

Community Assessment, Planning, and Evaluation



August 2010
Health Assessment and Evaluation Unit
Clark County Public Health

Dear Clark County,

We are pleased to release the 2010 update of the Community Assessment, Planning, and Evaluation report. The health of Clark County is impacted by numerous factors, many of which have been captured by the indicators in this report. Health indicators reflect the overall health of our population. This report can be used to guide the work of our community in improving health and well-being.

This report found that prenatal care and obesity are two areas of concern in Clark County, particularly among residents with low socioeconomic status. A description of these issues and our work around them are to the right.

We welcome feedback on how the information in this report is used in our community's work. Please contact Shannon Hoskins at shannon.hoskins@clark.wa.gov or (360) 397-8489 to let us know how you are using this report, or if you have any questions or comments.

Together, we can ensure that all residents have the opportunity to lead healthy lives.

Sincerely,



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Acknowledgements

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Thank you to all of the Clark County Public Health employees and community stakeholders who provided input into indicator selection for this report.

This report and a more detailed appendix are available online at <http://www.clark.wa.gov/health>.

Translating data into action

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care can improve the long-term health of mothers and their infants. In Clark County, early entry into prenatal care has been 33% lower among women who received Medicaid during their pregnancy compared to those who did not. Based on these findings, Clark County Public Health explored barriers that Medicaid women faced in getting into early prenatal care. Their findings led to the creation of a Patient Navigator position, which helps women access the resources and information needed to overcome these barriers. This position is funded through a partnership with local hospitals and a managed care plan. Continuing to track early entry into prenatal care will measure the impact of our efforts.

Overweight and Obesity

Overweight and obesity is associated with many negative health outcomes, including high blood pressure, diabetes, heart attacks and stroke. In Clark County, almost 2/3 of adults and 1/4 of tenth grade students are overweight or obese. Individuals with low socioeconomic status are more likely to be obese. Obesity is linked with lack of physical activity and poor nutrition, which are in turn affected by access to places to be physically active and healthy food. Strategies to address these challenges include assessing the health impacts of the Clark County Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, working with the Fruit Valley community to increase access to healthy food, and increasing access to community gardens. In addition, we are working with businesses to support breastfeeding and using a neighborhood-based approach to ensure healthy birth outcomes, child safety, and school readiness.

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Report highlights

This section identifies indicators that have changed in Clark County over time*, indicators for which Clark County is different than Washington State, and indicators that vary by demographic characteristic within Clark County.

Depending on the indicator, an increase or higher value may indicate a positive trend or opportunity for improvement. To aid the reader in interpreting the data, color-coding has been used in this report; red signifies an opportunity for improvement and green is positive.

General	
<u>Which indicators have changed over time* in Clark County?</u>	<u>How is Clark County different than Washington State?</u>
<p style="text-align: center;">All-cause mortality has decreased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Life expectancy has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth depression has decreased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth alcohol use has decreased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Domestic violence has decreased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adult fruit/vegetable consumption has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth fruit/vegetable consumption has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth sweetened beverage consumption has decreased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth daily physical education attendance has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth meeting physical activity recommendation has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Teen birth rate decreased (but has leveled off)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Free/reduced priced meal participation has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth marijuana use has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elder abuse victims in accepted referrals has increased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food stamp participation increased (but has leveled off)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chlamydia has increased</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Free/reduced priced meal participation is lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percent of food inspections with 35+ red points is lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Domestic violence is lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth daily physical education attendance is higher</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Teen births are lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adults with a bachelor's degree is lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percent of commute trips in single occupancy vehicle is higher</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adults with a personal doctor is lower</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elder abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food stamp participation is higher</p>

*The years for which data are available vary by indicator. Time information on specific indicators can be found in the Indicator Summary Table.

Socioeconomic status

<u>How does Low SES compare to High SES?</u>	<u>How does High SES compare to Low SES?</u>
<p>Median individual income is lower</p> <p>Adults with poor emotional health is higher</p> <p>Adult binge drinking is higher</p> <p>Youth depression is higher</p> <p>Youth alcohol use is higher</p> <p>Youth marijuana use is higher</p> <p>Youth methamphetamine use is higher</p> <p>Prenatal care is lower</p> <p>Adults with healthcare coverage is lower</p> <p>Adults with a personal doctor is lower</p> <p>Adults with past year dental visit is lower</p>	<p>Adults who could not afford to see a doctor is higher</p> <p>Adult obesity is higher</p> <p>Youth obesity is higher</p> <p>Youth overweight/obesity is higher</p> <p>Adult fruit/vegetable consumption is lower</p> <p>Youth fruit/vegetable consumption is lower</p> <p>Youth sweetened beverage consumption is higher</p> <p>Adult leisure time physical activity is lower</p> <p>Youth meeting physical activity recommendation is lower</p> <p>Youth daily physical education attendance is lower</p>

Gender

<u>How do Males compare to Females?</u>	<u>How do Females compare to Males?</u>
<p>All-cause mortality is higher</p> <p>Life expectancy is lower</p> <p>Adult binge drinking is higher</p> <p>Suicide is higher</p> <p>Youth marijuana use is higher</p> <p>Youth methamphetamine use is higher</p> <p>Adults with healthcare coverage is lower</p> <p>Adults with a personal doctor is lower</p> <p>Adult overweight/obesity is higher</p> <p>Youth obesity is higher</p> <p>Youth overweight/obesity is higher</p> <p>Adult fruit/vegetable consumption is lower</p> <p>Youth sweetened beverage consumption is higher</p>	<p>Adults with a bachelor's degree is lower</p> <p>Adults with poor emotional health is higher</p> <p>Youth depression is higher</p> <p>Adults who could not afford to see a doctor is higher</p> <p>Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher</p> <p>Food stamp participation is higher</p> <p>Youth fruit/vegetable consumption is lower</p> <p>Adult leisure time physical activity is lower</p> <p>Youth daily physical education attendance is lower</p> <p>Youth meeting physical activity recommendation is lower</p>

Race/ethnicity

<u>How do Hispanics compare to Whites?</u>	<u>How do Blacks compare to Whites?</u>
<p>Adult obesity is lower</p> <p>Adult overweight/obesity is lower</p> <p>Median household income is lower</p> <p>Youth depression is higher</p> <p>Youth alcohol use is higher</p> <p>Youth marijuana use is higher</p> <p>Prenatal care is lower</p> <p>Adults with healthcare coverage is lower</p> <p>Adults with a personal doctor is lower</p> <p>Adults who could not afford to see a doctor is higher</p> <p>Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher</p> <p>Youth overweight/obesity is higher</p> <p>Food stamp participation is higher</p> <p>Youth sweetened beverage consumption is higher</p> <p>Adult leisure time physical activity is lower</p> <p>Teen birth rate is higher</p>	<p>All-cause mortality is higher</p> <p>Life expectancy is lower</p> <p>Median household income is lower</p> <p>Youth marijuana use is higher</p> <p>Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher</p> <p>Youth overweight/obesity is higher</p> <p>Food stamp participation is higher</p> <p>Youth sweetened beverage consumption is higher</p>
<u>How do Asian and/or Pacific Islanders compare to Whites?</u>	<u>How do Native Americans compare to Whites?</u>
<p>Life expectancy is higher*</p> <p>Youth alcohol use is lower⁺</p> <p>Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is lower*</p> <p>Adult overweight/obesity is lower⁺</p> <p>Food stamp participation is lower*</p> <p>Youth depression is higher[^]</p> <p>Prenatal care is lower[^]</p>	<p>Median household income is lower</p> <p>Youth depression is higher</p> <p>Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher</p> <p>Food stamp participation is higher</p>

*Asian/Pacific Islander combined

⁺Asian alone

[^]Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander alone

Age

<p><u>How do young children compare to older children?</u></p> <p>Child abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher</p> <p>Food stamp participation is higher</p>	<p><u>How do older grade levels compare to younger grade levels?</u></p> <p>Depression is higher</p> <p>Alcohol use is higher</p> <p>Marijuana use is higher</p> <p>Methamphetamine use is higher</p> <p>Fruit/vegetable consumption is lower</p> <p>Daily physical education attendance is lower</p> <p>Meeting physical activity recommendation is lower</p>
<p><u>How do younger adults compare to older adults?</u></p> <p>Median household income is lower^{&}</p> <p>Poor emotional health is higher</p> <p>Binge drinking is higher</p> <p>Prenatal care is lower</p> <p>Healthcare coverage is lower</p> <p>Having a personal doctor is lower</p> <p>Those who could not afford to see a doctor is higher</p> <p>Food stamp participation is higher</p> <p>Fruit/vegetable consumption is lower</p>	<p><u>How do older adults compare to younger adults?</u></p> <p>All-cause mortality is higher</p> <p>Median household income is lower^{&}</p> <p>Abuse victims in accepted referrals is higher⁺</p> <p>Obesity is higher[*]</p> <p>Overweight/obesity is higher[*]</p> <p>Leisure time physical activity is lower</p>

* Adult obesity and overweight/obesity both increase with age but may decrease among the oldest adults.

+ Abuse increases with age among seniors.

& Median household income appears to be lowest among youngest and oldest adults. It appears to be highest in middle-age adults.

Indicator summary table

This table includes information on the most recent Clark County data for each indicator, whether or not the Clark data have changed over time, and if Clark is different from the state. Inequities within Clark County are also identified when detected, for example, differences between race/ethnicity groups.

Indicator (Years of Data Available)	Most recent Clark figure	Change over time in Clark County	Clark County vs. WA State	Inequities within Clark County				
				Geography	Race/Ethnicity	Gender	Socio-economic Status	Age
Introduction								
All-cause mortality rate (1999 to 2008)	742 per 100,000	↓	↔	See map	Black	Males	-	Oldest adults
Life expectancy (1998 to 2007)	80 years	↑	↔	See map	Black Asian/ Pacific Islander	Males	-	-
Median household income (2002 to 2008)	\$58,917	↔	↔	See map	Black, Hispanic, Native American	-	Low SES	Youngest and oldest adults
Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher (2003 to 2008)	26%	↔	↓	See map	-	Females	-	↔
Free and reduced priced meal participation (2003-04 to 2009-10)	44%	↑	↓	See map	Evergreen, Vancouver Camas, Hockinson	-	-	-
Emotional Health and Substance Abuse								
Alcohol outlet density (2008)	1.4 alcohol outlets per 1,000 residents	-	-	See map	-	-	-	-
Percent of adults with poor emotional health (2003 to 2008)	10%	↔	↔	-	-	Females	Low SES	Younger adults
Percent of adults who binge drink (2006 to 2008)	15%	↔	↔	-	-	Males	Low SES	Younger adults
Suicide rate (1999 to 2008)	14 per 100,000	↔	↔	-	-	Males	-	↔
Percent of 10 th grade students reporting depression in past year* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	29%	↓	↔	-	Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, Native American	Females	Low SES	Older grades

Indicator (Years of Data Available)	Most recent Clark figure	Change over time in Clark County	Clark County vs. WA State	Inequities within Clark County				
				Geography	Race/Ethnicity	Gender	Socio-economic Status	Age
Percent of 10 th grade students reporting alcohol use in past 30 days* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	30%	↓	↔	-	Hispanic Asian	↔	Low SES	Older grades
Percent of 10 th grade students reporting marijuana use in past 30 days* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	19%	↑	↔	-	Hispanic, Black	Males	Low SES	Older grades
Percent of 10 th grade students reporting methamphetamine use in past 30 days* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	3%	↔	↔	-	-	Males	Low SES	Older grades
Environmental Health								
Vehicle miles traveled per capita (1998 to 2007)	6,667 miles per capita per year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of commute trips in a single occupancy vehicle (2002 to 2008)	76%	-	↑	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of group B water systems current with monitoring requirements (2002-04 to 2007-09)	21%	↔	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of days air quality met EPA standards (1998 to 2007)	98.6%	↔	↔	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of food service inspections with 35+ red points (2006 to 2009)	2%	↔	↓	-	-	-	-	-
Access to Care								
Percent of births with first trimester prenatal care (1999 to 2008)	76%	↔	↔	98661, 98675, 98601 98642, 98685, 98607	Hispanic, Pacific Islander	-	Low SES	Younger mothers
Percent of adults with health care coverage (2003 to 2008)	87%	↔	↔	-	Hispanic	Males	Low SES	Younger adults
Percent of adults with a personal doctor (2003 to 2008)	74%	↔	↓	-	Hispanic	Males	Low SES	Younger adults

Indicator (Years of Data Available)	Most recent Clark figure	Change over time in Clark County	Clark County vs. WA State	Inequities within Clark County				
				Geography	Race/Ethnicity	Gender	Socio-economic Status	Age
Percent of adults with dental visit in past year (2004, 2006, and 2008)	72%	↔	↔	-	↔	↔	Low SES	↔
Percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor (2003 to 2008)	13%	↔	↔	-	Hispanic	Females	Low SES	Younger adults
Abuse and Neglect								
Rate of children in accepted abuse referrals (2002 to 2007)	26 per 1,000	↔	↓	-	Hispanic, Black, Native American Asian/Pacific Islander	Females	-	Youngest children
Rate of adults 60 and over in accepted abuse referrals (2001 to 2007)	7 per 1,000	↑	↑	-	-	-	-	Oldest adults ⁸
Rate of domestic violence offenses (1999 to 2008)	6 per 1,000 residents	↓	↓	Camas, Vancouver Unincorporated Clark County, Ridgefield	-	-	-	-
Overweight and Obesity								
Percent of adults who are obese (2003 to 2008)	26%	↔	↔	-	Hispanic	↔	Low SES	Older adults ⁺
Percent of adults who are overweight or obese (2003 to 2008)	64%	↔	↔	-	Hispanic, Asian	Males	↔	Older adults ⁺
Percent of 10 th grade students who are obese* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	10%	↔	↔	-	-	Males	Low SES	↔
Percent of 10 th grade students who are overweight or obese* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	23%	↔	↔	-	Hispanic, Black	Males	Low SES	↔
Nutrition								
Rate of food stamp participation (1999 to 2008)	134 per 1,000	↑ (99-05) ↔ (05-08)	↑	98663, 98660, 98661 98606, 98642, 98629	Hispanic, Black, Native American Asian	Females	-	Younger people

Indicator (Years of Data Available)	Most recent Clark figure	Change over time in Clark County	Clark County vs. WA State	Inequities within Clark County				
				Geography	Race/Ethnicity	Gender	Socio-economic Status	Age
Percent of adults consuming fruits and vegetables 5+ times per day (2003, 2005, and 2007)	26%	↑	↔	-	-	Males	Low SES	Younger adults
Percent of 10 th grade students who consume fruits and vegetables 5+ times per day* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	25%	↑	↔	-	↔	Females	Low SES	Older grades
Percent of 10 th grade students who consumed one or more sweetened beverages at school in past week* (2006 and 2008)	74%	↓	↔	-	Hispanic, Black	Males	Low SES	↔
Physical Activity								
Percent of adults with leisure time physical activity in past month (2003 to 2008)	82%	↔	↔	-	Hispanic	Females	Low SES	Older adults
Percent of 10 th grade students who report daily physical education attendance* (2004, 2006, and 2008)	41%	↑	↑	-	↔	Females	High SES	Older grades
Percent of 10 th grade students who meet physical activity recommendation* (2006 and 2008)	44%	↑	↔	-	↔	Females	Low SES	Older grades
Sexual and Reproductive Health								
Teen birth rate (1999 to 2008)	12 per 1,000 females aged 15-17	↓ (99-03) ↔ (03-08)	↓	98661, 98663 98604, 98685	Hispanic	-	-	-
Chlamydia rate among women aged 15 to 24 (1999 to 2008)	2,198 per 100,000	↑	↔	-	-	-	-	18-19-year old women 15-17-year-old women

* All data are among 10th grade students, except when comparing grade levels (in the "age" column).
+ Overweight/obesity generally appeared to increase with age, though it declined among adults 75 years or older.
& Abuse increases with age among seniors.

Introduction

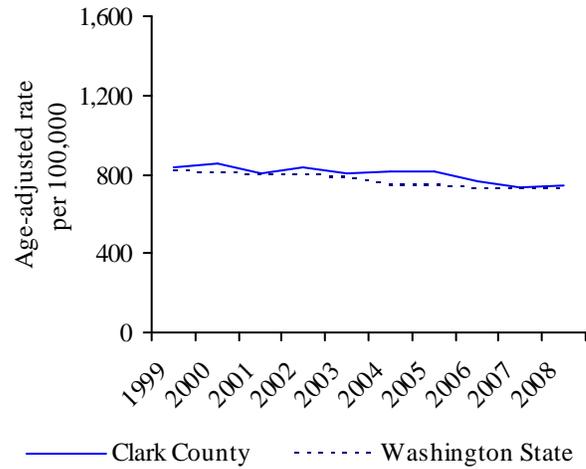
All-cause mortality

All-cause mortality is the rate of deaths from all causes per 100,000 population. Rates are age-adjusted.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 742 per 100,000 (2,760) people in Clark County died of all causes.
- In 2008, the Clark County all-cause mortality rate appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 726 per 100,000.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the all-cause mortality rate **decreased** in Clark County and Washington State.

**All-Cause Mortality
Clark County and Washington State
1999 to 2008**

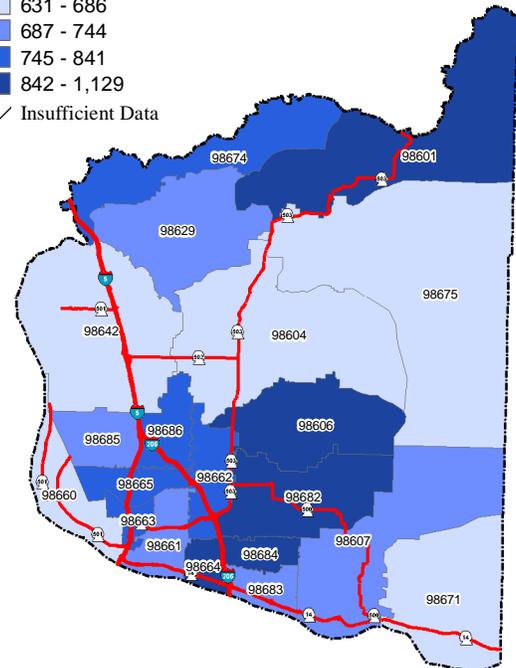


Geography

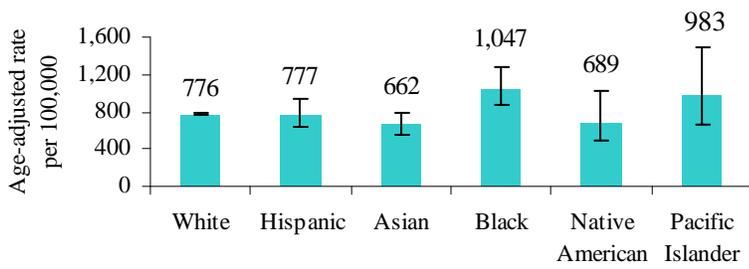
Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower all-cause mortality rates could not be identified.

**All-Cause Mortality by Zip -- 2004-2008
Rate per 100,000 residents per year (age-adjusted)**

- 631 - 686
- 687 - 744
- 745 - 841
- 842 - 1,129
- // Insufficient Data



**All-Cause Mortality by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**

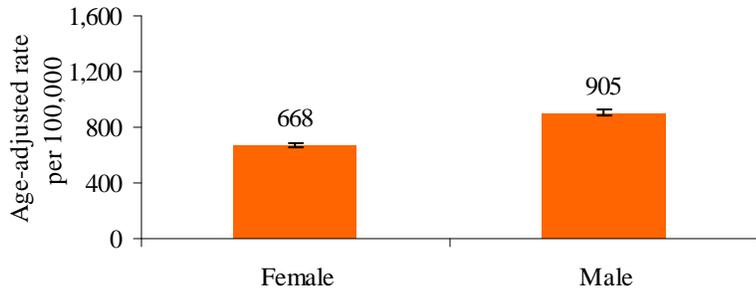


Race/ethnicity

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the all-cause mortality rate among:

- Black residents appeared to be **higher**.
- Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander residents appeared to be similar.

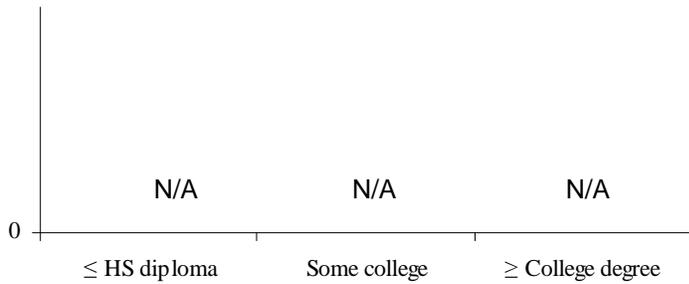
**All-Cause Mortality by Gender
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**



Gender

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the all-cause mortality rate among females appeared to be **lower** than among males.

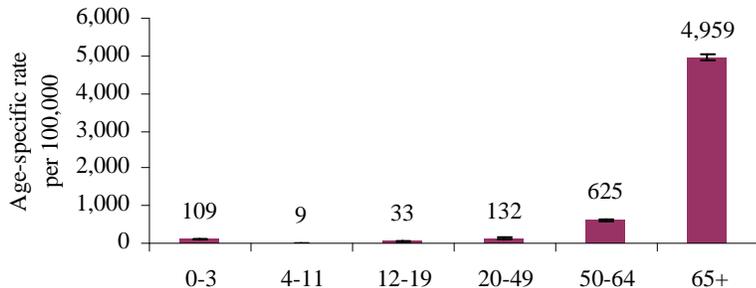
All-Cause Mortality by Education Level



Socioeconomic status

This information not available for this indicator.

**All-Cause Mortality by Age
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**



Age

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the all-cause mortality rate appeared to generally **increase** with age.

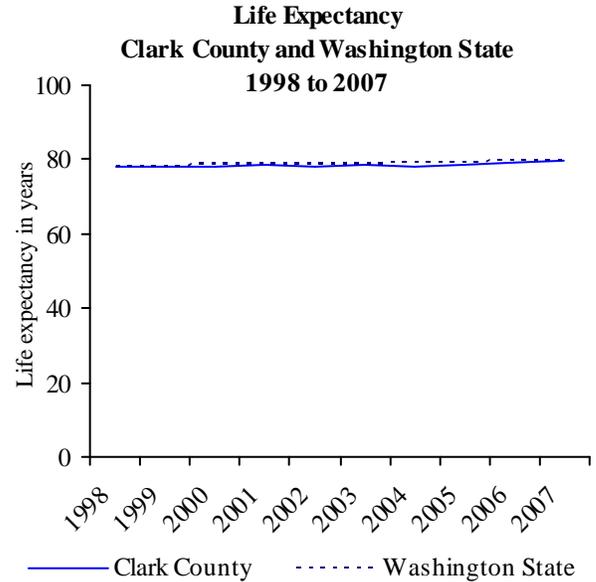
Introduction

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the number of years the average person born in a given year will live, based on current mortality trends.

Key Findings

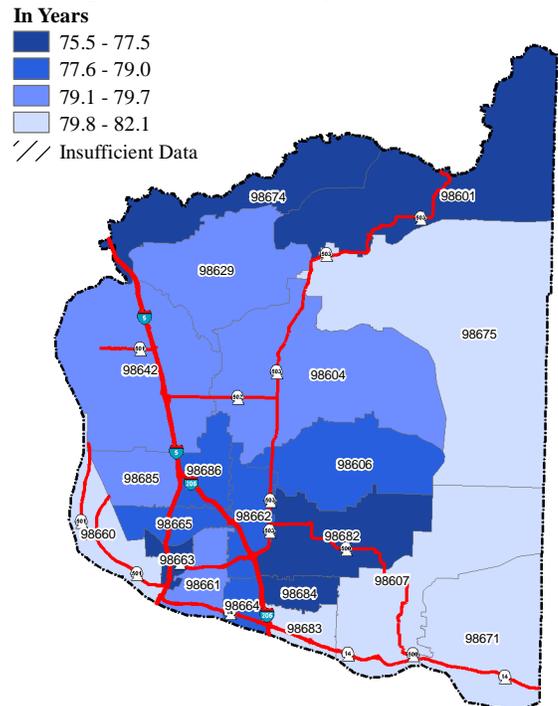
- In 2007, life expectancy in Clark County was 80 years.
- In 2007, Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State life expectancy of 80 years.
- Between 1998 and 2007, life expectancy appeared to **increase** in both Clark County and Washington State.



