Health Indicators

Contents

Population

Total Population and Percent Change

A total of 250,520 people lives in Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties. The change in population reports the percent difference in population counts from 2010 to 2019 as estimated by the Washington State Office of Financial Management. A positive or negative shift in total population over time can impact the utilization of healthcare and community resources. (See Table 1)

Total Population, 2013-2017

County	Total Population (In Thousands)
Chelan	75
Douglas	41
Grant	93
Okanogan	41
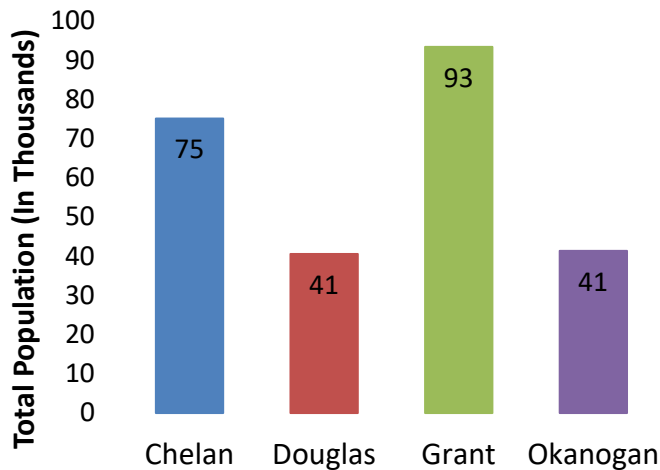
Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Percent Change in Total Population, 2010-2019
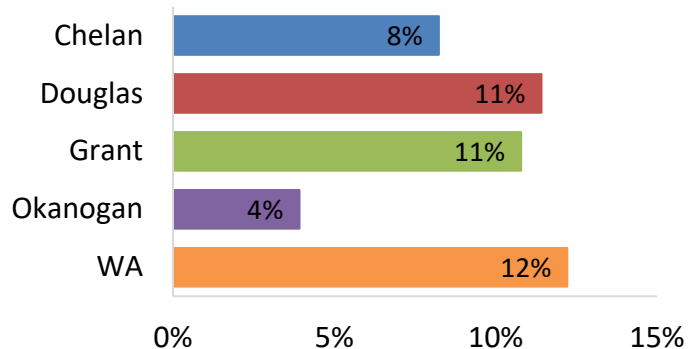
	Percent
Chelan	8%
Douglas	11%
Grant	11%
Okanogan	4%
WA	12%

Source/Data Source: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting & Research Division, 2019 Population Trends, August 2019

Population Density

The population density for North Central Washington (NCW), estimated at 19.8 persons per square mile, is less than Washington State and the national average population density of 107.9 and 90.88 persons per square mile. (See Table 1)

Population Density, 2013-2017
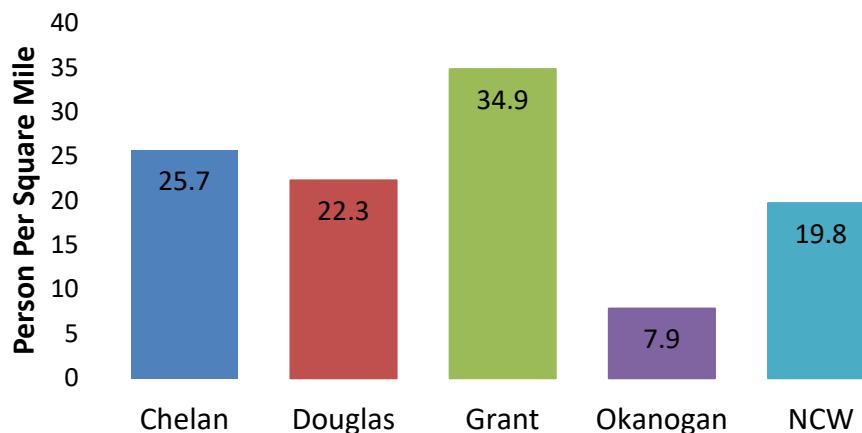
County	Person Per Square Mile
Chelan	25.7
Douglas	22.3
Grant	34.9
Okanogan	7.9
NCW	19.8

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Racial and Ethnic Population Distribution

The racial and ethnic population breakdown is important to consider because each racial and ethnic group may have unique health needs and barriers. In NCW, White, non-Hispanic is the largest racial demographic followed by Hispanic as a race. Eleven percent of Okanogan County's population is American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic; part of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation resides in Okanogan County. (See Table 1)

Percent of Population by Race, 2013-2017
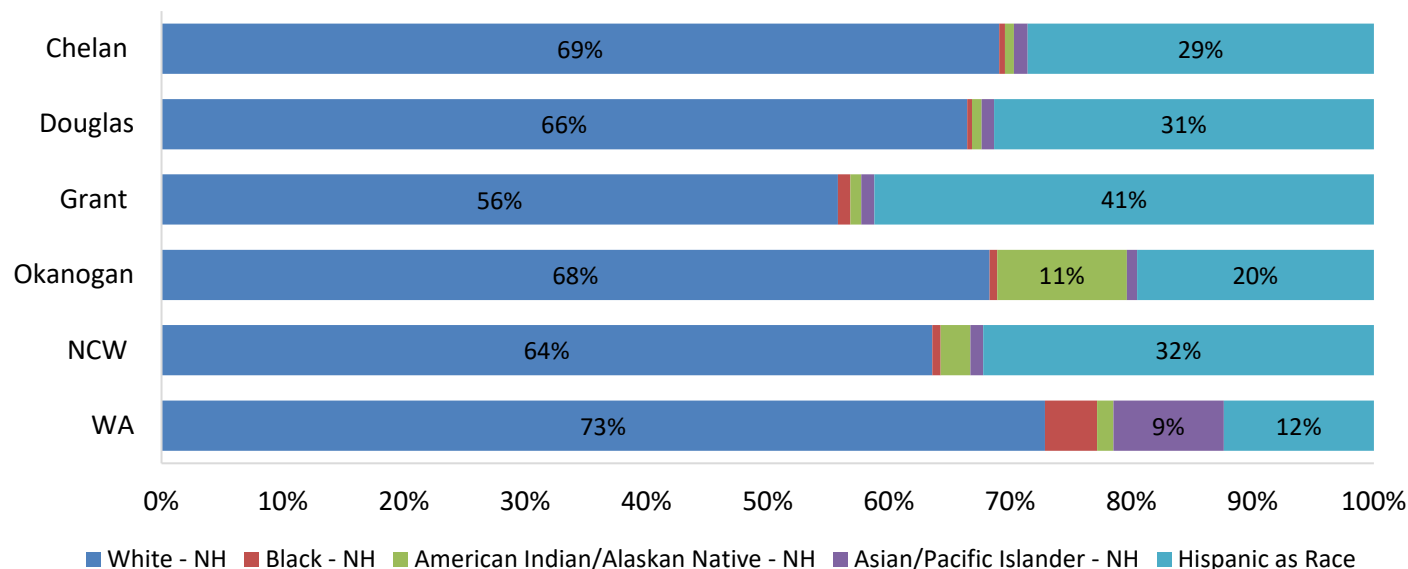
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Percent Population by Race, 2013-2017
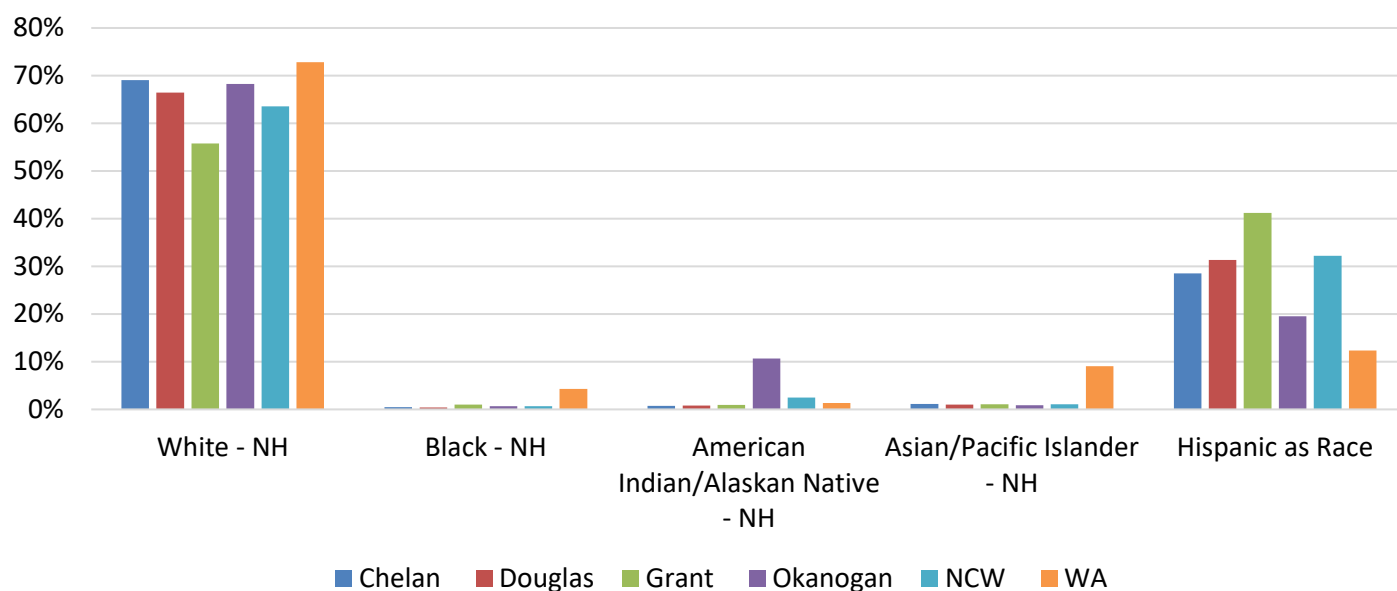
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Age Distribution

Age distribution is important to understand because each age group of the population has unique health needs and barriers. In NCW, 1-14 and 65+ years of age are the two largest populations by age when compared to Washington State. (See Table 1)

Percent Population by Age, 2013-2017
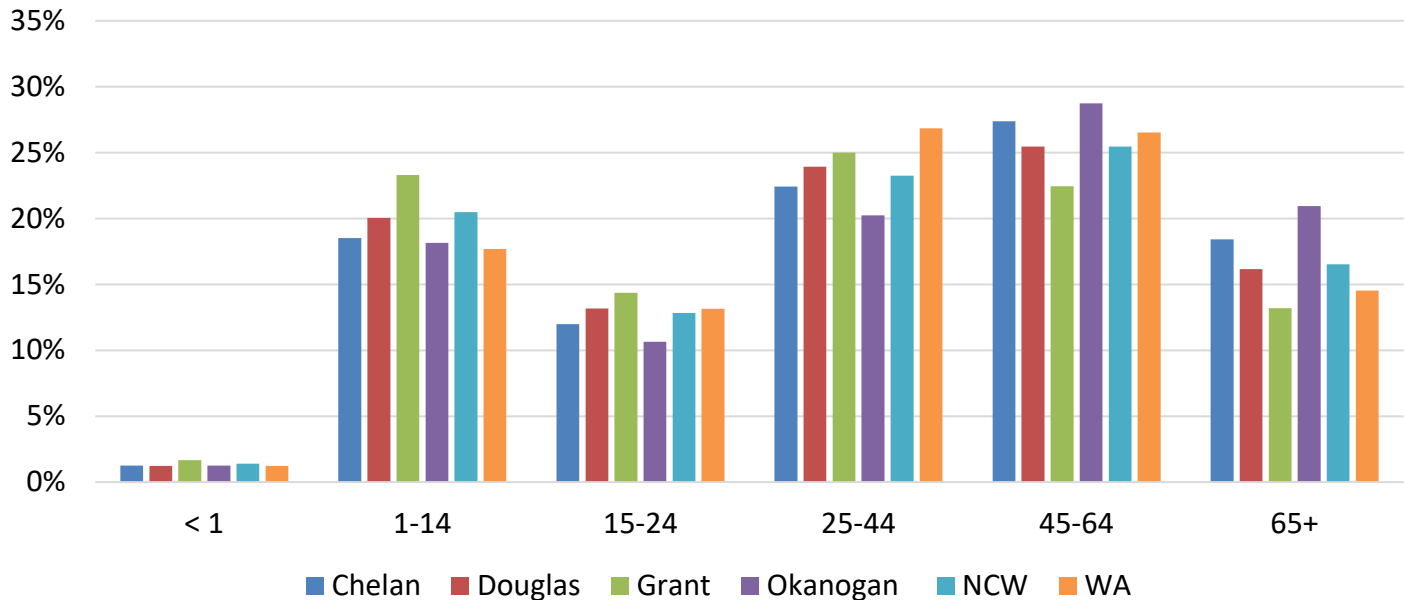
Source/Date Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Percent Population by Age, 2013-2017
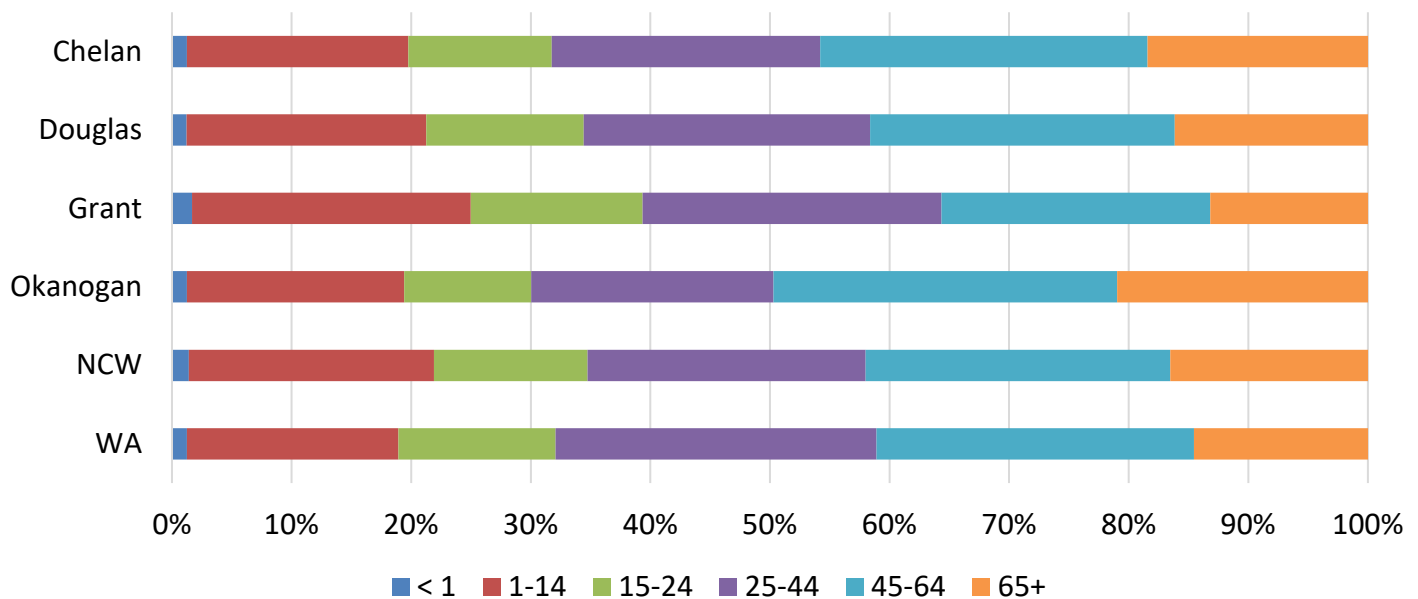
Source/Date Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Percent Population by Age, 2013-2017
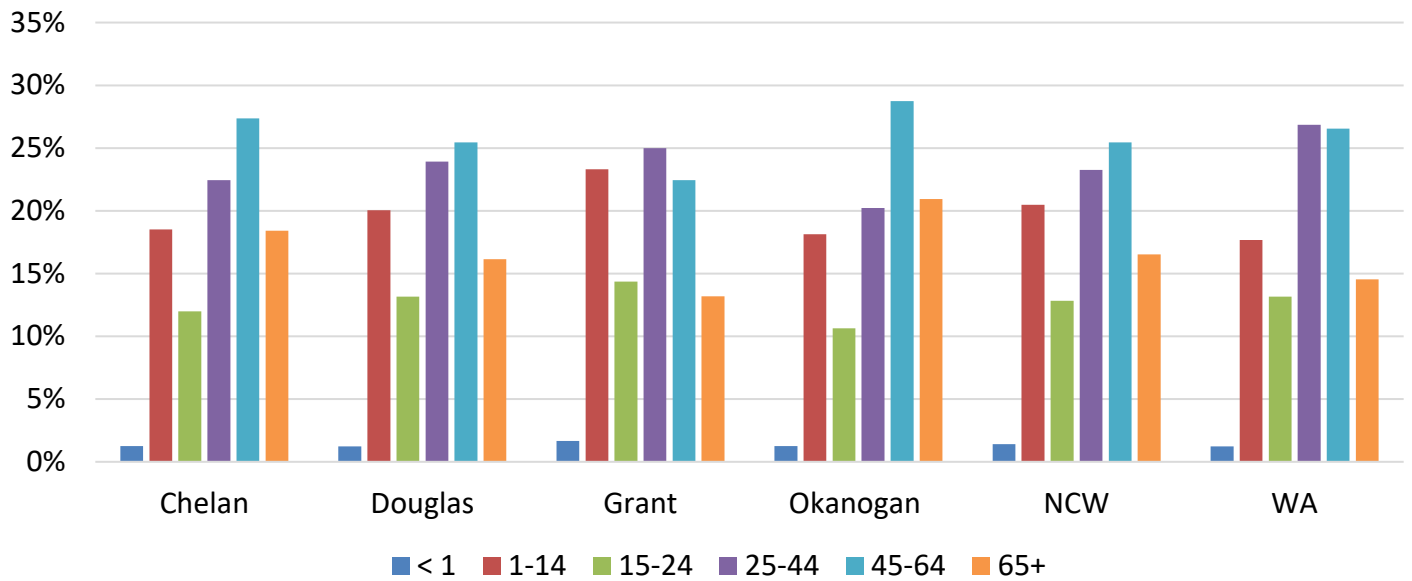
Source/Date Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Age Distribution by Ethnicity, 2013-2017
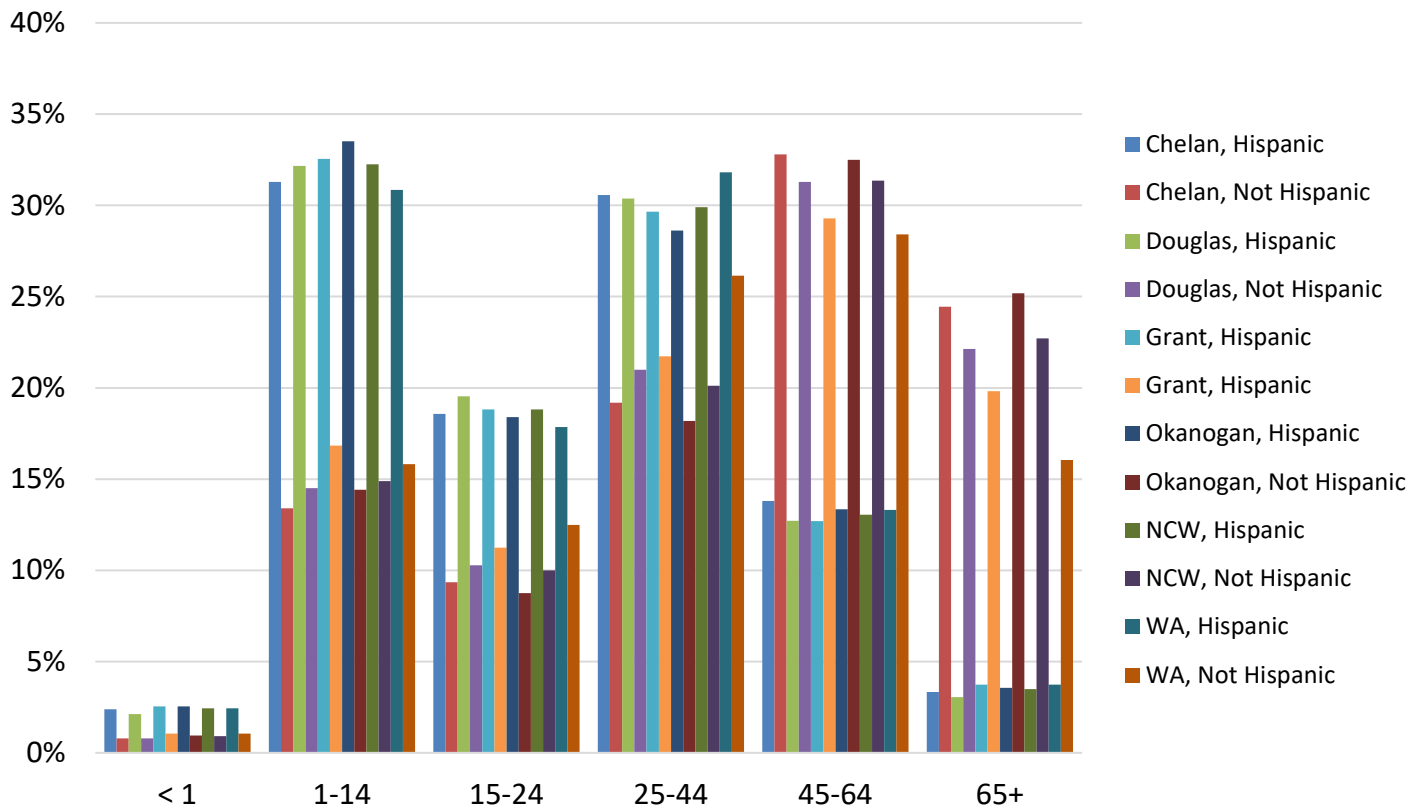
Source/Date Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Median Age

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

Median Age, 2013-2017
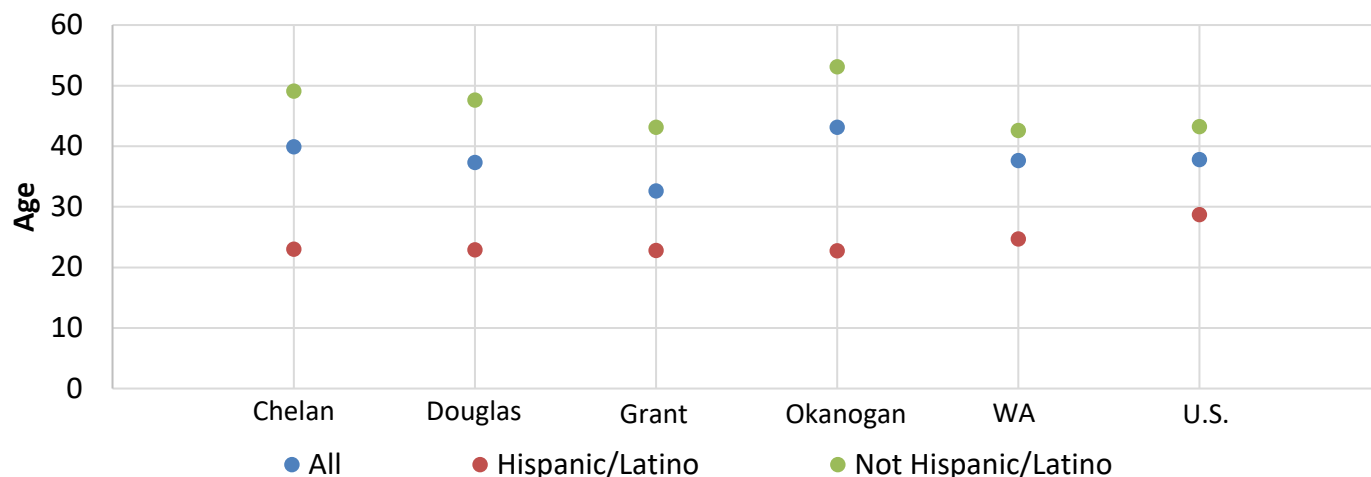
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Population Age 65+

This indicator reports the percentage of seniors age 65 and older by county, region and statewide. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the number and percentage of seniors in the community as this population has unique health needs and barriers. The percentage of seniors age 65 and older has increased across all four counties, the NCW region and Washington State. (See Table 1)

Total Population Age 65+
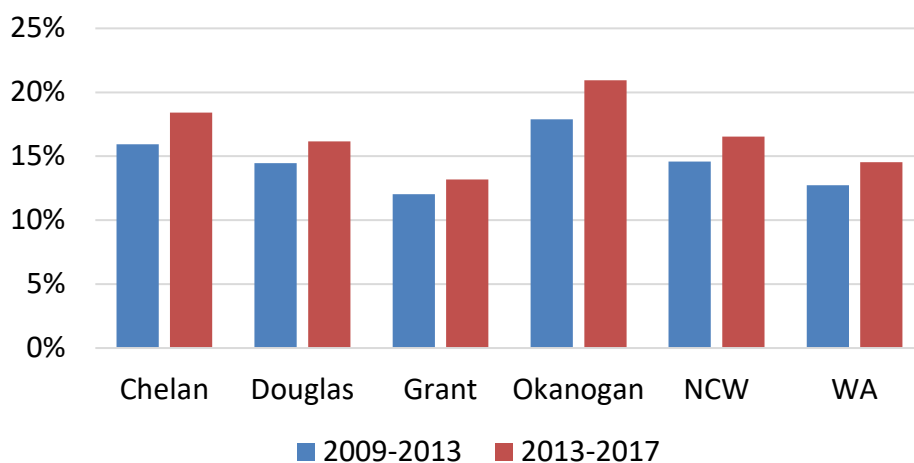
Source/Date Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Linguistically Isolated Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population five years of age and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well can create barriers (e.g. healthcare access, provider communication, health literacy/education). (See Table 1)

Linguistically Isolated Population
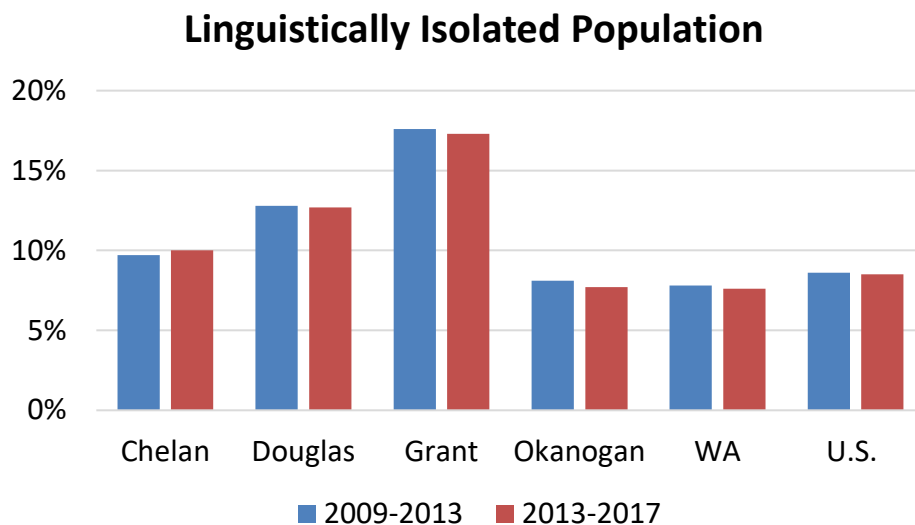
Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Foreign-Birth Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a United States (U.S.) citizen or U.S. national at birth. It also includes any non-citizens as well as persons born outside of the U.S. who have become naturalized citizens. The native U.S. population includes anyone who is born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s). (See Table 1)

Foreign-Birth Population, 2013-2017
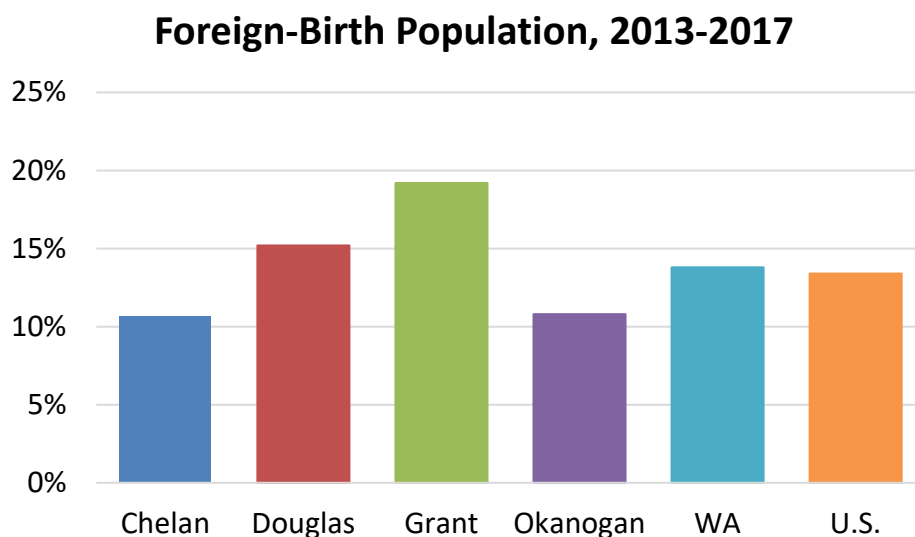
Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Farm Labor Workers

This indicator reports the number of hired farm labor workers and number migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor workers. This indicator is relevant as agriculture, including tree fruit, viticulture, grain harvest and vegetable production and processing, is a large portion of the region's economy. (See Table 1)
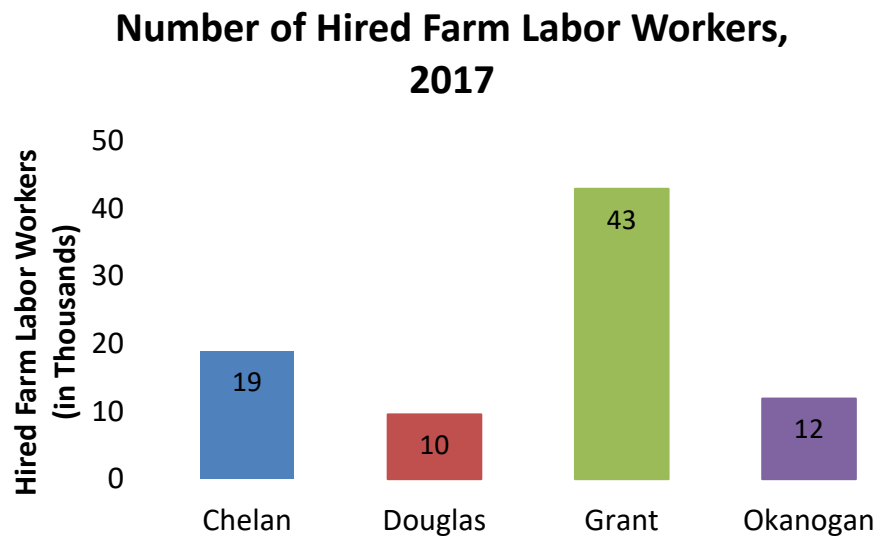
Number of Hired Farm Labor Workers, 2017

Chelan: 19
Douglas: 10
Grant: 43
Okanogan: 12

Y-axis: Hired Farm Labor Workers (in Thousands), scale 0 to 50

Source/Data Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Census of Agriculture, 2017

Number of Hired Migrant Farm Labor Workers, 2017

Chelan: 8
Douglas: 4
Grant: 11
Okanogan: 6

Y-axis: Hired Migrant Farm Labor Workers (in Thousands), scale 0 to 12
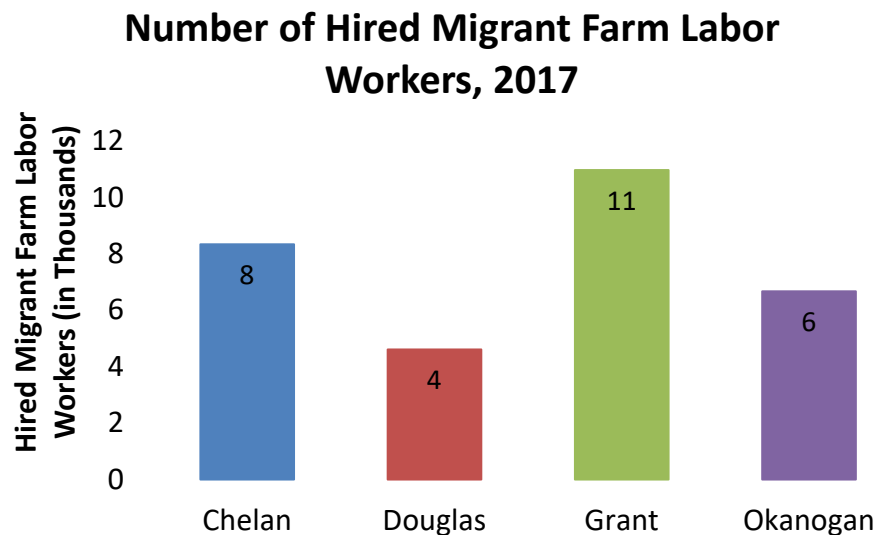
Source/Data Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Census of Agriculture, 2017

Table 1. Demographics

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Total Population£							
2009-2013	73,047	38,807	90,202	41,143		6,819,579	311,536,594
2013-2017	75,138	40,585	93,420	41,377		7,169,967	321,004,407
Percent Change in Total Population€							
2010-2019	8.24%	11.42%	10.79%	3.92%		12.22%	
Total Land Area in Square Miles¥							
2013-2017	2,921.17	1,819.26	2,679.48	5,266.17	12,686.08	66,452.74	3,532,315.66
Population Density per Square Mile¥							
2013-2017	25.72	22.31	34.86	7.86	19.75	107.9	90.88
Total Population by Race Alone, 2013-2017¥							
White	67,073	28,900	64,952	30,538	191,463	5,500,837	234,370,202
Black	364	129	636	196	1,325	261,743	40,610,815
Asian	753	334	1,024	376	2,487	578,822	17,186,320
Native American/Alaska Native	737	357	1,129	4,063	6,286	94,754	2,632,102
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	99	32	64	72	267	46,071	570,116
Some Other Race	3,971	9,040	21,654	4,104	38,769	293,007	15,553,808
Multiple Races	2,141	1,793	3,961	2,028	9,923	394,733	10,081,044
Total Population by Ethnicity Alone, 2013-2017¥							
Hispanic or Latino Population	20,688	12,548	38,023	8,008	79,267	882,108	56,510,571
Non-Hispanic Population	54,450	28,037	55,397	33,369	171,253	6,287,859	264,493,836
Percent of Population by Race, 2013-2017§							
White - NH	69.07%	66.43%	55.78%	68.27%	63.55%	72.85%	
Black - NH	0.48%	0.40%	1.03%	0.64%	0.70%	4.30%	
Amer Ind/Alaskan Nat - NH	0.74%	0.78%	0.91%	10.68%	2.46%	1.35%	
Asian/Pacific Islander - NH	1.14%	1.03%	1.08%	0.85%	1.05%	9.09%	
Hispanic as Race	28.55%	31.33%	41.18%	19.53%	32.21%	12.38%	
Percent of Population by Age, 2013-2017§							
< 1	1.25%	1.22%	1.67%	1.26%	1.40%	1.24%	
1-14	18.51%	20.04%	23.31%	18.14%	20.49%	17.68%	
15-24	11.98%	13.17%	14.37%	10.64%	12.84%	13.15%	
25-44	22.43%	23.93%	24.99%	20.23%	23.26%	26.84%	
45-64	27.37%	25.46%	22.45%	28.75%	25.45%	26.54%	
65+	18.42%	16.15%	13.19%	20.95%	16.53%	14.53%	
Percent of Population by Age and Ethnicity, 2013-2017§							
< 1, Hispanic	2.39%	2.12%	2.54%	2.54%	2.44%	2.44%	
1-14, Hispanic	31.28%	32.17%	32.55%	33.51%	32.25%	30.84%	
15-24, Hispanic	18.58%	19.53%	18.81%	18.40%	18.82%	17.86%	
25-44, Hispanic	30.57%	30.38%	29.65%	28.62%	29.90%	31.81%	
45-64, Hispanic	13.80%	12.71%	12.69%	13.34%	13.05%	13.31%	
65+, Hispanic	3.34%	3.06%	3.73%	3.57%	3.50%	3.73%	
< 1, Not Hispanic	0.80%	0.80%	1.05%	0.95%	0.91%	1.06%	
1-14, Not Hispanic	13.40%	14.50%	16.83%	14.41%	14.89%	15.82%	
15-24, Not Hispanic	9.35%	10.27%	11.25%	8.76%	10.00%	12.48%	
25-44, Not Hispanic	19.18%	20.99%	21.73%	18.19%	20.11%	26.14%	
45-64, Not Hispanic	32.80%	31.28%	29.28%	32.49%	31.35%	28.41%	
65+, Not Hispanic	24.45%	22.13%	19.82%	25.18%	22.71%	16.05%	

Median Age¥							
2013-2017	39.9	37.3	32.6	43.1		37.6	37.8
Hispanic/Latino	23	22.9	22.8	22.7		24.7	28.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	49.1	47.6	43.1	53.1		42.6	43.2
Total Population Age 65+§							
2009-2013	15.94%	14.45%	12.03%	17.89%	14.59%	12.74%	
2013-2017	18.42%	16.15%	13.19%	20.95%	16.53%	14.53%	
Linguistically Isolated Population£							
2009-2013	9.7%	12.8%	17.6%	8.1%		7.8%	8.6%
2013-2017	10.0%	12.7%	17.3%	7.7%		7.6%	8.5%
Foreign-Birth Population£							
2013-2017	10.70%	15.20%	19.20%	10.80%		13.80%	13.40%
Number of Hired Farm Labor℗							
2017	18,872	9,577	42,925	11,918		228,588	2,411,033
Number of Hired Migrant Labor℗							
2017	8,196	4,474	10,828	6,139		54,191	357,774

NH: Not Hispanic

£ Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2017

€ Source/Data Source: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting & Research Division, 2019 Population Trends, August 2019

¥ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

§ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2017

℗ Source/Data Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Census of Agriculture, 2017

Economic Factors

Poverty

Poverty is a relevant indicator because poverty and health status are interrelated. Poverty increases the chances of poor health as it creates barriers to access, which includes, but is not limited to access to health services, healthy food and other needs that contribute to poor health. Poor health, in turn, can trap individuals in poverty. (See Table 2a)

Population Below 100% of Federal Poverty Level
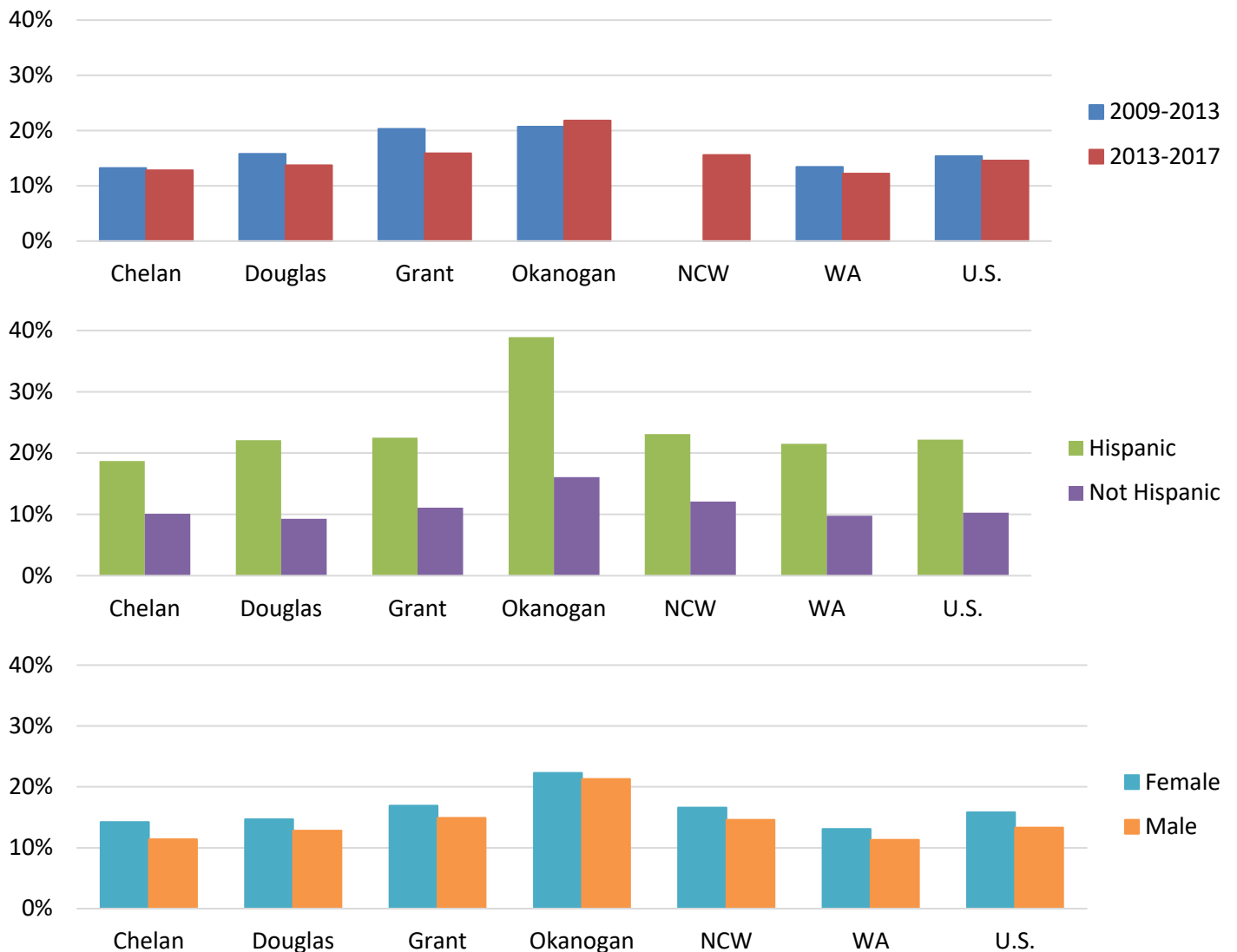
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report (*for 2013-2017 data*)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Population Below 125% of Federal Poverty Level, 2013-2017
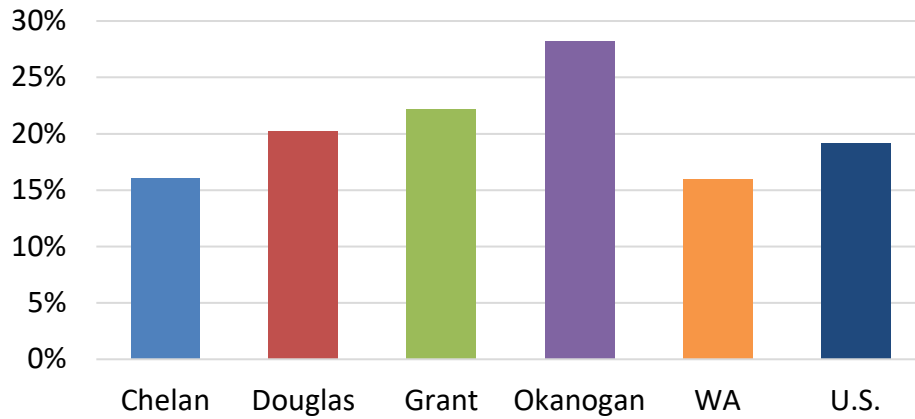
Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Population in Poverty, 2013-2017
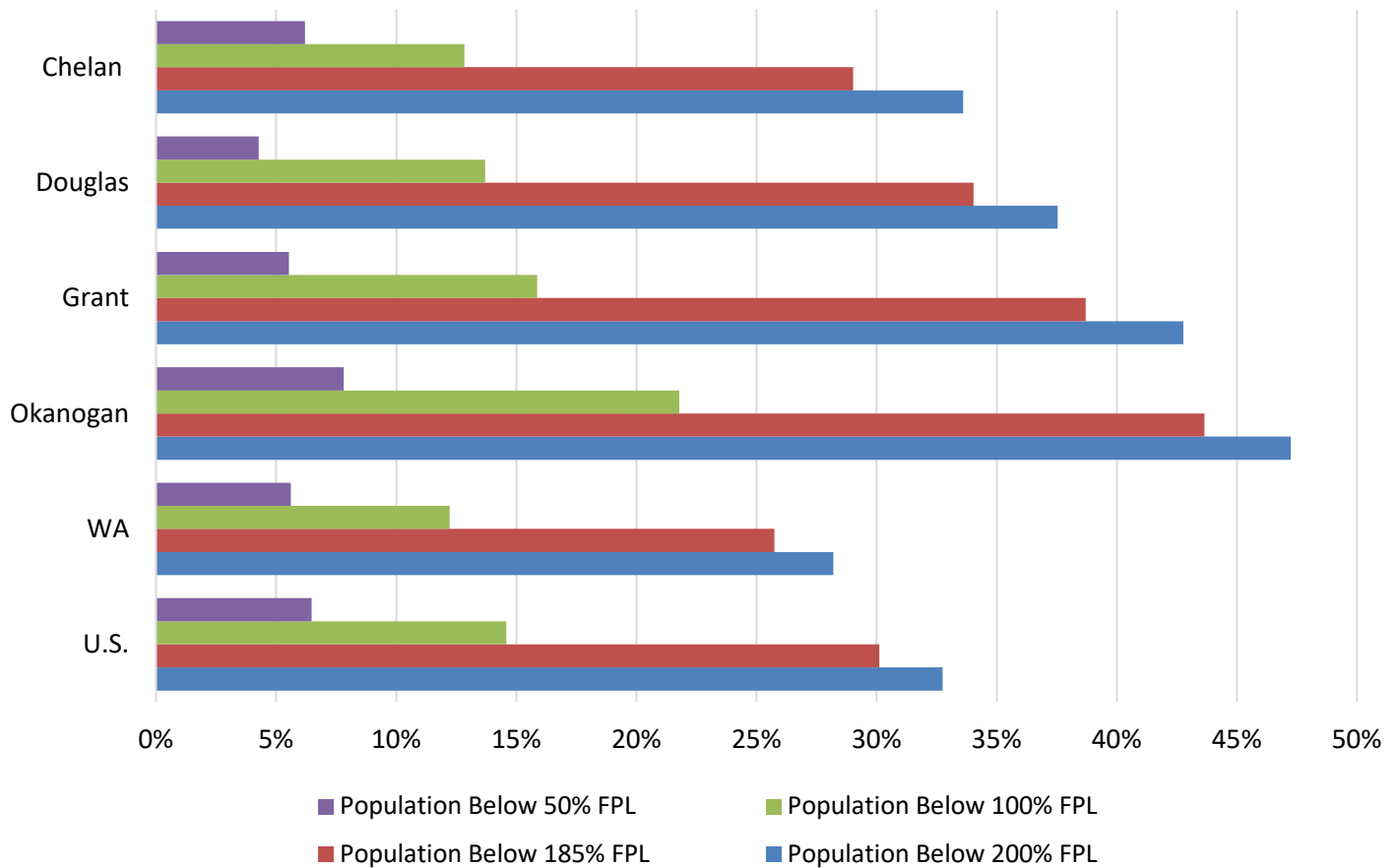
Legend:
- Population Below 50% FPL
- Population Below 100% FPL
- Population Below 185% FPL
- Population Below 200% FPL

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Children (Under 18) Below 100% of Federal Poverty Level

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report (*for 2013-2017 data*)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Children (Under 18) in Poverty, 2013-2017

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Free and Reduced Lunch

Within NCW 58.33% of school-age children are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations, which are more likely to have multiple health status and social support needs. (See Table 2a)

Percent of Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch, 2016-2017
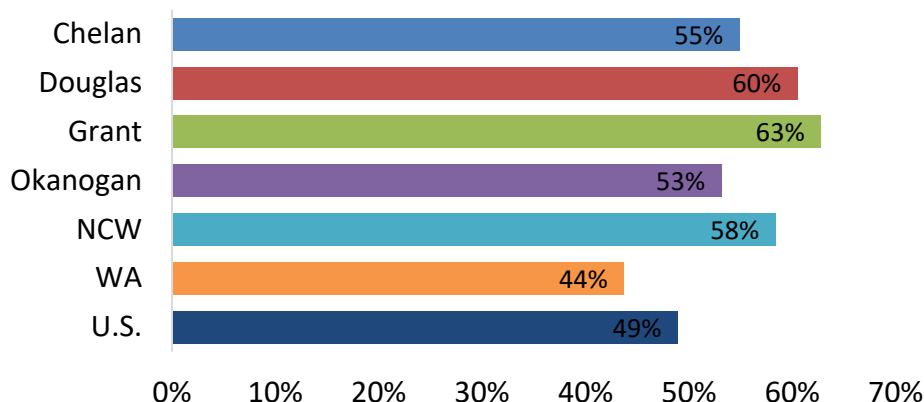
Region	Percent
Chelan	55%
Douglas	60%
Grant	63%
Okanogan	53%
NCW	58%
WA	44%
U.S.	49%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2016-2017

Percent of Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch, 2012-2017
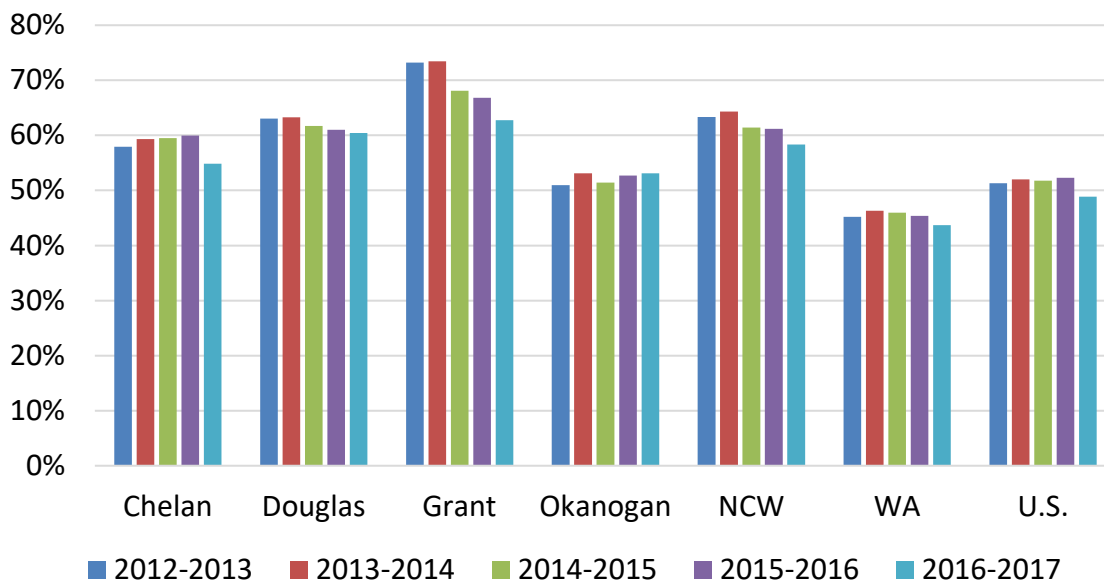
Region	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Chelan	58%	59%	59%	60%	55%
Douglas	63%	63%	61%	61%	60%
Grant	73%	73%	68%	67%	63%
Okanogan	51%	53%	51%	52%	53%
NCW	63%	64%	61%	61%	58%
WA	45%	46%	46%	45%	44%
U.S.	51%	52%	52%	52%	49%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2012-2017

