December 2018^{α}

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INTRODUCTION

The *Kitsap County Core Public Health Indicators* report 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 *Data Sources* and *Data Details* sections. Indicators have the newest available data and should be interpreted as estimates. The indicators 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.

 α The 2018 report was originally released 1/2/19. It was re-released 1/14/19 with updates to 3 birth-related indicators, and released again 1/31/2019 with corrections to labels for opioid prescriptions and drug and opioid hospitalizations.

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 segments of the line are color coded: green is a statistically significant improving trend, red is a statistically significant worsening trend, purple is a statistically increasing or decreasing trend not assessed as improving or worsening, and black is no statistical change. The overall statistical trend in Kitsap is presented from the earliest to the most recent year, reported as an increase (\uparrow), decrease (\downarrow), or no change (\leftrightarrow) and follows the color coding described previously. Kitsap County trend lines can have multiple segments indicated by a change in color, a thin vertical line across a purple trend line indicates a statistical change in trend. A recent year statistical comparison between Kitsap and Washington is reported as better or worse, higher or lower, or same and also follows the color coding described previously. N/A indicates insufficient data were available for a trend analysis or no WA data for a comparison.

| Green line = Statistically better Red line = Statistically worse Purple line = Statistically significant Black line = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall | Compared to WA | |
| Fast food restaurant and convenience store density per 100,000 residents ^{1, 25} | Rate per 100,000 100 1000 1 | ↔ Kitsap Trend 2000-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 65 per 100,000 WA = 75 per 100,000 | |
| Interpretation: | From 2000-2008, Kitsap County had increasing density (statistically worsening trend) of fast food restaurant and convenience stores per 100,000 residents (red line segment); from 2009-2016, the trend was statistically decreasing (improving) (green line segment). | From 2000-16 there was no statistical change. | In 2016, the Kitsap fast food restaurant and convenience store density per 100,000 residents was statistically the same as WA. | |

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INDICATOR CHANGES FROM THE LAST RELEASE (September 2017)

This 2018 Indicators Report includes several changes:

*A table of population by age group was added to show population change from 2000 to 2017 for Kitsap County.

*Several indicators have been added (new), retired, or revised. These are detailed below.

*Healthy Youth Survey data are not updated as that survey is administered every-other-year.

*There was a major change in hospitalization data - updated to the 10th edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10-CM). This update includes more detailed codes for classifying hospitalization data. As a result, the data for 2016 onward for injury and chronic disease hospitalizations is not comparable to previous years and a break between 2015 and 2016 will be evident in trend lines for those indicators.

| NEW INDICATORS | RETIRED INDICATORS |
|--|---|
| Age distribution table (Kitsap, WA, Kitsap % Change) | Adults report never having a permanent tooth extracted |
| Emergency Department Visit Rate for Influenza-Like Illness | because of decay or gum disease |
| per 100,000 residents by Influenza Season | Alzheimer's death rate per 100,000 residents |
| Rate of opioid prescriptions per 100,000 residents | Children in out-of-home care (CPS removals) |
| Rate of persons living with HIV per 100,000 residents | Chronic Hepatitis C rate per 100,000 residents |
| Youth (grade 8) report being depressed in the past year | Death rate |
| | Elevated blood lead tests in children <6 years old |
| | Firearm death rate per 100,000 residents |
| | Low-income pregnant/parenting home visit clients report 3+ |
| | ACEs |
| REVISED INDICATORS | FORMER INDICATORS |
| Pregnancy rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44) | Birth rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44) |
| Women who gave birth with more than high school | Civilian pregnant women with more than high school education |
| education | |
| Women giving birth who smoked any time during pregnancy or in the 3 months before pregnancy | Civilian women report smoking during pregnancy |
| Civilian pregnant women start prenatal care in the first | Medicaid-insured civilian women start prenatal care in the first |
| trimester | trimester and Non-Medicaid civilian women start prenatal care |
| Adults aged 25+ with more than high school education | Adults aged 25-64 with more than high school education |
| Civilian adults aged 19-64 report having health insurance | Civilian adults aged 18-64 report having health insurance |
| Average number of days a fresh water beach is closed per year due to an advisory for illness, cyanobacteria (blue- green algae), or elevated bacteria levels | Days without an advisory issued for illness, cyanobacteria (blue- green algae), or elevated bacteria levels in lakes |
| Average number of days a marine water beach is closed per year due to an advisory for sewage spills,sewer pipe breaks and elevated bacteria levels | Days without an advisory issued for sewage spills and elevated bacteria levels in marine water |
| Drug overdose hospitalization rate per 100,000 residents (nonfatal, age-adjusted) | Drug-related hospitalization (nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents |
| Opioid overdose hospitalization rate per 100,000 residents (nonfatal, age-adjusted) | Opioid drug-related hospitalization (nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents |
| Drug overdose death rate per 100,000 residents (age- adjusted) | Drug-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) |
| Opioid overdose death rate per 100,000 residents (age- adjusted) | Opioid drug-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age- adjusted) |

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This list includes change in trend over time (A) or comparison (B) to WA for indicators that did not have method or source revision compared to last release.

A. CHANGES IN INDICATOR STATISTICAL TREND FROM LAST RELEASE (September 2017)

| Residents living below 100% of poverty | Increase to no change |
|---|-----------------------|
| Households spending 30% or more of monthly income on housing costs | No change to decrease |
| Population enrolled in Medicaid | No change to increase |
| Adults report mental distress (14 or more days of poor mental health during the past 30 days) | Decrease to no change |
| Kitsap resident workers who walk or bike to work | Increase to no change |

B. CHANGES IN COMPARISON OF KITSAP TO WASHINGTON FROM LAST RELEASE (September 2017)

| Children ages 3-4 enrolled in early education programs | Higher to same |
|---|-----------------|
| Residents experiencing food insecurity | Better to worse |
| Households spending 30% or more of monthly income on housing costs | Better to same |
| Population enrolled in Medicare | Higher to same |
| Births to women diagnosed with gestational diabetes during pregnancy | Same to better |
| Kitsap resident workers who walk or bike to work | Better to same |
| Adults report 1 or more hours of physical activity on average each day per week | Same to better |

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| DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|-----|--|
| | | Kitsap County | | |
| | Earliest Year (2000) | Earliest Year (2000) Recent Year (2018) Percent Change | | |
| | # (%) | # (%) | % | |
| Kitsap County Total Population ¹ | 231,969 | 267,120 | 15% | |
| Unincorporated | 159,896 (69%) | 176,290 (66%) | 10% | |
| Incorporated | 72,073 (31%) | 90,830 (34%) | 26% | |
| Bainbridge Island ^a | 20,308 (28%) | 24,320 (27%) | 20% | |
| Bremerton ^a | 37,259 (52%) | 41,500 (46%) | 11% | |
| Port Orchard ^a | 7,693 (11%) | 14,160 (16%) | 84% | |
| Poulsbo ^a | 6,813 (9%) | 10,850 (12%) | 59% | |

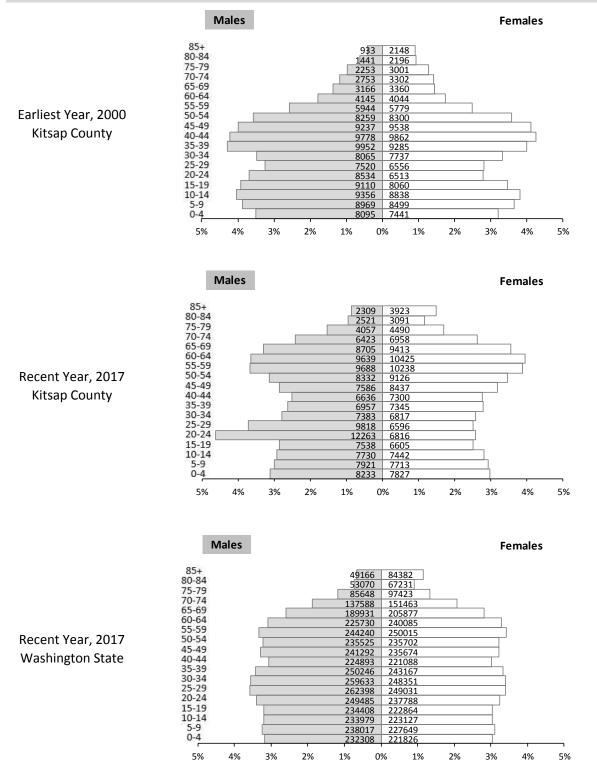
a. Proportion is of the incorporated population; not the total population.

