September 2017 (REV)

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INTRODUCTION

The *Kitsap County Core Public Health Indicators* is a high level synthesis of demographic and public health data designed to provide an overview of the health of Kitsap County. The majority of data come from standard public health sources: vital records, public health program tracking, reportable illnesses, surveys, and the U.S. Census. Data sources are footnoted throughout and described in the Sources and Background sections. Data have limitations and should be interpreted as estimates. The indicators presented in this report have many implications for public health practice, policy, and services. These indicators are presented in an effort to provide sound, reliable data that can be used to monitor change over time, help focus resources, encourage new and existing partnerships, and support the work necessary to make Kitsap County a healthy and safe place to live, learn, work, and play.

EXAMPLE: HOW TO READ AN INDICATOR

Kitsap data for each indicator are presented for a series of years in a trend line graph. The entire line or parts of the line are color coded: green is a statistically significant improving trend, red is a statistically significant worsening trend, and black is neither statistically better or worse. The overall statistical trend in Kitsap County is presented from the oldest year to the most recent year, reported as an increase (\uparrow), decrease (\downarrow), or no change (\leftrightarrow) and follows the color coding described previously. A recent year statistical comparison between Kitsap County and Washington State is reported as better, same, or worse and also follows the color coding described previously.

Green line = Statistically better trend Red line = Statistically worse trend Black line = No statistical trend							
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time Overall Compared to W						
Diabetes-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	1,010 1400 1,010 1,0	↔ Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 1,010 per 100,000 WA = 1,127 per 100,000				
Interpretation:	From 2000-2006, among Kitsap residents, there was a worsening trend in diabetes-related hospitalization rate per 100,000 residents (red line segment); from 2007-2015, the trend was improving (green line segment).	From 2000- 2015 there was no statistical change in the Kitsap diabetes- related hospitaliza- tion rate.	In 2015, the Kitsap diabetes-related hospitalization rate was statistically better than the rate for WA.				

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INDICATOR CHANGES FROM THE LAST RELEASE

This 2017 Indicators Report includes several changes. The columns for timeframe, Kitsap trends, Kitsap rates, and WA rate have been removed; allowing for a wider column displaying the Kitsap rate over time in an enlarged graph with the earliest and most recent Kitsap rates labeled. The statistical change column has been renamed "overall trend" and includes the timeframe within the column. The Kitsap compared to WA column has been renamed "compared to WA" and includes the most recent rates for Kitsap and WA, and the statistical comparison. For the earliest reported year, 2000 was set as the new boundary.

NEW INDICATORS

Population enrolled in Medicaid

Population enrolled in Medicare

Individuals with Medicaid dental coverage receiving any dental service in the year

Syphilis rate per 100,000 residents

Chronic Hepatitis C rate per 100,000 residents

Syringes exchanged through Kitsap Public Health District

Elevated blood lead tests in children <6 years old

Medicaid funded substance abuse treatment rates per 1,000 residents

Stagnant air days

Extemely hot days

Days without an advisory issued for illness, cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), or elevated bacteria levels in lakes Days without an advisory issued for sewage spills and elevated bacteria levels in marine water

NEW INDICATORS REPLACING FORMER INDICATORS	FORMER INDICATORS
Chlamydia rate per 100,000 residents	Chlamydia rate per 100,000 adolescents and adults (aged 15-44)
Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 residents	Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 adolescents and adults (aged 15-44)
HIV rate per 100,000 residents (incidence)	Rate of persons living with HIV disease per 100,000 residents
Routine food establishment inspections resulting in two or more red violations with FDA risks	Routine food establishment inspections resulting in one or more red violations

CHANGES IN INDICATOR STATISTICAL TREND FROM LAST RELEASE	
Civilian adults currently employed	Decrease to no change
Youth (age 5-17) living below 100% of poverty	Increase to no change
Civilian adults aged 18-64 report having health insurance	No change to increase
Non-Medicaid civilian women start prenatal care in the first trimester	Decrease to no change
Adults report mental distress (14 or more days of poor mental health during the past 30 days)	No change to decrease
Youth (grade 8) report drinking no sugary beverages in past 7 days at school	No change to increase
Youth (grade 10) report using marijuana in the past 30 days	Increase to no change
Fresh water streams meet standards for acceptable levels of fecal coliform bacteria	No change to increase

CHANGES IN COMPARISON OF KITSAP TO WASHINGTON FROM LAST RELEASE					
Older adults (age 65 and older) living below 100% of poverty	Worse to better				
Households spend more than 30% of monthly income on housing costs	Same to better				
Non-Medicaid civilian women start prenatal care in the first trimester	Worse to same				
Children in out-of-home care (CPS removals)	Better to same				
Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report parent(s) do not set clear rules or are not engaged in details of daily life	Same to better				
Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report opportunities for positive participation in the family setting	Worse to same				
Youth (grade 8) report 1 or more hours of physical activity five or more days per week	Better to same				
Youth (grade 8) report drinking no sugary beverages in past 7 days at school	Same to better				
Youth (grade 10) report smoking in the past 30 days	Worse to same				
Youth (grade 10) report using electronic cigarettes in past 30 days	Worse to better				
Youth (grade 10) report using alcohol in the past 30 days	Same to better				
Youth (grade 10) report using marijuana in the past 30 days	Same to better				
Medicaid funded substance abuse treatment rates per 1,000 residents	Better to same				

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE						
		Kitsap County				
	Earliest Year (2000) Recent Year (2016) Percent Chan					
	# (%)	# (%)	%			
Kitsap County Total Population ¹	231,969	262,590	13%			
Unincorporated	159,896 (69%)	174,310 (66%)	9%			
Incorporated	72,073 (31%)	88,280 (34%)	22%			
Bainbridge Island ^a	20,308 (28%)	23,760 (27%)	17%			
Bremerton ^a	37,259 (52%)	40,500 (46%)	9%			
Port Orchard ^a	7,693 (11%)	13,810 (16%)	80%			
Poulsbo ^a	6,813 (9%)	10,210 (12%)	50%			

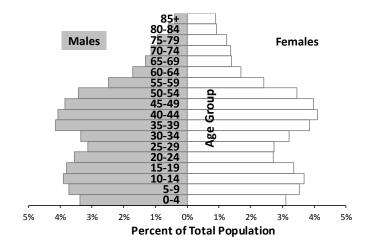
a. Proportion is of the incorporated population; not the total population.

		Kitsap County	Washington State	
	Earliest Year (2000)	Recent Year (2016)	2016	
Race/Ethnicity ¹	# (%)	# (%)	%	%
White, Non-Hispanic	191,937 (83%)	202,296 (78%)	5%	71%
Black or African American, Non-Hispanic	6,581 (3%)	7,209 (3%)	10%	4%
American Indian and Alaska Native, Non- Hispanic	3,534 (2%)	3,621 (1%)	2%	1%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	10,200 (4%)	13,754 (5%)	35%	8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,723 (1%)	2,521 (1%)	46%	1%
Two or more races, Non-Hispanic	8,385 (4%)	14,482 (6%)	73%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	9,609 (4%)	18,707 (7%)	95%	13%

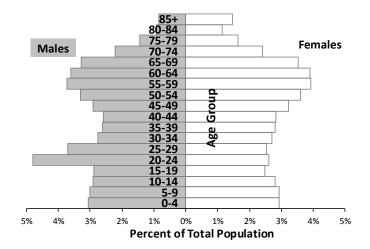
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POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER 1

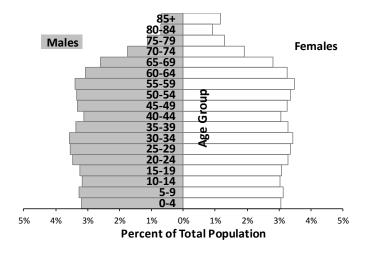
Earliest Year, 2000 Kitsap County



Recent Year, 2016 Kitsap County



Recent Year, 2016 Washington State



Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse					
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA		
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES					
Birth rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44) ²	800 7000 800 2000 2000 2000 2000 2001 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Higher than WA 2016 Kitsap = 75 per 1,000 WA = 65 per 1,000		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ²	8 6 4 2 0 2015 2000 8 6 4 2 0 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2001	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 5.9 per 1,000 WA = 4.8 per 1,000		
Death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) ²	646 2015 646 2014 646 2014 2013 2016 2007 2008 2007 2008 2007 2008 2009	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Lower than WA 2015 Kitsap = 646 per 100,000 WA = 692 per 100,000		
Premature death rate per 100,000 residents (<75 years old; age-adjusted) ²	999 E 2015 150	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 99 per 100,000 WA = 84 per 100,000		

I. WHO ARE WE?			
Green = Statis Indicator	stically significant & better Red = Statistically significally significally significally significally significally significally significally significally significant & better Red = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistical & Better Red =	Overall	Compared to WA
EDUCATION		Trend	
Children ages 3-4 enrolled in early education programs ³	65% 45% 25% 25% 2000 2011 2013 2013 2014 2015	Kitsap Trend 2005-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 60% WA = 42%
High school graduation rate (5-year cohort) b,4	87% 2015-16 2014-15 2013-14 2012-13 2011-12 2010-11	Kitsap Trend 2010-11 - 2015-16	Better than WA 2015-16 Kitsap = 87% WA = 82%
Adults aged 25-64 with more than high school education ³	78% - 68% 2014 2013 2014 2006 58% 2006 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009	Kitsap Trend 2005-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 72% WA = 69%
Civilian pregnant women with more than high school education ⁵	80% 60% 40% 53% 20% 0% 2000 2000 2000 2000 40%	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 69% WA = 66%
EMPLOYMENT			
Civilian adults currently employed ⁶	95% 95% 90% 90% 2000 85% 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 94% WA = 95%

b. New calculation beginning in 2010-11 school year, adjusted actual 5-year cohort graduation rate.

Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse						
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA			
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING						
Residents living below 100% of poverty ^{c,3}	15% 2015 10% 2013 2014 2014 2010 2006 2006	Kitsap Trend 2005-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 10% WA = 12%			
Youth (age 5-17) living below 100% of poverty ^{c,3}	20% 15% 10% 6% 2014 2014 2013 2012 2014 2015 2009 2009 2009 2009	Kitsap Trend 2005-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 9% WA = 15%			
Older adults (age 65 and older) living below 100% of poverty c,3	10% 5% 5% 0% 2011 2013 2014 2014 2006	Kitsap Trend 2005-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 5% WA = 7%			
Residents experiencing food insecurity ⁷	20% 18% 16% 14% 12% 10% 13.3% 12.6% 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	Kitsap Trend 2012-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 12.6% WA = 12.8%			
Public school students (grades K-12) enrolled in free or reduced lunch program ^{d,4}	44% 24% 2016-17 24% 2008-09 14% 2000-01	Kitsap Trend 2000-01- 2016-17	Better than WA 2016-17 Kitsap = 34% WA = 43%			

c. A family of four earning \$19,350 or less in 2005 or \$24,250 or less in 2015 was living in poverty.

d. Eligibility for free or reduced lunch is \leq 185% of poverty; a family of four earning \$31,543 in 2000 or \$44,955 in 2016 was living at 185% of poverty.

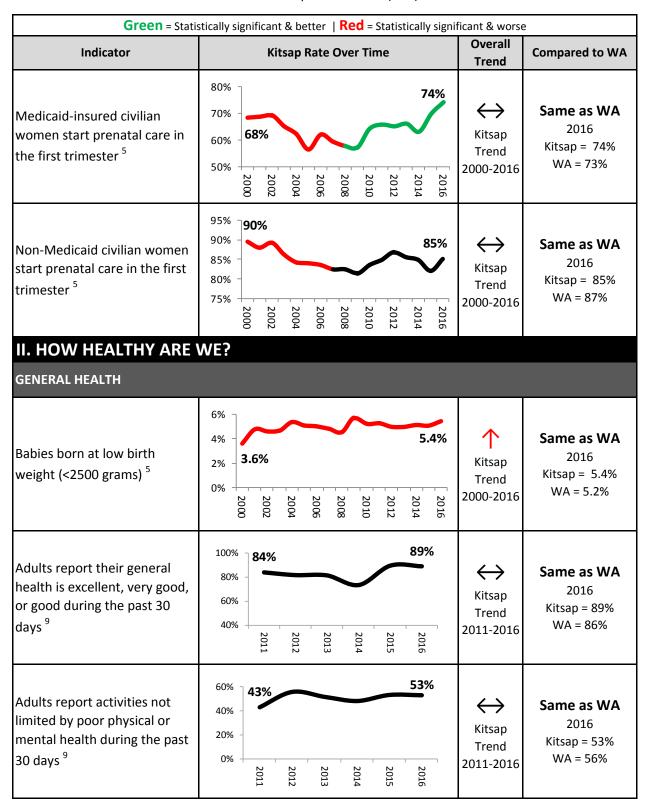
Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse						
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA			
Civilian births paid by Medicaid ^{e,5}	42.8% 40% 35% 30% 2000 2000 2011 2011 2011	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 42.8% WA = 42.8%			
Households spending more than 30% of monthly income on housing costs ^{f,3}	33% 33% 23% 2011 201	←→ Kitsap Trend 2005-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 31% WA = 32%			
Individuals currently or imminently experiencing homelessness and seeking housing ⁸	1.7% 1.7% 1.7% 2% 1.5% 2011 2015 2016	Kitsap Trend 2011-2016	N/A			
Homeless youth (age 5-17) ⁴	3% 3% 2% 1% 1% 0% 2015-16 2014-15 2013-14 2012-13 2011-12 2009-10 2008-09 2006-07	Kitsap Trend 2006-07 - 2015-16	Better than WA 2015-16 Kitsap = 3% WA = 4%			
HEALTH CARE ACCESS						
Civilian adults aged 18-64 report having health insurance 3	95% 90% 85% 80% 75% 2009 2010 2011 2013	Kitsap Trend 2008-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 94% WA = 91%			

e. Eligibility for Medicaid is ≤138% of poverty; a family of four earning \$24,357 in 2000 or \$33,948 in 2017 was living at 138% of poverty.

f. Renters and home owners combined; separately: 49% of renters and 24% of home owners spend more than 30% of monthly income on housing costs

Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse										
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time					Overall Trend	Compared to WA			
Population enrolled in Medicaid ³	20% 15% 10% 5% 0%	11%	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	15%	Kitsap Trend 2009-2015	Lower than WA 2015 Kitsap = 15% WA = 17%
Population enrolled in Medicare ³	15% - 10% - 5% - 0% -	9%	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	14%	Kitsap Trend 2009-2015	Higher than WA 2015 Kitsap = 14% WA = 12%
Adults report having visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past 12 months* ⁹	82% - 72% - 62% - 52% - 42% -	64% 2011	2012		2012	2014	2015	73%	Kitsap Trend 2011-2012 & 2014-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 73% WA = 68%
Youth (grade 8) report having had a dental checkup, exam or cleaning in the past 12 months ¹⁰	90% - 80% - 60% -	74% 2006	2008	_ 2010		2012	2014	87%	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 87% WA = 86%
Individuals with Medicaid dental coverage receiving any dental service in the year ¹¹	35% - 30% - 25% - 20% -	30%	ı	2013	2014	2015		2016	Kitsap Trend 2012-2016	Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 31% WA = 38%

^{*} Question was not asked in 2013



Green = Statis	Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse							
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA					
Alzheimer's death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) ²	80 60 40 51 42 2013 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 42 per 100,000 WA = 45 per 100,000					
Older adult (age 65 and older) fall-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 12	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 1,346 per 100,000 WA = 1,726 per 100,000					
Adults report never having a permanent tooth extracted because of decay or gum disease* 9	65% 60% 55% 50% 201 201 201 201	Kitsap Trend N/A	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 60% WA = 63%					
EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING								
Youth (grade 6) report being bullied in the last month ¹⁰	27% 26% 27% 200 20 20 10 20 16	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 26% WA = 28%					
Youth (grade 8) report having adults they can turn to for help when feeling sad or hopeless ¹⁰	84% - 65.1% 65.4% 64% - 2000 2011 2011 4 16	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 65.4% WA = 64.2%					

^{*} Question was not asked in 2015

Green = Statis	tically significant & better Red = Statistically significant	ficant & worse	2	
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA	
Adults report that they and people in their community do favors for each other often or very often* 9	50% - 53% 51% 50% - 2013 2014 2015	Kitsap Trend 2012-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 51% WA = 44%	
Adults report mental distress (14 or more days of poor mental health during the past 30 days) ⁹	20% 15% 15% 9% 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 201	Kitsap Trend 2011-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 9% WA = 11%	
Youth (grade 8) report seriously considering attempting suicide during the past 12 months ^{10,**}	30% - 20% 20% - 12% 10% - 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 60 80 80 10 12 14 16	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 20% WA = 17%	
Suicide-related hospitalization (nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 800 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 41 per 100,000 WA = 47 per 100,000	
Suicide-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) ²	200 20 10 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 20 per 100,000 WA = 16 per 100,000	

^{*} Question was not asked in 2015

^{**} This indicator was revised on January 12, 2018. The WA percentage was changed from 25% to 17%. Better than WA changed to worse than WA.