Public Assistance Income

This indicator reports the percentage of households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for

hospitals or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This indicator does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. (See Table 2a)

Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income, 2013-2017
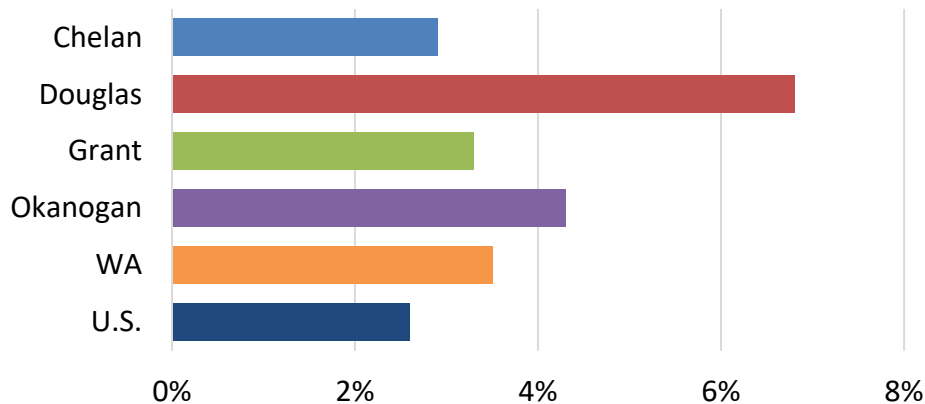
Underserved

ALICE is an acronym for asset limited, income constrained, employed. It is a way of defining and understanding the struggles of households that earn above the Federal Poverty Level, but not enough to afford basic necessities. This indicator is relevant as struggling populations, who do not qualify for social services, may have difficulty accessing healthcare and other community resources. (See Table 2a)

Percent of ALICE Household, 2016
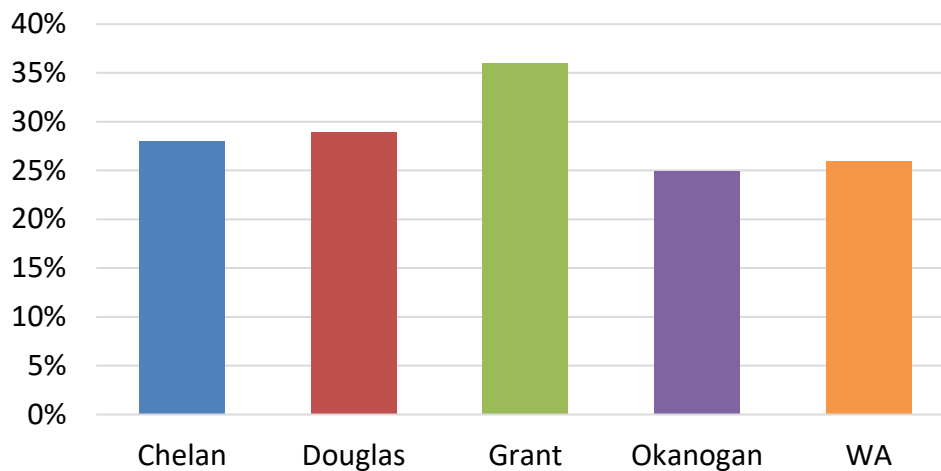
Percent of ALICE Household by Income, 2016
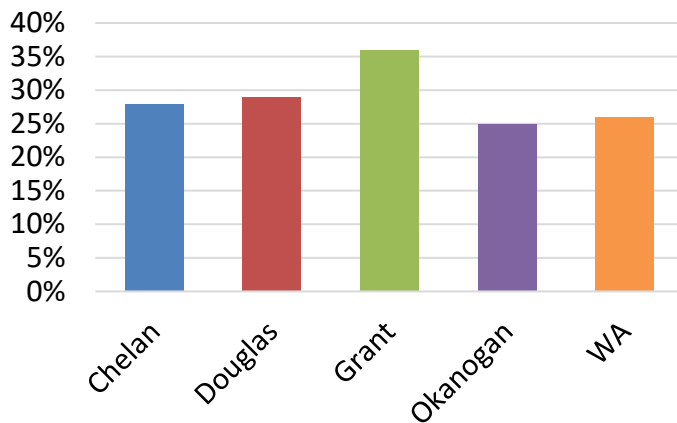
Source/Data Source: United for ALICE, Research Center, Washington, 2016

Percent of ALICE Household Type by Income, 2016
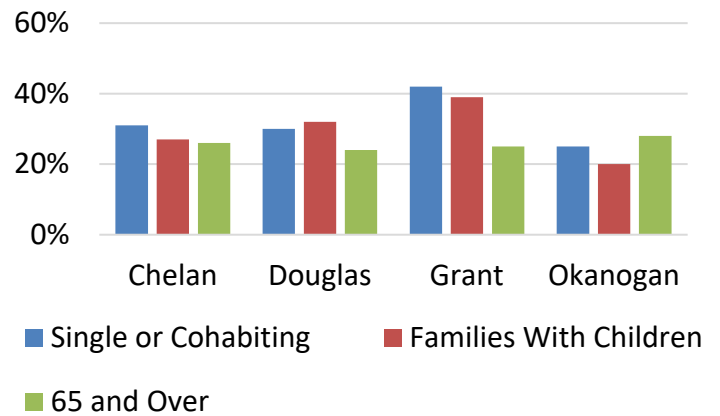
Source/Data Source: United for ALICE, Research Center, Washington, 2016

Percent of ALICE Families With Children, 2016
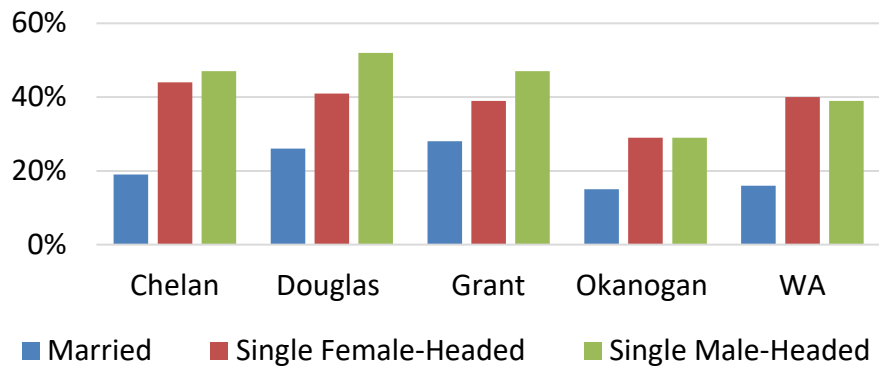
Source/Data Source: United for ALICE, Research Center, Washington, 2016

Percent of ALICE Households by Age, 2016
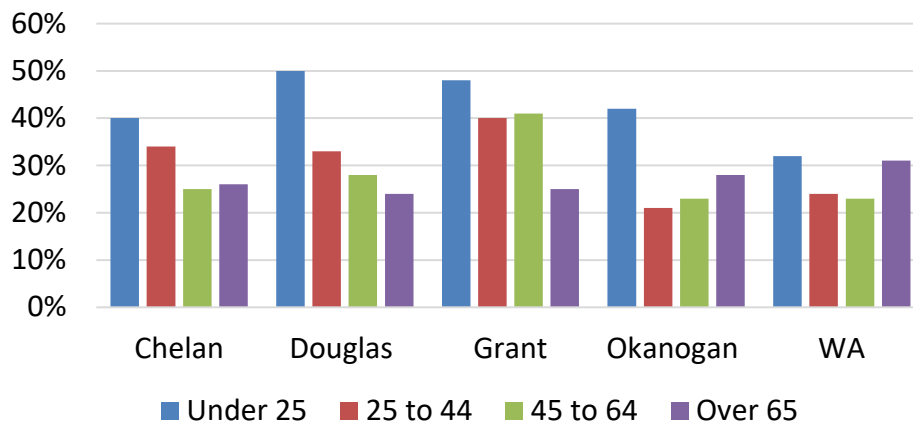
Source/Data Source: United for ALICE, Research Center, Washington, 2016

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients

This indicator reports the average percentage of the population receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations, which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status and social support needs. (See Table 2a and 2c)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients, 2013-2017
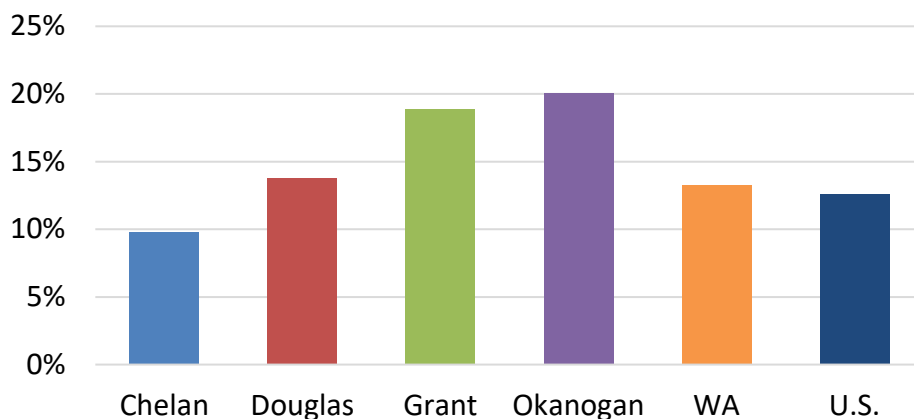
Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients, 2007-2015
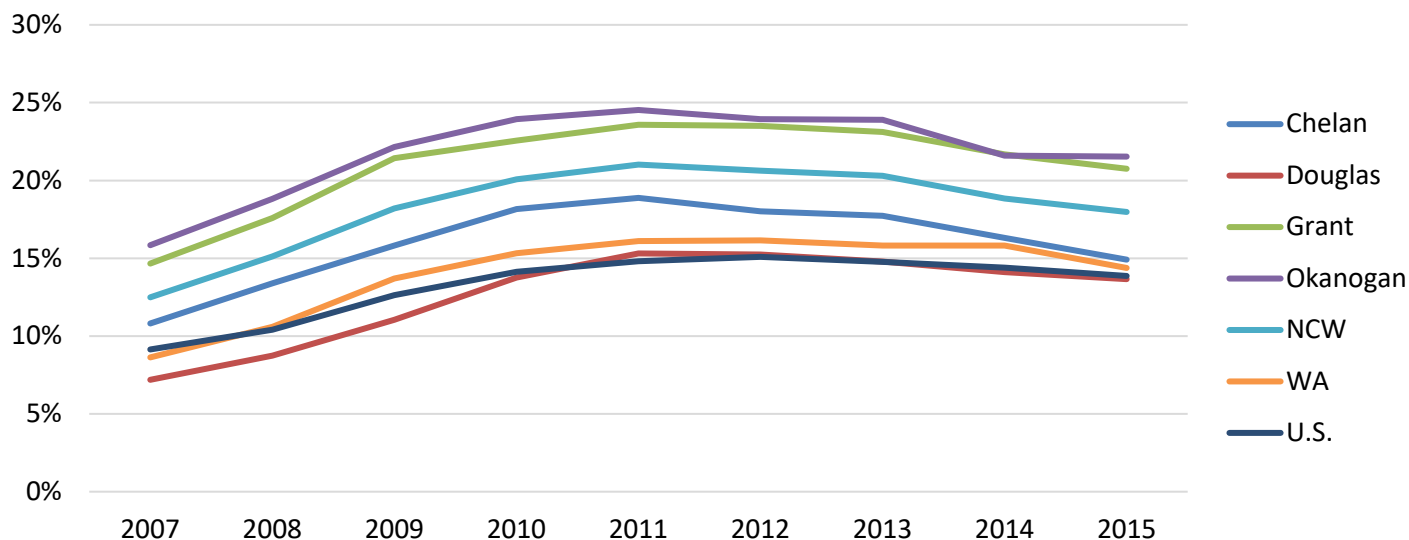
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2007-2015

Unemployment Rate

This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food and other needs that contribute to poor health status. NCW experiences seasonal variation in unemployment rates. The highest unemployment rate between July 2018 and May 2019 was January 2019 at 8.4% and the lowest unemployment rate was September 2018 at 3.6%. (See Table 2d and 2e)
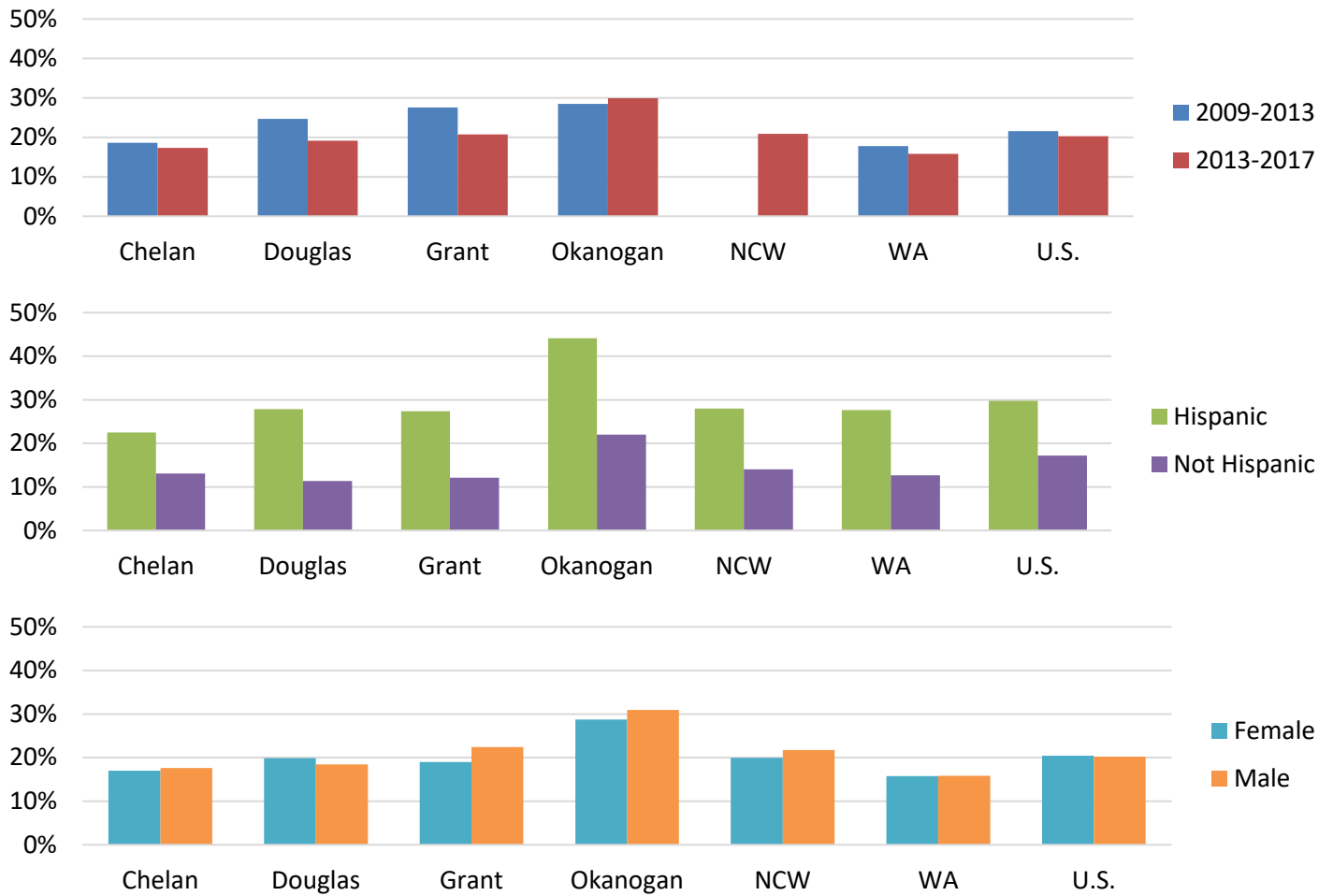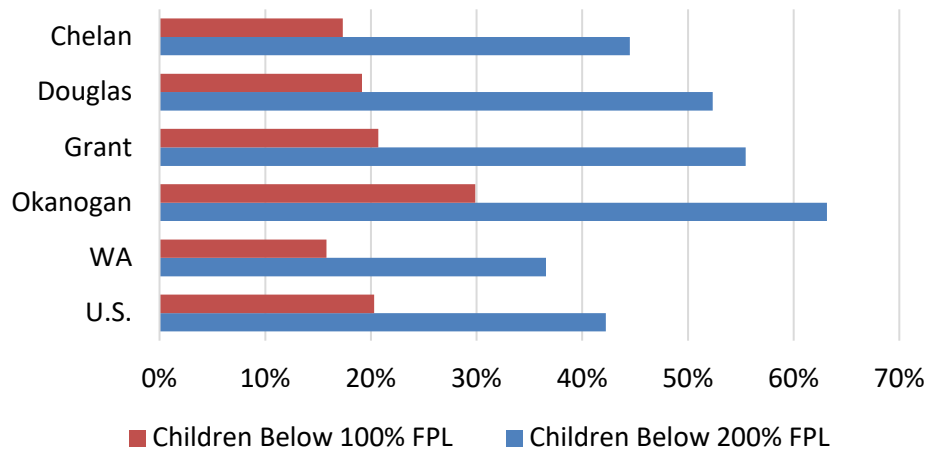
Unemployment Rate, 2008-2017
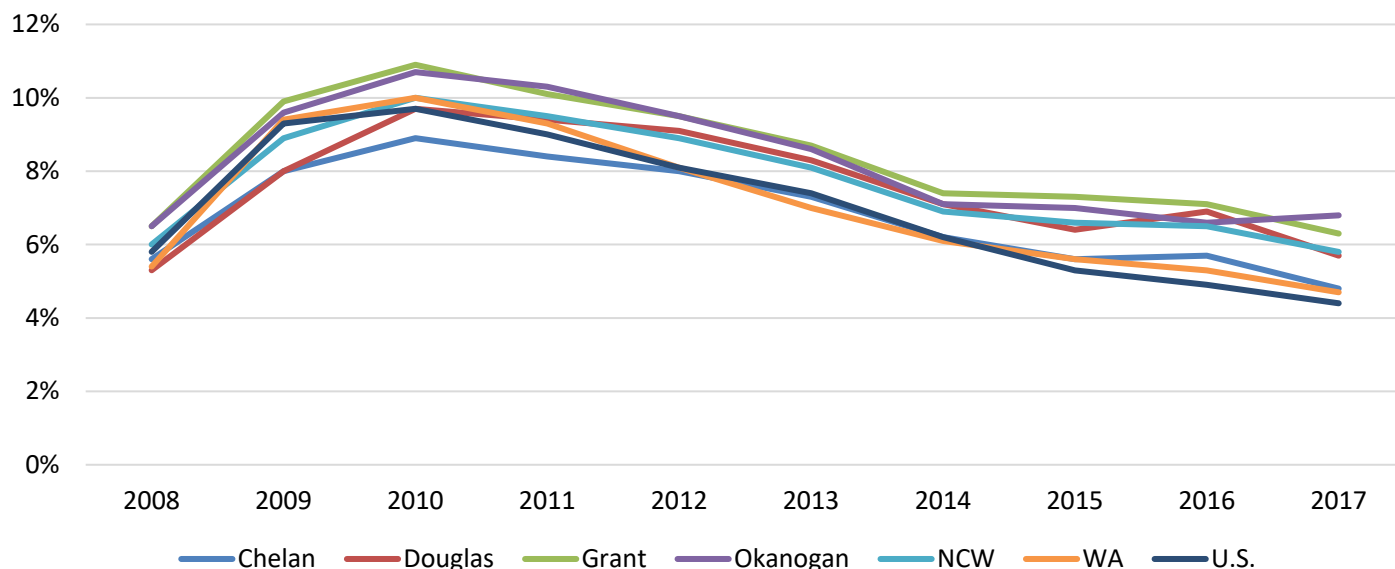
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008-2017

Unemployment Rate, July 2018 - May 2019
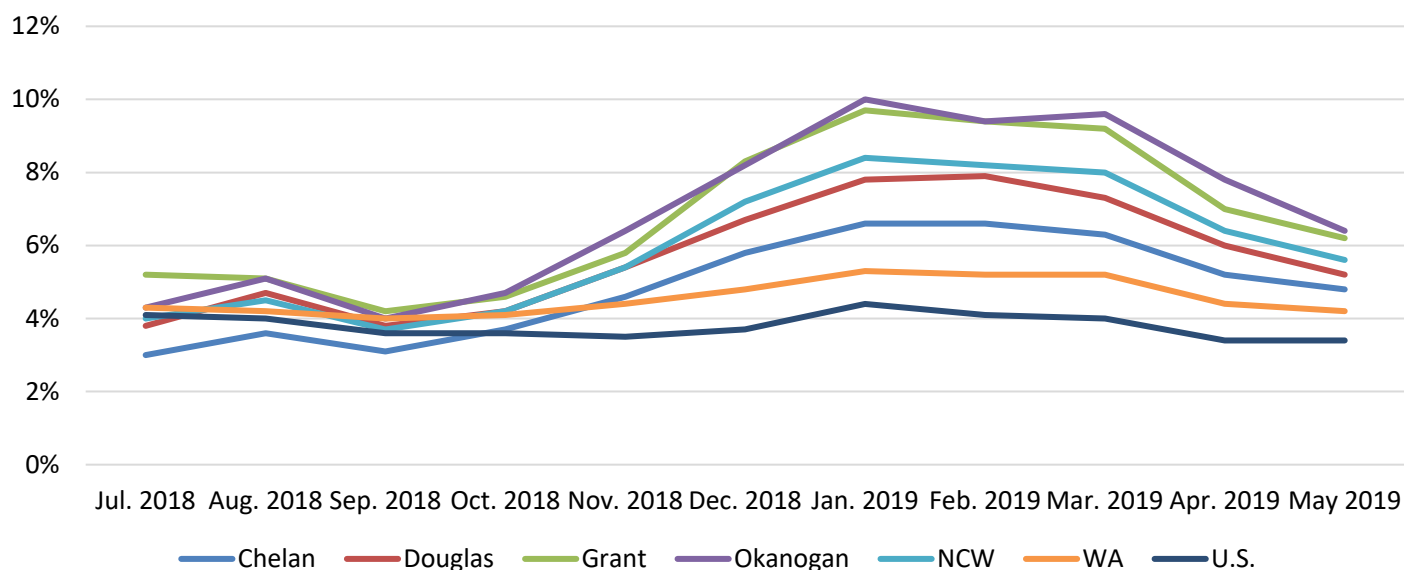
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018-2019

Food Access

Food Deserts

This indicator reports the number of neighborhoods that are within food deserts. Food deserts are areas with limited to no fresh fruits, vegetables or other healthy foods.[1] They are usually found in disadvantaged communities and can be due to a lack of grocery stores, farmers' markets and other healthy food providers.[1] This indicator is relevant as access to healthy foods is important to an individual's health and wellbeing. (See Table 2f)

Neighborhoods with in Food Desert Census Tracts, 2015
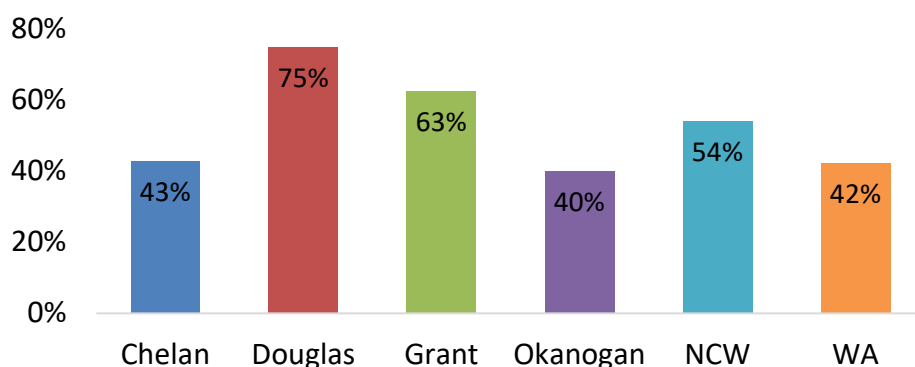
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Environment Atlas, 2015

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is an economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to nutritionally adequate food. The graph on the left reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during 2017, the report year. The graph on the right reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during 2017 but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP). (See Table 2f)
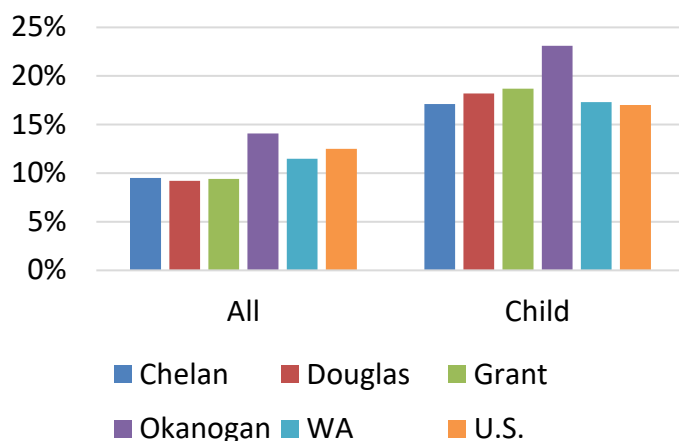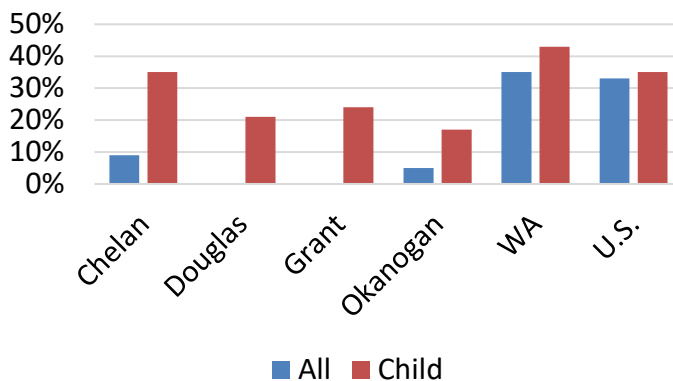
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Feeding America, Food Insecurity in the United States, 2017

Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percent of the population with low food access and the percent of the low-income population with low food access. Low food access is defined as living greater than half a mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. Low income areas are identified as places where the poverty rate is 20% or greater, or the median family income is less than or equal to 80% of the statewide median family income. This indictor is relevant because it highlights NCW counties facing food insecurity. (See Table 2f)

Low Food Access, 2015
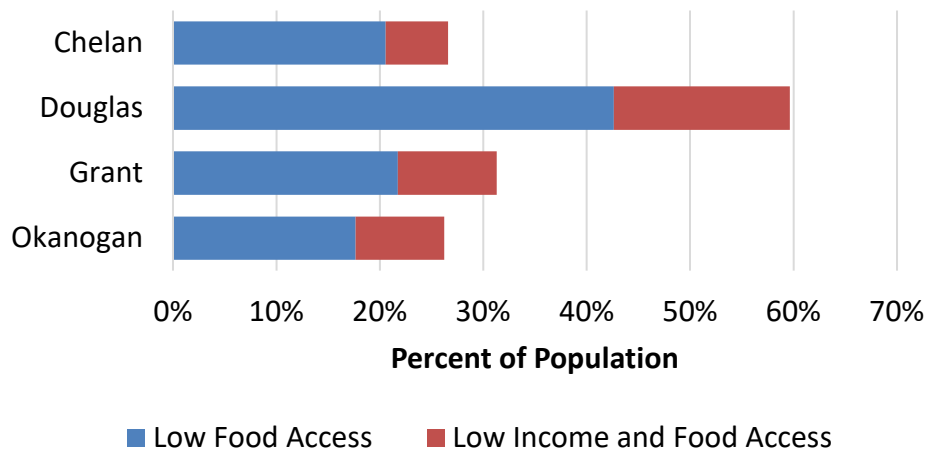
Source/Data Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Environment Atlas, 2015

Fast Food Restaurants

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

Fast Food Restaurant Access, 2010-2016
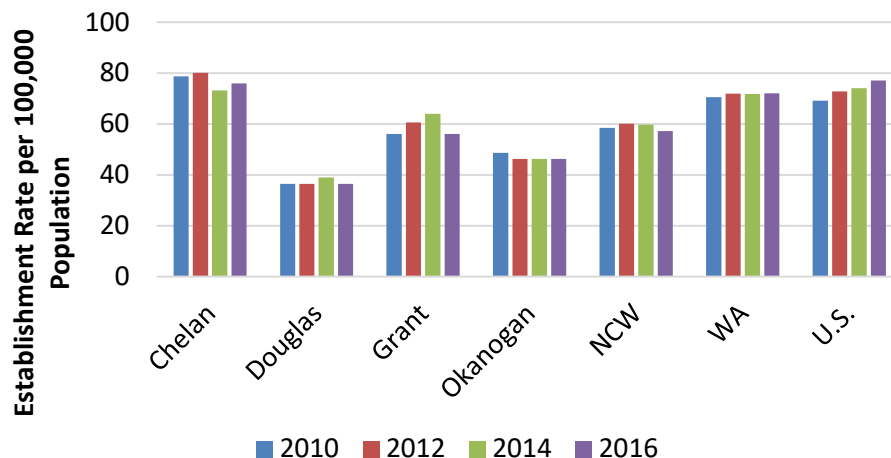
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2010-2016

SNAP-Authorized Retailers

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores at a rate per 10,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores and convenience store that are authorized to accept SNAP benefits. (See Table 2f)
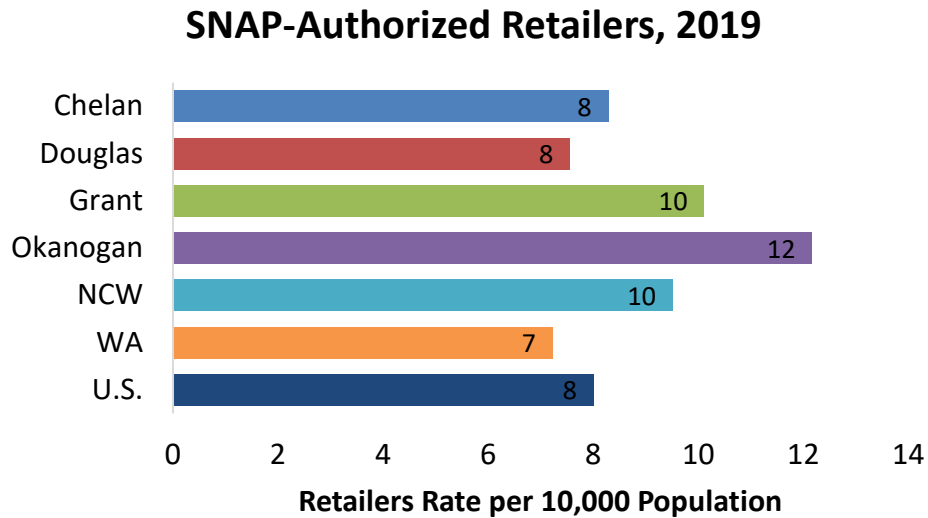
SNAP-Authorized Retailers, 2019

County	Retailers Rate per 10,000 Population
Chelan	8
Douglas	8
Grant	10
Okanogan	12
NCW	10
WA	7
U.S.	8

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2019

WIC-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designed WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty. (See Table 2f)
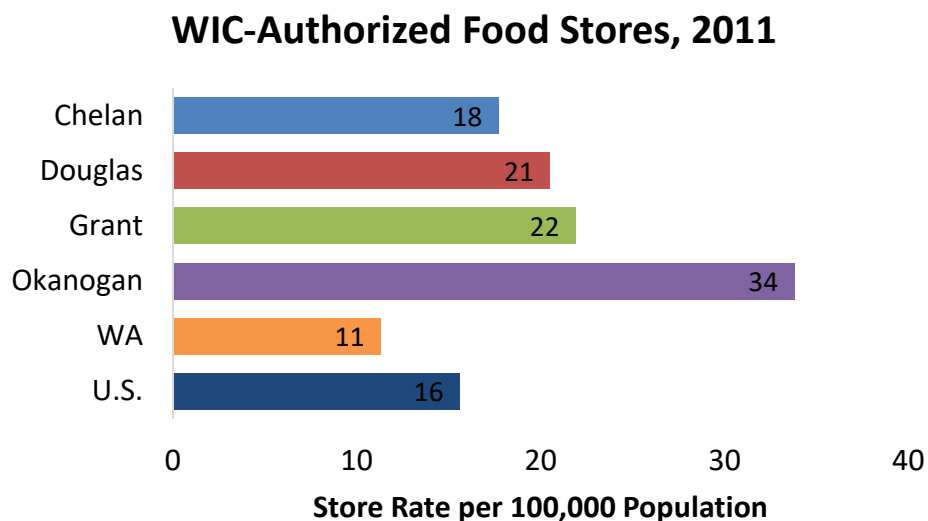
WIC-Authorized Food Stores, 2011

County	Store Rate per 100,000 Population
Chelan	18
Douglas	21
Grant	22
Okanogan	34
WA	11
U.S.	16

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, USDA – Food Environment Atlas, 2011

Education

On-Time Graduation Rate

This indicator reports the percentage of students who received their high school diploma within four years. It is relevant as education is a strong predictor of health. (See Table 2g)

On-Time Graduation Rate, 2012-2017
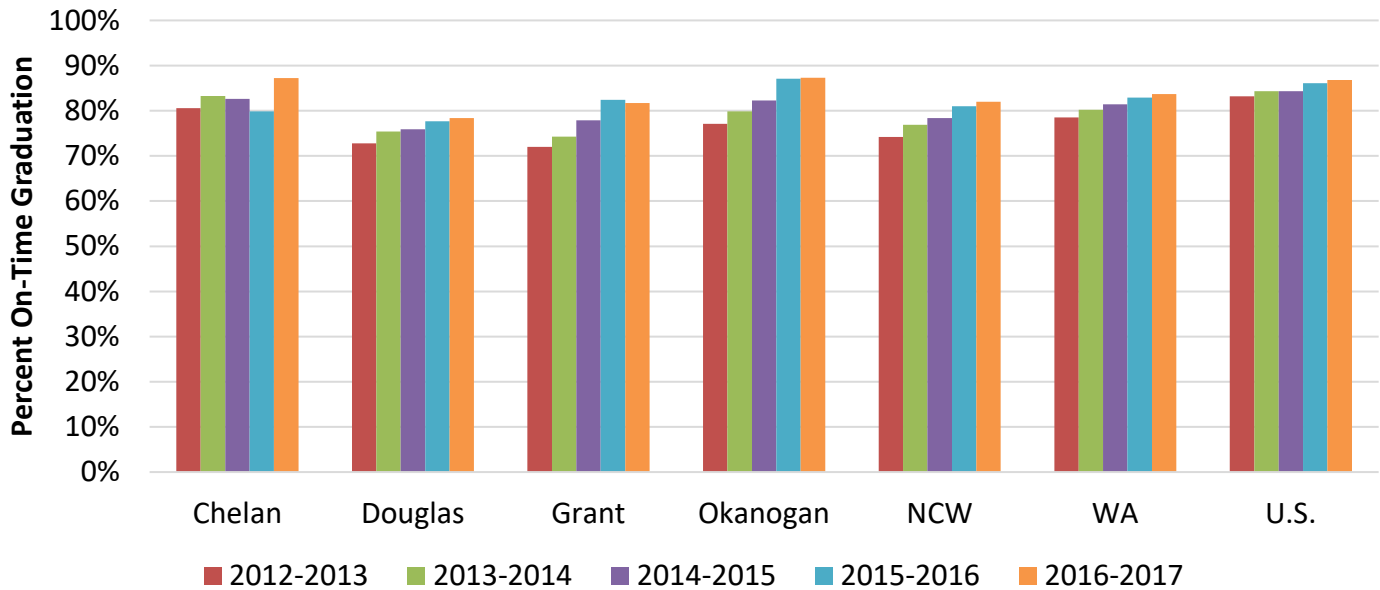
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, ED Facts, 2012-2017

Population with No High School Diploma

This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 25 and older without a high school diploma or equivalency. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked with positive health outcomes. Throughout NCW there is a discrepancy by ethnicity in the population with no high school diploma. (See Table 2g)

Percent of Population with No High School Diploma
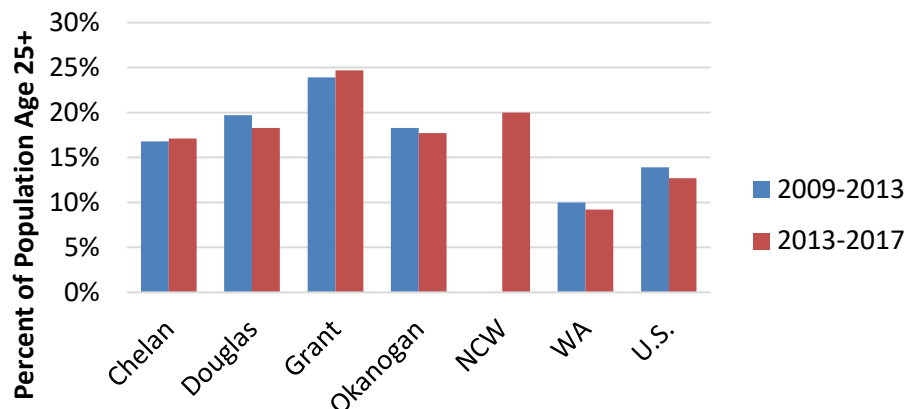
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report (*for 2013-2017 data*)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Percent of Population with No High School Diploma, 2013-2017
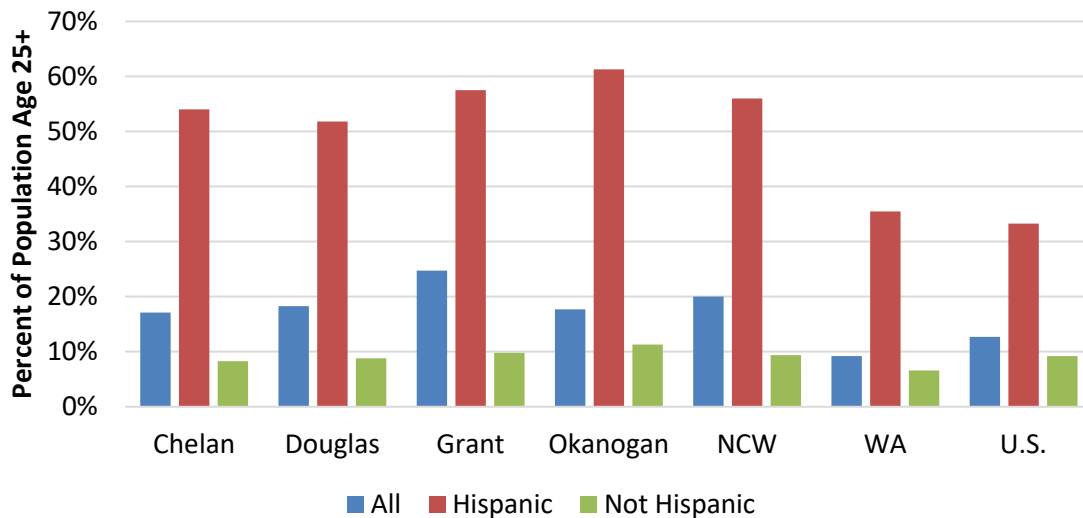
Percent of Population Age 25+

|	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
All	17%	18%	25%	18%	20%	9%	12%
Hispanic	54%	52%	57%	61%	56%	36%	33%
Not Hispanic	8%	9%	10%	11%	9%	6%	9%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Literacy

This indicator reports the percentage of children in fourth grade whose reading skills tested below the "proficient" level for the English Language Arts portion of the Washington State specific standardized test. This indicator is relevant because an inability to read English well is linked to poverty, unemployment and barriers to healthcare access, provider communication and health literacy/education. (See Table 2g)

Student Reading Proficiency, 2016-2017

Percentage of 4th Grade Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse

Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
51%	50%	64%	58%	57%	44%	46%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, ED Facts, 2016-2017

The graphs below report limited English proficiency (LEP) extrapolated from student data. Primary language indicated for each student in grades one through twelve pulled from the Comprehensive Education Data and

Research System (CEDARS) database is checked against results from the TANF/Medicaid/SNAP enrollees requesting translation services and the American Community Survey. Limited English proficiency is relevant because it can create barriers to accessing healthcare and community resources. (See Table 2g)

Limited English Proficiency, 2016
(Percentages Extrapolated from Student Data)

Limited English Proficiency, 2016
(Percentages Extrapolated from Student Data)

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, 2016

The graphs below report the total population with limited English proficiency and the total population who are linguistically isolated. The graph on the left reports the percentage of the population 5 and older who speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English less than "very well." The graph on the right reports the percentage of the population age 5 and older living in limited English speaking household. A "limited English speaking household" is one in which no member 14 years old and over speaks only English at home or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "very well." These indicators are relevant as they identify populations and household who may need English-language assistance. (See Table 2g)

Population Age 5+ Speaking English Less than Very Well, 2012-2016

Linguistically Isolated Population, 2013-2017
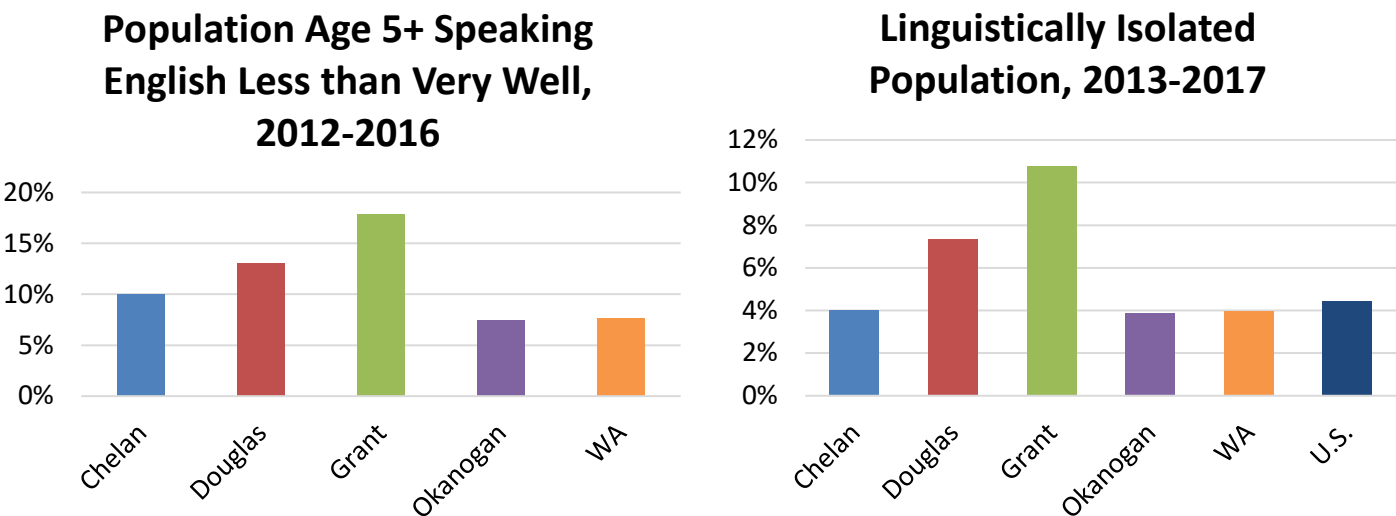
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: U.S. Census American Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Transportation

Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. This indicator is relevant as lack of a personal vehicle or lack of transportation can be a barrier to accessing healthcare and community resources. (See Table 2h)

Households with No Motor Vehicle, 2013-2017
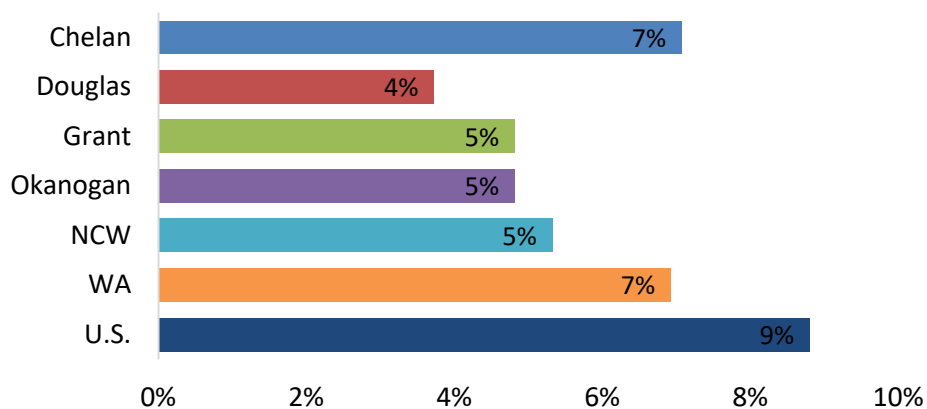
Region	Percentage
Chelan	7%
Douglas	4%
Grant	5%
Okanogan	5%
NCW	5%
WA	7%
U.S.	9%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Insurance

Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percent of the population receiving Medicaid. This indicator is relevant because it tracks vulnerable populations who many have more barriers and needs to be addressed. (See Table 2i)

Percent of Population Receiving Medicaid, 2015-2018
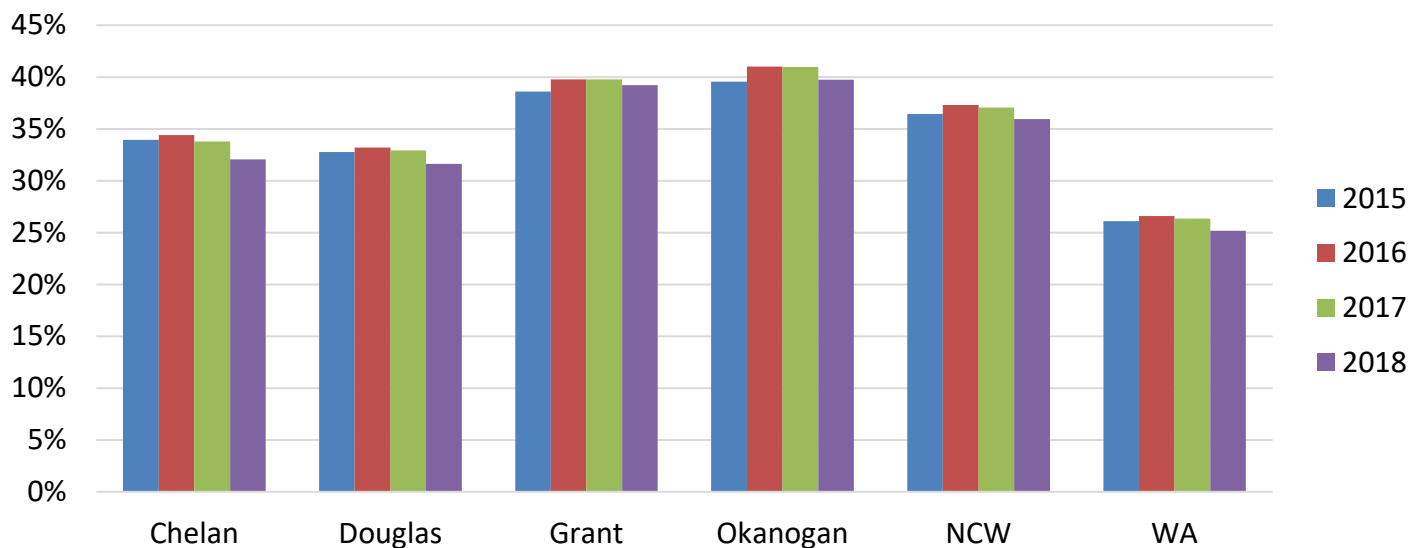
Source/Data Source: Healthier Washington, Washington State Medicaid Explorer, 2015-2018

Percent of Population with Access to Medicaid Services by Age, 2018
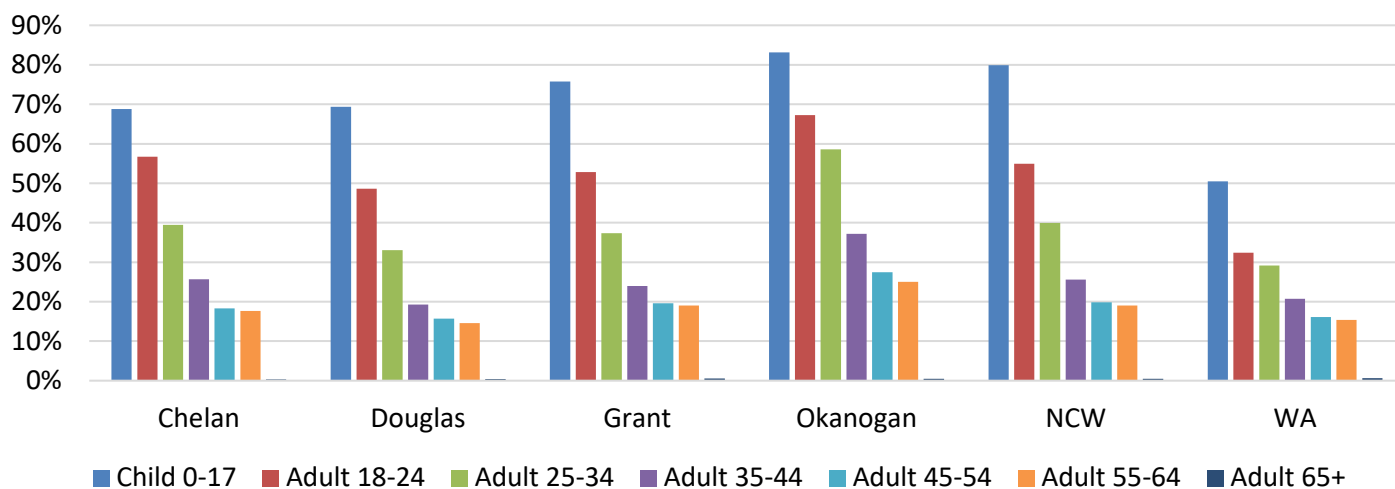
Source/Data Source: Healthier Washington, Washington State Medicaid Explorer, 2018

