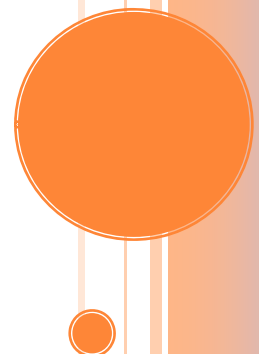# INTEGRATED EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PLANNING, PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

October 2018

Prepared for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area HIV Integrated Planning Council, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta, GA and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Washington, D.C.

Office of HIV Planning

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INTEGRATED EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PLANNING, PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The complete epidemiologic profile spans nearly 300 pages. As defined by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania, and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Salem Counties in New Jersey. The epidemiologic profile describes the general population of the EMA, risk indicators, characteristics of the local HIV epidemic, unmet need, and service utilization. In developing this profile, we evaluated, analyzed, and compiled data from multiple sources in accordance with the 2014 Integrated Guidelines for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles. Our profile addresses three core questions:

1. What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area?
2. What are the indicators of risk for HIV infection in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area?
3. What is the scope of HIV in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area?

We have also answered the following questions:

4. How do people in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area access HIV/AIDS services, and what is their impact?
5. What are the characteristics of people who know they are HIV-positive, but are not accessing services in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area?

The profile has been divided into five sections. Each section addresses one of the questions above.

Integrated Epidemiologic Profile Background

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) updated their Integrated Guidelines for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles in 2014. As with the previous guidelines, these were created to meet the needs of both care and prevention. Like previous years, we have used these guidelines as a foundation, and expanded upon them whenever possible.

We have designed this document for use by HIV planning groups, grantees, state and local health departments, applicants for funding, community-based organizations, and people who access services. It serves as a source document for service planning and application development, as well as the identification of epidemiological trends.

Data Sources

We have compiled multiple data sources to produce this epidemiologic profile. Consequently, time frames, categories, and general availability varied. We have provided the most current data whenever possible. It is important to consider that each data source has its own strengths and limitations; we have tried to be clear about these limitations throughout the profile. Further information about methodology and considerations can be found through the original sources. For more information on these sources, please see the appendices.

How to Use the Epidemiologic Profile

The first two sections of this profile describe the general population of the nine-county Philadelphia area, while the last three sections focus on data related to HIV/AIDS in the area. Generally speaking, we begin with a broad overview of the area, and narrow in focus as we move through the profile. Due to the volume of information we have included, we highly recommend using the table of contents to identify the parts of the profile that will be most useful or interesting to you.

Wherever possible, we have presented the data within this document so that it is comparable across sections. Geographic level of detail varies; some sources provide data at the zip code level, while other sources provide district-level, county-level, state-level, or metropolitan area-level detail. Other categories may vary by source as well. It is important to consider this when interpreting and comparing the data within the profile.

Section 1: Sociodemographic Characteristics of the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

This section contains a broad overview of the general population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. Most data are provided at the county level, unless otherwise noted. This section includes data on population totals, race and ethnicity, age, gender, unmarried partner households, educational attainment, poverty, income, insurance status, teen pregnancy, vital statistics, and tuberculosis. Most of these data were obtained through the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).

Total Population

The American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that the total population of the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) increased by 1.26% from 2010 to 2016, with variations between the counties (see Figure 1.2). Camden and Salem Counties saw population decreases, while the remaining seven counties had population increases. The greatest increase of the counties was seen in Chester County, where the population grew by 1.9% from 2010 to 2016.

Race and Ethnicity for the Total Population

Trends varied across counties. From 2013 to 2016, the White (non-Hispanic) population decreased slightly to 62.99% of the total population in the nine-county area. The Black (non-Hispanic) population remained relatively stable at 20.17%, the American Indian/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) population also remained relatively stable at 0.12%, the Asian (non-Hispanic) population slightly increased to 5.65%, and the Hispanic population slightly increased to 8.80%. The two additional categories of Other (non-Hispanic) and Two or More Races (non-Hispanic) respectively accounted for 0.25% and 2.02% of the total population.

Sex and Age by Race and Ethnicity

These tables are separated by male and female, and each racial and ethnic category is broken out into eight age groups (see Tables 1.5 - 1.12). The race/ethnicity data differ from the previous tables. The White, Black, and Asian categories include both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, due to the availability of data. We have included both numbers and percentages of the total population.

There were more females than males in every county of the nine-county EMA. There were also more females than males in each race category (White, Black, and Asian), but there were more Hispanic males (263,502) than Hispanic females (233,804) EMA-wide. In Philadelphia County, there were slightly more White males (313,722) than Black males (304,343); however, there were more Black females (364,230) than White females (329,848). Philadelphia County was the only county within the EMA where Whites did not make up the largest portion of the population for both sexes.

Unmarried Partner Households

From 2013 to 2016, the total number of households EMA-wide increased by 13,302 (0.7%) while the number of unmarried partner households decreased by 490 (0.4%), as seen in Tables 1.14 - 1.17. The highest percentage of unmarried partner households in the EMA was found in Salem County, with 7.2% of households having unmarried partners, while the lowest percentage was in Bucks County, with 4.9%.

Educational Attainment

We have included three sets of tables related to educational attainment (also called the highest level of education), all broken out by sex. The highest poverty rates in the EMA were among men and women without a high school diploma or GED in Philadelphia, who had poverty rates of 33.7% and 41.4%, respectively.

Poverty and Public Assistance

Within the EMA, the highest percentages of individuals living below poverty were in Philadelphia – 25.86% of Philadelphians were living below the federal poverty line, while only 13.32% of Pennsylvanians were living in poverty in 2016.

We have included information on households receiving public assistance as well as median earnings. Throughout the nine-county area, median income varies from $34,137 in Philadelphia to $51,638 in Chester County. In every county and in both states, median earnings are higher for men than women; in Chester County, this earnings gap was over $20,000.

Insurance Coverage

The national uninsured rate decreased from 16% to 11% from 2011 to 2016. The percentage of uninsured people decreased in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In all EMA counties, there were more uninsured males than uninsured females. Non-elderly individuals were more likely to be uninsured than people under 18 or 65 and above.

Linguistic Isolation

"Linguistic isolation" refers to households where no one over the age of 14 speaks English "very well" or English only. Within the EMA, 82.9% of households only spoke English at home. Another 6.7% spoke Spanish at home, while 5.9% spoke another Indo-European language, 3.5% spoke Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 1% spoke another language at home. Of these language groups, linguistic isolation was highest among households were Asian and Pacific Island languages were highest, at 31.3% of households in that category.

Disability

We included disability data for non-institutionalized civilians by age group and disability type. An individual may have more than one type of disability, and the percentage of people living with disabilities increased with age in all counties. In the nine-county area, 5.9% of 5-17 year olds had a disability, 10.3% of adults 18-64 had a disability, and 34.8% of people 65 and older had a disability.

Teen Pregnancy

We have included a table on teen pregnancy by county over time, including live births in the New Jersey counties and both reported pregnancies and live births in the Pennsylvania Counties. Reported pregnancies and live births have declined significantly in the six years covered in the table.

Vital Statistics

For each of the counties, heart disease and cancer were the leading causes of death. In this edition, we have also included data on deaths caused by HIV disease, mental/behavioral disorders, and viral hepatitis, as well as drug-induced deaths.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis data were only available by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which included the nine EMA counties as well as New Castle County, Delaware and Cecil County, Maryland. The tuberculosis case rate in the Philadelphia MSA decreased over the six years included in the tables. We have also included tuberculosis case counts by county and HIV status among people diagnosed with tuberculosis in the four New Jersey counties.

Section 2: Indicators of HIV Risk in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

This section contains a broad overview of risk behaviors for the general population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. We included data on risk behaviors for both adults and high school students, sexual education, drug and alcohol use, arrests for drug sale/possession, HIV testing, and sexually transmitted infections. Data sources vary throughout the section. All STI data were provided by local or state health departments.

Behavioral Risk

The data in this part of Section II come from two CDC sources. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) both measure risk. The BRFSS surveys adults. We have included BRFSS data related to alcohol use, HIV testing, and risky behaviors. Overall, 41% of BRFSS respondents in the EMA reported having no drinks within the past 30 days. Generally, the percentage of people who had no drinks in the past 30 days increased as age increased. Of respondents who drank in the past 30 days, 28.4% reported binge drinking.

We have also included demographic information for BRFSS respondents who reported "risky behavior".. Risky behavior includes intravenous drug use, sexually transmitted disease treatment, exchange of sex for money or drugs, or anal sex without a condom in the past year. Due to the phrasing of the question, we do not know which risky behavior(s) each respondent participated in. Nearly 5% of BRFSS respondents reported risky

behaviors. More men than women reported risky behaviors, even though there were more female respondents in total. Most respondents who had risky behaviors were 18 - 24 year olds.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) asks high school students about risk behaviors. This edition of the epidemiologic profile includes 2015 data for Philadelphia students. We have included YRBS data on drug and alcohol use, sexual behaviors, and forced sexual intercourse. The 2015 YRBS also included questions on sexual identity. Where appropriate, we have broken data out by sexual identity of respondents.

In the 30 days before taking the YRBS survey, 10.8% of respondents binge drank, and 21.6% used marijuana. Both of these have decreased since 2013. Yet, students reporting that they had taken prescription drugs without a prescription at least once in their lives increased from 11.4% to 13.1% from 2013 to 2015.

While marijuana use among YRBS respondents has fluctuated from year to year, current levels are comparable to those in 1991. We have also included trends in heroin use, injection drug use, and use of a prescription drug without a prescription. Heroin use has fluctuated since the YRBS started asking this question in 1995. Injection drug use in 2015 was higher than 1995 levels. The YRBS first asked if students had ever taken a prescription drug without a prescription in 2011. From 2011 to 2015, prescription drug use without a prescription has increased from 8.6% to 13.1%.

Of sexually active YRBS respondents, 44.1% did not use a condom, while 17.1% did not use any method to prevent pregnancy at their last sexual encounter. Students who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual were more likely to have had sexual intercourse with four or more people than heterosexual students (23.3% compared to 18.8%). Students who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual were also more likely to have been tested for HIV.

Substance Use

Information related to substance use is limited, but we have included data about people entering treatment for substance abuse, estimates on drug abuse and mental health issues, and drug and prostitution-related arrests.

The most common primary substance was heroin, followed by alcohol, marijuana/hashish, and other opioids and synthetics. 75% of people who primarily used heroin were between the ages of 18 and 34 (see Table 2.18). Over half of heroin users and over half of other opioids/synthetics users were between the ages of 25 and 34.

Despite making up only 19% of admissions, over half of people admitted for marijuana/hashish and PCP were Black/African-American. 84% of people who primarily used heroin were White, and 83% of people who primarily used other opioids/synthetics were White. 87% of people who primarily injected drugs were White.

We have included new information on pain reliever misuse in this edition of the epidemiologic profile. Pain reliever misuse in New Jersey was slightly lower than in Pennsylvania and the United States. Heroin use was more common in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania than in the United States in general. Serious mental illness and major depressive episodes were slightly less common in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania or the United States.

We have included arrests for drug sale/manufacturing, drug possession, and prostitution and commercialized vice in Southeastern Pennsylvania. In 2016, the highest number of arrests among juveniles were due to

marijuana possession. The most common suspected crime for adults was cocaine possession. (Note: Philadelphia County decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana in 2014. However, the Philadelphia Police Department still has some discretion in these arrests.)

Notably, 45% of drug-related arrests in 2016 were made among Blacks, while 22% of the general population in Southeastern Pennsylvania was Black.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

We have included data on sexually transmitted diseases throughout the nine-county Philadelphia area. Since this information was provided by individual health departments rather than through a national reporting system, age, race/ethnicity, and other categories may vary across areas. These tables include information on chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis – HIV/AIDS data will be found in the next section of this profile.

Generally, sexually transmitted infections have been rising throughout the EMA. Syphilis cases in Philadelphia have steadily increased from 2012 to 2016. Gonorrhea and chlamydia cases in Philadelphia fell from 2012 to 2014, but began to rise again from 2014 to 2016.

In the suburban Pennsylvania counties, cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary and secondary syphilis were all higher than their 2012 levels in 2016. Trends in sexually transmitted infections vary among the New Jersey counties. As a region, gonorrhea cases in 2016 were comparable to 2012 levels. However, both chlamydia and syphilis were on the rise over the five-year period.

Section 3: Scope of HIV in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

The majority of the data in this section pertain to new HIV and AIDS cases, cumulative HIV and AIDS cases, people living with HIV and AIDS, HIV and AIDS deaths, and HIV/AIDS within jails and prisons within the nine-county Philadelphia area. We obtained the bulk of the data within this section from local and state health departments. This section concludes with a forecast of new AIDS cases within the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area.

Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA)

Philadelphia represents the majority of HIV/AIDS cases within the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). Of the 26,689 people living with HIV/AIDS in the nine-county area in 2016, 19,113 (71.6%) of them lived in Philadelphia. Another 4,230 (15.8%) lived in the Pennsylvania suburban counties, and 3,346 (12.5%) lived in the New Jersey Counties. Across the EMA, a majority of HIV/AIDS cases were among non-Hispanic Blacks, followed by non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics of all races. The epidemic was predominately male (71%). The largest risk category was men who have sex with men (MSM), followed by heterosexuals. Over 60% of people living with HIV/AIDS in the EMA were 45 or older in 2016.

City of Philadelphia

For Philadelphia, we have included data on new HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases, including some zip code-level data. The largest age group for both new HIV (non-AIDS) and new AIDS diagnoses in 2016 was 25 – 34 year olds. Yet, 75% of people with AIDS in Philadelphia were 45 years old or older. The HIV/AIDS epidemic was

predominately Black in Philadelphia. The leading exposure categories for people living with HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia were men who have sex with men and heterosexuals, while exposure through injection drug use has become less common over time. Finally, we have included data on HIV/AIDS mortality in Philadelphia, which has also decreased over time.

Pennsylvania Counties

Demographic characteristics and trends vary in the four suburban Pennsylvania Counties. Bucks County had the same number of new AIDS cases in 2016 as in 2010; however, cases fluctuated over that time. New AIDS cases have generally been on the decline in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. Newly-diagnosed HIV cases have declined across all four counties from 2012 to 2016. HIV/AIDS prevalence has been on the rise in all counties. Within the four counties, Delaware County had the highest number of people living with HIV/AIDS.

New Jersey Counties

As with the Pennsylvania counties, demographic characteristics and trends vary within the New Jersey section of the region. Within the four New Jersey counties, Camden County had the highest number of new HIV/AIDS cases, as well as the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence. Salem County was the least populous county within the nine-county EMA, and also had the lowest number of new and prevalent cases.

Section 4: HIV/AIDS Service Utilization Patterns in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

This section provides detailed information on the way that high-risk populations and people living with HIV/AIDS in the nine-county area access services. We have included information related to HIV testing behaviors, publicly-funded HIV tests, concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnoses, local needs assessments, service rankings, service utilization, client data, engagement in care, and service cost.

HIV Counseling and Testing Information

While it is impossible to know how many people are getting tested for HIV, we have included publicly-funded testing data from local and state sources. The total number of publicly-funded HIV tests in New Jersey have declined over time, but the total number of positive HIV tests has remained stable over that time. Publicly-funded HIV tests have also declined in Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania counties.

HIV Testing Delays

Here, we provided demographic information for people who were diagnosed with HIV and then diagnosed with AIDS within 31 days, referred to as concurrent infection. Since it usually takes several years for HIV infection to progress to an AIDS diagnosis, this helps us to estimate the number of people who have had significant delays in HIV testing since they became HIV-positive. Notably, concurrent diagnosis was twice as high in the PA counties as the rates in Philadelphia and the NJ counties.

Office of HIV Planning Needs Assessment Activities

We have included descriptions and selected data for three needs assessments conducted by the Office of HIV Planning in conjunction with the former Ryan White Part A Planning Council (RWPC) and the former HIV Prevention Planning Group (HPG). These needs assessments include a consumer survey among people living with HIV/AIDS in the nine-county Philadelphia region and a series of focus groups on access to healthcare for populations that are at risk for HIV. This section includes self-reported service utilization information, regardless of the source of funding for the service.

Service Utilization

In this part, we have included the number of clients who accessed each service category as funded by Ryan White Part A. The greatest number of clients were served by ambulatory/outpatient medical care, followed by case management, food bank/home-delivered meals, transportation, and mental health therapy/counseling.

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)

These tables display demographic information for AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) clients at both the state and county level for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as expenditures. In the New Jersey counties within the Philadelphia area, over half of clients were at least 45 years old. Demographic distribution varied by county. 41% of SPBP (ADAP) clients in the southeastern Pennsylvania counties lived at or below 138% of the federal poverty level.

Comparison of Part A Clients with Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

We have provided a side-by-side comparison of Philadelphia EMA Ryan White Part A clients with all people who are living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia EMA, to provide additional context for the people who are accessing Part A services and highlight any underserved communities.

Expenditures for Women, Infants, Children, and Youth

The Philadelphia EMA's Ryan White Part A program has routinely exceeded its required expenditures for women, infants, children, and youth.

Other Health Statistics

These selected statistics provide contextual information about the general healthcare capacity of the southeastern Pennsylvania area. At the time these health statistics were published, there were 222 drug and alcohol treatment facilities and 68 hospitals in the area. There were 190 nursing homes that served the five southeastern counties of Pennsylvania.

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance

We have included selected data from Philadelphia's National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) among specific risk groups in selected jurisdictions. The NHBS is conducted in cycles with different groups, including men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), and high-risk heterosexuals (HET).

HIV Care Continuum

This section provides estimates on the care continuum in the Philadelphia EMA, broken out by EMA region. The care continuum displays the percentage of people who are HIV-positive who have been diagnosed with HIV, linked to HIV care, retained in HIV care, and reached viral suppression.

Forecasted Cost Service Estimates

The final table in this section provides data on past service cost, and forecasts for future numbers of clients and units. These are mathematical projections based on past usage, and do not account for changes in needs.

Section 5: Measuring Unmet Need in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

While it is impossible to truly assess the level of unmet needs for people living with HIV/AIDS, we have compiled the following information related to unmet need. We have included data from surveillance, surveys, and service intake questionnaires. Through these sources, we have provided estimates for unmet needs for medical care as well as individual service categories. At the end of the section, we have included additional information on rising costs and the increasing number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the region, contrasted with the Ryan White Part A funding coming into the Philadelphia EMA.

Care Continua for Selected Subpopulations in Philadelphia

We have included additional care continua to illustrate gaps in HIV services for specific subpopulations in the City of Philadelphia. We have provided data for men of color 25 and older who have sex with men, people who are transgender, minority youth, people who inject drugs, women of color, and heterosexual men of color.

MSM of color are slightly less likely to have been diagnosed with HIV when compared to the general population of PLWH, and are slightly less likely to be retained in HIV care.

People of transgender experience are less likely to have been diagnosed with HIV and have poorer linkage rates. However, after transgender people reach HIV care, they are more likely to be retained in care and more likely to be virally suppressed.

Minority youth experience large disparities in every area of the care continuum, with the exception of linkage to care. In 2016, newly-diagnosed minority youth had slightly higher-than-average linkage to care rates. However, there are major gaps in all other areas of the continuum, including initial HIV diagnoses, access to HIV care, and viral suppression.

People who inject drugs are much more likely to be aware of their HIV status. PWID are very close to average on all other care continuum measures.

Women of color with HIV were slightly less likely to be linked to care in 2016, but otherwise accessed HIV testing and care at higher-than-average rates.

Newly-diagnosed heterosexual men of color with HIV were slightly more likely to be linked to HIV care in 2016, but as a group, they were less likely to be in HIV care.

2014 Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) and 2016 Client Services Unit (CSU) Unmet Need Data

Identified unmet needs varied greatly based on data source. Oral health care, housing assistance, and benefit assistance were each commonly cited as a need in one data source, but not the other. This illustrates the importance of considering multiple sources when attempting to describe service gaps.

Office of HIV Planning Consumer Survey 2016 -2017

In partnership with the Needs Assessment Committee of the former Ryan White Part A Planning Council, the Office of HIV Planning conducted a survey with people living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). This section includes demographic comparisons between survey respondents who needed HIV medical care in the past year but were unable to get it, and respondents who did not have this experience. Of those who answered this question, 27 had an unmet need for HIV medical care in the past year, while 287 respondents did not. People who were unemployed, unstably housed, and/or did not have health insurance were more likely to have had difficulty accessing HIV medical care in the past year.

Forecasting Funding

Current Ryan White Part A funding levels in the Philadelphia region are comparable to funding levels in 2008; yet, the total number of people living with HIV/AIDS has increased over time. Furthermore, medical cost increases outpace inflation. This demonstrates a further increasing divide between needs and Part A funding in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area.

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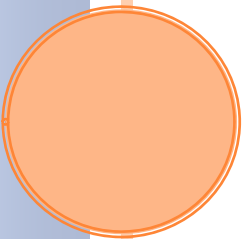
Section 1: Sociodemographic Characteristics of the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

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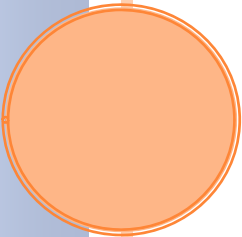
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

This section contains a broad overview of the general population of the City of Philadelphia and the additional eight counties in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. In Pennsylvania, this includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. In New Jersey, this includes Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties. Most data are provided at the county level, unless otherwise noted. This section includes data on population totals, race and ethnicity, age, sex, unmarried partner households, educational attainment, poverty, income, insurance status, teen pregnancy, vital statistics, and tuberculosis. Most of these data were obtained through the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). It should be noted that the ACS provides population estimates rather than absolute counts.

OVERVIEW

Total Population

The American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that the total population of the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) increased by 1.26% from 2010 to 2016, with variations between the counties (see Figure 1.2). Camden and Salem Counties saw population decreases, while the remaining seven counties had population increases. The greatest increase of the counties was seen in Chester County, where the population grew by 1.9% from 2010 to 2016.

Race and Ethnicity for the Total Population

We have displayed race/ethnicity data as defined by the data source throughout the epidemiologic profile. Within the ACS, Hispanic is defined as an ethnicity as opposed to a race. In the race/ethnicity tables in this section, all people identifying as Hispanic are included in a single Hispanic category, regardless of their race. Some tables provide data for "race (non-Hispanic)", while others provide data by race without ethnicity separated out. This is determined by the availability of data.

The following information is EMA-wide. Trends varied across counties. From 2013 to 2016, the White (non-Hispanic) population decreased slightly to 62.99% of the total, the Black (non-Hispanic) population remained relatively stable at 20.17%, the American Indian/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) population also remained relatively stable at 0.12%, the Asian (non-Hispanic) population slightly increased to 5.65%, and the Hispanic population slightly increased to 8.80%. The two additional categories of Other (non-Hispanic) and Two or More Races (non-Hispanic) respectively accounted for 0.25% and 2.02% of the total population (see Tables 1.1 - 1.4).

Sex and Age by Race and Ethnicity

These tables are separated by male and female, and each racial and ethnic category is broken out into eight age groups (see Tables 1.5 - 1.12). The race/ethnicity data differ from the previous tables. The White, Black, and Asian categories include both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, due to the availability of data. We have included both numbers and percentages of the total population. For example, Table 1.5 indicates that the ACS estimates

that there were 133,731 Black males aged 14 and under in the nine-county EMA in 2016, and that Black males 14 and under represented 2.48% of the entire EMA-wide population in 2016.

Unmarried Partner Households

These 2016 ACS estimates describe the makeup of households for each county in the nine-county area. The "householder" is the person who owns or rents the home. Other residents of the household may be related to the householder, roommates/housemates, boarders/roomers, unmarried partners, or other non-relatives. Unmarried partners include same-sex partners and spouses.

From 2013 to 2016, the total number of households EMA-wide increased by 13,302 (0.7%) while the number of unmarried partner households decreased by 490 (0.4%), as seen in Tables 1.14 - 1.17. The highest percentage of unmarried partner households in the EMA was found in Salem County, with 7.2% of households having unmarried partners, while the lowest percentage was in Bucks County, with 4.9%.

Educational Attainment

We have included three sets of tables related to educational attainment (also called the highest level of education), all broken out by sex. The first two groups of tables reflect education levels amongst those aged 25 and older (see Tables 1.18 - 1.21), and education levels amongst those aged 18 to 24 (see Tables 1.22 - 1.25).

The third set of tables reflects the poverty rate for each of four levels of educational attainment for people aged 25 and older (see Tables 1.26 - 1.29). The highest poverty rates in the EMA were among men and women without a high school diploma or GED in Philadelphia, who had poverty rates of 33.7% and 41.4%, respectively.

Poverty and Public Assistance

We have included some data for individuals living below the federal poverty level for each county (see Figure 1.3). In all counties, the percentage of females living below poverty was higher than the percentage of males living below poverty. Within the EMA, the highest percentages of individuals living below poverty were in Philadelphia – 25.86% of Philadelphians were living below the federal poverty line, while only 13.32% of Pennsylvanians were living in poverty in 2016.

Table 1.30 reflects data on households that receive income through several types of public programs, including Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and public assistance. Retirement income is also included. Public assistance income refers to cash payments from programs serving poor households, and includes general assistance as well as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), which is often called "welfare". (Note: the cash general assistance program in Pennsylvania ended on August 1, 2012; however, ACS estimates are projections based on historical data, so this change is not reflected.) We have also included information on households receiving benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), often called "food stamps" (see Table 1.31).

The final figure in this area displays median earnings by sex (see Figure 1.4). Throughout the 9-county area, the median income varies from $34,137 in Philadelphia to $51,638 in Chester County. In every county and in both states, median earnings are higher for men than women; in Chester County, this earnings gap was over $20,000.

Insurance Coverage

We have displayed insurance coverage data for the total population and non-elderly adults in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the United States for 2016 (see Table 1.32). The national uninsured rate decreased from 16% to 11% from 2011 to 2016. The percentage of uninsured people decreased in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We have also included data for uninsured individuals by sex and age group (see Figures 1.5-1.6). In all counties, there were more uninsured males than uninsured females. Non-elderly individuals were more likely to be uninsured than people under 18 or 65 and above. Since the majority of non-elderly adults had health insurance through employers, we have included unemployment rates by county in Figure 1.7.

Linguistic Isolation

We have included data on languages spoken at home, including households where no one over the age of 14 speaks English "very well" (see Tables 1.33-1.39). This is broken out by language group classification. Within the EMA, 82.9% of households only spoke English at home. Another 6.7% spoke Spanish at home, while 5.9% spoke another Indo-European language, 3.5% spoke Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 1% spoke another language at home. Of these language groups, linguistic isolation was highest among households were Asian and Pacific Island languages were highest, at 31.3% of households in that category.

Disability

These tables reflect basic information for non-institutionalized civilians by age group and disability type (see Tables 1.40-1.43). An individual may have more than one type of disability, and the percentage of people living with disabilities increased with age in all counties. In the nine-county area, 4.6% of people under 18 had a disability, 18.9% of adults 18-64 had a disability, and 34.4% of people 65 and older had a disability.

Teen Pregnancy

We have included a table on teen pregnancy by county over time (see Table 1.44), including live births in the New Jersey counties and both reported pregnancies and live births in the Pennsylvania Counties. Reported pregnancies and live births have declined significantly in the six years covered in the table.

Vital Statistics

Here, we have presented information on causes of death broken out by race/ethnicity for 2016 in Pennsylvania and 2015 in New Jersey (see Tables 1.45-1.46). For each of the counties, heart disease and cancer were the leading causes of death. In this edition, we have also included data on deaths caused by HIV disease, mental/behavioral disorders, and viral hepatitis, as well as drug-induced deaths.

Tuberculosis

Due to availability, tuberculosis data are presented at a slightly different geographic area. Data for only the nine-county area were not available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Most of this information is presented by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes the nine counties as well as New Castle County, Delaware and Cecil County, Maryland (see Tables 1.47-1.48). The tuberculosis case rate in the Philadelphia MSA decreased over the six years included in the tables. We have also included tuberculosis case

counts by county (see Table 1.49) and HIV status among people diagnosed with tuberculosis in the four New Jersey counties (see Table 1.50).

GENERAL POPULATION

The boundaries of the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) were determined by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The EMA includes four counties in Southern New Jersey and five counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia. The nine counties in the EMA are depicted in the map below.

Figure 1.1 Nine-County Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA)

Author: Mari Ross-Russell
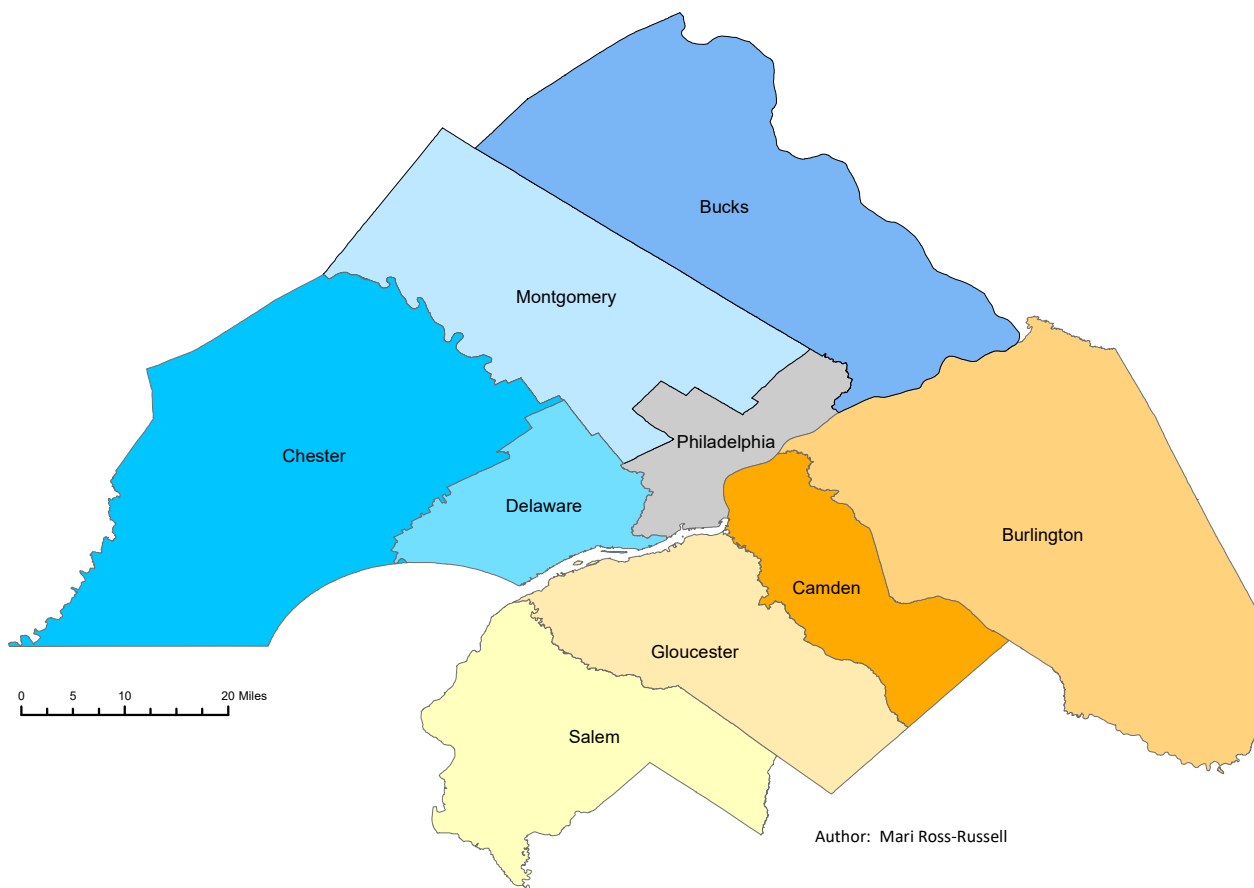
ERSI ArcGis 10.5.1 (accessed in 2017)

Figure 1.2 demonstrates the change in total population over time. Overall, the EMA-wide population increased between 1990 and 2016. Philadelphia's population declined from 1990 to 2000; while it increased in 2010 and 2016, it still has not returned to 1990 population levels. Most other counties in the EMA have consistently seen

increases in their populations, with the exceptions of Camden and Salem Counties in New Jersey, which experienced population decreases from 2010 to 2016.

Figure 1.2 Population Change 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2016

	Burlington	Camden	Gloucester	Salem	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgom	Philadelphia
POP 1990	395,066	502,824	230,082	65,294	541,174	376,396	547,651	678,111	1,585,577
POP 2000	423,394	508,932	254,673	64,285	597,635	433,501	550,864	750,097	1,517,550
POP 2010	448,734	513,657	288,288	66,083	625,249	498,886	558,979	799,874	1,526,006
POP 2016	450,236	511,145	291,286	64,504	626,220	512,028	562,316	815,876	1,559,938

United States Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 2000 Census, 2010 Census, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Table B03002 (accessed 04/2018)

Demographic Composition

The next several tables display the racial and ethnic makeup of the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area and its individual counties (see Tables 1.1 – 1.4). Individuals of Hispanic ethnicity have been unduplicated from various racial categories. The largest racial/ethnic group in the nine-county area was non-Hispanic Whites, who made up 62.99% of the EMA-wide population. Non-Hispanic Whites were also the largest group in every county but Philadelphia. Non-Hispanic Blacks were the second-largest racial/ethnic group in eight of the nine counties; they were the largest group in Philadelphia, making up 41.73% of Philadelphia's population. Hispanics of all races made up the third largest group in most counties within the EMA, with the exceptions of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, where non-Hispanic Asians were the third-largest group.

Table 1.1 Race/Ethnicity for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Bucks and Chester Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			Pennsylvania Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA		Bucks County		Chester County	
	n=5,393,549	%	n=626,220	%	n=512,028	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White (not Hispanic)	3,397,248	62.99%	533,846	85.15%	412,876	81.04%
Black (not Hispanic)	1,087,796	20.17%	23,269	3.71%	29,039	5.70%
American Indian and Alaskan Native (not Hispanic)	6,308	0.12%	805	0.13%	444	0.09%
Asian (not Hispanic)	304,528	5.65%	27,466	4.38%	23,694	4.65%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (not Hispanic)	1,112	0.02%	1	0.00%	123	0.02%
Other (not Hispanic)	13,383	0.25%	997	0.16%	456	0.09%
Two or More Races (not Hispanic)	108,684	2.02%	9,437	1.51%	9,235	1.81%
Hispanic (all races)	474,490	8.80%	30,399	4.85%	36,161	7.10%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B03002 (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.2 Race/Ethnicity for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location							
			Pennsylvania Counties					
	Philadelphia EMA		Delaware County		Montgomery County		Philadelphia County	
	n=5,393,549	%	n=562,316	%	n=815,876	%	n=1,559,938	%
Race/Ethnicity								
White (not Hispanic)	3,397,248	62.99%	385,607	68.62%	628,870	77.41%	550,157	35.42%
Black (not Hispanic)	1,087,796	20.17%	115,486	20.55%	70,800	8.72%	648,187	41.73%
American Indian and Alaskan Native (not Hispanic)	6,308	0.12%	483	0.09%	615	0.08%	2,986	0.19%
Asian (not Hispanic)	304,528	5.65%	29,474	5.24%	57,974	7.14%	106,642	6.87%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (not Hispanic)	1,112	0.02%	104	0.02%	198	0.02%	425	0.03%
Other (not Hispanic)	13,383	0.25%	952	0.17%	2,020	0.25%	4,789	0.31%
Two or More Races (not Hispanic)	108,684	2.02%	10,682	1.90%	16,799	2.07%	31,982	2.06%
Hispanic (all races)	474,490	8.80%	19,528	3.47%	38,600	4.75%	214,770	13.83%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B03002 (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.3 Race/Ethnicity for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Burlington and Camden Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
	New Jersey Counties					
	Philadelphia EMA		Burlington County		Camden County	
	n=5,393,549	%	n=450,236	%	n=511,145	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White (not Hispanic)	3,397,248	62.99%	309,122	68.57%	296,745	57.86%
Black (not Hispanic)	1,087,796	20.17%	70,210	15.57%	93,169	18.17%
American Indian and Alaskan Native (not Hispanic)	6,308	0.12%	246	0.05%	488	0.10%
Asian (not Hispanic)	304,528	5.65%	21,382	4.74%	28,735	5.60%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (not Hispanic)	1,112	0.02%	139	0.03%	86	0.02%
Other (not Hispanic)	13,383	0.25%	1,812	0.40%	1,636	0.32%
Two or More Races (not Hispanic)	108,684	2.02%	13,750	3.05%	10,159	1.98%
Hispanic (all races)	474,490	8.80%	33,575	7.45%	80,127	15.62%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B03002 (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.4 Race/Ethnicity for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
	New Jersey Counties					
	Philadelphia EMA		Gloucester County		Salem County	
	n=5,393,549	%	n=291,285	%	n=64,504	%
Race/Ethnicity						
White (not Hispanic)	3,397,248	62.99%	231,306	79.69%	48,719	74.21%
Black (not Hispanic)	1,087,796	20.17%	29,052	10.01%	8,584	13.08%
American Indian and Alaskan Native (not Hispanic)	6,308	0.12%	160	0.06%	81	0.12%
Asian (not Hispanic)	304,528	5.65%	8,585	2.96%	576	0.88%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (not Hispanic)	1,112	0.02%	36	0.01%	-	0.00%
Other (not Hispanic)	13,383	0.25%	609	0.21%	112	0.17%
Two or More Races (not Hispanic)	108,684	2.02%	5,300	1.83%	1,340	2.04%
Hispanic (all Races)	474,490	8.80%	16,238	5.59%	5,092	7.76%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B03002 (accessed 12/2017)

Sex and Age by Race and Ethnicity

The next set of tables contain information on race and ethnicity broken out by sex and age group (see Tables 1.5 – 1.13). The race/ethnicity data differ from the previous tables. Here, the White, Black, and Asian categories include both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, due to the availability of data. The Hispanic category still includes anyone who identified as Hispanic, regardless of race.

Tables 1.5 and 1.6 contain data about males in the Pennsylvania counties in the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, while Tables 1.7 and 1.8 contain data about females in the same area. Tables 1.9 and 1.10 describe males in the New Jersey counties in the EMA, while Tables 1.11 and 1.12 describe females in that area. Table 1.13 contains statewide data on race/ethnicity and sex for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The percentage columns in Tables 1.5 – 1.12 reflect that group's percentage of the entire population in that geographic area. Looking at Table 1.5, you can see that White males made up 29.65% of the entire population of the entire nine-county area, and that 4.93% of the area's population is composed of White males aged 14 and under.

There were more females than males in every county of the nine-county EMA. There were also more females than males in each race category (White, Black, and Asian), but there were more Hispanic males (263,502) than Hispanic females (233,804) EMA-wide. In Philadelphia County, there were slightly more White males (313,722) than Black males (304,343); however, there were more Black females (364,230) than White females (329,848). Philadelphia County was the only county within the EMA where Whites did not make up the largest portion of the population for both sexes.

Table 1.5 Male, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Bucks and Chester Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			Pennsylvania Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Bucks County n=626,220		Chester County n=512,028	
2	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,605,560	48.31%	307,068	49.04%	252,007	49.22%
White	1,599,262	29.65%	272,761	43.56%	216,522	42.29%
14 and Under	266,143	4.93%	45,923	7.33%	41,383	8.08%
15 to 19	98,996	1.84%	18,351	2.93%	15,567	3.04%
20 to 24	102,540	1.90%	16,007	2.56%	13,080	2.55%
25 to 34	227,937	4.23%	29,646	4.73%	24,640	4.81%
35 to 44	199,379	3.70%	31,838	5.08%	26,296	5.14%
45 to 54	239,136	4.43%	44,733	7.14%	34,043	6.65%
55 to 64	226,670	4.20%	43,056	6.88%	31,001	6.05%
65 and Over	238,461	4.42%	43,207	6.90%	30,512	5.96%
Black	577,203	10.70%	12,077	1.93%	14,901	2.91%
14 and Under	133,731	2.48%	2,997	0.48%	2,657	0.52%
15 to 19	47,339	0.88%	1,145	0.18%	1,518	0.30%
20 to 24	52,127	0.97%	898	0.14%	1,664	0.32%
25 to 34	81,984	1.52%	1,781	0.28%	1,888	0.37%
35 to 44	69,631	1.29%	1,577	0.25%	1,838	0.36%
45 to 54	76,750	1.42%	1,608	0.26%	2,067	0.40%
55 to 64	62,330	1.16%	1,210	0.19%	1,765	0.34%
65 and Over	53,311	0.99%	861	0.14%	1,504	0.29%
Asian	146,392	2.71%	13,024	2.08%	11,439	2.23%
14 and Under	28,512	0.53%	2,605	0.42%	2,855	0.56%
15 to 19	9,807	0.18%	866	0.14%	637	0.12%
20 to 24	11,144	0.21%	731	0.12%	413	0.08%
25 to 34	25,641	0.48%	1,808	0.29%	1,718	0.34%
35 to 44	23,513	0.44%	2,191	0.35%	2,662	0.52%
45 to 54	19,170	0.36%	1,989	0.32%	1,632	0.32%
55 to 64	14,806	0.27%	1,434	0.23%	731	0.14%
65 and Over	13,799	0.26%	1,400	0.22%	791	0.15%
Hispanic	263,502	4.89%	15,725	2.51%	19,302	3.77%
14 and Under	76,230	1.41%	4,418	0.71%	5,663	1.11%
15 to 19	22,108	0.41%	1,314	0.21%	1,656	0.32%
20 to 24	25,484	0.47%	1,238	0.20%	1,822	0.36%
25 to 34	46,873	0.87%	2,660	0.42%	3,549	0.69%
35 to 44	36,284	0.67%	2,506	0.40%	2,784	0.54%
45 to 54	27,608	0.51%	1,787	0.29%	2,040	0.40%
55 to 64	16,902	0.31%	1,067	0.17%	1,118	0.22%
65 and Over	11,853	0.22%	735	0.12%	670	0.13%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.6 Male, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location							
	Pennsylvania Counties							
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Delaware County n=562,316		Montgomery County n=815,876		Philadelphia County n=1,559,938	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,605,560	48.31%	270,171	48.05%	396,386	48.58%	737,899	47.30%
White	1,599,262	29.65%	191,926	34.13%	317,959	38.97%	313,722	20.11%
14 and Under	266,143	4.93%	31,844	5.66%	56,548	6.93%	45,063	2.89%
15 to 19	98,996	1.84%	13,451	2.39%	19,921	2.44%	17,205	1.10%
20 to 24	102,540	1.90%	13,227	2.35%	17,445	2.14%	23,831	1.53%
25 to 34	227,937	4.23%	24,015	4.27%	38,951	4.77%	69,022	4.42%
35 to 44	199,379	3.70%	21,948	3.90%	39,343	4.82%	41,145	2.64%
45 to 54	239,136	4.43%	28,579	5.08%	48,803	5.98%	38,622	2.48%
55 to 64	226,670	4.20%	29,067	5.17%	46,373	5.68%	37,392	2.40%
65 and Over	238,461	4.42%	29,795	5.30%	50,575	6.20%	41,442	2.66%
Black	577,203	10.70%	54,872	9.76%	35,296	4.33%	304,343	19.51%
14 and Under	133,731	2.48%	14,378	2.56%	6,956	0.85%	73,204	4.69%
15 to 19	47,339	0.88%	5,520	0.98%	2,928	0.36%	23,974	1.54%
20 to 24	52,127	0.97%	5,179	0.92%	3,026	0.37%	27,890	1.79%
25 to 34	81,984	1.52%	7,775	1.38%	4,889	0.60%	43,778	2.81%
35 to 44	69,631	1.29%	6,650	1.18%	4,913	0.60%	34,611	2.22%
45 to 54	76,750	1.42%	6,563	1.17%	5,150	0.63%	39,069	2.50%
55 to 64	62,330	1.16%	5,070	0.90%	3,920	0.48%	33,399	2.14%
65 and Over	53,311	0.99%	3,737	0.66%	3,514	0.43%	28,418	1.82%
Asian	146,392	2.71%	14,397	2.56%	27,968	3.43%	51,293	3.29%
14 and Under	28,512	0.53%	2,980	0.53%	5,722	0.70%	8,736	0.56%
15 to 19	9,807	0.18%	1,144	0.20%	1,795	0.22%	3,638	0.23%
20 to 24	11,144	0.21%	991	0.18%	1,547	0.19%	5,328	0.34%
25 to 34	25,641	0.48%	2,152	0.38%	4,843	0.59%	11,112	0.71%
35 to 44	23,513	0.44%	2,457	0.44%	4,925	0.60%	7,373	0.47%
45 to 54	19,170	0.36%	2,073	0.37%	3,928	0.48%	5,906	0.38%
55 to 64	14,806	0.27%	1,377	0.24%	2,630	0.32%	5,104	0.33%
65 and Over	13,799	0.26%	1,223	0.22%	2,578	0.32%	4,096	0.26%
Hispanic	263,502	4.89%	9,919	1.76%	20,359	2.50%	106,632	6.84%
14 and Under	76,230	1.41%	2,724	0.48%	6,095	0.75%	31,398	2.01%
15 to 19	22,108	0.41%	1,056	0.19%	1,552	0.19%	9,112	0.58%
20 to 24	25,484	0.47%	991	0.18%	1,672	0.20%	10,619	0.68%
25 to 34	46,873	0.87%	1,819	0.32%	3,885	0.48%	18,843	1.21%
35 to 44	36,284	0.67%	1,438	0.26%	3,214	0.39%	13,859	0.89%
45 to 54	27,608	0.51%	963	0.17%	2,080	0.25%	10,941	0.70%
55 to 64	16,902	0.31%	517	0.09%	1,127	0.14%	6,994	0.45%
65 and Over	11,853	0.22%	411	0.07%	734	0.09%	4,866	0.31%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.7 Female, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Bucks and Chester Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			Pennsylvania Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Bucks County n=626,220		Chester County n=512,028	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	2,787,989	51.69%	319,152	50.96%	260,021	50.78%
White	1,859,529	34.48%	283,321	45.24%	224,505	43.85%
14 and Under	286,644	5.31%	44,372	7.09%	39,466	7.71%
15 to 19	108,382	2.01%	16,879	2.70%	14,912	2.91%
20 to 24	109,445	2.03%	14,864	2.37%	12,536	2.45%
25 to 34	238,934	4.43%	28,819	4.60%	24,050	4.70%
35 to 44	217,876	4.04%	32,603	5.21%	27,136	5.30%
45 to 54	277,220	5.14%	46,467	7.42%	35,700	6.97%
55 to 64	267,926	4.97%	44,029	7.03%	32,307	6.31%
65 and Over	353,102	6.55%	55,288	8.83%	38,398	7.50%
Black	602,784	11.18%	12,149	1.94%	15,006	2.93%
14 and Under	117,463	2.18%	2,483	0.40%	2,636	0.51%
15 to 19	42,058	0.78%	784	0.13%	1,602	0.31%
20 to 24	48,208	0.89%	821	0.13%	1,674	0.33%
25 to 34	85,316	1.58%	1,800	0.29%	1,649	0.32%
35 to 44	75,115	1.39%	1,734	0.28%	1,455	0.28%
45 to 54	83,263	1.54%	1,971	0.31%	2,058	0.40%
55 to 64	71,895	1.33%	1,300	0.21%	1,698	0.33%
65 and Over	79,160	1.47%	1,256	0.20%	1,934	0.38%
Asian	159,711	2.96%	14,656	2.34%	12,279	2.40%
14 and Under	29,069	0.54%	2,919	0.47%	2,920	0.57%
15 to 19	10,270	0.19%	864	0.14%	730	0.14%
20 to 24	11,264	0.21%	716	0.11%	474	0.09%
25 to 34	29,152	0.54%	2,271	0.36%	1,931	0.38%
35 to 44	26,764	0.50%	2,566	0.41%	2,764	0.54%
45 to 54	20,987	0.39%	2,113	0.34%	1,680	0.33%
55 to 64	16,580	0.31%	1,616	0.26%	902	0.18%
65 and Over	15,625	0.29%	1,591	0.25%	878	0.17%
Hispanic	233,804	4.33%	14,674	2.34%	16,859	3.29%
14 and Under	67,622	1.25%	4,377	0.70%	5,490	1.07%
15 to 19	18,881	0.35%	1,163	0.19%	1,493	0.29%
20 to 24	20,250	0.38%	1,085	0.17%	1,414	0.28%
25 to 34	39,086	0.72%	2,247	0.36%	2,654	0.52%
35 to 44	32,677	0.61%	2,244	0.36%	2,400	0.47%
45 to 54	25,560	0.47%	1,680	0.27%	1,755	0.34%
55 to 64	16,242	0.30%	1,005	0.16%	963	0.19%
65 and Over	13,486	0.25%	873	0.14%	690	0.13%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.8 Female, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location							
			Pennsylvania Counties					
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Delaware County n=562,316		Montgomery County n=815,876		Philadelphia County n=1,559,938	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	2,787,989	51.69%	292,145	51.95%	419,490	51.42%	822,039	52.70%
White	1,859,529	34.48%	203,865	36.25%	337,534	41.37%	329,848	21.14%
14 and Under	286,644	5.31%	30,419	5.41%	53,705	6.58%	43,222	2.77%
15 to 19	108,382	2.01%	12,817	2.28%	19,393	2.38%	17,489	1.12%
20 to 24	109,445	2.03%	12,717	2.26%	17,531	2.15%	25,253	1.62%
25 to 34	238,934	4.43%	23,183	4.12%	38,393	4.71%	69,182	4.43%
35 to 44	217,876	4.04%	21,936	3.90%	39,708	4.87%	37,842	2.43%
45 to 54	277,220	5.14%	29,942	5.32%	51,240	6.28%	37,442	2.40%
55 to 64	267,926	4.97%	31,059	5.52%	49,347	6.05%	40,492	2.60%
65 and Over	353,102	6.55%	41,792	7.43%	68,217	8.36%	58,926	3.78%
Black	602,784	11.18%	63,217	11.24%	37,016	4.54%	364,230	23.35%
14 and Under	117,463	2.18%	13,507	2.40%	7,093	0.87%	70,180	4.50%
15 to 19	42,058	0.78%	5,183	0.92%	2,773	0.34%	23,701	1.52%
20 to 24	48,208	0.89%	5,234	0.93%	2,428	0.30%	30,018	1.92%
25 to 34	85,316	1.58%	9,480	1.69%	4,590	0.56%	53,050	3.40%
35 to 44	75,115	1.39%	8,537	1.52%	5,004	0.61%	43,701	2.80%
45 to 54	83,263	1.54%	8,422	1.50%	5,489	0.67%	49,067	3.15%
55 to 64	71,895	1.33%	6,660	1.18%	4,417	0.54%	44,442	2.85%
65 and Over	79,160	1.47%	6,194	1.10%	5,222	0.64%	50,071	3.21%
Asian	159,711	2.96%	15,184	2.70%	30,172	3.70%	56,376	3.61%
14 and Under	29,069	0.54%	2,862	0.51%	5,781	0.71%	8,703	0.56%
15 to 19	10,270	0.19%	950	0.17%	1,804	0.22%	3,999	0.26%
20 to 24	11,264	0.21%	1,051	0.19%	1,732	0.21%	5,602	0.36%
25 to 34	29,152	0.54%	2,484	0.44%	5,214	0.64%	12,762	0.82%
35 to 44	26,764	0.50%	2,739	0.49%	5,428	0.67%	7,976	0.51%
45 to 54	20,987	0.39%	2,148	0.38%	4,289	0.53%	6,539	0.42%
55 to 64	16,580	0.31%	1,495	0.27%	2,996	0.37%	5,883	0.38%
65 and Over	15,625	0.29%	1,455	0.26%	2,928	0.36%	4,912	0.31%
Hispanic	233,804	4.33%	9,609	1.71%	18,241	2.24%	108,138	6.93%
14 and Under	67,622	1.25%	2,742	0.49%	5,815	0.71%	30,244	1.94%
15 to 19	18,881	0.35%	954	0.17%	1,402	0.17%	8,570	0.55%
20 to 24	20,250	0.38%	947	0.17%	1,373	0.17%	10,018	0.64%
25 to 34	39,086	0.72%	1,502	0.27%	2,957	0.36%	18,999	1.22%
35 to 44	32,677	0.61%	1,338	0.24%	2,703	0.33%	14,338	0.92%
45 to 54	25,560	0.47%	976	0.17%	1,994	0.24%	11,620	0.74%
55 to 64	16,242	0.30%	609	0.11%	1,087	0.13%	7,839	0.50%
65 and Over	13,486	0.25%	541	0.10%	910	0.11%	6,510	0.42%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.9 Male, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Burlington and Camden Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			New Jersey Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Burlington County n=450,236		Camden County n=511,145	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,605,560	48.31%	221,808	49.26%	247,229	48.37%
White	1,599,262	29.65%	160,209	35.58%	156,838	30.68%
14 and Under	266,143	4.93%	26,951	5.99%	26,579	5.20%
15 to 19	98,996	1.84%	9,920	2.20%	9,526	1.86%
20 to 24	102,540	1.90%	10,350	2.30%	9,108	1.78%
25 to 34	227,937	4.23%	18,804	4.18%	20,736	4.06%
35 to 44	199,379	3.70%	19,720	4.38%	19,840	3.88%
45 to 54	239,136	4.43%	26,252	5.83%	24,043	4.70%
55 to 64	226,670	4.20%	23,666	5.26%	23,201	4.54%
65 and Over	238,461	4.42%	24,546	5.45%	23,805	4.66%
Black	577,203	10.70%	36,154	8.03%	46,120	9.02%
14 and Under	133,731	2.48%	6,470	1.44%	11,102	2.17%
15 to 19	47,339	0.88%	2,746	0.61%	3,898	0.76%
20 to 24	52,127	0.97%	3,485	0.77%	3,783	0.74%
25 to 34	81,984	1.52%	5,137	1.14%	6,547	1.28%
35 to 44	69,631	1.29%	4,796	1.07%	5,863	1.15%
45 to 54	76,750	1.42%	5,639	1.25%	6,060	1.19%
55 to 64	62,330	1.16%	4,072	0.90%	4,818	0.94%
65 and Over	53,311	0.99%	3,809	0.85%	4,049	0.79%
Asian	146,392	2.71%	10,343	2.30%	13,855	2.71%
14 and Under	28,512	0.53%	2,262	0.50%	2,777	0.54%
15 to 19	9,807	0.18%	515	0.11%	959	0.19%
20 to 24	11,144	0.21%	573	0.13%	858	0.17%
25 to 34	25,641	0.48%	1,487	0.33%	2,031	0.40%
35 to 44	23,513	0.44%	1,847	0.41%	2,164	0.42%
45 to 54	19,170	0.36%	1,412	0.31%	1,933	0.38%
55 to 64	14,806	0.27%	1,142	0.25%	1,509	0.30%
65 and Over	13,799	0.26%	1,105	0.25%	1,624	0.32%
Hispanic	263,502	4.89%	17,809	3.96%	40,034	7.83%
14 and Under	76,230	1.41%	4,346	0.97%	11,961	2.34%
15 to 19	22,108	0.41%	1,331	0.30%	3,353	0.66%
20 to 24	25,484	0.47%	2,097	0.47%	3,523	0.69%
25 to 34	46,873	0.87%	3,259	0.72%	7,022	1.37%
35 to 44	36,284	0.67%	2,584	0.57%	5,519	1.08%
45 to 54	27,608	0.51%	2,032	0.45%	4,221	0.83%
55 to 64	16,902	0.31%	1,265	0.28%	2,545	0.50%
65 and Over	11,853	0.22%	815	0.18%	1,890	0.37%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.10 Male, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			New Jersey Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Gloucester County n=291,286		Salem County n=64,504	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,605,560	48.31%	141,585	48.61%	31,407	48.69%
White	1,599,262	29.65%	116,166	39.88%	25,395	39.37%
14 and Under	266,143	4.93%	21,221	7.29%	4,407	6.83%
15 to 19	98,996	1.84%	7,907	2.71%	1,620	2.51%
20 to 24	102,540	1.90%	7,682	2.64%	1,439	2.23%
25 to 34	227,937	4.23%	13,960	4.79%	2,909	4.51%
35 to 44	199,379	3.70%	14,681	5.04%	3,142	4.87%
45 to 54	239,136	4.43%	18,729	6.43%	3,813	5.91%
55 to 64	226,670	4.20%	16,243	5.58%	3,861	5.99%
65 and Over	238,461	4.42%	15,743	5.40%	4,204	6.52%
Black	577,203	10.70%	14,097	4.84%	4,047	6.27%
14 and Under	133,731	2.48%	3,153	1.08%	896	1.39%
15 to 19	47,339	0.88%	1,257	0.43%	372	0.58%
20 to 24	52,127	0.97%	1,217	0.42%	279	0.43%
25 to 34	81,984	1.52%	1,640	0.56%	534	0.83%
35 to 44	69,631	1.29%	1,709	0.59%	430	0.67%
45 to 54	76,750	1.42%	2,087	0.72%	483	0.75%
55 to 64	62,330	1.16%	1,625	0.56%	536	0.83%
65 and Over	53,311	0.99%	1,409	0.48%	517	0.80%
Asian	146,392	2.71%	4,114	1.41%	224	0.35%
14 and Under	28,512	0.53%	956	0.33%	40	0.06%
15 to 19	9,807	0.18%	282	0.10%	0	0.00%
20 to 24	11,144	0.21%	383	0.13%	33	0.05%
25 to 34	25,641	0.48%	470	0.16%	28	0.04%
35 to 44	23,513	0.44%	714	0.25%	22	0.03%
45 to 54	19,170	0.36%	548	0.19%	25	0.04%
55 to 64	14,806	0.27%	355	0.12%	38	0.06%
65 and Over	13,799	0.26%	406	0.14%	38	0.06%
Hispanic	263,502	4.89%	8,225	2.82%	2,681	4.16%
14 and Under	76,230	1.41%	2,525	0.87%	874	1.35%
15 to 19	22,108	0.41%	797	0.27%	223	0.35%
20 to 24	25,484	0.47%	711	0.24%	251	0.39%
25 to 34	46,873	0.87%	1,358	0.47%	406	0.63%
35 to 44	36,284	0.67%	1,165	0.40%	402	0.62%
45 to 54	27,608	0.51%	846	0.29%	272	0.42%
55 to 64	16,902	0.31%	475	0.16%	169	0.26%
65 and Over	11,853	0.22%	348	0.12%	84	0.13%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.11 Female, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Burlington and Camden Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			New Jersey Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Burlington County n=450,236		Camden County n=511,145	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	2,787,989	51.69%	228,428	50.74%	263,916	51.63%
White	1,859,529	34.48%	166,448	36.97%	165,161	32.31%
14 and Under	286,644	5.31%	25,921	5.76%	25,013	4.89%
15 to 19	108,382	2.01%	9,506	2.11%	8,632	1.69%
20 to 24	109,445	2.03%	8,667	1.92%	8,909	1.74%
25 to 34	238,934	4.43%	17,741	3.94%	20,670	4.04%
35 to 44	217,876	4.04%	20,075	4.46%	19,705	3.86%
45 to 54	277,220	5.14%	27,447	6.10%	25,329	4.96%
55 to 64	267,926	4.97%	24,568	5.46%	24,764	4.84%
65 and Over	353,102	6.55%	32,523	7.22%	32,139	6.29%
Black	602,784	11.18%	36,514	8.11%	54,030	10.57%
14 and Under	117,463	2.18%	6,596	1.47%	11,008	2.15%
15 to 19	42,058	0.78%	2,543	0.56%	3,962	0.78%
20 to 24	48,208	0.89%	2,345	0.52%	4,095	0.80%
25 to 34	85,316	1.58%	4,578	1.02%	7,628	1.49%
35 to 44	75,115	1.39%	4,878	1.08%	7,203	1.41%
45 to 54	83,263	1.54%	5,746	1.28%	7,440	1.46%
55 to 64	71,895	1.33%	4,591	1.02%	6,237	1.22%
65 and Over	79,160	1.47%	5,237	1.16%	6,457	1.26%
Asian	159,711	2.96%	11,160	2.48%	15,037	2.94%
14 and Under	29,069	0.54%	2,083	0.46%	2,746	0.54%
15 to 19	10,270	0.19%	634	0.14%	945	0.18%
20 to 24	11,264	0.21%	500	0.11%	913	0.18%
25 to 34	29,152	0.54%	1,766	0.39%	2,163	0.42%
35 to 44	26,764	0.50%	1,884	0.42%	2,506	0.49%
45 to 54	20,987	0.39%	1,555	0.35%	2,111	0.41%
55 to 64	16,580	0.31%	1,339	0.30%	1,768	0.35%
65 and Over	15,625	0.29%	1,399	0.31%	1,885	0.37%
Hispanic	233,804	4.33%	15,766	3.50%	40,093	7.84%
14 and Under	67,622	1.25%	4,319	0.96%	11,467	2.24%
15 to 19	18,881	0.35%	1,214	0.27%	3,175	0.62%
20 to 24	20,250	0.38%	1,194	0.27%	3,355	0.66%
25 to 34	39,086	0.72%	2,578	0.57%	6,561	1.28%
35 to 44	32,677	0.61%	2,303	0.51%	5,738	1.12%
45 to 54	25,560	0.47%	1,903	0.42%	4,568	0.89%
55 to 64	16,242	0.30%	1,193	0.26%	2,838	0.56%
65 and Over	13,486	0.25%	1,062	0.24%	2,391	0.47%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.12 Female, Race/Ethnicity and Age for the General Population of the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			New Jersey Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,549		Gloucester County n=291,286		Salem County n=64,504	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	2,787,989	51.69%	149,701	51.39%	33,097	51.31%
White	1,859,529	34.48%	122,343	42.00%	26,504	41.09%
14 and Under	286,644	5.31%	20,294	6.97%	4,232	6.56%
15 to 19	108,382	2.01%	7,371	2.53%	1,383	2.14%
20 to 24	109,445	2.03%	7,514	2.58%	1,454	2.25%
25 to 34	238,934	4.43%	13,973	4.80%	2,923	4.53%
35 to 44	217,876	4.04%	15,708	5.39%	3,163	4.90%
45 to 54	277,220	5.14%	19,637	6.74%	4,016	6.23%
55 to 64	267,926	4.97%	17,358	5.96%	4,002	6.20%
65 and Over	353,102	6.55%	20,488	7.03%	5,331	8.26%
Black	602,784	11.18%	15,953	5.48%	4,669	7.24%
14 and Under	117,463	2.18%	2,936	1.01%	1,024	1.59%
15 to 19	42,058	0.78%	1,229	0.42%	281	0.44%
20 to 24	48,208	0.89%	1,289	0.44%	304	0.47%
25 to 34	85,316	1.58%	1,989	0.68%	552	0.86%
35 to 44	75,115	1.39%	2,073	0.71%	530	0.82%
45 to 54	83,263	1.54%	2,430	0.83%	640	0.99%
55 to 64	71,895	1.33%	1,947	0.67%	603	0.93%
65 and Over	79,160	1.47%	2,060	0.71%	729	1.13%
Asian	159,711	2.96%	4,623	1.59%	370	0.57%
14 and Under	29,069	0.54%	1,015	0.35%	68	0.11%
15 to 19	10,270	0.19%	344	0.12%	17	0.03%
20 to 24	11,264	0.21%	243	0.08%	10	0.02%
25 to 34	29,152	0.54%	533	0.18%	47	0.07%
35 to 44	26,764	0.50%	879	0.30%	73	0.11%
45 to 54	20,987	0.39%	527	0.18%	44	0.07%
55 to 64	16,580	0.31%	543	0.19%	53	0.08%
65 and Over	15,625	0.29%	539	0.19%	58	0.09%
Hispanic	233,804	4.33%	8,013	2.75%	2,411	3.74%
14 and Under	67,622	1.25%	2,365	0.81%	803	1.24%
15 to 19	18,881	0.35%	704	0.24%	206	0.32%
20 to 24	20,250	0.38%	692	0.24%	172	0.27%
25 to 34	39,086	0.72%	1,209	0.42%	379	0.59%
35 to 44	32,677	0.61%	1,218	0.42%	395	0.61%
45 to 54	25,560	0.47%	863	0.30%	201	0.31%
55 to 64	16,242	0.30%	519	0.18%	189	0.29%
65 and Over	13,486	0.25%	443	0.15%	66	0.10%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A, B01001B, B01001D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.13 Race/Ethnicity and Sex for the General Population of New Jersey and Pennsylvania (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
	Philadelphia EMA n=5,393,548		Pennsylvania n=12,783,977		New Jersey n=8,915,456	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,605,560	48.31%	6,255,042	48.93%	4,350,531	48.80%
White	1,771,498	32.84%	5,094,147	39.85%	2,970,309	33.32%
Black	521,907	9.68%	680,760	5.33%	567,638	6.37%
Asian	146,657	2.72%	192,673	1.51%	398,605	4.47%
Hispanic	240,686	4.46%	430,715	3.37%	864,122	9.69%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	5,688	0.11%	13,115	0.10%	9,285	0.10%
Female	2,787,989	51.69%	6,528,935	51.07%	4,564,925	51.20%
White	1,859,529	34.48%	5,308,596	41.53%	3,105,401	34.83%
Black	602,784	11.18%	729,803	5.71%	639,583	7.17%
Asian	159,857	2.96%	209,306	1.64%	420,603	4.72%
Hispanic	233,804	4.33%	412,449	3.23%	855,709	9.60%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	5,237	0.10%	11,832	0.09%	9,185	0.10%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates - Tables B01001, B01001A-D, B01001I (accessed 12/2017)

The above table contains race/ethnicity for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. As with the tables before, race and ethnicity have not been separated; therefore, the White, Black, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native categories all include both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. The Hispanic category includes Hispanics of all races.

When comparing the population of the EMA with the population of both states, we can see that the EMA had a higher proportion of Black males and females than either state as a whole. The EMA had a lower percentage of Asian males and females and a lower percentage of Hispanic males and females than the state of New Jersey. However, the EMA's percentage of Asian and Hispanic males and females was greater than the percentage of these categories in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Unmarried Partner Households

The following set of tables display information on Census estimates related to households with unmarried partners throughout the nine-county Philadelphia EMA (see Tables 1.14 – 1.17). Unmarried partner households include both opposite-sex and same-sex couples.

Householder

Each household has one householder. This usually refers to the person (or one of the people) who is renting or who owns the home. If the home is held jointly by a married couple, then either member of the couple may be designated as the householder. That person then serves as the reference point for relationships to other household members. Each household has one, and only one, householder. (Note: the term "householder" replaced "head of household" in 1980, at the same time that the Census Bureau ended its practice of automatically designating husbands as the heads of households.)

Households are broken out into family and non-family households. Family households include any households with a householder who lives with at least one person who is related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. Non-family households include households where the householder lives alone, or where the householder only lives with people who he or she is not related to.

Unmarried Partner

An unmarried partner is not related to the householder, but has a close personal relationship with the householder, and shares living quarters with the householder. Unmarried partners must be aged 15 years or older.

Unmarried Partner Household

Unmarried partner households are households where the householder lives with a partner to whom she or he is not married. An unmarried partner shares living quarters with the householder, and has a close personal relationship with the householder. There can only be one unmarried partner per household, and married couple households cannot contain an unmarried partner. Unmarried partner households may be either family households or nonfamily households, depending on whether there are other people in the household who are related to the householder. These households include same-sex partnerships and opposite-sex partnerships. The tables that follow are separated by sex of householders and partners (see Tables 1.14 – 1.17).

The 2016 American Community Survey estimated that there were 1,995,688 households in the nine-county Philadelphia area in 2016. Unmarried partner households made up 5.78% of that total. Opposite-sex couples made up the majority of unmarried partner households within the area. The highest percentages of unmarried partner households within the nine-county area were found in Salem County (7.19%), Philadelphia County (6.79%), and Camden County (6.64%).

Table 1.14 Partner Households for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Bucks and Chester Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			Pennsylvania Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA		Bucks		Chester	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total households	1,995,688		233,517		186,721	
Unmarried-partner households	115,281	5.78%	11,509	4.93%	9,603	5.14%
Male householder and female partner	53,030	2.66%	5,218	2.23%	4,679	2.51%
Male householder and male partner	3,774	0.19%	502	0.21%	285	0.15%
Female householder and male partner	53,855	2.70%	5,199	2.23%	4,324	2.32%
Female householder and female partner	4,622	0.23%	590	0.25%	315	0.17%
Other households	1,880,407	94.22%	222,008	95.07%	177,118	94.86%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B11009 (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.15 Partner Households for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location							
			Pennsylvania Counties					
	Philadelphia EMA		Delaware		Montgomery		Philadelphia	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total households	1,995,688		203,610		309,884		582,594	
Unmarried-partner households	115,281	5.78%	10,636	5.22%	15,419	4.98%	39,532	6.79%
Male householder and female partner	53,030	2.66%	4,972	2.44%	6,719	2.17%	17,310	2.97%
Male householder and male partner	3,774	0.19%	293	0.14%	374	0.12%	1,687	0.29%
Female householder and male partner	53,855	2.70%	5,004	2.46%	7,552	2.44%	18,973	3.26%
Female householder and female partner	4,622	0.23%	367	0.18%	774	0.25%	1,562	0.27%
Other households	1,880,407	94.22%	192,974	94.78%	294,465	95.02%	543,062	93.21%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B11009 (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.16 Partner Households for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Burlington and Camden Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			New Jersey Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA		Burlington		Camden	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total households	1,995,688		164,623		185,722	
Unmarried-partner households	115,281	5.78%	8,845	5.37%	12,328	6.64 %
Male householder and female partner	53,030	2.66%	4,468	2.71%	6,206	3.34%
Male householder and male partner	3,774	0.19%	121	0.07%	280	0.15%
Female householder and male partner	53,855	2.70%	3,947	2.40%	5,473	2.95%
Female householder and female partner	4,622	0.23%	309	0.19%	369	0.20%
Other households	1,880,407	94.22%	155,778	94.63 %	173,394	93.36%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B11009 (accessed 12/2017)

Table 1.17 Partner Households for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

	Location					
			New Jersey Counties			
	Philadelphia EMA		Gloucester		Salem	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total households	1,995,688		104,762		24,255	
Unmarried-partner households	115,281	5.78%	5,665	5.41%	1,744	7.19%
Male householder and female partner	53,030	2.66%	2,720	2.60%	738	3.04%
Male householder and male partner	3,774	0.19%	224	0.21%	8	0.03%
Female householder and male partner	53,855	2.70%	2,432	2.32%	951	3.92%
Female householder and female partner	4,622	0.23%	289	0.28%	47	0.19%
Other households	1,880,407	94.22%	99,097	94.59%	22,511	92.81%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table B11009 (accessed 12/2017)

Educational Attainment

This section contains data related to educational attainment, or highest level of education completed. This information is broken out by sex and into two age groups – 18 to 24, and 25 and older (see Tables 1.18 – 1.25).

We have also included the highest level of education by poverty level for people 25 and older, broken out by sex. This information is from 2016; in 2016, the federal poverty level was $11,880 for an individual and $24,300 for a family of four.

(Note: The Census Bureau is unable to determine poverty status for all respondents; therefore, estimates for education level by poverty are based on data for people whose poverty status has been determined.)