Green = Statis	stically sigr	nifica	nt & be	tter l	Red =	Statisti	cally signi	ficant & worse	<u> </u>
Indicator	, ,		(itsap F				, 0	Overall Trend	Compared to WA
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIE	NCES (A	CEs)							
Low-income pregnant or parenting home visitation clients reporting 3 or more ACEs ¹²	80% - 60% - 40% - 20% -	5	3%	2014		2015	60% 2016	Kitsap Trend 2013-2016	N/A
Children in out-of-home care (CPS removals) ¹³	Rate per 1,000	6.0	2004	2006	2008	2012	3.9	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 3.9 per 1,000 children WA = 3.8 per 1,000 children
Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report ever being physically hurt on purpose by an adult ¹⁰	40% - 30% - 20% - 10% - 0%		25.0% 2014			22.2%		Kitsap Trend N/A	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 22.2% WA = 21.9%
Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report parent(s) do not set clear rules or are not engaged in details of daily life g,10		40% 2006	2008	2010			31%	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 31% WA = 33%
Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report opportunities for positive participation in the family setting h,10,**	36%	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	61% 2016	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 61% WA = 61%

g. Parents do not ask if their student have finished their homework; parents would not know if their student did not come home on time, parents would not know where their student is and who they are with; rules in the student's family are not clear.

 $h. \ Student \ can \ discuss \ problems \ with \ parents; \ student \ has \ chances for fun \ with \ parents; \ student \ is \ involved \ in \ family \ decisions.$

^{**} This indicator was revised on March 20, 2018. The WA and Kitsap percentage was changed from 80% to 61%, and 75% to 61% respectively. Better than WA changed to same as WA.

Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse							
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA				
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND	NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS						
Babies (age 19-35 months) with complete immunizations	55% - 50% - 45% - 50% - 50% - 50% - 50% - 2014 - 2015 - 2016	Kitsap Trend N/A	Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 52% WA = 60%				
Kindergarten children with complete immunizations ^{i,14}	100% 95% 90% 85% 80% 75% 2014-15 2013-14 2011-12 2009-10 2009-10 2009-06 2000-06 2000-03 2001-02 2000-01	Kitsap Trend 2000-01 - 2016-17	Better than WA 2016-17 Kitsap = 89% WA = 85%				
Adults with influenza vaccine in the past year ⁹	42.1% 40% 20% 20% 2011 2013 2015 2016	Kitsap Trend 2011-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 42.1% WA = 40.1%				
Chlamydia rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,2}	375 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 375 per 100,000 WA = 434 per 100,000				
Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,2}	67 2014 2000 20	⇔ Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	2016 Kitsap = 67 per 100,000 WA = 114 per 100,000				

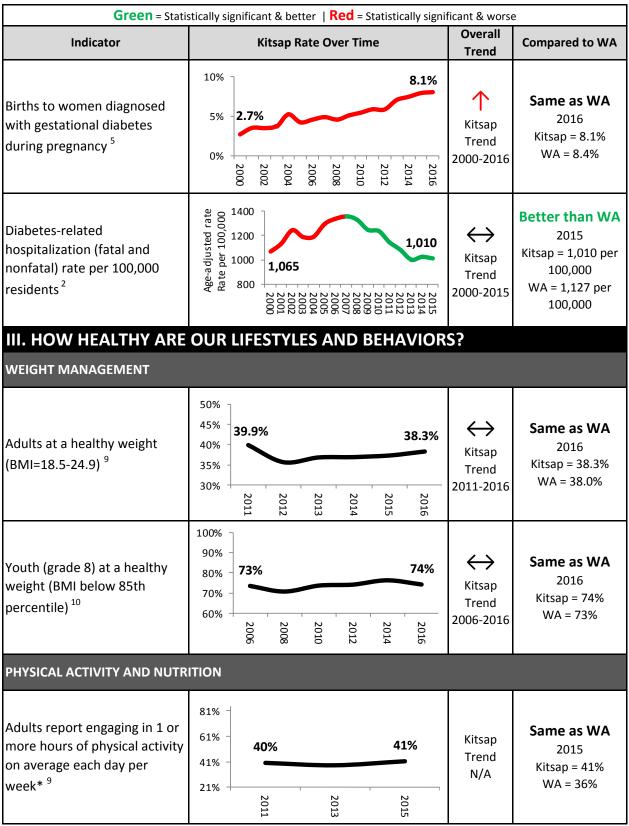
i. Kindergarten children exempt from immunizations: 2000-01, 3%; 2016-17, 5%; statistically more children were exempt in 2016-17 compared to 2000-01.

Green = Statis	Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse						
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA				
Syphilis rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,2}	7 2015-16 2013-14 2003-04 2005-06 2003-04 2000'001 and atea and at	Kitsap Trend 2003-04 - 2015-16	Better than WA 2015-16 Kitsap = 7 per 100,000 WA = 17 per 100,000				
Chronic Hepatitis C rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,15}	150 000,001 rad at the per 100,000,001 at the per 100,000 at	Kitsap Trend 2007-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 93 per 100,000 WA = 113 per 100,000				
HIV rate per 100,000 residents (incidence) ¹⁵	3 2015-16 2003-04 2003-04 2003-04 2003-04 2003-04 2003-04	Kitsap Trend 2001-02 - 2015-16	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 3 per 100,000 WA = 6 per 100,000				
Syringes exchanged through Kitsap Public Health District ¹⁶	1,500,000	Kitsap Trend 2008-2016	N/A				
Elevated blood lead tests in children <6 years old ¹⁷	2.0% 1.8% 2% 2011-12 2013-14	Kitsap Trend N/A	Same as WA 2015-16 Kitsap = 1.8% WA = 2.1%				

Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse						
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA			
Routine food establishment inspections resulting in two or more red violations with FDA risks ^{j,18}	15% 10% 5% 0% 2011 2011 2011	Kitsap Trend 2010-2016	N/A			
CHRONIC DISEASE						
Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure* 9	36% 34% 32% 30% 2011 2015	Kitsap Trend N/A	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 33% WA = 30%			
Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have cardiovascular disease ⁹	9% 10% 5% 5% 2011 2013 2014	Kitsap Trend 2011-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 9% WA = 8%			
Heart disease hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 8200 938 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2003 2012 2013 2015 2015 2016 2017 2016 2017 2017 2018	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 562 per 100,000 WA = 661 per 100,000			
Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have diabetes ⁹	15% 10% 5% 0% 2011 2013 8%	Kitsap Trend 2011-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 8% WA = 9%			

j. A red violation indicates high risk for food contamination threats to human health.

^{*} Question was not asked in 2012, 2014, and 2016



 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ Question was not asked in 2012, 2014, and 2016

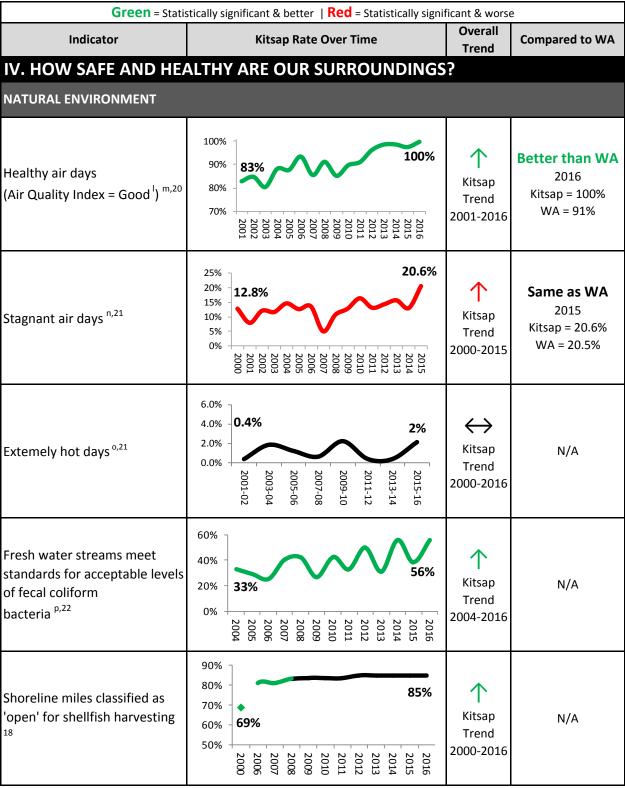
Green = Statis	stically significant & better Red = Statistically signi	ficant & worse	<u> </u>
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA
Youth (grade 8) report 1 or more hours of physical activity five or more days per week ¹⁰	81% - 58.4% 61% - 42.2% 41% - 21% - 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 58.4% WA = 58.5%
Youth (grade 8) report 2 hours or less of screen time ^k for fun on school days ¹⁰	79.4% 77% - 76.8% 57% - 200 2010 2014 2014	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 76.8% WA = 77.4%
Youth (grade 8) report eating 5 or more fruits/vegetables daily* ¹⁰	24% - 30% 22% 2016 2016 2016 2016 2016 2016 2016 2016	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 22% WA = 23%
Youth (grade 8) report drinking no sugary beverages in past 7 days at school ¹⁰	69% - 29% 29% 2011 11 14 16	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 66% WA = 61%
SUBSTANCE USE			
Adults report currently smoking ⁹	18% 20% 10% 0% 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	Kitsap Trend 2011-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 12% WA = 14%

k. Watching TV, videos or DVDs, playing video games, or using a computer.