| | Kitsap County | | | Washington State |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Earliest Year (2000) | Recent Year (2017) | Percent Change | 2017 |
| Population by Race/Ethnicity ¹ | # (%) | # (%) | % | % |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 191,937 (83%) | 202,708 (77%) | 6% | 69% |
| Black or African American, Non-Hispanic | 6,581 (3%) | 7,296 (3%) | 11% | 4% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native, Non- Hispanic | 3,534 (2%) | 3,629 (1%) | 3% | 1% |
| Asian, Non-Hispanic | 10,200 (4%) | 13,984 (5%) | 37% | 8% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 1,723 (1%) | 2,525 (1%) | 47% | 1% |
| Two or more races, Non-Hispanic | 8,385 (4%) | 14,939 (6%) | 78% | 4% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 9,609 (4%) | 19,219 (7%) | 100% | 13% |

| | Kitsap County | | | Washington State | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | Earliest Year (2000) | Recent Year (2017) | Percent Change | 2017 | | |
| Population by Age Group ¹ | # (%) | # (%) | % | % | | |
| Ages 0-4 | 15,536 (7%) | 16,060 (6%) | 3% | 6% | | |
| Ages 5-9 | 17,468 (8%) | 15,635 (6%) | -10% | 6% | | |
| Ages 10-14 | 18,194 (8%) | 15,171 (6%) | -17% | 6% | | |
| Ages 15-19 | 17,170 (7%) | 14,143 (5%) | -18% | 6% | | |
| Ages 20-24 | 15,047 (6%) | 19,079 (7%) | 27% | 7% | | |
| Ages 25-29 | 14,076 (6%) | 16,414 (6%) | 17% | 7% | | |
| Ages 30-34 | 15,802 (7%) | 14,200 (5%) | -10% | 7% | | |
| Ages 35-39 | 19,237 (8%) | 14,302 (5%) | -26% | 7% | | |
| Ages 40-44 | 19,640 (8%) | 13,935 (5%) | -29% | 6% | | |
| Ages 45-49 | 18,775 (8%) | 16,022 (6%) | -15% | 7% | | |
| Ages 50-54 | 16,559 (7%) | 17,458 (7%) | 5% | 6% | | |
| Ages 55-59 | 11,723 (5%) | 19,926 (8%) | 70% | 7% | | |
| Ages 60-64 | 8,189 (4%) | 20,064 (8%) | 145% | 6% | | |
| Ages 65-69 | 6,526 (3%) | 18,117 (7%) | 178% | 5% | | |
| Ages 70-74 | 6,055 (3%) | 13,382 (5%) | 121% | 4% | | |
| Ages 75-79 | 5,254 (2%) | 8,547 (3%) | 63% | 3% | | |
| Ages 80-84 | 3,637 (2%) | 5,612 (2%) | 54% | 2% | | |
| Ages 85 and older | 3,081 (1%) | 6,233 (2%) | 102% | 2% | | |

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POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER¹



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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| PREGNANCY AND DEATH RATE | S | | |
| Pregnancy rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44)* ³ | Rate per 1,000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2016 | Higher than WA 2016 Kitsap = 88 per 1,000 WA = 77 per 1,000 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁵ | Rate per 1,000 0 0 20-0002 0-1002 0-2012 0-2012 0-2012 0-202 0-2 | Kitsap Trend 2000-02- 2014-16 | Same as WA 2014-16 Kitsap = 4.4 per 1,000 WA = 4.5 per 1,000 |
| Premature death rate per 100,000 residents (<75 years old; age-adjusted) ⁶ | 400 400 300 345 269 2000 2001 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 269 per 100,000 WA = 293 per 100,000 |

* Vertical line in pregnancy rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44) trend line indicates two distinct statistically significant trends, 2000-2012 (decreasing) and 2013-2017 (increasing).

| I. WHO ARE WE? | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change Indicator Kitsap Rate Over Time Overall Compared to WA | | | | | |
| EDUCATION | | Trend | compared to WA | | |
| Children ages 3-4 enrolled in early education programs ⁸ | 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 | Kitsap Trend 2005-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 43% WA = 44% | | |
| High school graduation rate (adjusted 5-year cohort) ⁹ | 100% 90% 80% 70% 85% 86% 2015-16 2013-14 2013-14 2011-12 2010-11 | Kitsap Trend 2010-11 - 2016-17 | Better than WA 2016-17 Kitsap = 86% WA = 82% | | |
| Adults aged 25 and older with more than high school education ⁸ | 80% 70% 60% 50% 50% 72% 72% 72% 50% 72% 50% 72% 50% 50% 50% 50% 50% 50% 50% 50 | Kitsap Trend 2005-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 72% WA = 69% | | |
| Women who gave birth with more than high school education ⁴ | 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 52% 2000 2011 2011 2005 2000 2000 2011 2011 | KitsapTrend2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 70% WA = 67% | | |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
| Civilian adults currently employed ¹¹ | 100% 95% 95% 90% 2011 2011 80% 2000 2001 2000 2001 2001 2000 2000 2001 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Worse than WA 2017 Kitsap = 95.1% WA = 95.3% | | |

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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | |
| Residents living below 100% of poverty ^{b,8} | 20% 10% 0% 2017 2015 2017 2015 2017 2015 2017 2015 2005 200 | Kitsap Trend 2005-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 7.8% WA = 11.0% |
| Youth (age 5-17) living below 100% of poverty ^{b,8} | 20% 10% 0% 2005 2007 2005 2007 2008 2007 2005 2007 2005 | Kitsap Trend 2005-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 9% WA = 14% |
| Older adults (age 65 and older) living below 100% of poverty ^{b,8} | 20% 10% 0% 2015 2016 2015 2016 2005 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 | Kitsap Trend 2005-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 6% WA = 8% |
| Residents experiencing food insecurity ¹² | 20% 13.3% 12.4% 10% 0% 2012 2014 2015 2016 | Kitsap Trend 2012-2016 | Worse than WA 2016 Kitsap = 12.4% WA = 12.0% |
| Public school students (grades K-12) enrolled in free or reduced lunch program* ^{c,9} | 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 24% 2005-06 2001-11 2001-18 2001-12 2001-12 2001-12 2001-12 2002-03 2000-01 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Lower than WA 2017 Kitsap = 32% WA = 42% |

b. A family of four earning \$19,350 or less in 2005 or \$24,600 or less in 2017 was living in poverty.

c. Eligibility for free or reduced lunch is ≤185% of poverty; a family of four earning \$31,543 in 2000 or \$45,510 in 2017 was living at 185% of poverty. Data is from October of each year.

* Vertical line in public school students enrolled in free or reduced lunch trend line indicates two distinct statistically significant trends, 2000-01 to 2013-14 (increasing) and 2014-15 to 2017-18 (decreasing).

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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | |
| Civilian births paid by Medicaid ^{d,4} | 50% 40% 30% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 200012 20004 20005 2005 20000 2005 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Lower than WA 2017 Kitsap = 38% WA = 41% | |
| Households spending 30% or more of monthly income on housing costs ^{e,8} | 50% 40% 30% 20% 2006 2005 2006 2007 2008 2007 2008 2007 2008 2007 2008 | Kitsap Trend 2005-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 30% WA = 33% | |
| Individuals currently or imminently experiencing homelessness and seeking housing ¹³ | 10% 1.5% 2.1% 2011 2012 2014 2015 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | N/A | |
| Public school students experiencing homelessness (age 5-17) ¹⁰ | 10% 1% 0% 1% 2016-17 2013-14 2003-10 2007-08 2006-07 2006-07 | ← Kitsap Trend 2006-07 - 2016-17 | Better than WA 2016-17 Kitsap = 3% WA = 4% | |
| HEALTH CARE ACCESS | | | | |
| Civilian adults aged 19-64 report having health insurance* ⁸ | 100% 95% 90% 84% 80% 2011 70% 2001 2008 2011 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 95% WA = 91% | |

d. 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.

e. Renters and home owners combined; separately: 17% of renters and 15% of home owners spend more than 30% of monthly income on housing costs

* The United States Census Bureau changed the age band from 18-64 years old to 19-64 years old for 2017 data.