Table 1.18 Educational Attainment of the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Pennsylvania, Bucks and Chester Counties, 2016

	Location			
		Pennsylvania Counties		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	Pennsylvania	Bucks	Chester
Population 25 years and over	3,673,275	8,849,846	442,193	344,791
Total Male	1,730,264	4,244,631	212,539	166,790
Less than High School	187,156	464,874	14,148	13,113
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	525,037	1,547,103	63,912	36,667
Some College or an Associate Degree	394,848	986,155	50,837	32,502
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	623,223	1,246,499	83,642	84,508
Total Female	1,943,011	4,605,215	229,654	178,001
Less than High School	193,995	460,812	14,297	11,179
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	576,612	1,636,146	69,514	40,838
Some College or an Associate Degree	481,794	1,158,806	59,906	37,294
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	672,610	1,349,451	85,937	88,690

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.19 Educational Attainment of the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, 2016

| | Location | | | |
| | Pennsylvania Counties | | | |
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Population 25 years and over	3,673,275	377,935	570,837	1,035,252
Total Male	1,730,264	176,226	271,852	474,645
Less than High School Graduate	187,156	14,510	17,565	86,415
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	525,037	55,381	66,550	164,896
Some College, or an Associate Degree	394,848	40,993	57,292	99,360
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	623,223	65,342	130,445	123,974
Total Female	1,943,011	201,709	298,985	560,607
Less than High School Graduate	193,995	14,203	17,239	93,624
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	576,612	63,966	73,657	181,999
Some College, or an Associate Degree	481,794	49,864	67,630	136,172
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	672,610	73,676	140,459	148,812

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.20 Educational Attainment of the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, New Jersey, Burlington and Camden Counties, 2016

	Location			
		New Jersey Counties		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	New Jersey	Burlington	Camden
Population 25 years and over	3,673,275	6,112,547	312,858	347,104
Total Male	1,730,264	2,915,068	150,124	163,322
Less than High School	187,156	333,311	11,154	19,489
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	525,037	825,987	44,830	51,208
Some College or an Associate Degree	394,848	653,313	40,036	42,805
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	623,223	1,102,457	54,104	49,820
Total Female	1,943,011	3,197,479	162,734	183,782
Less than High School	193,995	345,302	11,093	21,282
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	576,612	900,019	46,350	56,808
Some College or an Associate Degree	481,794	764,574	45,629	49,145
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	672,610	1,187,584	41,662	56,547

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.21 Educational Attainment of the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties, 2016

| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | Location | | |
| | | New Jersey Counties | |
	Philadelphia EMA	Gloucester	Salem
Population 25 years and over	3,673,275	197,574	44,731
Total Male	1,730,264	93,513	21,253
Less than High School Graduate	187,156	7,754	3,008
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	525,037	32,627	8,966
Some College, or an Associate Degree	394,848	25,530	5,493
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	623,223	27,602	3,786
Total Female	1,943,011	104,061	23,478
Less than High School Graduate	193,995	8,073	3,005
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	576,612	35,231	8,249
Some College, or an Associate Degree	481,794	29,210	6,944
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	672,610	31,547	5,280

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.22 Educational Attainment of the General Population 18 to 24 Years of Age by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Pennsylvania, Bucks and Chester Counties, 2016

	Location			
		Pennsylvania Counties		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	Pennsylvania	Bucks	Chester
Population 18 to 24	515,709	1,229,863	49,886	46,662
Total Male	260,445	625,422	25,831	23,477
Less than High School	35,511	87,483	3,119	3,224
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	87,496	220,805	8,942	7,286
Some College or an Associate Degree	107,877	255,634	10,038	10,108
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29,561	61,500	3,732	2,859
Total Female	255,264	604,441	24,055	23,185
Less than High School	26,991	63,623	2,196	1,898
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	71,869	177,712	7,075	6,605
Some College or an Associate Degree	114,490	279,560	9,861	10,635
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41,914	83,546	4,923	4,047

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.23 Educational Attainment of the General Population 18 to 24 Years of Age by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, 2016

| | Location | | | |
| | Pennsylvania Counties | | | |
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Population 18 to 24	515,709	58,131	65,439	178,877
Total Male	260,445	29,378	32,799	87,344
Less than High School Graduate	35,511	3,486	4,395	13,495
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	87,496	9,330	10,933	28,958
Some College, or an Associate Degree	107,877	13,693	12,837	35,479
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29,561	2,869	4,634	9,412
Total Female	255,264	28,753	32,640	91,533
Less than High School Graduate	26,991	2,535	3,014	11,142
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	71,869	8,033	8,381	25,853
Some College, or an Associate Degree	114,490	13,635	14,014	41,980
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41,914	4,550	7,231	12,558

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.24 Educational Attainment of the General Population 18 to 24 Years of Age by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, New Jersey, Burlington and Camden Counties, 2016

	Location			
		New Jersey Counties		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	New Jersey	Burlington	Camden
Population 18 to 24	515,709	793,096	39,635	44,963
Total Male	260,445	409,663	22,085	22,940
Less than High School	35,511	55,317	2,684	3,260
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	87,496	126,785	7,735	8,538
Some College or an Associate Degree	107,877	176,941	9,420	8,704
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29,561	50,620	2,246	2,438
Total Female	255,264	383,433	17,550	22,023
Less than High School	26,991	39,409	1,915	2,555
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	71,869	97,592	5,253	6,131
Some College or an Associate Degree	114,490	181,392	7,381	9,992
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41,914	65,040	3,001	3,345

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.25 Educational Attainment of the General Population 18 to 24 Years of Age by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties, 2016

| | Location | | |
| | New Jersey Counties | | |
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Philadelphia EMA	Gloucester	Salem
Population 18 to 24	515,709	26,715	5,401
Total Male	260,445	13,798	2,793
Less than High School Graduate	35,511	1,396	452
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	87,496	4,588	1,186
Some College, or an Associate Degree	107,877	6,595	1,003
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29,561	1,219	152
Total Female	255,264	12,917	2,608
Less than High School Graduate	26,991	1,280	456
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	71,869	3,740	798
Some College, or an Associate Degree	114,490	5,999	993
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41,914	1,898	361

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.26 Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment for the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Pennsylvania, Bucks and Chester Counties, 2016

| | Location | | | |
| | | Pennsylvania Counties | | |
	Philadelphia EMA	Pennsylvania	Bucks	Chester
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Total Population Male 25 and Older	3,673,275	8,849,846	442,193	344,791
Poverty Rate				
Less than High School	18.6%	22.1%	10.3%	13.9%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	9.2%	10.3%	5.6%	7.6%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	5.9%	7.0%	3.3%	4.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.1%	3.5%	2.2%	1.5%
Total Population Female 25 and Older	1,943,011	4,605,215	229,654	178,001
Poverty Rate				
Less than High School	23.8%	28.2%	17.6%	19.0%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	12.5%	13.8%	9.0%	9.0%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	9.3%	11.1%	6.1%	6.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.8%	4.5%	2.9%	2.6%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.27 Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment for the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, 2016

	Location			
		Pennsylvania Counties		
	Philadelphia EMA	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Total Population Male 25 and Older	3,673,275	377,935	570,837	1,035,252
Poverty Rate				
Less than High School	18.6%	20.8%	13.5%	33.7%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	9.2%	10.1%	7.3%	20.4%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	5.9%	6.6%	5.0%	14.4%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.1%	3.5%	2.2%	8.2%
Total Population Female 25 and Older	1,943,011	201,709	298,985	560,607
Poverty Rate				
Less than High School	23.8%	25.3%	17.9%	41.4%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	12.5%	13.2%	9.4%	26.1%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	9.3%	10.5%	7.0%	19.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.8%	3.9%	3.3%	9.6%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.28 Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment for the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, New Jersey, Burlington and Camden Counties, 2016

| | Location | | | |
| | | New Jersey Counties | | |
	Philadelphia EMA	New Jersey	Burlington	Camden
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Total Population Male 25 and Older	3,673,275	6,112,547	312,858	347,104
Poverty Rate				
Less than High School	18.6%	18.3%	16.1%	21.6%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	9.2%	9.6%	6.2%	10.0%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	5.9%	6.2%	4.0%	7.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.1%	3.2%	1.9%	3.3%
Total Population Female 25 and Older	1,943,011	3,197,479	162,734	183,782
Poverty Rate				
Less than High School	23.8%	26.1%	18.3%	33.6%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	12.5%	13.2%	8.0%	13.9%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	9.3%	9.6%	6.8%	10.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.8%	3.9%	2.3%	4.5%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.29 Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment for the General Population 25 Years of Age and Older by Sex for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties, 2016

	Location		
		New Jersey Counties	
	Philadelphia EMA	Gloucester	Salem
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Total Population Male 25 and Older	3,673,275	197,574	44,731
Poverty Rate			
Less than High School	18.6%	16.8%	20.3%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	9.2%	6.2%	9.8%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	5.9%	3.9%	4.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.1%	2.0%	3.4%
Total Population Female 25 and Older	1,943,011	104,061	23,478
Poverty Rate			
Less than High School	23.8%	16.9%	24.1%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	12.5%	11.3%	12.8%
Some College, or an Associate Degree	9.3%	5.7%	11.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.8%	2.4%	3.0%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 01/2018)

Poverty

Figure 1.3 illustrates the percentage of people below the federal poverty level, broken out by sex, for all counties within the nine-county Eligible Metropolitan Area, as well as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In every county (and in both states), there were more females below poverty than males in 2016.

The Census Bureau is unable to determine poverty status for all individuals. For example, income for individuals under 15 who are unrelated to a householder cannot be determined; therefore, poverty status for these individuals also cannot be determined. Poverty status is also undetermined for people in college dormitories and institutional group quarters. Anyone whose poverty status is undetermined is not included in the following poverty status tables. The group of people for whom poverty status has been determined is also called the "poverty universe".

Poverty status is based on yearly income, so it does not account for fluctuations in income throughout the year.

Figure 1.3 Percentage Population Below Federal Poverty Level (For Whom Poverty Status has Been Determined for the Past 12 Months), 2016
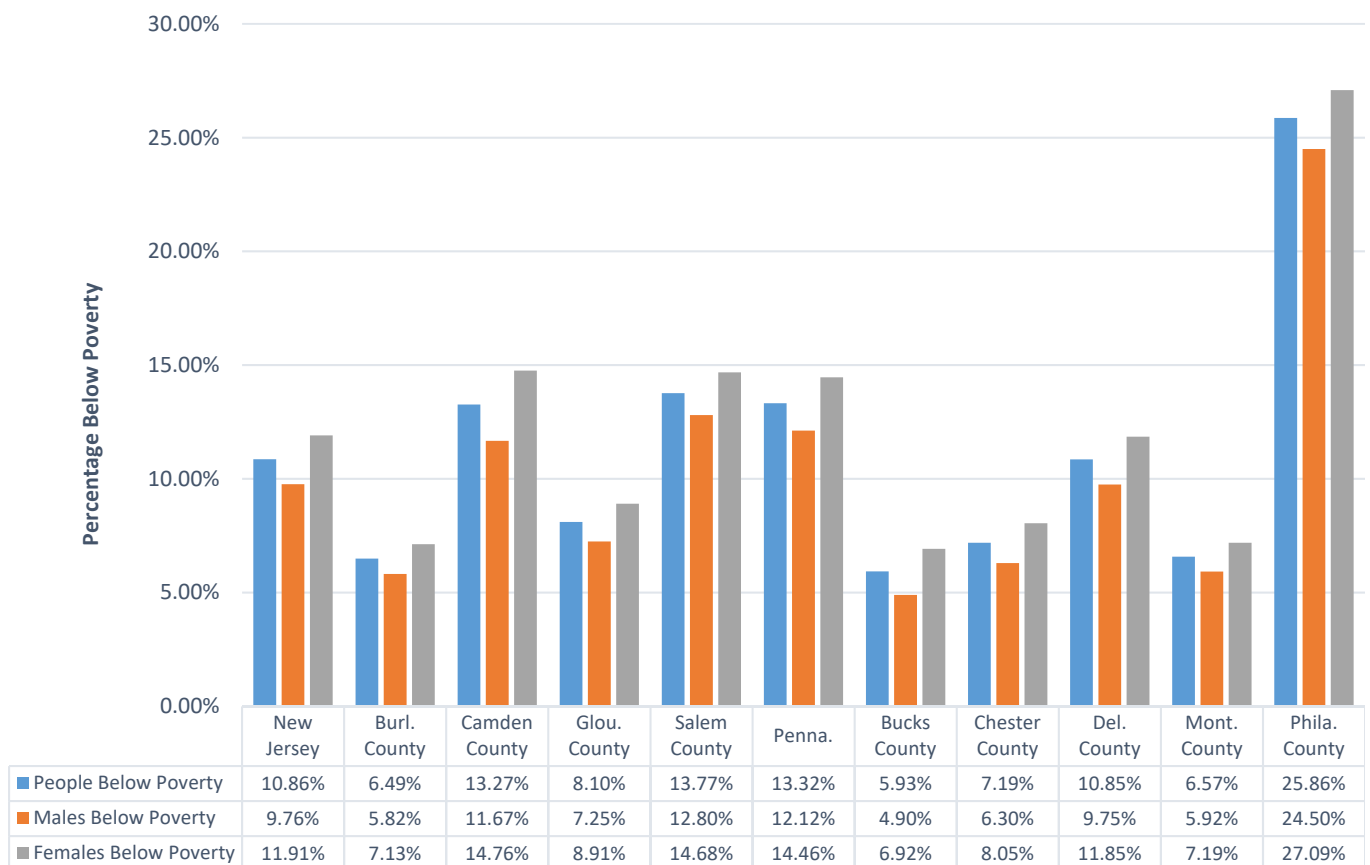
	New Jersey	Burl. County	Camden County	Glou. County	Salem County	Penna.	Bucks County	Chester County	Del. County	Mont. County	Phila. County
People Below Poverty	10.86%	6.49%	13.27%	8.10%	13.77%	13.32%	5.93%	7.19%	10.85%	6.57%	25.86%
Males Below Poverty	9.76%	5.82%	11.67%	7.25%	12.80%	12.12%	4.90%	6.30%	9.75%	5.92%	24.50%
Females Below Poverty	11.91%	7.13%	14.76%	8.91%	14.68%	14.46%	6.92%	8.05%	11.85%	7.19%	27.09%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1701 (accessed 04/2018)

Table 1.30 Social Security, Supplemental Security, Public Assistance and Retirement Income in the Past 12 Months for Households by County for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

Location	Social Security		Supplemental Security (SSI)		Public Assistance		Retirement Income		Total Households
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Pennsylvania	1,695,444	34.17%	291,771	5.88%	168,007	3.39%	1,020,592	20.57%	4,961,929
Bucks	77,074	33.01%	7,832	3.35%	4,307	1.84%	46,327	19.84%	233,517
Chester	52,606	28.17%	4,986	2.67%	2,746	1.47%	33,179	17.77%	186,721
Delaware	64,286	31.57%	10,566	5.19%	6,193	3.04%	39,897	19.59%	203,610
Montgomery	96,272	31.07%	9,129	2.95%	5,567	1.80%	55,538	17.92%	309,884
Philadelphia	165,700	28.44%	63,697	10.93%	44,967	7.72%	88,192	15.14%	582,594
New Jersey	958,440	30.00%	142,057	4.45%	83,478	2.61%	569,019	17.81%	3,195,014
Burlington	52,877	32.12%	5,997	3.64%	3,006	1.83%	37,877	23.01%	164,623
Camden	58,230	31.35%	11,163	6.01%	6,564	3.53%	34,791	18.73%	185,722
Gloucester	33,548	32.02%	5,323	5.08%	4,404	4.20%	23,131	22.08%	104,762
Salem	9,096	37.50%	1,532	6.32%	1,007	4.15%	6,033	24.87%	24,255

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Tables B19055 (SS), B19056 (SSI), B19057 (PA), B19059 (RI) (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.30 contains data on households within the nine-county Philadelphia EMA that received Social Security, Supplemental Security, Public Assistance, or Retirement Income in 2016. Some households may receive more than one of these types of income. This table provides some information on the percentage of households in which at least one person was retired, disabled, or low-income. Public assistance income is limited to cash benefits, and does not include non-cash benefits like food stamps.

Table 1.31 Public Assistance Income in the Past 12 Months for Households by County for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2016

Location	No Public Assistance Income	With Public Assistance Income	With Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamps	Percentage of Households with any Public Assistance	Total Households
	n	n	n	%	
Pennsylvania	4,793,922	168,007	684,235	13.79%	4,961,929
Bucks	229,210	4,307	14,736	6.31%	233,517
Chester	183,975	2,746	9,563	5.12%	186,721
Delaware	197,417	6,193	23,724	11.65%	203,610
Montgomery	304,317	5,567	20,288	6.55%	309,884
Philadelphia	537,627	44,967	156,321	26.83%	582,594
New Jersey	3,111,536	83,478	322,421	10.09%	3,195,014
Burlington	161,617	3,006	10,028	6.09%	164,623
Camden	179,158	6,564	25,189	13.56%	185,722
Gloucester	100,358	4,404	9,672	9.23%	104,762
Salem	23,248	1,007	3,213	13.25%	24,255

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Tables B19057 (PA) and B19058 (FS) (accessed 01/2018)

Table 1.31 provides further information on households receiving any type of public assistance, including non-cash benefits. Within the nine-county Philadelphia EMA, Philadelphia County had the greatest percentage of households receiving some type of public assistance (26.83%). By contrast, less than 7% of households received public assistance in Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania, and Burlington County in New Jersey.

Figure 1.4 Median Earnings by Sex for the General Population 25 Years Old and Over (for Those Who Had Earnings), 2016
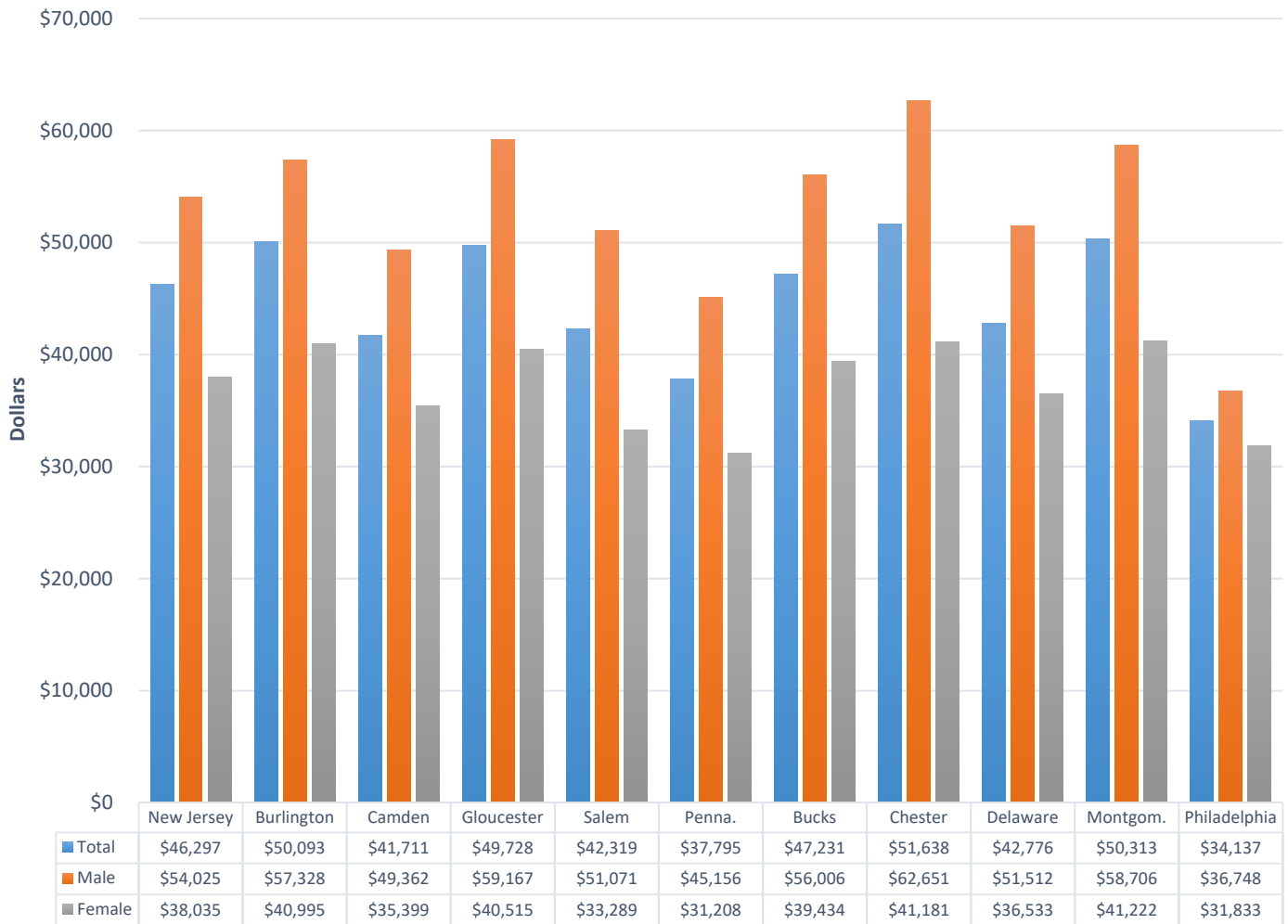
	New Jersey	Burlington	Camden	Gloucester	Salem	Penna.	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgom.	Philadelphia
■ Total	$46,297	$50,093	$41,711	$49,728	$42,319	$37,795	$47,231	$51,638	$42,776	$50,313	$34,137
■ Male	$54,025	$57,328	$49,362	$59,167	$51,071	$45,156	$56,006	$62,651	$51,512	$58,706	$36,748
■ Female	$38,035	$40,995	$35,399	$40,515	$33,289	$31,208	$39,434	$41,181	$36,533	$41,222	$31,833

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1501 (accessed 04/2018)

Figure 1.4 illustrates median individual income broken out by sex for each county and both states in the nine-county Philadelphia EMA. The highest median income was in Chester County ($51,638), while the lowest was in Philadelphia ($34,137). In every county, males out-earned females. The greatest difference in median income was in Chester County, with a median earnings gap of $21,470, while the smallest difference was in Philadelphia ($4,915).

Insurance Coverage

The following information on insurance coverage comes from estimates calculated by the Kaiser Family Foundation, based on Census data (see Table 1.32). These estimates are separated by total population, non-elderly males, and non-elderly females (in part because most people 65 and older can receive insurance through Medicare). The Kaiser Family Foundation estimated that 16% of Americans were uninsured in 2011. This figure dropped to 9% in 2016. The estimate of total uninsured people dropped from 16% to 8% in New Jersey, and from 11% to 5% in Pennsylvania over the same time period. For non-elderly males, the uninsured percentage dropped from 16% to 8% in Pennsylvania and from 23% to 11% in New Jersey. For non-elderly females, the uninsured percentage dropped from 13% to 6% in Pennsylvania and from 19% to 10% in New Jersey.

Table 1.32 Health Insurance Coverage Percentages for the United States, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, 2016

	United States	Pennsylvania	New Jersey
	2016	2016	2016
	%	%	%
Total Population			
Employment Based	49%	53%	55%
Other Private	7%	6%	6%
Medicaid	19%	19%	17%
Medicare	14%	16%	14%
Other Public	2%	1%	N/A
Uninsured	9%	5%	8%
Men 19 - 64			
Employment Based	60%	66%	68%
Other Private	9%	8%	7%
Medicaid	13%	14%	12%
Other Public	5%	4%	3%
Uninsured	13%	8%	11%
Women 19 - 64			
Employment Based	59%	64%	63%
Other Private	9%	9%	8%
Medicaid	17%	17%	15%
Other Public	4%	4%	4%
Uninsured	11%	6%	10%

Note: Estimates based on weighted data
Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2016 Current Population Survey (accessed 01/2018)
https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-population/
https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/nonelderly-adult-women/
https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/nonelderly-adult-men/

The next two figures illustrate the percentage of uninsured people in the general population by county within the nine-county Philadelphia EMA. In each county, there were more uninsured males than uninsured females (see Figure 1.5). According to ACS estimates, the greatest percentage of uninsured people was in Philadelphia County (14.3%), followed by Camden County (11.7%) and Salem County (10.2%). The lowest percentages of uninsured people were found in Montgomery County (5.8%), Bucks County (6%), and Burlington County (6.9%).

Figure 1.5 Uninsured Percentage of the General Population by Sex, 2016
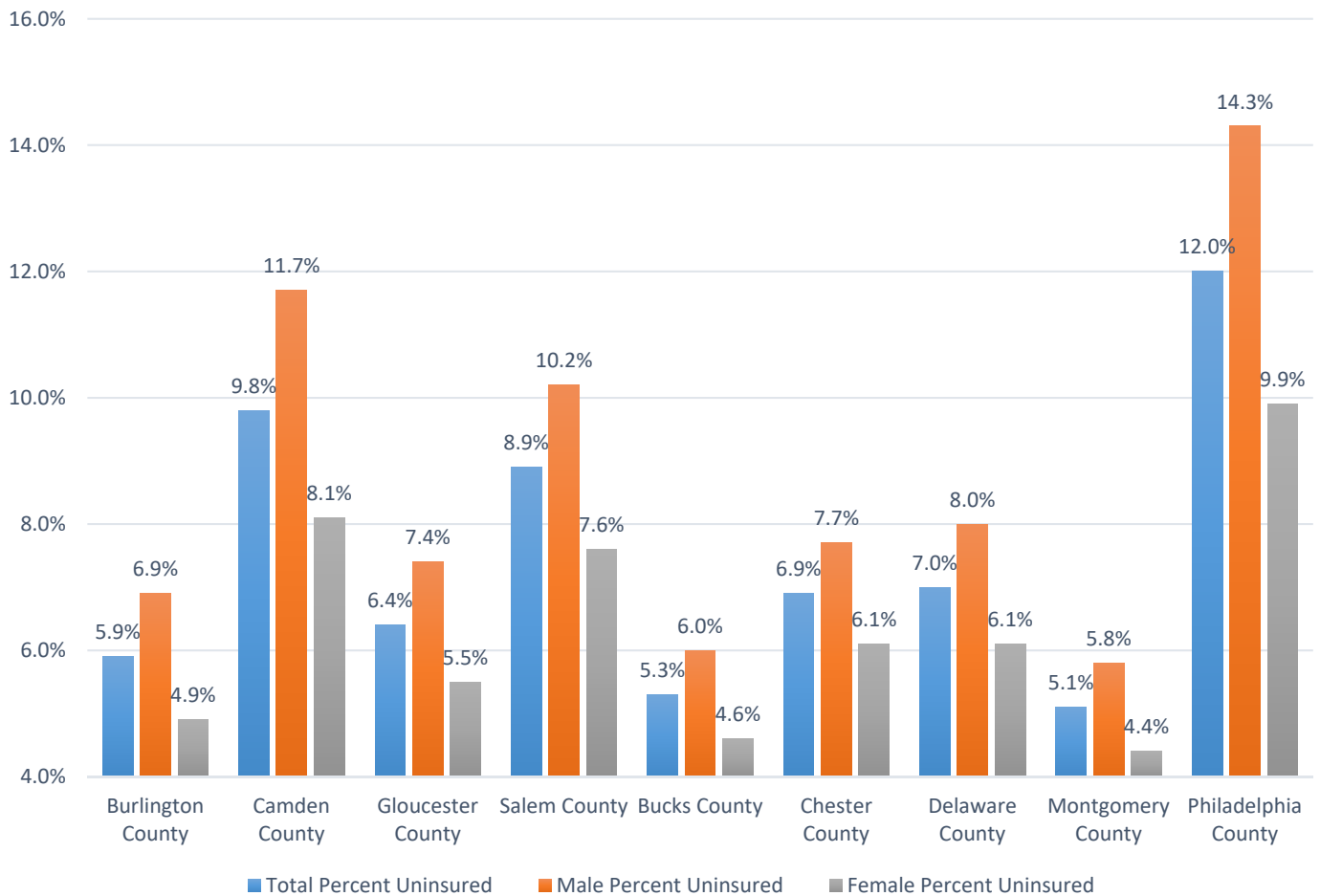
United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates –Table S2701 (accessed 04/2018)

Figure 1.6 shows the uninsured population for each county in the nine-county Philadelphia EMA by age group, including 0 – 17, 18 – 64, and 65+. According to ACS estimates, the uninsured rate was significantly higher among 18 – 64 year olds in every county. This is consistent with the Kaiser Family Foundation's statewide estimates (see Table 1.32). Since over 60% of all non-elderly adults had employer-based health insurance, we have included data on unemployment by county to illustrate potential gaps in insurance coverage (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.6 Percent Uninsured for the General Population by Age Group, 2016
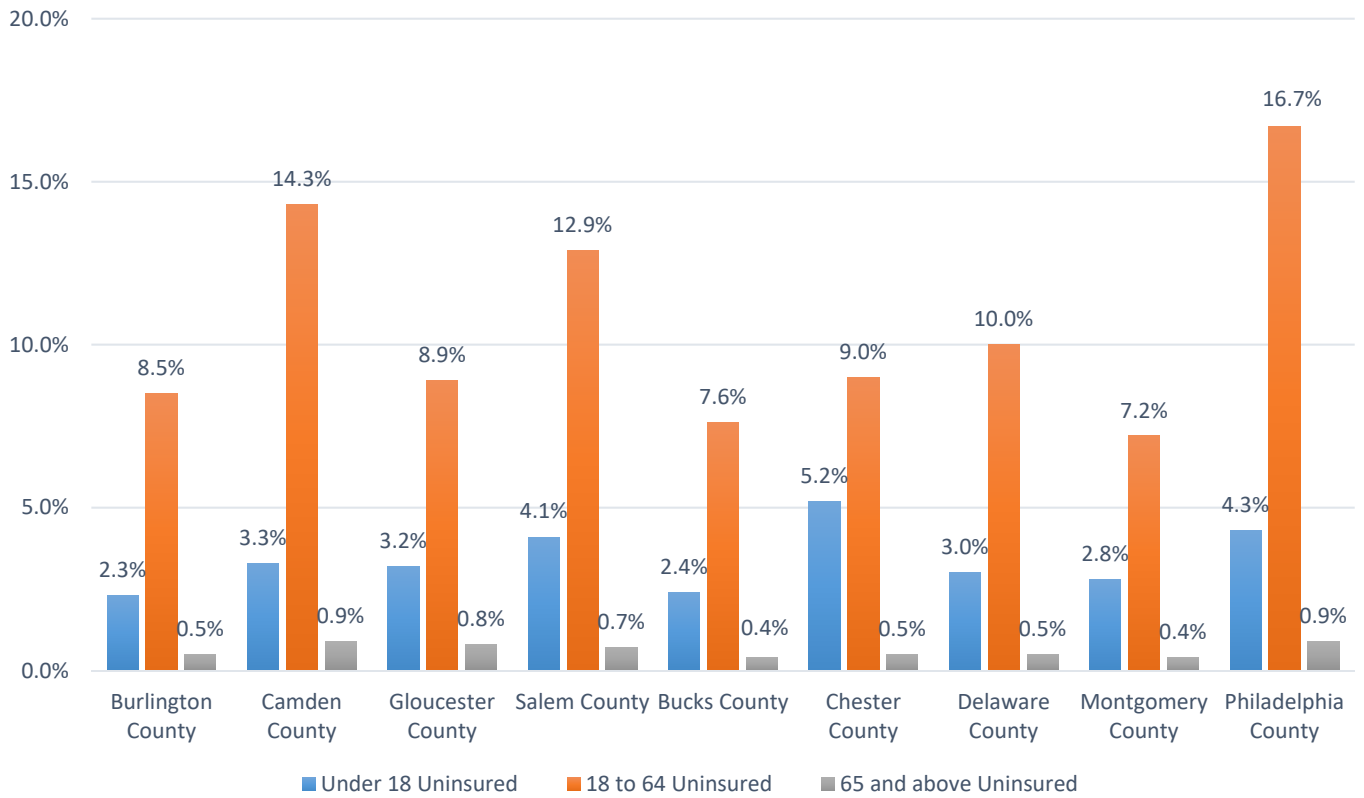
Legend: ■ Under 18 Uninsured   ■ 18 to 64 Uninsured   ■ 65 and above Uninsured

County	Under 18	18 to 64	65 and above
Burlington County	2.3%	8.5%	0.5%
Camden County	3.3%	14.3%	0.9%
Gloucester County	3.2%	8.9%	0.8%
Salem County	4.1%	12.9%	0.7%
Bucks County	2.4%	7.6%	0.4%
Chester County	5.2%	9.0%	0.5%
Delaware County	3.0%	10.0%	0.5%
Montgomery County	2.8%	7.2%	0.4%
Philadelphia County	4.3%	16.7%	0.9%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates –Table S2701 (accessed 04/2018)

Figure 1.7 Unemployed General Population by 1,000 by County, 2016
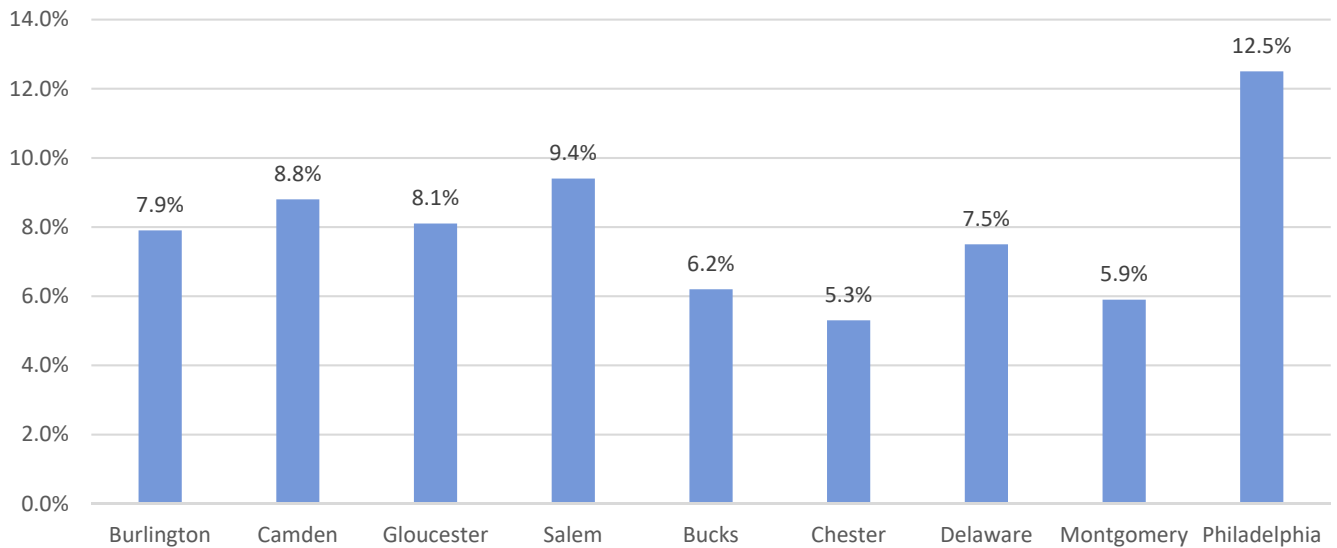
County	Percent
Burlington	7.9%
Camden	8.8%
Gloucester	8.1%
Salem	9.4%
Bucks	6.2%
Chester	5.3%
Delaware	7.5%
Montgomery	5.9%
Philadelphia	12.5%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates –Table S2301 (accessed 04/2018)

Linguistic Isolation

Linguistic isolation refers to households where no one over the age of 14 speaks English "very well" or English only. Based on this definition, English-only households cannot be linguistically isolated. The language category assigned to a household is based on the primary language of the highest-ranking person in the language assignment scheme. The assignment scheme ranks household members in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, and other nonrelatives. If no one over the age of 14 speaks a language other than English at home, then the household is an English-only household. We have outlined the Census Bureau's four major non-English language group classifications below (see Table 1.33).

Table 1.33 Four Primary Language Group Classifications by Thirty-Two Sub-Group Classifications of Languages Spoken at Home with Examples

Primary Language Group Classification	Thirty-Two Sub-Group Classification	Illustrative Examples
Spanish	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish, Ladino, Pachuco
Other Indo-European languages	French	French, Cajun, Patois
	French Creole	Haitian Creole
	Italian	Italian
	Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	Portuguese, Papia Mentae
	German	German, Luxembourgian
	Yiddish	Yiddish
	Other West Germanic languages	Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch, Afrikaans
	Scandinavian languages	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Greek	Greek
	Russian	Russian
	Polish	Polish
	Serbo-Croatian	Serbo-Croatian, Croatian, Serbian
	Other Slavic languages	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Armenian	Armenian
	Persian	Persian
	Gujarathi	Gujarathi
	Hindi	Hindi
	Urdu	Urdu
	Other Indic languages	Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Romany
	Other Indo-European languages	Albanian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Rumanian

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey Subject Definitions

Table 1.33 Four Primary Language Group Classifications by Thirty-Two Sub-Group Classifications of Languages Spoken at Home with Examples (continued)

Primary Language Group Classification	Thirty-Two Sub-Group Classification	Illustrative Examples
Asian and Pacific Island languages	Chinese	Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin
	Japanese	Japanese
	Korean	Korean
	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian
	Hmong	Hmong
	Thai	Thai
	Laotian	Laotian
	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
	Other Asian languages	Dravidian languages (Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Turkish
	Tagalog	Tagalog
	Other Pacific Island languages	Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, Samoan
All other languages	Navajo	Navajo
	Other Native North American languages	Apache, Cherokee, Dakota, Pima, Yupik
	Hungarian	Hungarian
	Arabic	Arabic
	Hebrew	Hebrew
	African languages	Amharic, Ibo, Twi, Yoruba, Bantu, Swahili, Somali
	Other and unspecified languages	Syriac, Finnish, Other languages of the Americas, not reported

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey Subject Definitions

Limitations

The American Community Survey asks about current language use, not ability to speak non-English languages. People who speak languages other than English outside of the home are not reported as speaking non-English languages. The tables that follow only reflect data on linguistic isolation, or households with limited English proficiency, rather than the pervasiveness of specific languages or language groups. "Linguistically isolated" households are defined as households in which no one age 14 and older speaks English only, or speaks English "very well". These tables are organized by the four major language categories identified by the Census Bureau (see Tables 1.34 – 1.38).

Overall, 76,790 (or 3.9%) of households in the nine-county Philadelphia area were linguistically isolated in 2015. By contrast, 2.4% of households in Pennsylvania and 7.2% of households in New Jersey were linguistically isolated in the same time period.

In previous editions of this document, we used 1-year American Community Survey estimates, and were unable to include data for Salem County due to availability. This edition uses 5-year estimates, which are available for Salem County. At the writing of this document, the most recent 5-year ACS estimates were for 2015.

Table 1.34 Households by Languages Spoken at Home in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Pennsylvania, and Bucks County (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2015

	Location								
	Philadelphia EMA			Pennsylvania			Bucks		
	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds
Total Households	1,991,991		100.0%	4,958,859		100.0%	233,066		100.0%
English only	1,651,481		82.9%	4,382,089		88.4%	201,724		86.6%
Spanish	134,364	100.0%	6.7%	236,037	100.0%	4.8%	8,957	100.0%	3.8%
Linguistically isolated	30,734	22.9%	1.5%	49,887	21.1%	1.0%	1,679	18.7%	0.7%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	103,630	77.1%	5.2%	186,150	78.9%	3.8%	7,278	81.3%	3.1%
Other Indo-European languages	117,598	100.0%	5.9%	217,471	100.0%	4.4%	16,130	100.0%	6.9%
Linguistically isolated	21,724	18.5%	1.1%	34,693	16.0%	0.7%	2,484	15.4%	1.1%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	95,874	81.5%	4.8%	182,778	84.0%	3.7%	13,646	84.6%	5.9%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	68,806	100.0%	3.5%	92,340	100.0%	1.9%	4,721	100.0%	2.0%
Linguistically isolated	21,547	31.3%	1.1%	26,644	28.9%	0.5%	813	17.2%	0.3%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	47,259	68.7%	2.4%	65,696	71.1%	1.3%	3,908	82.8%	1.7%
Other languages	19,742	100.0%	1.0%	30,922	100.0%	0.6%	1,534	100.0%	0.7%
Linguistically isolated	2,785	14.1%	0.1%	5,494	17.8%	0.1%	86	5.6%	0.0%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	16,957	85.9%	0.9%	25,428	82.2%	0.5%	1,448	94.4%	0.6%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates - Table B16002 (accessed 1/2017)

Table 1.35 Households by Languages Spoken at Home in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Chester and Delaware County (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2015

	Location								
	Philadelphia EMA			Chester			Delaware		
	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds
Total Households	1,991,991		100.0%	186,057		99.8%	203,817		100.0%
English only	1,651,481		82.9%	162,824		87.3%	176,133		86.4%
Spanish	134,364	100.0%	6.7%	9,020	100.0%	4.8%	6,404	100.0%	3.1%
Linguistically isolated	30,734	22.9%	1.5%	2,297	25.5%	1.2%	958	15.0%	0.5%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	103,630	77.1%	5.2%	6,723	74.5%	3.6%	5,446	85.0%	2.7%
Other Indo-European languages	117,598	100.0%	5.9%	9,229	100.0%	5.0%	12,735	100.0%	6.2%
Linguistically isolated	21,724	18.5%	1.1%	989	10.7%	0.5%	1,958	15.4%	1.0%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	95,874	81.5%	4.8%	8,240	89.3%	4.4%	10,777	84.6%	5.3%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	68,806	100.0%	3.5%	4,373	100.0%	2.3%	6,115	100.0%	3.0%
Linguistically isolated	21,547	31.3%	1.1%	813	18.6%	0.4%	1,921	31.4%	0.9%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	47,259	68.7%	2.4%	3,560	81.4%	1.9%	4,194	68.6%	2.1%
Other languages	19,742	100.0%	1.0%	611	100.0%	0.3%	2,430	100.0%	1.2%
Linguistically isolated	2,785	14.1%	0.1%	111	18.2%	0.1%	349	14.4%	0.2%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	16,957	85.9%	0.9%	500	81.8%	0.3%	2,081	85.6%	1.0%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates, Table B16002

Table 1.36 Households by Languages Spoken at Home in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Montgomery and Philadelphia County (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2015

	Location								
	Philadelphia EMA			Montgomery			Philadelphia		
	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds
Total Households	1,991,991		100.0%	308,626		100.0%	581,050		100.0%
English only	1,651,481		82.9%	261,872		84.9%	448,541		77.2%
Spanish	134,364	100.0%	6.7%	12,159	100.0%	3.9%	60,059	100.0%	10.3%
Linguistically isolated	30,734	22.9%	1.5%	2,159	17.8%	0.7%	15,786	26.3%	2.7%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	103,630	77.1%	5.2%	10,000	82.2%	3.2%	44,273	73.7%	7.6%
Other Indo-European languages	117,598	100.0%	5.9%	18,997	100.0%	6.2%	36,633	100.0%	6.3%
Linguistically isolated	21,724	18.5%	1.1%	2,135	11.2%	0.7%	10,947	29.9%	1.9%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	95,874	81.5%	4.8%	16,862	88.8%	5.5%	25,686	70.1%	4.4%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	68,806	100.0%	3.5%	13,364	100.0%	4.3%	26,900	100.0%	4.6%
Linguistically isolated	21,547	31.3%	1.1%	2,913	21.8%	0.9%	11,305	42.0%	1.9%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	47,259	68.7%	2.4%	10,451	78.2%	3.4%	15,595	58.0%	2.7%
Other languages	19,742	100.0%	1.0%	2,234	100.0%	0.7%	8,917	100.0%	1.5%
Linguistically isolated	2,785	14.1%	0.1%	240	10.7%	0.1%	1,662	18.6%	0.3%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	16,957	85.9%	0.9%	1,994	89.3%	0.6%	7,255	81.4%	1.2%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates - Table B16002 (accessed 1/2017)

Table 1.37 Households by Languages Spoken at Home in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, New Jersey and Burlington County (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2015

	Location								
	Philadelphia EMA			New Jersey			Burlington		
	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds
Total Households	1,991,991		100.0%	3,189,486		100.0%	164,659		100.0%
English only	1,651,481		82.9%	2,185,633		68.5%	139,281		84.6%
Spanish	134,364	100.0%	6.7%	482,382	100.0%	15.1%	8,886	100.0%	5.4%
Linguistically isolated	30,734	22.9%	1.5%	132,240	27.4%	4.1%	11.0%	0.6%	0.6%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	103,630	77.1%	5.2%	350,142	72.6%	11.0%	89.0%	4.8%	4.8%
Other Indo-European languages	117,598	100.0%	5.9%	312,390	100.0%	9.8%	10,308	100.0%	6.3%
Linguistically isolated	21,724	18.5%	1.1%	52,654	16.9%	1.7%	11.4%	0.7%	0.7%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	95,874	81.5%	4.8%	259,736	83.1%	8.1%	88.6%	5.5%	5.5%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	68,806	100.0%	3.5%	158,779	100.0%	5.0%	4,586	100.0%	2.8%
Linguistically isolated	21,547	31.3%	1.1%	36,236	22.8%	1.1%	22.0%	0.6%	0.6%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	47,259	68.7%	2.4%	122,543	77.2%	3.8%	78.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Other languages	19,742	100.0%	1.0%	50,302	100.0%	1.6%	1,598	100.0%	1.0%
Linguistically isolated	2,785	14.1%	0.1%	6,958	13.8%	0.2%	6.9%	0.1%	0.1%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	16,957	85.9%	0.9%	43,344	86.2%	1.4%	93.1%	0.9%	0.9%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates, Table B16002

Table 1.38 Households by Languages Spoken at Home in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Camden and Gloucester County (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2015

	Location								
	Philadelphia EMA			Camden			Gloucester		
	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds
Total Households	1,991,991		100.0%	186,101		100.0% 0.0%	104,268		100.0%
English only	1,651,481		82.9%	146,780		78.9%	92,327		88.5%
Spanish	134,364	100.0%	6.7%	22,229	100.0%	11.9%	5,234	100.0%	5.0%
Linguistically isolated	30,734	22.9%	1.5%	5,834	26.2%	3.1%	656	12.5%	0.6%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	103,630	77.1%	5.2%	16,395	73.8%	8.8%	4,578	87.5%	4.4%
Other Indo-European languages	117,598	100.0%	5.9%	8,724	100.0%	4.7%	4,178	100.0%	4.0%
Linguistically isolated	21,724	18.5%	1.1%	1,545	17.7%	0.8%	443	10.6%	0.4%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	95,874	81.5%	4.8%	7,179	82.3%	3.9%	3,735	89.4%	3.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	68,806	100.0%	3.5%	6,607	100.0%	3.6%	1,966	100.0%	1.9%
Linguistically isolated	21,547	31.3%	1.1%	2,399	36.3%	1.3%	341	17.3%	0.3%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	47,259	68.7%	2.4%	4,208	63.7%	2.3%	1,625	82.7%	1.6%
Other languages	19,742	100.0%	1.0%	1,761	100.0%	0.9%	563	100.0%	0.5%
Linguistically isolated	2,785	14.1%	0.1%	168	9.5%	0.1%	28	5.0%	0.0%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	16,957	85.9%	0.9%	1,593	90.5%	0.9%	535	95.0%	0.5%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates, Table B16002

Table 1.39 Households by Languages Spoken at Home in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Salem County (Estimated Totals and Percentages), 2015

	Location					
	Philadelphia EMA			Salem		
	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds	n	% of Hlds in Class	% of Total Hlds
Total Households	1,991,991		100.0%	24,347		100.0%
English only	1,651,481		82.9%	21,999		90.4%
Spanish	134,364	100.0%	6.7%	1,416	100.0%	5.8%
Linguistically isolated	30,734	22.9%	1.5%	384	27.1%	1.6%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	103,630	77.1%	5.2%	1,032	72.9%	4.2%
Other Indo-European languages	117,598	100.0%	5.9%	664	100.0%	2.7%
Linguistically isolated	21,724	18.5%	1.1%	43	6.5%	0.2%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	95,874	81.5%	4.8%	621	93.5%	2.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	68,806	100.0%	3.5%	174	100.0%	0.7%
Linguistically isolated	21,547	31.3%	1.1%	33	19.0%	0.1%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	47,259	68.7%	2.4%	141	81.0%	0.6%
Other languages	19,742	100.0%	1.0%	94	100.0%	0.4%
Linguistically isolated	2,785	14.1%	0.1%	30	31.9%	0.1%
At least one person 14 and over speaks English "very well"	16,957	85.9%	0.9%	64	68.1%	0.3%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates, Table B16002

Disability

The Census Bureau defines disability data as information on people who have long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional conditions or limitations that affect their ability to perform major life activities. These estimates exclude people in the military and people in institutions.

People are defined as having a disability if at least one of the following is true:

- They were 5 years or older and responded "yes" to having a sensory, physical, mental, or self-care disability.
- They were 16 years or older and responded "yes" to having a disability affecting their ability to go outside the home.
- They were between 16 and 64 and responded "yes" to have having an employment disability.

The Census does not distinguish between people who have one disability and people who have more than one disability.

We have provided disability data for the nine counties within the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, broken out into three age groups and by type of disability (see Tables 1.40-1.43). Within the nine-county EMA, 4.6% of people under 18 had a disability, 18.9% of 18 – 64 year olds had a disability, and 34.4% of people 65 and older had a disability. The most common disabilities among people under 18 were cognitive difficulties, while the most common disabilities for 18 – 64 year olds and those over 65 were ambulatory difficulties.

Table 1.40 Disability and Age for the Estimated Civilian Non-institutionalized Population in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Bucks and Chester Counties, 2016

	Location					
	Philadelphia EMA		Bucks		Chester	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 18	1,200,780	100.0%	133,571	100.0%	120,239	100.0%
With a disability	54,996	4.6%	5,084	3.8%	3,511	2.9%
With a hearing difficulty	7,112	0.6%	720	0.5%	514	0.4%
With a vision difficulty	9,283	0.8%	675	0.5%	581	0.5%
With a cognitive difficulty	41,102	3.4%	3,581	2.7%	2,453	2.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty	6,411	0.5%	458	0.3%	299	0.2%
With a self-care difficulty	10,104	0.8%	888	0.7%	528	0.4%
18 to 64	3,363,730	100.0%	385,303	100.0%	314,924	100.0%
With a disability	634,882	18.9%	30,164	7.8%	314,924	100.0%
With a hearing difficulty	54,981	1.6%	5,602	1.5%	3,562	1.1%
With a vision difficulty	62,224	1.8%	4,817	1.3%	2,945	0.9%
With a cognitive difficulty	116,492	3.5%	13,851	3.6%	8,651	2.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	171,292	5.1%	14,868	3.9%	7,315	2.3%
With a self-care difficulty	70,078	2.1%	6,923	1.8%	2,936	0.9%
With an independent living difficulty	141,053	4.2%	13,103	3.4%	6,540	2.1%
65 and Above	760,252	100.0%	101,468	100.0%	72,016	100.0%
With a disability	261,372	34.4%	31,018	30.6%	19,390	26.9%
With a hearing difficulty	95,529	12.6%	12,358	12.2%	8,264	11.5%
With a vision difficulty	47,525	6.3%	5,303	5.2%	2,962	4.1%
With a cognitive difficulty	67,237	8.8%	7,675	7.6%	4,083	5.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	172,599	22.7%	19,672	19.4%	10,966	15.2%
With a self-care difficulty	62,176	8.2%	7,501	7.4%	3,753	5.2%
With an independent living difficulty	122,660	16.1%	14,368	14.2%	7,919	11.0%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1810 (accessed 02/2018)

Table 1.41 Disability and Age for the Estimated Civilian Non-institutionalized Population in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, 2016

	Location							
	Philadelphia EMA		Delaware		Montgomery		Philadelphia	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 18	1,200,780	100.0%	125,600	100.0%	179,062	100.0%	345,307	100.0%
With a disability	54,996	4.6%	5,073	4.0%	6,030	3.4%	21,286	6.2%
With a hearing difficulty	7,112	0.6%	374	0.3%	873	0.5%	2,776	0.8%
With a vision difficulty	9,283	0.8%	766	0.6%	979	0.5%	4,175	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	41,102	3.4%	4,086	3.3%	4,476	2.5%	16,206	4.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	6,411	0.5%	785	0.6%	665	0.4%	2,766	0.8%
With a self-care difficulty	10,104	0.8%	1,208	1.0%	1,304	0.7%	3,529	1.0%
18 to 64	3,363,730	100.0%	347,189	100.0%	495,377	100.0%	1,012,230	100.0%
With a disability	634,882	18.9%	34,587	10.0%	36,407	7.3%	146,400	14.5%
With a hearing difficulty	54,981	1.6%	5,505	1.6%	6,623	1.3%	20,238	2.0%
With a vision difficulty	62,224	1.8%	5,911	1.7%	6,365	1.3%	26,901	2.7%
With a cognitive difficulty	116,492	3.5%	14,663	4.2%	16,546	3.3%	26,901	2.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	171,292	5.1%	15,964	4.6%	15,294	3.1%	77,977	7.7%
With a self-care difficulty	70,078	2.1%	5,994	1.7%	5,962	1.2%	33,063	3.3%
With an independent living difficulty	141,053	4.2%	11,890	3.4%	13,330	2.7%	64,188	6.3%
65 and Above	760,252	100.0%	82,096	100.0%	127,612	100.0%	188,185	100.0%
With a disability	261,372	34.4%	26,593	32.4%	37,698	29.5%	79,128	42.0%
With a hearing difficulty	95,529	12.6%	10,427	12.7%	15,169	11.9%	23,280	12.4%
With a vision difficulty	47,525	6.3%	4,173	5.1%	5,579	4.4%	17,185	9.1%
With a cognitive difficulty	67,237	8.8%	7,076	8.6%	8,759	6.9%	22,789	12.1%
With an ambulatory difficulty	172,599	22.7%	17,241	21.0%	23,274	18.2%	56,935	30.3%
With a self-care difficulty	62,176	8.2%	6,514	7.9%	8,068	6.3%	21,536	11.4%
With an independent living difficulty	122,660	16.1%	12,591	15.3%	16,479	12.9%	41,039	21.8%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1810 (accessed 02/2018)

Table 1.42 Disability and Age for the Estimated Civilian Non-institutionalized Population in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Burlington and Camden Counties, 2016

	Location					
	Philadelphia EMA		Burlington		Camden	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 18	1,200,780	100.0%	96,963	100.0%	118,810	100.0%
With a disability	54,996	4.6%	3,516	3.6%	6,910	5.8%
With a hearing difficulty	7,112	0.6%	410	0.4%	893	0.8%
With a vision difficulty	9,283	0.8%	460	0.5%	1,116	0.9%
With a cognitive difficulty	41,102	3.4%	2,558	2.6%	5,121	4.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty	6,411	0.5%	490	0.5%	476	0.4%
With a self-care difficulty	10,104	0.8%	904	0.9%	1,107	0.9%
18 to 64	3,363,730	100.0%	271,217	100.0%	316,141	100.0%
With a disability	634,882	18.9%	23,071	8.5%	34,978	11.1%
With a hearing difficulty	54,981	1.6%	3,599	1.3%	5,266	1.7%
With a vision difficulty	62,224	1.8%	3,697	1.4%	6,670	2.1%
With a cognitive difficulty	116,492	3.5%	10,257	3.8%	15,758	5.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty	171,292	5.1%	10,906	4.0%	16,930	5.4%
With a self-care difficulty	70,078	2.1%	4,111	1.5%	6,616	2.1%
With an independent living difficulty	141,053	4.2%	9,123	3.4%	13,461	4.3%
65 and Above	760,252	100.0%	67,677	100.0%	70,485	100.0%
With a disability	261,372	34.4%	22,354	33.0%	26,330	37.4%
With a hearing difficulty	95,529	12.6%	9,000	13.3%	9,641	13.7%
With a vision difficulty	47,525	6.3%	3,540	5.2%	5,211	7.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	67,237	8.8%	5,417	8.0%	6,588	9.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty	172,599	22.7%	14,090	20.8%	17,765	25.2%
With a self-care difficulty	62,176	8.2%	4,473	6.6%	6,318	9.0%
With an independent living difficulty	122,660	16.1%	9,296	13.7%	12,823	18.2%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1810 (accessed 02/2018)

Table 1.43 Disability and Age for the Estimated Civilian Non-institutionalized Population in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area, Gloucester and Salem Counties, 2016

	Location					
	Philadelphia EMA		Gloucester		Salem	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 18	1,200,780	100.0%	66,978	100.0%	14,250	100.0%
With a disability	54,996	4.6%	2,871	4.3%	715	5.0%
With a hearing difficulty	7,112	0.6%	498	0.7%	54	0.4%
With a vision difficulty	9,283	0.8%	422	0.6%	109	0.8%
With a cognitive difficulty	41,102	3.4%	2,085	3.1%	536	3.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	6,411	0.5%	442	0.7%	30	0.2%
With a self-care difficulty	10,104	0.8%	557	0.8%	79	0.6%
18 to 64	3,363,730	100.0%	182,728	100.0%	38,621	100.0%
With a disability	634,882	18.9%	9,113	5.0%	5,238	13.6%
With a hearing difficulty	54,981	1.6%	3,439	1.9%	1,147	3.0%
With a vision difficulty	62,224	1.8%	3,899	2.1%	1,019	2.6%
With a cognitive difficulty	116,492	3.5%	7,935	4.3%	1,930	5.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty	171,292	5.1%	9,385	5.1%	2,653	6.9%
With a self-care difficulty	70,078	2.1%	3,556	1.9%	917	2.4%
With an independent living difficulty	141,053	4.2%	7,726	4.2%	1,692	4.4%
65 and Above	760,252	100.0%	40,254	100.0%	10,459	100.0%
With a disability	261,372	34.4%	14,785	36.7%	4,076	39.0%
With a hearing difficulty	95,529	12.6%	5,693	14.1%	1,697	16.2%
With a vision difficulty	47,525	6.3%	2,615	6.5%	957	9.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	67,237	8.8%	3,787	9.4%	1,063	10.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty	172,599	22.7%	10,050	25.0%	2,606	24.9%
With a self-care difficulty	62,176	8.2%	3,202	8.0%	811	7.8%
With an independent living difficulty	122,660	16.1%	6,659	16.5%	1,486	14.2%

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates, Table S1810 (accessed 02/2018)

Teen Pregnancy

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Departments of Health release data regarding teen pregnancies. Pennsylvania releases data on both reported pregnancies and live births, while New Jersey only releases data on live births. The most recent information available was from 2016 in Pennsylvania and 2015 in New Jersey. Teen pregnancies and live births have both declined significantly in every county in Pennsylvania from 2011 to 2016. Live births to teen mothers in New Jersey from 2011 to 2015 have also declined in every county within the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area.

Table 1.44 Teen Pregnancies and/or Live Births for Pennsylvania and New Jersey Counties, 2011-2016

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Reprt Preg	Live Births	Reprt Preg	Live Births	Reprt Preg	Live Births	Reprt Preg	Live Births	Reprt Preg	Live Births	Reprt Preg	Live Births
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Bucks												
Under 15	5	1	4	3	4	2	2	2	0	0	5	3
15-17	94	51	71	39	76	26	50	43	61	26	57	27
18-19	257	164	225	129	194	139	209	115	167	104	147	86
Chester												
Under 15	4	1	10	5	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	1
15-17	104	66	90	50	72	51	81	48	60	33	44	31
18-19	247	156	215	131	202	115	187	109	171	105	145	92
Delaware												
Under 15	11	2	12	5	15	5	11	3	6	4	6	3
15-17	202	118	181	98	149	67	111	89	115	65	114	60
18-19	468	305	411	249	323	194	320	199	279	161	280	173
Montgomery												
Under 15	11	6	6	4	10	3	7	2	5	2	1	0
15-17	149	85	127	61	109	52	88	50	74	39	74	31
18-19	364	184	343	196	278	159	271	159	262	143	225	127
Philadelphia												
Under 15	126	49	99	37	99	27	72	36	53	12	39	14
15-17	1556	872	1,312	762	1,031	520	939	607	860	510	702	391
18-19	3,246	1,849	2,992	1,743	2,453	1,238	2,146	1,393	1,846	1,088	1,598	913
Burlington												
Under 15	*	2	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	0	*	*
15-17	*	59	*	49	*	40	*	36	*	29	*	*
18-19	*	135	*	119	*	121	*	105	*	103	*	*
Camden												
Under 15	*	11	*	10	*	3	*	2	*	0	*	*
15-17	*	175	*	133	*	128	*	97	*	85	*	*
18-19	*	276	*	353	*	287	*	242	*	232	*	*
Gloucester												
Under 15	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	*
15-17	*	38	*	33	*	26	*	16	*	15	*	*
18-19	*	117	*	96	*	83	*	64	*	45	*	*
Salem												
Under 15	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	2	*	0	*	*
15-17	*	26	*	15	*	14	*	10	*	10	*	*
18-19	*	56	*	35	*	38	*	30	*	32	*	*

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics (accessed 04/2018) & New Jersey Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (accessed 04/2018)
*Not reported or data not yet available at county level

Causes of Death

The following tables contain data on selected causes of death by county within the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). The most recent data available were from 2016 in Pennsylvania and 2015 in New Jersey. Both tables break out selected causes of death by race/ethnicity, although the race/ethnicity categories slightly vary by state (see Tables 1.45 – 1.46). For the general population in each county, heart disease and cancer were the most common causes of death. In every county, mortality rates were higher than average among Blacks. Mortality rates were lower than average among Asians and Hispanics for all counties where mortality rates were available.

In Philadelphia, the rate of homicide deaths among Blacks was nearly ten times that of homicide deaths among Whites in 2016 (32.6 compared to 3.3 per 100,000). Also in Philadelphia, the rate of drug-induced deaths was 59% higher among Whites than Blacks in 2016 (58.9 compared to 34.9 per 100,000). The rate of drug-induced deaths among Hispanics was slightly lower than average, at 40.3 per 100,000. The highest drug-induced death rate outside of Philadelphia County (47.2) was found in Delaware County (44.0).

In the five Pennsylvania counties within the EMA, there were 101 deaths attributed to HIV disease in 2016. In the four New Jersey counties within the EMA, there were 23 deaths attributed to HIV disease in 2015.

Table 1.45 Selected Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity, Counts and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia, 2016

	Black		Hispanic		White		Asian/Pacific Islander		Multi-Race		Total	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
Cause of Death												
Bucks County												
Accidents	15	63.7	10	33.7	349	58.5	1	*	2	*	372	56.4
Assault (Homicide)	4	*	0	*	9	*	0	*	0	*	14	2.3
Cancer	33	156.1	19	101.1	1,244	152.1	13	43.6	4	*	1,305	149.7
Drug-induced Deaths	11	42.3	3	*	201	38.5	3	*	2	*	218	37.1
Heart Disease	32	171.8	3	*	1,213	139.2	12	54.0	1	*	1,261	137.5
HIV Disease	1	*	1	*	4	*	0	*	0	*	6	
Mental/behavioral disorders	10	54.5	2	*	417	45.9	5	*	0	*	435	45.7
Viral Hepatitis	0	*	2	*	7	*	0	*	0	*	8	
All Causes	187	907.4	77	406.4	5,694	697.5	62	252.0	16	*	6,010	692.2
Chester County												
Accidents	14	42.2	4	*	195	41.6	2	*	1	*	216	40.1
Assault (Homicide)	5	*	0	*	4	*	0	*	0	*	9	
Cancer	52	162.6	15	86.2	834	145.0	12	*	1	*	912	145.6
Drug-induced Deaths	7	*	4	*	108	25.6	1	*	1	*	121	24.4
Heart Disease	69	226.5	11	84.4	842	138.3	9	*	0	*	1,139	142.4
HIV Disease	3	*	0	*	2	*	0	*	0	*	5	
Mental/behavioral disorders	17	58.2	5	*	283	45.1	1	*	0	*	303	45.2
Viral Hepatitis	1	*	0	*	6	*	0	*	0	*	5	
All Causes	260	861.7	63	393.9	3,528	604.9	35	*	6	*	3,885	615.7
Delaware County												
Accidents	42	38.7	13	*	286	67.5	7	*	0	*	340	57.5
Assault (Homicide)	45	34.2	3	*	7	*	0	*	0	*	54	10.3
Cancer	189	202.8	12	*	984	165.2	11	42.3	6	*	1,209	169.3
Drug-induced Deaths	22	19.7	11	*	212	56.7	2	*	1	*	239	44.0
Heart Disease	195	210.5	10	*	1,127	171.9	13	59.0	1	*	1,353	176.0
HIV Disease	5	*	1	*	4	*	0	*	0	*	11	1.9
Mental/behavioral disorders	38	47.0	1	*	296	41.2	1	*	2	*	340	41.4
Viral Hepatitis	2	*	1	*	8	*	0	*	0	*	10	1.3
All Causes	845	893.5	71	*	4,580	755.5	62	253.6	24	*	5,584	769.4
Montgomery County												
Accidents	32	40.0	8	*	381	51.3	6	*	2	*	432	47.7
Assault (Homicide)	7	*	1	*	5	*	0	*	1	*	15	1.7
Cancer	129	154.2	16	89.8	1,494	151.9	38	72.9	4	*	1,687	151.9
Drug-induced Deaths	22	26.6	4	*	213	34.7	5	*	0	*	245	31.2
Heart Disease	138	175.7	19	109.8	1,614	145.2	20	45.3	5	*	1,801	146.0
HIV Disease	2	*	0	*	1	*	0	*	0	*	3	
Mental/behavioral disorders	29	37.5	6	*	507	42.9	6	*	2	*	547	41.8
Viral Hepatitis	0	*	0	*	7	*	0	*	0	*	7	
All Causes	593	750.4	86	440.6	6,745	656.7	137	290.8	27	*	7,602	655.3
Philadelphia County												
Accidents	366	53.7	129	69.4	585	78.1	17	18.1	13	42.5	1,082	68.6
Assault (Homicide)	232	32.6	33	12.6	24	3.3	1	*	1	*	286	17.1
Cancer	1,500	214.5	14	60.6	1,361	165.4	108	126.7	14	60.6	3,139	192.8
Drug-induced Deaths	236	34.9	83	40.3	430	58.9	5	*	7	*	739	47.2
Heart Disease	1,739	254.0	150	144.6	1,592	183.3	61	76.9	7	*	3,545	215.8
HIV Disease	51	7.2	14	9.2	12	1.5	0	*	0	*	76	4.6
Mental/behavioral disorders	314	46.8	39	47.4	386	41.2	8	*	6	*	749	44.5
Viral Hepatitis	32	4.0	5	*	15	2.0	1	*	1	*	39	47.4
All Causes	6,718	979.4	845	696.5	6,438	763.5	314	394.6	66	371.0	14,351	880.2

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange, Pennsylvania Death Certificate Dataset (accessed 01/2018)
*Count < 10, dat1a or population is not available, or population estimate <10. Rates based on small numbers are considered unreliable for analysis

Table 1.46 Selected Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity, Counts and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties, 2015

	Race/Ethnicity											
	Black		Hispanic		White		Asian		Other		Total	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
Cause of Death												
Burlington County												
Accidents	33	42.4	6	*	148	45.7	6	*	1	*	282	41.2
Assault (Homicide)	4	*	0	*	5	*	0	*	0	*	9	*
Cancer	128	165.6	21	121.9	737	164.6	20	89.2	7	*	1,454	159.5
Drug-induced Deaths	9	*	3	*	82	*	0	*	1	*	95	21.9
Heart Disease	136	188.4	19	*	876	180.9	17	*	9	*	1,426	178.3
HIV Disease	2	*	0	*	1	*	0	*	0	*	3	*
Mental/behavioral disorders	23	34.5	3	*	175	34.4	2	*	0	*	203	33.1
Viral Hepatitis	0	*	0	*	2	*	1	*	0	*	3	*
All Causes	561	765.2	95	544.4	3,291	726.7	82	438.3	37	*	4,066	712.2
Camden County												
Accidents	40	40.4	31	40.2	180	57.0	4	*	1	*	256	48.6
Assault (Homicide)	25	27.4	9	*	4	*	0	*	3	*	38	8.1
Cancer	186	206.5	49	116.0	753	174.3	20	77.2	3	*	1,011	169.6
Drug-induced Deaths	27	27.3	20	24.4	111	41.2	2	*	1	*	161	32.8
Heart Disease	190	215.6	47	120.0	859	183.9	24	104.1	4	*	1,125	182.4
HIV Disease	8	*	4	*	1	*	0	*	0	*	13	*
Mental/behavioral disorders	41	50.3	10	*	159	30.7	1	*	0	*	212	32.8
Viral Hepatitis	4	*	2	*	9	*	0	*	0	*	15	*
All Causes	870	975.3	289	631.7	3,396	772.0	79	333.3	13	*	4,653	776.6
Gloucester County												
Accidents	10	*	6	*	125	52.2	1	*	3	*	145	49.1
Assault (Homicide)	2	*	1	*	3	*	0	*	0	*	6	*
Cancer	48	163.9	9	*	502	172.5	14	*	0	*	573	169.3
Drug-induced Deaths	5	*	2	*	66	29.4	1	*	0	*	74	26.2
Heart Disease	62	219.8	3	*	566	195.7	2	*	0	*	633	189.7
HIV Disease	1	*	1	*	3	*	0	*	0	*	5	*
Mental/behavioral disorders	13	*	0	*	109	37.1	0	*	1	*	124	37.2
Viral Hepatitis	0	*	2	*	1	*	0	*	0	*	3	*
All Causes	236	832.1	36	361.6	2,260	794.4	25	352.3	7	*	2,568	777.2
Salem County												
Accidents	5	*	3	*	30	62.5	0	*	0	*	38	62.8
Assault (Homicide)	2	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	2	*
Cancer	24	244.5	1	*	113	155.2	1	*	0	*	139	161.3
Drug-induced Deaths	2	*	1	*	17	*	0	*	0	*	20	34.2
Heart Disease	31	308.3	4	*	167	214.1	1	*	1	*	204	222.7
HIV Disease	2	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	2	*
Mental/behavioral disorders	7	*	1	*	35	44.5	0	*	0	*	43	46.6
Viral Hepatitis	1	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	1	*
All Causes	119	1,230.1	15	*	586	792.6	4	*	4	*	729	841.5

New Jersey Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey Death Certificate Dataset (accessed 01/2018)
*The value has been suppressed because it does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Tuberculosis

The final portion of this section on the sociodemographic characteristics of the Philadelphia area pertains to tuberculosis. The geographic area for some of this information deviates slightly from other data within this section; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) only provide detailed metropolitan area tuberculosis figures at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes two additional counties: New Castle County in Delaware and Cecil County in Maryland. In Table 1.47, we have included MSA-level data as well as city-, state-, and national-level data from the CDC.

In 2016, the case rates for the Philadelphia MSA and Pennsylvania remained below the national average, while the case rate for New Jersey remained above the national average. While case rates have been on the decline nationally and in Pennsylvania, they have fluctuated in New Jersey and the Philadelphia MSA (see Table 1.47). We have also included tuberculosis cases by race/ethnicity at the MSA level (see Table 1.48); as with the years before, the highest numbers of cases were found among Asians/Pacific Islanders and non-Hispanic Blacks.

Table 1.47 Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates* per 100,000 Population: United States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area and Philadelphia, 2011-2016

| | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
	n	Case Rate	n	Case Rate	n	Case Rate	n	Case Rate	n	Case Rate	n	Case Rate
United States	10,528	3.4	9,940	3.2	9,582	3.0	9,406	2.9	9,557	3.0	9,272	2.9
New Jersey	331	3.8	302	3.4	319	3.6	307	3.4	326	3.6	294	3.3
Pennsylvania	260	2.0	234	1.8	214	1.7	208	1.6	200	1.6	173	1.4
Philadelphia-MSA	196	3.3	180	3.0	158	2.6	158	2.6	163	2.7	144	2.4

Centers for Disease Control, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (accessed 01/2018)
* Denominators for rates were based on the Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates
**Philadelphia MSA includes PA-NJ-DE-MD

Table 1.48 Tuberculosis Cases by Race: Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area* 2011-2016

| | Year | | | | | |
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
	n	n	n	n	n	n
White, non-Hispanic	26	26	24	17	15	16
Black, non-Hispanic	59	59	55	48	56	46
Hispanic	34	21	18	23	19	17
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	75	71	61	65	71	64
Unknown/Other	2	0	0	5	2	0
Total	196	180	158	158	163	144

Centers for Disease Control, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (accessed 01/2018)
* Denominators for rates were based on the Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates
**Philadelphia MSA includes PA-NJ-DE-MD

Tuberculosis case counts and rates were also available by county from the Pennsylvania Department of Health and the New Jersey Department of Health (see Table 1.49). The highest number of cases and the highest case rate were both found in Philadelphia.

Table 1.49 Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates* per 100,000 for Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Counties 2013-2016

| | Year | | | | | | | |
| | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
Burlington	7	1.6	4	0.9	11	2.4	4	0.9
Camden	15	2.9	11	2.1	11	2.2	12	2.3
Gloucester	1	0.6	3	1.0	3	1.0	5	1.7
Salem	0	0.0	1	1.5	2	3.1	0	0.0
Bucks	*	*	9	*	13	2.1	9	*
Chester	6	*	5	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	12	2.1	8	*	20	3.5	8	*
Montgomery	14	1.7	25	3.1	11	1.3	15	1.8
Philadelphia	89	5.7	78	5.0	71	4.5	74	4.7

New Jersey Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (accessed 01/2018)
Pennsylvania Department of Health, Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (accessed 01/2018)
* Data not available at time of update

The final table in this section displays the total number of HIV and tuberculosis co-infections for Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties over a five-year period. Over this five-year period, a total of nine tuberculosis patients in the four NJ counties were HIV-positive.

Table 1.50 HIV Status Among Tuberculosis Patients, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem, 2012 - 2016

| | County | | | |
| | Burlington | Camden | Gloucester | Salem |
	n	n	n	n
HIV Status				
Negative	25	48	8	4
Positive	2	6	1	0
Not offered	10	5	3	0
Results unknown	1	0	0	0
Total	38	59	12	4

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services (provided upon request 05/2017)

SECTION 2: HIV RISK IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

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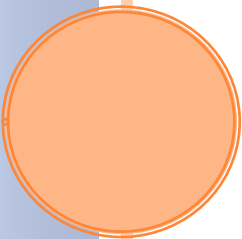
HIV Risk in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

This section contains a broad overview of HIV risk behaviors within the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area EMA. In Pennsylvania, this includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties. In New Jersey, this includes Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties. We have also provided selected data at the state level. Section II includes data on risk behaviors, sexuality education, drug and alcohol use, drug-related arrests, HIV testing, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Data sources vary throughout the section. Local or state health departments provided all STI data.

Overview

Behavioral Risk

The data in this part of Section II come from two CDC sources. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) both measure risk. The BRFSS surveys adults. We have included BRFSS data related to alcohol use, HIV testing, and risky behaviors.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) asks high school students about risk behaviors. This edition of the epidemiologic profile includes 2015 data for Philadelphia students. We have included YRBS data on drug and alcohol use, sexual behaviors, and forced sexual intercourse. The 2015 YRBS also included questions on sexual identity. Where appropriate, we have broken data out by sexual identity of respondents.

School Health Profiles

Every other year, the CDC surveys schools about their health education policies and practices. Here, we have provided information about health education in local and state middle and high schools. This table includes selected sexual health topics from the survey. It also includes the percentage of schools offering HIV testing and/or treatment.

Substance Use

We have provided data on substance use from several sources. The first is the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)'s Treatment Episode Data Set – Admissions (TEDS-A), which provides information on people entering treatment for substance abuse. These tables include data on primary substance, method of substance use, and drug use frequency.

The next four tables are taken from SAMHSA's National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), which provides state-level estimates on drug use and mental health issues. These tables include estimates for adolescents and adults who misused prescription painkillers, adolescents and adults who used heroin, adults who had serious mental illness, and adolescents and adults who had at least one major depressive incident in the past year.

The final set of tables in this portion come from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. These two tables include data on arrests for drug sale/manufacturing, drug possession, and prostitution and commercialized vice. They include arrests for the five counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

We have included data on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) throughout the nine-county Philadelphia area. Three different health departments provided this information. Thus, age groups, race/ethnicity, and other categories may vary across areas. This section includes tables on chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. In this edition, we have also mapped STI cases and hot spots in Philadelphia. HIV/AIDS data is in the next section of this profile.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM SURVEY, 2016

The CDC has used the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to measure adult risk behaviors since 1984. The survey is conducted through a partnership between the CDC and all 50 states, plus Washington, D.C. and three territories. This system uses a telephone-based survey conducted by health departments. The survey has included both landline and cell phones since 2011. Survey questions focus on risk behaviors (including alcohol use), chronic diseases, and preventative health behaviors.

In this section, we have provided data on alcohol use, risky behaviors, and HIV testing behaviors for BRFSS respondents. The BRFSS provides results based on state and metropolitan statistical area (MSA). The BRFSS defines the Philadelphia MSA as the five counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Philadelphia Counties. The BRFSS defines the Camden MSA as Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties. We have combined the results for these areas to develop a profile for eight of the nine counties in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. Only Salem County is not included in the BRFSS results.

We grouped and analyzed the data using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 22. There are several limitations to the BRFSS. The BRFSS survey is only conducted in English, so people who do not speak English are not included in the survey. Also, this is a telephone-based survey. Thus, the survey excludes anyone without a phone. (Note: The CDC uses post-stratification weights to address this limitation.) For more information on BRFSS and its limitations, visit the CDC's BRFSS user guide.

Demographics, Philadelphia Area BRFSS Survey, 2016

In 2016, 4,448 people in the eight-county Philadelphia area responded to the BRFSS survey. Nearly 58% of these BRFSS respondents were female. For comparison, females made up 51.7% of people of the general population in these eight counties.

Both non-Hispanic Whites and non-Hispanic Blacks were well-represented in the BRFSS results. Non-Hispanic Whites made up 62.5% of the survey respondents, as compared to 62.8% of the general population in the eight-county area. Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 21.5% of the BRFSS sample, as compared to 20.3% of the general population. Hispanics of all races were slightly undersampled (7.4% compared to 8.8% of the general population). Non-Hispanic Asians were also undersampled, making up 2.9% of the respondents compared to 5.7% of the area. Other race/ethnicity categories were too small for comparison.

In terms of age, BRFSS respondents skewed older than the general population. BRFSS respondents were also more likely to have a college degree than the general population (40.4% compared to 36.0%). Only 6.29% of BRFSS respondents over 25 had less than a high school education, compared with 10.3% of the general population aged 25 and older.

Risk Behaviors, Philadelphia Area BRFSS Survey, 2016

The first set of tables from the BRFSS relate to alcohol use. We have included tables about whether respondents drank in the past 30 days, whether they binge drank, and whether they were heavy drinkers. The CDC defines "heavy drinkers" as adult men who had more than 14 drinks per week and adult women who had more than 7 drinks per week. We have included the exact survey questions below the tables.

In BRFSS tables that refer to race/ethnicity, all race categories exclude people who identified Hispanic origin. The "Hispanic" category includes Hispanics of all races. Anyone who identified as more than one race and non-Hispanic is included in the "multiracial" category.