^{*} Question was not asked in 2010

Green = Statis	Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse							
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA					
Civilian women report smoking during pregnancy ⁵	30% 20% 18% 20% 10% 2015 2015 2016 2007 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	Kitsap Trend 2000-2016	Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 14% WA = 7%					
Youth (grade 10) report smoking in the past 30 days ¹⁰	30% 20% 15% 10% 0% 200 2010 2014 2016	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 6% WA = 7%					
Youth (grade 10) report using electronic cigarettes in past 30 days ¹⁰	30% - 20% - 10% - 0% - 2012 - 2014 - 2016	Kitsap Trend N/A	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 10% WA = 13%					
Youth (grade 10) report using alcohol in the past 30 days ¹⁰	40% 30% 20% 10% 2006 2008 2011	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 17% WA = 20%					
Youth (grade 10) report using marijuana in the past 30 days	10% 15% 2006 2001 12 14 16	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 15% WA = 17%					

Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse						
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA			
Medicaid funded substance abuse treatment rates per 1,000 residents ¹⁹	2007 2007 2008 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2019	←→ Kitsap Trend 2002-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 10.7 per 1,000 WA = 11.1 per 1,000			
Drug-related hospitalization (nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	391 Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100000 300 500 500 500 500 500 50	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	2015 Kitsap = 391 per 100,000 WA = 550 per 100,000			
Opioid drug-related hospitalization (nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 300 1000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 50	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 176 per 100,000 WA = 243 per 100,000			
Drug-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) ²	15.1 2014-15 15.1 2010-01 20 5 0 2000-01 20 6-07 2008-09 2008-09 2008-09 2008-09 2008-09 2008-09 2008-09	Kitsap Trend 2000-01 - 2014-15	Same as WA 2014-15 Kitsap = 15.1 per 100,000 WA = 15.5 per 100,000			
Opioid drug-related death rate per 100,000 residents (ageadjusted) ²	6 2014-15 6 2012-13 20 2000-01 20 2000-07 2000-07 2000-07 2012-13	Kitsap Trend 2000-01 - 2014-15	Better than WA 2014-15 Kitsap = 6 per 100,000 WA = 8 per 100,000			



I. Good is an Air Quality Index (AQI) of 0-15, meaning the air quality is considered satisfactory and air pollution poses little or no risk.

m. Air quality monitoring data from Meadowdale station 2001-2012; Spruce station from 2012-present; and South Kitsap station from 2016-present.

n. Stagnant air is when there are conditions of little to no wind, and no precipitation. These conditions allow for air pollution and ozone to remain close to ground level.

o. Temperatures above approximately 94 degrees is considered extremely hot for Kitsap County.

p. In 2004, 15% of all streams passed part 1 but failed part 2 and in 2016, 27% of all streams passed part 1 but failed part 2.

Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse							
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA				
Days without an advisory issued for illness, cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), or elevated bacteria levels in lakes ¹⁸	99% 98% 96% 94% 92% 90% 2015 2016 2016 2016 2017 2018	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	N/A				
Days without an advisory issued for sewage spills and elevated bacteria levels in marine water ¹⁸	99% 95% 90% 90% 90% 2014 2014 2014 2010 2009 2009 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	N/A				
BUILT ENVIRONMENT							
Motor vehicle injury-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²	Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 41 per 100,000 WA = 46 per 100,000				
Fast food restaurant and convenience store density per 100,000 residents ^{1, 23}	88002 000,000 per 100,000 per	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 68 per 100,000 WA = 75 per 100,000				
Kitsap resident workers who walk or bike to work ³	7% 5% 3% 0% 2009 2009 2009 2009	Kitsap Trend 2006-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 7% WA = 5%				

Green = Statis	Green = Statistically significant & better Red = Statistically significant & worse						
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall Trend	Compared to WA				
Youth (grade 8) who walk or bike to school at least one day per week ¹⁰	33% 29% 9% 2010 2011 2016	Kitsap Trend 2006-2016	Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 31% WA = 38%				
CRIME AND SAFETY							
Group A offense crime rate per 100,000 residents ^{q,1,24}	6,500 6,272 5,525 2013 2013 2015	Kitsap Trend 2012-2016	Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 5,525 per 100,000 WA = 6,248 per 100,000				
Firearm death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) ^{r,2}	11.3 10.9 10.9 10.9 2000	Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 10.9 per 100,000 WA = 9.9 per 100,000				
Households with firearms that are loaded and unlocked* s,9	30% 21% 22% 20% 10% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 2	Kitsap Trend N/A	Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 22% WA = 21%				

q. The Group A offenses are major crimes, such as Animal Cruelty, Burglary, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Homicide, Human Trafficking, Kidnapping/Abduction, Sex Offenses, Stolen Property, and Weapon Law Violations.

r. In 1998, 83% of all firearm deaths in Kitsap County were self-inflicted and in 2015, 83% of all firearm deaths were self-inflicted. Overall, from 1998 to 2015, 87% in Kitsap County were self-inflicted.

s. In 2015, 35% of Kitsap and 33% of WA households report having a firearm in or around the home.

^{*} Question was not asked in 2011, 2012, and 2014

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SOURCES

- 1 Washington State Office of Financial Management, Population Estimates
- ² Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)
- ³ US Census and American Community Survey
- ⁴ Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
- ⁵ Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Databases (births and deaths): analyzed by Kitsap Public Health District
- ⁶ US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics
- ⁷ Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America
- ⁸ Housing Solutions Center of Kitsap County, Homeless Management Information System
- ⁹ Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, supported in part by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: analyzed by Kitsap Public Health District
- ¹⁰ Washington State Department of Health, Healthy Youth Survey
- ¹¹ Washington State Health Care Authority
- ¹² Kitsap Public Health District Parent-Child Health Program
- ¹³ Partners for Our Children Child WellBeing Data Portal
- ¹⁴ Washington State Department of Health, Immunization Program
- ¹⁵ Washington State Department of Health, Infectious Disease Assessment Unit
- ¹⁶ Kitsap Public Health District Syringe Exchange Program
- ¹⁷ Washington State Department of Health, Office of Environmental Public Health Services
- ¹⁸ Kitsap Public Health District Food and Living Environment Program
- ¹⁹ Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Risk and Protection Profiles for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning
- ²⁰ Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
- ²¹ Washington Tracking Network
- ²² Kitsap Public Health District Water Quality Program
- ²³ US Census County Business Patterns
- ²⁴ Washington State Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs

Although data sources remain the same, some data are updated by agencies to reflect the most current data collected and analytical methodologies. The Core Public Health Indicators report incorporates these data changes on an annual basis; therefore, data that were reported in previous years may not match data reported currently. These changes are usually small so that the reported proportion or rate does not vary much.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INDICATORS

What is an indicator?

An indicator is a measurement that reflects the status of a system, a measure of health status or a health outcome.

Indicator Selection Criteria*:

Worth measuring: indicator measures an important aspect of the public's health

Readily understood by people who need to act: policy makers, community leaders, health care

Compelling enough to lead to action

Able to be improved: feasible actions have been identified and shown to impact the indicator

Trackable over time: defined in such a way that changes over time are likely to reflect interventions rather than changes in definitions

DATA SOURCES

1. Washington State Office of Financial Management

The Office of Financial Management produces annual population estimates based on Census data by age and gender.

2. Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

The Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT) is an online repository of public health data maintained by the WA State Department of Health and available to local public health assessment staff. CHAT includes: birth risk factors, cancer incidence, communicable diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, fertility, hospitalizations, infant mortality, life expectancy, mortality, population and pregnancy and abortion data. Sexually transmitted disease cases include only confirmed classification.

3. U.S. Census and American Community Survey

The Census and American Community Survey collect data about population, housing and economy. The Census is conducted every 10 years; the American Community Survey is conducted annually in communities with populations of >60,000.

4. Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction provides high school graduation and students eligible for free and reduced-priced meals data. These data have some limitations. First, eligible students might be underrepresented, as those not signed up in October would not be counted. Eligibility status might change during the school year resulting in an under or overestimate of program participants. Children who are not enrolled in school, are home-schooled, or attend private schools were not included.

5. Vital Statistics Databases

The Kitsap Public Health District maintains vital statistics databases with information about all county resident births and deaths. Data are obtained every year from the Washington State Department of Health. A limitation of vital statistics data is that some information may be missing from the reporting forms and therefore from the database. Death data are limited by the inconsistency and incompleteness of reported causes of death (usually done by the attending physician).

6. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics produces annual Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

7. Feeding America

Feeding America provides Map the Meal Gap research about hunger across America. They analyze the relationship between food insecurity and indicators of food insecurity and child food insecurity (poverty, unemployment, homeownership, etc.) at the state level then develop county level estimates.

