Washington State Department of Health

Klickitat County

Chronic Disease Profile

Introduction

This report summarizes key health statistics related to chronic disease burden and risk for local populations in Washington State. The Department of Health uses established population and health surveillance systems to describe the current prevalence[i] of important health indicators within specific populations, and also to provide comparisons of the prevalence within specific populations to the state overall.

These data can be used to plan interventions or describe the importance and need for health interventions. Interventions may be directed to specific health conditions, or to factors that impact many aspects of health, such as income, education and housing. Therefore, this report may be useful for community members, leaders or other stakeholders who are working to improve the health status of the community.

Life Course Approach[ii]

Health and quality of life at all stages in life depend on the cumulative effects of behaviors and exposures earlier in life, and on social, genetic, and epigenetic effects[iii] that span generations. A mother's experiences even prior to conception can alter the development of the fetus and child. Choices made by adolescents grow out of the experiences of childhood, and can shape behavior later in adulthood. A lifetime of risky behavior or exposure to toxic or stressful conditions can lead to chronic disease, poor quality of life and early death.

This report is organized based on a life course approach. We begin with data on the demographic, social and economic context. Next we show data related to birth and early childhood. We follow these in turn by data for youth (grade 10), adults (age 18+) and seniors (age 65+). Lastly, we provide patterns of mortality.

Health Risk Indicators

Many pieces of health data can be presented in either a positive or negative manner. For example, we could either talk about reducing obesity, or achieving healthy weight. For other data, only the negative presentation makes sense. For example, it would be awkward to discuss increasing the prevalence of people without diabetes. For consistency and ease of comparison, this document presents all data in terms of risk.

Health data are estimated with some degree of statistical uncertainty. We present the degree of uncertainty by surrounding each estimate in graphs with error bars that represent the 95% confidence interval. See appendix for further detail.

Data sources, explanatory notes, and a glossary of terms are provided in the appendix.

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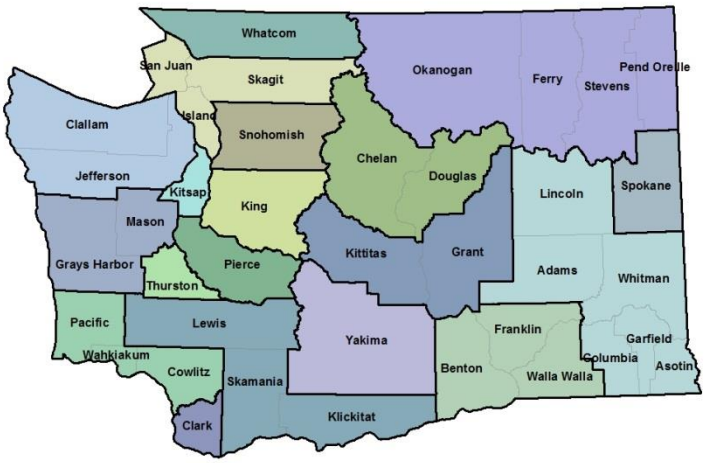
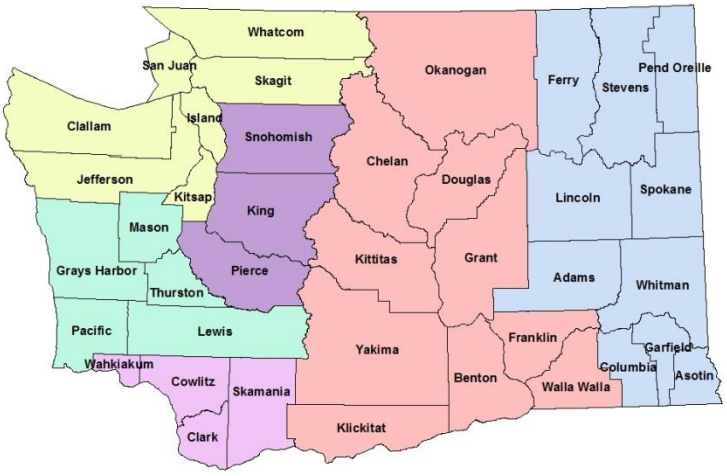
Geography and Sample Size

Whenever possible, we report local data at the county level. Due to small sample sizes in health surveys, this is not always possible. Estimates based on a sample of less than 50 people, or where less than 10 reported the condition of interest, or where the relative standard error[iv] is > 30% are not considered to be reliable. In these cases, we present local data for a multi-county region containing the county of interest, and place an asterix (*) in the chart. Geographic regions used in this report are shown in the maps below.

Map 1. Multi-county regions are based on US Census Bureau Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA). We use PUMA-County regions when necessary for most data in this report.



Map 2. We use larger multi-county regions when necessary for Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) data.



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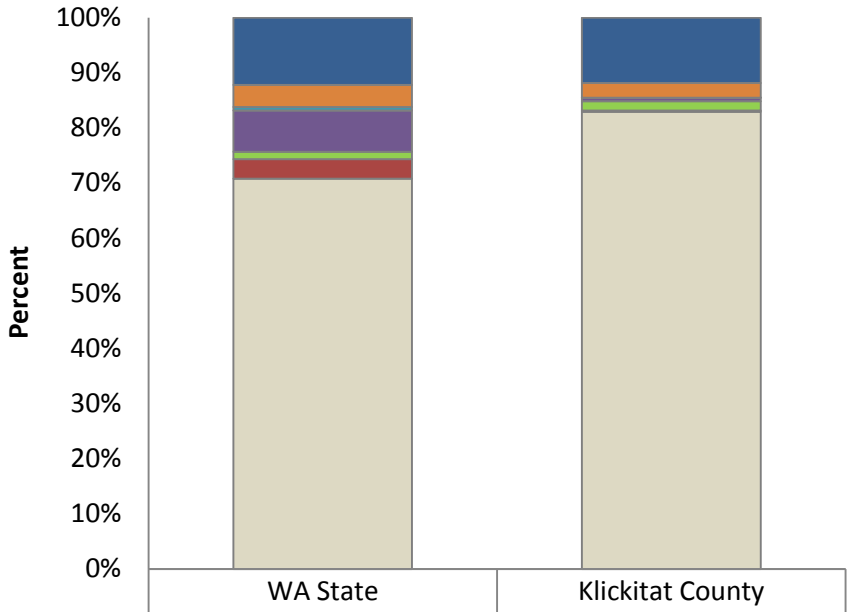
Population

