Health Indicators

Demographics

Population

Total Population and Percent Change

A total of 245,546 people live in Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan counties. The change in population reports the percent difference in population counts from the 2000 Census population estimate to the 2010 Census population estimate. This is relevant because a positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources. (See Table 1)

Total Population, 2010-14

Total Population (in thousands)

County	Population
Chelan	74
Douglas	39
Grant	91
Okanogan	41

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Percent Change in Total Population, 2000-2010

Area	Percent Change
WA	14%
NC ACH	13%
Okanogan	4%
Grant	19%
Douglas	18%
Chelan	9%
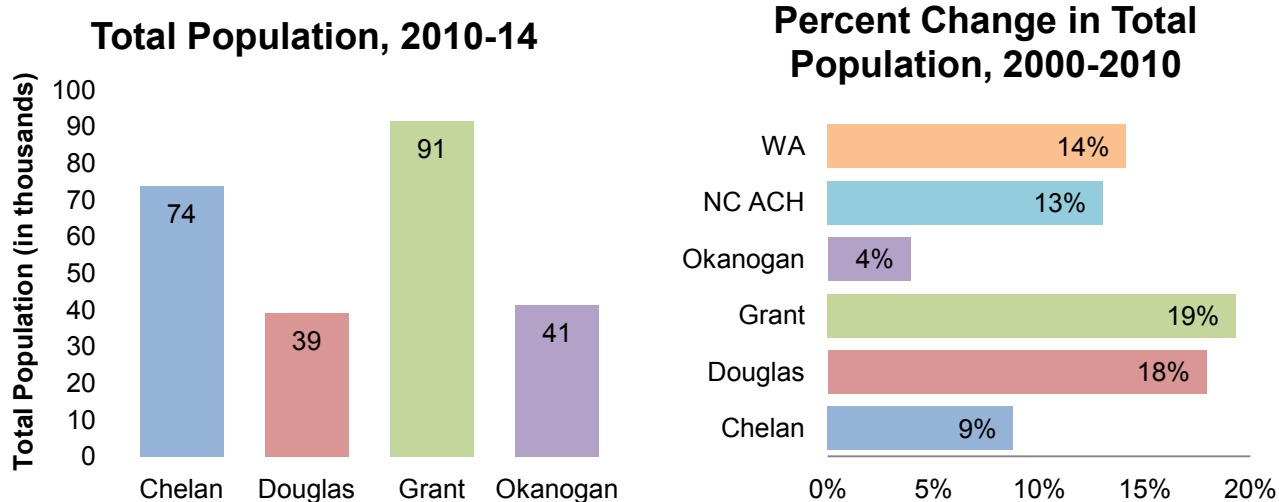
Population Density

The population density for the NC ACH, estimated at 19.4 persons per square mile, is quite a bit less than the Washington and national average population density of 103.8 and 88.93 persons per square mile, respectively. (See Table 1)

Population Density, 2010-14

Person per square mile

County	Density
Chelan	25.2
Douglas	21.5
Grant	31.1
Okanogan	7.8
NC ACH	19.4

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Map legend:
- Over 5,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 501 - 1,000
- 51 - 500
- Under 51
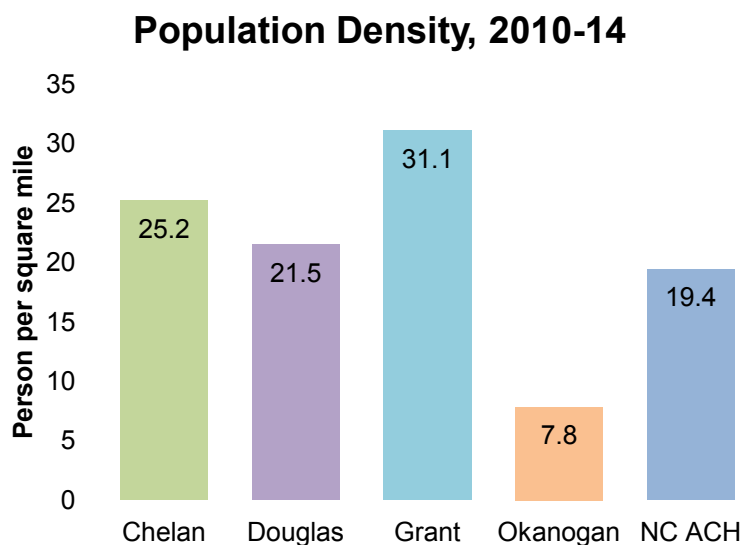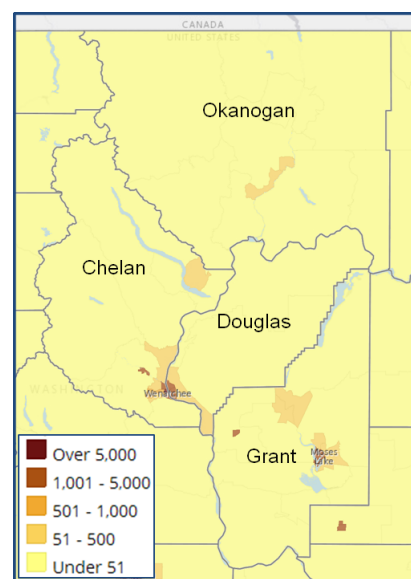
Racial and Ethnic Population Distribution

The racial and ethnic population is important to understand because each racial and ethnic group potentially has unique health needs and barriers (ie. cultural, linguistic, etc) and should be considered separate from other racial and ethnic groups. In each of the counties the highest percentage is White non-Hispanic followed by Hispanic. It is important to note that the percentage of White non-Hispanic is lower in each county than the Washington State percentage and the Hispanic percentage is quite a bit higher that the Washington State percentage.

Population, Percent by Race, 2010-14
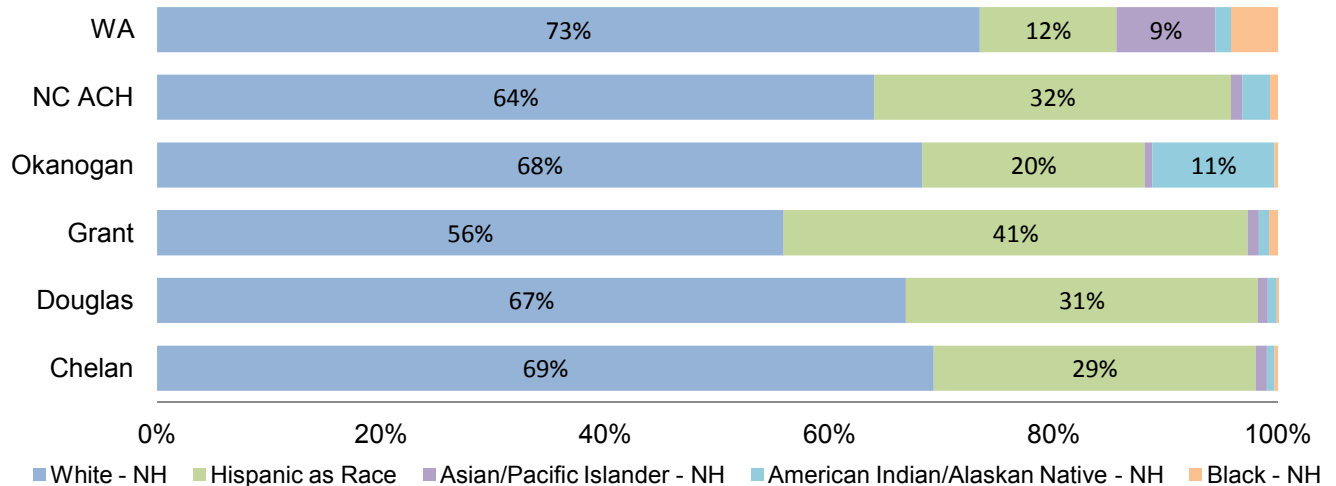
Legend: White - NH, Hispanic as Race, Asian/Pacific Islander - NH, American Indian/Alaskan Native - NH, Black - NH

County	White - NH	Hispanic as Race	American Indian/Alaskan Native - NH
WA	73%	12%	9%
NC ACH	64%	32%	
Okanogan	68%	20%	11%
Grant	56%	41%	
Douglas	67%	31%	
Chelan	69%	29%	

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2010-14

Population, Percent by Race, 2010-14
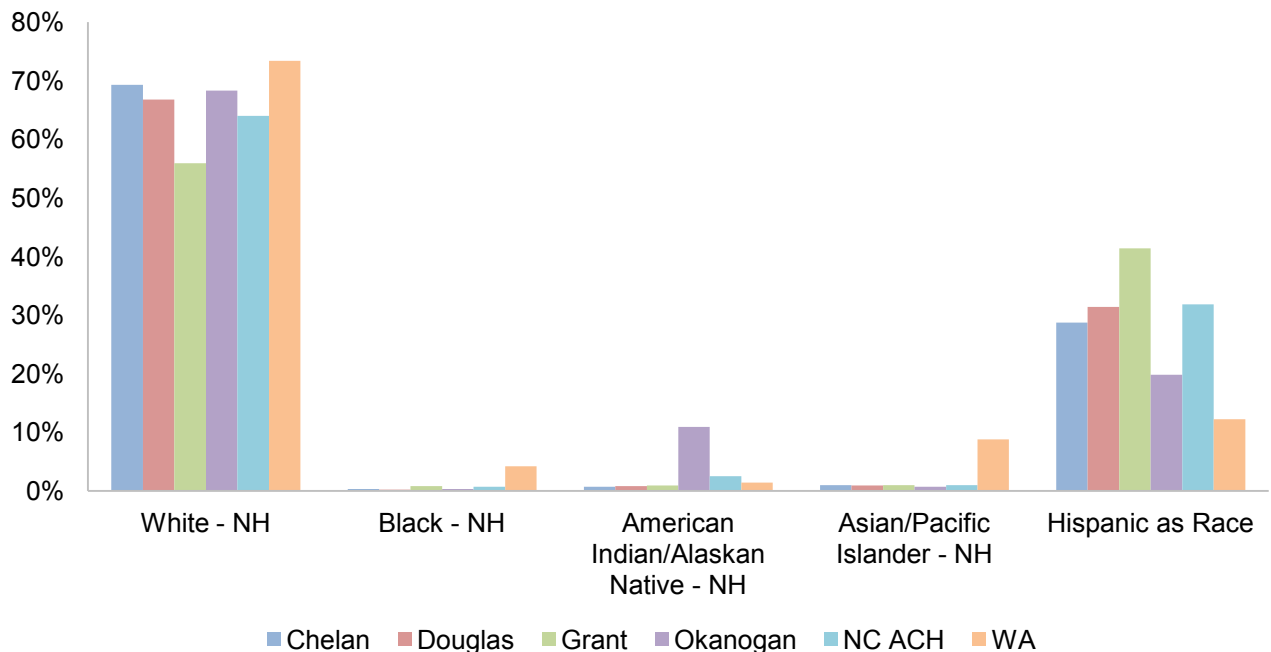
Legend: Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan, NC ACH, WA

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2010-14

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Age Distribution

The age distribution is important to understand because each age group of the population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups. (See Table 1)
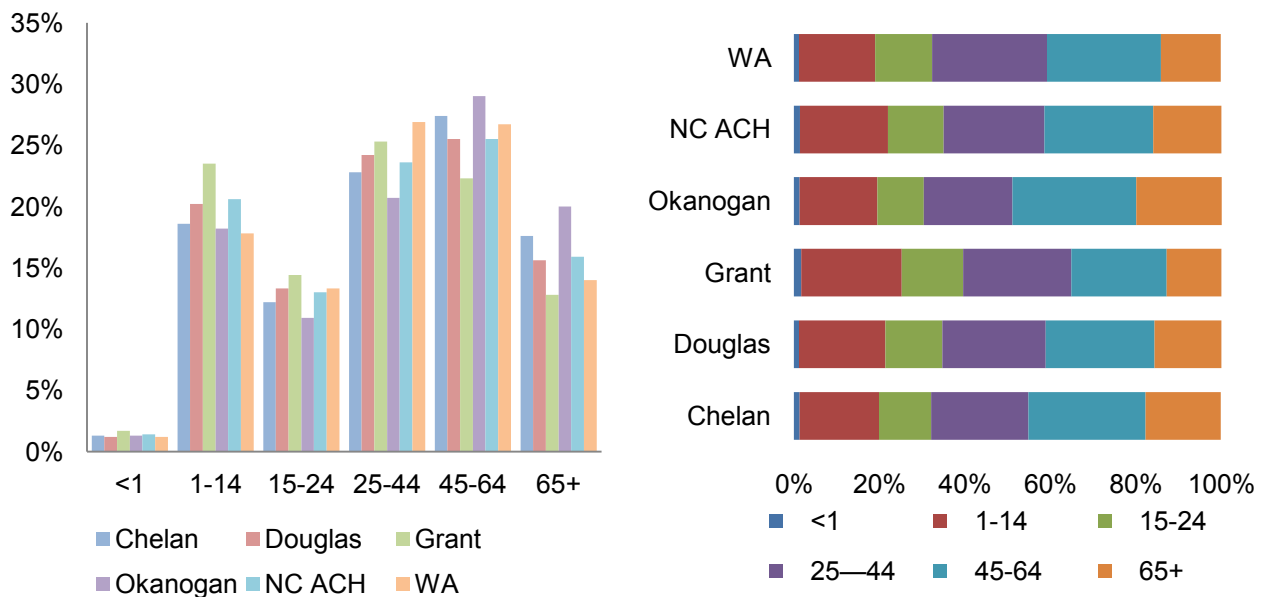
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2010-14
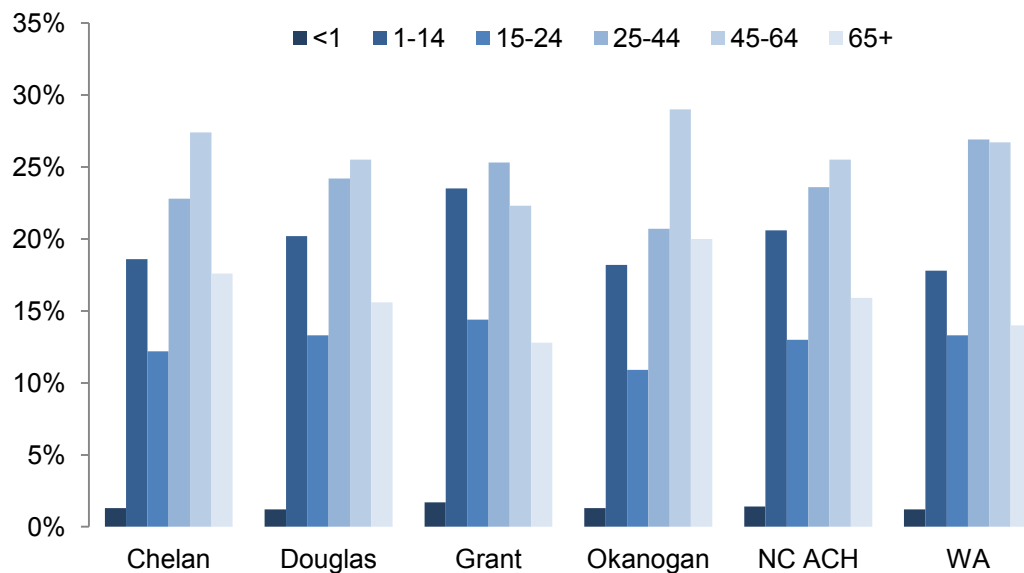
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2010-14

Age Distribution, by Ethnicity, 2010-14
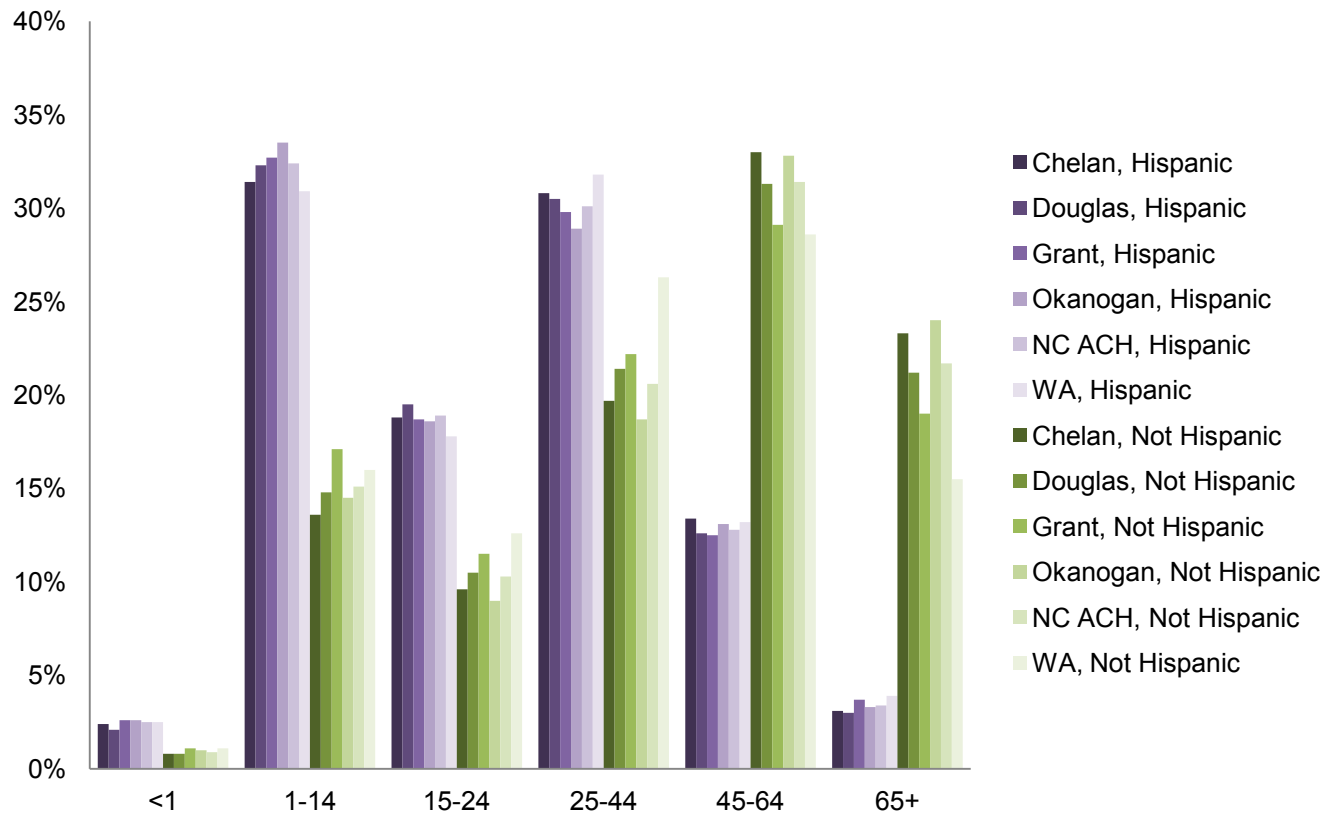
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2010-14

Median Age

This indicator reports the median age of the population. This indicator is relevant because the age demographics of a population indicate the potential for age-specific conditions and a demand for related services. (See Table 1)

Median Age, 2010-14
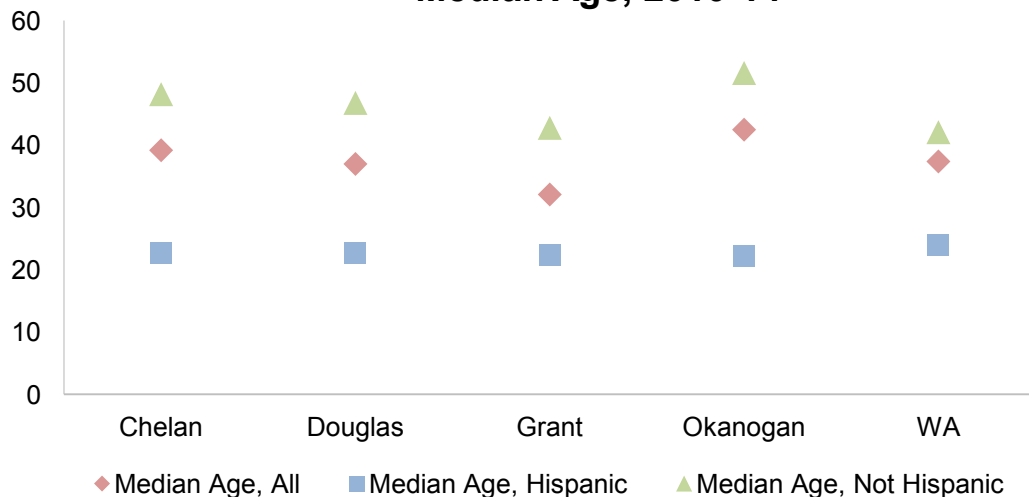
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Population Age 65+

This indicator reports the percentage of seniors aged 65 and older in a specific geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of seniors in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered from other age groups. (See Table 1)

Population Age 65+

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2010-14

Linguistically Isolated Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education. (See Table 1)

Linguistically Isolated Population
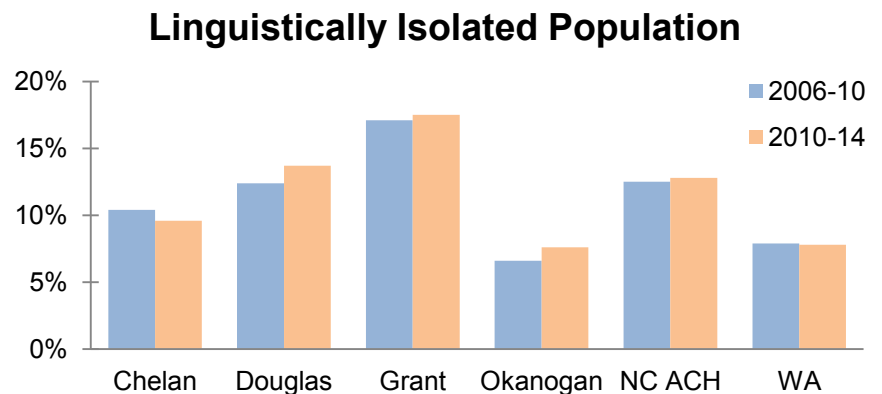
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Foreign-Birth Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes any non-citizens, as well as persons born outside of the U.S. who have become naturalized citizens. The native U.S. population includes any person born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents. The latest figures from the U.S. Census Bureau show that 36,271 persons in the report area are of foreign birth, which represents 14.77% of the report area population. This percentage is greater than the national rate of 12.95%. (See Table 1)

Foreign-Birth Population, 2010-14

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

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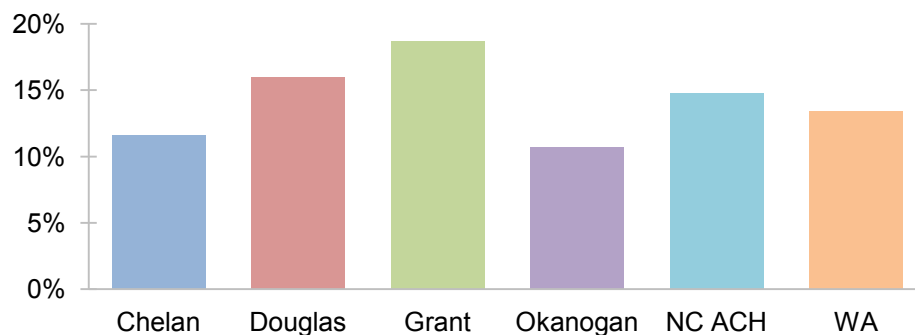
Table 1. Demographics

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Total Population[£]						
2006-10	70995	37160	85142	40238	233535	6561297
2010-14	73664	39183	91458	41241	245546	6899123
Percent Change in Total Population[£]						
From 2000-2010 Census	8.76%	17.9%	19.3%	3.9%	13.0%	14.1%
Population Density (per square mile)[£]						
2006-10	24.3	20.4	31.8	7.6	18.4	98.7
2010-14	25.2	21.5	31.1	7.8	19.4	103.8
Population by Race (%) 2006-2010[Θ]						
White - NH	71.5%	68.7%	58.1%	70.0%	65.9%	74.7%
Black - NH	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	4.1%
Amer Ind/Alaskan Nat-NH	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	10.8%	2.5%	1.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander-NH	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	8.3%
Hispanic as Race	26.3%	29.1%	38.9%	17.9%	30.0%	11.5%
Population by Race (%) 2010-2014[Θ]						
White – NH	69.3%	66.8%	55.9%	68.3%	64.0%	73.4%
Black – NH	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	4.2%
Amer Ind/Alaskan Nat-NH	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	10.9%	2.5%	1.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander-NH	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	8.8%
Hispanic as Race	28.7%	31.4%	41.4%	19.8%	31.8%	12.2%
Population by Age (%) 2006-10[Θ]						
<1	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
1-14	19.0%	20.8%	23.7%	17.8%	20.9%	18.0%
15-24	12.9%	13.0%	14.7%	11.2%	13.3%	13.6%
25—44	23.0%	24.2%	25.0%	21.4%	23.7%	27.3%
45-64	28.0%	26.0%	22.7%	30.7%	26.1%	27.3%
65+	15.8%	14.5%	12.1%	17.6%	14.4%	12.6%
Population by Age (%) 2010-14[Θ]						
<1	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
1-14	18.6%	20.2%	23.5%	18.2%	20.6%	17.8%
15-24	12.2%	13.3%	14.4%	10.9%	13.0%	13.3%
25—44	22.8%	24.2%	25.3%	20.7%	23.6%	26.9%
45-64	27.4%	25.5%	22.3%	29.0%	25.5%	26.7%
65+	17.6%	15.6%	12.8%	20.0%	15.9%	14.0%
Total Population Age 65+[£]						
2006-10	10785	4930	9996	6501	32212	780577
2010-14	11930	5834	11172	7576	36512	908491
Population by Age and Ethnicity (%) 2006-10[Θ]						
<1, Hispanic	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
1-14, Hispanic	32.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.2%	32.9%	31.3%
15-24, Hispanic	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%	18.9%	19.2%	18.3%
25-44, Hispanic	30.3%	30.1%	29.4%	29.1%	29.7%	31.8%
45-64, Hispanic	13.3%	12.6%	12.2%	13.4%	12.7%	13.1%
65+, Hispanic	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%
<1, Not Hispanic	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
1-14, Not Hispanic	14.4%	15.7%	17.7%	14.8%	15.8%	16.3%
15-24, Not Hispanic	10.3%	10.7%	12.0%	9.4%	10.7%	13.0%
25-44, Not Hispanic	20.4%	21.9%	22.4%	19.5%	21.1%	26.7%
45-64, Not Hispanic	33.4%	31.6%	29.2%	34.2%	31.9%	29.1%
65+, Not Hispanic	20.5%	19.1%	17.5%	20.9%	19.4%	13.8%
Population by Age and Ethnicity (%) 2010-14[Θ]						
<1, Hispanic	2.4%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
1-14, Hispanic	31.4%	32.3%	32.7%	33.5%	32.4%	30.9%

15-24, Hispanic	18.8%	19.5%	18.7%	18.6%	18.9%	17.8%
25-44, Hispanic	30.8%	30.5%	29.8%	28.9%	30.1%	31.8%
45-64, Hispanic	13.4%	12.6%	12.5%	13.1%	12.8%	13.2%
65+, Hispanic	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%	3.3%	3.4%	3.9%
<1, Not Hispanic	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%
1-14, Not Hispanic	13.6%	14.8%	17.1%	14.5%	15.1%	16.0%
15-24, Not Hispanic	9.6%	10.5%	11.5%	9.0%	10.3%	12.6%
25-44, Not Hispanic	19.7%	21.4%	22.2%	18.7%	20.6%	26.3%
45-64, Not Hispanic	33.0%	31.3%	29.1%	32.8%	31.4%	28.6%
65+, Not Hispanic	23.3%	21.2%	19.0%	24.0%	21.7%	15.5%
Median Age$^£$						
2006-10	39.7	36.6	32.2	42.2	-	37.0
2010-14	39.2	37	32.1	42.5	-	37.4
Hispanic	22.7	22.7	22.4	22.2	-	24
Not Hispanic	48.2	46.8	42.8	51.6	-	42.1
Linguistically Isolated Population$^£$						
2006-10	10.4%	12.4%	17.1%	6.6%	12.5%	7.9%
2010-14	9.6%	13.7%	17.5%	7.6%	12.8%	7.8%
Foreign-Birth Population$^£$						
2010-14	11.6%	16.0%	18.7%	10.7%	14.8%	13.4%

NH: Not Hispanic
£ Data source: US Census Bureau, 2006-10, 2010-14.
Θ Data source: Washington State Department of Health. Community Heath Assessment Tool. 2011, 2014.

