129	East Falls	42%	40%	18%
19153	Eastwick	41%	43%	16%
19103	Center City West	41%	35%	25%
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	40%	43%	17%
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	39%	39%	21%
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	39%	44%	17%
19130	Fairmount South	39%	40%	21%
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	38%	48%	14%
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	35%	47%	18%
19127	Manayunk	34%	42%	23%
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	34%	44%	22%
19119	Mount Airy	32%	41%	28%
19128	Roxborough	32%	46%	23%
19150	Northwest – Wadsworth	30%	52%	18%
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	25%	49%	26%
19118	Chestnut Hill	21%	39%	40%
19106	Center City – Society Hill	18%	40%	42%
Totals		49%	38%	13%

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME UNDER \$30,000



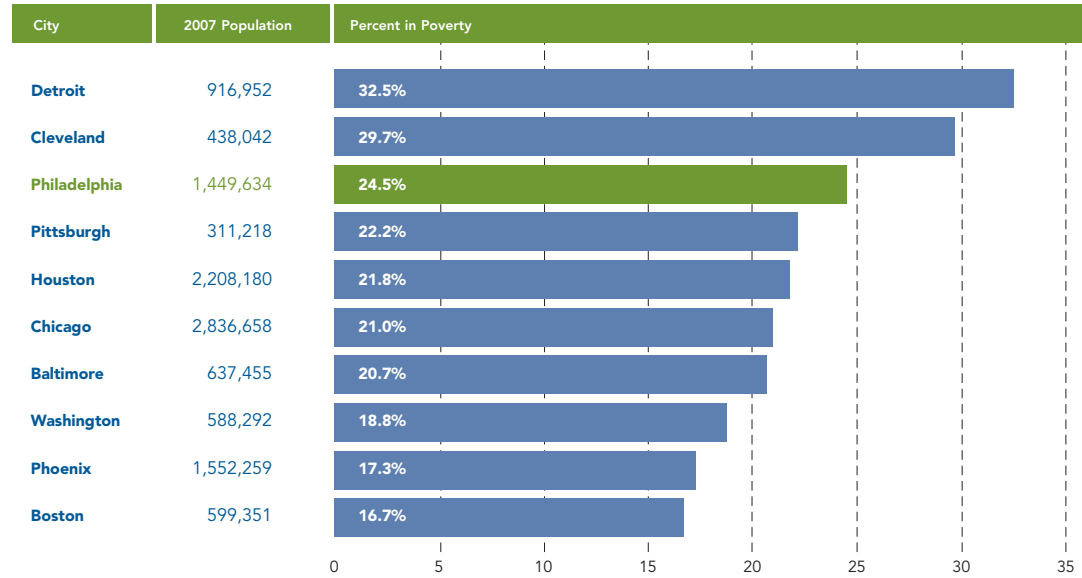
6.1 Despite a strong economy during most of the decade, the number of poor people continued to rise. According to these estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of people in poverty in Philadelphia rose 21 percent between 2000 and 2007.

6.2 The peak year in the city for welfare caseloads was 1995. The Clinton-era welfare reforms that went into effect in 1996 have resulted in a significant decline in cases.

6.3 This data by zip code is from the 2000 census; at the time, the median household income in the city was \$30,746. Since then, the median household income for the city has risen to \$35,431. The chart and map show the concentration of households earning below \$30,000 in 2000.

6.4 POVERTY RATE

PHILADELPHIA VS. COMPARABLE CITIES



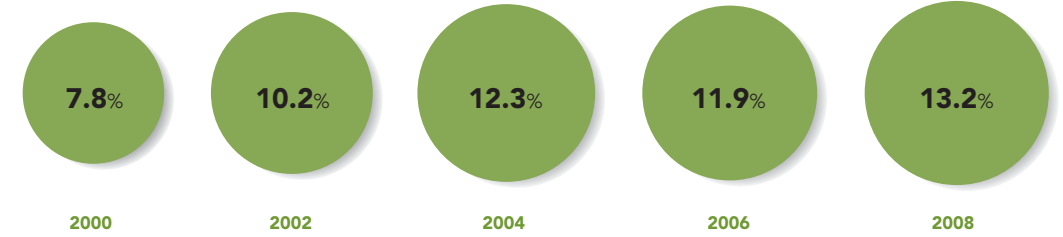
6.5 POLL RESULTS

Percentage of Philadelphians who believe the following are “very” or “somewhat” serious problems in their neighborhood:

LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES	70%
CRIME	64%
DRUGS	63%
HIGH TAXES	62%
YOUTH & JUVENILE PROBLEMS	56%
QUALITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	56%
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD	43%
AIR QUALITY	34%
PUBLIC TRANSIT	22%
ETHNIC & RACIAL PROBLEMS	21%

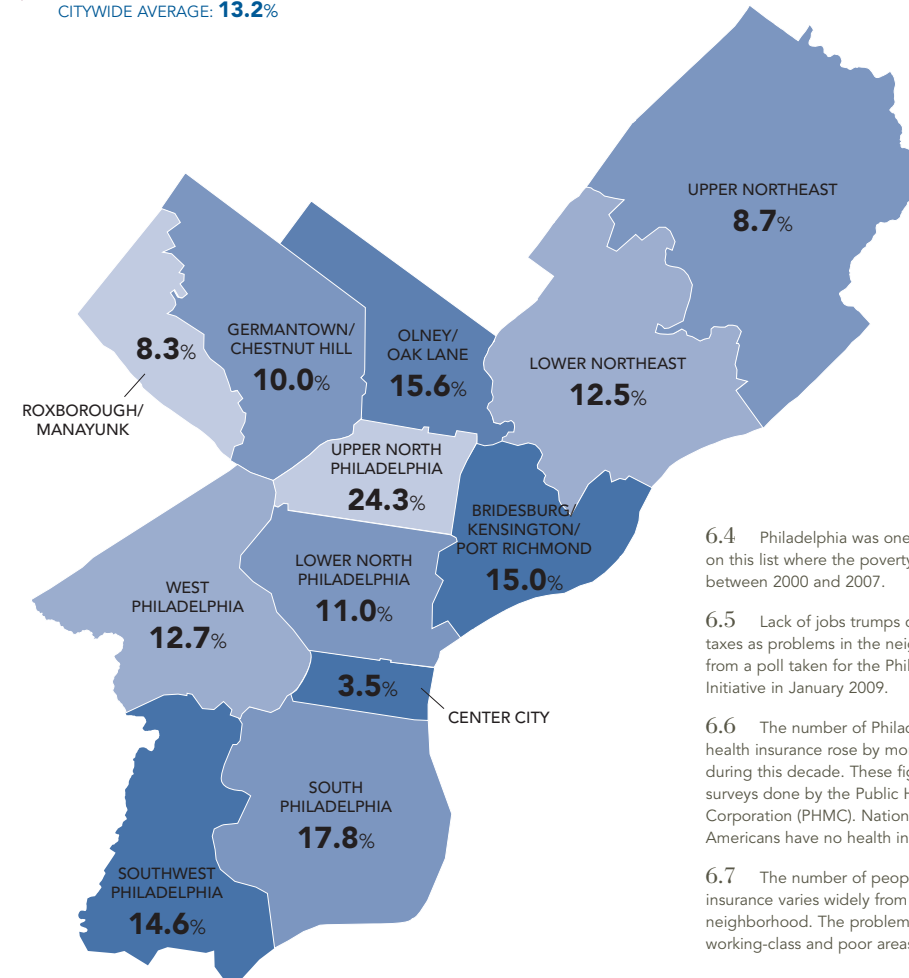
THE UNINSURED

6.6 PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE IN PHILADELPHIA



6.7 THE UNINSURED BY NEIGHBORHOODS

CITYWIDE AVERAGE: 13.2%



6.4 Philadelphia was one of the seven cities on this list where the poverty rate increased between 2000 and 2007.

6.5 Lack of jobs trumps crime, drugs and high taxes as problems in the neighborhoods. This is from a poll taken for the Philadelphia Research Initiative in January 2009.

6.6 The number of Philadelphians without health insurance rose by more than two-thirds during this decade. These figures are based on surveys done by the Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC). Nationally, 15.3 percent of Americans have no health insurance.