Klickitat County Population: 20,849 = less than 1% of state

Age Distribution

- Washington State: 14% are age 65+; 23% are age < 18
- Klickitat County: 22% are age 65+; 20% are age < 18

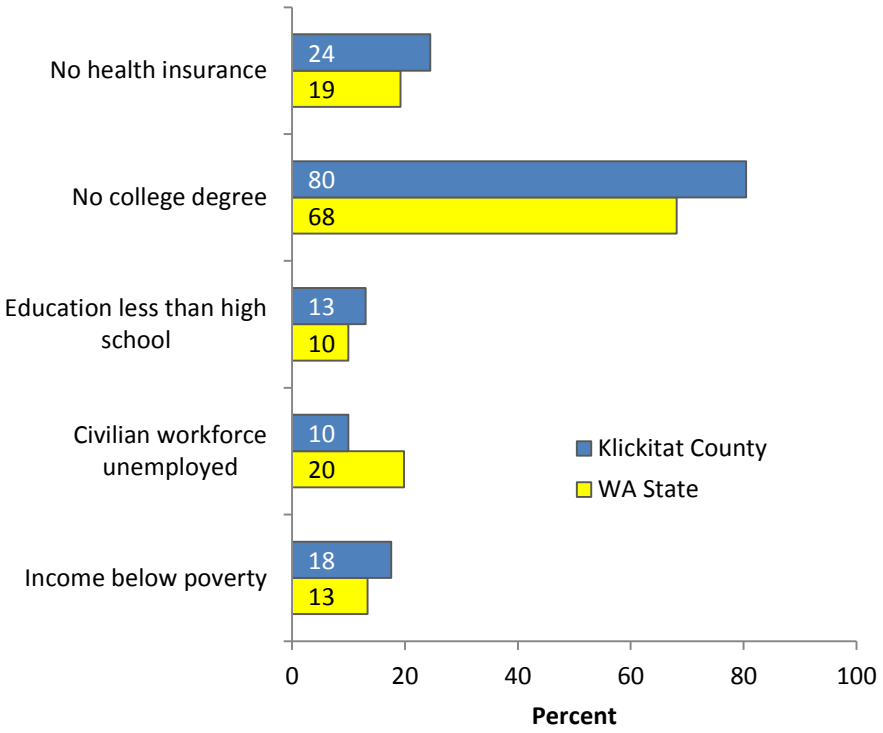
Population by Race / Ethnicity



	WA State	Klickitat County
Hispanic	12.2%	11.9%
Non-Hispanic Multiracial	4.0%	2.6%
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Asian	7.5%	0.6%
Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	1.3%	1.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	3.6%	0.2%
Non-Hispanic White	70.8%	82.9%

Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, single year intercensal estimates, 2014

Social and Economic Risk Factors



Income Disparity

- Washington State: Gini index of income disparity = 0.45.
- Klickitat County: Gini index of income disparity =0.41.

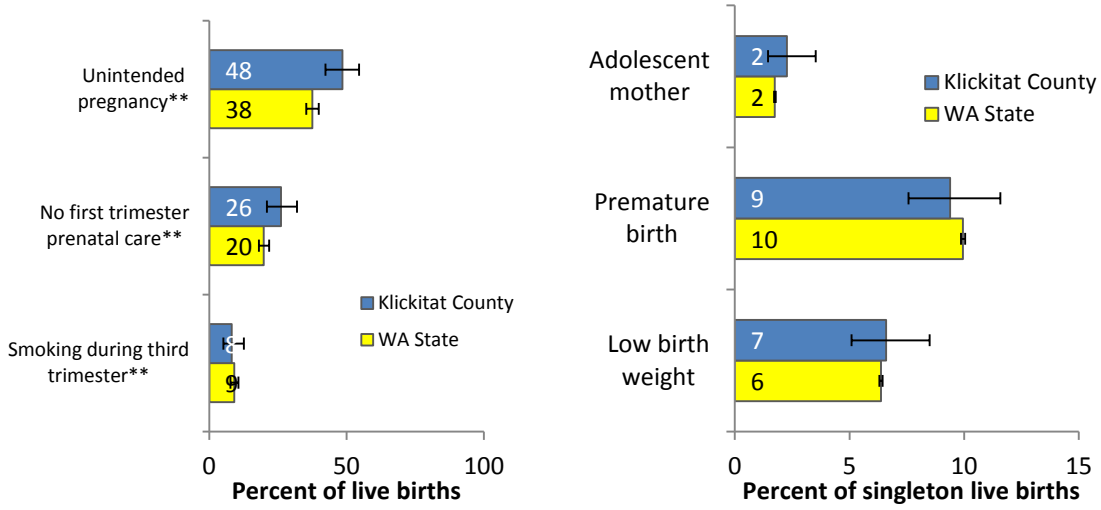
Gini index measures inequality in income. Values range from zero (perfect equality) to one (total inequality).