Social and Economic Factors

Economic Factors

Poverty

Poverty is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. (See Table 2a)

Population in Poverty, 2010-14

Legend:
- ■ Below 50% FPL
- ■ Below 100%, Above 50% FPL
- ■ Below 185%, Above 100% FPL
- ■ Below 200%, Above 185% FPL
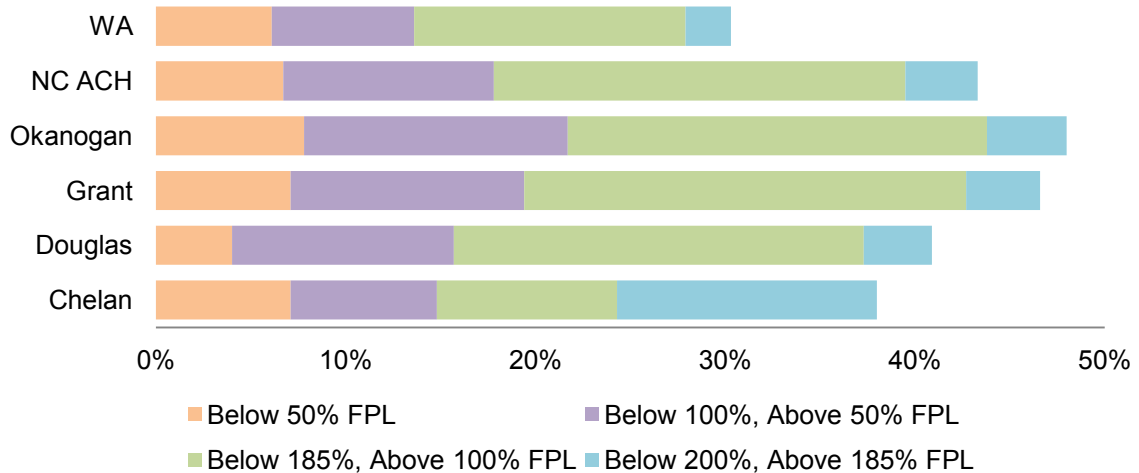
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14
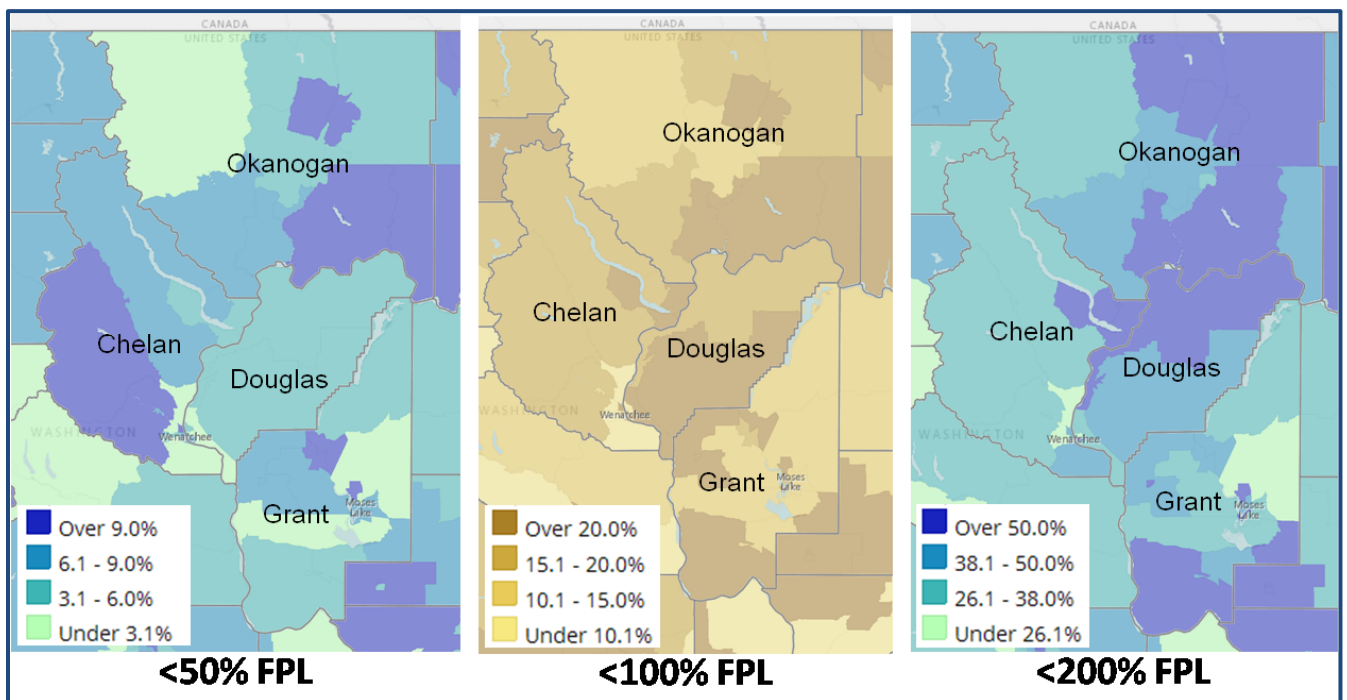
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Children (under 18) in Poverty, 2010-14

Percent at or below 100% FPL

Percent below 200% FPL and above 100% FPL

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

<100% FPL

<200% FPL

Over 30.0%
22.6 - 30.0%
15.1 - 22.5%
Under 15.1%

Over 56.0%
47.1 - 56.0%
38.1 - 47.0%
Under 38.1%
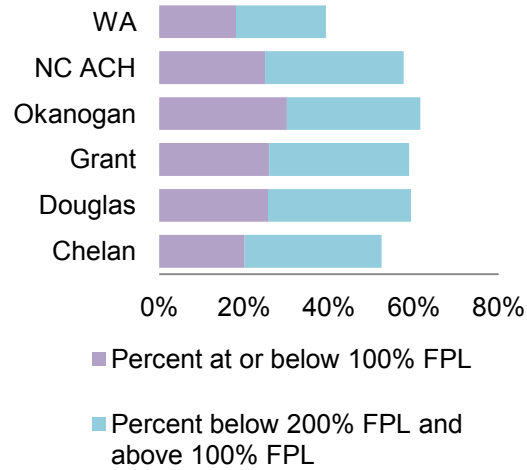
Population Below 100% of Federal Poverty Level

2006-10
2010-14

Hispanic
Not Hispanic

Female
Male

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2006-10, 2010-14

13
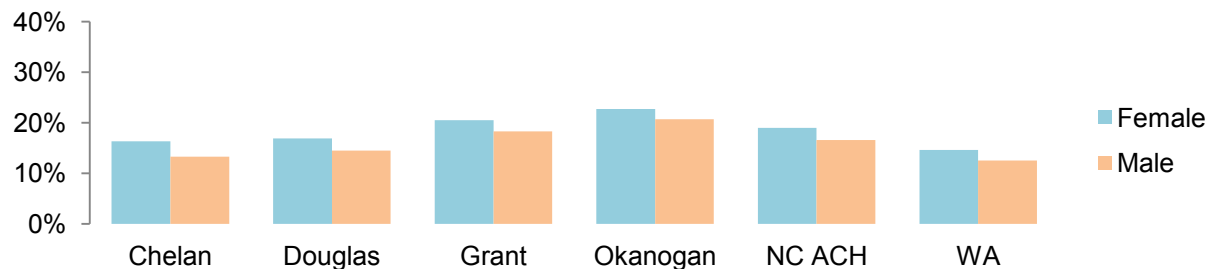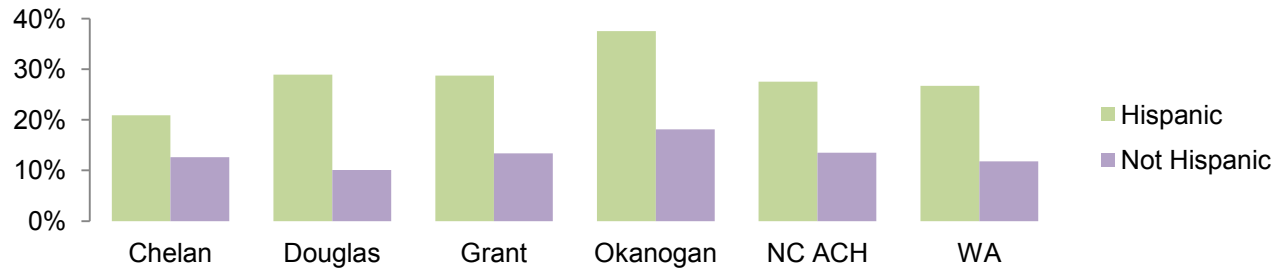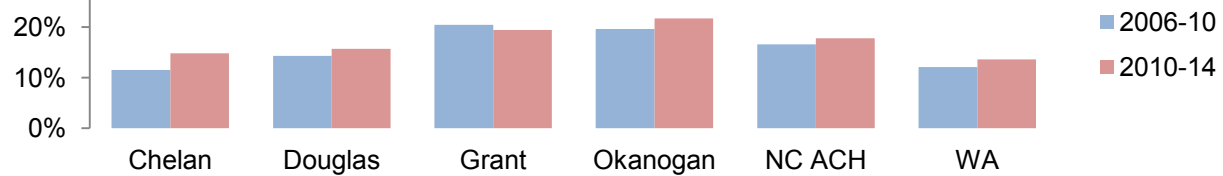
Free and Reduced Lunch

Within the report area 31,589 public school students or 64.34% are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch out of 49,840 total students enrolled. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. (See Table 2a)

Percent of Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch, 2013-14

WA	46%
NC ACH	64%
Okanogan	53%
Grant	74%
Douglas	63%
Chelan	59%

Map legend:
- Over 80.0%
- 60.1 - 80.0%
- 40.1 - 60.0%
- 20.1 - 40.0%
- Under 20.1%
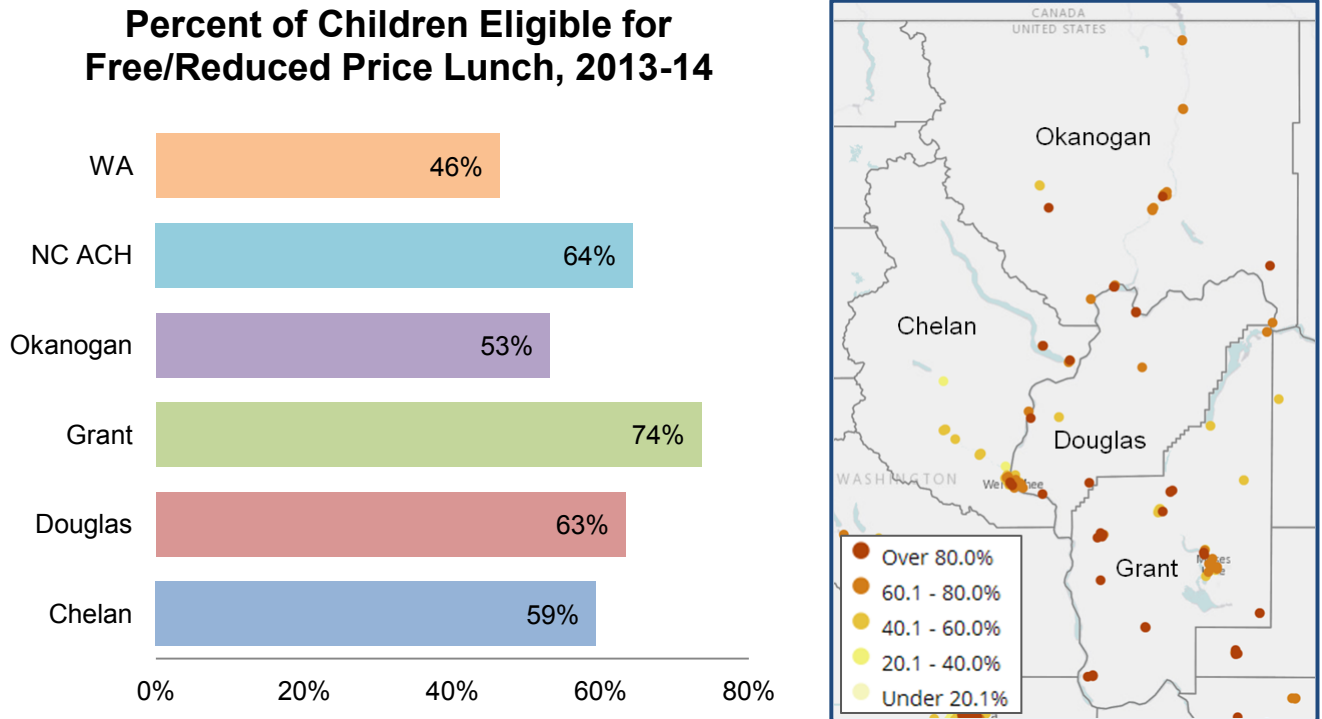
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, 2013-14

Public Assistance Income

This indicator reports the percentage of households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. (See Table 2a)

Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income, 2010-14

WA	
NC ACH	
Okanogan	
Grant	
Douglas	
Chelan	
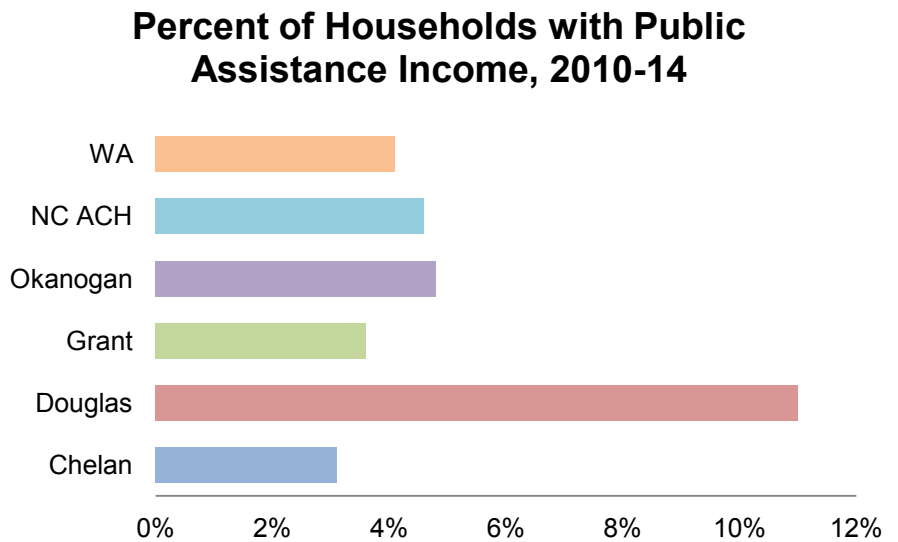
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Unemployment Rate

This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. Our region experiences considerable seasonal variation in unemployment rates. For the NC ACH region, the highest unemployment rate between July 2015 and July 2016 was January 2016 at 9.5% and the lowest unemployment rate was September 2015 at 4.7. (See Table 2b and 2c)

Unemployment Rate
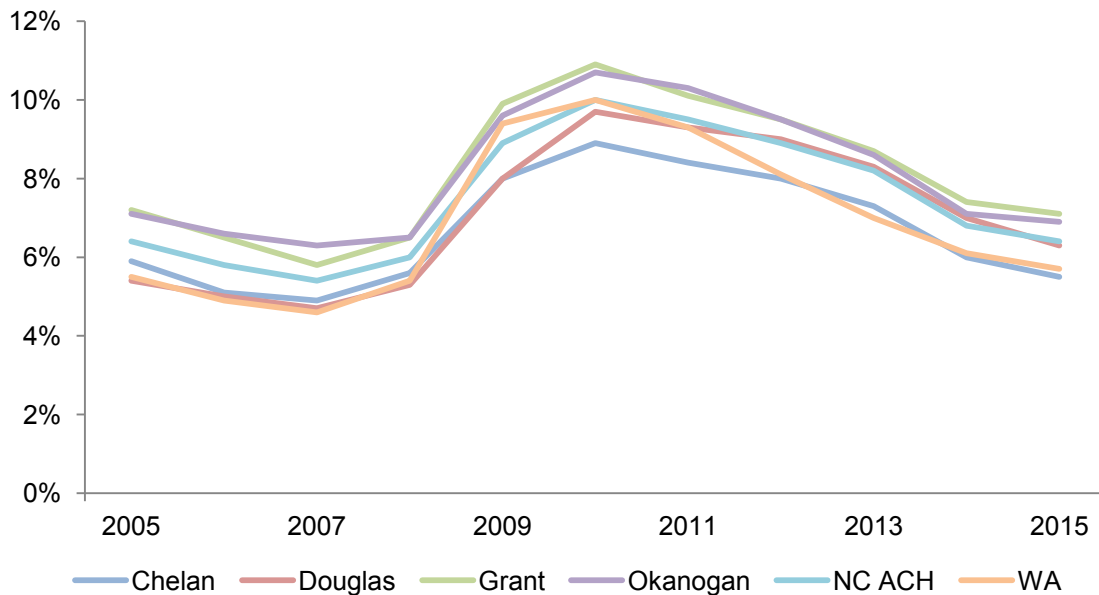
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

Unemployment Rate
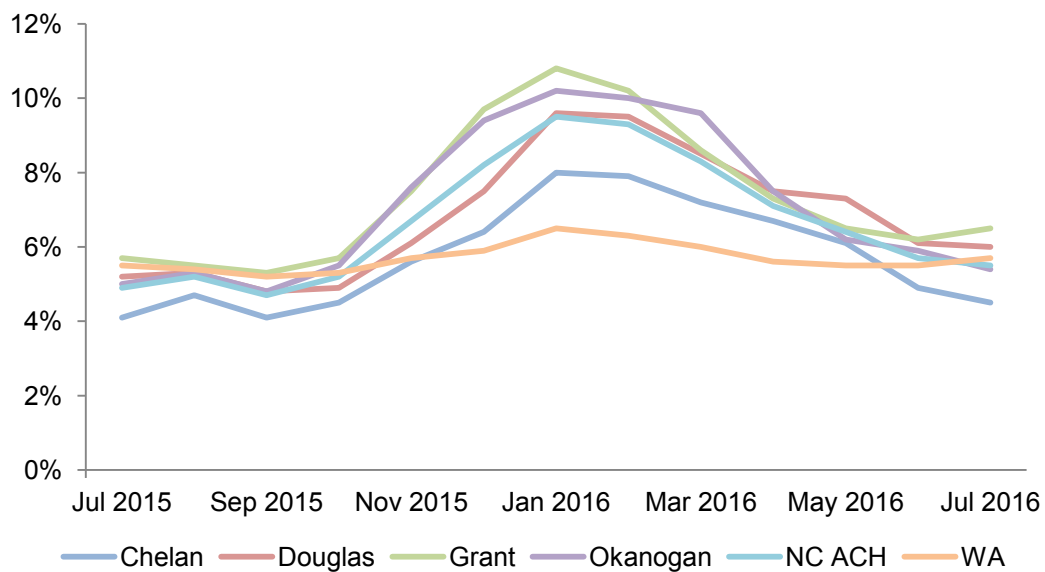
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients

This indicator reports the average percentage of the population receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. (See Table 2d)
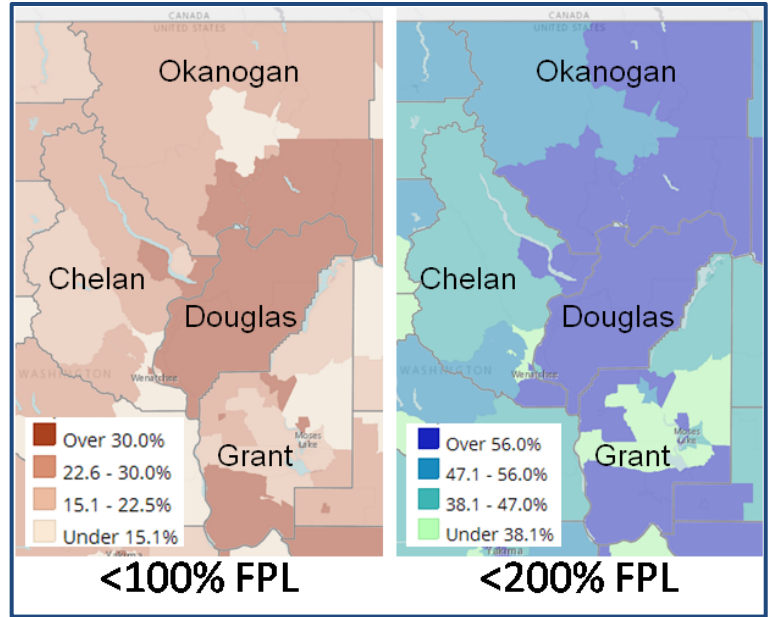
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Recipients
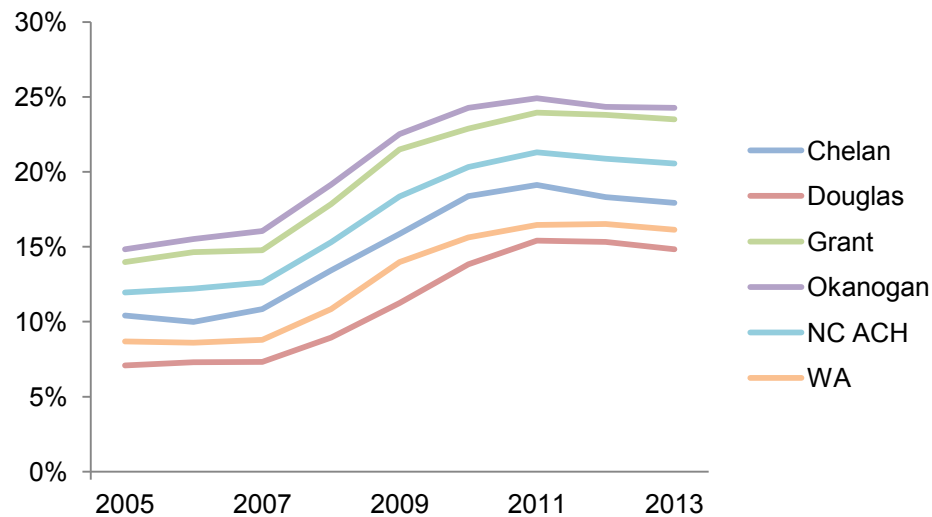
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2013

Access to Healthy Food

Food Deserts

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low-income census tract (where a substantial number or share of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity. (See Table 2e)

Food Insecurity, 2010
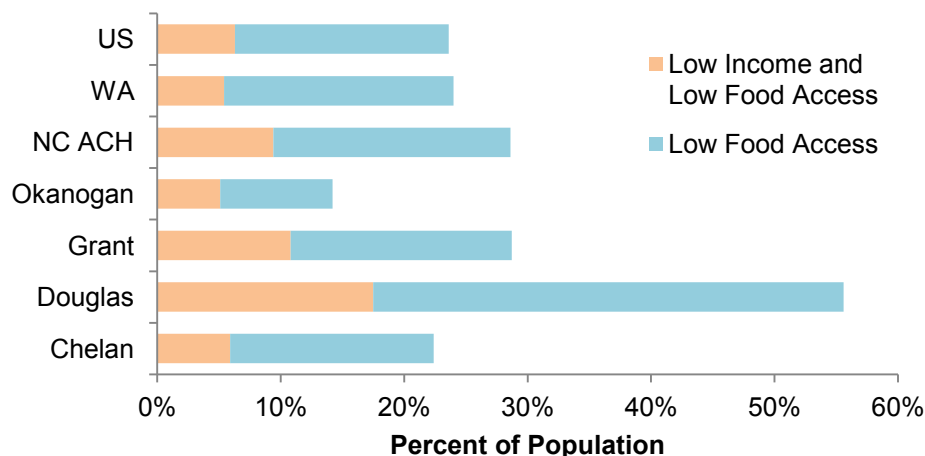
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, 2010

Food Insecurity Rates

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. (See Table 2e)

Food Insecurity, 2013
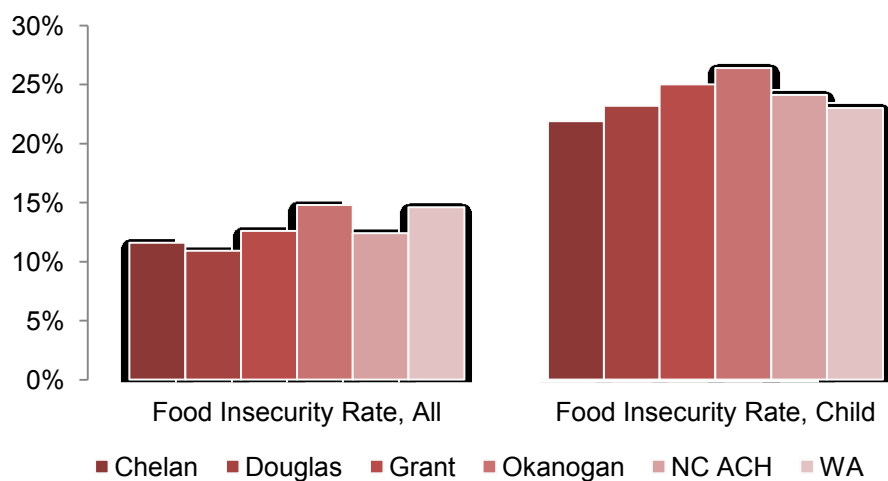
Data Source: Feeding America, 2013

Fast Food Restaurants

This indicator reports the number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors. (See Table 2e)

Fast Food Restaurant Access
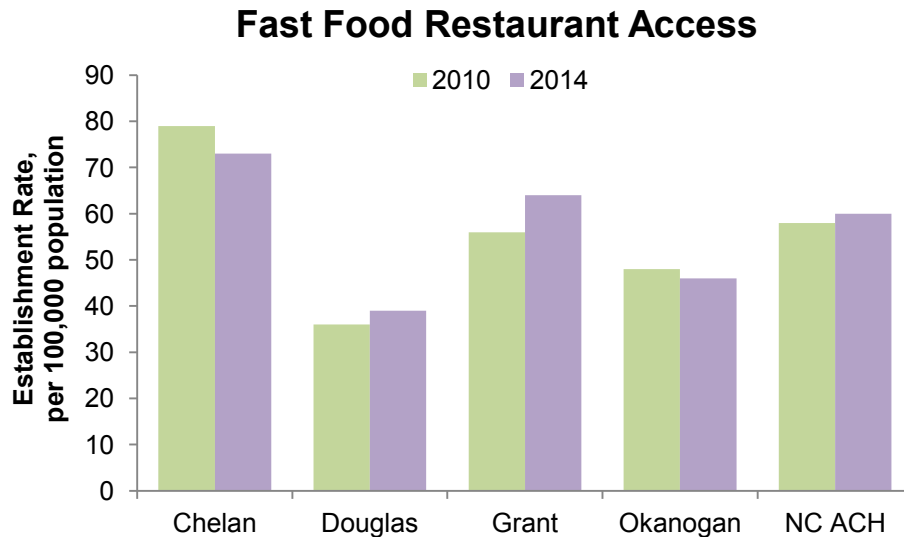
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2014

WIC-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors. (See Table 2e)

WIC-Authorized Food Stores, 2012
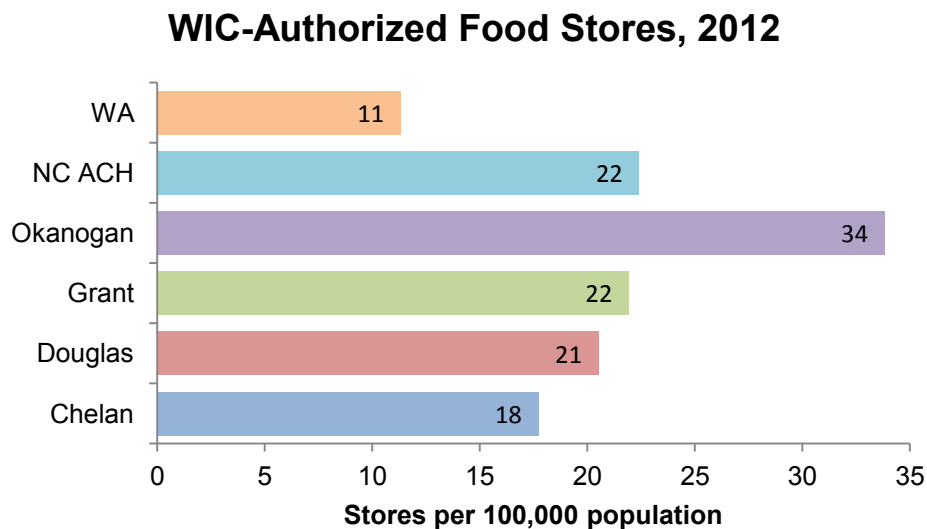
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, 2012

Education

On-Time Graduation Rate

This indicator reports the percent of students that receive their high school diploma within four years. It is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health. (See Table 2f)
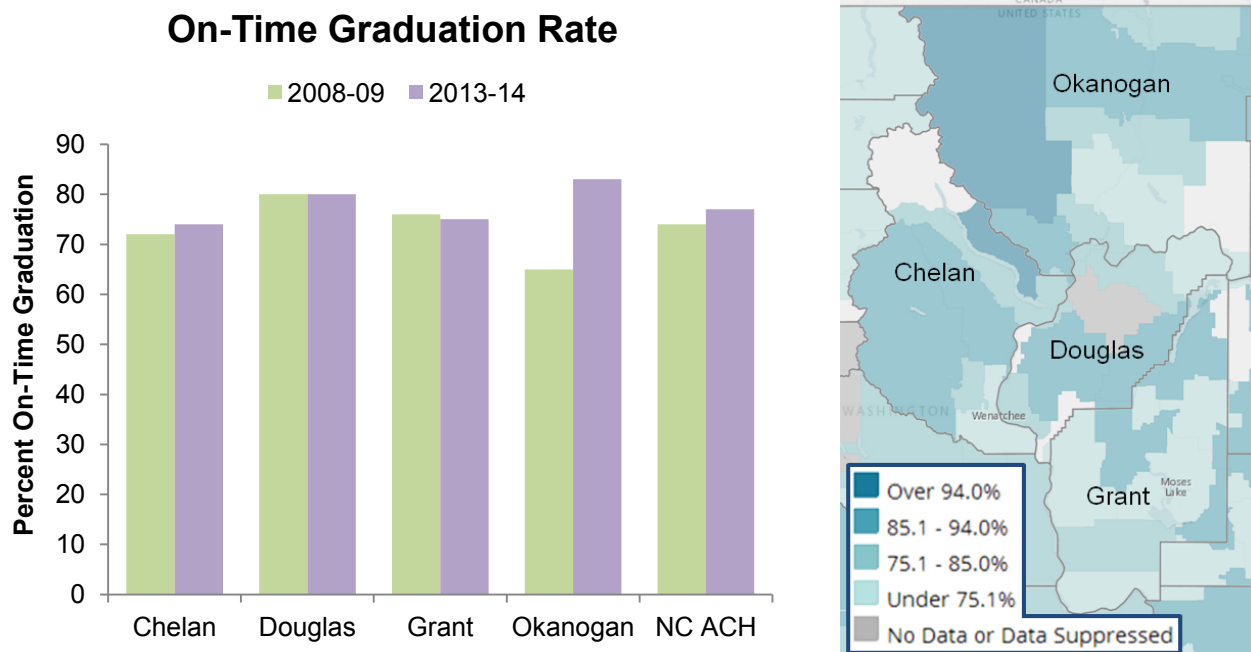
On-Time Graduation Rate

■ 2008-09   ■ 2013-14

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, 2008-09; US Department of Education, 2013-14

Population with No High School Diploma

This indicator represents the percent of the population age 25 and older without a high school diploma. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes. There are large discrepancies in the population with no high school diploma by ethnicity in the region. (See Table 2f)
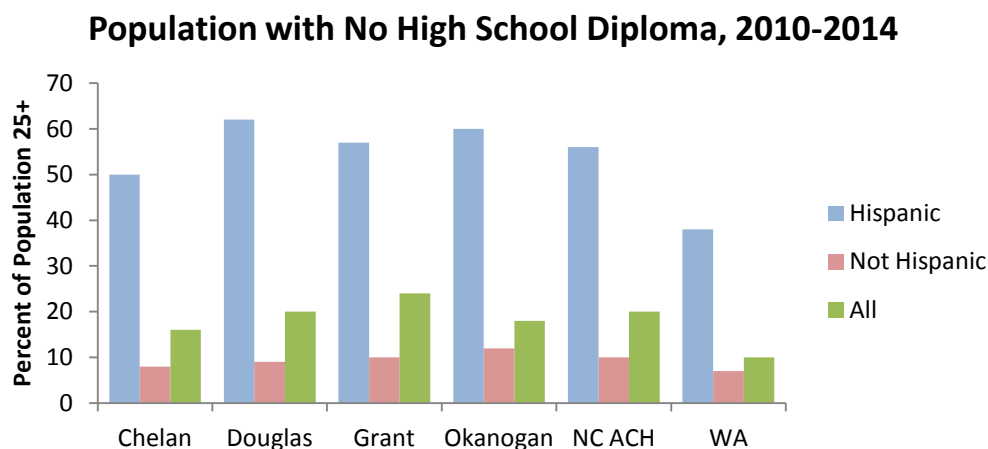
Population with No High School Diploma, 2010-2014

■ Hispanic
■ Not Hispanic
■ All

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

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Population with No High School Diploma

Percent of Population 25+

Legend: ■ 2006-10 ■ 2010-14

	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Map legend:
- Over 21.0%
- 16.1 - 21.0%
- 11.1 - 16.0%
- Under 11.1%
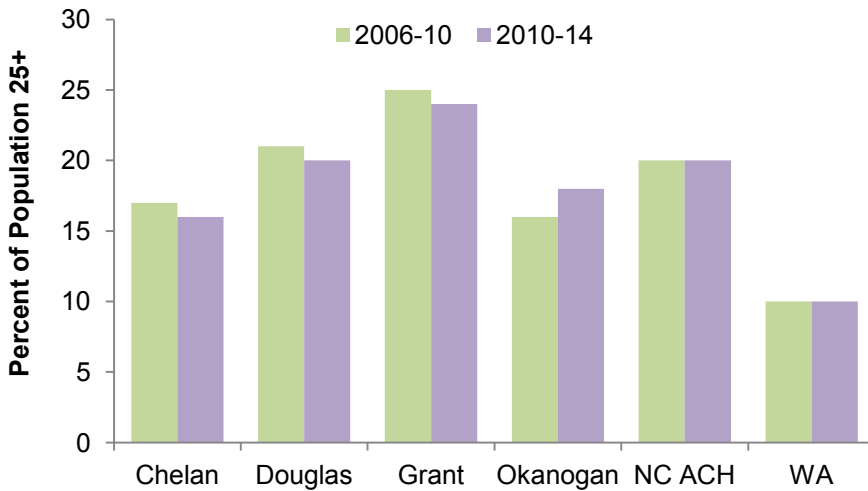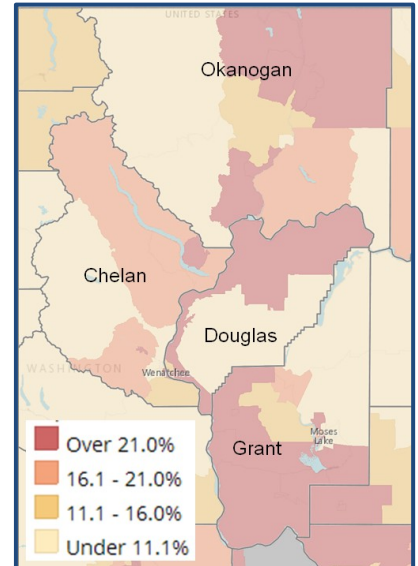
Transportation

Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. (See Table 2g)

Region	Percent
WA	7.0%
NC ACH	6.0%
Okanogan	5.7%
Grant	5.7%
Douglas	3.1%
Chelan	7.9%
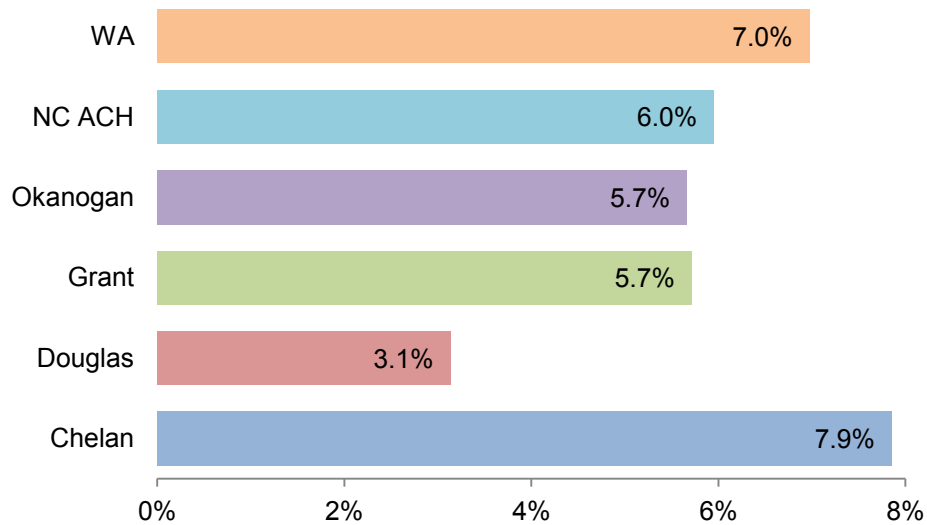
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Non-Emergency Medical Transportation