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| Green = Statistically better | Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | | |
| Population enrolled in Medicaid ⁸ | 30% 20% 11% 10% 0% 2011 2011 2011 2011 20 | KitsapTrend2009-2017 | Lower than WA 2017 Kitsap = 17% WA = 18% | | |
| Population enrolled in Medicare ⁸ | 30% 20% 10% 0% 2011 2012 2014 2015 2017 2017 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2009-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 13.2% WA = 12.7% | | |
| Adults report having visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past 12 months* ¹⁴ | 80% 70% 64% 50% 50% 2011 2014 2015 2015 | Kitsap Trend N/A | 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 ¹⁵ | 100% 90% 80% 74% 70% 60% 2010 2014 2016 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 87% WA = 86% | | |
| Individuals with Medicaid dental coverage receiving any dental service in the year ¹⁶ | 40% 30% 20% 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2012-2017 | Worse than WA 2017 Kitsap = 30% WA = 39% | | |
| Civilian pregnant women start prenatal care in the first trimester ⁴ | 90% 80% 70% 60% 2001 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 76% WA = 81% | | |

* Question was not asked in 2013

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|---|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | | | |
| II. HOW HEALTHY ARE | WE? | | | | | |
| GENERAL HEALTH | | | | | | |
| Babies born at low birth weight (<2500 grams)* ⁴ | 20% 10% 5% 2017 2017 2014 2015 2014 2015 2014 2015 2014 2015 2014 2015 2014 2015 2015 2015 200 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 6% WA = 7% | | | |
| Adults report their general health is excellent, very good, or good during the past 30 days ¹⁴ | 100% 80% 60% 2011 2012 2014 2015 2017 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 84.1% WA = 84.0% | | | |
| Adults report activities not limited by poor physical or mental health during the past 30 days ¹⁴ | 70% 50% 43% 30% 2011 2015 2017 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 52.9% WA = 52.9% | | | |
| 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 0 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 000000 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 1,476 per 100,000 WA = 1,977 per 100,000 | | | |

^ Data are coded different in 2016-17 and are not comparable to previous years data.

* Prior year's report indicator data were for civilian only, but indicator label did not specify as such. All data years 2000-2017 are updated to include all births.

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| Green = Statistically better | er Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | | к | itsap | Rate | Over 1 | ime | | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Youth (grade 6) report being bullied in the last month ¹⁵ | 40% 30% 20% 10% | 27% | 2008 | 2010 | - 2012 | 2014 | 26% | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 26% WA = 28% |
| Youth (grade 8) report being depressed in the past year ¹⁵ | 40% - 30% - 20% - 10% - | 25% | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 30% | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 30% WA = 29% |
| Youth (grade 8) report having adults they can turn to for help when feeling sad or hopeless ¹⁵ | 80% - 70% - 60% - 50% - | 65% | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 65% | ↔ Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 65% WA = 64% |
| Adults report that they and people in their community do favors for each other often or very often* ¹⁴ | 60% 50% - 40% - | 53% | 2013 | 1 | 2014 | 2015 | 51% • 2016 | Kitsap Trend N/A | 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) ¹⁴ | 30% 20% - 10% - 0% - | 15.4% | 1 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 14.6% | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 15% WA = 12% |

* Question was not asked in 2015

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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | | |
| Youth (grade 8) report seriously considering attempting suicide during the past 12 months ¹⁵ | 20% 20% 12% 10% 0% 2016 2016 2016 2016 | 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 60 5005 5005 5005 5005 5005 5005 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 40 per 100,000 WA = 51 per 100,000 | | |
| Suicide-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age- adjusted) ⁶ | Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 17.2 per 100,000 WA = 17.1 per 100,000 | | |
| ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIE | NCES (ACEs) | | | | |
| Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report ever being physically hurt on purpose by an adult ¹⁵ | 40% 30% - 25% 22% 20% - 10% - 2016 | 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 ^{f,15} | 50% 40% 30% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 2 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 31% WA = 33% | | |

* Question was not asked in 2015

f. 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.

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| Green = Statistically better | Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Indicator | к | itsap Rate Ove | er Time | | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report opportunities for positive participation in the family setting ^{g,15} | 70% 60% 50% | 2010 | 2014 | 61.2% 2016 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 61.2% WA = 60.6% |
| COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND | D NOTIFIABLE | | S | | | |
| Toddlers (age 19-35 months) with complete immunizations | 60% 50% 40% | 2015 | 2016 | 52% | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2014-2017 | Worse than WA 2017 Kitsap = 52% WA = 60% |
| Kindergarten children with complete immunizations ^{h,18} | 100% 90% 94% 80% 70% 2002-03 2002-03 | 2008-09 2008-09 2007-08 2005-06 2004-05 2003-04 | 2014-15 2013-14 2012-13 2011-12 2010-11 | 89% 2017-18 2016-17 2015-16 | Kitsap Trend 2000-01 - 2017-18 | Better than WA 2017-18 Kitsap = 89% WA = 86% |
| Adults with influenza vaccine in the past year ¹⁴ | 60% 50% - 40% - 30% - 2011 | 2014 | 2015 | 47% 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 47% WA = 44% |
| Emergency Department Visit Rate for Influenza-Like Illness per 100,000 residents by Influenza Season ³¹ | Rate per 100,000 residents 005 009 000 000 000 000 000 000 | 406 2015-16 2014-15 | 2016-17 | 496 2017-18 | ↔ Kitsap Trend 2014-15 - 2017-18 | N/A |

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

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

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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | |
| Chlamydia rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,7} | 84te per 100,000 400 3000 5000 5000 5000 5000 2 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 418 per 100,000 WA = 444 per 100,000 | |
| Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,7} | 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 104 per 100,000 WA = 137 per 100,000 | |
| Syphilis rate per 100,000 residents ^{1,7} | 9 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | ← Kitsap Trend 2004-05 - 2016-17 | Better than WA 2016-17 Kitsap = 9 per 100,000 WA = 21 per 100,000 | |
| HIV rate per 100,000 residents (incidence) ³⁰ | 4 2016-17 4 4 4 2000'000 2000-01 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2016-17 Kitsap = 4 per 100,000 WA = 6 per 100,000 | |
| Rate of persons living with HIV per 100,000 residents (prevalence) ³⁰ | Rate per 100,000 120 100 100 200 100 200 200 200 200 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Lower than WA 2017 Kitsap = 116 per 100,000 WA = 177 per 100,000 | |

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| Green = Statistically better | Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically sign | | k = No statistical change |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| Syringes exchanged through Kitsap Public Health District ¹⁹ | 2,000,000 1,853,639 1,500,000 282,039 2011 2014 2015 2016 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2008-2017 | N/A |
| Routine food establishment inspections resulting in two or more red violations with FDA risks ^{i,20} | 20% 10% 0% 2011 2012 2014 2015 | Kitsap Trend 2010-2017 | N/A |
| CHRONIC DISEASE | | | |
| Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure* ¹⁴ | 40% 34% 32% 30% - 20% 2011 2015 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 32% WA = 30% |
| Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have cardiovascular disease ¹⁴ | 20% 10% 5% 6% 2015 2015 2017 2014 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 6% WA = 8% |
| Heart disease hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ² ^ | Age-adjusted rate Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 461 per 100,000 WA = 526 per 100,000 |

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

* Question was not asked in 2012, 2014, and 2016

^ Data are coded different in 2016-17 and are not comparable to previous years data.