Indicator Notes

1. Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is determined based on household income and household size. In 2012, the federal poverty level household income for a family of four was $23,050.
2. Unemployment is measured among civilians, age 16 and older, who are in the workforce.
3. Highest educational attainment is among adults 25 and older.
4. Health Insurance: Did not have any form of health insurance among adults age 18 to 64.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2009-2013

Prenatal and Birth Health Risk Factors



**Insufficient data for county level analysis; estimates are for multi-county regions (See Map 2).

Pregnancy Rate

- Washington State: 64 pregnancies per 1000 reproductive age women (age 15-44)
- Klickitat County: 74 pregnancies per 1000 reproductive age women (age 15-44)

Indicator Notes

1. Third trimester smoking: Smoked one or more cigarettes on an average day during the last three months of pregnancy.
2. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare worker before the baby was born to get checkups and advice about pregnancy.
3. Unintended pregnancy: When asked "Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?" responded "I wanted to become pregnant later" or "I didn't want to be pregnant then, or in the future."
4. Low birth weight is defined as a birth under 2,500g but no lighter than 227g. Infants born less than 227g are considered pre-viable.
5. Premature delivery is defined as gestation < 37 weeks.
6. Adolescent mother is defined as age 15-17.

Data Sources:

- Prenatal: Washington State Department of Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 2009-2011.
- Birth outcomes: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (CHS), Birth Certificate Data, 2009-2013.
- Pregnancy rate: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics (CHS), Birth Certificate Data, fetal deaths, and induced abortions, 2011-2013.

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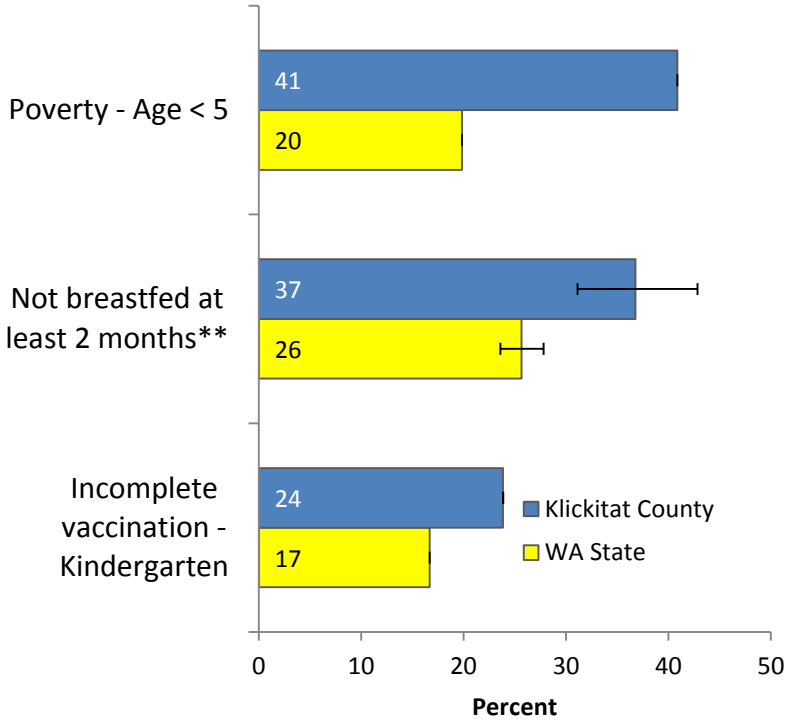
Early Childhood Health Risk Factors



**Insufficient data for county level analysis; estimates are for multi-county regions (See Map 2).

Indicator Notes

1. Incomplete vaccination: Student does not meet all the school-entry requirements for age and grade.
2. Breastfeeding: did not breastfeed baby, or breastfed for less than 8 weeks.
3. Child poverty: Age 0-4, living in a household with income less than FPL.

Data Sources:

- Child poverty: American Community Survey 2009-2013
- Breastfeeding: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System 2009-2011
- Vaccination: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Immunization and Child Profile.2013-2014

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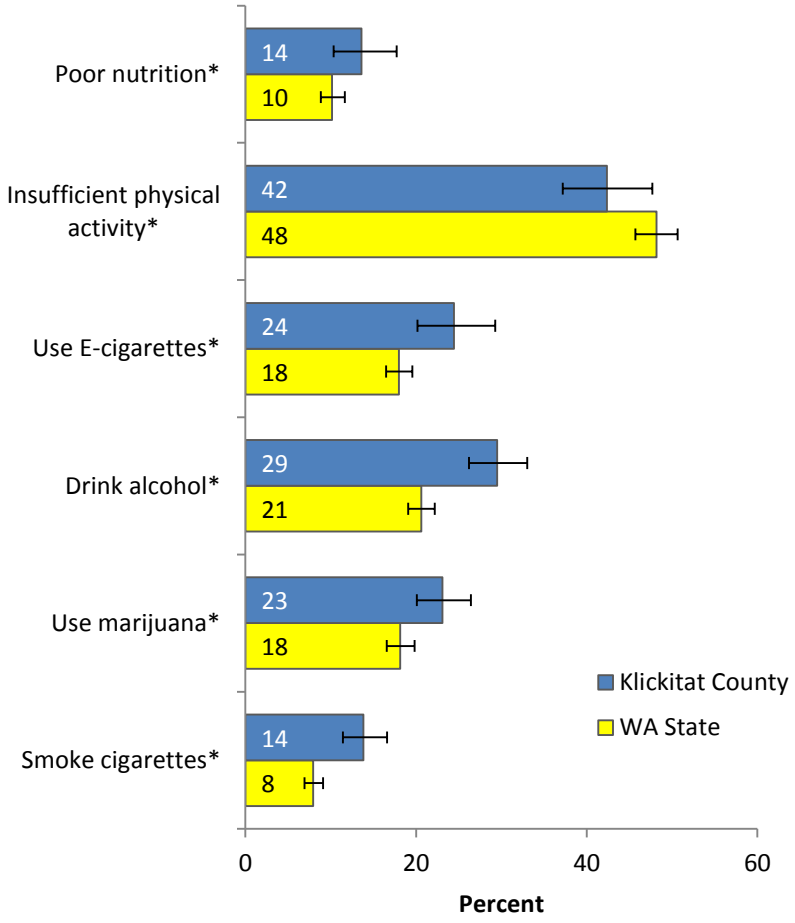
Youth (10th grade) Health Risk Behaviors