Non-emergency medical transportation are rides that are offered to Medicaid eligible people who are travelling to a Medicaid covered service. (See Table 2g)
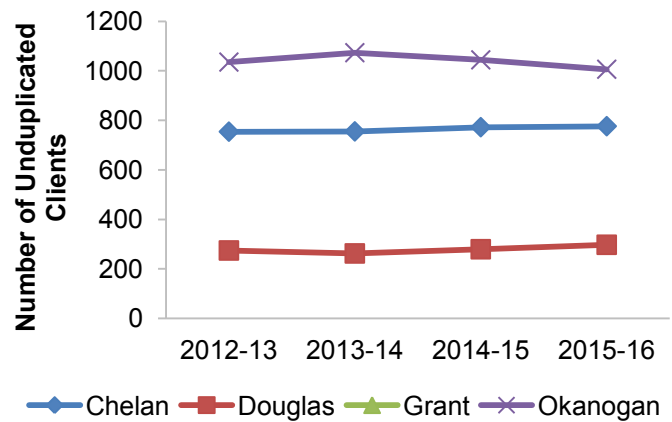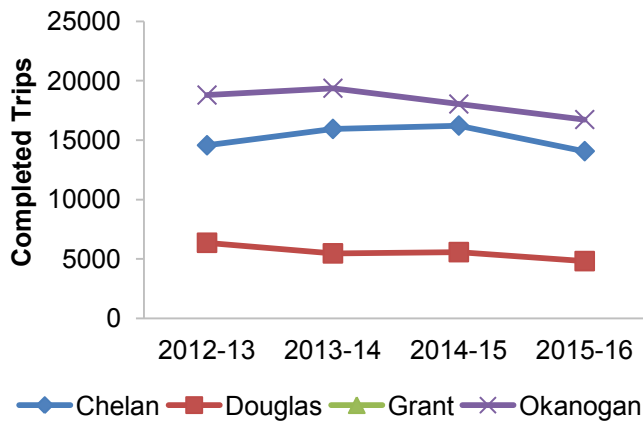
Data Source: People for People, 2012-2016

Insurance

Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. (See Table 2h)
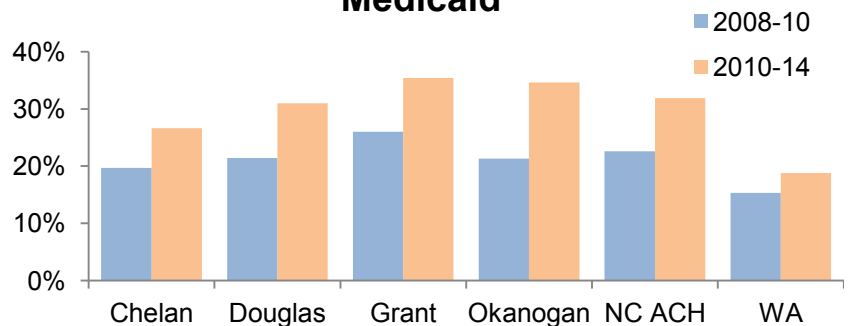
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2008-2014

Uninsured Population

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status. This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status. (See Table 2h)
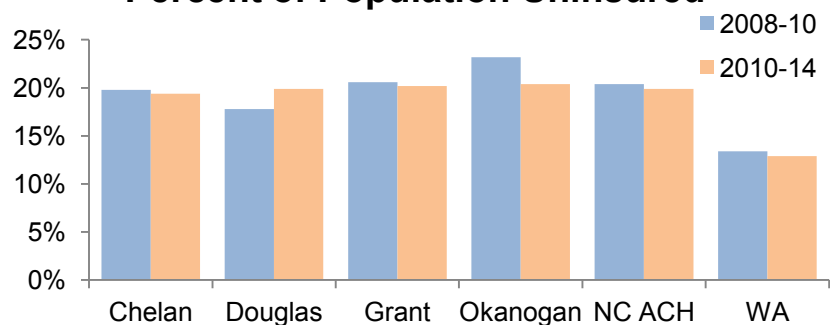
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2008-2014

Affordable Housing

Housing Cost Burden

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. (See Table 2h)

Percentage of Cost Burdened Households (over 30% of income), 2010-14

Location	Percentage
Chelan	32%
Douglas	28%
Grant	29%
Okanogan	28%
NC ACH	30%
WA	36%
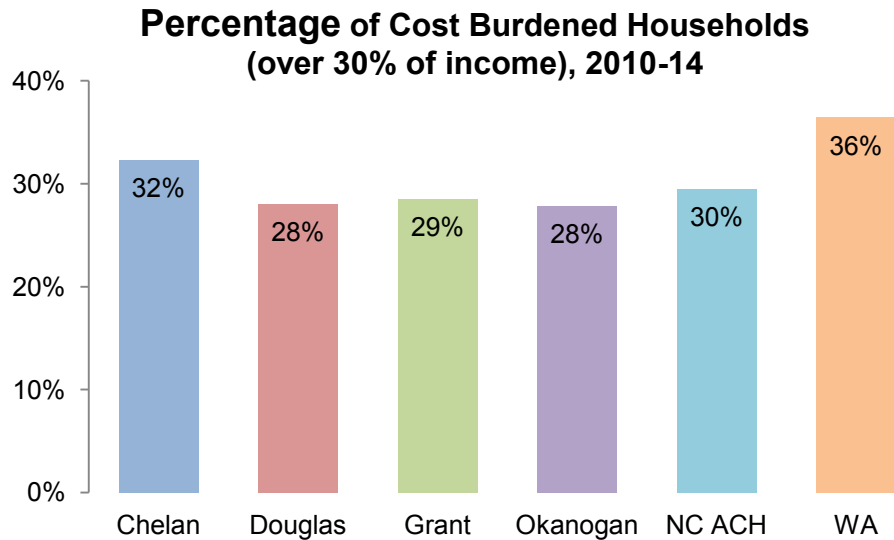
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Vacancy Rates

This indicator reports the number and percentage of housing units that are vacant. A housing unit is considered vacant if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as "vacant." (See Table 2h)

Vacant Housing Units, 2010-14

Vacant Housing Units for Sale / Vacant Housing Units for Rent
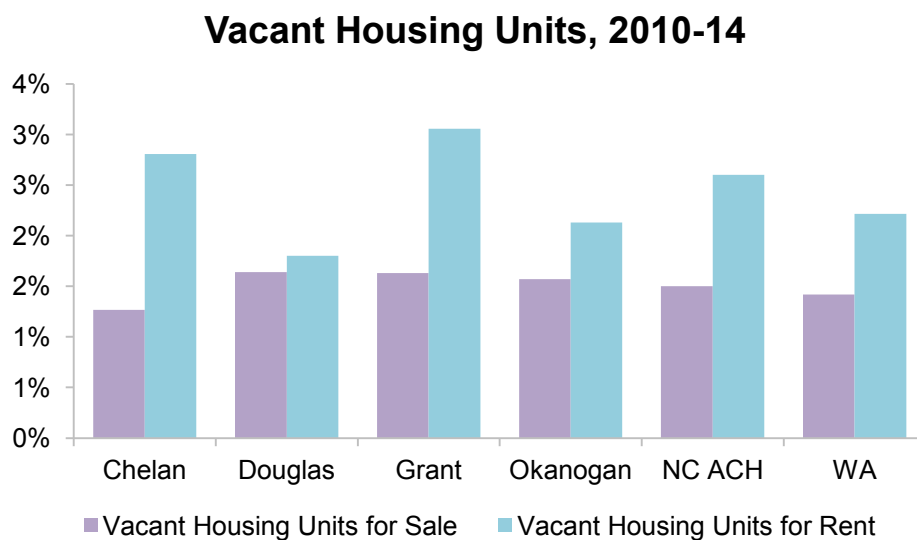
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14

Assisted Housing

This indicator reports the rate (per 10,000 total households) of HUD-funded assisted housing units available to eligible renters. (See Table 2h)

HUD-Assisted Units, Rate per 10,000 Housing Units, 2015

County	Rate
WA	303
NC ACH	184
Okanogan	145
Grant	217
Douglas	126
Chelan	204
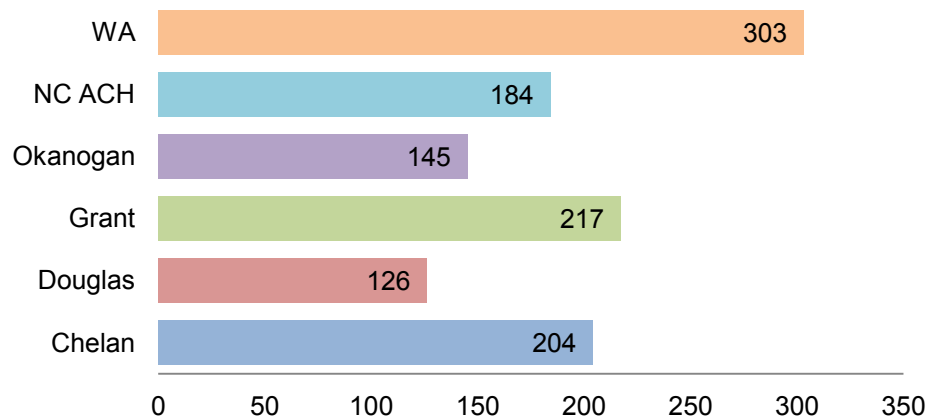
Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015

Low Income Housing Tax Credit program

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program gives State and local LIHTC-allocating agencies the equivalent of nearly $8 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. This indicator reports the total number of housing units benefiting from Low Income Housing Tax Credits. (See Table 2h)

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units, 2014

County	Units
Chelan	171
Douglas	210
Grant	1035
Okanogan	346

■ Chelan   ■ Douglas   ■ Grant   ■ Okanogan
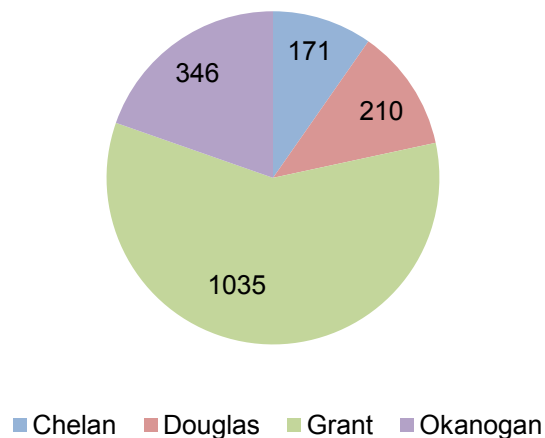
Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014

Homelessness

Point-in-Time Count

Point-in-Time Counts are unduplicated 1-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The 1-night counts are conducted by Continuums of Care nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year. (See Table 2j)

- Sheltered Homeless People are individuals who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens
- Unsheltered Homeless People are people who stay in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.
- Chronically Homeless Individuals are homeless individuals who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and have a disabling condition.

**Chelan-Douglas Counties Homeless
Point-in-Time Count, 2015**
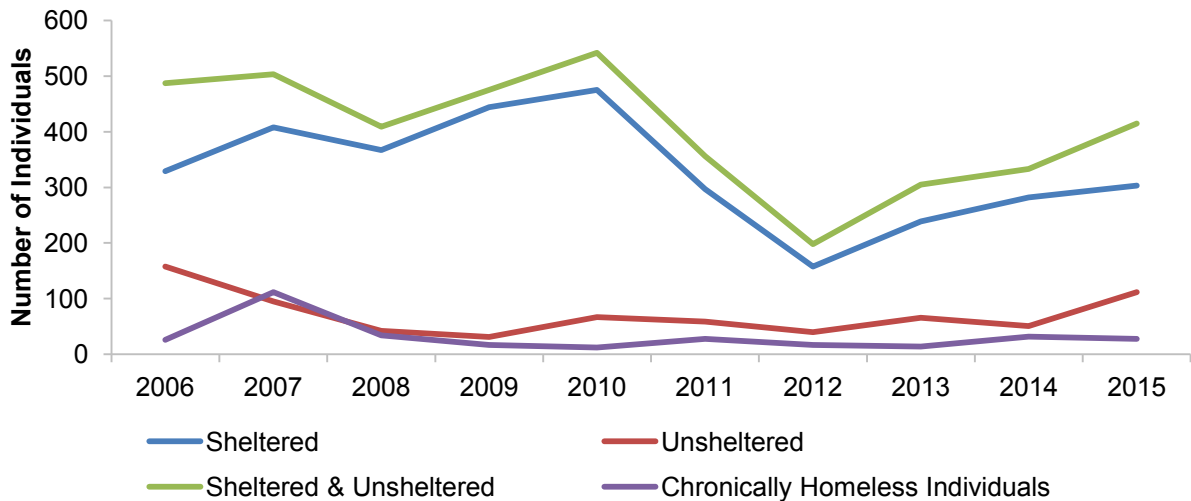
Data Source: Chelan-Douglas 2015 Homeless Action Plan

Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability. (See Table 2k)

**Lack of Social or Emotional Support,
2006-12**
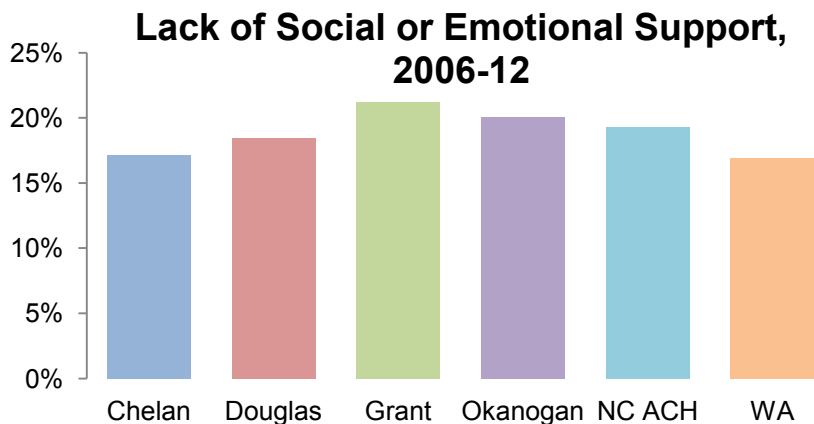
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-12

Social and Emotional Heath of Youth

Percent of 6th Graders who answered 'Yes' to the question "Have you ever seriously thought about killing yourself?"
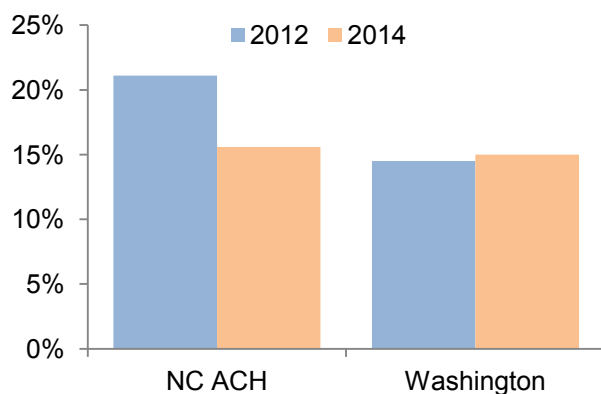
Percent of 8th graders who answered yes to the question "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?"
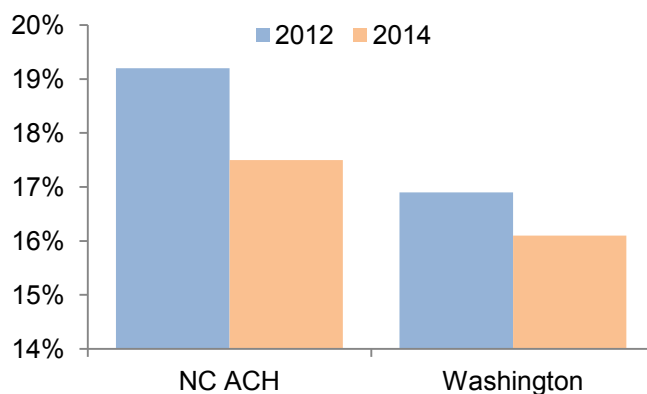
Percent of NC ACH 6th graders response to the question "When you feel sad or hopeless, are there adults that you can turn to for help?"
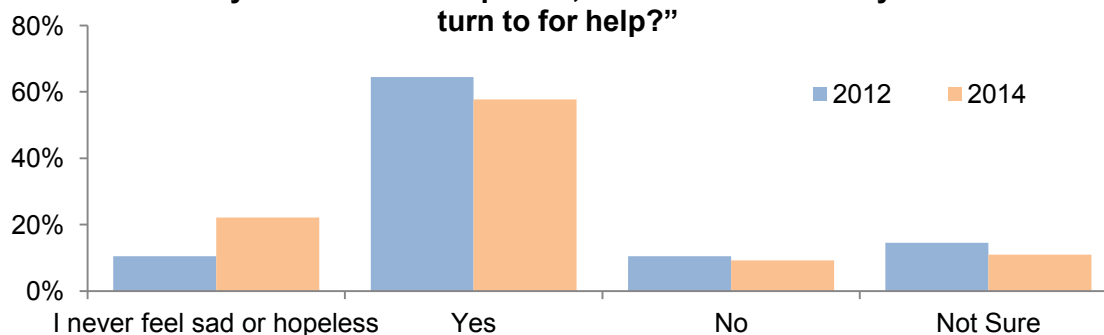
Percent of NC ACH 8th graders response to the question "When you feel sad or hopeless, are there adults that you can turn to for help?"
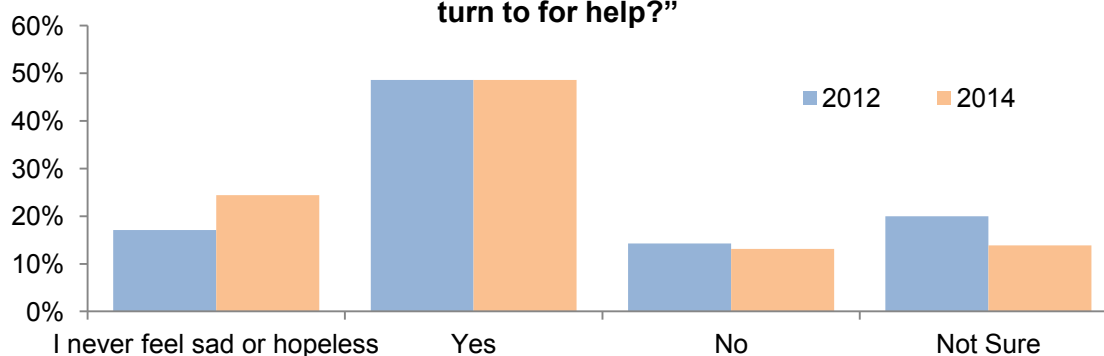
Data Source: Healthy Youth Survey, 2012, 2014

Percent of NC ACH 6th graders response to the question "In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?"
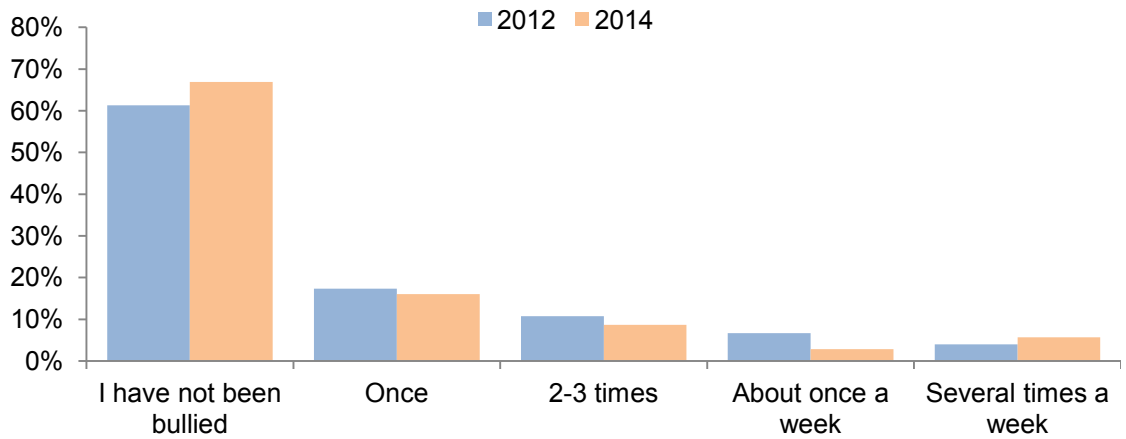
Percent of NC ACH 8th graders response to the question "In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?"
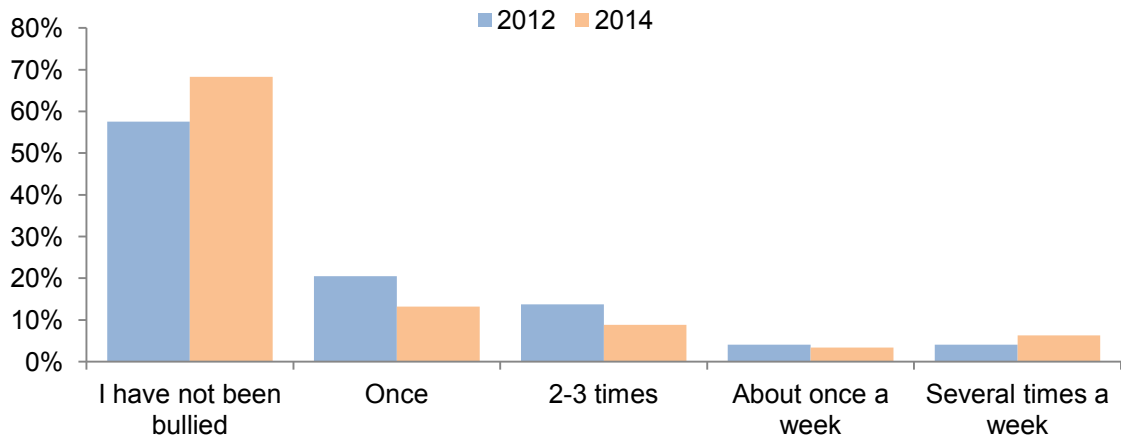
Data Source: Healthy Youth Survey, 2012, 2014

Table 2a. Economic Factors

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Percent of population under age 18 at or below 100% FPL[£]						
2006-10	16.8%	22.0%	28.4%	27.4%	24.0%	16.0%
Hispanic	54.4%	56.3%	28.8%	30.4%	58.9%	34.5%
Not Hispanic	45.7%	34.7%	31.2%	69.6%	41.1%	65.5%
2010-14	20.1%	25.6%	25.9%	30.1%	24.9%	18.1%
Hispanic	26.2%	37.9%	34.5%	44.2%	33.9%	33.9%
Not Hispanic	15.1%	15.3%	15.7%	23.0%	16.8%	14.2%
Female	18.5%	25.4%	25.2%	30.3%	24.1%	18.2%
Male	21.7%	25.9%	25.6%	29.8%	25.6%	18.0%
Percent of population under age 18 at or below 200% FPL[£]						
2010-14	52.4%	59.3%	58.9%	61.5%	57.6%	39.3%
Percent of population in at or below 50% FPL[£]						
2010-14	7.1%	4.0%	7.1%	7.8%	6.7%	6.1%
Percent of population in at or below 100% FPL[£]						
2006-10	11.5%	14.3%	20.4%	19.6%	16.6%	12.1%
Female	12.7%	14.3%	22.4%	20.9%	17.8%	13.2%
Male	10.2%	14.3%	18.5%	18.2%	15.3%	11.1%
2010-14	14.8%	15.7%	19.4%	21.7%	17.8%	13.6%
Hispanic	20.9%	28.9%	28.7%	37.5%	27.5%	26.7%
Not Hispanic	12.6%	10.1%	13.4%	18.1%	13.5%	11.8%
Female	16.3%	16.9%	20.5%	22.7%	19.0%	14.6%
Male	13.3%	14.5%	18.3%	20.7%	16..6%	12.5%
Percent of population in at or below 185% FPL[£]						
2010-14	24.3%	37.3%	42.7%	43.8%	39.5%	27.9%
Percent of population in at or below 200% FPL[£]						
2006-10	33.0%	40.0%	45.3%	43.8%	40.5%	28.1%
2010-14	38.0%	40.9%	46.6%	48.0%	43.3%	30.3%
Percent of children eligible for free/reduced price lunch[θ]						
2010-11	56.6%	54.8%	70.2%	53.0%	61.3%	40.2%
2013-14	59.3%	63.3%	73.5%	53.1%	64.3%	46.3%
Percent of households with public assistance income[£]						
2010-14	3.1%	11.0%	3.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.1%
Average public assistance received (USD)[£]						
2010-14	$3,208	$3,305	$3,004	$2,932	$3,141	$3,444

FPL: Federal Poverty Level
£ Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2006-10, 2010-14.
θ Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2010-2011, 2013-14.

Table 2b. Unemployment Rate 2005-2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chelan	5.9%	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	8.0%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.3%	6.0%	5.5%
Douglas	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	5.3%	8.0%	9.7%	9.3%	9.0%	8.3%	7.0%	6.3%
Grant	7.2%	6.5%	5.8%	6.5%	9.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	8.7%	7.4%	7.1%
Okanogan	7.1%	6.6%	6.3%	6.5%	9.6%	10.7%	10.3%	9.5%	8.6%	7.1%	6.9%
NC ACH	6.4%	5.8%	5.4%	6.0%	8.9%	10.0%	9.5%	8.9%	8.2%	6.8%	6.4%
WA	5.5%	4.9%	4.6%	5.4%	9.4%	10.0%	9.3%	8.1%	7.0%	6.1%	5.7%
US	5.2%	4.7%	4.7%	5.8%	9.3%	9.7%	9.0%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%

Data source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016.

Table 2c. Unemployment Rate July 2015-July 2016

	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016
Chelan	4.1%	4.7%	4.1%	4.5%	5.6%	6.4%	8.0%	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.1%	4.9%	4.5%
Douglas	5.2%	5.3%	4.8%	4.9%	6.1%	7.5%	9.6%	9.5%	8.5%	7.5%	7.3%	6.1%	6.0%
Grant	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.7%	7.5%	9.7%	10.8%	10.2%	8.6%	7.3%	6.5%	6.2%	6.5%
Okanogan	5.0%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%	7.6%	9.4%	10.2%	10.0%	9.6%	7.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%
NC ACH	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%	5.2%	6.7%	8.2%	9.5%	9.3%	8.3%	7.1%	6.4%	5.7%	5.5%
WA	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.5%	6.3%	6.0%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%
US	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	5.1%	5.1%

Data source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016.

Table 2d. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chelan	12.0%	12.2%	12.6%	15.3%	18.4%	20.3%	21.3%	20.9%	20.6%
Douglas	10.4%	10.0%	10.8%	13.4%	15.9%	18.4%	19.1%	18.3%	17.9%
Grant	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	8.9%	11.3%	13.8%	15.4%	15.3%	14.8%
Okanogan	14.0%	14.6%	14.8%	17.8%	21.5%	22.9%	24.0%	23.8%	23.5%
NC ACH	14.8%	15.5%	16.1%	19.2%	22.5%	24.3%	24.9%	24.3%	24.3%
WA	8.7%	8.6%	8.8%	10.8%	14.0%	15.6%	16.5%	16.5%	16.1%
US	9.1%	9.0%	9.4%	10.7%	12.9%	14.5%	15.2%	15.5%	15.8%

Data source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates. 2013.

Table 2e. Food Access

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Population with low food access[£]						
2010	22.4%	55.6%	28.7%	14.2%	28.6%	24.0%
Low income population and low food access[£]						
2010	5.9%	17.5%	10.8%	5.1%	9.4%	5.4%
Food insecurity rate[θ]						
2013	11.6%	10.9%	12.6%	14.8%	12.4%	14.6%
Child food insecurity rate[θ]						
2013	21.9%	23.2%	25.0%	26.4%	24.1%	23.0%
Percentage of food insecure populations ineligible for assistance[θ]						
2013	13%	2%	2%	5%	5%	31%
Percentage of food insecure children ineligible for assistance[θ]						
2013	19%	16%	20%	17%	19%	35%
Fast food establishments, rate per 100,000 population[β]						
2010	79	36	56	48	58	71
2014	73	39	64	46	60	72
WIC-authorized food stores, per 100,000 population[¥]						
2012	17.7	20.5	21.91	33.8	22.4	11.3

£ *Data source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2010.*
θ *Data source: Feeding America. 2013.*
β *Data source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. 2010, 2014.*
¥ *Data source: US Department of Agriculture, Food Environment Atlas, 2012.*

Table 2f. Education

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
On-time graduation rate[£]						
2008-09	72%	80%	76%	65%	74%	74%
2013-14	74%	80%	75%	83%	77%	80%
Percent age 25+ with no high school diploma[θ]						
2006-10	17%	21%	25%	16%	20%	10%
2010-14	16%	20%	24%	18%	20%	10%
Hispanic	50%	62%	57%	60%	56%	38%
Not Hispanic	8%	9%	10%	12%	10%	7%

£ Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2008-09.; US Department of Education, EDFacts. 2013-14
θ Data source: US Census Bureau, 2006-2010, 2010-14.

Table 2g. Transportation

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Households with no motor vehicle[¥]						
2010-14	7.9%	3.1%	5.7%	5.7%	6.0%	7.0%
Non-nmergency medical transportation – brokered trips[£]						
2012-13	14562	6356	-	18788	-	-
2013-14	15938	5464	-	19360	-	-
2014-15	16222	5571	-	18034	-	-
2015-16	14067	4813	-	16728	-	-
Non-emergency medical transportation – unduplicated clients[£]						
2012-13	754	274	-	1035	-	-
2013-14	755	262	-	1073	-	-
2014-15	772	279	-	1044	-	-
2015-16	776	297	-	1006	-	-

¥ Data source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14.
£ Data source: People for People, Non-Emergency Medical Transportation. July 2012-June 2016.

Table 2h. Insurance

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Population receiving medicaid						
2008-10	14,072	8,083	22,506	8,650	53,311	1,002,231
2010-14	15,669	9,695	25,700	11,196	62,260	1,113,442
Percent of population receiving medicaid						
2008-10	19.7%	21.4%	26.0%	21.3%	22.6%	15.3%
2010-14	26.6%	31.0%	35.4%	34.6%	31.9%	18.8%
Percent of population uninsured						
2008-10	19.8%	17.8%	20.6%	23.2%	20.4%	13.4%
2010-14	19.4%	19.9%	20.2%	20.4%	19.9%	12.9%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2008-10, 2010-14.

Table 2i. Housing

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Percentage of cost burdened households (over 30% of income) [¥]						
2010-14	32.3%	28.0%	28.5%	27.8%	29.5%	36.4%
Vacant housing units for sale [¥]						
2010-14	1.27%	1.64%	1.63%	1.57%	1.50%	1.42%
Vacant housing units for rent [¥]						
2010-14	2.81%	1.80%	3.06%	2.13%	2.60%	2.21%
HUD-assisted units, rate per 10,000 housing units [£]						
2015	204	126	217	145	184	303
Low income housing tax credit units [£]						
2014	171	210	1035	346	1762	75,188

¥ *Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14.*

£ *Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2014, 2015*

Table 2j. Homelessness

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered & Unsheltered	Chronically Homeless Individuals
2006	329	158	487	26
2007	408	95	503	112
2008	367	42	409	34
2009	444	31	475	17
2010	475	67	542	12
2011	297	59	356	28
2012	158	40	198	17
2013	239	66	305	14
2014	282	51	333	32
2015	303	112	415	28

Data Source: Chelan-Douglas 2015 Homeless Action Plan: Ten-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness in Chelan & Douglas Counties, 2015 Action Plan Update

Table 2k. Social and Emotional Support

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Lack of social or emotional support, crude percentage [¥]						
2006-10	17.7%	18.7%	21.3%	20.0%	19.3%	17%
2006-12	17.1%	18.4%	21.2%	20.0%	19.3%	16.9%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2006-10, 2006-12.