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| Green = Statistically better | Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically sign | - | ck = No statistical change |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| Adults ever told by a health care provider that they have diabetes ¹⁴ | 20% 10% 0% 2011 2013 2017 2014 2011 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 7% WA = 9% |
| Births to women diagnosed with gestational diabetes during pregnancy ⁴ | 20% 10% 2.7% 7.0% 2012 2014 2006 2016 2016 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 7% WA = 9% |
| Diabetes-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ² ^ | Age-adjusted rate Age-adjusted rate Rate adjusted rate Base adjusted rate Base adjusted rate 1000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 1,083 per 100,000 WA = 1,259 per 100,000 |
| III. HOW HEALTHY ARE WEIGHT MANAGEMENT | OUR LIFESTYLES AND BEHAVIOR | S? | |
| Adults at a healthy weight (BMI=18.5-24.9) ¹⁴ | 50% 40% 30% 40% 2015 2014 2015 2014 2015 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 40.2% WA = 38.7% |
| Youth (grade 8) at a healthy weight (BMI below 85th percentile)* ¹⁵ | 80% 70% 60% 2006 2008 2010 2012 2016 20 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 70% WA = 69% |

^ Data are coded different in 2016-17 and are not comparable to previous years data.

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| Green = Statistically better | r Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | | |
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTR | ITION | | | | |
| Adults report 1 or more hours of physical activity on average each day per week* ¹⁴ | 50% 40% 30% 2011 2013 2013 | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 43% WA = 36% | | |
| Youth (grade 8) report 1 or more hours of physical activity five or more days per week ¹⁵ | 70% 60% 50% 42% 40% 30% 2000 2010 2014 2016 | ↑ 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 ^j for fun on school days ¹⁵ | 90% 80% 70% 60% 2006 2008 2010 2014 2016 | 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** ¹⁵ | $\begin{array}{c} 40\% \\ 30\% \\ 20\% \\ 10\% \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 22\% \\ 2014 \\ 2006 \\ 2008 \end{array}$ | Kitsap Trend N/A | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 22% WA = 23% | | |
| Youth (grade 8) report drinking no sugary beverages in past 7 days at school ¹⁵ | 60% 60% 40% 20% 20% 2006 2010 2014 2015 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 66% WA = 61% | | |

* Question was not asked in 2012, 2014, and 2016

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

** Question was not asked in 2010

| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | | |
| SUBSTANCE USE | | | | | |
| Adults report currently smoking ¹⁴ | $30\% \\ 20\% \\ 10\% \\ 0\% \\ 100 \\ 2011 \\ 2012 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2011 \\$ | Kitsap Trend 2011-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 16% WA = 14% | | |
| Women giving birth who smoked any time during pregnancy or in the 3 months before pregnancy ⁴ | 30% 20% 10% 0% 20% 16% 2000 2000 16% 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Worse than WA 2017 Kitsap = 11% WA = 8% | | |
| Youth (grade 10) report smoking in the past 30 days ¹⁵ | $\begin{array}{c} 30\% \\ 20\% \\ 10\% \\ 0\% \\ 20\% \\ $ | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 6% WA = 7% | | |
| Youth (grade 10) report using electronic cigarettes in past 30 days ¹⁵ | 30% 20% 10% 0% 2014 2014 2014 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 10% WA = 13% | | |
| Youth (grade 10) report using alcohol in the past 30 days ¹⁵ | 40% 30% 20% 10% 2006 2000 2010 2014 2016 2016 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 17% WA = 20% | | |

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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | |
| Youth (grade 10) report using marijuana in the past 30 days ¹⁵ | ^{30%} 20% 10% 2006 2014 2014 2014 2014 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2016 | Better than WA 2016 Kitsap = 15% WA = 17% | |
| Medicaid funded substance abuse treatment rates per 1,000 residents ^{* 21} | $\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2002 \\ 0 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2003 \\ 2001 \\ $ | Kitsap Trend 2002-2015 | Same as WA 2015 Kitsap = 10.7 per 1,000 WA = 11.1 per 1,000 | |
| Rate of opioid prescriptions per 100,000 residents ²⁷ | Rate per 100,000 8102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9102 9103 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 9105 | Kitsap Trend 2012-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 319 per 100,000 WA = 322 per 100,000 | |
| Drug overdose hospitalization rate per 100,000 residents (nonfatal, age-adjusted) ²⁸ | Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 64 per 100,000 WA = 77 per 100,000 | |
| Opioid overdose hospitalization rate per 100,000 residents (nonfatal, age-adjusted) ²⁸ | Age-adjusted rate Rate per 100,000 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 200 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2001-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 19 per 100,000 WA = 20 per 100,000 | |

* Vertical line in medicaid funded substance abuse treatment rates per 1,000 residents trend line indicates two distinct statistically significant trends, 2002-2008 (increasing) and 2008-2015 (decreasing).

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| Green = Statistically better Red = Statistically worse Purple = Statistically significant Black = No statistical change | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | |
| Drug overdose death rate per 100,000 residents (age- adjusted) ²⁸ | Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 per 100,000 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 7 per 100,000 WA = 15 per 100,000 | |
| Opioid overdose death rate per 100,000 residents (age- adjusted) ²⁹ | Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 20-0005 50-5005 50-5005 80-9005 50-5005 500 | Kitsap Trend 2000-02 - 2015-17 | Same as WA 2015-17 Kitsap = 9 per 100,000 WA = 10 per 100,000 | |
| IV. HOW SAFE AND HE | ALTHY ARE OUR SURROUNDINGS | 5? | | |
| NATURAL ENVIRONMENT | | | | |
| Healthy air days (Air Quality Index = Good ^k) 1,22,32 | 100% 90% 83% 70% 70% 95% 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 200 | Kitsap Trend 2001-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 95% WA = 84% | |
| Stagnant air days ^{m,23} | 30% 20% 13% 10% 0% 2001 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2000-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 12% WA = 13% | |
| Extemely hot days ^{n,24} | 10% 0.4% 0% 0% 1% 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2010-11 2009-10 | Kitsap Trend 2001-02- 2016-17 | N/A | |

k. 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.

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

m. 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.

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

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|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA |
| Fresh water streams meet standards for acceptable levels of fecal coliform bacteria ^{0,24} | 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 33% 2005 2006 2007 2008 2006 2006 2007 2006 2006 2006 | Kitsap Trend 2004-2017 | N/A |
| Shoreline miles classified as 'open' for shellfish harvesting 20 | 91% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 91% 2017 2014 2015 2014 2015 2014 2015 2010 2009 2000 2000 2000 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2017 | N/A |
| Average number of days a fresh water beach is closed per year due to an advisory for illness, cyanobacteria (blue- green algae), or elevated bacteria levels ²⁰ | 40 30 20 10 0 5 2015 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 | ↑ Kitsap Trend 2006-2017 | N/A |
| Average number of days a marine water beach is closed per year due to an advisory for sewage spills,sewer pipe breaks and elevated bacteria levels ²⁰ | 20 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2017 | N/A |
| BUILT ENVIRONMENT | | | |
| Motor vehicle injury-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ² ^ | 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 45 per 100,000 WA = 51 per 100,000 |

o. In 2004, 15% of all streams passed part 1 but failed part 2 and in 2017, 35% of all streams passed part 1 but failed part 2.

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|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Indicator | Kitsap Rate Over Time | Overall Trend | Compared to WA | | | | | | |
| Fast food restaurant and convenience store density per 100,000 residents ^{1, 25} | Rate per 100,000 00 00 02 00 00 02 00 00 00 000 | Kitsap Trend 2000-2016 | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 65 per 100,000 WA = 75 per 100,000 | | | | | | |
| Kitsap resident workers who walk or bike to work ⁸ | 10% 6% 6% 2017 2014 2015 2015 2016 2014 2015 2016 2015 2016 2016 2016 2017 2016 2016 2016 2016 2016 2007 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2007 2007 2007 2007 2008 2006 2006 2006 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2006 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 200 | Kitsap Trend 2006-2017 | Same as WA 2017 Kitsap = 6% WA = 4% | | | | | | |
| Youth (grade 8) who walk or bike to school at least one day per week ¹⁵ | 40% 30% 20% 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 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 ^{p,1,26} | 6,500 6,000 6,000 1 ad atex 8 5,000 2012 2014 2015 2017 2017 | Kitsap Trend 2012-2017 | Better than WA 2017 Kitsap = 5,351 per 100,000 WA = 6,913 per 100,000 | | | | | | |
| Households with firearms that are loaded and unlocked* ^{q,14} | 30% 20% 10% 21% 22% 20% 10% 21% 22% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20 | Kitsap Trend N/A | Same as WA 2016 Kitsap = 22% WA = 21% | | | | | | |

p. 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.

q. 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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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

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

DATA SOURCES

Washington State Office of Financial Management

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

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, fetal death, life expectancy, mortality, population and pregnancy and abortion data. Sexually transmitted disease cases include only confirmed classification. CHAT also links to an opioid surveillance report.