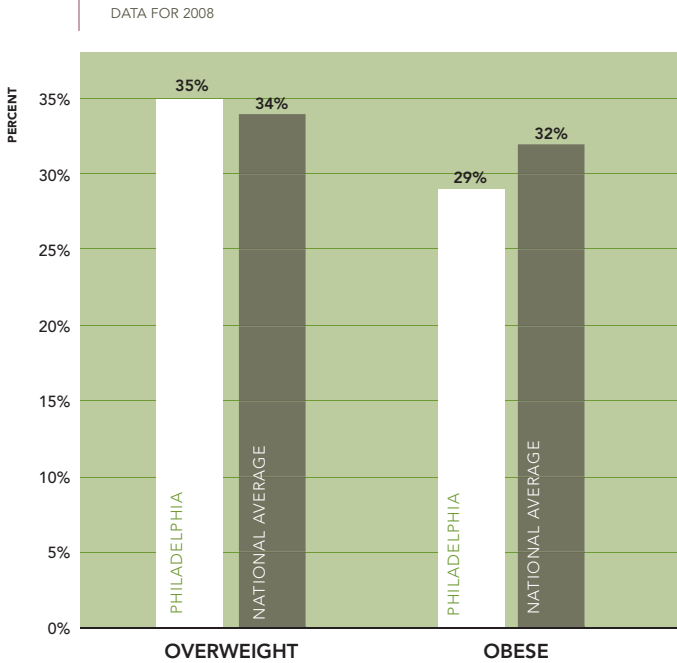
6.7 The number of people without health insurance varies widely from neighborhood to neighborhood. The problem is concentrated in working-class and poor areas.



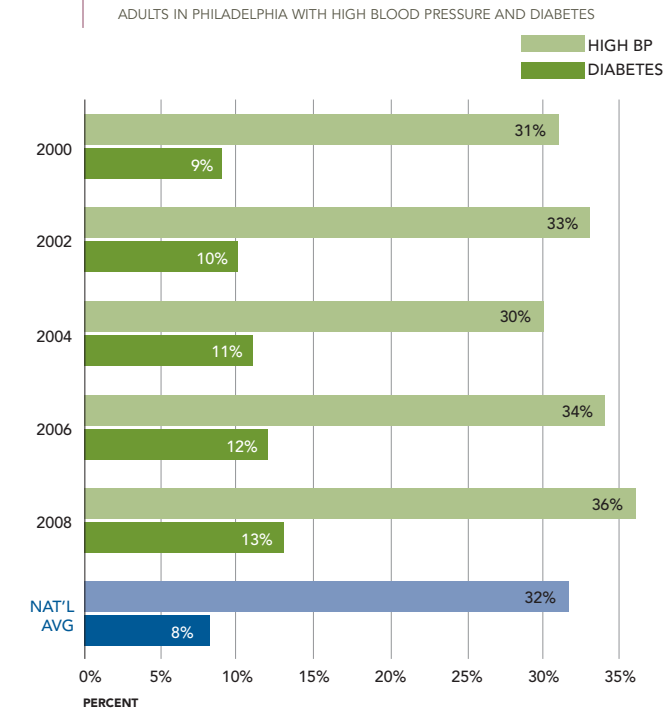
# THE HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA



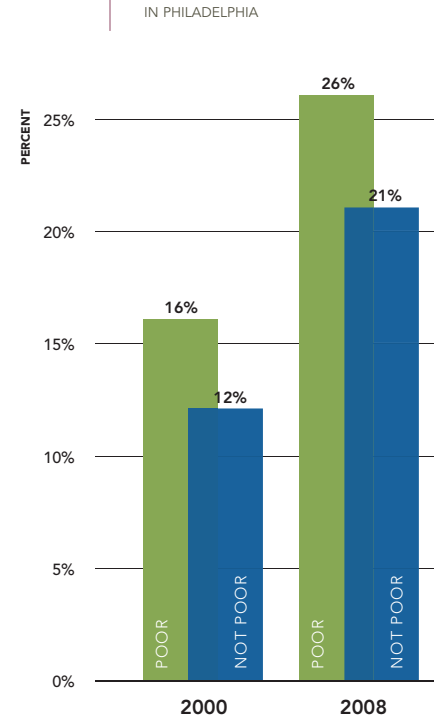
## 6.8 OVERWEIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA



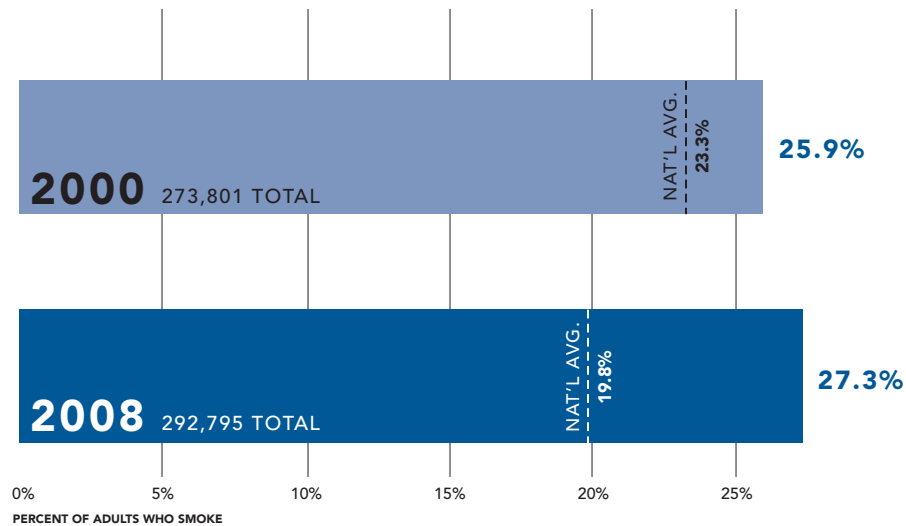
## 6.10 CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS



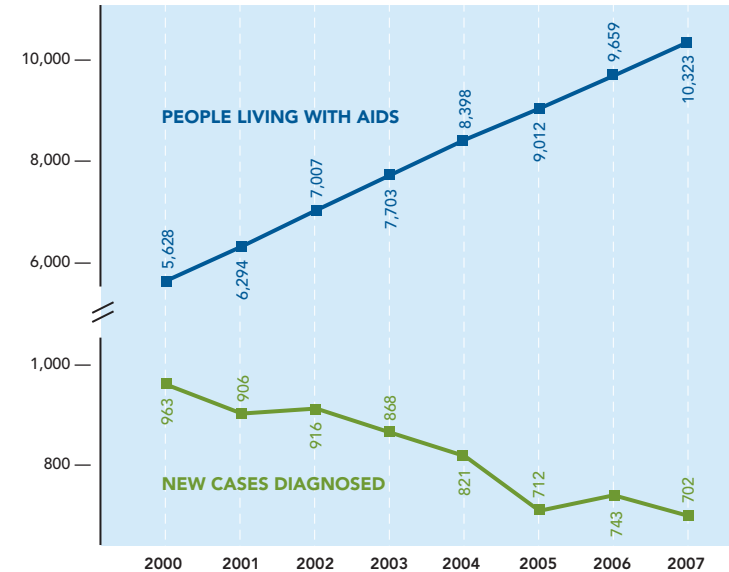
## 6.11 CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA



## 6.9 SMOKING IN PHILADELPHIA: ON THE RISE



## 6.12 AIDS IN PHILADELPHIA



6.8 Philadelphia is a majority-fat city, although that doesn't make it any different than the rest of the country. About 680,000 adults are overweight or obese, according to this 2008 survey by PHMC. It amounts to 64 percent of residents over the age of 18.

6.9 While smoking is on the decline nationally, it appears to be on the rise in Philadelphia. More than one in four adults in the city smoke, and the number of smokers increased between 2000 and 2008, according to the PHMC surveys.

6.10 The number of identified cases of high blood pressure and diabetes has climbed in this decade. As of 2008, there were 522,240 Philadelphians diagnosed with these conditions.

6.11 According to the PHMC, there has been a significant rise in asthma cases reported. The data indicates there were 47,000 children with asthma in 2000 and 80,000 in 2008.

6.12 These two lines tell an encouraging story. The number of people diagnosed with AIDS continues to decline. Because of advances in treatment, the number of people with AIDS who are still living is increasing. In addition to the cases listed, there were 6,659 persons who were HIV positive in 2007.