Table 2l. Youth Social and Emotional Support

	NC ACH	WA	NC ACH	WA
Percent of students who answered yes to the question "Have you ever seriously thought about killing yourself?" (±CI)				
	6th Graders		**8th Graders**	
2012	21.1% (±9.4)	14.5% (±1.2)	-	-
2014	15.6% (±1.5)	15.0% (±1.1)	-	-
Percent of students who answered yes to the question "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?" (±CI)				
	6th Graders		**8th Graders**	
2012	-	-	19.2% (±9.2)	16.9% (±1.0)
2014	-	-	17.5% (±1.5)	16.1% (±1.5)
Percent of student responses to the question "When you feel sad or hopeless, are there adults that you can turn to for help?" (±CI)				
	6th Graders		**8th Graders**	
2012				
I never feel sad or hopeless	10.5% (±7.1)	22.5% (±1.1)	17.1% (±13.1)	27.4% (±1.5)
Yes	64.5% (±11.0)	59.4% (±1.8)	48.6% (±17.4)	45.8% (±1.7)
No	10.5% (±7.1)	7.8% (±0.8)	14.3% (±12.2)	11.6% (±1.2)
Not Sure	14.5% (±8.1)	10.2% (±0.8)	20.0% (±13.9)	15.3% (±1.2)
2014				
I never feel sad or hopeless	22.1% (±1.7)	20.6% (±1.2)	24.4% (±2.3)	25.9% (±1.8)
Yes	57.7% (±2.0)	62.4% (±1.7)	48.6% (±2.7)	49.4% (±2.1)
No	9.2% (±1.2)	8.1% (±0.9)	13.1% (±1.8)	12.6% (±1.2)
Not Sure	11.0% (±1.3)	9.0% (±0.9)	13.9% (±1.9)	12.2% (±1.2)
Percent of student responses to the question "A student is being bullied when another student, or group of students, say or do nasty or unpleasant things to him or her. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way he or she doesn't like. It is NOT bullying when two students of about the same strength argue or fight. In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?" (±CI)				
	6th Graders		**8th Graders**	
2012				
I have not been bullied	61.3% (±11.3)	69.6% (±1.8)	57.5% (±11.6)	69.3% (±1.5)
Once	17.3% (±8.8)	14.7% (±0.8)	20.5% (±9.5)	13.2% (±0.8)
2-3 times	10.7% (±7.2)	8.6% (±0.7)	13.7% (±8.1)	8.6% (±0.7)
About once a week	6.7% (±5.8)	2.3% (±0.4)	4.1% (±4.7)	3.7% (±0.5)
Several times a week	4.0% (±4.5)	4.8% (±0.7)	4.1% (±4.7)	5.1% (±0.5)
2014				
I have not been bullied	66.9% (±1.9)	69.1% (±1.9)	68.3% (±1.8)	72.0% (±1.8)
Once	16.0% (±1.5)	15.2% (±1.0)	13.2% (±1.3)	12.7% (±0.9)
2-3 times	8.7% (±1.1)	8.4% (±0.6)	8.8% (±1.1)	7.6% (±0.6)
About once a week	2.8% (±0.7)	2.8% (±0.4)	3.4% (±0.7)	3.6% (±0.4)
Several times a week	5.7% (±0.9)	4.4% (±0.5)	6.3% (±0.9)	4.1% (±0.6)

CI 95% Confidence Interval when available
Data Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2012, 2014

Physical Environment

Air Quality

Ozone

Within the NC ACH, 0, or 0% of days exceeded the emission standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb) in 2012. This indicator reports the percentage of days per year with Ozone (O3) levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). Figures are calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include census tracts where no monitoring stations exist. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health. (See Table 3)

Air Quality - Ozone
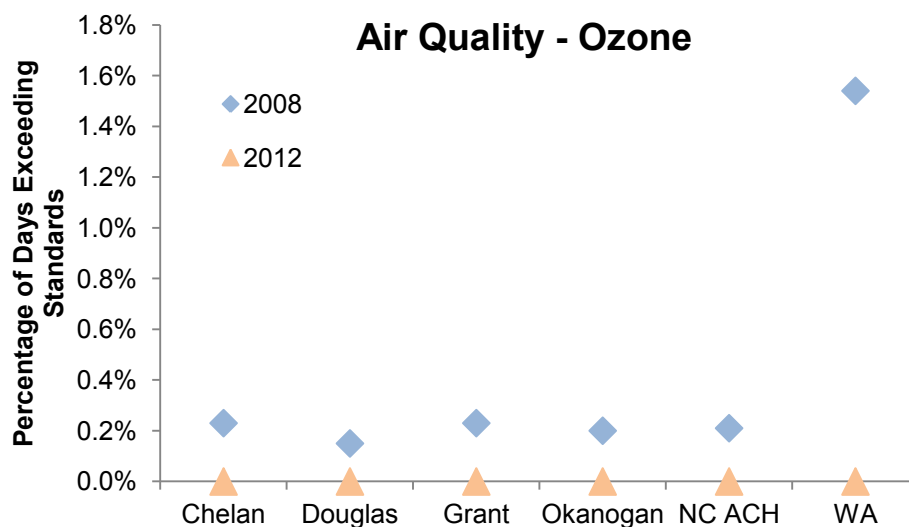
Data Source: CDC, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2008, 2012

Particulate Matter 2.5

This indicator reports the percentage of days with levels particulate matter 2.5 above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 micrograms per cubic meter) per year, calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include counties where no monitoring stations occur. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health. (See Table 3)

Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5
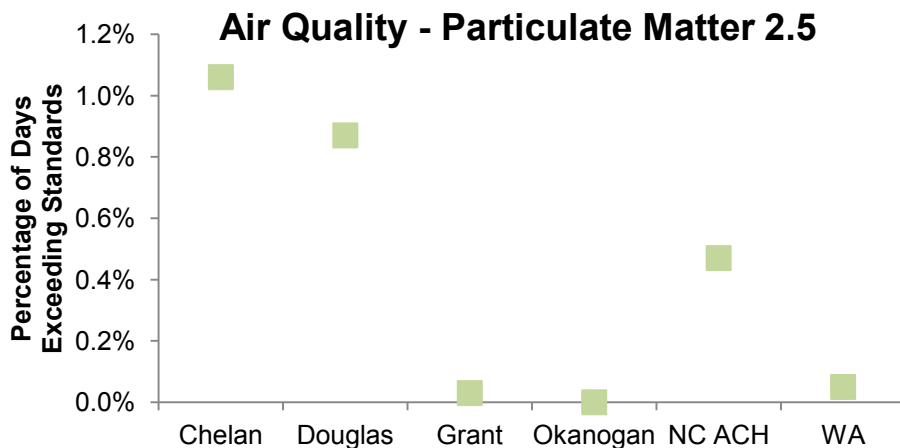
Data Source: CDC, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2012

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. (See Table 3)

Recreation and Fitness Facilities
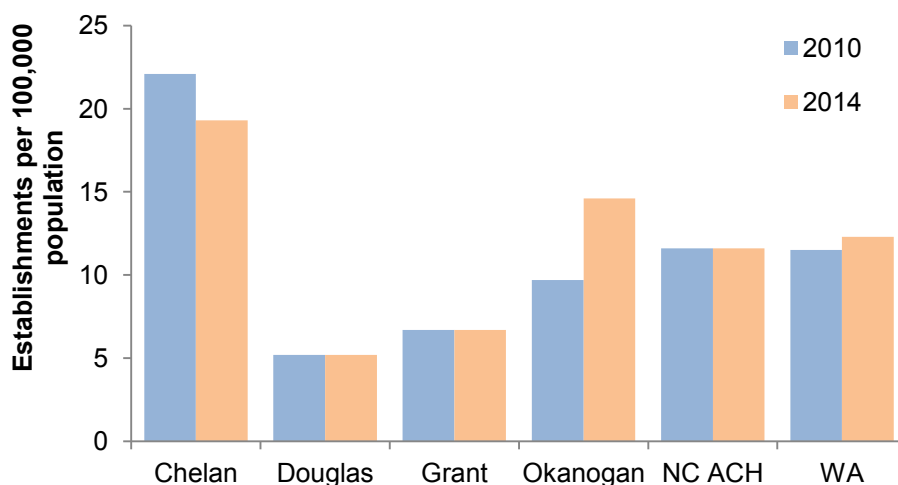
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2010, 14

Table 3. Physical Environment

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Ozone – Percentage of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards[£]						
2008	0.23%	0.15%	0.23%	0.20%	0.21%	1.54%
2012	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Particulate Matter 2.5 – Percentage of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards, population adjusted average[£]						
2012	1.06%	0.87%	0.03%	0.0%	0.47%	0.05%
Recreation and Fitness Facilities, establishments per 100,000 population[θ]						
2010	22.1	5.2	6.7	9.7	11.6	11.5
2014	19.3	5.2	6.7	14.6	11.6	12.3

£ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2008, 2012.
θ Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. 2010, 2014.

Clinical Care

Access to Care

Access to Primary Care (primary care physicians rate)

This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. (See Table 4a)

Primary Care Physicians Rate
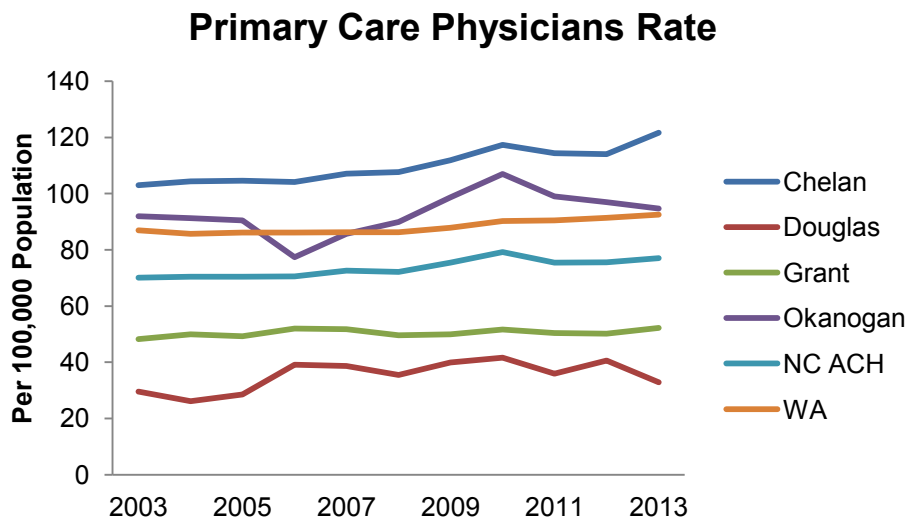
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, 2013

Lack of Consistent Source of Primary Care

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. This indicator is relevant because access to regular primary care is important to preventing major health issues and emergency department visits. (See Table 4b)

Percent of Adults Without Any Regular Doctor
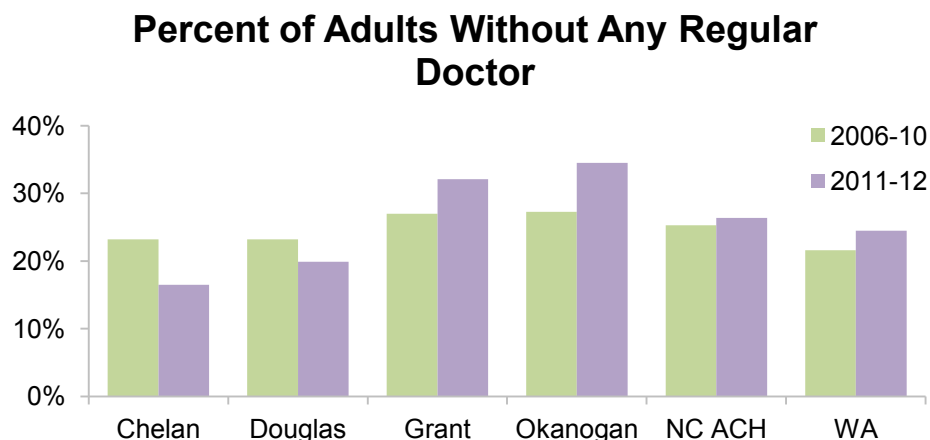
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-12

Dental Care Utilization

Dental Care Utilization reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have not visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Dental Care, 2006-2010

Legend:
- ■ Percent of adults with no dental exam in past year
- ■ Percent of Adults with poor dental health
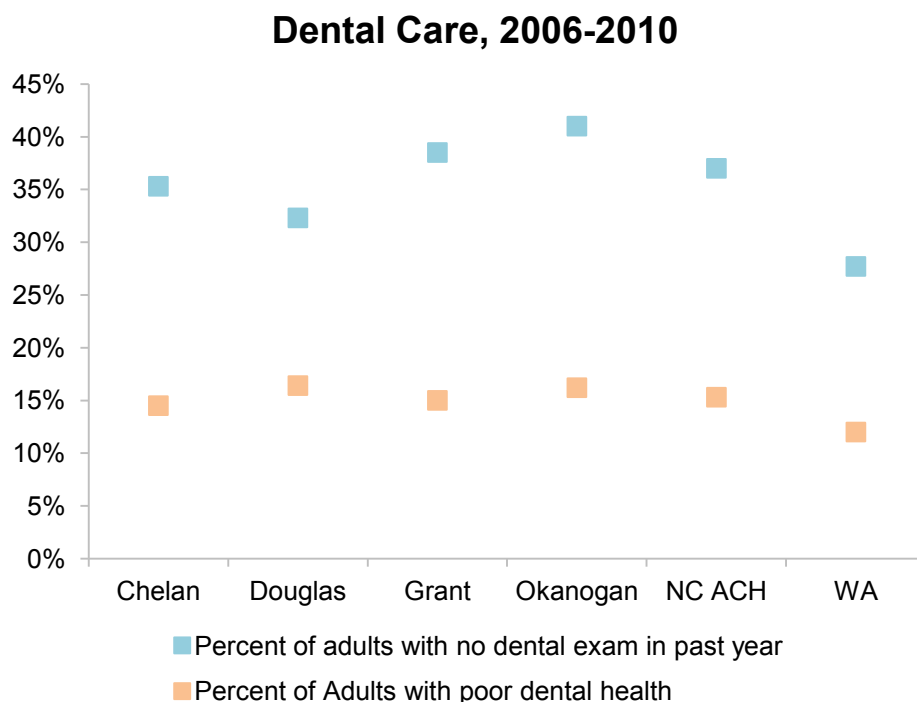
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-10

Federally Qualified Health Centers

This indicator reports the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in the community. This indicator is relevant because FQHCs are community assets that provide health care to vulnerable populations; they receive extra funding from the federal government to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designated as medically underserved.

In June 2016 there were following numbers of FQHCs in each county:

Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan
3	3	4	6

Douglas County increased from 0 in 2011 to 3 in 2016 and Okanogan County increased from 3 to 6 from 2011 to 2016. The number of FQHCs remained constant in Chelan County and Grant County during that same time period. (See Table 4b)

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2016
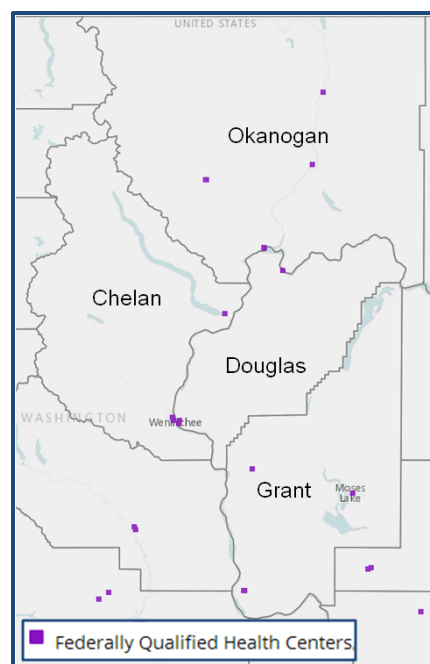
Health Professional Shortage Area

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

HPSAs are designated using several criteria, depending on the type of designation. For example, a HPSA may be designated on the basis that medical professionals in contiguous areas are over-utilized, excessively distant, or inaccessible to the population under consideration. HPSAs are also designated based on population-to-clinician ratios. This ratio is usually 3,500 to 1 for primary care, 5,000 to 1 for dental health care, and 30,000 to 1 for mental health care. All Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics that provide access to care, regardless of patient ability to pay, receive automatic facility HPSA designation. (See Table 4b)

Population Living in a Health Professional Shorage Area
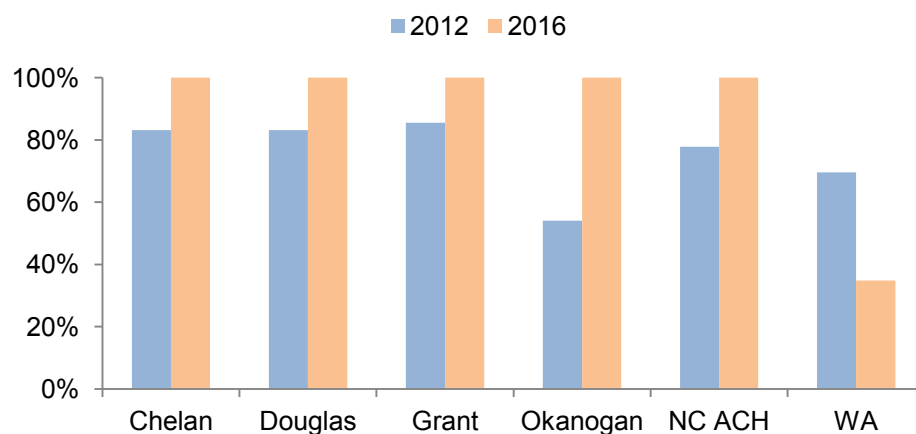
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, 2012, 2016

Access to Mental Healthcare

Mental Health Care Provider Rate

This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counselors that specialize in mental health care. (See Table 4c)

Ratio of Mental Health Providers:Population

WA	
NC ACH	
Okanogan	
Grant	
Douglas	
Chelan	

0   1000   2000   3000

1 Provider per X Persons

Mental Health Care Provider Rate

WA	
NC ACH	
Okanogan	
Grant	
Douglas	
Chelan	

0   100   200   300

Per 100,000 Population
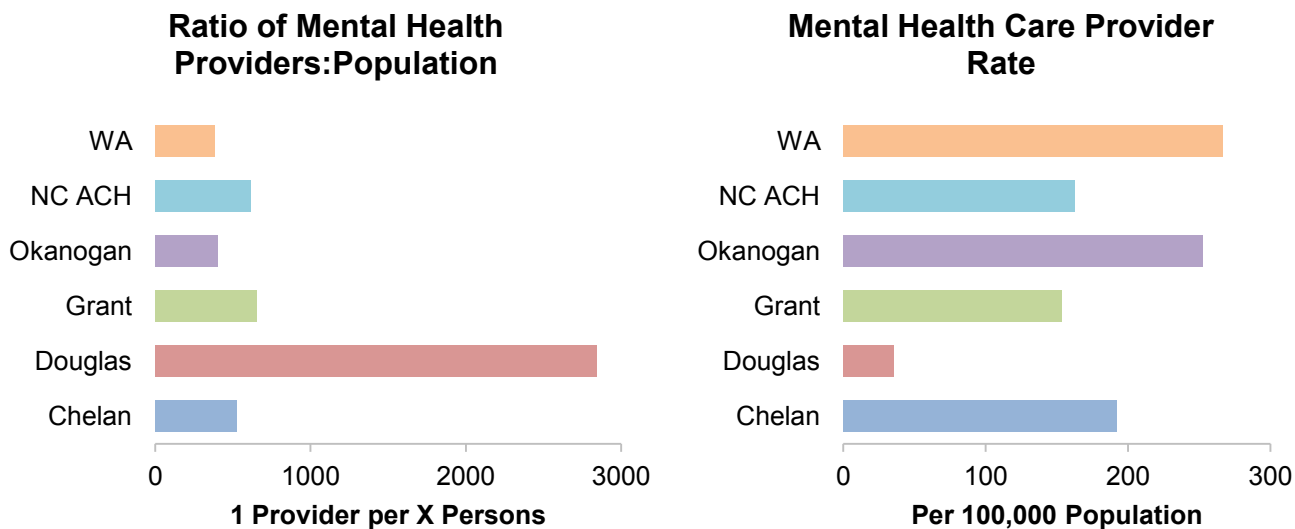
Data Source: County Health Rankings, 2013-2016

North Central Washington Behavioral Health Organization

For the period of 1/1/2014 to 3/31/2016:

- The total number of unduplicated clients served across the agencies was 3417.
- The total number of Requests for Services across the agencies was 4348.
- The total number of intakes completed for enrollment was 3226.

Agencies included are Catholic Family and Child Services, Children's Home Society and Columbia Valley Community Health.

Cancer Screening

Breast Cancer Screening

This indicator reports the percentage of female Medicare enrollees, age 67-69, who have received one or more mammograms in the past two years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Breast Cancer Screening
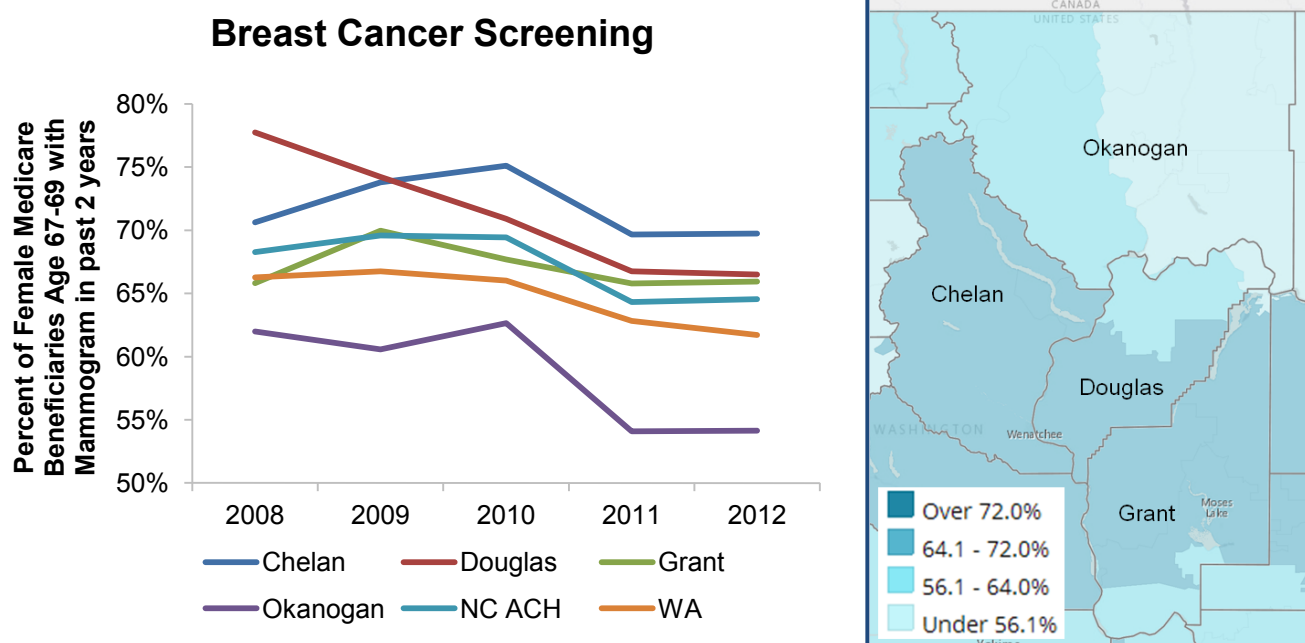
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, 2008-12

Cervical Cancer (Pap Test)

This indicator reports the percentage of women aged 18 and older who self-report that they have had a Pap test in the past three years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Females Age 18+ with Regular Pap Test
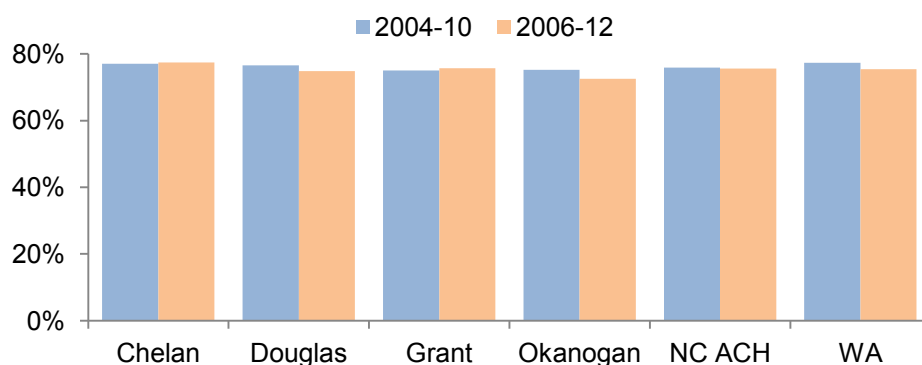
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-12

Colon Cancer Screening (Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 50 and older who self-report that they have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Adults Age 50+ Ever Screened for Colon Cancer
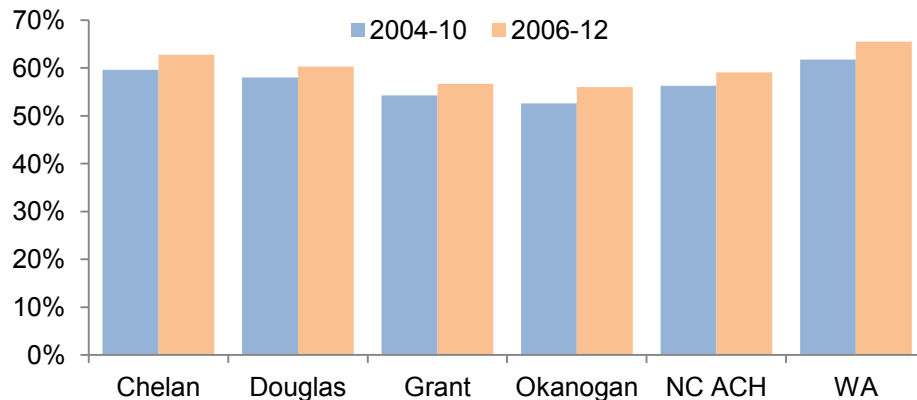
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-12

Diabetes Management (Hemoglobin A1c Test)

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1C test, a blood test which measures blood sugar levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. In the report area, 2,839 Medicare enrollees with diabetes have had an annual exam out of 3,167 Medicare enrollees in the report area with diabetes, or 89.6%. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam
(Hemoglobin A1C Test)
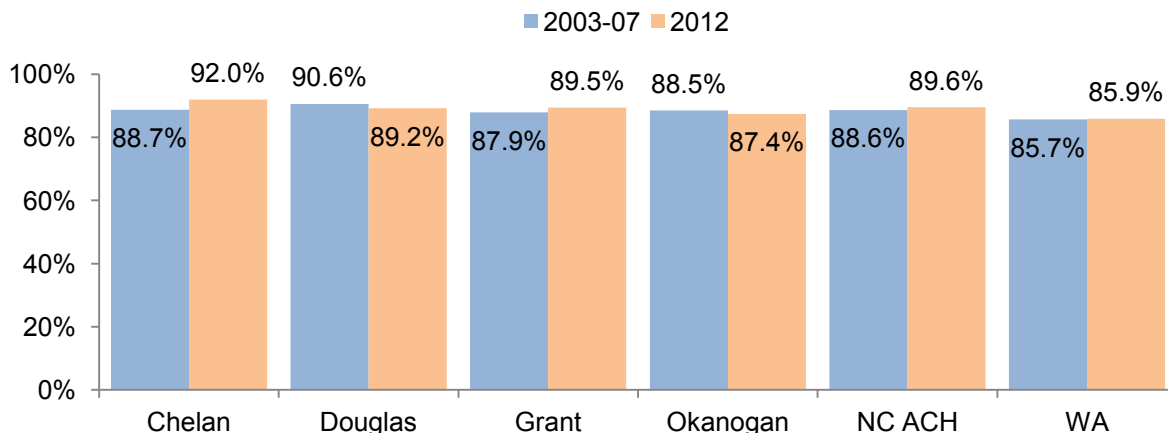
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, 2003-12

High Blood Pressure Management

In the report area, 27.2% of adults, or 46,185, self-reported that they are not taking medication for their high blood pressure according to the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2006-2010). This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. When considered with other indicators of poor health, this indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Adults Not Taking Blood Pressure Medication When Needed, 2006-10

Region	Percent
WA	28.0%
NC ACH	27.2%
Okanogan	30.4%
Grant	29.6%
Douglas	25.5%
Chelan	23.6%
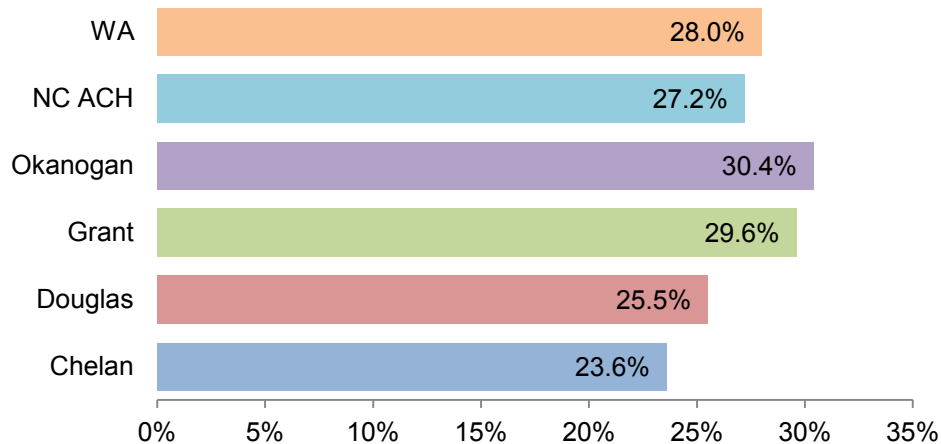
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-10

Pneumonia Vaccinations

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 65 and older who self-report that they have ever received a pneumonia vaccine. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Adults Age 65+ with Pneumonia Vaccination

Region	2004-10	2006-12
Chelan	66.3%	73.3%
Douglas	71.1%	74.3%
Grant	66.1%	66.0%
Okanogan	66.7%	66.9%
NC ACH	67.0%	69.9%
WA	69.7%	72.0%
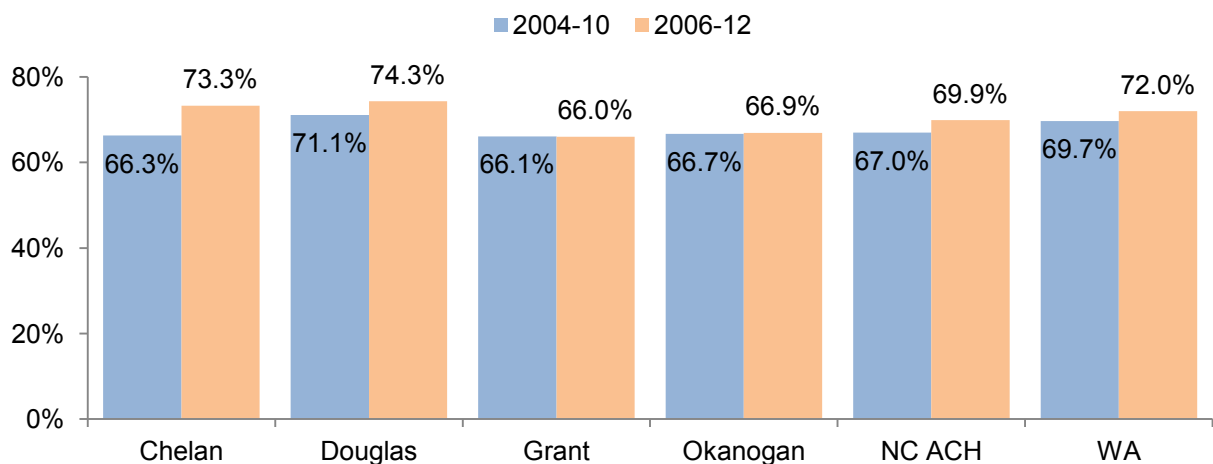
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-12

HIV Screenings

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18-70 who self-report that they have never been screened for HIV. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4b)

Adults (Ages 18-70) Never Screened for HIV/AIDS, 2011-12
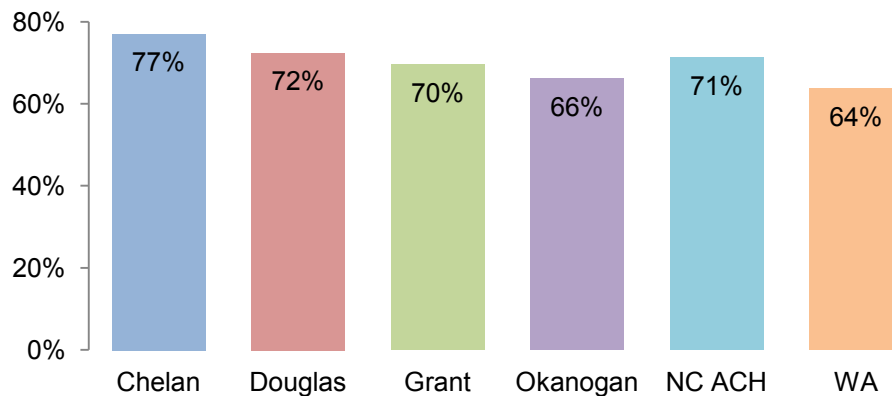
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 20011-12

Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. This indicator is relevant because analysis of ACS discharges allows demonstrating a possible "return on investment" from interventions that reduce admissions (for example, for uninsured or Medicaid patients) through better access to primary care resources. (See Table 4b)

Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, 2003-12

Preventable Hospital Admission Rate
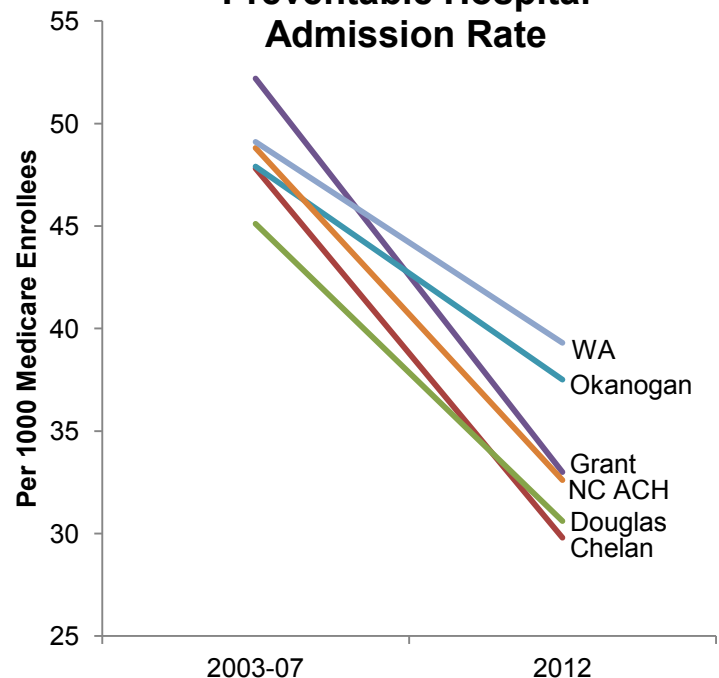
Table 4a. Primary Care Physicians, rate per 100,000 population

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chelan	103	104	105	104	107	108	112	117	114	114	122
Douglas	30	26	29	39	39	35	40	42	36	41	33
Grant	48	50	49	52	52	50	50	52	50	50	52
Okanogan	92	91	90	77	86	90	99	107	99	97	95
NC ACH	70	70	70	71	73	72	75	79	75	76	77
Washington	87	86	86	86	86	86	88	90	91	91	93

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, 2013.