Uninsured Population

This indicator reports the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care and other health services. (See Table 2i)

Percent of Population Uninsured
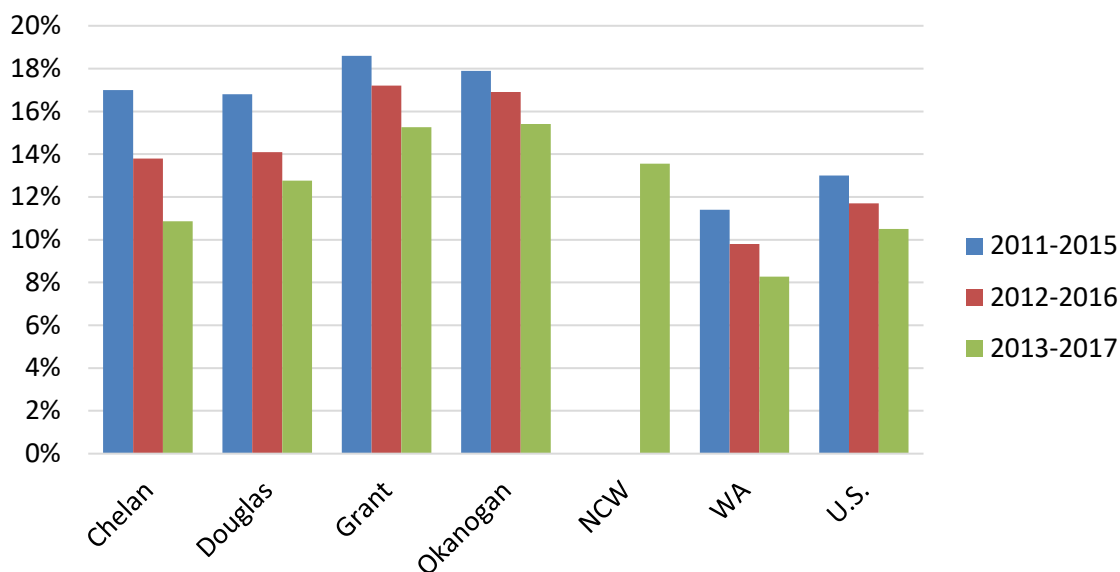
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report (*for 2013-2017 data*)
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017

Percent of Population Uninsured, 2013-2017
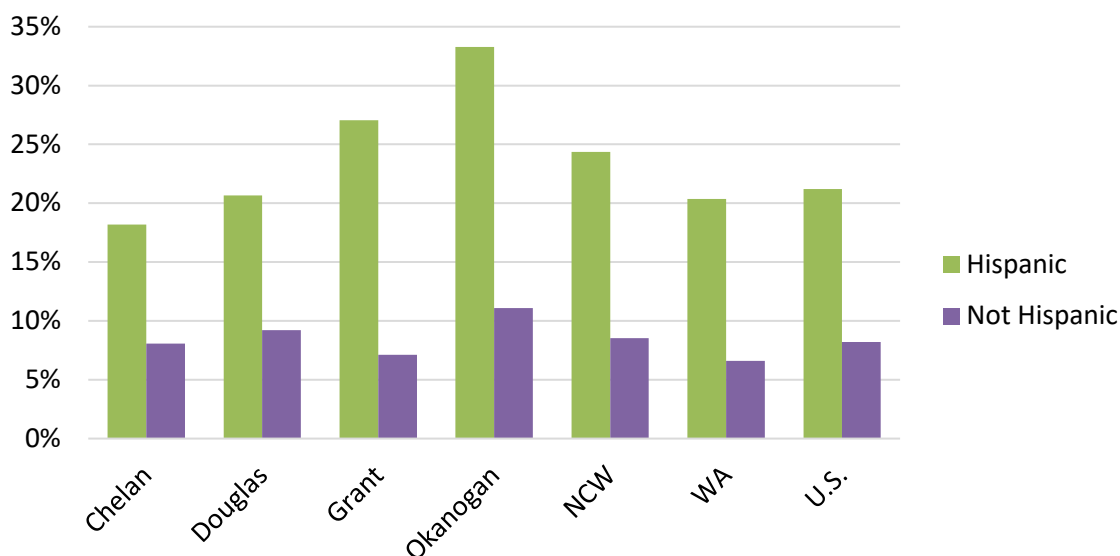
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Housing

Housing Cost Burden

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

Percentage of Cost Burdened Households, 2013-2017
(Over 30% of Income)
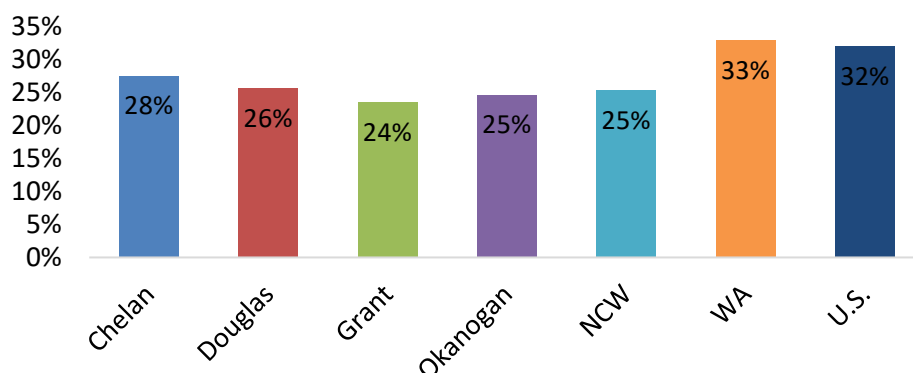
Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
28%	26%	24%	25%	25%	33%	32%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Vacancy Rates

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

Vacant Housing Units, 2013-2017

■ For Sale ■ For Rent

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Assisted Housing

This indicator reports the unit rate (per 10,000 total households) of HUD-funded assisted housing units available to eligible renters. (See Table 2j)
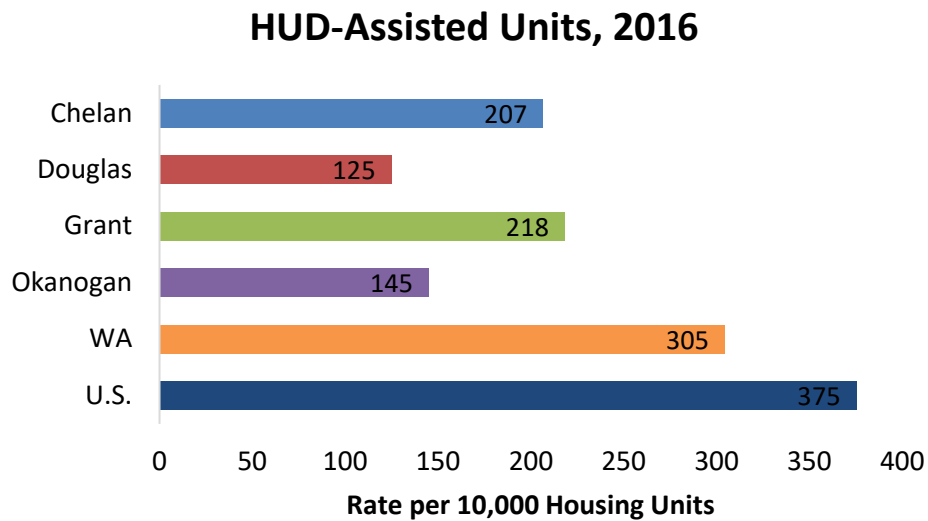
HUD-Assisted Units, 2016

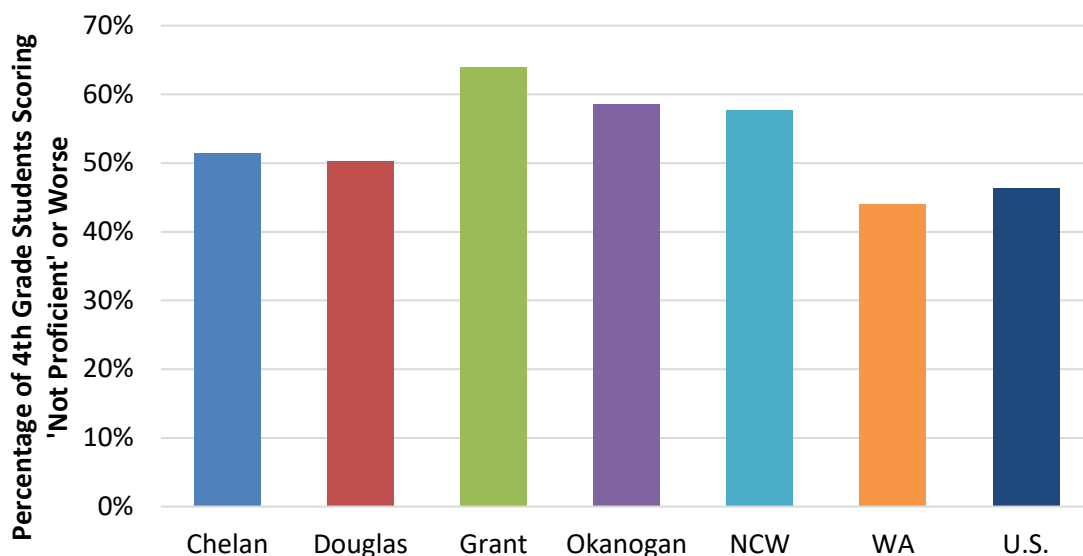| County	Rate per 10,000 Housing Units
Chelan	207
Douglas	125
Grant	218
Okanogan	145
WA	305
U.S.	375

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2016

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program gives state and local LIHTC-allocating agencies the equivalent of nearly $8 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. This indicator reports the total number of housing units benefiting from Low Income Tax Credits. (See Table 2j)
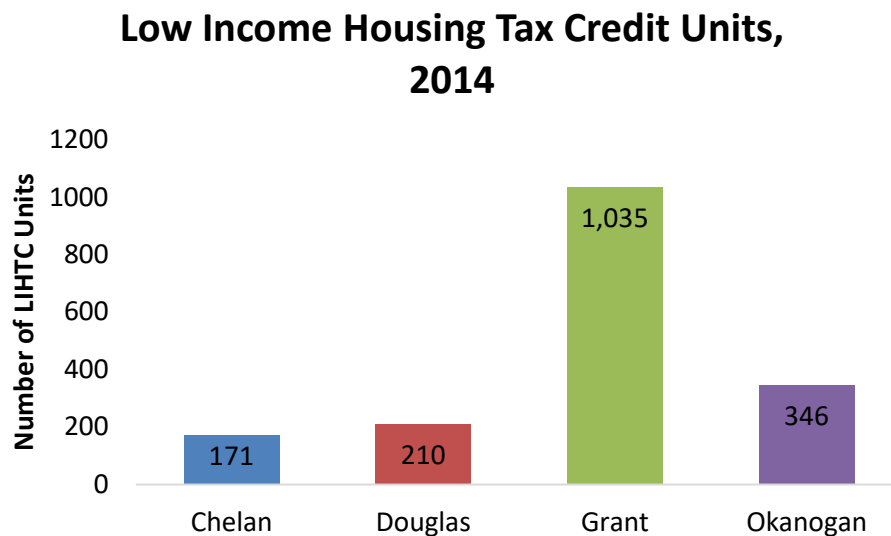
Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units, 2014

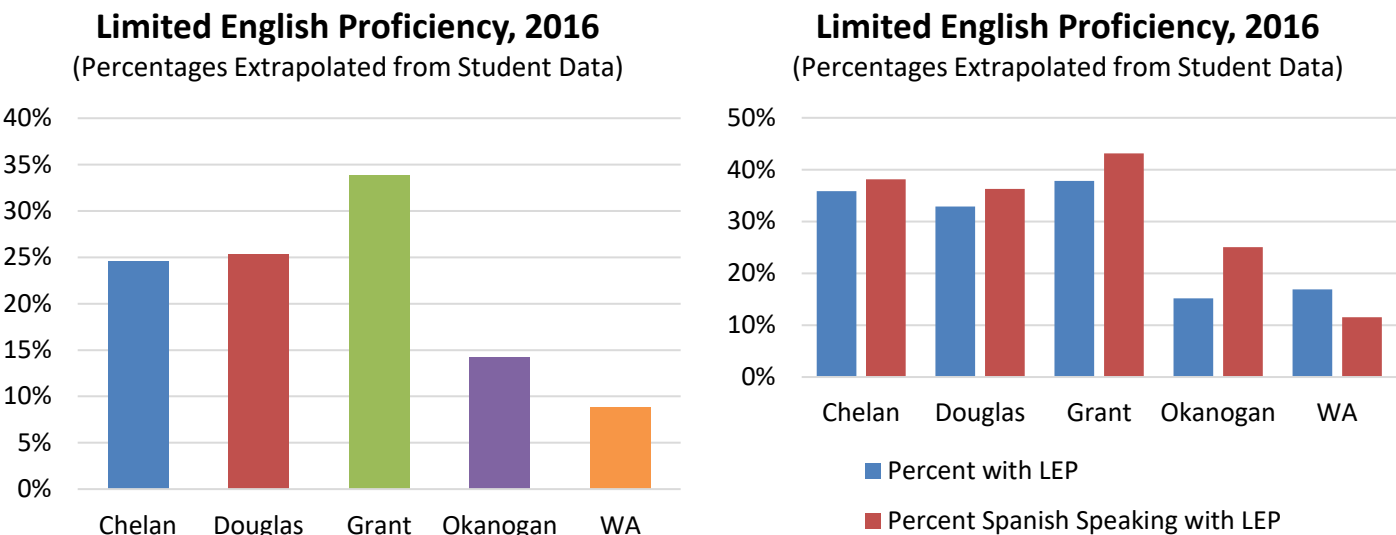| County	Number of LIHTC Units
Chelan	171
Douglas	210
Grant	1,035
Okanogan	346

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014

Median Home Resale Value

This indicator provides information on home resale prices. (See Table 2j)

Median Resale Price, 2013-2018
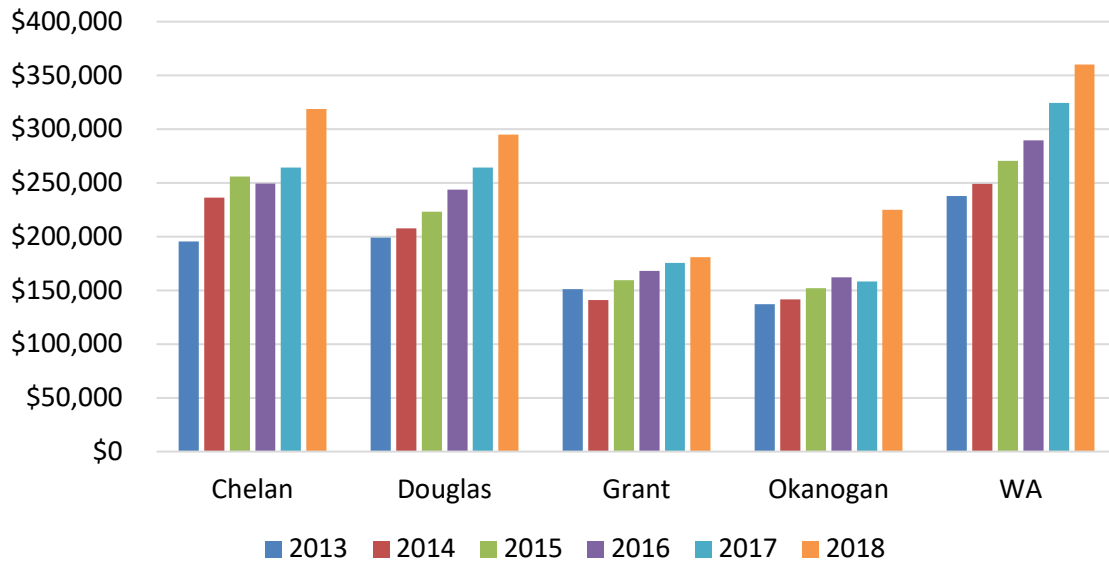
Chart showing median resale prices by county for years 2013-2018.

Legend: ■ 2013 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Source/Data Source: University of Washington, Runstad Department of Real Estate, Washington State Housing Market, 2013-2018

Median Household Income

This indicator provides information around economic health and the financial resources of households. (See Table 2j)

Median Household Income

Chart showing median household income by location for periods 2009-2013 and 2013-2017.

Legend: ■ 2009-2013 ■ 2013-2017
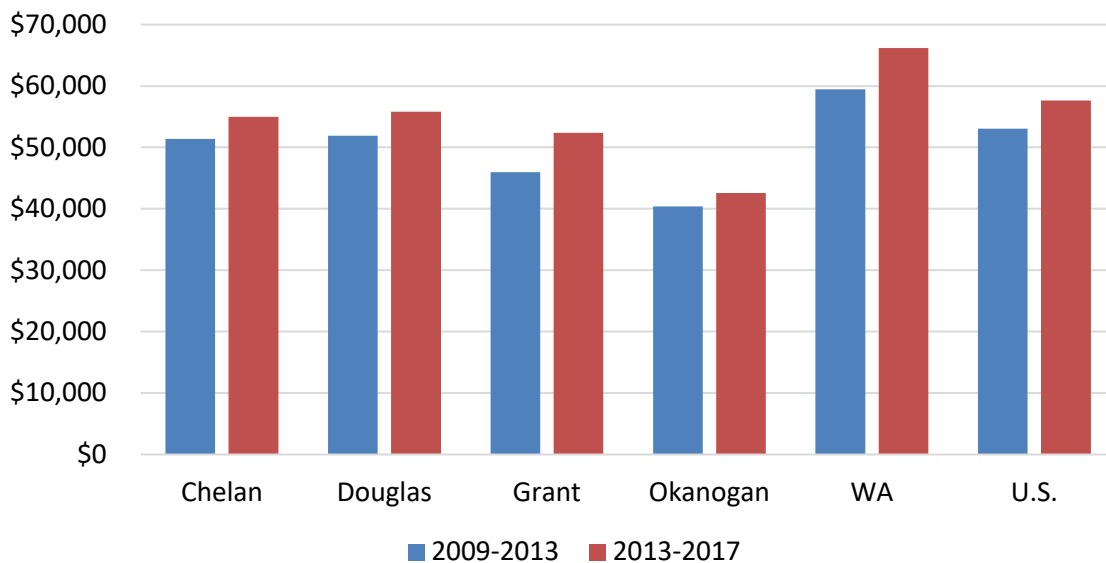
Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Homelessness

Adults

Point-in-Time Counts are unduplicated one-day estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals. Sheltered homeless persons are individuals living in emergency shelters, transitional housing projects or safe havens.[2] Unsheltered homeless persons are individuals who are living in a place not designed or meant for human habitation.[2] Chronic homelessness persons are individuals who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and have a disabling condition.[2] This indicator is relevant as it provides the number of homeless individuals in NCW who may have unique health needs and barriers. (See Table 2k)

Chelan-Douglas Counties Homeless Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018
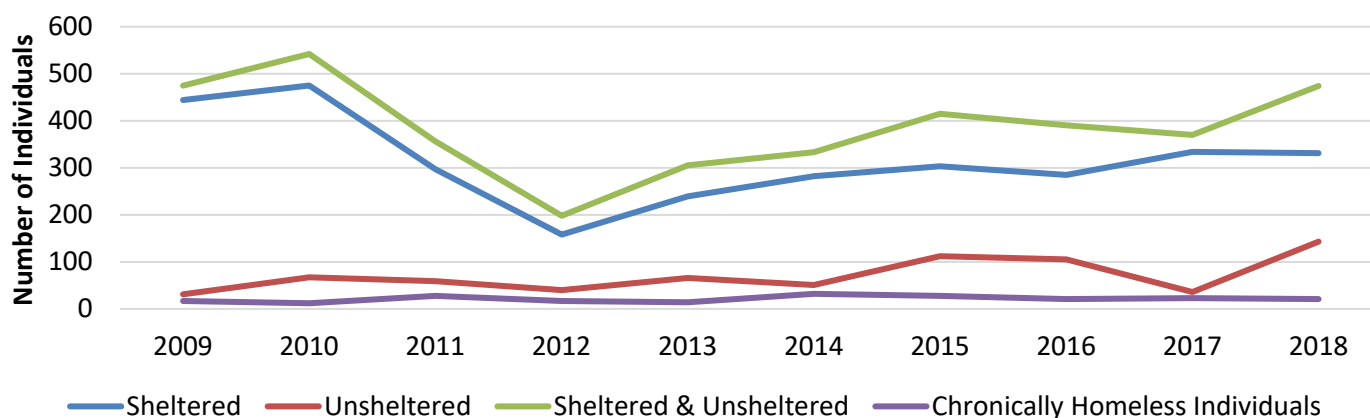
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce Annual Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018

Grant County Homeless Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018
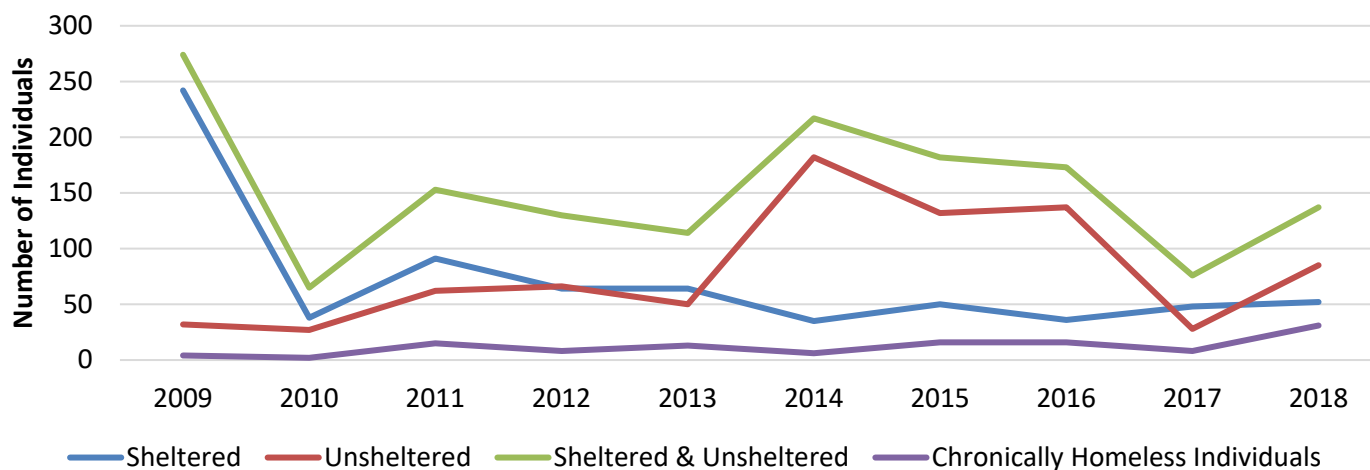
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce Annual Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018

Okanogan County Homeless Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018
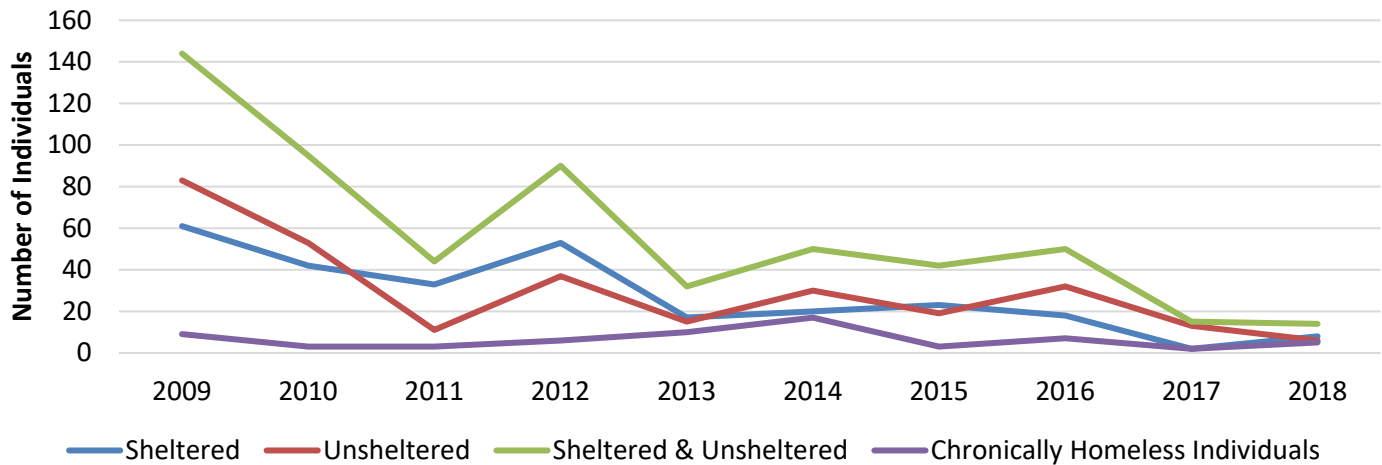
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce Annual Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018

Students

Homeless children are defined in Washington State as individuals (under 18 years of age) who lack a fixed regular and adequate nighttime residence.[3] This indicator is relevant as it provides the number of homeless children by school-district in NCW who may have unique health needs and barriers. (See Table 2l)

Homeless Student Count By District, 2017-2018
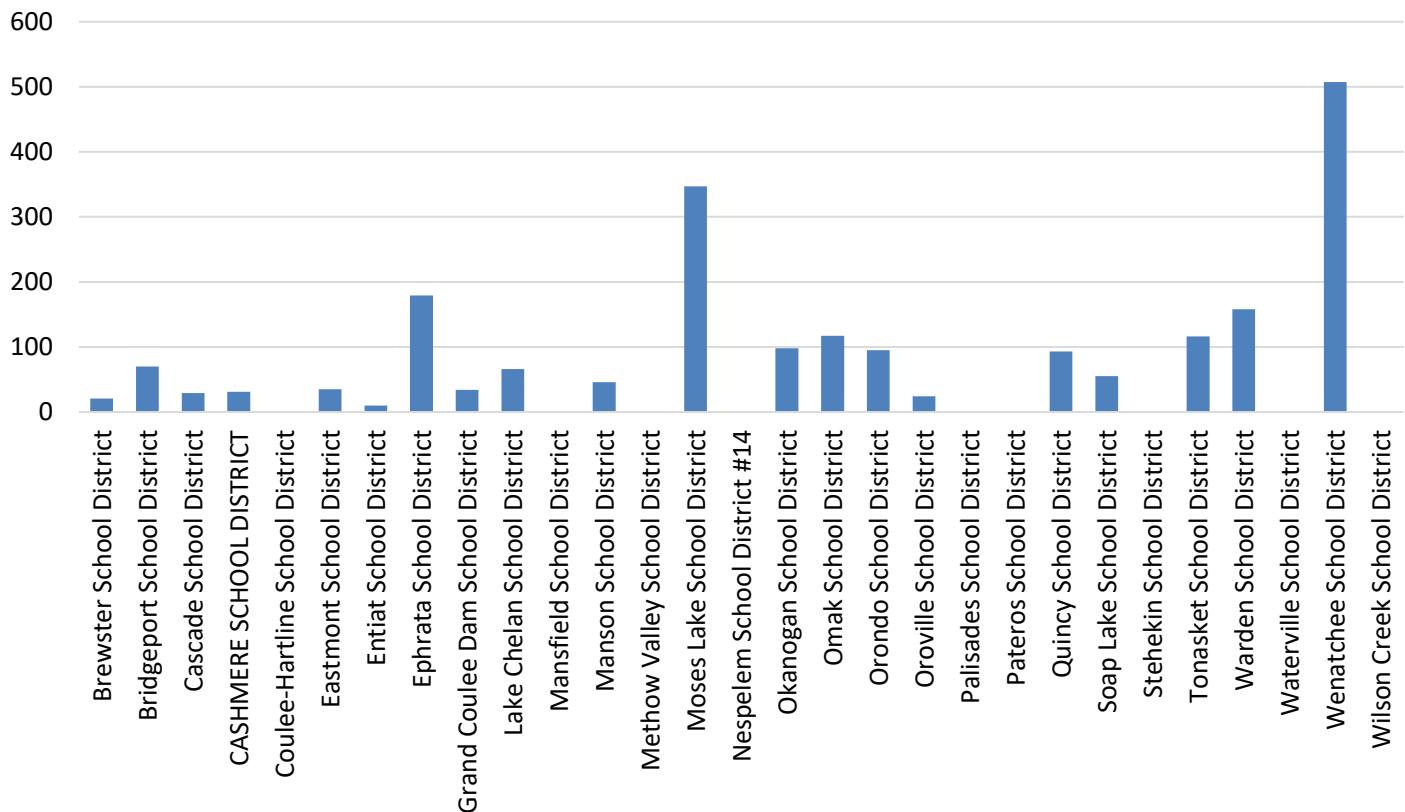
Source/Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Homeless Education Student Data, 2017-2018

Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability. (See Table 2m)
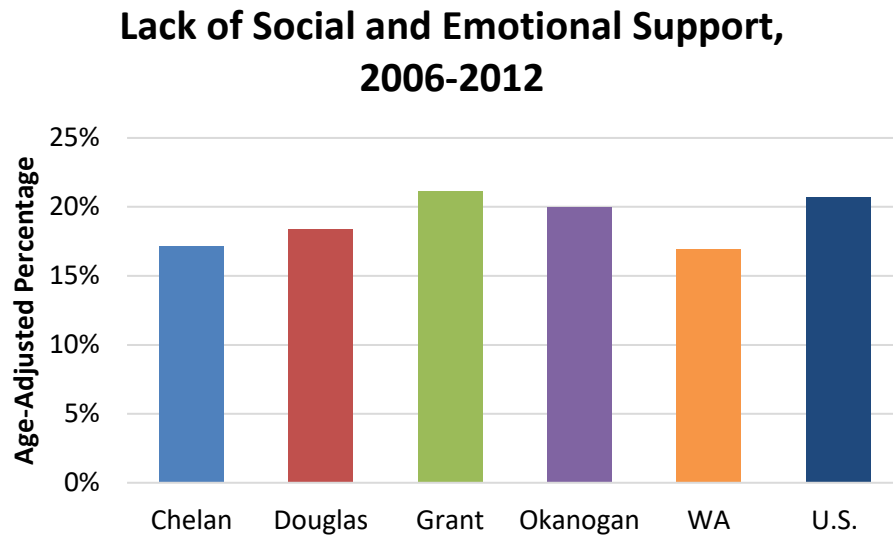
Lack of Social and Emotional Support, 2006-2012

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2006-2012

Social and Emotional Health of Youth

This indicator provides data around the social and emotional health of youth using three Healthy Youth Survey questions around suicide and bullying. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional health is important for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health especially among youth. (See Table 2n)

Percent of 6th Grade Students Who Answered Yes to the Question "Have you ever seriously thought about killing yourself?"
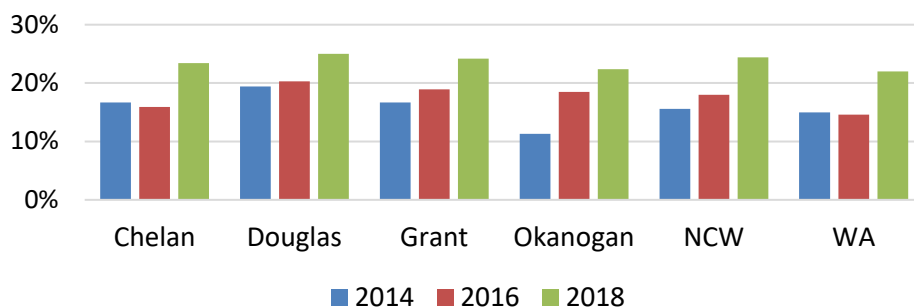
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Percent of NCW & WA 8th, 10th, 12th Grade Students Who Answered Yes to the Question "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?"
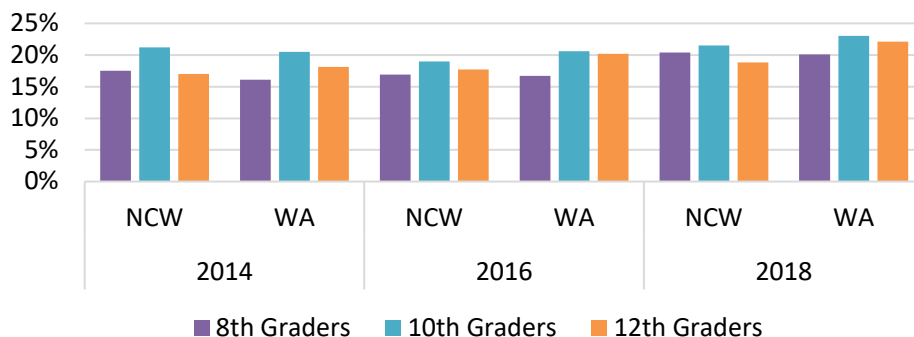
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

Percent of 8th, 10th, 12th Grade Students Who Answered Yes to the Question "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?"
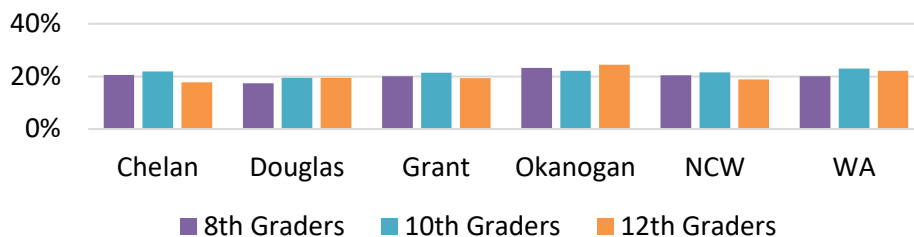
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Percent of NCW 6th Grade Students' Responses to the Question " In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?
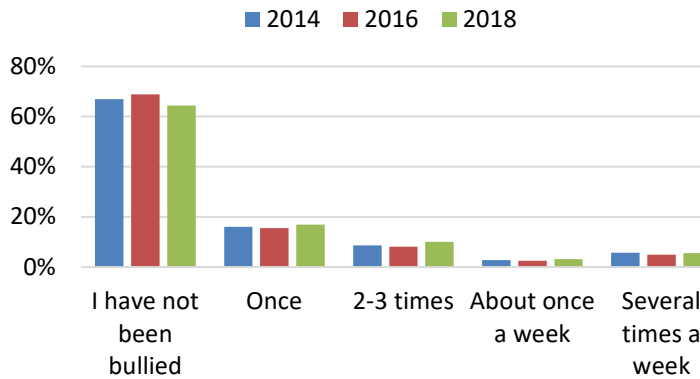
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Percent of NCW 8th Grade Students' Responses to the Question " In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?
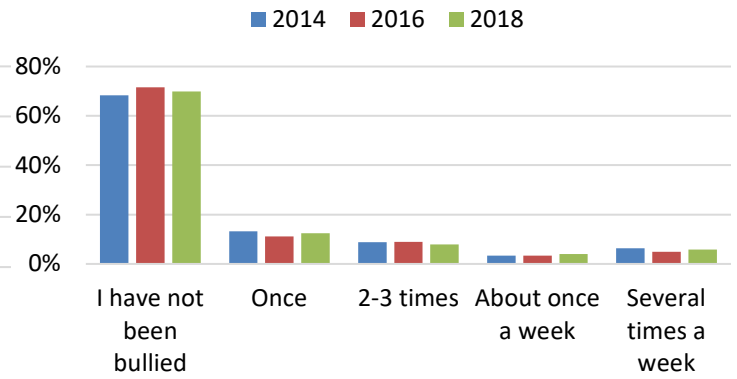
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Percent of NCW 10th Grade Students' Responses to the Question " In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?
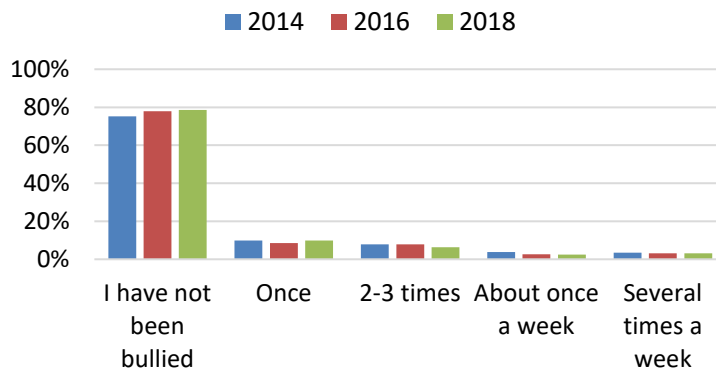
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Percent of NCW 12th Grade Students' Responses to the Question " In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?
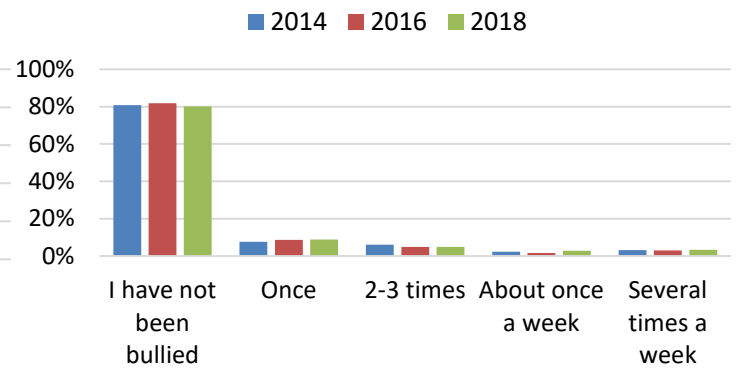
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Table 2. Social and Economic Factors

Table 2a. Economic Factors

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Population Below 50% FPL[£]							
2013-2017	6.20%	4.27%	5.53%	7.82%		5.61%	6.48%
Percent of Population in At or Below 100% FPL[€]							
2010-2014	14.8%	15.7%	19.4%	21.7%	17.8%	13.6%	
Percent of Population Below 100% FPL[¥]							
2009-2013	13.2%	15.8%	20.3%	20.7%		13.4%	15.4%
Female	14.8%	16.9%	21.6%	21.0%		14.3%	16.6%
Male	11.7%	14.8%	19.0%	20.4%		12.4%	14.1%
Percent of Population Below 100% FPL[£]							
2013-2017	12.8%	13.7%	15.9%	21.8%	15.6%	12.2%	14.6%
Hispanic	18.7%	22.1%	22.5%	38.9%	23.1%	21.5%	22.2%
Not Hispanic	10.1%	9.3%	11.1%	16.1%	12.1%	9.8%	10.3%
Female	14.2%	14.7%	16.9%	22.3%	16.6%	13.1%	15.8%
Male	11.4%	12.8%	14.9%	21.3%	14.6%	11.3%	13.3%
Percent of Population Below 125% FPL[§]							
2013-2017	16.1%	20.2%	22.2%	28.2%		16.0%	19.2%
Percent of Population Below 185% FPL[£]							
2013-2017	29.03%	34.04%	38.71%	43.65%		25.75%	30.11%
Percent of Population Below 200% FPL[£]							
2013-2017	33.6%	37.54%	42.77%	47.25%		28.2%	32.75%
Percent of Population Under Age 18 Below 100% FPL[¥]							
2009-2013	18.60%	24.70%	27.60%	28.50%		17.80%	21.60%
Percent of Population Under Age 18 Below 100% FPL[£]							
2013-2017	17.33%	19.15%	20.71%	29.89%	20.86%	15.79%	20.31%
Hispanic/Latino	22.49%	27.87%	27.37%	44.12%	27.97%	27.65%	29.74%
Not Hispanic/Latino	13.07%	11.39%	12.12%	22.04%	14.07%	12.67%	17.21%
Female	17.02%	19.87%	18.96%	28.77%	19.98%	15.73%	20.42%
Male	17.63%	18.45%	22.42%	30.95%	21.70%	15.83%	20.21%
Percent of Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL[£]							
2013-2017	44.49%	52.35%	55.45%	63.16%		36.57%	42.24%
Percent of Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch[£]							
2012-2013	57.93%	63.05%	73.24%	50.96%	63.34%	45.19%	51.31%
2013-2014	59.34%	63.30%	73.47%	53.08%	64.34%	46.31%	51.99%
2014-2015	59.52%	61.71%	68.12%	51.45%	61.43%	45.95%	51.79%
2015-2016	59.94%	61.00%	66.81%	52.68%	61.17%	45.36%	52.30%
2016-2017	54.84%	60.45%	62.73%	53.09%	58.33%	43.69%	48.88%
Percent of Household with Public Assistance Income[¥]							
2013-2017	2.89%	6.79%	3.27%	4.26%		3.46%	2.56%
Average Public Assistance Received (USD)[¥]							
2013-2017	$3,191.00	$3,046.00	$1,866.00	$2,699.00		$2,801.00	$3,230.00
Percent of ALICE Household[§]							
2016	28%	29%	36%	25%		26%	
Percent of ALICE Household by Income, 2016[§]							
Poverty	12%	11%	16%	55%			
ALICE	28%	29%	36%	25%		26%	
Above ALICE Threshold	59%	60%	48%	21%			

Percent of ALICE Household Type by Income, 2016[§]							
Single of Cohabiting	31%	30%	42%	25%			
Families with Children	27%	32%	39%	20%			
65 and Over	26%	24%	25%	28%			
Percent of ALICE Families with Children, 2016[§]							
Married	19%	26%	28%	15%		16%	
Single Female-Headed	44%	41%	39%	29%		40%	
Single Male-Headed	47%	52%	47%	29%		39%	
Percent of ALICE Households by Age, 2016[§]							
Under 25	40%	50%	48%	42%		32%	
25 to 44	34%	33%	40%	21%		24%	
45 to 64	25%	28%	41%	23%		23%	
Over 65	26%	24%	25%	28%		31%	
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients[¥]							
2013-2017	9.80%	13.80%	18.90%	20.10%		13.30%	12.60%

FPL: Federal Poverty Level

USD: United States dollar

ALICE: Asset limited, income constrained, employed

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017; National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2012-2017

€ Source: 2016 CHNA; Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014

¥ Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2017

§ Source/Data Source: United for ALICE, Research Center, Washington, 2016

Table 2b. Colville Reservation and Off Reservation Trust Land Poverty Rates

Percentage of Families and People Whose Income in the Past 12 Months is Below the Poverty Level, 2013-2017	
All People	27.8%
All Families	23.6%
Under 18 Years	35.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, My Tribal Area; Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chelan	10.81%	13.39%	15.81%	18.16%	18.88%	18.02%	17.73%	16.32%	14.91%
Douglas	7.19%	8.74%	11.05%	13.76%	15.31%	15.25%	14.79%	14.12%	13.66%
Grant	14.66%	17.58%	21.43%	22.57%	23.58%	23.51%	23.12%	21.68%	20.75%
Okanogan	15.84%	18.81%	22.16%	23.93%	24.53%	23.94%	23.89%	21.59%	21.53%
NCW	12.49%	15.11%	18.20%	20.07%	21.02%	20.62%	20.30%	18.85%	17.97%
WA	8.63%	10.60%	13.69%	15.32%	16.10%	16.15%	15.81%	15.81%	14.37%
U.S.	9.14%	10.40%	12.62%	14.13%	14.81%	15.09%	14.77%	14.40%	13.87%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2007-2015

Table 2d. Unemployment Rates, 2007-2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chelan	4.9%	5.6%	8.0%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.3%	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%	4.8%
Douglas	4.7%	5.3%	8.0%	9.7%	9.4%	9.1%	8.3%	7.1%	6.4%	6.9%	5.7%
Grant	5.8%	6.5%	9.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	8.7%	7.4%	7.3%	7.1%	6.3%
Okanogan	6.3%	6.5%	9.6%	10.7%	10.3%	9.5%	8.6%	7.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%
NCW	5.4%	6.0%	8.9%	10.0%	9.5%	8.9%	8.1%	6.9%	6.6%	6.5%	5.8%
WA	4.6%	5.4%	9.4%	10.0%	9.3%	8.1%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.3%	4.7%

U.S.	4.7%	5.8%	9.3%	9.7%	9.0%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007-2017

Table 2e. Unemployment Rates, July 2018 – May 2019

	Jul. 2018	Aug. 2018	Sep. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May 2019
Chelan	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%	3.7%	4.6%	5.8%	6.6%	6.6%	6.3%	5.2%	4.8%
Douglas	3.8%	4.7%	3.8%	4.2%	5.4%	6.7%	7.8%	7.9%	7.3%	6.0%	5.2%
Grant	5.2%	5.1%	4.2%	4.6%	5.8%	8.3%	9.7%	9.4%	9.2%	7.0%	6.2%
Okanogan	4.3%	5.1%	4.0%	4.7%	6.4%	8.2%	10.0%	9.4%	9.6%	7.8%	6.4%
NCW	4.0%	4.5%	3.7%	4.2%	5.4%	7.2%	8.4%	8.2%	8.0%	6.4%	5.6%
WA	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.8%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%
U.S.	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018-2019

Table 2f. Food Access

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Neighborhoods with in Food Dessert Census Tracts[£]							
2015	42.90%	75.00%	62.50%	40.00%	54.20%	42.40%	
Food Insecurity Rate[£]							
2017	9.50%	9.20%	9.40%	14.10%		11.50%	12.50%
Child Food Insecurity Rate[£]							
2017	17.10%	18.20%	18.70%	23.10%		17.30%	17.00%
Percentage of Food Insecure Populations Ineligible for Assistance[£]							
2017	9.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%		35.00%	33.00%
Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance[£]							
2017	35.00%	21.00%	24.00%	17.00%		43.00%	35.00%
Population with Low Food Access[€]							
2015	20.56%	42.62%	21.75%	17.66%			
Population with Low Income and Low Food Access[€]							
2015	6.04%	17.01%	9.56%	8.57%			
Fast Food Establishment Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2010	78.67	36.43	56.1	48.64	58.48	70.55	69.14
2011	78.67	41.63	57.23	51.07	60.14	70.55	70.04
2012	80.05	36.43	60.59	46.21	60.14	71.96	72.84
2013	89.71	33.83	62.84	43.77	63.04	72.06	73.68
2014	73.15	39.03	63.96	46.21	59.72	71.8	74.07
2015	69.01	36.43	58.35	48.64	56.4	71.74	75.59
2016	75.91	36.43	56.1	46.21	57.23	72.03	77.06
SNAP-Authorized Retailers Rate per 10,000 Population[£]							
2019	8.28	7.55	10.1	12.16	9.5	7.22	8
WIC-Authorized Food Stores Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2011	17.7	20.5	21.9	33.8		11.3	15.6

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Environment Atlas, 2015; Feeding America, Food Insecurity in the United States, 2017; U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2010-2016; USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA-SNAP Retailer Locator, 2019; USDA, Economic Research Service, USDA – Food Environment Atlas, 2011

€ Source/Data Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Environment Atlas, 2015

[1] American Nutrition Association, USDA Defines Food Deserts, 2010

Table 2g. Education

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
On-Time Graduation Rate[£]							
2011-2012	80.50%	69.50%	74.00%	81.70%	74.30%	78.70%	81.80%
2012-2013	80.60%	72.80%	72.00%	77.10%	74.20%	78.50%	83.20%
2013-2014	83.30%	75.40%	74.30%	79.90%	76.90%	80.20%	84.30%
2014-2015	82.60%	75.90%	77.90%	82.30%	78.40%	81.40%	84.30%
2015-2016	79.90%	77.70%	82.40%	87.10%	81.00%	82.90%	86.10%
2016-2017	87.20%	78.40%	81.70%	87.30%	82.00%	83.70%	86.80%
Percent Age 25+ With No High School Diploma[€]							
2009-2013	16.8%	19.7%	23.9%	18.3%		10.0%	13.9%
Percent Age 25+ With No High School Diploma[£]							
2013-2017	17.1%	18.3%	24.7%	17.7%	20.0%	9.2%	12.7%
Hispanic	54.0%	51.8%	57.5%	61.3%	56.0%	35.5%	33.3%
Not Hispanic	8.3%	8.8%	9.8%	11.3%	9.4%	6.6%	9.2%
Percentage of Student Reading Proficiency (4th Grade) - Percentage of Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse[£]							
2016-2017	51.43%	50.32%	63.91%	58.63%	57.74%	43.99%	46.40%
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Percentages Extrapolated from Student Data[¥]							
2016	24.62%	25.33%	33.83%	14.19%		8.79%	
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Percentages of Students, 2016[¥]							
Percent with LEP	35.85%	32.89%	37.85%	15.15%		16.89%	
Percent Spanish Speaking with LEP	38.11%	36.28%	43.14%	25.03%		11.54%	
Population Age 5+ Speaking English Less than Very Well[¥]							
2012-2016	10.00%	13.00%	17.90%	7.40%		7.60%	
Linguistically Isolated Population[£]							
2013-2017	4.00%	7.35%	10.75%	3.89%		3.97%	4.42%

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Sources: U.S. Department of Education, ED Facts, 2011-2017; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

€ Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013

¥ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network; Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, 2016; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Table 2h. Transportation

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Households with No Motor Vehicle							
2013-2017	7.08%	3.73%	4.82%	4.82%	5.33%	6.93%	8.81%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Table 2i. Insurance

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Population Receiving Medicaid[£]							
2015	25,473	13,105	36,264	16,564	91,406	1,842,762	
2016	26,119	13,519	37,622	17,114	94,374	1,910,092	
2017	25,960	13,633	38,044	17,258	94,895	1,926,856	
2018	24,942	13,324	38,187	16,889	93,342	1,870,277	
Percent of Population Receiving Medicaid[£]							
2015	33.949%	32.776%	38.610%	39.569%	36.450%	26.100%	
2016	34.407%	33.197%	39.768%	41.012%	37.310%	26.590%	

