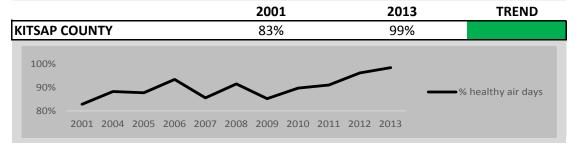
# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 1: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

#### **C.1.1. DAYS WITH HEALTHY AIR**

Particulate matter (PM) 2.5 concentration below 13.4  $\mu/m3$  at Meadowdale monitoring station (from 2001 to April 2012) and at Spruce monitoring station (from May 2012 to 2013).

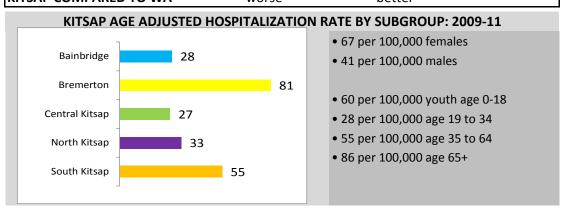
Source: Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. Trend years: 2001 and 2004 to 2013.



### C.1.2. ASTHMA HOSPITALIZATION RATE PER 100,000 (AGE ADJUSTED)

Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, WA State Department of Health. Trend years: 1991-93 to 2009-11. Note: Includes hospitalizations for injuries that result in death.

	1991-93	2009-11	TREND
WA STATE	109 per 100,000	72 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY	123 per 100,000	54 per 100,000	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	worse	hetter	

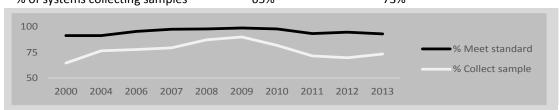


### C.1.3. DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS MEET STANDARDS

Group A/B drinking water systems (average of 895 systems collecting samples) meet standards for acceptable levels of total coliform bacteria.

Source: Drinking Water Program, Kitsap Public Health District. Trend years: 2000, 2004, 2006 to 2013.

	2000	2013	TREND
KITSAP COUNTY	91%	93%	
% of systems collecting samples	65%	73%	

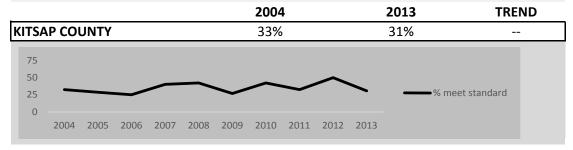


# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 1: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### **C.1.4. FRESH WATER STREAMS MEET STANDARDS**

Fresh water streams (samples from 52 long-term monitoring stations) meet standards for acceptable levels of total coliform bacteria.

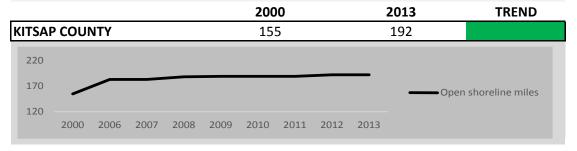
Source: Water Quality Program, Kitsap Public Health District. Trend years: 2004 to 2013.



#### **C.1.5. SHORELINE MILES MEET STANDARDS**

Shoreline miles (226 total) classified as "open" for shellfish harvest.

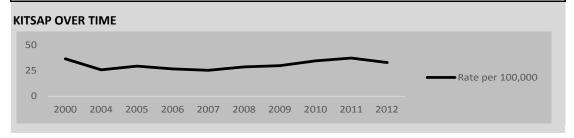
Source: Water Quality Program, Kitsap County Health District. Trend years: 2000, 2006 to 2013.



### C.1.6. UNSAFE FOOD, WATER, OR POOR HYGIENE RELATED ILLNESS RATE PER 100,000

Sources: Kitsap: Public Health Information Management System (PHIMS), WA State Dept. of Health. Trend years: 2000, 2004 to 2012. WA: WA State Communicable Disease Report, 2009-12. Trend years: 2000 to 2012.

	2000	2012	TREND
WA STATE	58 per 100,000	52 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY	37 per 100,000	33 per 100,000	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	better	better	



# **SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 2: BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

## C.2.1. ARTS, RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY DENSITY PER 100,000

Includes performing arts, spectator sports, museums, historical sites, amusement and recreation facilities; excludes gambling industries.