^{*}Institute of Medicine, Leading Health Indicators for Healthy People 2010: Final Report. 1999.

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8. Housing Solutions Center of Kitsap County

The Housing Solutions Center of Kitsap County offers individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless a one-stop location to access all forms of housing assistance. Client information is input into case the Homeless Management Information System.

9. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual land-line telephone survey – expanded to include cell phones beginning in 2011 - conducted continuously throughout the year. It is a collaborative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and the Washington State Department of Health. The survey collects information from adults on health conditions, health-related behaviors, and risk and protective factors. The survey has several limitations. First, individuals without land lines or cellular telephones are not included. Surveys are conducted in English only. Potential respondents are not always available or willing to participate. Because the survey relies on respondent's own report, some data may be under or overestimated. 2011 is the historical baseline for trend overtime due to methodological changes in the survey administration and statistical weighting. Data prior to 2011 are no longer presented in these indicators.

10. Healthy Youth Survey

The Healthy Youth Survey is conducted every two years among youth in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12. It is a collaborative effort of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Washington State Department of Health, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, the Liquor Control Board, the Family Policy Council, the Department of Commerce, the Educational Service Department and local health departments. The survey is voluntary and anonymous. The survey gathers reliable and current data about the perceptions, behaviors, and influences of youth on key topics affecting them. Because the survey relies on respondent's own report, some data may be under or overestimated.

11. Washington State Health Care Authority

The Washington State Health Care Authority purchases health care for more than 2 million Washington residents through two programs — Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) and the Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) Program. They provide Medicaid and PEBB reports, and annual data on eligible clients receiving dental services by maps, counties, and service type.

12. Kitsap Public Health District Parent-Child Health Program

Programs offer support and education to pregnant women and parents of young children who are income-eligible.

13. Partners for Our Children Child WellBeing Data Portal

Partners for Our Children Child WellBeing Data Portal is an interactive data visualization tool with data from Children's Administration to understand the vulnerable children and families served by human service systems in Washington State and beyond.

14. Washington State Department of Health Immunization Program

The Washington State Department of Health Immunization Program has data from two sources: 1) Washington State Immunization Information System (IIS) which is a lifetime registry tracking immunization records for people of all ages in WA. Healthcare providers voluntary report immunizations for their patients so estimates of immunization coverage are likely lower than the true rate; and 2) Washington State School Immunization Data which are data reported by schools for numbers of children entering kindergarten with a complete, conditional, out of compliance (incomplete) immunization series, or exempt status. School data are collected from parents and not verified with health care providers. Thus, numbers might be under or overestimates as parents might not recall or know the exact immunization status of their child. Beginning in July 2011, a parent reporting exempt status must provide a letter signed by their health care provider or proof of membership in a church or religious group that does not allow medical treatment.

15. Washington State Department of Health, Infectious Disease Assessment Unit

All diagnoses of chronic Hepatitis C, HIV and AIDS must be reported to the local health jurisdiction (WAC 246-101) who in turn must report the case to the Washington State Department of Health. WA DOH maintains a database of Hepatitis C cases, deduplicated individuals living with HIV or AIDS and information on other infectious diseases.

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16. Kitsap Public Health District Syringe Exchange Program

Program offers safe, clean exchange of syringes.

17. Washington State Department of Health, Office of Environmental Public Health Services

The Environmental Public Health Division works with local governments and other agencies in the areas of safe drinking water, food safety, shellfish protection, radiation safety, wastewater management, pesticide exposures, vector borne disease, general environmental health and safety issues, and health risk assessments.

18. Kitsap Public Health District Food and Living Environment Program

The Kitsap Public Health District Food and Living Environment Program inspects food establishments annually. The number of routine inspections differs by establishment type and size. A red violation indicates high risk for food contamination threats to human health and requires follow-up correction. The Food and Living Environment Program also annually inspects lakes and marine waters for elevated bacteria levels that can cause threats to human health. If bacteria levels are elevated, an advisory will be issued for the body of water until bacteria levels are no longer elevated. In addition, they collect and test shellfish for marine biotoxins. Shorelines are closed to shellfish harvesting when toxin levels exceed safe levels and re-opened once two consecutive samples demonstrate that toxin levels are safe.

19. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Risk and Protection Profiles for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning

The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services publishes biannual Risk and Protection Profiles for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning. These profiles are comprehensive time-series collections of data related to substance use and abuse, and the risk factors that predict substance use among youth. The data are organized and presented within a risk and protective factor framework used across the state by substance abuse prevention planners.

20. Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

EPA calculates the Air Quality Index (AQI) for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, EPA has established national air quality standards to protect public health. The AQI indicates "Good" days when air quality is considered satisfactory and air pollution poses little or no risk. The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency collects air quality data in Kitsap County. Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 is the only pollutant of concern in Kitsap County, so when daily PM2.5 is below 13.4 μ /m3, set by the Washington Air Quality Advisory (WAQA), the AQI is "Good." From 2001 – April 2012 data were collected at the Meadowdale monitoring station and from May 2012 to present at the Spruce monitoring station. Stations report a daily average of micrograms per cubic meter of particulate matter 2.5 calculated from a minimum of 18 1-hour averages. The data are limited to the days a daily average was calculable.

21. Washington Tracking Network

The Washington Tracking Network (WTN) is a public website with data and information about environmental health hazards, population characteristics, and health outcomes. This source has more than 350 measures listed regarding climate and health, community, environment, exposure, and health.

22. Kitsap Public Health District Water Quality Program

The Kitsap Public Health District Water Quality Program collects water quality samples and data at stream monitoring stations. Water samples are collected at established stations 12 times annually using a stratified random sampling strategy to designate the date and time of sample collection. Data representativeness, completeness, and comparability are achieved through consistent sampling methodology and documentation. The data set may be limited by variations in equipment performance and environmental conditions.

23. U.S. Census County Business Patterns

The Census provides data on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll. Establishments are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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24. Washington State Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs

The Washington State Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs annually produces the Crime in Washington report compiled from monthly reports submitted by individual law enforcement agencies. These data have several limitations. First, the amount and type of crime reported may differ due to reporting practices, law enforcement policies, population characteristics, and attitudes. Crime may not be accurately depicted, as the varying severity of offenses is not taken into account. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal and Suquamish Tribal Police Departments do not provide data. In 2012, WASPC began reporting data based on the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) which includes group A offences in three categories: crimes against people, crimes against property, and crimes against society. Not all Washington State jurisdictions have switched to NIBRS and are therefore not included in the state rate; the Kitsap County Sheriff and all 4 city police departments are included.

DATA DETAILS

Two distinct types of data have been used to calculate the values reported in the Kitsap County Core Public Health Indicators: survey and incidence. All data in the indicator report are 'rounded' to the nearest whole number. When there are a small number of events in any given year, the reliability of the statistical estimate is evaluated using the relative standard error (RSE). When the RSE is large, the estimates are imprecise (RSE is >30%, the estimate will be presented for 2- or 3-year periods rather than single years, in order to reduce the RSE below 30%).

Survey Data

Survey data are acquired through population surveys, in which a segment or portion of the population of interest is surveyed. Surveys are conducted because it is unrealistic to obtain information from the whole population of interest. Using statistical methods, the answers of those surveyed can be generalized to describe the entire population of interest. This method assumes that the group surveyed is statistically the same as the population it represents.

Survey data are reported as proportions (percentages) rather than counts (raw numbers). Proportions are comparable across groups and time. Examples of survey data include: current smokers, physical activity, air quality, etc.

They are calculated as follows: (Number with specific answer / Total answering the question) x 100

Incidence Data

Incidence data are counts of new events that occur to members of a specific group during a specific time period. Incidence data are reported as a rate. Rates are comparable across groups and time. Examples of incidence data include: suicide death rate and Chlamydia and Gonorrhea rates.

They are calculated as follows: (Number of new events / Total persons with potential for event) x 100,000

Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval (CI) is a range of values that describes the uncertainty surrounding a calculated value. We use confidence intervals as one way to represent how 'real' a value is. For this report we used a probability of 95% such that, if we were to repeatedly calculate new values using exactly the same procedures, 95 out of 100 values would be considered 'real' by falling within the range described by the confidence interval. Interpretation of values should be done with greater caution when confidence intervals are wide as this indicates increased variability in the data.

Trends

To evaluate trend over time, all available data values from earliest to recent year for an indicator are analyzed for a statistical trend over time using Joinpoint Regression Program 4.3.1.0 April, 2016. These values are also shown in a trend line graph. At times, the earliest and recent data values might indicate a certain trend direction; however, the trend over time analysis takes into account all values and not just the endpoints. When an increasing or decreasing trend arrow is present, it means that the p-value is <0.05 for the trend test. As described in the first paragraph of this section on the previous page, when the RSE is >30%, the estimate will be presented using 2- or 3-year periods, likewise the trend will be run on 2- or 3-year periods of data. If fewer than 4 years of data are available, the trend will be a statistical comparison of the earliest and recent year of data.