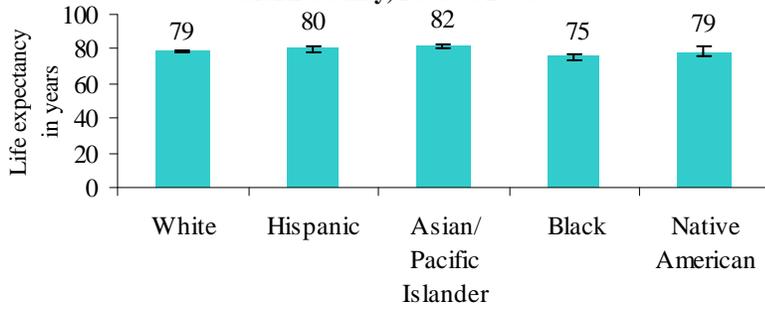
Geography

Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower life expectancy could not be identified.

Life Expectancy at Birth by Zip -- 2003-2007



**Life Expectancy by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2007**

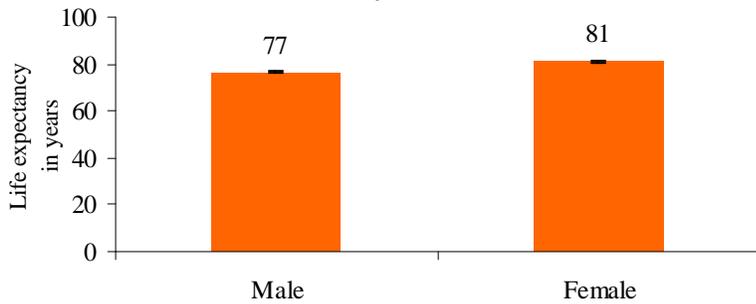


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2007 in Clark County, compared to the life expectancy among White residents, the estimate among:

- Asian/Pacific Islander residents appeared to be **higher**.
- Black residents appeared to be **lower**.
- Hispanic and Native American residents appeared to be similar.

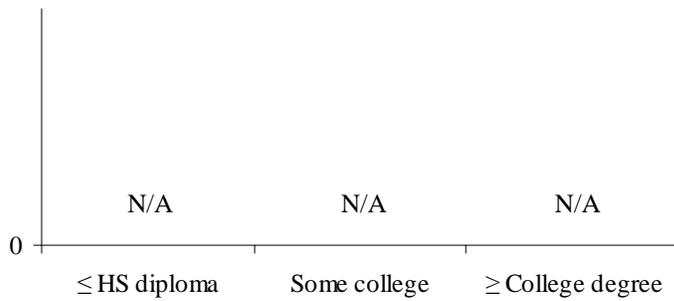
**Life Expectancy by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2007**



Gender

In 2003 to 2007 in Clark County life expectancy among females appeared to be **higher** than among males.

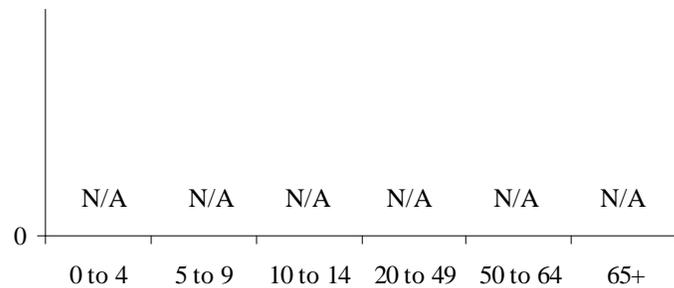
Life Expectancy by Education Level



Socioeconomic status

This information not available for this indicator.

Life Expectancy by Age



Age

Data not available for this indicator.

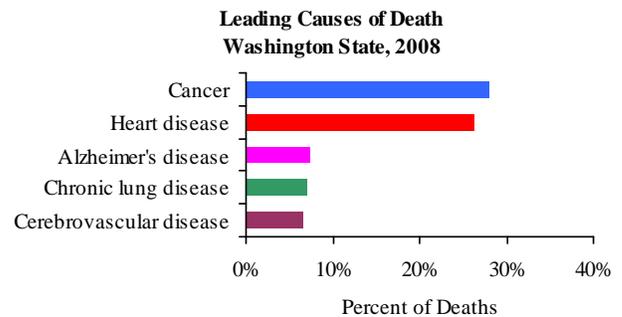
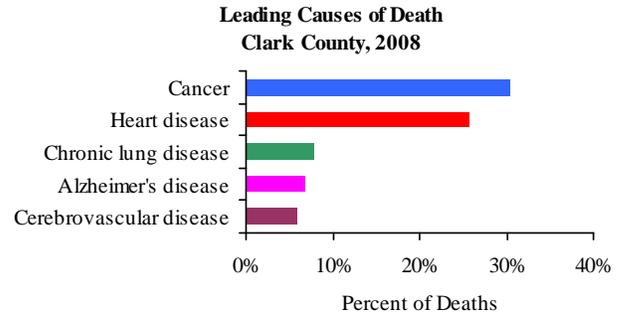
Introduction

Leading causes of death

These are the most common causes of death in the population as categorized by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Key Findings

- In 2008, the leading cause of death in both Clark County and Washington was cancer followed by heart disease.
- In 2008, the top five leading causes of death in Clark County appeared similar to those in Washington State.
- The top five leading causes of death do not appear to have changed substantially in either Clark County or Washington since 1999. The one exception is unintentional injuries, which was in the top five causes in 1999 but has been replaced by Alzheimer's disease in both Clark County and Washington State.
- In 1999, cancer and heart disease were the two leading causes of death in both Clark County and Washington.



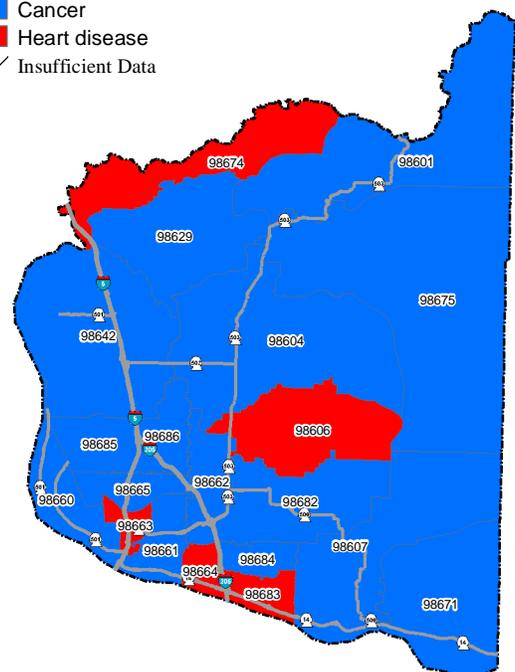
Geography

The leading causes of death were consistent across Clark County in 2004-2008. The top two causes of death were cancer and heart disease in every neighborhood. In most zip codes, the leading cause of death was cancer. The leading cause was heart disease in the following areas:

- 98606 – Brush Prarie / Hockinson
- 98663 – NW Central Vancouver
- 98664- E Central Vancouver / Garrison / Ellsworth
- 98674- Woodland / Green Mountain
- 98683- SE Vancouver / S Cascade Park / Fisher's Landing

Leading Cause of Death by Zip -- 2004-2008

Cause
■ Cancer
■ Heart disease
 // Insufficient Data



Race/ethnicity

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the leading cause of death in all race groups was cancer followed by heart disease. The next three leading causes of death appeared to vary by race group.

Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-2008

Rank	White	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Native American	Pacific Islander
1	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer
2	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart Disease
3	Chronic lung disease	Unintentional injuries	Cerebrovascular disease	Unintentional injuries	Chronic lung disease	N/A
4	Cerebrovascular disease	Homicide	Diabetes	Diabetes	N/A	N/A
5	Alzheimer's disease	Diabetes	Unintentional injuries	Cerebrovascular disease	N/A	N/A

Gender

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the leading cause of death in both males and females was cancer followed by heart disease. The next three leading causes appeared to vary by gender.

Leading Causes of Death by Gender, 2004-2008

Rank	Female	Male
1	Cancer	Cancer
2	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
3	Cerebrovascular Disease	Unintentional injuries
4	Alzheimer's Disease	Chronic Lung Disease
5	Chronic Lung Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease

Age

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the leading causes of death varied by age group. Infants died primarily of causes related to developmental problems or birth-related causes. The leading cause of death for 1 to 49 year-old residents was unintentional injuries. Heart disease was an increasingly common leading cause of death as age increased.

Leading Causes of Death by Age, 2004-2008

Rank	<1	1 to 11	12 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 64	65+
1	Congenital abnormalities	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Cancer	Heart disease
2	SIDS	Cancer	Suicide	Cancer	Heart disease	Cancer
3	Disorders related to prematurity/ low birth weight	N/A	Cancer	Suicide	Unintentional injuries	Chronic lung disease
4	Unintentional injuries	N/A	Homicide	Heart disease	Chronic lung disease	Cerebrovascular disease
5	Complications of placenta, cord, or membranes	N/A	N/A	Homicide	Diabetes	Alzheimer's disease

Socioeconomic status

This information not available for this indicator.

Introduction

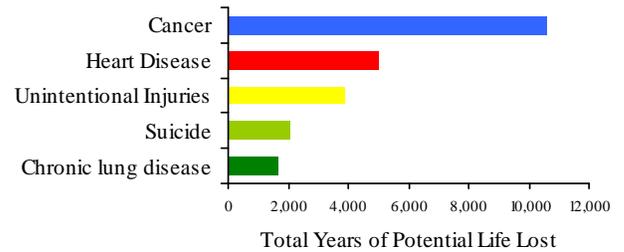
Leading causes of years of potential life lost

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is the number of years a person's life is cut short at the time of death, given a possible life span of 85 years.

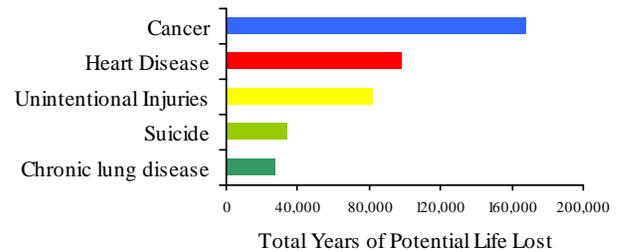
Key Findings

- In 2008, the leading cause of years of potential life lost in both Clark County and Washington was cancer, followed by heart disease and unintentional injuries.
- In 2008, the top five leading causes of years of potential life lost in Clark County appeared similar to those in Washington State.

**Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost
Clark County, 2008**



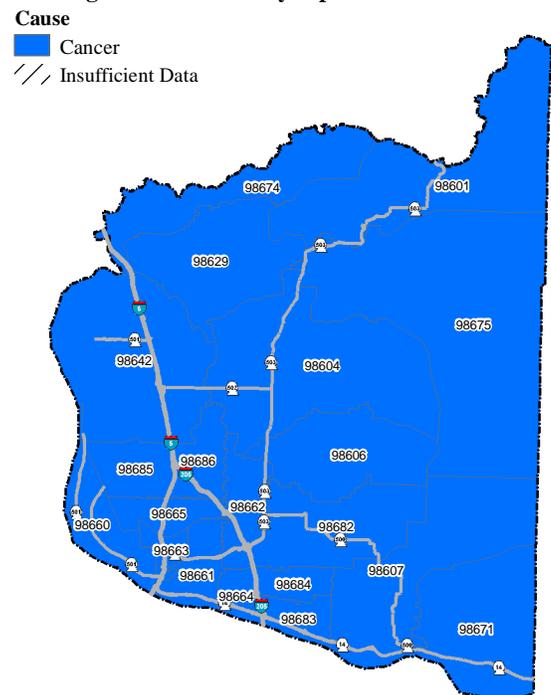
**Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost
Washington State, 2008**



Geography

In 2004-2008 in Clark County, cancer was the leading cause of YPLL in all zip codes.

Leading Cause of YPLL by Zip -- 2004-2008



Race/ethnicity

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the leading cause of YPLL in most race groups was cancer. The subsequent leading causes appeared to vary by race group. Compared to White residents:

- Hispanic residents appeared to be more affected by homicide and perinatal conditions.
- Asian residents appeared to be more affected by cerebrovascular disease and diabetes.
- Black residents appeared to be more affected by diabetes and homicide.
- Native American residents appeared to be more affected by suicide, chronic lung disease, and perinatal conditions.
- Pacific Islander residents appeared to be more affected by kidney disease and cerebrovascular disease.

Leading Causes of YPLL by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-2008

Rank	White	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Native American	Pacific Islander
1	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Heart disease	Cancer	Cancer
2	Heart disease	Homicide	Heart disease	Cancer	Heart disease	Unintentional injuries
3	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Suicide	Heart disease
4	Suicide	Perinatal conditions	Cerebrovascular disease	Diabetes	Chronic lung disease	Kidney disease
5	Chronic lung disease	Heart disease	Diabetes	Homicide	Perinatal conditions	Cerebrovascular disease

Gender

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the leading cause of YPLL in both males and females was cancer, followed by heart disease and unintentional injuries. Compared to male residents, females appeared to be less affected by suicide and more affected by chronic lung disease and cerebrovascular disease.

Leading Causes of YPLL by Gender, 2004-2008

Rank	Female	Male
1	Cancer	Cancer
2	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
3	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries
4	Chronic Lung Disease	Suicide
5	Cerebrovascular Disease	Chronic Lung Disease

Age

Age does not apply to this indicator.

Socioeconomic status

This information not available for this indicator.

Introduction

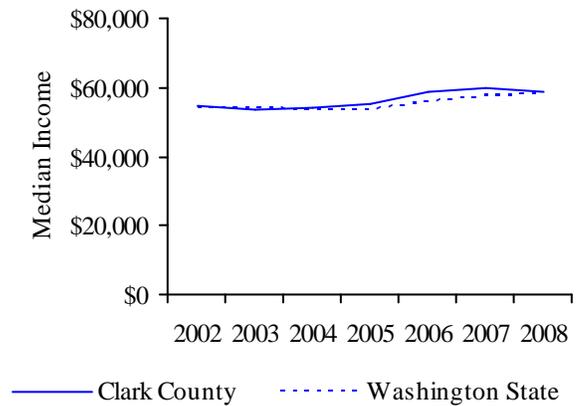
Median household income

Median household income is derived from self-reported household earnings for the past 12 months. Income includes wages, commissions, salary, tips, social security, retirement and other types of income. Race/ethnicity and age data are based on householder characteristics. Data are adjusted for inflation.

Key Findings

- In 2008, the Clark County median household income was \$58,917.
- In 2008, Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State median household income of \$58,078.
- Between 2002 and 2008, median income did not appear to change in Clark County and appeared to **increase** in Washington State.

**Median Household Income
Clark County and Washington State
2002 to 2008**



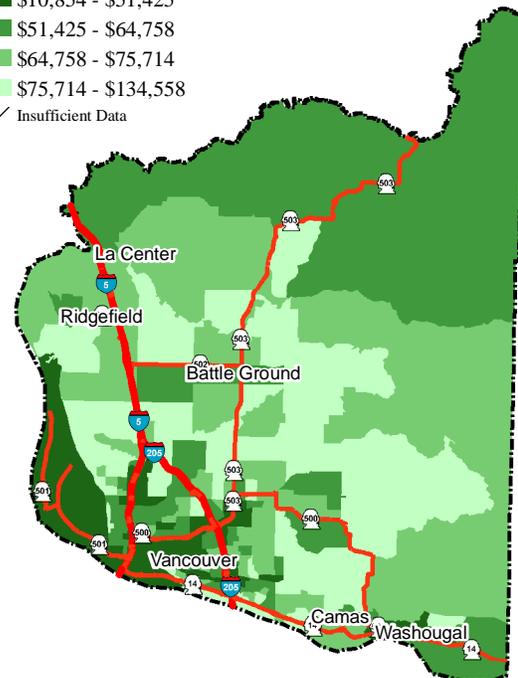
Geography

Because of the large number of block groups in Clark County and the difficulty identifying them on the map, individual block groups are not identified in this report. Instead, the map to the right can be used to identify general areas of the county with high and low median incomes.

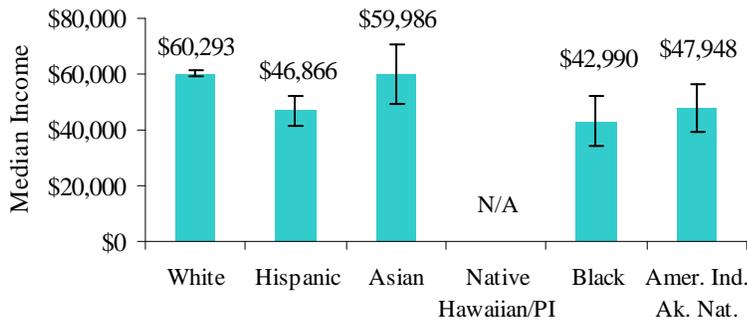
Median Household Income by Block Group -- 2009

Median Household Income

- \$10,854 - \$51,425
- \$51,425 - \$64,758
- \$64,758 - \$75,714
- \$75,714 - \$134,558
- /// Insufficient Data



**Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2006-2008**

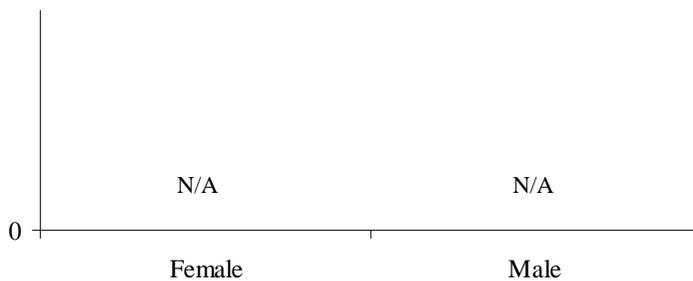


Race/ethnicity

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to households with a White householder, the median income among households with a:

- Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native householder appeared to be **lower**.
- Asian householder appeared to be similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander householder could not be calculated because data were not available.

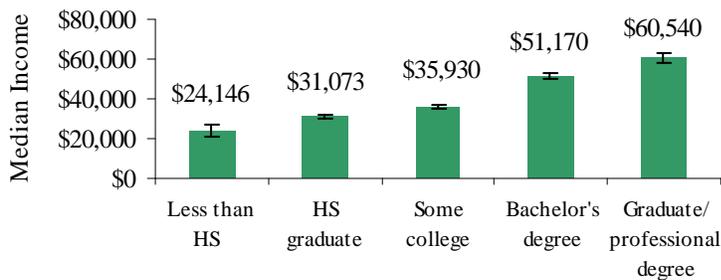
Median Household Income by Gender



Gender

Inequity information not available for this indicator.

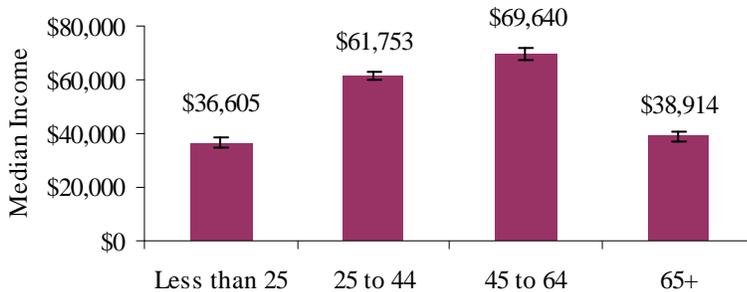
**Median Individual Income by Level of Education
Adults 25+ Years, Clark County, 2006-2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, median income among adults 25 years or older appeared to **increase** with education level.

**Median Household Income by Age of Householder
Clark County, 2006-2008**



Age

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the median household income appeared to **increase** with householder age but **decrease** among householders aged 65 or older.

Introduction

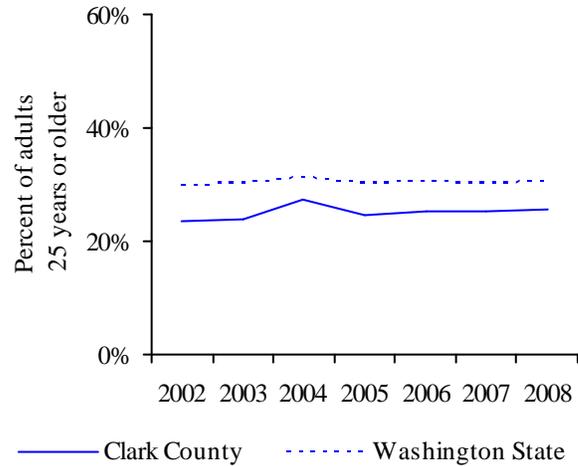
Adult educational attainment

Adult educational attainment is the percent of the population 25 years or older having attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 26% (71,928) of adults aged 25 or older in Clark County had achieved a bachelor's degree or higher.
- In 2008, Clark County appeared to be **lower** than the Washington State figure of 31%.
- Between 2002 and 2008, the percent of adults 25 or older with a bachelor's degree or higher did not appear to change in Clark County or Washington State.

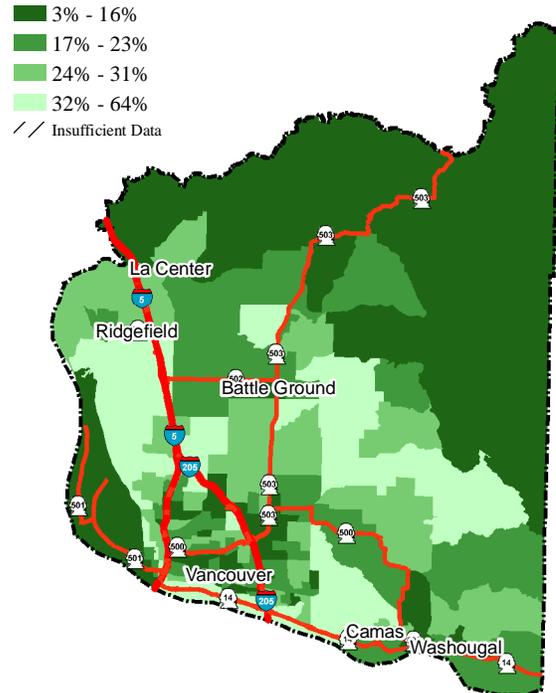
Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Clark County and Washington State
2002 to 2008



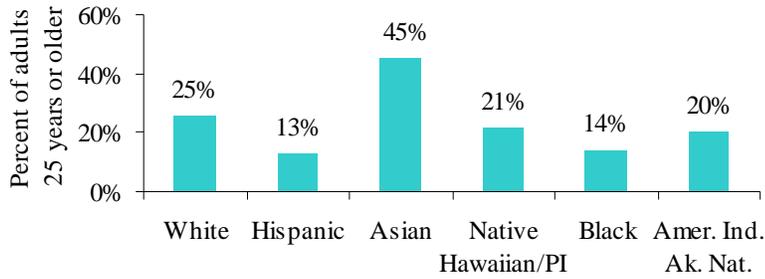
Geography

Because of the large number of block groups in Clark County and the difficulty identifying them on the map, individual block groups are not identified in this report. Instead, the map to the right can be used to identify general areas of the county with high and low levels of adult educational attainment.