Table 4b. Access to Care

| Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Number of Primary Care Physicians[£]						
2011	85	16	46	44	191	6066
2013	89	12	48	39	188	5879
Percent of Adults Without Any Regular Doctor[⚥]						
2006-10	23.2%	23.2%	27.0%	27.3%	25.3%	21.6%
2011-12	16.5%	19.9%	32.1%	34.5%	26.4%	24.5
Percent of Adults with No Dental Exam in Past Year[⚥]						
2006-10	35.3%	32.3%	38.5%	41.0%	37.0%	27.7%
Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers[€]						
2011	3	0	4	3	10	131
2016	3	3	4	6	16	185
Percent of Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area[⚥]						
2012	83.2%	83.2%	85.5%	54.1%	77.8%	69.6%
2016	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	34.8%
Percent of Female Medicare Beneficiaries Age 67-69 with Mammogram in past 2 years[β]						
2008	70.63	77.73	65.81	61.99	68.26	66.26
2009	73.78	74.21	69.98	60.57	69.59	66.74
2010	75.12	70.9	67.68	62.65	69.44	66.02
2011	69.67	66.76	65.8	54.09	64.31	62.82
2012	69.74	66.51	65.95	54.14	64.56	61.71
Percent of Females Age 18+ with Regular Pap Test[θ]						
2004-10	77.0%	76.6%	75.0%	75.2%	75.9%	77.3%
2006-12	77.4%	74.8%	75.7%	72.5%	75.6%	75.4%
Percent of Adults Age 50+ Ever Screened for Colon Cancer[θ]						
2004-10	59.6%	58.0%	54.3%	52.6%	56.3%	61.8%
2006-12	62.8%	60.3%	56.7%	56.0%	59.1%	65.5%
Percent of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam[β]						
2003-07	88.7%	90.6%	87.9%	88.5%	88.6%	85.7%
2012	92.0%	89.2%	89.5%	87.4%	89.6%	85.9%
Percent of Adults NOT Taking Blood Pressure Medication when Needed[⚥]						
2006-2010	23.6%	25.5%	29.6%	30.4%	27.2%	28.0%
Percent of Adults Age 65+ with Pneumonia Vaccination[θ]						
2004-10	66.3%	71.1%	66.1%	66.7%	67.0%	69.7%
2006-12	73.3%	74.3%	66.0%	66.9%	69.9%	72.0%
Percent of Adults (12-70) Never Screened for HIV/AIDS[⚥]						
2006-10	63.5%	66.2%	66.5%	60.2%	64.4%	60.7%
Percent of Adults (18-70) Never Screened for HIV/AIDS[⚥]						
2011-12	77.0%	72.4%	69.6%	66.2%	71.3%	63.7%
Preventable Hospital Admission Rate (per 1000 Medicare Enrollees)[β]						
2003-07	47.8	45.1	52.2	47.9	48.8	49.1
2012	29.8	30.6	33.0	37.5	32.6	39.3

£ Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, 2013.
θ Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2004-2010, 2006-12.

Table 4c. Access to Mental Health

	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)			Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
	2013	2014	2015	2015
Chelan	722	632	520	191.7
Douglas	4919	2819	2843	35.1
Grant	834	718	651	153.5
Okanogan	645	408	397	251.8
NC ACH	-	-	615	162.3
WA	533	409	380	266.1

Data source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2013, 2014, 2015.

Health Behaviors & Outcomes

Top 10 Causes of Death

Rank	Chelan		Douglas		Grant		Okanogan		NC ACH		Washington	
	2007-11	2011-15	2007-11	2011-15	2007-11	2011-15	2007-11	2011-15	2007-11	2011-15	2007-11	2011-15
1	193.4	183.7	199.1	193.1	225.1	219.6	227.0	204.6	210.7	200.7	211.2	189.7
2	166.3	149.2	170.9	147.6	180.8	168.4	176.6	177.0	172.9	160.6	173.0	159.8
3	48.9	58.7	52.0	50.3	52.1	53.3	60.1	59.4	47.6	48.1	44.0	44.2
4	42.3	44.4	41.4	49.8	51.2	41.9	53.8	52.9	46.5	47.4	43.5	40.7
5	40.9	39.7	30.8	40.3	38.0	40.8	35.2	33.2	43.8	45.6	38.8	39.4
6	19.8	18.3	24.0	15.6	30.8	33.5	24.8	27.8	24.5	23.7	22.8	22.1
7	13.8	16.4	14.0	11.2	12.6	15.5	24.2	23.6	15.1	15.2	15.9	15.3
8	10.4	15.5	9.0	10.8	12.1	13.5	20.1	21.6	12.4	14.8	13.4	14.7
9	10.0	12.6	8.8	10.4	11.8	13.4	18.4	16.4	11.9	13.5	10.5	11.4
10	7.6	9.7	7.5	8.84	11.7	11.7	10.0	9.0	9.4	10.9	10.0	10.1

Major cardiovascular diseases	Accidents	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
Malignant neoplasms	Diabetes mellitus	Parkinson's disease
Alzheimer's disease	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	Influenza and pneumonia
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

Top 10 Causes of Death 2007-2011

	Chelan	Death Rate€	Douglas	Death Rate€	Grant	Death Rate€	Okanogan	Death Rate€	Washington	Death Rate€
1	Major cardiovascular diseases	193.4	Major cardiovascular diseases	199.1	Major cardiovascular diseases	225.1	Major cardiovascular diseases	227.0	Major cardiovascular diseases	211.2
2	Malignant neoplasms	166.3	Malignant neoplasms	170.9	Malignant neoplasms	180.8	Malignant neoplasms	176.6	Malignant neoplasms	173.0
3	Alzheimer's disease	48.9	Alzheimer's disease	52.0	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	52.1	Accidents	60.1	Alzheimer's disease	44.0
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	42.3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	41.4	Accidents	51.1	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	53.8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	43.5
5	Accidents	40.9	Accidents	30.8	Alzheimer's disease	38.0	Alzheimer's disease	35.2	Accidents	38.8
6	Diabetes mellitus	19.8	Diabetes mellitus	24.0	Diabetes mellitus	30.8	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	24.8	Diabetes mellitus	22.8
7	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	13.8	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	14.0	Influenza and pneumonia	12.6	Diabetes mellitus	24.2	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	15.9
8	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	10.4	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	9.0	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	12.1	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	20.1	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	13.4
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10.0	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	18.4	Influenza and pneumonia	10.5
10	Parkinson's disease	7.6	Influenza and pneumonia	7.5	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	11.7	Influenza and pneumonia	10.0	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10.0

€ Age-Adjusted Death Rate
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2007-2011.

Top 10 Causes of Death 2011-2015

	Chelan	Death Rate€	Douglas	Death Rate€	Grant	Death Rate€	Okanogan	Death Rate€	Washington	Death Rate€
1	Major cardiovascular diseases	183.7	Major cardiovascular diseases	193.1	Major cardiovascular diseases	219.6	Major cardiovascular diseases	204.6	Major cardiovascular diseases	189.7
2	Malignant neoplasms	149.2	Malignant neoplasms	147.6	Malignant neoplasms	168.4	Malignant neoplasms	177.0	Malignant neoplasms	159.8
3	Alzheimer's disease	58.7	Alzheimer's disease	50.3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	53.3	Accidents	59.4	Alzheimer's disease	44.2
4	Accidents	44.4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	49.8	Accidents	41.9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	52.9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	40.7
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	39.7	Accidents	40.3	Alzheimer's disease	40.8	Alzheimer's disease	33.2	Accidents	39.4
6	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	18.3	Diabetes mellitus	15.6	Diabetes mellitus	33.5	Diabetes mellitus	27.8	Diabetes mellitus	22.1
7	Diabetes mellitus	16.4	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	11.2	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	15.5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	23.6	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	15.3
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	15.5	Influenza and pneumonia	10.8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	13.5	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	21.6	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	14.7
9	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	12.6	Parkinson's disease	10.4	Influenza and pneumonia	13.4	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	16.4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.4
10	Parkinson's disease	9.7	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	8.8	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	11.7	Influenza and pneumonia	9.0	Influenza and pneumonia	10.1

€ Age-Adjusted Death Rate
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2011-2015.

Top 10 Hospitalization Diagnoses

Rank	Chelan 2007-11	Chelan 2011-15	Douglas 2007-11	Douglas 2011-15	Grant 2007-11	Grant 2011-15	Okanogan 2007-11	Okanogan 2011-15	NC ACH 2007-11	NC ACH 2011-15	Washington 2007-11	Washington 2011-15
1	1689	1534	1549	1462	1951	1483	1887	1634	1801	1517	1347	1284
2	1483	1339	1408	1379	1455	1287	1521	1333	1466	1321	1331	1250
3	1042	969	1091	983	1268	1015	1195	919	1152	975	1225	1055
4	743	733	729	682	761	622	976	846	775	693	849	764
5	741	706	690	650	761	604	930	698	769	673	761	677
6	735	664	657	623	725	602	862	676	737	641	726	604
7	700	548	596	511	670	538	724	606	704	551	611	587
8	446	342	404	325	446	330	559	385	441	331	448	448
9	407	332	366	320	424	323	496	366	439	319	440	420
10	279	323	250	274	263	308	365	344	266	282	423	355

Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	Injury and poisoning	Diseases of the genitourinary system
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders
Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Infectious and parasitic diseases
Diseases of the digestive system	Neoplasms	Mental Illness
Symptoms; signs; and ill-defined conditions and factors influencing health status		

Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 population
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2011-2015.

Top 10 Hospitalization Diagnoses 2007-2011

	Chelan	Death Rate€	Douglas	Death Rate€	Grant	Death Rate€	Okanogan	Death Rate€	Washington	Death Rate€
1	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1689	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1549	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1951	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1887	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1347
2	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1483	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1408	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1455	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1521	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1331
3	Diseases of the circulatory system	1042	Diseases of the circulatory system	1091	Diseases of the circulatory system	1268	Diseases of the circulatory system	1195	Diseases of the circulatory system	1225
4	Diseases of the digestive system	743	Diseases of the digestive system	729	Injury and poisoning	761	Injury and poisoning	976	Diseases of the digestive system	849
5	Injury and poisoning	741	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	690	Diseases of the respiratory system	761	Diseases of the digestive system	930	Injury and poisoning	761
6	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	735	Injury and poisoning	657	Diseases of the digestive system	725	Diseases of the respiratory system	862	Diseases of the respiratory system	726
7	Diseases of the respiratory system	700	Diseases of the respiratory system	596	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	670	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	724	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	611
8	Neoplasms	446	Neoplasms	404	Diseases of the genitourinary system	446	Diseases of the genitourinary system	559	Neoplasms	448
9	Diseases of the genitourinary system	407	Diseases of the genitourinary system	366	Neoplasms	424	Neoplasms	496	Diseases of the genitourinary system	440
10	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	279	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	250	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	263	Mental Illness	365	Mental Illness	423

€ Age-Adjusted Death Rate
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2007-2011.

Top 10 Hospitalization Diagnoses 2011-2015

|	Chelan	Death Rate€	Douglas	Death Rate€	Grant	Death Rate€	Okanogan	Death Rate€	Washington	Death Rate€
1	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1534	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1462	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1483	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1634	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1284
2	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1339	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1379	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1287	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1333	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1250
3	Diseases of the circulatory system	969	Diseases of the circulatory system	983	Diseases of the circulatory system	1015	Diseases of the circulatory system	919	Diseases of the circulatory system	1055
4	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	733	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	682	Injury and poisoning	622	Injury and poisoning	846	Diseases of the digestive system	764
5	Injury and poisoning	706	Injury and poisoning	650	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	604	Diseases of the digestive system	698	Injury and poisoning	677
6	Diseases of the digestive system	664	Diseases of the digestive system	623	Diseases of the digestive system	602	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	676	Diseases of the respiratory system	604
7	Diseases of the respiratory system	548	Diseases of the respiratory system	511	Diseases of the respiratory system	538	Diseases of the respiratory system	606	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	587
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	342	Infectious and parasitic diseases	325	Neoplasms	330	Symptoms; signs; and ill-defined conditions and factors influencing health status	385	Mental Illness	448
9	Neoplasms	332	Neoplasms	320	Infectious and parasitic diseases	323	Diseases of the genitourinary system	366	Infectious and parasitic diseases	420
10	Mental Illness	323	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	274	Diseases of the genitourinary system	308	Neoplasms	365	Neoplasms	355

€ Age-Adjusted Death Rate
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2011-2015.

Poor General Health

Within the report area 17.9% of adults age 18 and older self-report having poor or fair health in response to the question "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status. (See Table 5a)

Percent of Adults Self-Reported Having Poor or Fair Health
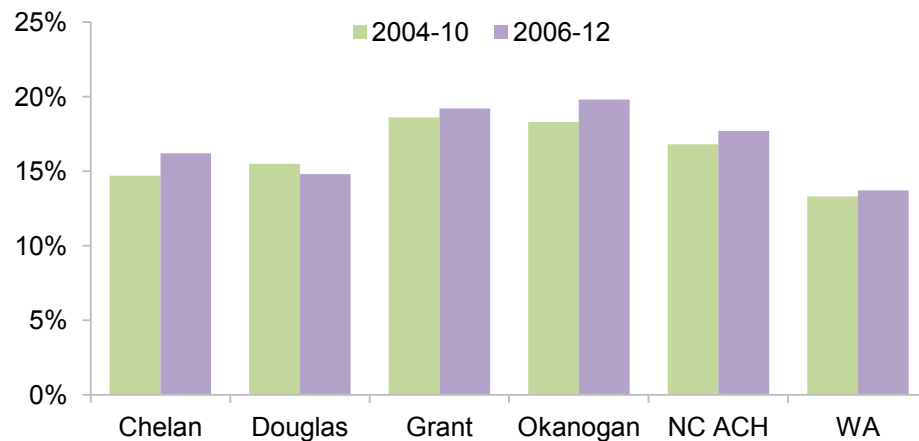
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-12

Poor Dental Health

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who self-report that six or more of their permanent teeth have been removed due to tooth decay, gum disease, or infection. This indicator is relevant because it indicates lack of access to dental care and/or social barriers to utilization of dental services. (See Table 5a)

Adult with Poor Dental Health, 2006-10

Region	Percent
WA	12.0%
NC ACH	15.3%
Okanogan	16.2%
Grant	15.0%
Douglas	16.4%
Chelan	14.5%
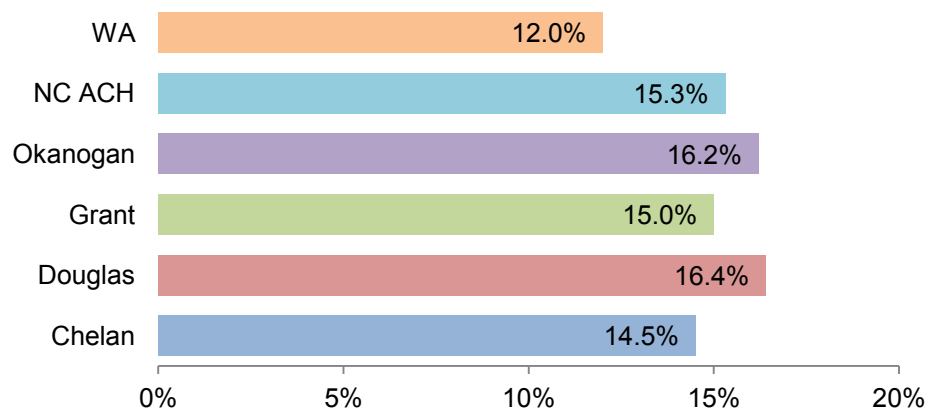
Data Source: Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-10

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy for Infants in Years
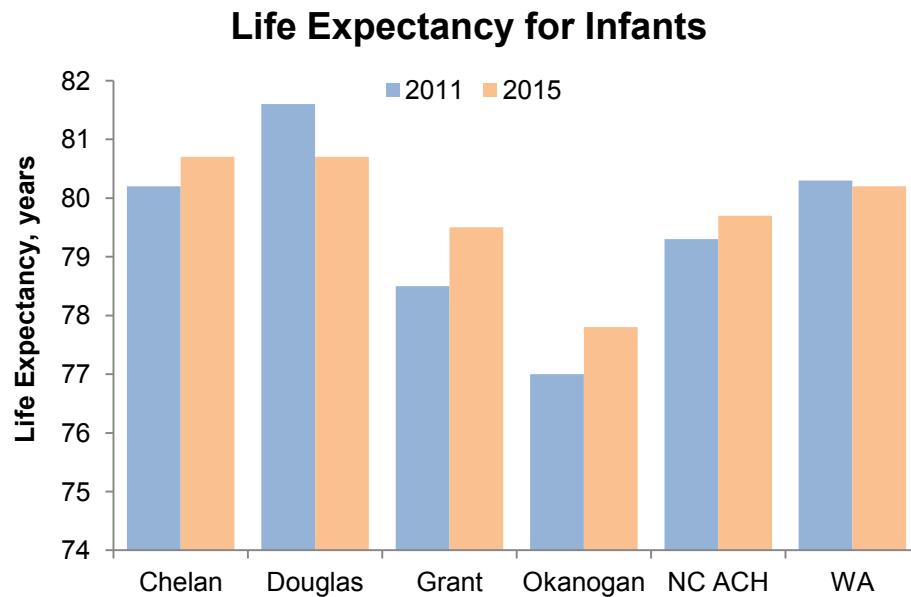
Life Expectancy for Infants

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2011, 2015

Years of Additional Life Expectancy Age 60-64

Years of Additional Life Expectancy Age 60-64

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2011, 2015

Premature Death

This indicator reports Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death, age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. YPLL measures premature death and is calculated by subtrac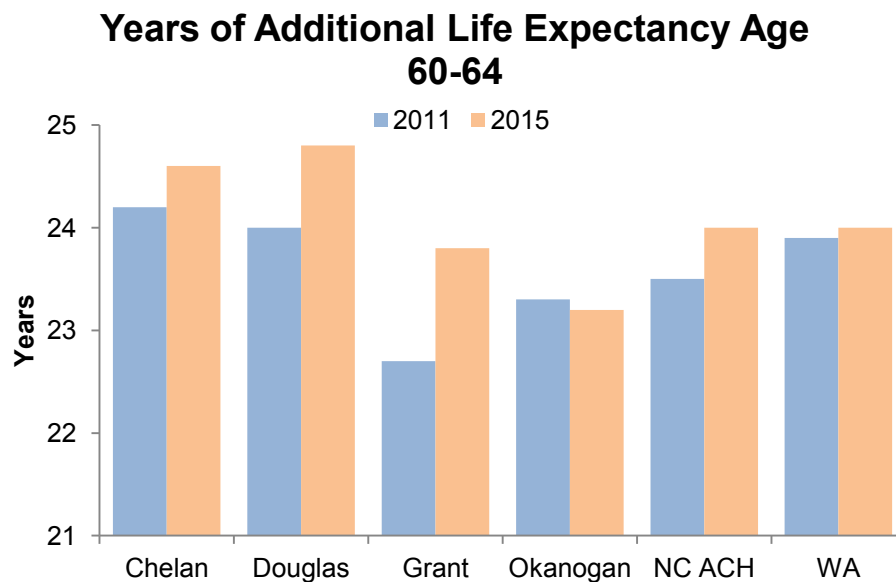ting the age of death from the 75 year benchmark. This indicator is relevant because a measure of premature death can provide a unique and comprehensive look at overall health status. (See Table 5b)

Premature Death (Years of Potential Life Lost)
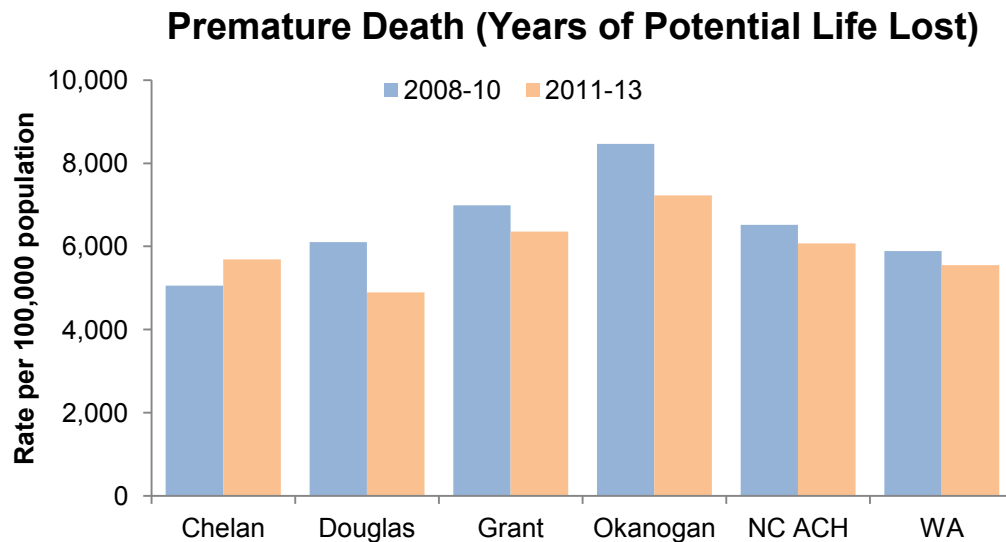
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2008-10; County Health Rankings, 2011-13

Obesity

Overweight and Obese

Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. A Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or greater is considered obese. A Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 or greater but less 30.0 is considered overweight. (See Table 5c and 5d)
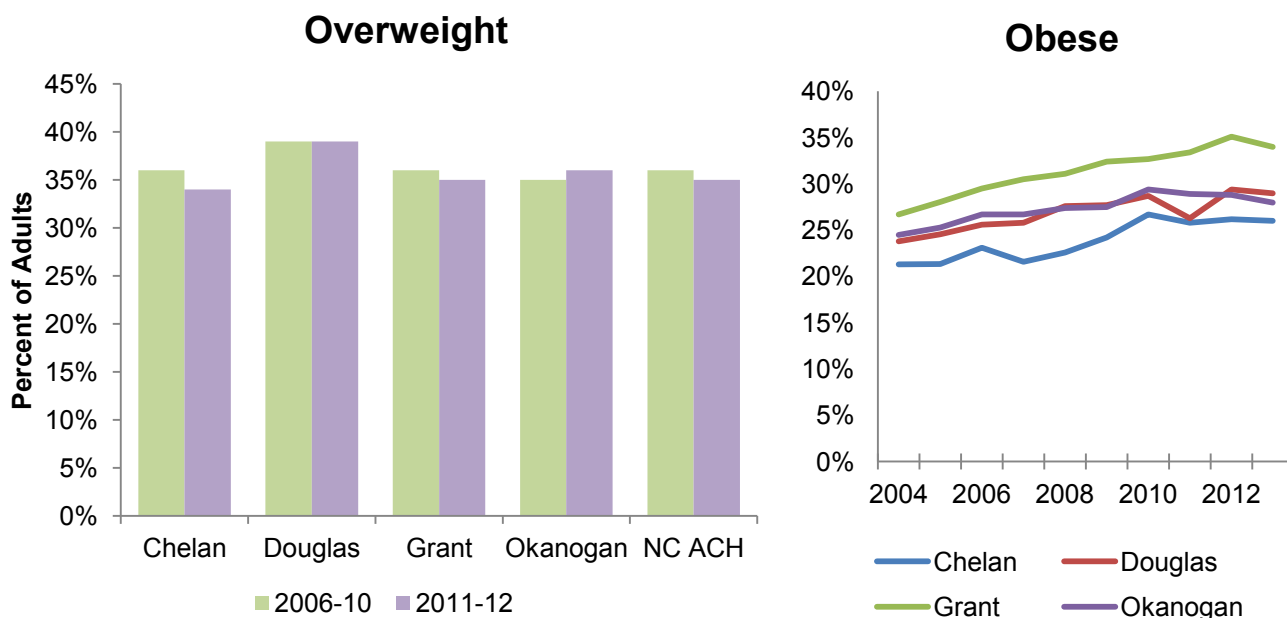
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012; CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013
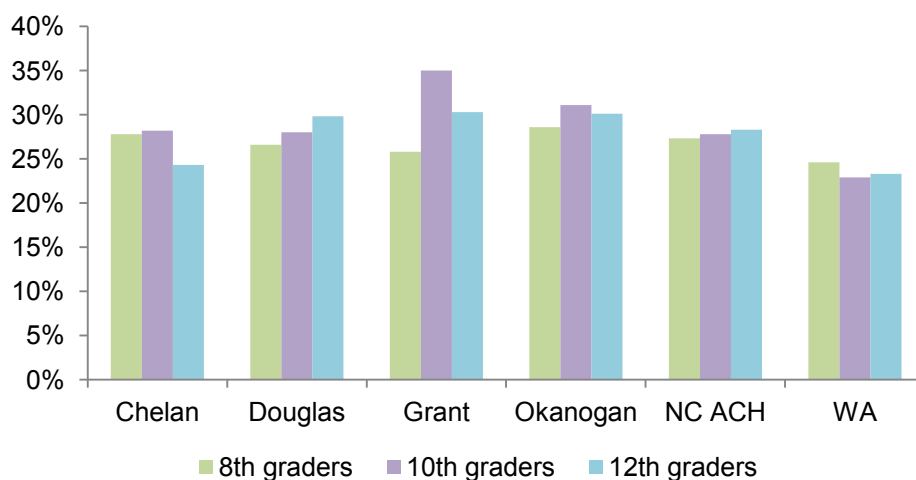
Data Source: Healthy Youth Survey, 2014

Physical Inactivity

Percent of adults aged 20 and older who self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?". This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health. (See Table 5e)
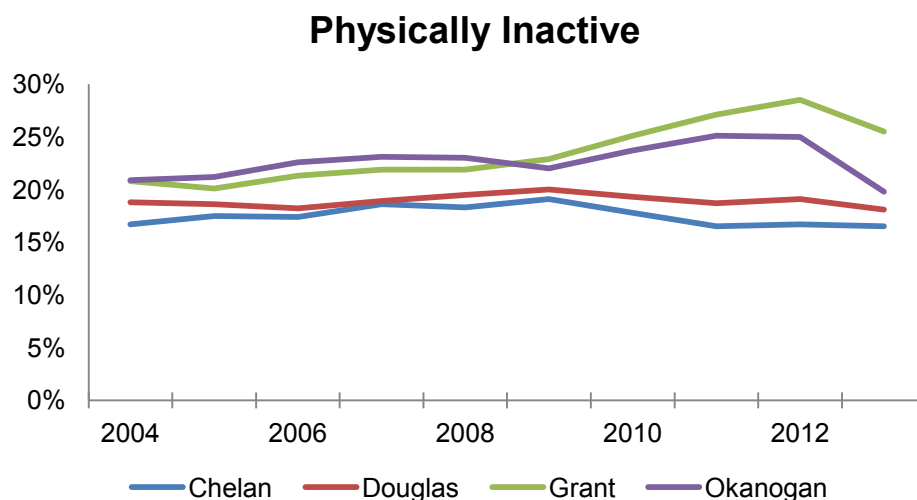
Physically Inactive

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013

Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption (Adult)

In the report area an estimated 126,630, or 76.2% of adults over the age of 18 are consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes. (See Table 5c)

Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption, 2005-09
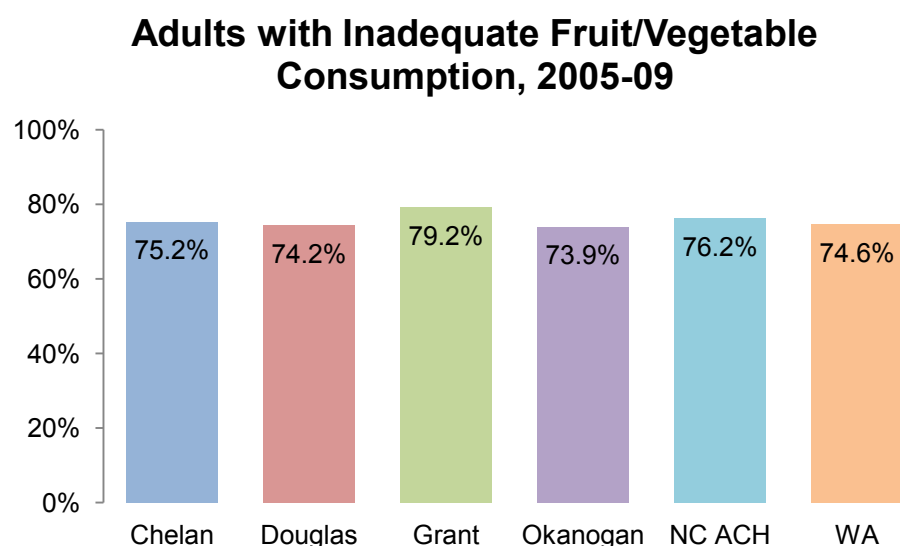
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012

Diabetes

Diabetes – Adults and Medicare Beneficiaries

These indicators are relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. (See Table 5f)

North Central ACH
Percent with Diagnosed Diabetes
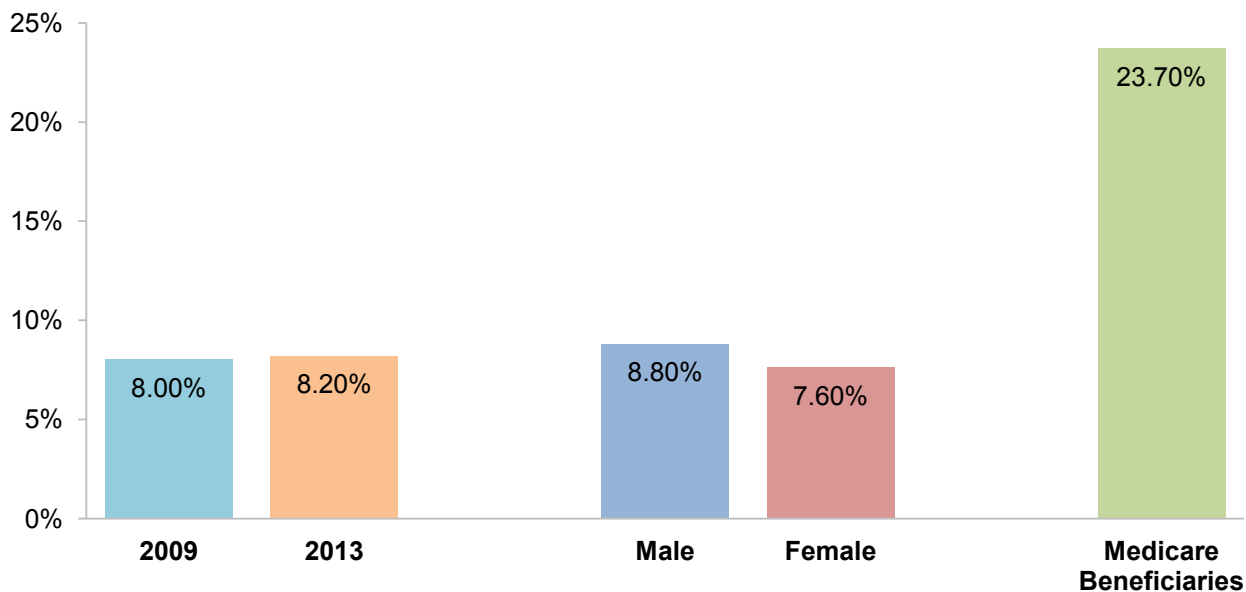
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013; Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2014

Diabetes Prevalence
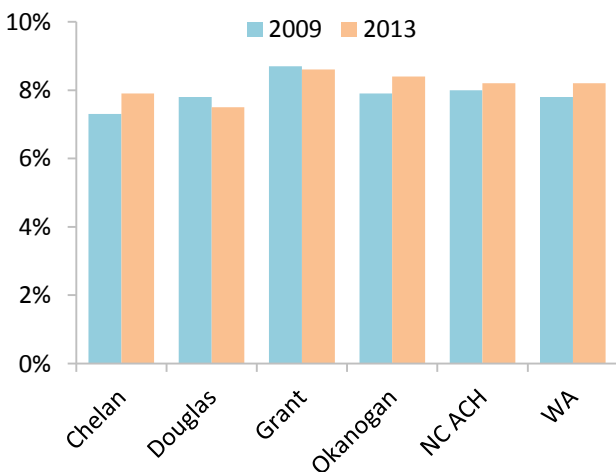
Diabetes Prevalence, 2013
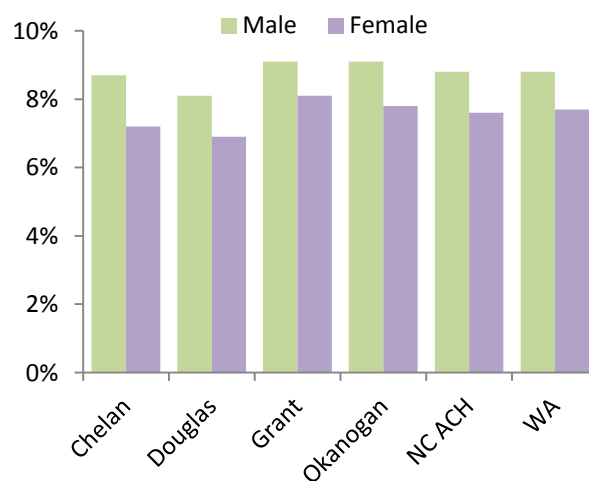
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013