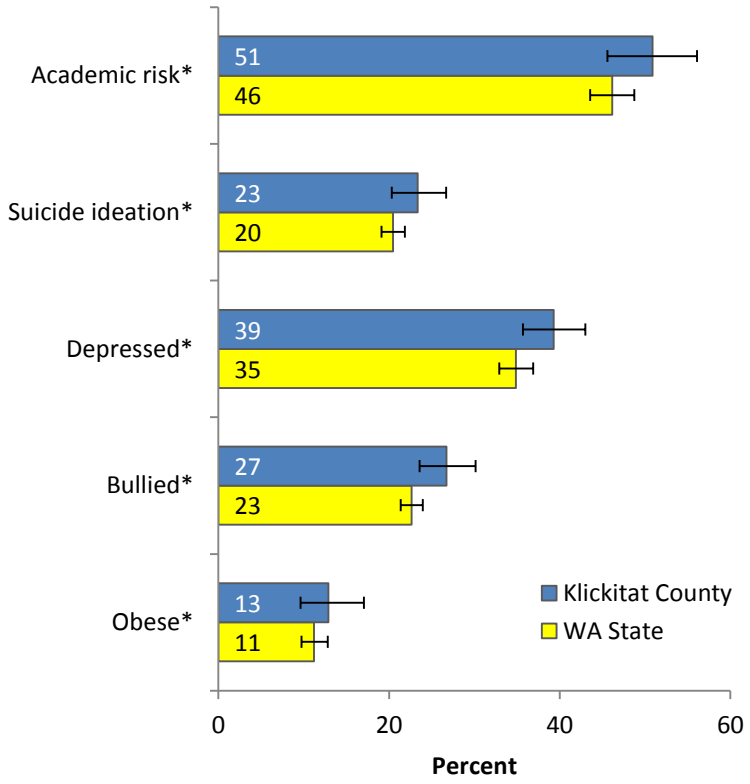
*Insufficient data for county level analysis; estimates are for multi-county regions (See Map 1).

Indicator Notes

1. Youth smoking, marijuana, alcohol, e-cigarettes: Students are asked "during the past 30 days, how many times did you… Smoke cigarettes; Use marijuana or hashish (grass, hash, pot); Drink a glass, can, or bottle of alcohol (beer, wine, wine coolers, hard liquor); use electronic cigarettes or e-cigs?"
2. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends 60 minutes moderate or vigorous physical activity every day for youths.
3. Poor nutrition is indicated by eating fruits and vegetables less than once a day.

Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey 2014.

Youth (10th grade) Health Risk Conditions



*Insufficient data for county level analysis; estimates are for multi-county regions (See Map 1).

Indicator Notes

1. Youth obesity: Youth are classified as obese if they are in the 95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on growth charts developed by the CDC (2000).
2. Bullied: Students are asked "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 he or she doesn't like. It is NOT bullying when two students of about the same strength argue or fight. In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied?"
3. Depression: Students were asked "During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?"
4. Suicide ideation: Students were asked "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?
5. Academic risk: Risk of academic failure including usually getting low grades and grades worse than others, and low commitment to school including school not meaningful or important for future, and cut school.

Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey 2014.

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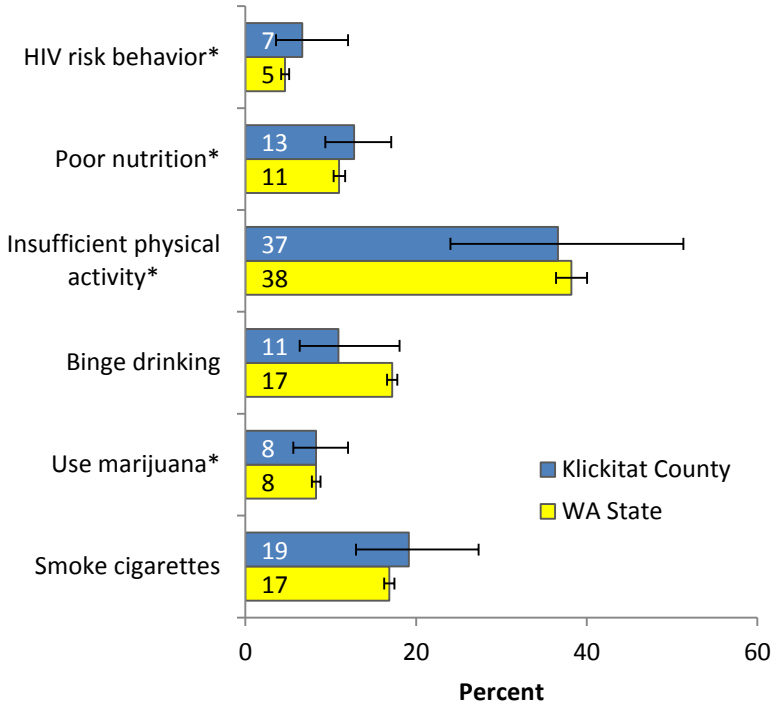
Adult (Age 18+) Health Risk Behaviors



*Insufficient data for county level analysis; estimates are for multi-county regions (See Map 1).