Adult Educational Attainment by Block Group -- 2009
Percent of adults over 25 with bachelor degree or higher



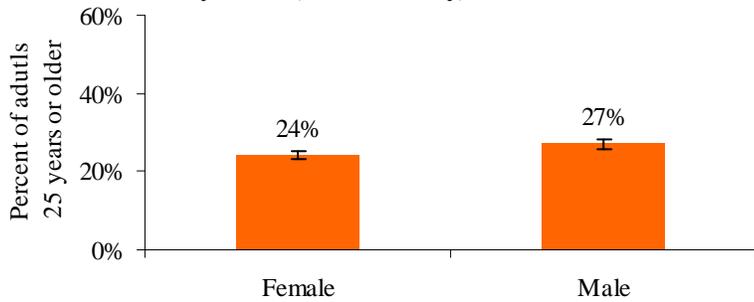
**Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
by Race/Ethnicity, Clark County, 2006-2008**



Race/ethnicity

Data are not available to calculate statistical differences between racial and ethnic groups.

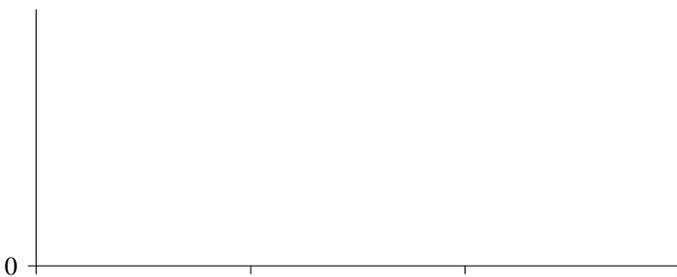
**Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
by Gender, Clark County, 2006-2008**



Gender

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults 25 years and older with a bachelor's degree among females appeared to be **lower** than males.

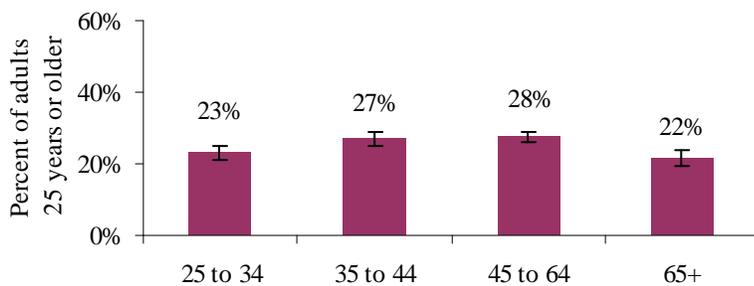
**Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
by Socioeconomic Status**



Socioeconomic status

This information does not apply to this indicator.

**Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
by Age, Clark County, 2006-2008**



Age

Adult educational attainment appears to be similar across age groups.

Introduction

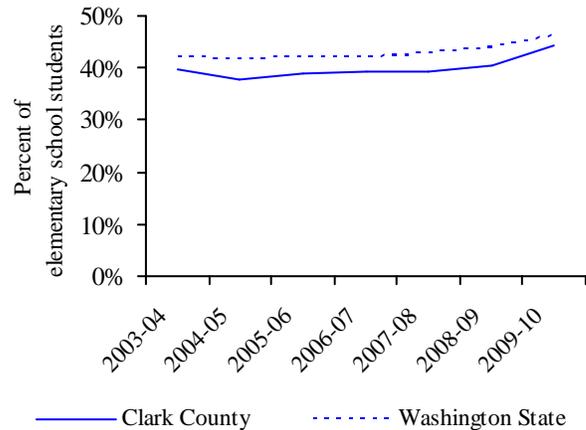
Free and reduced-priced meal participation

Free and reduced-priced meal participation is the percent of elementary school children participating in the free and reduced-price meal (FRPM) program. Students whose household is at or below 185% of the federal poverty level are eligible for free or reduced-priced meals.

Key Findings

- During the 2009-10 school year, 44% (14,404) of elementary school children in Clark County participated in FRPM.
- In the 2009-10 school year, the percent of elementary school children in Clark County participating in FRPM appeared to be **lower** than the Washington State rate of 46%.
- Between the 2003-04 and 2009-10 school years, FRPM participation **increased** in Clark County and in Washington State.

Free and Reduced-Priced Meals Participation among Elementary Students Clark County and Washington State 2003-04 to 2009-10



Geography

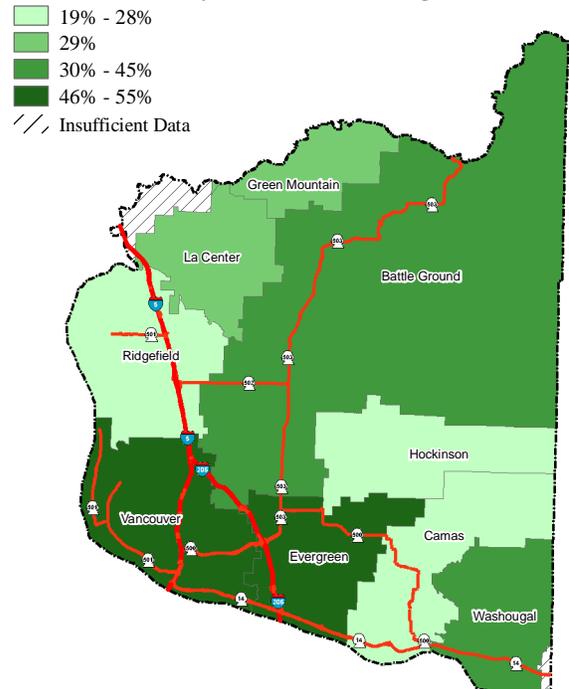
For the 2009-10 school year, the following Clark County school districts had the **lowest** FRPM participation rates.

- Camas
19% (95% CI 16%, 21%)
- Hockinson
20% (95% CI 16%, 24%)

For the 2009-10 school year, the following Clark County school districts had the **highest** FRPM participation rates.

- Evergreen
45% (95% CI 44%, 47%)
- Vancouver
55% (95% CI 53%, 56%)

Free and Reduced-Priced School Meals by District 2009-10
Percent of elementary students in FRPM Program



Emotional health and substance abuse

Alcohol availability

This indicator includes the number of alcohol outlets serving the population per 1,000 residents. On-premise outlets are licensed to serve alcohol to be consumed at that location, such as restaurants and bars. Off-site outlets are licensed to sell alcohol that is to be consumed elsewhere, such as grocery stores and liquor stores.

Key Findings

- In 2008, there were 1.4 alcohol outlets per 1,000 residents (586) in Clark County.
- In 2008, there were 0.8 per 1,000 (343) licensed on-premise and 0.6 per 1,000 (243) licensed off-premise alcohol outlets in Clark County.
- In 2008, there were 0.9 total outlets per square mile in Clark County.

Geography

Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower alcohol outlet density could not be identified.

Total Alcohol Outlet Density by Zip -- 2008

Outlets per 1,000 residents

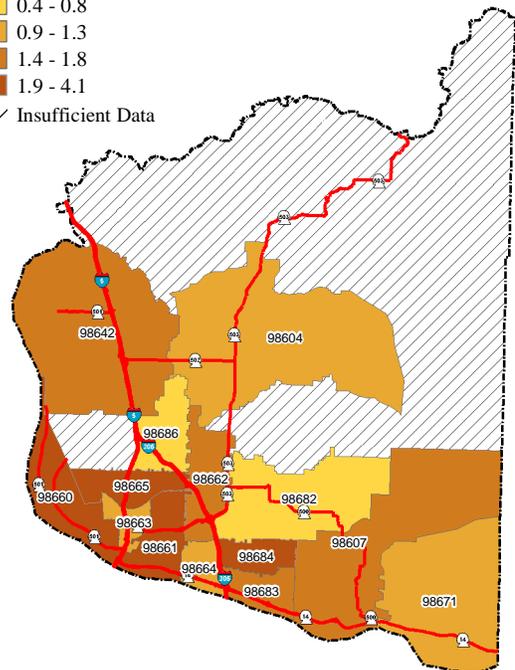
0.4 - 0.8

0.9 - 1.3

1.4 - 1.8

1.9 - 4.1

/// Insufficient Data



Emotional health and substance abuse

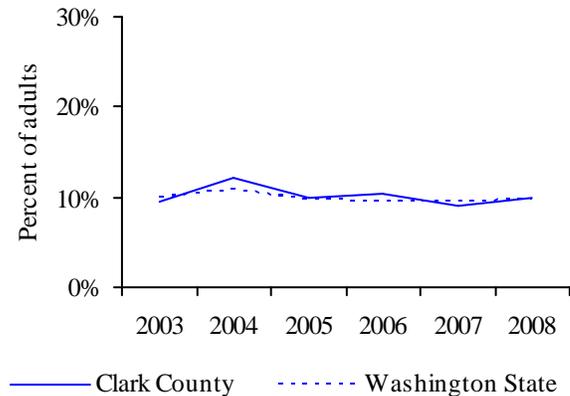
Poor adult emotional health

Poor adult emotional health includes the percent of adults whose emotional health was not good for two weeks or more within the past month.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 10% (30,227) of adults in Clark County reported poor emotional health.
- In 2008, the percent of adults with poor emotional health in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 10%.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the percent of adults with poor emotional health did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.

**Poor Emotional Health in Adults
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008**



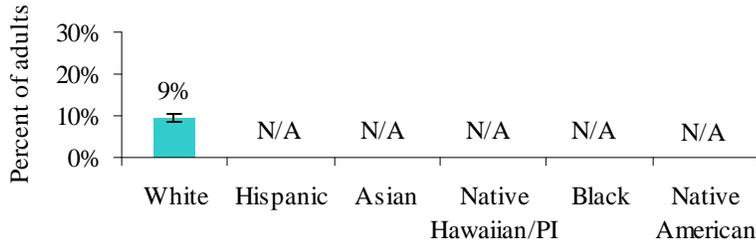
Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

**Geographic Information Not Available
For This Health Indicator**



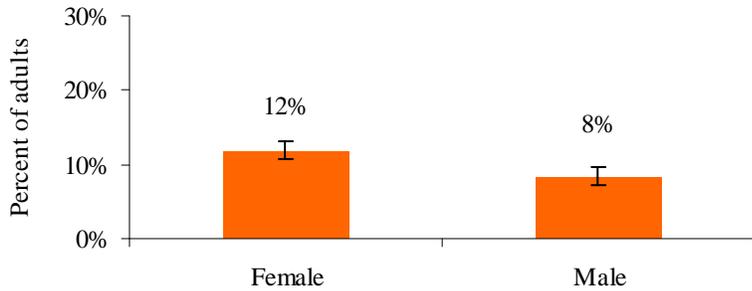
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

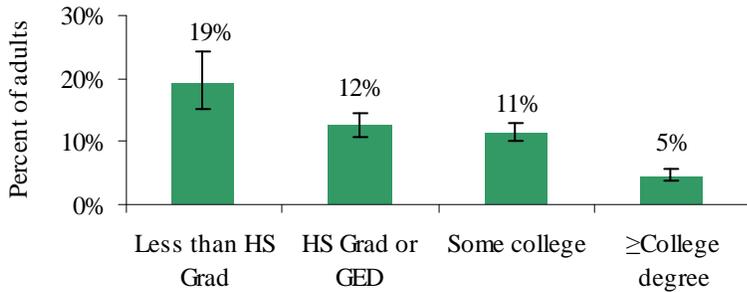
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with poor emotional health among females was **higher** than males.

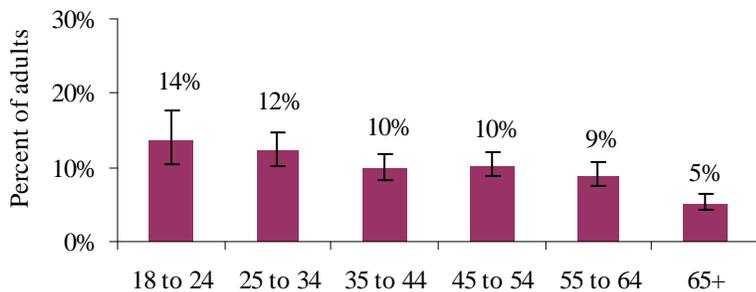
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with poor emotional health **decreased** with education.

**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with poor emotional health **decreased** with age.

Emotional health and substance abuse

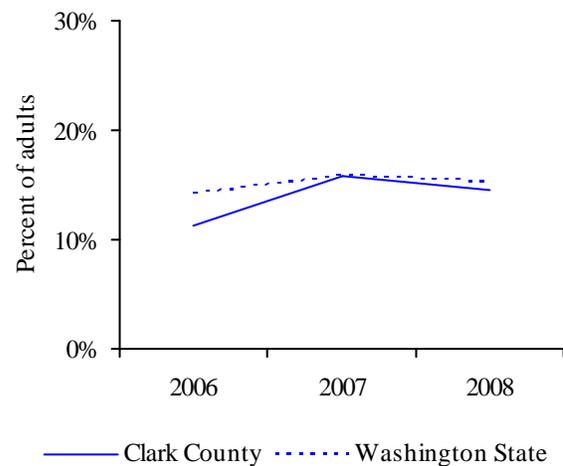
Adult binge drinking

Adult binge drinking includes the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as a man consuming five or more drinks, or a woman consuming four or more drinks, on one occasion.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 15% (44,528) of adults in Clark County reported binge drinking.
- In 2008, adult binge drinking in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 15%.
- Between 2006 and 2008, the percent of adults who reported binge drinking did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.

**Adult Binge Drinking
Clark County and Washington State
2006 to 2008**



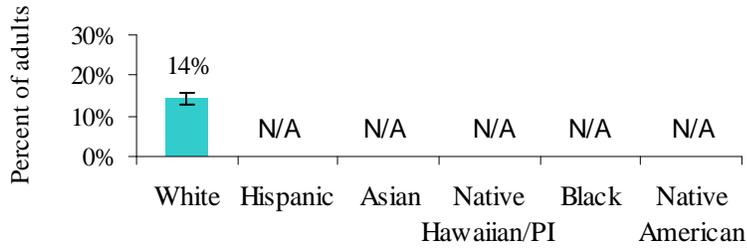
Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



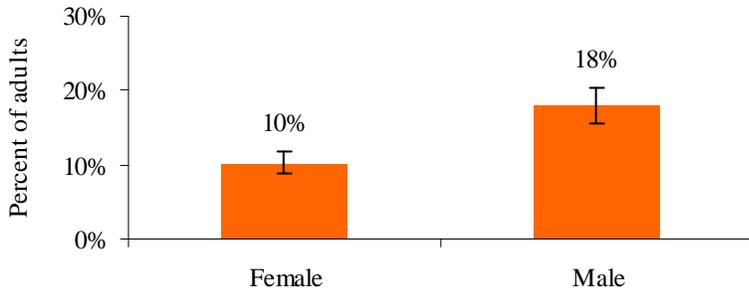
**Binge Drinking in Adults by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

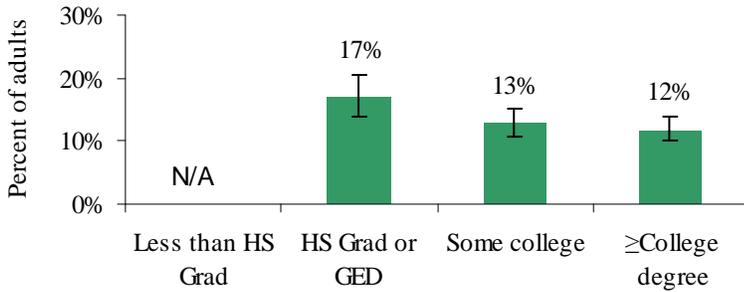
**Adult Binge Drinking by Gender
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



Gender

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month among females was **lower** than males.

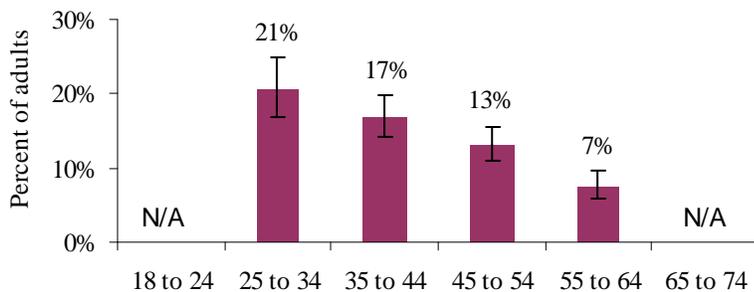
**Binge Drinking in Adults by Education Level
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month **decreased** with education.

**Binge Drinking in Adults by Age
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



Age

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month **decreased** with age.

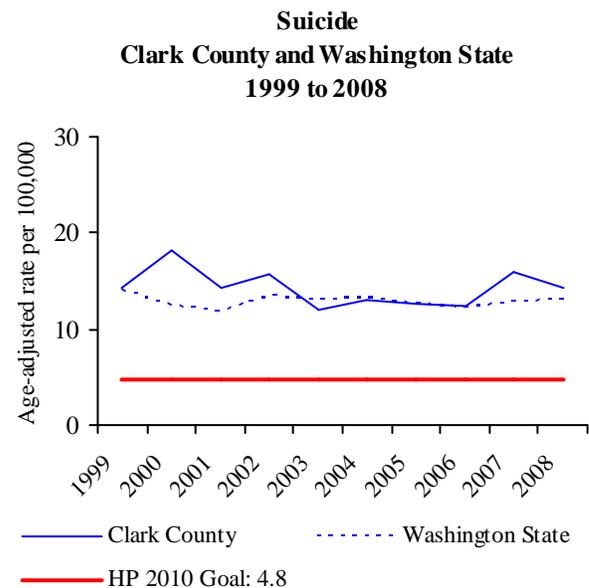
Emotional health and substance abuse

Suicide

Suicide includes intentional, self-inflicted deaths from all causes per 100,000 population. Rates are age-adjusted unless otherwise noted.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 14 per 100,000 (61) individuals in Clark County died of suicide.
- In 2008, the suicide rate in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 13 per 100,000.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the suicide rate did not change in Clark County or Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more than 4.8 suicide deaths per 100,000.



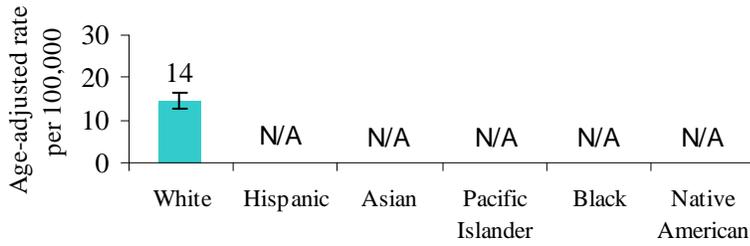
Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



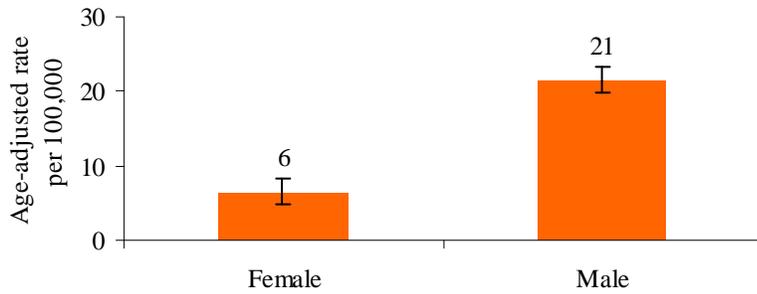
Suicide by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2004 to 2008



Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

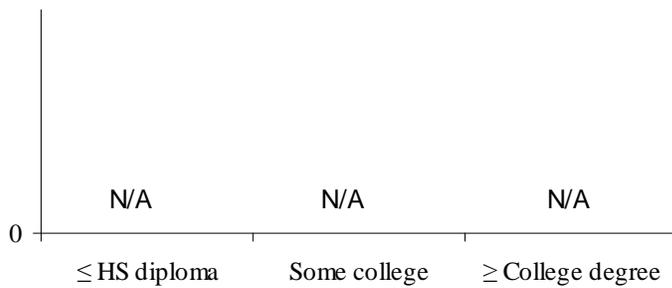
Suicide by Gender
Clark County, 2004 to 2008



Gender

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the suicide rate among females appeared to be lower than among males.

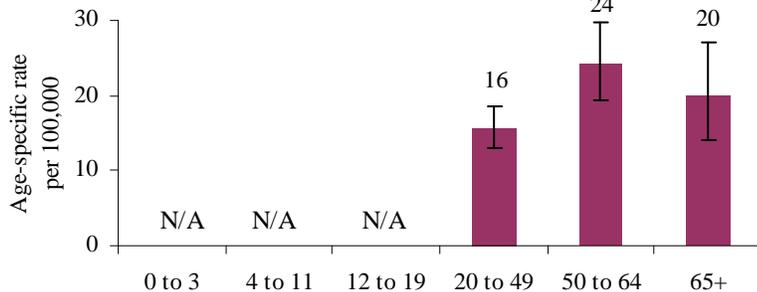
Suicide by Education Level



Socioeconomic status

Inequity information not available for this indicator.

Suicide by Age
Clark County, 2004 to 2008



Age

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the suicide rate appeared similar across age groups.

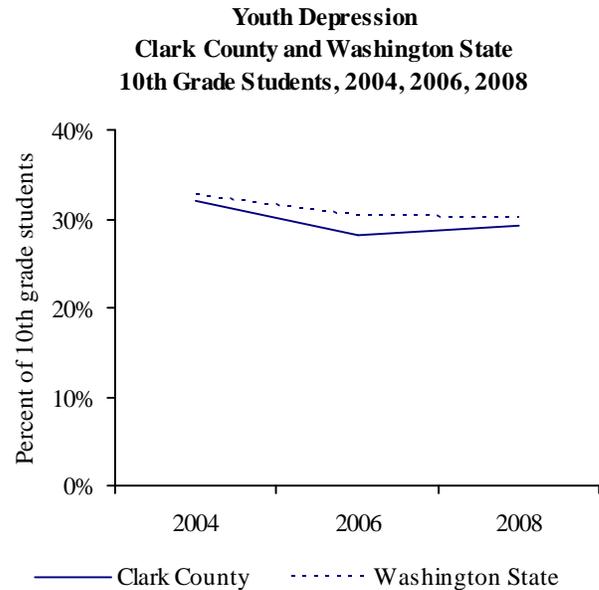
Emotional health and substance abuse

Youth depression

Youth depression includes the percent of students reporting that they have felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past twelve months that they stopped doing their usual activities.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 29% of Clark County tenth grade students were depressed in the past year.
- In 2008, youth depression among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 30%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth depression in tenth grade students **decreased** in Clark County and Washington State.



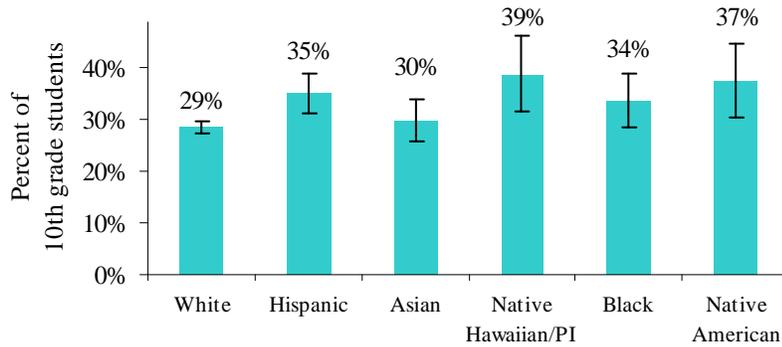
Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



Youth Depression by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th grade students, 2004, 2006, 2008

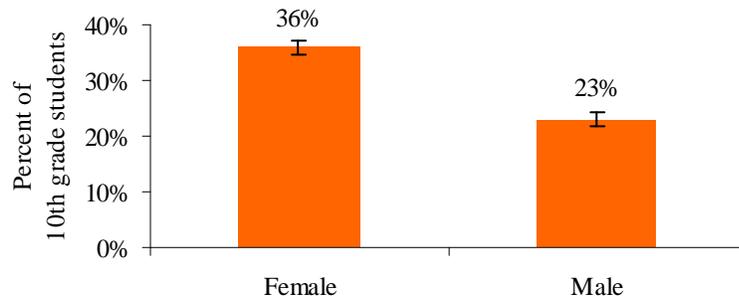


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth depression among:

- Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Native American tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Asian and Black tenth grade students was similar.*

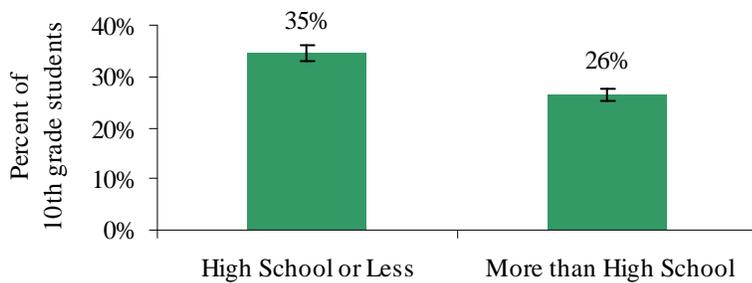
Youth Depression by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth depression among tenth grade females was **higher** than males.