Overall, 41% of respondents reported having no drinks within the past 30 days (see Table 2.1). 34% of men and 46% of women reported not drinking in the past 30 days (see Table 2.2). Generally, the percentage of people who had no drinks in the past 30 days increased as age increased. 31% of 18 – 24 year olds reported not drinking in the past 30 days, while 49% of people 65 and older reported not drinking (see Table 2.3).

The number of people who drank heavily was small for each race/ethnicity category (see Table 2.4). These figures were small enough that they are difficult to draw conclusions from. For example, American Indians/Alaska Natives reported the highest percentage of heavy drinking; however, there were only 16 respondents in this category. Heavy drinking occurred about as often for men as for women (see Table 2.5). Table 2.6 displays information on average number of drinks by age group.

Table 2.1 Number and Percentage of Adults Who Had at Least One Drink in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,061)

	Drank in Past 30 Days									
	Yes		No		Not Sure		Refused		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	764	59%	467	36%	12	1%	46	4%	1,289	100%
Black, non-Hispanic	198	45%	222	50%	3	1%	21	5%	444	100%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	9	50%	7	39%	-	0%	2	11%	18	100%
Asian, non-Hispanic	33	55%	25	42%	-	0%	2	3%	60	100%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	-	0%	1	50%	-	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Other race, non-Hispanic	5	36%	8	57%	-	0%	1	7%	14	100%
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	16	48%	15	45%	1	3%	1	3%	33	100%
Hispanic	68	45%	73	48%	5	3%	6	4%	152	100%
Don't know/ Not sure/ Refused	20	41%	24	49%	1	2%	4	8%	49	100%
Total	**1,113**	**54%**	**842**	**41%**	**22**	**1%**	**84**	**4%**	**2,061**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?"

Table 2.2 Number and Percentage of Adults Who Had at Least One Drink in the Past 30 Days by Sex, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,061)

	Drank in Past 30 Days									
	Yes		No		Not sure		Refused		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex										
Male	521	60%	298	34%	12	1%	40	5%	871	100%
Female	592	50%	544	46%	10	1%	44	4%	1,190	100%
Total	**1,113**	**54%**	**842**	**41%**	**22**	**1%**	**84**	**4%**	**2,061**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?"

Table 2.3 Number and Percentage of Adults Who Had at Least One Drink in the Past 30 Days by Age Group, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,061)

| | Drank in Past 30 Days | | | | | | | | | |
| | Yes | | No | | Not sure | | Refused | | Total | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age										
18 to 24	85	62%	42	31%	1	1%	9	7%	137	100%
25 to 34	168	69%	65	27%	1	0%	9	4%	243	100%
35 to 44	161	58%	104	37%	2	1%	13	5%	280	100%
45 to 54	181	56%	122	38%	2	1%	16	5%	321	100%
55 to 64	232	53%	196	45%	4	1%	8	2%	440	100%
65 and Over	286	45%	313	49%	12	2%	29	5%	640	100%
Total	**1,113**	**54%**	**842**	**41%**	**22**	**1%**	**84**	**4%**	**2,061**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?"

Table 2.4 Number and Percentage of Adults Who Drank Heavily in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,061)

| | Heavy Drinking in Past 30 Days | | | | | | | |
| | No | | Yes | | Don't know/refused | | Total | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	1,157	90%	64	5%	68	5%	1,289	100%
Black, non-Hispanic	402	91%	15	3%	27	6%	444	100%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	14	78%	2	11%	2	11%	18	100%
Asian, non-Hispanic	57	95%	-	0%	3	5%	60	100%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	1	50%	-	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Other race, non-Hispanic	13	93%	-	0%	1	7%	14	100%
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	28	85%	2	6%	3	9%	33	100%
Hispanic	131	86%	7	5%	14	9%	152	100%
Don't know/ Not sure/ Refused	41	84%	1	2%	7	14%	49	100%
Total	**1,844**	**89%**	**91**	**4%**	**126**	**6%**	**2,061**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? (A 40 ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.)"
Adult men who had more than 14 drinks per week and adult women who had more than 7 drinks per week were considered heavy drinkers.

Table 2.5 Number and Percentage of Adults Who Drank Heavily in the Past 30 Days by Sex, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,061)

| | | Heavy Drinking in Past 30 Days | | | | | | | |
| | | No | | Yes | | Not sure/refused | | Total | |
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex									
	Male	770	88%	38	4%	63	7%	871	100%
	Female	1,074	90%	53	4%	63	5%	1,190	100%
Total		**1,844**	**89%**	**91**	**4%**	**126**	**6%**	**2,061**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? (A 40 ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.)"
Adult men who had more than 14 drinks per week and adult women who had more than 7 drinks per week were considered heavy drinkers.

Table 2.6 Number and Percentage of Adults Who Drank Heavily in the Past 30 Days by Age Group, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,061)

| | | Heavy Drinking in Past 30 Days | | | | | | | |
| | | No | | Yes | | Not sure/refused | | Total | |
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age									
	18 to 24	113	82%	12	9%	12	9%	137	100%
	25 to 34	213	88%	16	7%	14	6%	243	100%
	35 to 44	249	89%	11	4%	20	7%	280	100%
	45 to 54	281	88%	18	6%	22	7%	321	100%
	55 to 64	412	94%	14	3%	14	3%	440	100%
	65 and Over	576	90%	20	3%	44	7%	640	100%
Total		**1,844**	**89%**	**91**	**4%**	**126**	**6%**	**2,061**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? (A 40 ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.)"
Adult men who had more than 14 drinks per week and adult women who had more than 7 drinks per week were considered heavy drinkers.

Table 2.7 Number of Occasions of Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=1,111)

Race/Ethnicity	Occasions/Occurrences of Binge Drinking in Past 30 Days								
	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 15	More than 15	Don't Know/ Unsure	None	Refused	Total
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
White, non-Hispanic	133	37	8	13	9	3	559	2	764
Black, non-Hispanic	36	8	2	4	3	3	143	-	197
American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	1	3	-	1	1	-	4	-	9
Asian, non-Hispanic	11	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	33
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race, non-Hispanic	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	4	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	16
Hispanic	19	5	1	2	1	1	38	-	67
Don't know/ Not sure/ Refused	2	2	-	-	-	1	14	1	20
Total	**207**	**56**	**11**	**14**	**11**	**8**	**795**	**3**	**1,111**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion?"

Table 2.8 Number of Occasions of Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Sex, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=1,111)

Sex	Occasions/Occurrences								
	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 15	More than 15	Don't know/ Not sure	None	Refused	Total
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Male	113	33	7	13	8	4	339	3	520
Female	94	23	4	7	3	4	456	0	591
Total	207	56	11	20	11	8	795	3	1,111

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion?"

Table 2.9 Number of Occasions of Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Age Group, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=1,111)

		Occasions/Occurrences								
		1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 15	More than 15	Don't Know/ Unsure	None	Refused	Total
		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Age										
	18 to 24	27	11	1	4	3	0	39	0	85
	25 to 34	62	10	2	7	1	0	85	0	167
	35 to 44	31	13	3	1	3	0	109	0	160
	45 to 54	31	11	3	4	0	3	126	3	181
	55 to 64	38	8	2	3	2	2	177	0	232
	65 and Over	18	3	0	1	2	3	259	0	286
Total		207	56	11	20	11	8	795	3	1,111

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion?"

Above, we have included information about reported binge drinking. For males, the CDC defines binge drinking as five or more drinks in one sitting. For females, the CDC defines binge drinking as four or more drinks in one sitting. Of respondents who drank in the past 30 days, 28.4% reported binge drinking. We have included breakdowns of binge drinking by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex (see Tables 2.7-2.10). A higher percentage of males (34.2%) than females (22.8%) reported binge drinking in the past 30 days (see Table 2.8). (Note: These figures only include respondents who reported drinking at all in the past 30 days.) Older respondents were more likely to binge drink than younger respondents (see Table 2.9).

The next two tables provide demographic information for respondents who reported "risky behavior" (see Tables 2.10 and 2.11). Risky behavior includes intravenous drug use, sexually transmitted disease treatment, exchange of sex for money or drugs, or anal sex without a condom in the past year. Due to the phrasing of the question, we do not know which risky behavior(s) each respondent participated in. Nearly 5% of BRFSS respondents reported risky behaviors. More men than women reported risky behaviors, even though there were more female respondents in total. Most respondents who had risky behaviors were 18 - 24 year olds.

Table 2.10 Number of Adults Who Reported Risky Behavior by Sex and Age Group, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=1,899)

Sex		Risky Behavior			
		Yes	No	Don't Know/ Refused	Total
Male		n	n	n	n
	Age				
	18 to 24	19	56	0	75
	25 to 34	16	80	0	96
	35 to 44	8	98	1	107
	45 to 54	4	110	1	115
	55 to 64	5	172	0	177
	65+	5	209	3	217
	Subtotal	*57*	*725*	*4*	*787*
Female					
	Age				
	18 to 24	6	40	1	47
	25 to 34	17	112	0	129
	35 to 44	7	144	1	152
	45 to 54	4	171	3	178
	55 to 64	1	235	2	238
	65+	1	360	7	368
	Subtotal	*36*	*1,062*	*14*	*1,112*
Total		**93**	**1,787**	**18**	**1,899**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "I am going to read you a list. When I am done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one. You have used intravenous drugs in the past year. You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year. You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year. You had anal sex without a condom in the past year. Do any of these situations apply to you?"

Table 2.11 Number of Adults Who Reported Risky Behavior by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=1,899)

Sex		Risky Behavior			
		Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Sure/ Refused	Total
Male		n	n	n	n
	Race/Ethnicity				
	White only, non-Hispanic	31	482	4	517
	Black only, non-Hispanic	16	124	0	140
	American Indian or Alaska Native only, non-Hispanic	1	3	0	4
	Asian only, non-Hispanic	1	26	0	27
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only, non-Hispanic				
	Other race only, non-Hispanic	0	6	0	6
	Multiracial only, non-Hispanic	4	14	0	18
	Hispanic	4	49	0	53
	Don't know/not sure/refused	0	21	1	22
	Subtotal	*57*	*725*	*4*	*787*
Female					
	Race/Ethnicity				
	White only, non-Hispanic	13	658	11	682
	Black only, non-Hispanic	11	251	1	263
	American Indian or Alaska Native only, non-Hispanic	4	8	0	12
	Asian only, non-Hispanic	2	22	1	25
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only, non-Hispanic	0	1	0	1
	Other race only, non-Hispanic	0	7	0	7
	Multiracial only, non-Hispanic	0	14	0	14
	Hispanic	6	81	1	88
	Don't know/not sure/refused	0	20	0	20
	Subtotal	*36*	*1,062*	*14*	*1,112*
Total		**93**	**1,787**	**18**	**1,899**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 01/2018)
Question: "I am going to read you a list. When I am done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one. You have used intravenous drugs in the past year. You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year. You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year. You had anal sex without a condom in the past year. Do any of these situations apply to you?"

The remaining BRFSS tables and figures describe HIV testing within the Philadelphia EMA. The first two tables describe respondents who stated that they had ever been tested for HIV (see Tables 2.13 and 2.14). The figures that follow provide the location of the respondent's last HIV test. This figures are broken out by race/ethnicity and sex and by age group and sex (Figures 2.1 – 2.4). For most demographics, private doctors or HMOs were the most common HIV testing locations. For most demographics, clinics were the second-most common testing location.

Table 2.12 Ever Tested for HIV by Sex and Age, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=1,905)

		Ever Tested for HIV							
		Yes		No		Don't Know/Not Sure/Refused		Total	
Sex		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male									
	Age								
	18 to 24	23	31%	50	67%	2	3%	75	100%
	25 to 34	59	61%	37	38%	1	1%	97	100%
	35 to 44	76	70%	31	28%	2	2%	109	100%
	45 to 54	61	53%	52	45%	2	2%	115	100%
	55 to 64	75	42%	95	54%	7	4%	177	100%
	65+	47	22%	158	72%	13	6%	218	100%
Subtotal		341	43%	423	53%	27	3%	791	100%
Female									
	Age								
	18 to 24	20	43%	24	51%	3	6%	47	100%
	25 to 34	88	68%	38	29%	3	2%	129	100%
	35 to 44	118	78%	30	20%	4	3%	152	100%
	45 to 54	97	54%	76	43%	5	3%	178	100%
	55 to 64	79	33%	147	62%	13	5%	239	100%
	65+	55	15%	298	81%	16	4%	369	100%
Subtotal		457	41%	613	55%	44	4%	1,114	100%
Total		**798**	**42%**	**1,036**	**54%**	**71**	**4%**	**1,905**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 02/2018)
Question: "Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth."

Table 2.13 Ever Tested for HIV by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2016 (n=2,096)

Sex			Ever Tested for HIV							
			Yes		No		Refused		Total	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Male									
		Race/Ethnicity								
		White, non-Hispanic	177	31%	368	65%	21	4%	566	100%
		Black, non-Hispanic	85	63%	49	36%	2	1%	136	100%
		Asian, non-Hispanic	8	28%	16	55%	5	17%	29	100%
		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
		American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	5	83%	1	17%	0	0%	6	100%
		Other race, non-Hispanic	4	44%	4	44%	1	11%	9	100%
		Multiracial, non-Hispanic	6	40%	8	53%	1	7%	15	100%
		Hispanic	32	62%	19	37%	1	2%	52	100%
		Don't know/ Not sure/ Refused	8	53%	7	47%	0	0%	15	100%
	Subtotal		*325*	*39%*	*474*	*57%*	*31*	*4%*	*830*	*100%*
	Female									
		Race/Ethnicity								
		White, non-Hispanic	228	27%	599	70%	26	3%	853	100%
		Black, non-Hispanic	155	57%	110	41%	6	2%	271	100%
		Asian, non-Hispanic	6	24%	16	64%	3	12%	25	100%
		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
		American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	100%
		Other race, non-Hispanic	5	56%	4	44%	0	0%	9	100%
		Multiracial, non-Hispanic	9	53%	8	47%	0	0%	17	100%
		Hispanic	42	65%	21	32%	2	3%	65	100%
		Don't know/ Not sure/ Refused	8	38%	11	52%	2	10%	21	100%
	Subtotal		*455*	*36%*	*772*	*61%*	*39*	*3%*	*1266*	*100%*
Total			**780**	**37%**	**1,246**	**59%**	**70**	**3%**	**2096**	**100%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 02/2018)
Question: "Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth."

Figure 2.1 Location of Last HIV Test by Race/Ethnicity, Male BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2015 (n=325)
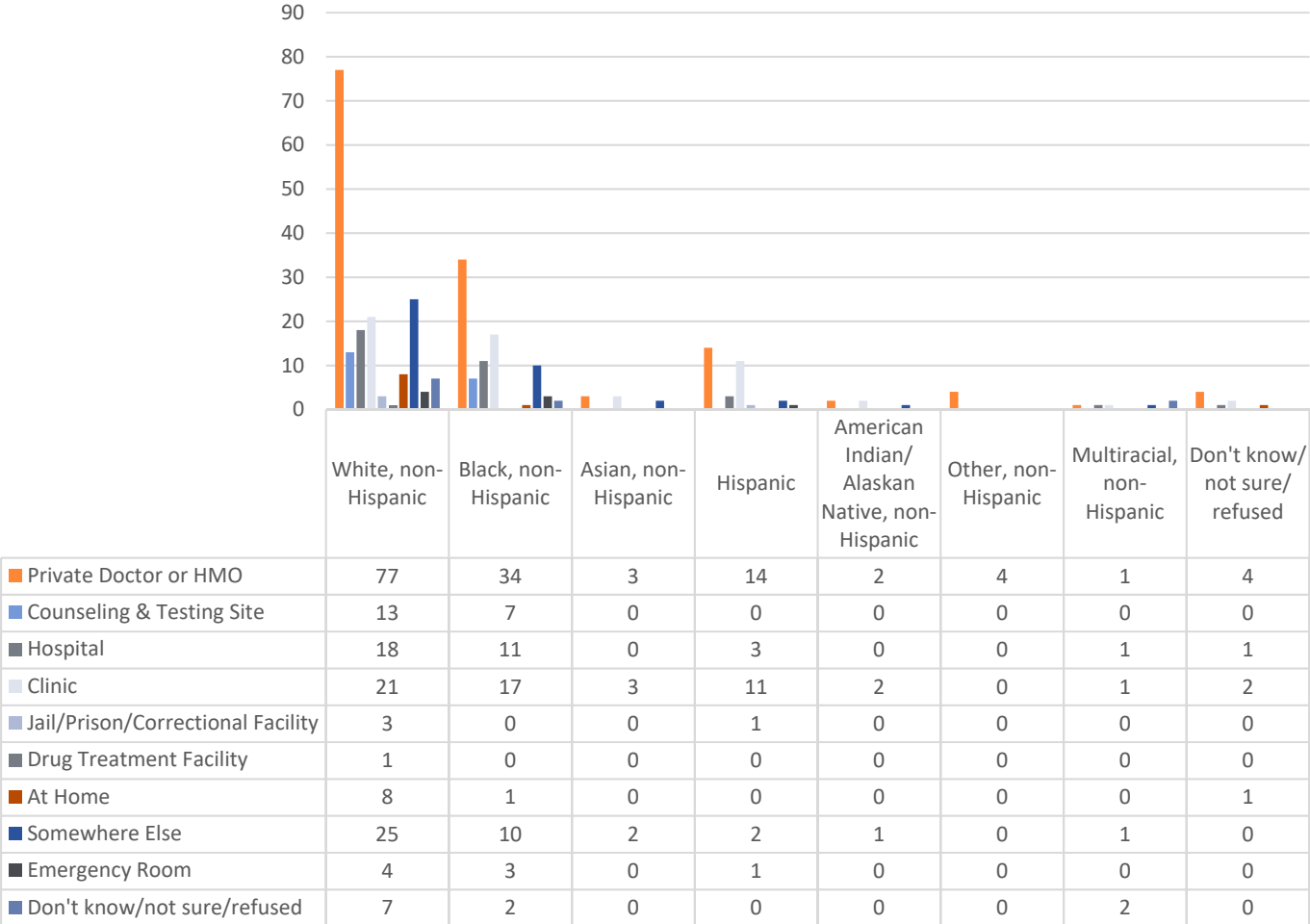
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Multiracial, non-Hispanic	Don't know/ not sure/ refused
Private Doctor or HMO	77	34	3	14	2	4	1	4
Counseling & Testing Site	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	18	11	0	3	0	0	1	1
Clinic	21	17	3	11	2	0	1	2
Jail/Prison/Correctional Facility	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drug Treatment Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At Home	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Somewhere Else	25	10	2	2	1	0	1	0
Emergency Room	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Don't know/not sure/refused	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 02/2018)

Figure 2.2 Location of Last HIV Test by Race/Ethnicity, Female BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2015 (n=455)
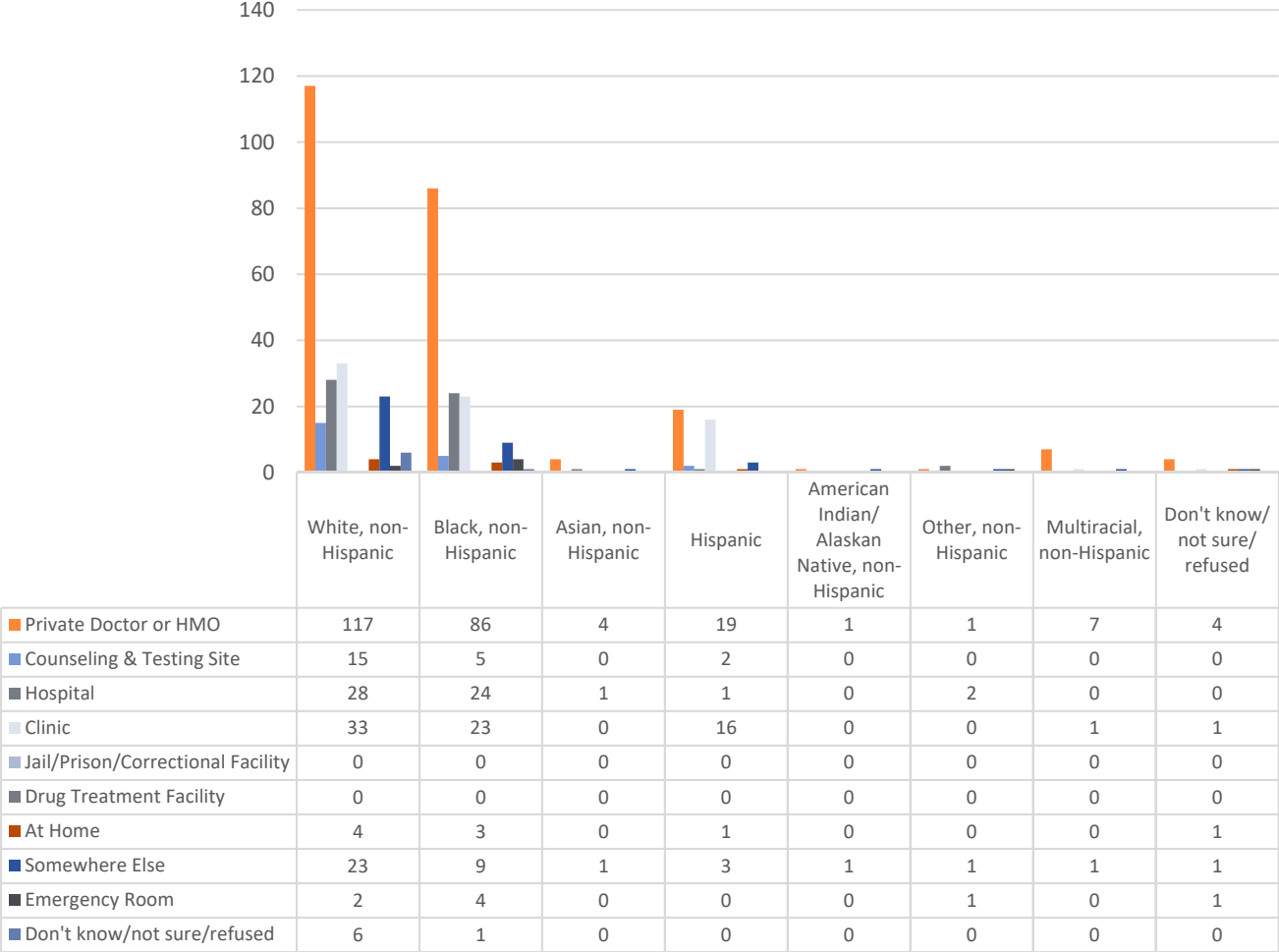
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Multiracial, non-Hispanic	Don't know/ not sure/ refused
Private Doctor or HMO	117	86	4	19	1	1	7	4
Counseling & Testing Site	15	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hospital	28	24	1	1	0	2	0	0
Clinic	33	23	0	16	0	0	1	1
Jail/Prison/Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Treatment Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At Home	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Somewhere Else	23	9	1	3	1	1	1	1
Emergency Room	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Don't know/not sure/refused	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 02/2018)

Figure 2.3 Location of Last HIV Test by Age, Male BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2015 (N=325)
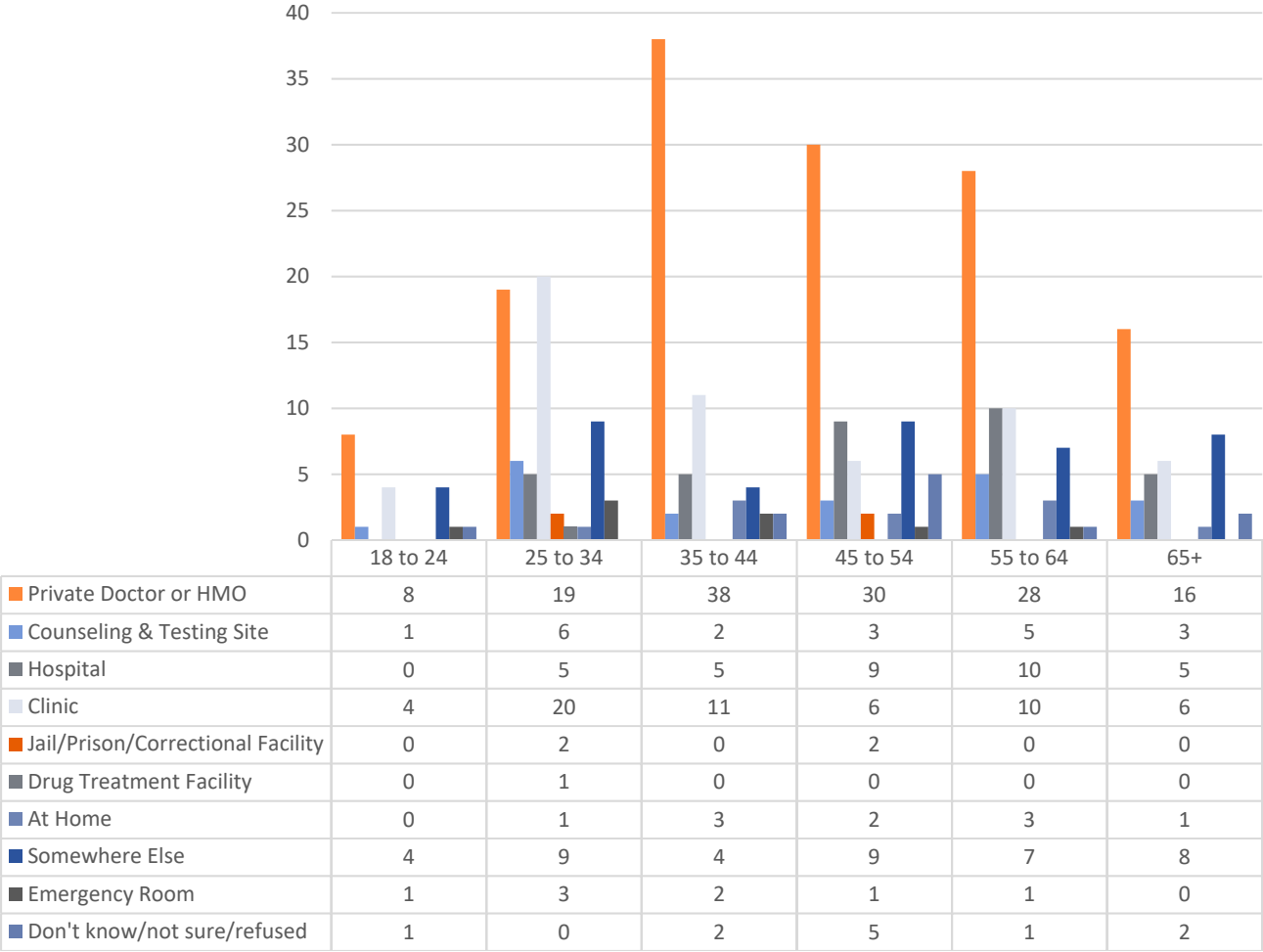
	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+
Private Doctor or HMO	8	19	38	30	28	16
Counseling & Testing Site	1	6	2	3	5	3
Hospital	0	5	5	9	10	5
Clinic	4	20	11	6	10	6
Jail/Prison/Correctional Facility	0	2	0	2	0	0
Drug Treatment Facility	0	1	0	0	0	0
At Home	0	1	3	2	3	1
Somewhere Else	4	9	4	9	7	8
Emergency Room	1	3	2	1	1	0
Don't know/not sure/refused	1	0	2	5	1	2

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 02/2018)

Figure 2.4 Location of Last HIV Test by Age, Female BRFSS Respondents in the Philadelphia EMA, 2015 (N=455)
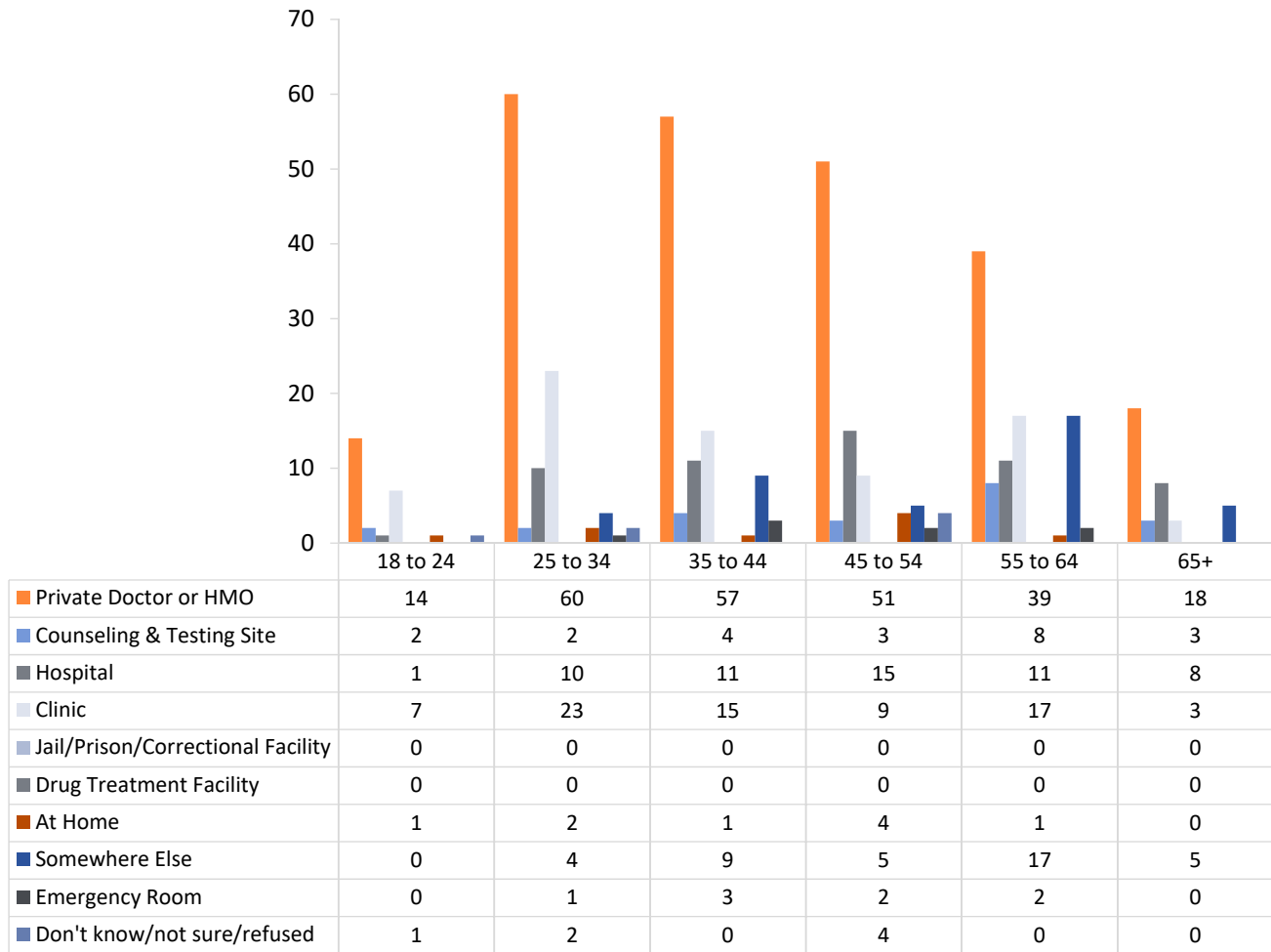
	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+
Private Doctor or HMO	14	60	57	51	39	18
Counseling & Testing Site	2	2	4	3	8	3
Hospital	1	10	11	15	11	8
Clinic	7	23	15	9	17	3
Jail/Prison/Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Treatment Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
At Home	1	2	1	4	1	0
Somewhere Else	0	4	9	5	17	5
Emergency Room	0	1	3	2	2	0
Don't know/not sure/refused	1	2	0	4	0	0

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016 (accessed 02/2018)

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015

The CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) measures risk behaviors among high school students. We have included data for Philadelphia students for 2015. For this profile, we have included select YRBS data on drug and alcohol use, sexual behaviors, and forced sexual intercourse. We analyzed the YRBS data using a web application provided by the CDC.

The YRBS has several limitations. The results cannot be generalized to all students. The survey is only provided in English. The survey does not include students in special education classes, correspondence schools, group home schools, or correctional schools. It also does not include youth who have dropped out of school.

Table 2.14 displays data about drug and alcohol use among Philadelphia students. In the 30 days before taking the survey, 10.8% of respondents binge drank, and 21.6% used marijuana. Both of these have decreased since 2013. Yet, students reporting that they had taken prescription drugs without a prescription at least once in their lives increased from 11.4% to 13.1% from 2013 to 2015.

The following pages also include two new figures on trends in drug use among YRBS respondents (see Figures 2.5 - 2.6). Figure 2.5 shows a decline in alcohol use from 1991 - 2015. While marijuana use has fluctuated from year to year, current levels are comparable to those in 1991. Figure 2.6 shows trends in heroin use, injection drug use, and use of a prescription drug without a prescription. Heroin use has fluctuated since the YRBS started asking this question in 1995. Injection drug use in 2015 was higher than 1995 levels. The YRBS first asked if students had ever taken a prescription drug without a prescription in 2011. From 2011 to 2015, prescription drug use without a prescription has increased from 8.6% to 13.1%.

Table 2.14 Drug and Alcohol Use by Sex, Grade, Race, and Sexual Identity, YRBS in Philadelphia, 2015

	Had 5+ drinks of Alcohol in a couple of hours in past 30 days (n=1,563)	Used Marijuana 1+ times past 30 days (n=1,550)	Ever used Cocaine (n=1,605)	Ever sniffed glue/ inhaled paints or sprays (n=1,594)	Ever used Ecstasy (n=1,578)	Ever used Heroin (n=1,608)	Ever used Metham-phetamine (n=1,602)	Ever took prescription drugs without a prescription (n=1,572)	Ever used needles to inject any illegal drug (n=1,594)	Offered/ sold/given illegal drug on school property past year (n=1,565)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex										
Male	10.8	21.6	5.4	7.7	5.6	4.5	5.5	13.5	4.0	25.4
Female	10.7	21.1	3.7	6.7	2.5	1.7	1.8	12.3	0.8	26.8
Grade										
9th	6.4	16.8	6.0	8.8	4.8	3.0	5.1	7.3	3.4	26.3
10th	7.4	17.6	3.9	7.3	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.6	2.1	22.9
11th	11.2	26.6	2.1	4.7	2.6	1.4	1.9	4.2	1.7	26.2
12th	19.6	25.9	5.9	7.8	6.7	4.9	3.7	7.1	2.3	29.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	17.2	24.0	4.8	4.5	3.7	1.0	1.7	14.3	1.5	33.4
Black	7.6	22.9	4.4	8.4	4.1	3.9	4.5	13.7	2.1	25.3
Hispanic	14.4	19.0	4.4	8.0	3.3	1.5	2.7	9.3	3.1	24.6
Asian	5.6	4.8	1.7	3.5	2.4	2.2	0.9	5.1	0.0	19.0
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual Identity										
Heterosexual	9.3	18.1	1.7	5.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	10.2	1.3	23.6
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	15.9	36.8	14.5	15.4	11.6	9.1	12.9	23.4	5.6	35.0
Not sure	17.2	25.7	10.0	13.3	6.4	6.8	7.9	18.1	4.1	46.1
Total	**10.8**	**21.6**	**4.6**	**7.5**	**4.2**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**13.1**	**2.5**	**26.1**

*Data not available
Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015 (accessed 08/2017)

Figure 2.5 Percentage of YRBS Respondents Reporting Alcohol and Marijuana Use, 1991 - 2015

Legend:
- Ever drank alcohol
- Currently drank alcohol
- Binge drank in past 30 days
- Ever used marijuana
- Currently used marijuana
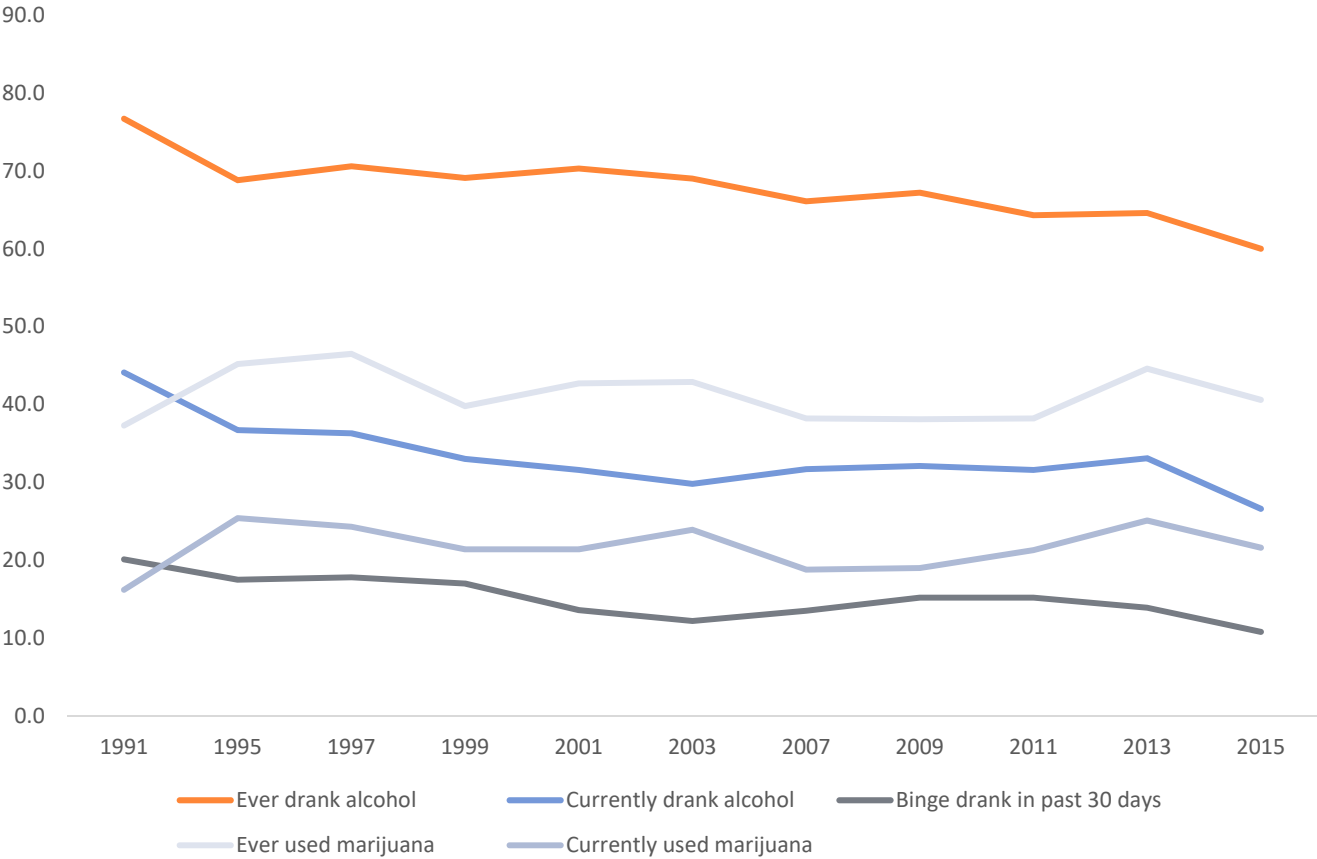
Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015 (accessed 08/2017)

Figure 2.6 Percentage of YRBS Respondents Reporting Illegal Prescription Drug Use, Heroin Use, and Injection of Illegal Drugs, 1995 - 2015
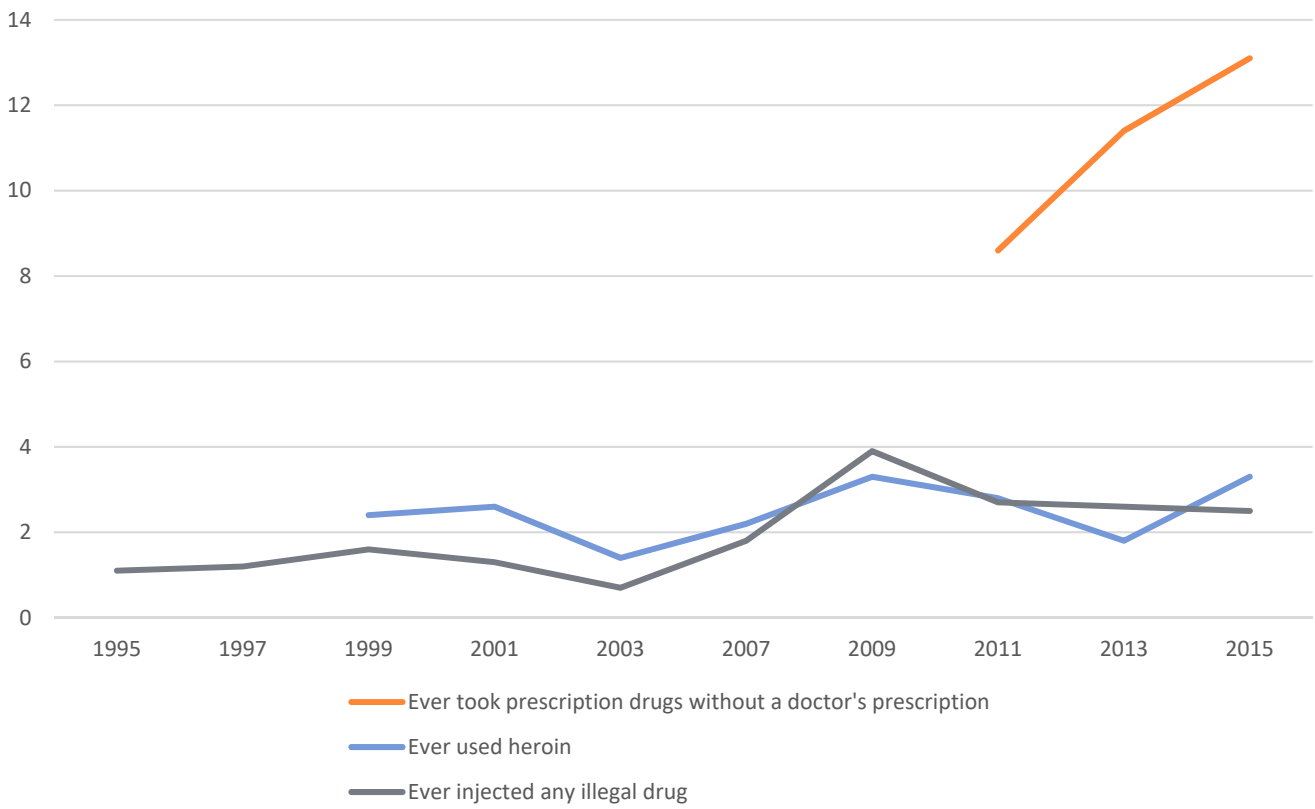
Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015 (accessed 08/2017)

Below, Table 2.15 displays data about sexual behaviors among Philadelphia students. 52.4% of respondents reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse. 37.2% had sexual intercourse with at least one person in the three months before the survey. Of sexually active students, 44.1% did not use a condom, while 17.1% did not use any method to prevent pregnancy at their last sexual encounter. In addition, 13.2% of respondents reported using drugs or alcohol before their last sexual encounter. This is a significant decrease from the 2013 survey (21.7%). Students who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual were more likely to have had sexual intercourse with four or more people than heterosexual students (23.3% compared to 18.8%). Students who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual were also more likely to have been tested for HIV.

Table 2.15 Sexual Behaviors by Sex, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Sexual Identity, YRBS in Philadelphia, 2015

	Student Sexual Behaviors							
	Ever had sexual intercourse (n=1,323)	Had sexual intercourse with 4+ people during life (n=1,325)	Had sexual intercourse with at least 1 person during the past 3 months (n=1,310)	Did not use condom during last sexual intercourse (among those who were sexually active) (n=435)	Did not use birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (n=434)	Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (n=434)	Drank alcohol/ used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among those who were sexually active) (n=448)	Were never tested for HIV (n=1,454)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Male	57.5	28.6	39.1	34.7	91.2	14.5	14.1	65.0
Female	47.9	11.3	35.5	53.2	86.5	19.7	12.3	64.7
Grade								
9th	38.3	13.8	24.4	*	*	*	*	76.9
10th	42.5	15.1	29.4	*	*	*	*	67.9
11th	62.0	19.8	46.4	47.5	87.4	21.3	11.4	61.1
12th	69.1	28.8	50.2	48.9	84.1	13.7	15.2	51.8
Race/Ethnicity								
White	42.0	9.9	30.8	*	*	*	*	73.1
Black	61.9	25.8	43.8	43.4	88.7	17.6	10.2	61.2
Hispanic	51.2	16.5	34.3	*	*	*	*	60.0
Asian	21.1	5.9	15.8	*	*	*	*	77.8
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual Identity								
Heterosexual	51.1	18.8	36.6	44.5	87.8	15.9	12.9	66.1
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	59.0	23.3	38.3	43.1	96.9	24.2	10.3	54.6
Not sure	55.3	14.9	36.6	*	*	*	*	69.9
Total	**52.4**	**19.4**	**37.2**	**44.1**	**88.8**	**17.1**	**13.2**	**64.9**

*Data not available
Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015 (accessed 08/2017)

The YRBS also includes questions on violence, which we have added to this edition of the epidemiologic profile. Table 2.16 covers experiences related to forced sexual intercourse, dating violence, depression, and suicide. A higher percentage of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students had experienced all of these forms of violence when compared to heterosexual students. Girls were also more likely than boys to experience all forms of violence. 8% of all students responding to the YRBS had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse. 32.4% of respondents had felt sad or hopeless for at least two weeks in the past year, while 11% had attempted suicide in the past year.

Table 2.16 Students Experiencing Violence by Sex, Grade, Race/Ethnicity, and Sexual Identity, YRBS in Philadelphia, 2015

	Experiences of Violence					
	Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (n=1,664)	Experienced physical dating violence in the past year (n=1,151)	Experienced sexual dating violence in the past year (n=1,149)	Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school in past 30 days (n=1,691)	Felt sad or hopeless for at least two weeks in the past year (n=1,647)	Attempted suicide in the past year (n=1,293)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Male	4.9	7.7	6.4	8.3	21.4	8.8
Female	11.2	13.6	14.4	11.0	43.1	12.6
Grade						
9th	5.9	11.8	10.6	12.4	36.9	17.0
10th	7.5	9.0	8.9	10.9	29.0	6.8
11th	7.5	9.9	8.4	6.4	30.7	10.0
12th	11.6	12.0	14.6	8.2	31.0	9.6
Race/Ethnicity						
White	4.9	5	7.1	7.7	31.4	5.4
Black	7.7	11.2	11.6	8.8	29.5	11.5
Hispanic	9.8	12	10.5	14.4	40	15.2
Asian	7	*	*	4.5	27.7	5.7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual Identity						
Heterosexual	6.0	7.0	8.1	7.6	30.5	7.2
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	12.5	20.9	15.8	12.7	44.2	24.5
Not sure	22.1	29.1	20.1	15.7	31.0	18.4
Total	**8.0**	**10.8**	**10.6**	**9.9**	**32.4**	**11.0**

*Data not available
Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015 (accessed 08/2017)

SCHOOL HEALTH PROFILES, 2016

The next table combines information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's School Health Profiles (see Table 2.17). The CDC creates these profiles from surveys of principals and health education teachers in secondary schools. The CDC asks all secondary schools to take part in the survey. The CDC weighted responses to ensure that the sample was representative of each area. We have included data for Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. (Note: The Pennsylvania sample excludes Philadelphia schools.)

The survey asks teachers and principals about specific health education topics. The CDC asks participants about requirements as well as subjects that are actually taught. We have selected measures relevant to sexual health in general, and to HIV specifically. New Jersey schools were most likely to have taught each of the selected health topics. Philadelphia schools were the most likely to provide either HIV testing or treatment, or referrals to HIV testing or treatment.

Table 2.17 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey - Percentage Responses from Teachers and Principals on Various School Health Education Profile Characteristics, 2016

Topic	Phila. Schools* 2016	PA Schools** 2016	NJ Schools*** 2016
Required health education in any of grades 6–12	70.8	89.1	96.9
Tried to increase student knowledge on alcohol/drug use prevention	79.8	91.1	97.6
Tried to increase student knowledge on HIV prevention	70.7	84.9	89.8
Tried to increase student knowledge on pregnancy prevention	61.2	79.4	85.9
Tried to increase student knowledge on STD prevention	68.7	83.9	90.8
Taught how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy in any of grades 6, 7, or 8	41.1	54.3	80.0
Taught about the influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	44.1	61.6	58.9
Taught how HIV and other STDs are transmitted in any of grades 6, 7, or 8	52.6	67.8	89.6
Taught how to correctly use a condom in any of grades 6, 7, or 8	18.4	16.1	36.9
Taught how to obtain condoms in any of grades 6, 7, or 8	26.8	19.3	49.4
Taught all 19 sexual health topics in any of grades 6, 7, or 8	11.5	9.6	27.4
Taught how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12	89.6	91.2	99.2
Taught about the influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	98.1	91.3	100.0
Taught how HIV and other STDs are transmitted in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12	98.1	93.7	100.0
Taught how to correctly use a condom in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12	89.2	57.1	90.3
Taught how to obtain condoms in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12	90.5	57.9	94.4
Taught all 19 sexual health topics in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12	68.1	31.0	84.4
Provided HIV testing to students (secondary schools)	7.4	1.8	0.6
Provided HIV treatment to students (secondary schools)	6.0	1.4	1.2
Provided referrals to HIV testing to students (secondary schools)	36.1	25.8	31.2
Provided referrals to HIV treatment to students (secondary schools)	40.1	35.5	34.1

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, School Health Profiles (accessed 02/2018)
*Philadelphia School responses included 130 lead health education teachers and 130 principals
** Pennsylvania School responses included 297 lead health education teachers and 297 principals. Pennsylvania data exclude students from the Philadelphia School System.
*** New Jersey School responses included 306 lead health education teachers and 318 principals

TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET – ADMISSIONS (TEDS-A), PHILADELPHIA EMA, 2014

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)'s Treatment Episode Data Set – Admissions (TEDS-A) provides information about people admitted to public and private substance abuse treatment programs. This data set includes information about all admissions to all facilities that receive any public funding. It is important to note that these data are about admissions rather than clients. Individual clients may be in the data set multiple times if they were admitted for treatment more than once in the year.

Some admissions may be part of programs targeting specific populations, which would impact admission demographics. Admissions are not always voluntary, and may be the result of criminal justice proceedings. TEDS-A does not include information on HIV/AIDS. However, it does provide data on substance use and the method of drug administration.

We filtered the TEDS-A for the nine counties in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. We analyzed the data set using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 22. Further information is available at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive.

Demographics of TEDS-A Patients, 2014

In 2014, the nine-county Philadelphia metropolitan area had 15,318 admissions. 70% of admissions were among males (see Figure 2.7). By race/ethnicity, the majority of admissions were among non-Hispanic Whites (70%), followed by non-Hispanic Blacks/African-Americans (19%). Hispanics of any race made up 9% of admissions (see Figure 2.8).

Next, we have provided age at admission (see Figure 2.9). The largest percentage of admissions was among 25 – 34 year olds, followed by 18 – 24 year olds, then 35 – 44 year olds, 45 – 54 year olds, those 55 and older, and, finally, those under the age of 18.

The following chart displays years of education (see Figure 2.10). Over half (54%) of admissions had a high school-level education. We have also included information on employment (see Figure 2.11). Half of admissions were unemployed, and another 24% were not in the labor force. Finally, we have provided data on health insurance and income (see Figures 2.12 and 2.13). 55% of admissions had no health insurance, while another 39% had Medicaid or Medicare. Over half (53%) of admissions had no income at all, while another 23% earned wages or a salary and 10% received some form of public assistance.

Figure 2.7 Patient Sex, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=15,318)
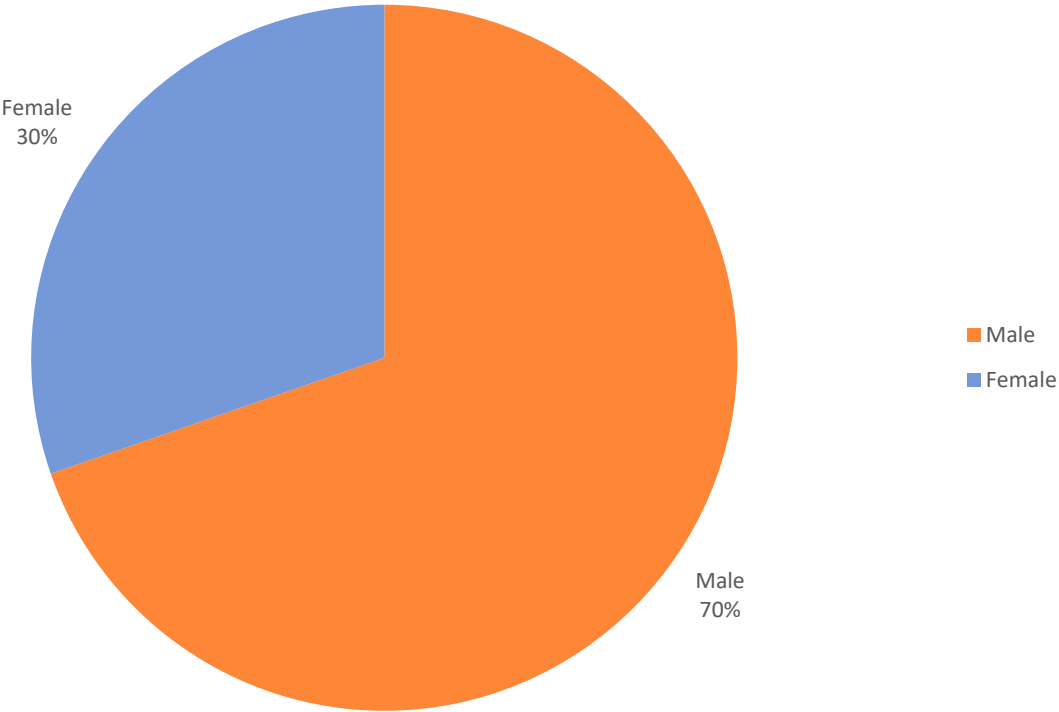
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.8 Patient Race/Ethnicity, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=15,318)
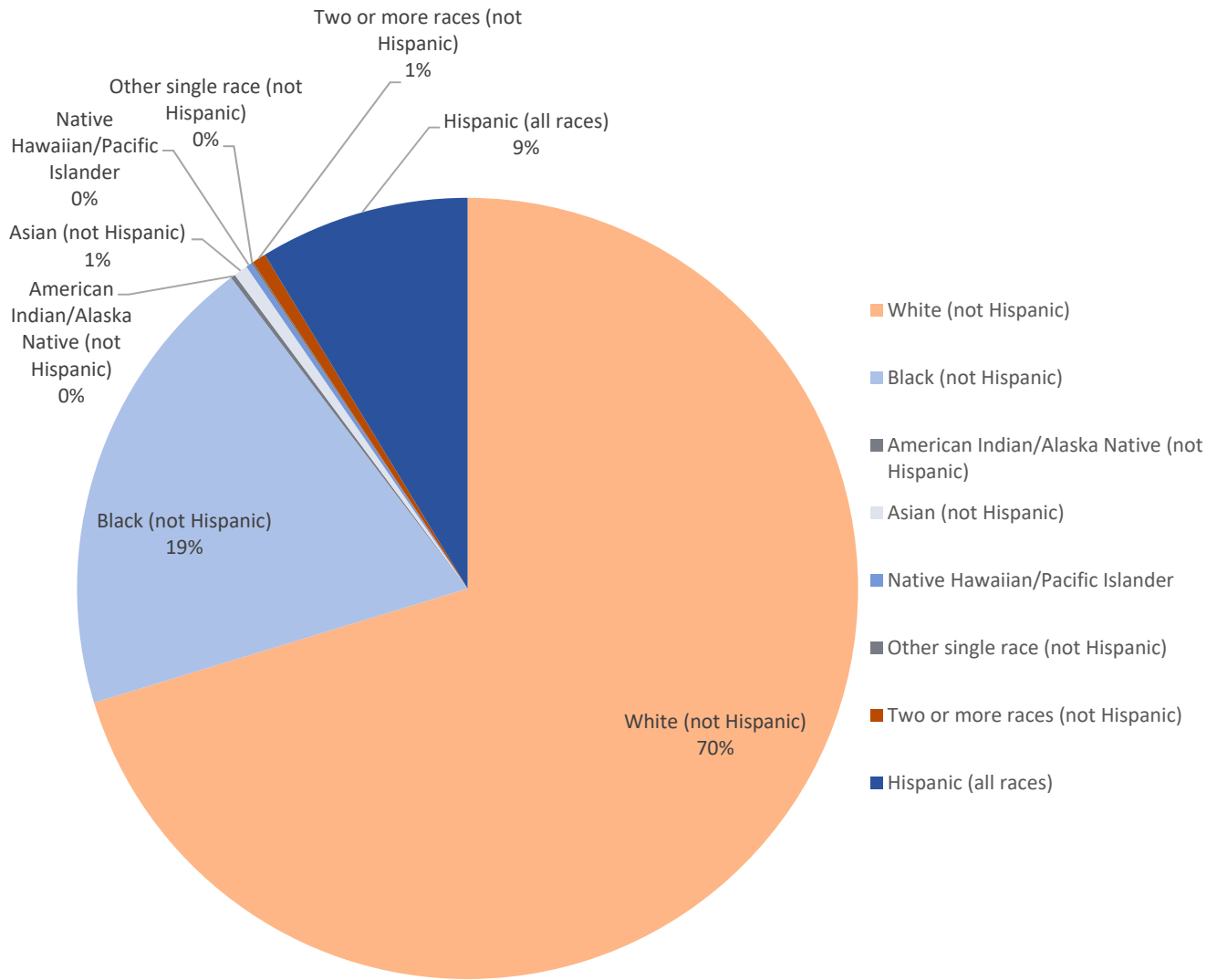
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.9 Patient Age at Admission, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=15,802)
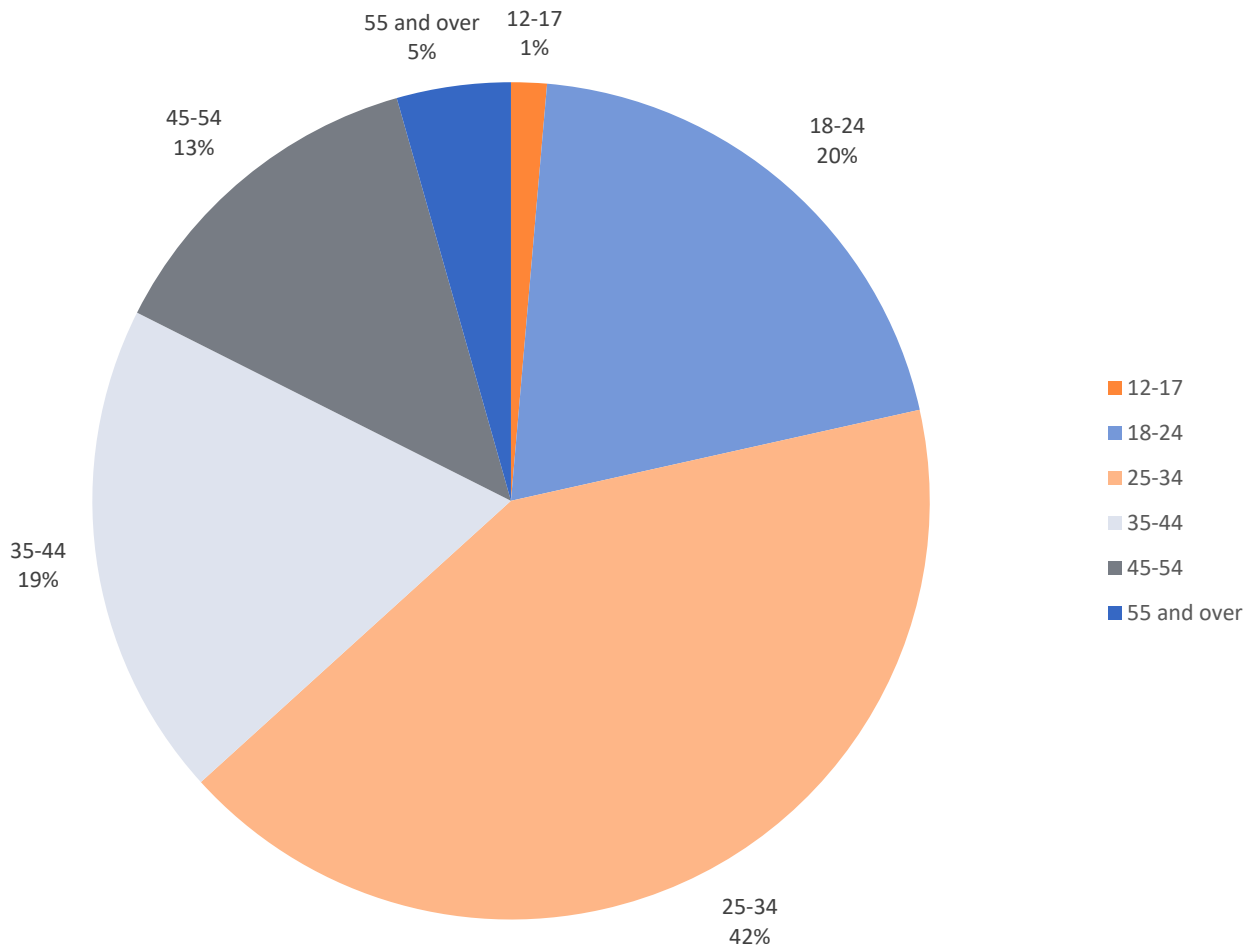
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.10 Patient Education Level at Admission, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=15,506)
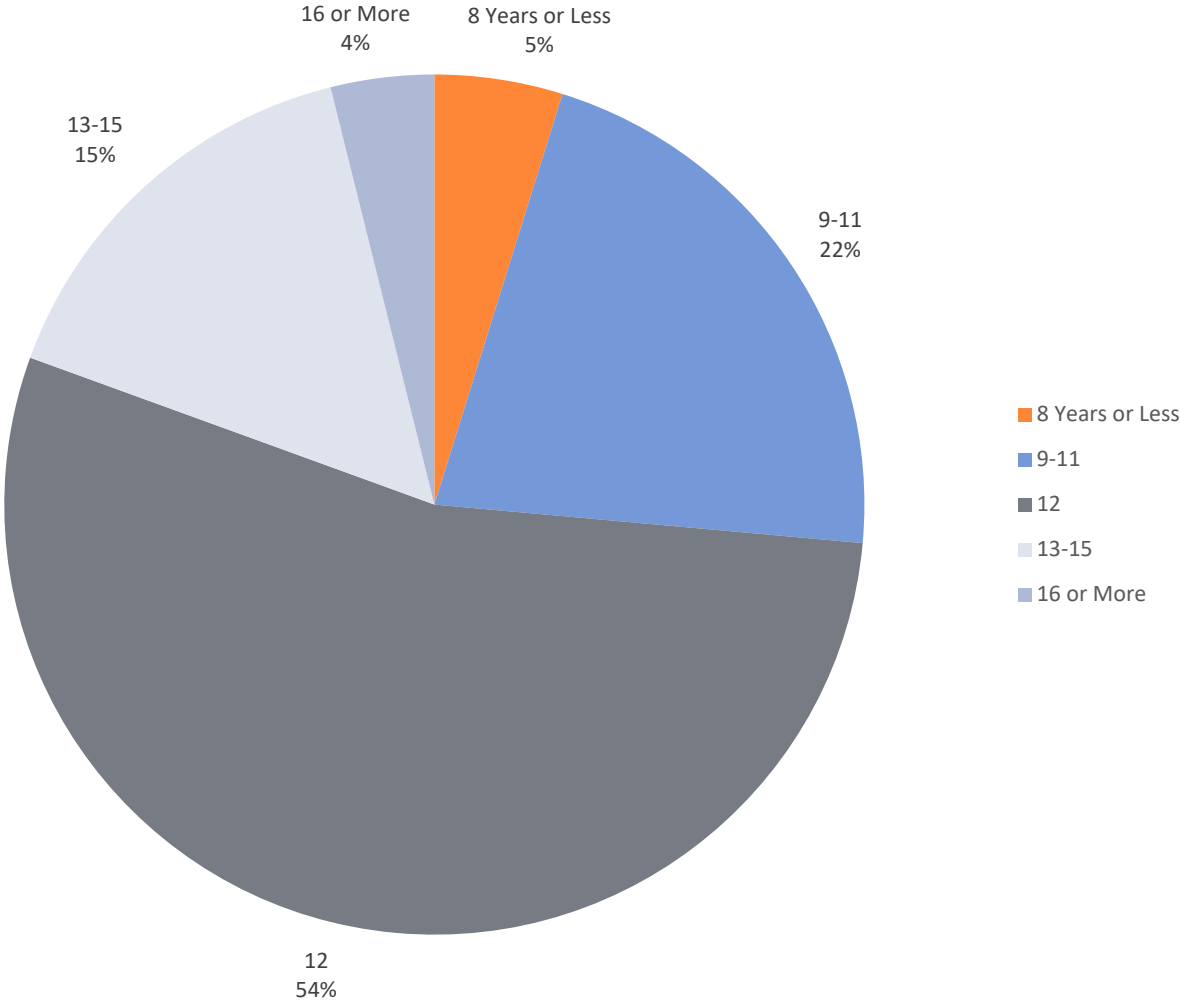
16 or More
4%

8 Years or Less
5%

13-15
15%

9-11
22%

12
54%

Legend:
- 8 Years or Less
- 9-11
- 12
- 13-15
- 16 or More

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.11 Patient Employment Status at Admission, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=15,315)
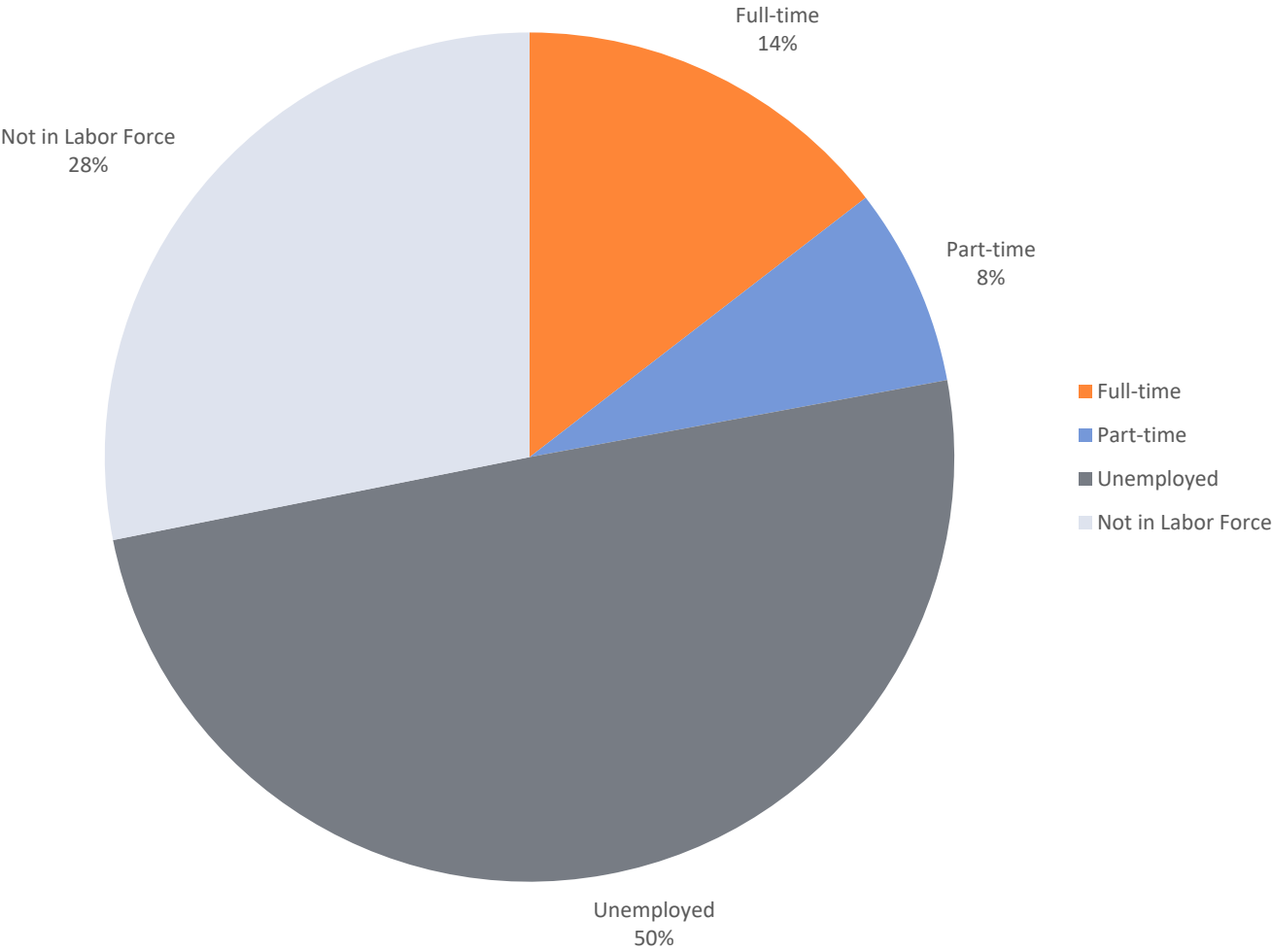
Full-time
14%

Part-time
8%

Not in Labor Force
28%

Unemployed
50%

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Unemployed
- Not in Labor Force

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.12 Patient Health Insurance by Sex, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=14,396)
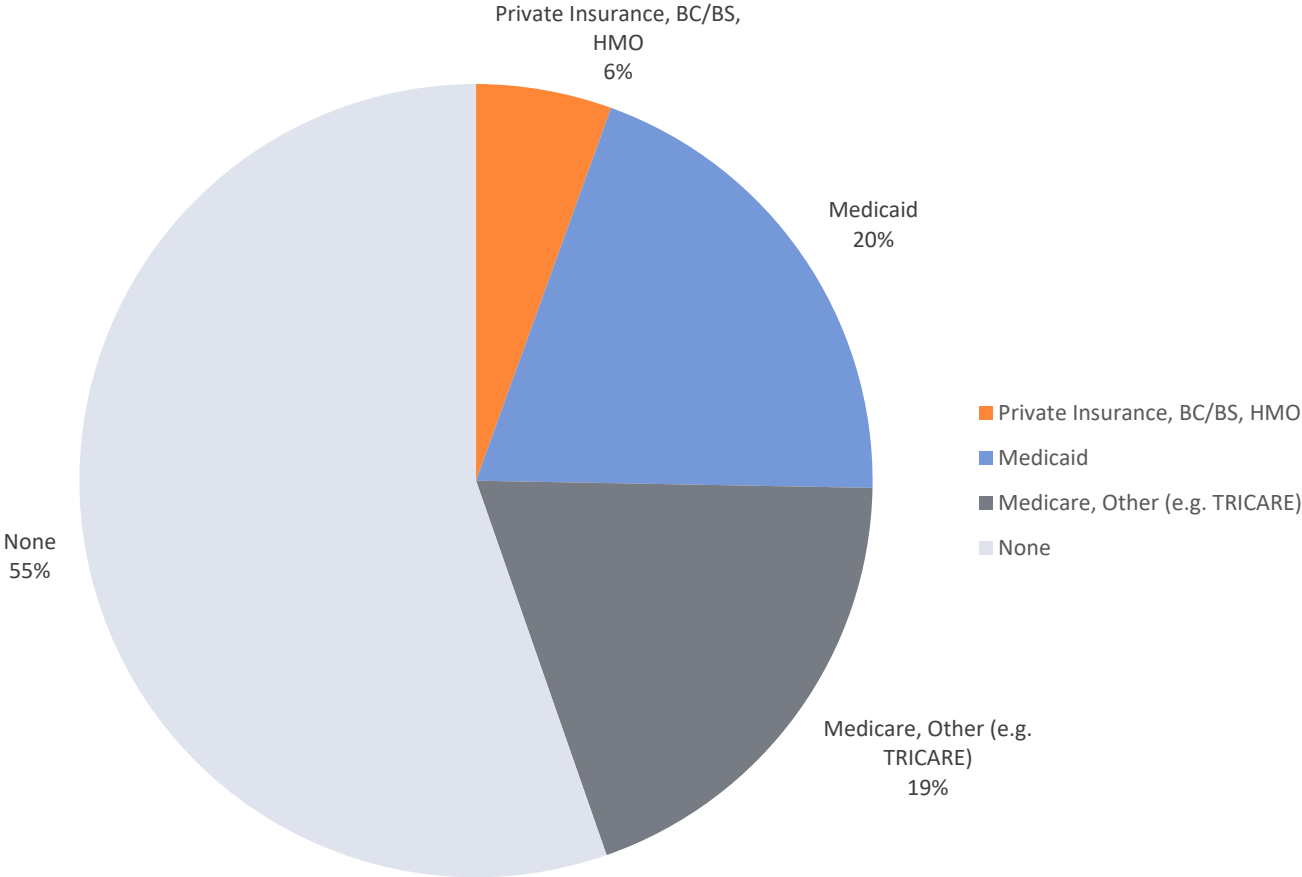
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.13 Patient Source of Income, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=14,460)
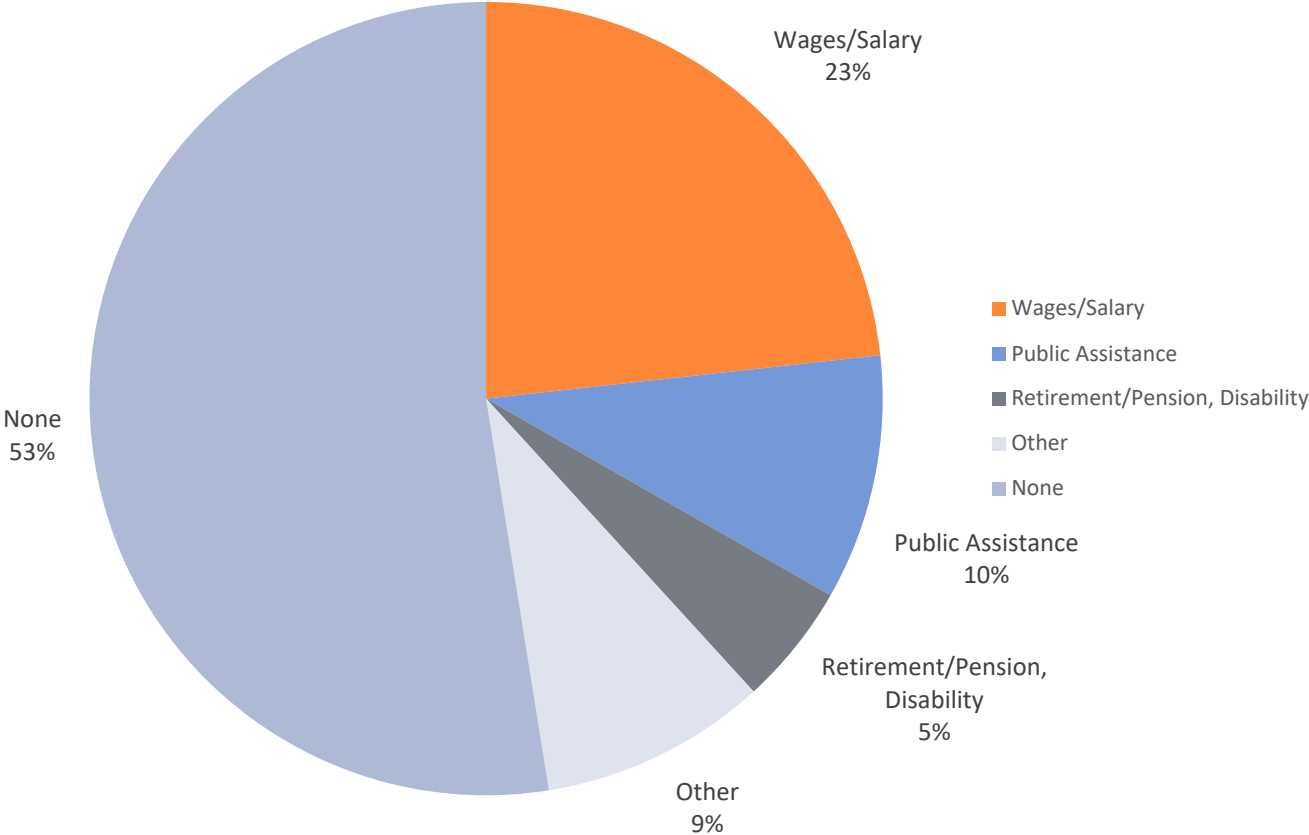
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Demographic Analysis of Substance Use Among TEDS-A Patients, 2014

The following sets of tables and figures provide a demographic analysis of substance use for 2014 admissions in the Philadelphia nine-county area. We have included breakouts by age and race/ethnicity. We have included information about primary substance (or "drug of choice"), primary route of administration (or method of consumption, such as smoking, injection, etc.), and frequency of use. We have included additional information about people who inject drugs.

