

Kitsap County Core Public Health Indicators, 2017

Kitsap Community Health Priorities,
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KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT

Kitsap County Core Public Health Indicators Report

KITSAP COUNTY CORE PUBLIC HEALTH INDICATORS
September 2017

- Overview of the health and well-being of Kitsap County
- High-level synthesis of demographic, socioeconomic, health and environmental data
- Current status, trend over time, and comparison to the state average

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INTRODUCTION

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

EXAMPLE: HOW TO READ AN INDICATOR

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

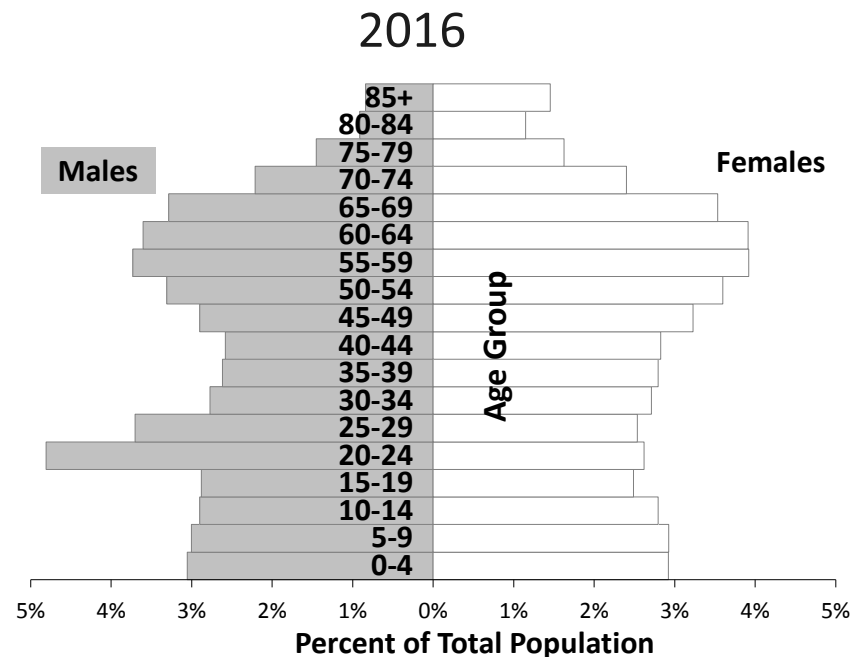
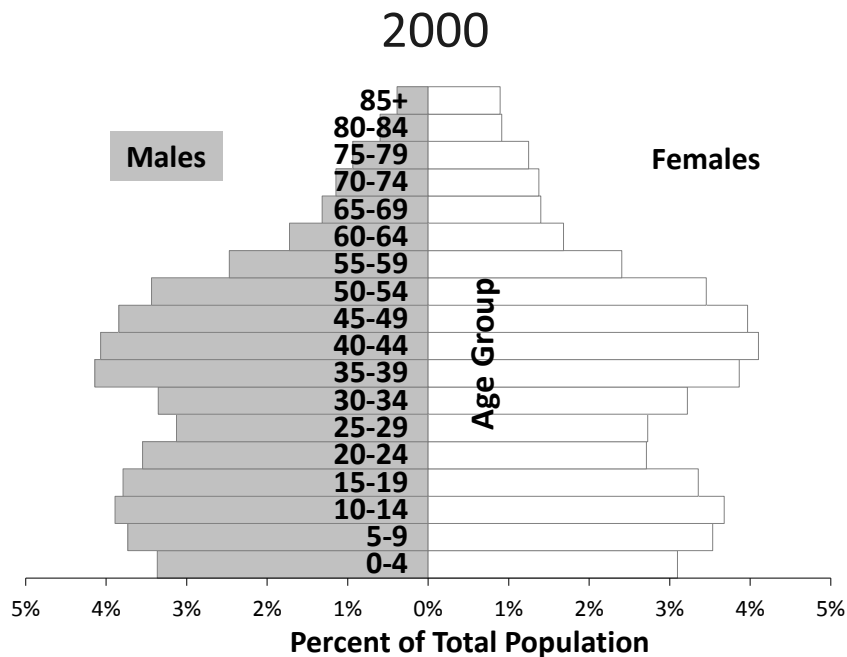
Indicator	Kitsap Rate Over Time	Overall	Compared to WA
Diabetes-related hospitalization (fatal and nonfatal) rate per 100,000 residents ²		↔ Kitsap Trend 2000-2015	Better than WA 2015 Kitsap = 1,010 per 100,000 WA = 1,127 per 100,000
Interpretation:	From 2000-2006, among Kitsap residents, there was a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

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Demographic Changes

- Nearly 2,000 new Kitsap residents each year since 2000
- More diversity
- Aging population



We Can Do Better for Our Babies and Moms

- More babies are being born into poverty (p 9)
- Late prenatal care is more likely in low income moms (p 11)
- Rates of LBW, gestational diabetes and STIs are increasing (p 11, 18, 15-16)
- Infant mortality rate is unimproved (p 6)
- Infant immunization rate remains very low (p 15)
- Prenatal nicotine exposure remains too high (p 20)

Investment in young families is the best way to create a healthy Kitsap into the future



We Can Do Better for Our Youth

- The good:
 - Early education is up (p 7)
 - Smoking and alcohol use are down (p 20)
 - Immunizations good, but not enough (p 15)
- Importantly stagnant or worse:
 - More youth are homeless (p 9)
 - Too many live in poverty (p 8)
 - More report seriously considering suicide (p 13)
 - Unchanging number of youth report being hurt on purpose by an adult, that don't have an adult to turn to or positive family activities and/or that are bullied (p 14, 12)
 - Some health behaviors are better, but only $\frac{3}{4}$ at healthy weight (18)
 - Graduation rates are not improved (p 7)



Adult Data Promising but Rising Risk Continues

- Chronic disease rates continue to rise—investment is needed in prevention (p 17-18)
- Social Determinants of health are worse (poverty, homelessness) (p 8-9)
- Substance abuse and its consequences continues to increase (p 21)
- Climate change is already affecting the environment and the risk to people (p 22)



Access the Indicators Report Online

http://kitsappublichealth.org/information/data_Indicators.php