Source: US Census State/County Business Patterns. Trend years: 1998 to 2011.

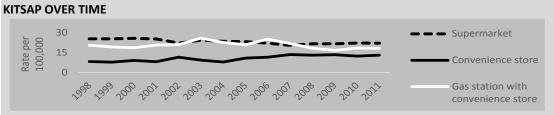
WA STATE:	1998	2011	TREND
ARTS, REC, ENTERTAINMENT	39 per 100,000	39 per 100,000	
FITNESS/REC CENTERS ONLY	9 per 100,000	12 per 100,000	INCREASED
KITSAP COUNTY:	1998	2011	TREND
ARTS, REC, ENTERTAINMENT	29 per 100,000	35 per 100,000	INCREASED
FITNESS/REC CENTERS ONLY	5 per 100,000	11 per 100,000	INCREASED
KITSAP COUNTY COMPARED TO	O WA STATE:		
ARTS, REC, ENTERTAINMENT	lower	same	
FITNESS/REC CENTERS ONLY	lower	same	
KITSAP OVER TIME			
20,000 25 25			rts, entertainment, ecreation



## C.2.2. FOOD AND BEVERAGE STORE DENSITY PER 100,000

Source: US Census State/County Business Patterns. Trend years: 1998 to 2011.

WA STATE:	1998	2011	TREND
SUPERMARKET STORES	25 per 100,000	22 per 100,000	DECREASED
CONVENIENCE STORES	10 per 100,000	9 per 100,000	
CONVENIENCE & GAS STATION	26 per 100,000	25 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY:	1998	2011	TREND
SUPERMARKET STORES	21 per 100,000	19 per 100,000	DECREASED
CONVENIENCE STORES	8 per 100,000	14 per 100,000	INCREASED
CONVENIENCE & GAS STATION	20 per 100,000	18 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY COMPARED TO	WA STATE:		
SUPERMARKET STORES	same	same	
CONVENIENCE STORES	same	higher	
CONVENIENCE & GAS STATION	same	lower	
KITSAP OVER TIME			
30			Sunermarket



Fitness, recreation

centers

# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 2: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

### C.2.3. FOOD ASSISTANCE-AUTHORIZED STORE DENSITY PER 1,000

Source: US Department of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas. Trend years: 2008 and 2012.

KITSAP COUNTY:	2008	2012	TREND
WIC-AUTHORIZED	0.1	0.1	
SNAP-AUTHORIZED	0.5	0.6	

#### **C.2.4. FARMERS MARKETS IN KITSAP COUNTY**

Source: Washington State University and US Department of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas.

**Bainbridge:** Bainbridge Island Saturday Farmer's Market

Bainbridge Island Winter Farmer's Market

Bremerton: Bremerton Farmers Market
Central Kitsap: Silverdale Farmers Market
North Kitsap: Kingston Farmers Market

Poulsbo Farmers Market Suquamish Farmers Market

Port Gamble Sunday Market (Farm Stand)

South Kitsap: Port Orchard Farmers Market

Farmers markets that report accepting WIC (2013): 88% Farmers markets that report accepting SNAP (2013): 88%

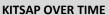
### C.2.5. RESTAURANT DENSITY PER 100,000

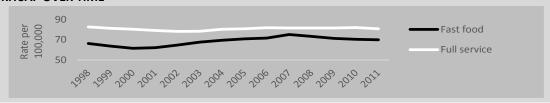
Source: US Census State/County Business Patterns. Trend years: 1998 to 2011.

WA STATE:	1998	2011	TREND
FAST FOOD	66 per 100,000	70 per 100,000	INCREASED
FULL SERVICE	83 per 100,000	81 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY:	1998	2011	TREND
KITSAP COUNTY: FAST FOOD	<b>1998</b> 57 per 100,000	<b>2011</b> 60 per 100,000	TREND INCREASED

# KITSAP COUNTY COMPARED TO WA STATE:

FAST FOOD	same	lower	
FULL SERVICE	lower	lower	



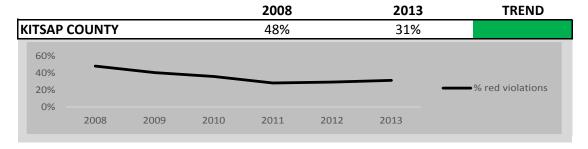


# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 2: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

### C.2.6. FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS WITH RED VIOLATIONS

Food service establishments have at least one red violation during routine inspections. A red violation indicates high risk for food contamination threats to human health.