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.

Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction provides high school graduation, students experiencing homelessness, and students eligible for free and reduced-priced meals data. Free/reduced priced meals 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.

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) and demographics (usually reported by family).

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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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.

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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 the online Homeless Management Information System.

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 and Spanish 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.

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 and Cannabis Board, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Kitsap Public Health District Syringe Exchange Program

Program offers safe, clean exchange of syringes.

United States Environmental Protection Agency

The US EPA has an online air quality index report with annual summary information including maximum AQI values and the count of days in each AQI category.

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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.

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.

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 $13.4 \mu/m3$, 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.

Washington Tracking Network

The Washington Tracking Network (WTN) is a public website managed by the WA State Department of Health 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.

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.

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).

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.

December 2018

Electronic Suveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE)

ESSENCE provides near real-time access to data for emergency department, urgent care and primary care visits.

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 4.6.0.0 April, 2018. 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. Trends are only run when 4 years of data or more are available.

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 |
| | Kitaan | 2000 | 3955 | 48013 | 82.4 | 79.8 | 85.0 | |
| Pregnancy rate per 1,000 women (ages 15-44) | Kitsap | 2016 | 3689 | 41936 | 88.0 | 85.2 | 90.9 | |
| 13-44) | WA | 2016 | 108086 | 1400255 | 77.2 | 76.7 | 77.7 | p<0.05 |
| | Kitcon | 2000-02 | 61 | 8996 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 13.7 | |
| nfant mortality rate per 1,000 live births | Kitsap | 2014-16 | 41 | 9276 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 10.2 | |
| | WA | 2014-16 | 1223 | 269317 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 10.2 | |
| remature death rate per 100 000 | Kitcan | 2000 | 696 | 219997 | 345.4 | 320.1 | 372.3 | -1.2% |
| Premature death rate per 100,000 | Kitsap | 2017 | 950 | 243908 | 269.4 | 251.3 | 288.9 | -1.2% |
| esidents (<75 years old; age-adjusted) | WA | 2017 | 25127 | 6873380 | 292.8 | 289.0 | 296.5 | p<0.05 |
| | Kitcan | 2005 | 2540 | 7200 | 35.3% | 34.2% | 36.4% | |
| Children aged 3-4 enrolled in early education programs | Kitsap | 2017 | 3067 | 7057 | 43.5% | 42.3% | 44.6% | |
| aucation programs | WA | 2017 | 83521 | 191795 | 43.5% | 43.3% | 43.8% | |
| | Kitcan | 2010-11 | 2737 | 3215 | 85.1% | 83.9% | 86.3% | |
| High school graduation rate (5-year cohort) | Kitsap | 2016-17 | 2403 | 2780 | 86.4% | 85.1% | 87.7% | |
| | WA | 2016-17 | 67188 | 81562 | 82.4% | 82.1% | 82.6% | p<0.05 |
| Adults aged 25 and older with more than nigh school education | Kitsap | 2005 | 101768 | 153728 | 66.2% | 66.0% | 66.4% | |
| | Ritsup | 2017 | 132452 | 184874 | 71.6% | 71.4% | 71.8% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 3529721 | 5101968 | 69.2% | 69.1% | 69.2% | |
| | Kitsap | 2000 | 1571 | 3008 | 52.2% | 50.4% | 54.0% | 1.8% |
| Women who gave birth with more than high school education | | 2017 | 2058 | 2947 | 69.8% | 68.2% | 71.5% | 1.070 |
| | WA | 2017 | 57780 | 86171 | 67.1% | 66.7% | 67.4% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2000 | 100651 | 105983 | 95.0% | 94.8% | 95.1% | |
| Civilian adults currently employed | кизар | 2017 | 115166 | 121104 | 95.1% | 95.0% | 95.2% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 3578007 | 3754871 | 95.3% | 95.3% | 95.3% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2005 | 19599 | 231389 | 8.5% | 8.4% | 8.6% | |
| Residents living below 100% of poverty | кизар | 2017 | 20068 | 258901 | 7.8% | 7.7% | 7.9% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 802159 | 7273713 | 11.0% | 11.0% | 11.1% | p<0.05 |
| Youth (ages 5-17) living below 100% of | Kitsap | 2005 | 2700 | 42713 | 6.3% | 6.1% | 6.6% | |
| poverty | кизар | 2017 | 3586 | 39335 | 9.1% | 8.8% | 9.4% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 168506 | 1175731 | 14.4% | 14.4% | 14.4% | p<0.05 |
| Older adults (age 65 and older) living | Kitsap | 2005 | 1158 | 25972 | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.7% | |
| below 100% of poverty | Ritsup | 2017 | 2766 | 45656 | 6.1% | 5.8% | 6.3% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 88239 | 1097985 | 85.0% | 8.0% | 8.1% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2012 | 4442 | 33400 | 13.3% | 12.9% | 13.7% | -2.2% |
| Residents experiencing food insecurity | | 2016 | 31820 | 257488 | 12.4% | 12.2% | 12.5% | 2.270 |
| | WA | 2016 | 872720 | 7288000 | 12.0% | 12.0% | 12.0% | p<0.05 |
| Public school students (grades K-12) | Kitsap | 2000-01 | 10171 | 41680 | 24.4% | 24.0% | 24.8% | 2.6% |
| enrolled in free or reduced lunch | Misap | 2017-18 | 11821 | 36540 | 32.3% | 31.9% | 32.8% | 2.070 |
| program | WA | 2017-18 | 465407 | 1099409 | 42.3% | 42.2% | 42.4% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2000 | 845 | 2183 | 38.7% | 36.7% | 40.8% | 0.5% |
| Civilian births paid by Medicaid | Misap | 2017 | 874 | 2194 | 39.8% | 37.8% | 41.9% | 0.5% |
| | WA | 2017 | 34454 | 82066 | 42.0% | 41.6% | 42.3% | |