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
2017	33.788%	32.910%	39.780%	40.983%	37.070%	26.360%	
2018	32.059%	31.637%	39.229%	39.749%	35.940%	25.180%	
Child 00-17	68.76%	69.35%	75.76%	83.15%	79.93%	50.46%	
Adult 18-24	56.70%	48.59%	52.79%	67.22%	54.97%	32.43%	
Adult 25-34	39.42%	33.03%	37.37%	58.59%	39.96%	29.14%	
Adult 35-44	25.64%	19.25%	23.96%	37.18%	25.60%	20.70%	
Adult 45-54	18.31%	15.75%	19.60%	27.46%	19.88%	16.13%	
Adult 55-64	17.67%	14.61%	19.02%	25.00%	19.06%	15.35%	
Adult 65+	0.30%	0.38%	0.59%	0.49%	0.44%	0.63%	
Percent of Population Uninsured€							
2011-2015	17.00%	16.80%	18.60%	17.90%		11.40%	13.00%
2012-2016	13.80%	14.10%	17.20%	16.90%		9.80%	11.70%
Percent of Population Uninsured¥							
2013-2017	10.87%	12.76%	15.26%	15.41%	13.56%	8.28%	10.50%
Hispanic	18.18%	20.67%	27.05%	33.27%	24.35%	20.35%	21.21%
Not Hispanic	8.08%	9.21%	7.11%	11.10%	8.54%	6.59%	8.20%

£ Source/Data Source: Healthier Washington, Washington State Medicaid Explorer, 2015-2018

€ Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2016

¥ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Table 2j. Housing

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)£							
2013-2017	27.57%	25.64%	23.58%	24.66%	25.34%	32.94%	32.04%
Vacant Housing Units for Sale£							
2013-2017	1.55%	1.88%	2.28%	2.57%	2.04%	2.04%	2.57%
Vacant Housing Units for Rent£							
2013-2017	10.28%	4.81%	8.25%	2.54%	7.43%	5.02%	7.45%
HUD-Assisted Units Rate per 10,000 Housing Units£							
2016	206.68	124.97	218.34	145.2		304.52	375.41
Count of Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units£							
2014	171	210	1,035	346			
Median Resale Price€							
2013							
First Quarter	$195,600	$199,100	$151,200	$137,100		$237,600	
Second Quarter	$231,500	$199,600	$159,300	$158,300		$251,100	
Third Quarter	$225,800	$215,000	$153,000	$172,700		$263,400	
Fourth Quarter	$231,400	$211,200	$161,600	$155,000		$256,300	
2014							
First Quarter	$236,100	$207,800	$141,100	$141,700		$248,900	
Second Quarter	$231,500	$213,100	$155,300	$143,300		$270,900	
Third Quarter	$256,700	$233,000	$165,000	$146,400		$277,100	
Fourth Quarter	$239,800	$236,800	$160,000	$170,000		$266,900	
2015							
First Quarter	$255,800	$223,200	$159,500	$152,000		$270,600	
Second Quarter	$277,300	$248,500	$165,000	$149,000		$289,300	
Third Quarter	$280,900	$245,000	$179,300	$190,000		$292,400	
Fourth Quarter	$256,100	$233,100	$151,500	$180,000		$292,900	
2016							

First Quarter	$249,400	$243,700	$168,000	$162,000		$289,400	
Second Quarter	$270,200	$253,900	$189,200	$169,200		$317,500	
Third Quarter	$285,400	$256,500	$188,000	$207,600		$331,100	
Fourth Quarter	$287,500	$271,900	$182,600	$203,800		$323,000	
2017							
First Quarter	$264,100	$264,100	$175,600	$158,300		$324,300	
Second Quarter	$294,400	$281,600	$185,200	$178,700		$337,700	
Third Quarter	$337,300	$290,900	$194,400	$218,500		$363,200	
Fourth Quarter	$316,400	$285,900	$201,400	$204,300		$352,200	
2018							
First Quarter	$318,700	$295,000	$180,800	$225,000		$360,200	
Second Quarter	$334,100	$327,900	$207,800	$201,700		$373,400	
Third Quarter	$350,000	$325,500	$200,000	$228,300		$368,900	
Fourth Quarter	$343,000	$316,700	$212,300	$213,500		$356,100	
Median Household Income¥							
2009-2013	$51,354	$51,908	$45,949	$40,368		$59,478	$53,046
2013-2017	$54,975	$55,805	$52,382	$42,598		$66,174	$57,652

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014 and 2016
€ Source/Data Source: University of Washington, Runstad Department of Real Estate, Washington State Housing Market, 2013-2018
¥ Source/Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2017

Table 2k. Homelessness – Adult

Chelan-Douglas Counties				
	Sheltered	**Unsheltered**	**Sheltered & Unsheltered**	**Chronically Homeless Individuals**
2009	444	31	475	17
2010	475	67	542	12
2011	297	59	356	28
2012	158	40	198	17
2013	239	66	305	14
2014	282	51	333	32
2015	303	112	415	28
2016	285	105	390	21
2017	334	36	370	23
2018	331	143	474	21
Grant County				
	Sheltered	**Unsheltered**	**Sheltered & Unsheltered**	**Chronically Homeless Individuals**
2009	242	32	274	4
2010	38	27	65	2
2011	91	62	153	15
2012	64	66	130	8
2013	64	50	114	13
2014	35	182	217	6
2015	50	132	182	16
2016	36	137	173	16
2017	48	28	76	8
2018	52	85	137	31
Okanogan County				

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered & Unsheltered	Chronically Homeless Individuals
2009	61	83	144	9
2010	42	53	95	3
2011	33	11	44	3
2012	53	37	90	6
2013	17	15	32	10
2014	20	30	50	17
2015	23	19	42	3
2016	18	32	50	7
2017	2	13	15	2
2018	8	6	14	5
Washington State				
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered & Unsheltered	Chronically Homeless Individuals
2009	16,282	6,545	22,827	2,540
2010	16,230	6,389	22,619	2,096
2011	14,905	5,441	20,346	2,096
2012	14,852	5,484	20,336	2,040
2013	12,712	5,043	17,755	1,925
2014	12,550	6,289	18,839	2,451
2015	12,297	7,121	19,418	2,250
2016	12,370	8,474	20,844	2,397
2017	12,521	8,591	21,112	4,790
2018	11,683	10,621	22,304	5,669

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce Annual Point-in-Time Count, 2009-2018
[2] City of Wenatchee, Chelan-Douglas 2015 Homeless Action Plan

Table 2l. Homelessness – Youth, 2017-2018

School District	Total
Brewster School District	21
Bridgeport School District	70
Cascade School District	29
Cashmere School District	31
Coulee-Hartline School District	0
Eastmont School District	35
Entiat School District	10
Ephrata School District	179
Grand Coulee Dam School District	34
Lake Chelan School District	66
Mansfield School District	0
Manson School District	46
Methow Valley School District	N<10
Moses Lake School District	347
Nespelem School District #14	N<10
Okanogan School District	98
Omak School District	117
Orondo School District	95
Oroville School District	24
Palisades School District	N<10

Pateros School District	N<10
Quincy School District	93
Soap Lake School District	55
Stehekin School District	0
Tonasket School District	116
Warden School District	158
Waterville School District	N<10
Wenatchee School District	507
Wilson Creek School District	N<10

Source/Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Homeless Education Student Data, 2017-2018
[3] Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Homeless Education

Table 2m. Social and Emotional Support

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Lack of Social or Emotional Support – Age-Adjusted Percentage							
2006-2012	17.1%	18.4%	21.1%	20.0%		16.9%	20.7%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2006-2012

Table 2n. Youth Social and Emotional Support

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA
Percent of Students Who Answered Yes to the Question "Have you ever seriously thought about killing yourself?"						
2014						
6th Graders	16.7% (+-2.9)	19.4% (+-3.6)	16.7% (+-2.4)	11.3% (+-4.0)	15.6% (+-1.5)	15.0% (+-1.1)
2016						
6th Graders	15.9% (+-2.9)	20.3% (+-3.9)	18.9% (+-2.3)	18.5% (+-4.2)	18.0% (+-1.5)	14.6% (+-1.3)
2018						
6th Graders	23.4% (+-2.9)	25.0% (+-4.2)	24.2% (+-2.5)	22.4% (+-4.7)	24.4% (+-1.6)	22.0% (+-1.5)
Percent of Students Who Answered Yes to the Question "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?"						
2014						
8th Graders	16.3% (+-3.8)	15.5% (+-3.3)	17.9% (+-2.4)	16.8% (+-4.4)	17.5% (+-1.5)	16.1% (+-1.5)
10th Graders	15.1% (+-3.7)	22.6% (+-4.3)	18.7% (+-2.7)	22.3% (+-4.8)	21.2% (+-1.7)	20.5% (+-1.4)
12th Graders	12.0% (+-3.7)	15.9% (+-4.9)	18.5% (+-3.1)	16.6% (+-4.7)	17.0% (+-1.8)	18.1% (+-1.3)
2016						
8th Graders	16.0% (+-2.6)	15.5% (+-3.3)	18.4% (+-2.2)	13.1% (+-4.0)	16.9% (+-1.4)	16.7% (+-1.0)
10th Graders	18.0% (+-2.8)	19.4% (+-3.6)	20.9% (+-2.5)	19.0% (+-4.4)	19.0% (+-1.5)	20.6% (+-1.3)
12th Graders	17.6% (+-3.5)	17.4% (+-4.4)	17.2% (+-2.8)	17.5% (+-5.3)	17.7% (+-1.8)	20.2% (+-1.5)
2018						
8th Graders	20.6% (+-2.9)	17.4% (+-3.5)	20.1% (+-2.4)	23.2% (+-4.5)	20.4% (+-1.5)	20.1% (+-1.1)
10th Graders	21.9% (+-3.0)	19.4% (+- 3.8)	21.4% (+-2.7)	22.1% (+-4.7)	21.5% (+-1.7)	23.0% (+-1.6)
12th Graders	17.8% (+-3.4)	19.4% (+-4.6)	19.3% (+-2.9)	24.4% (+-6.0)	18.8% (+-1.9)	22.1% (+-1.5)
Percent of Student Responses to the Question "When you feel sad or hopeless, are there adults that you can turn to for help?"						
2014						
6th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	21.1% (+-3.2)	22.9% (+-3.9)	21.9% (+-2.6)	21.8% (+-5.3)	22.1% (+-1.7)	20.6% (+-1.2)
Yes	58.5% (+-3.8)	55.9% (+-4.6)	57.2% (+-3.1)	60.5% (+-6.3)	57.7% (+-2.0)	62.4% (+-1.7)
No	9.4% (+-2.3)	10.0% (+-2.8)	9.9% (+-1.9)	8.4% (+-3.6)	9.2% (+-1.2)	8.1% (+-0.9)

Not Sure	11.0% (+-2.4)	11.1% (+-2.9)	11.0% (+-2.0)	9.2% (+-3.7)	11.0% (+-1.3)	9.0% (+-0.9)
8th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	19.8% (+-4.0)	29.2% (+-5.9)	25.0% (+-3.8)	25.2% (+-7.1)	24.4% (+-2.3)	25.9% (+-1.8)
Yes	53.2% (+-5.1)	45.9% (+-6.4)	45.9% (+-4.3)	51.7% (+-8.2)	48.6% (+-2.7)	49.4% (+-2.1)
No	12.2% (+-3.3)	10.7% (+-4.0)	14.6% (+-3.1)	12.9% (+-5.5)	13.1% (+-1.8)	12.6% (+-1.2)
Not Sure	14.8% (+-3.6)	14.2% (+-4.5)	14.6% (+-3.1)	10.2% (+-5.0)	13.9% (+-1.9)	12.2% (+-1.2)
10th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	22.1% (+-4.3)	24.4% (+-6.3)	24.9% (+-4.1)	25.3% (+-6.9)	23.8% (+-2.4)	20.6% (+-1.2)
Yes	47.0% (+-5.1)	48.9% (+-7.4)	43.3% (+-4.7)	47.4% (+-8.0)	45.7% (+-2.8)	50.3% (+-2.0)
No	10.7% (+-3.2)	15.0% (+-5.3)	18.2% (+-3.6)	12.3% (+-5.3)	14.7% (+-2.0)	15.0% (+-1.5)
Not Sure	20.2% (+-4.1)	11.7% (+-4.7)	13.6% (+-3.2)	14.9% (+-5.7)	15.8% (+-2.1)	14.1% (+-1.2)
12th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	14.4% (+-4.1)	19.3% (+-7.4)	17.3% (+-4.2)	22.4% (+-7.4)	18.1% (+-2.5)	19.1% (+-1.6)
Yes	58.4% (+-5.7)	47.4% (+-9.3)	54.8% (+-5.5)	52.0% (+-8.9)	53.4% (+-3.3)	56.6% (+-2.0)
No	15.1% (+-4.1)	8.8% (+-5.3)	12.7% (+-3.6)	14.4% (+-6.2)	13.8% (+-2.3)	12.6% (+-1.0)
Not Sure	12.0% (+-3.8)	24.6% (+-8.0)	15.2% (+-3.9)	11.2% (+-5.6)	14.7% (+-2.3)	11.7 (+-1.4)
2016						
6th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	20.2% (+-2.9)	20.8% (+-4.0)	23.9% (+-2.5)	18.1% (+-4.2)	21.6% (+-1.6)	20.5% (+-0.9)
Yes	59.0% (+-3.6)	58.1% (+-4.9)	52.1% (+-2.9)	63.4% (+-5.2)	56.6% (+-1.9)	62.2% (+-1.8)
No	9.2% (+-2.1)	10.5% (+-3.0)	10.7% (+-1.8)	6.6% (+-2.7)	9.4% (+-1.1)	7.3% (+-0.7)
Not Sure	11.5% (+-2.3)	10.5% (+-3.0)	13.3% (+-2.0)	11.8% (+-3.5)	12.4% (+-1.3)	9.9% (+-0.9)
8th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	27.7% (+-4.5)	28.0% (+-5.8)	26.2% (+-3.5)	27.5% (+-7.3)	27.2% (+-2.4)	27.1% (+-1.8)
Yes	44.9% (+-5.0)	43.5% (+-6.4)	44.8% (+-4.0)	44.3% (+-8.1)	44.6% (+-2.6)	47.2% (+-3.0)
No	14.8% (+-3.6)	12.5% (+-4.3)	13.4% (+-2.7)	14.1% (+-5.7)	13.8% (+-1.8)	11.8% (+-1.1)
Not Sure	12.7% (+-3.4)	15.9% (+-4.7)	15.6% (+-2.9)	14.1% (+-5.7)	14.5% (+-1.9)	13.9% (+-1.5)
10th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	21.7% (+-4.9)	21.3% (+-5.2)	23.1% (+-3.6)	30.8% (+-7.3)	23.9% (+-2.3)	22.3% (+-1.3)
Yes	57.5% (+-4.9)	49.0% (+-6.4)	47.1% (+-4.3)	45.9% (+-7.8)	50.0% (+-2.7)	49.2% (+-2.1)
No	12.0% (+-3.2)	17.2% (+-4.8)	13.3% (+-2.9)	11.9% (+-5.1)	13.5% (+-1.8)	14.5% (+-1.1)
Not Sure	8.7% (+-2.8)	12.6% (+-4.2)	16.5% (+-3.2)	11.3% (+-5.0)	12.6% (+-1.8)	14.0% (+-1.4)
12th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	17.6% (+-4.9)	23.6% (+-7.0)	21.3% (+-4.3)	26.2% (+-8.6)	22.0% (+-2.8)	20.3% (+-1.7)
Yes	58.4% (+-6.3)	48.6% (+-8.3)	47.5% (+-5.2)	54.5% (+-9.8)	51.1% (+-3.3)	54.4% (+-2.3)
No	10.9% (+-4.0)	11.1% (+-5.2)	16.6% (+-3.9)	4.9% (+-4.2)	12.3% (+-2.2)	13.3% (+-1.3)
Not Sure	13.0 (+-4.3)	16.7% (+-6.2)	14.6% (+-3.7)	14.6% (+-6.9)	14.6% (+-2.4)	12.0% (+-1.4)
2018						
6th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	18.0% (+-2.7)	21.2% (+-3.9)	20.6% (+-2.4)	22.8% (+-4.8)	20.4% (+-1.5)	20.2% (+-1.0)
Yes	60.4% (+-3.4)	58.9% (+-4.7)	56.7% (+-2.9)	55.6% (+-5.6)	57.8% (+-1.9)	60.1% (+-1.6)
No	12.5% (+-2.3)	9.4% (+-2.8)	11.6% (+-1.9)	9.6% (+-3.3)	11.1% (+-1.2)	9.1% (+-0.7)

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Not Sure	9.1% (+-2.0)	10.6% (+-3.0)	11.1% (+-1.8)	11.9% (+-3.7)	10.6% (+-1.2)	10.6% (+-0.9)
8th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	22.7% (+-4.3)	25.7% (+-5.7)	27.1% (+-3.7)	24.4% (+-6.5)	24.9% (+-2.3)	24.1% (+-1.7)
Yes	47.8% (+-5.2)	44.3% (+-6.5)	42.6% (+-4.1)	44.8% (+-7.5)	44.9% (+-2.7)	49.5% (+-2.5)
No	12.4% (+-3.4)	14.3% (+-4.6)	15.1% (+-2.9)	16.3% (+-5.6)	14.5% (+-1.9)	12.7% (+-1.4)
Not Sure	17.1% (+-3.9)	15.7% (+-4.7)	15.2% (+-3.0)	14.5% (+-5.3)	15.6% (+-1.9)	13.7% (+-1.2)
10th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	18.5% (+-4.0)	17.7% (+-5.7)	21.6% (+-3.7)	19.9% (+-6.2)	19.5% (+-2.2)	18.2% (+-1.4)
Yes	53.9% (+-5.1)	49.3% (+-6.5)	45.0% (+-4.5)	51.6% (+-7.8)	49.1% (+-2.8)	49.0% (+-2.4)
No	13.4% (+-3.5)	13.4% (+-4.7)	17.6% (+-3.5)	16.1% (+-5.7)	15.1% (+-2.0)	16.3% (+-1.5)
Not Sure	14.2% (+-3.6)	19.6% (+-5.4)	15.8% (+-3.3)	12.4% (+-5.1)	16.3% (+-2.1)	16.5% (+-1.2)
12th Graders						
I never feel sad or hopeless	16.5% (+-4.5)	22.4% (+-6.7)	17.1% (+-4.0)	22.8% (+-8.7)	18.3% (+-2.6)	16.7% (+-1.7)
Yes	59.0% (+-6.0)	55.9% (+-8.0)	49.3% (+-5.3)	51.1% (+-10.4)	54.1% (+-3.3)	53.3% (+-2.3)
No	11.9% (+-4.0)	9.9% (+-4.8)	16.2% (+-3.9)	16.3% (+-7.7)	13.7% (+-2.3)	15.0% (+-1.7)
Not Sure	12.6% (+-4.1)	11.8% (+-5.2)	17.4% (+-4.0)	9.8% (+-6.2)	13.9% (+-2.3)	15.0% (+-1.4)
Percent of Students Responses to the Question " In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied? A student is being bullied when another student, or group of students, say or do nasty or unpleasant things to him or her. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way her or she doesn't like. It is NOT bullying when two students of about the same strength argue or fight."						
2014						
6th Graders						
I have not been bullied	65.8% (+-3.7)	66.7% (+-4.3)	68.9% (+-2.9)	65.4% (+-6.1)	66.9% (+-1.9)	69.1% (+-1.9)
Once	17.5% (+-2.9)	18.0% (+-3.5)	14.4% (+-2.2)	13.8% (+-4.4)	16.0% (+-1.5)	15.2% (+-15.2)
2-3 times	8.7% (+-2.2)	6.5% (+-2.3)	8.6% (+-1.8)	10.8% (+-4.0)	8.7% (+-1.1)	8.4% (+-0.6)
About once a week	2.9% (+-1.3)	3.5% (+-1.7)	2.7% (+-1.0)	2.1% (+-1.8)	2.8% (+-0.7)	2.8% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	5.1% (+-1.7)	5.4% (+-2.1)	5.4% (+-1.4)	7.9% (+-3.4)	5.7% (+-0.9)	4.4% (+-0.5)
8th Graders						
I have not been bullied	69.8% (+-3.3)	68.8% (+-4.2)	68.1% (+-2.9)	67.1% (+-5.4)	68.3% (+-1.8)	72.0% (+-1.8)
Once	12.2% (+-2.3)	12.0% (+-3.0)	13.0% (+-2.1)	14.2% (+-4.0)	13.2% (+-1.3)	12.7% (+-0.9)
2-3 times	9.0% (+-2.0)	7.5% (+-2.4)	10.0% (+-1.9)	9.0% (+-3.3)	8.8% (+-1.1)	7.6% (+-0.6)
About once a week	3.5% (+-1.3)	4.7% (+-1.9)	3.2% (+-1.1)	1.7% (+-1.5)	3.4% (+-0.7)	3.6% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	5.5% (+-1.6)	6.9% (+-2.3)	5.7% (+-1.4)	8.0% (+-3.1)	6.3% (+-0.9)	4.1% (+-0.6)
10th Graders						
I have not been bullied	74.5% (+-3.2)	74.9% (+-4.4)	78.0% (+-2.8)	75.4% (+-4.8)	75.2% (+-1.8)	77.4% (+-1.3)
Once	11.7% (+-2.3)	11.1% (+-3.2)	7.4% (+-1.8)	9.7% (+-3.3)	9.8% (+-1.2)	10.6% (+-0.8)
2-3 times	7.5% (+-1.9)	7.3% (+-2.7)	7.5% (+-1.8)	7.1% (+-2.9)	7.8% (+-1.1)	6.4% (+-0.6)
About once a week	3.5% (+-1.3)	4.3% (+-2.1)	3.6% (+-1.3)	3.6% (+-2.1)	3.8% (+-0.8)	2.5% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	2.9% (+-1.2)	2.4% (+-1.6)	3.6% (+-1.3)	4.2% (+-2.3)	3.4% (+-0.7)	3.2% (+-0.4)
12th Graders						
I have not been bullied	80.3% (+-3.2)	79.5% (+-5.4)	80.2% (+-3.1)	84.0% (+-4.6)	80.8% (+-1.8)	83.6% (+-1.3)
Once	8.2% (+-2.2)	9.1% (+-3.8)	6.6% (+-1.9)	6.2% (+-3.0)	7.6% (+-1.2)	7.6% (+-0.6)
2-3 times	6.6% (+-2.0)	7.3% (+-3.5)	7.4% (+-2.0)	2.9% (+-2.1)	6.1% (+-1.1)	5.0% (+-0.7)
About once a week	2.0% (+-1.1)	1.4% (+-1.6)	2.2% (+-1.1)	2.9% (+-2.1)	2.3% (+-0.7)	1.8% (+-0.3)
Several times a week	2.9% (+-1.4)	2.7% (+-2.2)	3.6% (+-1.5)	4.1% (+-2.5)	3.2% (+-0.8)	2.1% (+-0.3)
2016						

6th Graders						
I have not been bullied	71.8% (+-3.2)	67.7% (4.6)	70.1% (+-2.7)	62.4% (+-5.2)	68.8% (+-1.8)	72.7% (+-1.9)
Once	15.4% (+-2.6)	16.4% (+-3.6)	14.1% (+-2.0)	17.4% (+-4.0)	15.5% (+-1.4)	14.6% (+-1.0)
2-3 times	6.8% (+-1.8)	8.3% (+-2.7)	8.0% (+-1.6)	8.2% (+-2.9)	8.1% (+-1.0)	6.9% (+-0.7)
About once a week	1.7% (+-0.9)	2.7% (+-1.6)	2.3% (+-0.9)	4.4% (+-2.2)	2.5% (+-0.6)	2.3% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	4.3% (+-1.5)	4.9% (+-2.1)	5.5% (+-1.3)	7.6% (+-2.8)	5.0% (+-0.8)	3.5% (+-0.6)
8th Graders						
I have not been bullied	72.9% (+-3.1)	72.2% (+-4.0)	72.5% (+-2.5)	69.5% (+-5.3)	71.6% (+-1.7)	72.6% (+-1.6)
Once	11.5% (+-2.2)	10.5% (+-2.8)	11.2% (+-1.8)	11.4% (+-3.6)	11.1% (+-1.2)	11.9% (+-0.9)
2-3 times	7.9% (+-1.9)	9.5% (+-2.6)	8.7% (+-1.6)	7.4% (+-3.0)	9.0% (+-1.1)	8.1% (+-0.7)
About once a week	3.2% (+-1.2)	2.3% (+-1.4)	3.2% (+-1.0)	5.7% (+-2.6)	3.4% (+-0.7)	3.4% (+-0.5)
Several times a week	4.5% (+-1.5)	5.5% (+-2.1)	4.4% (+-1.2)	6.0% (+-2.7)	4.9% (+-0.8)	4.0% (+-0.6)
10th Graders						
I have not been bullied	81.0% (+-2.8)	78.5% (+-3.7)	75.8% (+-2.6)	73.8% (+-5.0)	77.9% (+-1.6)	79.3% (+-1.3)
Once	6.6% (+-1.8)	9.3% (+-2.6)	9.6% (+-1.8)	9.2% (+-3.3)	8.6% (+-1.1)	8.9% (+-0.6)
2-3 times	6.7% (+-1.8)	6.8% (+-2.3)	8.5% (+-1.7)	10.2% (+-3.4)	7.8% (+-1.0)	6.5% (+-0.6)
About once a week	3.2% (+-1.2)	2.5% (+-1.4)	2.6% (+-1.0)	3.6% (+-2.1)	2.7% (+-0.6)	2.6% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	2.5% (+-1.1)	3.0% (+-1.5)	3.6% (+-1.1)	3.3% (+-2.0)	3.1% (+-0.7)	2.6% (+-0.4)
12th Graders						
I have not been bullied	82.9% (+- 3.4)	84.7% (+-4.2)	80.9% (+-2.9)	80.2% (+-5.5)	81.8% (+-1.8)	83.1% (+-1.2)
Once	8.7% (+-2.6)	7.5% (+-3.1)	9.0% (+-2.1)	9.4% (+-4.1)	8.6% (+-1.3)	7.8% (+-0.6)
2-3 times	5.3% (+-2.0)	3.2% (+-2.1)	4.8% (+-1.6)	5.9% (+-3.3)	4.9% (+-1.0)	5.1% (+-0.5)
About once a week	0.4% (+-0.6)	0.0% (+-0.0)	2.6% (+-1.2)	2.5% (+-2.2)	1.6% (+-0.6)	1.7% (+-0.3)
Several times a week	2.6% (+-1.4)	4.6% (+-2.5)	2.7% (+-1.2)	2.0% (+-1.9)	3.1% (+-0.8)	2.3% (+-0.4)
2018						
6th Graders						
I have not been bullied	66.7% (+-3.3)	65.1% (+-4.5)	63.3% (+-2.8)	63.5% (+-5.3)	64.4% (+-1.8)	68.8% (+-1.8)
Once	16.4% (+-2.6)	19.9% (+-3.8)	17.3% (+-2.2)	16.8% (+-4.2)	16.9% (+-1.4)	15.4% (+-0.9)
2-3 times	9.4% (+-2.0)	8.9% (+-2.7)	10.5% (+-1.8)	9.8% (+-3.3)	10.0% (+-1.1)	7.8% (+-0.7)
About once a week	3.0% (+-1.2)	1.2% (+-1.0)	3.5% (+-1.1)	3.2% (+-1.9)	3.1% (+-0.70)	2.8% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	4.6% (+-1.5)	4.9% (+-2.1)	5.4% (+-1.3)	6.7% (+-2.8)	5.6% (+-0.9)	5.2% (+-0.7)
8th Graders						
I have not been bullied	71.9% (+-3.3)	66.9% (+-4.3)	72.1% (+-2.6)	66.5% (+-5.0)	69.9% (+-1.7)	72.6% (+-1.8)
Once	10.9% (+-2.3)	14.8 (+-3.3)	11.7% (+-1.9)	13.6% (+-3.6)	12.4% (+-1.2)	12.2% (+-0.7)
2-3 times	8.0% (+-2.0)	9.2% (+-2.6)	7.5% (+-1.5)	7.7% (+-2.8)	7.9% (+-1.0)	7.3% (+-0.8)
About once a week	4.2% (+-1.5)	3.7% (+-1.7)	3.8% (+-1.1)	4.3% (+-2.1)	4.0% (+-0.7)	3.6% (+-0.5)
Several times a week	5.0% (+-1.6)	5.4% (+-2.1)	4.9% (+-1.3)	8.0% (+-2.8)	5.8% (+-0.9)	4.4% (+-0.6)
10th Graders						
I have not been bullied	78.2% (+-3.0)	83.3% (+-3.6)	78.3% (+-2.7)	74.0% (+-4.9)	78.5% (+-1.7)	80.7% (+-1.4)
Once	9.7% (+-2.2)	8.8% (+-2.7)	10.4% (+-2.0)	11.6% (+-3.6)	9.8% (+-1.2)	8.5% (+-0.8)
2-3 times	6.7% (+-1.8)	3.8% (+-1.8)	5.3% (+-1.5)	9.6% (+-3.3)	6.3% (+-1.0)	5.7% (+-0.7)
About once a week	2.9% (+-1.2)	1.7% (+-1.2)	2.3% (+-1.0)	2.3% (+-1.7)	2.4% (+-0.6)	2.3% (+-0.4)
Several times a week	2.5% (+-1.1)	2.4% (+-1.5)	3.7% (+-1.2)	2.6% (+-1.8)	3.1% (+-0.7)	2.8% (+-0.4)
12th Graders						
I have not been bullied	79.1% (+-3.6)	81.6% (+-4.5)	79.7% (+-3.0)	79.8% (+-5.6)	80.2% (+-1.9)	83.1% (+-1.4)
Once	7.9% (+-2.4)	9.0% (+-3.3)	10.0% (+-2.2)	9.1% (+-4.0)	8.8% (+-1.3)	7.7% (+-0.8)
2-3 times	6.1% (+-2.1)	3.5% (+-2.1)	4.4% (+-1.5)	5.1% (+-3.1)	4.9% (+-1.0)	5.1% (+-0.8)
About once a week	3.6% (+-1.7)	3.1% (+-2.0)	2.4% (+-1.1)	1.5% (+-1.7)	2.9% (+-0.8)	1.9% (+-0.3)
Several times a week	3.2% (+-1.6)	2.8% (+-1.9)	3.4% (+-1.3)	4.5% (+-2.9)	3.3% (+-0.8)	2.2% (+-0.4)

Air Quality

Ozone

This indicator reports the number of days with maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration over the National Ambient Air Quality Standard. The daily ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard is 0.070 parts per million (ppm). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established this new 8-hour standard for ozone of 0.070 ppm in 2015. The previous 8-hour standard was set at 0.075 ppm. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and poor overall health. (See Table 3)

Days Above Regulatory Ozone Standard, 2014			
Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan
0	0	0	0

Source/Data Source: CDC, Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2014

Particulate Matter 2.5

This indicator reports the percentage of days that particulate matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$) did not meet the standard. The EPA has set the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard to 35 µg/m^3. This indicator is relevant as studies have linked short-term and long-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ with health effects. (See Table 3)
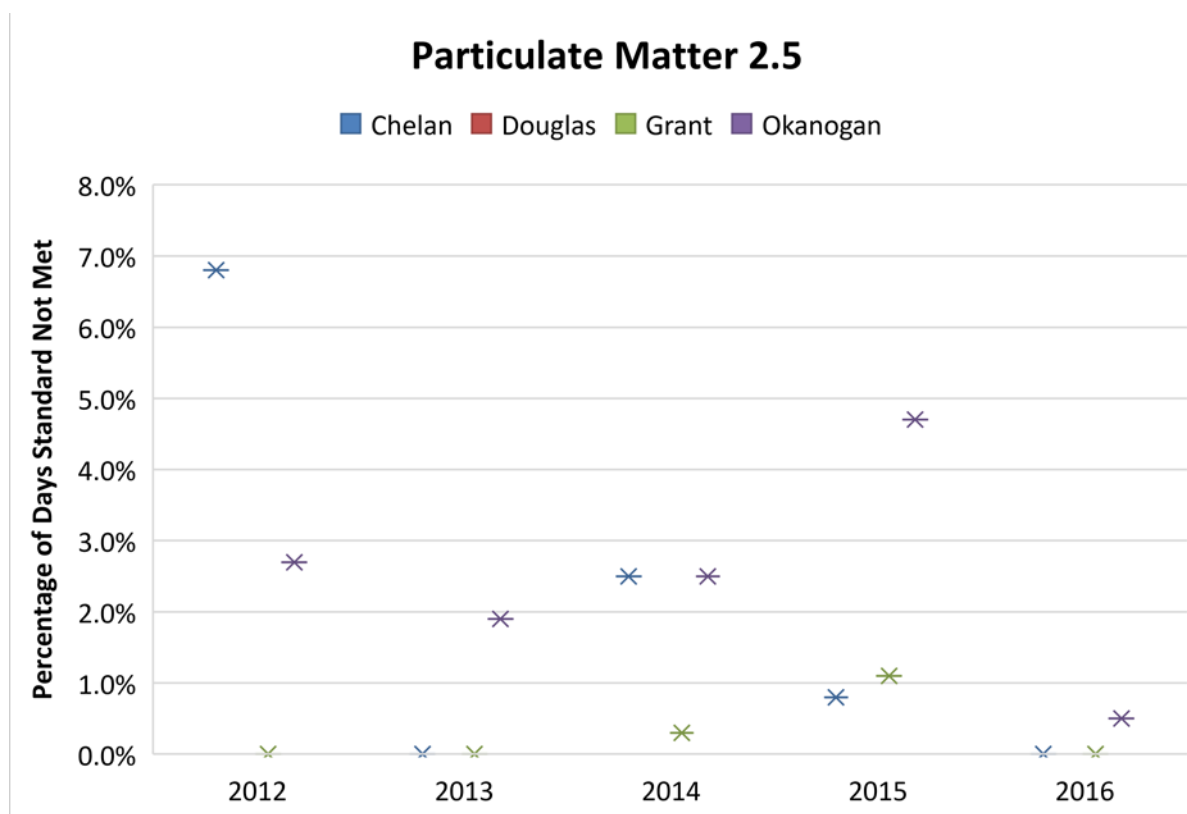
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network, 2012-2016
Data Source: EPA, Air Quality System

Recreation and Fitness Access

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

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

Recreation and Fitness Facilities
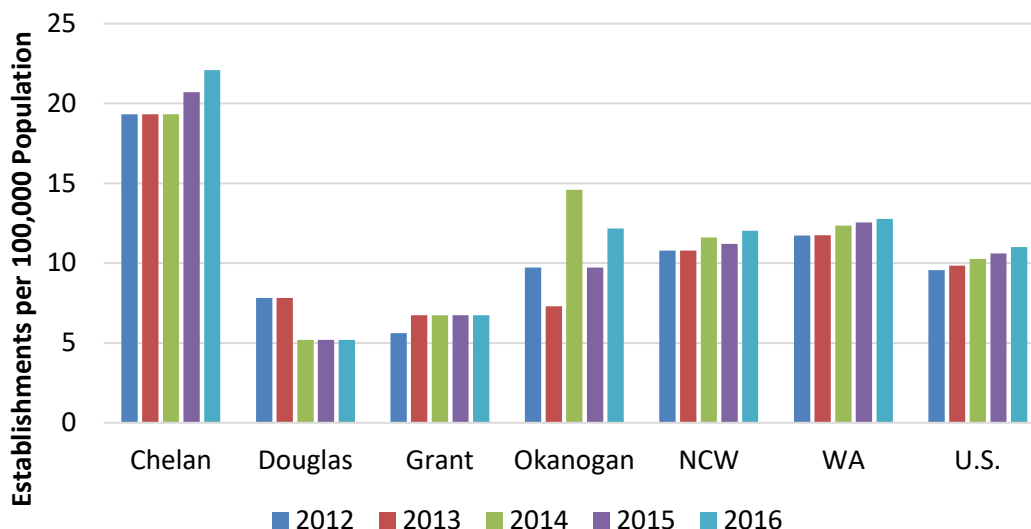
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2012-2016

Park Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the population who lives within a half mile of a park. This indictor is relevant as tracking the percentage of populations living within a half mile of a park addresses the issue of park distribution and indicates whether there are policies in place that promote parks close to populations. (See Table 3)

Park Access, 2015
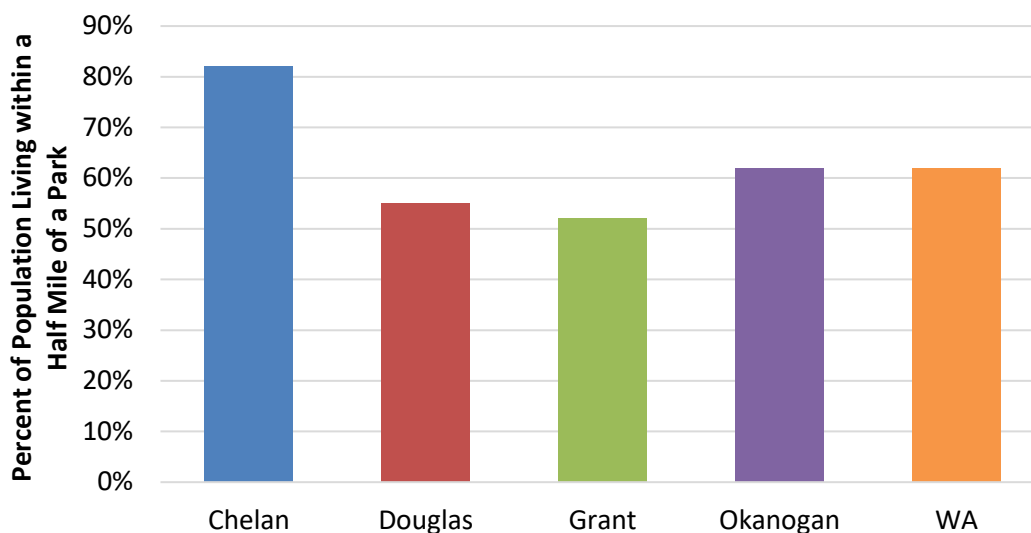
Source/Data Source: CDC, Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2015

Table 3. Physical Environment

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Ozone - Number of Days Exceeding Emission Standards[£]							
2014	0	0	0	0			
Particulate Matter 2.5 - Percentage of Days Standard Not Met[€]							
2012	6.8%		0.0%	2.7%			
2013	0.0%		0.0%	1.9%			
2014	2.5%		0.3%	2.5%			
2015	0.8%		1.1%	4.7%			
2016	0.0%		0.0%	0.5%			
Recreation and Fitness Facilities Establishments per 100,000 Population[¥]							
2010	22.08	5.2	6.73	9.73	11.61	11.48	9.68
2011	19.32	5.2	4.49	9.73	9.95	11.58	9.56
2012	19.32	7.81	5.61	9.73	10.78	11.72	9.56
2013	19.32	7.81	6.73	7.3	10.78	11.75	9.84
2014	19.32	5.2	6.73	14.59	11.61	12.34	10.27
2015	20.7	5.2	6.73	9.73	11.2	12.55	10.6
2016	22.08	5.2	6.73	12.16	12.03	12.77	11.01
Percent of Population Living Within a Half Mile of a Park[£]							
2015	82%	55%	52%	62%		62%	

£ Source/Data Source: CDC, Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2014 and 2015

€ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network, 2012-2016; Data Source: EPA's Air Quality System
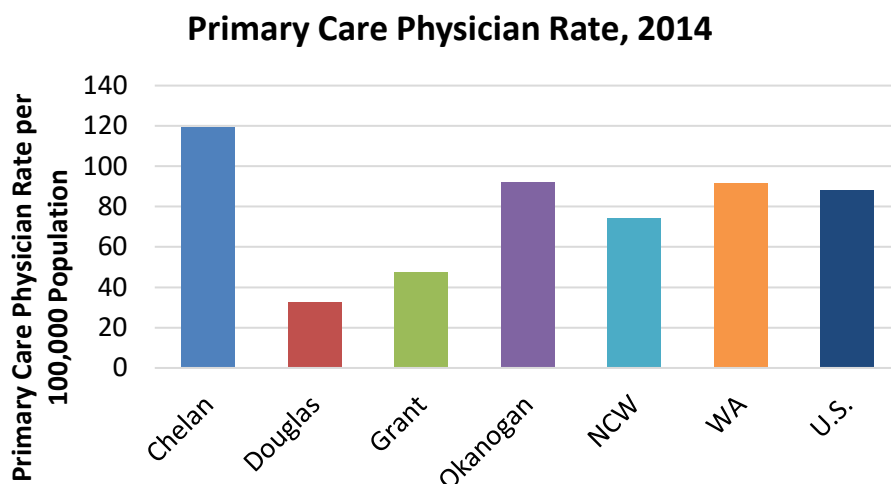
¥ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2010-2016

# Clinical Care

Access to Care

Access to Primary Care

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

Primary Care Physician Rate, 2014

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File, 2014

The graph below reports the ratio of the population to primary care physicians. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by one physician in a county, if the population was equally distributed across physicians. Primary care physicians include practicing non-federal physicians (MDs and DOs) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine and pediatrics. (See Table 4a)
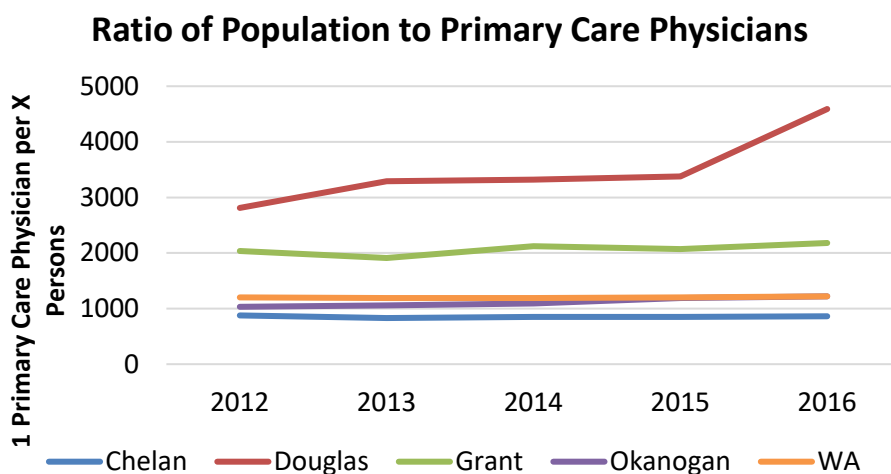
Ratio of Population to Primary Care Physicians

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2015-2019
Data Source: Area Health Resource File, 2012-2016

Consistent Source for Primary Care

This indicator reports the percentage of adults who self-report having a personal health care provider. This indicator is relevant as having a personal doctor or health care provider establishes the link to primary health care services that support prevention, early detection and treatment of disease. (See Table 4a)

Percent of Adults Who Reported Having a Personal Health Care Provider, 2012-2016

	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	WA
	74%	78%	73%	70%	74%
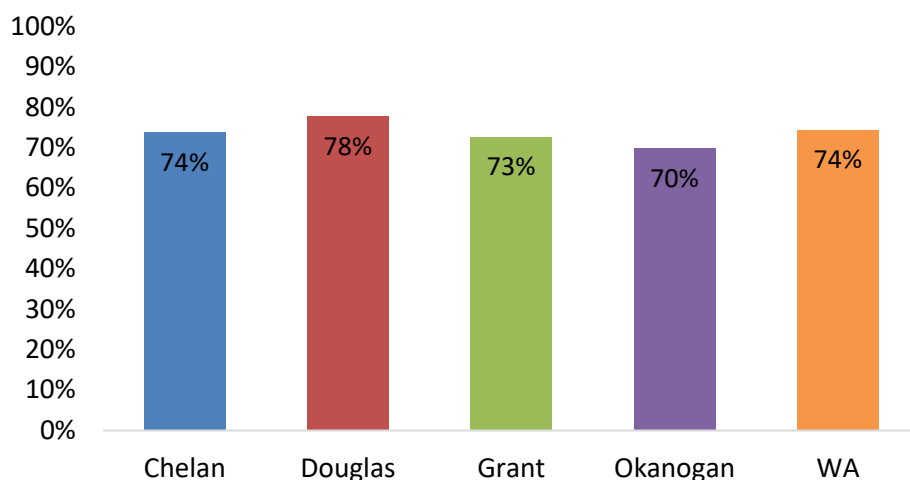
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2016

Percent of Adults Who Reported Having a Personal Health Care Provider

2012-2014   2014-2016

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2014 and 2014-2016

Access to Dentists

This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists – qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (DDS) o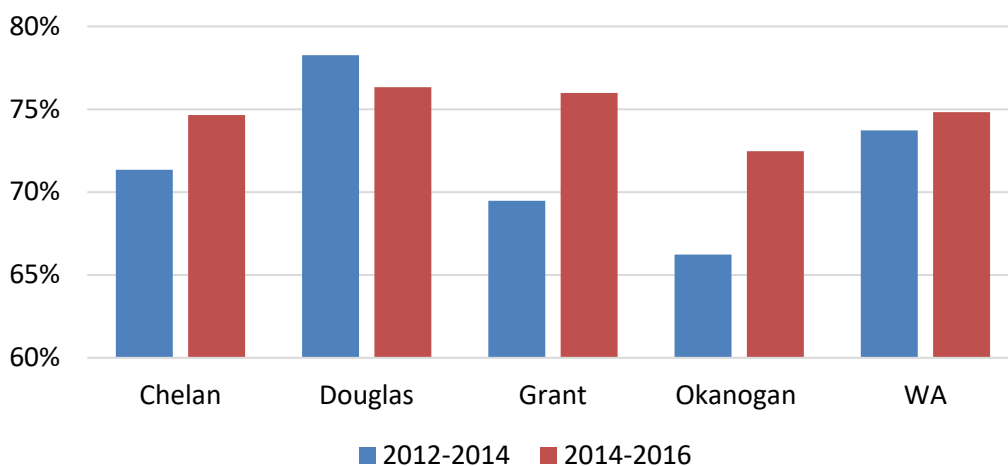r dental medicine (DMD), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who are practicing within the scope of that license. (See Table 4a)
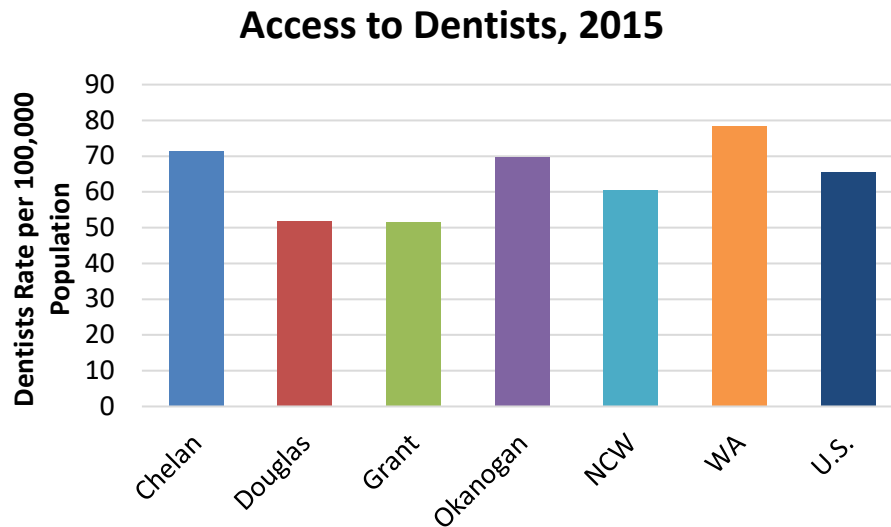
Access to Dentists, 2015

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File, 2015

Dental Care Utilization

This indicator reports the percentage of adults who have visited a dentist in the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventative behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. (See Table 4a)
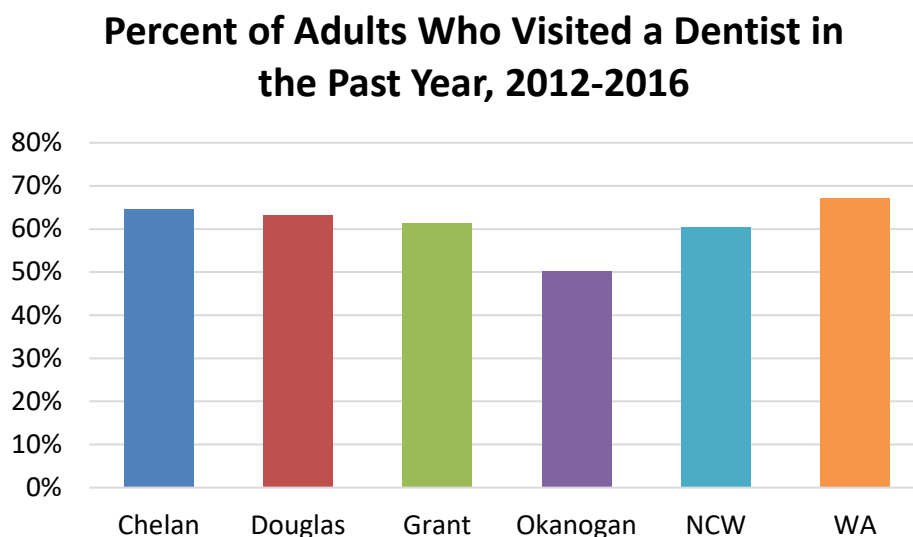
Percent of Adults Who Visited a Dentist in the Past Year, 2012-2016

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2016

Federally Qualified Health Centers

This indicator reports the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in the region. This indicator is relevant because FQHCs are community assets that provide health care to vulnerable populations; they receive extra funding from the federal government to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designed as medically underserved. (See Table 4a)

Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers, 2018				
Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW
5	3	4	6	18

