



Pierce County Health Indicators

Updated 11/10/2016

Demographics	Characteristics	Latest Year	Pierce Co. count	Percent	WA State count	Percent	Data Source
Total Population		2015	830,120		7,061,408		CHAT ¹
Age		2015	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	0-17 (youth)		200,110	24.1%	1,602,745	22.7%	
	18-39 (young adults)		246,170	29.6%	2,099,737	29.7%	
	40-64 (older adults)		274,846	33.1%	2,331,262	33.0%	
	65+ years (seniors)		108,994	13.1%	1,027,664	14.6%	
	Total		830,120		7,061,408		
Race and ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity:	2015	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		84,959	10.2%	879,410	12.4%	
	Non-Hispanic		745,161	89.7%	6,182,000	87.6%	
	Race distribution	2015	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	Total population		830,120	100.0%	7,061,408	100.0%	
	White		628,355	75.7%	5,698,518	80.7%	
	Black		60,594	7.3%	278,360	3.9%	
	Asian		54,205	6.5%	562,903	8.0%	
	American Indian/Alaska Native		13,616	1.6%	130,780	1.9%	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		12,767	1.5%	50,698	0.7%		
Two or more races		60,583	7.3%	340,151	4.8%		

Topic	Indicator	Latest Year	WA State	Pierce Co.	Trend for Pierce Co.	Trend period	Data Sources
Community context							
Access to health care	Percent of adults under 65 years with health insurance	2015	88.1%	88.9%	Better	2011-2015	BRFSS ²
	Percent of adults who report unmet medical needs due to cost (all ages)	2015	11.1%	12.1%	Better	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of adults who report visiting a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year	2015	67.0%	66.8%	See data sources note This question asked every other year		BRFSS
	Percent of pregnant women who receive prenatal care in their first trimester	2014	80.4%	78.8%	No change	2006-2015	WA State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics ³
Economic well-being	Median household income	2015		\$60,167	Better	2006-2015	U.S. Census Bureau, 2015, American Community Survey 1 year estimates ⁴
	Percent of residents living below the Federal Poverty Level	2015		12.3%	Worse	2006-2015	
	Percent of children under age 18 living below the Federal Poverty Level	2015		16.9%	Worse	2006-2015	
Education	No high school diploma/no GED	2015		8.4%	Better	2006-2015	
	High school graduate only/GED	2015		28.8%	Worse	2006-2015	
	Some college/associates degree	2015		37.1%	No change	2006-2015	
	Bachelor's degree or higher	2015		25.7%	Better	2006-2015	
General Health	Percent of adults rating their health as excellent, very good, or good	2015	85.1%	84.4%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Expected years of healthy life at age 20 for women and men	2015	51.2 yrs	49.6 yrs	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
					Death data		WA State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics

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²2015 population estimates are preliminary

Topic	Indicator	Latest Year	WA State	Pierce Co.	Trend for Pierce Co.	Trend period	Data Sources
Public Safety	Annual homicide rate per 100,000	2015	2.6	4.3	†NA	†NA	"The Crime In WashingtonAnnual Report" [CWAR]; WASPC ⁵
	Annual violent crime rate per 1,000 residents	2015	3.2	5.1	†NA	†NA	
Physical Environment							
Air quality	Number of days fine particulates exceed the federal standard (PM2.5 >35 micrograms/m ³)	2015	†NA	6	†NA	†NA	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency ⁶
Water quality	Percent of large water system samples that exceed the actionable level for nitrates (5 ppm)	2015	†NA	2.0%	No change	2006-2015	WA State Department of Health ⁷
Health behaviors							
Weight status	Percent of adults who are obese (BMI≥30)	2015	26.4%	29.7%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of 10th graders who are overweight or obese [†]	2014	25.0%	26.3	No change	2006-2014 (biennial)	HYS ⁸
Physical activity	Percent of adults who report participating in enough aerobic and muscle strengthening exercises to meet guidelines [‡]	2015	22.7%	23.2%	See data sources note This question asked every other year		BRFSS
	Percent of 10th graders who report meeting recommendations for aerobic activity (at least 60 min/day on 7 of the past 7 days)	2014	23.5%	21.4%	No change	2006-2014 (biennial)	HYS
Tobacco use	Percent of adults who report smoking cigarettes	2015	15.0%	16.7%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of 10th graders who report smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	2014	7.9%	9.1%	No change	2006-2014 (biennial)	HYS

[†]Obese includes students who are in the top 5% for body mass index by age and gender based on growth charts developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2000). Overweight includes students who are in the top 15% but not the top 5%.