Source: Food Program, Kitsap Public Health District. Trend years: 2008 to 2013.



# C.2.7. FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS WITH MORE THAN 35 CRITICAL VIOLATIONS

Permanent food service establishments that received a routine inspection and were found to have more than 35 critical violation points. Follow-up inspections are excluded.

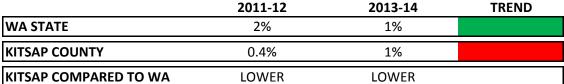
Source: Food Program, Kitsap Public Health District. Trend years: 2008 and 2012.

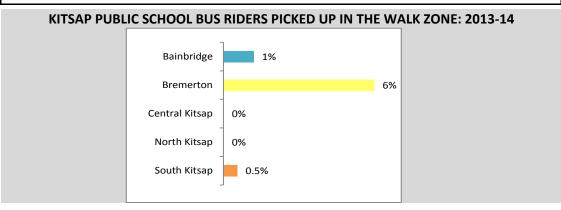
	2008	2012	TREND
WA STATE	7%	6%	
KITSAP COUNTY	6%	4%	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	better	better	

# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 3: TRANSPORTATION

# C.3.1. PUBLIC SCHOOL BUS RIDERS PICKED UP IN THE WALK ZONE

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Years are average of counts of riders from the walk zone and total bus riders in Fall, Winter and Spring. Trend is comparison of 2011-12 and 2013-14.





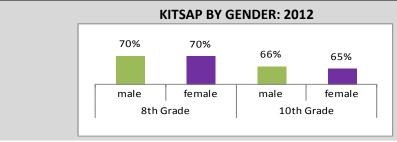
# **C.3.2. YOUTH NEVER WALK TO SCHOOL**Source: Healthy Youth Survey. Trend years: 2008, 2010, 2012.

Source: Healthy Youth Survey. Trend years: 2008, 2010, 2012.

	2008	2012	TREND
8th Grade			
WA STATE	63%	63%	
KITSAP COUNTY	68%	70%	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	worse	worse	

10th Grade			
WA STATE	63%	66%	
KITSAP COUNTY	64%	66%	

KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	same	same	



# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 3: TRANSPORTATION

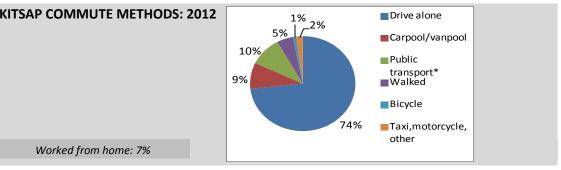
C.3.3. YOUTH NEVER BIKE TO SCHOOL					
Source: Healthy Youth Su	ırvey. Trend yea	rs: 2008, 2010,	2012.		
		2008		2012	TREND
8th Grade					
WA STATE		91%		93%	
KITSAP COUNTY		93%		95%	
KITSAP COMPARED	TO WA	worse		worse	
10th Grade					
WA STATE		93%		94%	
KITSAP COUNTY		93%		95%	
KITSAP COMPARED	TO WA	same		same	
		KITSAP BY G	ENDER: 201	12	_
		98%		98%	
	91%		92%		
	male 8th	female Grade	male 10th	female Grade	

## **C.3.4. COMMUTING TO WORK**

Population includes workers age 16+ who do not work at home.

Source: US Census and American Community Survey. Trend years: 2000, 2012.

	2000	2012	TREND
WA STATE			
DRIVE ALONE TO WORK	77%	76%	
KITSAP COUNTY			
DRIVE ALONE TO WORK	70%	74%	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	worse	worse	
KITSAP COUNTY: OTHER COMMUT	TING METHODS		
Carpool/vanpool	15%	9%	DECREASED
Public transport (bus,train,ferry)	9%	10%	INCREASED
Walked	4%	5%	INCREASED
Bicycled	0.6%	1%	INCREASED
Taxi,motorcycle, other means	2%	2%	DECREASED
Work from home	5%	7%	INCREASED
KITSAP COMMUTE METHODS: 201	2 19/	■ Drive alone	



## SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 3: TRANSPORTATION

#### **C.3.5. KITSAP TRANSIT RIDERSHIP**

Note: In 2000, passage of I-695 resulted in service cutbacks up to 40%. Loss of sales tax revenue from recession resulted in service reductions up to 30%.