Indicator Notes

1. Adult smoking: Respondents are asked “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?” and “Do you still smoke?”
2. Adult marijuana: Respondents were asked “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or hashish?”
3. Binge drinking: Past 30 days, adult men having five or more drinks or adult women having four or more drinks on one occasion.
4. CDC recommends 150 minutes of moderate aerobic physical activity or 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic physical activity a week, combined with some form of muscle strengthening activity three times a week. People whose work involves mostly walking meet the aerobic recommendation. People whose work involves heavy labor meet both the strength and aerobic recommendations.
5. Nutrition: Respondents are asked a series of questions about fruits and vegetables eaten in the past month. CDC recommends three servings of vegetables and two servings of fruit a day. Very poor nutrition is defined here as eating fruits and vegetables less than once a day.
6. HIV risk - Respondents were asked if any of the following situations apply to them: You have used intravenous drugs in the past year; You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year; You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year; You had anal sex without a condom in the past year

Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2011-2013.

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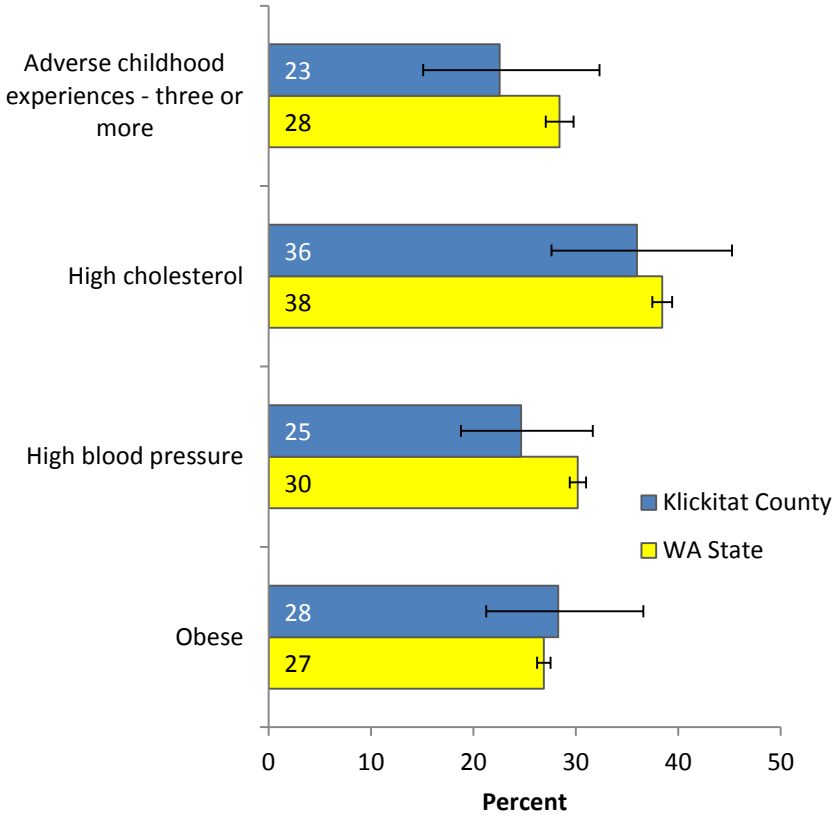
Adult (Age 18+) Health Risk Conditions

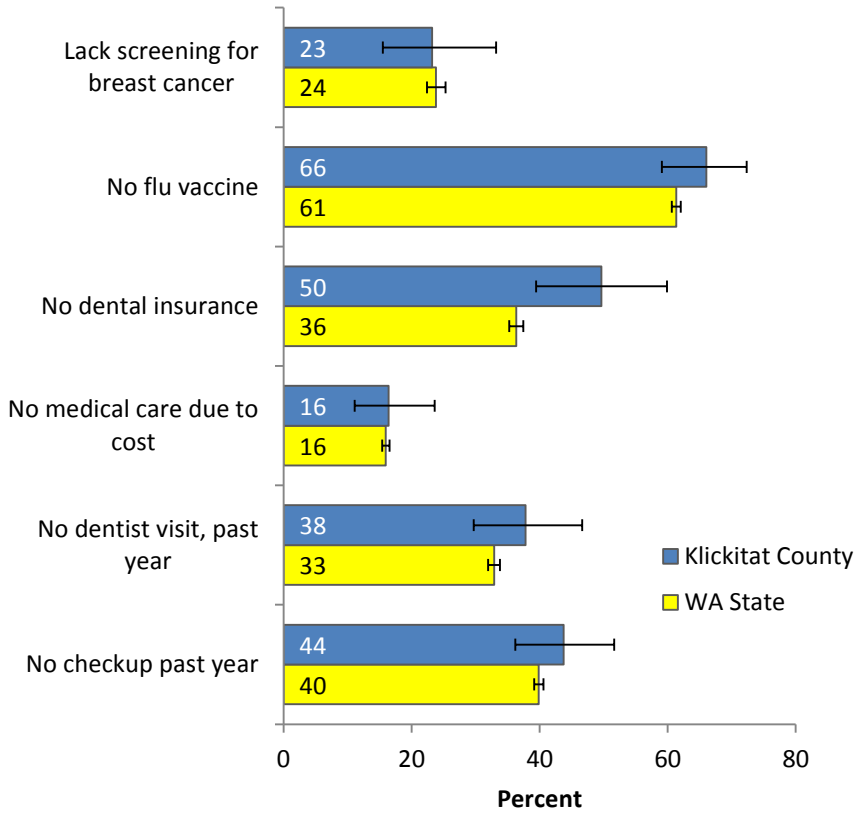


Indicator Notes

1. Obesity in adults is defined as body mass index ≥ 30 kg /m^2 based on self reported height and weight.
2. Self reported lifetime prevalence – Survey respondent answered "yes" to "have you ever been told by a healthcare professional that you have high blood pressure / high cholesterol?"
3. Adverse childhood experiences: Respondent reported three or more of the following traumatic experiences during childhood: Living with someone who is depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal; Living with an alcoholic or drug abuser; Family member in prison; Parents divorced or separated; Physical, verbal, or sexual abuse; Witnessing domestic violence.

Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2011-2013.

Adult (Age 18+) Preventive Care

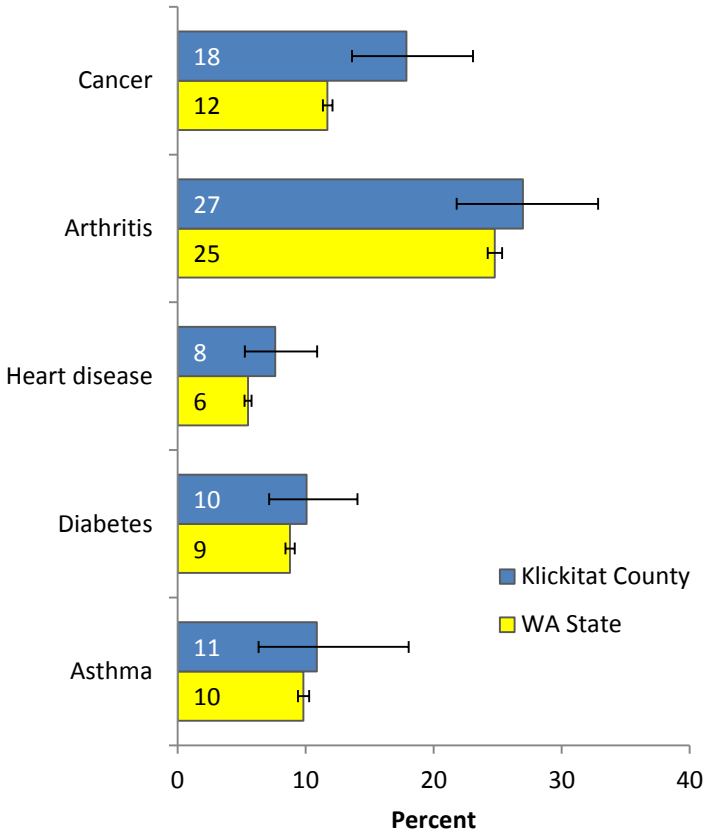


Indicator notes

1. The Department of Health recommends women age 50 or older should have a mammogram every two years.
2. Flu vaccine: Respondent has not had a flu vaccine in the past year.
3. Dental insurance. Respondent reports not having dental insurance.
4. Respondent reports needing to see a doctor, but could not due to cost in the past year.
5. No dental visit: Respondent reports it has been more than a year since they visited a dentist for any reason.
6. No checkup: Respondent reports it has been more than a year since they had a routine medical checkup.

Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2011-2013.

Adult (Age 18+) Chronic Disease

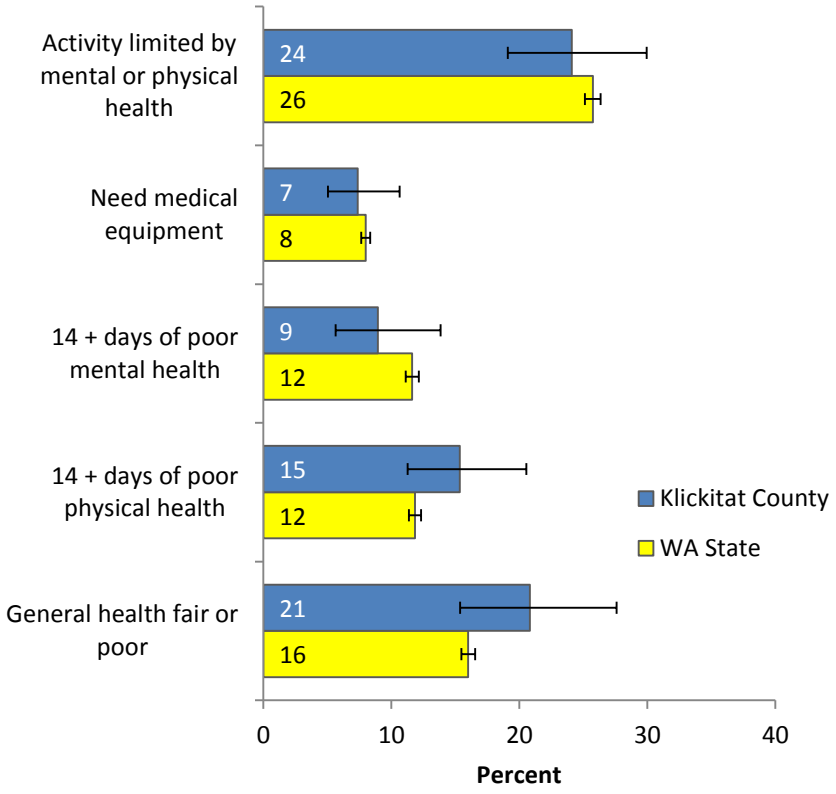


Indicator Notes

1. Self reported lifetime prevalence – Survey respondent answered "yes" to "have you ever been told by a healthcare professional that you have asthma / diabetes / heart attack, coronary heart disease, or angina / arthritis / cancer?"

Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2011-2013.