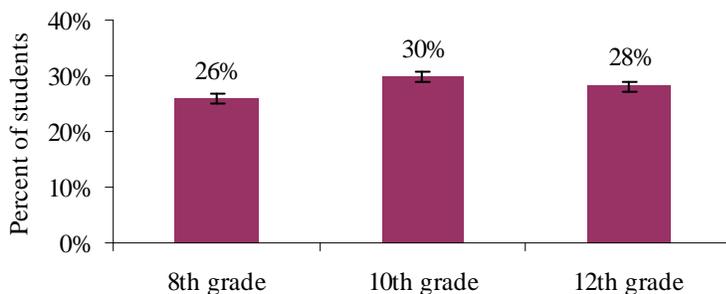
Youth Depression by Mother's Education Level
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth depression was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

Youth Depression by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth depression **increased** with grade level.

*Although it may appear that these groups of students have higher rates of depression than White students, the differences are not statistically significant.

Emotional health and substance abuse

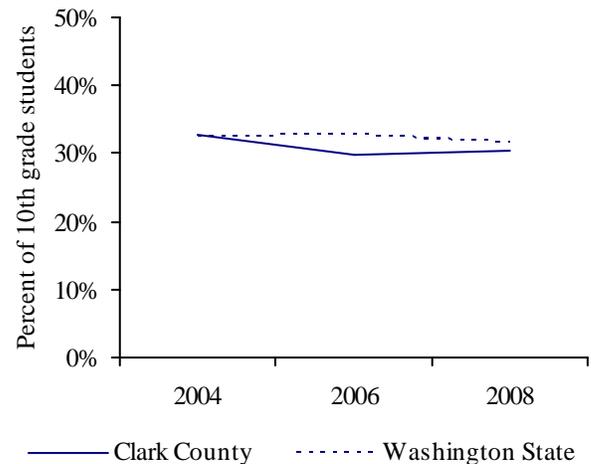
Youth alcohol use

Youth alcohol use includes the percent of students reporting drinking a glass, can, or bottle of alcohol within the past 30 days.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 30% of Clark County tenth grade students used alcohol in the past 30 days.
- In 2008, youth alcohol use among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 32%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth alcohol use in tenth grade students **decreased** in Clark County and did not change in Washington State.

Youth Alcohol Use
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



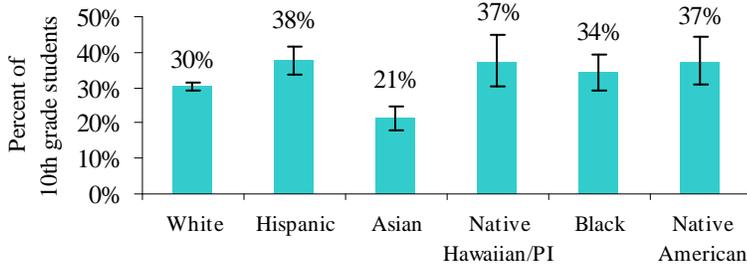
Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



Youth Alcohol Use by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008

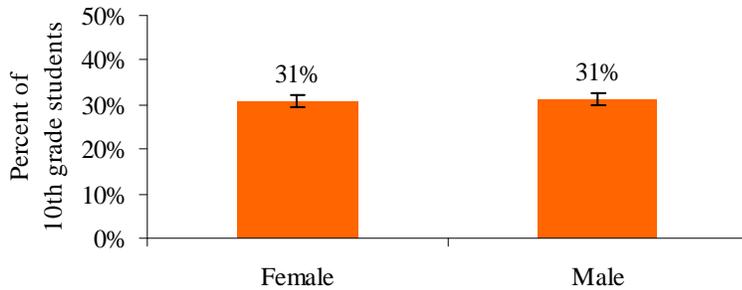


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth alcohol use among:

- Asian tenth grade students was **lower**.
- Hispanic tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Native American tenth grade students was similar.*

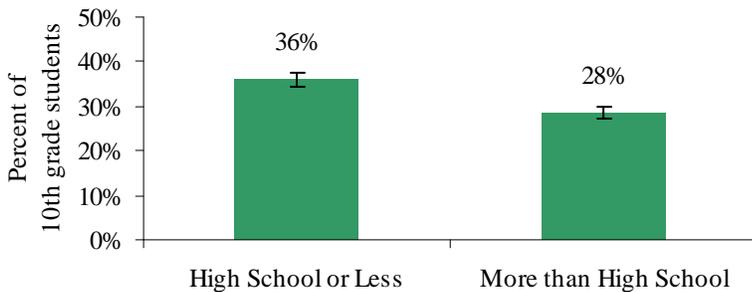
Youth Alcohol Use by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth alcohol use among tenth grade females was similar to males.

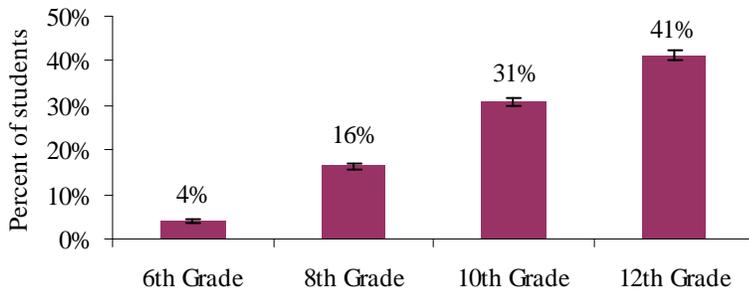
Youth Alcohol Use by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth alcohol use was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

Youth Alcohol Use by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth alcohol use **increased** with grade level.

*Although it may appear that these groups of students have higher rates of alcohol use than White students, the differences are not statistically significant.

Emotional health and substance abuse

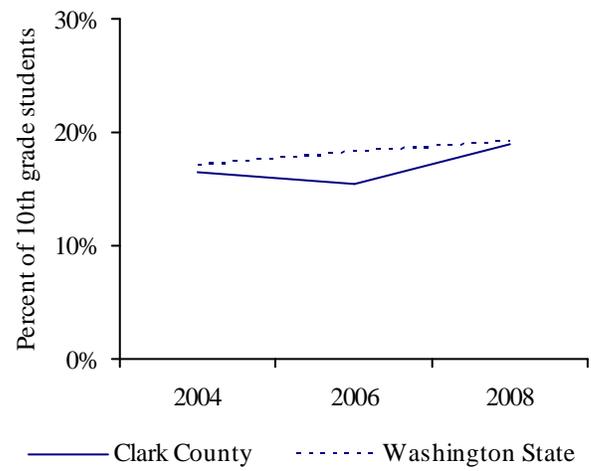
Youth marijuana use

Youth marijuana use includes the percent of students reporting marijuana use within the past 30 days.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 19% of Clark County tenth grade students used marijuana in the past 30 days.
- In 2008, youth marijuana use among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 19%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth marijuana use in tenth grade students **increased** in Clark County and Washington State.

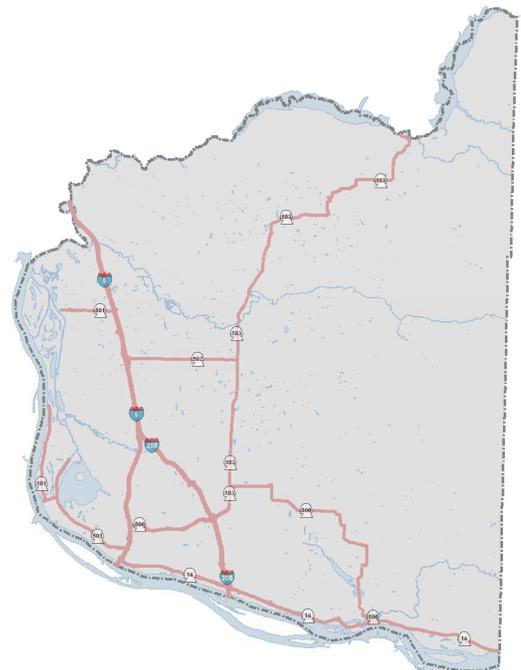
Youth Marijuana Use
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



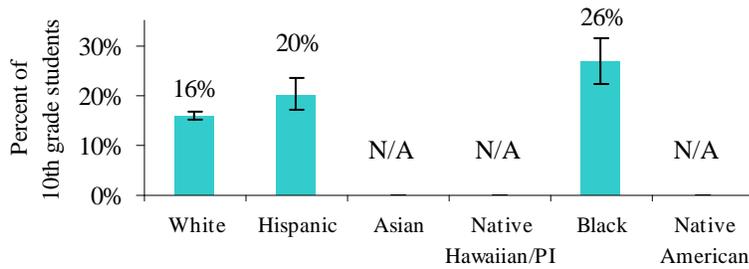
Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

**Geographic Information Not Available
For This Health Indicator**



Youth Marijuana Use by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008

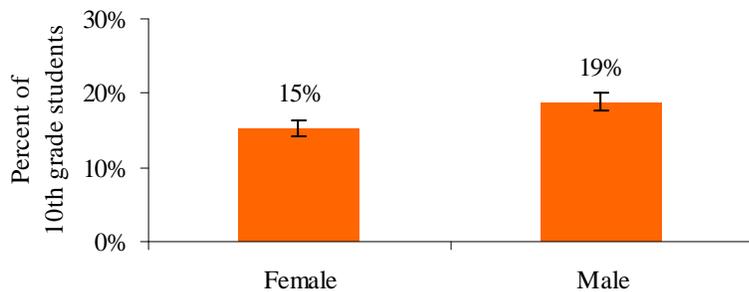


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth marijuana use among:

- Hispanic and Black tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Native American tenth grade students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

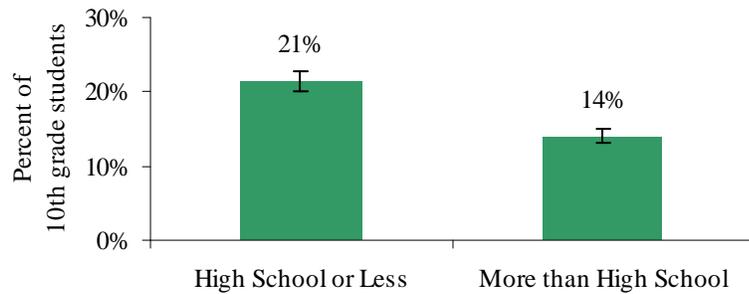
Youth Marijuana Use by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth marijuana use among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

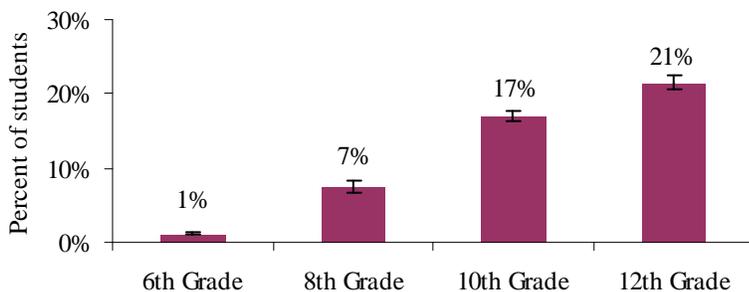
Youth Marijuana Use by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth marijuana use was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

Youth Marijuana Use by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth marijuana use **increased** with grade level.

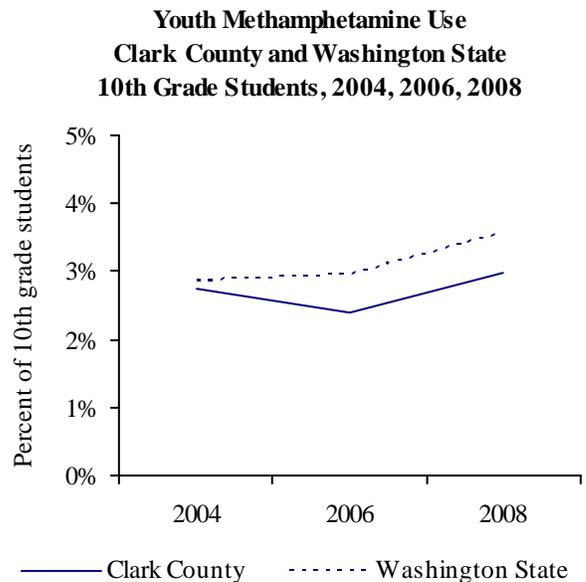
Emotional health and substance abuse

Youth methamphetamine use

Youth methamphetamine use includes the percent of students reporting methamphetamine use within the past 30 days.

Key Findings

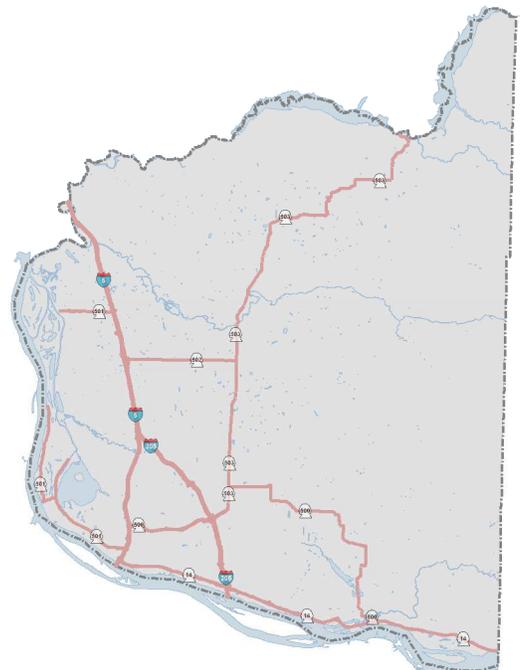
- In 2008, 3% of Clark County tenth grade students used methamphetamine in the past 30 days.
- In 2008, youth methamphetamine use among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 4%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, methamphetamine use by tenth grade students did not change in Clark County or Washington State.



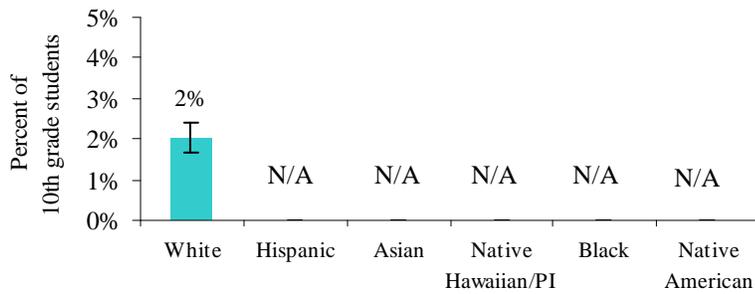
Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



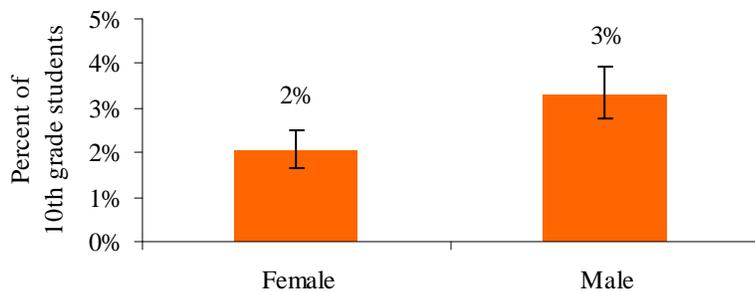
Youth Methamphetamine Use by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

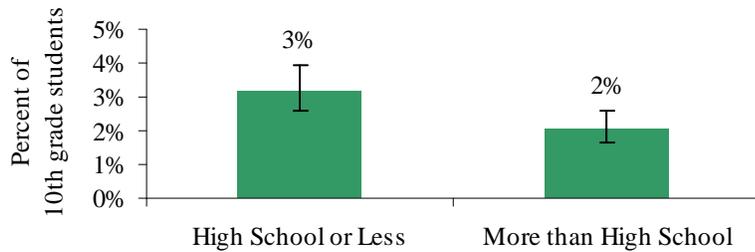
Youth Methamphetamine Use by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth methamphetamine use among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

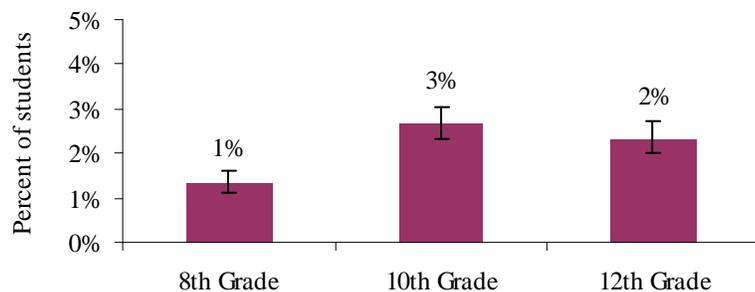
Youth Meth Use by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth methamphetamine use was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

Youth Methamphetamine Use by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



Age

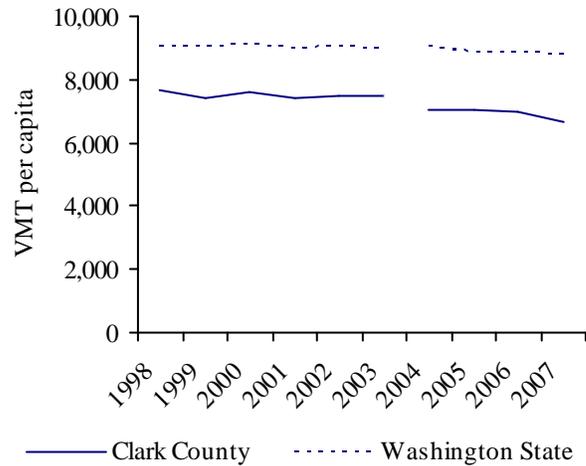
In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth methamphetamine use **increased** with grade level.

Per capita vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is an estimate of the total number of miles driven by all vehicles during a given year divided by the number of residents. Percent of single occupancy vehicle commute trips is the percent of commuters who travel to work by driving alone.

Key Findings

- In 2007, the annual per capita VMT in Clark County was an estimated 6,667.
- In 2007, Washington State's annual per capita VMT was an estimated 8,780.
- Data are not available to calculate statistical changes over time or differences between Clark and Washington State.*

**Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Capita
Clark County and Washington State
1998 to 2007**

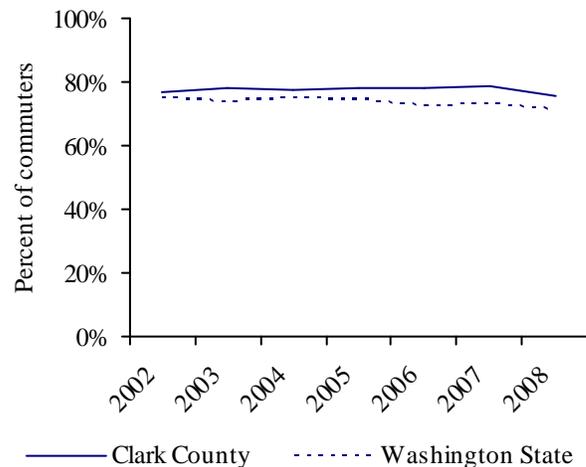


Note: Break in lines due to urban boundary redefinition following the 2000 Census, which changed the data collection locations used to calculate VMT.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 76% (152,008) of Clark County commuters drove alone on their journey to work.
- In 2008, Clark County appeared to be **higher** than the Washington State figure of 72%.
- Data are not available to calculate a statistical change over time.

**Single Occupancy Vehicle Commute Trips
Clark County and Washington State
2002 to 2008**

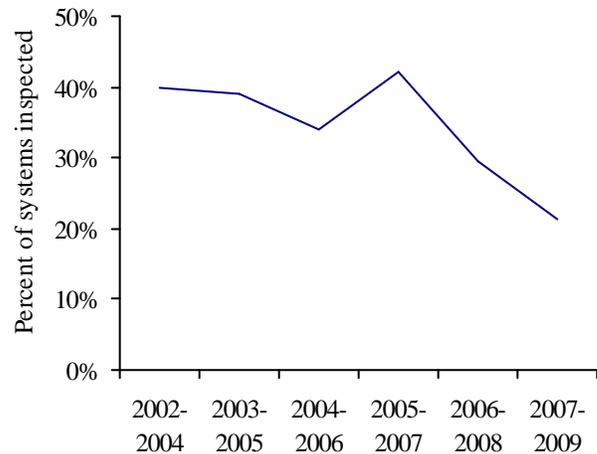


This indicator includes the percent of Group B water systems inspected that are current on water monitoring requirements.

Key Findings

- In 2007-2009, 21% of Clark County group B water systems inspected were current with water monitoring requirements.
- Between 2002-2004 and 2007-2009, the percent of Group B water systems in Clark County compliant with monitoring requirements did not change.*
- Comparable data for Washington State are not available.

**Group B Systems Current with Water Monitoring Requirements
Clark County, 2002-2004 to 2007-2009**



Geography

No geographic information was available at the sub-county level for this indicator.

**Geographic Information Not Available
For This Health Indicator**



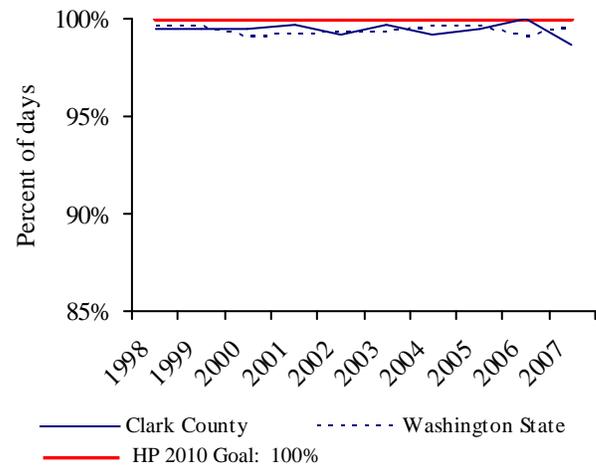
*Although the trend appears to decrease, the change over time is not statistically significant.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Air Quality Index (AQI) is a health-based measure of air pollution where a value of 100 or lower meets air quality standards. This indicator includes the percent of days where air quality met EPA standards and the median AQI score per year.

Key Findings

- In 2007, air quality met EPA standards in Clark County on 359 days, or 98.6% of days for which data were available.
- In 2007, the percent of days that air quality met EPA standards in Clark County appeared to be similar to Washington's average proportion of 99.6%.
- Between 1998 and 2007, the percent of days with air quality meeting standards did not appear to change in Clark County or Washington State.
- In 2007, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal that 100% of the population experience levels of air pollution that meets EPA standards.*

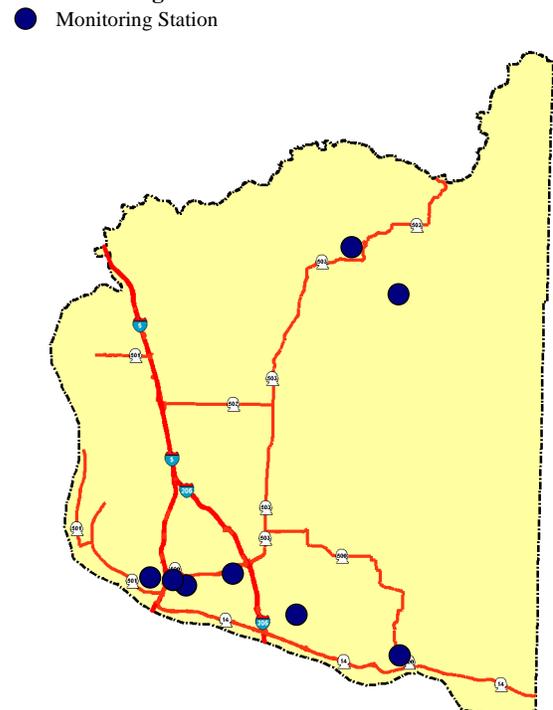
**Days that Air Quality Met EPA Standards
Clark County and Washington State
1998 to 2007**



Geography

No geographic information was available at the sub-county level for this indicator. However, locations of the air monitoring stations that collect data that determine Clark County's AQI values can be seen on the map to the right.