Cancer

Cancer Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of death due to malignant neoplasm (cancer) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as age-adjusted rates. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5g)
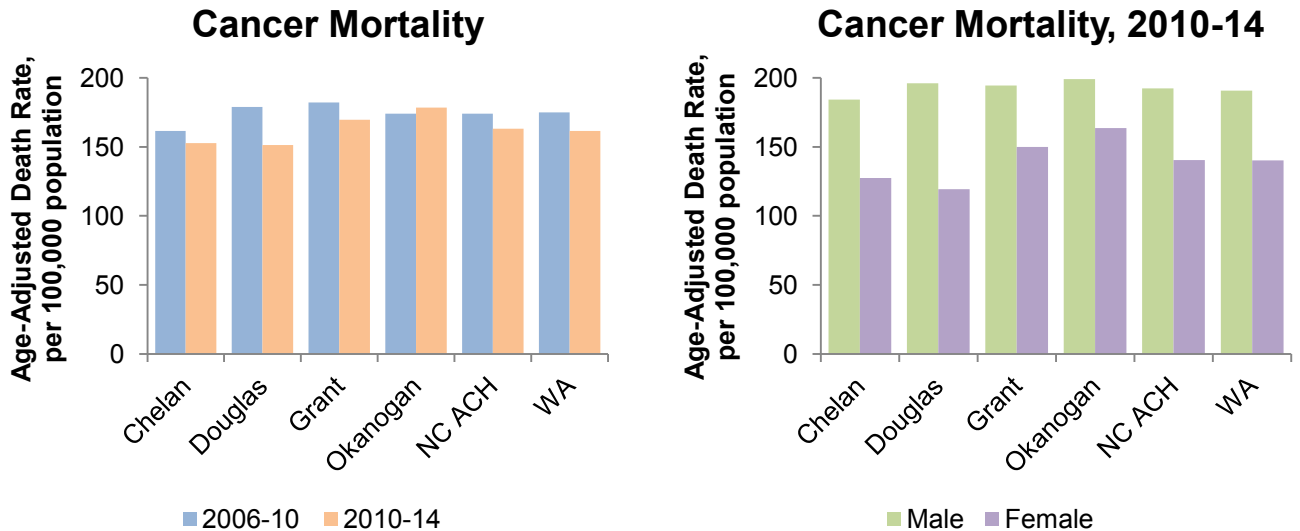
Cancer Mortality

Cancer Mortality, 2010-14

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2006-10; CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Breast Cancer

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5g)

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate

Breast Cancer Mortality

Data Source: CDC & The National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles, 2005-2013

56
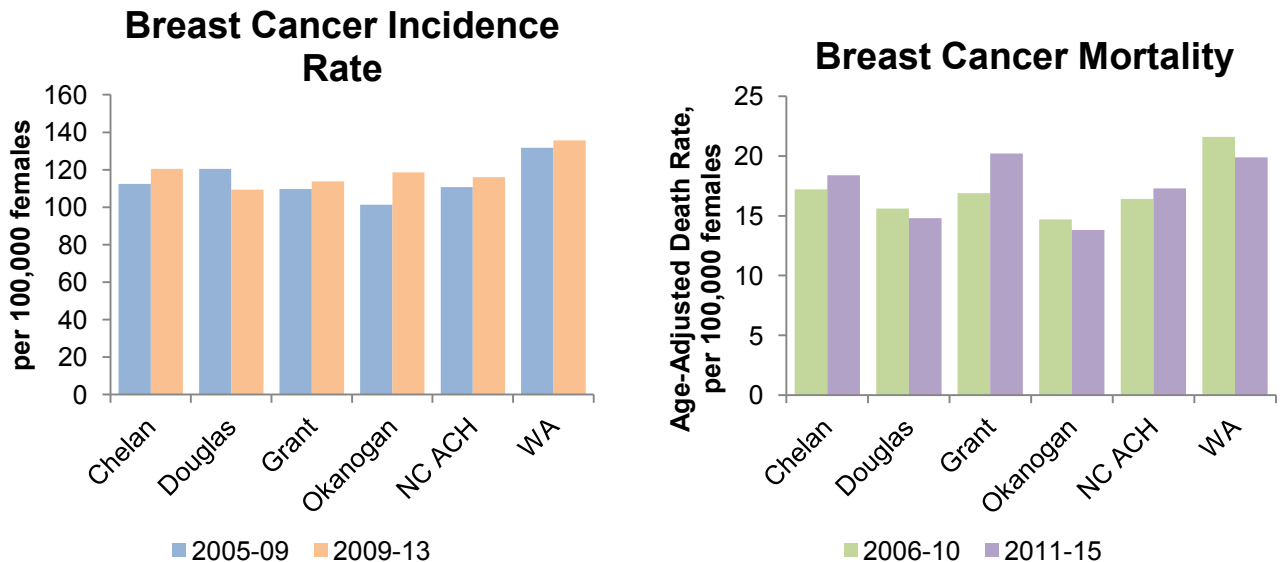
Cervical Cancer

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with cervical cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. Note: small numbers suggest caution in interpreting these rates. (See Table 5g)

Cervical Cancer Incidence
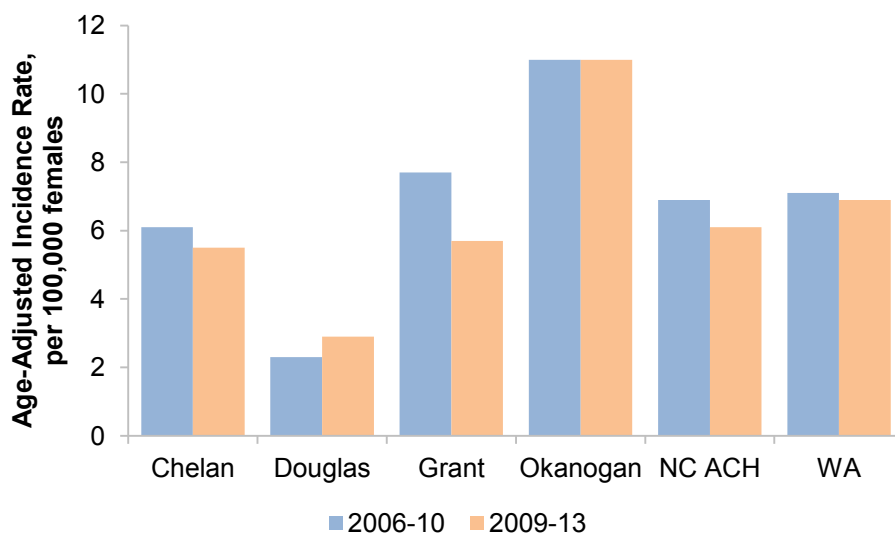
Cervical Cancer Mortality
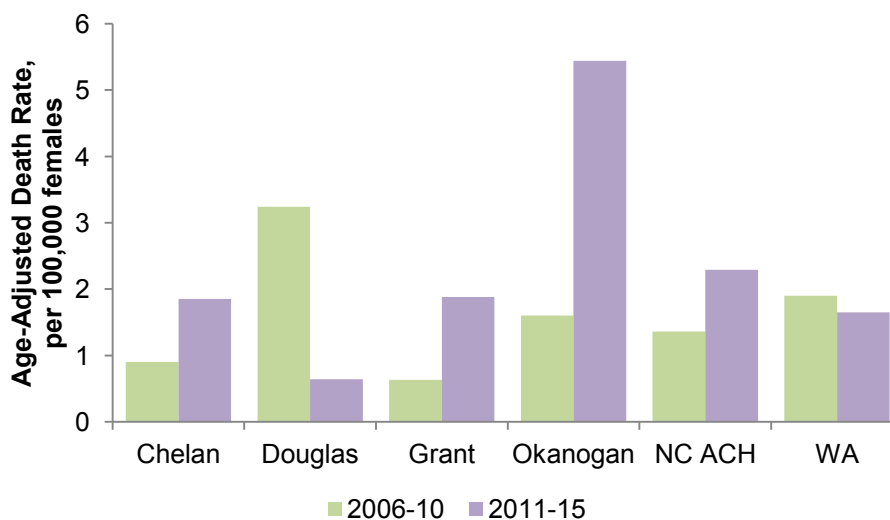
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2006-15

Prostate Cancer

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5g)

Prostate Cancer Incidence

Legend: 2006-10, 2009-13

Prostate Cancer Incidence, 2009-13

Legend: Hispanic, Not Hispanic

Prostate Cancer Mortality

Legend: 2006-10, 2011-15

Prostate Cancer Mortality, 2011-15

Legend: Hispanic, Not Hispanic
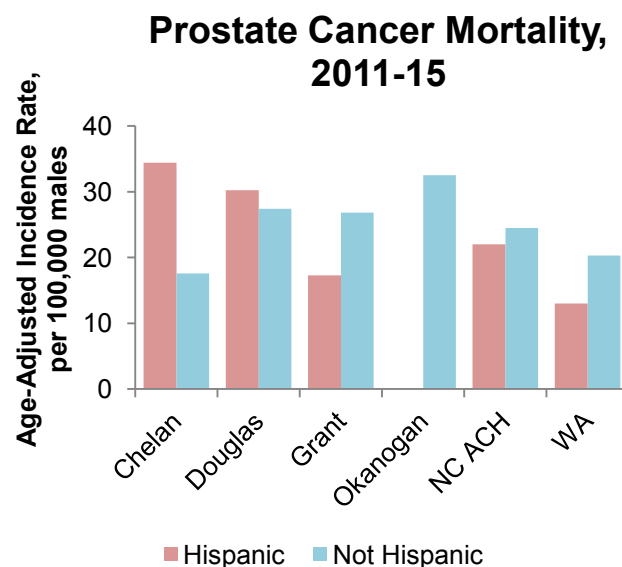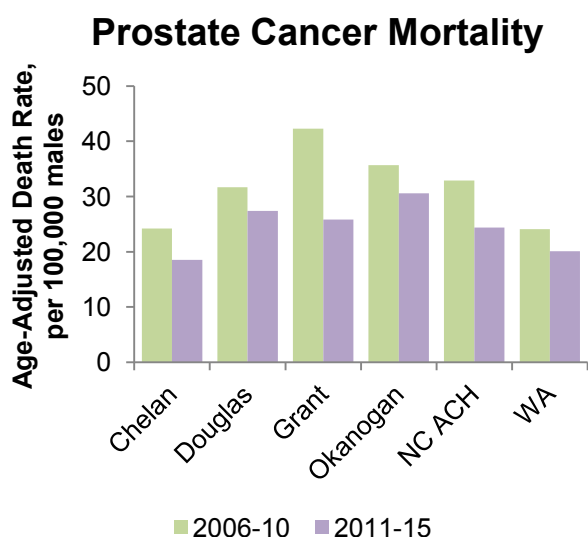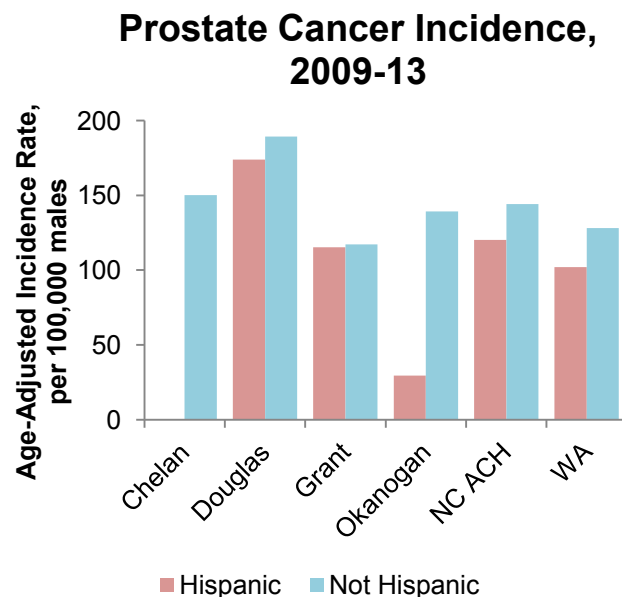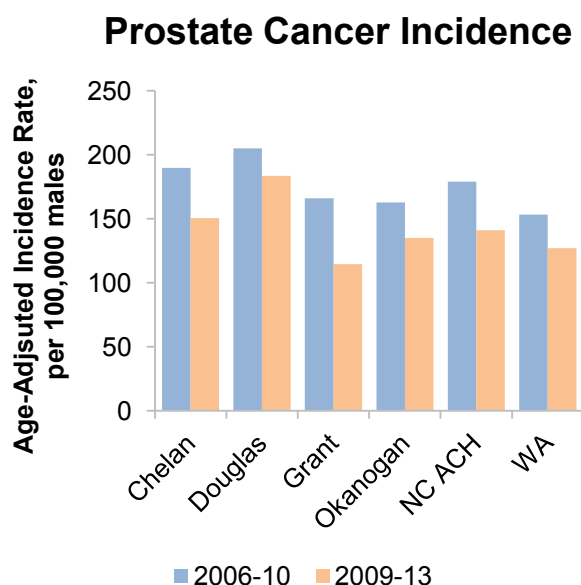
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2006-15

Colon and Rectum Cancer

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5g)

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate

Colon and Rectum Cancer Mortality
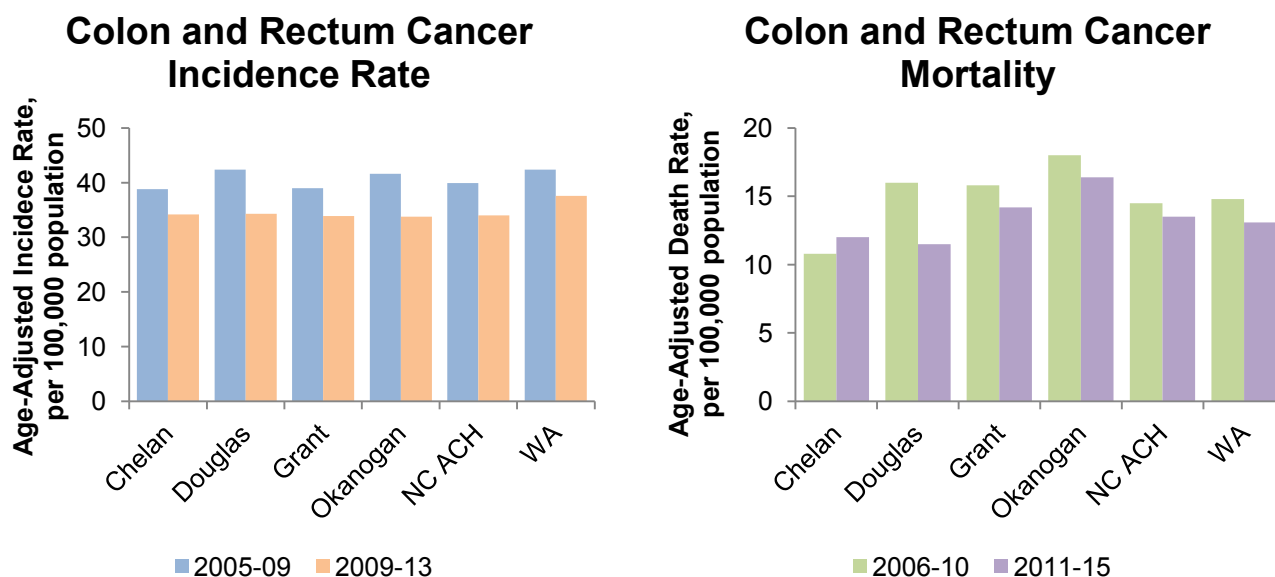
Data Source: CDC & The National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles, 2005-2013; Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2006-15

Lung Cancer

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5g)

Lung Cancer Incidence Rate

Lung Cancer Mortality
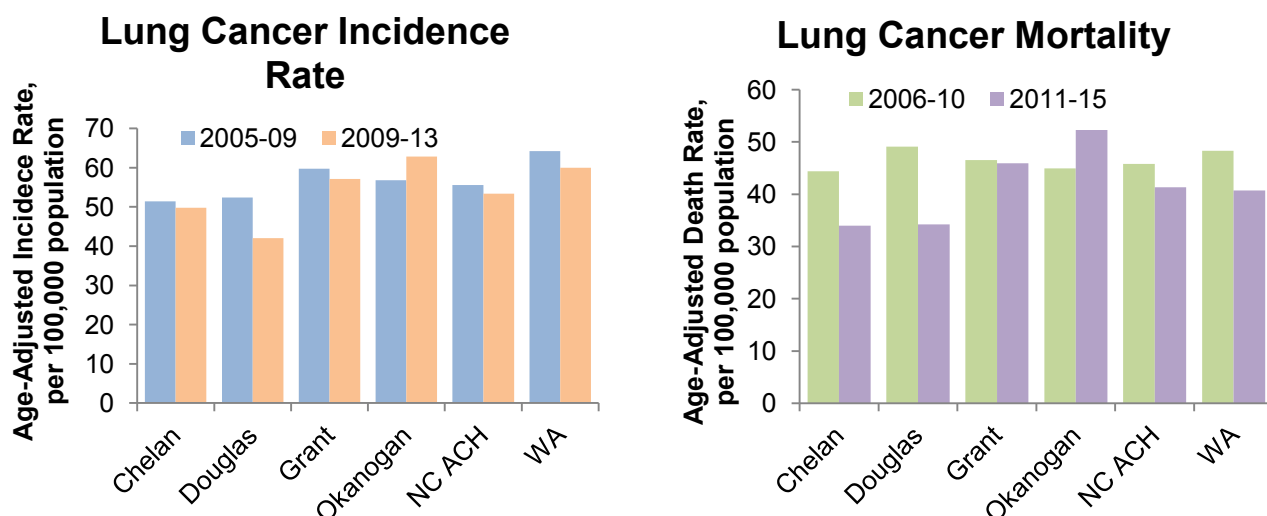
Data Source: CDC & The National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles, 2005-2013; Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2006-15

# Lung and Heart Diseases

Lung Disease Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of death due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because lung disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5h)

Lung Disease Mortality
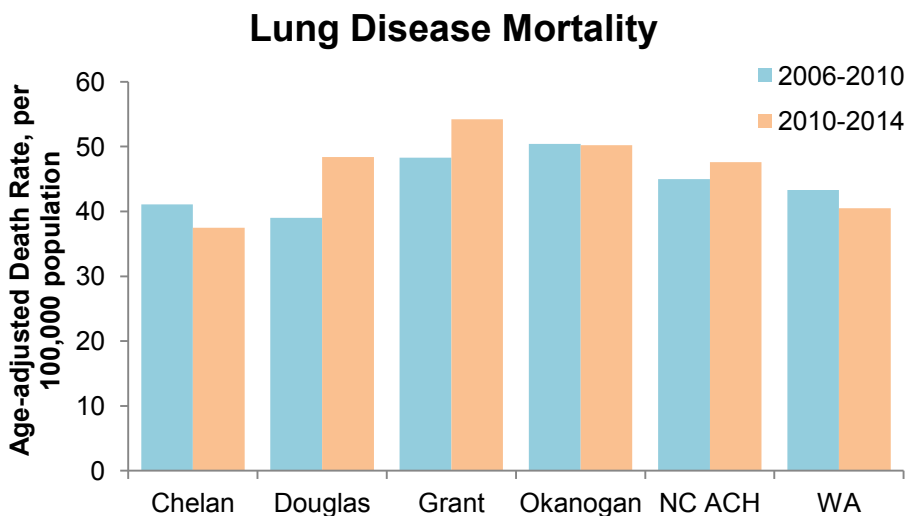
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2006-10; CDC, Nation Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Asthma Prevalence

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma. This indicator is relevant because asthma is a prevalent problem in the U.S. that is often exacerbated by poor environmental conditions. (See Table 5h)

Asthma Prevalence
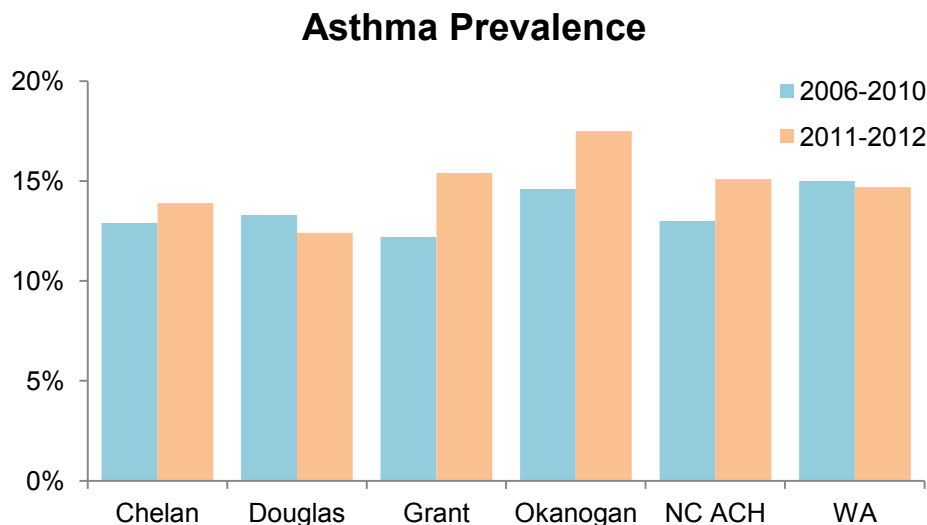
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012

Current Smokers

In the report area an estimated 28,332, or 16.4% of adults age 18 or older self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease. (See Table 5h)

Percent of Population Currently Smoking Cigarettes, age-adjusted, 2006-2012

Location	Percent
Chelan	14%
Douglas	16%
Grant	16%
Okanogan	24%
NC ACH	17%
WA	16%
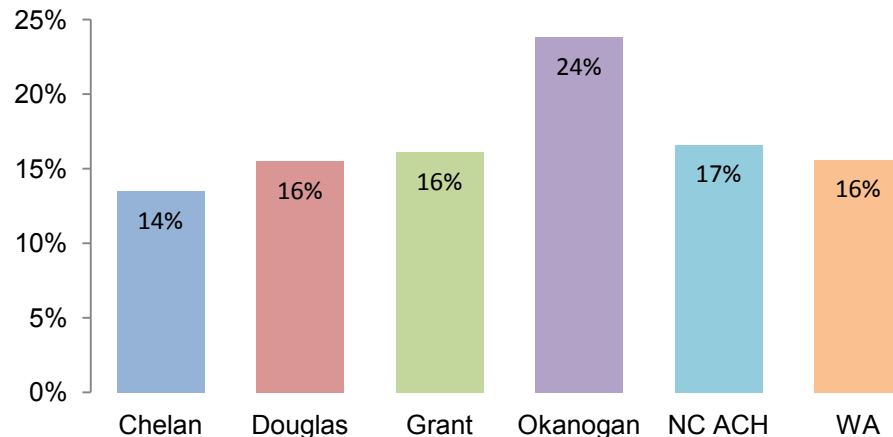
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012

Smoker Quit Attempts

An estimated 56.54% of adult smokers in the report area attempted to quit smoking for at least 1 day in the past year. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease and supporting efforts to quit smoking may increase positive health outcomes. (See Table 5h)

Percent of Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months, 2011-12

Location	Percent
Chelan	63%
Douglas	37%
Grant	50%
Okanogan	63%
NC ACH	57%
WA	59%
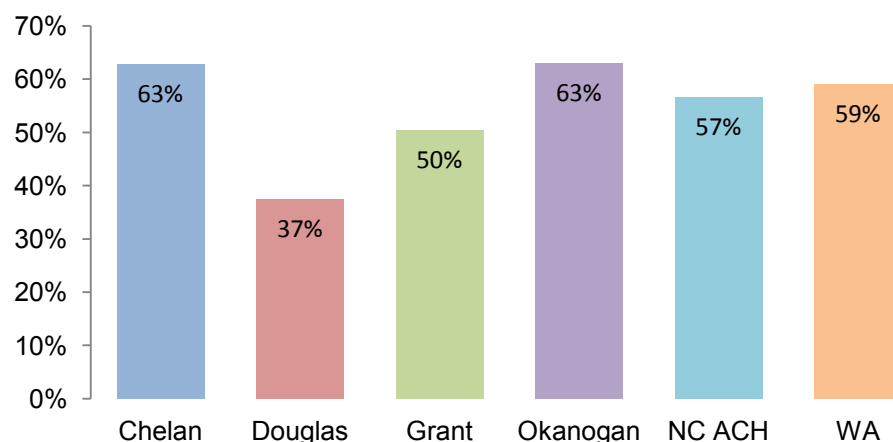
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

Within the report area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 97.8. This rate is less than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 103.4. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5h)

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality
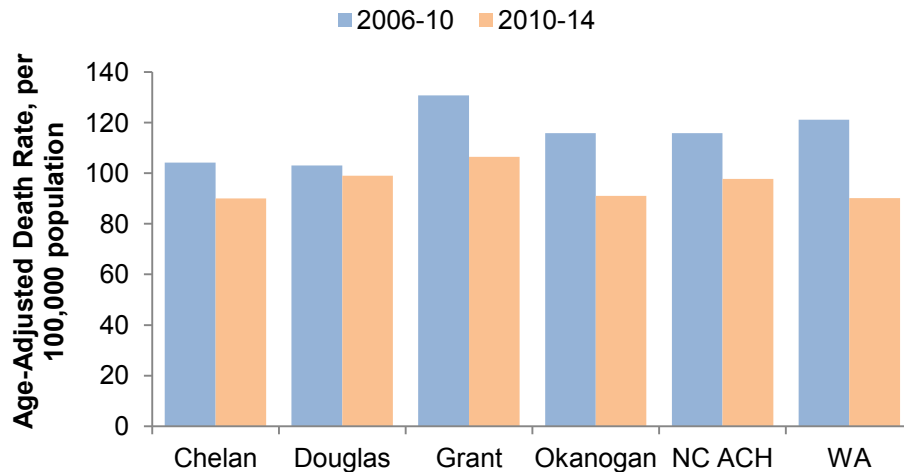
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2006-10; CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Heart Disease Mortality

Within the report area the rate of death due to heart disease per 100,000 population is 150.6. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5h)

Heart Disease Mortality, 2010-14
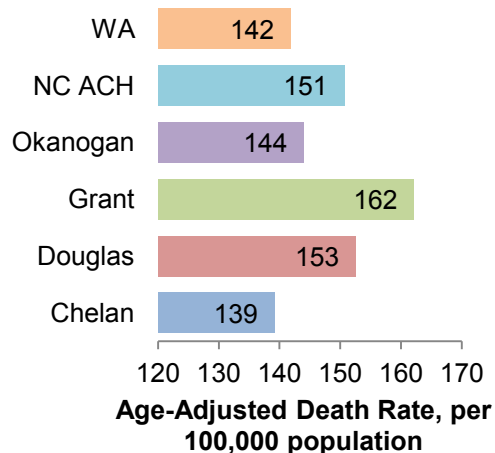
Heart Disease Mortality, 2010-14
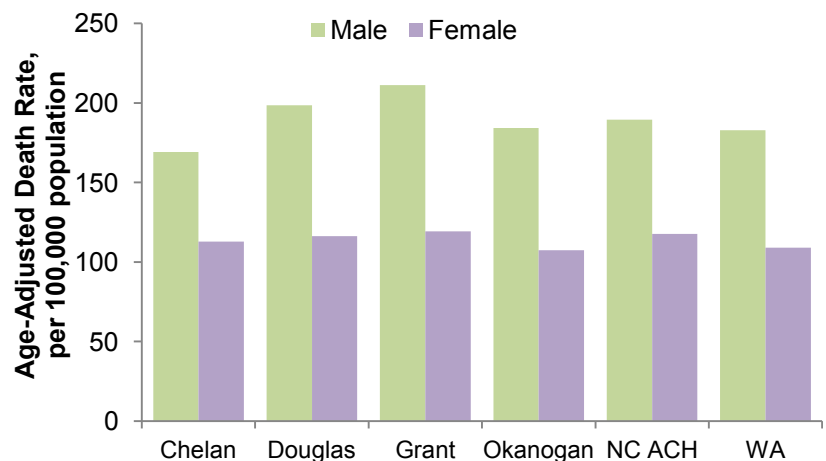
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Heart Disease Prevalence

In the NC ACH region, 7,620, or 4.4% of adults aged 18 and older have ever been told by a doctor that they have coronary heart disease or angina. This indicator is relevant because coronary heart disease is a leading cause of death in the U.S. and is also related to high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and heart attacks. (See Table 5h)

Heart Disease Prevalence
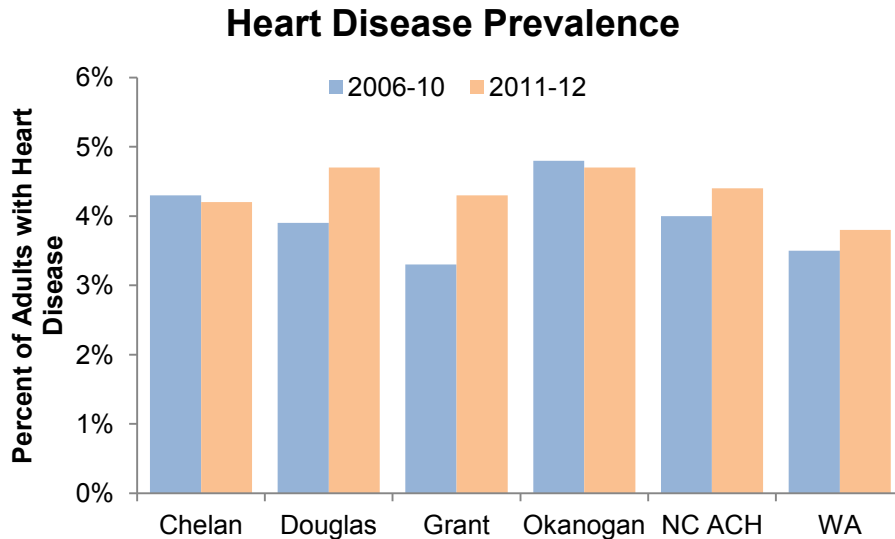
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-12

Stroke Mortality Rate

Within the report area there are an estimated 40.1 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) per 100,000 population. This is greater than than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 33.8. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5h)

Stroke Mortality, 2010-14
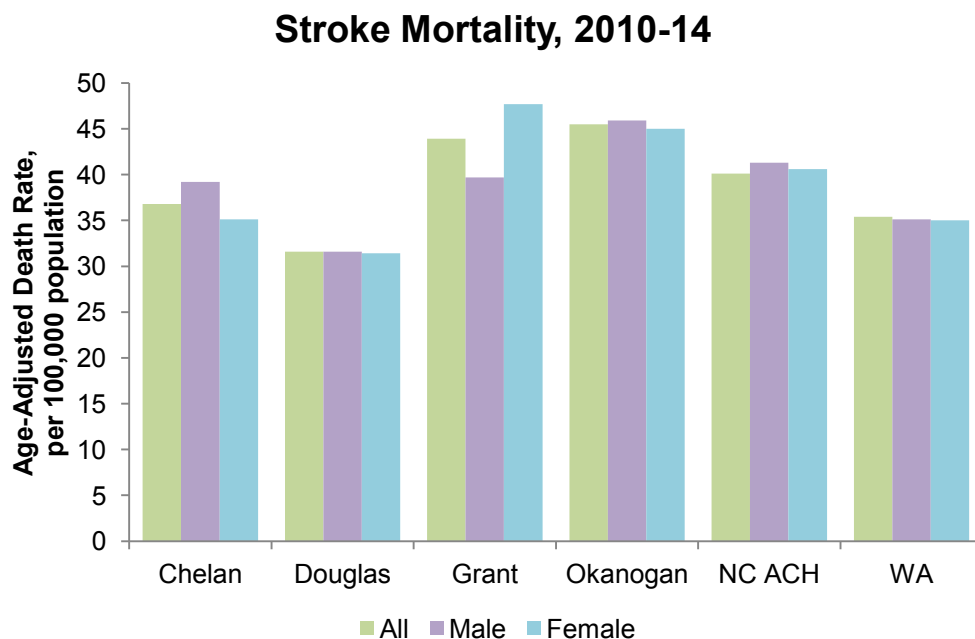
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Pre-conceptual and Perinatal Health

Infant Mortality and Infant Deaths

This indicator reports the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health. Note: small numbers suggest caution in interpreting these rates. (See Table 5i)
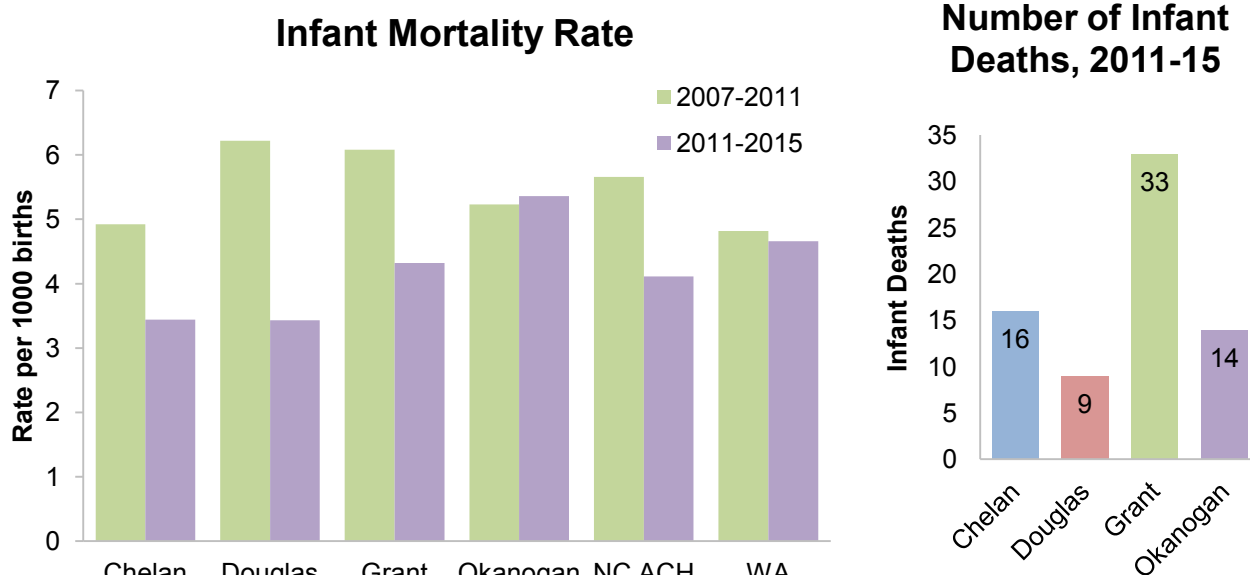
Infant Mortality Rate