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Statistically Significant

Statistically significant is a term used to when there is a true difference between two or more compared data. Data is statistically significant if a statistical test deems that a difference found is not due to chance.

Age-adjusted Rate

Age-adjusted rate is used to make populations with different age structures comparable. When comparing populations, differences in data rates could appear inflated or deflated if not age adjusted. This occurs because one population may have more adolescent residents while another may have more elderly residents. Adjusting and standardizing the age distribution in a population makes these two populations comparable.

						95% Confide	ence Interval	Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison
Indicator	Location	Year	Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	to WA
		2000	3108	48013	64.7	62.5	67.1	
Birth rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44)	Kitsap	2016	3148	41948	75.0	72.5	77.7	- 0.9%
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	WA	2016	90489	1400197	64.6	64.2	65.1	p<0.05
		2000	19	3108	6.1	3.7	9.6	P 5.55
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Kitsap	2015	18	3060	5.9	3.5	9.3	
, , ,	WA	2015	431	89000	4.8	4.4	5.3	
		2000	1726	231969	842.5	803.1	883.4	
Death rate per 100,000 residents (age-	Kitsap	2015	2147	258200	646.4	618.6	675.5	-1.8%
adjusted)	WA	2015	54513	7061410	692.3	686.3	698.2	p<0.05
	14.1	2000	113	152170	74.8	61.6	90.0	
Premature death rate per 100,000	Kitsap	2015	131	138974	98.9	82.5	117.7	
residents (<75 years old; age-adjusted)	WA	2015	3440	4154705	83.7	80.9	86.6	
	Wit	2005	2540	7200	35.3	34.2	36.4	
Children aged 3-4 enrolled in early	Kitsap	2015	3578	5944	60.2	58.9	61.4	
education programs	WA	2015	77122	183651	42.0	41.8	42.2	p<0.05
	V:too.a	2010-11	2737	3215	85.1	83.9	86.3	
High school graduation rate (5-year cohort)	Kitsap	2015-16	2466	2837	86.9	85.6	88.1	
onorty	WA	2015-16	65959	80564	81.9	81.6	82.1	p<0.05
Adults and 25 CA with many theory bink	Vitcon	2005	87292	127756	68.3	68.1	68.6	0.69/
Adults aged 25-64 with more than high school education	Kitsap	2015	97838	135271	72.3	72.1	72.6	- 0.6%
school education	WA	2015	2652117	3852688	68.8	68.8	68.9	p<0.05
Civilian anadanah wasan with asan	Kitsap	2000	1151	2152	53.5	51.4	55.6	- 1.7%
Civilian pregnant women with more than high school education	Kitsap	2016	1536	2229	68.9	67.0	70.8	1.770
	WA	2016	56536	85777	65.9	65.6	66.2	p<0.05
	Kitsap	2000	100651	105983	95.0	94.8	95.1	_
Civilian adults currently employed	Kitsap	2016	111115	117931	94.2	94.1	94.4	
	WA	2016	3445880	3643881	94.6	94.5	94.6	p<0.05
	Kitsap	2005	19599	231389	8.5	8.4	8.6	- 2.7%
Residents living below 100% of poverty	Kitsap	2015	24199	252837	9.6	9.5	9.7	2.770
	WA	2015	857801	7036725	12.2	12.2	12.2	p<0.05
Youth (ages 5-17) living below 100% of	Kitsap	2005	2700	42713	6.3	6.1	6.6	
poverty	Кизар	2015	3343	38538	8.7	8.4	9.0	
poverty	WA	2015	174658	1146552	15.2	15.2	15.3	p<0.05
Older adults (age 65 and older) living	Kitsap	2005	1158	25972	4.5	4.2	4.7	
below 100% of poverty	тисэар	2015	2317	42519	5.4	5.2	5.7	
	WA	2015	75577	1016089	7.4	7.4	7.5	p<0.05
	Kitsap	2012	4442	33400	13.3	12.9	13.7	
Residents experiencing food insecurity	ap	2015	32210	255441	12.6	12.5	12.7	
	WA	2015	915550	7170351	12.8	12.7	12.8	p<0.05
Public school students (grades K-12)	Kitsap	2000-01	10171	41680	24.4	24.0	24.8	- 2.9%
enrolled in free or reduced lunch		2016-17	12132	35999	33.7	33.2	34.2	2.570
program	WA	2016-17	471798	1088721	43.3	43.2	43.4	p<0.05

			Septembe	er 2017				
								Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical
						95% Confide	nce Interval	Comparison
Indicator	Location	Year	Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	to WA
	Kitsap	2000	845	2183	38.7	36.7	40.8	- 0.7%
Civilian births paid by Medicaid	Kitsap	2016	959	2243	42.8	40.7	44.8	0.770
	WA	2016	36500	85306	42.8	42.5	43.1	
Journal of spanding mary than 200/ of	Kitsap	2005	29337	89650	32.7	32.4	33.0	
Households spending more than 30% of monthly income on housing costs	Kitsap	2015	30183	98490	30.6	30.4	30.9	
ionally modific on nousing costs	WA	2015	875900	2728573	32.1	32.0	32.2	p<0.05
Individuals currently or imminently	Vitcan	2011	3881	251133	1.5	1.5	1.6	_
xperiencing homelessness and seeking ousing	Kitsap	2016	262590	4505	1.7	1.7	1.8	
	WA	NO DATA						
	IX'the end	2006-07	316	39033	0.8	0.7	0.9	42.00/
Homeless youth (age 5-17)	Kitsap	2015-16	1134	36180	3.1	3.0	3.3	13.8%
	WA	2015-16	39671	1075203	3.7	3.7	3.7	p<0.05
		2008	120203	143784	83.6	83.4	83.8	
Civilian adults aged 18-64 report having	Kitsap	2015	140124	149636	93.6	93.5	93.8	- 1.9%
health insurance	WA	2015	4021716	4440161	90.6	90.5	90.6	p<0.05
Population enrolled in Medicaid		2009	25144	228939	11.0	10.8	11.1	
	Kitsap	2015	35765	246059	14.5	14.4	14.7	
•	WA	2015	1218695	7066812	17.2	17.2	17.3	p<0.05
	77.1	2009	21644	228939	9.5	9.3	9.6	p 5.55
Population enrolled in Medicare	Kitsap	2015	34266	246059	13.9	13.8	14.1	- 6.4%
	WA	2015	873912	7066812	12.4	12.3	12.4	p<0.05
		2011	154	7000012	63.6	54.3	72.0	p ioios
Adults report having visited a dentist or	Kitsap	2016	332		73.1	67.0	78.4	
dental clinic in the past 12 months	WA	2016	10089		68.2	67.2	69.2	
Youth (grade 8) report having had a	Kitsap	2006	857	1159	73.9	71.3	76.4	- 1.7%
dental checkup, exam or cleaning in the		2016	851	978	87.0	84.8	89.0	
past 12 months	WA	2016	4119	4764	86.5	85.5	87.4	
Individuals with Medicaid dental		2012	12499	41405	30.2	29.7	30.6	
coverage receiving any dental service in	Kitsap	2016	20248	65378	31.0	30.6	31.3	
the year	WA	2016	807366	2114778	38.2	38.1	38.2	p<0.05
`	WA	2000	568	830	68.4	65.2	71.5	p 10.03
Medicaid insured civilian women start	Kitsap	2016	700	943	74.2	71.3	76.9	
prenatal care in the first trimester	WA	2016	25319	34880	72.6	72.1	73.1	
	WA	2000	1156	1291	89.5	87.8	91.1	
Non-Medicaid civilian women start	Kitsap	2016	1082	1271	85.1	83.1	87.0	
prenatal care in the first trimester	WA	2016	40713	47053	86.5	86.2	86.8	
	WA	2000	78	2175	3.6	2.9	4.5	
Babies born at low birth weight (less	Kitsap	2016	119	2173	5.4	4.6	6.5	1.2%
than 2500 grams)	WA	2016	4341	84212	5.2	5.0	5.3	
Adults as a satisfaction of the satisfaction	WA	2016	273	04212	83.6	77.7	88.2	
Adults report that in general their health is excellent very good, or good during	Kitsap							
is excellent, very good, or good during the past 30 days	14/4	2016	391		88.6	84.5	91.7	
· ,	WA	2016	12057		85.6	84.9	86.4	
Adults report activities not limited by	Kitsap	2011	139		42.9	35.9	50.2	
poor physical or mental health during the past 30 days	\\\\	2016	126		53.1	44.7	61.4	
past 50 days	WA	2016	4237		56.0	54.5	57.4	