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File, December 2018

Rate of Federally Qualified Health Center, 2018
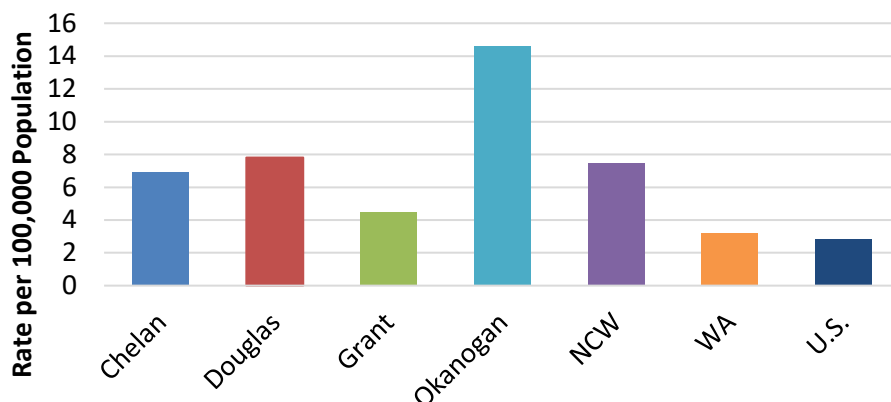
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File, December 2018

Unmet Medical Needs

This indicator reports the percent of adults who reported being unable to see a doctor when they needed to because of cost in the past 12 months. This indicator is relevant because the inability to cover cost of health care may result in health concerns not being addressed in a timely or comprehensive manner. Many health conditions have less serious consequences for long term health when treated in a timely manner. (See Table 4a)

### Percent of Adults Who Reported Being Unable to Obtain Medical Services Due to Costs, 2012-2016
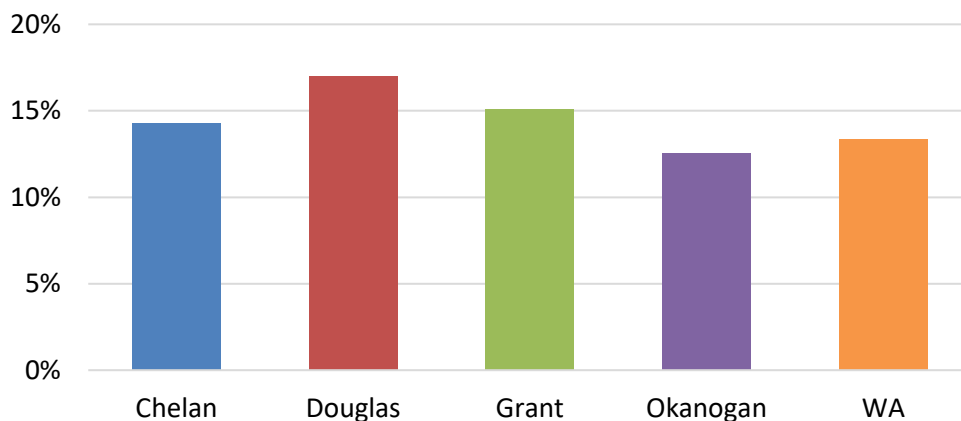
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2016

Health Professional Shortage Area

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having as shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. (See Table 4a)

## Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area, 2019
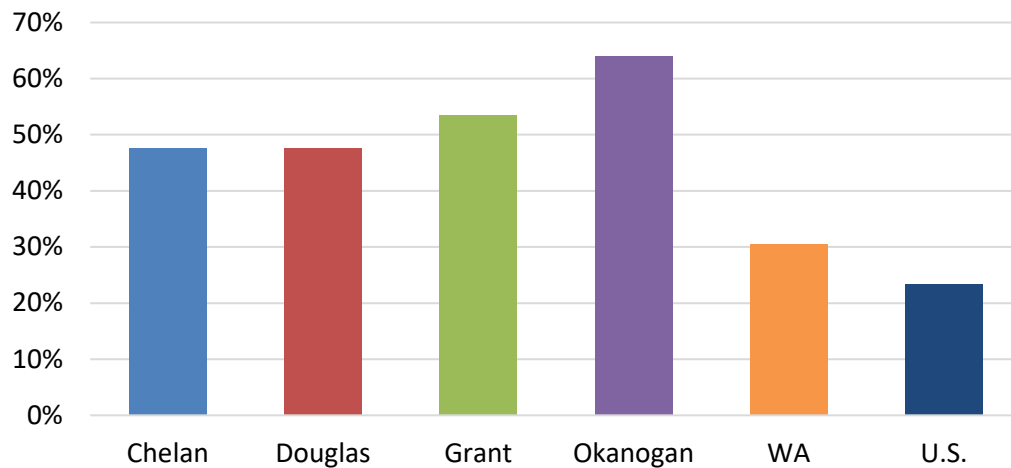
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, February 2019

Access to Mental Healthcare

Mental Health Care Provider Rate

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

Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population, 2017

Mental Health Care Provider Rate, 2017

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2017

Behavioral Health Workforce

This indictor reports the rate of the behavioral health workforce in the region and Washington State. The behavioral health workforce consists of mental health and substance use disorder treatment professionals. (See Table 4c)

Behavioral Health Workforce Rate per 100,000, 2017		
	NCW	WA
Psychologists	6.3	31.9
Psychiatric ARNPs	6.7	7.4
Mental Health Counselors	50.2	85.5
Mental Health Counselors Associates	9.1	24.9
Chemical Dependency Professionals	28.9	36.6
Chemical Dependency Professional Trainees	10.3	21.2
DBHR-Certified Peer Counselors	46.3	32.7

Source/Data Source: Washington State Behavioral Health Workforce Assessment, University of Washington, December 2017

Count of Agencies Providing Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment

Count of Agencies Providing Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment, 2019			
Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan
6	0	1	1

Source/Data Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2019

Cancer Screening

Breast Cancer Screening
The graph below reports the percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening. (See Table 4d)
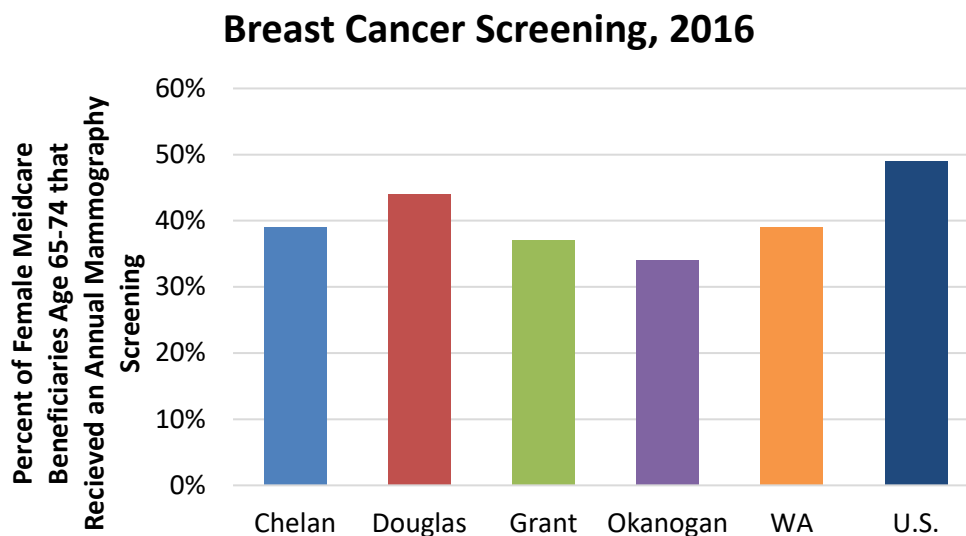
Breast Cancer Screening, 2016

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2019
Data Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Office of Minority Health's Mapping Medicare Disparities (MMD) Tool, 2016

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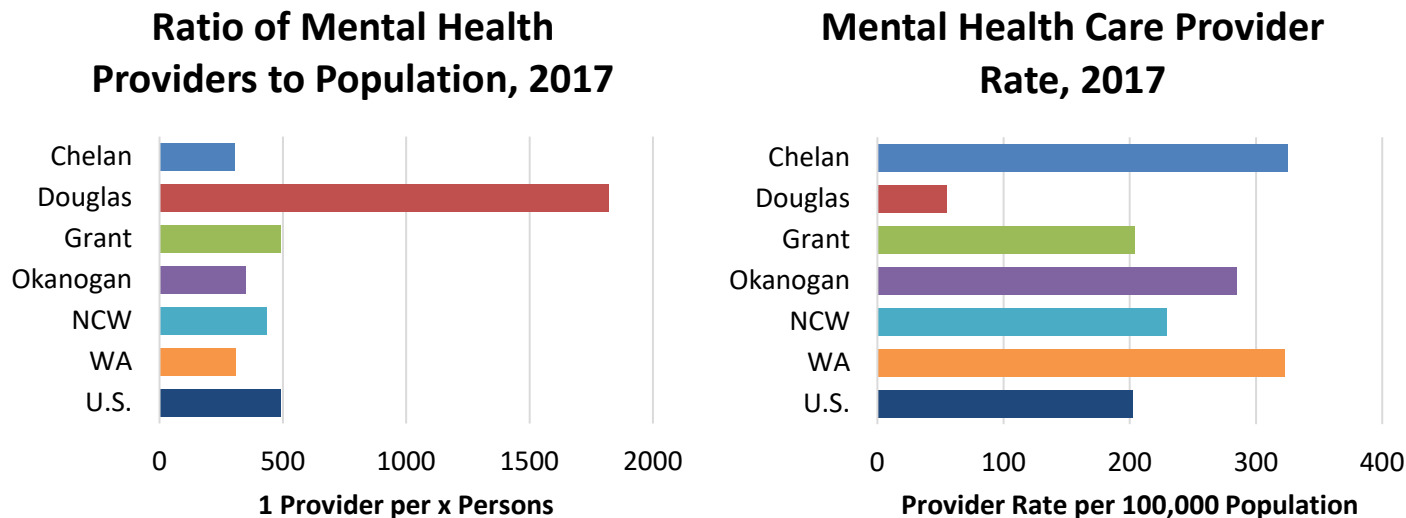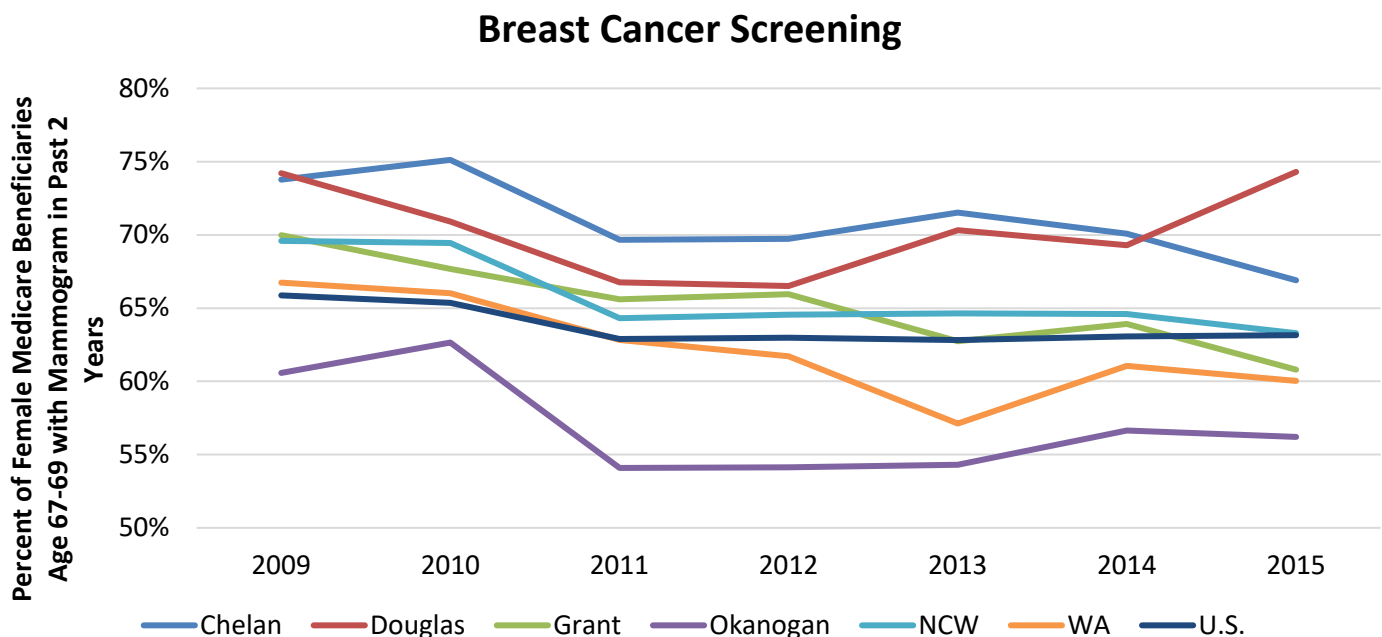
Breast Cancer Screening

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2009-2015

Cervical Cancer (Pap Test)

This indicator reports the percentage of females age 18 and older who self-reported having a Pap test in the past three years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. (See Table 4d)
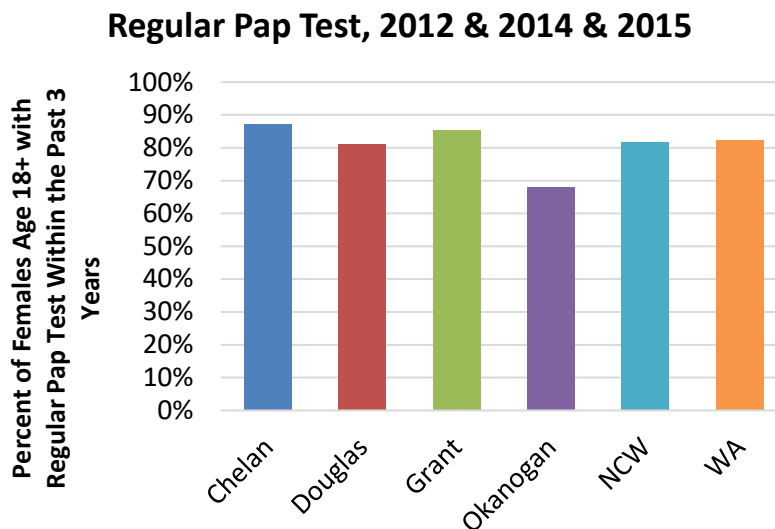
Regular Pap Test, 2012 & 2014 & 2015

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2012, 2014, and 2015

Colon Cancer Screening (Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults ages 50 and older who reported they had a blood stool test in the past year, a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years, or a colonoscopy in the past 10 years. This indicator is relevant as screening allows for prevention, early detection and improved survival for disease. (See Table 4d)
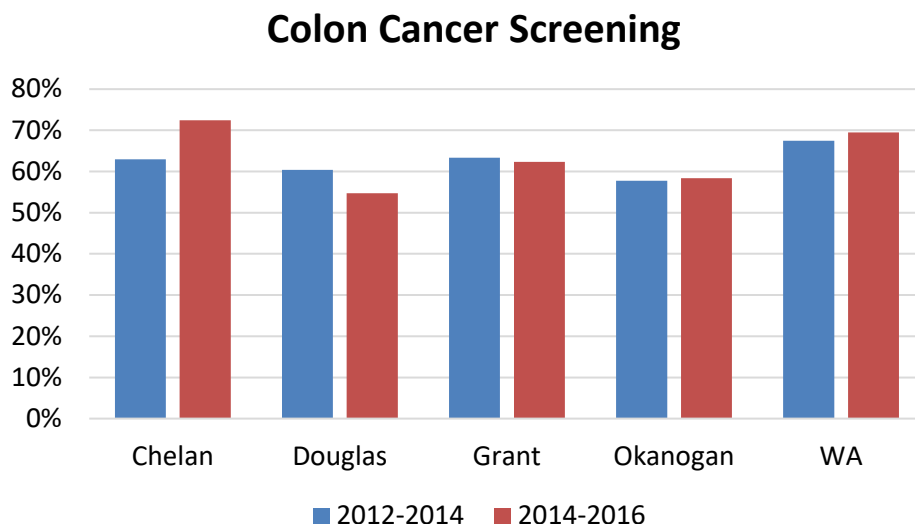
Colon Cancer Screening

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2014 and 2012-2016

Inpatient Discharges

This indictor reports the number of hospital inpatient discharges by payer type and total discharges from the regional hospitals. (Table 4e)

Inpatient Discharges, 2018			
	Medicare Discharges	Medicaid Discharges	Total Discharges
Cascade Medical Center	135	7	150
Columbia Basin Hospital	234	15	309
Confluence Health Central Washington Hospital	4,699	513	12,101
Confluence Health Wenatchee Valley Hospital	268	8	607
Coulee Medical Center	252	217	573
Lake Chelan Community Hospital and Clinics	358	155	623
Mid Valley Hospital	285	416	906
North Valley Hospital	274	153	496
Quincy Valley Medical Center	3	3	13
Samaritan Healthcare	1,136	1,698	4,155
Three Rivers Hospital	139	170	389
Statewide Totals			644,416

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) Payer Census, 2018

Preventative Clinical Care

Diabetes Management (Hemoglobin A1c Test)

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (hA1c) test, a blood test which measure blood sugar levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventative behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventative care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. (See Table 4f)

Percentage of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annul Exam
(Hemoglobin A1C Test)
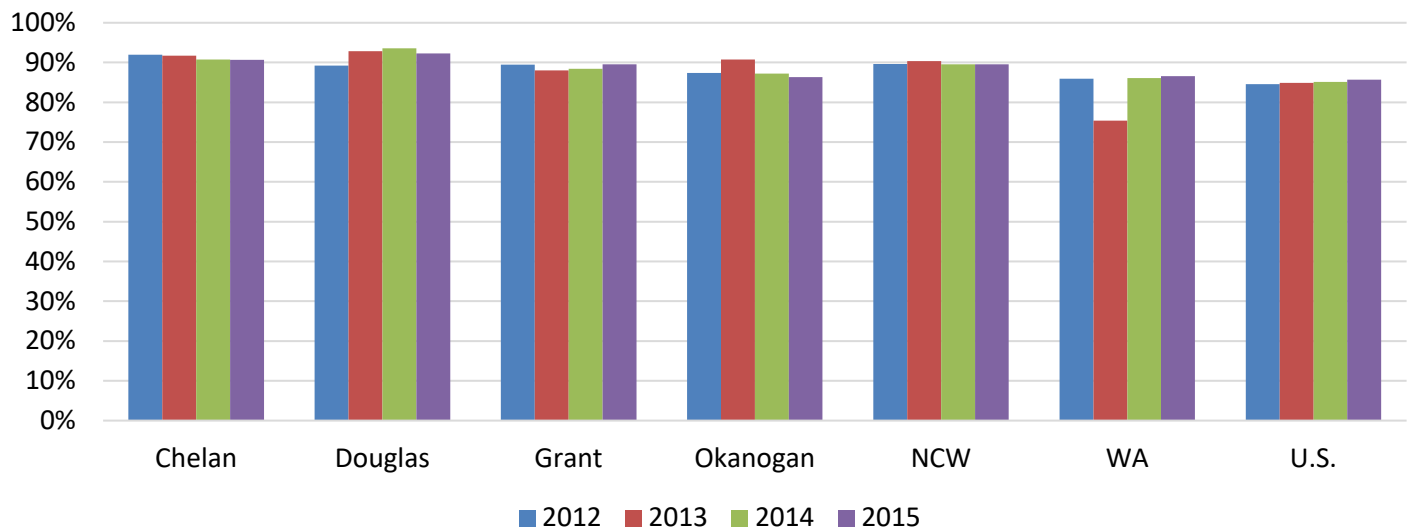
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012-2015

High Blood Pressure Management

This indicator reports the percentage of Medicare Part D beneficiaries age 65 and older who do not adhere to taking their blood pressure medication. (See Table 4f)

Adults Not Taking Blood Pressure Medication When Needed, 2015

Percent of Medicare Part D Benficiaries Aged 65+
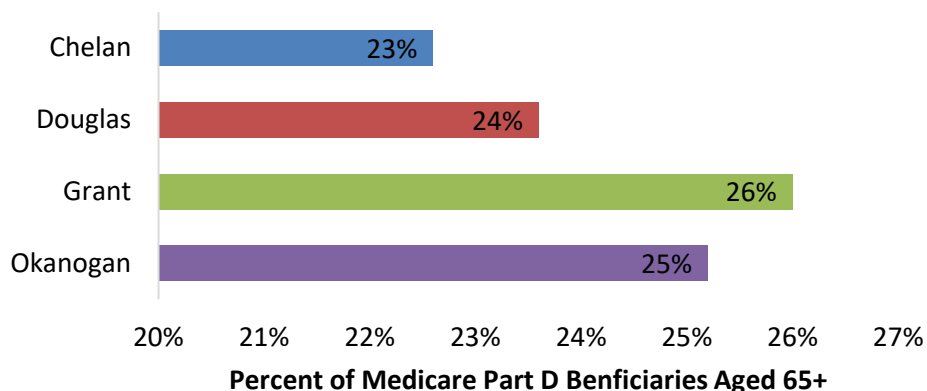
Source/Data Source: CDC, Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke Tables, 2015

Pneumonia Vaccinations

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 65 and older who self-report that they have ever received a pneumonia vaccine. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventative behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. (See Table 4f)

Percent of Adults Age 65+ with Pneumonia Vaccine, 2013-2017
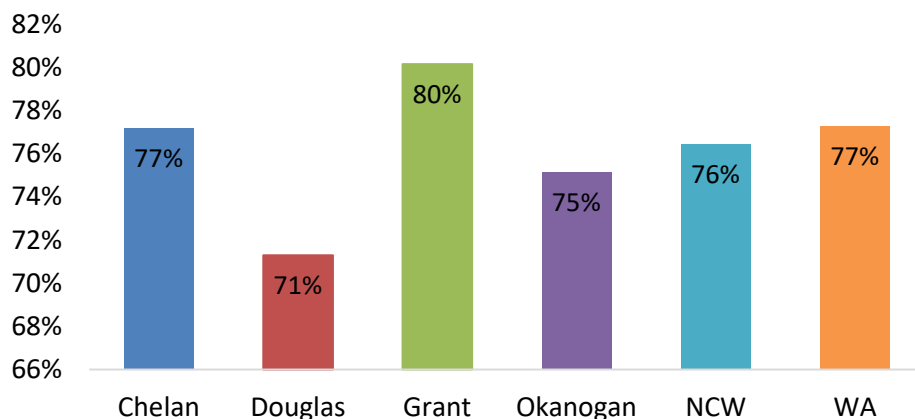
Region	Percent
Chelan	77%
Douglas	71%
Grant	80%
Okanogan	75%
NCW	76%
WA	77%

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013-2017

HIV Screenings

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 70 who self-report that they have been tested for HIV. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventative behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. (See Table 4f)

Percent of Adults Aged 18-70 Tested for HIV/AIDS, 2017

Region	Percent
Chelan	31%
Douglas	33%
Grant	35%
Okanogan	32%
NCW	32%
WA	41%

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017

Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes and other conditions, which could

have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. This indicator is relevant because analysis of ACS discharges allows demonstrating a possible "return on investment" from interventions that reduce admissions through better access to primary care resources. (See Table 4f)
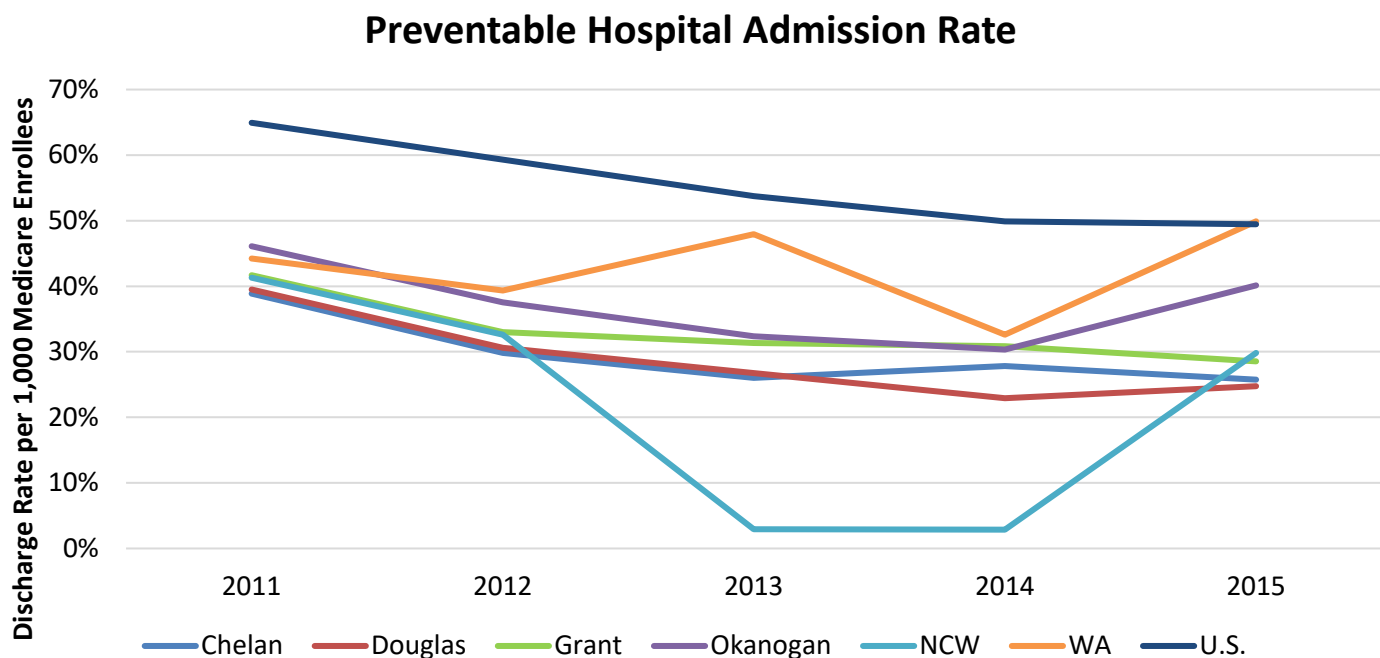
Preventable Hospital Admission Rate

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2011-2015

Table 4. Clinical Care

Table 4a. Access to Care

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Primary Care Physician Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2014	119.32	32.66	47.24	92.03	73.9	91.6	87.8
Number of Primary Care Physicians[€]							
2012	84	14	45	40			
2013	89	12	48	39			
2014	88	12	44	38			
2015	89	12	45	35			
2016	89	9	43	34			
Ratio of Population to Primary Care Physicians[€]							
2012	877:1	2,811:1	2,038:1	1,032:1		1,203:1	
2013	830:1	3,290:1	1,910:1	1,060:1		1,190:1	
2014	850:1	3,320:1	2,120:1	1,090:1		1,190:1	
2015	850:1	3,380:1	2,070:1	1,190:1		1,200:1	
2016	860:1	4,590:1	2,180:1	1,220:1		1,220:1	
Percent of Adults Who Report Having a Personal Health Care Provider[¥]							
2012-2016	73.93%	77.84%	72.72%	69.83%		74.43%	
2012-2014	71.36%	78.27%	69.47%	66.23%		73.73%	
2014-2016	74.66%	76.33%	75.98%	72.47%		74.83%	
Access to Dentists – Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2015	71.39	51.81	51.47	69.85	60.6	78.5	65.6
Count of Dentists[€]							
2017	58	21	49	28			
Ratio of Population to Dentists[€]							
2017	1,320:1	2,000:1	1,940:1	1,490:1		1,240:1	
Percent of Adults with Dental Visit in Past Year[§]							
2012-2016	64.75%	63.31%	61.29%	50.12%	60.35%	67.10%	
Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers[£]							
2018	5	3	4	6	18	216	8,768
Rate of Federally Qualified Health Centers per 100,000 Population[£]							
2018	6.9	7.81	4.49	7.47	14.59	3.21	3
Percent of Adults Who Reported Being Unable to Obtain Medical Services Due to Costs[¥]							
2012-2016	14.25%	16.98%	15.10%	12.54%		13.35%	
Percent of Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area[£]							
2019	47.6%	47.6%	53.4%	64.0%		30.5%	

[£] Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Resource File, 2014 and 2015; U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File, December 2018 and February 2019

[€] Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2015-2019; Data Source: Area Health Resource File, 2012-2016

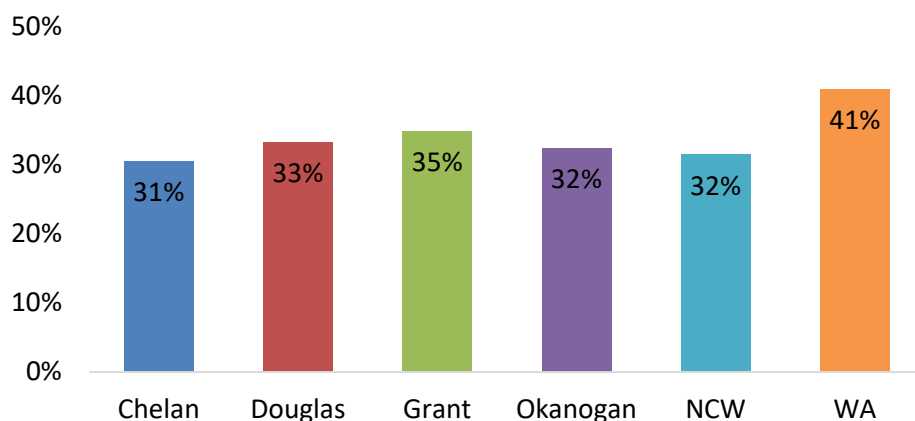[¥] Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network; Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2016

[§] Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2016

Table 4b. Primary Care Physicians Rate per 100,000 Population

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chelan	104.37	104.6	104.18	107.05	107.63	111.92	117.32	114.32	114	121.68	119.32
Douglas	26.14	28.59	39.14	38.7	35.47	39.93	41.63	35.92	40.66	32.94	32.66
Grant	50.01	49.24	52.05	51.78	49.59	49.94	51.62	50.4	50.15	52.24	47.24
Okanogan	91.27	90.49	77.42	85.74	89.93	98.64	107	99.01	96.91	94.68	92.03
NCW	70.45	70.42	70.6	72.65	72.13	75.44	79.21	75.47	75.6	77.08	73.95
WA	85.72	86.14	86.2	86.28	86.24	87.89	90.21	90.53	91.42	92.55	91.59
U.S.	80.76	80.94	80.54	80.38	80.16	82.22	84.57	85.83	86.66	87.76	87.77

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Resource File, 2004-2014

Table 4c. Access to Mental Health

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (One Provider per x Persons)£							
2017	307.4	1,823.70	490.5	350.8	436.5	310	493
Mental Healthcare Provider Rate per 100,000 Population£							
2017	325.3	54.8	203.9	285.1	229.1	322.6	202.8
Behavioral Health Workforce Rate per 100,000, 2017€							
Psychologists					6.3	31.9	
Psychiatric ARNPs					6.7	7.4	
Mental Health Counselors					50.2	85.5	
Mental Health Counselor Associates					9.1	24.9	
Chemical Dependency Professionals					28.9	36.6	
Chemical Dependency Professional Trainees					10.3	21.2	
DBHR-Certified Peer Counselors					46.3	32.7	
Count of Agencies Providing SUD¥							
2019	6	0	1	1		421	13144

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2017
€ Source/Data Source: Washington State Behavioral Health Workforce Assessment, University of Washington, December 2017
¥ Source/Data Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2019

Table 4d. Cancer Screening

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Female Medicare Beneficiaries Age 65-74 that Received an Annual Mammography Screening£							
2016	39.0%	44.0%	37.0%	34.0%		39%	49%
Percent of Female Medicare Beneficiaries Age 67-69 With Mammogram in Past 2 Years€							
2009	73.78%	74.21%	69.98%	60.57%	69.59%	66.74%	65.87%
2010	75.12%	70.90%	67.68%	62.65%	69.44%	66.02%	65.37%
2011	69.67%	66.76%	65.60%	54.09%	64.31%	62.82%	62.90%
2012	69.74%	66.51%	65.95%	54.14%	64.56%	61.71%	62.98%
2013	71.53%	70.32%	62.73%	54.30%	64.63%	57.12%	62.82%
2014	70.08%	69.30%	63.91%	56.64%	64.60%	61.06%	63.06%
2015	66.9%%	74.30%	60.80%	56.20%	63.29%	60.03%	63.16%
Percent of Females Age 18+ With Regular Pap Test Within the Past 3 Years¥							
2012 & 2014 & 2015	87.24%	81.10%	85.51%	68.03%	81.76%	82.39%	

Percent of Adults Age 50+ Ever Screened for Colon Cancer[§]						
2012-2014	62.94%	60.43%	63.37%	57.75%		67.43%	
2014-2016	72.42%	54.70%	62.33%	58.36%		69.47%	
2012-2016	67.09%	57.91%	62.34%	57.15%		68.43%	

£ Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2019; Data Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Office of Minority Health's Mapping Medicare Disparities (MMD) Tool, 2016

€ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2009-2015

¥ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012, 2014, and 2015

§ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network; Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2016

Table 4e. Inpatient Discharges

Inpatient Discharges, 2018			
	Medicare Discharges	Medicaid Discharges	Total Discharges
Cascade Medical Center	135	7	150
Columbia Basin Hospital	234	15	309
Confluence Health Central Washington Hospital	4,699	513	12,101
Confluence Health Wenatchee Valley Hospital	268	8	607
Coulee Medical Center	252	217	573
Lake Chelan Community Hospital and Clinics	358	155	623
Mid Valley Hospital	285	416	906
North Valley Hospital	274	153	496
Quincy Valley Medical Center	3	3	13
Samaritan Healthcare	1,136	1,698	4,155
Three Rivers Hospital	139	170	389
Statewide Totals			644,416

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) Payer Census, 2018

Table 4f. Preventative Clinical Care

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam/that Receive HbA1c Monitoring[£]							
2009	91.12%	91.43%	88.21%	89.50%	89.79%	86.33%	83.52%
2010	91.70%	92.73%	89.38%	89.81%	90.62%	86.45%	83.81%
2011	90.68%	91.27%	91.17%	91.01%	91.02%	86.57%	84.18%
2012	91.96%	89.21%	89.48%	87.37%	89.64%	85.95%	84.57%
2013	91.76%	92.82%	88.05%	90.79%	90.40%	75.43%	84.92%
2014	90.79%	93.61%	88.47%	87.22%	89.57%	86.12%	85.16%
2015	90.68%	92.28%	89.55%	86.34%	89.57%	86.59%	85.69%
Percent of Medicare Part D Beneficiaries Aged 65+ Blood Pressure Medication Nonadherence[€]							
2015	22.6	23.6	26	25.2			
Percent of Adults Age 65+ With Pneumonia Vaccination[¥]							
2013-2017	77.19%	71.3%	80.17%	75.16%	76.45%	77.28%	
Percent of Adults (18-70) Tested for HIV/AIDS[¥]							
2017	30.51%	33.29%	34.94%	32.41%	31.5%	41.03%	

Preventable Hospital Admission Rate per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees[£]							
2009	42.61%	50.46%	50.29%	48.00%	47.32%	46.40%	68.16%
2010	43.75%	42.39%	45.76%	44.79%	44.45%	46.37%	66.58%
2011	38.87%	39.50%	41.68%	46.10%	41.30%	44.21%	64.93%
2012	29.82%	30.59%	33.01%	37.52%	32.59%	39.34%	59.29%
2013	26.04%	26.76%	31.33%	32.38%	2.93%	47.93%	53.76%
2014	27.84%	22.92%	30.86%	30.34%	2.87%	32.61%	49.90%
2015	25.75%	24.73%	28.54%	40.15%	29.85%	49.90%	49.45%

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2009-2015

€ Source/Data Source: CDC, Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke Tables, 2015

¥ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013-2017

Top 10 Causes of Death

This indicator reports the top 10 causes of death for the four counties, the region and the state. Death rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 population. (See Table 5a)

Rank	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA
1	158.99	177.08	209.82	192.37	184.26	187.1
2	144.44	140.36	154.91	173.05	152.87	153.38
3	67.4	50.11	49.88	55.13	50.25	44.24
4	43.51	41.15	46.49	54.74	46.55	41.15
5	41.52	37.99	40.27	32.54	45.9	38.45
6	17.59	14.83	29.9	27.37	22.78	21.44
7	15.06	9.97	14.01	22.76	14.66	15.4
8	12.39	9.81	12.85	18.75	12.83	11.61
9	11.41	9.59	11.77	8.64	10.44	10.59
10	9.66	8.21	7.99	6.39	8.65	8.51

Major cardiovascular disease	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Parkinson's disease
Malignant neoplasms	Diabetes mellitus	Influenza and pneumonia
Alzheimer's disease	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids
Accidents	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	

Table 5. Health Behaviors and Outcomes

Table 5a. Top 10 Causes of Death, 2013-2017

	Chelan	Death Rate£	Douglas	Death Rate£	Grant	Death Rate£	Okanogan	Death Rate£	NCW	Death Rate£	WA	Death Rate£
1	Major cardiovascular diseases	158.99	Major cardiovascular diseases	177.08	Major cardiovascular diseases	209.82	Major cardiovascular diseases	192.37	Major cardiovascular diseases	184.26	Major cardiovascular diseases	187.1
2	Malignant neoplasms	144.44	Malignant neoplasms	140.36	Malignant neoplasms	154.91	Malignant neoplasms	173.05	Malignant neoplasms	152.87	Malignant neoplasms	153.38
3	Alzheimer's disease	67.4	Alzheimer's disease	50.11	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	49.88	Accidents	55.13	Alzheimer's disease	50.25	Alzheimer's disease	44.24
4	Accidents	43.51	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	41.15	Accidents	46.49	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	54.74	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	46.55	Accidents	41.15
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	41.52	Accidents	37.99	Alzheimer's disease	40.27	Alzheimer's disease	32.54	Accidents	45.9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	38.45
6	Diabetes mellitus	17.59	Diabetes mellitus	14.83	Diabetes mellitus	29.9	Diabetes mellitus	27.37	Diabetes mellitus	22.78	Diabetes mellitus	21.44
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	15.06	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	9.97	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	14.01	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	22.76	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	14.66	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	15.4
8	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	12.39	Influenza and pneumonia	9.81	Influenza and pneumonia	12.85	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	18.75	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	12.83	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.61
9	Parkinson's disease	11.41	Parkinson's disease	9.59	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	11.77	Influenza and pneumonia	8.64	Influenza and pneumonia	10.44	Influenza and pneumonia	10.59
10	Influenza and pneumonia	9.66	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	8.21	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	7.99	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	6.39	Parkinson's disease	8.65	Parkinson's disease	8.51

£ *Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000*

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Top 10 Hospitalization Diagnoses

This indicator reports the top 10 hospitalization diagnoses for the four counties, the region, and the state. Hospitalization diagnoses are age-adjusted per 100,000 population. (See Table 5b)

Rank	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA
1	1509.58	1489.49	1449.96	1718.95	1512.53	1289.72
2	1265.31	1413.97	1289.6	1348.98	1309.2	1237.21
3	881.62	968.12	1059.34	933.27	957.1	1036.49
4	783.95	831.28	660.41	752.22	745.1	650.95
5	610.89	553.16	629.64	703.64	622.31	620.96
6	523.52	514.01	584.95	657.03	565	548.52
7	457.47	469.75	541.84	591.25	510.84	521.47
8	456.73	430.33	529.13	382.3	441.07	516.49
9	395.91	385.04	315.88	375.44	345.25	486.68
10	312.16	277.04	298.66	325.25	314.74	308.83

Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	Injury and poisoning	Infectious and parasitic diseases
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Diseases of the digestive system	Neoplasms
Diseases of the circulatory system	Mental Illness	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the respiratory system	

Table 5. Health Behaviors and Outcomes

Table 5b. Top 10 Hospitalization Diagnoses, 2013-2017

	Chelan	Hospitalization Rate£	Douglas	Hospitalization Rate£	Grant	Hospitalization Rate£	Okanogan	Hospitalization Rate£	NCW	Hospitalization Rate£	WA	Hospitalization Rate£
1	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1,509.58	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1,489.49	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1,449.96	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1,718.95	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1,512.53	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,289.72
2	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,265.31	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,413.97	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,289.6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,348.98	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,309.2	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1,237.21
3	Diseases of the circulatory system	881.62	Diseases of the circulatory system	968.12	Diseases of the circulatory system	1,059.34	Diseases of the circulatory system	933.27	Diseases of the circulatory system	957.1	Diseases of the circulatory system	1,036.49
4	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	783.95	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	831.28	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	660.41	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	752.22	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	745.1	Diseases of the digestive system	650.95
5	Injury and poisoning	610.89	Injury and poisoning	553.16	Injury and poisoning	629.64	Injury and poisoning	703.64	Injury and poisoning	622.31	Injury and poisoning	620.96
6	Diseases of the digestive system	523.52	Diseases of the digestive system	514.01	Diseases of the digestive system	584.95	Diseases of the digestive system	657.03	Diseases of the digestive system	565	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	548.52
7	Mental Illness	457.47	Diseases of the respiratory system	469.75	Diseases of the respiratory system	541.84	Diseases of the respiratory system	591.25	Diseases of the respiratory system	510.84	Infectious and parasitic diseases	521.47
8	Diseases of the respiratory system	456.73	Infectious and parasitic diseases	430.33	Infectious and parasitic diseases	529.13	Infectious and parasitic diseases	382.3	Infectious and parasitic diseases	441.07	Diseases of the respiratory system	516.49
9	Infectious and parasitic diseases	395.91	Mental Illness	385.04	Endocrine; nutritional; and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	315.88	Neoplasms	375.44	Mental Illness	345.25	Mental Illness	486.68
10	Neoplasms	312.16	Neoplasms	277.04	Neoplasms	298.66	Mental Illness	325.25	Neoplasms	314.74	Neoplasms	308.83

£ *Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population*

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Poor General Health

The graph below reports the percentage of adults who self-report having poor general health. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status. (See Table 5c)

Percent of Adults with Poor General Health, 2013-2017
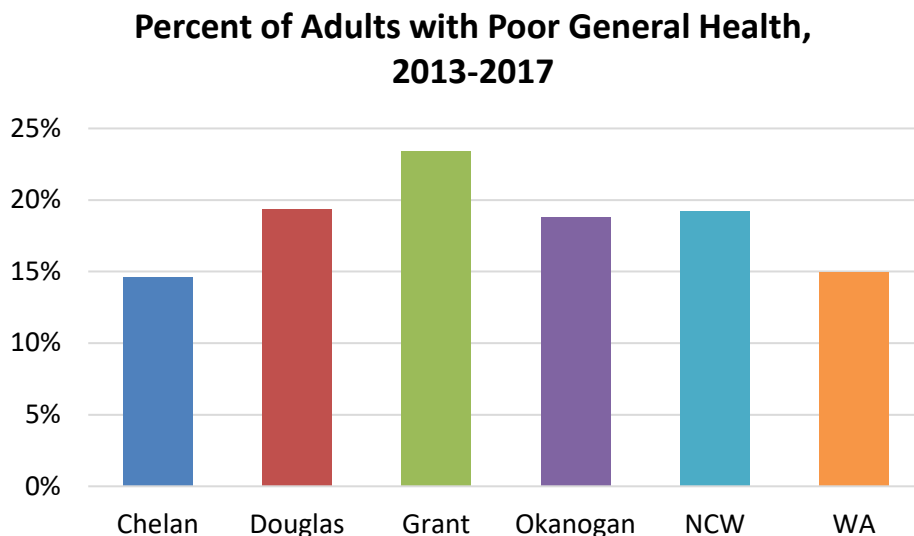
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013-2017

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

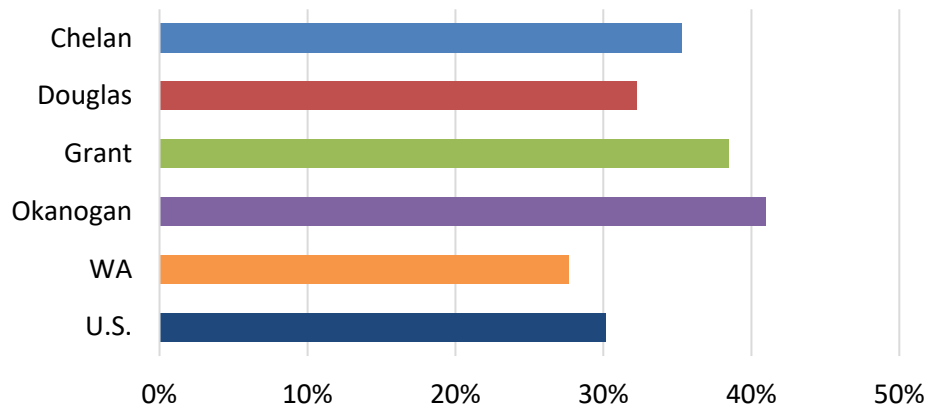**Percent of Adults with Poor or Fair Health, 2012-2016**
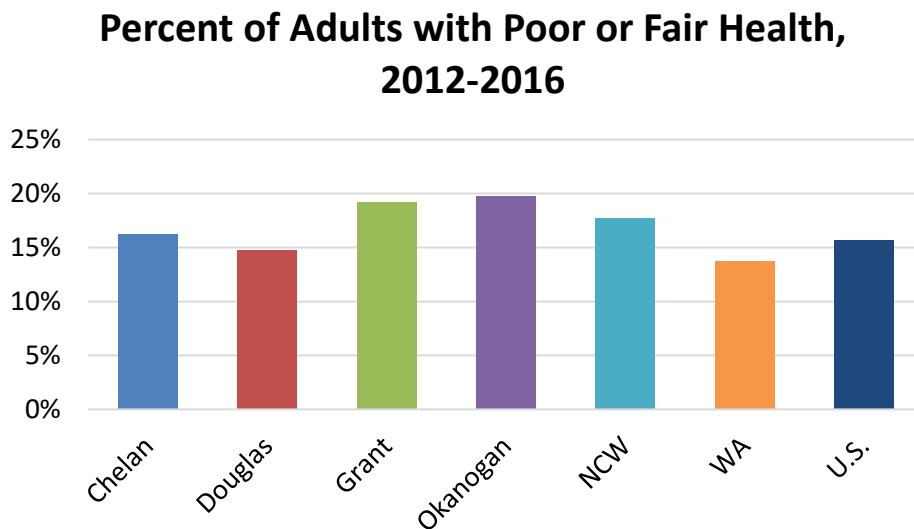
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2012-2016

Poor Dental Health

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

Percent of Adults with No Dental Exam, 2006-2010

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2010

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy for Infants in Years

This indicator reports the number of years a newborn can expect to live if the current age-specific death rate remains constant. (See Table 5d)
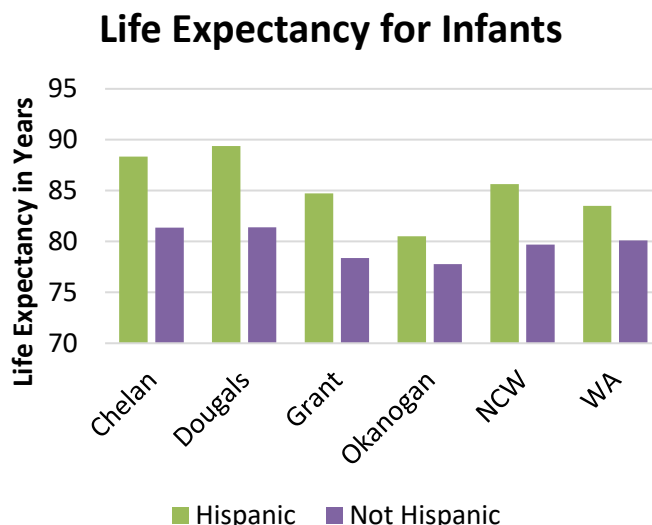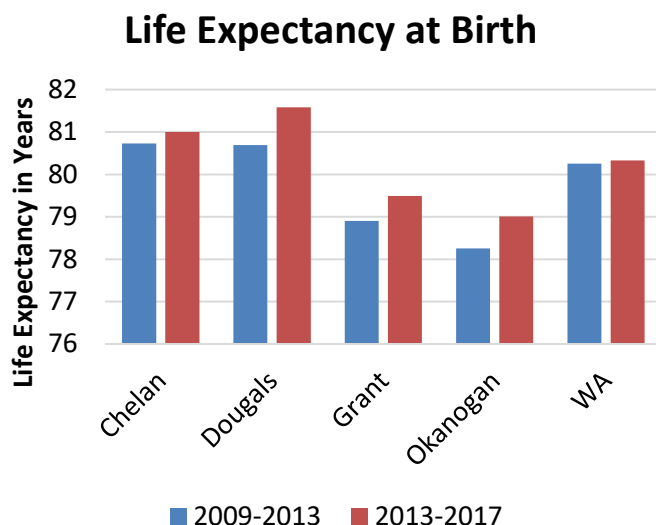
Life Expectancy at Birth

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Life Expectancy for Infants

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

## Years of Additional Life Expectancy Age 60-64
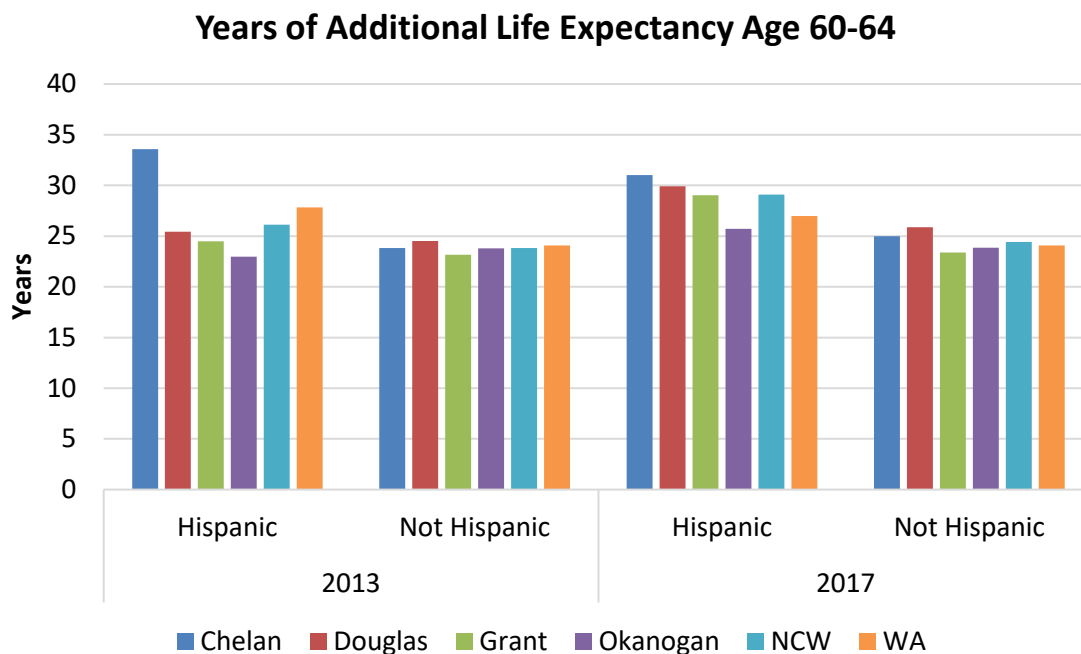
Years of Additional Life Expectancy Age 60-64