The most common primary substance was heroin, followed by alcohol, marijuana/hashish, and other opioids and synthetics. 75% of people who primarily used heroin were between the ages of 18 and 34 (see Table 2.18). Over half of heroin users and over half of other opioids/synthetics users were between the ages of 25 and 34.

Despite making up only 19% of admissions, over half of people admitted for marijuana/hashish and PCP were Black/African-American (see Table 2.19). 84% of people who primarily used heroin were White, and 83% of people who primarily used other opioids/synthetics were White.

The next set of tables provide information on the primary method of drug consumption (see Tables 2.20 – 2.21). Oral drug consumption became increasingly more common as age increased. Injection was most common among 25 – 34 year olds (40.2%), suggesting potential HIV risk in this group. A higher percentage of Whites (39.7%) primarily injected than Blacks (6.4%) or Hispanics (22.7%).

Figures 2.14 – 2.16 illustrate the characteristics of people entering drug treatment who primarily inject drugs. Most people who primarily injected drugs were male. 87% of people who primarily injected drugs were White.

Table 2.18 Primary Substance by Age, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (N=15,207)

Substance (Primary)	Age						
	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Alcohol	11	331	1,002	870	1,049	403	3,666
Cocaine/Crack	2	43	244	308	265	79	941
Marijuana/Hashish	164	761	747	267	87	13	2,039
Heroin	14	1,437	3,194	1,043	404	108	6,200
Non-Prescription Methadone	0	3	17	4	1	1	26
Other Opiates and Synthetics	4	387	831	260	118	46	1,646
PCP	1	34	141	43	5	1	225
Other Hallucinogens	0	5	14	1	0	1	21
Methamphetamine	0	4	18	21	15	1	59
Other Amphetamines	1	13	18	11	2	1	46
Other Stimulants	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Benzodiazepines	0	36	78	46	24	8	192
Other Non-Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Barbituates	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Other Non-Barbituate Sedatives or Hypnotics	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Over-the-Counter Medications	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Other	1	22	55	30	11	4	123
None	0	1	4	2	3	0	10
Total	**199**	**3,078**	**6,369**	**2,908**	**1,987**	**666**	**15,207**

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Table 2.19 Primary Substance by Race/Ethnicity, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (N=15,072)

Substance (Primary)	Race/Ethnicity								
	Alaska Native/ American Indian	Black/ African-American	White	Asian	Other Race	Two or More Races	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Total
	n	n	n	n	n				n
Alcohol	8	813	2,387	33	1	15	14	358	3,629
Cocaine/Crack	1	374	416	2	1	8	5	124	931
Marijuana/Hashish	2	972	653	15	1	17	6	350	2,016
Heroin	14	341	5,195	24	8	31	6	543	6,162
Non-Prescription Methadone	0	2	21	0	0	0	0	1	24
Other Opiates and Synthetics	4	138	1,351	4	1	9	1	119	1,627
PCP	0	115	39	0	0	4	0	67	225
Other Hallucinogens	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	19
Methamphetamine	0	4	54	0	0	0	0	1	59
Other Amphetamines	0	6	30	0	0	1	0	9	46
Other Stimulants	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Benzodiazepines	0	18	146	1	0	0	1	24	190
Other Non-Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Barbituates	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Over-the-Counter Medications	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	0	21	87	1	0	0	0	13	122
None	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	10
Total	**29**	**2,810**	**10,410**	**80**	**12**	**85**	**33**	**1,613**	**15,072**

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Table 2.20 Primary Method of Drug Consumption by Age, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (N=14,741)

			Usual Route of Administration (Primary)				
			Oral	Smoking	Inhalation	Injection (IV or Intra-muscular)	Total
Age							
	12-17	n	15	163	6	7	197
		%	7.6%	82.7%	3.0%	3.6%	100.0%
	18-24	n	582	791	337	1,059	2,969
		%	19.6%	26.6%	11.4%	35.7%	100.0%
	25-34	n	1,648	980	632	2,483	6,179
		%	26.7%	15.9%	10.2%	40.2%	100.0%
	35-44	n	1,125	485	319	749	2,826
		%	39.8%	17.2%	11.3%	26.5%	100.0%
	45-54	n	1,141	268	201	253	1,924
		%	59.3%	13.9%	10.4%	13.1%	100.0%
	55+	n	434	76	42	77	646
		%	67.2%	11.8%	6.5%	11.9%	100.0%
Total		n	4,945	2,763	1,537	4,628	14,741
		%	33.5%	18.7%	10.4%	31.4%	100.0%

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Table 2.21 Primary Method of Drug Consumption by Sex and Race, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (N=14,607)

Race/Ethnicity		Oral	Smoking	Inhalation	Injection (IV or Intra-muscular)	Other	Total
Alaska Native or American Indian	n	9	2	5	10	0	26
	%	34.6%	7.7%	19.2%	38.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Black or African-American	n	956	1292	238	175	59	2720
	%	35.1%	47.5%	8.8%	6.4%	2.2%	100.0%
White	n	3,377	910	1,092	4,011	701	10,091
	%	33.5%	9.0%	10.8%	39.7%	6.9%	100.0%
Asian	n	35	16	8	17	3	79
	%	44.3%	20.3%	10.1%	21.5%	3.8%	100.0%
Other Race	n	2	1	1	5	3	12
	%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	41.7%	25.0%	100.0%
Two or More Races	n	19	24	13	18	8	82
	%	23.2%	29.3%	15.9%	22.0%	9.8%	100.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	n	16	9	3	4	0	32
	%	50.0%	28.1%	9.4%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	n	476	479	176	355	79	1565
	%	30.4%	30.6%	11.2%	22.7%	5.0%	100.0%
Total	**n**	**4,890**	**2,733**	**1,536**	**4,595**	**853**	**14,607**
	%	**33.5%**	**18.7%**	**10.5%**	**31.5%**	**5.8%**	**100.0%**

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.14 Frequency of Primary Drug Use, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=14,699)
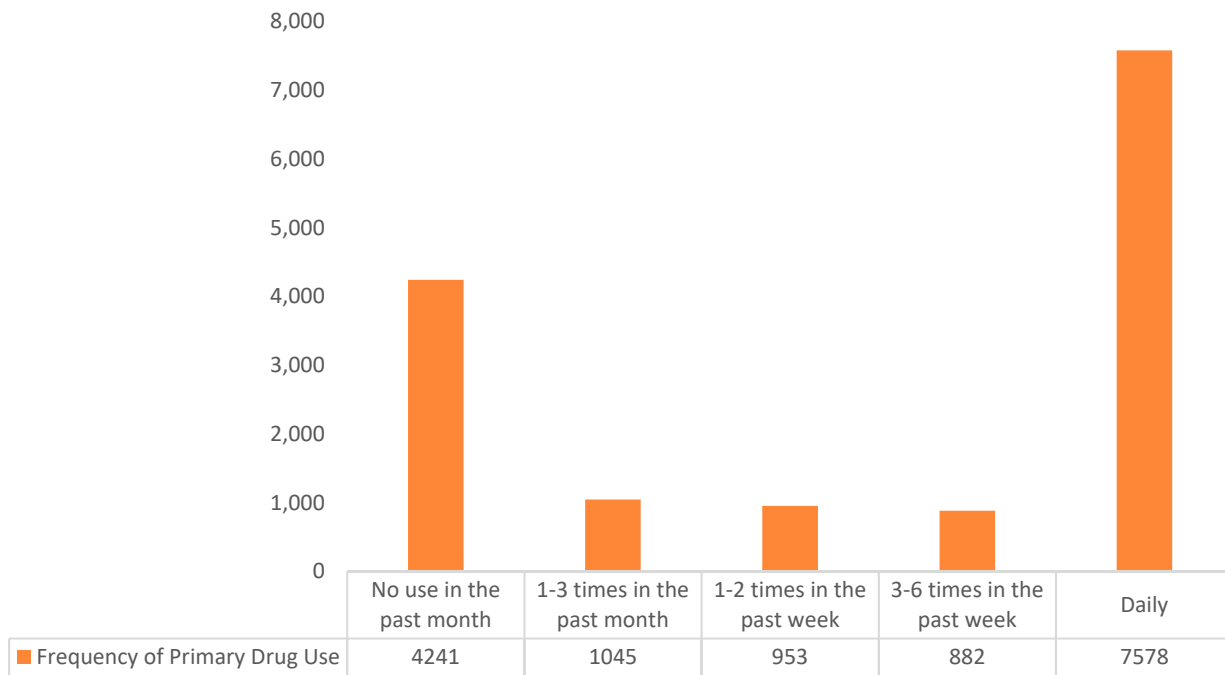
	No use in the past month	1-3 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	3-6 times in the past week	Daily
■ Frequency of Primary Drug Use	4241	1045	953	882	7578

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

Figure 2.15 Intravenous Drug Use by Age and Sex, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=4,947)
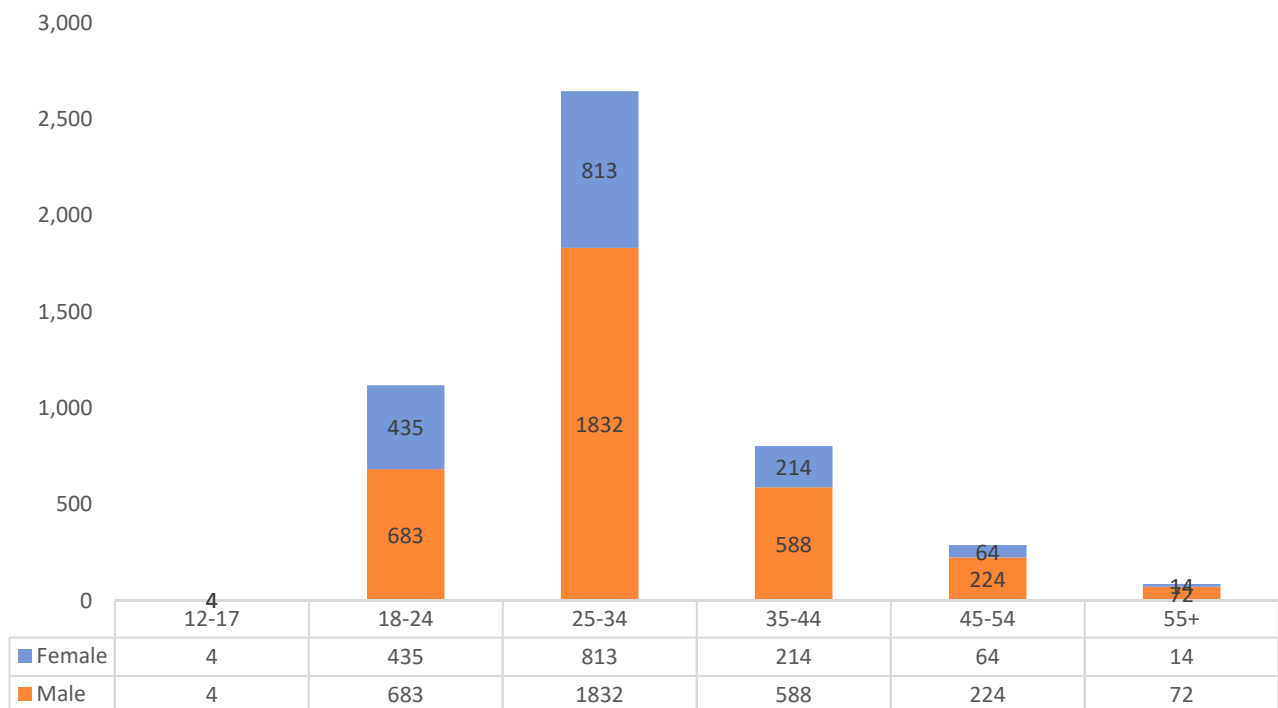
	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
■ Female	4	435	813	214	64	14
■ Male	4	683	1832	588	224	72

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

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Figure 2.16 Intravenous Drug Use by Race, TEDS-A in the Philadelphia EMA, 2014 (n=4,909)
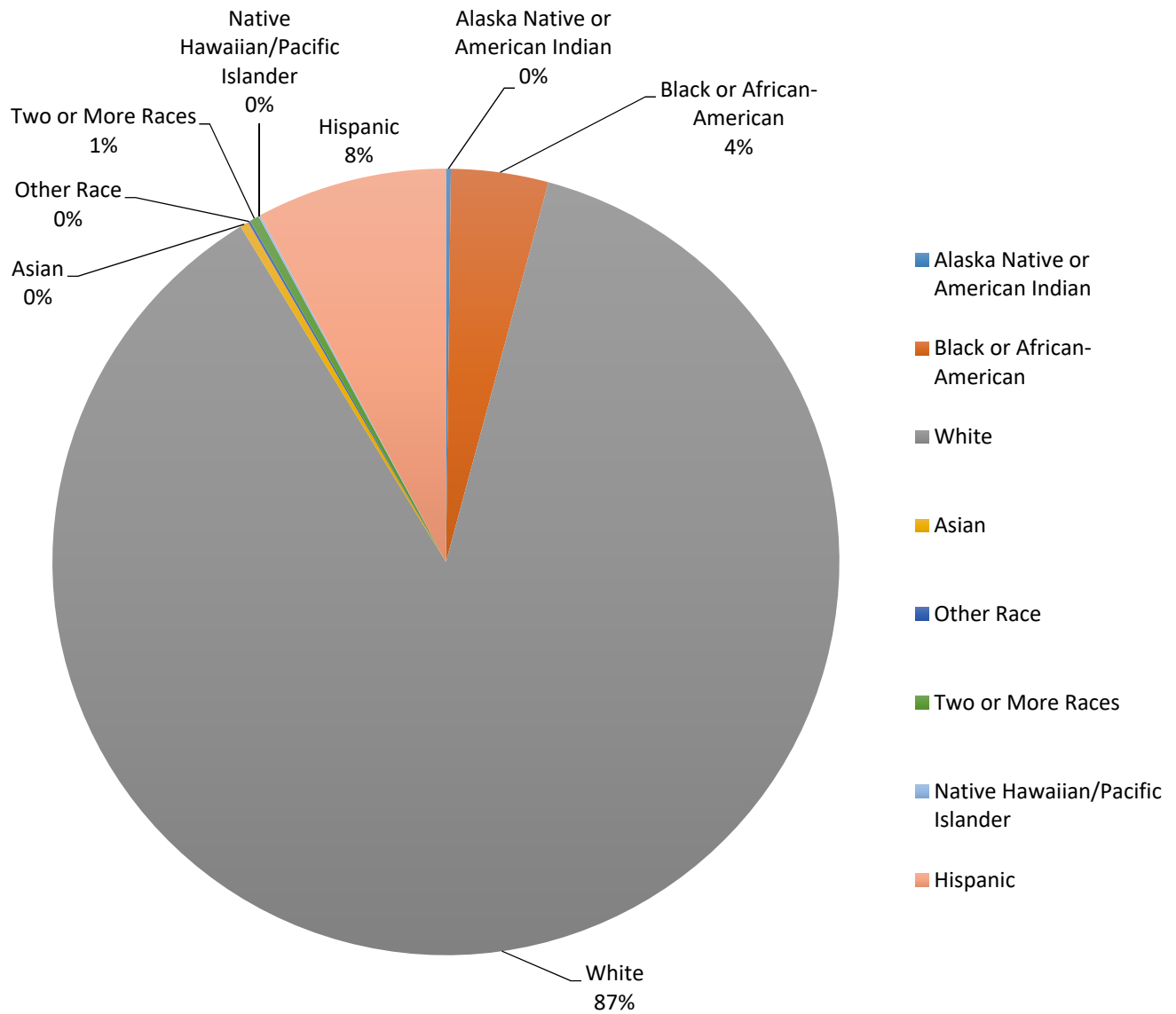
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0%

Alaska Native or American Indian 0%

Two or More Races 1%

Hispanic 8%

Black or African-American 4%

Other Race 0%

Asian 0%

White 87%

Legend:
- Alaska Native or American Indian
- Black or African-American
- White
- Asian
- Other Race
- Two or More Races
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) 2014 (accessed 04/2017)

NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH, 2015 AND 2016

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)'s National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national substance use estimates for people 12 and older. Estimates are available at the state and national level. The estimates exclude homeless persons living outside the shelter system, active military, and residents of correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental institutions, hospitals, and drug treatment facilities. For more information on the NSDUH, visit SAMHSA's webpage on the survey.

Below, we have included estimates for pain reliever misuse and heroin use (see Tables 2.22 and 2.23). The pain reliever misuse table is new in this edition of the epidemiologic profile. Pain reliever misuse in New Jersey was slightly lower than in Pennsylvania and the United States. Heroin use was more common in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania than in the United States in general.

We have also included data on serious mental illness and major depressive incidents for New Jersey and Pennsylvania (see Tables 2.28 and 2.29). Serious mental illness and major depressive episodes were slightly less common in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania or the United States.

Table 2.22 Pain Reliever Misuse in the Past Year in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and United States by Age Group: Percentages Based on 2015-2016 NSDUHs

	Age Group (Years)			
	18 or Older Estimate	12 to 17 Estimate	18 to 25 Estimate	26 or Older Estimate
State/Location	%	%	%	%
New Jersey	3.87%	2.57%	7.06%	3.39%
Pennsylvania	4.52%	2.91%	7.65%	4.03%
United States	4.54%	3.72%	7.82%	4.00%

SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 - 2016 (accessed 02/2018)
Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

Table 2.23 Heroin Use in the Past Year in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and United States by Age Group: Percentages Based on 2015-2016 NSDUHs

	Age Group (Years)			
	18 or Older Estimate	12 to 17 Estimate	18 to 25 Estimate	26 or Older Estimate
State/Location	%	%	%	%
New Jersey	0.55%	0.09%	0.92%	0.50%
Pennsylvania	0.47%	0.11%	0.84%	0.41%
United States	0.36%	0.07%	0.64%	0.31%

SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 - 2016 (accessed 02/2018)
Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

Table 2.24 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year by Age Groups 18 and Older in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and United States: Percentages Based on 2015-2016 NSDUHs

	Age Group (Years)		
	18 or Older Estimate	18-25 Estimate	26 or Older Estimate
State/Location	%	%	%
New Jersey	3.57%	5.36%	3.30%
Pennsylvania	4.20%	5.57%	3.98%
United States	4.13%	5.46%	3.91%

SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 - 2016 (accessed 02/2018)
Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.
Serious mental illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, as assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Table 2.25 Having at Least One Major Depressive Episode in Past Year by Age Group in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and United States: Percentages Based on 2015-2016 NSDUHs

	Age Group (Years)			
	18 or Older Estimate	12 to 17 Estimate	18 to 25 Estimate	26 or Older Estimate
State/Location	%	%	%	%
New Jersey	6.13%	10.39%	10.05%	5.55%
Pennsylvania	6.83%	12.33%	11.02%	6.17%
United States	6.70%	12.63%	10.59%	6.06%

SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 - 2016 (accessed 02/2018)
Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.
Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.
There are minor wording differences in the questions in the adult and adolescent MDE module. Therefore, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from persons aged 18 or older to get an overall estimate (12 or older).

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, 2016

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) is a standardized national reporting system for crimes. Data are collected for all crimes except traffic violations. The data set includes the arrestee's age, sex, and race, as well as the category of crime committed. Law enforcement agencies report this information on a monthly basis, and it is compiled into a national report. Some jurisdictions, including Pennsylvania, also publicly release their own monthly reports before the national summaries are published. The information included in the below tables was obtained through an online analysis tool provided by the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System.

The following tables provide information for the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In this case, the MSA is defined as the five counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia). Comparable data were not available for the New Jersey counties for 2016.

The Uniform Crime Report includes only crimes that have been reported to police. The report does not address the number of crimes that have not been reported (also called the "dark figure of crime"). Common reasons for not reporting a crime include the belief that the perpetrator will not be caught, that a victim was participating in illicit activity at the time of the crime, and fear of retaliation. These figures may also include multiple arrests for one individual.

We have provided arrest information for drug possession, drug sales or manufacturing, and prostitution and commercialized vice. In 2016, the highest number of arrests among juveniles were due to marijuana possession (see Table 2.26). The most common suspected crime for adults was cocaine possession. (Note: Philadelphia County decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana in 2014. However, the Philadelphia Police Department still has some discretion in these arrests.)

Among females, the highest number of arrests was due to cocaine possession, followed by marijuana possession. Among males, this was reversed. The highest number of arrests for males was due to marijuana possession, followed by cocaine possession.

We have also provided arrest information by race (see Table 2.27). Data were not available by ethnicity. The most common arrest category for Whites was cocaine possession (3,716), followed by marijuana possession (3,377) and cocaine sale or manufacturing (2,144). The most common arrests for Blacks were for cocaine sale or manufacturing (2,443), followed by marijuana possession (2,384) and cocaine possession (2,037). This represents a sharp decline in marijuana arrests among Blacks since 2014 – from 3,838 to 2,384. There was a slight decline in marijuana arrests among Whites. In 2014, 48% of drug-related arrests in Southeastern Pennsylvania were made among Blacks. In 2016, 45% of drug-related arrests were made among Blacks. In 2016, 22% of the general population in Southeastern Pennsylvania was Black (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Table 2.26 Number of Arrests by Offense by Sex and Age, Uniform Crime Report for Southeastern PA, 2016

	Male	Female	Adult	Juvenile
	n	n	n	n
Offense Code				
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Opium - Cocaine	4,087	530	4,426	191
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Marijuana	1,896	214	1,981	129
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Synthetic	382	92	465	9
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Other	315	86	391	10
Drug Possession - Opium - Cocaine	4,462	1,325	5,702	85
Drug Possession - Marijuana	4,762	1,080	5,113	729
Drug Possession - Synthetic	596	149	723	22
Drug Possession - Other	1,001	344	1,282	63
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	317	850	1,164	3

Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting System (accessed 04/2017)

Table 2.27 Number of Arrests by Offense by Race, Uniform Crime Report for Southeastern PA, 2016

	Race			
	White	Black	Other	Total
	n	n	n	n
Offense Code				
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Opium - Cocaine	2,144	2,443	30	4,617
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Marijuana	469	1,608	33	2,110
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Synthetic	200	271	3	474
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - Other	206	193	2	401
Drug Possession - Opium - Cocaine	3,716	2,037	34	5,787
Drug Possession - Marijuana	3,377	2,384	81	5,842
Drug Possession - Synthetic	411	332	2	745
Drug Possession - Other	1,029	307	9	1,345
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	573	494	100	1,167

Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting System (accessed 04/2017)

Philadelphia Regional Maps

These maps have been updated for this version of the epidemiologic profile. In past versions, we have included information about Philadelphia health districts. However, the ten health districts are no longer in use. Instead, the Philadelphia Department of Public Health provides reports by region. These regions are Northeast Philadelphia, Northwest Philadelphia, North Philadelphia, Center City Philadelphia, South Philadelphia, and West/Southwest Philadelphia.

Over the next several pages, we have included maps of the racial and ethnic composition of these six Philadelphia regions. We have included these maps at this point in the epidemiologic profile to provide some perspective for the sexually transmitted infection data that follows. These maps were made using 2016 American Community Survey data, and were created in Esri ArcGIS.

We have represented the race/ethnicity categories with the following colors: non-Hispanic White - yellow, non-Hispanic Black - blue, non-Hispanic Asian - red, and Hispanic – green. Each dot represents five people.

Figure 2.17 Northeast Philadelphia

Legend

Northeast 2016

1 Dot = 5

NH_White

NH_Black

NH_Asian

Hispanic

19116

19154

19115

19114

19111

19152

19149

19136

19135

Author: Mari Ross-Russell

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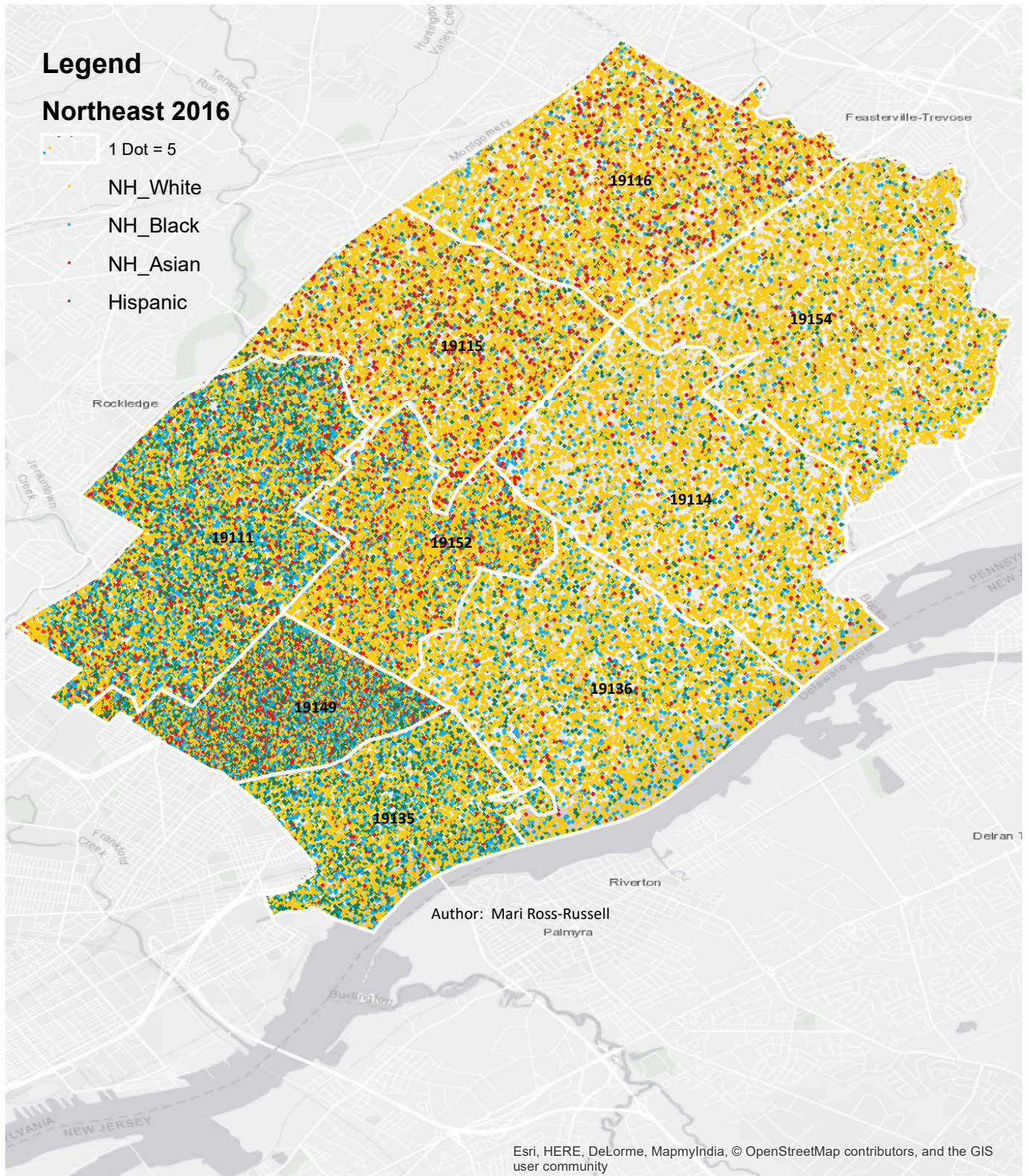
Figure 2.18 Northwest Philadelphia

Figure 2.19 North Philadelphia
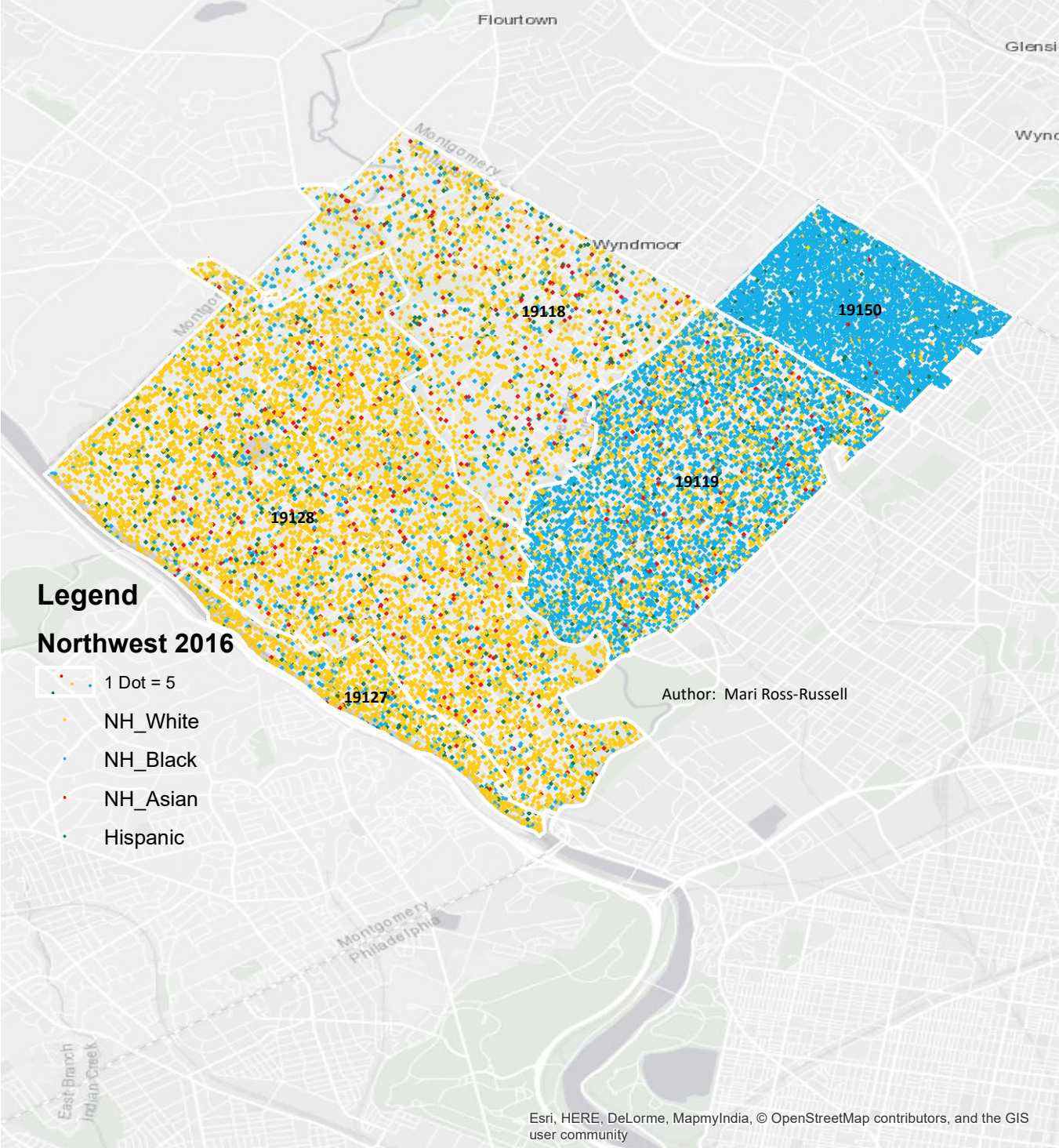
Figure 2.19 North Philadelphia
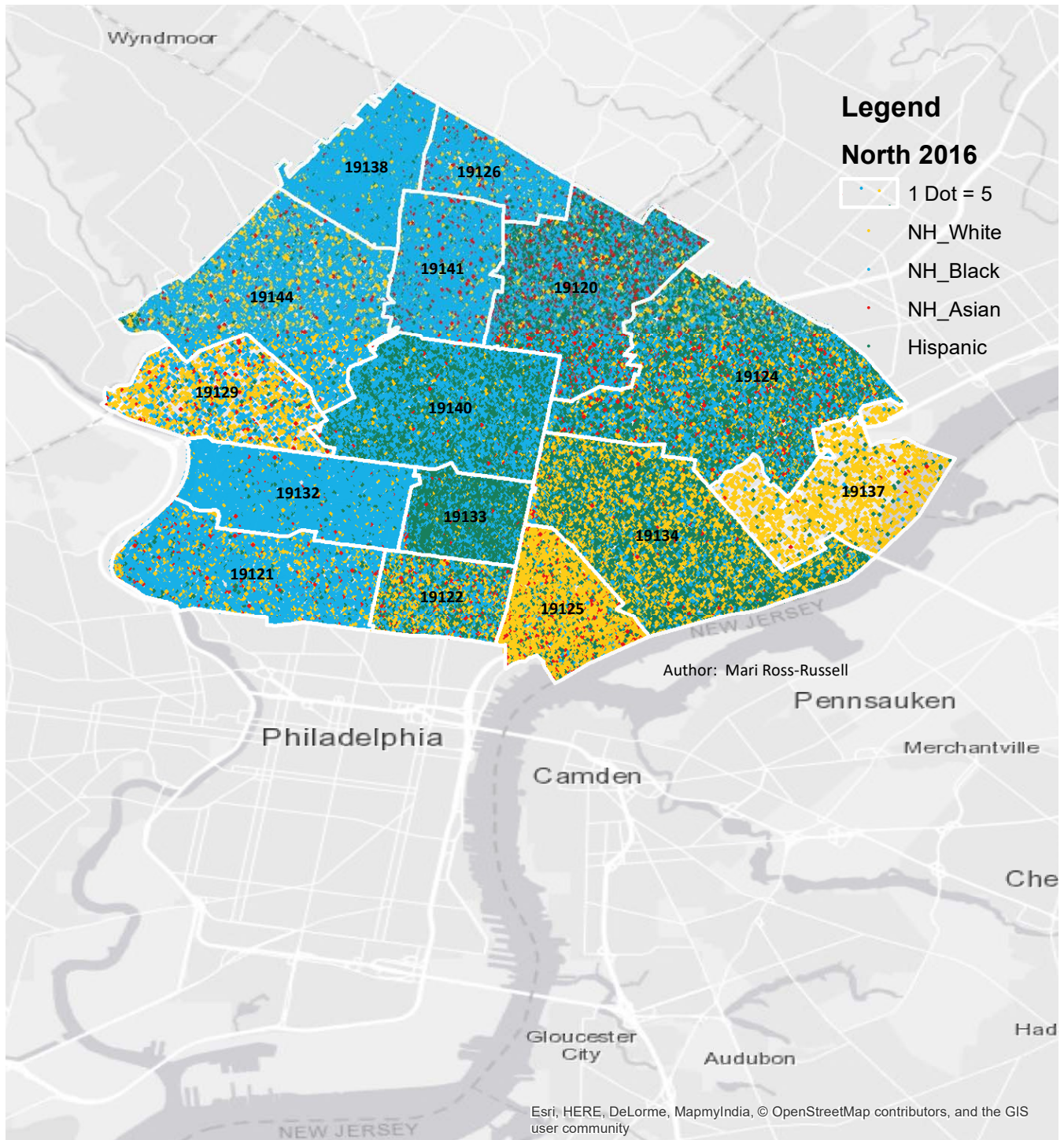
Figure 2.20 Center City Philadelphia
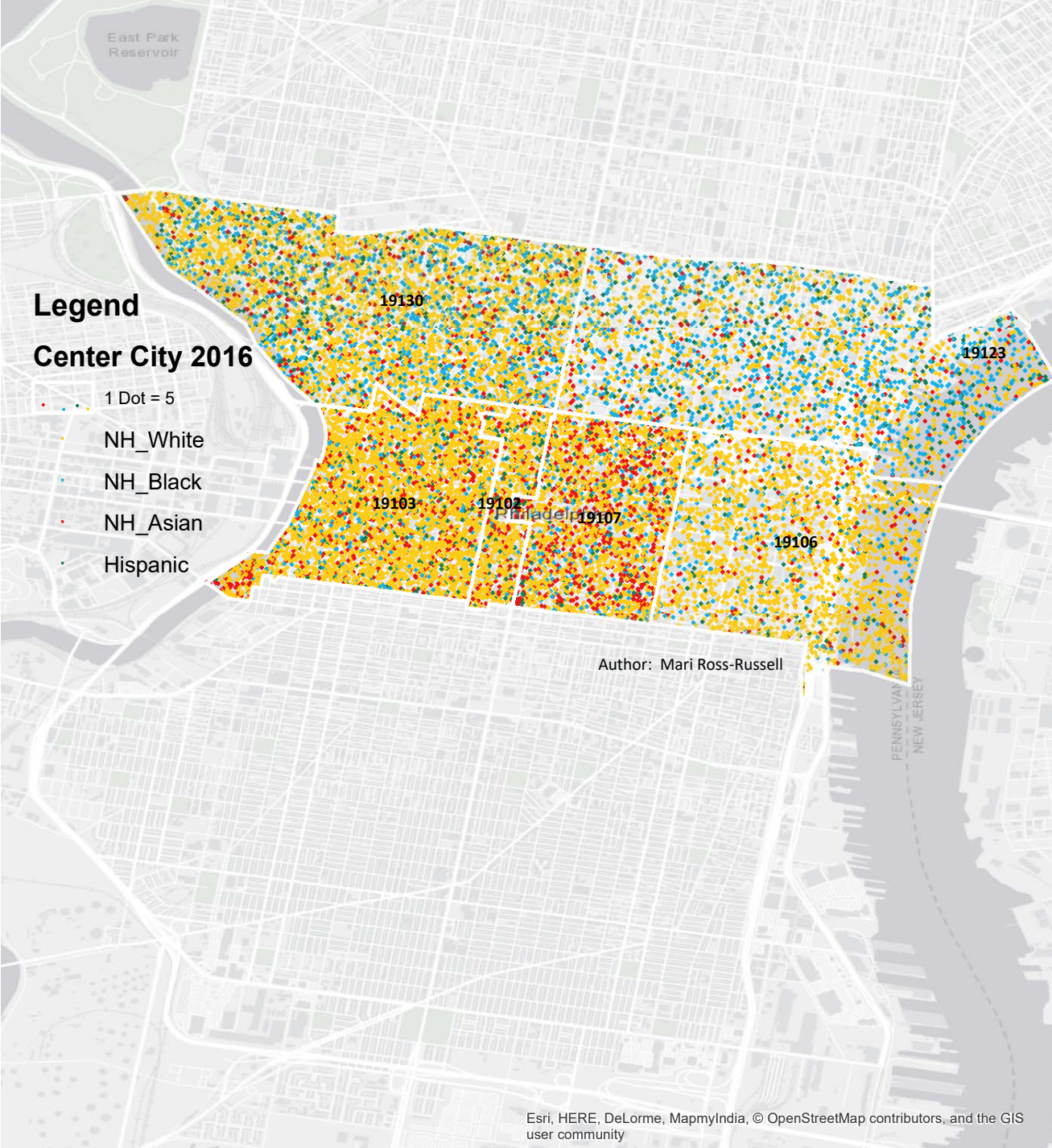
Figure 2.21 South Philadelphia

Philadelphia

19146

19147

19145

19148

19112

Legend

South 2016

1 Dot = 5

NH_White

NH_Black

NH_Asian

Hispanic

Author: Mari Ross-Russell

PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY

Delaware River

National Park

West

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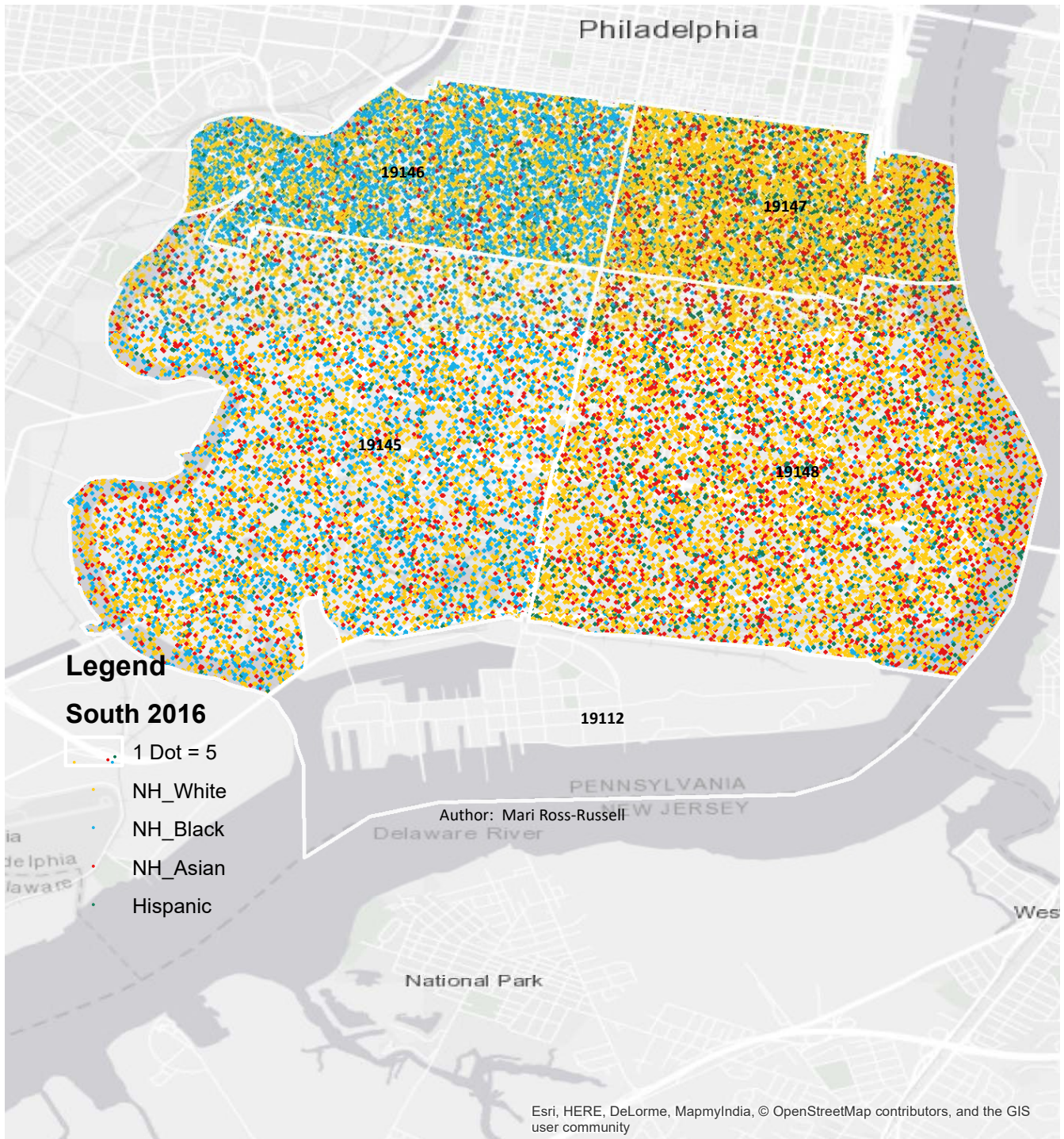
Figure 2.22 West/Southwest Philadelphia

Legend

Southwest/West 2016

1 Dot = 5

NH_White

NH_Black

NH_Asian

Hispanic

Author: Mari Ross-Russell

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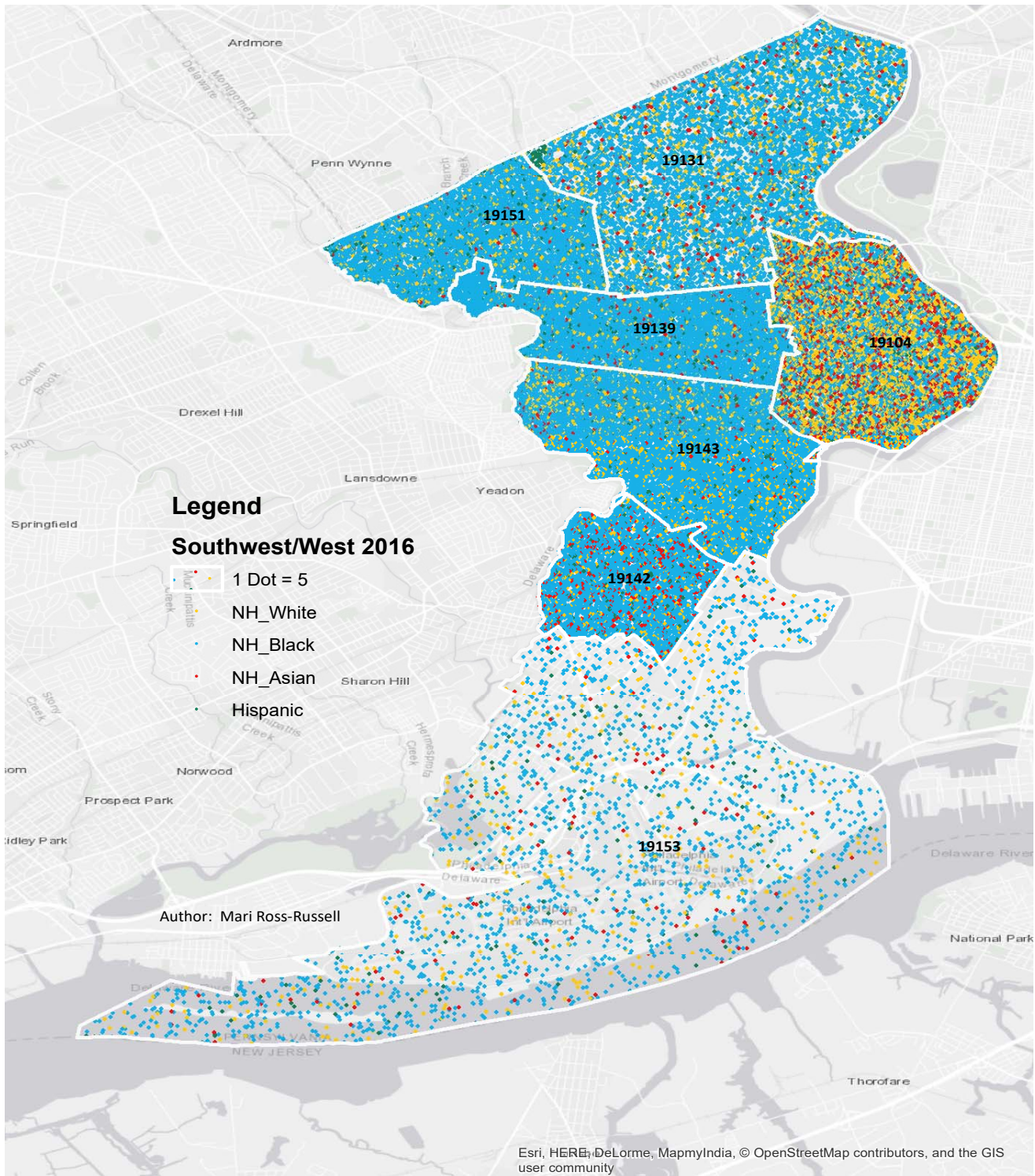
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

The remaining portion of Section II is dedicated to data on sexually transmitted infections throughout the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. These tables and figures include information on syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea. We will provide data on HIV/AIDS in Section III.

The data throughout this section is primarily sourced from programs in three different health departments: the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program; the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Health Informatics; and the New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services. Because these data come from multiple data sources, they vary in format and categorization. We have made every effort to standardize their presentation as much as possible.

For each sexually transmitted infection, data for Philadelphia are presented first, followed by the four suburban Pennsylvania counties, and finally the New Jersey suburban counties.

Syphilis

Syphilis in Philadelphia

Most syphilis data for Philadelphia include all stages of syphilis (primary, secondary, latent, and early latent). This varies by health department. Some departments only provide data for primary and secondary syphilis, as these are the most contagious stages. The following table displays syphilis cases in Philadelphia from 2010 through 2016 (see Table 2.28). As seen below, syphilis cases have increased over time, with a jump in 2016. The male to female syphilis case ratio has also increased. Table 2.29 provides case rates for males and females, and Table 2.30 provides syphilis cases over time by race/ethnicity. The majority (270) of primary and secondary syphilis cases were among Blacks in 2016. Blacks also had the highest case rate (39.0 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics (20.8 per 100,000) and Whites (15.9 per 100,000).

Table 2.28 Philadelphia Syphilis Trends by Sex and Year (All Stages), 2010-2016

Year	Male n	Female n	Male to Female Ratio
2010	535	132	4.05
2011	584	123	4.74
2012	630	133	4.74
2013	796	165	4.82
2014	743	149	4.99
2015	784	132	5.94
2016	940	149	6.31

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)

Table 2.29 Distribution of Reported Cases of Syphilis (all stages), Rates* per 100,000 Population by Sex, Philadelphia, 2010-2016

	Total		Male		Female	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
Year						
2010	667	43.7	535	74.3	132	16.4
2011	698	45.7	574	79.7	124	15.4
2012	798	52.3	661	91.8	137	17.0
2013	961	63.0	796	110.6	165	20.5
2014	892	58.6	743	103.4	149	18.6
2015	916	60.0	784	108.9	132	16.4
2016	1089	71.4	940	130.6	149	18.7

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Rates were calculated using 2010 Census data

Table 2.30 Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Rates* per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2011-2016

	2011		2012		2013	
	Cases n=207	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=269	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=278	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity						
White	40	5.7	43	6.1	51	7.2
Black	143	21.0	205	29.9	194	28.3
Hispanic	24	12.4	17	8.5	24	11.6
Other Race	*	NA	*	NA	*	NA
Unknown Race	21	NA	18	NA	26	NA
Unknown Ethnicity	37	NA	34	NA	35	NA

	2014		2015		2016	
	Cases n=308	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=314	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=427	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity						
White	47	6.7	50	7.1	112	15.9
Black	221	32.1	223	32.3	270	39.0
Hispanic	30	14.1	23	10.5	47	20.8
Other Race	*	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Unknown Race	34	NA	36	NA	40	NA
Unknown Ethnicity	43	NA	22	NA	17	NA

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)
*Rates were calculated using American Community Survey population estimates for the specific year.
Race and ethnicity are non-exclusive.
Data totals excludes some suppressed numbers that had fewer than five responses.

The next table provides combined primary and secondary syphilis cases by sex and age group over time (see Table 2.31). In 2016, the largest age group for syphilis cases among females was 25 – 29 year olds. The largest age group for males was also 25 – 29 year olds.

Table 2.31 Distribution of Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Sex and Age, Philadelphia 2011-2016

		2011		2012		2013	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age							
	0 to 14	*	*	*	*	*	*
	15 to 19	7	*	8	*	10	*
	20 to 24	45	*	54	7	52	7
	25 to 29	50	*	62	*	60	*
	30 to 34	28	*	33	7	38	*
	35 to 39	10	*	25	*	29	*
	40 to 44	18	*	22	*	25	*
	45 to 54	19	*	39	*	37	*
	55 to 64	7	*	*	*	8	*
	65+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total		185	22	247	22	262	16

		2014		2015		2016	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age							
	0 to 14	*	*	*	*	*	*
	15 to 19	23	8	16	11	17	*
	20 to 24	53	6	63	5	80	*
	25 to 29	79	6	80	6	107	16
	30 to 34	40	*	51	*	64	5
	35 to 39	16	*	26	*	30	*
	40 to 44	23	*	12	*	30	*
	45 to 54	31	*	27	*	45	*
	55 to 64	12	*	8	*	18	*
	65+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total		279	29	285	29	395	33

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Cases fewer than five have been suppressed.
**Totals do not include suppressed cases.

The following table provides cases and case rates for primary and secondary syphilis by Philadelphia region over time (see Table 2.32). The highest case rate (38.5 per 100,000) was found in Center City/South Philadelphia. The highest number of total cases (183) was found in North Philadelphia.

Table 2.32 Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Rates per 100,000* Population by Region: Philadelphia, 2013-2016

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Cases Reported n=278	Rate per 100,000	Cases Reported n=308	Rate per 100,000	Cases Reported n=310	Rate per 100,000	Cases Reported n=428	Rate per 100,000
Region								
Northeast	17	4.8	23	6.5	20	5.6	26	7.3
Northwest	9	8.9	14	13.8	12	11.8	15	14.8
North	109	20.4	138	25.8	123	23.0	183	34.2
Center City/South	75	28.9	65	25.0	72	27.7	100	38.5
West/Southwest	68	24.9	68	24.9	83	30.4	10	3.7
Missing	0	ND	0	ND	0	ND	94	ND
Total	**278**	**18.2**	**308**	**20.2**	**310**	**20.3**	**428**	**28.0**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Case Rates are calculated using Census 2010 population totals
Data totals excludes some suppressed numbers that had less than five responses

Figure 2.23 Philadelphia Zip Codes

Legend

FCC

Parks

Airport

Runway

0   1.25   2.5   5 Miles

Author: M. Ross-Russell
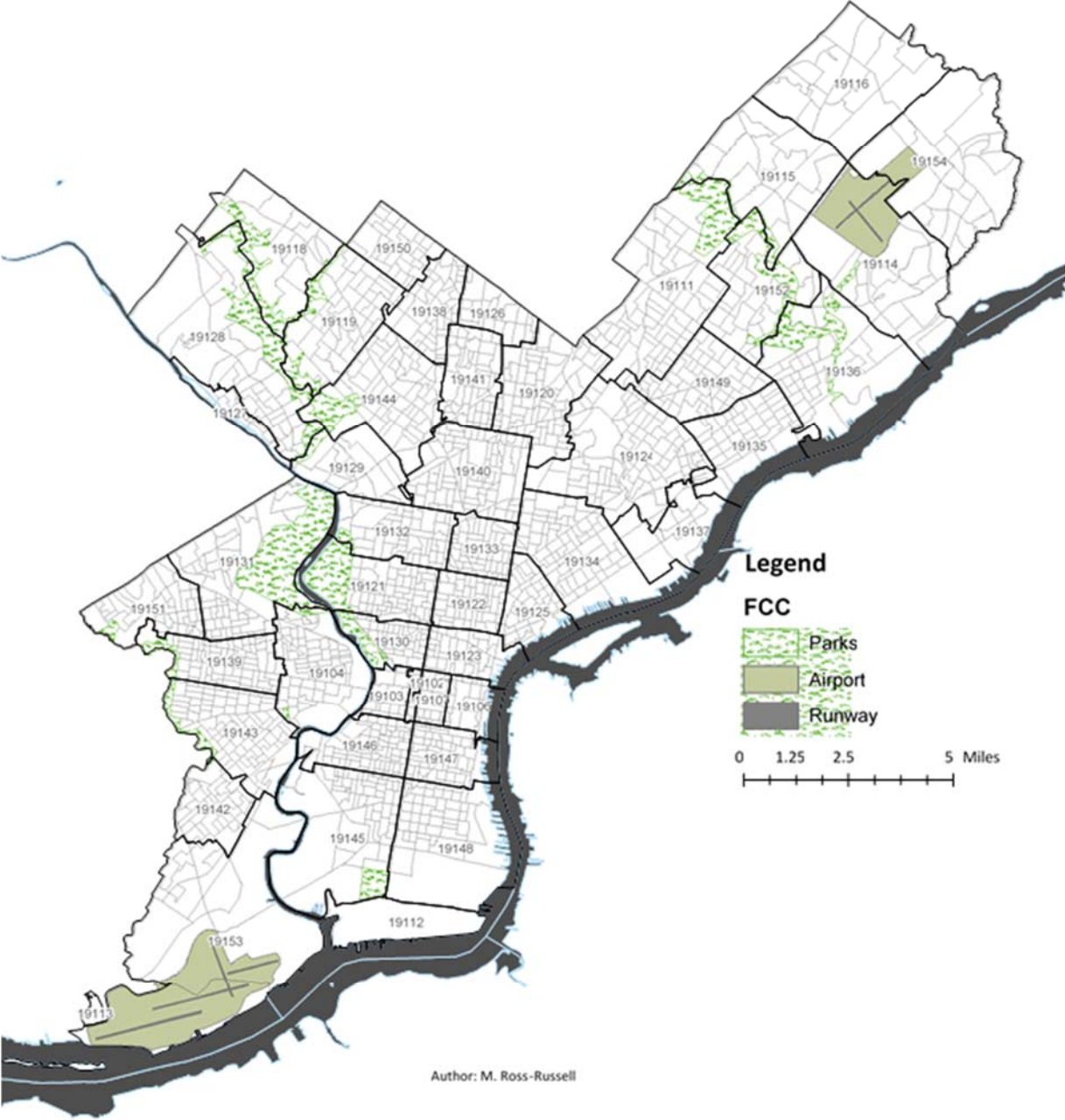
Next, we have provided syphilis cases and rates by zip code for Philadelphia over time. In 2016, the highest case rates were found in 19107, 19106, 19139, and 19132. (Note: Table 2.33 has been expanded to two pages for readability.)

Table 2.33 Philadelphia Syphilis Cases (Primary & Secondary) and Case Rate* per 100,000 by Zip Code, 2012-2016

Zip Code	2012 n=269	Case Rate	2013 n=278	Case Rate*	2014 n=308	**Case Rate	2015 n=314	**Case Rate	2016 n=428	**Case Rate	Census 2010
19102	<5	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	<5	-	<5	-	4,945
19103	<5	-	5	25.1	<5	-	6	30.1	<5	-	19,918
19104	8	16.2	11	22.3	9	18.3	15	30.4	19	38.5	49,303
19106	<5	-	<5	-	5	57.3	5	57.3	6	68.7	8,729
19107	<5	-	<5	-	6	43.8	9	65.7	13	94.9	13,704
19111	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	55,430
19114	<5	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	<5	-	<5	-	29,142
19115	<5	-	0	0.0	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	28,838
19116	<5	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<5	-	31,722
19118	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	9,043
19119	<5	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	<5	-	9	33.8	26,615
19120	8	12.5	5	7.8	<5	-	8	12.5	10	15.7	63,783
19121	17	49.7	9	26.3	10	29.2	15	43.8	22	64.3	34,210
19122	8	38.8	9	43.6	9	43.6	<5	-	6	29.1	20,629
19123	<5	-	<5	-	7	65.0	<5	-	<5	-	10,761
19124	10	16.5	<5	-	5	8.2	13	21.4	15	24.7	60,693
19125	<5	-	14	61.1	19	82.9	0	0.0	<5	-	22,922
19126	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	15,904
19127	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	0	0.0	<5	-	5,619
19128	<5	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	<5	-	<5	-	33,782
19129	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	0	0.0	<5	-	12,039
19130	<5	-	<5	-	0	0.0	8	36.3	10	45.4	22,015

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates were calculated using the 2010 census totals

Table 2.33 Philadelphia Syphilis Cases (Primary & Secondary) and Case Rate* per 100,000 by Zip Code, 2012-2016 (continued)

Zip Code	2012 n=269	Case Rate	2013 n=278	Case Rate	2014 n=308	Case Rate	2015 n=314	Case Rate	2016 n=428	Case Rate	Census 2010
19131	10	22.4	<5	-	8	18.0	11	24.7	12	26.9	44,559
19132	18	48.1	12	32.1	6	16.0	16	42.8	25	66.9	37,394
19133	<5	-	12	50.3	20	83.8	12	50.3	10	41.9	23,877
19134	<5	-	8	14.4	6	10.8	6	10.8	9	16.2	55,532
19135	<5	-	5	17.8	6	21.4	<5	-	9	32.1	28,056
19136	<5	-	<5	-	5	13.1	<5	-	<5	-	38,214
19137	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	7,334
19138	<5	-	<5	-	0	0.0	5	15.7	14	44.1	31,756
19139	20	50.3	9	22.6	5	12.6	16	40.2	28	70.4	39,757
19140	14	26.4	18	34.0	17	32.1	12	22.6	15	28.3	52,981
19141	14	41.1	12	35.3	24	70.5	10	29.4	22	64.6	34,037
19142	6	21.5	10	35.9	13	46.7	6	21.5	6	21.5	27,862
19143	18	27.8	8	12.4	5	7.7	26	40.2	29	44.9	64,639
19144	17	40.2	13	30.7	22	52.0	18	42.5	24	56.7	42,324
19145	9	20.8	11	25.4	16	36.9	10	23.1	11	25.4	43,366
19146	14	37.4	16	42.8	10	26.7	12	32.1	18	48.1	37,395
19147	9	27.1	18	54.2	15	45.2	12	36.1	21	63.2	33,210
19148	<5	-	19	41.3	8	17.4	8	17.4	11	23.9	46,021
19149	<5	-	10	21.9	5	10.9	5	10.9	7	15.3	45,699
19150	<5	-	5	21.5	5	21.5	6	25.8	<5	-	23,245
19151	6	20.3	<5	-	8	27.1	8	27.1	7	23.7	29,502
19152	<5	-	6	20.4	9	30.5	<5	-	<5	-	29,478
19153	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	11,402
19154	<5	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<5	-	33,128
Unknown	<5	-	<5	-	0	-	<5	-	<5	-	-

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates were calculated using the 2010 census totals

We have included a new series of maps of syphilis cases and hot spots in Philadelphia by zip code. The map below displays cases of primary and secondary syphilis by zip code. These cases are largely concentrated in North and West Philadelphia.

Figure 2.24 Philadelphia Syphilis Cases (Primary & Secondary) by Zip Code, 2016
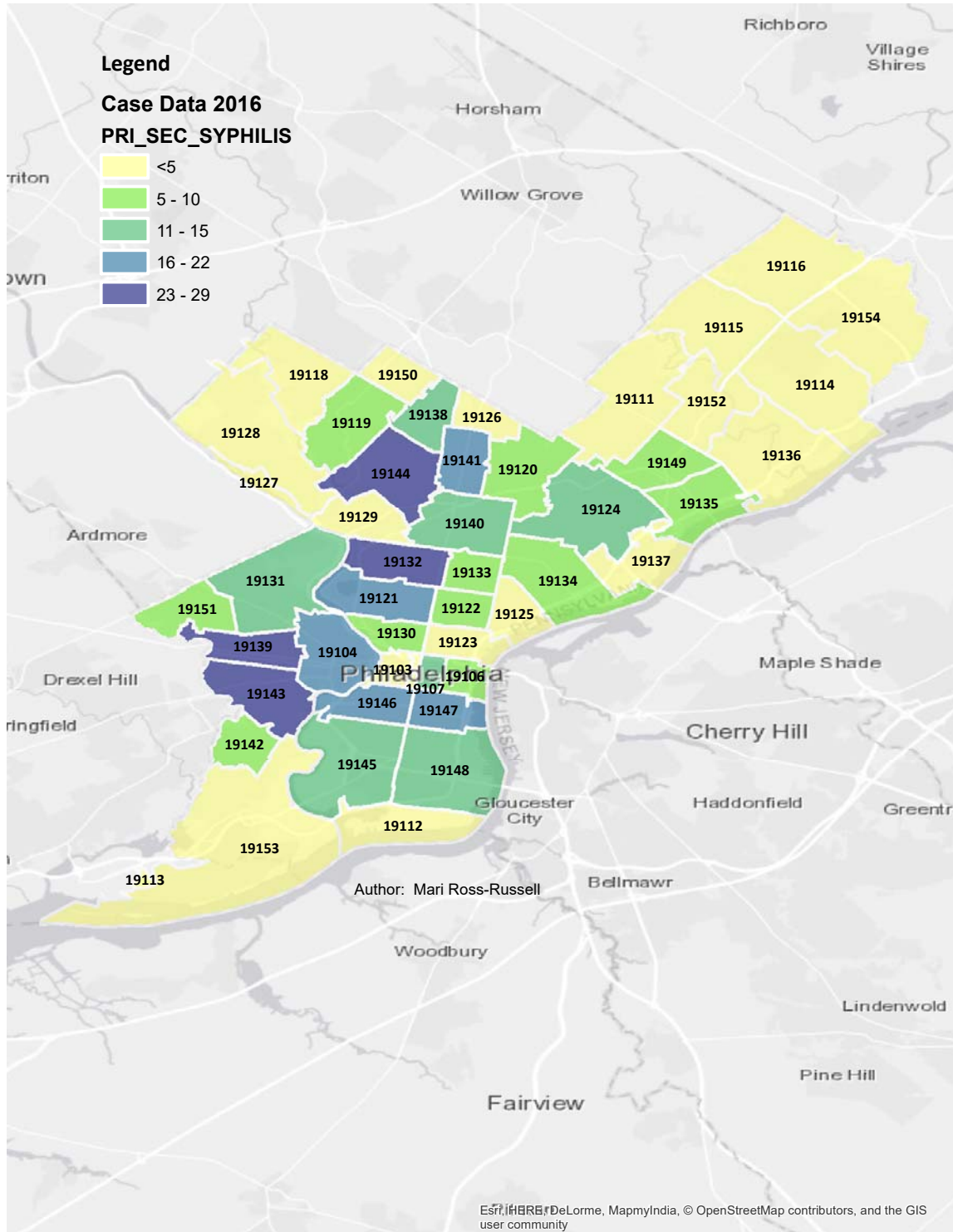
Next, we have included a map of early latent syphilis cases. These are more evenly distributed throughout the city than primary and secondary syphilis cases, but still concentrated in North and West Philadelphia.

Figure 2.25 Philadelphia Syphilis Cases (Early Latent) by Zip Code, 2016
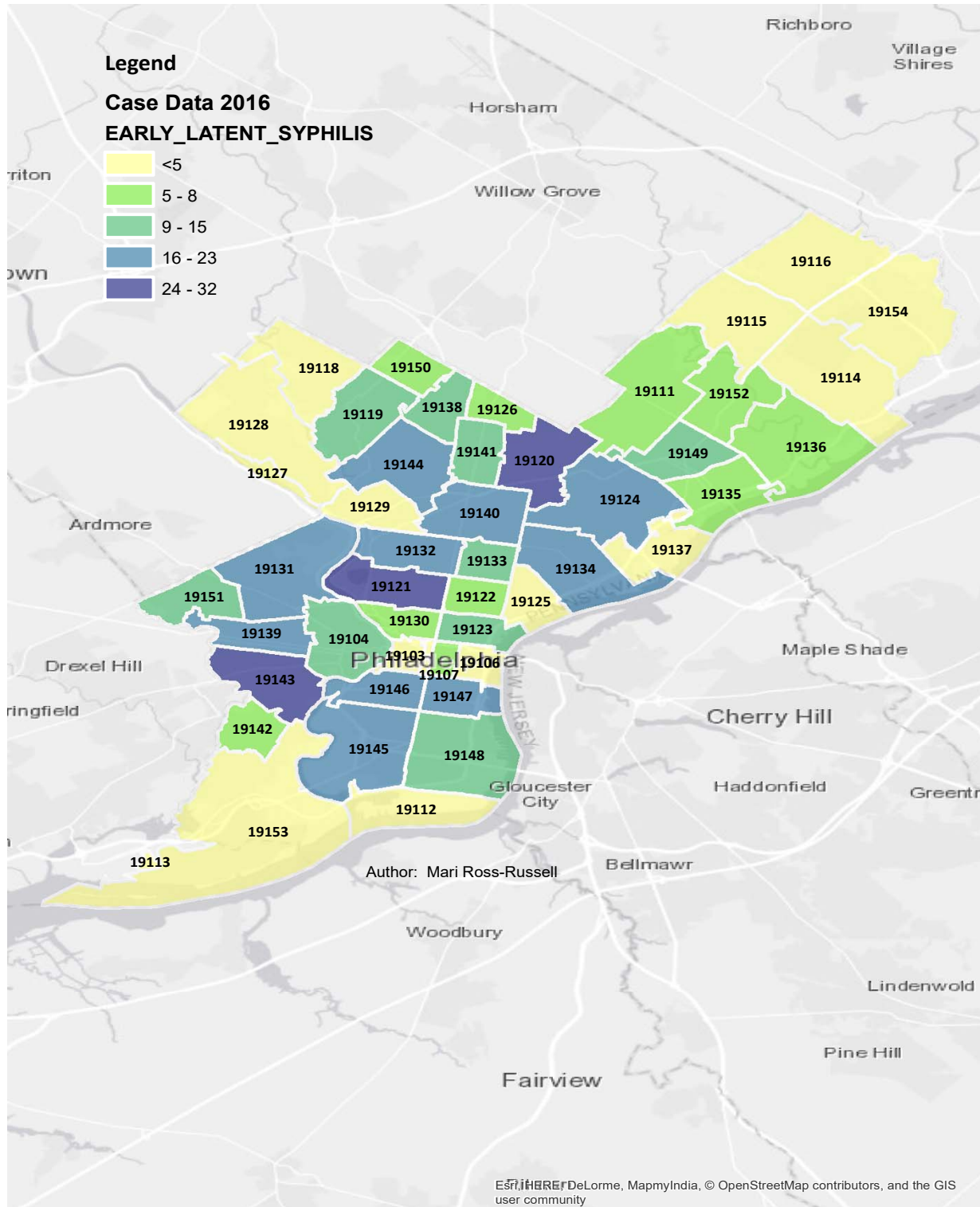
Finally, we have provided maps of hot spots, or zip codes of statistically significant concern. All of these primary and secondary syphilis hot spots are located in West and North Philadelphia.

Figure 2.26 Philadelphia Syphilis Hot Spots (Primary & Secondary) by Zip Code, 2016
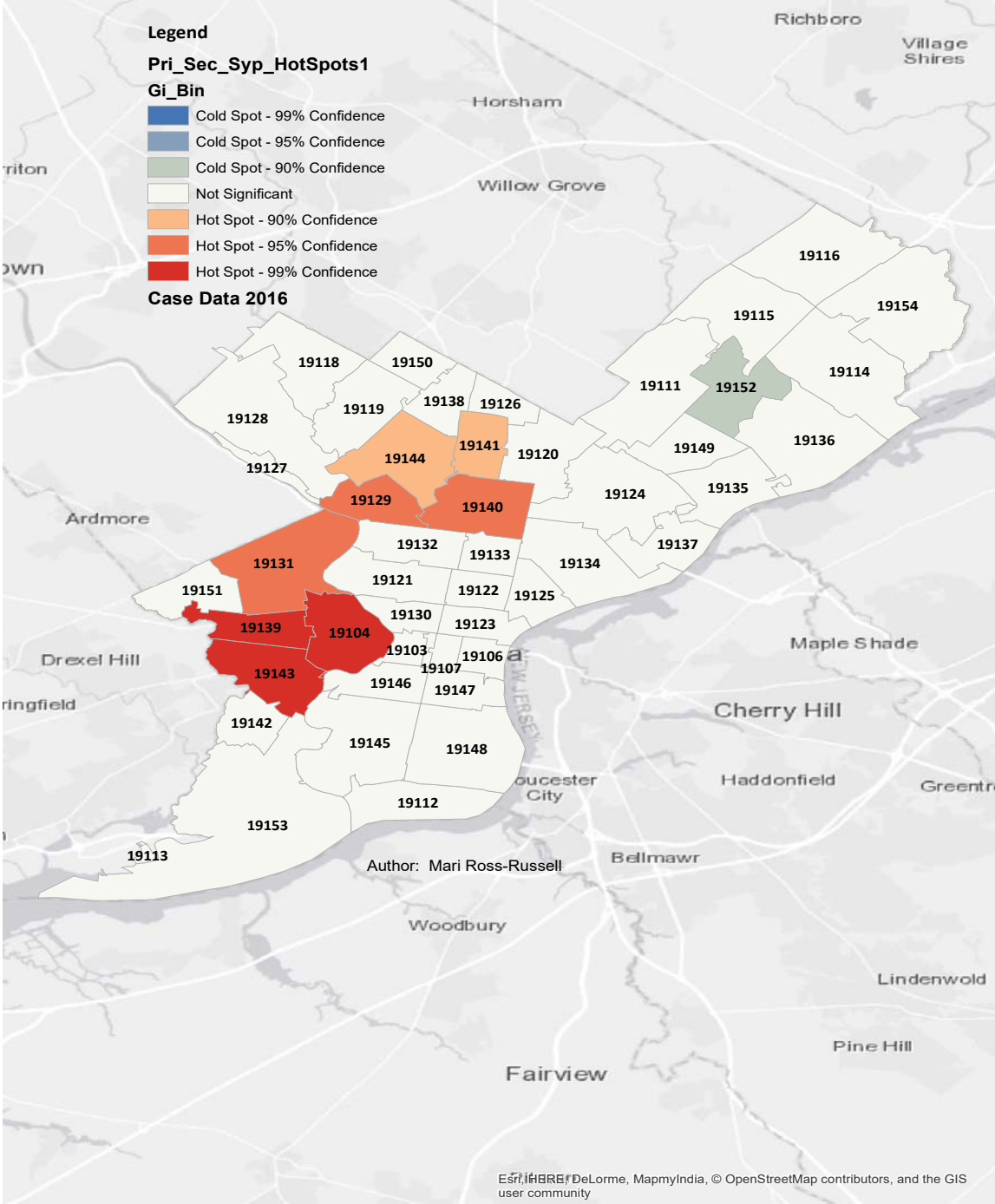
The last syphilis map displays early latent syphilis hot spots. These zip codes are also in North and West Philadelphia, plus one zip code (19124) in the Lower Northeast.