			Septembe	.1 2017				
						95% Confide	nce Interval	Statistical % Change Ove Time/ Statistical Comparison
Indicator	Location	Year	Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	to WA
marcator	Location	2000	102	231969	51.3	41.8	62.3	
Alzheimer's Death rate per 100,000	Kitsap	2015	139	258200	41.6	34.8	49.3	
residents (age-adjusted)	WA	2015	3489	7061410	44.9	43.4	46.4	
	VVA	2000	416	24579	1667.4	1510.9	1835.8	
Older adult (age 65 and older) fall- related hospitalization (fatal and	Kitsap	2015	573	45641	1345.9	1236.3	1463.3	-1.6%
nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents	WA	2015	16712	1027652	1726.1	1699.7	1752.9	p<0.05
Adults report power bouing a permanent	****	2012	201	1027032	57.6	52.2	62.9	p 10.03
Adults report never having a permanent cooth extracted because of decay or	Kitsap	2016	244		60.4	54.0	66.0	- N/A
gum disease	WA	2016	7976		62.9	61.9	63.9	
	•••	2006	267	992	26.9	24.2	29.7	
outh (grade 6) report being bullied in he last month	Kitsap	2016	558	2109	26.5	24.6	28.4	
	WA	2016	3297	11953	27.6	26.8	28.4	
	WA							
Youth (grade 8) report having an adult to turn to for help when feeling sad or hopeless	Kitsap	2006	627	963	65.1	62.0	68.0	
		2016	544	832	65.4	62.1	68.5	
	WA	2016	2649	4126	64.2	62.7	65.7	
Adults report that they and people in	Kitsap	2012	307		53.4	47.9	58.9	
their community do favors for each other very often or often		2016	214		50.6	43.9	57.3	
	WA	2016	6038		44.3	43.1	45.4	
Adults report mental distress (14 or	Kitsap	2011	37		15.4	10.5	22.0	-9.2%
more days of poor mental health during		2016	39		8.6	6.0	12.3	
he past 30 days)	WA	2016	1388		11.4	10.7	12.1	
outh (grade 8) report seriously	Kitsap	2006	148	1231	12.0	10.3	14.0	- 5.3%
considering attempting suicide during		2016	426	2177	19.6	18.0	21.3	
the past 12 months	WA	2016	1912	10985	17.4	16.7	18.1	p<0.05
Suicide-related hospitalization (nonfatal)	Kitsap	2000	129	232219	54.9	45.8	65.4	
rate per 100,000 residents	- Kitsup	2015	97	258031	40.6	32.8	50.0	
	WA	2015	3261	7061410	47.0	45.4	48.6	
Suicide-related death rate per 100,000	Kitsap	2000	30	231969	13.4	9.0	19.3	
residents (age-adjusted)		2015	55	258200	19.8	14.7	26.4	
	WA	2015	1136	7061410	15.6	14.7	16.6	
ow-income pregnant or parenting	Kitsap	2013	130	246	52.8	46.6	59.0	
nome visitation clients reporting 3 or		2016	122	205	59.5	52.7	66.0	
more Adverse Childhood Experiences	WA	NO DATA						
Children who entered out-of-home care	Kitsap	2000	374	61512	6.0	5.5	6.7	2.1%
CPS removals)		2016	222	56633	3.9	3.4	4.5	- ∠. 1/0
•	WA	2016	6060	1586387	3.8	3.7	3.9	
outh (grades 8, 10, 12) report ever	Kitsap	2014	647	2587	25.0	23.4	26.7	- N/A
peing physically hurt on purpose by an		2016	523	2357	22.2	20.6	23.9	
adult	WA	2016	3086	14122	21.9	21.2	22.5	
Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report parent(s)	Kitsap	2006	669	1665	40.2	37.9	42.6	-3.0%
do not set clear rules or are not engaged	Мо	2016	737	2371	31.1	29.3	33.0	3.070
in details of daily life	WA	2016	4729	14236	33.2	32.4	34.0	p<0.05

			Septembe	er 2017				
								Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical
						95% Confide		Comparison
Indicator	Location	Year	Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	to WA
outh (grades 8, 10, 12) report	Kitsap	2006	1008	1644	61.3	58.9	63.6	
	·	2016	1467	2398	61.2	59.2	63.1	
in the family setting	WA	2016	1939	3201	60.6	58.9	62.3	
Babies (age 19-35 months) with	Kitsap	2014	2114	4207	50.2	48.7	51.8	- N/A
complete immunizations	·	2016	2161	4189	51.6	50.1	53.1	
	WA	2016	78678	132237	59.5	59.2	59.8	p<0.05
Cindergarten children with complete	Kitsap	2000-01	3195	3390	94.2	93.4	95.0	0.5%
immunizations		2016-17	2450	2767	88.5	87.3	89.7	
	WA	2016-17	72783	85601	85.0	84.8	85.3	p<0.05
Adults with influenza vaccine in the past	Kitsap	2011	153		42.4	35.6	49.4	
year		2016	214		42.1	36.1	48.3	
,	WA	2016	6402		40.1	39.1	41.2	
	Kitsap	2000	547	231969	235.8	216.9	256.4	- 3.5%
Chlamydia rate per 100,000 residents		2016	984	262590	374.7	352.1	398.8	
	WA	2016	31193	7183700	434.2	429.4	439.1	p<0.05
	Kitsap	2000	138	231969	59.5	50.4	70.3	
Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 residents		2016	177	262590	67.4	58.2	78.1	
	WA	2016	8165	7183700	113.7	111.2	116.2	p<0.05
Syphilis rate per 100,000 residents	Kitsap	2003-04	16	480220	3.3	2.1	5.4	- 6.9%
		2015-16	38	520790	7.3	5.3	10.0	0.576
	WA	2015-16	2453	14245110	17.2	16.6	17.9	p<0.05
Chronic Honotitic C rate nor 100 000	Kitsap	2007	259	247476	104.7	92.7	118.2	_
Chronic Hepatitis C rate per 100,000 residents	Kitsap	2016	244	262590	92.9	82.0	105.3	
residents	WA	2016	8118	7183700	113.0	110.6	115.5	p<0.05
110V make or an 400 000 masside make	Kitsap	2001-02	18	470574	3.8	2.4	6.0	
HIV rate per 100,000 residents (incidence)		2015-16	17	520790	3.3	2.0	5.2	
(melachec)	WA	2015-16	886	14245110	6.2	5.8	6.6	p<0.05
Contract and the contract Witness	Vitcan	2008	282039					- 18.0%
Syringes exchanged through Kitsap Public Health District	Kitsap	2016	1294619					16.0%
Tublic Health District	WA	NO DATA						
51	Vitcon	2011-12	13	657	2.0	1.2	3.4	NI/A
Elevated blood lead tests in children <6 years old	Kitsap	2015-16	20	1129	1.8	1.1	2.7	– N/A
years old	WA	2015-16	869	40748	2.1	2.0	2.3	
Routine food establishment inspections	Vitcon	2010	38	857	4.4	3.1	6.1	
resulting in two or more red violations	Kitsap	2016	76	1085	7.0	5.5	8.8	
with FDA risks	WA	NO DATA						
Adults ever told by a health care	W:4	2011	136		34.0	27.9	40.8	N1/A
provider that they have high blood	Kitsap	2015	227		33.3	28.1	38.8	– N/A
pressure	WA	2015	6158		29.9	29.0	30.9	
Adults ever told by a health care	IV:t-	2011	24		4.7	2.9	7.5	
provider that they have cardiovascular	Kitsap	2016	52		9.1	6.5	12.5	
disease	WA	2016	1594		7.7	7.2	8.2	
	100	2000	1974	232219	938.4	897.3	981.1	4.551
Heart disease hospitalization (fatal and	Kitsap	2015	1872	258031	561.6	535.5	588.9	-4.2%
nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents		2013	10/2	236031	301.0	333.3	300.3	