| | | | | | | 95% Confide | ence Interval | Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Indicator | Location | Year | Number | Total | Rate | Lower | Upper | to WA |
| | | 2005 | 29337 | 89650 | 32.7% | 32.4% | 33.0% | |
| Households spending 30% or more of | Kitsap | 2017 | 31107 | 102558 | 30.3% | 30.0% | 30.6% | -1.4% |
| monthly income on housing costs | WA | 2017 | 902250 | 2769784 | 32.6% | 32.5% | 32.6% | |
| Individuals currently or imminently | 1/21-2-2-2 | 2011 | 3881 | 253900 | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.6% | |
| experiencing homelessness and seeking | Kitsap | 2017 | 5592 | 264300 | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.2% | |
| ousing | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| | 1/21-2-2-2 | 2006-07 | 316 | 39033 | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 42.00/ |
| Public school students experiencing | Kitsap | 2016-17 | 1144 | 35926 | 3.2% | 3.0% | 3.4% | 12.8% |
| homelessness (age 5-17) | WA | 2016-17 | 40934 | 1102579 | 3.7% | 3.7% | 3.7% | p<0.05 |
| | 1/1- | | | | | | | N1/2 |
| Civilian adults aged 19-64 report having | Kitsap | 2017 | 140469 | 148290 | 94.7% | 94.6% | 94.8% | N/A |
| nealth insurance | WA | 2017 | 4069559 | 4461995 | 91.2% | 91.2% | 91.2% | p<0.05 |
| | 1/21-2-2-2 | 2009 | 25144 | 228939 | 11.0% | 10.9% | 11.1% | 0.20/ |
| Population enrolled in Medicaid | Kitsap | 2017 | 32411 | 252254 | 12.8% | 12.7% | 13.0% | 8.2% |
| | WA | 2017 | 1289629 | 7299812 | 17.7% | 17.6% | 17.7% | p<0.05 |
| Population enrolled in Medicare | Kitoore | 2009 | 21644 | 228939 | 9.5% | 9.3% | 9.6% | 1.6% |
| | Kitsap | 2017 | 33301 | 252254 | 13.2% | 13.1% | 13.3% | 4.6% |
| | WA | 2017 | 929027 | 7299812 | 12.7% | 12.7% | 12.8% | |
| | · Kitsap | 2011 | 154 | | 63.6% | 54.3% | 72.0% | |
| Adults report having visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past 12 months | | 2016 | 332 | | 73.1% | 67.0% | 78.4% | N/A |
| dental clinic in the past 12 months | WA | 2016 | 10089 | | 68.2% | 67.2% | 69.2% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report having had a | Kitaan | 2006 | 857 | 1159 | 73.9% | 71.3% | 76.4% | 4 70/ |
| dental checkup, exam or cleaning in the | Kitsap | 2016 | 851 | 978 | 87.0% | 84.7% | 89.1% | 1.7% |
| past 12 months | WA | 2016 | 4119 | 4764 | 86.5% | 85.5% | 87.4% | |
| Individuals with Medicaid dental | Kitoore | 2012 | 12499 | 41405 | 30.2% | 29.7% | 30.6% | |
| coverage receiving any dental service in | Kitsap | 2017 | 19857 | 65952 | 30.1% | 29.8% | 30.5% | |
| the year | WA | 2017 | 826596 | 2142539 | 38.6% | 38.5% | 38.6% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitcon | 2000 | 1759 | 2162 | 81.4% | 79.7% | 82.9% | |
| Civilian pregnant women start prenatal care in the first trimester | Kitsap | 2017 | 1633 | 2136 | 76.5% | 74.6% | 78.2% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 63995 | 78844 | 81.2% | 80.9% | 81.4% | |
| | Kitoon | 2000 | 78 | 2175 | 3.6% | 2.8% | 4.5% | |
| Babies born at low birth weight (less than 2500 grams) | Kitsap | 2017 | 173 | 2952 | 5.9% | 5.0% | 6.8% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 5774 | 87412 | 6.6% | 6.4% | 6.8% | |
| Adults report that in general their health | Kitaan | 2011 | 273 | | 83.6% | 77.7% | 88.2% | |
| is excellent, very good, or good during | Kitsap | 2017 | 311 | | 84.1% | 78.8% | 88.3% | |
| the past 30 days | WA | 2017 | 10990 | | 84.0% | 83.2% | 84.8% | |
| Adults report activities not limited by | Kitcon | 2011 | 139 | | 42.9% | 35.9% | 50.2% | |
| poor physical or mental health during | Kitsap | 2017 | 96 | | 52.9% | 44.2% | 61.4% | |
| the past 30 days | WA | 2017 | 3794 | | 52.9% | 51.3% | 54.4% | |
| Older adult (age 65 and older) fall- | Kitcon | 2016 | 670 | 49572 | 1459.53 | 1349.54 | 1576.53 | NI / A |
| related hospitalization (fatal and | Kitsap | 2017 | 709 | 51875 | 1475.8 | 1367.7 | 1590.6 | N/A |
| nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents | WA | 2017 | 20451 | 1121779 | 1976.8 | 1949.4 | 2004.5 | p<0.05 |

| | | | | | | 95% Confide | ence Interval | Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison |
|---|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Indicator | Location | Year | Number | Total | Rate | Lower | Upper | to WA |
| | | 2006 | 267 | 992 | 26.9% | 24.2% | 29.7% | |
| Youth (grade 6) report being bullied in | Kitsap | 2016 | 558 | 2109 | 26.5% | 24.6% | 28.4% | |
| the last month | WA | 2016 | 3297 | 11953 | 27.6% | 26.8% | 28.4% | |
| | | 2006 | 560 | 2251 | 24.9% | 23.1% | 26.7% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report being depressed | Kitsap | 2016 | 666 | 2190 | 30.4% | 28.5% | 32.4% | 2.1% |
| n the past year | WA | 2016 | 3151 | 11051 | 28.5% | 27.7% | 29.4% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report having an adult to | | 2006 | 627 | 963 | 65.1% | 62.0% | 68.0% | |
| turn to for help when feeling sad or | Kitsap | 2016 | 544 | 832 | 65.4% | 62.1% | 68.5% | |
| opeless | WA | 2016 | 2649 | 4126 | 64.2% | 62.7% | 65.7% | |
| Adults report that they and people in | WA. | 2010 | 307 | 4120 | 53.4% | 47.9% | 58.9% | |
| their community do favors for each | Kitsap | 2012 | 214 | | 50.6% | 43.9% | 57.3% | N/A |
| other very often or often | WA | 2016 | 6038 | | 44.3% | 43.1% | 45.4% | |
| Adults report mental distress (14 or | | 2011 | 37 | | 15.4% | 10.5% | 22.0% | |
| more days of poor mental health during | Kitsap | 2017 | 45 | | 14.6% | 10.6% | 19.9% | |
| the past 30 days) | WA | 2017 | 1459 | | 12.4% | 11.7% | 13.2% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report seriously | | 2006 | 148 | 1231 | 12.0% | 10.3% | 14.0% | |
| considering attempting suicide during | Kitsap | 2016 | 426 | 2177 | 19.6% | 18.0% | 21.3% | 5.3% |
| the past 12 months | WA | 2016 | 1912 | 10985 | 17.4% | 16.7% | 18.1% | p<0.05 |
| | | 2000 | 129 | 232219 | 54.9 | 45.8 | 65.4 | N/A |
| Suicide-related hospitalization (nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2017 | 90 | 264300 | 39.8 | 31.3 | 48.2 | |
| Tate per 100,000 residents | WA | 2017 | 3613 | 7310300 | 51.1 | 49.4 | 52.8 | p<0.05 |
| | Kitaan | 2000 | 30 | 231969 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 19.3 | |
| Suicide-related death rate per 100,000 residents (age-adjusted) | Kitsap | 2017 | 45 | 264300 | 17.2 | 12.3 | 23.6 | |
| Tesidents (age-adjusted) | WA | 2017 | 1292 | 7310300 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 18.1 | |
| Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report ever | Kitsap | 2014 | 647 | 2587 | 25.0% | 23.4% | 26.7% | N/A |
| being physically hurt on purpose by an | кизар | 2016 | 523 | 2357 | 22.2% | 20.6% | 23.9% | N/A |
| adult | WA | 2016 | 3086 | 14122 | 21.9% | 21.2% | 22.5% | |
| Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report parent(s) | Kitsap | 2006 | 2675 | 4340 | 61.6% | 60.2% | 63.1% | -3.0% |
| do not set clear rules or are not engaged | Kitsup | 2016 | 2753 | 5124 | 53.7% | 52.4% | 55.1% | 5.070 |
| in details of daily life | WA | 2016 | 4729 | 14236 | 33.2% | 32.4% | 34.0% | p<0.05 |
| Youth (grades 8, 10, 12) report | Kitsap | 2006 | 1008 | 1644 | 61.3% | 58.9% | 63.6% | |
| opportunities for positive participation | | 2016 | 1467 | 2398 | 61.2% | 59.2% | 63.1% | |
| in the family setting | WA | 2016 | 1939 | 3201 | 60.6% | 58.9% | 62.3% | |
| Toddlers (age 19-35 months) with | Kitsap | 2014 | 2114 | 4207 | 50.2% | 48.7% | 51.8% | 1.0% |
| complete immunizations | | 2017 | 2100 | 4051 | 51.8% | 50.3% | 53.4% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 82494 | 137671 | 59.9% | 59.7% | 60.2% | p<0.05 |
| Kindergarten children with complete | Kitsap | 2000-01 | 3195 | 3390 | 94.2% | 93.4% | 95.0% | -0.4% |
| immunizations | | 2017-18 | 2324 | 2620 | 88.7% | 87.4% | 89.9% | |
| | WA | 2017-18 | 71333 | 83236 | 85.7% | 85.5% | 85.9% | p<0.05 |
| Adults with influenza vaccine in the past | Kitsap | 2011 | 153 | | 42.4% | 35.6% | 49.4% | |
| year | 14/4 | 2017 | 178 | | 47.0% 40.5% 53.7% | | | |
| | WA | 2017 | 6029 | | 44.3% | 43.2% | 45.5% | |