Figure 2.27 Philadelphia Syphilis Hot Spots (Early Latent) by Zip Code, 2016

Legend

Early_Latent_Syp_HotSpots

Gi_Bin

- Cold Spot - 99% Confidence
- Cold Spot - 95% Confidence
- Cold Spot - 90% Confidence
- Not Significant
- Hot Spot - 90% Confidence
- Hot Spot - 95% Confidence
- Hot Spot - 99% Confidence

Case Data 2016

Author: Mari Ross-Russell
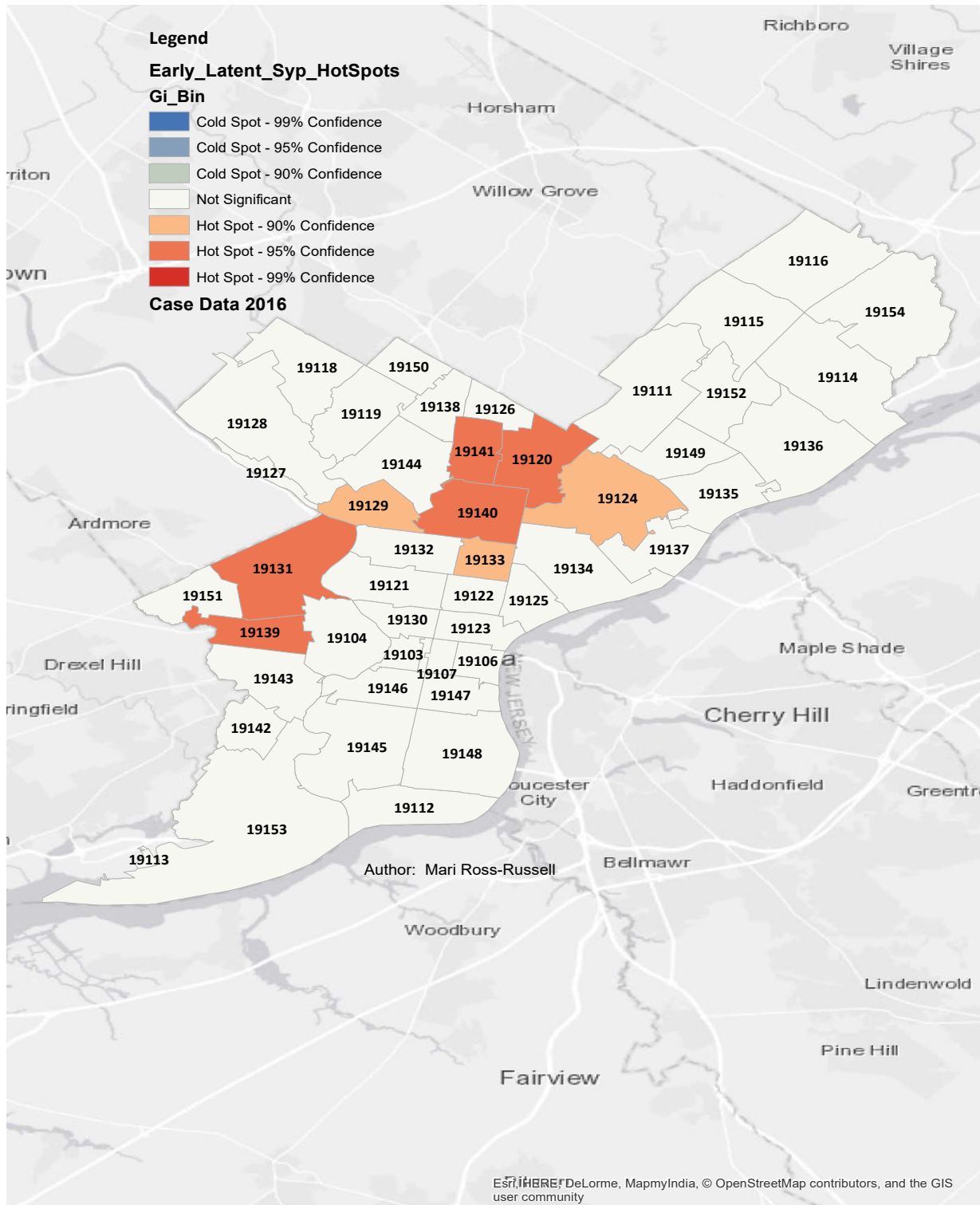
The last figures on syphilis in Philadelphia display trends over time. Figure 2.28 displays the total syphilis cases from 1990 to 2016. Figure 2.29 provides information on the percentage of male syphilis cases that were among men who have sex with men.

Figure 2.28 Philadelphia Total Syphilis Cases, 1990-2016
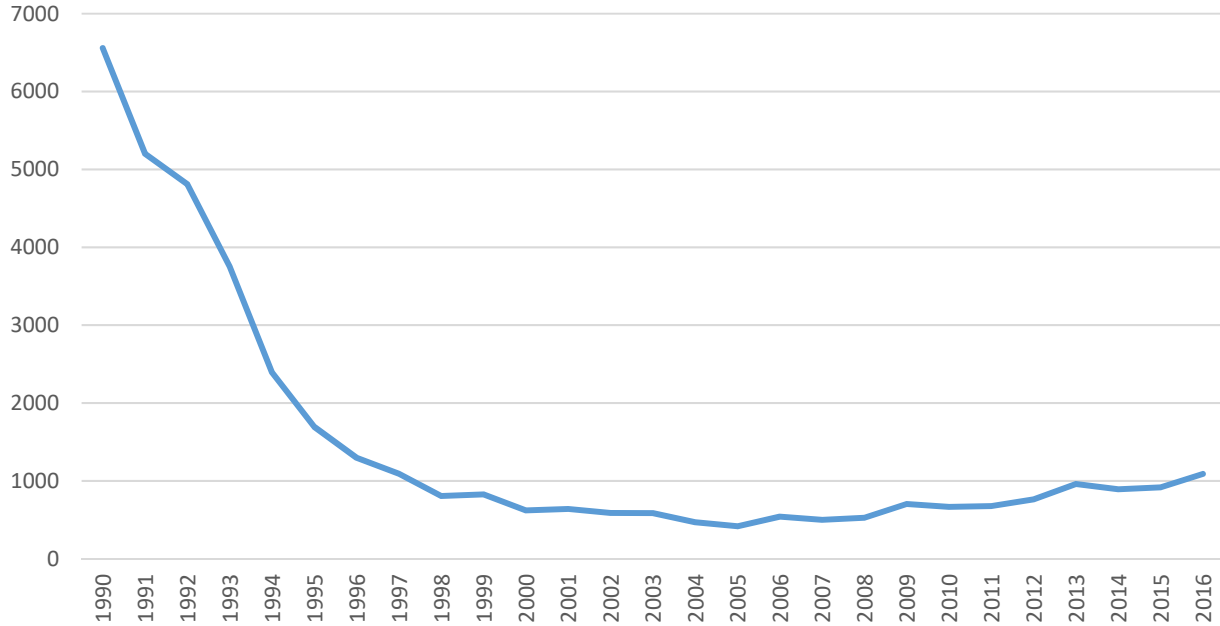
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 08/2017)

Figure 2.29 Percent of Male Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis Cases Self-identified as Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM), Philadelphia, 1996 – 2016
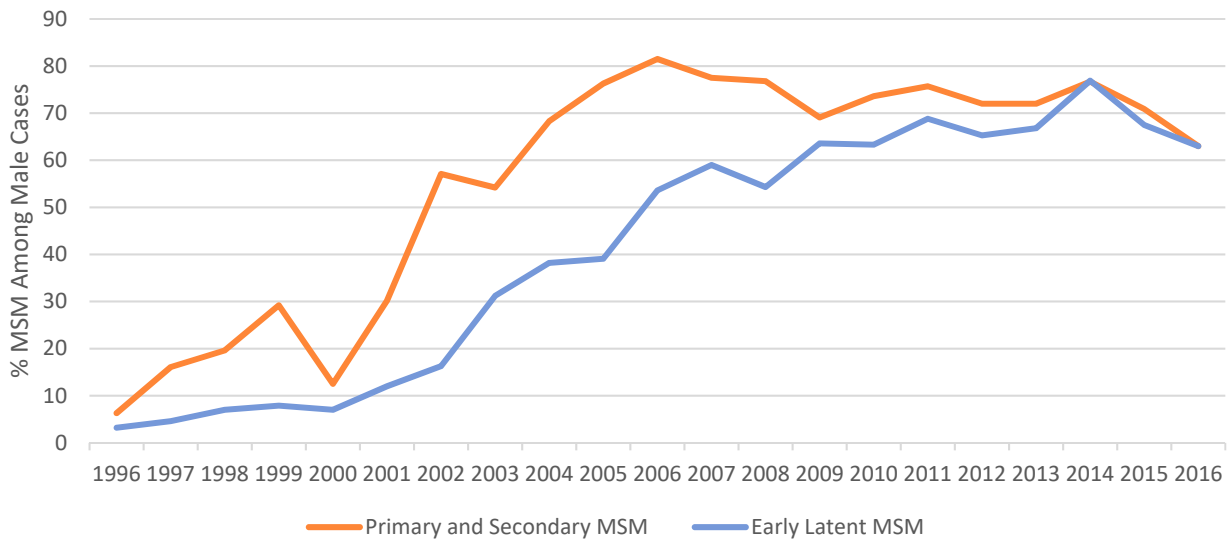
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 08/2017)

The Pennsylvania Department of Health provides data on primary and secondary syphilis. The following tables show data for Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. The table below displays syphilis cases in the four suburban counties in southeastern Pennsylvania from 2012 through 2016 (see Table 2.34). Both the number of cases and the case rates in the suburban counties are lower than those in Philadelphia. Affected age groups varied greatly by county in 2016, but no county had any syphilis cases in people under the age of 15 (see Table 2.35). As with syphilis in Philadelphia, the majority of cases were among males.

Table 2.34 Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
County										
Bucks	16	2.6	10	1.6	10	3.0	19	3.0	24	3.8
Chester	3	0.6	4	0.8	7	1.4	ND	ND	16	3.1
Delaware	15	2.7	24	4.3	19	3.4	23	4.1	42	7.5
Montgomery	14	1.7	22	2.7	17	2.1	21	2.6	26	3.2

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)
*Case Rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified.

Table 2.35 Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Age and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

	Bucks			Chester			Delaware			Montgomery		
	Total Cases n= 24	Male	Female	Total Cases n=16	Male	Female	Total Cases n=42	Male	Female	Total Cases n=26	Male	Female
Age												
<15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 24	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	10	9	ND	5	ND	ND
25 to 34	6	6	0	ND	ND	0	21	18	ND	8	7	ND
35+	14	14	0	10	8	ND	11	10	ND	13	12	ND

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)

The final table on syphilis for the Pennsylvania suburban counties describes race/ethnicity by reported cases in 2016 (see Table 2.36). In most Bucks and Montgomery Counties, the majority of cases were among Whites. In Delaware County, the majority of syphilis cases were among Blacks.

Table 2.36 Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Race and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

	Bucks			Chester			Delaware			Montgomery		
	Total Cases n= 24	Male	Female	Total Cases n=16	Male	Female	Total Cases n=42	Male	Female	Total Cases n=26	Male	Female
Race/Ethnicity												
White	13	13	0	7	6	ND	9	8	ND	13	11	ND
Black	ND	ND	0	8	6	ND	27	23	ND	5	5	0
Hispanic	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)

Syphilis in the New Jersey Counties

The following tables provide syphilis data for Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties. The New Jersey Department of Health provides data on all stages of syphilis. In 2016, Camden had the highest number and rate (85) of syphilis cases (see Table 2.37). The next table describes syphilis by age group and sex. For each county, the highest number of cases was found in 25 to 34 year olds. As with other parts of the nine-county area, most cases were found among males (see Table 2.42).

Table 2.37 Reported Cases of Primary, Secondary, Early Latent and Late Latent Syphilis, Rates* per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
County										
Burlington	23	5.1	27	6.0	33	7.3	40	8.9	45	10.0
Camden	66	12.9	50	9.7	71	13.9	87	17.0	85	16.6
Gloucester	13	4.5	8	2.8	17	5.9	17	5.9	24	8.2
Salem	10	15.2	2	3.0	6	9.2	8	12.3	7	10.9

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Service, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Case Rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

Table 2.38 Reported Primary, Secondary, Early Latent and Late Latent Syphilis by Age and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2015

	Burlington			Camden			Gloucester			Salem		
	Total Cases n=40	Male	Female	Total Cases n=87	Male	Female	Total Cases n=17	Male	Female	Total Cases n=8	Male	Female
Age												
<15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	10	10	0	19	16	3	3	3	0	2	2	0
25 to 34	13	12	1	32	27	5	7	6	1	3	2	1
35 to 44	8	6	2	12	11	1	4	4	0	0	0	0
45 to 64	8	6	2	23	21	2	3	2	1	2	2	0
65+	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Service, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 04/2017)
*Case Rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

The final table on syphilis for the New Jersey counties describes race/ethnicity for cases by county (see Table 2.39). The racial/ethnic group with the most cases varied by county.

Table 2.39 Reported Primary, Secondary, Early Latent and Late Latent Syphilis Cases, Rates* per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2015

	Burlington		Camden		Gloucester		Salem	
	Total Cases n=40	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=87	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=17	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=8	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity								
White	21	6.2	35	10.5	11	4.5	1	ND
Black	17	20.6	46	42.1	6	17.7	6	60.1
Asian	0	0.0	1	ND	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	5	15.2	19	24.2	2	ND	0	0.0
Unknown	2	ND	6	ND	0	ND	1	ND

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Service, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 04/2017)
*Case Rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea in Philadelphia

The following tables display gonorrhea cases in Philadelphia from 2010 through 2016. Cases and case rates have varied over time for both males and females. However, the male to female ratio has steadily increased over this time (see Table 2.40).

Table 2.41 displays total cases and case rates by sex from 2010 – 2016. The total number of cases in 2010 was 6,533, and increased through 2012. Cases then declined until reaching their low of the seven-year period in 2014 with 5,961 cases. 2016 saw an increase to 6,967 total cases. The case rate for females peaked in 2012, while the case rate for males peaked in 2016.

Table 2.40 Philadelphia Gonorrhea Trends by Sex and Year, 2010-2016

	Male	Female	Ratio Male to Female
	n	n	
Year			
2010	3,240	3,293	0.98
2011	3,346	3,415	0.98
2012	3,676	3,617	1.02
2013	3,401	2,901	1.17
2014	3,343	2,618	1.28
2015	3,605	2,654	1.36
2016	4,243	2,714	1.56

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)

Table 2.41 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Sex, Philadelphia, 2010-2016

	Total		Male		Female	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
Year						
2010	6,533	428.1	3,240	450.1	3,293	408.5
2011	6,761	443.1	3,346	464.8	3,415	423.6
2012	7,293	477.9	3,676	510.7	3,617	448.7
2013	6,303	472.5	3,401	472.5	2,901	359.8
2014	5,961	390.6	3,343	464.4	2,618	324.7
2015	6,260	410.2	3,605	500.2	2,654	329.2
2016	6,967	456.6	4,243	589.3	2,714	336.6

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using annual Census estimated population totals

Below, we have provided cases and case rates for gonorrhea over time, broken out by race/ethnicity (see Table 2.46). For 2016, most cases were among Blacks (4,301); however, it is important to note that a large number of cases were of unknown race/ethnicity.

Table 2.42 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea and Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2011-2016

	2011		2012		2013	
	Cases n=6,761	Rate per 100,000**	Cases n=7,293	Rate per 100,000**	Cases n=6,303	Rate per 100,000**
Race/Ethnicity						
White	315	44.6	392	55.5	417	59.0
Black	4,392	645.6	4,469	651.8	3,697	538.5
Hispanic	278	143.6	359	178.6	464	225.2
Other Race	70	ND	93	ND	165	ND
Unknown Race	1,984	ND	2,339	ND	1,968	ND
Unknown Ethnicity	5,690	ND	5,522	ND	2,817	ND
	2014		**2015**		**2016**	
	Cases n=5,961	Rate per 100,000**	Cases n=6,260	Rate per 100,000**	Cases n=6,972	Rate per 100,000**
Race/Ethnicity						
White	463	65.5	724	102.5	968	137.8
Black	3,411	495.7	3,871	561.5	4,301	620.9
Hispanic	503	236.5	544	248.4	680	300.5
Other Race	59	ND	0	ND	0	ND
Unknown Race	1,980	ND	1,604	ND	1,629	ND
Unknown Ethnicity	1,378	ND	1,727	ND	2,133	ND

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using annual Census estimated population totals

We have also provided gonorrhea cases by age and sex below (see Table 2.43). As seen in previous years, the highest number of cases occurred among 20 – 24 year olds.

Table 2.43 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Sex and Age, Philadelphia, 2011 - 2016

	2011			2012			2013		
	Total n=6,761	Male n=3,346	Female n=3,415	Total n=7,293	Male n=3,676	Female n=3,617	Total n=6,303	Male n=3,401	Female n=2,901
Age									
0 to 14	119	17	102	122	22	100	91	23	68
15 to 19	2,326	877	1,449	2,170	784	1,386	1,677	630	1,047
20 to 24	2,108	1,059	1,049	2,324	1,203	1,121	2,016	1,091	925
25 to 29	983	559	424	1,125	640	485	1,082	620	462
30 to 34	502	301	201	602	362	240	581	370	211
35 to 39	251	158	93	321	208	113	292	201	91
40 to 44	188	133	55	232	153	79	221	160	61
45 to 54	226	189	37	306	225	81	273	234	39
55 to 64	48	43	5	76	64	12	65	62	3
65+	9	9	0	15	15	0	10	10	0
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2014			**2015**			**2016**		
	Total n=5,961	Male n=3,343	Female n=2,618	Total n=6,260	Male n=3,605	Female n=2,654	Total n=6,967	Male n=4,243	Female n=2,714
Age									
0 to 14	83	19	64	98	15	83	64	14	50
15 to 19	1461	560	901	1,440	583	857	1,378	605	773
20 to 24	1927	1068	859	1,905	1,028	877	1,977	1,130	847
25 to 29	1102	701	401	1,318	855	463	1,552	990	562
30 to 34	570	376	194	579	399	180	779	552	227
35 to 39	303	204	99	338	236	102	438	322	116
40 to 44	172	127	45	191	149	42	248	184	64
45 to 54	242	196	46	269	231	38	374	314	60
55 to 64	77	70	7	103	92	11	127	113	14
65+	4	2	2	18	17	1	19	18	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Totals do not include suppressed cases

Next, in Table 2.44, we have provided gonorrhea cases and case rates by Philadelphia regions over time. About half of gonorrhea cases have been in North Philadelphia each year. However, rates have generally been comparable in the North and West/Southwest regions.

Table 2.44 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea and Rates* per 100,000 Population by Region, Philadelphia, 2013-2016

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Cases Reported n=6,303	Rate per 100,000*	Cases Reported n=5,961	Rate per 100,000*	Cases Reported n=6,260	Rate per 100,000*	Cases Reported n=6,954	Rate per 100,000*
Region								
NE	435	122.0	483	135.5	485	136.0	573	160.7
NW	166	163.8	172	169.7	587	579.0	234	230.8
N	3,190	595.7	2,902	542.0	3,060	571.5	3,462	646.5
CC/S	836	321.7	781	300.5	1,959	753.9	1,031	396.8
W/SW	1,666	610.6	1,614	591.6	165	60.5	1,654	606.2
Missing	10	ND	9	ND	4	ND	3	ND
Total	6,293	412.4	5,961	390.6	6,260	410.2	6,954	455.7

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 02/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census 2010 population totals

The following table provides gonorrhea cases and case rates by zip code. (Note: Table 2.45 has been split between two pages for readability.) In 2016, the highest case rates were found in 19132, 19121, 19139, and 19133. For a map of Philadelphia zip codes, see Figure 2.23.

Table 2.45 Philadelphia Gonorrhea Cases and *Case Rate per 100,000, 2012-2016 by Zip Code

	2012 n=7,293	Case Rate	2013 n=6,293	Case Rate	2014 n=5,961	Case Rate	2015 n=6,260	Case Rate	2016 n=6,964	Case Rate	Census 2010
Zip Code											
19102	14	283.1	9	182.0	11	222.4	27	546.0	38	768.5	4,945
19103	20	100.4	26	130.5	32	160.7	50	251.0	61	306.3	19,918
19104	205	415.8	186	377.3	221	448.2	233	472.6	210	425.9	49,303
19106	12	137.5	15	171.8	17	194.8	26	297.9	21	240.6	8,729
19107	44	321.1	64	467.0	82	598.4	79	576.5	87	634.9	13,704
19111	106	191.2	79	142.5	93	167.8	86	155.2	103	185.8	55,430
19114	15	51.5	0	0.0	28	96.1	27	92.6	29	99.5	29,142
19115	18	62.4	25	86.7	15	52.0	16	55.5	16	55.5	28,838
19116	11	34.7	19	59.9	14	44.1	21	66.2	19	59.9	31,722
19118	9	99.5	14	154.8	8	88.5	9	99.5	6	66.3	9,043
19119	85	319.4	11	41.3	59	221.7	55	206.7	75	281.8	26,615
19120	342	536.2	67	105.0	250	392.0	278	435.9	295	462.5	63,783
19121	387	1,131	301	879.9	340	993.9	290	847.7	333	973.4	34,210
19122	96	465.4	327	1,585.1	108	523.5	119	576.9	139	673.8	20,629
19123	67	622.6	105	975.7	54	501.8	59	548.3	58	539.0	10,761
19124	488	804.0	63	103.8	361	594.8	367	604.7	425	700.2	60,693
19125	68	296.7	355	1,548.7	54	235.6	69	301.0	88	383.9	22,922
19126	81	509.3	57	358.4	51	320.7	63	396.1	74	465.3	15,904
19127	<5	71.2	74	1,317.0	11	195.8	3	53.4	8	142.4	5,619
19128	24	71.0	5	14.8	16	47.4	16	47.4	33	97.7	33,782
19129	35	290.7	21	174.4	26	216.0	29	240.9	28	232.6	12,039
19130	62	281.6	28	127.2	60	272.5	64	290.7	74	336.1	22,015

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 04/2017)
*Case rate is based on 2010 Census estimates

Table 2.45 Philadelphia Gonorrhea Cases and *Case Rate per 100,000, 2012-2016 by Zip Code (continued)

Zip Code	2012 n=7,293	Case Rate	2013 n=6,293	Case Rate	2014 n=5,961	Case Rate	2015 n=6,260	Case Rate	2016 n=6,964	Case Rate	Census 2010
19131	269	603.7	58	130.2	244	547.6	228	511.7	205	460.1	44,559
19132	428	1,145	219	585.7	352	941.3	327	874.5	371	992.1	37,394
19133	202	846.0	352	1,474.2	188	787.4	172	720.4	208	871.1	23,877
19134	325	585.2	212	381.8	280	504.2	316	569.0	386	695.1	55,532
19135	96	342.2	313	1,115.6	99	352.9	110	392.1	116	413.5	28,056
19136	86	225.0	72	188.4	67	175.3	55	143.9	68	177.9	38,214
19137	13	177.3	60	818.1	<5	-	12	163.6	20	272.7	7,334
19138	238	749.5	14	44.1	147	462.9	172	541.6	219	689.6	31,756
19139	400	1,006.1	190	477.9	325	817.5	355	892.9	350	880.3	39,757
19140	517	975.8	347	655.0	341	643.6	392	739.9	375	707.8	52,981
19141	243	713.9	394	1,157.6	170	499.5	197	578.8	218	640.5	34,037
19142	248	890.1	203	728.6	221	793.2	182	653.2	205	735.8	27,862
19143	558	863.3	240	371.3	408	631.2	453	700.8	480	742.6	64,639
19144	311	734.8	476	1,124.7	230	543.4	257	607.2	285	673.4	42,324
19145	218	502.7	265	611.1	160	369.0	174	401.2	199	458.9	43,366
19146	233	623.1	188	502.7	183	489.4	210	561.6	242	647.1	37,395
19147	86	259.0	216	650.4	87	262.0	110	331.2	130	391.4	33,210
19148	110	239.0	99	215.1	95	206.4	93	202.1	123	267.3	46,021
19149	132	288.8	98	214.4	115	251.6	123	269.2	152	332.6	45,699
19150	88	378.6	115	494.7	78	335.6	82	352.8	113	486.1	23,245
19151	184	623.7	62	210.2	159	538.9	151	511.8	163	552.5	29,502
19152	24	81.4	153	519.0	33	111.9	27	91.6	41	139.1	29,478
19153	37	324.5	25	219.3	36	315.7	53	464.8	44	385.9	11,402
19154	19	57.4	45	135.8	19	57.4	20	60.4	31	93.6	33,128
Unknown	31	-	26	-	9	-	<5	-	<5	-	-

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 04/2017)
*Case rate is based on 2010 Census estimates

We have included a new series of maps of gonorrhea cases and hot spots in Philadelphia by zip code. The map below displays cases of gonorrhea by zip code. These cases are largely concentrated in North Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, and the Lower Northeast.

Figure 2.30 Philadelphia Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code, 2016
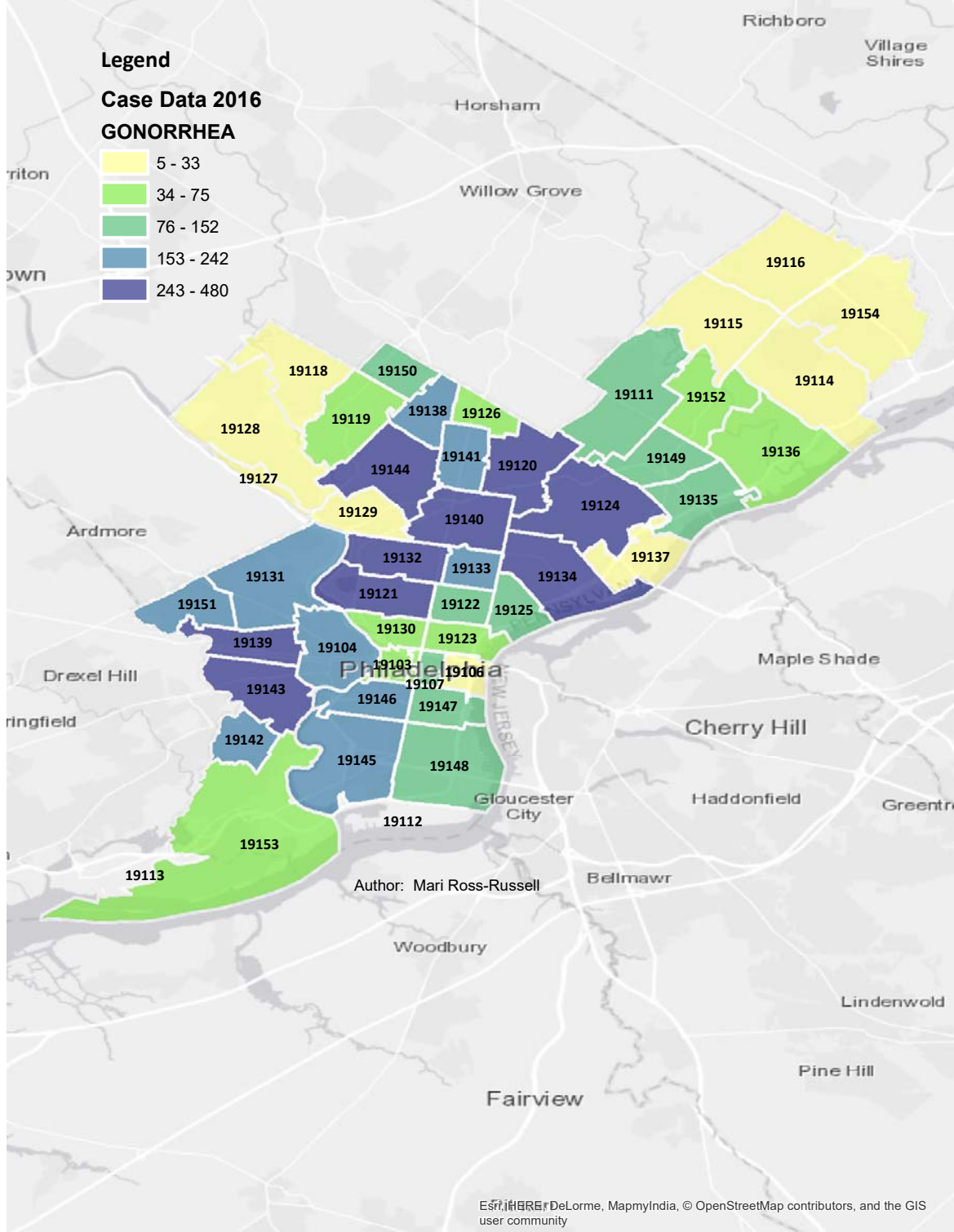
Finally, we have provided a map of gonorrhea hot spots, which are zip codes of statistically significant concern. The gonorrhea hot spots are concentrated in North and West Philadelphia, with additional zip codes in Southwest Philadelphia and the Lower Northeast.

Figure 2.31 Philadelphia Gonorrhea Hot Spots by Zip Code, 2016
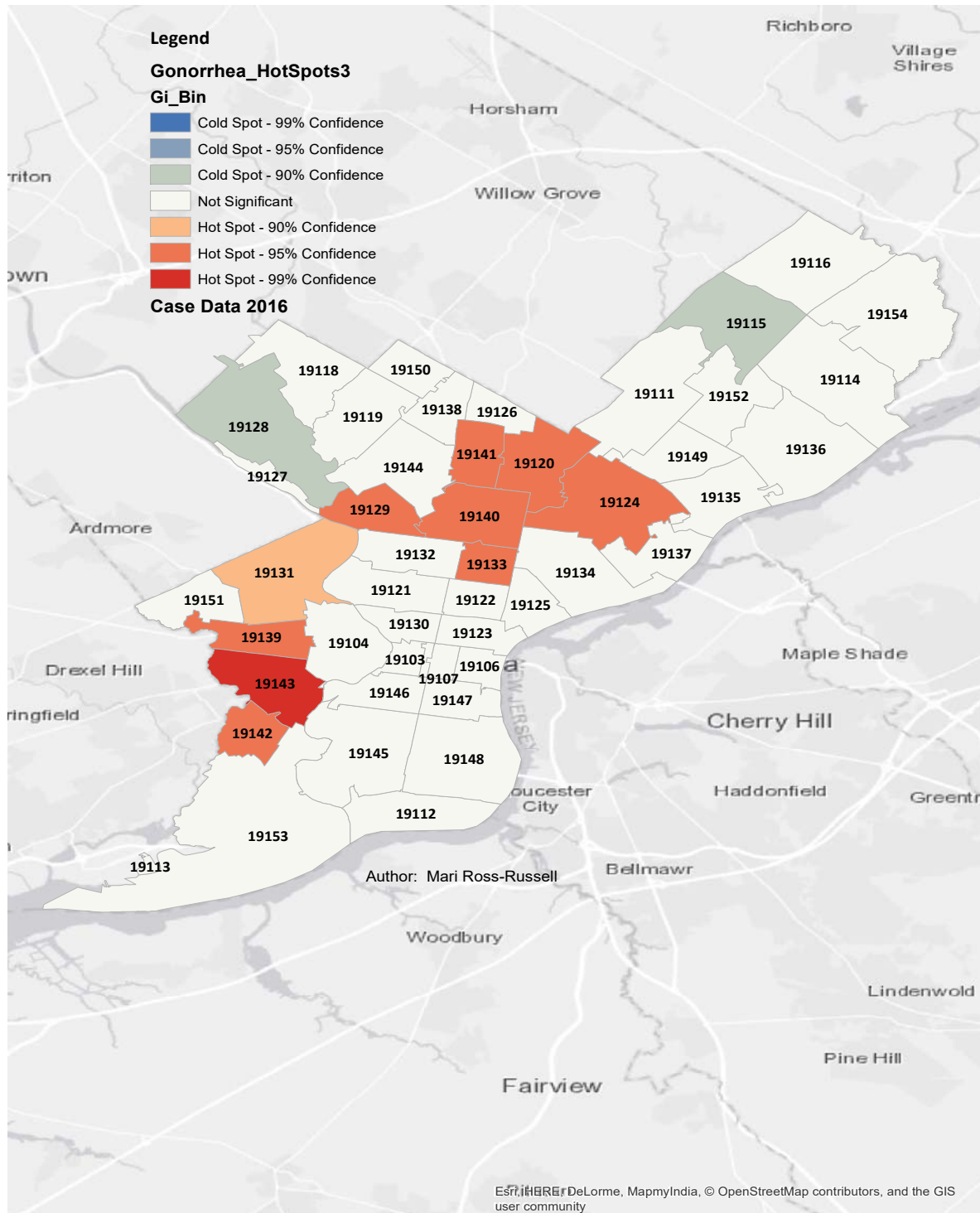
The final figure on gonorrhea in Philadelphia is a trend line for the total number of cases from 1991 to 2016 (see Figure 2.32). Overall, total gonorrhea cases have decreased since 1991. However, gonorrhea cases have been on the rise since 2014.

Figure 2.32 Philadelphia Total Gonorrhea Cases, 1991-2016
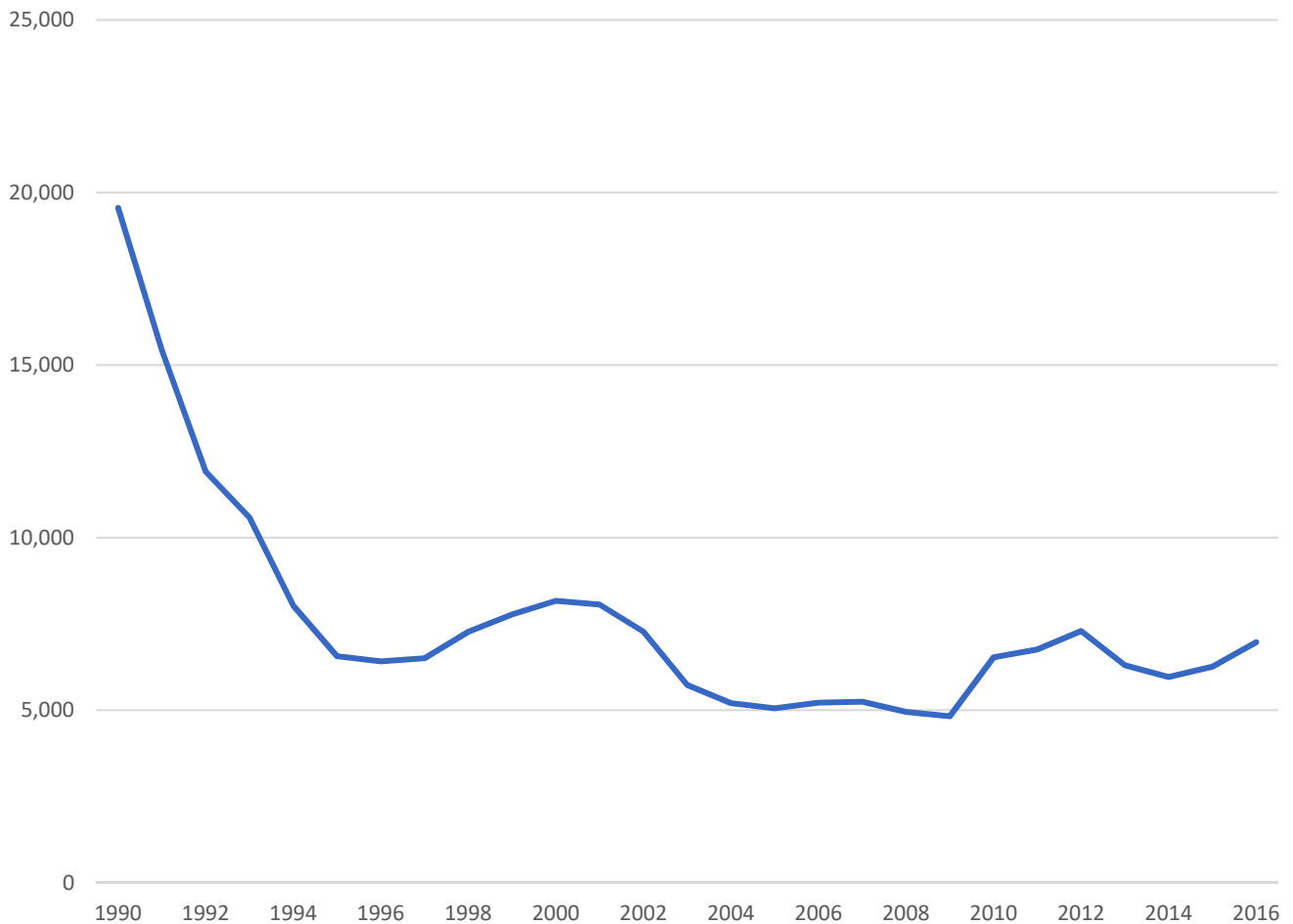
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)

The next set of tables describe gonorrhea cases in the four suburban counties in southeastern Pennsylvania. From 2012 to 2016, the highest number of cases and the highest case rate has been found in Delaware County (see Table 2.46). Distribution of cases between males and females varied across age groups for each county in 2016, but the largest number of cases in any age group was found among 15 – 24 year olds in every county (see Table 2.47).

Table 2.46 Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates* per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2012-2016

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
County										
Bucks	178	28.4	226	36.0	205	32.7	179	28.5	270	43.1
Chester	183	36.1	173	34.0	122	23.8	137	26.6	195	37.8
Delaware	638	113.7	732	130.3	653	116.0	686	121.7	783	139.0
Montgomery	365	45.1	357	43.9	293	35.9	306	37.4	396	48.2

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

Table 2.47 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Age and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

| | Bucks | | | Chester | | | Delaware | | | Montgomery | | |
	Total Cases n=270	Male	Female	Total Cases n=195	Male	Female	Total Cases n=783	Male	Female	Total Cases n=396	Male	Female
Age												
<15	ND	ND	0	ND	0	ND	5	ND	ND	ND	0	ND
15 to 24	109	57	52	78	27	50	397	172	224	186	88	97
25 to 34	87	52	35	64	41	23	267	162	105	131	89	42
35+	73	58	15	52	36	16	114	78	34	77	59	18

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)
*Case Rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified.

Finally, we have presented data on gonorrhea cases by race and sex (see Table 2.48). The highest number of cases were found among Blacks in all counties except Bucks County, where the majority of cases were among Whites. However, it is important to note that each county has a significant number of cases where race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 2.48 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Race and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

	Bucks			Chester			Delaware			Montgomery		
	Total Cases n=270	Male	Female	Total Cases n=195	Male	Female	Total Cases n=783	Male	Female	Total Cases n=396	Male	Female
Race/Ethnicity												
White	75	37	38	40	27	13	88	48	40	67	43	24
Black	49	38	11	56	30	26	371	213	158	92	53	39
Hispanic	5	ND	ND	6	ND	ND	11	6	5	ND	ND	ND

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 02/2018)
Other race, unknown race, and unknown ethnicity not available broken out by sex

Gonorrhea in the New Jersey Counties

The last set of tables on gonorrhea describe the four counties in New Jersey. The highest number of cases and the highest case rate was found in Camden County (see Table 2.49). The bulk of gonorrhea cases occurred in people between the ages of 20 and 34 (see Table 2.50).

Table 2.49 Reported Cases of Gonorrhea, Rates* per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
County										
Burlington	319	70.9	351	77.9	333	74.0	315	69.9	361	80.2
Camden	1,206	234.9	1,219	237.7	927	180.8	926	180.9	1,168	228.5
Gloucester	206	71.2	217	74.8	215	74.2	212	73.0	273	93.7
Salem	39	59.1	37	56.4	29	44.3	40	61.4	45	69.8

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

Table 2.50 Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Age and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2015

	Burlington			Camden			Gloucester			Salem		
	Total Cases n=315	Male	Female	Total Cases n=926	Male	Female	Total Cases n=212	Male	Female	Total Cases n=40	Male	Female
Age												
<15	0	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19	69	26	43	171	60	111	40	13	27	4	3	1
20 to 24	98	62	36	308	163	145	60	24	36	14	5	9
25 to 34	109	72	36	263	144	119	78	46	32	16	2	14
35 to 44	24	14	10	100	76	24	11	7	4	5	3	2
45 to 64	15	14	1	72	52	20	21	17	4	1	1	0
65+	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 04/2017)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

The final table on gonorrhea in the New Jersey counties describes cases and rates by race/ethnicity (see Table 2.51). In each county, the highest case rate was found among Blacks. The highest number of cases was found among Blacks in all counties except Salem County, which did not have enough cases to provide a racial/ethnic breakdown.

Table 2.51 Gonorrhea Cases, Rates* per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2016

	Burlington		Camden		Gloucester		Salem	
	Total Cases n=361	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=1,168	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=273	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=45	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity								
White	61	19.7	115	38.8	64	27.7	<10	-
Black	140	199.4	518	556.0	60	206.5	<10	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<10	-	0	0.0	<10	-	0	0.0
Asian	<10	-	<10	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	17	50.6	123	153.5	<10	-	<10	-
Unknown	139	-	398	-	135	-	28	-

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

Chlamydia

Chlamydia in Philadelphia

The following tables describe chlamydia in Philadelphia. Total chlamydia cases have been rising in Philadelphia since 2014 (see Table 2.52). The ratio of male to female cases has slightly increased from 2010 to 2016. Next, we have provided cases and case rates for males and females for 2010 through 2016 (see Table 2.53). For the years presented, total chlamydia cases and case rates peaked in 2012.

Table 2.52 Philadelphia Chlamydia Trends by Sex and Year, 2010-2016

	Male	Female	Ratio Male to Female
	n	n	
Year			
2010	6,673	12,755	0.52
2011	6,865	13,606	0.50
2012	7,106	13,697	0.52
2013	6,843	12,724	0.54
2014	6,789	12,164	0.56
2015	7,013	12,145	0.58
2016	7,524	12,437	0.60

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 04/2017)

Table 2.53 Reported Cases of Chlamydia and Rates per 100,000 Population, Philadelphia, 2010-2016

	Total		Male		Female	
	Cases	*Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
Year						
2010	19,428	1,273.1	6,673	927.0	12,755	1,582.1
2011	20,471	1,341.5	6,865	953.7	13,606	1,687.7
2012	20,803	1,363.2	7,106	987.2	13,697	1,699.0
2013	19,570	1,282.4	6,843	950.7	12,724	1,578.3
2014	18,935	1,240.8	6,789	943.2	12,164	1,508.8
2015	19,169	1,256.2	7,013	974.3	12,145	1,506.5
2016	19,961	1,308.1	7,524	1,045.3	12,437	1,542.7

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 04/2017)
*Rates were calculated using 2010 Census data

Next, we have provided cases and case rates by race/ethnicity over time (see Table 2.54). In each year, from 2011 to 2016, the highest number of cases and the highest case rates were found among non-Hispanic Blacks. Again, it is important to note that there were a significant number of cases with unknown race/ethnicity.

Table 2.54 Reported Cases of Chlamydia and Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2011-2016

	2011		2012		2013	
	Cases n=20,471	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=20,803	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=19,570	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity						
White	804	113.9	823	116.5	903	127.7
Black	11,843	1,740.8	11,016	1,606.8	10,263	1,495.0
Hispanic	1,308	675.9	1,474	733.3	1,587	770.3
Other/Unknown	6,516	-	7,490	-	6,817	-
	2014		2015		2016	
	Cases n=18,935	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=19,169	Rate per 100,000	Cases n=20,001	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity						
White	989	140.0	2,002	283.4	2,284	325.3
Black	9,687	1407.9	11,036	1,600.9	12,015	1734.4
Hispanic	1,634	768.2	2,072	946.0	2,166	957.1
Other/Unknown	6,625	-	4,059	-	3,536	-

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Health Informatics (accessed 03/2018)

The following table describes chlamydia cases by age group and sex over time (see Table 2.55). In 2016, the largest number of cases was found among 20 to 24 year olds.

Table 2.55 Reported Cases of Chlamydia by Sex and Age, Philadelphia, 2011-2016

Age	2011 Total n=20,471	2011 Male n=6,865	2011 Female n=13,606	2012 Total n=20,799	2012 Male n=7,106	2012 Female n=13,697	2013 Total n=19,570	2013 Male n=6,843	2013 Female n=12,724
0 to 14	470	84	386	430	61	369	370	62	308
15 to 19	8,298	2,388	5,910	7,820	2,224	5,596	6,999	2,019	4,980
20 to 24	6,934	2,388	4,546	7,151	2,519	4,632	6,832	2,399	4,433
25 to 29	2,540	973	1,567	2,828	1,096	1,732	2,842	1,156	1,686
30 to 34	1,120	471	649	1,234	512	722	1,234	553	681
35 to 39	534	249	285	582	269	313	585	266	319
40 to 44	261	125	136	339	173	166	307	161	146
45 to 54	241	146	95	305	184	121	325	189	136
55 to 64	53	34	19	83	50	33	63	32	31
65+	10	5	5	16	12	4	10	6	4
Unknown	10	2	8	15	6	9	2	1	1

Age	2014 Total n=18,935	2014 Male n=6,789	2014 Female n=12,164	2015 Total n=19,169	2015 Male n=7,013	2015 Female n=12,145	2016 Total n=19,169	2016 Male n=7,013	2016 Female n=12,145
0 to 14	338	48	290	284	36	248	279	38	241
15 to 19	6,075	1,745	4,330	5,718	1,674	4,044	5,972	1,693	4,279
20 to 24	6,738	2,390	4,348	6,719	2,321	4,398	6,693	2,452	4,241
25 to 29	3,218	1,347	1,871	3,519	1,501	2,018	3,816	1,630	2,186
30 to 34	1,259	550	709	1,374	651	723	1,535	762	773
35 to 39	599	295	304	712	338	374	750	395	355
40 to 44	307	174	133	338	188	150	361	202	159
45 to 54	302	182	120	382	234	148	409	255	154
55 to 64	88	51	37	91	58	33	122	78	44
65+	11	7	4	20	11	9	22	19	3
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)

Table 2.56 describes chlamydia cases and case rates by Philadelphia regions over time. As with gonorrhea, the highest case rates were found in North Philadelphia and West/Southwest Philadelphia. The highest number of cases is located in North Philadelphia.

Table 2.56 Reported Cases of Chlamydia and Rates* per 100,000 Population by Region, Philadelphia, 2013-2016

Region	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Cases Reported n=19,570	Rate per 100,000	Cases Reported n=18,935	Rate per 100,000	Cases Reported n=19,169	Rate per 100,000	Cases Reported n=19,959	Rate per 100,000
NE	1,756	492.5	1,766	495.3	1,831	513.5	1,914	536.8
NW	633	624.4	663	654.0	749	738.9	735	725.0
N	9,953	1858.8	9,510	1776.0	9,529	1779.6	9,843	1838.2
CC/S	2,175	837.0	2,107	810.8	2,315	890.9	2,414	929.0
W/SW	5,009	1835.9	4,856	1779.8	4,726	1732.2	5,049	1850.6
Missing	44	ND	33	ND	19	ND	4	ND
Total	19,526	1279.5	18,935	1240.8	19,169	1256.1	19,959	1307.9

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

The following table provides gonorrhea cases and case rates by zip code. (Note: Table 2.57 has been split between two pages for readability.) In 2016, the highest case rates were found in 19121, 19139, and 19132. For a map of Philadelphia zip codes, please see Figure 2.23.

Table 2.57 Philadelphia Chlamydia Cases and Case Rate* per 100,000 by Zip Code, 2012-2016

Zip Code	2012 n=20,803	Case Rate	2013 n=19,529	Case Rate	2014 n=18,935	Case Rate	2015 n=19,169	Case Rate	2016 n=19,991	Case Rate	Census 2010
19102	33	667.3	35	707.8	42	849.3	75	1,516.7	74	1,496.5	4,945
19103	53	266.1	58	291.2	78	391.6	112	562.3	119	597.4	19,918
19104	665	1,348.8	656	1,330.5	595	1,206.8	646	1,310.3	714	1,448.2	49,303
19106	34	389.5	25	286.4	46	527.0	47	538.4	45	515.5	8,729
19107	70	510.8	101	737.0	102	744.3	131	955.9	144	1,050.8	13,704
19111	398	718.0	359	647.7	347	626.0	378	681.9	396	714.4	55,430
19114	106	363.7	0	0.0	114	391.2	84	288.2	112	384.3	29,142
19115	58	201.1	81	280.9	73	253.1	78	270.5	81	280.9	28,838
19116	75	236.4	68	214.4	63	198.6	86	271.1	85	268.0	31,722
19118	18	199.0	67	740.9	17	188.0	18	199.0	13	143.8	9,043
19119	260	976.9	22	82.7	234	879.2	253	950.6	233	875.4	26,615
19120	1192	1,868.8	67	105.0	1,050	1,646.2	1,078	1,690.1	1,067	1,672.9	63,783
19121	999	2,920.2	301	879.9	876	2,560.7	879	2,569.4	935	2,733.1	34,210
19122	347	1,682.1	327	1,585.1	337	1,633.6	357	1,730.6	414	2,006.9	20,629
19123	178	1,654.1	105	975.7	178	1,654.1	208	1,932.9	212	1,970.1	10,761
19124	1257	2,071.1	63	103.8	1,187	1,955.7	1,087	1,791.0	1,157	1,906.3	60,693
19125	170	741.6	355	1,548.7	172	750.4	178	776.5	163	711.1	22,922
19126	231	1,452.5	57	358.4	223	1,402.2	224	1,408.5	238	1,496.5	15,904
19127	22	391.5	74	1,317.0	29	516.1	35	622.9	36	640.7	5,619
19128	114	337.5	5	14.8	119	352.3	159	470.7	137	405.5	33,782
19129	85	706.0	21	174.4	91	755.9	83	689.4	86	714.3	12,039
19130	155	704.1	28	127.2	171	776.7	207	940.3	198	899.4	22,015

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census 2010 population totals

Table 2.57 Philadelphia Chlamydia Cases and Case Rate* per 100,000 by Zip Code, 2012-2016 (continued)

Zip Code	2012 n=20,803	Case Rate	2013 n=19,529	Case Rate	2014 n=18,935	Case Rate	2015 n=19,169	Case Rate	2016 n=19,991	Case Rate	Census 2010
19131	698	1,566.5	170	381.5	731	1,640.5	692	1,553.0	652	1,463.2	44,559
19132	1,026	2,743.8	675	1,805.1	930	2,487.0	907	2,425.5	918	2,454.9	37,394
19133	736	3,082.5	981	4,108.6	608	2,546.4	557	2,332.8	565	2,366.3	23,877
19134	1,059	1,907.0	630	1,134.5	1,014	1,826.0	1,009	1,817.0	979	1,762.9	55,532
19135	295	1,051.5	1,086	3,870.8	291	1,037.2	327	1,165.5	333	1,186.9	28,056
19136	199	520.8	310	811.2	217	567.9	197	515.5	202	528.6	38,214
19137	25	340.9	215	2,931.6	28	381.8	38	518.1	38	518.1	7,334
19138	626	1,971.3	230	724.3	555	1,747.7	556	1,750.9	640	2,015.4	31,756
19139	1,062	2,671.2	576	1,448.8	962	2,419.7	962	2,419.7	981	2,467.5	39,757
19140	1,322	2,495.2	973	1,836.5	1,173	2,214.0	1,209	2,282.0	1,200	2,265.0	52,981
19141	679	1,994.9	1,214	3,566.7	551	1,618.8	582	1,709.9	624	1,833.3	34,037
19142	761	2,731.3	624	2,239.6	660	2,368.8	609	2,185.8	624	2,239.6	27,862
19143	1,475	2,281.9	734	1,135.5	1,315	2,034.4	1,228	1,899.8	1,373	2,124.1	64,639
19144	835	1,972.9	1,389	3,281.8	715	1,689.3	793	1,873.6	835	1,972.9	42,324
19145	565	1,302.9	794	1,830.9	504	1,162.2	541	1,247.5	509	1,173.7	43,366
19146	572	1,529.6	543	1,452.1	485	1,297.0	502	1,342.4	521	1,393.2	37,395
19147	182	548.0	568	1,710.3	226	680.5	238	716.7	288	867.2	33,210
19148	291	632.3	209	454.1	276	599.7	251	545.4	309	671.4	46,021
19149	520	1,137.9	311	680.5	460	1,006.6	485	1,061.3	461	1,008.8	45,699
19150	298	1,282.0	471	2,026.2	263	1,131.4	284	1,221.8	316	1,359.4	23,245
19151	541	1,833.8	274	928.8	472	1,599.9	458	1,552.4	555	1,881.2	29,502
19152	126	427.4	438	1,485.9	113	383.3	120	407.1	130	441.0	29,478
19153	129	1,131.4	103	903.4	121	1,061.2	135	1,184.0	157	1,377.0	11,402
19154	81	244.5	144	434.7	88	265.6	77	232.4	116	350.2	33,128
Unk.	173	-	83	-	33	-	6	-	6	-	-

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census 2010 population totals

We have included a new series of maps of chlamydia cases and hot spots in Philadelphia by zip code. The map below displays cases of chlamydia by zip code. These cases are largely concentrated in North Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, and the Lower Northeast.

Figure 2.33 Philadelphia Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code, 2016
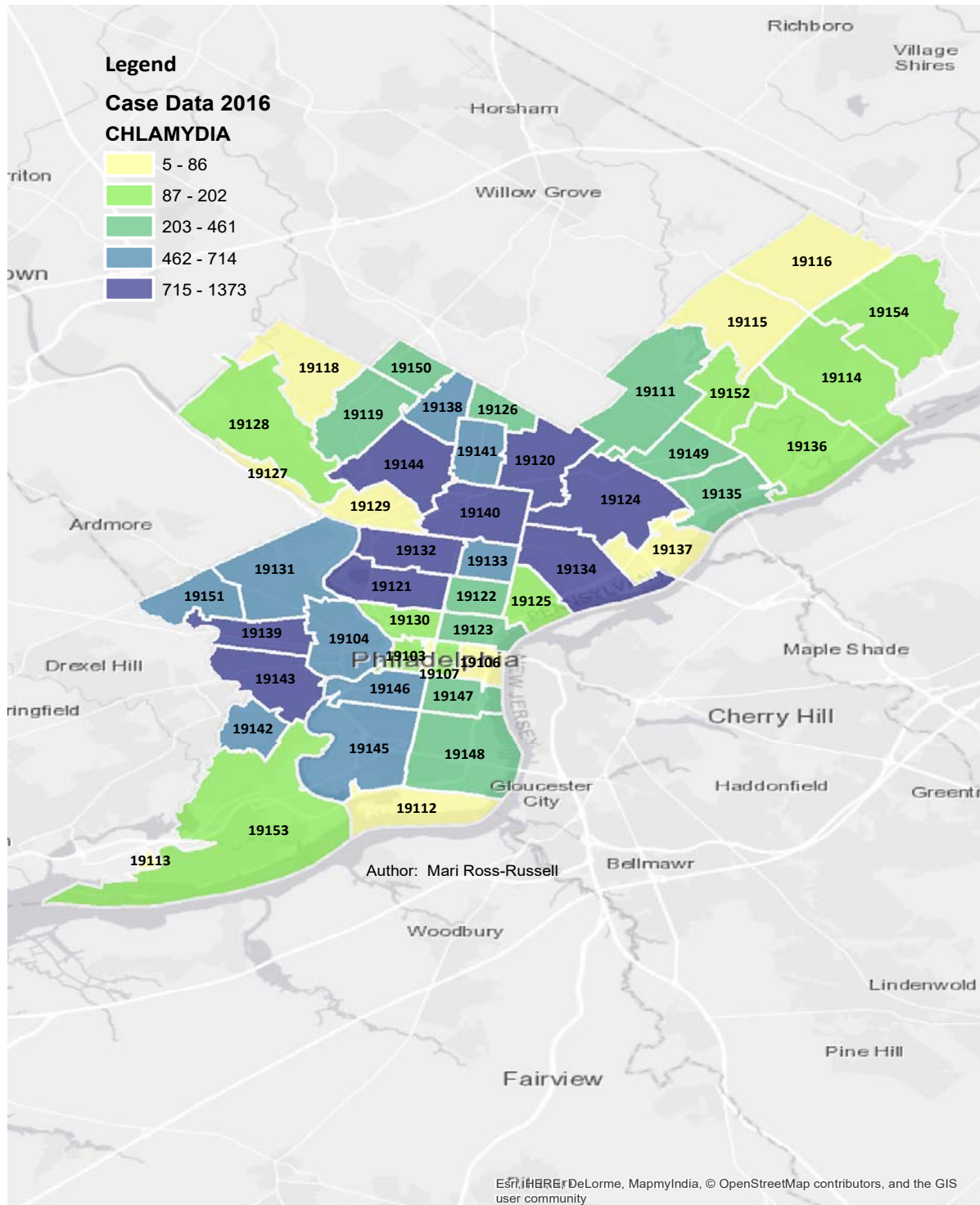
Finally, we have provided a map of chlamydia hot spots, which are zip codes of statistically significant concern. The chlamydia hot spots are concentrated in North and West Philadelphia, with additional zip codes in Southwest Philadelphia and the Lower Northeast.

Figure 2.34 Philadelphia Chlamydia Hot Spots by Zip Code, 2016
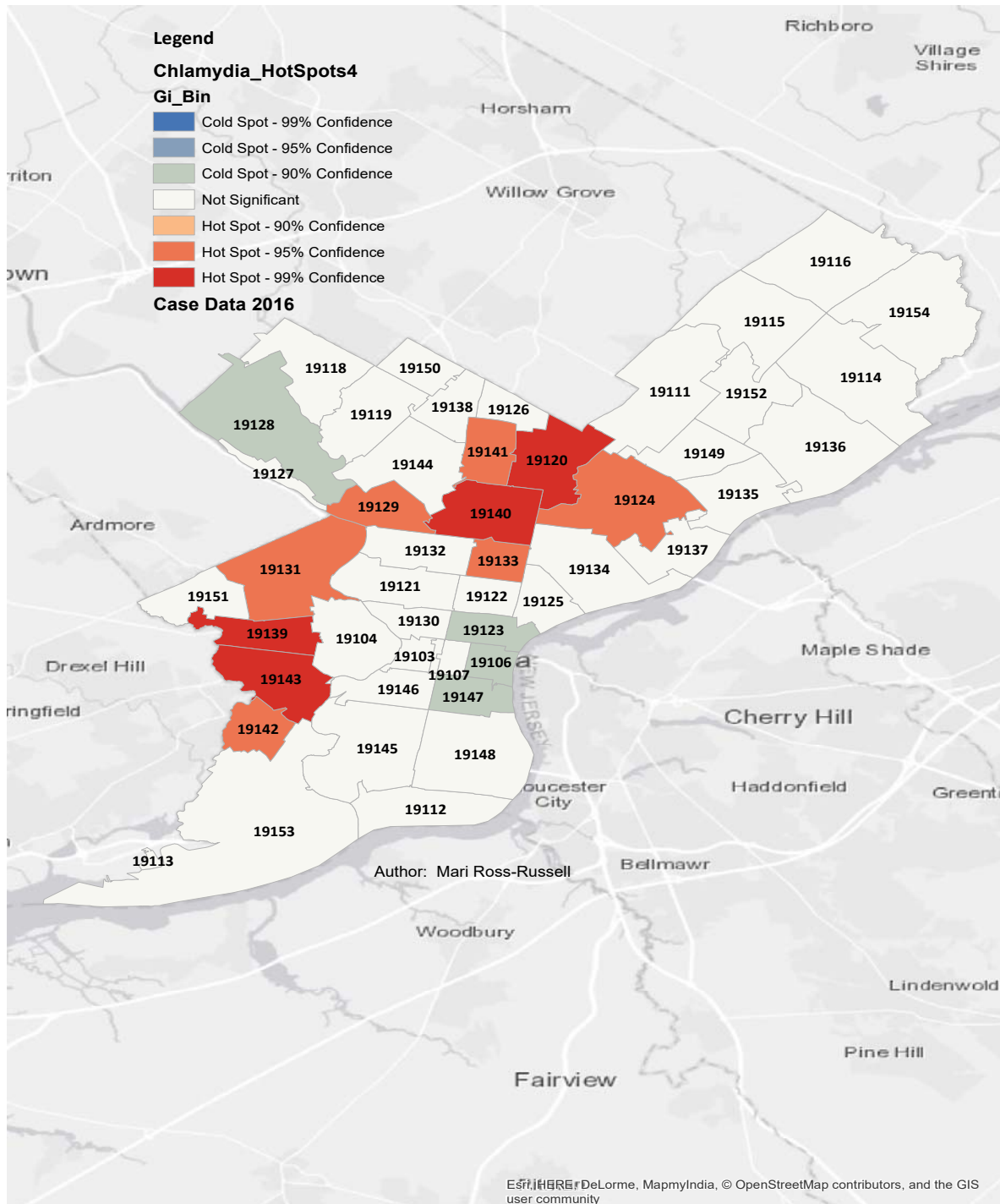
The final chart on chlamydia in Philadelphia over time is below (see Figure 2.35). Overall, there has been an upward trend in cases since 1991.

Figure 2.35 Philadelphia Total Chlamydia Cases, 1991-2016
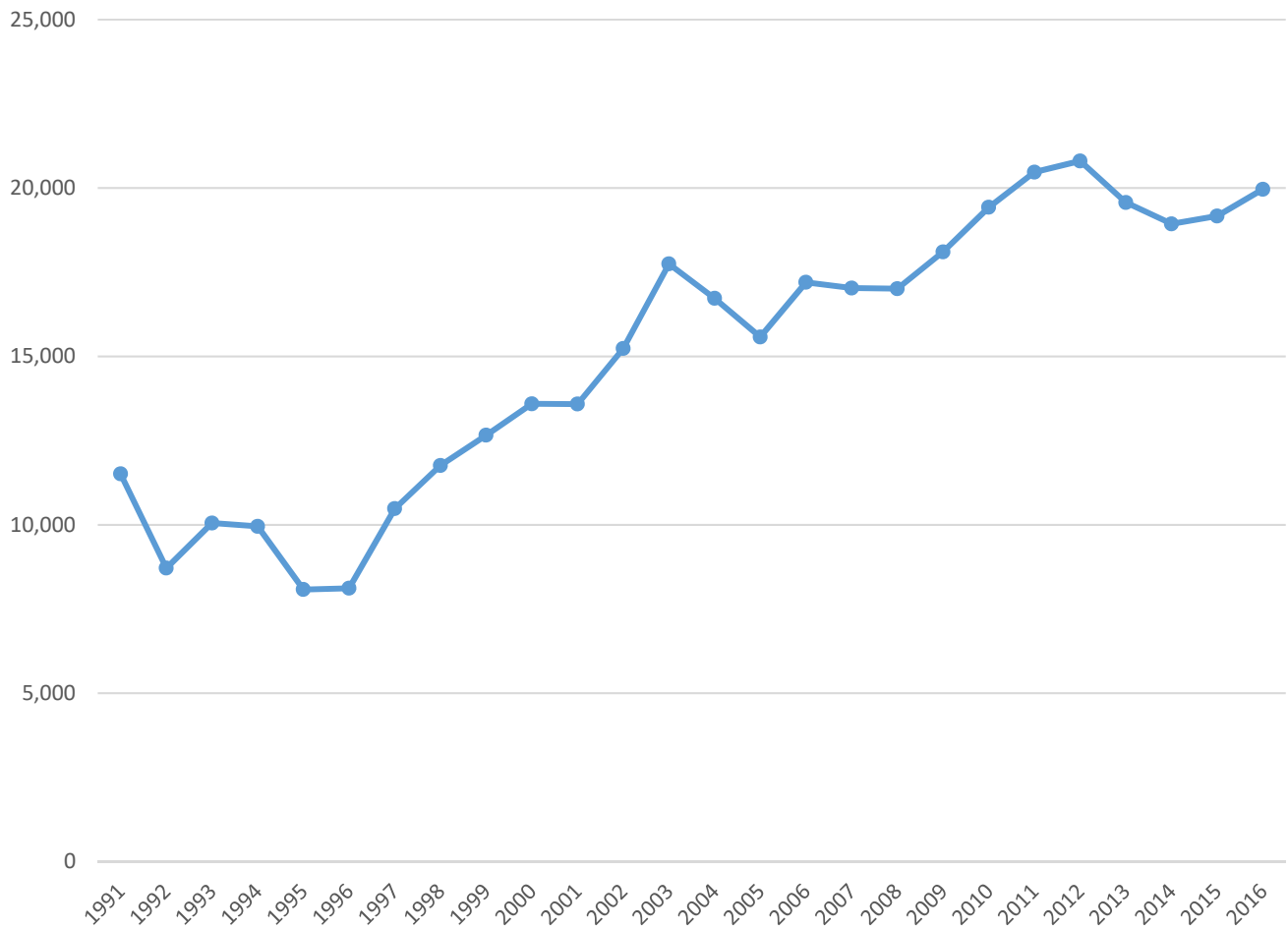
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Division of Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program (accessed 03/2018)

Chlamydia in the Pennsylvania Suburban Counties

The following set of tables describe chlamydia in the four suburban counties in southeastern Pennsylvania. As seen below, the highest number of cases and the highest case rate was found in Delaware County from 2012 through 2016 (see Table 2.58). Chester County had the fewest cases, but chlamydia in all counties has been on the rise since 2014. Table 2.59 provides chlamydia cases by age group and sex. The greatest number of cases was found among 15 to 24 year olds in all counties.

Table 2.58 Reported Cases of Chlamydia and Rates per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2012-2016

County	2012 Cases	2012 Rate per 100,000	2013 Cases	2013 Rate per 100,000	2014 Cases	2014 Rate per 100,000	2015 Cases	2015 Rate per 100,000	2016 Cases	2016 Rate per 100,000
Bucks	1,124	179.3	1,128	179.9	1,137	181.4	1,252	199.6	1,537	245.4
Chester	934	184.4	958	188.0	915	178.4	1,122	217.5	1,134	219.6
Delaware	2,597	462.8	2,896	515.3	2,695	478.7	2,707	480.1	3,263	579.2
Montgomery	1,928	238.5	1,918	236.1	1,738	212.8	2,073	253.0	2,491	303.1

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

Table 2.59 Reported Cases of Chlamydia by Age and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

Age	Bucks Total Cases n=1,537	Male	Female	Chester Total Cases n=1,134	Male	Female	Delaware Total Cases n=3,263	Male	Female	Montgomery Total Cases n=2,491	Male	Female
<15	6	ND	ND	6	ND	5	35	ND	33	16	5	11
15 to 24	1085	294	791	815	218	596	2,179	632	1,540	1,624	459	1,164
25 to 34	356	135	221	239	96	143	816	312	504	632	291	340
35+	90	44	46	74	39	35	233	115	118	219	114	105

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

The final table on chlamydia in the suburban Pennsylvania counties provides a breakdown by sex and race/ethnicity for 2016 (see Table 2.60). Most cases were among people of unknown race/ethnicity.

Table 2.60 Reported Cases of Chlamydia by Race and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area Pennsylvania Counties, 2016

	Bucks			Chester			Delaware			Montgomery		
Race/Ethnicity	Total Cases n=1,537	Male	Female	Total Cases n=1,134	Male	Female	Total Cases n=3,263	Male	Female	Total Cases n=2,491	Male	Female
White	379	117	262	196	70	126	278	89	189	321	131	190
Black	168	78	90	183	69	114	1,175	475	699	358	149	209
Hispanic	68	23	45	34	16	18	50	10	40	68	30	38
Unknown	922	259	663	721	199	521	1,760	487	1,267	1,744	559	1,183

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified

The final three tables in this section describe chlamydia in the four New Jersey counties within the nine-county Philadelphia area. The highest number of cases and the highest case rate was found in Camden County from 2011 through 2016 (see Table 2.61). We have also provided chlamydia cases by age group and sex (see Table 2.62). For each county, the age group with the most cases was 20 to 24 year olds.

Table 2.61 Reported Cases of Chlamydia, Rates* per 100,000 Population by Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2011-2016

| | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
County												
Burlington	1,093	243.1	1,299	288.9	1,362	302.1	1,421	315.7	1,476	327.6	1,712	380.0
Camden	3,018	588.0	2,814	548.3	2,717	529.8	2,628	512.6	2,902	566.8	3,286	641.8
Gloucester	731	252.9	812	280.9	752	259.1	801	276.5	960	330.7	1,033	355.8
Salem	215	326.2	205	311.1	196	298.5	200	305.3	231	354.7	278	426.9

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified.

Table 2.62 Reported Chlamydia Cases by Age and Sex, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2015

| | Burlington | | | Camden | | | Gloucester | | | Salem | | |
	Total Cases n=1,476	Male	Female	Total Cases n=2,902	Male	Female	Total Cases n=960	Male	Female	Total Cases n=231	Male	Female
Age												
<15	7	0	7	32	7	25	4	0	4	2	0	2
15 to 19	385	88	297	789	173	615	286	68	218	72	15	57
20 to 24	624	170	454	1,082	334	748	432	125	306	83	16	67
25 to 34	331	124	205	789	291	498	183	65	118	52	12	40
35 to 44	90	33	57	137	61	76	29	10	19	16	4	12
45 to 64	30	20	10	65	39	26	17	10	7	4	2	2
65+	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0
Unknown	6	2	4	4	0	4	7	1	5	0	0	0

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 04/2017)

The last table in this section describes race/ethnicity for chlamydia in the New Jersey Counties for 2016 (see Table 2.63). As with some of the other race/ethnicity tables, there are many unknown cases by race/ethnicity.

Table 2.63 Chlamydia Cases, Rates* per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area New Jersey Counties, 2016

	Burlington		Camden		Gloucester		Salem	
	Total Cases n=1,712	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=3,286	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=1,033	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases n=278	Rate per 100,000
Race/Ethnicity								
White	293	94.8	312	105.1	184	79.5	30	61.6
Black	446	635.2	987	1,059.4	155	533.5	42	489.3
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	<10	-	<10	-	<10	-	0	0.0
Asian	<10	-	23	80.0	<10	-	<10	-
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	<10	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	90	268.1	547	682.7	54	332.6	11	216.0
Unknown	847	-	1,384	-	599	-	190	-

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (accessed 03/2018)
*Case rates are calculated using Census population totals for the year specified.

SECTION 3: SCOPE OF THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA
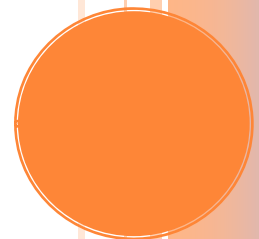
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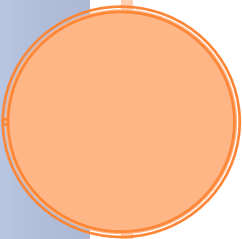
SECTION III: SCOPE OF THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the first two sections of this epidemiologic profile, we provided an extensive look at the general population of the nine-county Philadelphia area. Thus far, we have explored everything from race/ethnicity to education to drug use to health insurance status. We have included this information to provide context for the data in the remaining sections. While HIV has impacted people from every population in the Philadelphia area, some populations have been impacted more than others.

We have divided this section into three subsections, based on the regions within the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area. These regions include the City of Philadelphia, the four suburban Pennsylvania counties (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery), and the four New Jersey counties (Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem). We have organized the data this way to align with local planning regions, and to provide the maximum amount of information available within each region. Likewise, we have provided as much detail as possible while protecting confidentiality. Consequently, information varies across regions and counties, and may not be comparable across areas. For example, age groups vary depending on the data source.

Most data in this section pertain to new HIV and AIDS cases, cumulative HIV and AIDS cases, people living with HIV and AIDS, and HIV and AIDS deaths within the nine-county Philadelphia area. We obtained the bulk of the data within this section from the City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; and the New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services. The data presented in the tables and figures in this section are a combination of published data and data provided upon request. We thank all three health departments and their staff for providing the data included in this section.

Most of the remaining tables in this section describe HIV/AIDS in jails and prisons. This information is limited in availability, and is primarily statewide. This section concludes with a forecast of new AIDS cases within the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area.

OVERVIEW

Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA)

Philadelphia represents the majority of HIV/AIDS cases within the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). Of the 26,689 people living with HIV/AIDS in the nine-county area in 2016, 19,113 (71.6%) of them lived in Philadelphia. Another 4,230 (15.8%) lived in the Pennsylvania suburban counties, and 3,346 (12.5%) lived in the New Jersey Counties. Across the EMA, a majority of HIV/AIDS cases were among non-Hispanic Blacks, followed by non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics of all races. The epidemic was predominately male (71%). The largest risk category was men who have sex with men (MSM), followed by heterosexuals. Over 60% of people living with HIV/AIDS in the EMA were 45 or older in 2016.

City of Philadelphia

For Philadelphia, we have included data on new HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases, including some zip code-level data. The largest age group for both new HIV (non-AIDS) and new AIDS diagnoses in 2016 was 25 – 34 year olds. Yet, 75% of people with AIDS in Philadelphia were 45 years old or older. The HIV/AIDS epidemic was predominately Black in Philadelphia. The leading exposure categories for people living with HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia were men who have sex with men and heterosexuals, while exposure through injection drug use has become less common over time. Finally, we have included data on HIV/AIDS mortality in Philadelphia, which has also decreased over time.

Pennsylvania Suburban Counties

Demographic characteristics and trends vary in the four suburban Pennsylvania Counties. Bucks County had the same number of new AIDS cases in 2016 as in 2010; however, cases fluctuated over that time. New AIDS cases have generally been on the decline in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. Newly-diagnosed HIV cases have declined across all four counties from 2012 to 2016. HIV/AIDS prevalence has been on the rise in all counties. Within the four counties, Delaware County had the highest number of people living with HIV/AIDS.

New Jersey Counties

As with the Pennsylvania counties, demographic characteristics and trends vary within the New Jersey section of the region. Within the four New Jersey counties, Camden County had the highest number of new HIV/AIDS cases, as well as the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence. Salem County was the least populous county within the nine-county EMA, and also had the lowest number of new and prevalent cases.

HIV/AIDS Cases in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area

The first table in this section provides newly diagnosed cases of AIDS in the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area over time. As seen in Table 3.1, new AIDS cases have significantly decreased from 2012 to 2016. 2016 saw less than half as many new AIDS diagnoses as 2012. While Philadelphia represented 28.9% of the area's population (see Table 1.2), 70.5% of new AIDS cases in the metropolitan area were found in Philadelphia in 2016. Philadelphia has represented the majority of new cases in the area for 2012 through 2016, but this proportion has decreased over time. The next-highest number of new AIDS cases in 2016 was found in Delaware County (29), followed by Bucks County (15). Overall, 20.2% of the EMA's new AIDS cases in 2016 were found in the suburban Pennsylvania counties, while 9.2% were in the New Jersey counties.

Table 3.1 New AIDS Cases for the Philadelphia EMA by Counties 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
County					
Bucks	14	23	12	19	15
Chester	11	11	6	<5	5
Delaware	41	26	43	40	29
Montgomery	25	24	20	18	10
Philadelphia	428	351	266	242	206
Burlington	28	19	24	10	9
Camden	43	35	33	29	13
Gloucester	9	10	10	5	5
Salem	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Total	599	499	414	363	292

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services
Values and indicators for cells with cases smaller than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons.

Next, we have provided cumulative AIDS cases by county within the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (see Table 3.2). Philadelphia had 23,526 cumulative cases, or 72.7% of cumulative AIDS cases in the region, followed by Camden County, with 2,227 cumulative cases. As of 2016, the Pennsylvania suburban counties represented 15.3% of cumulative cases, while the New Jersey counties had 12% of the region's cumulative AIDS cases.

Table 3.2 Cumulative AIDS Cases for the Philadelphia EMA by Counties, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
County					
Bucks	837	871	935	954	969
Chester	632	648	688	692	697
Delaware	1,850	1,853	1,985	2,025	2,054
Montgomery	1,139	1,146	1,202	1,220	1,230
Philadelphia	22,356	22,747	23,070	23,825	23,526
Burlington	871	896	931	938	982
Camden	2147	2,193	2,237	2,258	2,227
Gloucester	454	465	477	485	462
Salem	223	227	228	232	225
Total	30,509	31,046	31,753	32,629	32,372

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services

Table 3.3 provides information on the number of people living with AIDS in the nine-county Philadelphia area by county over time. In 2016, Philadelphia had the greatest number of cases (10,789, or 73.4%), followed by Camden County (934, or 6.4%) and Delaware County (931, or 6.3%). Overall, the total number of people living with AIDS in the nine-county area decreased from 15,519 in 2012 to 14,692 in 2016 – a decrease of 5.3%.