Air Monitoring Stations -- 1998-2007



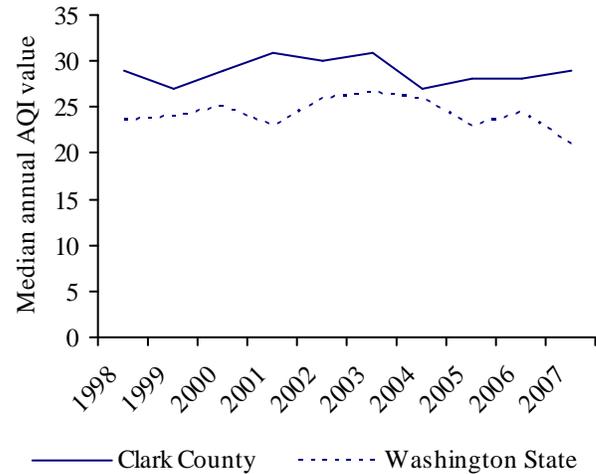
*Although we cannot determine population proportion from available data, it is safe to say that the goal was not met in 2007 since there were five days in which pollutant levels in Clark County exceeded the EPA standards.

Key Findings

- In 2007, the median AQI in Clark County was 29.
- In 2007, the median AQI value in Washington State was 21.
- Due to data limitations, a change in the median value over time or differences between Clark County and Washington State cannot be calculated.

In 2007, 84% of days had “good” air quality, and an additional 15% had “moderate” air quality.

**AQI Annual Median Values
Clark County and Washington State
1998 to 2007**



Environmental health

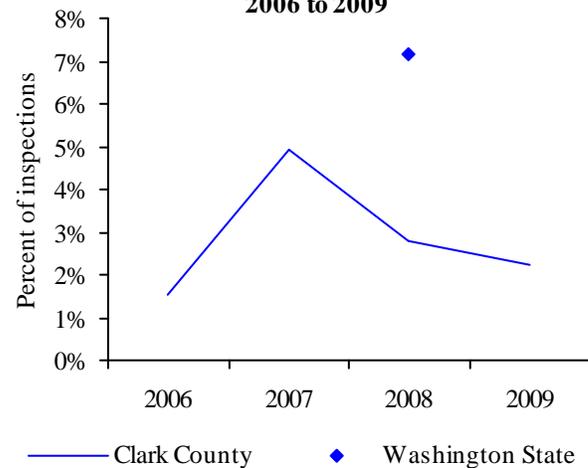
Food service inspection results

This indicator includes the percent of Clark County Public Health food service inspections that receive 35 or more red points, which result in a fine and require a follow-up inspection by a food safety specialist to ensure that violations are not repeated.

Key Findings

- In 2009, 2% (54) of food service inspections in Clark County were given 35 or more red points.
- In 2008, the percent of food service inspections resulting in 35 or more points in Clark County appeared to be lower than the Washington State rate of 7%.
- Between 2006 and 2009, the percent of food service inspections that received 35 or more red points did not appear to change in Clark County.

**Food Service Inspections Receiving
35 or More Red Points
Clark County and Washington State
2006 to 2009**



Access to care

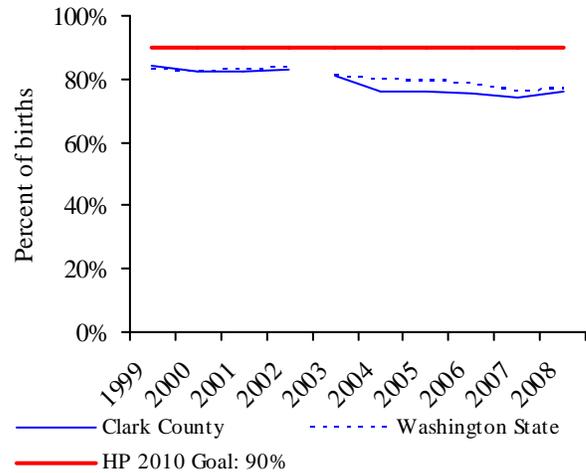
First trimester prenatal care

First trimester prenatal care includes the percent of births for which prenatal care was begun in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 76% (4,333) of Clark County births received prenatal care in the first trimester.
- In 2008, the percent of births with prenatal care in the first trimester in Clark County was similar to the Washington State rate of 77%.
- In Clark County, the percent of births with prenatal care in the first trimester did not change between 1999 and 2002 or between 2003 and 2008. In Washington State, the percent did not change between 1999 and 2002 and **decreased** between 2003 and 2008.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal that 90% of births receive prenatal care in the first trimester.

**First Trimester Prenatal Care
Clark County and Washington State
1999 to 2008**



Note: Break in prenatal care data is due to 2003 birth certificate revision.

Geography

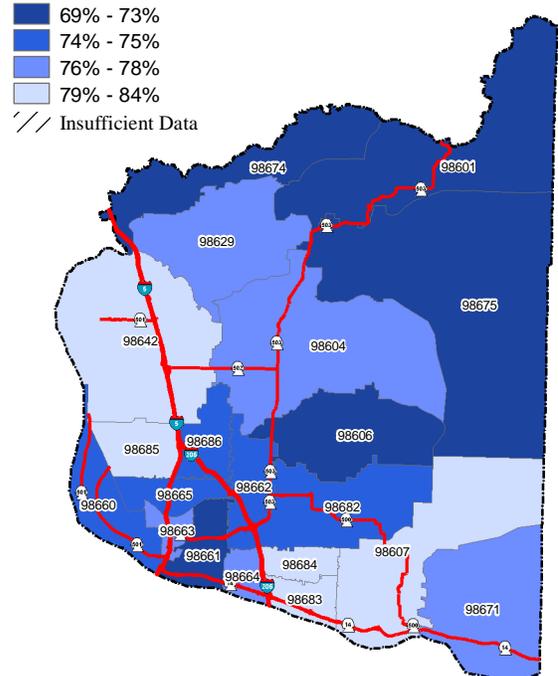
In 2004-2008, the following Clark County neighborhoods had the **lowest** first trimester prenatal care rates:

- 98661 – S Central Vancouver/Minnehaha/The Heights
69% (CI 66%, 72%)
- 98675 – Yacolt
71% (CI 64%, 77%)
- 98601 – Amboy/Chelatchie Prairie
72% (CI 61%, 82%)

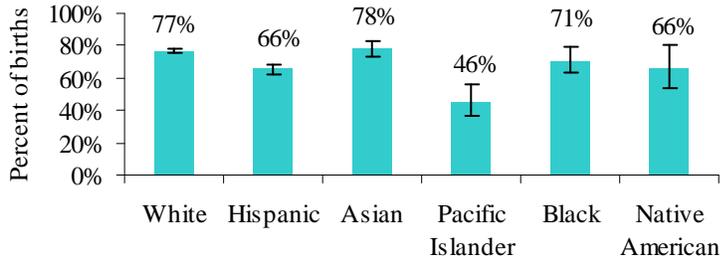
In 2004-2008, the following Clark County neighborhoods had the **highest** first trimester prenatal care rates:

- 98642 – Ridgefield
80% (CI 75%, 85%)
- 98685 – Felida/N Salmon Creek
81% (CI 78%, 85%)
- 98607 – Camas
84% (CI 81%, 87%)

First Trimester Prenatal Care by Zip -- 2004-2008
Percent of births with first trimester prenatal care



**First Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**

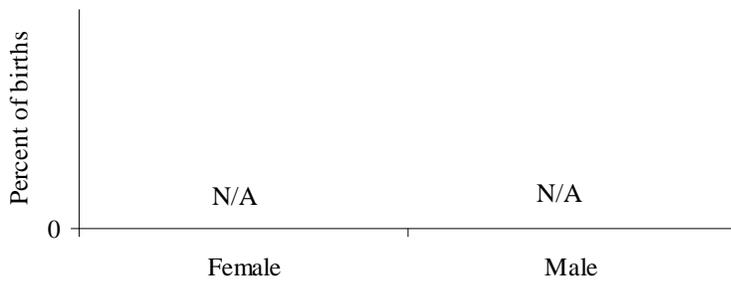


Race/ethnicity

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of births with first trimester prenatal care among:

- Hispanic and Pacific Islander residents were **lower**.
- Asian, Black, and Native American residents were similar.

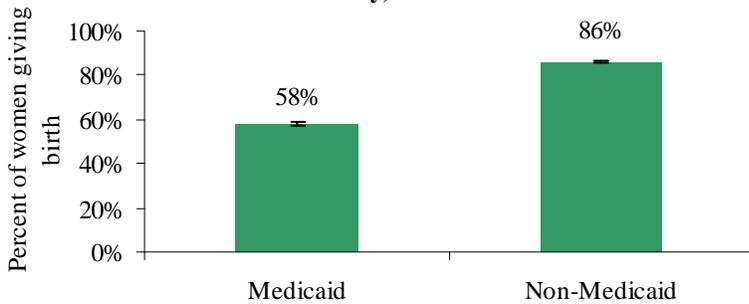
First Trimester Prenatal Care by Gender



Gender

This information is not applicable to this indicator.

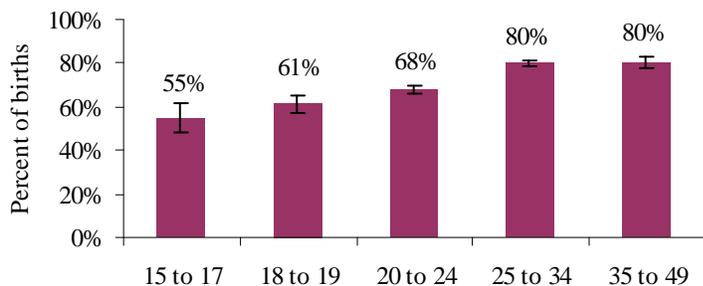
**First Trimester Prenatal Care by Medicaid Status
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of women who received prenatal care in the first trimester among those not on Medicaid was **higher** than the rate among women on Medicaid.

**First Trimester Prenatal Care by Age
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**



Age

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of births with first trimester prenatal care appeared to **increase** with age.

Access to care

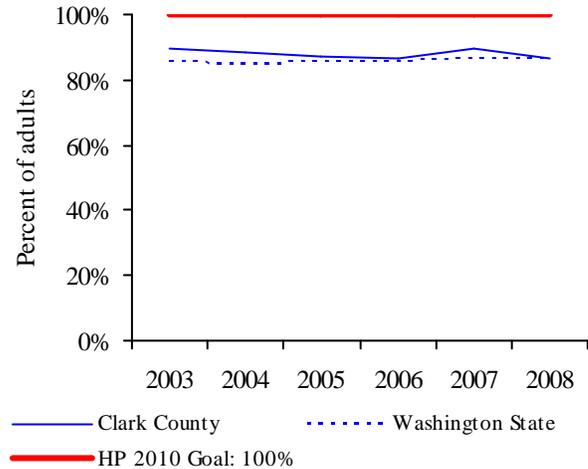
Adult health care coverage

This indicator includes the percent of adults with any kind of health care coverage.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 87% (266,942) of adults in Clark County had health care coverage.
- In 2008, the percent of adults with health care coverage in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington rate of 87%.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the percent of adults with health care coverage did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal that 100% of people have health care coverage.

**Health Care Coverage
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008**

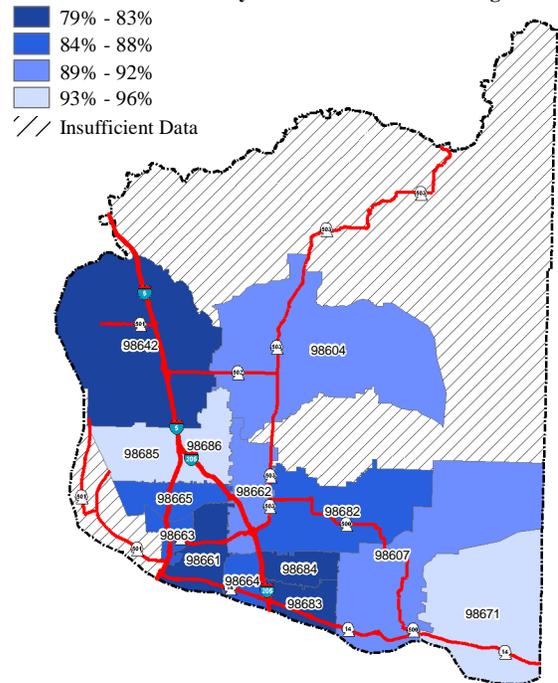


Geography

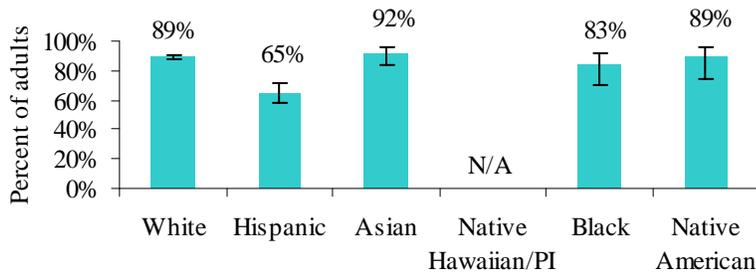
Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower rates could not be identified.

Health Care Coverage by Zip -- 2008

Percent of adults with any kind of health care coverage



**Health Care Coverage by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**

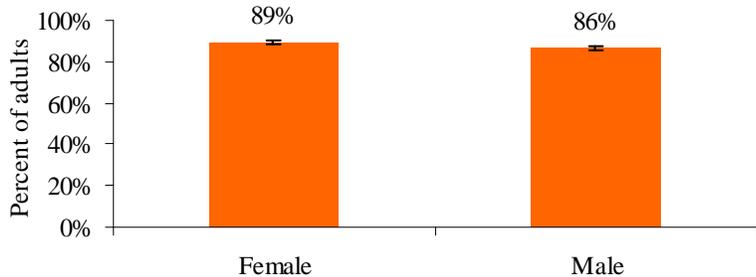


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of adults with health care coverage among:

- Hispanic residents was **lower**.
- Asian, Black, and Native American residents was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander residents could not be calculated due to small numbers.

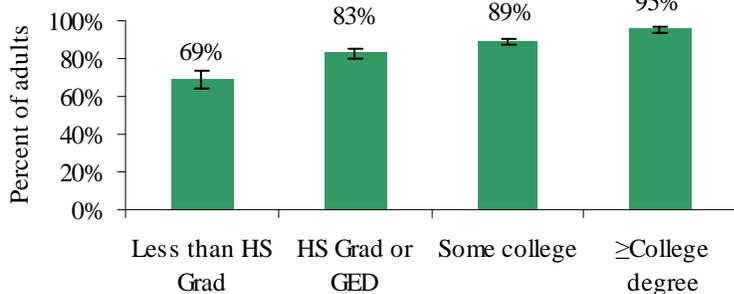
**Health Care Coverage by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with health care coverage among females was **higher** than among males.

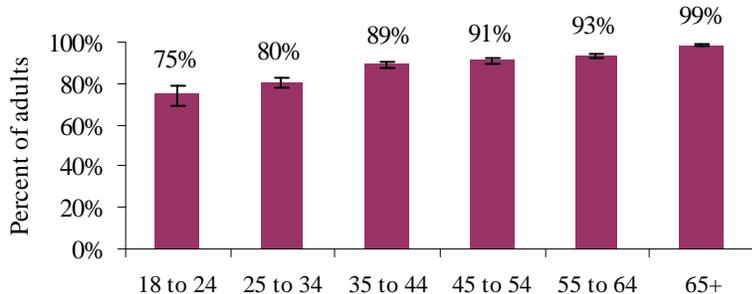
**Health Care Coverage by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with health care coverage **increased** with education.

**Health Care Coverage by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with health care coverage **increased** with age.

Access to care

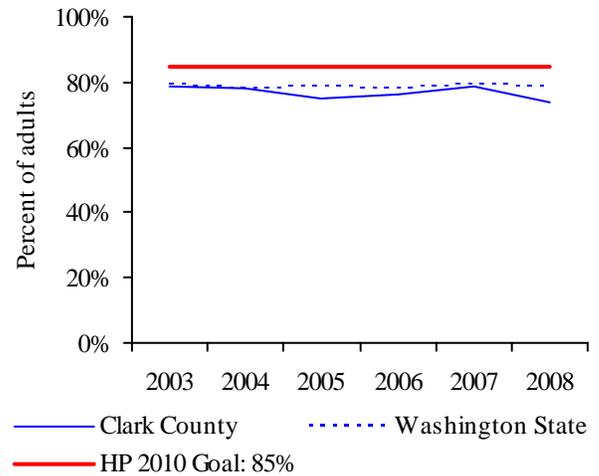
Adults with a personal doctor

This indicator includes the percent of adults who have one or more people they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 74% (226,840) of adults in Clark County had a personal doctor.
- In 2008, the percent of adults with a personal doctor in Clark County appeared to be **lower** than the Washington State rate of 79%.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the percent of adults with a personal doctor did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal that 85% of people have a usual primary care provider.

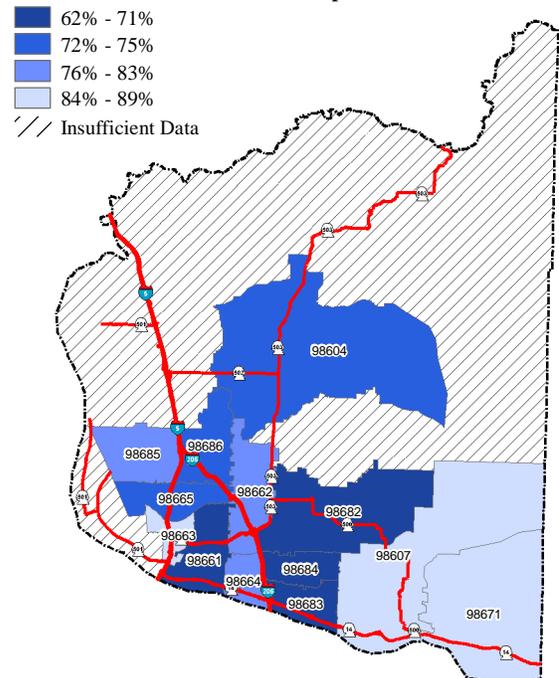
**Adults With a Personal Doctor
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008**



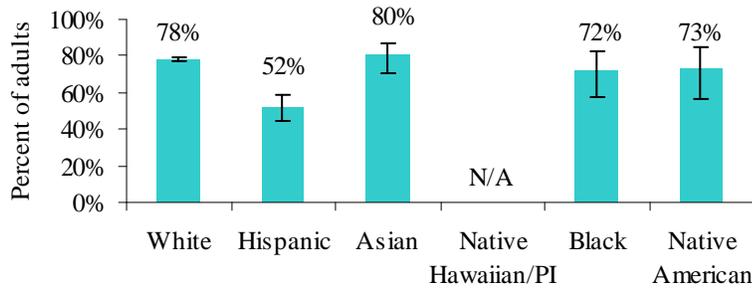
Geography

Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower rates could not be identified.

Adults with a Personal Doctor by Zip -- 2008
Percent of adults with one or more personal doctors



**Adults With a Personal Doctor by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**

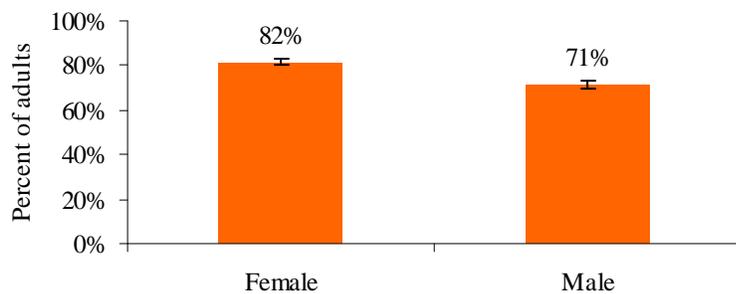


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of adults with a personal doctor among:

- Hispanic residents was **lower**.
- Asian, Black, and Native American residents was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander residents could not be calculated due to small numbers.

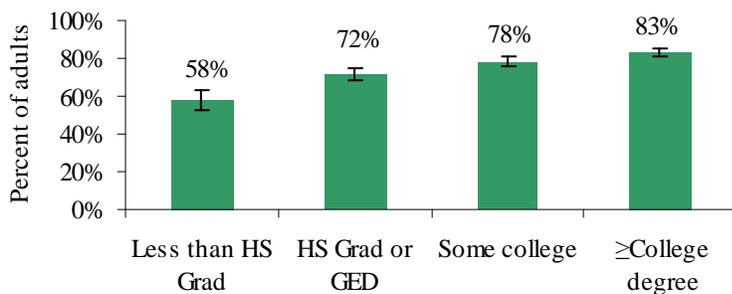
**Adults With a Personal Doctor by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with a personal doctor among females was **higher** than males.

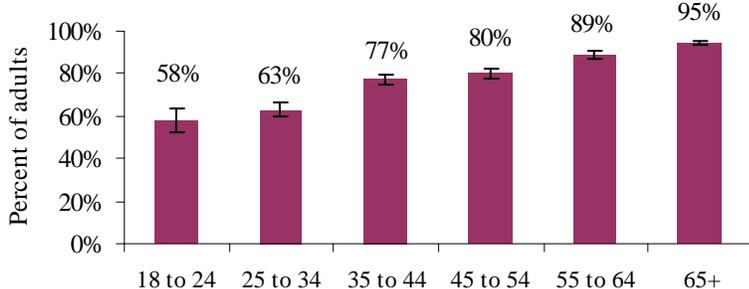
**Adults With a Personal Doctor by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with a personal doctor **increased** with education.

**Adults With a Personal Doctor by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with a personal doctor **increased** with age.

Access to care

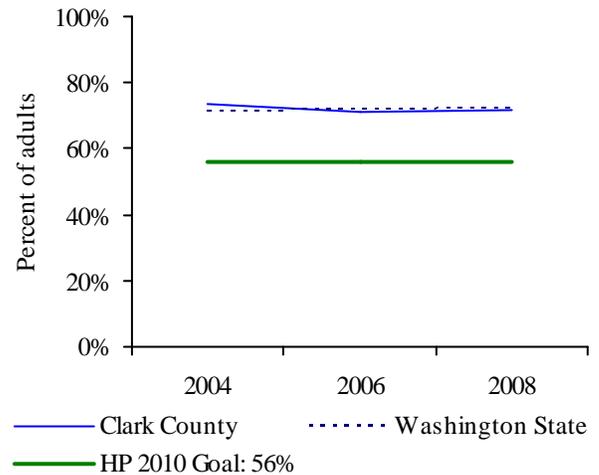
Adult dental visit in past year

This indicator includes the percent of adults that visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 72% (222,882) of adults in Clark County had a dentist visit in the past year.
- In 2008, the percent of adults with a dental visit in the past year in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 72%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the percent of adults with a dental visit in the past year did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County met the Healthy People 2010 goal that 56% of adults visited a dentist in past year.