| | | | | | | 95% Confide | ence Interval | Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison |
|--|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Indicator | Location | Year | Number | Total | Rate | Lower | Upper | to WA |
| Emergency Department Visit Rate for | | 2014-15 | 1039 | 255900 | 406.0 | 382.1 | 431.4 | |
| Influenza-Like Illness per 100,000 | Kitsap | 2017-18 | 1311 | 264300 | 496.0 | 470.0 | 523.5 | |
| residents by Influenza Season | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | |
| | | 2000 | 547 | 231969 | 235.8 | 216.9 | 256.4 | 2.6% |
| Chlamydia rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2017 | 1104 | 264300 | 417.7 | 393.8 | 443.0 | 3.6% |
| · · · | WA | 2017 | 32454 | 7310300 | 444.0 | 439.2 | 448.8 | p<0.05 |
| | | 2000 | 138 | 231969 | 59.5 | 50.4 | 70.3 | |
| Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2017 | 276 | 264300 | 104.4 | 92.8 | 117.5 | |
| | WA | 2017 | 10022 | 7310300 | 137.1 | 134.4 | 139.8 | p<0.05 |
| | 1/1- | 2004-05 | 22 | 480596 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 40 504 |
| Syphilis rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2016-17 | 50 | 526890 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 12.5 | 12.5% |
| | WA | 2016-17 | 3079 | 14494000 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 22.0 | p<0.05 |
| | | 2001-02 | 18 | 470574 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 6.0 | |
| HIV rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2016-17 | 19 | 526890 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 5.6 | N/A |
| (incidence) | WA | 2016-17 | 893 | 14494000 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.6 | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2000 | 145 | 254500 | 57.0 | 48.4 | 67.0 | |
| Rate of persons living with HIV per | | 2017 | 307 | 264300 | 116.2 | 103.9 | 129.9 | 3.7% |
| 100,000 residents (prevalence) | WA | 2017 | 12936 | 7310300 | 177.0 | 173.9 | 180.0 | p<0.05 |
| | | 2008 | 282039 | | | | | |
| Syringes exchanged through Kitsap | Kitsap | 2017 | 1853639 | | | | | 19.0% |
| Public Health District | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| Routine food establishment inspections | | 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 | | | | | | N/A |
| Adults ever told by a health care | | 2011 | 136 | | 34.0% | 27.9% | 40.8% | |
| provider that they have high blood | Kitsap | 2017 | 132 | | 32.3% | 26.8% | 38.3% | + |
| pressure | WA | 2017 | 4840 | | 29.8% | 28.8% | 30.8% | |
| Adults ever told by a health care | | 2011 | 24 | | 5% | 3% | 8% | |
| provider that they have cardiovascular | Kitsap | 2017 | 35 | | 6% | 4% | 9% | + |
| disease | WA | 2017 | 1357 | | 8% | 7% | 8% | |
| | | 2016 | 2059 | 262419 | 589.2 | 562.8 | 616.7 | |
| Heart disease hospitalization (fatal and | Kitsap | 2017 | 1674 | 264124 | 461.0 | 438.1 | 485.1 | N/A |
| nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents | WA | 2017 | 44467 | 7310300 | 526.0 | 521.0 | 531.1 | p<0.05 |
| | | 2011 | 38 | | 9.2% | 6.4% | 13.1% | |
| Adults ever told by a health care | Kitsap | 2017 | 29 | | 7.2% | 4.5% | 11.4% | † |
| provider that they have diabetes | WA | 2017 | 1508 | | 9.2% | 8.6% | 9.8% | |
| Births to women diagnosed with | Kitcon | 2000 | 83 | 3004 | 2.8% | 2.2% | 3.4% | E 60/ |
| gestational diabetes during their | Kitsap | 2017 | 208 | 2953 | 7.0% | 6.2% | 8.0% | 5.6% |
| pregnancy | WA | 2017 | 7878 | 87388 | 9.0% | 8.8% | 9.2% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitaan | 2016 | 3342 | 262419 | 976.5 | 942.1 | 1012.2 | NI / A |
| Diabetes-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2017 | 3788 | 264124 | 1082.6 | 1046.4 | 1119.9 | N/A |
| | WA | 2017 | 105533 | 7310300 | 1259.4 | 1251.6 | 1267.2 | p<0.05 |

| | | | | | | | | Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical |
|---|----------|------|--------|---------|-------|-------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | | 95% Confide | ence Interval | Comparison to WA |
| Indicator | Location | Year | Number | Total | Rate | Lower | Upper | |
| Adults at a healthy weight (BMI=18.5- | Kitsap | 2011 | 123 | | 39.9% | 33.1% | 47.1% | |
| 24.9) | | 2017 | 125 | | 40.2% | 33.6% | 47.3% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 4418 | | 38.7% | 37.6% | 39.9% | |
| Youth (grade 8) at a healthy weight | Kitsap | 2014 | 698 | 967 | 72.2% | 69.2% | 75.0% | N/A |
| (below 85 th percentile for BMI) | | 2016 | 687 | 975 | 70.5% | 67.5% | 73.3% | |
| | WA | 2016 | 3321 | 4781 | 69.5% | 68.1% | 70.8% | |
| dults report 1 or more hours of physica | Kitsap | 2011 | 155 | | 39.9% | 32.4% | 47.9% | |
| activity on average each day per week | | 2017 | 125 | | 42.7% | 35.7% | 49.9% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 3872 | | 35.5% | 34.3% | 36.8% | p<0.05 |
| Youth (grade 8) report 1 or more hours | Kitsap | 2006 | 501 | 1186 | 42.2% | 39.5% | 45.1% | 4.4% |
| of physical activity five or more days per | | 2016 | 635 | 1088 | 58.4% | 55.4% | 61.3% | |
| veek | WA | 2016 | 3204 | 5478 | 58.5% | 57.2% | 59.8% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report 2 hours or less of | Kitsap | 2006 | 1967 | 2477 | 79.4% | 77.8% | 81.0% | |
| screen time for fun on school days | | 2016 | 1735 | 2258 | 76.8% | 75.1% | 78.5% | |
| | WA | 2016 | 8895 | 11496 | 77.4% | 76.6% | 78.1% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report eating 5 or more | Kitsap | 2006 | 299 | 983 | 30.4% | 27.6% | 33.4% | N/A |
| Youth (grade 8) report eating 5 or more Truits/ vegetables daily | Кітэар | 2016 | 240 | 1085 | 22.1% | 19.8% | 24.7% | |
| , | WA | 2016 | 1255 | 5467 | 23.0% | 21.9% | 24.1% | |
| Youth (grade 8) report drinking po | Kitsap | 2006 | 345 | 1204 | 28.7% | 26.2% | 31.3% | 9.4% |
| /outh (grade 8) report drinking no sugary beverages in past 7 days at school | Ritsup | 2016 | 717 | 1093 | 65.6% | 62.7% | 68.4% | |
| | WA | 2016 | 3390 | 5522 | 61.4% | 60.1% | 62.7% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2011 | 47 | | 18% | 13% | 25% | |
| Adults report currently smoking | кизар | 2017 | 39 | | 16% | 11% | 22% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 1501 | | 14% | 13% | 14% | |
| Women giving birth who smoked any | Kitcon | 2000 | 395 | 2203 | 17.9% | 14.2% | 17.3% | -3.4% |
| time during pregnancy or in the 3 | Kitsap | 2017 | 337 | 2937 | 11.5% | 10.3% | 12.7% | -5.4% |
| months before pregnancy | WA | 2017 | 7081 | 87216 | 8.1% | 7.9% | 8.3% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitaan | 2006 | 341 | 2263 | 15.1% | 13.7% | 16.6% | 7.00/ |
| Youth (grade 10) report smoking in the past 30 days | Kitsap | 2016 | 111 | 1815 | 6.1% | 5.1% | 7.3% | -7.0% |
| past 50 days | WA | 2016 | 845 | 12426 | 6.8% | 6.4% | 7.3% | |
| | Kitaan | 2012 | 65 | 1066 | 6% | 5% | 8% | NI/A |
| | Kitsap | 2016 | 92 | 917 | 10% | 8% | 12% | N/A |
| Youth (grade 10) report using electronic aigarettes in the past 30 days | WA | 2016 | 791 | 6280 | 13% | 12% | 13% | p<0.05 |
| Youth (grade 10) report using alected in | Kitsap | 2006 | 684 | 2252 | 30.4% | 28.5% | 32.3% | -4.8% |
| Youth (grade 10) report using alcohol in the past 30 days | Nitsah | 2016 | 315 | 1817 | 17.3% | 15.7% | 19.1% | -4.0% |
| | WA | 2016 | 2512 | 12408 | 20.2% | 19.5% | 21.0% | p<0.05 |
| Vouth (grade 10) | Kitsap | 2006 | 390 | 2249 | 17.3% | 15.8% | 19.0% | |
| Youth (grade 10) report using marijuana in the past 30 days | Kitsah | 2016 | 271 | 1802 | 15.0% | 13.5% | 16.8% | |
| in the past so days | WA | 2016 | 2138 | 12378 | 17.3% | 16.6% | 17.9% | p<0.05 |
| | Viter | 2002 | 1757 | 173142 | 10% | 10% | 11% | |
| Medicaid funded substance abuse | Kitsap | 2015 | 2178 | 202984 | 11% | 10% | 11% | |
| treatment rates per 1,000 residents | WA | 2015 | 60775 | 5485653 | 11% | 11% | 11% | |