Table 3.3 Living AIDS Cases for the Philadelphia EMA by Counties, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
County					
Bucks	353	385	441	452	458
Chester	251	250	279	275	278
Delaware	816	800	910	921	931
Montgomery	512	494	539	542	539
Philadelphia	11,954	11,560	11,285	11,046	10,789
Burlington	403	430	431	440	450
Camden	914	985	968	958	934
Gloucester	228	222	218	226	223
Salem	88	91	92	92	90
Total	15,519	15,217	15,163	14,952	14,692

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services

The following table provides data on new HIV diagnoses by county over time (see Table 3.4). New HIV cases, like new AIDS cases, have decreased EMA-wide from 2012 through 2016 – a 44.8% decline since 2012. As with new AIDS cases, the bulk of new HIV cases were found in Philadelphia (529), followed by Delaware County (37) and Camden County (36).

Table 3.4 Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases for the Philadelphia EMA by Counties 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
County					
Bucks	23	21	21	8	12
Chester	21	12	16	11	13
Delaware	61	55	45	41	37
Montgomery	29	44	29	23	15
Philadelphia	737	634	569	538	395
Burlington	24	22	25	27	13
Camden	58	63	58	49	36
Gloucester	6	5	11	10	8
Salem	<5	<5	<5	5	<5
Total	959	856	774	712	529

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services
Values and indicators for cells with cases smaller than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons.

Despite the decrease in new HIV and AIDS diagnoses, the number of living HIV/AIDS cases has remained relatively stable from 2012 to 2016 (see Table 3.5). 71.6% of people living with HIV/AIDS in the region were in Philadelphia, while 15.8% of living HIV/AIDS cases were in the suburban Pennsylvania counties, and 12.5% were in the New Jersey counties.

Table 3.5 Living HIV/AIDS Cases for the Philadelphia EMA by Counties, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
County					
Bucks	678	785	793	808	819
Chester	481	503	521	531	544
Delaware	1,538	1,608	1,645	1,690	1,736
Montgomery	1,021	1,083	1,103	1,126	1,131
Philadelphia	19,832	19,564	19,494	19,280	19,113
Burlington	778	833	840	862	869
Camden	1,779	1,903	1,907	1,869	1,884
Gloucester	426	414	414	443	436
Salem	162	173	172	160	157
Total	26,695	26,866	26,889	26,769	26,689

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services

The final EMA-wide table describes characteristics of people living with HIV/AIDS, including exposure category, race/ethnicity, age group, and gender (see Table 3.6). As seen below, the largest exposure category in the EMA in 2016 was men who have sex with men (MSM), followed closely by heterosexuals, and then people who inject drugs. Over half of people living with HIV/AIDS were Black (15,532, or 58%), followed by Whites (23%) and Hispanics (15%). The largest age category was 55+, and 71% of people living with HIV/AIDS were male.

Table 3.6 Philadelphia EMA People Living with HIV/AIDS by Exposure, Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Gender, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category										
MSM	9,216	34%	9,474	35%	9,568	35%	9,529	36%	9,825	37%
MSM/IDU	1,048	4%	1,036	4%	823	3%	885	3%	853	3%
IDU	6,352	23%	6,082	22%	5,632	21%	5,699	21%	5,402	20%
Heterosexual	8,959	33%	8,938	33%	9,489	35%	9,324	35%	9,299	35%
Other	1,488	5%	1,554	6%	1,609	6%	1,370	5%	1,373	5%
Total	**27,063**	**100%**	**27,084**	**100%**	**27,121**	**100%**	**26,807**	**100%**	**26,752**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity										
White	6,511	24%	6,358	23%	6,276	23%	6,114	23%	6,057	23%
Black	15,668	58%	15,687	58%	15,597	58%	15,531	58%	15,532	58%
Hispanic	3,857	14%	3,925	14%	3,994	15%	4,026	15%	4,052	15%
Other/Multirace	1,027	4%	1,114	4%	1,254	5%	1,136	4%	1,111	4%
Total	**27,063**	**100%**	**27,084**	**100%**	**27,121**	**100%**	**26,807**	**100%**	**26,752**	**100%**
Age*										
0 to 12			72	0%	66	0%	62	0%	54	0%
13 to 24			1,074	4%	954	4%	847	3%	790	3%
25 to 34			3,728	14%	3,801	14%	3,807	14%	3,855	14%
35 to 44			5,229	19%	4,825	18%	4,658	17%	4,533	17%
45 to 54			9,531	35%	9,231	34%	7,005	26%	7,110	27%
55+			7,181	27%	7,914	29%	8,407	31%	9,041	34%
Unknown			269	1%	330	1%	2,021	8%	1,369	5%
Total			**27,084**	**100%**	**27,121**	**100%**	**26,807**	**100%**	**26,752**	**100%**
Gender										
Male	19,285	71%	19,404	72%	19,292	71%	19,010	71%	18,993	71%
Female	7,778	29%	7,680	28%	7,597	28%	7,571	28%	7,503	28%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1%	256	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	232	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**27,063**	**100%**	**27,084**	**100%**	**27,121**	**100%**	**26,807**	**100%**	**26,752**	**100%**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit; Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB Services
*Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

Below, we have provided a new EMA-wide map of people living with HIV by zip code. As seen on the map, people with HIV live throughout all parts of the EMA. The highest-prevalence zip codes are located in Philadelphia, where there is also higher population density.

Figure 3.1 Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area People Living with HIV by Zip Code, 2016
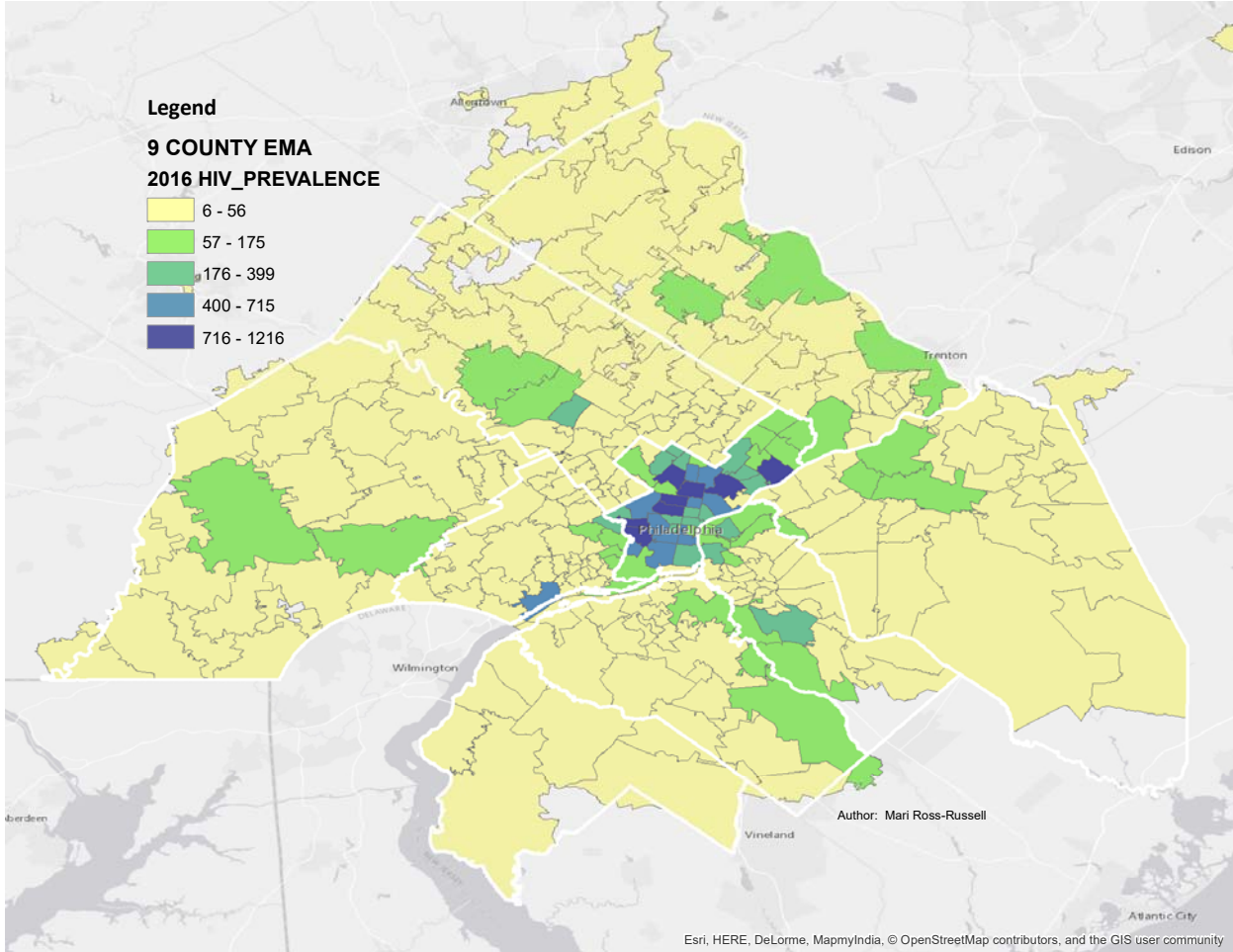
ArcView ArcGIS 10; City of Philadelphia, Department of Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office Surveillance Unit; Office of HIV Planning

HIV/AIDS Cases in the City of Philadelphia

Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases in Philadelphia

The following tables describe demographic characteristics for new AIDS cases in Philadelphia. First, Table 3.7 describes new cases over time by race/ethnicity. Overall, new AIDS cases have dropped by over half from 2012 to 2016. The highest number of new AIDS cases in 2016 was among Blacks, with 142 cases. This represents 68.9% of all newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2016. By contrast, only 41.7% of Philadelphia was Black (see Table 1.2). This was followed by cases among Hispanics (33) and Whites (25).

Table 3.7 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
Race/Ethnicity					
White	52	38	34	22	25
Black	299	247	192	178	142
Hispanic	63	47	27	30	33
Asian and Pacific Islander	7	8	*	*	*
Multiracial	*	9	9	*	*
Other/ Unknown	*	*	*	*	*
Total	**427**	**350**	**265**	**238**	**206**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons.

The next table provides age groups for new AIDS diagnoses in Philadelphia (see Table 3.8). The largest age group was 25 – 34 year olds (60), followed by 45 – 54 year olds (49).

Table 3.8 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Age, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
Age					
<15	*	0	*	*	*
15-24	87	71	41	43	17
25-34	97	88	71	61	60
35-44	123	85	67	60	39
45-54	77	42	55	51	49
55-64	34	25	18	16	33
65+	9	10	12	7	8
Total	**428**	**351**	**266**	**242**	**206**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons.
Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

The following table (3.9) displays exposure categories for people who were newly diagnosed with AIDS over time. As seen below, heterosexual contact has been the most common exposure category from 2012 through 2016, with just under half of all cases in 2016. This was followed by men who have sex with men, with 79 cases, and people who inject drugs at 16 cases. There were fewer than five new pediatric AIDS cases in 2016, and there were no new AIDS cases attributed to transfusions, transplants, or coagulation disorders during the period below.

Table 3.9 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Exposure, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
Exposure Category					
MSM	145	116	86	93	79
PWID	73	46	40	35	16
Heterosexual	183	169	131	98	101
MSM/PWID	9	*	*	*	<5
Pediatric	*	0	*	*	*
No Risk Reported	16	15	6	6	5
Total	**427**	**350**	**265**	**238**	**206**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons.
*Totals adjusted for cell sizes <5

The next table provides data on the zip code of residence for people newly diagnosed with AIDS (see Table 3.10). We have also provided case rates by zip code, based on the 2010 Census. The same zip code, 19140 in North Philadelphia, had the highest number of new AIDS cases (18) and the highest case rate (34.0 per 100,000) of any zip code in Philadelphia. The second-highest number of cases was found in 19143, with 14 cases and a case rate of 21.7 per 100,000. The second-highest case rate was found in 19132, with a case rate of 29.4 and 11 total cases.

Table 3.10 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Zip Code and Case Rate per 100,000, 2016

Zip Code	Total	Case Rate	Census 2010	Zip Code	Total	Case Rate	Census 2010
19102	0	0.0	4,945	19132	11	29.4	37,394
19103	<5	-	19,918	19133	<5	-	23,877
19104	12	24.3	49,303	19134	<5	-	55,532
19106	<5	-	8,729	19135	<5	-	28,056
19107	<5	-	13,704	19136	6	15.7	38,214
19111	8	14.4	55,430	19137	0	0.0	7,334
19114	<5	-	29,142	19138	7	22.0	31,756
19115	<5	-	28,838	19139	9	22.6	39,757
19116	0	0.0	31,722	19140	18	34.0	52,981
19118	0	0.0	9,043	19141	9	26.4	34,037
19119	<5	-	26,615	19142	<5	-	27,862
19120	12	18.8	63,783	19143	14	21.7	64,639
19121	8	23.4	34,210	19144	7	16.5	42,324
19122	<5	-	20,629	19145	8	18.4	43,366
19123	<5	-	10,761	19146	<5	-	37,395
19124	12	19.8	60,693	19147	<5	-	33,210
19125	0	0.0	22,922	19148	<5	-	46,021
19126	<5	-	15,904	19149	<5	-	45,699
19127	0	0.0	5,619	19150	<5	-	23,245
19128	<5	-	33,782	19151	<5	-	29,502
19129	<5	-	12,039	19152	<5	-	29,478
19130	0	0.0	22,015	19153	<5	-	11,402
19131	7	15.7	44,559	19154	<5	-	33,128

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons.
*Totals adjusted for cell sizes <5

Below, we have provided a new map of Philadelphians newly diagnosed with AIDS by zip code. As seen on the map, new AIDS cases were primarily in North and West Philadelphia.

Figure 3.2 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Zip Code, 2016
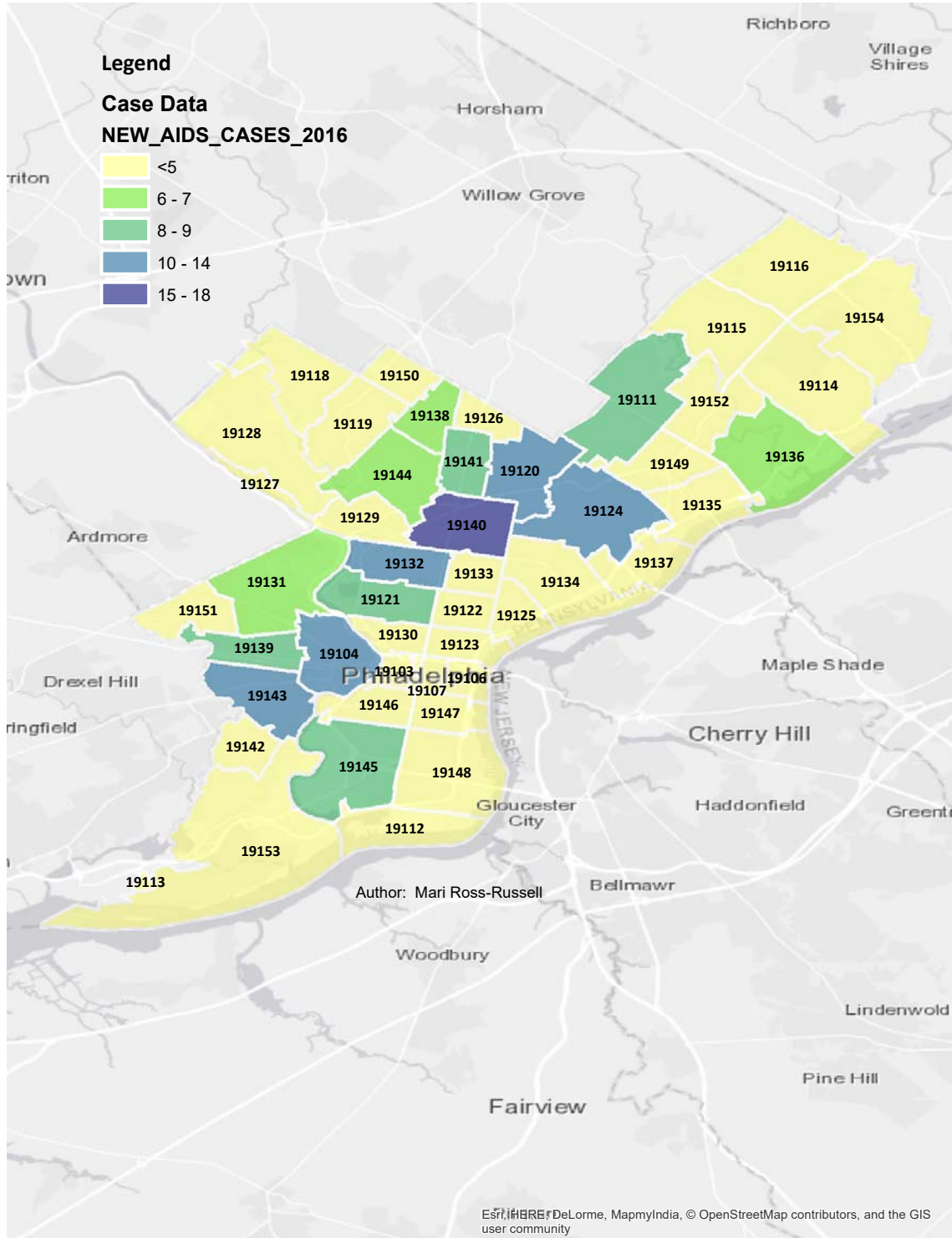
ArcView ArcGIS 10; City of Philadelphia, Department of Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office Surveillance Unit; Office of HIV Planning

AIDS Prevalence in Philadelphia

We have also provided information on Philadelphians living with AIDS by sex at birth, race/ethnicity, age, and exposure category over time (see Table 3.11). As seen below, 41% of Philadelphians living with AIDS are now 55 or older.

Table 3.11 Philadelphia AIDS Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age, and Exposure Category, 2013-2016

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex at Birth								
Male	8,386	73%	8,158	72%	7,983	72%	7,688	71%
Female	3,174	27%	3,127	28%	3,063	28%	2,986	28%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	1%
Total	**11,560**	**100%**	**11,285**	**100%**	**11,046**	**100%**	**10,789**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity								
White	2,126	18%	2,036	18%	1,952	18%	1,908	18%
Black	7,420	64%	7,282	65%	7,097	64%	6,963	65%
Hispanic	1,619	14%	1,613	14%	1,612	15%	1,554	14%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	90	1%	92	1%	98	1%	103	1%
Multi-Race	287	2%	243	2%	267	2%	15	0%
Other	18	0%	19	0%	20	0%	0	0%
Unknown							246	2%
Total	**11,560**	**100%**	**11,285**	**100%**	**11,046**	**100%**	**10,789**	**100%**
Age								
0 to 12	6	0%	6	0%	6	0%	*	*
13 to 14	7	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*
15 to 24	242	2%	198	2%	147	1%	114	1%
25 to 34	1,032	9%	968	9%	938	8%	894	8%
35 to 44	2,091	18%	1,803	16%	1,689	15%	1,566	15%
45 to 54	4,486	39%	4,227	37%	4,004	36%	3,693	34%
55 to 64	2,837	25%	3,044	27%	3,102	28%	3,236	30%
65+	830	7%	963	9%	1,068	10%	1,207	11%
Unknown	29	0%	75	1%	92	1%	73	1%
Total	**11,560**	**100%**	**11,285**	**100%**	**11,046**	**100%**	**10,789**	**100%**
Exposure Category								
MSM	3,801	33%	3,704	33%	3,586	32%	3,591	33%
PWID	3,173	27%	3,032	27%	3,037	27%	2,837	26%
Heterosexual	3,807	33%	3,782	34%	3,621	33%	3,584	33%
MSM/PWID	416	4%	398	4%	435	4%	413	4%
All Pediatric	148	1%	151	1%	145	1%	146	1%
Risk not reported/ Other	215	2%	218	2%	222	2%	209	2%
Total	**11,560**	**100%**	**11,285**	**100%**	**11,046**	**100%**	**10,789**	**100%**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

The next two tables describe cumulative AIDS cases in Philadelphia, or the total number of AIDS cases that have ever been diagnosed through 2016. First, we have provided cumulative cases by exposure category. The greatest number of cases have been diagnosed among men who have sex with men, followed by people who inject drugs and then heterosexuals (see Table 3.12). By contrast, there are currently about the same number of MSM and heterosexuals living with AIDS (see Table 3.11).

Table 3.12 Philadelphia Cumulative AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, 2016

	Total
Exposure Category	n
MSM	8,261
PWID	7,734
Heterosexual	5,990
MSM/PWID	1,104
Other/Risk Not Specified	436
All Pediatric	*
Total	**23,526**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

The next table shows cumulative AIDS cases by race/ethnicity (see Table 3.13). As seen below, slightly over 65% of AIDS diagnoses (15,340) have been among Blacks, followed by Whites (21%, or 4,913) and Hispanics (12%, or 2,706).

Table 3.13 Philadelphia Cumulative AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

	Total
Race/Ethnicity	n
White	4,913
Black	15,340
Hispanic	2,706
Asian/Pacific Islander	116
Multiracial	427
Other/Unknown	24
Total	**23,526**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

The next four tables describe newly-diagnosed HIV cases in Philadelphia by year over time. The greatest number of new diagnoses in 2016 was among 25 – 34 year olds (see Table 3.14). 73% (287) of new HIV diagnoses were among males (see Table 3.15).

Table 3.14 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Year and Age, 2011-2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Age						
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
13 to 14	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0
15 to 24	137	154	155	130	127	105
25 to 34	130	147	139	126	143	144
35 to 44	114	92	68	73	73	59
45 to 54	87	96	88	79	62	52
55 to 64	25	29	36	30	24	29
65+	<5	<5	6	<5	7	<6
Total	**502**	**530**	**497***	**445**	**439**	**389***

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit
*Totals adjusted for cell sizes <5

Table 3.15 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Year and Sex at Birth, 2011-2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Sex at Birth						
Male	379	383	407	357	345	287
Female	123	147	90	88	94	100
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	**502**	**530**	**497**	**445**	**439**	**395**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit
*Totals adjusted for cell sizes <5

Next, we have provided new HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity (see Table 3.16). Blacks accounted for 64% of new HIV diagnoses in Philadelphia in 2016, followed by Hispanics (20%, or 78) and Whites (13%, or 52). By contrast, Blacks made up 42% of the general population of Philadelphia in 2016 (see Table 1.2). Table 3.17 describes new HIV diagnoses by exposure category. The leading exposure category for new HIV diagnoses was men who have sex with men (58%, or 229), followed by heterosexuals (31%, or 123) and people who inject drugs (6%, or 24).

Table 3.16 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Year and Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Race/Ethnicity						
White	77	69	47	70	46	52
Black	356	369	376	293	319	253
Hispanic	60	81	59	65	65	78
Asian/Pacific Islander	<5	6	7	10	<5	8
Multiracial	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Other	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Total	**502**	**530**	**497**	**445**	**439**	**395**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit
*Totals adjusted for cell sizes <5

Table 3.17 Philadelphia Newly-Diagnosed HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Year and Exposure Category, 2011-2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Exposure Category						
MSM	220	225	267	247	258	229
PWID	53	63	33	33	143	24
MSM/PWID	9	9	8	6	28	<5
Heterosexual	211	214	177	154	<5	123
Undetermined/Other	6	18	6	<5	7	14
All Pediatric	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5
Total	**502**	**530**	**497**	**445**	**439**	**395**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit
*Totals adjusted for cell sizes <5

The following map displays information about people living with HIV. Figure 3.3 displays the total number of people living with HIV by zip code. The highest HIV prevalence was found in zip codes in North and West Philadelphia.

Figure 3.3 Philadelphians Living with HIV Cases by Zip Code, 2016
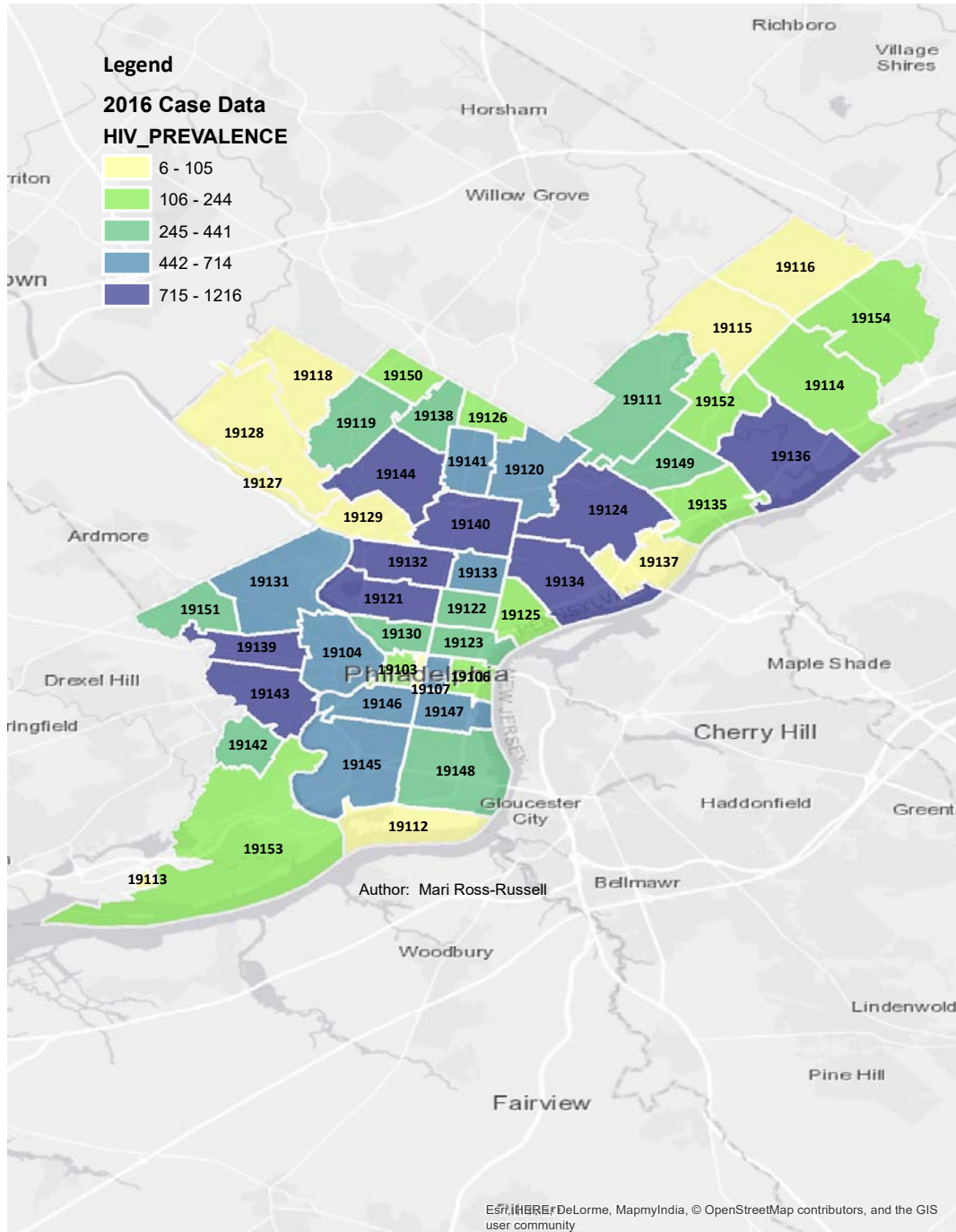
ArcView ArcGIS 10; City of Philadelphia, Department of Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office Surveillance Unit; Office of HIV Planning

Below, we have provided demographic information about people living with HIV (not AIDS) in Philadelphia over time (see Table 3.18). In 2016, there were slightly more men who have sex with men with HIV (3,362) than heterosexuals (3,052). Blacks represented 63% of people living with HIV, while Whites were 18%, Hispanics were 16%, and Asians/Pacific Islanders were 1%. By contrast, Blacks represented 42% of the general population, while 35% were White, 14% were Hispanic, and 7% were Asian (see Table 1.2).

Table 3.18 Philadelphia HIV (not AIDS) Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Sex at Birth, Age, and Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex at Birth										
Male	5,433	69%	5,584	70%	5,793	71%	5,829	71%	5,824	70%
Female	2,445	31%	2,420	30%	2,414	29%	2,405	29%	2,374	29%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	2%
Total	**7,878**	**100%**	**8,004**	**100%**	**8,207**	**100%**	**8,234**	**100%**	**8,324**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1,538	20%	1,503	19%	1,521	19%	1,478	18%	1,462	18%
Black	4,859	62%	4,982	62%	5,122	62%	5,162	63%	5,245	63%
Hispanic	1,209	15%	1,242	16%	1,273	16%	1,299	16%	1,339	16%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	69	1%	75	1%	89	1%	87	1%	97	1%
Multirace	181	2%	177	2%	174	2%	179	2%	160	2%
Other	22	0%	25	0%	28	0%	29	0%	21	0%
Total	**7,878**	**100%**	**8,004**	**100%**	**8,207**	**100%**	**8,234**	**100%**	**8,324**	**100%**
Age										
0 to 12	145	2%	145	2%	31	0%	31	0%	24	0%
13 to 14	10	0%	10	0%	9	0%	6	0%	9	0%
15 to 24	1,730	22%	1,813	23%	487	6%	457	6%	459	6%
25 to 34	2,412	31%	2,442	31%	1,888	23%	1,894	23%	1,951	23%
35 to 44	2,155	27%	2,110	26%	1,726	21%	1,718	21%	1,747	21%
45 to 54	1,115	14%	1,139	14%	2,378	29%	2,309	28%	2,192	26%
55 to 64	270	3%	297	4%	1,300	16%	1,369	17%	1,452	17%
65+	41	1%	48	1%	352	4%	403	5%	455	5%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	36	0%	47	1%	35	0%
Total	**7,878**	**100%**	**8,004**	**100%**	**8,207**	**100%**	**8,234**	**100%**	**8,324**	**100%**
Exposure Category										
MSM	2,744	35%	2,925	37%	3,140	38%	3,165	38%	3,362	40%
PWID	1,529	19%	1,451	18%	1,392	17%	1,467	18%	1,381	17%
MSM/PWID	156	2%	154	2%	145	2%	170	2%	169	2%
Heterosexual	3,077	39%	3,100	39%	3,151	38%	3,073	37%	3,052	37%
Risk not reported/ Other	237	3%	236	3%	239	3%	231	3%	232	3%
All Pediatric	135	2%	134	2%	140	2%	128	2%	128	2%
Total	**7,878**	**100%**	**8,004**	**100%**	**8,207**	**100%**	**8,234**	**100%**	**8,324**	**100%**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

The next four tables describe cumulative HIV cases in Philadelphia, or the total number of HIV (not AIDS) cases that were ever diagnosed, through 2016. As seen in Table 3.19, the highest number of HIV cases have been diagnosed among heterosexuals (3,341, or 38%), closely followed by men who have sex with men (3,319, or 38%) and people who inject drugs (1,758, or 20%). Next, we have provided cumulative HIV cases by race (see Table 3.20). Blacks represented 64% of cumulative cases, followed by Whites (18%) and Hispanics (14%).

Table 3.19 Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Exposure Category for Philadelphia, 2016

	Total
Exposure Category	n
MSM	3,319
PWID	1,758
Heterosexual	3,341
MSM/PWID	173
Pediatric	*
Other	*
No Risk Reported	227
Total	**8,826**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

Table 3.20 Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Race/Ethnicity for Philadelphia, 2016

	Total
Race/Ethnicity	n
White	1,621
Black	5,657
Hispanic	1,273
Asian/Pacific Islander	88
Multiracial	157
Other/Unknown	30
Total	**8,826**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

Table 3.21 provides information on cumulative HIV cases by age group, based on age at diagnosis. The largest age group was 25 – 34 year olds with 30% of total diagnoses; this was followed by 35 – 44 year olds, with 26% of diagnoses. The following table provides cumulative HIV cases by sex at birth (see Table 3.22). As seen below, about 72% of cumulative HIV cases have been diagnosed among males. This is comparable to the current number of people living with HIV in Philadelphia (see Table 3.18).

Table 3.21 Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Age Group for Philadelphia, 2016

Age	Total
13 - 14	11
15 - 24	1,944
25 - 34	2,675
35 - 44	2,269
45 - 54	1,399
55 - 64	434
65+	94
Total	**8,826**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

Table 3.22 Cumulative HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Sex at Birth for Philadelphia, 2016

Sex at Birth	Total
Female	2,552
Male	6,274
Total	**8,708**

City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

The last section on HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia provides data on mortality. First, we have displayed the total deaths for Philadelphia in comparison to deaths among people with HIV/AIDS over time (see Table 3.23). As seen below, both the total number of deaths among people with HIV/AIDS and the percentage of HIV/AIDS deaths declined from 2008 to 2015. The total number of HIV/AIDS deaths over a longer period of time can be seen in Figure 3.4.

Table 3.23 Percentage Distribution of Total Mortality and HIV/AIDS Mortality for Philadelphia, 2008 -2015

	HIV/AIDS Deaths		Total Deaths
	n	%	n
Year			
2008	438	2.54%	17,223
2009	406	2.87%	14,133
2010	443	3.22%	13,746
2011	366	2.53%	14,493
2012	324	2.31%	14,023
2013	356	2.56%	13,880
2014	334	2.40%	13,923
2015	278	1.99%	14,005

2008-2013 Pennsylvania Department of Health, Health Statistics
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

Figure 3.4 Total HIV/AIDS Deaths in Philadelphia 2003-2015
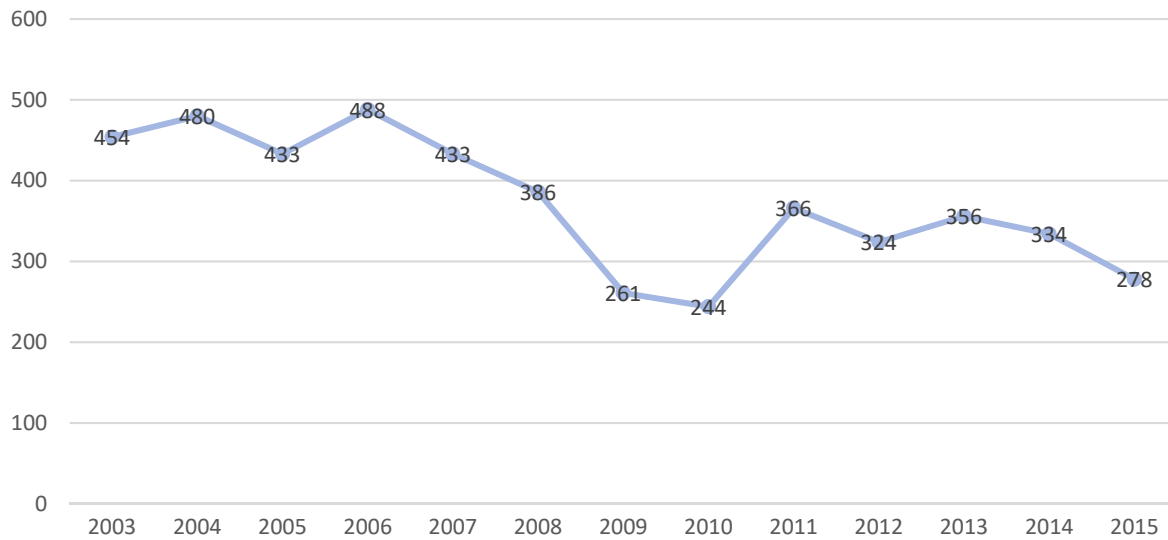
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

Finally, we have displayed cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and cumulative HIV/AIDS deaths over time (see Figure 3.5). Please note that HIV/AIDS deaths are not necessarily deaths caused by HIV/AIDS; rather, they represent all deaths among people who were HIV-positive. As seen below, cumulative HIV/AIDS cases have increased more than cumulative HIV/AIDS deaths.

Figure 3.5 Philadelphia HIV/AIDS Mortality and Morbidity Over Time 2003-2015
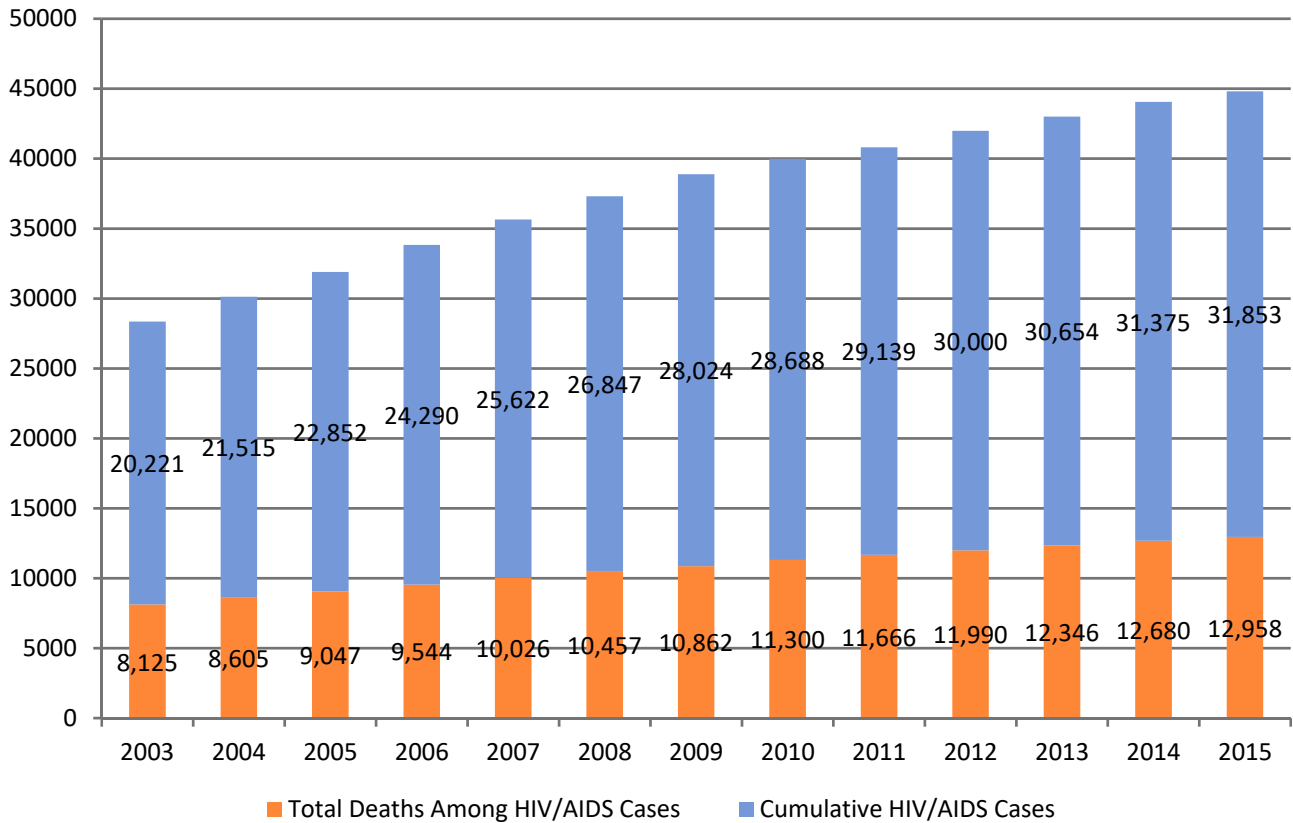
City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics; City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Surveillance Unit

HIV/AIDS Cases in the Pennsylvania Suburban Counties

New AIDS Cases in the Pennsylvania Suburban Counties

Tables 3.24 – 3.27 display detailed information about newly diagnosed AIDS cases in each of the suburban Pennsylvania Counties, including Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. These data are provided for 2012 through 2016, and include gender, age group, race/ethnicity, and exposure category.

In 2016, Bucks County saw 15 new AIDS diagnoses (see Table 3.24). The highest number of new cases were among men who have sex with men (8), followed by heterosexuals (7). Most cases were among Whites (11). Five were among people 50 and older, and the vast majority of cases (13) were among males.

Chester County had 5 new AIDS diagnoses in 2016 (see Table 3.25). Further demographic breakdowns are not available, because all cell sizes are smaller than five.

Delaware County has seen a decrease in new AIDS diagnoses, down to 29 in 2016 from 41 in 2012 (see Table 3.26). Males made up 22 of these cases, while females represented 7. The largest risk group was heterosexuals, with 12 cases; this was closely followed by men who have sex with men (11). Blacks represented 18 cases while Whites had 8 cases. The largest age group was 45 to 54 year olds with 11 cases, followed by 25 to 34 year olds (7) and 35 to 44 year olds (5).

In 2016, Montgomery County had 10 new AIDS cases, down from 25 in 2012 (see Table 3.27). Six of these cases were among Blacks. Most of these cases were among males. Five of these cases were among men who have sex with men.

Table 3.24 Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for Bucks County, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	14	23	12	19	15
Gender					
Male	10	20	10	15	13
Female	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Exposure Category					
MSM	8	11	9	11	8
PWID	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
MSM/PWID	0	0	0	<5	0
Heterosexual	<5	8	<5	<5	7
Undetermined/Other	<5	<5	0	0	<5
All Pediatric***	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity					
White	9	13	9	11	11
Black	<5	<5	<5	8	<5
Hispanic	<5	<5	<5	0	<5
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	<5	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	0	<5	0	0	0
Age Groups					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)	0				
13 to 19	<5				
20 to 29	<5				
30 to 39	<5				
40 to 49	<5				
50+	5				
Age Groups (New)					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)		0	0	0	0
13 to 14		0	0	0	<5
15 to 24		0	0	0	0
25 to 34		8	<5	<5	<5
35 to 44		<5	<5	<5	<5
45 to 54		6	5	8	<5
55 to 64		<5	0	<5	5
65+		<5	0	<5	0

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

*Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

Table 3.25 Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for Chester County, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	11	11	6	<5	5
Gender					
Male	9	9	<5	<5	<5
Female	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Exposure Category					
MSM	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
PWID	0	0	<5	0	0
MSM/PWID	<5	0	<5	0	0
Heterosexual	7	<5	<5	<5	<5
Undetermined/Other	0	<5	0	0	0
All Pediatric**	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity					
White	<5	6	<5	<5	<5
Black	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Hispanic	<5	<5	0	<5	<5
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	0	0	0	0	0
Age Groups					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)	0				
13 to 19	0				
20 to 29	0				
30 to 39	<5				
40 to 49	<5				
50+	<5				
Age Groups (New)					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)		0	0	0	0
13 to 14		0	0	0	0
15 to 24		0	0	0	0
25 to 34		<5	<5	<5	<5
35 to 44		<5	<5	<5	0
45 to 54		<5	<5	<5	<5
55 to 64		<5	<5	0	<5
65+		<5	0	0	0

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

*Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

Table 3.26 Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for Delaware County, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	41	26	43	40	29
Gender					
Male	29	18	22	24	22
Female	12	8	21	16	7
Exposure Category					
MSM	14	6	5	12	11
PWID	7	<5	5	<2	<5
MSM/PWID	<5	0	0	0	<5
Heterosexual	13	11	26	20	12
Undetermined/Other	5	6	7	0	<5
All Pediatric**	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity					
White	15	12	<5	<5	8
Black	23	13	35	32	18
Hispanic	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0	<5	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
Age Groups					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)	0				
13 to 19	0				
20 to 29	0				
30 to 39	16				
40 to 49	9				
50+	16				
Age Groups (New)					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)		0	0	0	0
13 to 14		0	0	0	<5
15 to 24		0	<5	6	0
25 to 34		7	8	10	7
35 to 44		8	10	6	5
45 to 54		9	13	10	11
55 to 64		<5	7	6	<5
65+		0	<5	<5	<5

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons
*Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

Table 3.27 Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for Montgomery County, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
Total	25	24	20	18	10
Gender					
Male	20	19	17	12	9
Female	5	5	<5	6	<5
Exposure Category					
MSM	10	7	11	8	5
PWID	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
MSM/PWID	0	0	<5	0	0
Heterosexual	14	14	6	7	<5
Undetermined/Other	<5	<5	<5	0	<5
All Pediatric**	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity					
White	13	9	7	9	<5
Black	8	10	7	5	6
Hispanic	<5	<5	5	<5	0
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0	<5	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	0	<5	0	0	0
Age Groups					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)	0				
13 to 19	0				
20 to 29	<5				
30 to 39	6				
40 to 49	7				
50+	8				
Age Groups (New)					
0 to 12 (Pediatric)		0	0	0	0
13 to 14		0	0	0	0
15 to 24		<5	<5	0	0
25 to 34		<5	7	<5	<5
35 to 44		6	6	5	<5
45 to 54		8	5	<5	<5
55 to 64		<5	<5	<5	<5
65+		<5	0	<5	<5

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons
*Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

AIDS Prevalence in the Suburban Pennsylvania Counties

Tables 3.28 – 3.30 provide information on AIDS prevalence, or people living with AIDS, for the suburban Pennsylvania counties, including Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. We have included demographic characteristics over time.

First, we have included people living with AIDS by age group (see Table 3.28). In each of the four counties, at least 75% of people living with AIDS are at least 45 years old. In addition, the largest age group for people with AIDS in each of the four suburban counties is either 45 – 54 year olds or 55 – 64 year olds. This trend is commonly referred to as the "graying of AIDS".

The second table in this section describes the exposure category for people with AIDS in the suburban Pennsylvania counties (see Table 3.29). Exposure categories vary by county. Men who have sex with men account for about one-third of people with AIDS in each county except for Bucks County, where MSM represent just under half of people with AIDS. Injection drug users represent as little as 14% of people with AIDS in Bucks County and as much as 24% in Chester and Delaware Counties. Heterosexual transmission ranges from 23% - 31% of AIDS prevalence.

The final table on AIDS prevalence in the suburban Pennsylvania counties describes race/ethnicity (see Table 3.30). Race/ethnicity for people living with AIDS varies greatly by county. Of people with AIDS in 2016 in Chester County, 42% were White, 37% were Black, and 14% were Hispanic. For Montgomery County, 45% were White, 33% were Black, and 14% were Hispanic. For Bucks County, 62% of people with AIDS were White, 20% were Black, and 11% were Hispanic. In Delaware County, 25% of people with AIDS were White, 60% were Black, and 7% were Hispanic. In every county, the proportion of people with AIDS who identified as Black was significantly higher than the proportion of Blacks in the general population. For example, only 5.7% of people in Chester County identified as Black (see Table 1.1), but Blacks represented 37% of people with AIDS in Chester County in 2013. The same was true for Hispanics in each of the four counties.

Table 3.28 Pennsylvania Counties AIDS Prevalence by Age, 2013-2016

Age	2013 n	2013 %	2014 n	2014 %	2015 n	2015 %	2016 n	2016 %
Bucks								
0 to 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
15 to 24	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
25 to 34	28	7%	37	8%	35	8%	28	6%
35 to 44	69	17%	67	15%	65	14%	65	14%
45 to 54	170	42%	173	39%	160	36%	151	33%
55 to 64	106	26%	120	27%	140	31%	154	34%
65+	36	9%	42	10%	50	11%	57	12%
Total	**409***	100%	**439***	100%	**450***	100%	**458***	100%
Chester								
0 to 12	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
15 to 24	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
25 to 34	19	7%	18	6%	19	7%	20	7%
35 to 44	33	13%	33	12%	30	11%	30	11%
45 to 54	105	41%	109	39%	99	36%	89	32%
55 to 64	79	31%	84	30%	87	32%	88	32%
65+	23	9%	31	11%	38	14%	49	18%
Total	**259***	100%	**279**	100%	**275**	100%	**278**	100%
Delaware								
0 to 12	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	2%
15 to 24	19	2%	17	2%	20	2%	0	0%
25 to 34	71	8%	83	9%	83	9%	79	8%
35 to 44	171	20%	170	19%	155	17%	145	16%
45 to 54	307	36%	305	34%	307	33%	304	33%
55 to 64	**220**	26%	261	29%	274	30%	285	31%
65+	**65**	8%	72	8%	80	9%	98	11%
Total	**853***	100%	**908***	100%	**919***	100%	**930***	100%
Montgomery								
0 to 12	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
15 to 24	8	2%	7	1%	<5	*	0	0%
25 to 34	34	7%	37	7%	37	7%	36	7%
35 to 44	95	18%	94	17%	90	17%	82	15%
45 to 54	224	43%	223	41%	212	39%	196	36%
55 to 64	117	23%	134	25%	148	28%	165	31%
65+	38	7%	44	8%	51	9%	58	11%
Total	**516***	100%	**539**	100%	**538***	100%	**537***	100%

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.29 PA Counties AIDS Prevalence by Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category										
Bucks										
MSM	177	50%	186	48%	213	48%	221	49%	225	49%
PWID	48	14%	53	14%	65	15%	67	15%	65	14%
MSM/PWID	19	5%	19	5%	27	6%	28	6%	27	6%
Coagulation DIS	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Heterosexual	82	23%	100	26%	102	23%	102	23%	105	23%
Transfusion	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	**	<5	*
Undetermined/Other	22	6%	22	6%	27	6%	27	6%	28	6%
All Pediatric**	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Total	353	99%	385	99%	441	98%	452	98%	458	98%
Chester										
MSM	77	31%	76	28%	89	32%	86	31%	88	32%
PWID	66	26%	59	22%	68	24%	67	24%	66	24%
MSM/PWID	12	5%	11	4%	20	7%	18	7%	18	6%
Coagulation DIS	5	2%	5	2%	5	2%	5	**	5	2%
Heterosexual	69	27%	76	28%	75	27%	77	28%	79	28%
Transfusion	<5	*	6	2%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Undetermined/Other	19	8%	37	14%	18	6%	18	7%	<5	*
All Pediatric**	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	18	*
Total	251	99%	270*	100%	279	99%	275	97%	278	92%
Delaware										
MSM	256	31%	248	31%	273	30%	278	30%	284	31%
PWID	221	27%	209	26%	228	25%	220	24%	221	24%
MSM/PWID	33	4%	31	4%	36	4%	34	4%	35	4%
Coagulation DIS	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Heterosexual	221	27%	222	28%	274	30%	284	31%	288	31%
Transfusion	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Undetermined/Other	72	9%	75	9%	84	9%	90	10%	88	9%
All Pediatric**	10	1%	11	1%	12	1%	12	1%	12	1%
Total	816	100%	800	100%	910	100%	921	100%	931	100%
Montgomery										
MSM	178	35%	166	34%	190	35%	194	36%	195	36%
PWID	101	20%	97	20%	103	19%	103	19%	103	19%
MSM/PWID	29	6%	29	6%	33	6%	32	6%	32	6%
Coagulation DIS	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Heterosexual	162	32%	160	32%	171	32%	171	32%	169	31%
Transfusion	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Undetermined/Other	37	7%	36	7%	36	7%	36	7%	34	6%
All Pediatric**	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Total	**512**	**99%**	**494**	**99%**	**539**	**99%**	**542**	**99%**	**539**	**99%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

**Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

Table 3.30 PA Counties AIDS Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity										
Bucks										
White	234	67%	247	64%	278	63%	283	63%	285	62%
Black	61	17%	66	17%	82	19%	90	20%	93	20%
Hispanic	33	9%	39	10%	49	11%	49	11%	50	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	*	5	1%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
American Indian and Alaskan Native	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Multirace	22	6%	27	7%	27	6%	25	6%	25	5%
Total	**350***	**100%**	**384***	**100%**	**441**	**99%**	**452**	**99%**	**458**	**99%**
Chester										
White	106	42%	104	42%	117	42%	115	42%	115	42%
Black	96	38%	94	38%	103	37%	102	37%	103	37%
Hispanic	34	14%	34	14%	38	14%	38	14%	40	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	14	6%	16	6%	19	7%	18	7%	18	7%
Total	**250***	**100%**	**248***	**100%**	**277***	**100%**	**273***	**100%**	**276***	**100%**
Delaware										
White	221	27%	218	27%	232	25%	229	25%	232	25%
Black	469	57%	462	58%	540	59%	554	60%	559	60%
Hispanic	59	7%	57	7%	67	7%	68	7%	68	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	8	1%	8	1%	9	1%	9	1%	9	1%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	59	7%	55	7%	62	7%	61	7%	63	7%
Total	**816**	**100%**	**800**	**100%**	**910**	**100%**	**921**	**100%**	**931**	**100%**
Montgomery										
White	242	48%	228	47%	241	45%	244	45%	242	45%
Black	166	33%	162	33%	178	33%	175	32%	177	33%
Hispanic	65	13%	67	14%	73	14%	77	14%	75	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	*	<5	*	5	1%	5	1%	5	1%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	35	7%	33	7%	42	8%	41	8%	40	7%
Total	**508***	**100%**	**490***	**100%**	**539**	**100%**	**542**	**100%**	**539**	**100%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Cumulative AIDS Cases in the Suburban Pennsylvania Counties

The next three tables describe cumulative AIDS cases in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties (see Tables 3.31 – 3.33). These tables provide data on age, race/ethnicity, and exposure category. Overall, Delaware County had the highest number of cumulative AIDS cases, followed by Montgomery County, Bucks County, and Chester County.

First, Table 3.31 describes current age groups for cumulative AIDS cases by county. For each county, the highest number of cases are found among people who are (or would currently be) 55 – 64 years old.

Next, Table 3.32 provides data on race/ethnicity for cumulative AIDS cases by county. For all counties except Delaware County, the most cumulative AIDS cases have been among Whites, ranging from 44 – 72% of the total cases in each county; in Delaware County, most AIDS cases have been among Blacks (60%, or 1,232 of 2,054 total cases).

Finally, Table 3.33 describes exposure categories for cumulative AIDS cases by county. The largest exposure category for each county but Delaware County was men who have sex with men, ranging from 33 – 54% of cumulative AIDS cases. In Delaware County, the largest exposure category was injection drug use, with 33% of the total cases. Exposure categories for cumulative AIDS cases are notably different from people currently living with AIDS.

Table 3.31 PA Counties Cumulative AIDS Cases by Current Age, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n
Age			
Bucks			
0 to 12	0	0	0
13 to 14	0	0	<5
15 to 24	<5	<5	0
25 to 34	40	39	32
35 to 44	78	72	70
45 to 54	281	254	228
55 to 64	329	358	383
65+	204	227	251
Total	**933***	**952***	**966***
Chester			
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5
13 to 14	0	0	<5
15 to 24	<5	<5	0
25 to 34	22	24	24
35 to 44	45	39	37
45 to 54	189	170	151
55 to 64	283	292	292
65+	143	163	189
Total	**688**	**692**	**697**
Delaware			
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5
13 to 14	0	0	20
15 to 24	19	22	0
25 to 34	91	91	87
35 to 44	208	192	177
45 to 54	544	524	500
55 to 64	746	775	781
65+	370	414	482
Total	**1,983***	**2,023***	**2,052***
Montgomery			
0 to 12	0	0	0
13 to 14	0	0	<5
15 to 24	9	5	0
25 to 34	43	45	44
35 to 44	118	110	105
45 to 54	381	359	322
55 to 64	407	428	450
65+	244	273	305
Total	**1,202**	**1,220**	**1,227***

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.32 PA Counties Cumulative AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
Bucks					
White	632	659	676	687	698
Black	110	124	136	144	147
Hispanic	59	72	77	77	78
Asian and Pacific Islander	7	10	10	10	10
American Indian and Alaskan Native	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Multirace	28	35	35	35	35
Total	**836***	**900***	**934***	**953***	**968***
Chester					
White	278	296	305	307	308
Black	263	274	281	282	284
Hispanic	66	69	71	72	74
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	24	28	29	29	29
Total	**631***	**667***	**686***	**690***	**695***
Delaware					
White	585	592	602	605	613
Black	1,085	1,141	1,182	1,214	1,232
Hispanic	90	95	100	103	104
Asian and Pacific Islander	11	11	12	12	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	79	82	89	91	93
Total	**1,850**	**1,921**	**1,985**	**2,025**	**2,054**
Montgomery					
White	595	613	618	627	631
Black	385	401	406	411	417
Hispanic	101	103	112	116	116
Asian and Pacific Islander	6	7	8	8	8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
Multirace	52	53	58	58	58
Total	**1,139**	**1,177**	**1,202**	**1,220**	**1,230**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.33 PA Counties Cumulative AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n	n	n
Bucks					
MSM	470	479	507	518	526
PWID	124	132	145	147	148
MSM/PWID	46	47	57	58	58
Heterosexual	124	142	146	151	154
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	24	25	24	24	25
Undetermined/Other	45	44	51	51	53
All Pediatric**	<5	<5	5	5	5
Total	**833***	**869***	**935**	**954**	**969**
Chester					
MSM	207	212	226	227	230
PWID	211	210	226	226	226
MSM/PWID	35	34	45	45	45
Heterosexual	121	133	134	137	139
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	24	24	24	24	24
Undetermined/Other	30	31	28	28	28
All Pediatric**	<5	<5	5	5	5
Total	**628***	**644***	**688**	**692**	**697**
Delaware					
MSM	598	608	620	632	643
PWID	643	652	668	670	674
MSM/PWID	90	92	101	101	102
Heterosexual	357	394	418	438	450
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	21	24	22	22	22
Undetermined/Other	122	132	136	142	143
All Pediatric**	19	19	20	20	20
Total	**1,850**	**1,921**	**1,985**	**2,025**	**2,054**
Montgomery					
MSM	466	483	498	506	511
PWID	276	282	286	289	290
MSM/PWID	66	65	70	70	70
Heterosexual	222	233	236	243	246
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	25	28	25	25	25
Undetermined/Other	75	78	78	78	79
All Pediatric**	9	8	9	9	9
Total	**1,139**	**1,177**	**1,202**	**1,220**	**1,230**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

New HIV Cases in the Suburban Pennsylvania Counties

The next three tables provide information on new HIV (non-AIDS) cases in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties (see Tables 3.34 – 3.36). These tables describe race/ethnicity, age group, and exposure category for people newly diagnosed with HIV in each county.

In 2016, Bucks County saw 12 new HIV diagnoses. Eight of these cases were among Whites. Five cases were among 25 – 34 year olds; all other age categories had fewer than five cases. Five of the new HIV cases were among heterosexuals.

Chester County had 10 new HIV cases in 2016 were among Whites; all other race/ethnicity categories had fewer than five cases. Five cases were among 25 – 34 year olds. Nine cases were attributed to heterosexual contact; all other exposure categories had cell sizes smaller than five.

Delaware County saw 37 new HIV diagnoses in 2016, continuing a downward trend. Thirty of these cases were among Blacks, while all other race/ethnicity categories had fewer than 5 diagnoses. The highest number of cases was found among 25 – 34 year olds. Twenty-nine cases were attributed to heterosexual contact, while six cases were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.

Finally, Montgomery County had 14 new HIV cases in 2016, continuing to decrease from 2013. Of these cases, 8 were among Blacks and 6 were among Whites. The largest age group was 25 – 34 year olds, with 10 cases. Five cases were attributed to heterosexual contact, and another five cases were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact.

Table 3.34 PA Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Race/Ethnicity 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity										
Bucks										
White	14	61%	13	54%	12	60%	5	63%	8	67%
Black	6	26%	7	29%	8	40%	<5	*	<5	*
Hispanic	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	*	0	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**23**	**87%**	**24**	**83%**	**20***	**100%**	**8***	**63%**	**12**	**67%**
Chester										
White	13	72%	7	58%	6	38%	6	55%	10	100%
Black	5	28%	<5	*	5	31%	<5	*	<5	*
Hispanic	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**18***	**100%**	**12**	**58%**	**16**	**69%**	**11**	**55%**	**10***	**100%**
Delaware										
White	13	23%	10	18%	11	24%	10	27%	<5	*
Black	39	68%	40	73%	32	71%	27	73%	30	81%
Hispanic	5	9%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Total	**57***	**100%**	**54**	**100%**	**45**	**96%**	**37***	**100%**	**37**	**81%**
Montgomery										
White	15	52%	14	31%	13	45%	12	55%	6	43%
Black	10	34%	14	31%	10	34%	10	45%	8	57%
Hispanic	<5	*	5	11%	6	21%	<5	*	0	*
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Total	**29**	**86%**	**39**	**73%**	**29**	**100%**	**22***	**100%**	**14***	**100%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.35 PA Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Age, 2013-2016

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age								
Bucks								
0 to 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
15 to 24	<5	*	5	24%	<5	*	0	0%
25 to 34	9	43%	6	29%	<5	*	5	42%
35 to 44	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	*
45 to 54	<5	*	7	33%	<5	*	<5	*
55 to 64	<5	*	1	5%	<5	*	<5	*
65+	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**21**	**43%**	**21***	**90%**	**8**	**0%**	**12**	**42%**
Chester								
0 to 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
15 to 24	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	*
25 to 34	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	5	38%
35 to 44	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
45 to 54	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
55 to 64	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
65+	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	*
Total	**12**	**0%**	**16**	**0%**	**11**	**0%**	**13**	**38%**
Delaware								
0 to 12	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	14%
15 to 24	14	25%	6	13%	8	20%	0	0%
25 to 34	14	25%	19	42%	12	29%	17	46%
35 to 44	12	22%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
45 to 54	7	13%	12	27%	11	27%	8	22%
55 to 64	8	15%	<5	*	5	12%	<5	*
65+	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Total	**55***	**60%**	**45**	**82%**	**41**	**56%**	**37**	**81%**
Montgomery								
0 to 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
15 to 24	7	17%	9	31%	5	22%	0	0%
25 to 34	12	29%	10	34%	7	30%	10	67%
35 to 44	8	19%	5	17%	<5	*	<5	*
45 to 54	8	19%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
55 to 64	7	17%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
65+	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**42***	**67%**	**29**	**83%**	**23**	**30%**	**15**	**67%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons
Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

Table 3.36 PA Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category										
Bucks										
MSM	12	52%	11	52%	14	70%	<5	*	<5	*
PWID	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
MSM/PWID	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual	<5	*	7	33%	6	30%	<5	*	5	42%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
All Pediatric**	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**23**	**52%**	**21**	**86%**	**20***	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**12**	**42%**
Chester										
MSM	11	52%	<5	*	11	69%	5	45%	9	69%
PWID	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*
MSM/PWID	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	6	29%	5	42%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
All Pediatric**	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**21**	**100%**	**12**	**42%**	**16**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**13**	**69%**
Delaware										
MSM	27	47%	24	44%	16	36%	17	41%	6	17%
PWID	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
MSM/PWID	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Heterosexual	12	21%	25	45%	24	53%	21	51%	29	83%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	16	28%	6	11%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
All Pediatric**	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**58**	**95%**	**55***	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**35***	**100%**
Montgomery										
MSM	15	52%	23	52%	20	69%	12	52%	5	33%
PWID	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	11	38%	21	48%	6	21%	8	35%	5	33%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
All Pediatric**	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Total	**29**	**100%**	**44***	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**15**	**67%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

**Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

HIV Prevalence in the Pennsylvania Suburban Counties

The following three tables describe HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties (see Tables 3.39 – 3.41). In 2016, Bucks County had 370 people living with HIV, Chester County had 271 people, Delaware County had 803 people, and Montgomery County had 544 people.

As with AIDS prevalence (see Table 3.28), the age group with the highest number of people living with HIV in every county was 45 – 54 year olds (see Table 3.37). Again, in all counties except Delaware County, the greatest number of HIV cases were among Whites; in Delaware County, the largest racial/ethnic group was Blacks. In all counties except for Delaware County, the largest exposure category was men who have sex with men, followed by heterosexuals; in Delaware County, the largest group was heterosexuals, followed by men who have sex with men.

Table 3.37 PA Counties HIV (non-AIDS) Prevalence by Age, 2013-2016

	2013 n	2013 %	2014 n	2014 %	2015 n	2015 %	2016 n	2016 %
Age								
Bucks								
0 to 12	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
13 to 14	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	18	5%
15 to 24	20	6%	21	6%	17	5%	0	0%
25 to 34	68	20%	69	20%	70	19%	70	19%
35 to 44	65	19%	58	17%	55	15%	56	15%
45 to 54	107	31%	114	32%	112	31%	111	30%
55 to 64	64	18%	63	18%	76	21%	84	23%
65+	21	6%	23	7%	26	7%	29	8%
Total	**348**	**99%**	**351**	**100%**	**359**	**100%**	**368***	**100%**
Chester								
0 to 12	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
13 to 14	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	6%
15 to 24	19	8%	21	9%	17	7%	0	0%
25 to 34	33	14%	40	16%	43	17%	49	18%
35 to 44	51	22%	44	18%	47	18%	45	17%
45 to 54	73	31%	81	33%	73	29%	73	27%
55 to 64	42	18%	43	17%	55	21%	59	22%
65+	14	6%	18	7%	21	8%	26	10%
Total	**232**	**100%**	**247***	**100%**	**256***	**100%**	**268***	**100%**
Delaware								
0 to 12	6	1%	7	1%	7	1%	7	1%
13 to 14	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	38	5%
15 to 24	58	8%	50	7%	49	6%	0	0%
25 to 34	136	19%	145	20%	150	20%	175	22%
35 to 44	147	21%	146	20%	149	19%	148	18%
45 to 54	195	27%	198	27%	202	26%	197	25%
55 to 64	133	19%	139	19%	155	20%	172	21%
65+	37	5%	44	6%	56	7%	66	8%
Total	**712***	**100%**	**729***	**100%**	**768***	**100%**	**803**	**100%**
Montgomery								
0 to 12	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
13 to 14	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	22	4%
15 to 24	22	4%	29	6%	26	5%	0	0%
25 to 34	92	18%	92	18%	97	18%	105	19%
35 to 44	98	19%	98	19%	102	19%	103	19%
45 to 54	168	33%	161	32%	160	30%	152	28%
55 to 64	99	20%	95	19%	105	20%	117	22%
65+	28	6%	31	6%	38	7%	45	8%
Total	**507***	**100%**	**510**	**100%**	**532**	**100%**	**544***	**100%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

Table 3.38 PA Counties HIV (non-AIDS) Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity										
Bucks										
White	205	63%	212	61%	216	62%	221	62%	228	35%
Black	66	20%	64	18%	68	19%	71	20%	74	24%
Hispanic	27	8%	37	11%	34	10%	34	9%	35	8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2%	6	2%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Multirace	21	6%	27	8%	27	8%	27	8%	27	7%
Total	**324***	**100%**	**346***	**100%**	**351**	**100%**	**359**	**100%**	**370**	**100%**
Chester										
White	110	48%	112	49%	114	46%	119	47%	128	48%
Black	77	34%	78	34%	83	34%	85	33%	88	33%
Hispanic	22	10%	22	10%	27	11%	28	11%	28	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	20	9%	18	8%	23	9%	23	9%	23	9%
Total	**229**	**100%**	**230***	**100%**	**247***	**100%**	**255***	**100%**	**267***	**100%**
Delaware										
White	176	25%	182	26%	196	27%	206	27%	208	26%
Black	457	64%	450	63%	448	62%	472	62%	502	63%
Hispanic	51	7%	52	7%	54	7%	58	8%	59	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	5	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	34	5%	25	4%	29	4%	29	4%	29	4%
Total	**718***	**100%**	**709***	**100%**	**727***	**100%**	**765***	**100%**	**803**	**100%**
Montgomery										
White	250	49%	250	49%	251	49%	262	49%	267	49%
Black	161	32%	157	31%	155	30%	165	31%	173	32%
Hispanic	66	13%	62	12%	66	13%	67	13%	67	12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<5	*	7	1%	6	1%	6	1%	6	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multirace	27	5%	31	6%	32	6%	32	6%	33	6%
Total	**509**	**99%**	**507***	**100%**	**510**	**100%**	**532**	**100%**	**546**	**100%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.39 PA Counties HIV (non-AIDS) Prevalence by Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category										
Bucks										
MSM	173	53%	185	54%	193	55%	197	55%	200	54%
PWID	28	9%	28	8%	24	7%	26	7%	27	7%
MSM/PWID	12	4%	13	4%	14	4%	14	4%	15	4%
Heterosexual	78	24%	83	24%	84	24%	86	24%	91	25%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	29	9%	35	10%	31	9%	31	9%	32	9%
All Pediatric**	5	2%	<5	*	5	1%	5	1%	5	1%
Total	**325**	**100%**	**344***	**100%**	**351**	**100%**	**359**	**100%**	**370**	**100%**
Chester										
MSM	94	41%	95	41%	107	43%	112	43%	120	44%
PWID	32	14%	36	15%	37	15%	38	15%	39	14%
MSM/PWID	10	4%	8	3%	8	3%	8	3%	8	3%
Heterosexual	73	32%	79	34%	84	34%	77	30%	80	30%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	13	6%	10	4%	13	5%	14	5%	14	5%
All Pediatric**	6	3%	6	3%	10	4%	10	4%	10	4%
Total	**228**	**100%**	**234**	**100%**	**250**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**	**271**	**100%**
Delaware										
MSM	215	30%	224	31%	236	32%	251	33%	257	32%
PWID	121	17%	109	15%	110	15%	109	14%	108	13%
MSM/PWID	23	3%	20	3%	24	3%	25	3%	24	3%
Heterosexual	274	38%	272	38%	279	38%	300	39%	328	41%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Unknown/Other	75	10%	76	11%	66	9%	68	9%	70	9%
All Pediatric**	13	2%	11	2%	15	2%	15	2%	15	2%
Total	**721***	**100%**	**712***	**100%**	**730***	**100%**	**768***	**100%**	**802***	**100%**
Montgomery										
MSM	191	38%	206	41%	216	42%	228	43%	233	43%
PWID	70	14%	62	12%	60	12%	60	11%	63	12%
MSM/PWID	13	3%	9	2%	9	2%	9	2%	9	2%
Heterosexual	196	39%	198	39%	188	37%	196	37%	200	37%
Transfusion/Transplant/ Coagulation	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Unknown/Other	30	6%	28	6%	28	6%	30	6%	32	6%
All Pediatric**	7	1%	5	1%	8	2%	8	2%	8	1%
Total	**507***	**100%**	**508***	**100%**	**509***	**100%**	**531***	**100%**	**545***	**100%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

**Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

Cumulative HIV Cases in the Pennsylvania Suburban Counties

The final three tables on the Pennsylvania suburban counties describe cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases in the region for 2014 – 2016 (see Tables 3.40 – 3.42). Bucks County had 330 cumulative HIV cases, Chester County had 230, Delaware County had 592, and Montgomery County had 471.

The largest current age group by county was split. In Chester and Delaware Counties, the highest number of cases was found among 55 – 64 year olds. In Bucks and Montgomery Counties, the highest number of cases was found among 45 – 54 year olds. In each county but Delaware County, the largest racial/ethnic group for cumulative HIV cases was Whites, followed by Blacks; in Delaware County, the largest group was Blacks, followed by Whites.

For exposure category, the largest group in each county was men who have sex with men (MSM). In Bucks, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties, the second-most frequent exposure category was heterosexual contact. In Chester County, the second-most common exposure was injection drug use.

Table 3.40 PA Counties Cumulative HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Current Age, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n
Age			
Bucks			
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5
13 to 14	<5	<5	0
15 to 24	19	14	16
25 to 34	54	54	55
35 to 44	41	42	38
45 to 54	104	99	98
55 to 64	67	80	86
65+	31	33	39
Total	**316***	**322***	**332***
Chester			
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5
13 to 14	0	0	0
15 to 24	14	12	11
25 to 34	34	38	43
35 to 44	30	32	28
45 to 54	60	53	55
55 to 64	51	59	61
65+	23	26	32
Total	**212***	**220***	**230***
Delaware			
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5
13 to 14	<5	<5	0
15 to 24	42	41	32
25 to 34	109	117	129
35 to 44	82	85	84
45 to 54	141	141	136
55 to 64	127	138	145
65+	40	50	63
Total	**547**	**577**	**589***
Montgomery			
0 to 12	<5	<5	<5
13 to 14	0	0	0
15 to 24	25	20	16
25 to 34	76	81	84
35 to 44	72	76	80
45 to 54	132	133	126
55 to 64	94	98	102
65+	41	49	60
Total	**441***	**458***	**469***

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.41 PA Counties Cumulative HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n
Bucks			
White	215	219	122
Black	49	51	59
Hispanic	29	29	28
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	<5	<5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	<5	<5	<5
Multirace	20	20	20
Total	**318**	**324**	**333**
Chester			
White	109	114	122
Black	56	57	59
Hispanic	27	28	28
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	<5	<5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0
Multirace	19	19	19
Total	**211***	**218***	**228***
Delaware			
White	191	199	201
Black	292	311	323
Hispanic	41	44	44
Asian and Pacific Islander	<5	<5	<5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0
Multirace	20	20	21
Total	**544***	**574***	**589***
Montgomery			
White	243	252	257
Black	116	123	128
Hispanic	57	58	58
Asian and Pacific Islander	5	5	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0	0
Multirace	22	22	23
Total	**443**	**460**	**471**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.42 PA Counties Cumulative HIV (non-AIDS) Cases by Exposure Category, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016
	n	n	n
Bucks			
MSM	206	210	214
PWID	25	26	26
MSM/PWID	16	16	17
Heterosexual	44	45	48
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0	0
Undetermined/Other	23	23	24
All Pediatric**	<5	<5	<5
Total	**314***	**319***	**329***
Chester			
MSM	118	123	132
PWID	44	46	46
MSM/PWID	11	11	11
Heterosexual	29	30	31
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	0	0	0
Undetermined/Other	8	8	8
All Pediatric**	<5	<5	<5
Total	**210***	**218***	**228***
Delaware			
MSM	256	273	279
PWID	87	87	87
MSM/PWID	31	32	32
Heterosexual	122	133	141
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	<5	<5	<5
Undetermined/Other	40	41	43
All Pediatric**	10	10	10
Total	**546***	**576***	**592***
Montgomery			
MSM	227	239	244
PWID	56	57	60
MSM/PWID	13	13	13
Heterosexual	116	118	120
Transfusion/ Transplant/ Coagulation	<5	<5	<5
Undetermined/Other	24	26	27
All Pediatric**	5	5	5
Total	**441***	**458***	**469***

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology (data provided upon request)

Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

**Includes adult cases assigned pediatric modes of transmission, since infection is believed to have occurred before age 13

HIV/AIDS Cases in the New Jersey Counties

The following section includes HIV/AIDS data on Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in New Jersey.

Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases in the New Jersey Counties

The following four tables provide data on newly-diagnosed AIDS cases in the four New Jersey counties by race/ethnicity, sex, age group, and exposure category. In 2016, the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed in each county was small enough to prevent analysis by race/ethnicity (see Table 3.43).