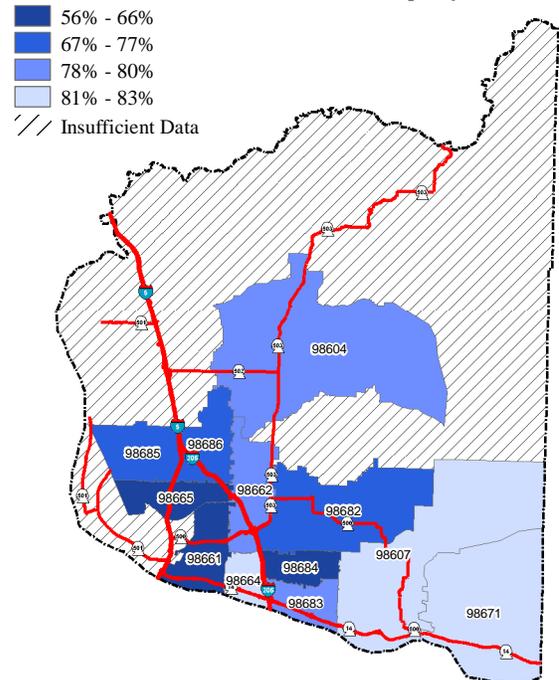
**Visited Dentist Within Past Year
Clark County and Washington State
2004, 2006, 2008**



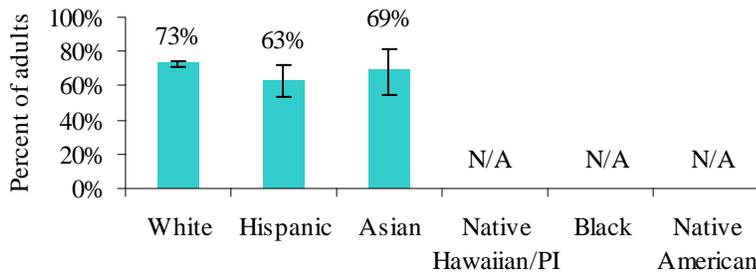
Geography

Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower rates could not be identified.

Visited Dentist within Past Year by Zip -- 2008
Percent of adults that visited dentist within past year



**Visited Dentist Within Past Year by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**

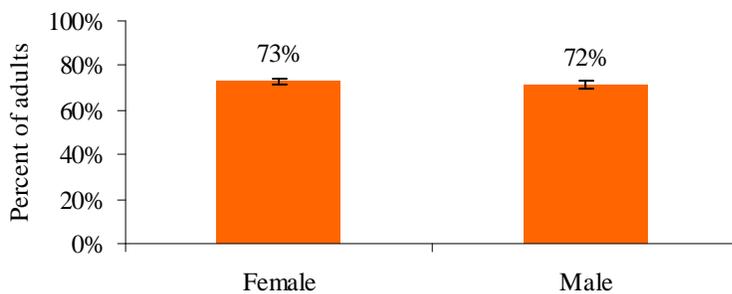


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of adults who visited a dentist in the past year among:

- Hispanic and Asian residents was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, or Native American residents could not be calculated due to small numbers.

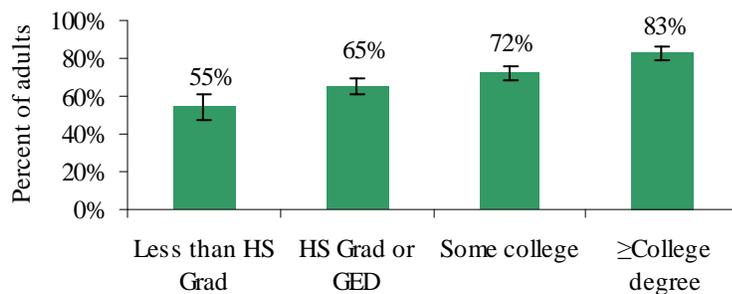
**Visited Dentist Within Past Year by Gender
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with a dental visit in the past year among females was similar to males.

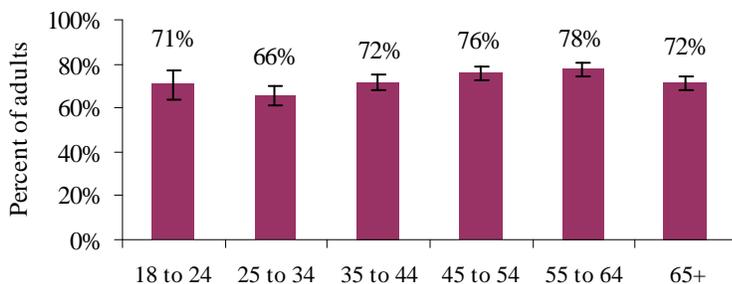
**Visited Dentist Within Past Year by Education Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who had visited a dentist within the past year **increased** with education.

**Visited Dentist Within Past Year by Age
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who had visited a dentist within the past year was similar across ages.

Access to care

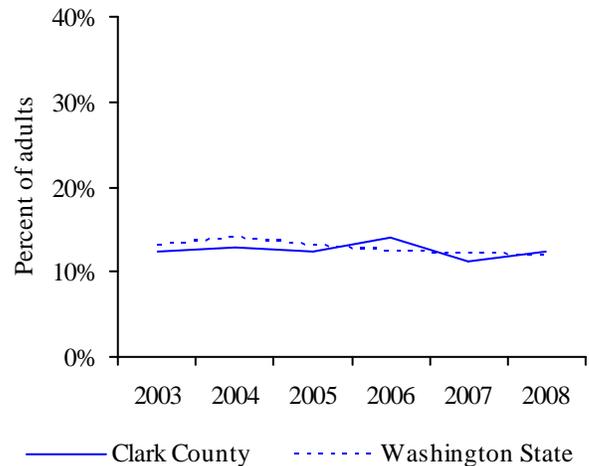
Adults who could not afford to see a doctor

This indicator includes the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor when they needed to because of cost.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 13% (38,663) of adults in Clark County could not afford to see a doctor.
- In 2008, the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 12%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.

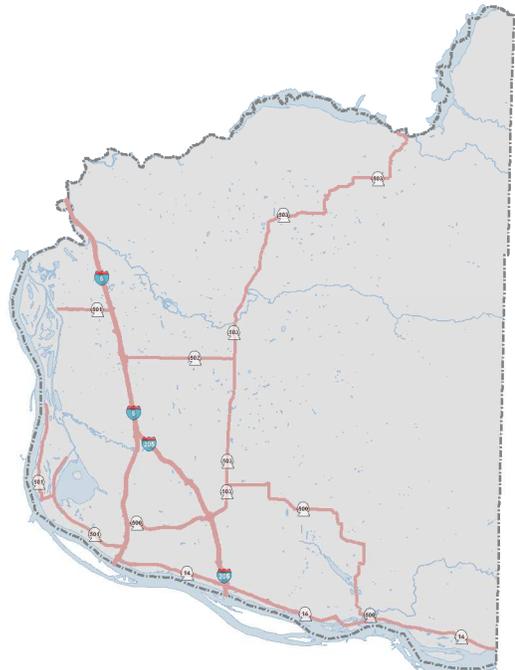
**Adults Could Not Afford a Doctor
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008**



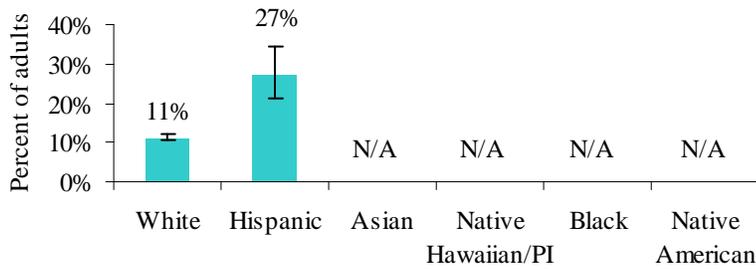
Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Adults Could Not Afford a Doctor by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**

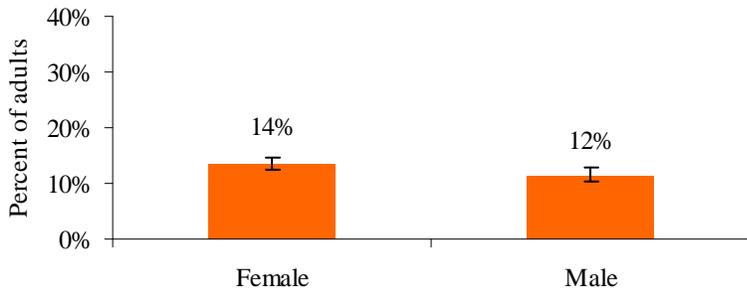


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor among:

- Hispanic residents was **higher**.
- Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, or Native American residents could not be calculated due to small numbers.

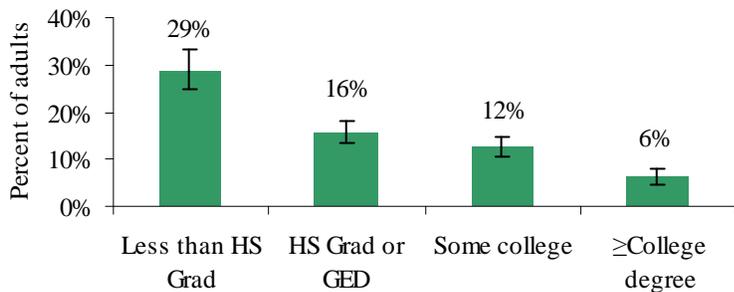
**Adults Could Not Afford a Doctor by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor among females was **higher** than males.

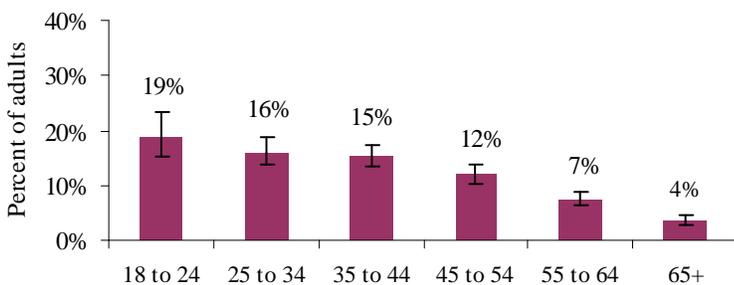
**Adults Could Not Afford a Doctor by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor **decreased** with education.

**Adults Could Not Afford a Doctor by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who could not afford to see a doctor **decreased** with age.

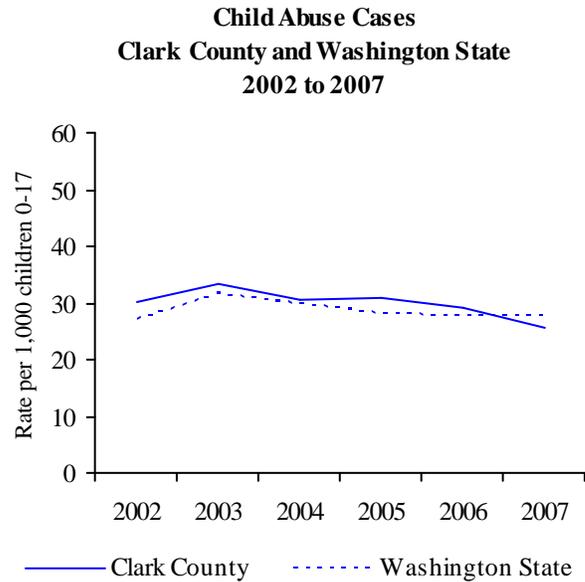
Abuse and neglect

Child abuse and neglect

This indicator includes the unduplicated number of children in child abuse referrals accepted for investigation by Washington State Child Protective Services per 1,000 children aged 0-17.

Key Findings

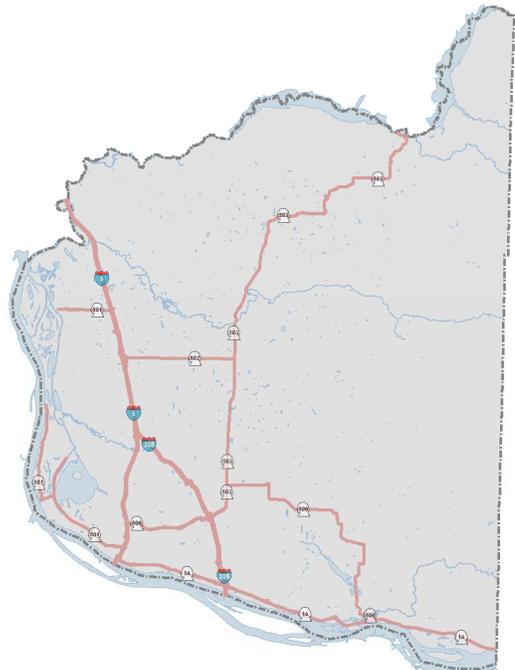
- In 2007, 26 per 1,000 (2,879) Clark County children were victims of child abuse or neglect in accepted referrals.
- In 2007, the child abuse and neglect rate in Clark County appeared to be **lower** than the Washington State rate of 28 per 1,000.
- Between 2002 and 2007, the child abuse and neglect rate did not change in Clark County or Washington State.



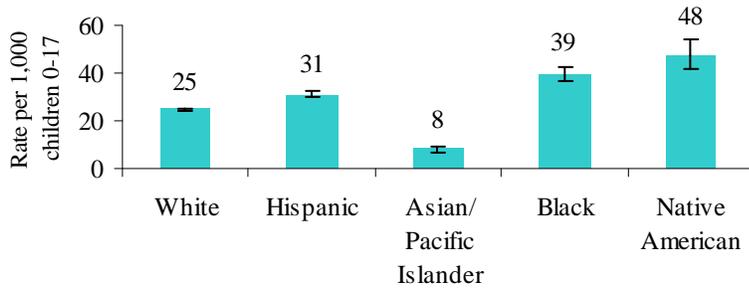
Geography

Geographic data are not available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Child Abuse Cases by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003-2007**

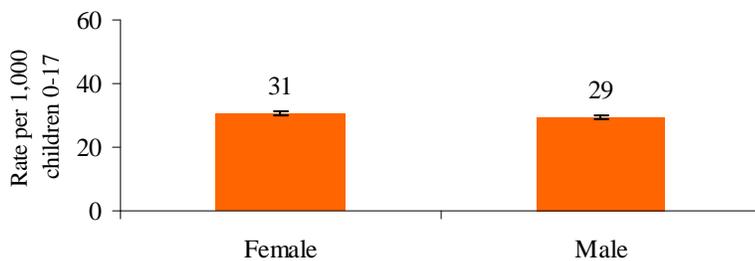


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2007 in Clark County, compared to White children, the child abuse and neglect rate among:

- Asian/Pacific Islander children was **lower**.
- Hispanic, Black, and Native American children was **higher**.

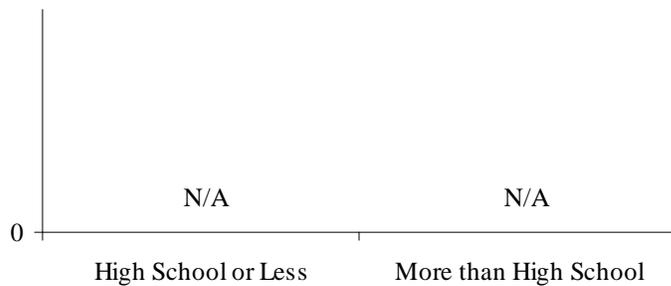
**Child Abuse Cases by Gender
Clark County, 2003 - 2007**



Gender

In 2003 to 2007 in Clark County, the child abuse and neglect rate among females was **higher** than males.

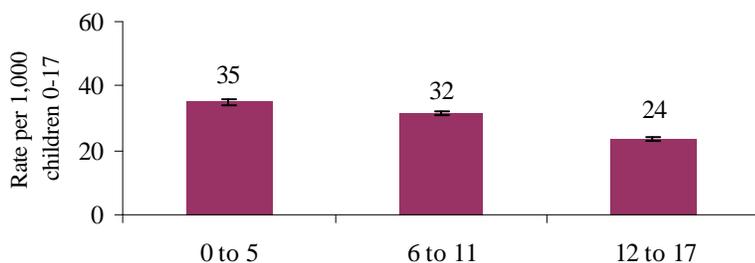
Child Abuse Cases by Education Level



Socioeconomic status

This information not available for this indicator.

**Child Abuse Cases by Age
Clark County, 2003 - 2007**



Age

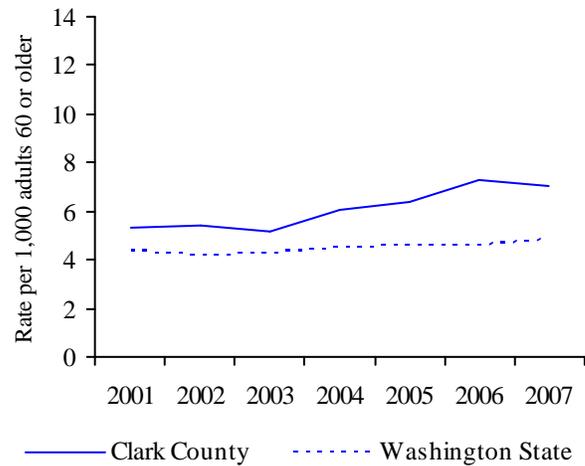
In 2003 to 2007 in Clark County, the child abuse and neglect rate appeared to **decrease** with age.

This indicator includes the unduplicated number of adults aged 60 or older in accepted elder abuse referrals per 1,000 adults aged 60 or older.

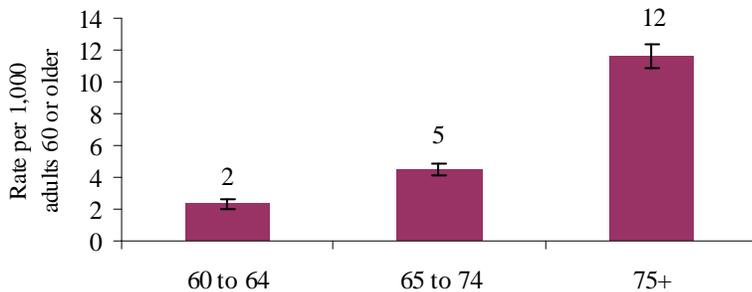
Key Findings

- In 2007, 7 per 1,000 (422) adults aged 60 or older in Clark County were victims of elder abuse in accepted referrals.
- In 2007, the elder abuse rate in Clark County appeared to be **higher** than the Washington State rate of 5 per 1,000.
- Between 2001 and 2007, the elder abuse rate **increased** in Clark County and Washington State.

Elder Abuse Cases
Clark County and Washington State
2001 to 2007



Elder Abuse Cases by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2007



Age

In 2003 to 2007 in Clark County, the elder abuse rate appeared to **increase** with age.

Abuse and neglect

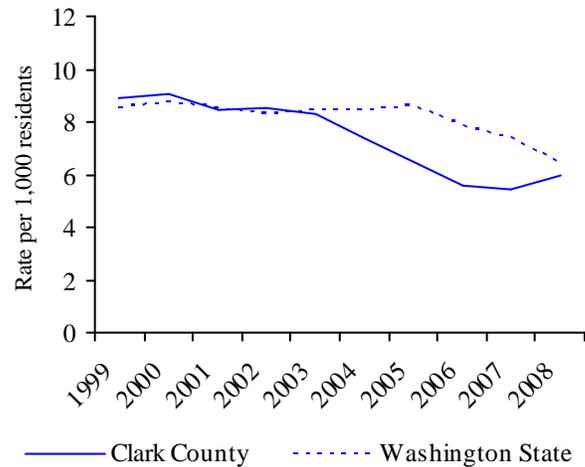
Domestic violence

This indicator includes the number of domestic violence offenses committed by persons 16 years or older per 1,000 residents.

Key Findings

- In 2008, the rate of domestic violence offenses committed in Clark County was 6 per 1,000 (2,535 offenses).
- In 2008, the domestic violence rate in Clark County appeared to be **lower** than the Washington State rate of 7 per 1,000.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the domestic violence rate **decreased** in Clark County. In Washington State, the rate did not change between 1999 and 2005, and **decreased** between 2005 and 2008.

**Domestic Violence Offenses
Clark County and Washington State
1999 to 2008**



Geography

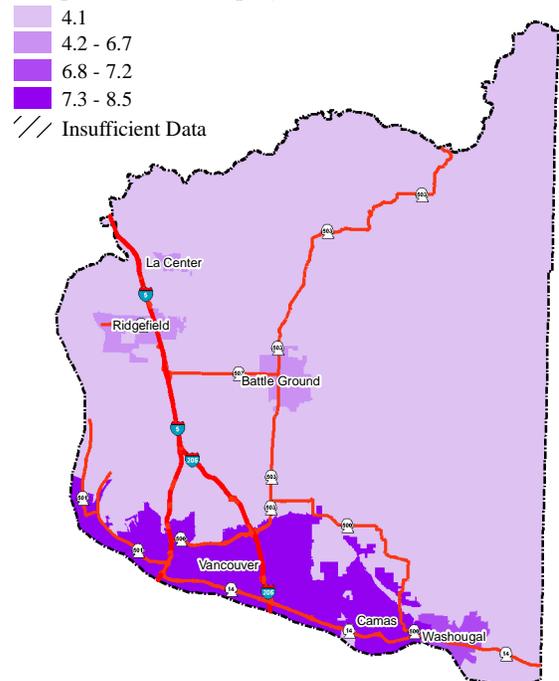
In 2004 to 2008, the following Clark County jurisdictions had the **lowest** domestic violence rates.

- Unincorporated Clark County¹
4 per 1,000 (CI 4, 4)
- Ridgefield
6 per 1,000 (CI 4, 7)

In 2004 to 2008, the following Clark County jurisdictions had the **highest** domestic violence rates.

- Camas
7 per 1,000 (CI 7, 8)
- Vancouver
9 per 1,000 (CI 8, 9)

**Domestic Violence Offenses by City -- 2004-2008
Rate per 1,000 residents per year**



¹ This includes all Clark County residents who reside outside the city limits of Battleground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, or Washougal.

Overweight and obesity

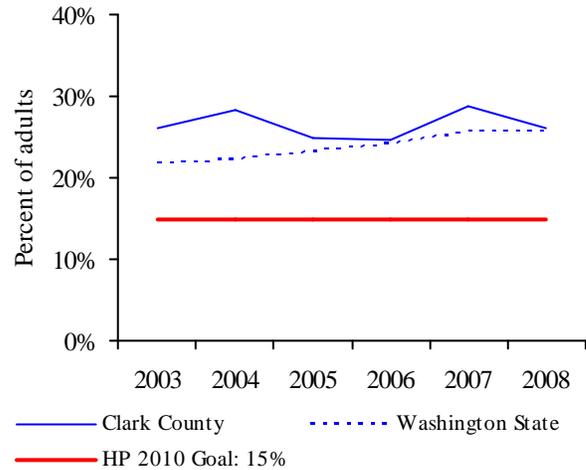
Adult obesity

Adult obesity includes the percent of adults who have a body mass index of 30 or higher.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 26% (77,656) of adults in Clark County were obese.
- In 2008, the adult obesity rate in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 26%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, adult obesity did not change in Clark County and appeared to **increase** in Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal that no more than 15% of adults are obese.

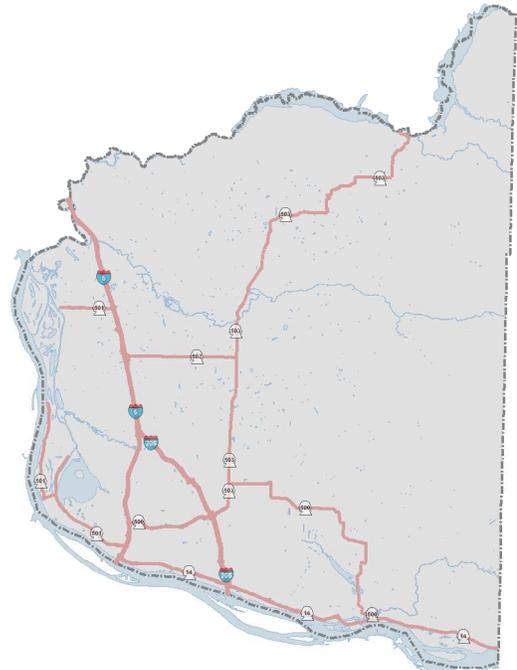
Adult Obesity
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008



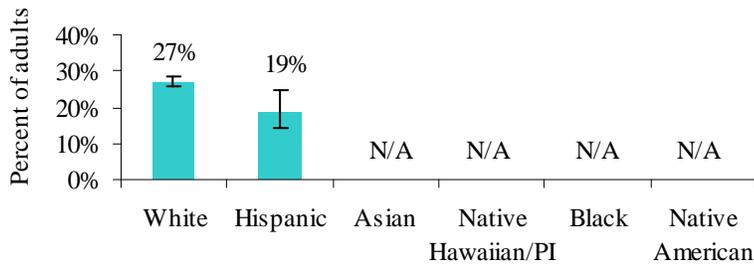
Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Adult Obesity by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**

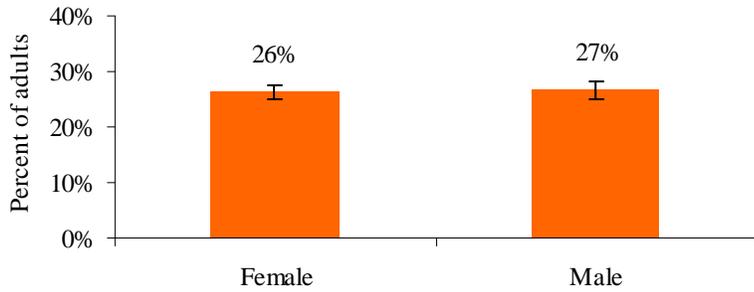


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of adults who were obese among:

- Hispanic residents was **lower**.
- Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, Native American residents could not be calculated due to small numbers.