Source: Kitsap Transit. Trend years: 1997 to 2013.

	1997	2013	TREND
TOTAL RIDERS ON ALL MODES	5,400,009	3,928,517	DECREASED
% OF RIDERS BY MODE:			
Routed buses	75%	62%	DECREASED
Worker/driver buses	8%	13%	INCREASED
Foot ferry	7%	11%	INCREASED
Vanpools	5%	8%	INCREASED
Access bus	5%	5%	

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BY MODE:**

**Routed buses**: mid-day and commuters (WSF and PSNS). On-board survey found: annual income of riders: 56% < \$35,000; 21% > \$75,000. 55% male. 42% of riders don't have valid driver's license. **Worker/driver buses**: Serve two locations PSNS and Bangor, mostly civil service employees.

Demographic: male, older, median income.

Foot Ferry: similar demographics to routed bus passengers.

Vanpools: riders are travelling to/from an employment site, primarily outside of Kitsap County.

Demographic: generally older, have higher than median income.

**Access bus**: Riders must be eligible under Federal Americans with Disabilities Act. Demographic:

largely senior and disabled.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FUNDING AND RIDERSHIP:

74% of day-to-day service operation funding comes from local sales tax revenue (0.08 of county sales tax rate); additional 20% comes from fares; remaining 6% is a mix of income from interest, leases and advertising. Capital projects (vehicles and facilities) funded primarily with federal grant funds and local match.

Ridership decreases when service is cut due to drops in sales tax revenue, resulting in fare revenue decrease. Ridership impacted by military movements, opening of new Tacoma Narrows bridge, WSF fare increases, among others.

#### **C.3.6. PARATRANSIT ONE-WAY TRIPS**

Paratransit Services is the Kitsap County Medicaid Broker for eligible medical appointment transportation, funded by the WA State Health Care Authority and provides ADA complemenatry service through Kitsap Transit. Paratransit assigns trips to sub-contracted providers; purchases bus fare. ferry fare or fuel: or reimburses clients for mileage. Total one-way trips includes all modes. *Note: Substantial changes to Medicaid services have reduced the number of trips overtime.* 

Source: Paratransit Services. Trend years: 2009 to 2013.

2009	2013	TREND
129,467	76,706	DECREASED
41%	9%	
40%	59%	INCREASED
7%	15%	INCREASED
2%	3%	
8%	9%	
2%	4%	
	129,467 41% 40% 7% 2% 8%	129,467     76,706       41%     9%       40%     59%       7%     15%       2%     3%       8%     9%

<sup>\*</sup>Public Transit are also reported as Access bus riders above in previous indicator of Kitsap Transit riders.

<sup>^</sup>Public Transit trend not statistical because 2009-12 trip numbers were similar, dramatic decrease was in 2013.

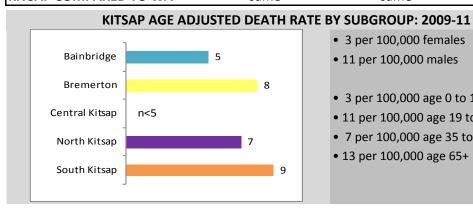
<sup>\*\*</sup>requires a vehicle with a lift

# **SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 3: TRANSPORTATION**

### C.3.7. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY RELATED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 (AGE ADJUSTED)

Source: Death Certificate Database, WA State Department of Health. Trend years: 1991-93 to 2009-11.