Table 3.43 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Race/Ethnicity	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington										
White (non-Hispanic)	10	38%	8	44%	5	21%	<5	*	<5	*
Black (non-Hispanic)	16	62%	10	56%	14	58%	5	50%	<5	*
Hispanic	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Total	**26***	**100%**	**18***	**100%**	**24**	**79%**	**10**	**100%**	**9**	**0%**
Camden										
White (non-Hispanic)	8	20%	7	21%	9	27%	8	28%	5	50%
Black (non-Hispanic)	24	59%	21	64%	15	45%	14	48%	5	50%
Hispanic	9	22%	5	15%	9	27%	7	24%	<5	*
Other/Unknown	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**41***	**100%**	**33***	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**10***	**100%**
Gloucester										
White (non-Hispanic)	5	100%	<5	*	5	100%	<5	*	<5	*
Black (non-Hispanic)	<5	*	5	100%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Hispanic	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	*	<5	*
Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**5***	**100%**	**5***	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**5**	**0%**	**5**	**0%**
Salem										
White (non-Hispanic)	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Black (non-Hispanic)	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Hispanic	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Next, we have provided newly-diagnosed AIDS cases by sex for each of the New Jersey counties (see Table 3.44). Here, cases among males outnumber cases among females for Burlington, Camden, and Salem Counties for 2016. The number of cases in Gloucester County was too small to make this determination.

Table 3.44 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Sex, 2012-2016

Sex	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington										
Female	5	18%	<5	*	9	38%	<5	*	<5	*
Male	23	82%	16	100%	15	63%	7	100%	7	100%
Total	**28**	**100%**	**16***	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**7***	**100%**	**7***	**100%**
Camden										
Female	9	21%	12	34%	10	30%	6	21%	6	46%
Male	34	79%	23	66%	23	70%	23	79%	7	54%
Total	**43**	**100%**	**35**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**
Gloucester										
Female	<5	0%	<5	*	5	50%	<5	*	<5	*
Male	6	100%	9	100%	5	50%	<5	*	<5	*
Total	**6***	**100%**	**9***	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**5**	**0%**	**5**	**0%**
Salem										
Female	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
Male	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Below, we have displayed new AIDS cases by age group from 2012 – 2016 (see Table 3.45). For Burlington County, the largest age group in 2016 was 25 – 44 year olds. For Camden County, the largest age group was 13 – 24 year olds. The only age category with any AIDS diagnoses in Salem County was 13 – 24 year olds. All age categories with new AIDS diagnoses in Gloucester County had cell sizes smaller than 5 in 2016.

Table 3.45 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Age, 2012-2016

	2012		2013			2014		2015		2016	
Age	n	%	n	%	Age	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington					**Burlington**						
<13	0	0%	0	0%	13-19	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
13-24	<5	*	<5	*	20-44	12	55%	<5	*	<5	*
25-44	17	65%	6	38%	45-59	10	45%	6	100%	5	56%
45+	9	35%	10	56%	60+	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**26**	**100%**	**16***	**93%**	**Total**	**22***	**100%**	**6***	**100%**	**9**	**56%**
Camden					**Camden**						
<13	0	*	0	0%	13-19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	6	14%	<5	*	20-44	15	45%	14	50%	8	62%
25-44	17	40%	12	36%	45-59	12	36%	14	50%	5	38%
45+	20	47%	21	64%	60+	6	18%	<5	*	0	0%
Total	**43**	**100%**	**33***	**100%**	**Total**	**33**	**100%**	**28***	**100%**	**13**	**100%**
Gloucester					**Gloucester**						
<13	0	0%	0	0%	13-19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	0	0%	0	0%	20-44	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
25-44	7	100%	5	50%	45-59	6	60%	<5	*	<5	*
45+	<5	*	5	50%	60+	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Total	**7***	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**Total**	**10**	**60%**	**5**	**0%**	**5**	**0%**
Salem					**Salem**						
<13	0	0%	0	0%	13-19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	0	0%	0	0%	20-44	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
25-44	<5	*	<5	*	45-59	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
45+	<5	*	<5	*	60+	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**Total**	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons
Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

The last table on newly-diagnosed AIDS cases shows exposure categories over time (see Table 3.46). For the first time, the number of new AIDS cases in each exposure category was too small to analyze for every New Jersey county within the EMA in 2016.

Table 3.46 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Exposure	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington										
MSM	9	36%	5	36%	7	29%	<5	*	<5	*
PWID	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
MSM/PWID	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
Heterosexual	14	56%	9	64%	12	50%	<5	*	<5	*
Other/Unknown	2	8%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Pediatric	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**25***	**100%**	**14***	**100%**	**24**	**79%**	**10**	**0%**	**9**	**0%**
Camden										
MSM	12	30%	9	29%	9	27%	7	24%	<5	*
PWID	5	13%	<5	*	7	21%	<5	*	<5	*
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual	23	58%	22	71%	11	33%	16	55%	<5	*
Other/Unknown	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Total	**40***	**100%**	**31***	**100%**	**33**	**82%**	**29**	**79%**	**13**	**0%**
Gloucester										
MSM	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
PWID	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual	<5	*	<5	*	7	70%	<5	*	<5	*
Other/Unknown	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	*	0	*
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**9**	*****	**10**	**0%**	**10**	**70%**	**5**	**0%**	**5**	**0%**
Salem										
MSM	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
Other/Unknown	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

The next four tables describe newly-diagnosed HIV cases in the four suburban New Jersey counties, broken out by age group, race/ethnicity, gender, and exposure category over time. The largest age category for new HIV cases for Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties was 25 – 44 for 2016 (see Table 3.47). Salem County had too few new HIV cases to determine the largest age category.

Table 3.47 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age, 2012-2016

	2012		2013			2014		2015		2016	
Age	n	%	n	%	Age	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington					**Burlington**						
<13	0	0%	0	0%	<13	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	6	23%	<5	*	13-19	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
25-44	14	54%	12	67%	20-44	17	71%	24	89%	10	100%
45+	6	23%	6	33%	45+	7	29%	<5	*	<5	*
Total	**26**	**100%**	**18***	**100%**	**Total**	**24***	**100%**	**27**	**89%**	**10***	**100%**
Camden					**Camden**						
<13	<5	*	<5	*	<13	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
13-24	14	26%	7	11%	13-19	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
25-44	24	44%	35	56%	20-44	33	61%	31	65%	24	67%
45+	16	30%	20	32%	45+	21	39%	17	35%	9	25%
Total	**54***	**100%**	**62***	**100%**	**Total**	**54***	**100%**	**48***	**100%**	**36***	**92%**
Gloucester					**Gloucester**						
<13	0	0%	0	0%	<13	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	0	0%	0	0%	13-19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
25-44	5	100%	6	100%	20-44	8	100%	7	100%	7	100%
45+	<5	*	<5	*	45+	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Total	**5***	**100%**	**6***	**100%**	**Total**	**8***	**100%**	**7***	**100%**	**7***	**100%**
Salem					**Salem**						
<13	0	0%	0	0%	<13	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	0	0%	<5	*	13-19	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
25-44	0	0%	<5	*	20-44	<5	*	5	100%	<5	*
45+	<5	*	<5	*	45+	0	0%	0	*	<5	*
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**Total**	**<5**	*****	**5**	**100%**	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons
Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

Next, we have displayed newly-diagnosed HIV cases by race/ethnicity for each county (see Table 3.48). For 2016, the highest numbers of newly-diagnosed HIV cases in Burlington and Camden Counties were found among non-Hispanic Blacks. The numbers were too small to analyze in Gloucester County. There were fewer than 5 newly-diagnosed HIV cases in Salem County in 2016, but any cases were found among non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 3.48 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Race/Ethnicity	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington										
White (not Hispanic)	7	30%	10	56%	<5	*	6	22%	<5	*
Black (not Hispanic)	16	70%	8	44%	17	74%	16	59%	6	46%
Hispanic	<5	*	<5	*	5	22%	<5	*	<5	*
Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
Total	**23***	**100%**	**18***	**100%**	**23***	**100%**	**27**	**81%**	**13**	**46%**
Camden										
White (not Hispanic)	13	24%	7	11%	14	25%	7	15%	<5	*
Black (not Hispanic)	28	51%	35	56%	27	48%	26	54%	26	74%
Hispanic	14	25%	21	33%	15	27%	15	31%	9	26%
Other/Unknown	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Total	**55***	**100%**	**63**	**100%**	**56***	**100%**	**48***	**100%**	**35***	**100%**
Gloucester										
White (not Hispanic)	<5	*	<5	*	8	100%	<5	*	<5	*
Black (not Hispanic)	5	100%	<5	*	<5	*	9	100%	<5	*
Hispanic	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**5***	**100%**	**8**	*****	**8***	**100%**	**9***	**100%**	**8**	*****
Salem										
White (not Hispanic)	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*
Black (not Hispanic)	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Hispanic	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**5**	**0%**	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Here, we have provided newly-diagnosed HIV cases by sex for the suburban New Jersey counties (see Table 3.49). All four counties had more newly-diagnosed HIV cases among males than females in 2016.

Table 3.49 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Sex	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington										
Female	<5	*	5	23%	9	36%	11	41%	<5	*
Male	24	100%	17	77%	16	64%	16	59%	12	100%
Total	**24***	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**25**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**12***	**100%**
Camden										
Female	17	29%	17	27%	18	31%	7	14%	8	22%
Male	41	71%	46	73%	40	69%	42	86%	28	78%
Total	**58**	**100%**	**63**	**100%**	**58**	**100%**	**49**	**100%**	**36**	**100%**
Gloucester										
Female	<5	*	5	100%	5	45%	<5	*	<5	*
Male	6	100%	<5	*	6	55%	7	100%	6	100%
Total	**6***	**100%**	**5***	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**7***	**100%**	**6***	**100%**
Salem										
Female	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Male	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	5	100%	<5	*
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**5**	**100%**	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

The last table on new HIV diagnoses in the four New Jersey Counties displays cases by exposure category (see Table 3.50). For Camden County, the largest exposure category was male-to-male sexual contact, followed by heterosexual contact. For Burlington County, male-to-male sexual contact and other/unknown exposures were tied for the largest categories. In Gloucester County, there were fewer than five cases for each of the exposure categories; however, the only two categories that had any cases were people who inject drugs and heterosexual contact. Salem County had fewer than five total diagnoses; they were in the male-to-male sexual contact and other/unknown exposure categories.

Table 3.50 New Jersey Counties Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases by Exposure Category, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Exposure	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington										
MSM	13	59%	<5	*	9	39%	11	41%	5	50%
PWID	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
MSM/PWID	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	9	41%	8	57%	14	61%	11	41%	<5	*
Other/Unknown	<5	*	6	43%	<5	*	<5	*	5	50%
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**22***	**100%**	**14***	**100%**	**23***	**100%**	**27**	**81%**	**10***	**100%**
Camden										
MSM	24	49%	20	32%	26	45%	24	53%	18	51%
PWID	<5	*	<5	*	7	12%	<5	*	0	0%
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	17	35%	28	44%	20	34%	20	44%	11	31%
Other/Unknown	8	16%	10	16%	5	9%	5	11%	6	17%
Pediatric	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Total	**49***	**100%**	**63**	**92%**	**58**	**100%**	**45***	**100%**	**35***	**100%**
Gloucester										
MSM	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	6	60%	0	0%
PWID	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	<5	*	<5	*	5	45%	<5	*	<5	*
Other/Unknown	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**8**	*****	**8**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**10**	**60%**	**8**	**100%**
Salem										
MSM	<5	*	<5	0%	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*
PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MSM/PWID	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%
Other/Unknown	0	0%	<5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**<5**	*****	**5**	*****	**<5**	*****

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases in the New Jersey Counties

The first group of tables on HIV/AIDS in New Jersey describe cumulative HIV/AIDS cases through 2016 (see Tables 3.51 – 3.55). Of the four New Jersey counties, Camden County has had the most HIV/AIDS cases over time. With 3,409 cases, Camden County has seen more cumulative HIV/AIDS cases than the other three counties combined. The next-highest number of cases is found in Burlington County (1,462), followed by Gloucester County (716), and finally, Salem County (334).

First, we have provided cumulative HIV/AIDS cases by gender, exposure category, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis (see Table 3.51). In every county but Salem County, the largest exposure category was men who have sex with men, followed by heterosexual contact. In Salem County, the largest exposure category was heterosexual contact, followed by people who inject drugs.

In every county except Gloucester County, the largest race/ethnicity category was non-Hispanic Blacks, followed by non-Hispanic Whites and then Hispanics. In Gloucester County, the largest race/ethnicity category was non-Hispanic Whites, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks, then Hispanics. For all counties, 66 – 68% of cumulative HIV/AIDS cases have been diagnosed among 25 – 44 year olds.

The following three tables provide cumulative HIV/AIDS cases by age at diagnosis, race/ethnicity, and exposure category, all broken out by sex (see Tables 3.52 – 3.54). Distribution of age groups was similar between males and females (see Table 3.52). However, for all four counties, the percentage of cumulative HIV/AIDS cases among non-Hispanic Blacks was much higher for females than males (see Table 3.53). For all counties, heterosexual contact was the most common exposure category among women, followed by injection drug use (see Table 3.54). Among males, male-to-male sexual contact was the most common exposure category. The second-highest category among males was injection drug use in all New Jersey counties except Gloucester County.

Table 3.51 New Jersey Counties Cumulative Reported HIV/AIDS Cases by Sex, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Age at Diagnosis, 2016

| | Burlington | | Camden | | Gloucester | | Salem | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	**1,462**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**
Sex								
Male	1,127	77%	2,515	74%	563	79%	217	65%
Female	335	23%	894	26%	153	21%	117	35%
Total	**1,462**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**
Exposure Category								
MSM	521	36%	1,173	34%	309	43%	83	25%
PWID	339	23%	857	25%	98	14%	91	27%
MSM/PWID	54	4%	128	4%	36	5%	8	2%
Heterosexual	436	30%	1,034	30%	225	31%	123	37%
Unknown/Other	112	8%	217	6%	48	7%	29	9%
Total	**1,462**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity								
White (non-Hispanic)	560	38%	947	28%	417	58%	112	35%
Black (non-Hispanic)	703	48%	1,532	45%	213	30%	173	54%
Hispanic	183	13%	902	26%	76	11%	46	14%
Other	16	1%	28	1%	10	1%	*	*
Total	**1,462**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**
Age								
0 - 12	15	1%	52	2%	7	1%	5	1%
13 - 24	163	11%	349	10%	57	8%	29	9%
25 - 34	503	34%	1,144	34%	240	34%	115	34%
35 - 44	479	33%	1,111	33%	234	33%	106	32%
45 - 54	203	14%	530	16%	117	16%	53	16%
55+	96	7%	223	7%	61	9%	26	8%
Total	**1,462**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.52 New Jersey Counties Cumulative Reported HIV/AIDS Cases by Age and Sex at Diagnosis, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
Burlington						
0 - 12	9	1%	6	2%	15	1%
13 - 24	128	11%	35	10%	163	11%
25 - 34	393	35%	110	33%	503	34%
35 - 44	351	31%	125	37%	479	33%
45 - 54	171	15%	35	10%	206	14%
55+	72	6%	24	7%	96	7%
Total	**1,127**	**100%**	**335**	**100%**	**1,462**	**100%**
Camden						
0 - 12	26	1%	26	3%	52	2%
13 - 24	250	10%	99	11%	349	10%
25 - 34	829	33%	315	35%	1,144	34%
35 - 44	843	34%	268	30%	1,111	33%
45 - 54	402	16%	128	14%	530	16%
55+	162	6%	58	6%	223	7%
Total	**2,515**	**100%**	**894**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**
Gloucester						
0 - 12	*	*	*	*	7	1%
13 - 24	37	7%	20	13%	57	8%
25 - 34	189	34%	51	33%	240	34%
35 - 44	191	34%	43	28%	234	33%
45 - 54	96	17%	21	14%	117	16%
55+	47	8%	14	9%	61	9%
Total	**563**	**99%**	**153**	**97%**	**716**	**100%**
Salem						
0 - 12	*	*	*	*	5	1%
13 - 24	16	7%	13	11%	29	9%
25 - 34	60	28%	55	47%	115	34%
35 - 44	79	36%	27	23%	106	32%
45 - 54	39	18%	14	12%	53	16%
55+	19	9%	7	6%	26	8%
Total	**217**	**98%**	**117**	**99%**	**334**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.53 New Jersey Counties Cumulative Reported HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Sex at Diagnosis, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity						
Burlington						
White (non-Hispanic)	484	43%	76	23%	560	38%
Black (non-Hispanic)	493	44%	210	63%	703	48%
Hispanic	140	12%	43	13%	183	13%
Other/Unknown	10	1%	6	2%	16	1%
Total	**1,127**	**100%**	**335**	**100%**	**1,462**	**100%**
Camden						
White (non-Hispanic)	801	32%	146	16%	947	28%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,085	43%	447	50%	1,532	45%
Hispanic	602	24%	300	34%	902	26%
Other/Unknown	27	1%	*	*	28	1%
Total	**2,515**	**100%**	**894**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**
Gloucester						
White (non-Hispanic)	343	61%	74	48%	417	58%
Black (non-Hispanic)	151	27%	62	41%	213	30%
Hispanic	61	11%	15	10%	76	11%
Other/Unknown	8	1%	*	*	10	1%
Total	**563**	**100%**	**153**	**99%**	**716**	**100%**
Salem						
White (non-Hispanic)	87	40%	25	21%	112	34%
Black (non-Hispanic)	99	46%	74	63%	173	52%
Hispanic	29	13%	17	15%	46	14%
Other/Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	**217**	**99%**	**117**	**99%**	**334**	**99%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request on 4/24/2015)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.54 New Jersey Counties Cumulative Reported HIV/AIDS Cases by Exposure and Sex at Diagnosis, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category						
Burlington						
MSM	521	46%	0	0%	521	36%
PWID	242	21%	97	29%	339	23%
MSM/PWID	54	5%	0	0%	54	4%
Heterosexual	224	20%	212	63%	436	30%
Unknown/Other	86	8%	26	8%	112	8%
Total	**1,127**	**100%**	**335**	**100%**	**1,462**	**100%**
Camden						
MSM	1,173	47%	0	0%	1,173	34%
PWID	592	24%	265	30%	857	25%
MSM/PWID	128	5%	0	0%	128	4%
Heterosexual	479	19%	555	62%	1,034	30%
Unknown/Other	143	6%	74	8%	217	6%
Total	**2,515**	**100%**	**894**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**
Gloucester						
MSM	309	55%	0	0%	309	43%
PWID	71	13%	27	18%	98	14%
MSM/PWID	36	6%	0	0%	36	5%
Heterosexual	114	20%	111	73%	225	31%
Unknown/Other	33	6%	15	10%	48	7%
Total	**563**	**100%**	**153**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**
Salem						
MSM	83	38%	0	0%	83	25%
PWID	57	26%	34	29%	91	27%
MSM/PWID	8	4%	0	0%	8	2%
Heterosexual	46	21%	77	66%	123	37%
Unknown/Other	23	11%	6	5%	29	9%
Total	**217**	**100%**	**117**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Below, we have provided data on cumulative HIV and AIDS cases as well as cumulative deaths among people with HIV and AIDS in the New Jersey counties (see Table 3.55). As seen in the table, there has been a higher proportion of deaths among people with AIDS than HIV when compared to the proportion of total people diagnosed with AIDS as opposed to HIV.

Table 3.55 New Jersey Counties Cumulative Reported HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths by Status and Sex, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington						
Diagnosis						
HIV	363	32%	117	35%	480	33%
AIDS	764	68%	218	65%	982	67%
Total	**1,127**	**100%**	**335**	**100%**	**1,462**	**100%**
HIV Deaths	64	12%	20	15%	84	12%
AIDS Deaths	473	88%	116	85%	589	88%
Total	**537**	**100%**	**136**	**100%**	**673**	**100%**
Camden						
Diagnosis						
HIV	846	34%	336	38%	1,182	35%
AIDS	1,669	66%	558	62%	2,227	65%
Total	**2,515**	**100%**	**894**	**100%**	**3,409**	**100%**
HIV Deaths	195	16%	70	18%	265	16%
AIDS Deaths	1,044	84%	313	82%	1,357	84%
Total	**1,239**	**100%**	**383**	**100%**	**1,622**	**100%**
Gloucester						
Diagnosis						
HIV	179	32%	75	49%	254	35%
AIDS	384	68%	78	51%	462	65%
Total	**563**	**100%**	**153**	**100%**	**716**	**100%**
HIV Deaths	38	14%	12	22%	50	15%
AIDS Deaths	236	86%	42	78%	278	85%
Total	**274**	**100%**	**54**	**100%**	**328**	**100%**
Salem						
Diagnosis						
HIV	67	31%	42	36%	109	33%
AIDS	150	69%	75	64%	225	67%
Total	**217**	**100%**	**117**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**
HIV Deaths	21	17%	16	27%	37	20%
AIDS Deaths	106	83%	43	73%	149	80%
Total	**127**	**100%**	**59**	**100%**	**186**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

The next four tables describe people living with HIV/AIDS in the four New Jersey counties by age group, race/ethnicity, exposure category, and sex over time. In all four counties, at least two-thirds of people living with HIV/AIDS were 45 years old and up in 2016 (see Table 3.56).

Table 3.56 New Jersey Counties People Living with HIV/AIDS by Age and Sex, 2014-2016

| | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | |
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
Age	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington												
<13	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-
13-24	20	3%	8	3%	19	3%	11	4%	16	3%	7	3%
25-34	104	17%	25	11%	113	18%	29	12%	117	19%	28	11%
35-44	96	16%	48	20%	99	16%	41	16%	93	15%	45	18%
45-54	203	34%	85	36%	191	31%	86	35%	170	27%	83	33%
55+	179	30%	68	29%	190	31%	81	33%	222	36%	86	34%
Total	**604**	**100%**	**236**	**100%**	**613**	**100%**	**249**	**100%**	**619**	**100%**	**250**	**100%**
Camden												
<13	<5	0%	5	1%	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-
13-24	41	3%	13	2%	36	3%	13	2%	40	3%	15	3%
25-34	154	12%	65	11%	174	13%	59	10%	179	14%	56	10%
35-44	221	17%	110	19%	205	16%	98	17%	205	16%	99	17%
45-54	495	37%	228	39%	449	35%	233	41%	444	34%	210	37%
55+	410	31%	162	28%	430	33%	166	29%	443	34%	187	33%
Total	**1324**	**100%**	**583**	**100%**	**1297**	**100%**	**572**	**100%**	**1314**	**100%**	**570**	**100%**
Gloucester												
<13	0	0%	<5	-	0	0%	<5	-	0	0%	<5	-
13-24	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-
25-34	37	12%	14	13%	43	13%	16	14%	43	13%	13	11%
35-44	42	14%	26	24%	53	16%	22	19%	49	15%	24	21%
45-54	135	44%	30	28%	126	38%	32	28%	119	37%	31	27%
55+	91	30%	33	31%	103	31%	40	35%	109	34%	43	38%
Total	**307**	**100%**	**107**	**100%**	**329**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**	**322**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**
Salem												
<13	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	6	6%	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-
25-34	8	8%	<5	-	11	11%	<5	6%	10	10%	<5	-
35-44	13	13%	22	32%	16	17%	14	22%	15	15%	12	20%
45-54	41	40%	28	41%	35	36%	29	45%	38	39%	25	42%
55+	35	34%	15	22%	30	31%	16	25%	30	31%	19	32%
Total	**103**	**100%**	**69**	**100%**	**96**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons
Age categories shifted to comply with the Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles released in August 2014

The following table describes race/ethnicity for people living with HIV/AIDS in the four New Jersey Counties (see Table 3.57). In every county, the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS who were non-Hispanic White was higher among males than females, and the proportion of females who were non-Hispanic Black was higher than the proportion of males who were non-Hispanic Black. In Burlington, Camden, and Salem Counties, the largest racial/ethnic group of people living with HIV/AIDS was non-Hispanic Blacks; in Gloucester County, the largest group was non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 3.57 New Jersey Counties People Living with HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2014-2016

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity												
Burlington												
White (non-Hispanic)	239	40%	42	18%	235	38%	40	16%	234	38%	40	16%
Black (non-Hispanic)	278	46%	161	68%	292	48%	167	67%	290	47%	167	67%
Hispanic (all races)	75	12%	28	12%	72	12%	37	15%	85	14%	38	15%
Other/Unknown	12	2%	5	2%	14	2%	5	2%	10	2%	5	2%
Total	**604**	**100%**	**236**	**100%**	**613**	**100%**	**249**	**100%**	**619**	**100%**	**250**	**100%**
Camden												
White (non-Hispanic)	393	30%	94	16%	369	28%	86	15%	356	27%	76	13%
Black (non-Hispanic)	602	45%	308	53%	594	46%	300	52%	609	46%	305	54%
Hispanic (all races)	304	23%	176	30%	305	24%	181	32%	325	25%	183	32%
Other/Unknown	25	2%	5	1%	29	2%	5	1%	24	2%	6	1%
Total	**1,324**	**100%**	**583**	**100%**	**1,297**	**100%**	**572**	**100%**	**1,314**	**100%**	**570**	**100%**
Gloucester												
White (non-Hispanic)	164	53%	47	44%	174	53%	53	46%	173	54%	53	46%
Black (non-Hispanic)	91	30%	51	48%	101	31%	50	44%	97	30%	50	44%
Hispanic (all races)	46	15%	8	7%	48	15%	9	8%	46	14%	10	9%
Other/Unknown	6	2%	<5	*	6	2%	<5	*	6	2%	*	*
Total	**307**	**100%**	**107**	**99%**	**329**	**100%**	**114**	**98%**	**322**	**100%**	**114***	**99%**
Salem												
White (non-Hispanic)	37	36%	19	28%	29	30%	17	27%	35	36%	15	25%
Black (non-Hispanic)	45	44%	36	52%	43	45%	32	50%	41	42%	31	52%
Hispanic (all races)	18	17%	13	19%	23	24%	14	22%	20	21%	13	22%
Other/Unknown	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	<5	*	*	*	*	*
Total	**103**	**97%**	**69**	**99%**	**96**	**99%**	**64**	**98%**	**97**	**99%**	**60**	**98%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Next, we have described people living with HIV/AIDS by exposure category over time (see Table 3.58). For each county, most (71% - 78%) cases among women were attributed to heterosexual contact. For males, the largest exposure category in each county was men who have sex with men.

Table 3.58 New Jersey Counties People Living with HIV/AIDS by Exposure Category and Sex, 2014-2016

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure												
Burlington												
MSM	289	48%	0	0%	304	50%	0	0%	307	50%	0	0%
PWID	70	12%	40	17%	73	12%	37	15%	78	13%	40	16%
MSM/PWID	27	4%	0	0%	29	5%	0	0%	27	4%	0	0%
Heterosexual	163	27%	170	72%	156	25%	183	73%	154	25%	182	73%
Unknown/Other	55	9%	26	11%	51	8%	29	12%	53	9%	28	11%
Total	**604**	**100%**	**236**	**100%**	**613**	**100%**	**249**	**100%**	**619**	**100%**	**250**	**100%**
Camden												
MSM	684	52%	0	0%	661	51%	0	0%	685	52%	0	0%
PWID	184	14%	130	22%	169	13%	126	22%	169	13%	120	21%
MSM/PWID	68	5%	0	0%	62	5%	0	0%	58	4%	0	0%
Heterosexual	319	24%	407	70%	328	25%	400	70%	320	24%	402	71%
Unknown/Other	69	5%	46	8%	77	6%	46	8%	82	6%	48	8%
Total	**1,324**	**100%**	**583**	**100%**	**1,297**	**100%**	**572**	**100%**	**1,314**	**100%**	**570**	**100%**
Gloucester												
MSM	169	55%	0	0%	181	55%	0	0%	165	51%	0	0%
PWID	42	14%	13	12%	42	13%	15	13%	45	14%	17	15%
MSM/PWID	10	3%	0	0%	10	3%	0	0%	14	4%	0	0%
Heterosexual	72	23%	84	79%	78	24%	88	77%	83	26%	89	78%
Unknown/Other	14	5%	10	9%	18	5%	11	10%	15	5%	8	7%
Total	**307**	**100%**	**107**	**100%**	**329**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**	**322**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**
Salem												
MSM	35	34%	0	0%	32	33%	0	0%	37	38%	0	0%
PWID	23	22%	12	17%	22	23%	12	19%	19	20%	11	18%
MSM/PWID	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%
Heterosexual	27	26%	52	75%	26	27%	49	77%	22	23%	46	77%
Unknown/Other	14	14%	5	7%	12	13%	<5	*	15	15%	<5	*
Total	**103**	**96%**	**69**	**100%**	**96**	**96%**	**64**	**95%**	**97**	**96%**	**60**	**95%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

The last table on HIV/AIDS prevalence in the New Jersey Counties describes males and females by diagnosis status (see Table 3.59). In Burlington, Camden, and Salem Counties, the proportion of males and females with AIDS (as opposed to HIV) was very similar in 2016. In Gloucester County, the proportion of males with AIDS was higher than the proportion of females with AIDS.

Table 3.59 New Jersey People Living with HIV and AIDS by Sex, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Burlington County						
Diagnosis Status						
HIV	298	48%	121	48%	419	48%
AIDS	321	52%	129	52%	450	52%
Total	**619**	**100%**	**250**	**100%**	**869**	**100%**
Camden County						
Diagnosis Status						
HIV	656	50%	294	52%	950	50%
AIDS	658	50%	276	48%	934	50%
Total	**1,314**	**100%**	**570**	**100%**	**1,884**	**100%**
Gloucester County						
Diagnosis Status						
HIV	144	45%	69	61%	213	49%
AIDS	178	55%	45	39%	223	51%
Total	**322**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**	**436**	**100%**
Salem County						
Diagnosis Status						
HIV	42	43%	25	42%	67	43%
AIDS	55	57%	35	58%	90	57%
Total	**97**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**157**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

HIV/AIDS IN PRISONS AND JAILS

The next several tables describe HIV/AIDS in prisons and jails. As with other HIV/AIDS data, availability varies by jurisdiction. Information for Pennsylvania is more limited. The first table describes HIV/AIDS prevalence for current prisoners in New Jersey in 2016 (see Table 3.60).

Table 3.60 New Jersey Statewide Living HIV and AIDS Prison Cases by Sex, 2016

	New Jersey					
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prisoner Diagnosis Status						
HIV	614	47%	123	54%	737	48%
AIDS	687	53%	106	46%	793	52%
Total	**1,301**	**100%**	**229**	**100%**	**1,530**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Table 3.61 New Jersey Cumulative Reported Prisoner HIV/AIDS Cases by Exposure, Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category						
MSM	189	8%	0	0%	189	7%
PWID	1,212	52%	256	62%	1,468	54%
MSM/PWID	117	5%	0	0%	117	4%
Heterosexual	551	24%	115	28%	666	24%
Risk Unknown/Other	244	11%	45	11%	289	11%
Total	**2,313**	**100%**	**416**	**100%**	**2,729**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity						
White (not Hispanic)	270	12%	63	15%	333	12%
Black (not Hispanic)	1,457	63%	289	70%	1,746	64%
Hispanic	575	25%	63	15%	638	23%
Other/Unknown	11	0%	<5	*	11*	0%
Total	**2,313**	**100%**	**415**	**100%**	**2728***	**100%**
Age at Diagnosis						
0 - 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 - 24	175	8%	42	10%	217	8%
25 - 34	821	35%	189	46%	1,010	37%
35 - 44	920	40%	132	32%	1,052	39%
45-54	339	15%	49	12%	388	14%
55+	58	3%	<5	*	58*	2%
Total	**2,313**	**100%**	**412***	**100%**	**2725***	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

The table above describes cumulative HIV/AIDS cases in New Jersey jails and prisons, which includes all cases ever diagnosed in prison. As seen in Table 3.61, the majority of cases were attributed to injection drug use, and the majority of cases were among non-Hispanic Blacks. The table below describes prisoners living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2016 (see Table 3.62). The largest number of cases were among people who injected drugs, but the proportion was smaller than that of the cumulative HIV/AIDS cases. The next-largest exposure category was heterosexual contact. The majority of prisoners with HIV/AIDS were non-Hispanic Blacks, followed by Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites. The largest age category was 45 – 54 year olds, closely followed by those 55 and older.

Table 3.62 New Jersey Statewide Reported Prisoner Cases Living with HIV/AIDS by Exposure, Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex, 2016

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Exposure Category						
MSM	140	11%	0	0%	140	9%
PWID	467	36%	123	54%	590	39%
MSM/PWID	59	5%	0	0%	59	4%
Heterosexual	423	33%	70	31%	493	32%
Risk Unknown/Other	212	16%	36	16%	248	16%
Total	**1,301**	**100%**	**229**	**100%**	**1,530**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	130	10%	40	17%	170	11%
Black (non-Hispanic)	803	62%	147	64%	950	62%
Hispanic	360	28%	42	18%	402	26%
Other	8	1%	0	0%	8	1%
Total	**1,301**	**100%**	**229**	**100%**	**1,530**	**100%**
Age						
13-24	17	1%	<5	*	17*	1%
25-34	108	8%	14	6%	122	8%
35-44	210	16%	39	17%	249	16%
45-54	489	38%	100	44%	589	39%
55+	477	37%	75	33%	552	36%
Total	**1,301**	**100%**	**228**	**100%**	**1,529***	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)
Values and indicators for cells with cases fewer than five have been removed for confidentiality reasons

Next, we have displayed mortality data for New Jersey and Pennsylvania local jails and state prisons. As of 2018, the most recent data available were from 2014. The mortality rate for local jail inmates in Pennsylvania was higher than the federal rate in 2014, but still dropped from 2013 (see Table 3.63). Meanwhile, the mortality rates increased in both federal and New Jersey prisons from 2013 to 2014.

Table 3.63 New Jersey, Pennsylvania Number of State/Federal Prison Deaths and Mortality Rates, 2013-2014

| | State Prison Inmate Deaths | | | |
| | 2013 | | 2014 | |
	Number of State/ Federal Deaths	Mortality Rate per 100,000 State/ Federal Prisoners	Number of State/ Federal Deaths	Mortality Rate per 100,000 State/ Federal Prisoners
	n	n	n	n
Federal	400	230	444	262
New Jersey	46	207	50	234
Pennsylvania	157	314	145	295

Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2016 (accessed 04/04/2018)

Below, we have provided data on total AIDS-related deaths in state prisons from 2001 – 2014 (see Table 3.64). Pennsylvania's AIDS-related mortality rate was lower than the federal mortality rate. New Jersey's AIDS-related mortality rate was much higher.

Table 3.64 New Jersey, Pennsylvania Number of AIDS-Related State Prison Deaths, 2001-2014

| | AIDS-Related State Prison Inmate Deaths | |
| | 2001-2014 | |
	AIDS-Related State Prison Inmate Deaths	Average Mortality Rate per 100,000 Inmates
	n	n
Federal	159	7
New Jersey	83	24
Pennsylvania	34	5

Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2016 (accessed 04/04/2018)

The final table on HIV/AIDS in prisons and jails provides cumulative HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in jails and prisons in New Jersey, as well as cumulative deaths among prisoners with HIV/AIDS in New Jersey. (Note: these are total cumulative deaths among prisoners who had been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, and are not only AIDS-related deaths.)

Table 3.65 New Jersey Statewide Cumulative HIV and AIDS Prison Cases and Cumulative HIV and AIDS Deaths by Sex, 2016

| | New Jersey | | | | | |
| | Male | | Female | | Total | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prisoner Diagnosis Status						
HIV	862	37%	168	40%	1,030	38%
AIDS	1,451	63%	248	60%	1,699	62%
Total	**2,313**	**100%**	**416**	**100%**	**2,729**	**100%**
HIV Deaths	169	17%	29	20%	198	18%
AIDS Deaths	807	83%	119	80%	926	82%
Total	**976**	**100%**	**148**	**100%**	**1,124**	**100%**

New Jersey Department of Health, Epidemiologic Services Unit (data provided upon request)

FORECASTING FUTURE CASES

To close this section, we have provided a forecast of future AIDS cases for the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area for 2017 through 2019. In the early years of this forecast, we completed the analysis using the national AIDS Public Information Data Set. Since 2001, we have used data from the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, the Pennsylvania Department of Health, and the New Jersey Department of Health.

We used the forecasting function in Microsoft Excel to create Figure 3.6, using cases from 1989 through 2016. Forecasting predicts future values based on existing values, and the predicted value is a y-value for a given x-value. Existing x-values and y-values serve as the known values. The new value is predicted with linear regression. The equation for the forecast is a = bx, where:

$$\alpha = Y - bX \text{ and } b = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

In the last edition of the epidemiologic profile, we forecasted 361 new AIDS cases for 2016. The actual figure was 292 cases (see Table 3.1). This illustrates the importance of remembering that forecasts are only our best estimates based on past data. These estimates should be used with caution.

Figure 3.6 Philadelphia EMA New AIDS Cases Forecast 2017- 2019
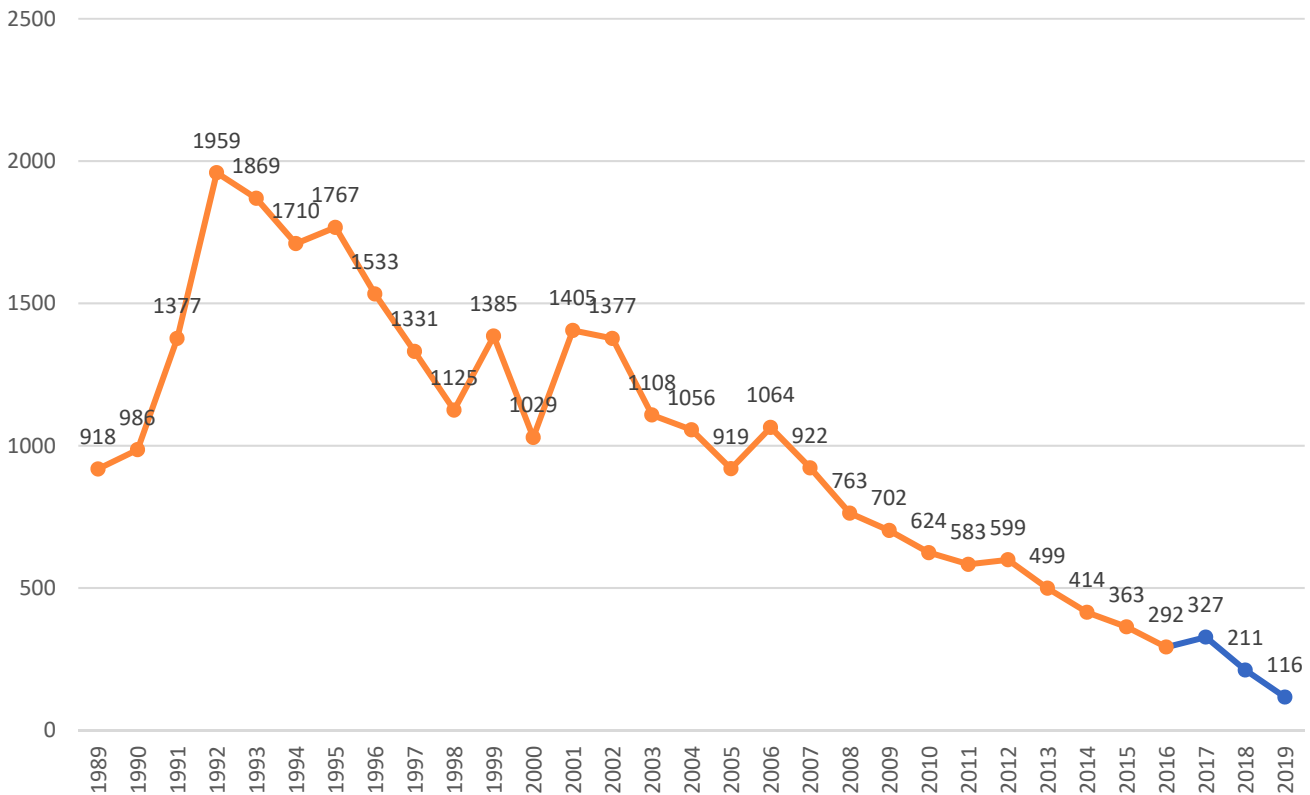
Office of HIV Planning, June 2018

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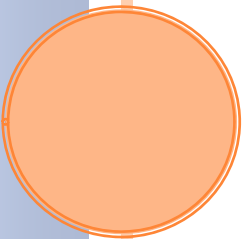
SECTION 4: HIV/AIDS SERVICE UTILIZATION PATTERNS IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA
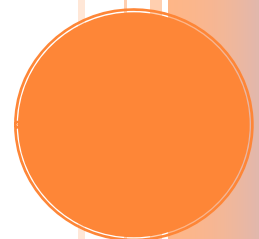
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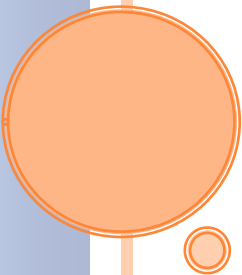
SECTION IV: HIV/AIDS SERVICE UTILIZATION PATTERNS IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

The following section provides detailed information on the way that high-risk populations and people living with HIV/AIDS in the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area access services. As with other sections, the availability of data varies by geographic area. We have included information related to HIV testing behaviors, publicly-funded HIV tests, concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnoses, local needs assessments, service rankings, service utilization, client data, engagement in care, and service cost.

OVERVIEW

HIV Counseling and Testing Information

While it is impossible to know how many people are getting tested for HIV, we have included publicly-funded testing data from local and state sources. The total number of publicly-funded HIV tests in New Jersey have declined over time, but the total number of positive HIV tests has remained stable over that time. Publicly-funded HIV tests have also declined in Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania counties.

HIV Testing Delays

Here, we provided demographic information for people who were diagnosed with HIV and then diagnosed with AIDS within 31 days, referred to as concurrent infection. Since it usually takes several years for HIV infection to progress to an AIDS diagnosis, this helps us to estimate the number of people who have had significant delays in HIV testing since they became HIV-positive. Notably, concurrent diagnosis was twice as high in the PA counties as the rates in Philadelphia and the NJ counties.

Office of HIV Planning Needs Assessment Activities

We have included descriptions and selected data for three needs assessments conducted by the Office of HIV Planning in conjunction with the former Ryan White Part A Planning Council (RWPC) and the former HIV Prevention Planning Group (HPG). These needs assessments include a consumer survey among people living with HIV/AIDS in the nine-county Philadelphia region and a series of focus groups on access to healthcare for populations that are at risk for HIV. This section includes self-reported service utilization information, regardless of the source of funding for the service.

Service Utilization Data

In this part, we have included the number of clients who accessed each service category as funded by Ryan White Part A. The greatest number of clients were served by ambulatory/outpatient medical care, followed by case management, food bank/home-delivered meals, transportation, and mental health therapy/counseling.

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)

These tables display demographic information for AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) clients at both the state and county level for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as expenditures. In the New Jersey counties within the Philadelphia area, over half of clients were at least 45 years old. Demographic distribution varied by county. 41% of SPBP (ADAP) clients in the southeastern Pennsylvania counties lived at or below 138% of the federal poverty level.

Comparison of Part A Clients with Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

We have provided a side-by-side comparison of Philadelphia EMA Ryan White Part A clients with all people who are living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia EMA, to provide additional context for the people who are accessing Part A services and highlight any underserved communities.

Expenditures for Women, Infants, Children, and Youth

This section includes a comparison of the percentage of women, infants, children, and youth among people with HIV/AIDS in the area and the expenditures on those populations. The Philadelphia EMA's Ryan White Part A program has routinely exceeded its required expenditures for women, infants, children, and youth.

Other Health Statistics

These selected statistics provide contextual information about the general healthcare capacity of the southeastern Pennsylvania area. At the time these health statistics were published, there were 222 drug and alcohol treatment facilities and 68 hospitals in the area. There were 190 nursing homes that served the five southeastern counties of Pennsylvania.

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance

We have included selected data from Philadelphia's National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) among specific risk groups in selected jurisdictions. The NHBS is conducted in cycles with different groups, including men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), and high-risk heterosexuals (HET).

HIV Care Continuum

This section provides estimates on the care continuum in the Philadelphia EMA, broken out by EMA region. The care continuum displays the percentage of people who are HIV-positive who have been diagnosed with HIV, linked to HIV care, retained in HIV care, and reached viral suppression.

Forecasted Cost Service Estimates

The final table in this section provides data on past service cost, and forecasts for future numbers of clients and units. These are mathematical projections based on past usage, and do not account for changes in needs.

HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING INFORMATION

The beginning of this section is dedicated to counseling and testing data. We do not have a way to determine the total number of HIV tests administered in the nine-county Philadelphia metropolitan area, but we have provided information on publicly-funded HIV tests.

State and Local HIV Counseling and Testing Numbers

The following series of tables is dedicated to data on publicly-funded state and local HIV testing. The first, Table 4.1, provides information on the total number of HIV tests and the total number of positive HIV tests by county over time in the New Jersey region of the nine-county Philadelphia area. As seen below, the total number of tests done in Camden County has steadily decreased over time. However, the number of positive tests has remained relatively stable. Tests in Burlington, Gloucester, and Salem Counties have fluctuated over the five-year period.

Table 4.1 Total HIV Tests and Total Positive Tests in Four NJ Counties, 2012-2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
County										
Burlington	3,450	13	2,703	8	2,598	6	3,115	16	4,095	8
Camden	6,966	43	4,142	43	3,904	51	3,432	49	2,744	44
Gloucester	1,072	<5	1,806	<5	1,304	<5	1,336	<5	951	<5
Salem	109	<5	122	<5	166	<5	64	0	61	0
Total	11,597	56*	8,773	51*	7,972	57*	7,947	65*	7,851	52

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services (provided upon request)

Then, Table 4.2 provides a demographic breakdown of publicly-funded HIV tests by county by age group, race/ethnicity, and gender. For each county but Salem County, the largest number of HIV tests were conducted among 20 – 29 year olds, for both males and females. In Salem County, nearly all tests occurred with people under 20 years old. For Burlington, Gloucester, and Salem Counties, the majority of tests were done among males. In Camden, testing numbers were comparable across sex. For Burlington and Camden Counties, the largest racial/ethnic group was non-Hispanic Blacks; for Gloucester and Salem Counties, the largest racial/ethnic group was non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 4.2 Total Number of HIV Tests in Four NJ Counties by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, 2016

	Burlington		Camden		Gloucester		Salem	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Race/Ethnicity								
White (non-Hispanic)	764	210	361	361	246	180	31	9
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,234	742	584	564	177	152	9	<5
Hispanic	300	195	399	401	83	53	8	<5
Asian (non-Hispanic)	26	30	13	14	15	10	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	7	0	5	<5	<5	<5	0	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial	32	9	8	<5	0	0	<5	0
Unknown	259	256	18	5	21	5	0	0
Total	**2,631**	**1,458**	**1,388**	**1,345**	**542***	**400***	**48***	**9***
Age								
Under 20	277	138	137	172	43	34	45	12
20 to 29	935	547	441	492	312	195	<5	0
30 to 39	720	367	353	342	100	87	<5	0
40 to 49	378	235	238	184	57	59	0	0
50 and Over	321	171	219	160	32	27	0	0
Total	**2,631**	**1,458**	**1,388**	**1,350**	**544**	**402**	**49**	**12**

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services (provided upon request)

The next several tables describe publicly-funded HIV testing in the Pennsylvania counties. The first table describes the number of HIV tests by county over time (see Table 4.3). Over the five years in the table, HIV tests significantly decreased in Bucks and Delaware Counties, while they increased in Montgomery County and fluctuated in Chester County.

Table 4.3 Number of HIV Counseling and Testing Visits in PA Counties 2010-2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
County								
Bucks	4,991	4,505	3,188	4,598	4,358	1,737	1,076	24,453
Chester	1,544	1,755	1,962	2,127	3,829	2,884	1,956	16,057
Delaware	7,052	6,293	3,158	2,768	2,597	2,934	3,186	27,988
Montgomery	2,546	2,226	3,631	3,037	3,197	2,950	5,719	23,306
Total	**16,133**	**14,779**	**11,939**	**12,530**	**13,981**	**10,505**	**11,937**	**69,362**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease (provided upon request)

We have also provided demographic breakdowns for publicly-funded HIV testing by county, including gender, race, ethnicity, age group, risk category, and test results. In Bucks County, nearly three-quarters of HIV tests in 2016 were conducted among males. The largest racial group was Whites (see Table 4.4), although the races of over half of the people tested were unknown. Four tests had positive results. (Note: some values are missing in the table below. Data is presented as provided.)

Table 4.4 HIV Tests in Bucks County by Demographics, 2016

	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	% Positive Tests
	n	n	%
Gender			
Female	294	2	0.7%
Male	775	2	0.3%
Transgender (Female To Male)	0	0	0.0%
Transgender (Male To Female)	0	0	0.0%
Other/Not Applicable	0	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0%
Asian	28	0	0.0%
Black/African-American	109	1	0.9%
White	250	2	0.8%
Hispanic	58	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0%
More Than One Race	3	0	0.0%
Declined	3	0	0.0%
Unknown	626	1	0.2%
Age			
<13	1	0	0.0%
13-14	0	0	0.0%
15-24	237	2	0.8%
25-34	439	2	0.5%
35-44	194	0	0.0%
45-54	129	0	0.0%
54-64	55	0	0.0%
65+	18	0	0.0%
Risk Category			
Heterosexual Contact	-	0	-
Injection Drug Use	-	2	-
Male-to-male Sexual Contact	-	0	-
MSM/IDU	-	0	-
Other Risks	-	0	-
Unknown	-	0	-
Total	**1,069**	**4**	**0.4%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease (provided upon request)

In Chester County, just over half of HIV tests were done among women (see Table 4.5). The largest race category was Whites, followed by Blacks. Only three HIV tests were had positive results in the county in 2016. (Note: some values are missing in the table below. Data is presented as provided.)

Table 4.5 HIV Tests in Chester County by Demographics, 2016

	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	% Positive Tests
	n	n	%
Gender			
Female	1,050	0	0.0%
Male	894	3	0.3%
Transgender (Female To Male)	1	0	0.0%
Transgender (Male To Female)	1	0	0.0%
Other/Not Applicable	7	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0%
Asian	42	0	0.0%
Black/African-American	317	2	0.6%
White	618	1	0.2%
Hispanic	58	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0.0%
More Than One Race	14	0	0.0%
Declined	9	0	0.0%
Unknown	58	0	0.0%
Age			
<13	0	0	0.0%
13-14	2	0	0.0%
15-24	659	1	0.2%
25-34	500	1	0.2%
35-44	413	0	0.0%
45-54	225	1	0.4%
54-64	135	0	0.0%
65+	19	0	0.0%
Risk Category			
Heterosexual Contact	319	1	0.3%
Injection Drug Use	2	0	0.0%
Male-to-Male Sexual Contact	82	2	2.4%
MSM/IDU	-	0	0.0%
Other Risks	-	0	0.0%
Unknown	-	0	0.0%
Total	**1,953**	**3**	0.2%

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease (provided upon request)

In Delaware County, about two-thirds of HIV tests were done among males. The largest race group was Whites, followed by Blacks (see Table 4.6). However, race was unknown for a large portion of those tested. The largest risk category was heterosexual contact. However, many people who tested positive had unknown risk categories. (Note: some values are missing in the table below. Data is presented as provided.)

Table 4.6 HIV Tests in Delaware County by Demographics, 2016

	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	% Positive Tests
	n	n	%
Gender			
Female	1,031	23	2.2%
Male	2,081	30	1.4%
Transgender (Female To Male)	3	0	0.0%
Transgender (Male To Female)	0	0	0.0%
Other/Not Applicable	15	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0%
Asian	2	1	33.3%
Black/African-American	698	33	4.5%
White	1,145	4	0.3%
Hispanic	49	3	5.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	45	0	0.0%
More Than One Race	16	0	0.0%
Declined	58	0	0.0%
Unknown	1,115	2	0.2%
Age			
<13	3	0	0.0%
13-14	10	0	0.0%
15-24	738	1	0.1%
25-34	1,202	26	2.1%
35-44	509	7	1.4%
45-54	381	10	2.6%
54-64	243	9	3.6%
65+	32	0	0.0%
Risk Category			
Heterosexual Contact	292	8	2.7%
Injection Drug Use	13	4	23.5%
Male-to-male Sexual Contact	67	8	10.7%
MSM/IDU	-	-	-
Other Risks	-	-	-
Unknown	-	33	-
Total	**3,130**	**53**	**1.7%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease (provided upon request)

In Montgomery County, the majority of tests were done among males. The largest race group was Whites, followed by Blacks (see Table 4.7); however, a large percentage of those tested declined to give their race. The largest risk category was heterosexual contact, but the percentage of positive tests among people who injected drugs was much higher (27.3%). Of the total tests, 99.6% were negative. (Note: some values are missing in the table below. Data is presented as provided.)

Table 4.7 HIV Tests in Montgomery County by Demographics, 2016

	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	% Positive Tests
	n	n	%
Gender			
Female	1,398	1	0.1%
Male	4,295	21	0.5%
Transgender (Female To Male)	3	0	0.0%
Transgender (Male To Female)	1	0	0.0%
Other/Not Applicable	0	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0%
Asian	85	0	0.0%
Black/African-American	490	10	2.0%
White	1,722	5	0.3%
Hispanic	166	4	2.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8	0	0.0%
More Than One Race	6	0	0.0%
Declined	1,123	0	0.0%
Unknown	126	0	0.0%
Age			
<13	34	0	0.0%
13-14	4	0	0.0%
15-24	1,251	2	0.2%
25-34	2,269	10	0.4%
35-44	1,125	7	0.6%
45-54	705	2	0.3%
54-64	256	1	0.4%
65+	53	0	0.0%
Risk Category			
Heterosexual Contact	407	10	2.4%
Injection Drug Use	8	3	27.3%
Male-to-male Sexual Contact	142	7	4.7%
MSM/IDU	3	1	25.0%
Other Risks	-	-	-
Unknown	-	1	-
Total	**5,697**	**22**	**0.4%**

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease (provided upon request)

Below, we have included demographic characteristics for publicly-funded HIV tests in Philadelphia (see Table 4.8). The greatest number of tests were performed among heterosexuals, but the percentage of positive tests was higher among men who have sex with men and injection drug users. (Note: there are some discrepancies in category totals below. Data is presented as provided.)

Table 4.8 Number and Rate of Counseling, Testing & Referral Tests in Philadelphia County by Demographics, 2016

	Philadelphia County			
	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Total Tests	% Positive
	n	n		
Gender				
Female	34,949	122	35,071	0.3%
Male	52,892	446	53,338	0.8%
Transgender (Female to Male)	306	1	307	0.3%
Transgender (Male To Female)	637	13	650	2.0%
Other/Not Applicable	11,056	121	11,177	1.1%
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	134	0	134	0.0%
Asian	2,411	7	2,418	0.3%
Black/African-American	57,998	467	58,465	0.8%
White	16,280	81	16,361	0.5%
Hispanic	14,300	122	14,422	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	190	1	191	0.5%
More Than One Race	648	4	652	0.6%
Declined	957	6	963	0.6%
Unknown	6,922	15	6,937	0.2%
Age				
<13	120	0	120	0.0%
13-14	305	0	305	0.0%
15-24	24,062	125	24,187	0.5%
25-34	33,992	234	34,226	0.7%
35-44	17,743	129	17,872	0.7%
45-54	13,348	148	13,496	1.1%
54-64	7,789	55	7,844	0.7%
65+	2,538	12	2,550	0.5%
Risk Category				
Heterosexual Contact	31,215	138	31,353	0.4%
Injection Drug Use	3,053	47	3,100	1.5%
Male-to-Male Sexual Contact	10,087	274	10,361	2.6%
MSM/IDU	391	14	405	3.5%
Other Risks	1,756	21	1,777	1.2%
Unknown Risks	53,338	209	53,547	0.4%
Total	**99,840**	**703**	**100,543**	**0.7%**

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Next, we have provided demographics for total and positive publicly-funded HIV tests in Philadelphia, split into clinical and non-clinical settings (see Table 4.9). There were over three times as many tests performed in clinical settings as non-clinical settings. There were 248 positive tests in clinical settings, and 139 positive tests in non-clinical settings in 2016.

Table 4.9 Number of HIV Tests & Confirmed Positives by Setting Type in Philadelphia, 2016

	Clinical Tests			Non-clinical Tests		
	Confirmed Positive	Total Tests	% Positive Tests	Confirmed Positive	Total Tests	% Positive Tests
	n	n	%	n	n	%
Gender						
Female	39	28,811	0.1%	19	6,260	0.3%
Male	117	37,034	0.3%	115	16,304	0.7%
Transgender (Female to Male)	0	196	0.0%	1	111	0.9%
Transgender (Male to Female)	6	407	1.5%	4	243	1.6%
Other/Not Applicable	86	11,045	0.8%	0	132	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0	70	0.0%	0	64	0.0%
Asian	4	1,831	0.2%	1	587	0.2%
Black/African-American	186	46,450	0.4%	86	12,015	0.7%
White	19	10,468	0.2%	18	5,893	0.3%
Hispanic	30	10,698	0.3%	29	3,724	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	130	0.0%	1	61	1.6%
More Than One Race	1	282	0.4%	2	370	0.5%
Declined	1	722	0.1%	2	241	0.8%
Unknown	7	6,937	0.1%	0	95	0.0%
Total	**248**	**77,493**	**0.3%**	**139**	**23,050**	**0.6%**

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

The last table on HIV testing in southeastern Pennsylvania provides the total number of tests and the number of positive tests by county in 2016 (see Table 4.10). The highest positivity rate was seen in Delaware County, at 1.7%.

Table 4.10 Number of HIV Tests and Number of Positives by PA County, 2016

County	Number of Tests	Positive Tests	% Positive Tests
	n	n	%
Bucks	1,076	4	0.4%
Chester	1,956	3	0.2%
Delaware	3,186	53	1.7%
Montgomery	5,719	22	0.4%
Philadelphia	100,543	703	0.7%

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease (provided upon request); Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

HIV Testing Delays

The following table provides demographic information for people who were diagnosed with HIV and then diagnosed with AIDS within 31 days, referred to as concurrent infection (see Table 4.11). Since it usually takes several years for HIV infection to progress to an AIDS diagnosis, this helps us to estimate the number of people who have had significant delays in HIV testing since they became HIV-positive.

Within the nine-county area, concurrent diagnosis was more much more likely in the PA Counties, with 35.6% of all people newly diagnosed with HIV receiving an AIDS diagnosis within 31 days (compared to 17.7% in Philadelphia and 17.4% in the NJ Counties). Concurrent diagnosis was also much more likely in people 40 and older than people under the age of 40.

Table 4.11 Concurrent* HIV/AIDS**, Demographics and Transmission Risk Among Incident HIV Diagnoses, Philadelphia EMA, 2016

	Non-Concurrent		Concurrent HIV/AIDS		Total
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n
Total	570	79.1%	151	20.9%	721
Sex					
Female	412	77.4%	120	22.6%	532
Male	149	83.7%	29	16.3%	178
Transgender	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11
Race/Ethnicity					
White	102	74.5%	35	25.5%	137
Black	353	80.2%	87	19.8%	440
Hispanic	98	79.0%	26	21.0%	124
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2
Multirace	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5
Unknown	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
Age Group at HIV Dx					
<13	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
13-19	31	93.9%	2	6.1%	33
20-24	109	90.8%	11	9.2%	120
25-29	124	82.7%	26	17.3%	150
30-39	146	82.0%	32	18.0%	178
40-49	65	66.3%	33	33.7%	98
50+	94	66.7%	47	33.3%	141
Transmission Risk					
Men who have sex with men	298	81.9%	66	18.1%	364
Injection Drug Use	34	89.5%	4	10.5%	38
MSM/IDU	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9
Heterosexual	195	74.7%	66	25.3%	261
Pediatric	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
Unknown	36	76.6%	11	23.4%	47
Geographic Area					
Philadelphia	395	82.3%	85	17.7%	480
PA Counties	85	64.4%	47	35.6%	132
NJ Counties	90	82.6%	19	17.4%	109

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)
*Diagnosis of AIDS within 31 days of initial diagnosis of HIV
**CD4 <200 cells µL3 (or <14% of total lymphocytes) and/or a CDC-defined opportunistic illness

OFFICE OF HIV PLANNING NEEDS ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

When existing resources are unable to provide enough information on the populations served by the HIV Integrated Planning Council (HIPC), the Office of HIV Planning often conducts original research in partnership with these groups. These needs assessments vary based on the questions at hand. We have described several of these needs assessments in the following pages.

Focus Groups on Access to Care (2014)

The former Philadelphia HIV Prevention Planning Group (HPG), in accordance with the HIV Planning Guidance, was tasked with engaging populations at high risk for HIV infection. Given the increased emphasis on routine HIV testing and other HIV testing in clinical settings, the HPG wanted to investigate how, if, and when various target populations accessed medical care in Philadelphia.

The HPG ultimately chose to conduct focus groups with young men who have sex with men (YMSM) and high-risk heterosexuals of low socioeconomic status. We have not included extensive information on the focus groups as a part of this epidemiologic profile, since information is limited to smaller samples of two populations and is not representative of the population at large. However, we have included the full reports for both series of the focus groups in the appendices.

Office of HIV Planning Consumer Survey 2016 – 2017

In partnership with the Needs Assessment Committee of the former Ryan White Part A Planning Council, the Office of HIV Planning conducted a survey with people living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). The full survey report is contained in the appendices of this profile, but we have provided some highlights and duplicated tables here.

This survey was an evaluation of the Ryan White system in the Philadelphia EMA, and is not generalizable to the entire population. All participants had accessed Ryan White services within the EMA at some point, but they were not necessarily current clients. Surveys were distributed through Ryan White providers. We asked providers to select a random sample, and to include clients who were not currently in care. Since this needs assessment was a survey, all of the information was self-reported, and may be subject to participant bias.

By the close of survey collection on April 30, 2017, 392 valid surveys were returned. Of these, 28 were online surveys and 364 were paper surveys. Only 15 Spanish language paper surveys were returned. By region, the responses were not proportional to the distribution of the epidemic. Philadelphia was underrepresented. Residents of Philadelphia represented 62% of the sample, NJ counties represented 19%, and the PA counties represented 18%. The majority of respondents (62.7%) reported getting the survey at a provider agency. Of these, 41.3% obtained the survey from an individual, 20.9% got it in a waiting room, and 0.5% received it at a pharmacy. Some respondents reported receiving the survey from family and friends (2.6%), and 4.8% reported getting the survey from another source.

The online survey received 53 responses, of which 28 were valid surveys from HIV-positive respondents. No responses were received via the Spanish-language online survey. Only 1.8% (7) of online survey respondents reported they received the survey via email.

Table 4.12 Consumer Survey Geographic Distribution Method and Responses n=372, 2017

| Region | Mail | | Provider On-Site | | Responses | | 2015 EMA PLWH % of Total |
	English	Spanish	English	Spanish	Number	% of Total	
PA Suburbs	110	0	90	10	68	18%	16%
NJ Suburbs	0	0	190	10	73	19%	13%
Philadelphia	695	280	1,320	210	231	62%	72%
EMA Total	**805**	**280**	**1,600**	**230**	**372**	**100%**	**100%**

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

Consumer Survey Respondent Demographics

The majority of respondents were male, African-American, over 50, from Philadelphia, and/or had an income below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL). A full description of the sample's demographics, co-morbidities, health care access, HIV clinical outcomes, and service access are included in the appendix.

Table 4.13 Demographic Characteristics of Consumer Survey Respondents, 2017

Predictors	Philadelphia	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Total	p-value*
Age (Mean)	52.5	53.5	53.4		
Sex n=363	40.80%	12.90%	11.80%	**65.50%**	
Male	21.50%	6.40%	6.60%	**34.50%**	
Female	**62.30%**	**19.30%**	**18.4**	**100%**	
Total					
Race/Ethnicity n=349	44.70%	9.80%	8.30%	**62.80%**	***
Black/African-American	9.70%	7.40%	8.30%	**25.40%**	
White/Caucasian	4.00%	2.30%	0.30%	**6.60%**	
Hispanic/Latinx	2.90%	0.60%	1.70%	**5.20%**	
Other-race	**61.30%**	**20.10%**	**18.60%**	**100%**	
Total					
Personal monthly income n=352					***
No income	7.40%	0.70%	2.30%	**10.40%**	
Below $1,000	26.10%	5.70%	6.30%	**38.10%**	
$1,001-2,000	13.10%	7.10%	4.50%	**24.70%**	
$2,001-3,000	6.00%	2.30%	3.10%	**11.40%**	
$3,001+	8.80%	4.30%	2.60%	**15.70%**	
Total	**61.40%**	**19.90%**	**18.8**	**100%**	
Education n=367					*
Below High School	15.50%	4.40%	3.00%	**22.90%**	
High School Graduate	20.40%	3.80%	4.60%	**28.80%**	
Some College /Vocational	15.50%	6.30%	6.50%	**28.30%**	
College graduate +	10.40%	5.10%	4.40%	**19.90%**	
Total	**61.80%**	**19.60%**	**18.50%**	**100%**	
Employment n=352					
Employed	14.20%	5.90%	7.10%	**27.20%**	
Unemployed	11.90%	4.00%	1.70%	**17.60%**	
Retired	6.20%	1.70%	2.00%	**9.90%**	

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

For p-values, * refers to p< 0.1, ** refers to p < 0.05, and *** refers to p < .01.

Below, we have compared survey respondents with a history of incarceration since their HIV diagnosis with respondents without a history of incarceration since their diagnosis (see Table 4.14). As seen in the table, 70% of respondents who had been incarcerated had a monthly income of $1,000 or less, while only 43% of respondents who had not been incarcerated had an income of less than $1,000 per month. There were also educational disparities between these two groups.

Table 4.14 Comparison of Consumer Survey Respondents with and Without History of Incarceration Since HIV Diagnosis by Income and Education, 2017

	Incarceration since HIV diagnosis	No incarceration since HIV diagnosis
Personal monthly income	n=70	n=272
No income	24.3%	7.7%
Below $1,000	45.7%	35.3%
$1,001-2,000	8.6%	29.0%
$2,001-3,000	12.9%	12.1%
$3,001+	8.6%	15.8%
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Education	n=73	n=284
Below High School	37.0%	19.7%
High School Graduate	26.0%	27.5%
Some College/Vocational	27.4%	29.9%
College Graduate +	9.6%	22.9%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

Consumer Survey Respondent Co-occurring Health Conditions

We have provided further information regarding co-occurring physical health conditions, mental health diagnosis, and Hepatitis C coinfection below. For more information on these tables, please see the appendix.

Table 4.15 displays common co-occurring chronic diseases. Nearly half of survey respondents reported high blood pressure, and over 30% reported high cholesterol.

Table 4.15 Consumer Survey Respondents Ever Diagnosed with Common Chronic Disease and Health Conditions, n=386, 2017

Diseases and Conditions	Yes	Yes %
High Blood Pressure	187	48.4%
High Cholesterol	119	30.8%
Lung/Breathing Problems	74	19.2%
Diabetes	74	19.2%
Nerve Issues	70	18.1%
Liver Problems	59	15.3%
Kidney Problems	51	13.2%
Cardiac Problems	49	12.7%
Cancer	33	8.5%

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

Table 4.16 displays self-reported mental health diagnoses among survey respondents. Over half of respondents reported depression, and 43% reported anxiety. (Note: none of these categories were mutually exclusive.) Another 19.2% reported bipolar disorder. Over 10% reported mood disorders, PTSD, and substance use disorder.

Table 4.16 Consumer Survey Respondents Reporting Ever Diagnosed with Mental Health Disorders, n=386, 2017

Mental Health Disorders	Yes	Yes %
Depression	199	51.5%
Anxiety	167	43.3%
Bipolar Disorder	74	19.2%
Mood Disorders	50	12.9%
Post Trauma Stress Disorder	42	10.9%
Substance Use Disorder	40	10.4%
Schizophrenia/Schizoaffective Disorder	32	8.3%
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	13	3.4%
Eating Disorders	11	2.8%
Dementia	4	1.0%

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

Table 4.17 contrasts demographic characteristics of respondents with Hepatitis C (HCV) who had and had not received treatment for their HCV.

Table 4.17 Demographic Characteristics of Consumer Survey Respondents with a History of Hepatitis C, 2017

Predictors	History Treated HCV		History of Untreated HCV	
	n	%	n	%
Age Mean (SD)	57.1 (8.1)		53.2 (10.9)	
Sex				
Male	59	73.7%	12	54.5%
Female	21	26.3%	10	45.5%
Total	**80**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**
Race/Ethnicity				
Black/African-American	50	64.1%	14	58.3%
White/Caucasian	17	21.8%	7	29.2%
Hispanic/Latinx	4	5.1%	1	4.2%
Other-race	7	9%	2	8.3%
Total	**78**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**
Income				
No income	9	11.8%	4	18.2%
Below $1,000	37	48.7%	11	50%
$1,001 - $2,000	16	21.1%	2	9.1%
$2,001 - $3,000	7	9.2%	3	13.6%
$3,001 +	7	9.2%	2	9.1%
Total	**76**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**
Education				
Below High School	22	27.2%	6	25%
High School Graduate	26	32.1%	11	45.8%
Some College/Vocational	24	29.6%	6	25%
College Graduate	9	11.1%	1	4.2%
Total	**81**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**
Employment				
Employed	10	13.5%	9	45%
Unemployed	16	21.6%	4	20%
Retired	11	14.9%	2	10%
Disabled	37	50%	5	25%
Total	**74**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

SERVICE UTILIZATION DATA

The consumer survey provides self-reported information on HIV-related services accessed regardless of funding stream. This information, and information on unmet needs for those services, is included in Section V. By contrast, the next two tables display the number of clients who accessed each service category as funded by Ryan White Part A. The first table provides only the number of clients served by each service category per year (see Table 4.18). As seen below, the greatest number of clients were served by ambulatory/outpatient medical care, followed by case management, food bank/home-delivered meals, transportation, and mental health therapy/counseling.

Table 4.18 Philadelphia EMA Service Utilization by Service Type, 2012-2016

	Number of People Served in 2012	Number of People Served in 2013	Number of People Served in 2014	Number of People Served in 2015	Number of People Served in 2016
Service Category					
Ambulatory/Outpatient Medical Care*	8,894	8,564	10,644	11,201	11,011
Medications**	1,215	998	691	723	319
Case Management (Medical and Non-Medical)	7,573	7,112	6,363	6,081	5,999
Substance Abuse (Outpatient)	244	385	274	252	223
Mental Health Therapy/Counseling	874	1,025	921	1,232	2,137
Early Intervention Services	-	877	-	-	-
Oral Health Care	1,643	1,614	1,682	1,597	1,674
Outreach Services	-	492	-	-	-
Food Bank/Home-Delivered Meals	2445	2,545	2,689	3,169	2,941
Emergency Financial Assistance	38	58	50	76	120
Emergency Financial Assistance (Medications)**	-	-	-	-	423
Housing Assistance	582	603	701	919	894
Legal Services	944	849	948	1,152	1,089
Transportation	1,736	1,424	1,873	1,980	2,359
Nutritional Counseling	238	267	340	368	328

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)
*Unit of measure is a medical visit, which may include in-home medical visits

The next table takes the historical number of clients provided above and projects the number of clients for each service into the future (see Table 4.19). Please note that the forecasted clients are mathematical projections based on past data, and does not take other emerging issues into account.

Table 4.19 Ryan White Part A Clients by Currently Funded Service 2011 -2016 with Forecasted Clients 2017 - 2019

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Ambulatory/ Outpatient Medical Care*	9,872	8,894	8,554	10,644	11,201	11,011	11,500	11,920	12,340
Medications**	1,168	1,215	975	691	723	319	248	76	-95
Case Management (Medical)	6,942	7,573	4,759	6,363	6,081	5,999	5,527	5,311	5,094
Substance Abuse (Outpatient)	223	244	300	274	252	223	252	252	252
Mental Health Therapy/ Counseling	633	874	770	921	1,232	2,137	1,969	2,219	2,469
Oral Health Care	1,975	1,643	1,614	1,682	1,597	1,674	1,540	1,495	1,450
Food Bank/Home-Delivered Meals	3,341	2,445	2,545	2,689	3,169	2,941	2,887	2,896	2,905
Emergency Financial Assistance	48	38	58	50	76	120	112	125	138
Emergency Financial Assistance (Medications)**						423	*	*	*
Housing Assistance	612	582	603	701	919	894	970	1,042	1,114
Legal Services	1,673	944	849	948	1,152	1,089	889	827	764
Transportation	1,746	1,736	1,424	1,873	1,980	2,359	2,278	2,399	2,520
Nutritional Counseling	199	238	267	340	368	328	401	432	464

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request); Office of HIV Planning
*Data not available for these years
**In 2016, funding for medications was split between Medications and Emergency Financial Assistance (Medications) in order to comply with new service standards

AIDS DRUG ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The following tables provide information related to the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), referred to as the Special Pharmaceutical Benefits Program (SPBP) in Pennsylvania and the AIDS Drug Distribution Program (ADDP) in New Jersey. These programs provide HIV-related drugs to people with HIV/AIDS who are underinsured, uninsured, or uninsurable. In the Philadelphia EMA, these programs are funded through a combination of state dollars and Ryan White Part B funding; Ryan White Part A does not currently fund ADAP in the area. (Note: as of 2017, no state had an ADAP waitlist.)

The first table in this section displays statewide demographic information for clients accessing ADAP programs, and consequently includes clients outside the nine-county Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (see Table 4.20). This provides information on those clients served (and expenditures made) by ADAP programs statewide for 2016. The largest racial group for both states was Blacks, followed by Whites. Over one-third of ADAP clients in New Jersey were Hispanic, while only 14% of Pennsylvania clients were Hispanic. The largest age group in both states was 45 – 64 year olds, followed by 25 – 44 year olds. The majority of clients in both states were male, although this majority was larger in Pennsylvania.

Table 4.20 Demographic Characteristics of Total ADAP Clients Served in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 2016

	Total ADAP Clients Served 2016	
	Pennsylvania	New Jersey
Gender		
Male	77%	70%
Female	22%	29%
Transgender	1.0%	0.3%
Unknown	0.03%	0%
Race		
Black	47%	64%
White	46%	29%
Asian	1%	2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.2%
Multiracial	0%	2%
Other	4%	1%
Unknown	0%	1%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	14%	34%
Non-Hispanic	85%	66%
Unknown	1%	0%
Age		
0-12	0.10%	0.1%
13-24	3%	4%
25-44	34%	40%
45-64	54%	51%
65+	9%	5%
Unknown	0%	0%
Total Clients Served	7,213	5,598
Total Expenditures	$77,213,191	$83,545,134

National ADAP Monitoring Project, 2018 Annual Report
*Insurance categories are not mutually exclusive

Next, we have provided AIDS Drug Distribution Program (ADDP) data by county over time for the four New Jersey counties in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (see Tables 4.21 – 4.24). The number of clients per county varied from 22 to 292, and annual expenditures by county ranged from $149,020 to $3,804,339 in 2016. In each county, most clients were male, and at least 40% of clients were 50 or older.