Adult (Age 18+) Quality of Life

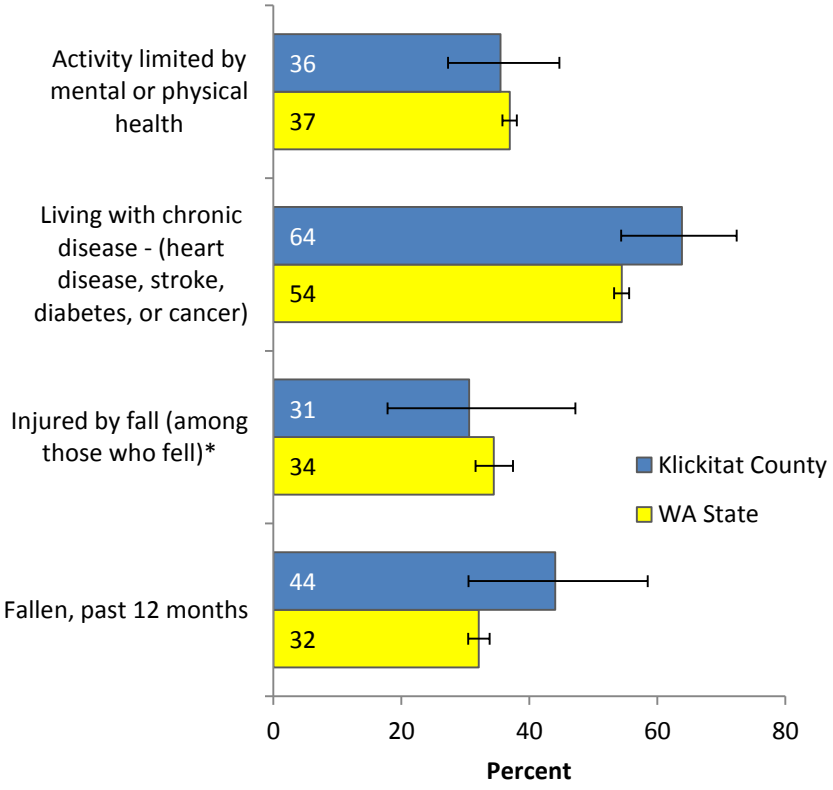


Indicator Notes

1. General health: respondent reports, in general, health is fair or poor.
2. Poor physical health: Respondent reports that on 14 or more of the past 30 days, their physical health was not good.
3. Poor mental health: Respondent reports that on 14 or more of the past 30 days, their mental health was not good.
4. Need medical equipment: Respondents are asked “Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?”
5. Activity limitation: Respondent is asked “Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”

Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2011-2013.

Senior (Age 65+) Health Risks



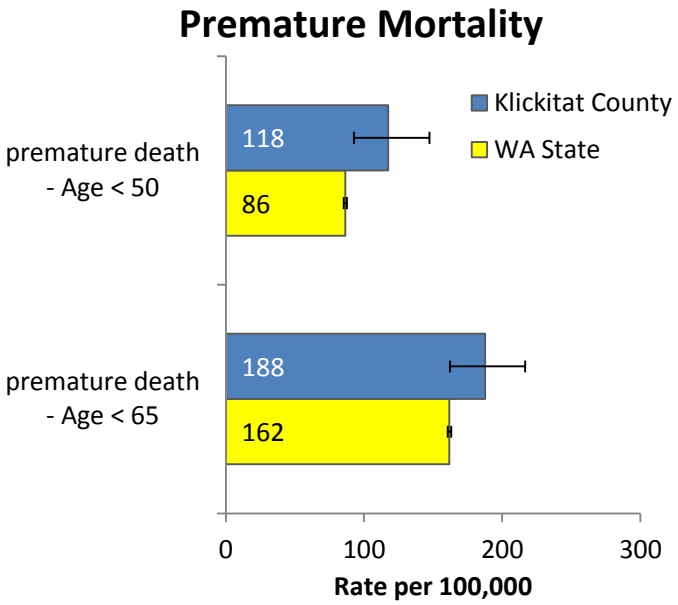
*Insufficient data for county level analysis; estimates are for multi-county regions (See Map 1).

Indicator Notes

1. Activity limitation and chronic disease indicators are defined above.
2. Fallen / injured by fall: Respondent is asked, "in the past 3 months, how many times have you fallen?" and "Did this fall cause an injury?"

Data Source: Washington Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2011-2013.

Mortality



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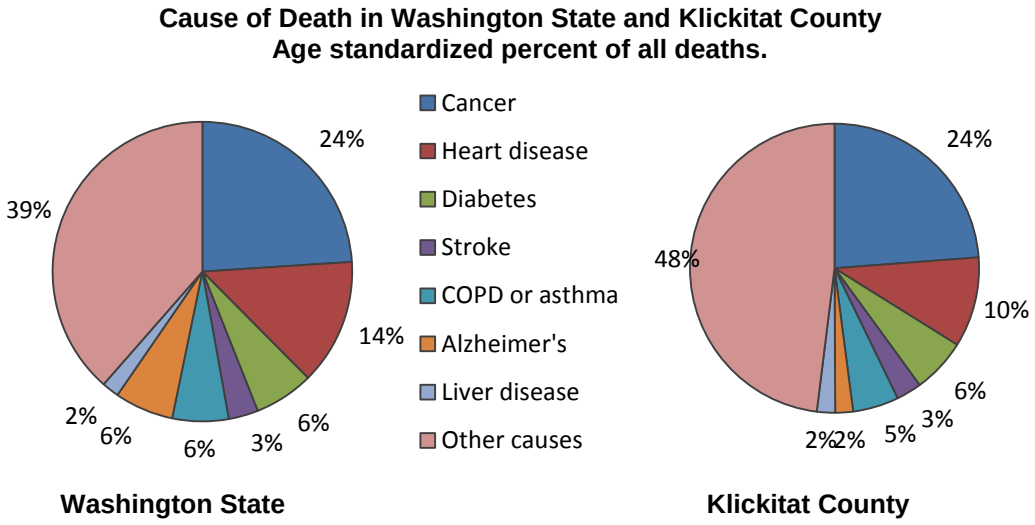


Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 2009-2013.