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Premature Death

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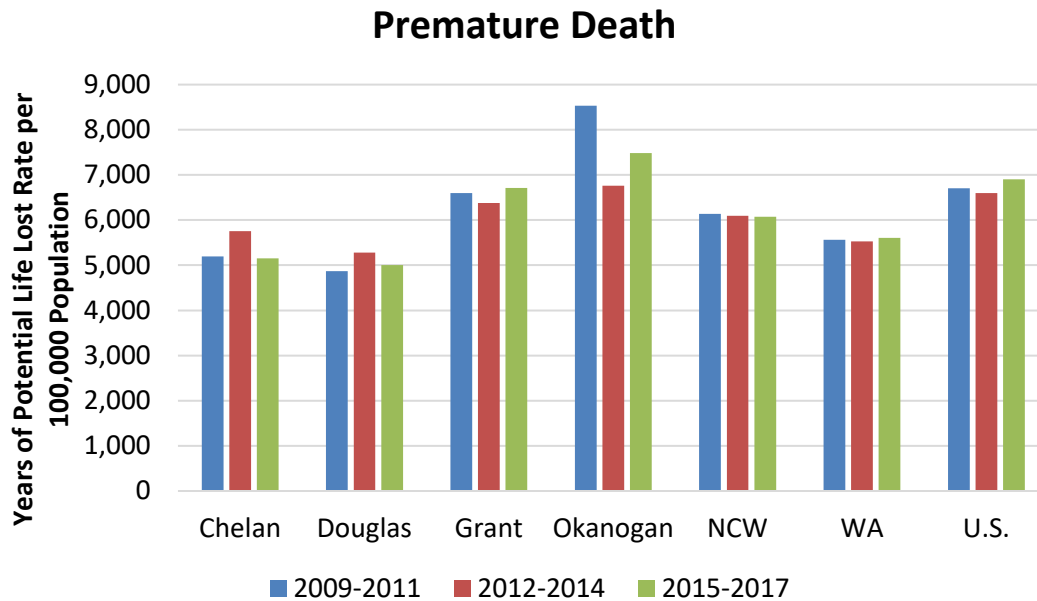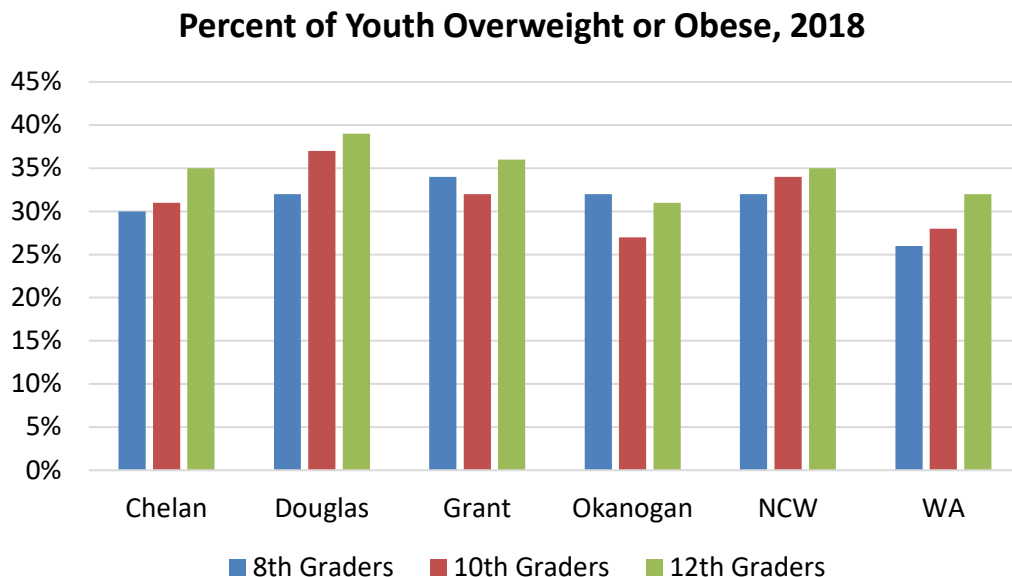
Premature Death

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2009-2011, 2012-2014 and 2015-2017

Obesity

Overweight and Obese

Excess weight may indicate unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for future health issues. A Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 or greater but less than 30.0 is considered overweight. A BMI 30.0 or greater is considered obese. (See Table 5e)

**Percent of Youth Overweight or Obese, 2018**

Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

The graph below reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-reported they have a BMI between 25.0 and 30.0. (See Table 5e)
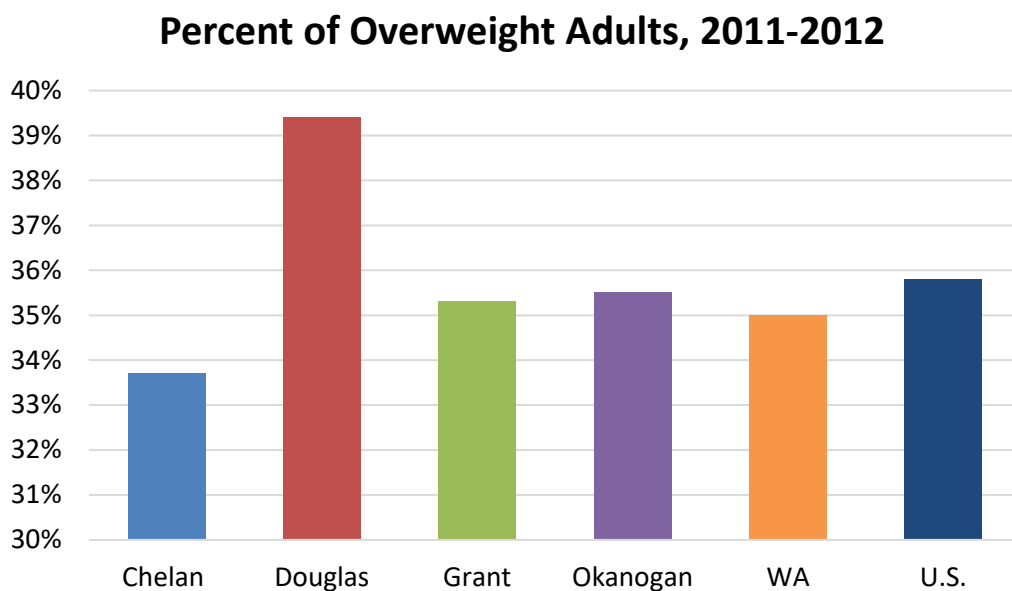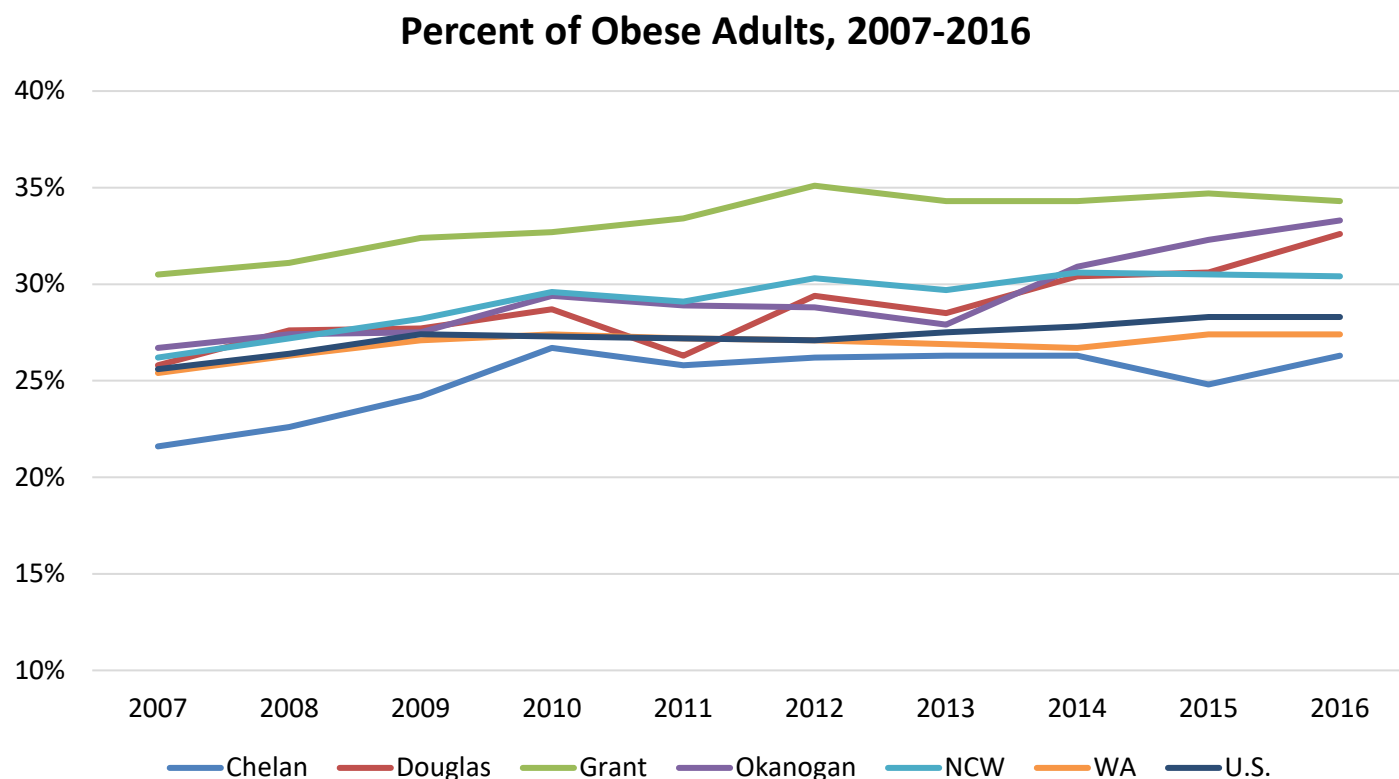
Percent of Overweight Adults, 2011-2012

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012

The graphs below report the percentage of adults who self-report they have a BMI of 30.0 or more, delineated by time (in years) and gender. (See Table 5e)
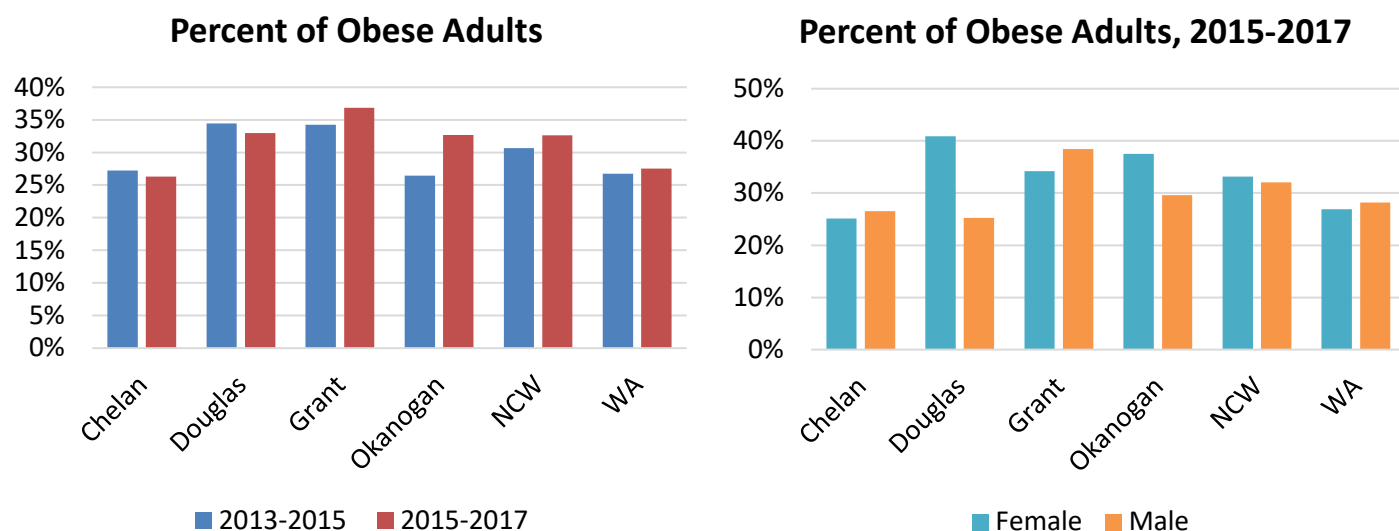
Percent of Obese Adults

Percent of Obese Adults, 2015-2017

2013-2015 2015-2017

Female Male

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013-2015 and 2015-2017

The graph below reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who self-report they have a BMI greater than 30.0. (See Table 5f)

Percent of Obese Adults, 2007-2016

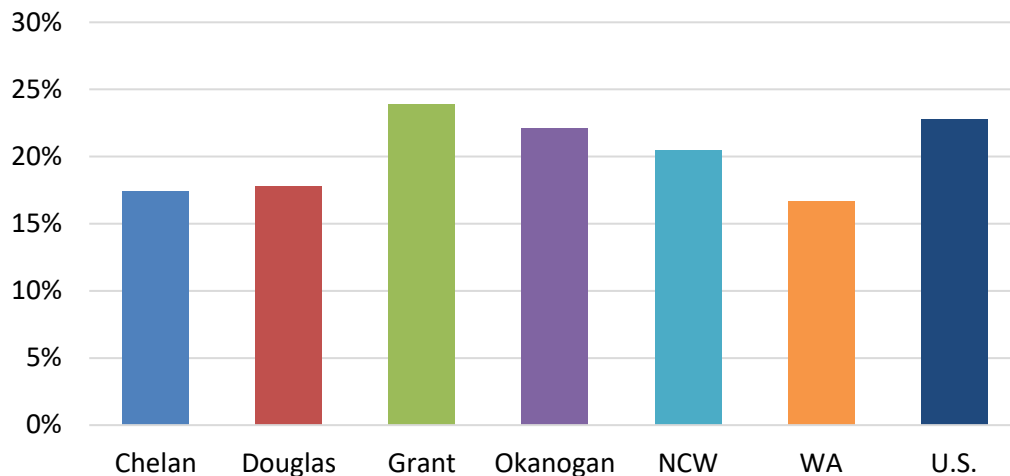Chelan Douglas Grant Okanogan NCW WA U.S.

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007-2016

Physical Inactivity

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

Percent of Population with No Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2016

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2016
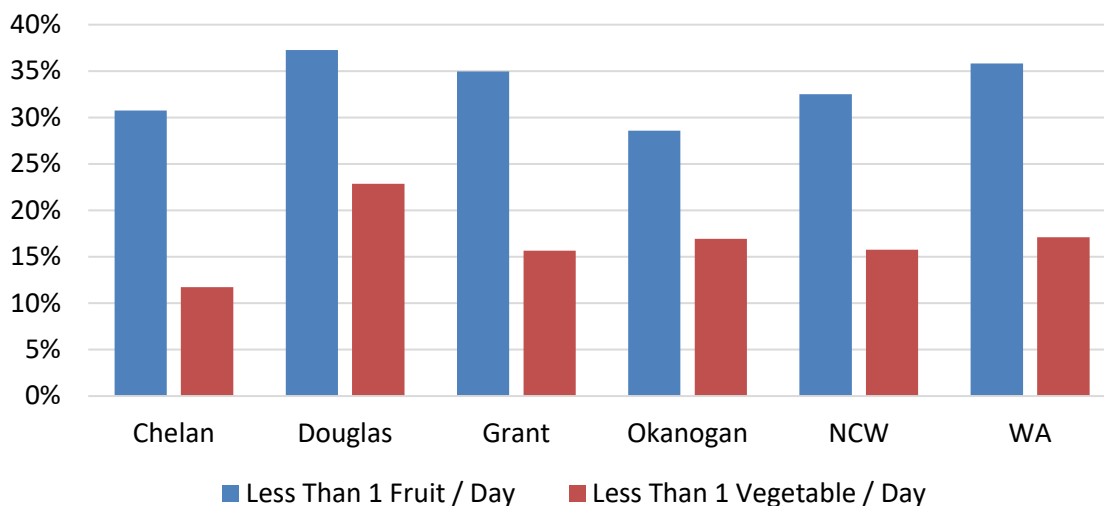
Percent of Adults Physically Inactive
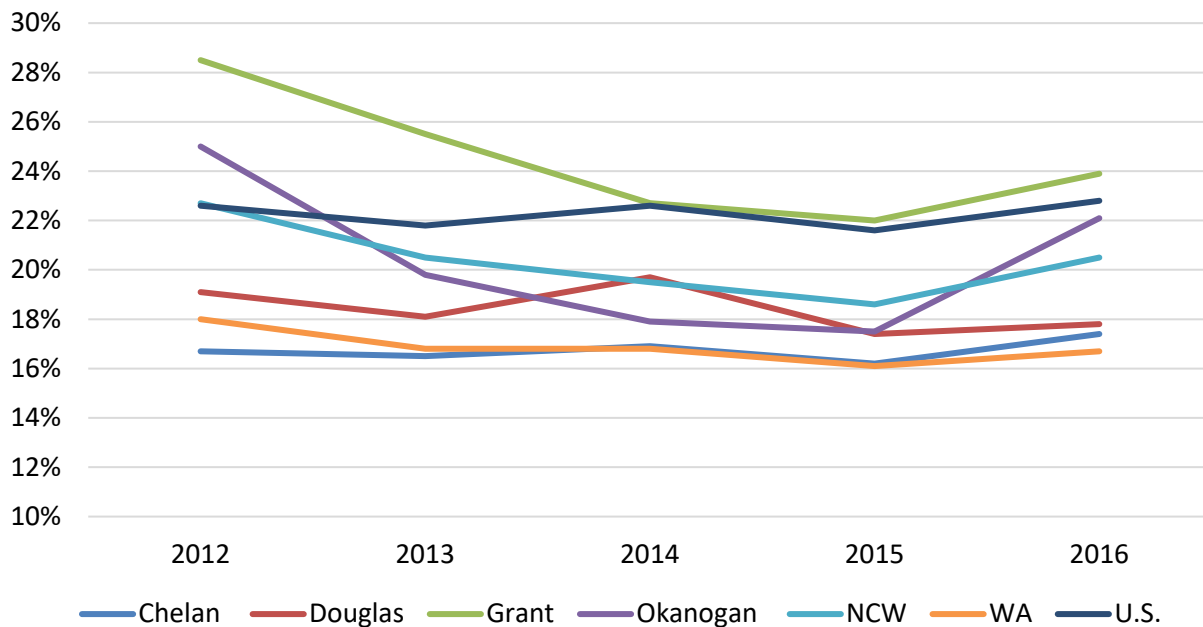
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012-2016

Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption

This indicator reports the population's fruit and vegetable consumption. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and because unhealthy eating habits may cause significant health issues such as obesity and diabetes. The graph below provides the percentage of adults who self-report eating less than 1 fruit per day and the percentage of adults who self-report eating less than 1 vegetable per day. (See Table 5e)

Percent of Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption, 2013 & 2015

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013 and 2015

The graph below reports the percentage of adults over the age of 18 who consume less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day. (See Table 5e)

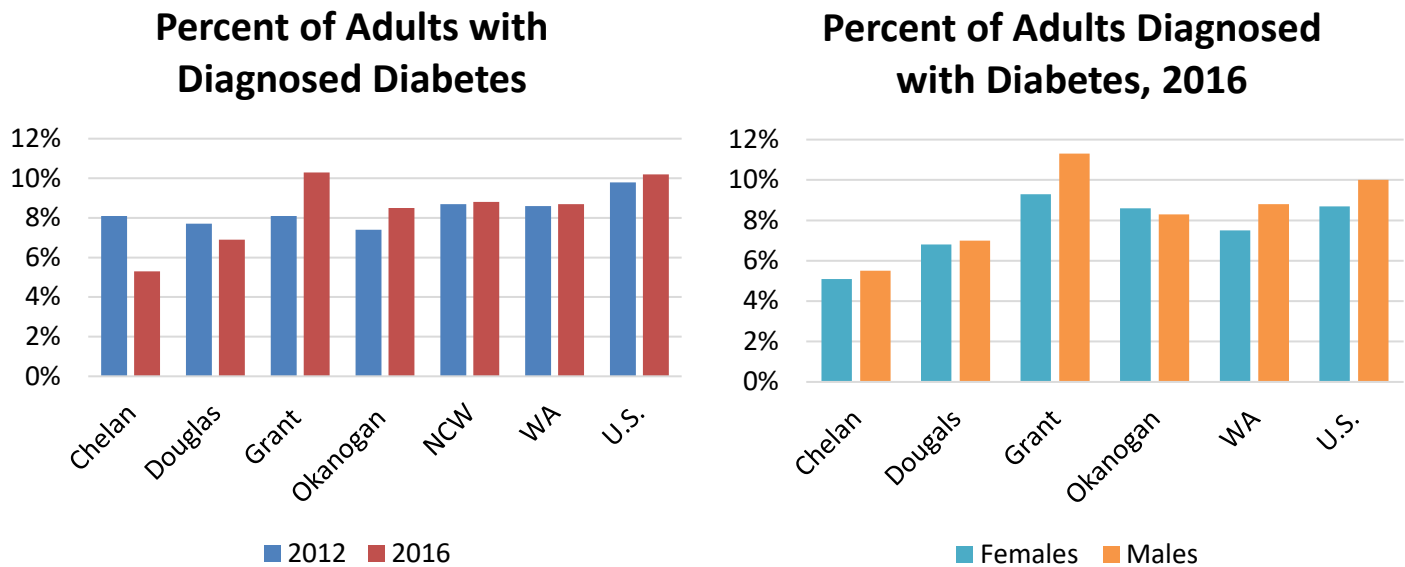### Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption, 2005-2009
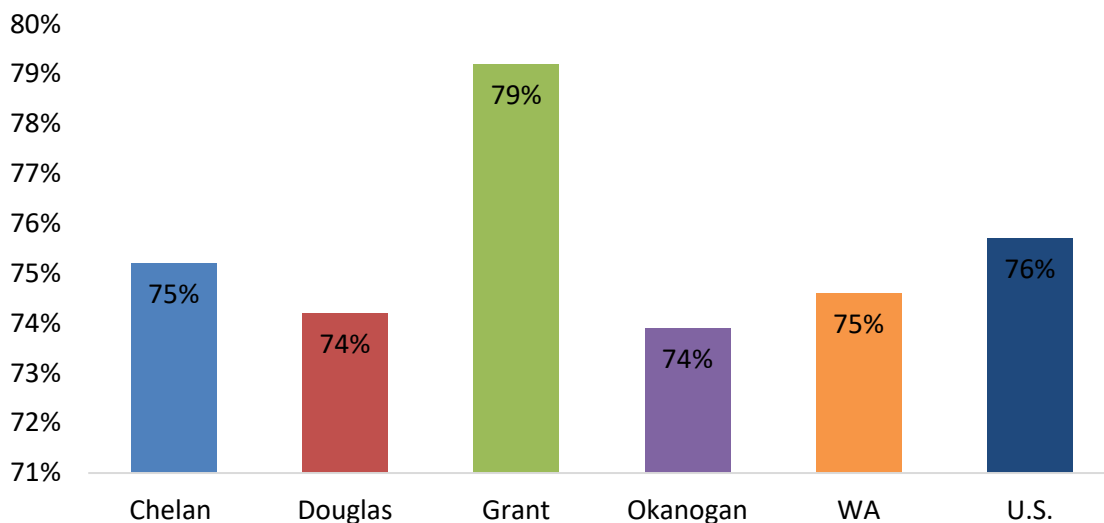
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2005-2009
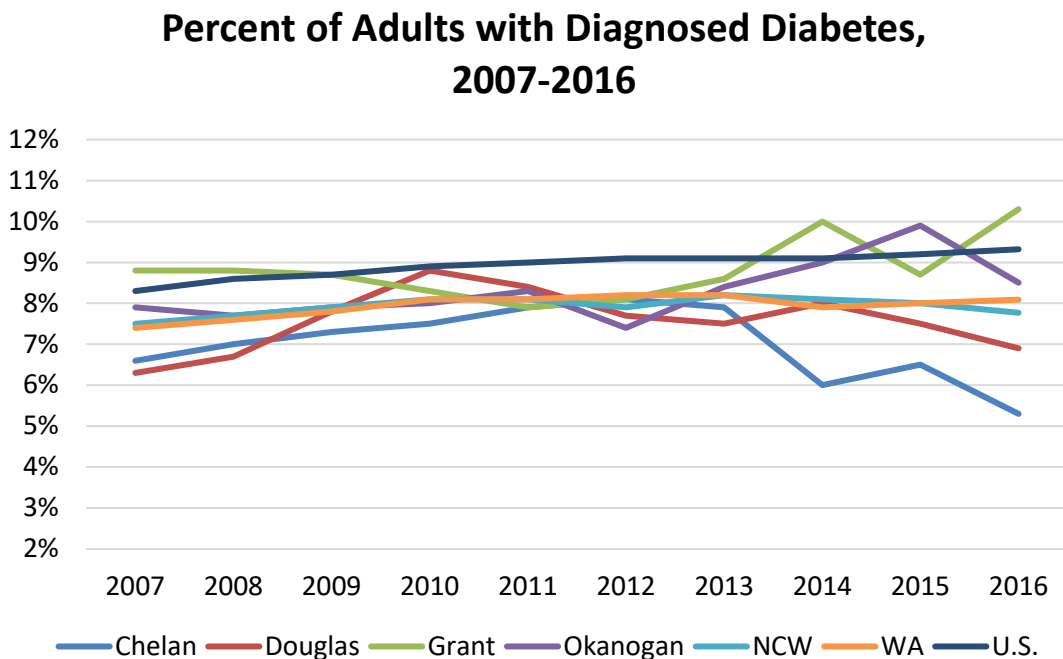
Diabetes

Adults with Diabetes

This indictor reports the percentage of adults age 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes. This indicator is relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the United States; it may include an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for future health issues. (See Table 5h and 5i)

Percent of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes

■ 2012 ■ 2016

Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes, 2016

■ Females ■ Males

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 and 2016

Percent of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes, 2007-2016

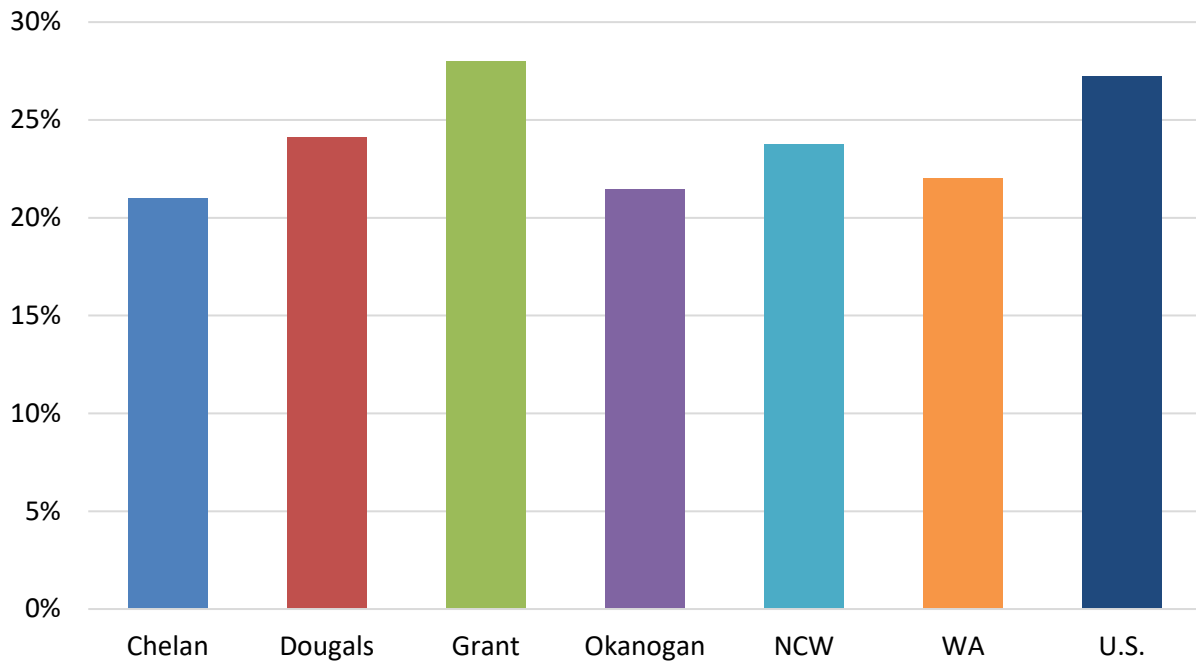Chelan — Douglas — Grant — Okanogan — NCW — WA — U.S.

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007-2016

Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. (See Table 5h)

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries With Diabetes, 2017

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2017

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes
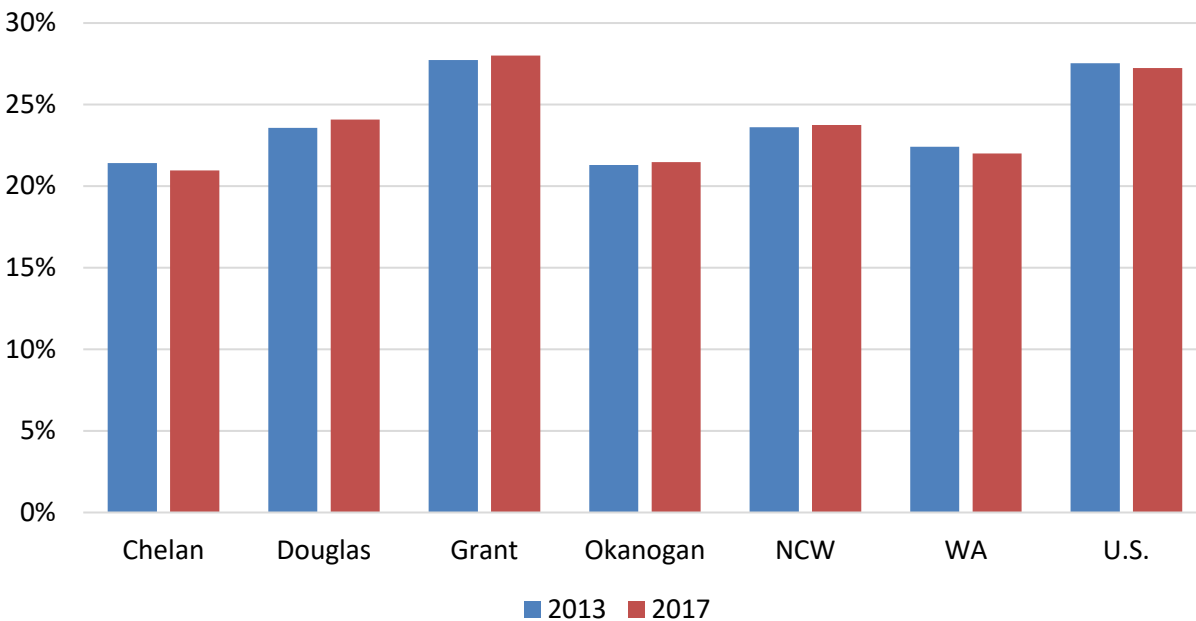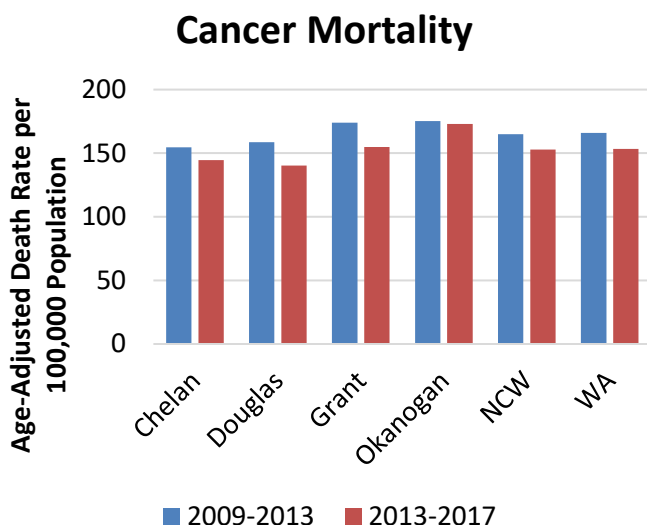

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2013 and 2017

Cancer

Cancer Mortality

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

Cancer Mortality

Legend: ■ 2009-2013 ■ 2013-2017

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificates, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017
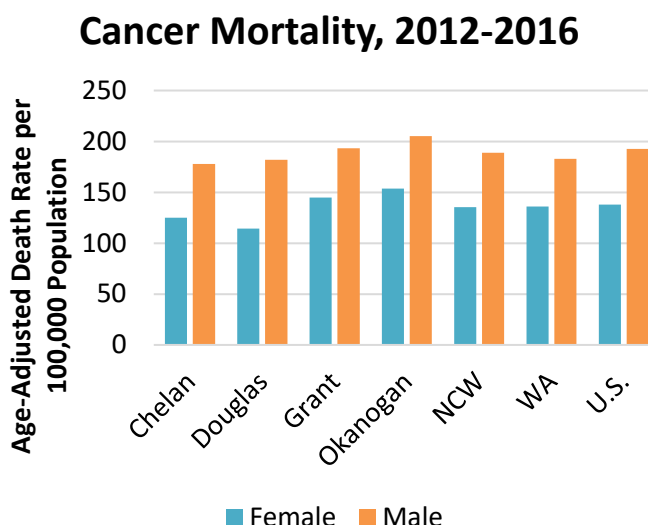
Cancer Mortality, 2012-2016

Legend: ■ Female ■ Male

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Breast Cancer

This indicator reports both the age-adjusted incidence rate of breast cancer as well as death rate of breast cancer among females. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per 100,000 females per year. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5j)

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate

Legend: ■ 2008-2012 ■ 2012-2016

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Needs Assessment Tool, 2008-2012 and 2012-2016

Breast Cancer Mortality

Legend: ■ 2009-2013 ■ 2013-2017
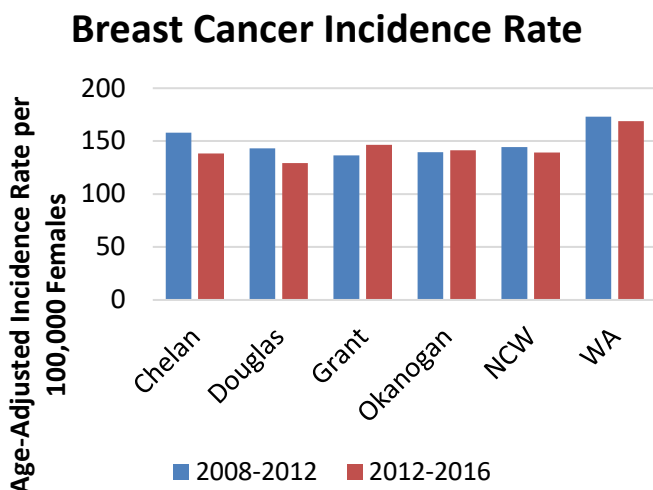
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Cervical Cancer

This indicator reports both the age-adjusted incidence rate of cervical cancer as well as death rate of cervical cancer among females. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per 100,000 females per year. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5j)

Cervical Cancer Incidence

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2012 and 2012-2016

Cervical Cancer Mortality

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

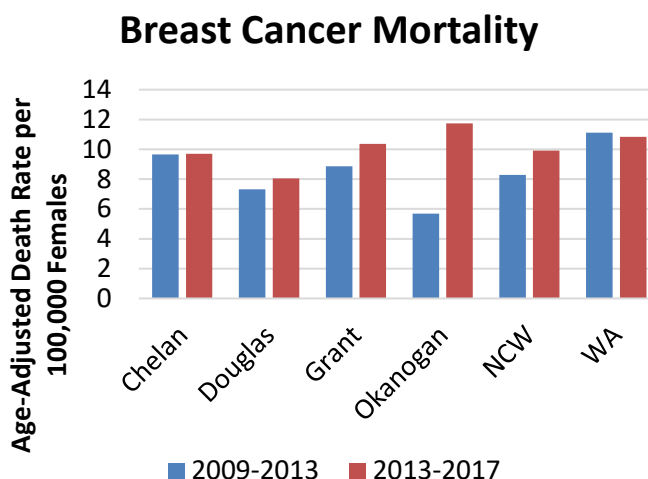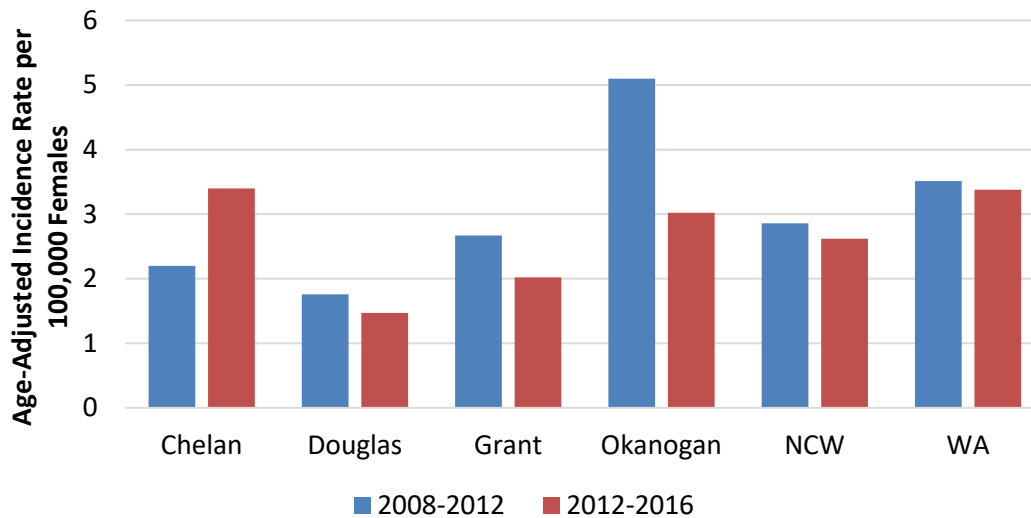## Prostate Cancer

This indicator reports both the age-adjusted incidence rate of prostate cancer as well as death rate of prostate cancer among males. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per 100,000 males per year. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5j)

Prostate Cancer Incidence

Prostate Cancer Incidence, 2012-2016

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2012 and 2012-2016

Prostate Cancer Mortality

Prostate Cancer Mortality, 2013-2017

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Colon and Rectum Cancer
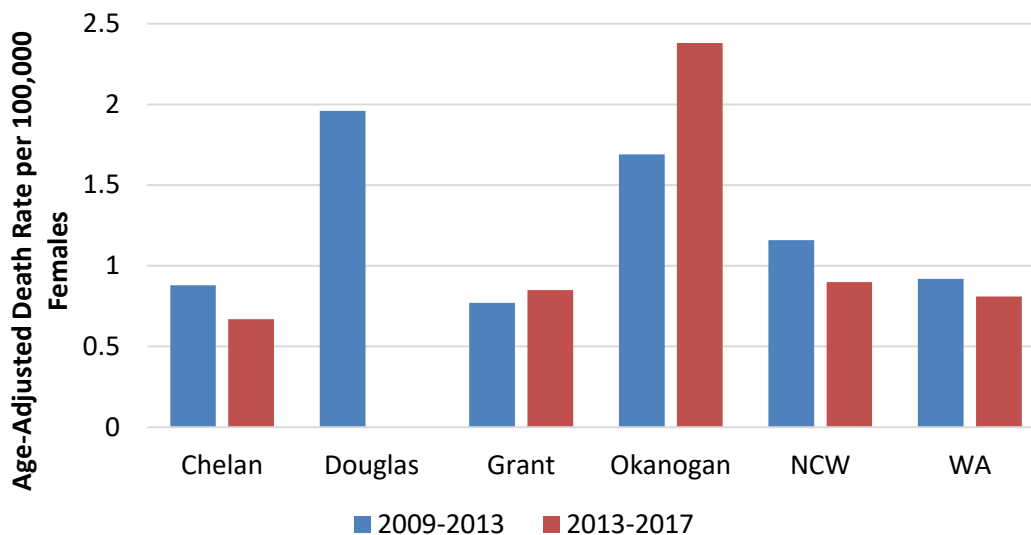
This indicator reports both the age-adjusted incidence rate of colon and rectum cancer as well as death rate of colon and rectum cancer among the population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per 100,000 population per year. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5j)

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate

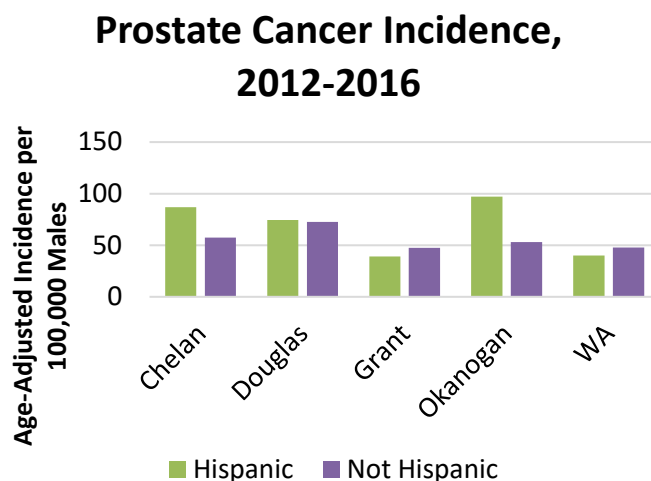### Colon and Rectum Cancer Mortality

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017

Lung Cancer

This indicator reports both the age-adjusted incidence rate of lung cancer as well as death rate of lung cancer among the population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per 100,000 population per year. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions. (See Table 5j)
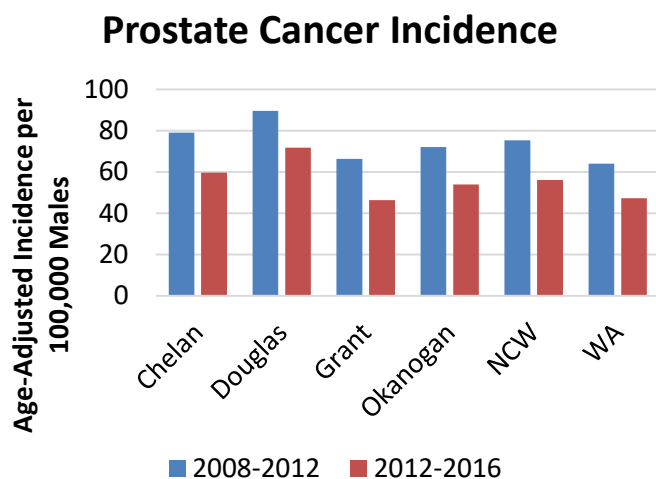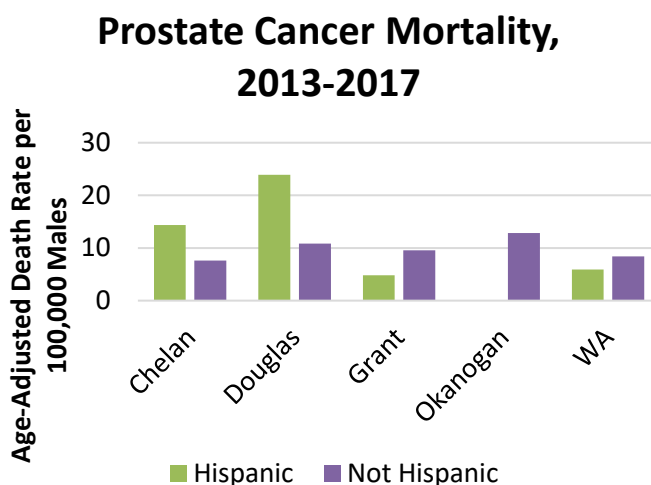
Lung Cancer Incidence

Lung Cancer Mortality
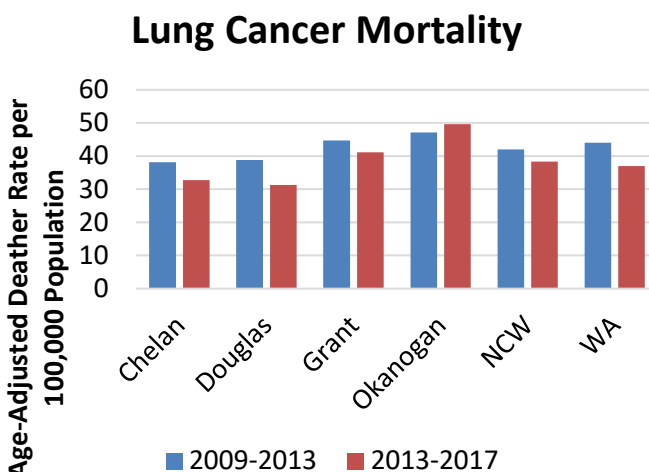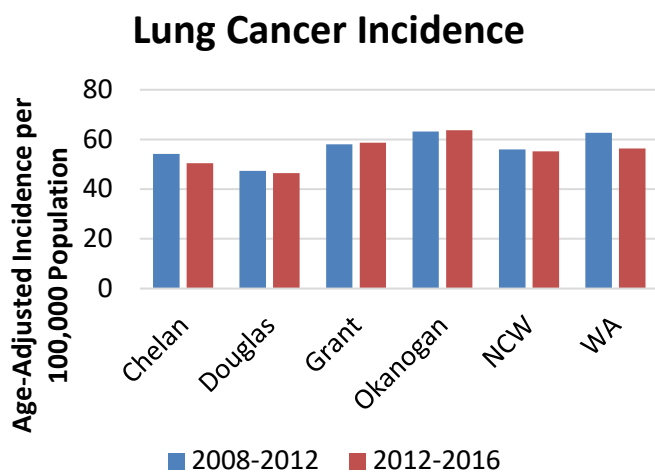
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2012-2016, and 2013-2017

Lung and Heart Disease

Lung Disease Mortality

This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of death due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because lung disease is a leading cause of death in NCW as well as in the United States. (See Table 5k)
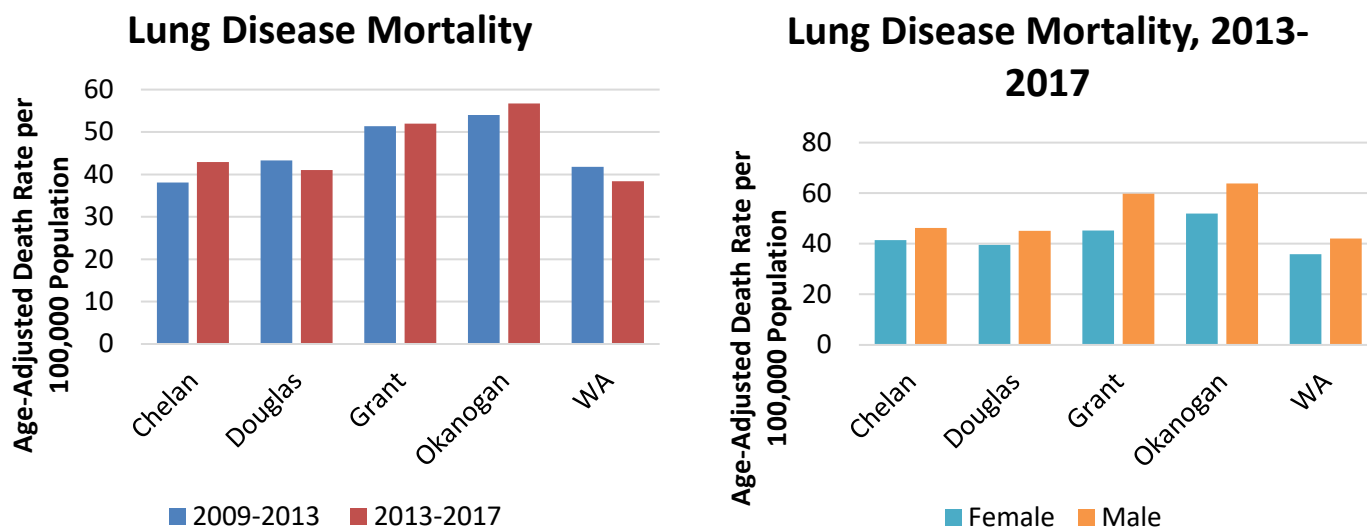
Lung Disease Mortality

Lung Disease Mortality, 2013-2017

Source/Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2017, CDC WONDER, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Asthma Prevalence