Table 4.21 AIDS Drug Distribution Program Client Demographics and Total Expenditures for Burlington County, 2013-2016

| | Burlington County | | | | | | | |
| | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
Client Demographics	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender								
Male	105	66.5%	104	68.0%	84	66.1%	93	70.5%
Female	53	33.5%	49	32.0%	43	33.9%	39	29.5%
Trans (Male to Female)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trans (Female to Male)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age								
<5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5-12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
13-19	1	0.6%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29	21	13.3%	19	12.4%	18	14.2%	23	17.4%
30-39	27	17.1%	32	20.9%	26	20.5%	25	18.9%
40-49	45	28.5%	39	25.5%	33	26.0%	31	23.5%
50+	64	40.5%	62	40.5%	50	39.4%	53	40.2%
Race								
White	55	34.8%	55	35.9%	40	31.5%	39	29.5%
Black	85	53.8%	81	52.9%	72	56.7%	78	59.1%
Hispanic	15	9.5%	14	9.2%	12	9.4%	11	8.3%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	1.9%	3	2.0%	3	2.4%	3	2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Total	158	100.0%	153	100.0%	127	100.0%	132	100.0%
Total Expenditures	$1,828,022		$1,638,451		$1,281,265		$2,094,822	

New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Aging (provided upon request)

Table 4.22 AIDS Drug Distribution Program Client Demographics and Total Expenditures for Camden County, 2013-2016

	Camden County							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Client Demographics	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender								
Male	320	76.4%	287	75.1%	232	78.1%	228	78.1%
Female	99	23.6%	94	24.6%	64	21.5%	64	21.9%
Trans (Male to Female)	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Trans (Female to Male)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age								
<5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
5-12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
13-19	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	3	1.0%	2	0.7%
20-29	59	14.1%	39	10.2%	33	11.1%	38	13.0%
30-39	89	21.2%	95	24.9%	69	23.2%	64	21.9%
40-49	125	29.8%	104	27.2%	75	25.3%	59	20.2%
50+	146	34.8%	142	37.2%	117	39.4%	128	43.8%
Race								
White	92	22.0%	91	23.8%	77	25.9%	71	24.3%
Black	221	52.7%	184	48.2%	133	44.8%	146	50.0%
Hispanic	93	22.2%	92	24.1%	74	24.9%	63	21.6%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	7	1.7%	8	2.1%	9	3.0%	9	3.1%
Unknown	4	1.0%	6	1.6%	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
Total	419	100.0%	382	100.0%	297	100.0%	292	100.0%
Total Expenditures	$5,294,426		$4,357,655		$3,071,380		$3,804,339	

New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Aging (provided upon request)

Table 4.23 AIDS Drug Distribution Program Client Demographics and Total Expenditures for Gloucester County, 2013-2016

	Gloucester County							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Client Demographics	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender								
Male	93	83.8%	76	80.9%	57	80.3%	58	82.9%
Female	18	16.2%	18	19.1%	14	19.7%	12	17.1%
Trans (Male to Female)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trans (Female to Male)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age								
<5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5-12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
13-19	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
20-29	13	11.7%	9	9.6%	7	9.9%	7	10.0%
30-39	15	13.5%	13	13.8%	15	21.1%	17	24.3%
40-49	37	33.3%	27	28.7%	17	23.9%	12	17.1%
50+	46	41.4%	44	46.8%	31	43.7%	34	48.6%
Race								
White	66	59.5%	57	60.6%	42	59.2%	40	57.1%
Black	35	31.5%	28	29.8%	22	31.0%	23	32.9%
Hispanic	8	7.2%	7	7.4%	5	7.0%	5	7.1%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	2	2.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Total	111	100.0%	94	100.0%	71	100.0%	70	100.0%
Total Expenditures	$1,361,293		$879,432		$615,981		$653,021	

New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Aging (provided upon request)

Table 4.24 AIDS Drug Distribution Program Client Demographics and Total Expenditures for Salem County, 2013-2016

		Salem County						
		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Client Demographics	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender								
Male	22	71.0%	19	73.1%	19	76.0%	16	72.7%
Female	8	25.8%	6	23.1%	6	24.0%	6	27.3%
Trans (Male to Female)	1	3.2%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trans (Female to Male)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age								
<5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5-12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
13-19	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29	3	9.7%	3	11.5%	4	16.0%	2	9.1%
30-39	3	9.7%	2	7.7%	1	4.0%	2	9.1%
40-49	12	38.7%	10	38.5%	9	36.0%	7	31.8%
50+	13	41.9%	11	42.3%	11	44.0%	11	50.0%
Race								
White	13	41.9%	12	46.2%	9	36.0%	8	36.4%
Black	12	38.7%	11	42.3%	13	52.0%	11	50.0%
Hispanic	5	16.1%	2	7.7%	2	8.0%	2	9.1%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	3.2%	1	3.8%	1	4.0%	1	4.5%
Total	31	100.0%	26	100.0%	25	100.0%	22	100.0%
Total Expenditures		$342,481		$239,628		$155,477		$149,020

New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Aging (provided upon request)

The final table on ADAP clients provides a demographic breakdown for Special Pharmaceutical Benefits Program (SPBP) clients in the five Pennsylvania counties in 2016. As seen below, the majority of clients in each county were male (see Table 4.25). Race/ethnicity varied by county, which is consistent with the population in those counties. The largest age group in each county was 45 – 64 year olds. 41% of clients made 138% of the federal poverty level or less, which provides some indication of the number of clients who may be eligible for Medicaid under Medicaid expansion as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Table 4.25 SPBP Participants in Pennsylvania By County of Residence, Gender, Age, and Race, 2016

	Bucks County	Chester County	Delaware County	Montgomery County	Philadelphia County
	n	n	n	n	n
Gender					
Female	42	25	145	63	709
Male	167	72	318	181	2,419
Transgender	<5	0	<5	0	27
Race					
Black	53	40	336	96	2,180
White	145	52	102	130	752
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	<5	0	<5	0	8
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	<5	<5	10
Asian	<5	<5	5	<5	62
Other	7	<5	15	11	131
Unknown	<5	<5	6	<5	12
Ethnicity					
Hispanic/Latino	24	10	36	36	398
Non-Hispanic	182	87	425	205	2723
Unknown	<5	0	6	<5	34
Age					
0-12	0	0	0	0	<5
13-24	<5	<5	17	6	141
25-34	27	15	77	43	653
35-44	31	16	85	47	574
45-54	72	28	125	62	894
55-64	63	24	119	62	630
65+	15	11	44	24	262
Federal Poverty Level					
0-138%	76	31	183	82	1,341
139%-400%	108	45	234	128	1,567
400%+	26	21	50	34	247

Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of HIV Disease, Special Pharmaceutical Benefits Program (data provided upon request)

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA)

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) is the only federally-funded housing program specifically for people with AIDS. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) distributes grants to metropolitan areas, as well as to states (to cover those areas that do not fall within a metropolitan area).

The Philadelphia metropolitan area has historically included all five counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania. However, in 2014, HOPWA's boundaries for the Philadelphia metropolitan area shifted to include only Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. A second metropolitan area of Bensalem Township was added in 2014, and includes Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties.

In 2018, the Philadelphia metropolitan area (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties) received $7,375,786.00 in HOPWA funding. Camden, New Jersey received $925,922.00 in HOPWA funding in 2018.

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISON OF PART A CLIENTS WITH PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS

Next, we have include a comparison of all people with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia EMA with Ryan White Part A clients. As seen in Table 4.26, youth, females, and heterosexuals were somewhat overrepresented in the Part A system. Over 66% of Part A clients had either Medicaid or Medicare in 2016.

## Table 4.26 Demographic Comparisons of Ryan White Clients and Estimated PLWHA in Philadelphia EMA, 2016

	Living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia EMA	Philadelphia Ryan White Medical Clients CAREWare Data Report
	n=26,752	n=14,032
Race/Ethnicity Combined		
White (non-Hispanic)	22.6%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	58.1%	
Hispanic	15.1%	
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	1.0%	
American Indian/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	0.2%	
Multiracial (non-Hispanic)	3.0%	
Other/Unknown (non-Hispanic)	0.0%	
Race		
White		30.3%
Black		71.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander		5.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native		0.8%
Other		4.9%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic		15.5%
Non-Hispanic		87.1%
Gender		
Male	71.0%	66.0%
Female	28.0%	32.3%
Transgender	1.0%	1.6%
Exposure Category		
Men who have Sex with Men	36.7%	41%
Injection Drug Users	20.2%	15.9%
Men who have Sex with Men and inject drugs	3.2%	-
Heterosexuals	34.8%	60.4%
Perinatal	1.5%	2.2%
Other/Hemophilia/blood transfusion	0.3%	6.5%
Risk not reported or identified	3.4%	0.0%
Insurance Status		
Medicaid	NA	50.2%
Medicare	NA	15.9%
Private	NA	20.5%
VA or Other Military	NA	0.1%
Other	NA	3.9%
Missing	NA	0.1%
No Insurance	NA	9.4%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided on request); Office of HIV Planning

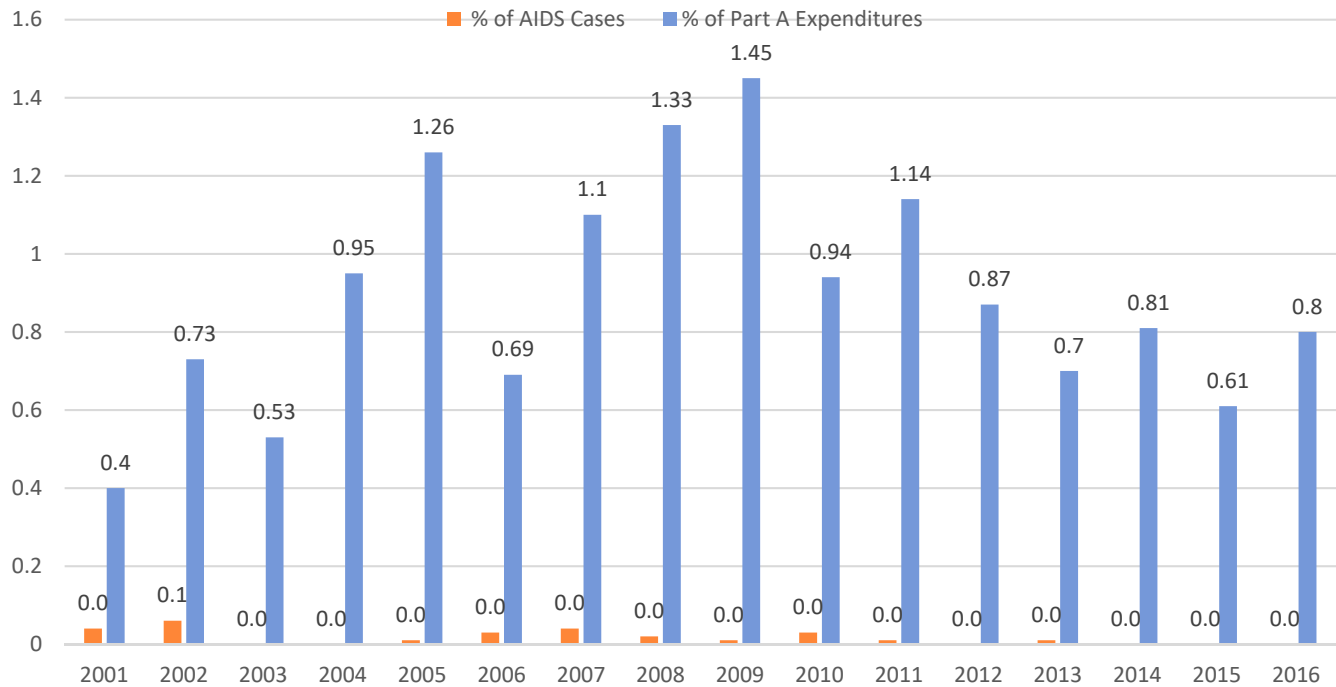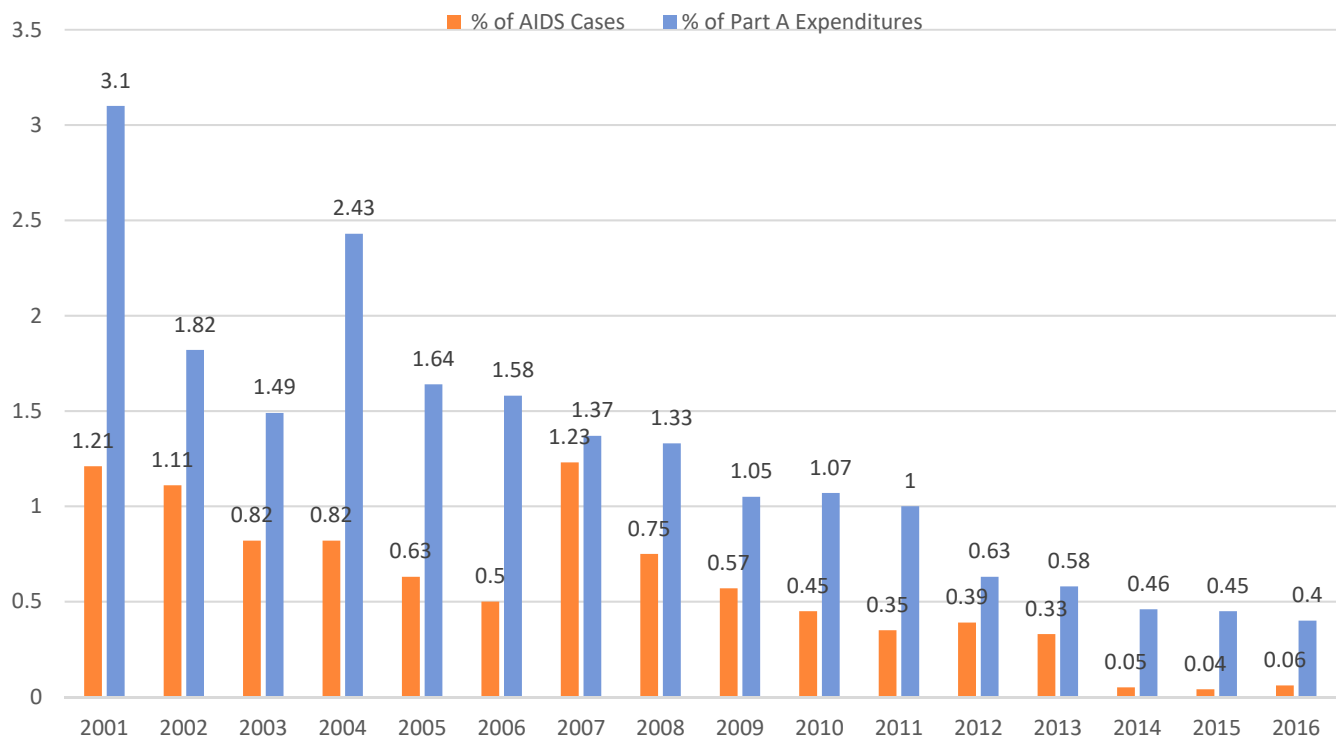# EXPENDITURES FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND YOUTH

Ryan White Part A Eligible Metropolitan Areas are required to report expenditures for women (25 years and older), infants (0 – 2 years old), children (3 – 12 years old), and youth (13 – 24 years old). These expenditures must be equal to or greater than each group's percentage of total recent AIDS cases. The following four figures depict these expenditures for Women, Infants, Children, and Youth (WICY). The Philadelphia EMA program has expended funds exceeding the requirement in all years when WICY reporting was required.

Figure 4.1 Women Expenditures Compared to AIDS Cases, 2001-2016
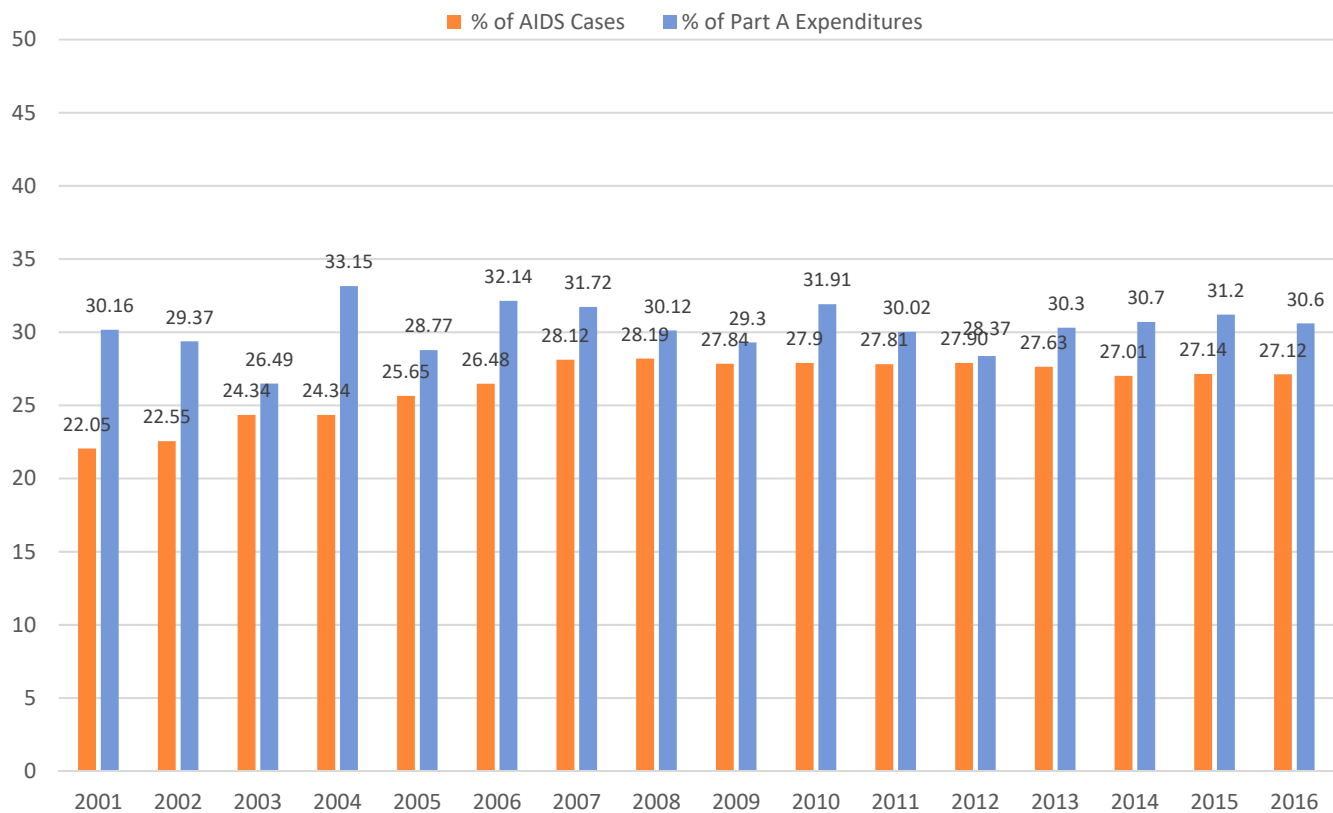
Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Figure 4.2 Infants Expenditures Compared to AIDS Cases, 2001-2016

Legend: % of AIDS Cases | % of Part A Expenditures

Year	% of AIDS Cases	% of Part A Expenditures
2001	0.0	0.4
2002	0.1	0.73
2003	0.0	0.53
2004	0.0	0.95
2005	0.0	1.26
2006	0.0	0.69
2007	0.0	1.1
2008	0.0	1.33
2009	0.0	1.45
2010	0.0	0.94
2011	0.0	1.14
2012	0.0	0.87
2013	0.0	0.7
2014	0.0	0.81
2015	0.0	0.61
2016	0.0	0.8

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Figure 4.3 Children Expenditures Compared to AIDS Cases, 2001-2016

Legend: % of AIDS Cases | % of Part A Expenditures

Year	% of AIDS Cases	% of Part A Expenditures
2001	1.21	3.1
2002	1.11	1.82
2003	0.82	1.49
2004	0.82	2.43
2005	0.63	1.64
2006	0.5	1.58
2007	1.23	1.37
2008	0.75	1.33
2009	0.57	1.05
2010	0.45	1.07
2011	0.35	1
2012	0.39	0.63
2013	0.33	0.58
2014	0.05	0.46
2015	0.04	0.45
2016	0.06	0.4

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Figure 4.4 Youth Expenditures Compared to AIDS Cases, 2001-2016
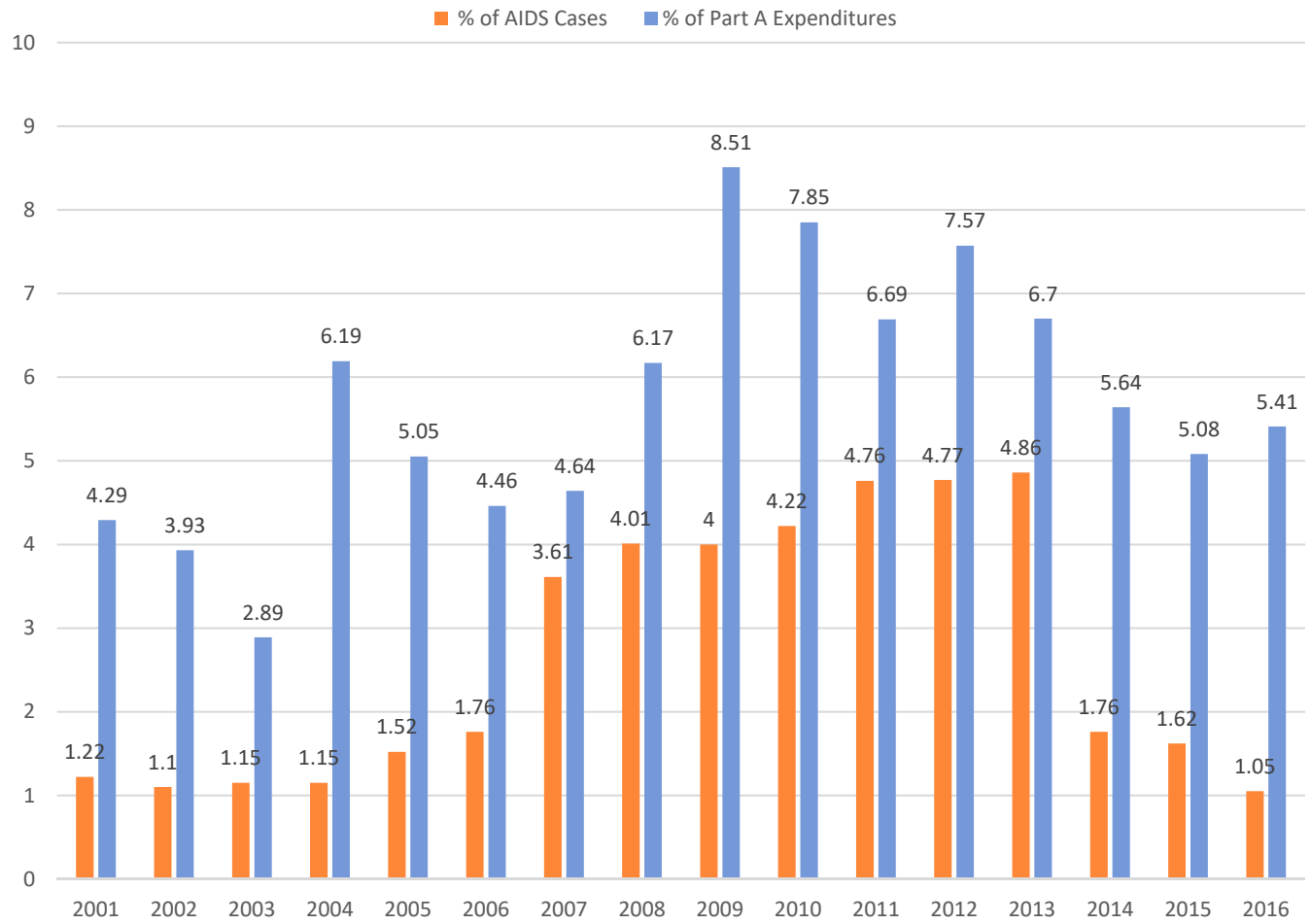
■ % of AIDS Cases　■ % of Part A Expenditures

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

OTHER HEALTH STATISTICS

The next table provides information on health system capacity in Southeastern Pennsylvania, including licensed drug/alcohol treatment facilities, admission and discharge data at nursing homes and hospitals, and data related to home health care organizations (see Table 4.27).

Table 4.27 Various Health Profile Statistics by PA County, 2016

	Number of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Facilities by County, July 2013 - June 2014				
Type of Service Provided	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Inpatient non-hospital	7	5	3	7	37
Inpatient hospital	0	0	0	2	5
Partial hospitalization	13	4	2	3	10
Outpatient	26	16	19	28	79
Total licensed facilities	30	20	21	35	116
	Number of Hospitals by County, July 2013 - June 2014				
Type of Hospital	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
General acute care	6	5	4	9	16
Psychiatric	1	2	0	4	4
Rehabilitation	0	1	0	0	1
Other	1	2	1	2	9
	Number of Hospitals by County, July 2013 - June 2014				
Hospital Funding	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Nonprofit	4	5	4	9	17
For-profit	4	4	1	5	11
State	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	1	0	0	2
	Number of Hospitals by County, July 2013 - June 2014				
General Information	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Beds set up & staffed	958	805	950	2,028	5,520
Beds per 1,000 population*	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.5
Admissions	52,036	43,814	48,973	98,321	262,959
Admissions per 1,000 population*	83.0	85.4	87.0	120.4	168.5
Average occupancy rate	65.0%	62.6%	65.5%	59.4%	71.8%
Average semi-private daily room rate	$ 2,970	$ 3,319	$ 4,606	$ 3,195	$ 3,491
	Number of Nursing Homes by County, 2014				
Type of Nursing Home	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Total nursing homes	32	23	29	59	47
Total licensed/approved beds	3,672	2,523	4,323	6,998	7,656
Total licensed/approved beds per 1,000 population* age 65+	35.1	33.8	51.0	52.3	39.2
Medicare-certified beds	3,672	2,319	4,136	6,998	7,243
Medicaid-certified beds	3,400	2,037	3,568	6,364	7,516
	Number of Nursing Homes by County, 2014				
General Information	Bucks	Chester	Delaware	Montgomery	Philadelphia
Average occupancy rate	93.0%	89.2%	89.8%	92.4%	92.7%
Average length of stay (days)	146.6	101.9	109.4	121.0	139.0
Average semi-private daily room rate	$ 357	$ 322	$ 352	$ 371	$ 342

Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2016 County Health Profiles
Rates calculated using population from U.S. Census

Additional Selected Data from the AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance

The CDC created the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) program to conduct surveillance among specific risk groups in selected jurisdictions. The NHBS is conducted in cycles, and focuses on three main populations: men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and high risk heterosexuals (HET). The NHBS includes a questionnaire followed by an offer for HIV testing. The anonymous questionnaire assesses risk behaviors, testing behaviors, and prevention service access. In the most recent heterosexual cycle, 609 participants were tested for HIV (see Table 4.28). Of those, 2.13% were HIV-positive, and 0.83% were HIV-positive and did not report previously knowing their HIV status.

Table 4.28 National HIV Behavioral Surveillance for Heterosexuals, Demographics by Percent Tested Positive and New Positives, 2016 (N=609)

Demographic Group	HET4 % HIV-Positive 2.13%	HET4 % New Positives 0.83%
	n=13	n=5
Gender		
Male	38.5%	80.0%
Female	61.5%	20.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
Black (non-Hispanic)	84.6%	80.0%
White (non-Hispanic)	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	0.0%	0.0%
Other (non-Hispanic)	15.4%	20.0%
Age		
18-29	0.0%	0.0%
30-39	7.7%	0.0%
40-49	30.8%	20.0%
50-59	53.9%	60.0%
60+	7.7%	20.0%
Poverty		
Poverty	84.6%	60.0%
Above Poverty	15.4%	40.0%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

In the most recent injection drug user cycle, 662 participants were tested for HIV (see Table 4.29). Of those, 4.83% were HIV-positive, and 2.11% were HIV-positive and did not report previously knowing their HIV status. Notably, 539 (84%) of participants had reactive results when tested for Hepatitis C.

Table 4.29 National HIV Behavioral Surveillance for Injection Drug Users, Demographics by Percent Tested Positive and New Positives, 2015 (N=662)

	IDU4 % HIV-Positive 4.83%	IDU4 % New Positives 2.11%
Demographic Group	n=32	n=14
Gender		
Male	78.1%	78.6%
Female	21.9%	21.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
Black (non-Hispanic)	6.3%	7.1%
White (non-Hispanic)	50.0%	57.1%
Hispanic	40.6%	35.7%
Other (non-Hispanic)	3.1%	0.0%
Age		
18-29	3.1%	7.1%
30-39	18.8%	28.6%
40-49	53.1%	34.7%
50-59	25.0%	28.6%
60+	0.0%	0.0%
Poverty		
Below Poverty	87.5%	85.7%
Above Poverty	12.5%	14.3%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Finally, we have included results for the 2014 cycle with men who have sex with men (MSM). (The 2017 MSM cycle has been completed, and final results have yet to be released.) In the 2014 MSM cycle, 673 participants were tested for HIV (see Table 4.30). Of those, 27.5 % were HIV-positive, and 6.4% were HIV-positive and did not report previously knowing their HIV status.

Table 4.30 National HIV Behavioral Surveillance for Men Who Have Sex with Men, Demographics by Percent Tested Positive and New Positives, 2014 (N=673)

Demographic Group	MSM4 % HIV Positive 27.50% n=185	MSM4 % New Positives 6.40% n=43
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	67.0%	67.4%
White	8.7%	6.9%
Hispanic	15.1%	11.6%
Multirace	5.9%	9.3%
Other	3.2%	4.7%
Age		
18-24	22.7%	16.3%
25-29	22.7%	25.6%
30-39	24.3%	27.9%
40-49	18.4%	16.3%
50-59	10.3%	11.6%
60+	1.6%	2.3%
Poverty		
Deep Poverty	28.8%	23.3%
Poverty	14.7%	13.9%
Above Poverty	56.5%	62.8%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Care Continuum

Below, we have provided the HIV care continuum for each region of the Philadelphia EMA (see – Figure 4.5). The care continuum displays the percentage of people who are HIV-positive who have been diagnosed with HIV, linked to HIV care, retained in HIV care, and reached viral suppression. This chart includes all people with HIV within the nine-county Philadelphia EMA, regardless of where they get their HIV care. We have included additional care continua broken out by population in Section V.

Figure 4.5 HIV Continuum Measures by Philadelphia EMA Region, 2016
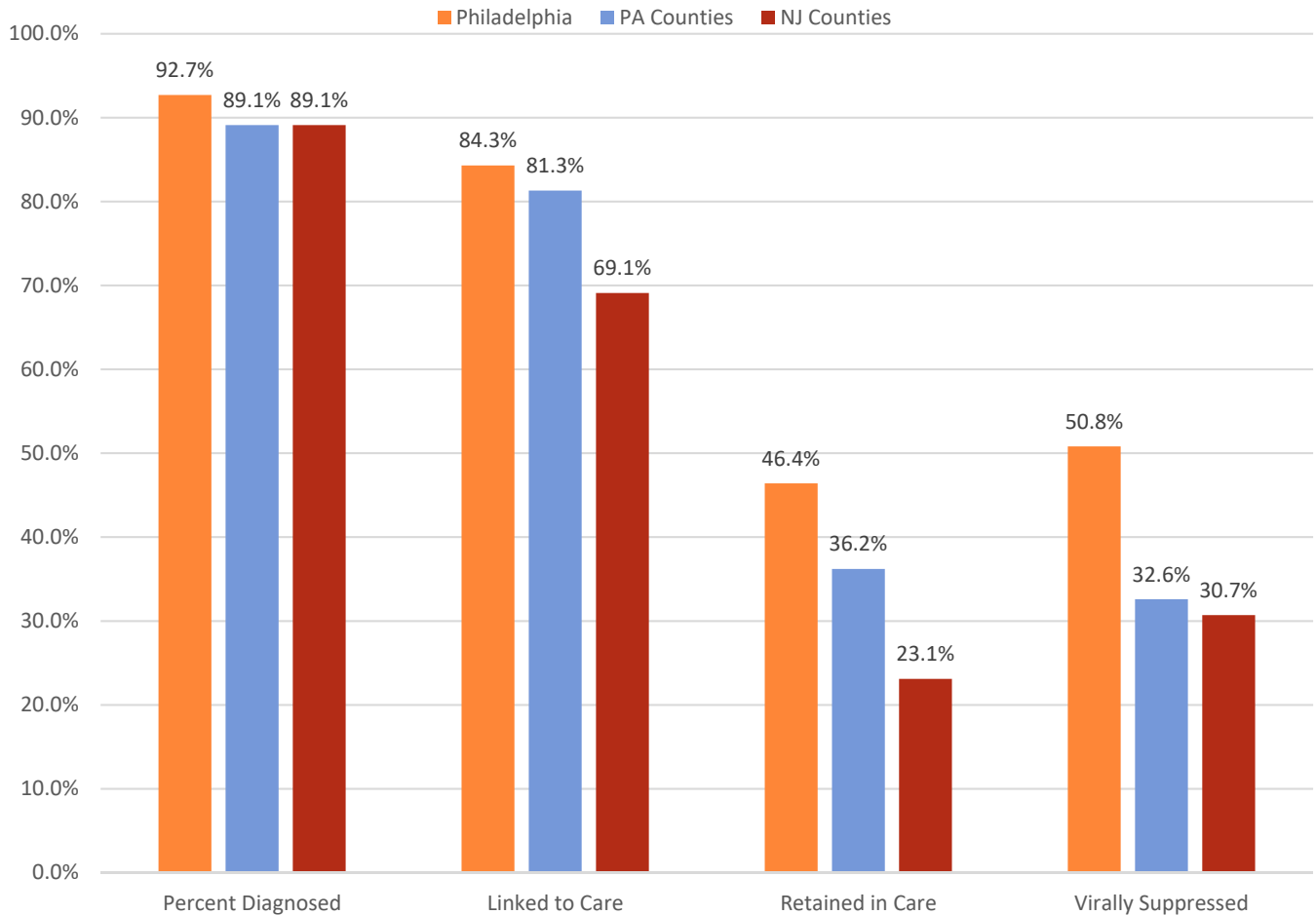
Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Forecasted Service Cost Estimates

The final table in this section provides data on past service cost, and forecasted estimates for future clients and units (see Table 4.31). It shows utilization data from 2012 – 2016 and forecasted estimates based on the past three years.

The figures from 2012 through 2016 represent actual units, clients, and expenditures. Numbers for 2017 and later are forecasted figures based on past units and clients, and should be interpreted with caution. We would like to note in particular that this does not account for the increase in the total number of people living with HIV/AIDS over time as new cases are diagnosed and HIV-related deaths decrease.

Table 4.31 Forecasted Cost Service Estimates for the Philadelphia EMA, 2012 – 2019

Service*	Actual Service by Funding Year End					Forecast		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Medical Care Clients	8,894	8,554	10,644	11,201	11,011	11,319	11,295	11,492
Medical Care Units (Dr. visit)	39,103	34,257	40,384	39,965	38,850	38,199	37,239	36,485
Unit Cost Medical Care	$157.23	$174.34	$183.37	$187.08	$186.04	$188.17	$188.18	$189.61
Drug Reimbursement Clients	1,215	975	691	723	319	206	(101)	(279)
Drug Reimbursement Units (30-day prescription)-1	1,925	3,028	2,730	3,795	2,111	2,260	1,187	928
Unit Cost Drug Reimbursement	$1,054.23	$537.12	$719.36	$447.42	$271.57	$31.66	$(165.54)	$(391.22)
Case Management Clients	7,573	4,759	6,363	6,081	5,999	5,784	5,657	5,472
Case Management Units (15 min)	451,357	343,076	484,062	494,260	480,812	483,128	474,935	473,748
Unit Cost Case Management	$12.48	$16.95	$15.34	$14.28	$14.76	$14.22	$14.36	$14.04
Substance Abuse Clients	244	300	274	252	223	199	171	146
Substance Abuse Units (outpatient session)-2	4,512	7,160	9,412	11,581	10,210	11,199	10,615	11,079
Unit Cost Substance Abuse	$76.16	$59.17	$39.30	$31.73	$34.96	$30.99	$31.82	$29.45
Mental Health Clients	874	770	921	1,232	2,137	2,646	3,419	4,016
Mental Health Units (session)	2,704	2,312	2,685	3,750	8,039	10,179	13,751	16,369
Unit Cost Mental Health	$82.41	$171.65	$89.54	$106.50	$68.61	$67.29	$41.59	$32.14
Oral Health Clients	1,643	1,614	1,682	1,597	1,674	1,643	1,684	1,677
Oral Health Units (visit)	5,861	4,963	6,793	6,017	6,682	6,386	6,731	6,649
Unit Cost Oral Health	$118.52	$142.52	$118.12	$138.24	$122.42	$130.56	$122.73	$125.55
Medical Nutritional Therapy Clients	238	267	340	368	328	333	308	304
Medical Nutritional Therapy Units	1,170	730	726	629	611	540	505	446
Medical Nutritional Therapy Unit Cost	$44.00	$66.05	$81.44	$102.02	$88.64	$97.91	$92.07	$96.30
Referral for Health Care-hotline				2,206	2,265	2,324	2,383	2,442
Referral for Health Care-calls				2,206	2,265	2,324	2,383	2,442
Unit Cost Referral for Health Care				$247.34	$157.21	$67.07	$(23.06)	$(113.20)
Referral for Health Care-digital				222	392	562	732	902
Referral for Health Care-15 min				1,511	3,576	5,641	7,706	9,771
Unit Cost Referral for Health Care				$41.78	$37.23	$32.68	$28.12	$23.57
Food/Meals Clients	2,445	2,545	2,689	3,169	2,941	3,185	3,114	3,253
Food/Meals Units (meals)-3	536,680	82,435	90,969	83,771	80,481	74,586	70,427	65,111
Unit Cost Food/Meals	$1.70	$4.57	$9.15	$11.85	$8.56	$9.26	$7.31	$7.12
Emergency Financial Assistance Clients	38	58	50	76	120	152	192	227
EFA Units (voucher distributed)	39	59	50	76	120	152	192	227
Unit Cost EFA	$723.26	$992.97	$1,132.92	$734.25	$571.70	$251.74	$36.72	$(248.27)
EFA Medications Clients					423			
EFA Medication Units					741			
Unit Cost EFA Medications					$1,752.13			
Housing Assistance	582	603	701	919	894	1,031	1,060	1,161
Housing Assistance Units-4 & 5	20,099	21,858	22,700	23,654	27,060	28,831	31,692	33,827
Unit Cost Housing Assistance	$25.38	$24.84	$26.99	$27.18	$23.60	$-	$19.79	$18.17
Transportation Clients	1,736	1,424	1,873	1,980	2,359	2,557	2,875	3,113
Transportation Units (one-way)	17,150	15,646	19,165	20,816	28,658	32,373	38,839	43,471
Unit Cost Transportation	$24.74	$24.77	$21.45	$21.32	$15.67	$13.69	$9.27	$6.48
Legal Clients	944	849	948	1,152	1,089	1,204	1,200	1,276
Legal Units (15 min)	17,893	13,607	15,922	19,520	23,861	27,707	31,883	35,838
Unit Cost Legal	$19.99	$33.73	$26.41	$20.25	$18.14	$13.33	$10.33	$6.12

AIDS Activities Coordinating Office & Office of HIV Planning

*Notes continue on next page

Additional notes on Table 4.33:
Forecasts are based on previous 3 years
2014 – 2016 figures include Minority AIDS Initiative funding

1. Increased utilization at health centers
2. New substance abuse providers selected through RFP process
3. Provider reporting problem/year-end funding shift; projections exclude 2012
4. Includes emergency assistance 2015 (238 units and clients), supportive services and legal (599 clients 9,139 qtr hrs), and transitional housing (82 clients, 14,277 days)- units include voucher, quarter hour for (support service/legal) and day for transitional
5. Includes emergency assistance 2016 (182 units and clients), supportive services and legal (633 clients 10,694 qtr hrs), and transitional housing (79 clients, 16,184 days)- units include voucher, quarter hour for (support service/legal) and day for transitional

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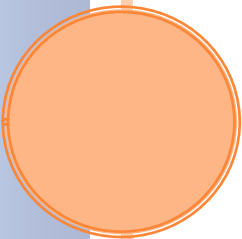
SECTION 5: MEASURING UNMET NEED IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA
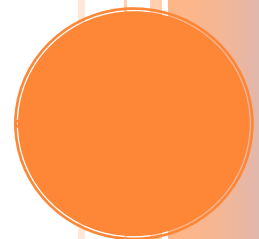
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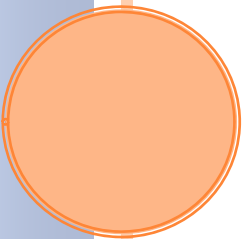
SECTION V: MEASURING UNMET NEED IN THE PHILADELPHIA ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA

While it is impossible to truly assess the level of unmet needs for people living with HIV/AIDS, we have compiled the following information related to unmet need. We have included data from surveillance, surveys, and service intake questionnaires. Through these sources, we have provided estimates for unmet needs for medical care as well as individual service categories. At the end of the section, we have included additional information on rising costs and the increasing number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the region, contrasted with the Ryan White Part A funding coming into the Philadelphia EMA.

OVERVIEW

Care Continua for Selected Subpopulations in Philadelphia

We have included additional care continua to illustrate gaps in HIV services for specific subpopulations in the City of Philadelphia. We have provided data for men of color 25 and older who have sex with men, people who are transgender, minority youth, people who inject drugs, women of color, and heterosexual men of color.

2014 Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) and 2016 Client Services Unit (CSU) Unmet Need Data

Identified unmet needs varied greatly based on data source. Oral health care, housing assistance, and benefit assistance were each commonly cited as a need in one data source, but not the other. This illustrates the importance of considering multiple sources when attempting to describe service gaps.

Office of HIV Planning Consumer Survey 2016 -2017

In partnership with the Needs Assessment Committee of the former Ryan White Part A Planning Council, the Office of HIV Planning conducted a survey with people living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). This section includes demographic comparisons between survey respondents who needed HIV medical care in the past year but were unable to get it, and respondents who did not have this experience.

Forecasting Funding

Current Ryan White Part A funding levels in the Philadelphia region are comparable to funding levels in 2008; yet, the total number of people living with HIV/AIDS has increased over time. Furthermore, medical cost increases outpace inflation. This demonstrates an increasing divide between needs and Part A funding in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area.

# CARE CONTINUA FOR SELECTED SUBPOPULATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

Section IV contained a care continuum for all people living with HIV in the Philadelphia EMA, broken out by region (see Figure 4.5). To illustrate gaps in HIV services for specific subpopulations, we have included additional care continua below. Each care continuum is prevalence-based, and applies to the City of Philadelphia only, due to data availability (see Figures 5.1 – 5.6). Each continuum displays the percentage of people who are HIV-positive who have been diagnosed with HIV, linked to HIV care, retained in HIV care, and reached viral suppression. We have also provided information for the general population of people living with HIV for comparison.

The first continuum displays disparities in access to HIV care for men who have sex with men of color, aged 25 years and older (see Figure 5.1). As seen below, MSM of color are slightly less likely to have been diagnosed with HIV when compared to the general population of PLWH, and are slightly less likely to be retained in HIV care.

The second care continuum displays disparities in access to HIV care for people who are transgender (see Figure 5.2). People of transgender experience are less likely to have been diagnosed with HIV and have poorer linkage rates. However, after transgender people reach HIV care, they are more likely to be retained in care and more likely to be virally suppressed.

The third care continuum displays disparities in access to HIV care for minority youth, ages 13 – 24 (see Figure 5.3). Minority youth experience large disparities in every area of the care continuum, with the exception of linkage to care. In 2016, newly-diagnosed minority youth had slightly higher-than-average linkage to care rates. However, there are major gaps in all other areas of the continuum, including initial HIV diagnoses, access to HIV care, and viral suppression.

Figure 5.1 Care Continuum Comparing All People Living with HIV with HIV-Positive Men Who Have Sex with Men of Color 25 Years and Older, 2016
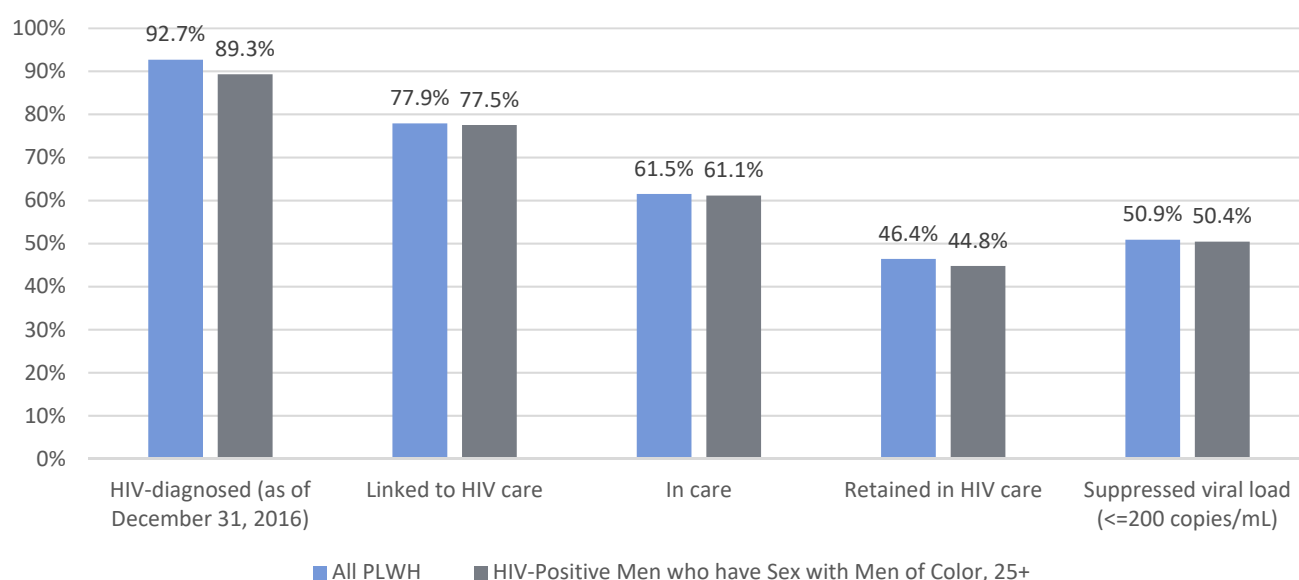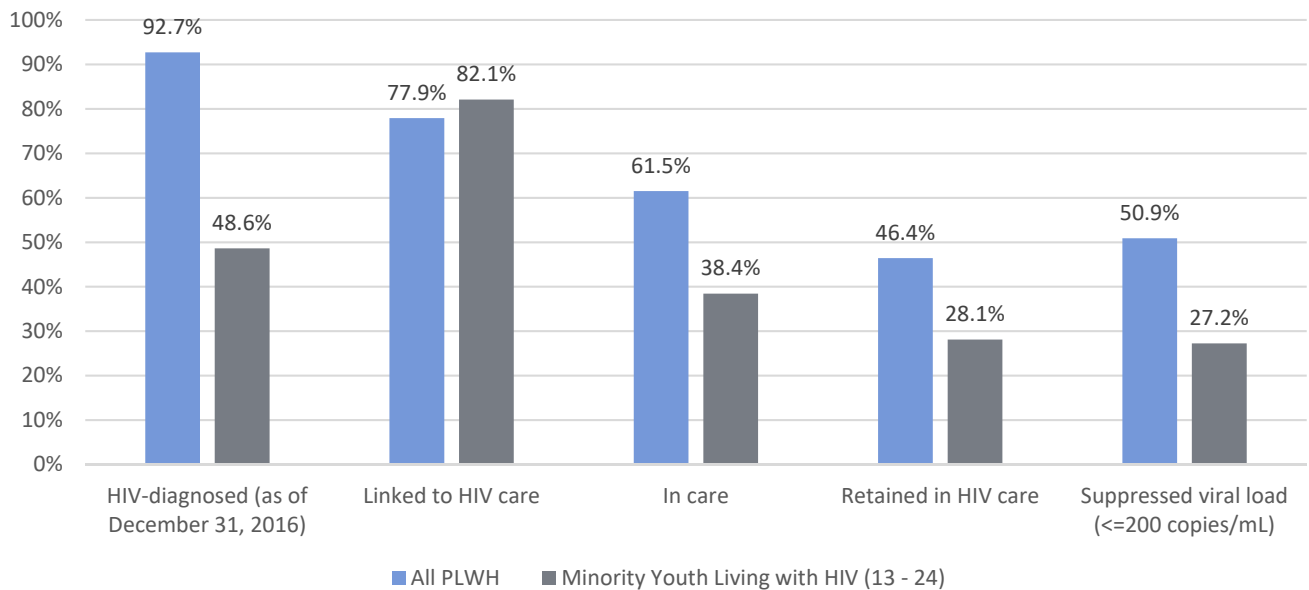

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Figure 5.2 Care Continuum Comparing All People Living with HIV with Transgender People Living with HIV, 2016
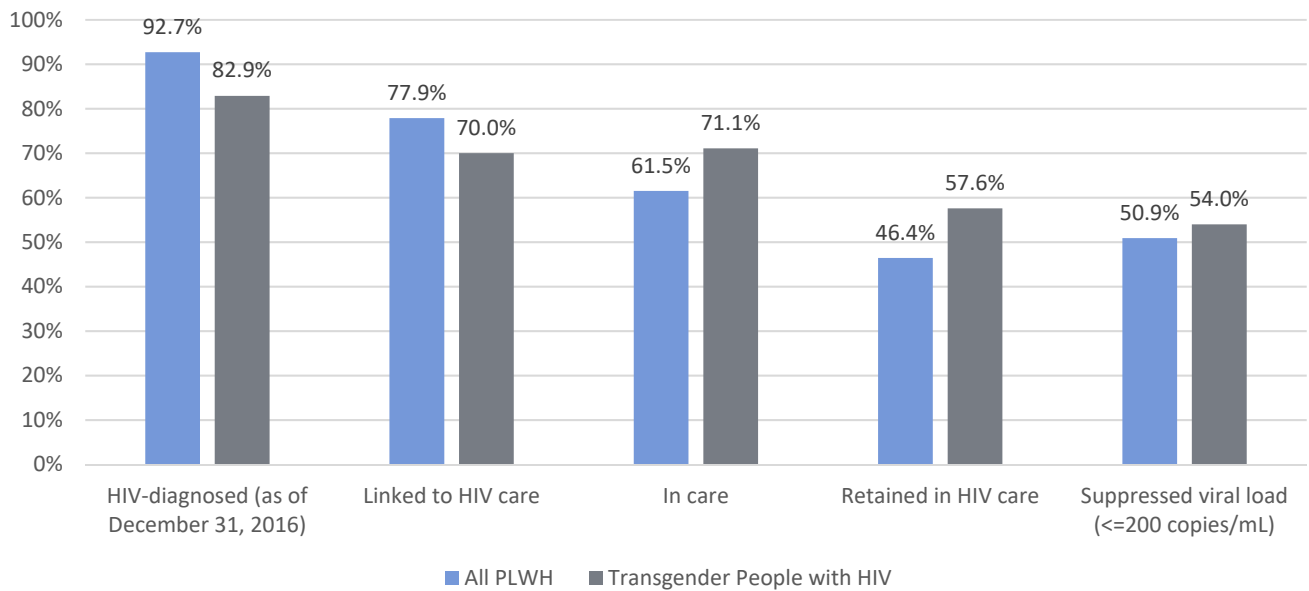
Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Figure 5.3 Care Continuum Comparing All People Living with HIV with Minority Youth Ages 13 - 24 Living with HIV, 2016
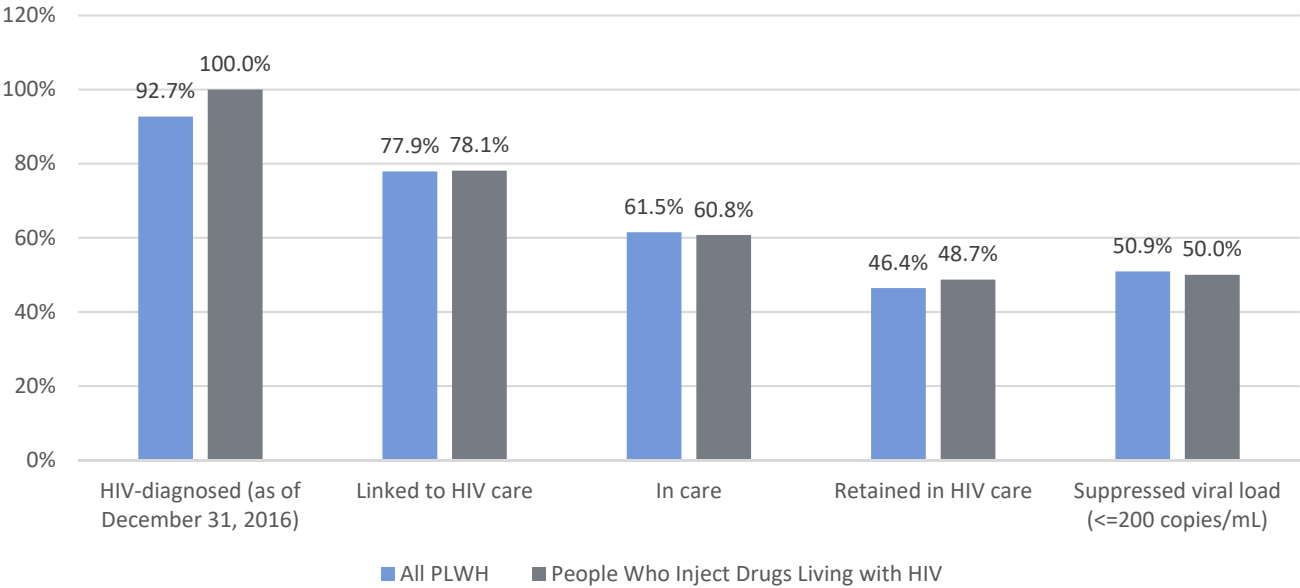

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Next, the fourth figure displays the HIV care continuum for people who inject drugs (see Figure 5.4). People who inject drugs are much more likely to be aware of their HIV status. PWID are very close to average on all other care continuum measures.

The fifth care continuum displays information about women of color living with HIV (see Figure 5.5). Women of color with HIV were slightly less likely to be linked to care in 2016, but otherwise accessed HIV testing and care at higher-than-average rates.
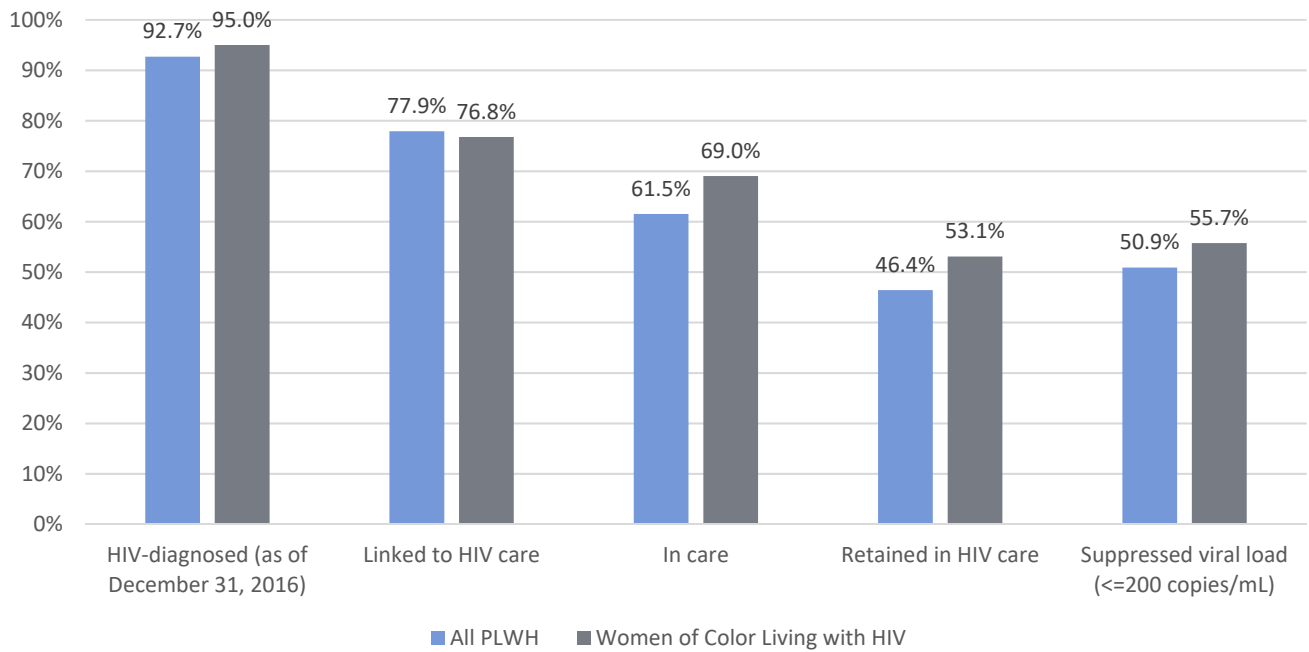
The final HIV care continuum (Figure 5.6), for a selected subpopulation contains data about heterosexual men of color living with HIV. Newly-diagnosed heterosexual men of color with HIV were slightly more likely to be linked to HIV care in 2016, but as a group, they were less likely to be in HIV care.

Figure 5.4 Care Continuum Comparing All People Living with HIV with People Living with HIV Who Inject Drugs, 2016
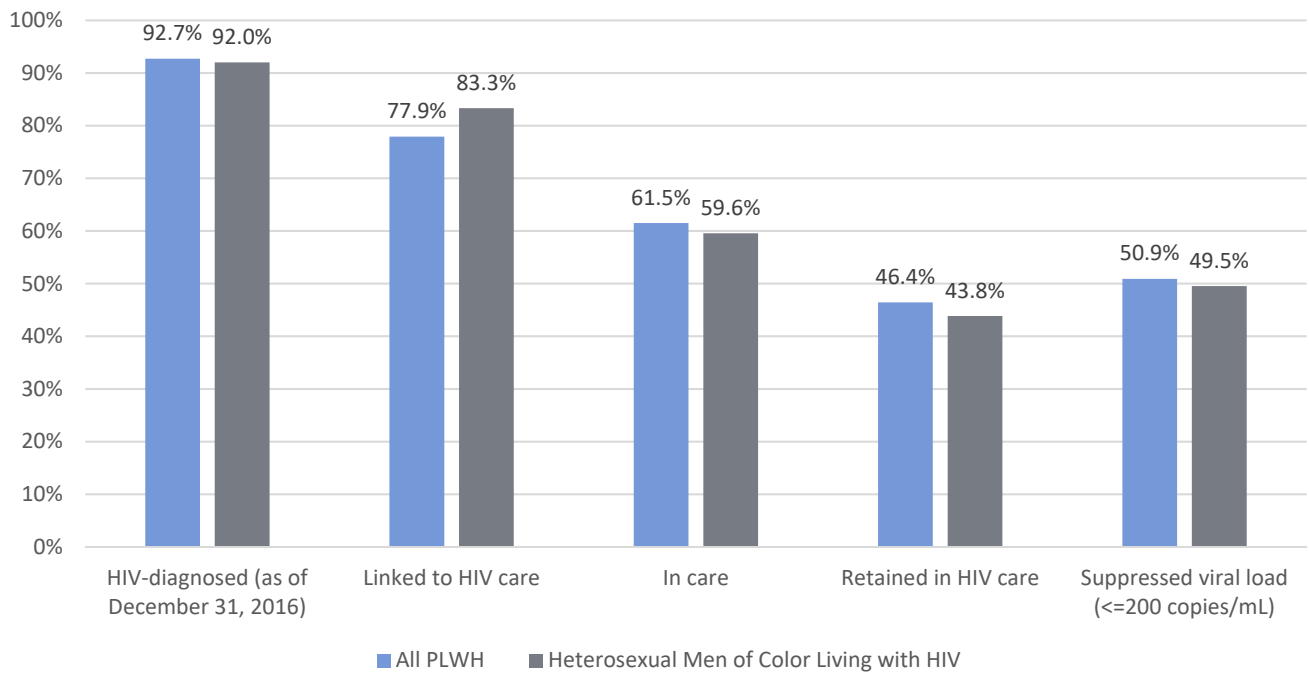

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Figure 5.5 Care Continuum Comparing All People Living with HIV with Women of Color Living with HIV, 2016

	HIV-diagnosed (as of December 31, 2016)	Linked to HIV care	In care	Retained in HIV care	Suppressed viral load (<=200 copies/mL)
All PLWH	92.7%	77.9%	61.5%	46.4%	50.9%
Women of Color Living with HIV	95.0%	76.8%	69.0%	53.1%	55.7%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Figure 5.6 Care Continuum Comparing All People Living with HIV with Heterosexual Men of Color Living with HIV, 2016

	HIV-diagnosed (as of December 31, 2016)	Linked to HIV care	In care	Retained in HIV care	Suppressed viral load (<=200 copies/mL)
All PLWH	92.7%	77.9%	61.5%	46.4%	50.9%
Heterosexual Men of Color Living with HIV	92.0%	83.3%	59.6%	43.8%	49.5%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

2014 MEDICAL MONITORING PROJECT (MMP) AND 2016 CLIENT SERVICES UNIT (CSU) UNMET NEED DATA

The national Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a population-based surveillance system that assesses clinical outcomes, behaviors, and the quality of HIV care. The MMP provides insights into unmet needs among people who are accessing HIV care. The HIV Integrated Planning Council uses MMP data in conjunction with other data sources to learn more about service-specific unmet needs. We have displayed MMP data alongside identified needs at intake (as identified by AACO's Client Services Unit during the intake process for new and returning clients). The most recent MMP data available is from 2014.

As seen below, identified unmet needs varied greatly based on data source (see Table 5.1). Oral health care, housing assistance, and benefit assistance were each commonly cited as a need in one data source, but not the other. This illustrates the importance of considering multiple sources when attempting to describe service gaps.

Table 5.1 Unmet Need Comparison from 2016 Client Services Unit and 2014 Medical Monitoring Project

Service	Client Services Unit Intake 2016 (N= 1887)	Medical Monitoring Project 2014 (N=193)
	%	%
Oral Health Care	3%	57%
Housing Assistance	51%	11%
Benefit Assistance	46%	
Food Bank/Home Delivered Meals	27%	6%
Legal/SSDI	4%	25%
Medical Care	24%	
Medications	23%	2%
Mental Health Treatment	26%	8%
Transportation Assistance	25%	11%
Child care		2%
Health Insurance	18%	
HIV education/Risk Reduction	13%	1%
Home Health		3%
Medical Case Management		13%
Rental Assistance (DEFA)	8%	
Substance Use Treatment	6%	1%
Support Groups	7%	4%
Treatment Adherence		1%
Translation/Interpretation		0%

Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (provided upon request)

Unmet Need Assessment Activities

Office of HIV Planning Consumer Survey 2016 -2017

In partnership with the Needs Assessment Committee of the former Ryan White Part A Planning Council, the Office of HIV Planning conducted a survey with people living with HIV/AIDS in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA). All participants had accessed Ryan White services within the EMA at some point, but they were not necessarily current clients. Surveys were distributed through Ryan White providers. We asked providers to select a random sample, and to include clients who were not currently in care. Since this needs assessment was a survey, all of the information was self-reported, and may be subject to participant bias. For more information on the consumer survey, please see the consumer survey portion of Section IV, as well as the appendices.

The final two tables on the consumer survey display information about HIV-related service access. The first, Table 5.2, provides demographic comparisons between survey respondents who needed HIV medical care in the past year but were unable to get it, and respondents who did not have this experience. Of those who answered this question, 27 had an unmet need for HIV medical care in the past year, while 287 respondents did not. Sex at birth, race/ethnicity, income, and education were similar between the two groups. However, people who were unemployed, unstably housed, and/or did not have health insurance were more likely to have had difficulty accessing HIV medical care in the past year.

Table 5.3 provides self-reported service utilization and unmet needs for a long list of HIV-related services. This table provides the percentage of survey respondents who used a service in the past year as compared with the percentage of survey respondents who needed a service, but were unable to get it for any reason.

Table 5.2 Characteristics of Consumer Survey Respondents with and Without Experience of Limited Access to HIV Care, 2017

Survey question: In the past 12 months, did you ever need HIV medical care but could not get it?			
	Yes	No	p-value*
Age			
Mean (SD)	46.4 (13.8)	53.2 (11.1)	***
Sex at Birth	n=27	n=287	
Male	85.2%	68.3%	*
Female	14.8%	31.7%	
Total	**100%**	**100%**	
Race/Ethnicity	n=25	n=276	
Black/African-American	64.0%	60.9%	
White/Caucasian	8.0%	28.3%	**
Hispanic/Latinx	12.0%	6.2%	
Other-race	16.0%	4.7%	
Total	**100%**	**100%**	
Personal monthly income	n=20	n=282	
Below $1,000	45.0%	47.2%	
$1,001-2,000	15.0%	26.9%	
$2,001-3,000	20.0%	10.6%	
$3,001+	20.0%	15.3%	
Total	**100%**	**100%**	
Education	n=27	n=287	
Below High School	25.9%	23.9%	
High School Graduate	25.9%	25.3%	
Some College/Vocational	25.9%	29.4%	
College graduate +	22.2%	21.4%	
Total	**100%**	**100%**	
Employment	n=22	n=278	
Employed	22.7%	28.4%	
Unemployed	45.5%	15.5%	***
Retired	9.1%	9.0%	
Disabled	22.7%	47.1%	
Total	**100%**	**100%**	
Homeless/marginally homeless	33.3% (8/24)	18.7% (53/284)	*
Having no medical insurance	32.1% (9/28)	2.1% (6/292)	***

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

## Table 5.3 Consumer Survey Self-reported Service Utilization and Unmet Need in the Previous 12 months, n= 392, 2017

Service Category	I have used these services in the past 12 months	I needed these services but was unable to access them	Total Responses n=392
Dental care	63.0%	11.0%	74.0%
Medical care	58.0%	4.0%	62.0%
Medical case management	48.0%	6.0%	54.0%
Mental health therapy/counseling	32.0%	10.0%	42.0%
Housing assistance services	26.0%	15.0%	41.0%
Food bank/home-delivered meals	30.0%	10.0%	40.0%
Nutritional counseling	30.0%	10.0%	40.0%
Support groups	30.0%	9.0%	39.0%
Medical transportation services	26.0%	11.0%	37.0%
Emergency medications	32.0%	4.0%	35.0%
Financial assistance for health insurance premiums & co-pays	19.0%	12.0%	31.0%
Legal services	18.0%	13.0%	30.0%
Direct emergency financial assistance	11.0%	18.0%	29.0%
Treatment adherence counseling	15.0%	10.0%	24.0%
Assistance with household tasks and self-care	11.0%	12.0%	23.0%
Home health care	11.0%	11.0%	23.0%
Physical rehabilitation after an accident, stroke or other health condition	11.0%	11.0%	22.0%
Substance use treatment	13.0%	9.0%	22.0%
Services to help you get HIV medical care or get back into care after time away	12.0%	8.0%	20.0%
Language translation and interpretation services	7.0%	10.0%	17.0%
Hospice services	5.0%	11.0%	16.0%
Adult daycare for a relative or other person you care for	3.0%	11.0%	14.0%
Child care	4.0%	10.0%	14.0%

Office of HIV Planning, 2018

FORECASTING FUNDING

The final two figures in this section illustrate historical funding and project future funding levels. The first figure provides Ryan White Part A funding within the Philadelphia EMA over time, as compared with the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the area (see Figure 5.7). As seen below, current funding levels are comparable to funding levels in 2008; yet, the total number of people living with HIV/AIDS has increased over time. (Note: the dotted portion of the PLWHA line represents a mathematical forecast, and may not reflect emerging trends.) This indicates that the Part A funding available per person with HIV/AIDS will continue to decrease over time if additional funding does not come into the region.

Figure 5.7 Ryan White Part A Funding Compared to Actual and Forecasted Living HIV/AIDS Cases, 2008-2020
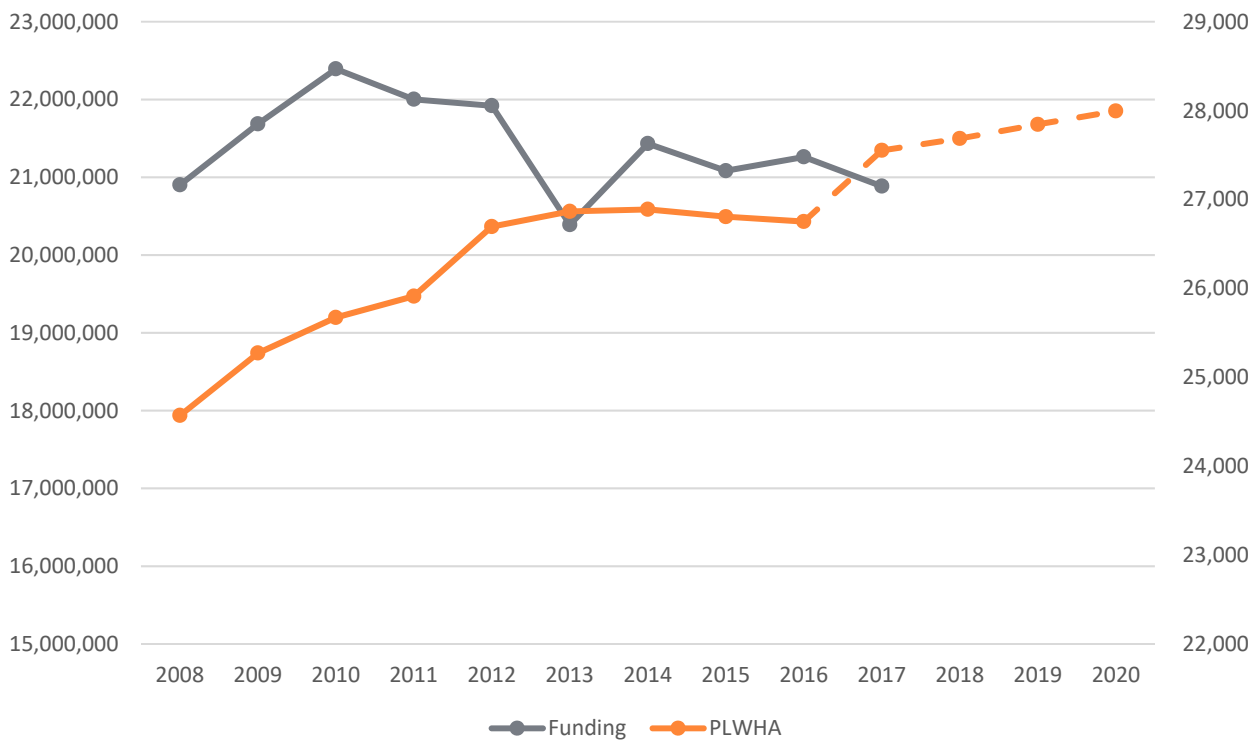
Philadelphia Department of Public Health, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office; Office of HIV Planning

Our final figure displays an annualized medical cost increase compared to the actual Part A funding in the Philadelphia EMA (see Figure 5.8). This figure is based on the annualized cost increase contained in a Kaiser Family Foundation study on medical care conducted in May 2012. When combined with Figure 5.7 above, this demonstrates an increasing divide between needs and Part A funding in the Philadelphia Eligible Metropolitan Area.

Figure 5.8 Title I/Part A and Annualized Increase Based on 106%* Medical Costs Increases Tracked Over Time, 2000 – 2020
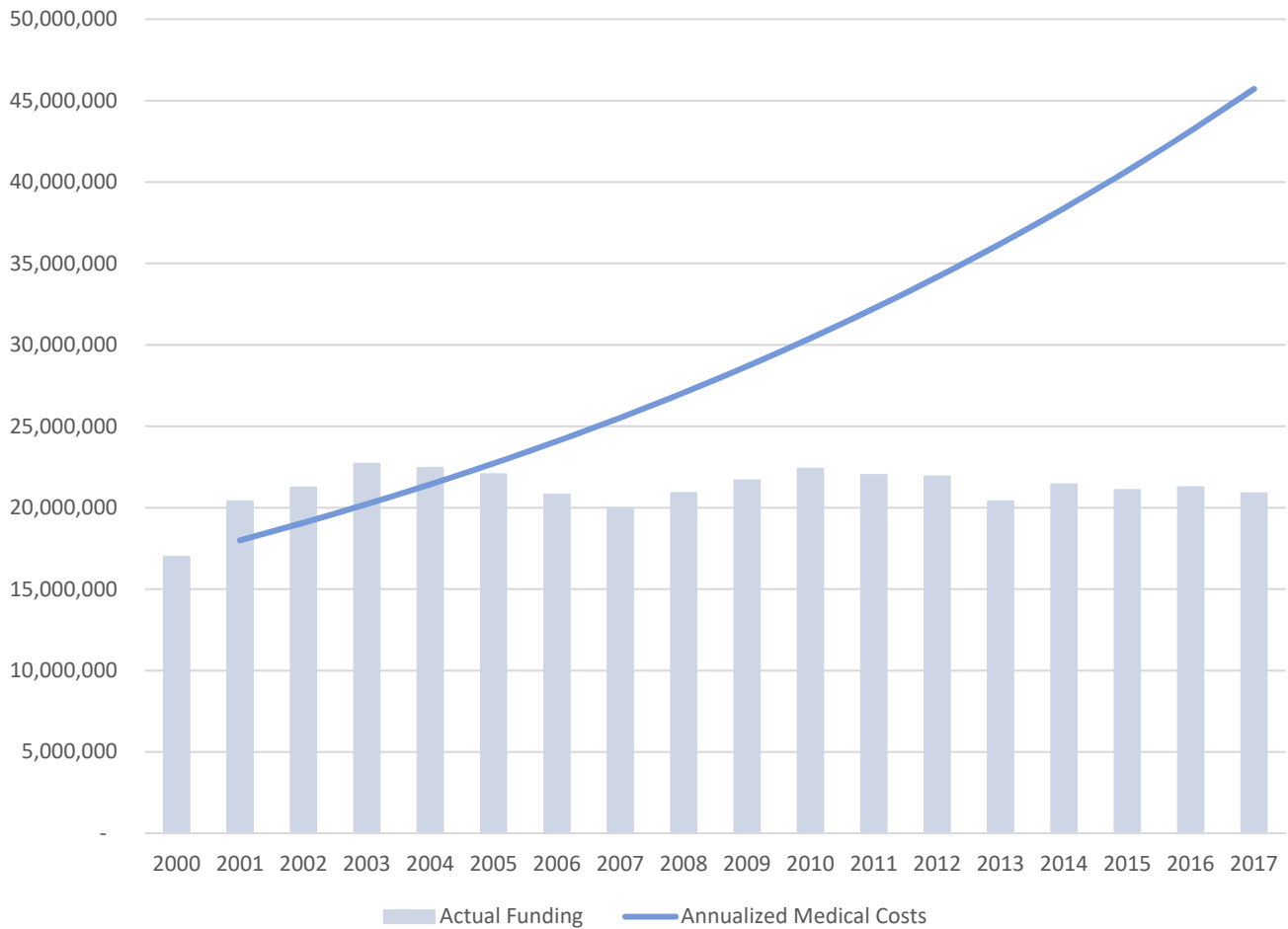
Health Care Cost: A Primer, Kaiser Family Foundation, May 2012 & Office of HIV Planning, 2018