[‡]<http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/>

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Topic	Indicator	Latest Year	WA State	Pierce Co.	Trend for Pierce Co.	Trend period	Data Sources
Alcohol use	Percent of adults who report binge drinking in past 30 days (five or more alcoholic drinks for men or four or more alcoholic drinks for women within a short period of time)	2015	16.1%	16.0%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of 10th graders who report using alcohol within past 30 days	2014	20.6%	19.6%	Better	2006-2014 (biennial)	HYS
Marijuana use	Percent of 10 th graders who report using marijuana in the past 30 days	2014	18.1%	18.7%	No change	2006-2014 (biennial)	HYS
Illness prevention and early detection	Percentage of kindergarten enrollees up-to-date on their immunizations	2015-2016	85.0%	87.6%	No change	2006-2007 to 2015-2016	WA State Department of Health, School Immunization ⁹
	Percent of adults 65+ yrs who had an influenza (flu) shot within past 12 mos.	2015	61.4%	56.6%	Worse	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of women age 21-65 yrs at risk of cervical cancer who had a Pap test within the last three years	2015	81.9%	85.0%	See data sources note		BRFSS
	Percent of women age 50-74 yrs who report having a screening mammogram in past 2 years	2015	77.7%	77.2%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of adults age 50+ yrs who report having ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	2015	71.8%	71.0%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
Health outcomes							
Pregnancy and birth	Teen birth rate per 1000 young women age 15-17 yrs	2015	7.3	7.8	Better	2006-2015	WA State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics
	Percent of live singleton births that are low birth weight (<2500 gm)	2015	5.0%	5.1%	No change	2006-2015	
	Percent of all live births that are low birth weight (<2500 gm)	2015	6.5%	6.8%	No change	2006-2015	
Sexually transmitted diseases	Reported Chlamydia infections per 100,000 women (15-24 yrs) per year	2015	410.0	563.2	Worse	2006-2015	WA State Department of Health, STD Services, PHIMS-STD ¹⁰

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Topic	Indicator	Latest Year	WA State	Pierce Co.	Trend for Pierce Co.	Trend period	Data Sources
Sexually transmitted diseases cont.	Gonorrhea (GC) case rates	2015	102.8	165.2	No change	2008-2015	WA State Department of Health, STD Services Section, PHIMS-STD
HIV	HIV incidence per 100,000 per year (newly diagnosed cases)	2015	6.4	7.6	Better	2006-2015	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System ¹¹
Communicable Diseases	Reported Tuberculosis cases per 100,000	2015	2.9	1.9	Better	2008-2015	WA State Department of Health: Washington State Communicable Disease Report 2014 ¹²
	Reported cases of Non-typhoid salmonellosis rates per 100,000	2015	14.6	11.4	No change	2008-2015	
	Reported Shiga Toxin-producing E. coli cases per 100,000	2015	5.9	3.1	No change	2008-2015	
Vaccine Preventable Communicable Disease	Reported cases of Invasive Meningococcal rates per 100,000	2015	0.1	†NA	See data sources note	2008-2015	(Additional data resource for readers TPCHD CD Report)
	Reported Pertussis cases per 100,000	2015	19.6	18.9	No change	2008-2015	
Mental health	Percent of adults who report 14+ days of poor mental health out of last 30 days	2015	11.2%	14.0%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
	Percent of 10 th graders who reported that during the past 12 months they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.	2014	34.9%	38.3%	No change	2004-2014 (biennial)	HYS
Cancer incidence [§]	Cancer (all) rate per 100,000	2013	508.5	539.3	No change	2004-2013	WA State Department of Health, Washington State Cancer Registry ¹³
	Lung cancer incidence per 100,000 per year (newly diagnosed cases, age-adjusted to US2000)	2013	56.0	68.3	No change	2004-2013	
	Cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 per year (newly diagnosed cases, age-adjusted to US2000)	2013	6.7	9.5	No change	2004-2013	
	Colon cancer (excluding rectal) incidence per 100,000 per year (newly diagnosed cases age-adjusted to US2000)	2013	26.4	25.6	Better	2004-2013	