Number of Infant Deaths, 2011-15

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2007-15

Low Birth Weight

This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are low birth weight (under 2500g). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities. (See Table 5i)
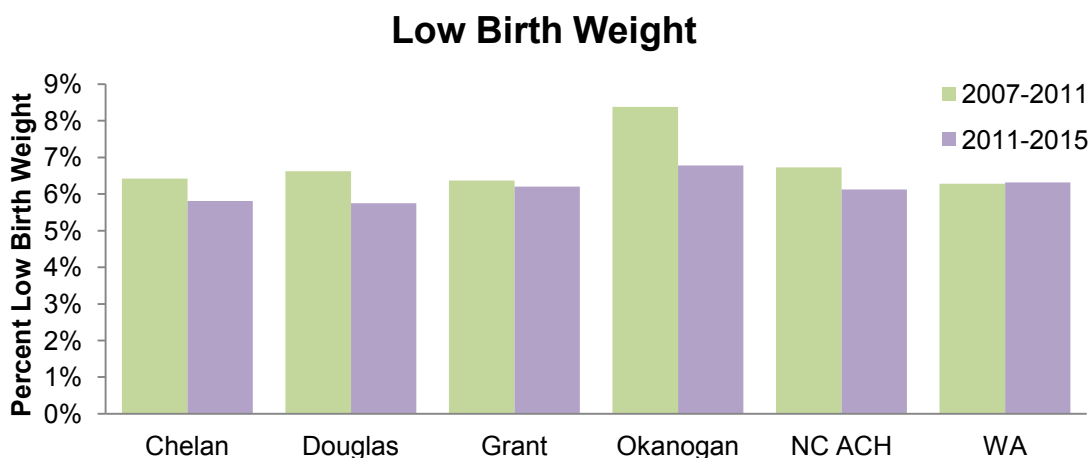
Low Birth Weight
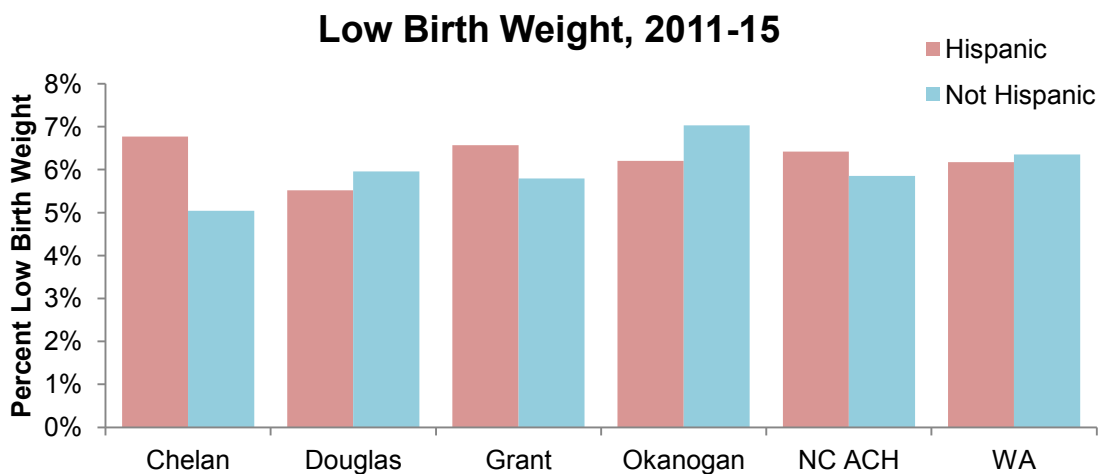
Low Birth Weight, 2011-15

Birth to Smoking Mothers
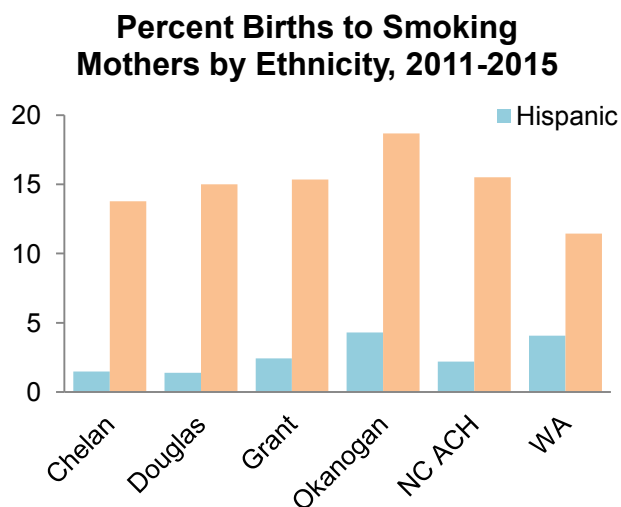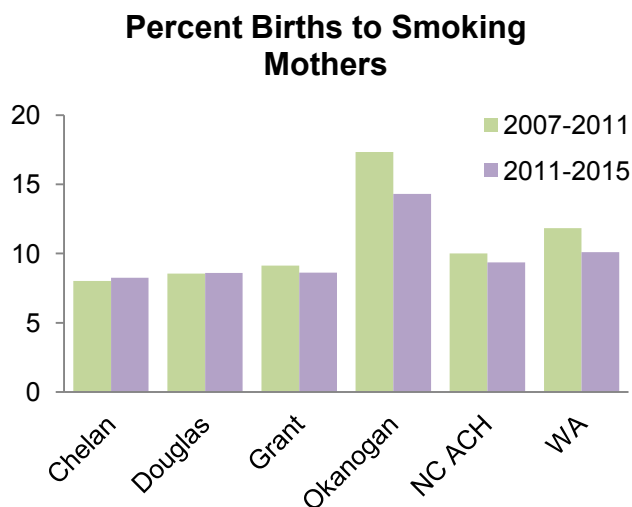
Percent Births to Smoking Mothers

Percent Births to Smoking Mothers by Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Teen Birth Rate

This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age of 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19. This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices. (See Table 5i and 5j)
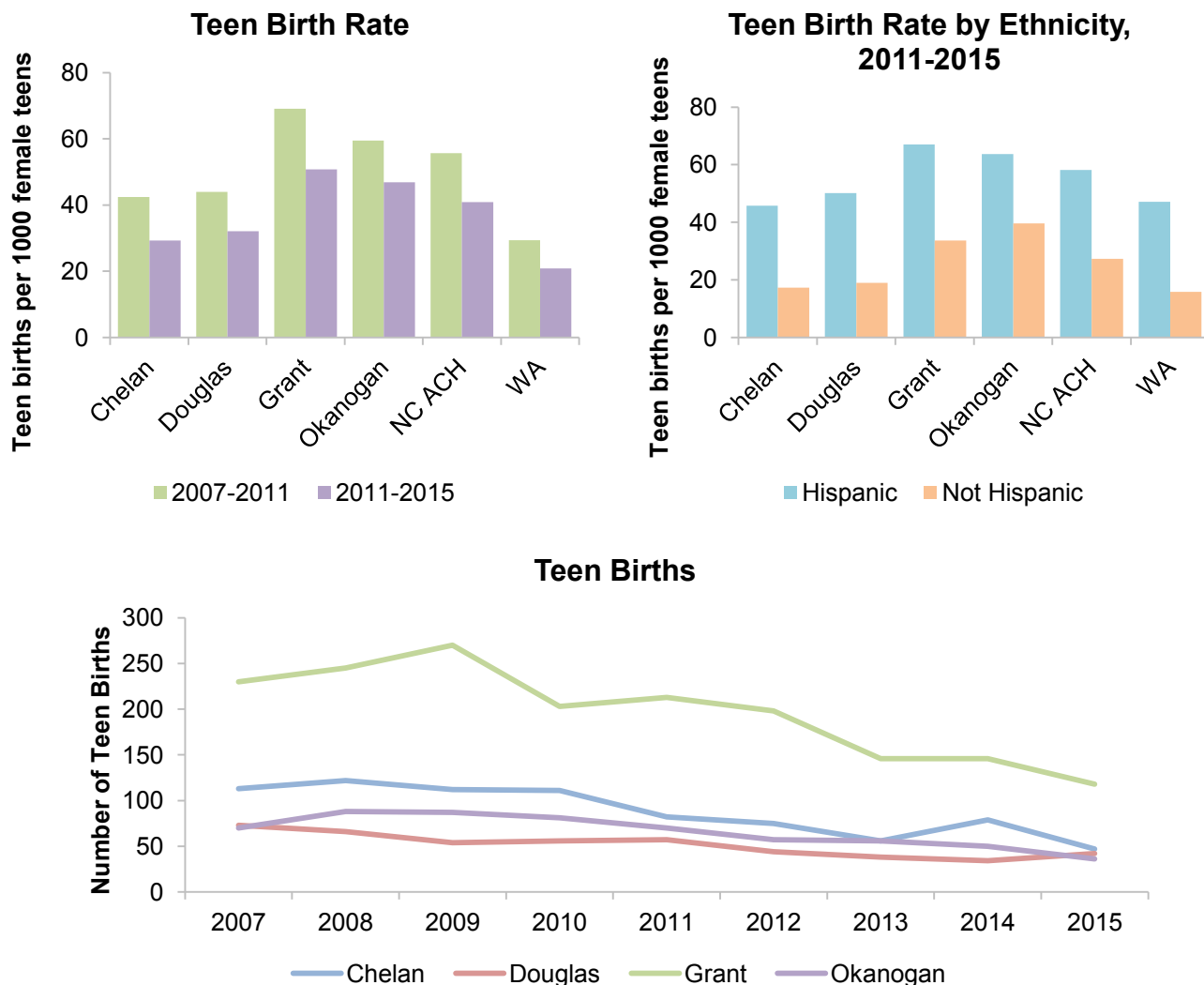
Teen Birth Rate

Teen Birth Rate by Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Teen Births

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2007-15

Accidents, Homicide, and Suicide

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population, which include collisions with another motor vehicle, a nonmotorist, a fixed object, and a non-fixed object, an overturn, and any other non-collision. This indicator is relevant because motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and they are a cause of premature death. Note: small numbers suggest caution in interpreting these rates. (See Table 5k)

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality Rate

Motor Vehicle Crash Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014
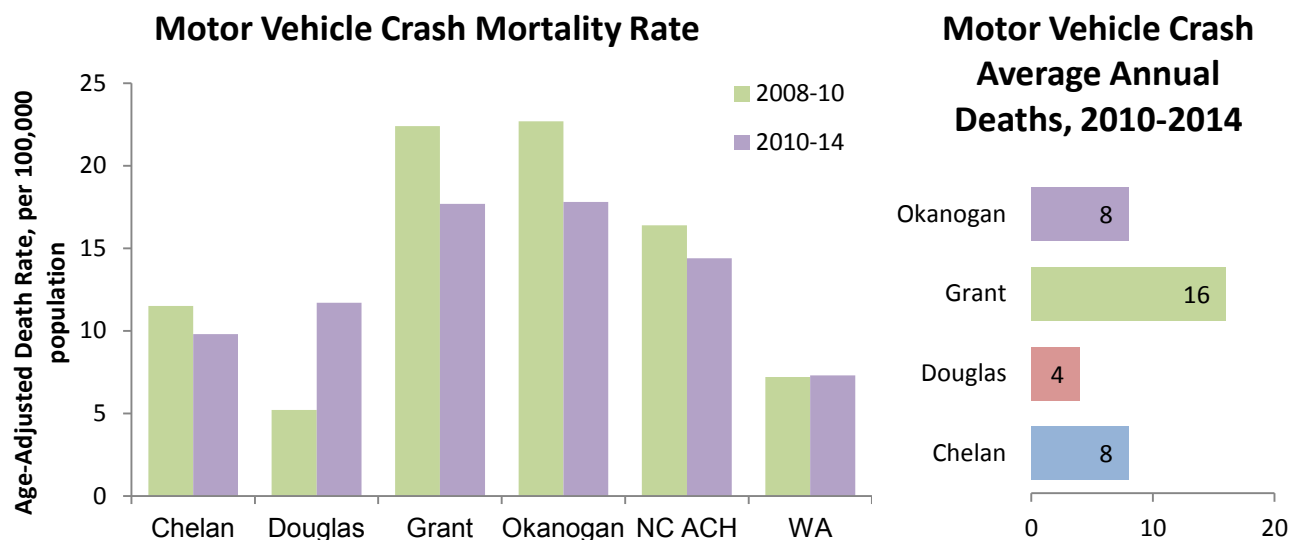
Data Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2008-2010; CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality

This indicator reports the crude rate of pedestrians killed by motor vehicles per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because pedestrian-motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and they are a cause of premature death. The Healthy People 2020 target is ≤1.3 per 100,000 population. Note: small numbers suggest caution in interpreting these rates. (See Table 5k)

Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Average Annual Death Rate, 2011-2015

Total Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths, 2011-2015
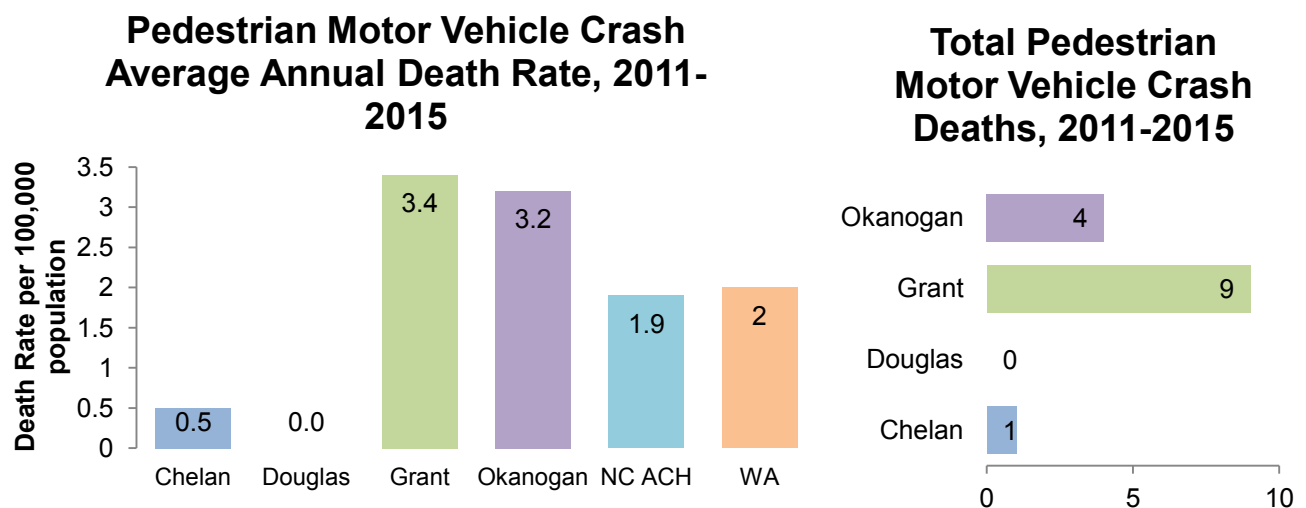
Data Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2011-15

Unintentional Injury Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of death due to unintentional injury (accident) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because accidents are a leading cause of death in the U.S. The Healthy People 2020 target is ≤36.0 per 100,000 population. Note: small numbers suggest caution in interpreting these rates. (See Table 5k)

Unintentional Injury Age-Adjusted Death Rate, 2010-2014

Location	Death Rate per 100,000 population
Chelan	45.5
Douglas	37.8
Grant	43.4
Okanogan	55.6
NC ACH	45.2
WA	38.6

Unintentional Injury Average Annual Deaths, 2010-14

Location	Deaths
Okanogan	26
Grant	38
Douglas	16
Chelan	38

Unintentional Injury Age-Adjusted Death Rate, 2010-14

Male / Female

Location	Male	Female
Chelan	54	37
Douglas	47	28
Grant	52	34
Okanogan	76	35
NC ACH	61	35
WA	50	27
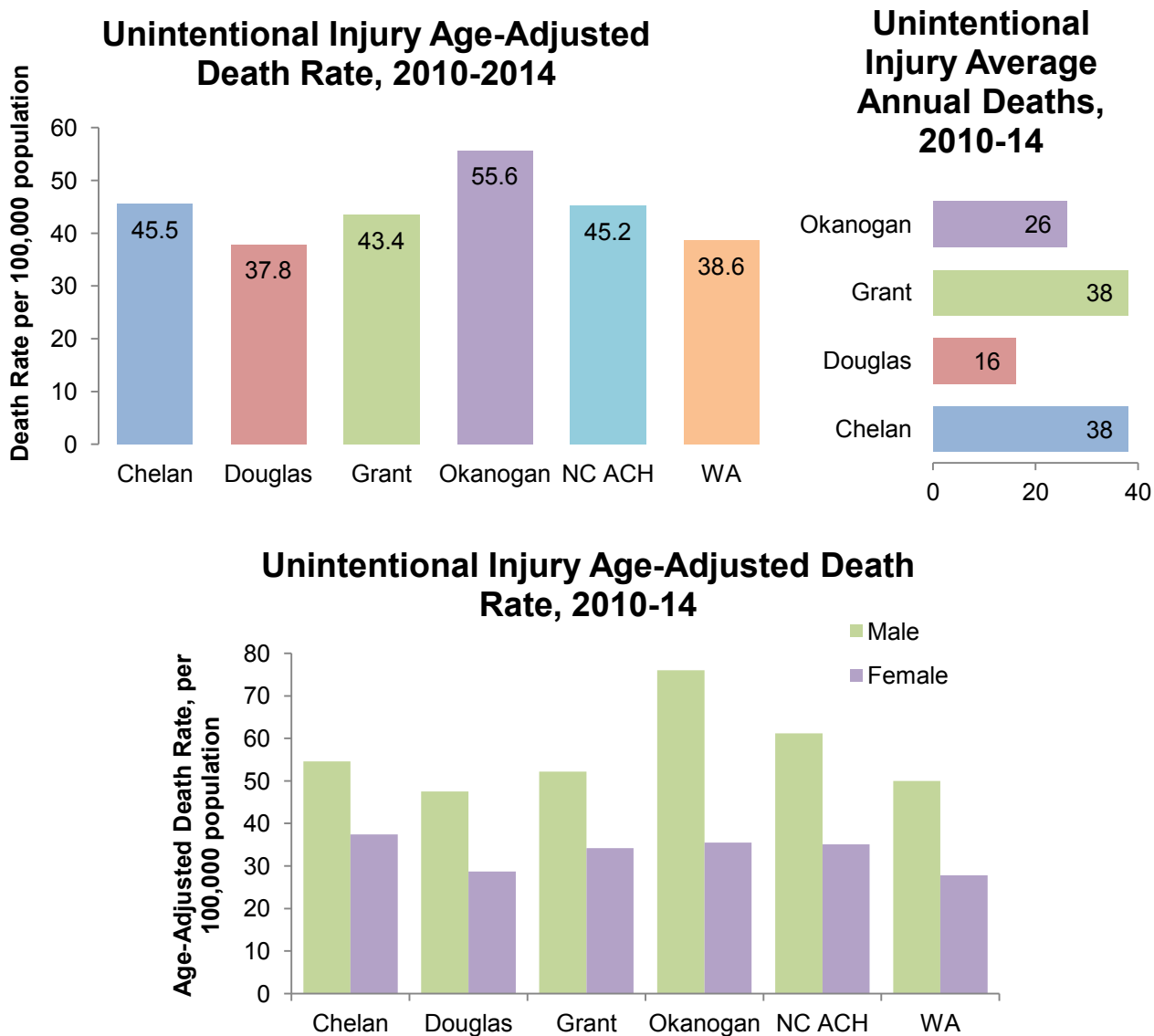
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Homicide

This indicator reports the rate of death due to assault (homicide) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because homicide rate is a measure of poor community safety and is a leading cause of premature death. Note: small numbers suggest caution in interpreting these rates. (See Table 5k)

Homicide

Homicide Average Annual Deaths, 2010-14
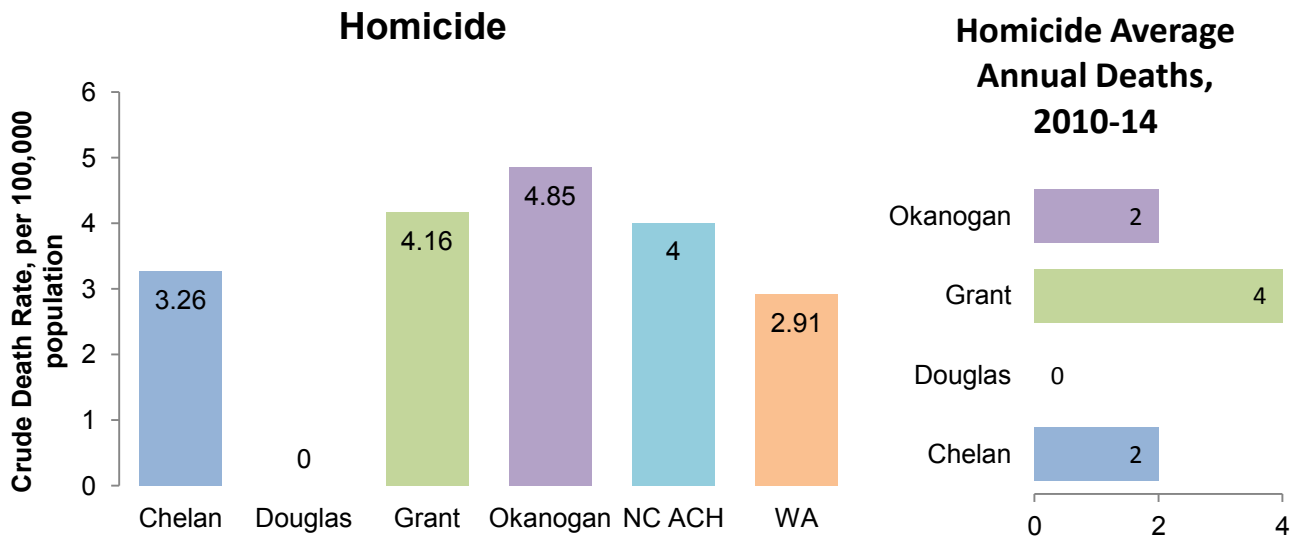
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2010-14

Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety. (See Table 5k)

Violent Crime, 2010-12
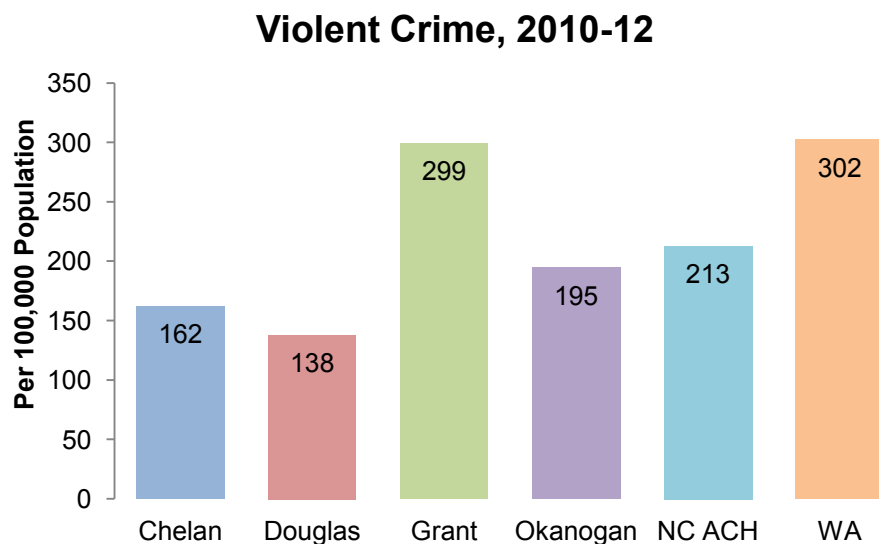
Data Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2010-12

Suicide

This indicator reports the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator of poor mental health. (See Table 5k)
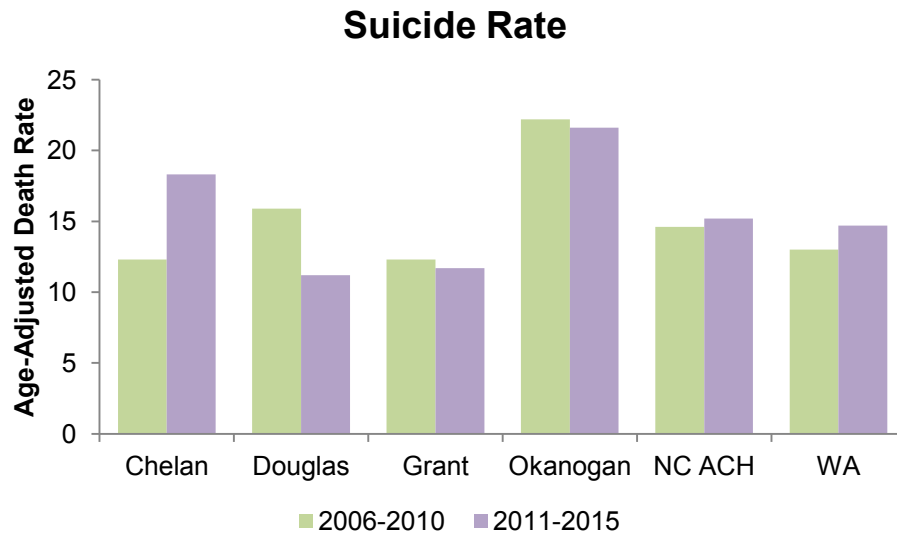
Suicide Rate

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2006-15

Drug and Alcohol Use

Alcohol Consumption (adults)

Excessive Drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. (See Table 5l)

Excessive Drinking, 2014
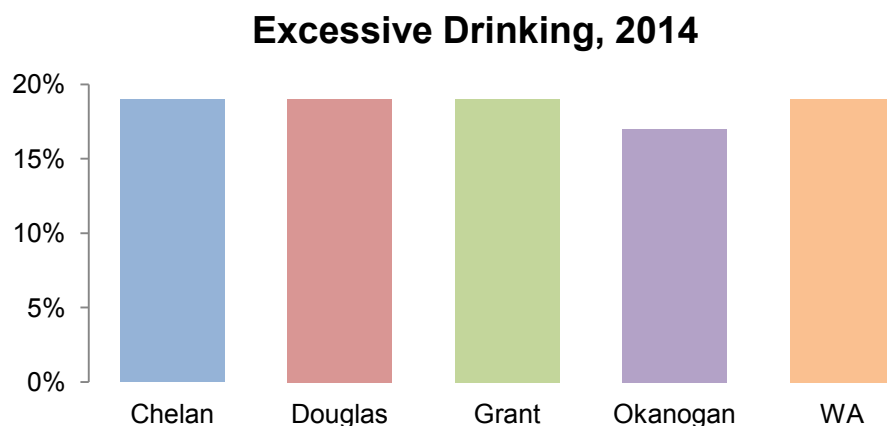
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths

Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement. Approximately 17,000 Americans are killed annually in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Binge/heavy drinkers account for most episodes of alcohol-impaired driving. An important strength of this measure is that alcohol-impaired driving deaths directly measures the relationship between alcohol and motor vehicle crash deaths. One limitation of this measure is that not all fatal motor vehicle traffic accidents have a valid blood alcohol test, so these data are likely an undercount of actual alcohol involvement. Another potential limitation is that even though alcohol is involved in all cases of alcohol-impaired driving, there can be a large difference in the degree to which it was responsible for the crash (i.e., someone with a 0.01 BAC vs. 0.35 BAC). (See Table 5l)

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths, 2010-14
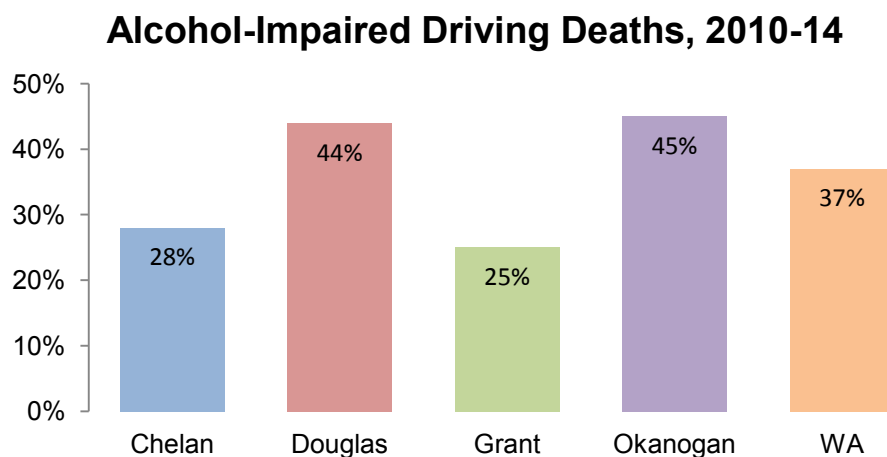
Data Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2010-14

Drug Overdose Deaths

The United States is experiencing an epidemic of drug overdose deaths. Since 2002, the rate of drug overdose deaths has increased by 79 percent nationwide, with a 200 percent increase in deaths involving opioids (opioid pain relievers and heroin) since 2000. (See Table 5l)

Data Source: CDC Wonder, 2012-14

Drug Overdose Deaths, 2012-14
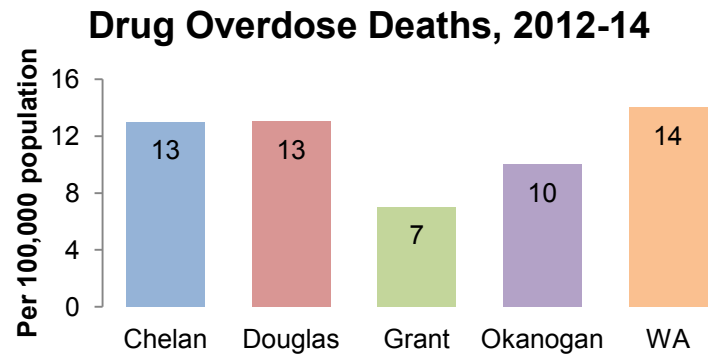
Drug and Alcohol Use (youth)

Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use has been a major concern in this country for many years. The consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use are well known. In the short term, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use interferes with positive physical, emotional, and social development. In the long term, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use is associated with delinquency and criminal activity, unintended injuries, and a variety of health complications including shorter life expectancy. (See Table 5l)

Alcohol and Drug Use Among 12th Graders, 2014

The question: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use -

- Cigarettes
- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Illegal drugs, excluding alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana
- Used pain killers to get high
- Prescription drugs not prescribed to you
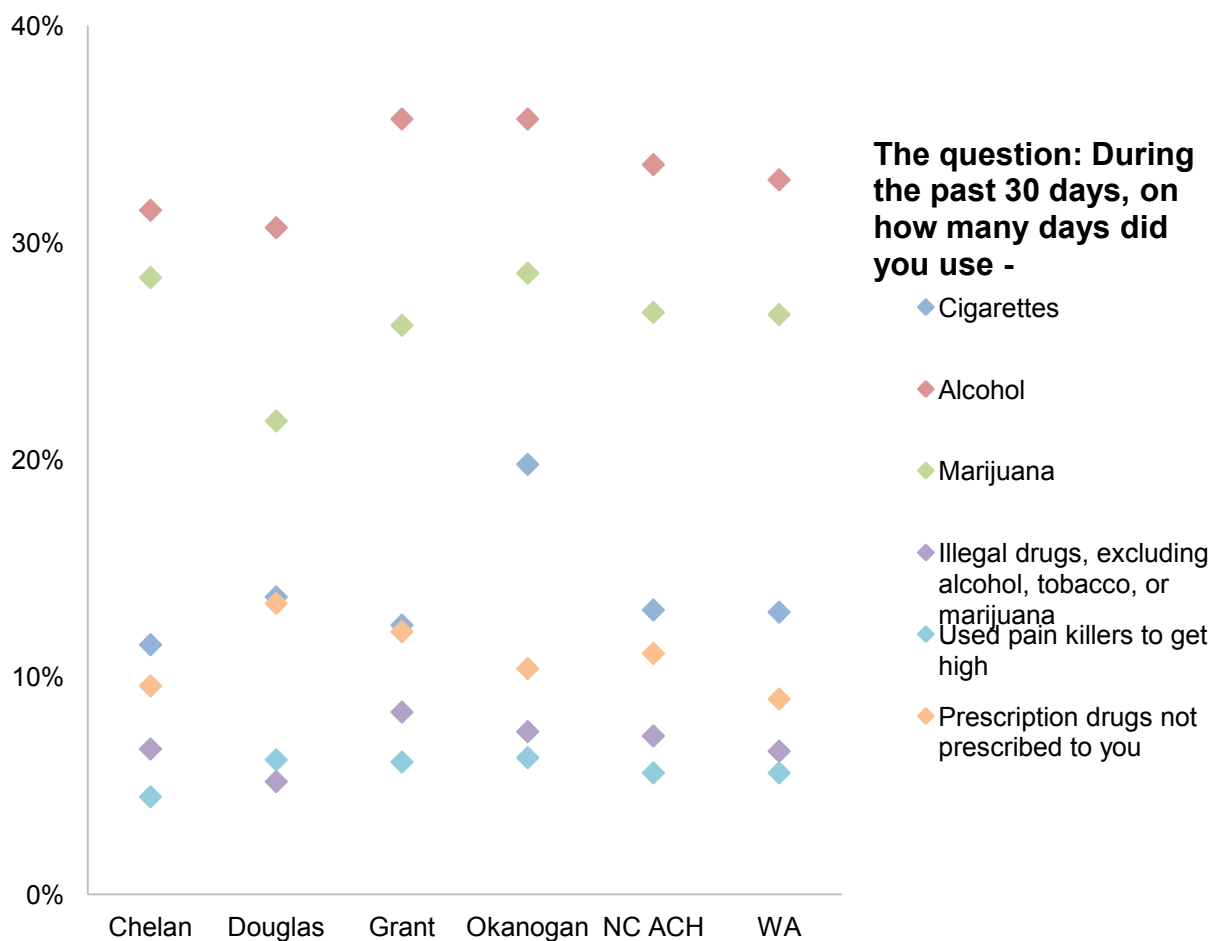
Data Source: Healthy Youth Survey, 2014