	1991-93	2009-11	TREND
WA STATE	14 per 100,000	8 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY	13 per 100,000	8 per 100,000	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	same	same	

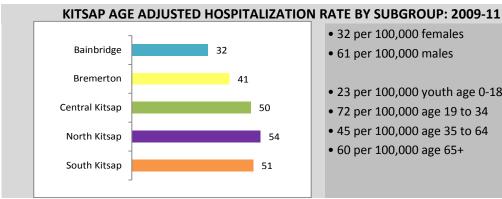


- 3 per 100,000 females
- 11 per 100,000 males
- 3 per 100,000 age 0 to 18
- 11 per 100,000 age 19 to 34
- 7 per 100,000 age 35 to 64
- 13 per 100,000 age 65+

# C.3.8. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY RELATED HOSPITALIZATION RATE PER 100,000 (AGE ADJUSTED)

Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, WA State Department of Health. Trend years: 1991-93 to 2009-11. Note: Includes hospitalizations for injuries that result in death.

	1991-93	2009-11	TREND
WA STATE	92 per 100,000	53 per 100,000	
KITSAP COUNTY	93 per 100,000	47 per 100,000	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	same	better	



- 32 per 100,000 females
- 61 per 100,000 males
- 23 per 100,000 youth age 0-18
- 72 per 100,000 age 19 to 34
- 45 per 100,000 age 35 to 64
- 60 per 100,000 age 65+

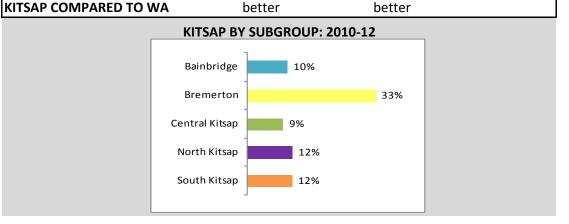
# SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES

## **C.4.1. RISK OF LEAD EXPOSURE**

Risk of lead exposure is the proportion of housing units by year built and the estimated lead-based paint hazard risk based on the age of the house.

Sources: American Community Survey; Clinckner, R. et al. "National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing, Final Report, Volume 1: Analysis of Lead Hazards." Report to the Office of Lead Hazard Control, US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 2001.

	2005	2010-12	TREND
WA STATE	19%	17%	
KITSAP COUNTY	15%	15%	



### C.4.2. ADULTS REPORT NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO SMOKE ANYWHERE INSIDE THEIR HOME

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Trend years: 2003 to 2010.

	2003	2010	TREND
WA STATE	83%	95%	
KITSAP COUNTY	82%	95%	
KITSAP COMPARED TO WA	same	same	

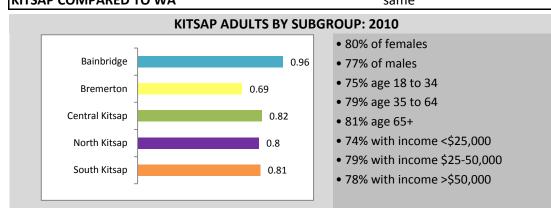
KITSAP ADULTS BY SUBGROUP: 2010			
• 94% of females	• n<30 age 18 to 34	• n<30 with income <\$25,000	
• 95% of males	• 94% age 35 to 64	• 94% with income \$25-50,000	
	• 96% age 65+	• 93% with income >\$50,000	

# **SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES**

### C.4.3. ADULTS REPORT NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO SMOKE INSIDE FAMILY VEHICLES

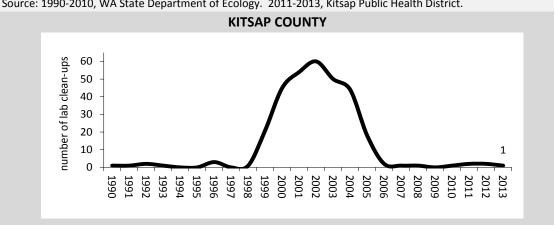
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

	2010	TREND
WA STATE	80%	n/a
KITSAP COUNTY	78%	n/a
KITSAD COMPARED TO WA	same	



### **C.4.4. METHAMPHETAMINE LAB CLEAN-UPS**

Source: 1990-2010, WA State Department of Ecology. 2011-2013, Kitsap Public Health District.



### C.4.5. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE: POUNDS DISPOSED AND RECYCLED PER PERSON

Source: WA State Annual Recycling Survey (Dept. of Ecology), Kitsap County Public Works, Solid Waste Division.

	2002	2012	TREND
MSW DISPOSAL RATE	1513	1382	DECREASED
MSW RECYCLE RATE	846	1025	INCREASED