INTRODUCTION

- i.1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (sample surveys taken 2005–2007); Pew Charitable Trusts’ Philadelphia Research Initiative (PRI) public opinion survey (conducted January 2–19, 2009 among a random sample of 1,600 Philadelphia residents, age 18 and older; the margin of error is plus or minus 2.5 percent-age points).
- i.2. PRI survey, January 2009.
- i.3. PRI survey, January 2009.
- i.4. PRI survey, January 2009.
- i.5. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CHAPTER 1  
JOBS & THE ECONOMY

- 1.1. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mid-Atlantic Office. These numbers represent non-farm employment and are not seasonally adjusted.
- 1.2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 1.3. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 2008 figures are preliminary.
- 1.4. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base year used is 2001, as there were no county-by-county figures for 2000; the 2008 figures are preliminary.
- 1.5. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2000–2008. The 2008 figure is the average through December. The figures are not seasonally adjusted.
- 1.6. U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2000 and 2007. The figures are not adjusted for inflation.
- 1.7. District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, *Tax Rates & Tax Burdens—A Nationwide Comparison*, August 2008. The study analyzes tax burdens in the largest city in each of the 50 states.
- 1.8. District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, *Tax Rates & Tax Burdens—A Nationwide Comparison*, August 2008.
- 1.9. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Building Permits, 1996 through December 15, 2008. The Bureau uses data supplied by the Philadelphia Department of Licenses and Inspections.
- 1.10. Kevin Gillen, The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, Real Estate Department, provided analysis of home sale prices.

CHAPTER 2  
CRIME & PUNISHMENT

- 2.1. Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reports for Philadelphia County; Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research, 2008.
- 2.2. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Uniform Crime Reports 1970–2007; Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1970-2007; Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research, 2008.
- 2.3. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. The average for the 2000s represents the period from 2000 through 2008.
- 2.4. Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Statistics, *Vital Statistics Report, 2005*. The data for the 2000s covers the period from 2000 through 2004, the most recent data available.
- 2.5. FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2007.
- 2.6. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, annual budgets for 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008. The numbers represent filled, full-time positions of uniformed police. Civilian employees of the police department are excluded.
- 2.7. Philadelphia Prison System. Average daily population, 2000 through 2008.
- 2.8. Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research; Administrator’s Office of the First Judicial District; Philadelphia Prison System; Pennsylvania Department of Corrections census. All data as of December 31, 2008.
- 2.9. PRI survey, January 2009.
- 2.10. Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research, for the period from January 1 through December 31, 2008.

CHAPTER 3  
EDUCATION

- 3.1. Pennsylvania Department of Education. Until 2005, the tests were given only to students in grades 5, 8 and 11. Grade 3 was added in 2006. Grades 4, 6 and 7 were added in 2007. These are the combined scores of all test takers.
- 3.2. PRI survey, January 2009. Number of parents interviewed was 325. Margin of error is plus or minus 5.5 percent.
- 3.3. PRI survey, January 2009. Responses from public school parents only.
- 3.4. City of Philadelphia, Mayor’s Office of Education.
- 3.5. Ruth Curran Neild and Robert Balfanz, *Unfulfilled Promise: The Dimensions and Characteristics of Philadelphia’s Dropout*

*Crisis* (Philadelphia Youth Network, The Johns Hopkins University, and University of Pennsylvania, 2006). Data is for the Class of 2003.

- 3.6. U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007.
- 3.7. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Education Finances 2006*, issued 2008.
- 3.8. The School District of Philadelphia Five-Year Plan.
- 3.9. Data drawn from school profiles compiled by the School District of Philadelphia.
- 3.10. Pennsylvania Department of Education. Schools with fewer than 10 students taking the SAT Reasoning Test were excluded.

CHAPTER 4  
CITY GOVERNMENT

- 4.1. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, annual budgets 2001 and 2008, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI for all Urban Consumers, U.S. Cities Avg. 2001-2008. The inflation multiplier was 19.3 percent.
- 4.2. PRI survey, January 2009.
- 4.3. City of Philadelphia Five-Year Plan, 2009–2013. Total exceeds 100 percent because of rounding. The taxes listed include the following:  
Wage Tax: The current rate is 3.93 percent for city residents and 3.5 percent for suburban residents who work in the city.  
Net Profits: This is tax paid mostly by self-employed workers who do not pay the wage tax.  
Business Privilege Taxes: These consist of a 6.45 percent tax on net income and a 0.14 percent tax on gross receipts.