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Gonorrhea Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of Gonorrhea cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices. (See Table 5m)

Gonorrhea
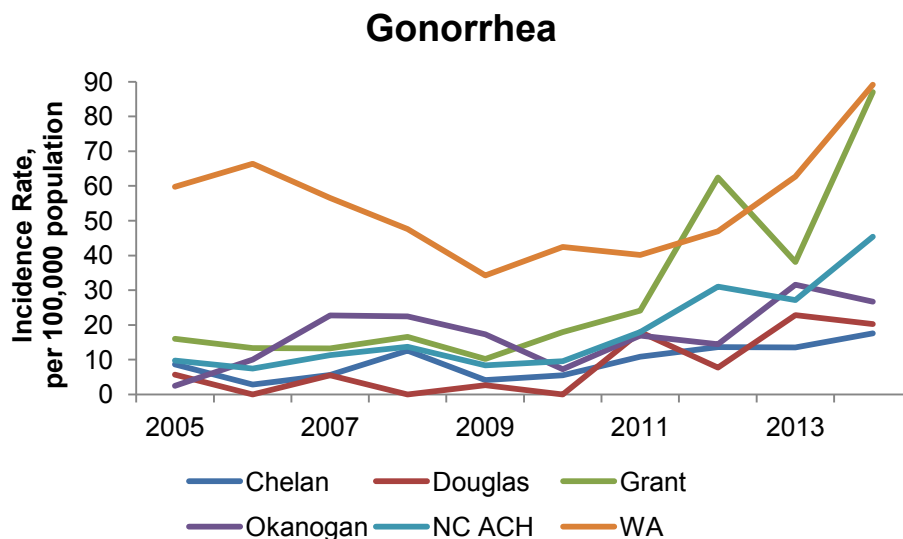
Data Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2013

Chlamydia Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of Chlamydia cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices. (See Table 5m)

Chlamydia
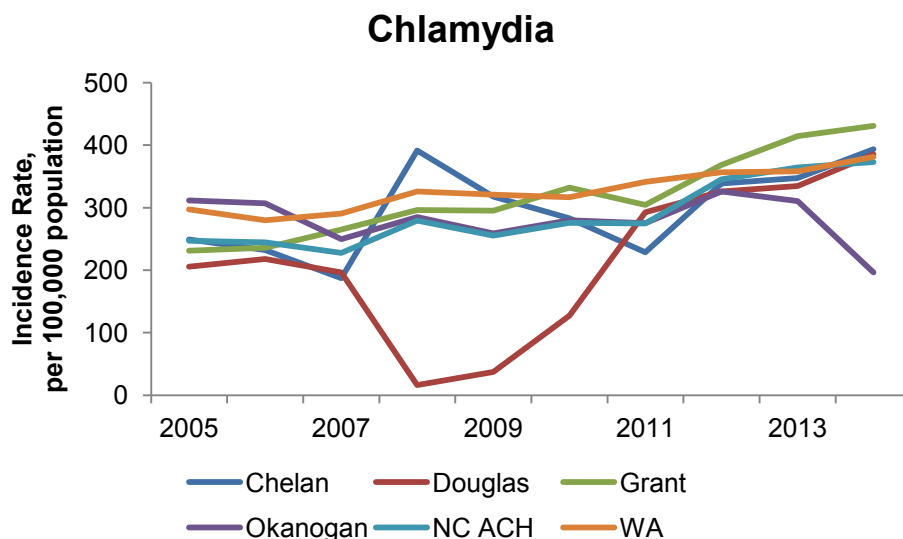
Data Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2013

HIV Prevelance

This indicator reports prevalence rate of HIV per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because HIV is a life-threatening communicable disease that disproportionately affects minority populations and may also indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices. (See Table 5m)

HIV
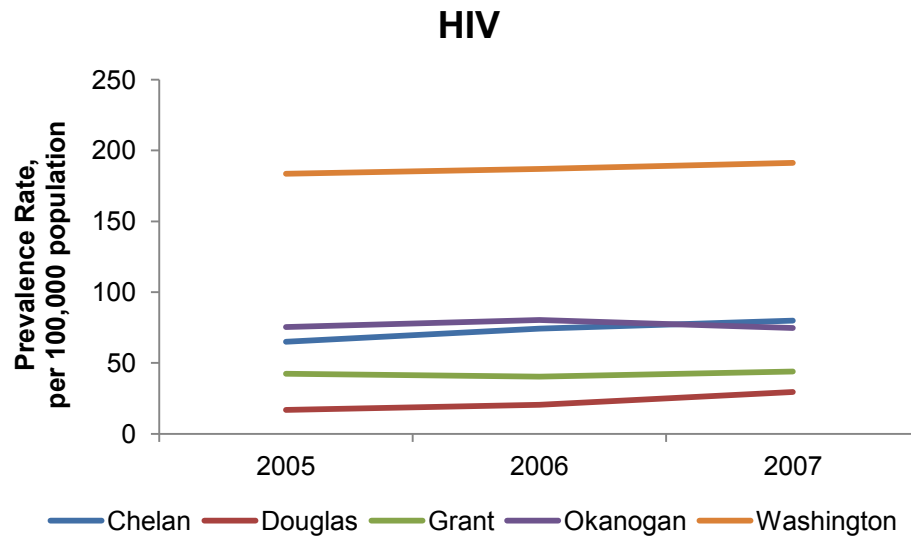
Data Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2013

Table 5a. Poor Health

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Self-reported having poor or fair health[θ]						
2004-10	14.7%	15.5%	18.6%	18.3%	16.8%	13.3%
2006-12	16.2%	14.8%	19.2%	19.8%	17.7%	13.7%
Percent of Adults with poor dental health[¥]						
2006-10	14.5%	16.4%	15.0%	16.2%	15.3%	12.0%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2004-10, 2006-10, 2006-12.

Table 5b. Life Expectancy

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Life Expectancy for Infants (Years)[€]						
2011	80.2 (79.2, 81.3)	81.6 (80.3, 82.9)	78.5 (77.6, 79.5)	77.0 (75.4, 78.5)	79.3 (78.7, 79.9)	80.3 (80.2, 80.4)
Hispanic	87.4 (83.5,91.2)	81.5 (77.5, 85.4)	84.3 (80.9, 87.6)	82.9 (78.9, 86.9)	83.4 (81.4, 85.4)	84.9 (84.3, 85.5)
Not Hispanic	80.4 (79.3, 81.5)	81.4 (79.9, 83.0)	78.7 (77.6, 79.8)	76.4 (74.6, 78.2)	79.3 (78.6, 79.9)	80.1 (80.0, 80.2)
2015	80.7 (79.7, 81.7)	80.7 (79.2, 82.1)	79.5 (78.5, 80.4)	77.8 (76.4, 79.2)	79.7 (79.1, 80.3)	80.2 (80.0, 80.3)
Hispanic	90.9 (85.8, 96.0)	81.1 (77.9, 84.4)	91.3 (873, 95.2)	90.7 (85.0, 96.3)	87.0 (84.9, 89.1)	84.1 (83.6, 84.6)
Not Hispanic	80.2 (78.9, 81.5)	80.6 (78.8, 82.4)	78.0 (76.7, 79.3)	76.8 (75.0, 78.5)	78.8 (78.1, 79.6)	80.0 (79.9, 80.1)
Years of Additional Life Expectancy Age 60-64[€]						
2011	24.2 (23.6, 24.9)	24.0 (23.1, 25.0)	22.7 (22.0, 23.4)	23.3 (22.4, 24.1)	23.5 (23.1, 23.9)	23.9 (23.9, 24.0)
Hispanic	32.1 (28.4, 35.7)	24.1 (20.3, 27.8)	29.1 (25.7, 32.4)	27.3 (24.2, 30.4)	27.7 (25.7, 29.6)	28.0 (27.5, 24.0)
Not Hispanic	24.1 (23.4, 24.8)	24.0 (23.0, 25.0)	22.4 (21.7, 23.2)	23.2 (22.3, 24.0)	23.4 (23.0, 23.7)	23.9 (23.8, 24.0)
2015	24.6 (24.0, 25.2)	24.8 (23.8, 25.9)	23.8 (23.1, 24.5)	23.2 (22.4, 24.0)	24.0 (23.7, 24.4)	24.0 (24.0, 24.1)
Hispanic	36.6 (31.4, 41.8)	24.6 (21.7, 27.6)	35.2 (31.2, 39.2)	32.9 (27.3, 38.4)	30.9 (28.8, 33.0)	27.3 (26.8, 27.7)
Not Hispanic	24.4 (23.7, 25.1)	24.8 (23.7, 25.9)	23.3 (22.6, 24.1)	23.0 (22.2, 23.9)	23.8 (23.4, 24.2)	24.0 (23.9, 24.1)
Premature Death (Years of Potential Life Lost), Rate per 100,000 population						
2008-10[¥]	5054	6101	6985	8465	6515	5888
2011-13[≠]	5685	4894	6358	7229	6071	5545

€ Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2011, 2015.
¥ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2008-2010 (As reported in the 2012 County Health Rankings).
≠ Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. 2011-13.

Table 5c. Obesity

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Percent Adults Obese (BMI > 30)[€]						
2013	26.3%	28.5%	34.3%	27.9%	29.7%	26.9%
Males	26.5%	28.5%	34.1%	27.9%	29.8%	27.0%
Females	26.2%	28.5%	34.6%	28.0%	29.8%	26.9%
Percent Adults Overweight (BMI >25, <30)[θ]						
2006-10	36%	39%	36%	35%	36%	36%
2011-12	34%	39%	35%	36%	35%	35%
Percent Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption[¥]						
2005-09	75.2%	74.2%	79.2%	73.9%	76.2%	74.6%
Percent of Youth Overweight[≠]						
2012						
8th graders	17.2%	13.3%	13.3%	18.0%	15.3%	14.4%
10th graders	13.6%	13.7%	18.5%	20.1%	15.5%	12.9%
12th graders	13.5%	16.6%	14.8%	23.0%	16.1%	13.4%
2014						
8th graders	14.7%	17.4%	17.1%	16.2%	16.8%	13.6%
10th graders	15.2%	14.6%	15.3%	22.9%	16.8%	13.8%
12th graders	12.8%	15.7%	17.7%	17.6%	16.1%	13.3%
Percent of Youth Obese[≠]						
2012						
8th graders	10.6%	13.3%	12.5%	10.6%	12.0%	10.2%
10th graders	9.0%	14.3%	16.5%	11.2%	12.3%	10.0%
12th graders	10.8%	13.2%	15.5%	7.1%	12.2%	9.9%
2014						
8th graders	12.5%	15.0%	17.6%	13.8%	15.4%	9.3%
10th graders	10.1%	15.8%	14.0%	11.8%	13.1%	11.2%
12th graders	6.6%	16.7%	15.7%	11.8%	12.3%	11.1%
Percent of Youth Overweight or Obese[≠]						
2012						
8th graders	27.8%	26.6%	25.8%	28.6%	27.3%	24.6%
10th graders	28.2%	28.0%	35.0%	31.1%	27.8%	22.9%
12th graders	24.3%	29.8%	30.3%	30.1%	28.3%	23.3%
2014						
8th graders	27.2%	32.4%	34.7%	30.0%	32.2%	22.9%
10th graders	25.3%	30.4%	29.3%	34.7%	29.9%	25.0%
12th graders	19.4%	32.4%	33.4%	29.4%	28.4%	24.4%

€ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2013.

θ Data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-10, 2011-12.

¥ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2005-09.

≠ Data Source: Health Youth Survey 2012, 2014

Table 5d. Percent Adults Obese

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chelan	21%	21%	23%	22%	23%	24%	27%	26%	26%	26%
Douglas	24%	25%	26%	26%	28%	28%	29%	26%	29%	29%
Grant	27%	28%	30%	31%	31%	32%	33%	33%	35%	34%
Okanogan	25%	25%	27%	27%	27%	28%	29%	29%	29%	28%
NC ACH	24%	25%	26%	26%	27%	28%	30%	29%	30%	30%
WA	23%	23%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
US	23%	24%	25%	26%	26%	27%	27%	27%	27%	28%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013.

Table 5e. Percent Adults with no Leisure Time Physical Activity

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chelan	17%	18%	17%	19%	18%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%
Douglas	19%	19%	18%	19%	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%	18%
Grant	21%	20%	21%	22%	22%	23%	25%	27%	29%	26%
Okanogan	21%	21%	23%	23%	23%	22%	24%	25%	25%	20%
NC ACH	19%	19%	20%	21%	21%	21%	22%	22%	23%	20%
WA	17%	17%	17%	18%	18%	19%	19%	18%	18%	17%
US	23%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%	23%	22%	23%	22%

Data Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013.

Table 5f. Diabetes

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Percent of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes[€]						
2009	7.3%	7.8%	8.7%	7.9%	8.0%	7.8%
Male	7.6%	8.3%	9.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.3%
Female	7.0%	7.3%	7.9%	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%
2013	7.9%	7.5%	8.6%	8.4%	8.2%	8.2%
Male	8.7%	8.1%	9.1%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%
Female	7.2%	6.9%	8.1%	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%
Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes[β]						
2014	20.7%	23.0%	28.1%	21.3%	23.7%	21.7%

€ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2013.

β Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2014.

Table 5g. Cancer

	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Cancer Mortality, Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)						
2006-10[≠]	161.5	178.8	182.0	174.0	173.9	174.9
2010-14[¥]	152.6	151.2	169.7	178.3	163.1	161.6
Male[¥]	184.3	196.0	194.4	199.0	192.4	190.8
Female[¥]	127.3	119.3	150.0	163.5	140.5	140.1
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate (per 100,000 females)[£]						
2005-09	112.4	120.4	109.7	101.3	110.8	131.8
2009-13	120.5	109.3	113.8	118.6	116.1	135.6
Breast Cancer Mortality Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 females)[€]						
2006-10	17.2 (12.2, 24.1)	15.6 (9.0, 25.9)	16.9 (11.8, 23.7)	14.7 (9.0, 23.8)	16.4 (13.5, 19.9)	21.6 (21.0, 22.3)
2011-15	18.4 (13.2, 25.4)	14.8 (8.7, 24.4)	20.2 (14.8, 27.1)	13.8 (8.2, 23.0)	17.3 (14.4, 20.8)	19.9 (19.3, 20.6)
Cervical Cancer Age-adjusted Incidence (per 100,000 females) (CI)[€]						
2006-10	6.1 (3.0, 11.4)	2.3 (NA)	7.7 (4.2, 13.1)	11.0 (5.3, 20.7)	6.9 (4.9, 9.6)	7.1 (6.7, 7.5)
2009-13	5.5 (2.9, 10.2)	2.9 (NA)	5.7 (2.8, 10.4)	11.0 (5.2, 21.1)	6.1 (4.3, 8.6)	6.9 (6.5, 7.4)
Cervical Cancer Count, 5 year period[€]						
2006-10	2.2	0.4	2.8	2.2	7.6	236.8
2009-13	2.6	0.6	2.2	2	1.5	242
Cervical Cancer Mortality Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 females)[€]						
2006-10	0.90	3.24	0.63	1.60	1.36 (0.58, 2.81)	1.90 (1.70, 2.11)
2011-15	1.85	0.64	1.88	5.44 (1.85, 13.29)	2.29 (1.26, 3.94)	1.65 (1.47, 1.85)
Prostate Cancer Age-adjusted Incidence (per 100,000 males) (CI)[€]						
2006-10	189.7 (171.1, 210.1)	205.0 (177.5, 236.0)	166.0 (148.3, 185.5)	162.7 (141.8, 186.4)	179.1 (168.7, 189.9)	153.3 (151.4, 155.3)
2009-13	150.4 (134.8, 167.9)	183.6 (158.9, 211.6)	114.6 (100.6, 130.0)	135.0 (116.9, 156.1)	141.1 (132.4, 150.3)	126.9 (125.2, 128.6)
Hispanic	151.0 (8.5, 259.8)	173.8 (63.2, 484.6)	115.3 (72.8, 179.2)	29.5 (NA)	120.3 (88.6, 162.4)	102.0 (92.8, 112.1)
Not Hispanic	150.2 (134.0, 168.7)	189.2 (163.1, 219.7)	117.3 (102.2, 134.5)	139.3 (120.5, 161.7)	144.2 (135.0, 154.1)	128.1 (126.4, 130.0)
Prostate Cancer New Cases, Annual Average[€]						
2006-10	78	41	66	46	1151	24626
2009-13	69	41	51	42	1017	22831
Prostate Cancer Mortality Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 males)[€]						
2006-10	24.2 (17.7, 32.6)	31.7 (20.64, 46.7)	42.3 (33.0, 53.5)	35.7 (25.1, 49.8)	32.9 (28.3, 38.1)	24.1 (23.3, 25.0)
2011-15	18.5 (13.3, 25.7)	27.4 (18.0, 40.7)	25.8 (19.1, 34.2)	30.6 (21.6, 43.1)	24.4 (20.7, 28.7)	20.1 (19.4, 20.8)
Hispanic	34.4 (NA)	30.2 (NA)	17.3 (NA)	0.0 (NA)	22.0 (8.9, 46.5)	13.0 (9.5, 17.5)
Not Hispanic	17.6 (12.4, 25.4)	27.4 (17.8, 42.2)	26.8 (19.6, 36.3)	32.5 (22.2, 45.1)	24.5 (20.7, 29.1)	20.3 (20.0, 21.0)
Colon and Rectum Cancer Age-adjusted Incidence (per 100,000 population)[£]						
2005-09	38.8	42.4	39.0	41.6	39.9	42.4
2009-13	34.2	34.3	33.9	33.8	34.0	37.6
Colon and Rectum Cancer Mortality Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)[€]						
2006-10	10.8 (7.9, 14.6)	16.0 (18.9, 22.8)	15.8 (12.1, 20.3)	18.0 (13.0, 24.5)	14.5 (12.5, 16.8)	14.8 (14.4, 15.3)

2011-15	12.0 (9.2, 15.8)	11.5 (7.5, 17.3)	14.2 (10.9, 18.3)	16.4 (12.0, 22.5)	13.5 (11.7, 15.6)	13.1 (11.7, 15.6)
Lung Cancer Age-adjusted Incidence (per 100,000 population)£						
2005-09	51.4	52.4	59.7	56.8	55.6	64.2
2009-13	49.8	42.0	57.1	62.8	53.4	60.0
Lung Cancer Mortality Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)€						
2006-10	44.4 (38.2, 51.4)	49.1 (39.9, 60.0)	46.5 (40.1, 53.8)	44.9 (37.1, 54.3)	45.8 (42.2, 49.7)	48.3 (47.5, 49.1)
2011-15	34.0 (28.9, 39.8)	34.2 (27.1, 43.0)	45.9 (39.9, 52.8)	52.3 (44.2, 61.9)	41.3 (38.1, 44.8)	40.7 (40.1, 41.4)

CI 95% Confidence Interval when available

≠ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death, 2006-2010.

¥ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. 2010-14.

£ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Cancer Institute: State Cancer Profiles, 2005-2009, 2009-13.

€ Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2016.

Table 5h. Lung and Heart Diseases

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Lung Disease Mortality, Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)						
2006-2010Θ	41.1	39.0	48.3	50.4	45.0	43.3
2010-2014¥	37.5	48.4	54.2	50.2	47.6	40.5
Percent of Adults with Asthma£						
2006-2010	12.9%	13.3%	12.2%	14.6%	13.0%	15.0%
2011-2012	13.9%	12.4%	15.4%	17.5%	15.1%	14.7%
Percent of Population Currently Smoking Cigarettes, age-adjusted£						
2004-2010	15.2%	17.2%	17.6%	23.1%	17.8%	16.6%
2006-2012	13.5%	15.5%	16.1%	23.8%	16.6%	15.6%
Percent of Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months£						
2011-2012	62.8%	37.4%	50.3%	62.9%	56.5%	59.0%
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)						
2006-10Θ	104.2	103.1	130.8	115.9	115.8	121.1
2010-14¥	90.0	99.0	106.5	91.1	97.8	90.1
Heart Disease Mortality, Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)¥						
2010-14	139.1	152.5	162.1	144.0	150.6	141.8
Male	169.1	198.5	211.1	184.2	189.5	182.8
Female	112.8	116.3	119.2	107.4	117.6	109.0
Percent of Adults with Heart Disease£						
2006-10	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%	4.8%	4.0%	3.5%
2011-12	4.2%	4.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%
Stroke Mortality, Age-adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000 population)¥						
2010-14	36.8	31.6	43.9	45.5	40.1	35.4
Male	39.2	31.6	39.7	45.9	41.3	35.1
Female	35.1	31.4	47.7	45.0	40.6	35.0

Θ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death, 2006-2010.

¥ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. 2010-14.

£ Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2004-2010, 2006-2012, 2006-2010, 2011-12.

Table 5i. Pre-conceptual and Perinatal Health Indicators

	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 (CI)						
2007-11	4.92 (3.18, 7.26)	6.22 (3.62, 9.95)	6.08 (4.50, 8.04)	5.23 (2.93, 8.63)	5.66 (4.63, 6.84)	4.82 (4.62, 5.03)
Hispanic	5.11 (2.64, 8.92)	7.28 (3.33, 13.82)	5.75 (3.72, 8.49)	4.51 (1.23, 11.56)	5.67 (4.21, 7.48)	4.91 (4.44, 5.41)
Not Hispanic	4.76 (2.53, 8.13)	5.34 (2.30, 10.52)	6.47 (4.14, 9.63)	5.55 (2.77, 9.94)	5.64 (4.26, 7.33)	4.80 (4.58, 5.04)
2011-15	3.44 (1.97, 5.59)	3.43 (1.57, 6.51)	4.32 (2.97, 6.07)	5.36 (2.93, 8.99)	4.11 (3.21, 5.17)	4.66 (4.46, 4.87)
Hispanic	2.40 (0.78, 5.60)	4.06 (1.32, 9.47)	5.03 (3.07, 7.77)	6.32 (2.05, 14.75)	4.33 (3.02, 6.02)	4.39 (3.94, 4.87)
Not Hispanic	4.29 (2.14, 7.68)	2.87 (.078, 7.35)	3.55 (1.89, 6.07)	4.94 (2.26, 9.37)	3.92 (2.76, 5.40)	4.72 (4.50, 4.95)
Number Infant Deaths						
2007-11	25	17	49	15	106	2131
Hispanic	12	9	25	4	50	410
Not Hispanic	13	8	24	11	56	1721
2011-15	16	9	33	14	72	2044
Hispanic	5	5	20	5	35	347
Not Hispanic	11	4	13	9	37	1697
Percent Low Birth Weight (CI)						
2007-11	6.42 (5.74, 7.15)	6.62 (5.69, 7.66)	6.37 (5.83, 6.95)	8.38 (7.35, 9.51)	6.73 (6.36, 7.11)	6.28 (6.20, 6.35)
Hispanic	6.30 (5.33, 7.40)	5.50 (4.27, 6.97)	6.33 (5.60, 7.12)	8.02 (6.27, 10.12)	6.38 (5.86, 6.93)	6.06 (5.89, 6.23)
Not Hispanic	6.53 (5.59, 7.55)	7.54 (6.22, 9.07)	6.42 (5.63, 7.29)	8.54 (7.30, 9.92)	7.04 (6.52, 7.58)	6.33 (6.24, 6.41)
2011-15	5.81 (5.14, 6.55)	5.75 (4.87, 6.75)	6.20 (5.65, 6.78)	6.78 (5.82, 7.86)	6.12 (5.75, 6.49)	6.32 (6.24, 6.39)
Hispanic	6.77 (5.70, 7.98)	5.52 (4.29, 7.00)	6.57 (5.76, 7.41)	6.20 (4.59, 8.20)	6.42 (5.88, 7.00)	6.17 (6.00, 6.35)
Not Hispanic	5.04 (4.21, 5.99)	5.96 (4.75, 7.39)	5.79 (5.04, 6.63)	7.03 (5.87, 8.36)	5.85 (5.37, 6.36)	6.35 (6.27, 6.43)
Percent of Births to Smoking Mothers (CI)						
2007-11	8.03 (7.27, 8.85)	8.56 (7.49, 9.73)	9.14 (8.49, 9.83)	17.34 (15.84, 18.93)	10.01 (9.56, 10.47)	11.83 (11.73, 11.94)
Hispanic	0.85 (0.52, 1.31)	1.46 (0.86, 2.30)	2.07 (1.67, 2.55)	3.62 (2.47, 5.10)	1.81 (1.54, 2.12)	4.25 (4.11, 4.39)
Not Hispanic	14.21 (12.83, 15.69)	14.41 (12.55, 16.46)	17.43 (16.11, 18.83)	23.48 (21.39, 25.72)	17.29 (16.48, 18.13)	13.61 (13.49, 13.73)
2011-15	8.25 (7.45, 9.12)	8.61 (7.53, 9.81)	8.62 (7.98, 9.31)	14.32 (12.91, 15.86)	9.37 (8.92, 9.84)	10.11 (10.02, 10.21)
Hispanic	1.49 (1.01, 2.11)	1.38 (0.80, 2.21)	2.42 (1.96, 2.95)	4.31 (2.99, 6.03)	2.21 (1.89, 2.55)	4.08 (3.94, 4.22)
Not Hispanic	13.77 (12.37, 15.28)	15.00 (13.04, 17.18)	15.36 (14.12, 16.68)	18.68 (16.75, 20.79)	15.51 (14.73, 16.33)	11.45 (11.34, 11.56)
Teen Birth Rate, per 1000 (CI)						
2007-11	42.4 (38.9, 46.2)	44.0 (39.2, 49.2)	69.1 (65.2, 73.2)	59.5 (53.8, 65.7)	55.7 (53.5, 58.0)	29.4 (29.1, 29.7)
Hispanic	71.3 (63.9, 79.4)	67.7 (58.2, 78.4)	98.7 (91.9, 105.9)	85.6 (72.5, 100.3)	84.9 (80.6, 89.4)	69.0 (67.8, 70.3)
Not Hispanic	25.28 (21.9, 29.0)	29.3 (24.4, 34.9)	42.7 (38.5, 47.2)	50.0 (43.9, 56.7)	36.5 (34.2, 38.9)	22.6 (22.3, 22.9)
2011-15	29.3	32.1 (28.0,	50.8	46.9	40.9 (39.0,	20.8

	(26.2, 32.53)	36.7)	(47.4, 54.4)	(41.5, 52.8)	42.9)	(20.6, 21.1)
Hispanic	45.8 (40.0, 52.2)	50.1 (42.2, 59.1)	67.0 (61.6, 72.9)	63.7 (52.4, 76.7)	58.2 (54.7, 61.8)	47.1 (46.1, 48.1)
Not Hispanic	17.3 (14.3, 20.7)	18.9 (14.8, 23.8)	33.7 (29.8, 38.1)	39.6 (33.6, 46.2)	27.3 (25.2, 29.6)	15.8 (15.5, 16.0)

CI 95% Confidence Interval

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2007-11, 2011-15.

Table 5j. Number of Teen Births

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chelan	113	122	112	111	82	75	56	79	47
Douglas	73	66	54	56	57	44	38	34	42
Grant	230	245	270	203	213	198	146	146	118
Okanogan	70	88	87	81	70	57	56	50	36
NC ACH	486	521	523	541	422	374	296	309	243

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool. 2007-15.

Table 5k. Accidents, Homicide, and Suicide

	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Average Annual Motor Vehicle Deaths						
2008-10[β]	8	2	20	9	39	486
2010-14[€]	8	4	16	8	36	516
Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate, per 100,000 population						
2008-10[β]	11.5	5.2	22.4	22.7	16.4	7.2
2010-14[€]	9.8	11.7	17.7	17.8	14.4	7.3
Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Average Annual Death, Rate per 100,000 population[¥]						
2011-15	0.5	0.0	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0
Total Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths[¥]						
2011-15	1	0	9	4	14	413
Unintentional Injury Age-Adjusted Death Rate, per 100,000 population[£]						
2010-14	45.5	37.8	43.4	55.6	45.2	38.6
Male	54.6	47.5	52.2	76.0	61.2	50.0
Female	37.4	28.7	34.2	35.5	35.1	27.8
Unintentional Injury Average Annual Deaths[£]						
2010-14	38	16	38	26	117	2780
Homicide Crude Death Rate, per 100,000 population[£]						
2010-14	3.26	ND	4.16	4.85	4.00	2.91
Homicide Average Annual Deaths[£]						
2010-14	8	2	0	4	2	200
Violent Crime Rate, per 100,000 population[θ]						
2010-12	162.1	137.8	299.4	194.8	212.8	302.4
Suicide, Average Annual Deaths[≠]						
2006-10	9	6	10	9	34	880
2011-15	14	5	10	9	38	1056
Suicide, Ade-Adjusted Death Rate, per 100,000 population (CI)[≠]						
2006-10	12.3 (8.9, 16.7)	15.9 (10.5, 23.2)	12.3 (9.2, 16.3)	22.2 (16.1, 30.2)	14.6 (12.5, 17.1)	13.0 (12.6, 13.4)
2011-15	18.3 (14.1, 23.5)	11.2 (7.0, 17.2)	11.7 (8.7, 15.5)	21.6 (15.5, 29.7)	15.2 (13.1, 17.6)	14.7 (14.3, 15.1)

CI – 95% Confidence Interval, reported when available.

β Data Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2008-2010.

€ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. 2010-14.

¥ Data Source: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System. 2011-2015.

Table 5l. Drug and Alcohol Use

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NC ACH	WA
Excessive Drinking (CI)[¥]						
2014	19% (18-20%)	19% (18-20%)	19% (19-20%)	17% (16-17%)	-	19%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths (CI)[£]						
2010-14	28% (19-39%)	44% (32-55%)	25% (19-31%)	45% (38-51%)	-	37%
Drug Overdose Deaths, per 100,000 population (CI)[Θ]						
2010-14	13 (9, 19)	13 (7, 21)	7 (4, 11)	10 (5, 17)	-	14
Current (past 30-day) Substance Use, Grade 12, 2014 (CI)[β]						
Cigarettes	11.5 (±2.6)	13.7 (±4.7)	12.4% (±2.6)	19.8% (±5.1)	13.1% (±1.6)	13.0% (±1.6)
Alcohol	31.5% (±3.8)	30.7% (±6.3)	35.7% (±3.8)	35.7 (±6.1)	33.6% (±2.3)	32.9% (±2.6)
Marijuana	28.4% (±3.7)	21.8% (±5.6)	26.2% (±3.5)	28.6 (±5.7)	26.8 (±2.1)	26.7% (±2.2)
Illegal drugs, excluding alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana	6.7% (±2.0)	5.2% (±3.0)	8.4% (±2.2)	7.5% (±3.3)	7.3% (±1.3)	6.6% (±1.0)
Used pain killers to get high	4.5% (±1.7)	6.2% (±3.3)	6.1% (±1.9)	6.3% (±3.1)	5.6% (±1.1)	5.6% (±0.9)
Prescription drugs not prescribed to you	9.6% (±3.4)	13.4% (±6.9)	12.1% (±3.7)	10.4% (±5.7)	11.1% (±2.2)	9.0% (±1.3)

Table 5m. Sexually Transmitted Infections

Gonorrhea Incidence Rate										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chelan	8.6	2.8	5.6	12.6	4.2	5.5	10.9	13.6	13.5	17.6
Douglas	5.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	18.0	7.7	22.8	20.3
Grant	16.0	13.3	13.3	16.5	10.2	18.0	24.1	62.5	38.1	87.1
Okanogan	2.5	10.0	22.7	22.5	17.3	7.3	16.9	14.5	31.6	26.7
NC ACH	9.7	7.4	11.3	13.7	8.4	9.5	18.0	31.0	27.2	45.4
Washington	59.7	66.4	56.5	47.6	34.3	42.5	40.1	47.0	62.7	89.2

Chlamydia Incidence Rate										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chelan	249.3	232.3	187.3	391.4	317.8	282.9	228.6	338.9	347.5	393.4
Douglas	205.9	218.1	196.3	16.4	37.3	127.5	292.5	325.9	334.4	385.1
Grant	231.4	236.0	264.9	296.4	295.1	332.1	304.6	368.2	414.7	431.0
Okanogan	311.7	307.2	249.7	284.8	258.9	279.7	275.3	326.0	310.7	196.6
NC ACH	247.1	244.5	227.5	279.5	255.3	275.8	275.0	345.5	364.3	373.2
Washington	297.4	279.7	290.6	326.0	320.6	316.6	341.3	356.7	357.9	381.2

HIV Prevalence										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chelan				64.9	74.3	79.9				
Douglas				16.9	20.4	29.5				
Grant				42.3	40.4	43.9				
Okanogan				75.3	80.3	74.7				
NC ACH						58.46				
Washington				183.61	186.89	191.31				

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2013, 2014.