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Topic	Indicator	Latest Year	WA State	Pierce Co.	Trend for Pierce Co.	Trend period	Data Sources
Cancer incidence cont.	Breast cancer incidence per 100,000 women per year (newly diagnosed cases, age-adjusted to US2000)	2013	171.5	171.7	No change	2004-2013	WA State Department of Health, Washington State Cancer Registry
Chronic disease prevalence	Percent of adults who report being diagnosed with diabetes	2015	8.4%	9.0%	No change	2011-2015	BRFSS
Death rate	Deaths from all causes per 100,000 per year (age-adjusted to US2000)	2015	692.3	761.2	Better	2006-2015	WA State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics
	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births per year (death before first birthday)	2015	4.8	5.4	No change	2006-2015	
	Child deaths from all causes per 100,000 per year (age 1-17 years)	2015	16.6	19.1	No change	2006-2015	
Cause-specific death rate, leading causes (age-adjusted to US2000)	Heart disease deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	138.3	156.0	Better	2006-2015	
	Cancer deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	157.0	170.3	Better	2006-2015	
	Lung cancer deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	38.5	46.7	Better	2006-2015	
	Cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	1.5	1.2	Better	2006-2015	
	Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	12.7	12.3	Better	2006-2015	
	Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 women per year	2015	20.0	22.4	No change	2006-2015	
	Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	39.9	46.5	Better	2006-2015	
	Stroke deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	34.4	34.5	Better	2006-2015	
	Alzheimer's disease deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	44.9	43.5	No change	2006-2015	
Diabetes deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	22.5	22.9	Better	2006-2015		
Cause-specific death rate, other causes (age-adjusted to US2000)	Suicides per 100,000 per year	2015	15.6	17.6	Worse	2006-2015	
	Opioid-related deaths per 100,000	2015	8.6	9.0	No change	2006-2015	
	Unintentional injury deaths per 100,000 per year	2015	42.5	45.3	No change	2006-2015	

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Indicator Data Sources

1. **The Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)** provides a secure web-based query system for data sets maintained by the Washington State Department of Health. CHAT is available to local and state government agencies. Population Estimates for Public Health Assessment, revised data: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, single year intercensal estimates 2001-2015, June, 2015. <http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DataSystems/CHAT>
2. **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)** is the largest, continuously conducted, telephone health survey in the world. The survey collects information on a vast array of health conditions, health-related behaviors, and risk and protective factors about individual adult (18 years and older) health. It enables the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), state health departments, and other health agencies to monitor modifiable risk factors for chronic diseases and other leading causes of death. Data are reported annually. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html> Pierce County <http://www.tpchd.org/resources/public-health-data/behavioral-health-risks/>
NOTE: Beginning in 2011, new methods were used in order to make the BRFSS results more representative of the population. First, the sample includes respondents who have cell phones but no landline; this group was not included in previous surveys. Second, the data were weighted by various demographic characteristics to compensate for underrepresentation of certain demographic subgroups. Both these changes should improve the accuracy of the BRFSS results. However, because of these methodological changes the BRFSS data values starting in 2011 are not comparable to prior years. Pierce county trends for these indicators will not be reported until sufficient years are available.
3. **Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics** collects data recorded on birth and death certificates. Data from these records help to inform public health program planning and evaluation through monitoring of birth outcomes and causes of death. <http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/VitalStatisticsData.aspx>
4. The **American Community Survey** is an ongoing survey that collects more detailed questions than the U.S Census from a sample of individuals. The survey includes questions such as health insurance status, disabilities, and commute distance. Information from this survey helps communities and businesses plan for services such as schools and hospitals, and for consumer needs. <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