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

Asthma Prevalence, 2013-2017
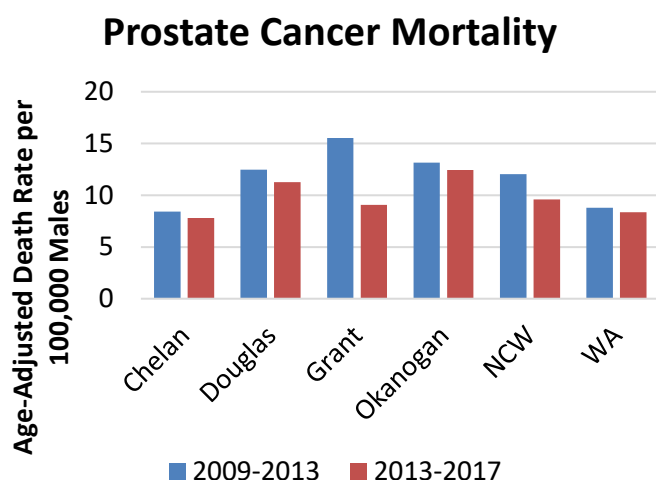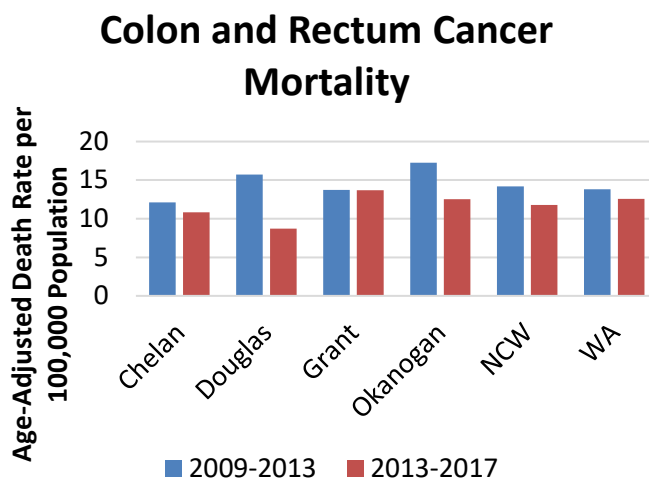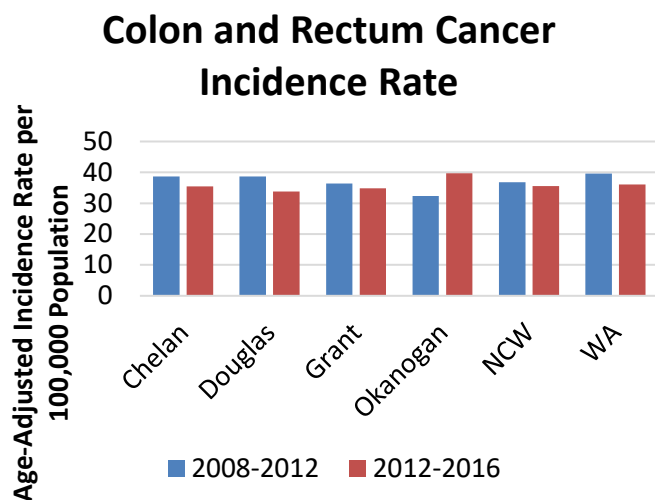
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), 2013-2017

Current Smokers

This indicator reports the age-adjusted percentage of adults age 18 or older who self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease. (See Table 5k)

Percent of Population Currently Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted), 2006-2012
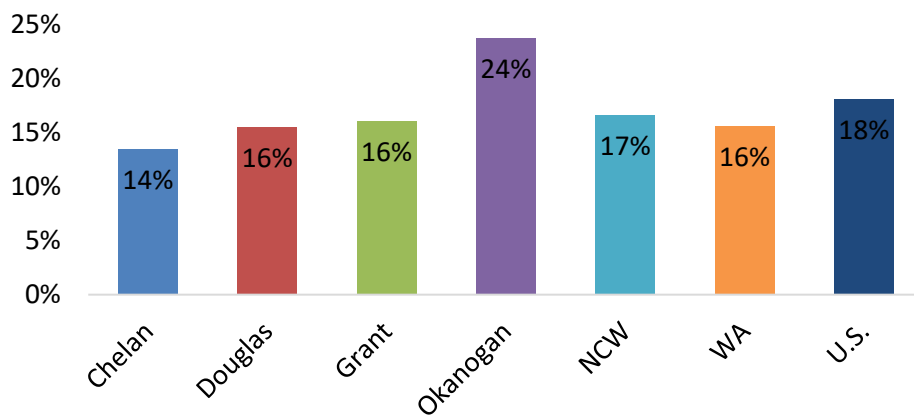
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicator Warehouse, 2006-2012

Smoker Quit Attempts

This indicator reports the percentage of smokers who have self-reported attempting to quit smoking for at least one day in the past year. This indicator is relevant because tobaccos is liked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease and supporting efforts to quit smoking may increase positive health outcomes. (See Table 5k)

Percent of Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months, 2011-2012

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

This indicator reports the age-adjusted death rates of coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5k)

Coronary Heart Disease Death Rate

Source/Data Source: CDC, Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke Tables, 2012-2014 and 2014-2016

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, 2013-2017
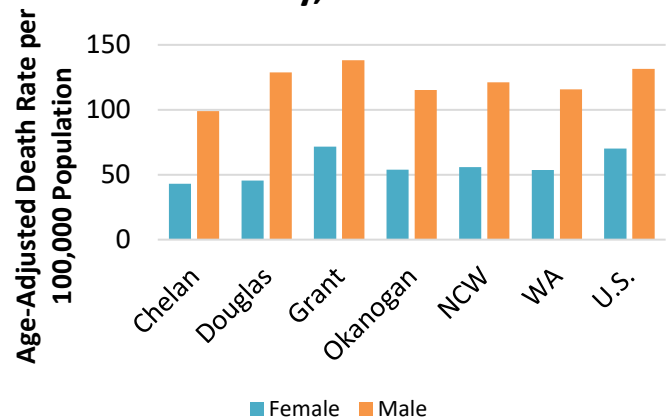
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2013-2017

Heart Disease Mortality
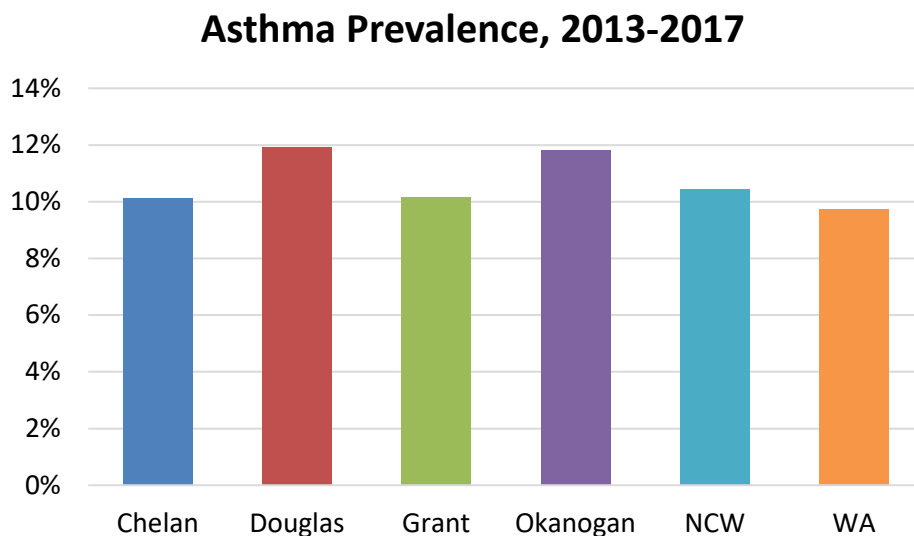
This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of death due to heart disease per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant as heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5k)

Heart Disease Mortality, 2013-2017
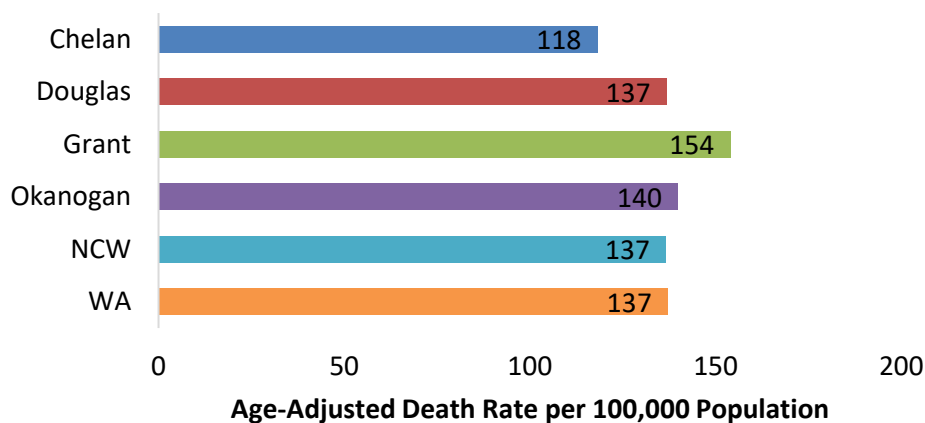
|	
Chelan	118
Douglas	137
Grant	154
Okanogan	140
NCW	137
WA	137

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013-2017

Heart Disease Mortality
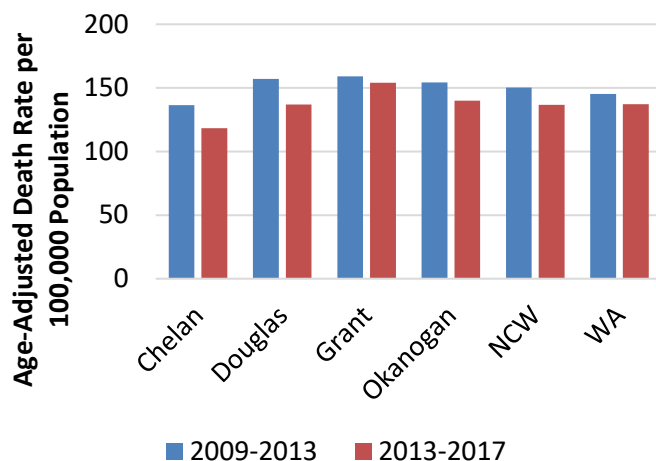
Heart Disease Mortality, 2013-2017
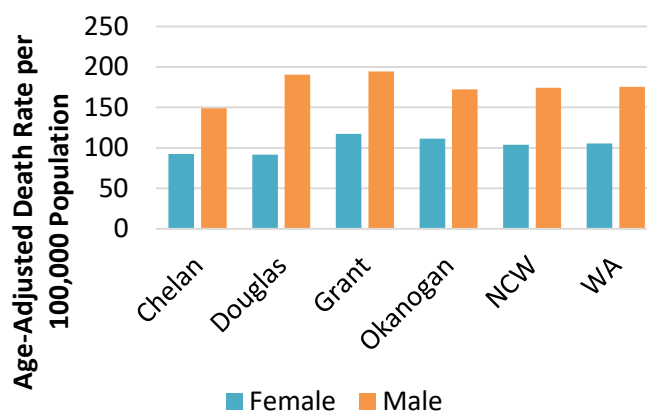
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Heart Disease Prevalence

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 18 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have coronary heart disease or angina. This indicator is relevant because coronary heart disease is a leading cause of death in the U.S. and is also related to high blood pressure, high cholesterol and heart attack. (See Table 5k)

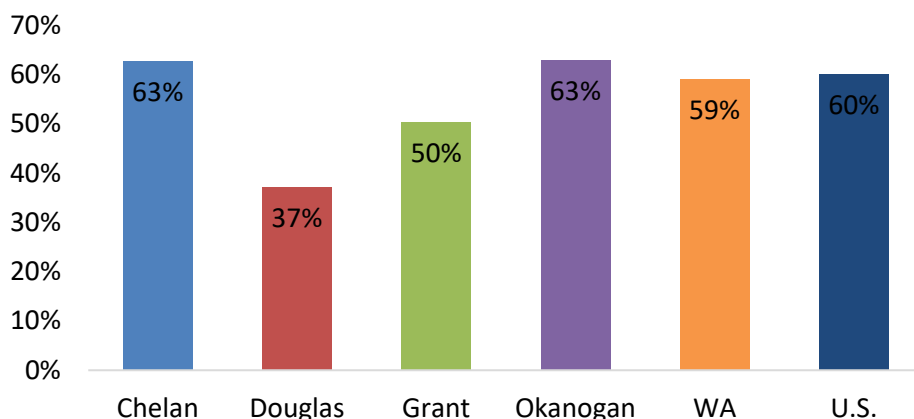## Percent of Adults with Heart Disease

2011-2012
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012

2013-2015
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Chronic Disease Profiles
Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013-2015

Stroke Mortality Rate

This indicator reports the age-adjusted death rate due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table 5h)
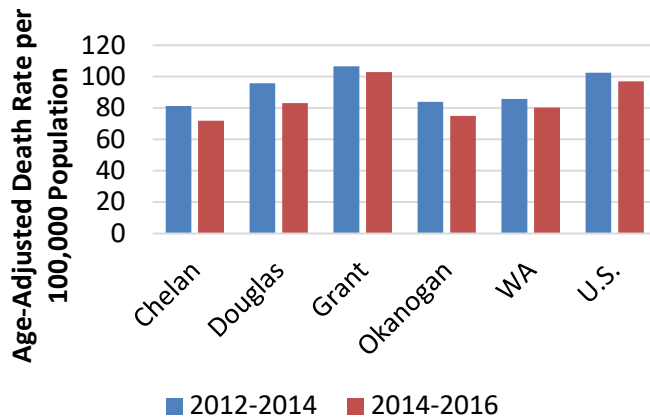
Stroke Mortality, 2012-2016
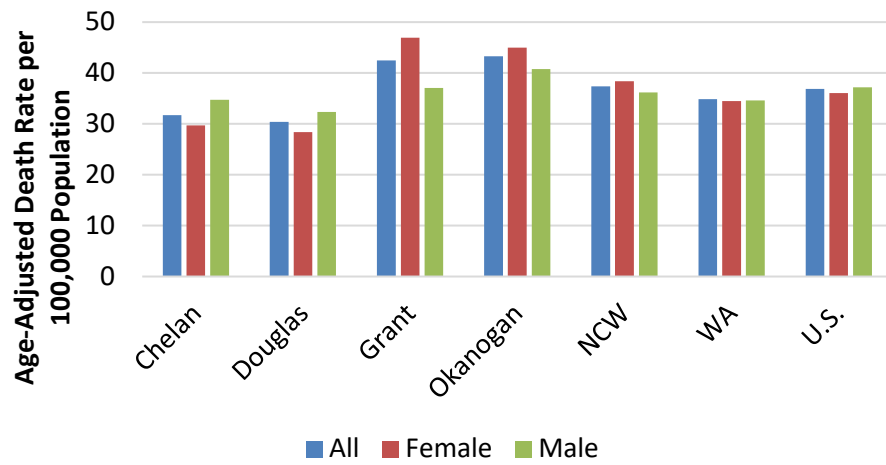
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Pre-Conceptual and Perinatal Health

Infant Mortality and Infant Death

This indicator reports the number and rate (per 1,000 births) of deaths to infants less than one year of age. This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health. (See Table 5l)
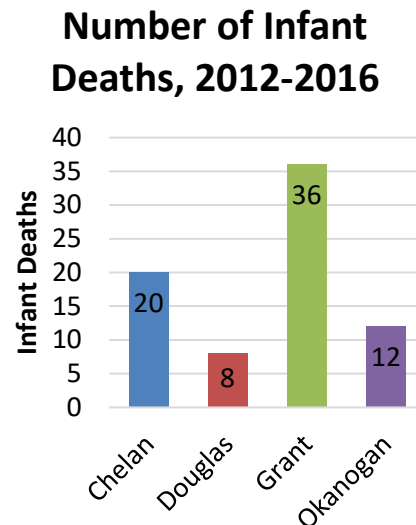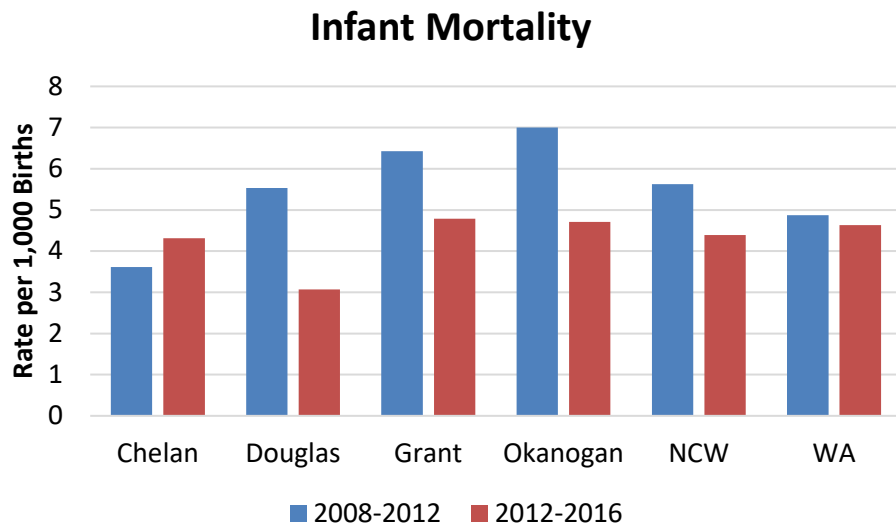
Infant Mortality

Number of Infant Deaths, 2012-2016

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2012 and 2012-2016

Infant Mortality, 2012-2016
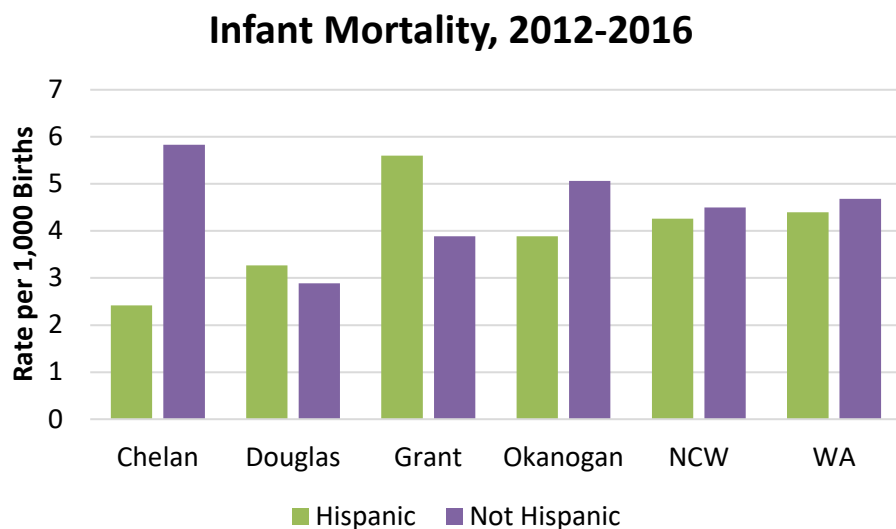
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2012-2016

Low Birth Weight

This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are low birth weight (under 2,500 grams). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at higher risk for health problems. (See Table 5l)

Low Birth Weight

Categories: Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan, NCW, WA
Legend: 2009-2013, 2013-2017

Low Birth Weight, 2013-2017

Categories: Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan, NCW, WA
Legend: Hispanic, Not Hispanic

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Birth to Smoking Mothers

This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are to smoking mothers. This indicator is relevant because babies born to smoking mothers have a high incidence of birth defects. (See Table 5l)
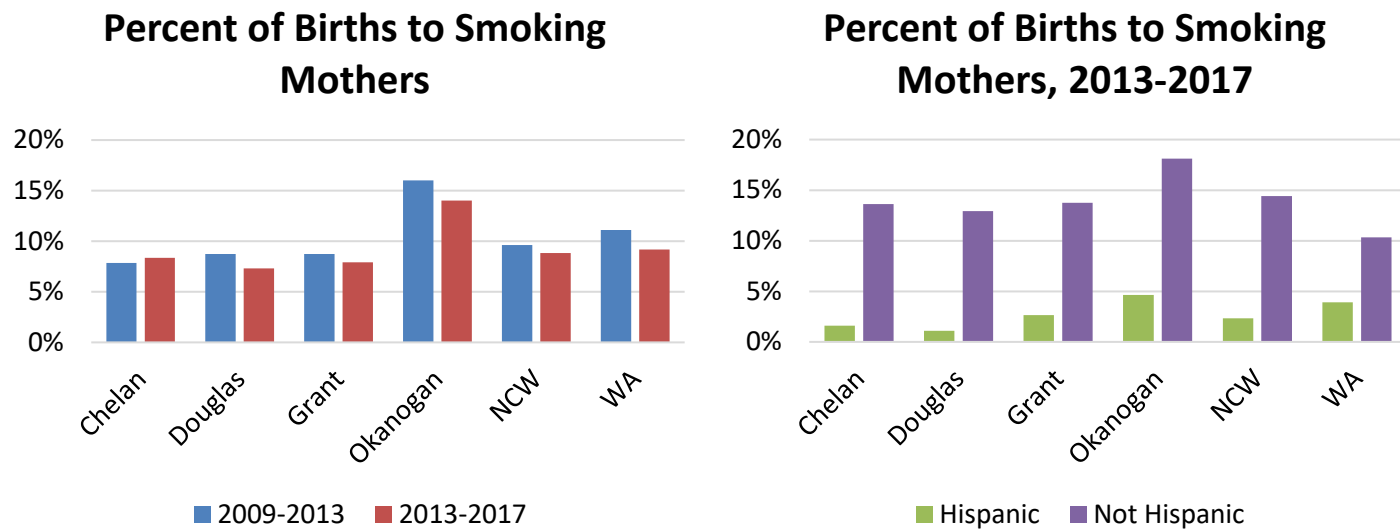
Percent of Births to Smoking Mothers

Categories: Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan, NCW, WA
Legend: 2009-2013, 2013-2017

Percent of Births to Smoking Mothers, 2013-2017

Categories: Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan, NCW, WA
Legend: Hispanic, Not Hispanic

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Teen Birth Rate

This indicator reports the total births to women age 15 to 19 per 1,000 female teen (age 15 to 19) population. This indicator is relevant because in many cases teen parents have unique economic and health needs. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices. (See Table 5l and 5m)
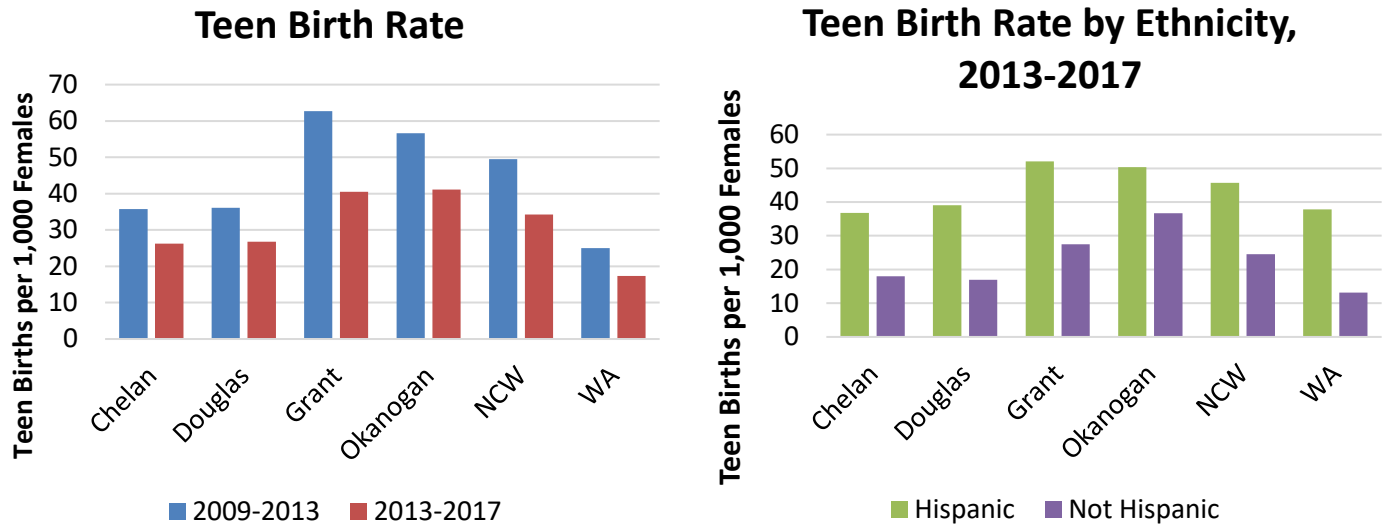
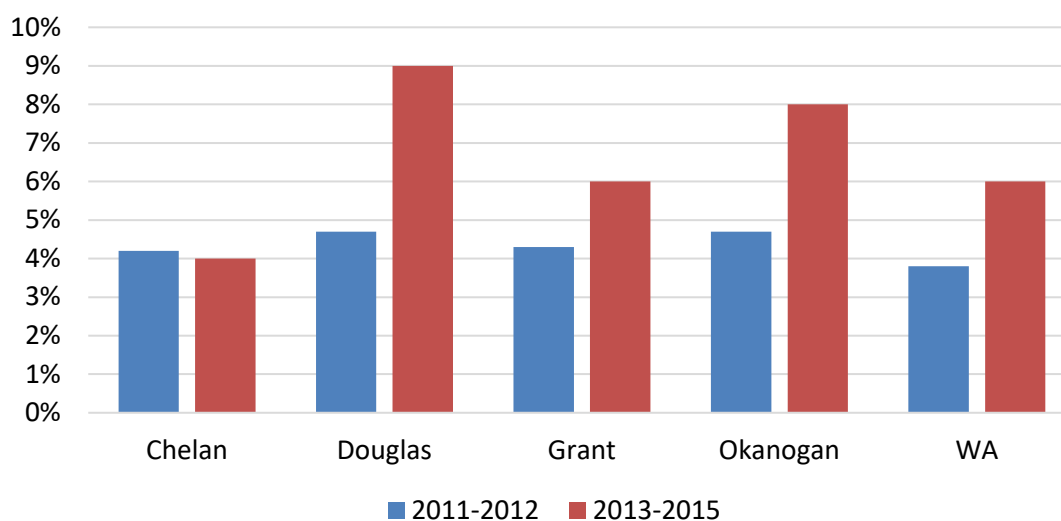

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017
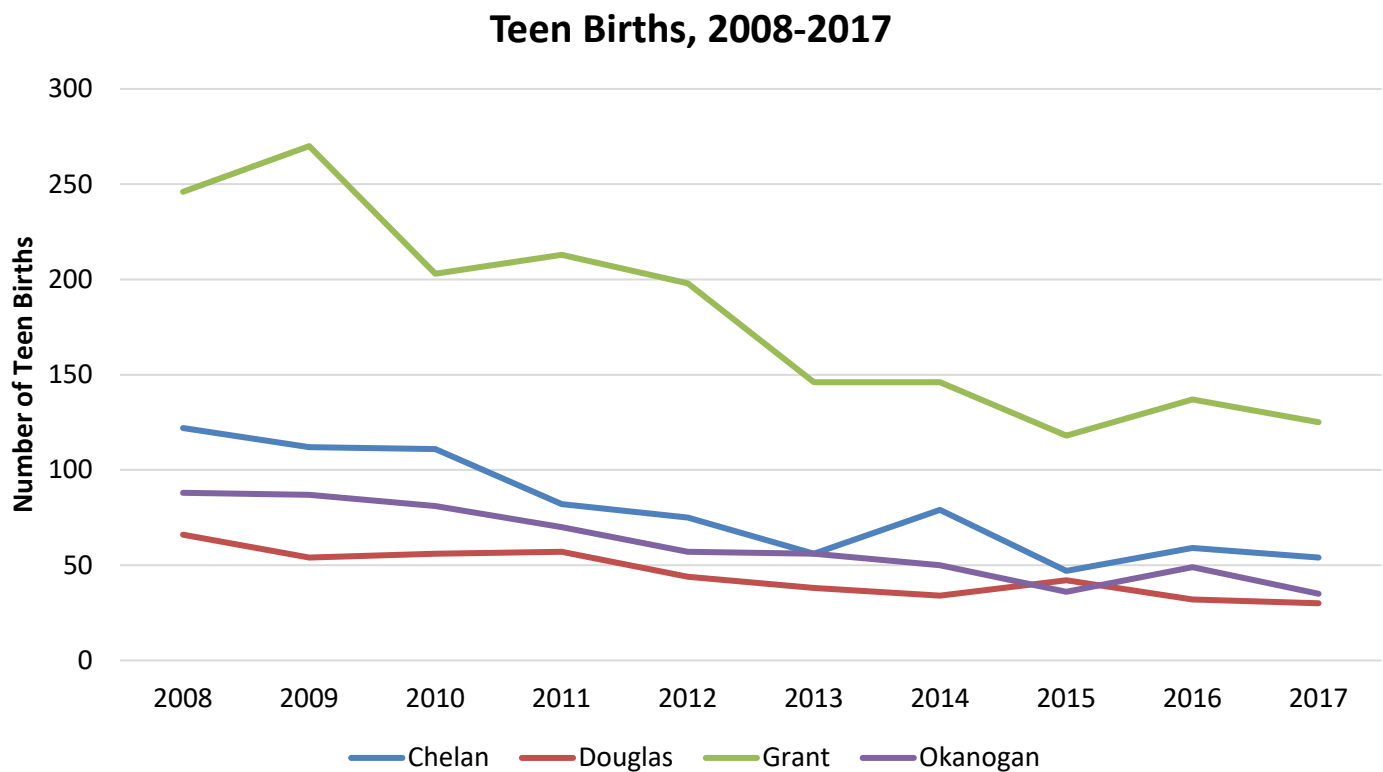
Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2017

Accidents, Homicide, and Suicide

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality

This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population, which includes collisions with another motor vehicle, a non-motorist, a fixed object, a non-fixed object, an overturn and any other non-collision. This indicator is relevant because motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable, and they are a cause of premature death. (See Table 5n)

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, 2012-2016

Average Annual Motor Vehicle Deaths, 2012-2016
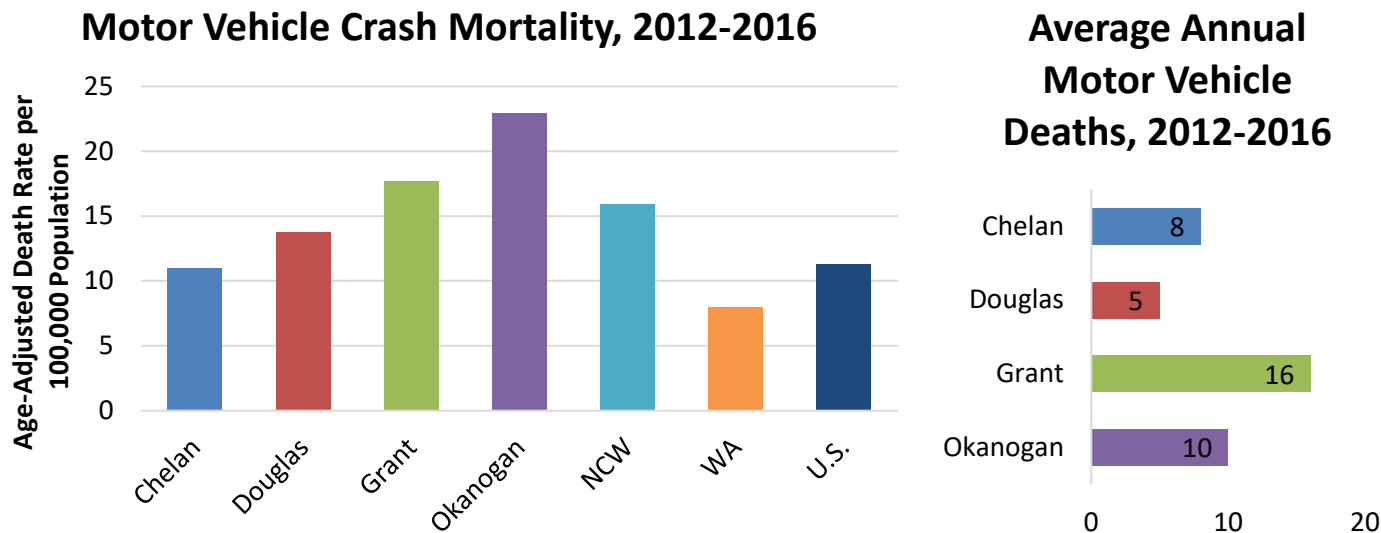
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality

This indicator reports the crude rate of pedestrians killed by motor vehicles per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because pedestrian-motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable, and they are a cause of premature death. (See Table 5n)

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

Total Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths, 2011-2015
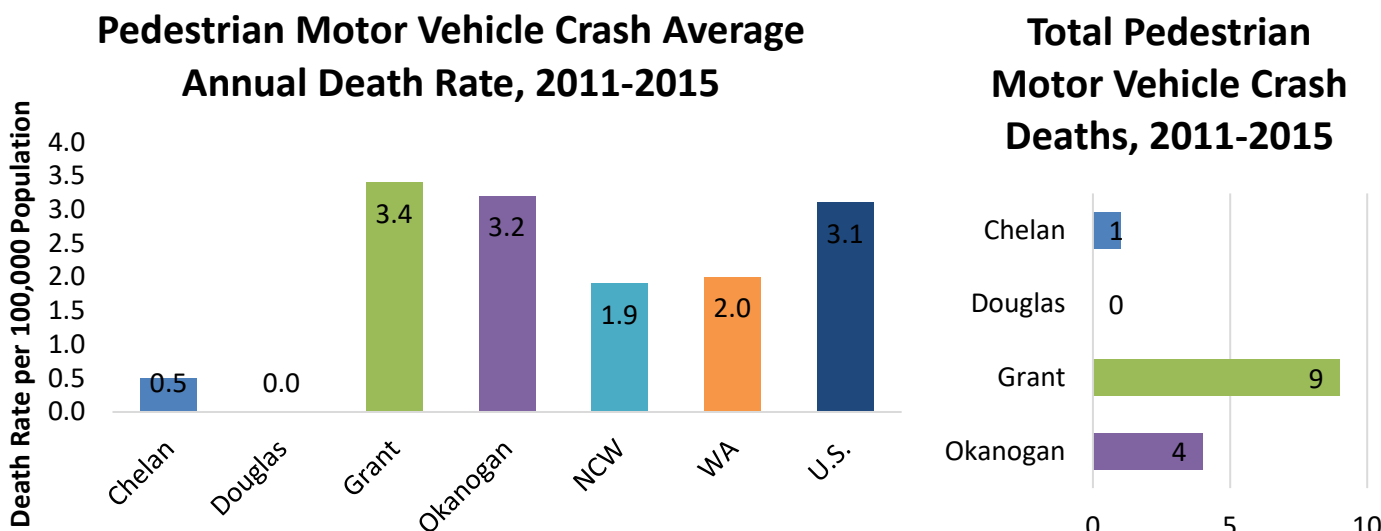
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2011-2015

Unintentional Injury Mortality

This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of death due to unintentional injury (accident) per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because accidents are a leading cause of death in the United States. (See Table

Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2016

## Unintentional Injury Average Annual Deaths, 2012-2016

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Unintentional Injurty Mortality, 2012-2016
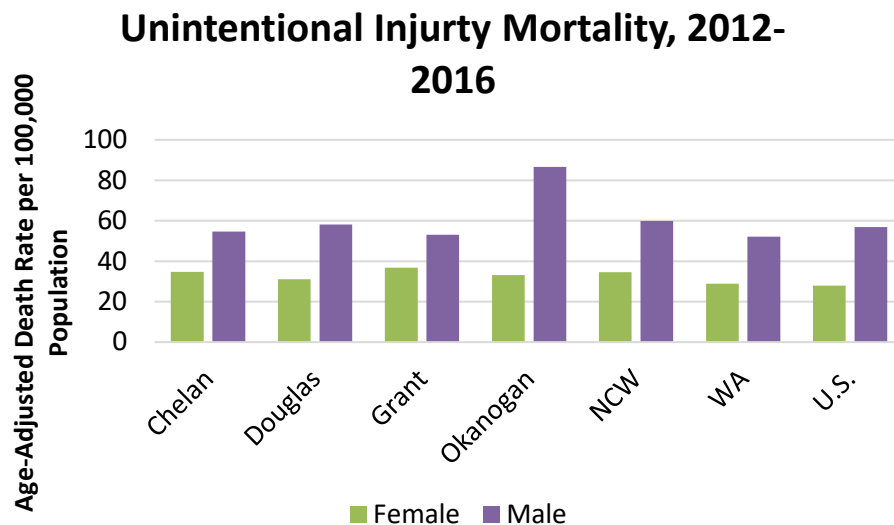
Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Homicide

This indicator reports the crude rate of death due to assault (homicide) per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because homicide rate is a measure of poor community safety and is a leading cause of premature death. (See Table 5j)

Homicide, 2012-2016

Homicide Average Annual Deaths, 2012-2016

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Violent Crime

This indicator reports information about violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. (See Table 5j)
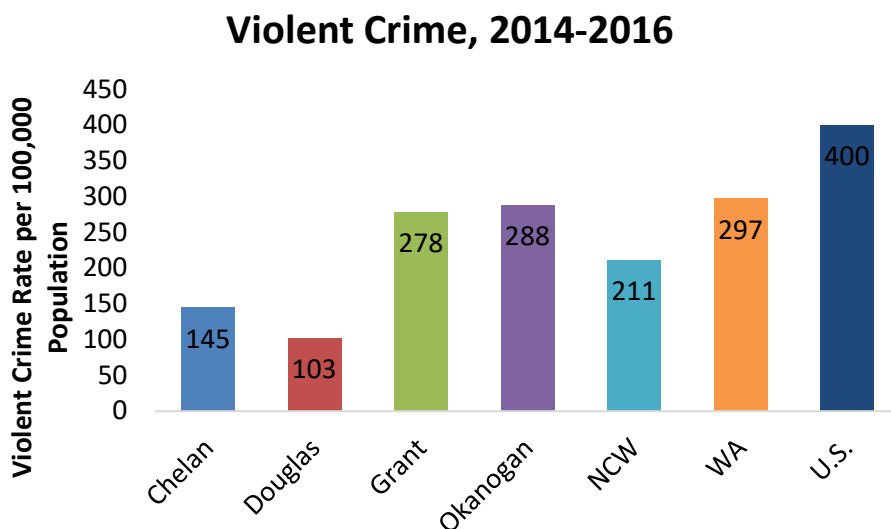
Violent Crime, 2014-2016

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2014-2016

Suicide

This indicator reports the age-adjusted death rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator for poor mental health. (See Table 5j)
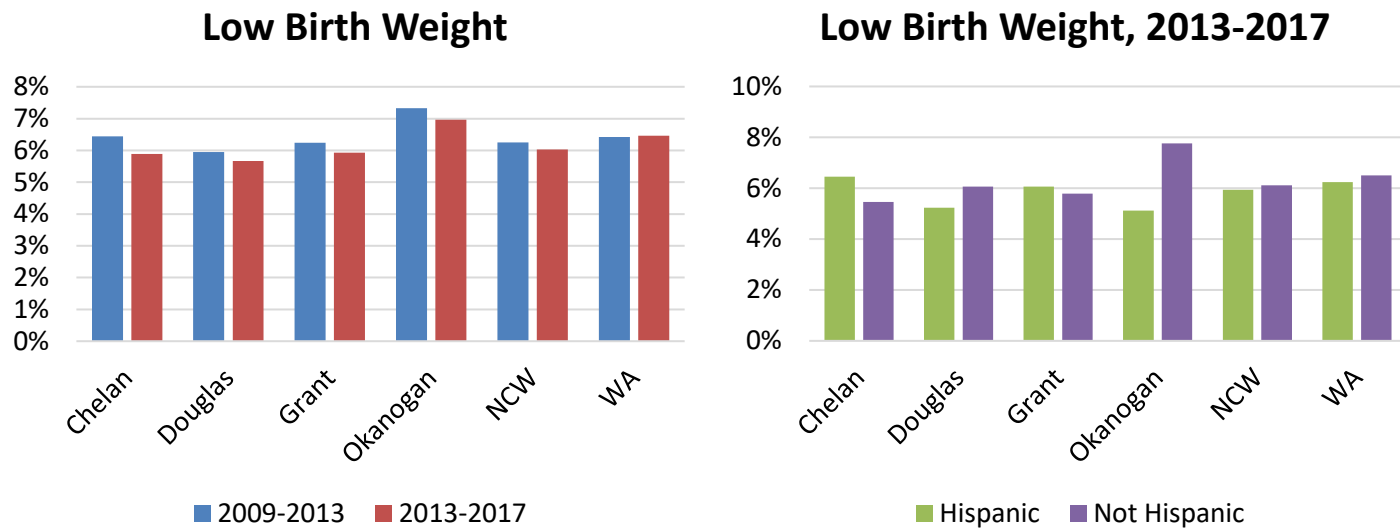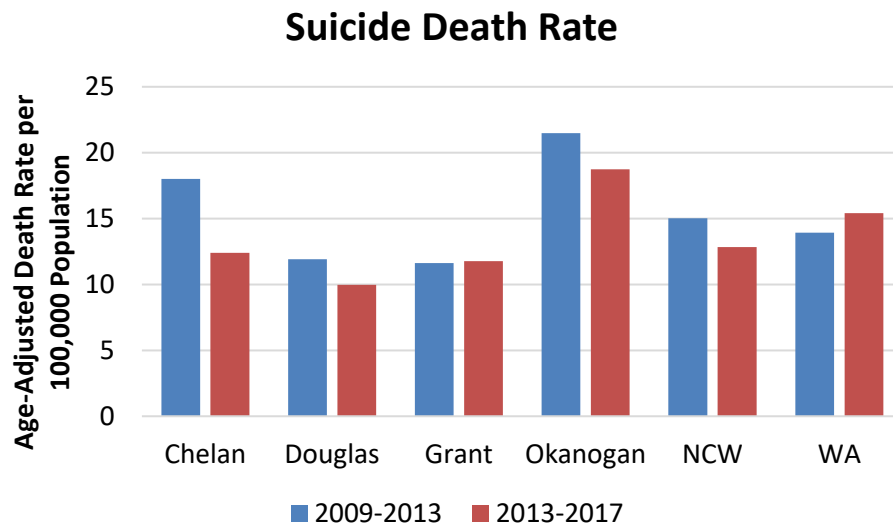
Suicide Death Rate

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Drug and Alcohol Use

Adult Alcohol Consumption

This indicator reports the percentage of the adult population who reports binge or heavy drinking in the past 30 days. Binge drinking is defined as a woman consuming more than four alcohol drinks during a single occasion or a man consuming more than five alcoholic drinks during a single occasion. Heavy drinking is defined as a woman drinking more than one drink on average per day or a man drinking more than two drinks on average per day. This indicator is relevant because excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes, such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence and motor vehicle crashes. (See Table 5o)

Excessive Drinking, 2016
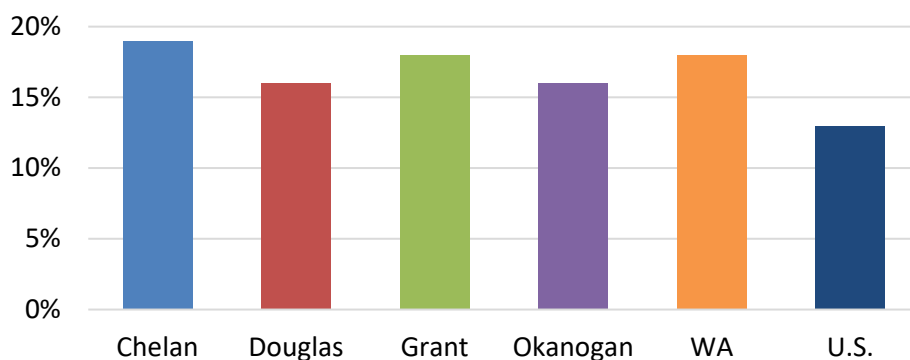
Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2019
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths

This indicator reports the percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement. This indicator is relevant as the annual cost of alcohol-related crashes totals more than $44 billion. Some limitations of this indicator include: (1) this indicator considers the percentage of crash deaths involving alcohol, not the number of total crashes or the number of total crashes involving alcohol; (2) not all fatal motor vehicle traffic accidents have a valid blood alcohol test, so these data are likely an undercount of actual alcohol involvement; and (3) even though alcohol is involved in all cases of alcohol-impaired driving, there can be a large difference in the degree to which it was responsible for the crash (e.g. someone with a 0.01 BAC vs. 0.35 BAC). (See Table 5o)

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths, 2013-2017
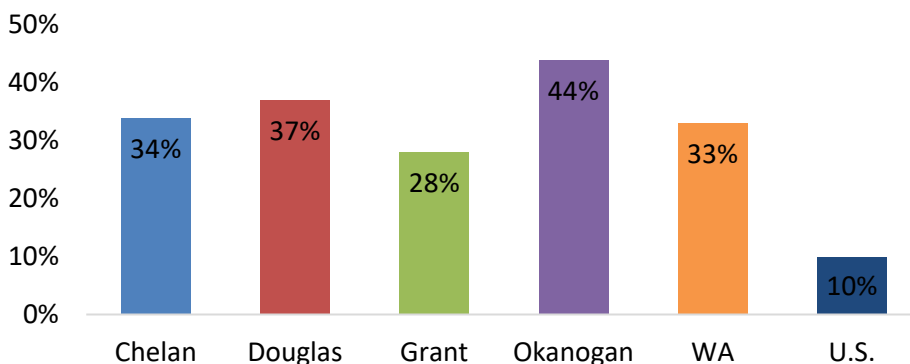
Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2019
Data Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2013-2017

Drug Overdose – Non-Fatal Hospitalization

This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to any drug overdose per 100,000 population. (See Table 5o)
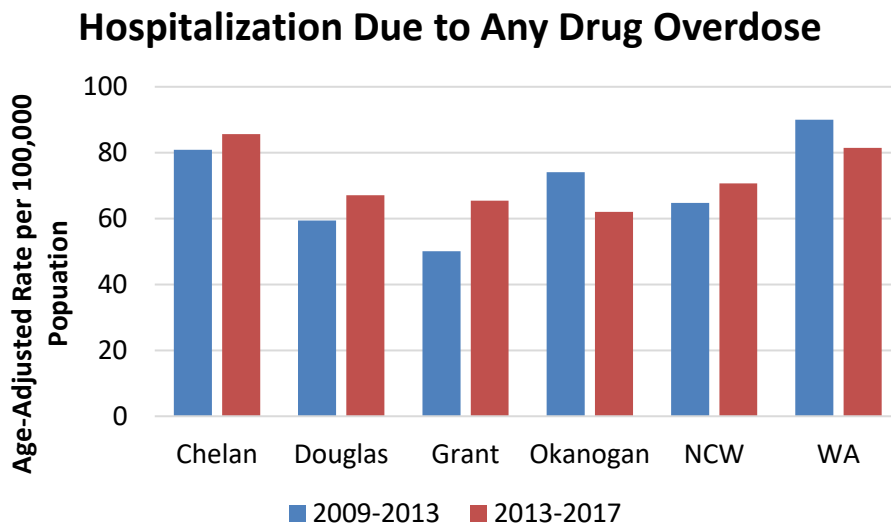
Hospitalization Due to Any Drug Overdose

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Washington Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Drug Overdose Deaths

This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population. (See Table 5o)
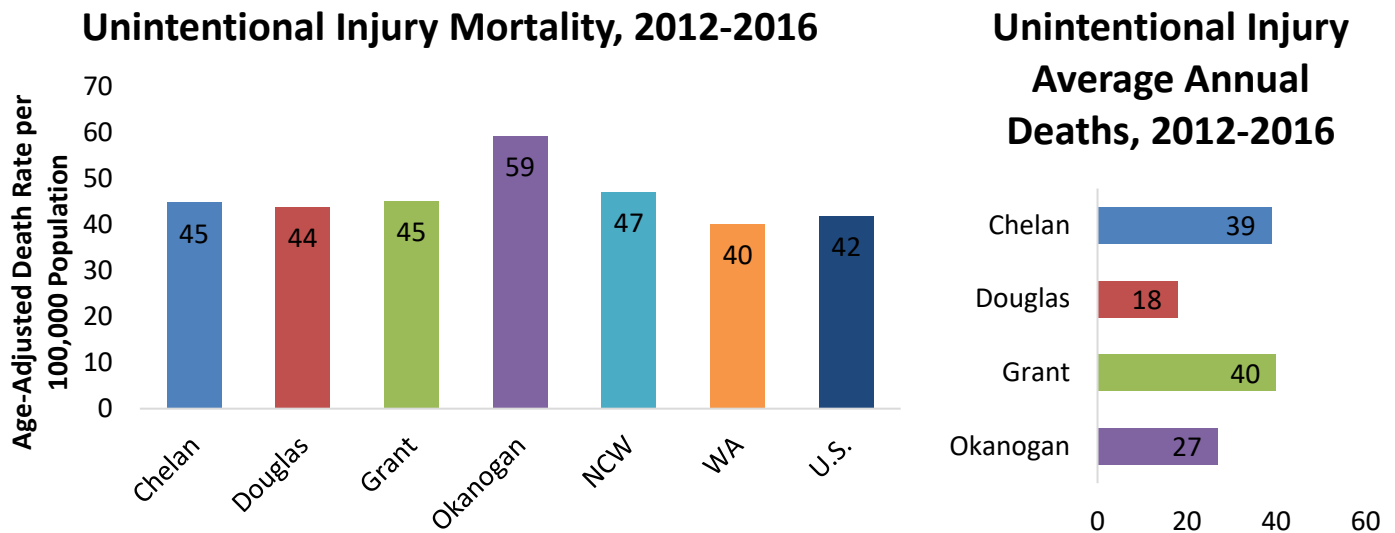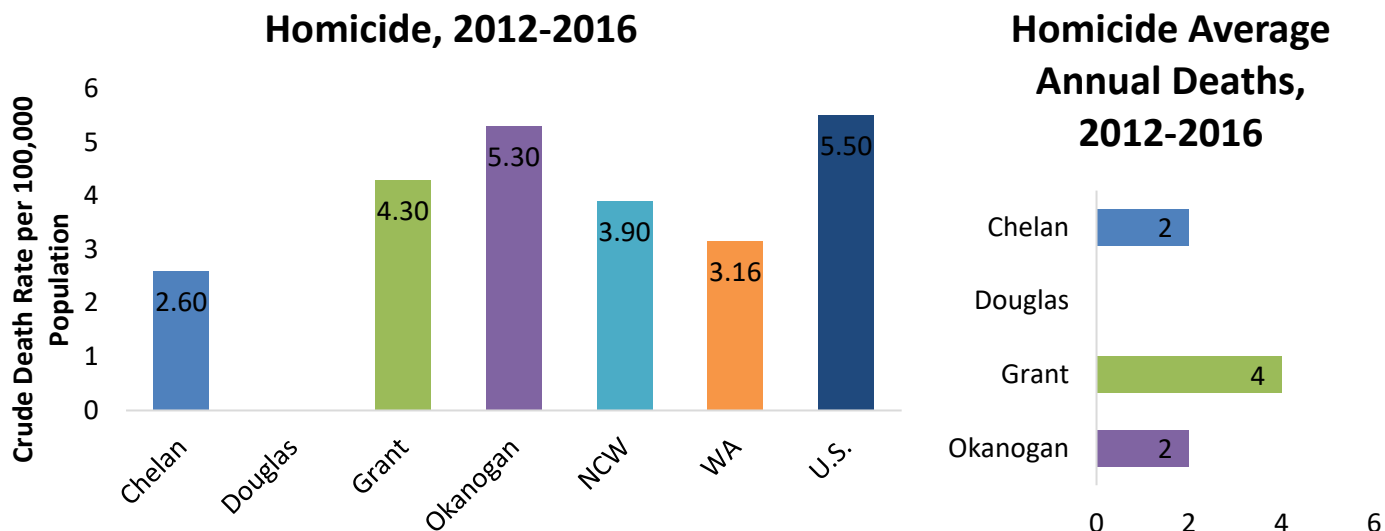
Drug Overdose Deaths, 2012-2016