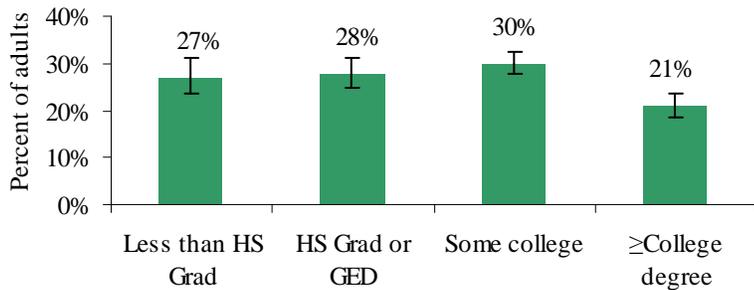
**Adult Obesity by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who were obese among females was similar to males.

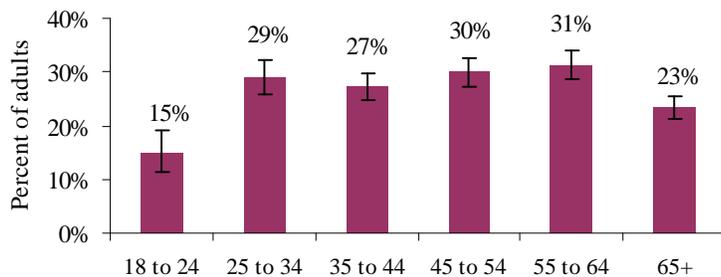
**Adult Obesity by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who were obese **decreased** with education.

**Adult Obesity by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who were obese **increased** with age.*

*Statistical tests found that adult obesity significantly increases with age. However, obesity may decrease among the oldest adults.

Overweight and obesity

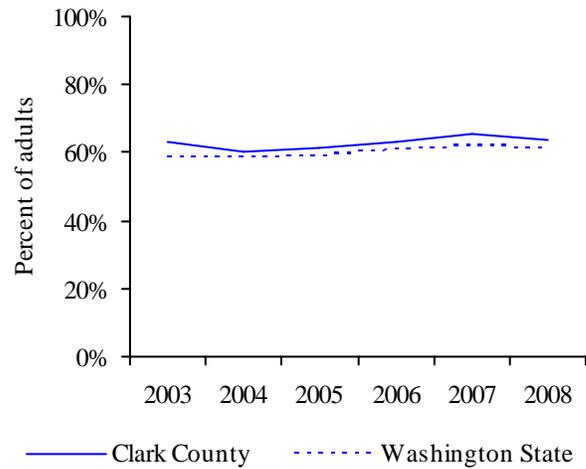
Adult overweight and obesity

Adult overweight and obesity includes the percent of adults with a body mass index of 25 or higher.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 64% (189,290) of adults in Clark County were overweight or obese.
- In 2008, adult overweight or obesity in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 61%.
- Between 2003 and 2008, adult overweight or obesity did not change in Clark County and appeared to **increase** in Washington State.

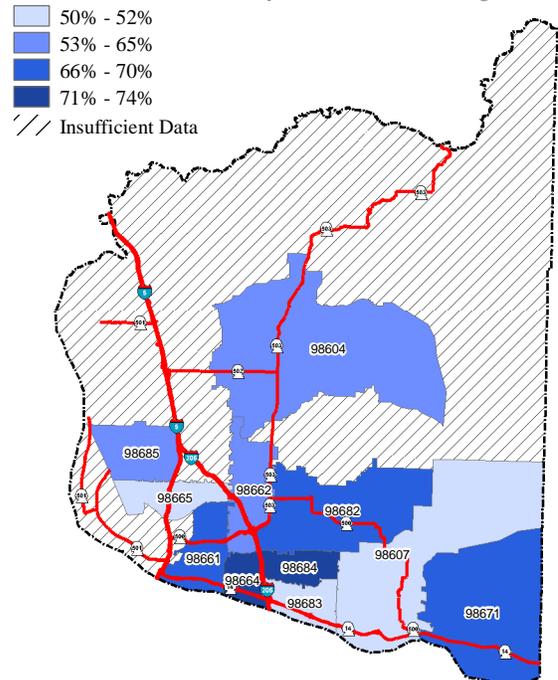
**Adult Overweight and Obesity
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008**



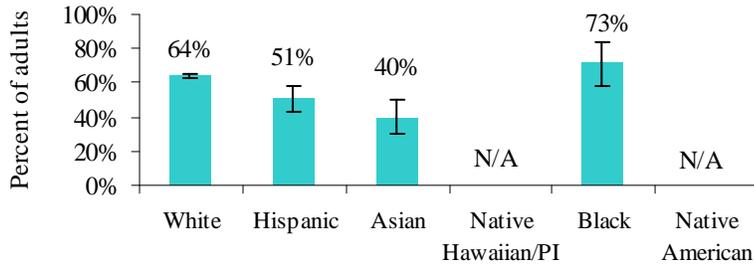
Geography

Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower rates could not be identified.

Adult Overweight and Obesity by Zip -- 2008
Percent of adults with a body mass index of 25 or higher



**Adult Overweight and Obesity by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**

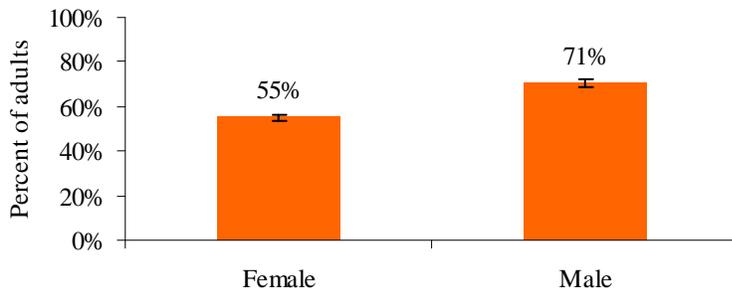


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, the percent of adults who were overweight or obese among:

- Hispanic and Asian residents was **lower**.
- Black residents were similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Native American residents could not be calculated due to small numbers.

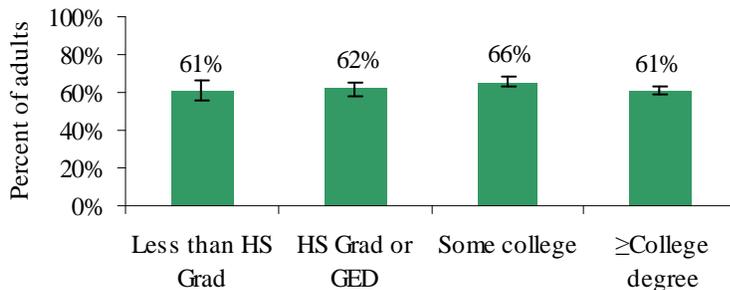
**Adult Overweight and Obesity by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who were overweight or obese among females was **lower** than among males.

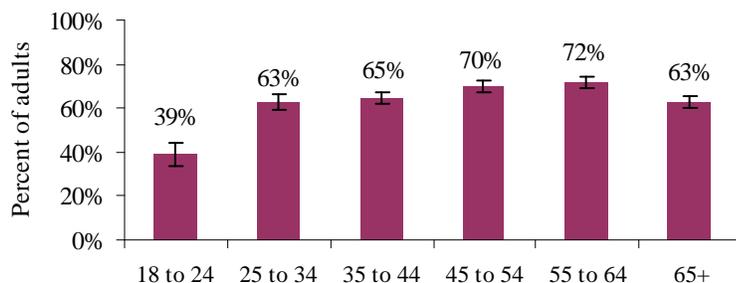
**Adult Overweight and Obesity by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who were overweight or obese was similar across education levels.

**Adult Overweight and Obesity by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who were overweight or obese **increased** with age.*

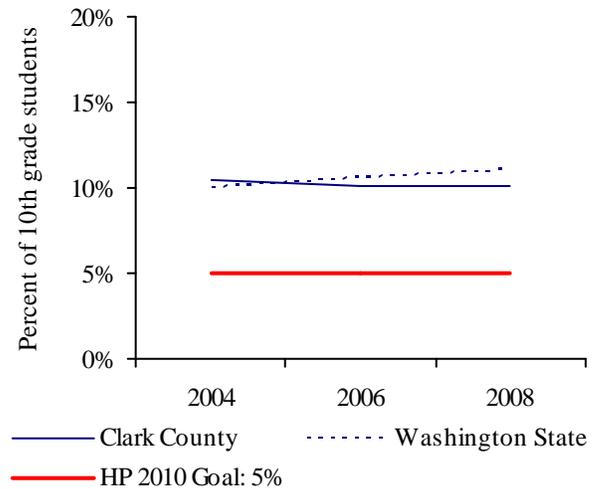
*Statistical tests found that adult overweight/obesity significantly increases with age. However, obesity may decrease among the oldest adults.

Youth obesity includes the percent of youth who are at or above the gender- and age-specific 95th percentile of body mass index (BMI) based on the CDC Growth Charts for the United States.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 10% of Clark County tenth grade students were obese.
- In 2008, youth obesity among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 11%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth obesity in tenth grade students did not change in Clark County or Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal that no more than 5% of children and adolescents are obese.

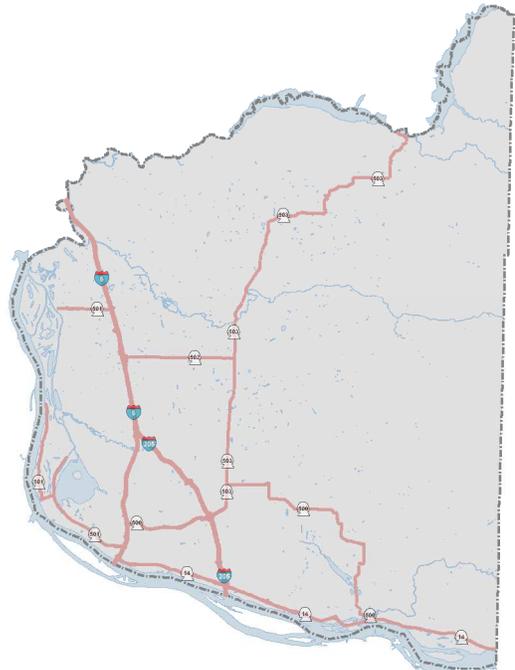
Youth Obesity
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006 2008



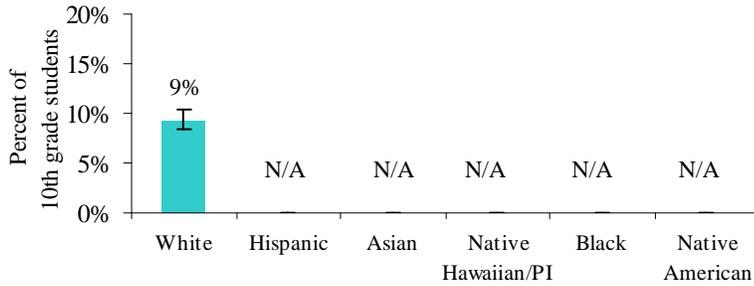
Geography

No data were available for geography.

**Geographic Information Not Available
For This Health Indicator**



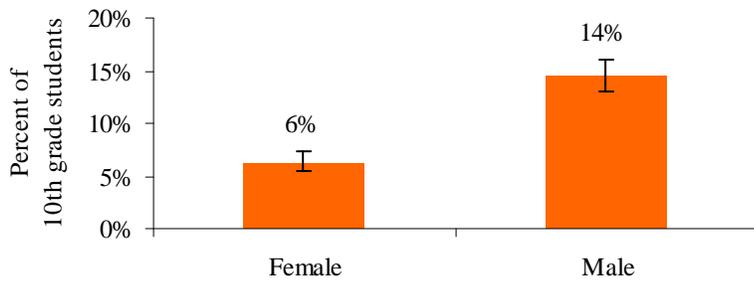
Youth Obesity by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

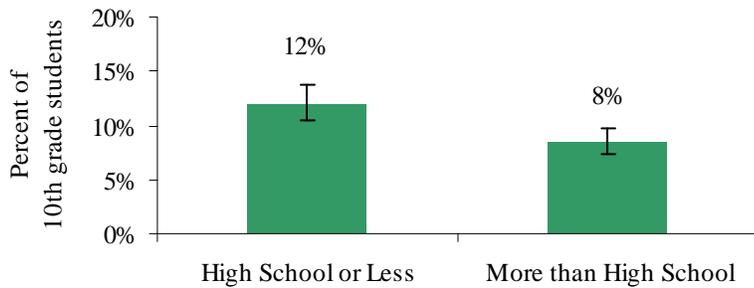
Youth Obesity by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth obesity among tenth grade females was lower than males.

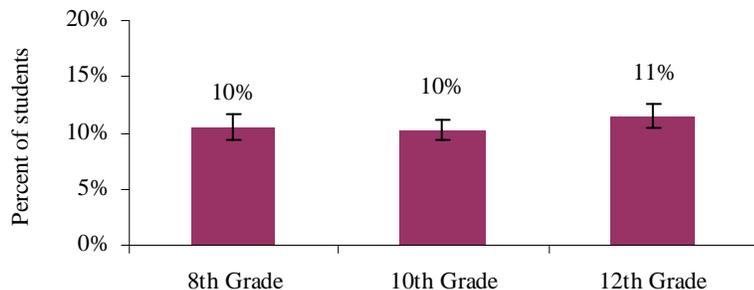
Youth Obesity by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth obesity was lower among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

Youth Obesity by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth obesity was similar across grade levels.

Overweight and obesity

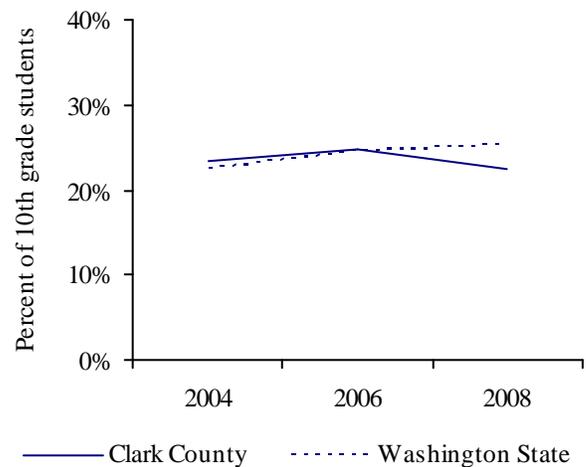
Youth overweight or obese

Youth overweight or obese includes the percent of youth who are at or above the gender- and age-specific 85th percentile of body mass index (BMI) based on the CDC Growth Charts for the United States. Youth obesity includes youth at or above the 95th percentile for BMI; overweight includes youth between the 85th and 95th percentile for BMI.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 23% of Clark County tenth grade students were overweight or obese.
- In 2008, youth overweight or obese among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 25%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth overweight or obese in tenth grade students did not change in Clark County or Washington State.

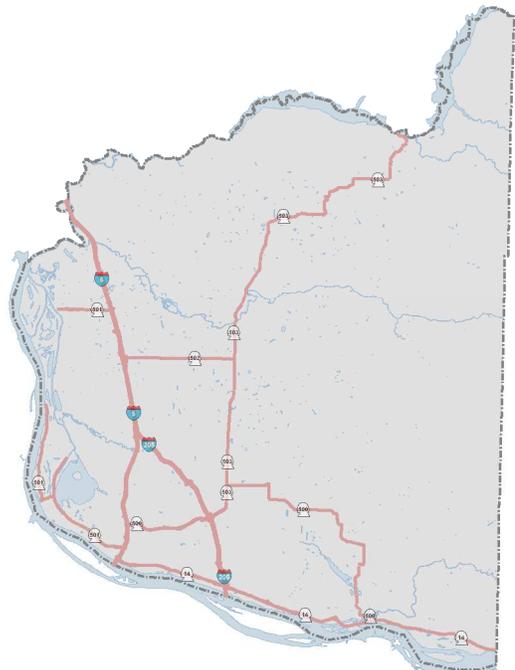
**Youth Overweight or Obese
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



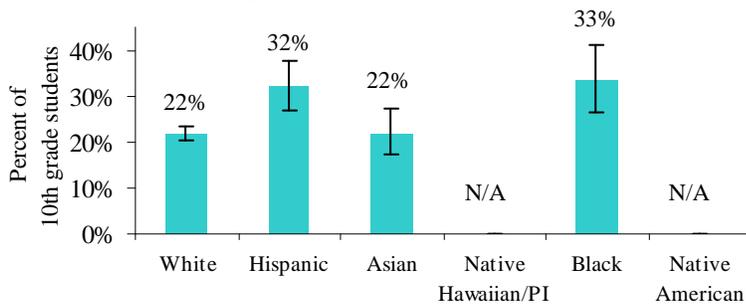
Geography

No data were available for geography.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



Youth Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008

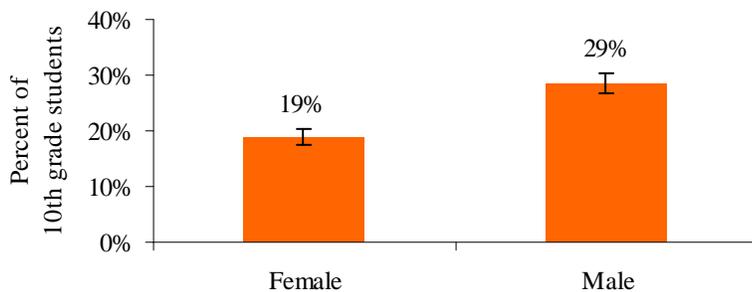


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth overweight or obese among:

- Hispanic and Black tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Asian tenth grade students was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/PI and Native American tenth grade students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

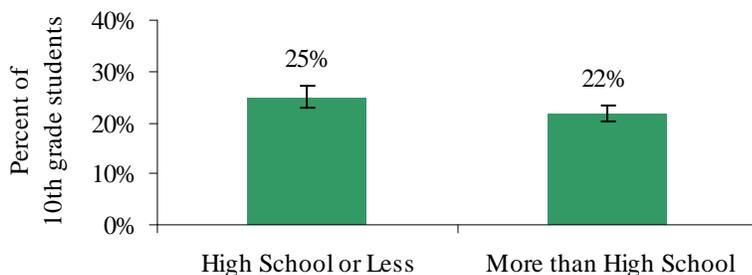
Youth Overweight or Obese by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth overweight or obese among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

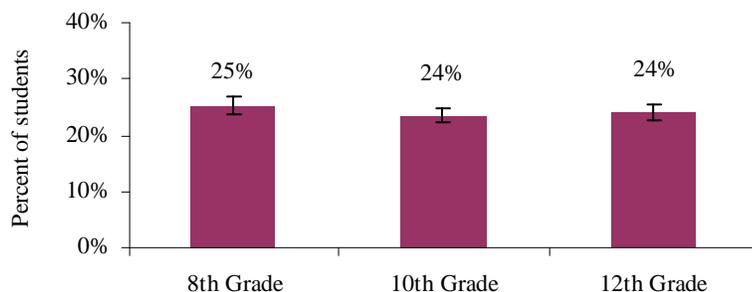
Youth Overweight or Obese by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth overweight or obese was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

Youth Overweight or Obese by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth overweight or obese was similar across grade levels.

Nutrition

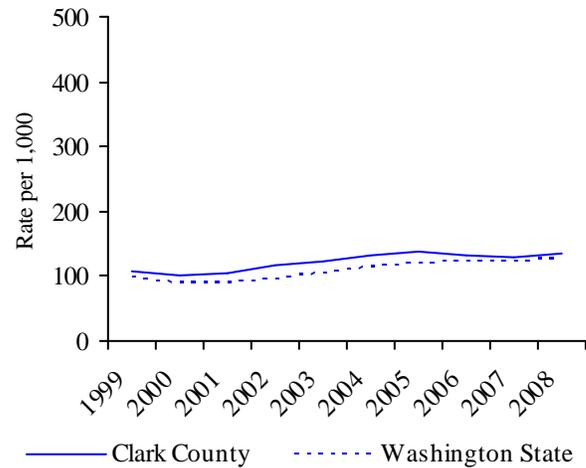
Food stamp participation

This indicator includes the number of persons receiving food stamps per 1,000 population and is a proxy for food insecurity.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 134 per 1,000 (56,653) people in Clark County received food stamps.
- In 2008, Clark County appeared to be **higher** than the Washington State rate of 126 per 1,000.
- In Clark County, the food stamp recipient rate **increased** between 1999 and 2005 and did not change from 2005 to 2008. In Washington State, the rate **increased** between 2002 and 2008.

**Food Stamp Participation
Clark County and Washington State
1999 to 2008**



Geography

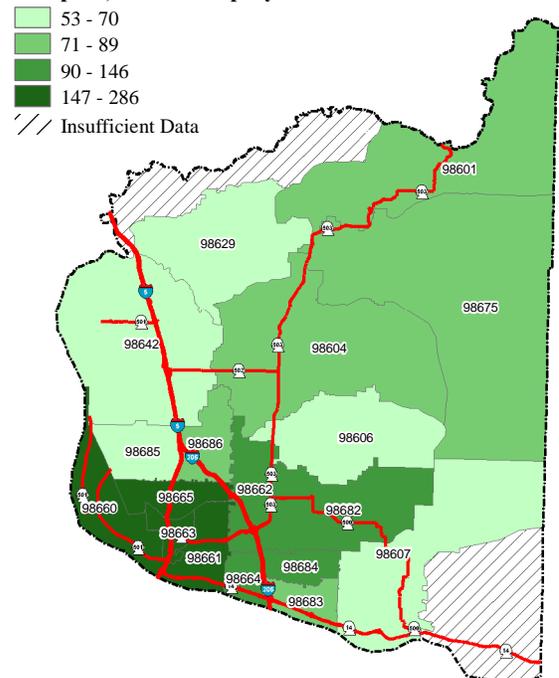
In 2004 to 2008, the following Clark County neighborhoods had the **lowest** food stamp recipient rates.

- 98606- Brush Prairie / Hockinson
53 per 1,000 (CI 49, 56)
- 98642- Ridgefield
60 per 1,000 (CI 57, 63)
- 98629- La Center
61 per 1,000 (CI 57, 65)

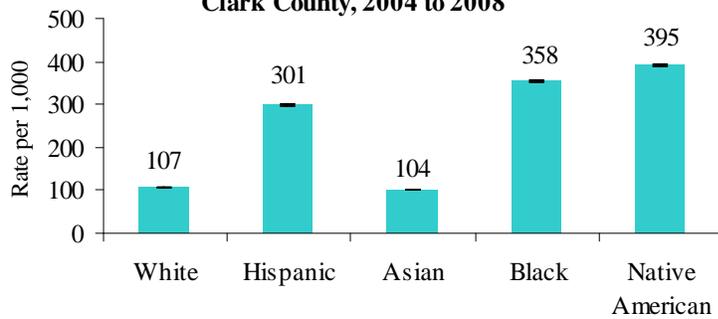
In 2004 to 2008, the following Clark County neighborhoods had the **highest** food stamp recipient rates.