			Septembe	er 2017				
								Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical
						95% Confide	nce Interval	Comparison
Indicator	Location	Year	Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	to WA
Adulta array told broad backtones	Kitsap -	2011	38		9.2	6.4	13.1	
Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have diabetes	Kitsap -	2016	46		8.0	5.7	11.0	
provider that they have diabetes	WA	2016	1671		9.4	8.9	10.0	
Births to women diagnosed with	Kitsap -	2000	83	3108	2.7	2.2	3.3	6.1%
estational diabetes during their pregnancy		2016	254	3148	8.1	7.2	9.1	0.170
	WA	2016	7747	91756	8.4	8.3	8.6	
Dishetes related bestitalization (fatal	Kitsap -	2000	2257	232219	1065.2	1021.4	1110.4	
Diabetes-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents	•	2015	3293	258031	1009.6	973.9	1046.5	
and nomitating rate per 100,000 residents	WA	2015	89402	7061410	1126.9	1119.3	1134.5	p<0.05
Adults at a healthy weight (BMI=18.5- 24.9)	Kitsap -	2011	123		39.9	33.1	47.1	
	кизар	2016	146		38.3	32.1	45.0	
	WA	2016	4723		38.0	36.9	39.1	
outh (grade 8) at a healthy weight	Kitsap -	2006	748	1018	73.5	70.7	76.1	
(below 85 th percentile for BMI)	кизар	2016	724	975	74.3	71.4	76.9	-
below 65 percentile for bivily	WA	2016	3492	4781	73.0	71.8	74.3	
Adults report engaging in 1 or more hours of physical activity on average each day per week	Vitcan -	2011	155		39.9	32.4	47.9	NI/A
	Kitsap -	2015	193		41.3	34.8	48.0	– N/A
	WA	2015	4851		35.8	34.6	37.0	
Youth (grade 8) report engaging in 1 or more hours of physical activity five or	14.1	2006	501	1186	42.2	39.5	45.1	4.40/
	Kitsap -	2016	635	1088	58.4	55.4	61.3	4.4%
more days per week	WA	2016	3204	5478	58.5	57.2	59.8	
		2006	1967	2477	79.4	77.8	81.0	
Youth (grade 8) report 2 hours or less of	Kitsap -	2016	1735	2258	76.8	75.1	78.5	
screen time for fun on school days	WA	2016	8895	11496	77.4	76.6	78.1	
		2006	299	983	30.4	27.6	33.4	
Youth (grade 8) report eating 5 or more	Kitsap -	2016	240	1085	22.1	19.8	24.7	
fruits/ vegetables daily	WA	2016	1255	5467	23.0	21.9	24.1	
Youth (grade 8) report drinking no	***	2006	345	1204	28.7	26.2	31.3	
sugary beverages in past 7 days at	Kitsap -	2016	717	1093	65.6	62.7	68.4	9.4%
school	WA	2016	3390	5522	61.4	60.1	62.7	p<0.05
	VVA	2010	47	JJEL	18.4	13.4	24.8	h/0.03
Adults report currently smoking	Kitsap -	2011	42		12.3	8.8	16.9	
Addits report currently smoking	14/4							
	WA	2016	1603	2202	13.9	13.2	14.8	
Civilian women report smoking during	Kitsap -	2000	395	2203	17.9	16.4	16.9	-3.3%
pregnancy	14/4	2016	310	2234	13.9	12.5	15.4	0.05
	WA	2016	6198	85963	7.2	7.0	7.4	p<0.05
Youth (grade 10) report smoking in the	Kitsap -	2006	341	2263	15.1	13.7	16.6	-7.0%
past 30 days		2016	111	1815	6.1	5.1	7.3	
	WA	2016	845	12426	6.8	6.4	7.3	
Youth (grade 10) report using electronic	Kitsap -	2012	65	1066	6.1	4.8	7.7	– N/A
cigarettes in the past 30 days		2016	92	917	10.0	8.3	12.1	
•	WA	2016	791	6280	12.6	11.8	13.4	p<0.05
Youth (grade 10) report using alcohol in	Kitsap -	2006	684	2252	30.4	28.5	32.3	-4.8%
the past 30 days		2016	315	1817	17.3	15.7	19.1	-4.0/0
<u> </u>	WA	2016	2512	12408	20.2	19.5	21.0	p<0.05

			Septembe	1 2017				
						95% Confide	ence Interval	Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison
In disease	Lacation	Voor	Number	Total	Data			to WA
Indicator	Location		Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	10 11/1
outh (grade 10) report using marijuana	Kitsap	2006	390	2249	17.3	15.8	19.0	
in the past 30 days	14/4	2016	271	1802	15.0	13.5	16.8	m 40.0F
	WA	2016	2138	12378	17.3	16.6	17.9	p<0.05
Nedicaid funded substance abuse	Kitsap	2002	1757	173142	10.2	9.7	10.6	
treatment rates per 1,000 residents	14/4	2015	2178	202984	10.7	10.3	11.2	
	WA	2015	60775	5485653	11.1	11.0	11.2	
Drug-related hospitalization (nonfatal)	Kitsap	2000	480	232219	206.4	188.3	225.9	5.0%
ate per 100,000 residents	14/4	2015	995	258031	390.8	366.1	416.9	0.05
	WA	2015	39459	7061410	550.4	544.9	555.0	p<0.05
Opioid drug-related hospitalization nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents	Kitsap	2000	114	232219	48.3	39.8	58.2	10.5%
		2015	446	258031	176.2	159.7	194.0	
	WA	2015	17763	7061410	243.1	239.5	246.8	p<0.05
Drug-related death rate per 100,000	Kitsap	2000-01	43	465887	9.0	6.5	12.3	- 2.3%
residents (age-adjusted)		2014-15	81	514100	15.1	11.8	19.0	
	WA	2014-15	2254	14029580	15.5	14.8	16.2	
Opioid drug-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted)	Kitsap	2000-01	9	465887	1.9	0.9	3.8	- 4.8%
		2014-15	31	514100	5.8	3.9	8.6	
	WA	2014-15	1218	14029580	8.5	8.0	9.0	p<0.05
Healthy air days (Air Quality Index =	Kitsap	2001	287	346	82.9	78.6	86.5	- 1.2%
Good)		2016	356	357	99.7	100.0	98.4	
2004,	WA	2016	9156	10063	91.0	91.5	90.4	p<0.05
	V:too.o	2000	46.8	365	12.8	9.8	16.6	2.00/
Stagnant air days	Kitsap	2015	75.2	365	20.6	16.8	25.1	2.9%
	WA	2015	75	365	20.5	16.7	25.0	
	1411	2001-02	0.5	122	0.4	0.0	3.8	
Extemely hot days	Kitsap	2015-16	2.6	129	2.0	0.6	6.1	
	WA	NO DATA						
Fresh water streams meet standards for	100	2004	17	52	32.7	19.1	52.3	4 ==:
acceptable levels of fecal coliform	Kitsap	2016	29	52	55.8	37.4	80.1	4.7%
bacteria	WA	NO DATA						
		2000	155	226	68.5	62.3	74.3	
Shoreline miles classified as 'open' for	Kitsap	2016	192	226	85.0	79.7	89.0	- 1.2%
shellfish harvesting	WA	NO DATA						
Days without an advisory issued for		2006	10107	10220	98.9	97.0	100.8	
illness, cyanobacteria (blue-green	Kitsap	2016	7326	7665	95.6	93.4	97.8	
algae), or elevated bacteria levels in	WA	NO DATA						
akes	VVA		2150	2205	05.0	03.6	00.3	
Days without an advisory issued for	Kitsap	2006	3150	3285	95.9	92.6	99.3	
sewage spills and elevated bacteria levels in marine water	14/0	2016	3254	3285	99.1	95.7	102.5	
	WA	NO DATA	127	222240	FO 4	40.0	70.4	
Motor vehicle injury-related	Kitsap	2000	137	232219	59.4	49.9	70.4	-3.4%
hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents	1445	2015	106	258031	40.8	33.1	49.9	
her 100,000 residents	WA	2015	3334	7061410	45.7	44.1	47.3	

								Statistical %
								Change Over Time/ Statistical
						95% Confide	ence Interval	Comparison
Indicator	Location	Year	Number	Total	Rate	Lower	Upper	to WA
	121	2000	153	231969	66.0	56.3	77.3	
Fast food and convenience store density per 100,000 residents	Kitsap –	2015	178	262590	67.8	58.5	78.5	
	WA	2015	5371	7183700	74.8	72.8	76.8	
Kitsap resident workers who walk or bike to work	Vitcan -	2006	3137	110455	2.8	2.7	2.9	7.1%
	Kitsap -	2015	7981	119991	6.7	6.5	6.6	
	WA	2015	156338	3370945	4.6	4.6	4.7	p<0.05
Variable (and de O) vide a vigalle on hiller to	Kitsap -	2008	385	1157	33.3	30.6	36.0	
Youth (grade 8) who walk or bike to school at least one day per week		2016	336	1071	31.4	28.7	34.2	
	WA	2016	2037	5410	37.7	36.4	39.0	p<0.05
C A #	Kitsap -	2012	15961	254500	6271.5	6178.1	6366.4	-3.1%
Group A offense crime rate per 100,000 residents	Kitsap –	2016	14508	262590	5525.0	5438.2	5613.0	
residents	WA	2016	448849	7183700	6248.2	6230.5	6265.9	p<0.05
Fire and death rate and 100 000	Kitsap –	2000	25	231969	11.3	7.3	16.8	
Firearm-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted)	Kitsap –	2015	30	258200	10.9	7.2	16.0	
	WA	2015	714	7061410	9.9	9.2	10.7	
Households with firearms that are	Kitsap –	2013	27		21.3	13.9	31.1	– N/A
loaded and unlocked	Kitsap –	2016	29		22.4	14.8	32.4	
	WA	2016	896		20.7	19.2	22.4	