Real Estate: The city’s property tax brings in about \$1.1 billion a year, with 60 percent of it going to the school district.

Real Estate Transfer Tax: The 4 percent tax is levied on the sale price of every property. The city gets 3 percent and the state 1 percent. Fueled by a housing boom, revenue from this tax increased from \$77 million in 2001 to \$185 million in 2008.

Sales Tax: The sales tax in Philadelphia is 7 percent, with 6 percent going to the state and 1 percent to the city. The city share is used to help pay off bonds sold in the early 1990s to help the city out of financial difficulties.

Misc. Taxes: Two taxes bring in most of the money. One is the amusement tax, a 5 percent tax imposed on every ticket sold. The other is a 20 percent parking tax levied on motorists who use pay garages and lots.

Other income: In 2008, the city received \$518 million in grants and subsidies from the state of Pennsylvania and \$186 million from the federal government.

4.4. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly Managers Report, June 30, 2008. Departments and agencies within categories determined by the PRI.

4.5. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly Managers Report, June 30, 2001 and June 30, 2008.

4.6. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly Managers Reports, 2000–2008; City of Philadelphia Five-Year Plan for 2009–2013.

4.7. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance Quarterly Managers Report for 2001–2008.

4.8. PRI survey, January 2009.

4.9. City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly Managers Report, June 30, 2008.

4.10. Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), Office of Public Information.

4.11. Philadelphia International Airport, Office of Public Information.

CHAPTER 5  
ARTS & CULTURE

5.1. The Pennsylvania Cultural Data Project (CDP); Philadelphia Phillies; Philadelphia Flyers; Philadelphia 76ers; Philadelphia Eagles. Of the 224 organizations that supplied data to the CDP, 75 were for FY2006 and 149 were for FY2007. Data on sports attendance is from 2007.

Using CDP information, the PRI determined the categories and assigned the groups, institutions, venues and schools according to their principal missions; for example, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, which has many educational programs and shows films, is listed under museums. Following is a list of the groups included in the CDP and their categories as determined by PRI:

- Arts Groups and Schools**  
40th St. Artist-in-Residence  
Allens Lane Art Center  
Ars Nova Workshop  
Art Sanctuary  
Art-Reach  
Center for Emerging Visual Artists  
COSACOSA art at Large, Inc.  
Design Center at Philadelphia University  
Foundation for Self-Taught American Artists  
Gas & Electric Arts  
Kardon Institute for Arts Therapy  
Moore College of Art and Design  
Philadelphia Art Alliance  
Poets and Prophets, Inc.  
Studio Incamminati  
The Arts & Spirituality Center  
University City Arts League  
Vox Populi

- Arts and Culture Service Organizations**  
African Cultural Alliance of North America  
Al-Bustan Seeds of Culture  
Arts & Business Council of Greater Philadelphia  
Asian Arts Initiative  
Bainbridge House, Inc.  
BuildaBridgE  
Chinese American Women’s Sisterhood Society of Philadelphia  
Community Education Center  
Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts  
Fairmount Park Art Association  
Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance  
Greater Philadelphia Overseas Chinese Association  
Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation  
Institute for the Arts in Education  
Moonstone, Inc.  
NetworkArts  
Old City Arts Association  
Peregrine Arts, Inc.  
Philadelphia Community Arts Network  
Philadelphia Mural Arts Advocates  
Raices Culturales Latinoamericanas  
Senior Artists Initiative  
Slought Foundation  
Southeastern Cherokee Confederacy of PA  
Taller Puertorriqueño, Inc.  
The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II  
The German Society of Pennsylvania  
Trinity Center for Urban Life  
Village of Arts and Humanities  
West Park Cultural and Opportunity Center  
West Philadelphia Cultural Alliance  
Young Audiences of Eastern Pennsylvania, Inc.