Appendix: Data Sources & Definitions

The following provides references for more information on each data system and definitions of technical terms used in this report. Analyses for this report were completed using Stata/IC 13.0. Some estimates were obtained from previously published reports.

DATA SYSTEMS:

Office of Financial Management (OFM) Population Estimates

- For more information on OFM intercensal population estimates, go to: http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/default.asp

American Community Survey (ACS) and Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

- For more information on the American Community Survey, go to: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml
- For more information on Public Use Microdata Sample go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/public_use_microdata_sample/

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Survey (PRAMS)

- For more information on PRAMS, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthBehaviors/PregnancyRiskAssessmentMonitoringSystem.aspx

Washington Birth Certificate Data

- For more information on birth data, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/VitalStatisticsData/BirthData.aspx

Washington State Department of Health, Office of Immunization and Child Profile

- For more information on immunization data, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/SchoolImmunization.aspx

Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (HYS)

- For more information on the HYS, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthBehaviors/HealthyYouthSurvey.aspx or http://www.askhys.net/

- For technical notes on the HYS, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthBehaviors/HealthyYouthSurvey/TechnicalNotes.aspx

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

- For more information on Washington State BRFSS, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthBehaviors/BehavioralRiskFactorSurveillanceSystemBRFSS.aspx
- For more information on national BRFSS, go to: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss.

Washington State Death Certificate Data

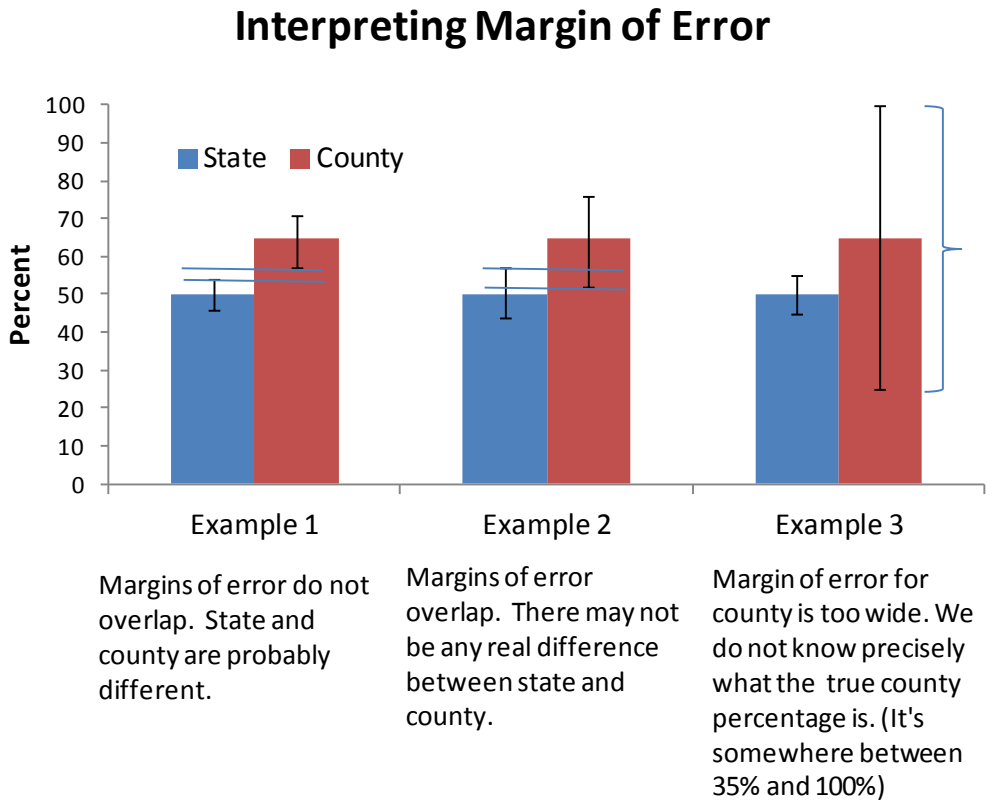
- For more information on death records, go to: http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/VitalStatisticsData/DeathData.aspx

Washington State Cancer Registry (WSCR)

- For more information on WSCR, go to: https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wscr/WSCR/

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS:

Most of the estimates provided in this report come with some intrinsic level of uncertainty due to the random nature of the data. Statistical uncertainty can be summarized by a 95% confidence interval, also called the margin of error. 95% confidence means that, if the survey were repeated in exactly the same way with a different random sample of people, the new estimate would fall within the confidence interval 95% of the time. Confidence intervals are represented on graphs by whisker bars above and below the estimate.



UNRELIABLE DATA:

Estimates based on too few respondents are considered to be unreliable, and may constitute a breach of confidentiality in some circumstances. In this report data with a numerator < 10, or a denominator < 50, or a relative standard error > 30% are not reported. In these cases, local data is presented for multi-county regions for which reliable estimates can be made.

GLOSSARY:

[i] Prevalence: The fraction of the population with a condition at a particular point in time, typically expressed as a percent.
[ii] Life course approach: A philosophy of public health that recognizes the importance of promoting health at all life stages.
[iii] Epigenetic: Conditions in the mother prior to conception can affect how certain genes are expressed in the child.
[iv] Relative standard error (RSE): Standard Error (SE) is a measure of the degree of statistical uncertainty or noise in the data, typically about half the MOE. Relative standard error (RSE) is SE expressed as a percent of the estimate.

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