5. **Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC)** produces an annual report of county and jurisdiction level data on criminal offenses, arrests, law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, and number of full time law enforcement employees. <http://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports>
NOTE: The data used in this report are based on the newer National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submitting crime statistics. NIBRS was a result of a 1970s law enforcement study to improve crime statistics with the guidelines and specifications developed and based on recommendations and collaboration during the 1980s. It is more comprehensive and detailed than the previously used Summary Reporting System (Uniform Crime Reporting) so the statistics in NIBRS and Summary Reporting should not be compared. Public safety trends for Pierce County will not be reported until sufficient years are available, beginning with 2013.
6. **Puget Sound Clean Air Agency** is a regional agency chartered by state law in 1967 (RCW 70.94). Working in partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Department of Ecology, their jurisdiction covers King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish Counties—over half the State’s population. The agency has monitoring sites throughout the region and coordinates programs to protect and enhance air quality. <http://www.pscleanair.org/>
7. **Washington State Department of Health** requires Group A (serving 15 or more connections) water systems be routinely tested for contaminants including nitrates. Over 75% of Pierce County residents are served by Group A water systems. <http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/TheOfficeofDrinkingWater.aspx>
8. **Healthy Youth Survey (HYS)** is a collaborative effort of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Health, the Department of Social and Health Service’s Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, the Department of Commerce, and the Liquor Control Board. The survey provides important information about Washington and Pierce County youth. The information from the HYS can be used to identify trends in the patterns of behavior over time. The survey, which is voluntary and anonymous, is administered every two years to students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. <http://www.askhys.net/>
Pierce County <http://www.tpchd.org/resources/public-health-data/behavioral-health-risks/>
9. **Washington State Department of Health, School Immunization** provides data reports and statistics regarding the Kindergarten School Immunization Coverage Statewide for each school year from 1998-1999 as well as the Kindergarten School Immunization

Coverage by County for each school year beginning with 2000-2004. Data are reported for “Complete”, “Conditional”, “Out-of-Compliance” and “Exempt” status. We report the percents that pertain to Complete status: the student meets all the school-entry requirements for their age and grade (that is, they are in compliance).

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/Immunization/SchoolReports.aspx>

10. **Washington State Department of Health, Public Health Issue Management System (PHIMS)** provides local public health departments a way to collect, manage and report Notifiable Conditions, disease outbreaks and disease investigations. PHIMS standardizes the way the information is collected and reported.
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/PublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/PublicHealthSystemResourcesandServices/PublicHealthIssueManagementSystemPHIMS.aspx>
11. **Washington State Department of Health, Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)** is a browser-based application provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Washington State Department of Health uses eHARS to collect, manage, and report HIV/AIDS case surveillance data to CDC.
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/HIVAIDSData/SurveillanceReports.aspx>
12. **Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Communicable Disease Report** is a report representing Washington State communicable disease surveillance: the ongoing collection, analysis and dissemination of morbidity and mortality data to prevent and control communicable disease in a given year. This annual report summarizes notifiable communicable diseases reported by local health jurisdictions to the Washington State Department of Health.
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/CommunicableDiseaseSurveillanceData/AnnualCDSurveillanceReports>
13. **Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Cancer Registry (WSCR)** monitors the incidence of cancer in the state of Washington for the purposes of understanding, controlling, and reducing the occurrence of cancer in this state. In 1995, WSCR received funding through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Central Cancer Registries. This program is designed to standardize data collection and provide information for cancer prevention and control programs.
<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wscr/>

Notes about data

Indicators provide a snapshot of population health status using data from existing systems. Tracked over time (trends) they can tell us something about the patterns of illness or health conditions and behaviors of a population.

Survey data such as BRFSS and HYS are collected from the population of interest. Because not everyone can be surveyed, a sample that is statistically calculated is used to represent the entire population. Because surveys rely on self reports, some data may be under or overestimated.

Incidence data such as births, deaths, and new cancer diagnoses, report information related to an event or incident for a given time period. This is different than *prevalence* which is a measure of the total number of cases of disease in a population.

Trends are reported in this report when there were at least five data points. Rather than reporting a single year, the trend tells us if the condition or indicator has been changing for a given time period. The trend for this report was determined to be better or worse if there was a statistically significant difference between the starting and ending time points.

Age-adjusted rates are used when comparing rates of health events affected by differences in age distribution in different populations. For example, a county with a younger population may have a lower number of deaths than a county with an older population who are more likely to die. The statistical method of age adjustment makes the different groups more comparable.