- Crafts**  
Clay Studio  
Fabric Workshop and Museum  
Philadelphia Folklore Project  
Philadelphia Guild of Hand Weavers  
Philagrafika  
The Print Center  
Wood Turning Center

- Dance**  
American Ballet Competition Dance Affiliates  
Anne-Marie Mulgrew and Dancers Company BalletX  
Dancefusion  
Danse4Nia Repertory Ensemble, Inc.  
Eleone Dance Theatre  
Flamenco Ole  
Group Motion Dance Company  
Hatch Dance Theater  
Headlong Dance Theater  
International Ballet Exchange  
Jeanne Ruddy Dance

- Koresh Dance Company  
Kulu Mele African American Dance Ensemble  
Kun-Yang Lin/Dancers  
Leah Stein Dance Company  
Melanie Stewart Dance Theatre  
Miro Dance Theatre  
Nichole Canuso Dance Company  
Pasion y Arte  
Pennsylvania Ballet Association  
Philadanco  
Philadelphia Civic Ballet Company  
Philadelphia Dance Projects  
PIMA Group  
Rebecca Davis Dance Company  
Relache, Inc.  
Susan Hess Modern Dance  
Tania Isaac Dance  
The Rock School of Ballet

- Festivals**  
Odunde, Inc.  
215 Festival  
First Person Arts  
PGLTF, Inc. (Gay Pride Festival)  
Philadelphia Live Arts Festival and Philly Fringe  
The Bach Festival of Philadelphia, Inc.

- Film and Broadcast**  
WXPN-FM  
International House Philadelphia  
Philadelphia Independent Film and Video Association  
WHYY, Inc.  
WYBE Public Television

- Historical Groups and Sites**  
American Women’s Heritage Society, Inc.  
Cliveden of the National Trust  
Ebenezer Maxwell Mansion  
Elfreth’s Alley Association  
Fair Hill Burial Ground  
Fairmount Park Historic Preservation Trust, Inc.  
Friends of Laurel Hill Cemetery  
Historic Philadelphia, Inc.  
Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks  
Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia  
Stenton  
Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation  
Wyck Association

- Horticultural/Zoos**  
Awbury Arboretum Association  
John Bartram Association  
Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society  
Schuylkill Center for Environmental Education  
The Philadelphia Zoo

**Music**

1807 & Friends  
 Academy of Vocal Arts  
 Anna Crusis Women's Choir  
 Astral Artists  
 Bowerbird  
 Center City OperaTheater, Inc.  
 Chamber Music Now!  
 Chamber Orchestra of Philadelphia  
 Choral Arts Society of Philadelphia  
 Commonwealth Youthchoirs  
 Crossroads Music  
 CultureWorks  
 Curtis Institute of Music  
 Delius Society-Philadelphia Branch, Inc.  
 Encore Series, Inc.  
 Georgia E. Gregory Interdenominational School Of Music  
 Institute of Contemporary Art  
 Intercultural Journeys  
 International Opera Theater, Inc.  
 Kimmel Center, Inc.  
 Latin Fiesta, Inc.  
 Mann Center for the Performing Arts  
 Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia  
 Musicopia  
 Network for New Music, Inc.  
 New Sounds Music, Inc.  
 Opera Company of Philadelphia  
 Orchestra 2001  
 Philadelphia Boys Choir & Chorale  
 Philadelphia Chamber Music Society  
 Philadelphia Classical Symphony  
 Philadelphia Orchestra Association  
 Philadelphia Singers  
 Philadelphia Virtuosi Chamber Orchestra  
 Philadelphia Youth Orchestra  
 Piffaro, The Renaissance Band  
 Settlement Music School  
 Singing City  
 Tempesta di Mare, Inc.  
 Temple University Music Preparatory Division  
 Warriors of a Wonderful Sound, Inc.

**Museums**

Academy of Natural Sciences  
 ACES Museum  
 African American Museum in Philadelphia  
 American Philosophical Society  
 American Swedish Historical Museum  
 Athenaeum of Philadelphia  
 Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia  
 Chemical Heritage Foundation  
 Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia  
 The Franklin  
 Galleries at Moore College of Art and Design  
 Gershman Y of the JCCs of Greater Philadelphia  
 Independence Seaport Museum

Library Company of Philadelphia  
 National Constitution Center  
 National Liberty Museum  
 National Museum of American Jewish History  
 Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts  
 Philadelphia Camp, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War  
 Philadelphia Museum of Art  
 Please Touch Museum  
 Polish American Cultural Center  
 Rosenbach Museum & Library  
 Samuel S. Fleisher Art Memorial  
 The Mütter Museum  
 The Rosenwald-Wolf Gallery  
 The University of the Arts Galleries  
 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology  
 Wagner Free Institute of Science  
 Woodmere Art Museum