| | | | | | | 95% Confide | ence Interval | Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison |
|---|----------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Indicator | Location | Year | Number | Total | Rate | Lower | Upper | to WA |
| | Kitcan | 2012 | 925 | 254500 | 363.5 | 340.9 | 387.6 | |
| Rate of opioid prescriptions per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2017 | 843 | 264300 | 318.9 | 298.1 | 341.1 | |
| | WA | 2017 | 23561 | 7310300 | 322.3 | 318.2 | 326.4 | |
| Orug overdose hospitalization rate per | Kitsap | 2000 | 167 | 231967 | 71.8 | 61.3 | 83.7 | |
| 100,000 residents (nonfatal, age- | Kitsup | 2017 | 170 | 264285 | 64.3 | 54.6 | 75.5 | |
| djusted) | WA | 2017 | 5792 | 7310085 | 76.7 | 74.7 | 78.7 | p<0.05 |
| Opioid overdose hospitalization rate per | Kitsap | 2001 | 19 | 233919 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 3.9% |
| 100,000 residents (nonfatal, age | | 2017 | 54 | 264285 | 19.0 | 14.0 | 25.5 | 0.070 |
| adjusted) | WA | 2017 | 1615 | 7310085 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 21.2 | |
| Drug overdose death rate per 100,000 | Kitsap | 2000 | 20 | 231967 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 13.0 | |
| residents (age-adjusted) | | 2017 | 20 | 264285 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 10.8 | |
| | WA | 2017 | 1128 | 7310085 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 15.9 | p<0.05 |
| Opioid overdose death rate per 100,000 | Kitsap | 2000-02 | 32 | 702543 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 6.4 | |
| residents (age-adjusted) | | 2015-17 | 74 | 785072 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 11.0 | |
| | WA | 2015-17 | 2125 | 21555221 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.0 | |
| Healthy air days (Air Quality Index = | Kitsap | 2001 | 287 | 346 | 82.9% | 78.6% | 86.5% | 1.1% |
| Good) | | 2017 | 345 | 365 | 94.5% | 96.4% | 91.7% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 8474 | 10063 | 84.2% | 84.9% | 83.5% | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2000 | 46.8 | 365 | 12.8% | 9.8% | 16.6% | 2.9% |
| Stagnant air days | | 2015 | 75.2 | 365 | 20.6% | 16.8% | 25.1% | 2.570 |
| | WA | 2015 | 75 | 365 | 20.5% | 16.7% | 25.0% | |
| | Kitsap | 2001-02 | 0.5 | 122 | 0.4% | 0.0% | 3.8% | |
| Extemely hot days | | 2015-16 | 2.6 | 129 | 2.0% | 0.6% | 6.1% | |
| | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| Fresh water streams meet standards for | Kitsap | 2004 | 17 | 52 | 32.7% | 19.1% | 52.3% | 3.6% |
| acceptable levels of fecal coliform | | 2017 | 17 | 52 | 32.7% | 19.1% | 52.3% | |
| bacteria | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| Shoreline miles classified as 'open' for | Kitsap | 2006 | 183 | 226 | 80.9% | 75.4% | 85.6% | 0.8% |
| shellfish harvesting | | 2017 | 207 | 228 | 90.8% | 86.3% | 93.9% | |
| | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| Average number of days a fresh water | Kitsap | 2006 | 79 | 17 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 12.54% |
| beach is closed per year due to an | Кизар | 2016 | 422 | 17 | 24.8 | 15.8 | 36.3 | 12.5470 |
| advisory for illness, cyanobacteria (blue- green algae), or elevated bacteria levels | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| Average number of days a marine water beach is closed per year due to an | Kitsap | 2006 | 14 | 10 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | |
| advisory for sewage spills, sewer pipe | | 2016 | 46 | 12 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 9.5 | |
| breaks and elevated bacteria levels | WA | NO DATA | | | | | | N/A |
| Motor vehicle injury-related | Kitsap | 2016 | 125 | 262419 | 47.1 | 38.8 | 56.8 | N/A |
| hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate | Misah | 2017 | 123 | 264124 | 44.6 | 36.7 | 53.9 | 11/74 |
| per 100,000 residents | WA | 2017 | 3852 | 7310300 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 52.5 | |
| Fact food and convenience store density | Kitsap | 2000 | 153 | 231969 | 66.0 | 56.3 | 77.3 | |
| Fast food and convenience store density per 100,000 residents | Misap | 2016 | 171 | 262590 | 65.1 | 56.1 | 75.6 | |
| | WA | 2016 | 5407 | 7183700 | 75.3 | 73.3 | 77.3 | |

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|------------|-----|
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| | | | | | | 95% Confide | ence Interval | Statistical % Change Over Time/ Statistical Comparison |
|--|----------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Indicator | Location | Year | Number | Total | Rate | Lower | Upper | to WA |
| | 1411-1-1 | 2006 | 3137 | 110455 | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.9% | |
| Kitsap resident workers who walk or bike to work | Kitsap | 2017 | 7287 | 127450 | 5.7% | 4.1% | 7.3% | |
| | WA | 2017 | 147360 | 3566785 | 4.1% | 3.9% | 4.4% | |
| | Kitson | 2008 | 385 | 1157 | 33.3% | 30.6% | 36.0% | |
| Youth (grade 8) who walk or bike to school at least one day per week | Kitsap | 2016 | 336 | 1071 | 31.4% | 28.7% | 34.2% | |
| school at least one day per week | WA | 2016 | 2037 | 5410 | 37.7% | 36.4% | 39.0% | p<0.05 |
| o 1 ((i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | Kitson | 2012 | 15961 | 255403 | 6249.3 | 6156.1 | 6343.9 | 2.0% |
| Group A offense crime rate per 100,000 residents | Kitsap | 2017 | 14145 | 264365 | 5350.6 | 5265.4 | 5437.0 | -2.9% |
| | WA | 2017 | 468751 | 6780485 | 6913.2 | 6388.5 | 6423.9 | p<0.05 |
| | Kitsap | 2013 | 27 | | 21.3% | 13.9% | 31.1% | N/A |
| Households with firearms that are loaded and unlocked | кизар | 2016 | 29 | | 22.4% | 14.8% | 32.4% | IN/A |
| | WA | 2016 | 896 | | 20.7% | 19.2% | 22.4% | |