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report
Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistic System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

Youth Drug and Alcohol Use

This indicator reports percentage of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade students who self-reported using cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, Rx pain killers to get high and/or all other illegal drug use in the past 30 days in the 2018 Healthy Youth Survey. This indicator is relevant because substance use in youth can negatively affect their health and wellbeing. (See Table 5o)

Current (Past-30-Days) Substance Use Among 6th Graders, 2018
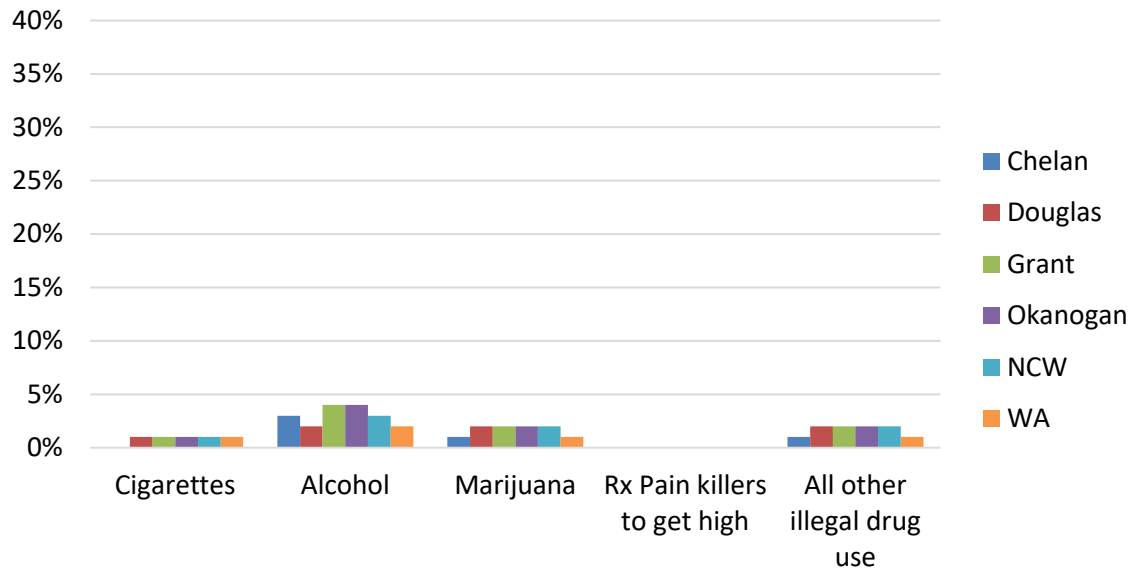
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

Current (Past-30-Days) Substance Use Among 8th Graders, 2018
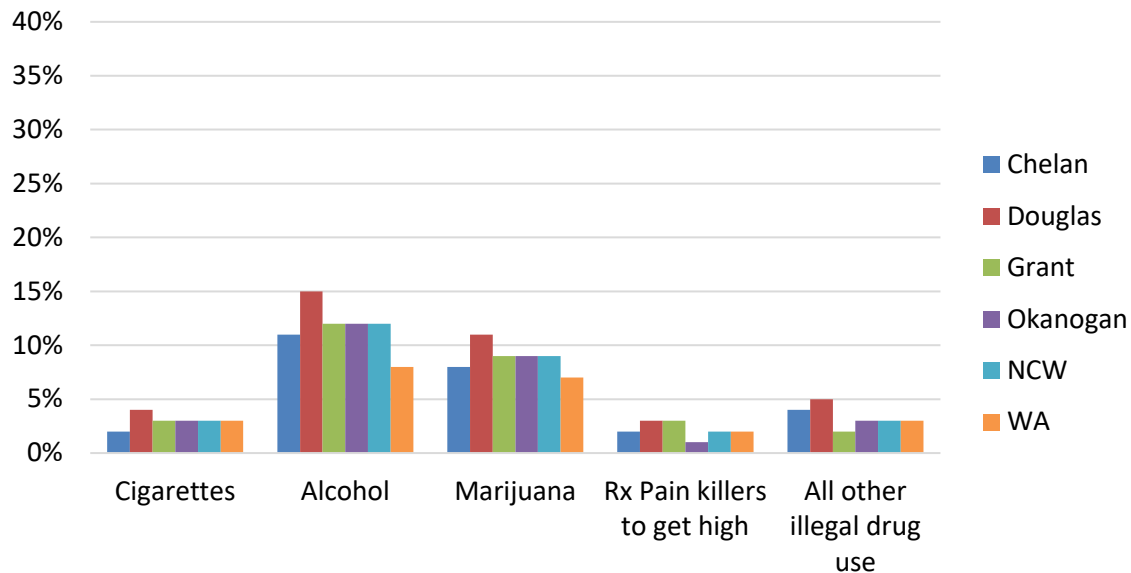
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

Current (Past-30-Days) Substance Use Among 10th Graders, 2018
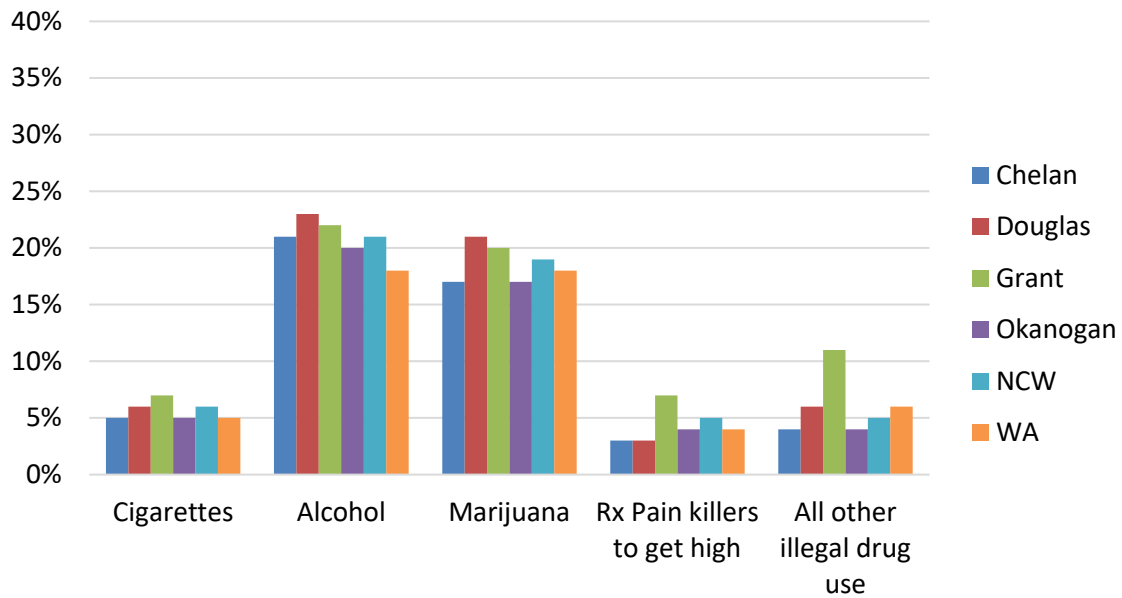
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

Current (Past-30-Days) Substance Use Among 12th Graders, 2018
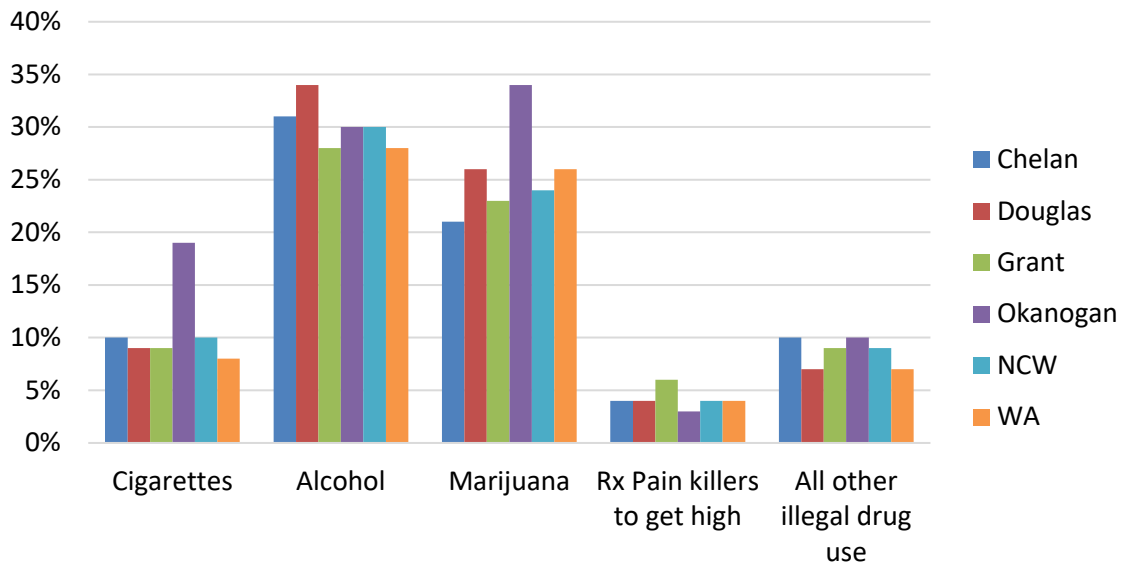
Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

Opioids

This indicator reports the age-adjusted hospitalization due to any opioid overdose rate per 100,000 population and age-adjusted fatal overdoses for all opioids (prescription and illicit) rate per 100,000. Opioid overdose includes poisoning or accidental poisoning by opium, methadone, heroin, synthetic narcotics, unspecified narcotics and other opiates and related narcotics. (See Table 5o)

Hospitalizations Due to Any Opioid Overdose
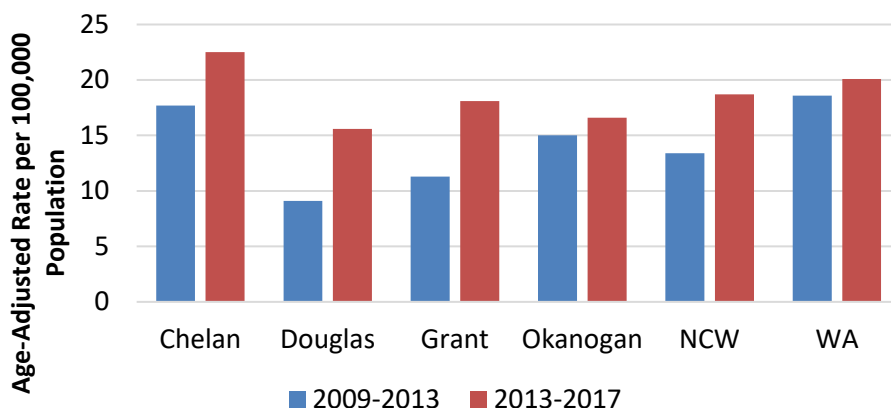
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington Department of Health's Injury Program, Center for Health Statistics, Washington Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Fatal opioid overdoses include accidental poisoning and intentional self-poisoning by drugs, assault by drug poisoning and drug poisoning of undetermined intent with any of the following opioids: opium; heroin; natural and semisynthetic opioids; methadone; synthetic opioids, other than methadone; and other and unspecified narcotics. (See Table 5o)

All Opioids (Prescription and Illicit) Fatal Overdoses
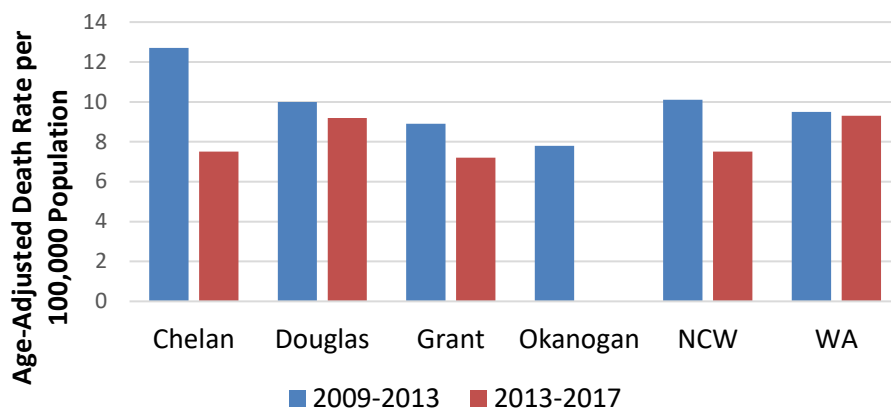
Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network
Data Source: Washington Department of Health's Injury Program, 2009-2013 and 2013-2017

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Gonorrhea Incidence

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

Gonorrhea
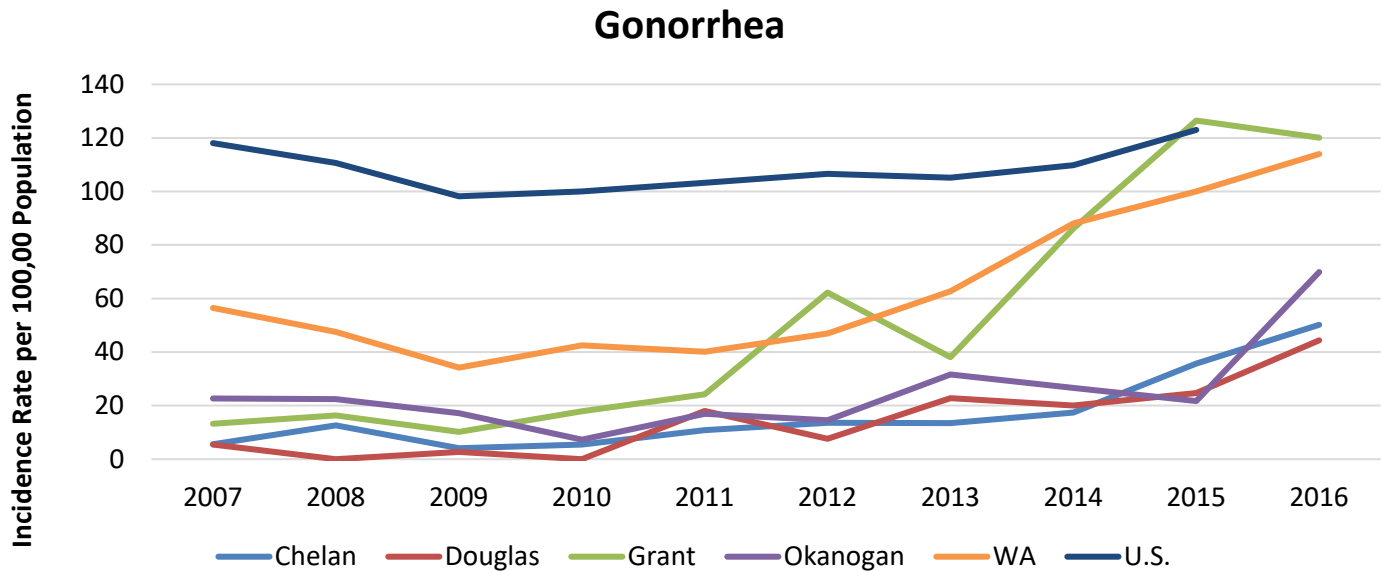
Source/Data Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2007-2016

Chlamydia Incidence

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

Chlamydia
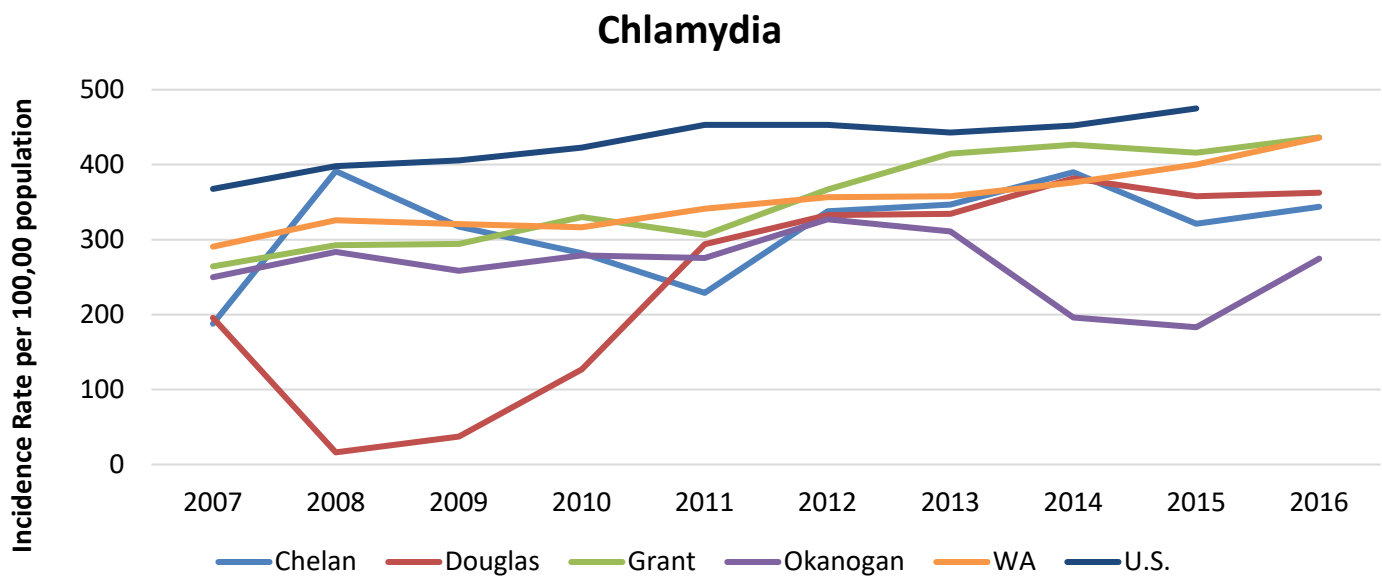
Source/Data Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2007-2016

HIV Prevalence

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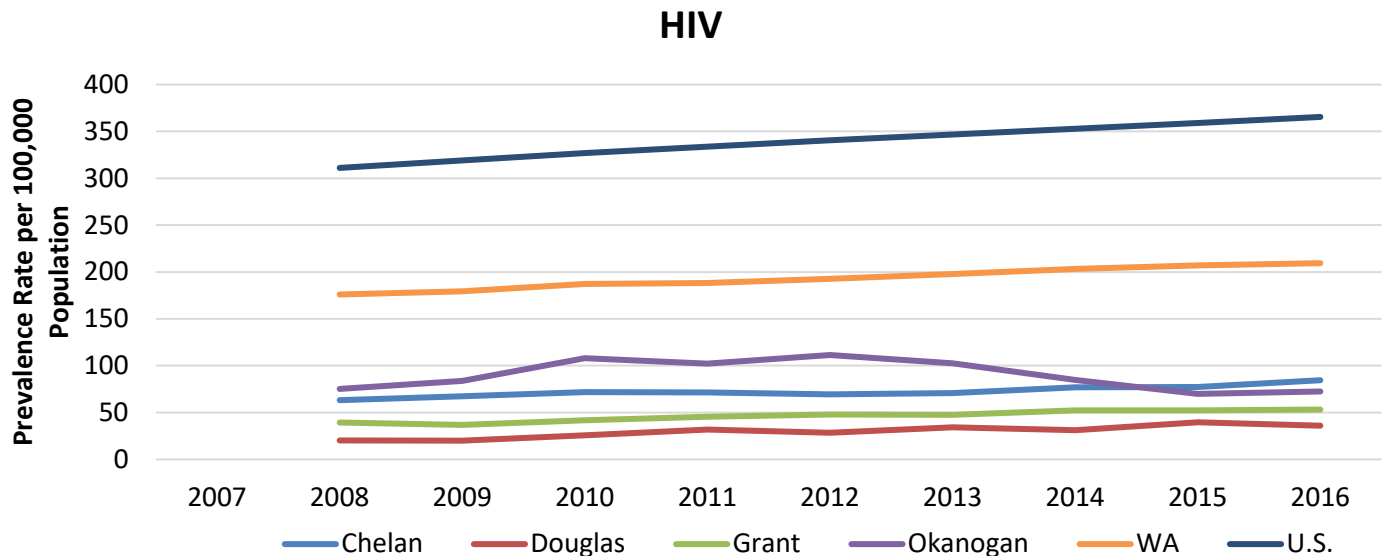
HIV

Source/Data Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2007-2016

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

This indicator reports the rate of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 population. (See Table 5p)
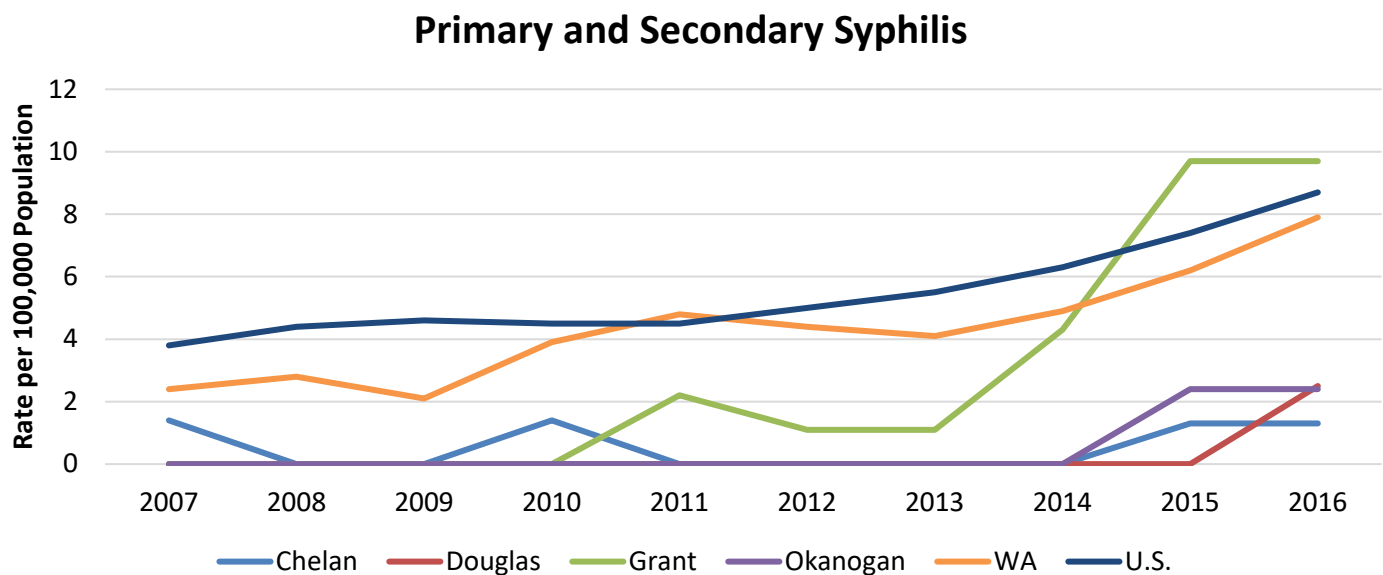
Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Source/Data Sources: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2007-2016

Table 5. Health Behaviors & Outcomes

Table 5c. Poor Health

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Adults with Poor General Health£							
2013-2017	14.58%	19.34%	23.40%	18.78%	19.23%	14.98%	
Percent of Adults with Poor or Fair Health€							
2012-2016	16.2%	14.8%	19.2%	19.8%	17.7%	13.7%	15.7%
Percent of Adults with No Dental Exam€							
2006-2010	35.3%	32.3%	38.5%	41.0%		27.7%	30.2%

£ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013-2017

€ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2006-2012; CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2010

Table 5d. Life Expectancy

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)£							
2009-2013	80.73	80.69	78.90	78.25		80.25	
2013-2017	81.00	81.58	79.49	79.01		80.33	
Life Expectancy for Infants (Years)€							
2013							
Hispanic	91.53	82.32	81.36	82	83.53	84.87	
Not Hispanic	79.81	81.02	78.42	79.48	79.49	80.21	
2017							
Hispanic	88.35	89.38	84.72	80.51	85.65	83.51	
Not Hispanic	81.37	81.4	78.38	77.79	79.7	80.09	
Years of Additional Life Expectancy Age 60-64€							
2013							
Hispanic	33.57	25.44	24.5	22.96	26.13	27.82	
Not Hispanic	23.81	24.51	23.16	23.79	23.82	24.07	
2017							
Hispanic	31.03	29.91	29.03	25.71	29.1	26.98	
Not Hispanic	25	25.89	23.39	23.86	24.41	24.07	
Premature Death (Years of Potential Life Lost) Rate per 100,000 Population¥							
2003-2005	6,076.80	5,764.70	7,826.80	8,761.80	7,058.40	6,114.70	7,345.00
2006-2008	5,012.70	5,993.40	6,856.40	8,416.00	6,398.30	5,857.75	7,090.49
2009-2011	5,191.40	4,866.20	6,599.70	8,531.40	6,139.20	5,563.10	6,703.70
2012-2014	5,751.70	5,276.60	6,376.80	6,760.70	6,094.20	5,529.20	6,601.20
2015-2017	5,150.70	5,004.60	6,712.80	7,480.50	6,072.00	5,603.33	6,900.63

£ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network; Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 2009-2017

€ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2013 and 2017

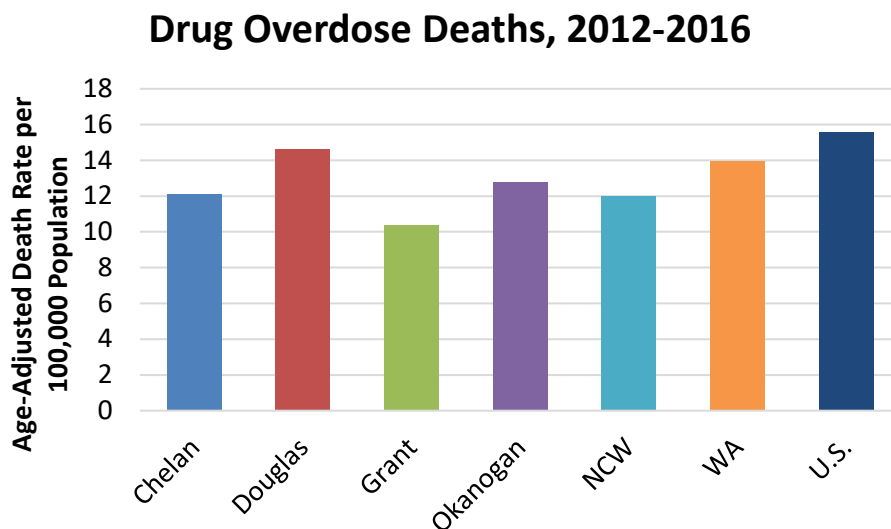¥ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2003-2017

Table 5e. Obesity

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Youth Overweight, 2018£							
8th Graders	18%	17%	16%	16%	17%	14%	
10th Graders	18%	22%	18%	14%	19%	15%	

12th Graders	16%	18%	18%	17%	17%	15%	
Percent of Youth Obese, 2018£							
8th Graders	12%	15%	18%	16%	16%	12%	
10th Graders	13%	16%	14%	13%	15%	14%	
12th Graders	19%	21%	18%	14%	18%	17%	
Percent of Youth Overweight or Obese, 2018£							
8th Graders	30% (+-5)	32% (+-7)	34% (+-4)	32% (+-8)	32% (+-3)	26% (+-3)	
10th Graders	31% (+-5)	37% (+-7)	32% (+-5)	27% (+-7)	34% (+-3)	28% (+-3)	
12th Graders	35% (+-6)	39% (+-8)	36% (+-5)	31% (+-10)	355 (+-3)	32% (+-3)	
Percent of Overweight Adults€							
2011-2012	33.70%	39.40%	35.30%	35.50%		35.00%	35.80%
Percent of Obese (BMI > 30) Adults¥							
2013-2015	27.23%	34.45%	34.23%	26.44%	30.68%	26.74%	
2015-2017	26.32%	32.99%	36.86%	32.69%	32.65%	27.53%	
Female	25.14%	40.88%	34.21%	37.50%	33.15%	26.88%	
Male	26.51%	25.23%	38.45%	29.60%	32.04%	28.18%	
Percent of Population with No Leisure Time Physical Activity€							
2016	17.40%	17.80%	23.90%	22.10%	20.50%	16.70%	22.80%
Percent of Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption, 2013 & 2015¥							
Less Than 1 Fruit / Day	30.75%	37.26%	34.96%	28.59%	32.50%	35.83%	
Less Than 1 Vegetable / Day	11.74%	22.85%	15.65%	16.92%	15.76%	17.12%	
Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption€							
2005-2009	75.20%	74.20%	79.20%	73.90%		74.60%	75.70%

BMI: Body Mass Index

£ Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

€ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012; CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2016; CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2005-2009

¥ Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013-2017

Table 5f. Percent of Obese Adults (Adults Aged 20+)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chelan	21.6%	22.6%	24.2%	26.7%	25.8%	26.2%	26.3%	26.3%	24.8%	26.3%
Douglas	25.8%	27.6%	27.7%	28.7%	26.3%	29.4%	28.5%	30.4%	30.6%	32.6%
Grant	30.5%	31.1%	32.4%	32.7%	33.4%	35.1%	34.3%	34.3%	34.7%	34.3%
Okanogan	26.7%	27.4%	27.5%	29.4%	28.9%	28.8%	27.9%	30.9%	32.3%	33.3%
NCW	26.2%	27.2%	28.2%	29.6%	29.1%	30.3%	29.7%	30.6%	30.5%	30.4%
WA	25.4%	26.3%	27.1%	27.4%	27.2%	27.1%	26.9%	26.7%	27.4%	27.4%
U.S.	25.6%	26.4%	27.4%	27.3%	27.2%	27.1%	27.5%	27.8%	28.3%	28.3%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007-2016

Table 5g. Percent of Adults Physically Inactive (Adults Aged 20+)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chelan	18.60%	18.30%	19.10%	17.80%	16.50%	16.70%	16.50%	16.90%	16.20%	17.40%
Douglas	18.90%	19.50%	20.00%	19.30%	18.70%	19.10%	18.10%	19.70%	17.40%	17.80%
Grant	21.90%	21.90%	22.90%	25.10%	27.10%	28.50%	25.50%	22.70%	22.00%	23.90%
Okanogan	23.10%	23.00%	22.00%	23.70%	25.10%	25.00%	19.80%	17.90%	17.50%	22.10%
NCW	20.60%	20.60%	21.10%	21.60%	22.10%	22.70%	20.50%	19.50%	18.60%	20.50%

WA	17.70%	18.40%	18.70%	18.90%	18.00%	18.00%	16.80%	16.80%	16.10%	16.70%
U.S.	23.20%	23.50%	23.70%	23.40%	22.50%	22.60%	21.80%	22.60%	21.60%	22.80%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007-2016

Table 5h. Diabetes

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Percent of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes£							
2012	8.10%	7.70%	8.10%	7.40%	7.90%	8.20%	9.10%
2016	5.30%	6.90%	10.30%	8.50%	7.77%	8.09%	9.32%
Female	5.10%	6.80%	9.30%	8.60%		7.50%	8.70%
Male	5.50%	7.00%	11.30%	8.30%		8.80%	10.00%
Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes£							
2013	21.41%	23.58%	27.74%	21.30%	23.62%	22.41%	27.54%
2014	21.46%	23.60%	28.29%	21.70%	23.94%	22.27%	27.43%
2015	21.54%	23.81%	27.99%	21.41%	23.85%	22.15%	27.36%
2016	21.16%	24.18%	28.02%	21.46%	23.83%	22.06%	27.33%
2017	20.97%	24.09%	28.00%	21.47%	23.76%	22.01%	27.24%

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 and 2016; Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2013-2017

Table 5i. Percent of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes (Adults Aged 20+)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chelan	6.6%	7.0%	7.3%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	7.9%	6.0%	6.5%	5.3%
Douglas	6.3%	6.7%	7.8%	8.8%	8.4%	7.7%	7.5%	8.0%	7.5%	6.9%
Grant	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	8.1%	8.6%	10.0%	8.7%	10.3%
Okanogan	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.3%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	9.9%	8.5%
NCW	7.5%	7.7%	7.9%	8.1%	8.1%	7.9%	8.2%	8.1%	8.0%	7.77%
WA	7.4%	7.6%	7.8%	8.1%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%	8.0%	8.09%
U.S.	8.3%	8.6%	8.7%	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.32%

Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007-2016

Table 5j. Cancer

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population£							
2009-2013	154.54	158.73	173.88	175.36	164.97	165.91	
2013-2017	144.44	140.36	154.91	173.05	152.88	153.38	
Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population€							
2012-2016	148.6	143.1	166.6	176.9	159	155.93	160.9
Female	125.09	114.2	144.86	153.58	135.4	135.9	137.85
Male	177.91	182.05	193.1	205.12	188.8	182.77	192.58
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 Females£							
2008-2012	157.87	143.16	136.57	139.61	144.53	172.97	
2012-2016	138.25	129.41	146.61	141.33	139.32	168.99	
Breast Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Females¥							
2009-2013	9.66	7.33	8.87	5.68	8.28	11.12	
2013-2017	9.71	8.04	10.37	11.73	9.91	10.83	
Cervical Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence per 100,000 Females¥							

2008-2012	2.2	1.76	2.67	5.1	2.86	3.51	
2012-2016	3.4	1.47	2.02	3.02	2.62	3.38	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(1.84, 5.99)	(0.28, 4.83)	(0.86, 4.09)	(1.10, 7.08)	(1.78, 3.77)	(3.19, 3.58)	
Cervical Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Females¥							
2009-2013	0.88	1.96	0.77	1.69	1.16	0.92	
2013-2017	0.67	0	0.85	2.38	0.9	0.81	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(0.13, 2.38)	(0, 0)	(0.22, 2.36)	(0.71, 6.25)	(0.46, 1.66)	(0.72, 0.90)	
Prostate Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence per 100,000 Males¥							
2008-2012	79.04	89.66	66.39	72.09	75.39	63.97	
2012-2016	59.63	71.79	46.32	54.01	56.1	47.28	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(53.11, 66.95)	(61.68, 83.82)	(40.51, 52.83)	(46.19, 63.31)		(46.61, 47.96)	
Hispanic	86.77	74.41	39.04	97.22		40.14	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(56.21, 133.37)	(30.82, 165.41)	(24.66, 61.70)	(38.76, 225.61)		(36.66, 43.93)	
Not Hispanic	57.28	72.49	47.55	53		47.65	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(50.65, 65.04)	(61.99, 85.28)	(41.23, 54.95)	(45.10, 62.77)		(46.97, 48.34)	
Prostate Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Males¥							
2009-2013	8.41	12.46	15.52	13.15	12.05	8.78	
2013-2017	7.81	11.28	9.08	12.45	9.61	8.36	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(5.58, 10.93)	(7.53, 16.67)	(6.55, 12.38)	(8.68, 17.89)		(8.07, 8.66)	
Hispanic	14.39	23.89	4.8	0		5.94	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(3.07, 44.43)	(2.89, 97.05)	(.058, 19.44)	(0, 0)		(4.50, 7.73)	
Not Hispanic	7.63	10.86	9.53	12.83		8.43	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(5.27, 11.36)	(7.14, 17.31)	(6.81, 13.42)	(8.94, 18.84)		(8.14, 8.74)	
Colon and Rectum Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence per 100,000 Population¥							
2008-2012	38.65	38.64	36.37	32.38	36.79	39.57	
2012-2016	35.41	33.84	34.78	39.71	35.58	36.06	
Colon and Rectum Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population¥							
2009-2013	12.13	15.73	13.72	17.27	14.17	13.83	
2013-2017	10.85	8.7	13.69	12.51	11.8	12.58	
Lung Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence per 100,000 Population¥							
2008-2012	54.12	47.38	58.01	63.16	55.97	62.73	
2012-2016	50.5	46.48	58.68	63.75	55.16	56.34	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(44.33,57.51)	(38.30,56.22)	(51.87,66.24)	(55.00,70.01)		(55.58,57.11)	
Lung Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population¥							
2009-2013	38.1	38.84	44.72	47.13	42.03	44.04	
2013-2017	32.76	31.24	41.09	49.62	38.38	37.01	

£ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network; Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificates 2009-2017; Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Needs Assessment Tool, 2008-2016

€ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

¥ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2017

Table 5k. Lung and Heart Disease

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Lung Disease Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population£							
2009-2013	38.1	43.3	51.4	54		41.8	
2013-2017	42.9	41.0	52.0	56.7		38.4	
Female	41.4	39.6	45.2	52		35.9	
Male	46.2	45.1	59.8	63.9		42.1	

Percent of Adults with Asthma€							
2013-2017	10.11%	11.91%	10.15%	11.82%	10.45%	9.75%	
Percent of Population Currently Smoking Cigarettes Age-Adjusted¥							
2006-2012	13.5%	15.5%	16.1%	23.8%	16.6%	15.6%	18.1%
Percent of Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months¥							
2011-2012	62.81%	37.24%	50.33%	62.94%		59.02%	60.02%
Coronary Heart Disease Death Rate per 100,000 All Ages§							
2012-2014	81.2	95.7	106.6	84.0		85.7	102.4
2014-2016	71.8	83.0	102.8	75.0		80.3	97.0
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2013-2017¥							
Female	42.94	45.38	71.68	53.96	55.8	53.58	70.04
Male	98.87	128.79	138.07	115.26	121.1	115.63	131.45
Heart Disease Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population€							
2009-2013	136.57	157.06	158.97	154.41	150.25	145.29	
Female	113.52	118.57	122.13	116.28	117.68	113.58	
Male	161.82	204.55	199.71	194.1	186.33	184.16	
2013-2017	118.21	136.86	154	139.88	136.69	137.15	
Female	92.37	91.56	117.17	111.34	103.78	105.43	
Male	149.05	190.67	194.64	172.39	174.4	175.66	
Percent of Adults with Heart Disease¥							
2011-2012	4.2%	4.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.4%
Percent of Adults with Heart DiseaseϴΘ							
2013-2015	4.0%	9.0%	6.0%	8.0%		6.0%	
Stroke Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population¥							
2012-2016	31.7	30.4	42.5	43.3	37.4	34.84	36.9
Female	29.68	28.38	46.91	45	38.4	34.46	36.04
Male	34.76	32.35	37.08	40.78	36.2	34.63	37.18

£ Source/Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2017, CDC WONDER, 2009-2017

€ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), 2009-2017

¥ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicator Warehouse, 2006-2012; CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012; CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

§ Source/Data Source: CDC, Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke Tables, 2012-2016

Ϙ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Chronic Disease Profiles; Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013-2015

Table 5l. Pre-Conceptual and Perinatal Health

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000£							
2008-2012	3.61	5.53	6.43	7	5.63	4.87	
2012-2016	4.31	3.07	4.79	4.71	4.39	4.63	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(2.64, 6.66)	(1.32, 6.04)	(3.35, 6.62)	(2.43, 8.22)	(3.46, 5.49)	(4.43, 4.84)	
Hispanic	2.42	3.27	5.6	3.89	4.26	4.4	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(0.79, 5.66)	(0.89, 8.37)	(3.51, 8.48)	(0.80, 11.36)	(2.95, 5.95)	(3.95, 4.88)	
Not Hispanic	5.83	2.89	3.89	5.06	4.5	4.68	
(Lower & Upper CI)	(3.26, 9.62)	(0.79, 7.39)	(2.13, 6.53)	(2.32, 9.61)	(3.24, 6.08)	(4.46, 4.91)	
Number of Infant Deaths£							
2008-2012	18	15	52	20	105	2,146	
2012-2016	20	8	36	12	76	2,047	
Hispanic	5	4	22	3	34	350	

Not Hispanic	15	4	14	9	42	1,697
Percent Low Birth Weight[£]						
2009-2013	6.44	5.95	6.24	7.33	6.25	6.42
2013-2017	5.89	5.67	5.93	6.96	6.03	6.46
(Lower & Upper CI)	(5.21, 6.64)	(4.80, 6.65)	(5.39,6.52)	(5.97, 8.08)	(5.67, 6.41)	(6.39, 6.54)
Hispanic	6.45	5.23	6.07	5.12	5.94	6.24
(Lower & Upper CI)	(5.39,7.67)	(4.05, 6.66)	(5.31, 6.90)	(3.64, 7.01)	(5.41, 6.50)	(6.07, 6.41)
Not Hispanic	5.46	6.06	5.79	7.76	6.11	6.51
(Lower & Upper CI)	(4.59, 6.44)	(4.84, 7.51)	(5.02, 6.64)	(6.51, 9.18)	(5.62, 6.64)	(6.43, 6.60)
Percent of Births to Smoking Mothers[£]						
2009-2013	7.86	8.75	8.74	16.01	9.63	11.1
2013-2017	8.36	7.31	7.93	14.01	8.83	9.17
Hispanic	1.6	1.11	2.65	4.65	2.33	3.91
Not Hispanic	13.63	12.94	13.74	18.11	14.41	10.33
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000[£]						
2009-2013	35.71	36.13	62.72	56.64	49.52	25.02
2013-2017	26.23	26.75	40.49	41.1	34.29	17.33
Hispanic	36.76	39.08	52.03	50.33	45.73	37.85
Not Hispanic	18.03	16.92	27.51	36.72	24.52	13.15

[£] Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2017

Table 5m. Number of Teen Births

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chelan	122	112	111	82	75	56	79	47	59	54
Douglas	66	54	56	57	44	38	34	42	32	30
Grant	246	270	203	213	198	146	146	118	137	125
Okanogan	88	87	81	70	57	56	50	36	49	35

Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2008-2017

Table 5n. Accidents, Homicide, and Suicide

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000[£]							
2012-2016	11	13.8	17.7	22.9	15.9	7.95	11.3
Average Annual Motor Vehicle Deaths[£]							
2012-2016	8	5	16	10	40	580	37,053
Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Average Annual Death Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2011-2015	0.5	0.0	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0	3.1
Total Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Death[£]							
2011-2015	1	0	9	4	14	413	28,832
Unintentional Injury Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2012-2016	44.8	43.9	45.1	59.2	47.1	40.13	41.9
Female	34.67	31.15	36.78	33.18	34.6	28.84	27.98
Male	54.69	58.14	52.99	86.54	59.9	52.05	56.87
Unintentional Injury Average Annual Deaths[£]							
2012-2016	39	18	40	27	123	2,999	140,444
Homicide Crude Death Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							
2012-2016	2.60		4.30	5.30	3.90	3.16	5.50
Homicide Average Annual Deaths[£]							
2012-2016	2		4	2			
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population[£]							

2014-2016	144.6	102.6	277.9	287.8	211.1	297.1	400.4
Suicide Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population€							
2009-2013	18.02	11.92	11.63	21.48	15.03	13.94	
2013-2018	12.39	9.97	11.77	18.75	12.83	15.4	
Suicide Annual Death Counts€							
2009-2013	68	23	51	42	184	4,897	
2013-2017	51	21	53	41	166	5,669	

£ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016; U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2011-2015; Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2014-2016
€ Source/Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Tool, 2009-2017

Table 5o. Drug and Alcohol Use

Indicator	Chelan	Douglas	Grant	Okanogan	NCW	WA	U.S.
Excessive Drinking£							
2016	19%	16%	18%	16%		18%	13%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths£							
2013-2017	34%	37%	28%	44%		33%	10%
Hospitalizations Due to Any Drug Overdose – Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000€							
2001-2005	91.9	56.4	77.7	78.2	78.9	70.8	
2005-2009	93.1	56.5	65.4	78.7	74.8	85	
2009-2013	80.9	59.4	50.1	74.1	64.8	90	
2013-2017	85.6	67.1	65.4	62	70.7	81.5	
Drug Overdose Deaths – Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population¥							
2012-2016	12.1	14.6	10.4	12.8	12.0	13.94	15.6
Current (Past 30-Days) Substance Use, 6th Graders§							
Cigarettes	0% (+-0.5)	1% (+-1)	1% (+-1)	1% (+-1)	1% (+-0)	1% (+-0)	
Alcohol	3% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	4% (+-1)	4% (+-2)	3% (+-1)	2% (+-0)	
Marijuana	1% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	2% (+-2)	2% (+-1)	1% (+-0)	
Rx Pain killers to get high	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
All other illegal drug use	1% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	2% (+-0)	1% (+-0)	
Current (Past 30-Days) Substance Use, 8th Graders§							
Cigarettes	2% (+-1)	4% (+-2)	3% (+-1)	3% (+-2)	3% (+-1)	3% (+-1)	
Alcohol	11% (+-2)	15% (+-3)	12% (+-2)	12% (+-3)	12% (+-1)	8% (+-1)	
Marijuana	8% (+-2)	11% (+-3)	9% (+-2)	9% (+-3)	9% (+-1)	7% (+-1)	
Rx Pain killers to get high	2% (+-1)	3% (+-2)	3% (+-1)	1% (+-1)	2% (+-1)	2% (+-0)	
All other illegal drug use	4% (+-2)	5% (+-3)	2% (+-1)	3% (+-3)	3% (+-1)	3% (+-1)	
Current (Past 30-Days) Substance Use, 10th Graders§							
Cigarettes	5% (+-2)	6% (+-2)	7% (+-2)	5% (+-2)	6% (+-1)	5% (+-1)	
Alcohol	21% (+-3)	23% (+-4)	22% (+-3)	20% (+-5)	21% (+-2)	18% (+-2)	
Marijuana	17% (+-3)	21% (+-4)	20% (+-3)	17% (+-4)	19% (+-2)	18% (+-2)	
Rx Pain killers to get high	3% (+-1)	3% (+-2)	7% (+-2)	4% (+-2)	5% (+-1)	4% (+-1)	
All other illegal drug use	4% (+-2)	6% (+-3)	11% (+-3)	4% (+-3)	5% (+-1)	6% (+-1)	
Current (Past 30-Days) Substance Use, 12th Graders§							
Cigarettes	10% (+-3)	9% (+-3)	9% (+-2)	19% (+-6)	10% (+-1)	8% (+-1)	
Alcohol	31% (+-4)	34% (+-6)	28% (+-3)	30% (+-6)	30% (+-2)	28% (+-2)	
Marijuana	21% (+-4)	26% (+-5)	23% (+-3)	34% (+-7)	24% (+-2)	26% (+-2)	
Rx Pain killers to get high	4% (+-2)	4% (+-2)	6% (+-2)	3% (+-2)	4% (+-1)	4% (+-1)	
All other illegal drug use	10% (+-4)	7% (+-4)	9% (+-3)	10% (+-6)	9% (+-2)	7% (+-1)	
Hospitalizations Due to Opioid Overdose – Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000€							

2001-2005	13	NR	11.8	10.4	11.3	9.5	
2005-2009	22.3	10.9	13.8	9.9	15.3	14.7	
2009-2013	17.7	9.1	11.3	15	13.4	18.6	
2013-2017	22.5	15.6	18.1	16.6	18.7	20.1	
All Opioids (Prescription and Illicit) Fatal Overdoses – Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000[€]							
2001-2005	9.1	NR	10.7	11.5	9.6	7.6	
2005-2009	9.9	10	16.1	14.6	12.8	9.7	
2009-2013	12.7	10	8.9	7.8	10.1	9.5	
2013-2017	7.5	9.2	7.2	NR	7.5	9.3	

£ Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2019; Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016; Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2013-2017

€ Source: Washington State Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network; Data Source: Washington Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Washington Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, 2001-2017

¥ Source: University of Missouri Extension, CARES Engagement Network, Health Indicators Report; Data Source: CDC, National Vital Statistic System, CDC WONDER, 2012-2016

§ Source/Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2018

Table 5p. Sexually Transmitted Infections

Gonorrhea Incidence Rate[£]										
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Chelan	5.6	12.6	4.1	5.5	10.9	13.6	13.5	17.4	35.7	50.2
Douglas	5.5	0	2.7	0	18	7.6	22.8	20.1	24.7	44.4
Grant	13.2	16.3	10.2	17.9	24.2	62.2	38.1	86.2	126.5	120.1
Okanogan	22.7	22.4	17.2	7.3	16.9	14.5	31.6	26.6	21.7	69.9
WA	56.5	47.6	34.2	42.5	40.1	46.9	62.7	88.1	100	114
U.S.	118.1	110.7	98.2	100	103.2	106.6	105.2	109.8	123	
Chlamydia Incidence Rate[£]										
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Chelan	187.8	391.4	317.2	281.8	229.1	337.8	347	390.1	321.2	343.7
Douglas	195.5	16.2	37.1	127.1	293.7	332.8	334.3	381.7	357.7	362.7
Grant	264.3	292.6	294.2	330.3	306.3	366.9	414.6	426.5	416	436.4
Okanogan	249.8	283.7	258.4	278.8	275.6	327.1	310.9	195.9	183.1	274.6
WA	290.6	325.9	320.6	316.6	341.2	356.6	357.8	376.3	400.2	435.9
U.S.	367.7	398	405.7	422.8	453.2	453	443	452.1	475	
HIV Prevalence[£]										
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Chelan		63.2	67.3	71.9	71.5	69.5	70.7	76.8	77.4	84.5
Douglas		20.3	20	25.7	32	28.4	34.4	31	39.6	35.8
Grant		39.3	36.8	41.8	45.6	48	47.6	52.5	52.2	53.2
Okanogan		75.3	83.6	108	102.1	111.4	102.7	84.8	69.9	72.5
WA		176	179.5	187.2	188.2	192.8	197.8	203.2	207.2	209.4
U.S.		311.1	319.2	326.8	333.9	340.6	346.7	352.8	359.1	365.5
Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rate per 100,000[£]										
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Chelan	1.4	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.3
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
Grant	0	0	0	0	2.2	1.1	1.1	4.3	9.7	9.7
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.4
WA	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.9	6.2	7.9
U.S.	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	5	5.5	6.3	7.4	8.7

£ Source/Data Sources: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2007-2016