**Theater**

1812 Productions  
 American Historical Theatre  
 American Music Theater Festival, Inc. (Prince Music Theater)  
 Annenberg Center for the Performing Arts  
 Arden Theatre Company  
 Azuka Theatre Collective  
 B. Someday Productions  
 Brat Productions  
 Curio Theatre Company  
 EgoPo Productions  
 Flashpoint Theatre Company  
 Hotel Obligado  
 Images of the Motherland-Interactive Theatre  
 InterAct Theatre Company  
 Lantern Theater Company  
 Mum Puppettheatre  
 New Generation Drama Guild  
 New Liberty Productions  
 New Paradise Laboratories  
 Painted Bride Art Center  
 Philadelphia Shakespeare Festival  
 Philadelphia Theatre Company  
 Philadelphia Young Playwrights  
 Pig Iron Theatre Company  
 PlayPenn  
 Scrap Performance Group  
 Shakespeare in Clark Park  
 Simpatico Theatre Project  
 Society Hill Playhouse Center for the Performing Arts, Inc.  
 Sounds of Liberty  
 Spiral Q Puppet Theater, Inc.  
 Theatre Alliance of Greater Philadelphia  
 Theatre Exile  
 VSA arts of Pennsylvania/Amaryllis Theatre Company  
 Walnut Street Theatre  
 Wilma Theater

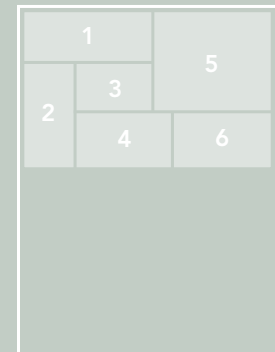
- 5.2.** PRI survey, January 2009.  
**5.3.** PRI analysis of Cultural Data Project data for 2006 or 2007, as available.  
**5.4.** The founding dates for the listed institutions were obtained from their Web sites.  
**5.5.** PRI analysis of Cultural Data Project data for 2006 or 2007.  
**5.6.** PRI analysis of Cultural Data Project data for 2006 or 2007.  
**5.7.** PRI analysis of Cultural Data Project data for 2006 or 2007.

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## CHAPTER 6 HEALTH & WELFARE

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- 6.1.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey; Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. The number is a monthly average of people receiving public assistance in each year listed.  
**6.3.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000. New data at the zip-code level will not be available until after the 2010 census.  
**6.4.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007.  
**6.5.** PRI survey, January 2009.  
**6.6.** Public Health Management Corporation's (PHMC) Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey, a telephone survey of more than 10,000 households that examines the health and social well-being of residents in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties. The survey is conducted as part of PHMC's Community Health Data Base, using data for Philadelphia only.  
**6.7.** PHMC 2008 survey, with data extracted for Philadelphia only. Boundaries are planning districts determined by the Philadelphia Planning Commission.  
**6.8.** PHMC 2008 survey; National Center for Health Statistics, 2004.  
**6.9.** PHMC surveys, 2000 and 2008; Centers for Disease Control, 2007.  
**6.10.** PHMC survey data, 2000 and 2008; Centers for Disease Control, 2007; National Center for Health Statistics, 2004.  
**6.11.** PHMC survey, 2008.  
**6.12.** Philadelphia Department of Health, *Philadelphia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Update*, 2007.

**PHOTO CREDITS****FRONT COVER**

- 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6.** Peter Tobia  
**5.** K. Ciappa for GPTMC

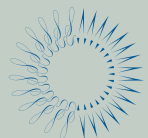
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- Page 27.** istockphoto.com  
**Page 35.** R. Kennedy for GPTMC  
**Page 37.** K. Ciappa for GPTMC  
**Page 38.** G. Widman for GPTMC  
**Page 41.** top, Courtesy of The Philadelphia Dance Company (Philadanco); bottom, Courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia  
**Page 42.** from left to right, B. Krist; G. Widman; K. Ciappa; B. Krist, all for GPTMC  
**Page 43.** both, B. Krist for GPTMC  
**Page 50.** istockphoto.com

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**DESIGN**

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