- 98663- NW Central Vancouver
218 per 1,000 (CI 213, 223)
- 98660- W Vancouver / Fruit Valley
244 per 1,000 (CI 238, 250)
- 98661- S Central Vancouver / Minnehaha / The Heights
287 per 1,000 (CI 283, 290)

Food Stamps Recipient Rate by Zip -- 2004-2008
Rate per 1,000 residents per year



**Food Stamp Participation by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**

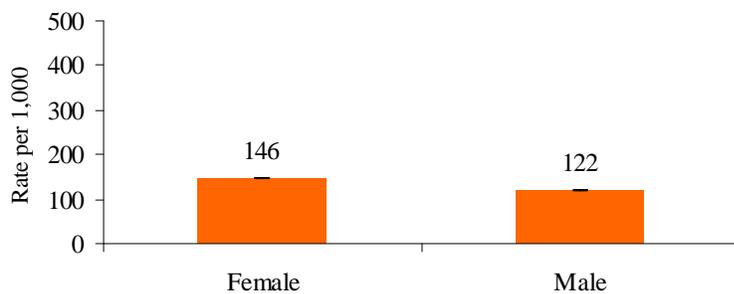


Race/ethnicity

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, food stamp participation among:

- Hispanic, Black, and Native American residents was **higher**.
- Asian residents was **lower**.

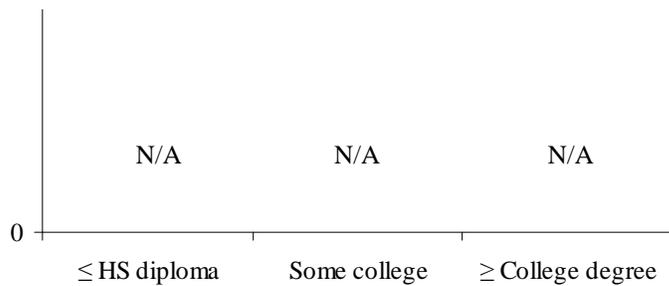
**Food Stamp Participation by Gender
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**



Gender

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, food stamp participation among females was **higher** than among males.

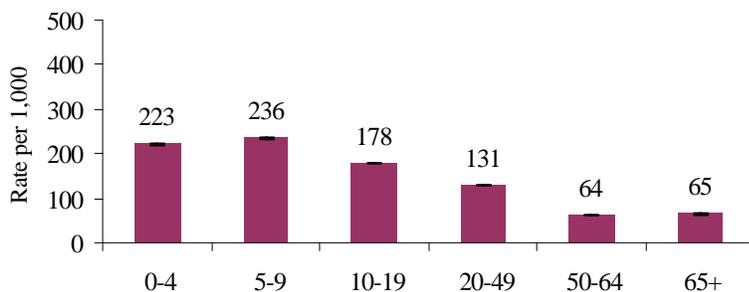
Food Stamp Participation by Education Level



Socioeconomic status

This information not available for this indicator.

**Food Stamp Participation by Age
Clark County, 2004 to 2008**



Age

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, food stamp participation appeared to **decrease** with age.

Nutrition

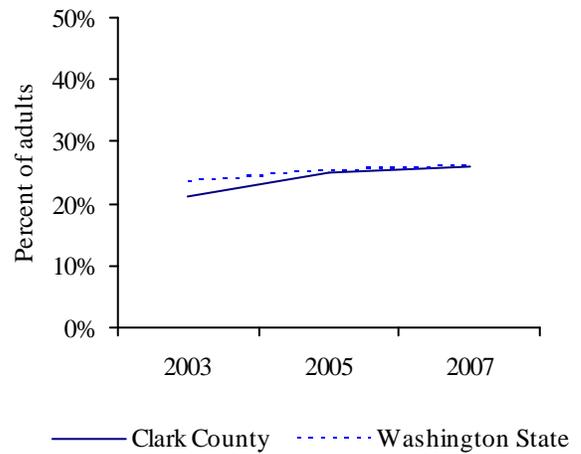
Adult fruit and vegetable consumption

This indicator includes the percent of adults who consume fruits and vegetables five or more times per day.

Key Findings

- In 2007, 26% (77,401) of adults in Clark County ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day (221,358 did not eat fruits and vegetables five or more times per day).
- In 2007, Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 26%.
- Between 2003 and 2007, the percent of adults who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day **increased** in Clark County and appeared to **increase** in Washington State

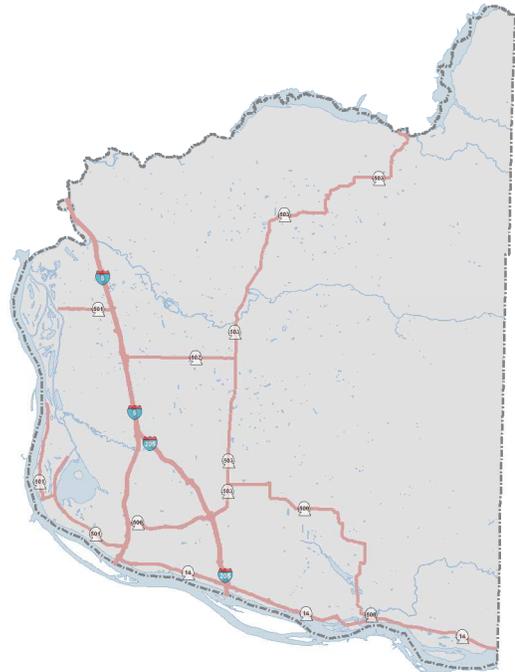
**Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption
5 or More Times a Day
Clark County and Washington State
2003, 2005, 2007**



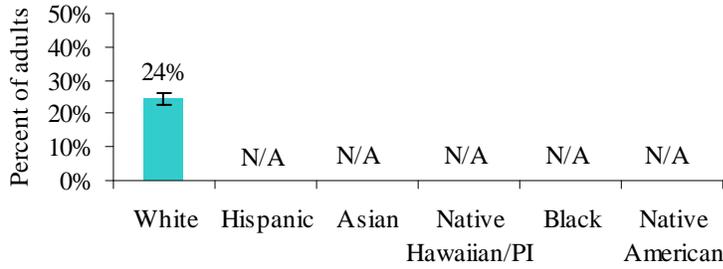
Geography

Geographic data are not available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



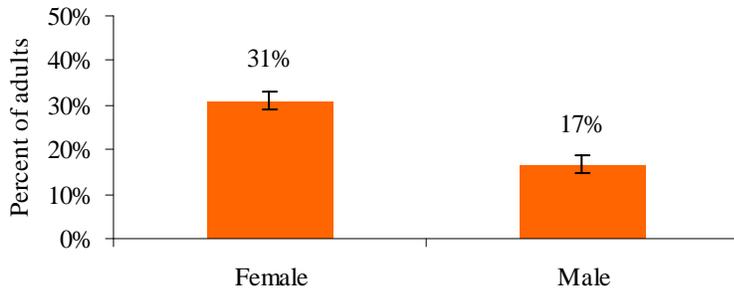
**Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption by Race/Ethnicity
5 or More Times a Day, Clark County, 2003, 2005, 2007**



Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

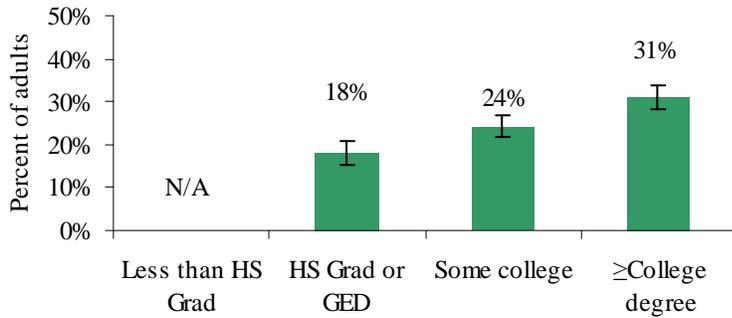
**Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption by Gender
5 or More Times a Day, Clark County, 2003, 2005, 2007**



Gender

In 2003, 2005, and 2007 in Clark County, the percent of females who consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was **higher** than among males.

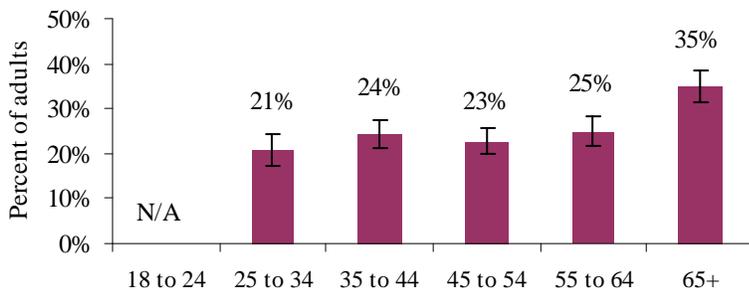
**Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption by Education Level
5 or More Times a Day, Clark County, 2003, 2005, 2007**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003, 2005, and 2007 in Clark County, the percent of adults who consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day **increased** with education.

**Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption by Age
5 or More Times a Day, Clark County, 2003, 2005, 2007**



Age

In 2003, 2005, and 2007 in Clark County, the percent of adults who consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day **increased** with age.

Nutrition

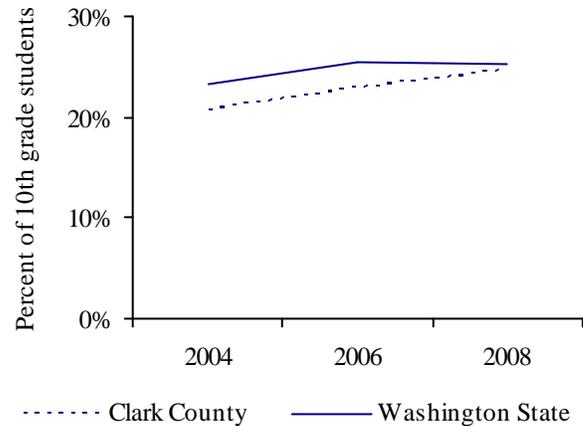
Youth fruit and vegetable consumption

This indicator includes the percent of youth who consume fruits and vegetables five or more times per day.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 25% of Clark County tenth grade students consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day.
- In 2008, fruit and vegetable consumption among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 25%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, fruit and vegetable consumption in tenth grade students **increased** in Clark County and Washington State.

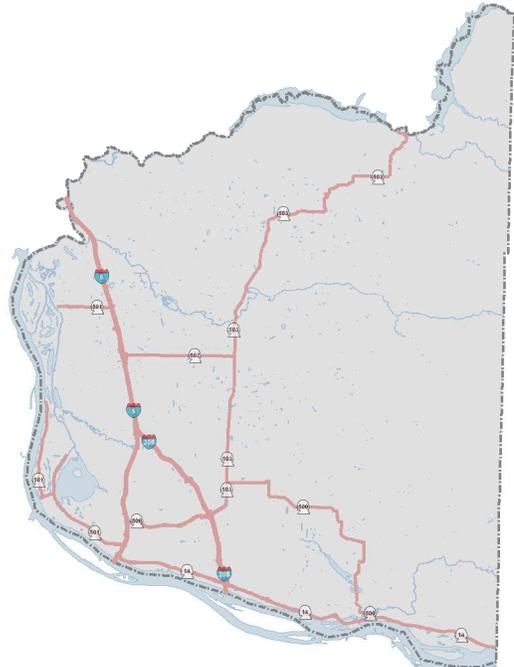
**Youth Fruit/Vegetable Consumption
5 or More Times per Day
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



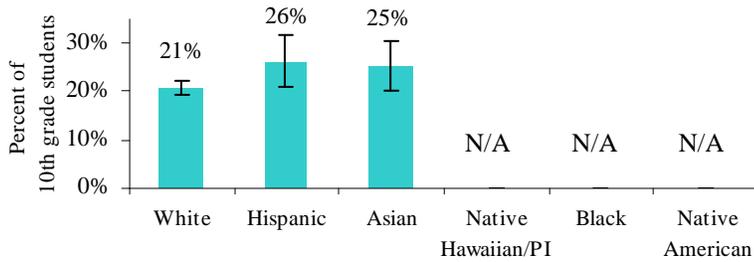
Geography

Geographic data are not available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Youth Fruit/Vegetable Consumption by Race/Ethnicity
5 or More Times Per Day
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**

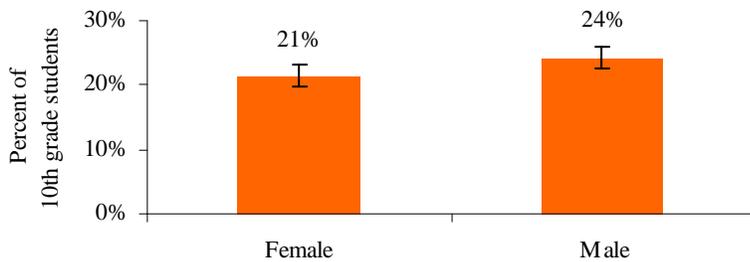


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, fruit and vegetable consumption among:

- Hispanic and Asian tenth grade students was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Native American tenth grade students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

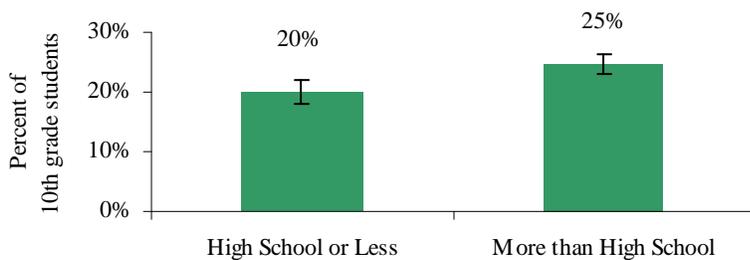
**Youth Fruit/Vegetable Consumption by Gender
5 or More Times per Day
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, the percent of youth that consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

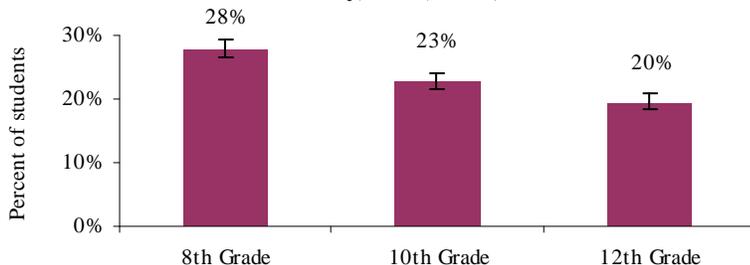
**Youth F/V Consumption by Mother's Level of Ed
5 or More Times per Day
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, the percent of youth that consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was **higher** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Fruit/Vegetable Consumption by Grade Level
5 or More Times per Day
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, the percent of youth that consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day **decreased** with grade level.

Nutrition

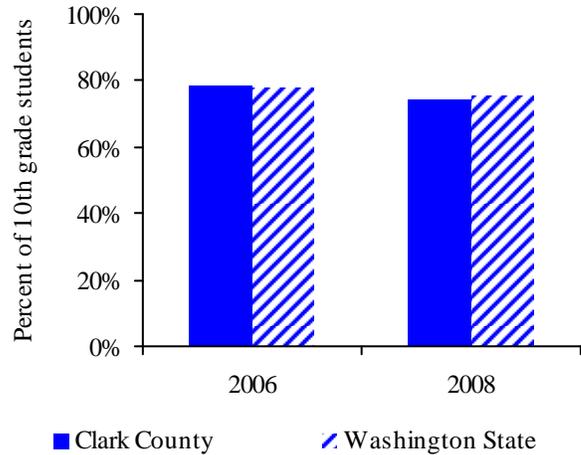
Sweetened beverage consumption at school

This indicator includes the percent of students who consumed one or more sweetened beverages at school or school activities in the past week.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 74% of Clark County tenth grade students consumed sweetened beverages at school or school activities in the past week.
- In 2008, sweetened beverage consumption at school among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 75%.
- Between 2006 and 2008, sweetened beverage consumption at school in tenth grade students **decreased** in Clark County and did not change in Washington State.

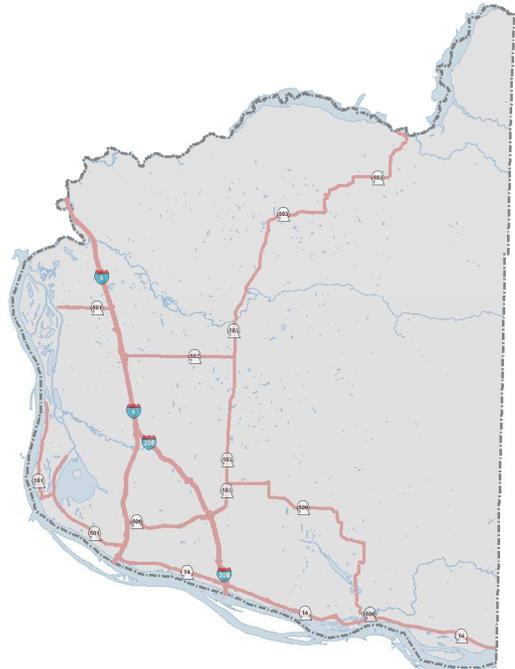
**Youth Sweetened Beverage Consumption
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**



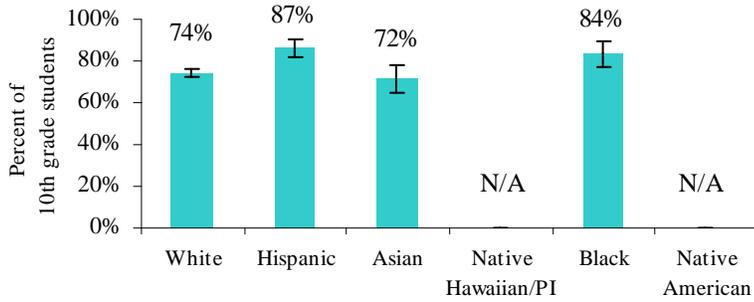
Geography

Geographic data are not available for this indicator.

**Geographic Information Not Available
For This Health Indicator**



**Youth Sweetened Beverage Consumption by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**

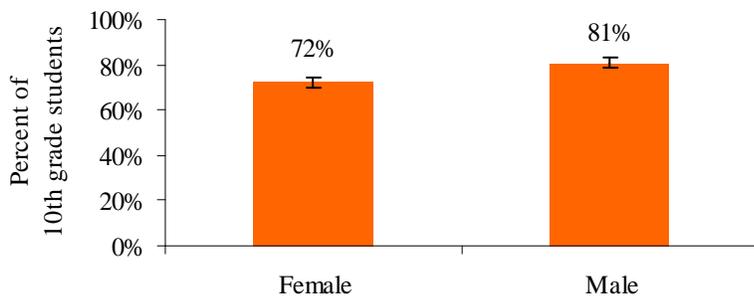


Race/ethnicity

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, sweetened beverage consumption at school among:

- Hispanic and Black tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Asian tenth grade students was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Native American tenth grade students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

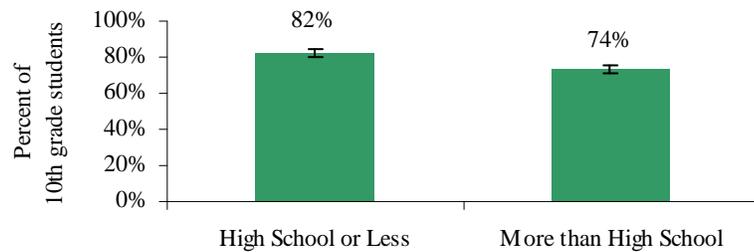
**Youth Sweetened Beverage Consumption by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**



Gender

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, sweetened beverage consumption at school among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

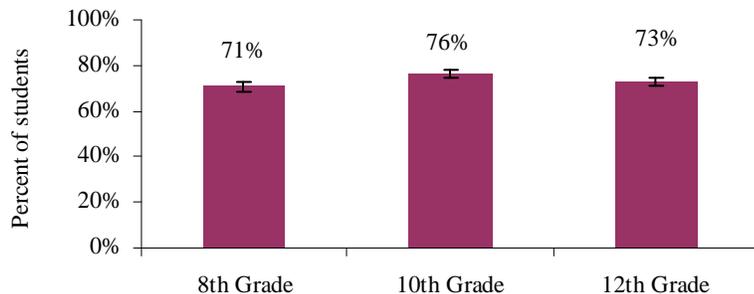
**Youth Sweetened Beverage Consumption
by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, sweetened beverage consumption at school was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Sweetened Beverage Consumption by Grade Level
Clark County, 2006 & 2008**



Age

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, sweetened beverage consumption at school was similar across grade levels.

Physical activity

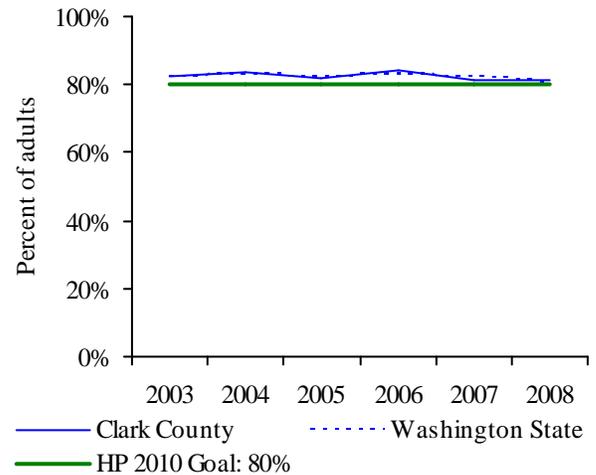
Adult leisure time physical activity

This indicator includes physical activity or exercise during the past 30 days other than on a regular job.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 82% (253,080) of adults in Clark County reported leisure time physical activity (57,446 reported no leisure time physical activity).
- In 2008, adult leisure time physical activity in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 81%.
- Between 2003 and 2008, adult leisure time physical activity did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County is similar to the Healthy People 2010 Goal that 80% of adults engage in leisure time physical activity.*

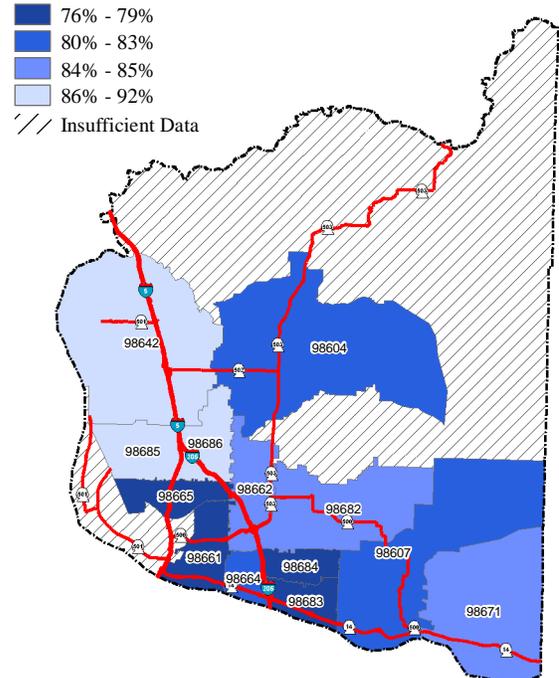
**Adult Leisure Time Physical Activity
Clark County and Washington State
2003 to 2008**



Geography

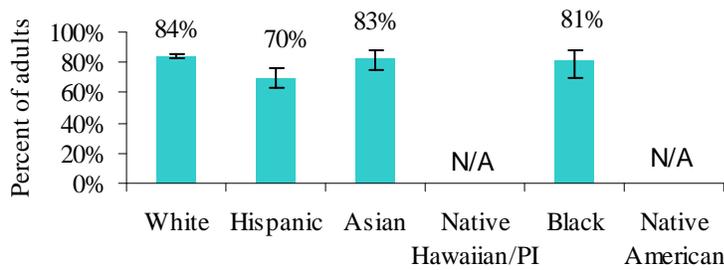
Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower rates could not be identified.

Adult Leisure Time Physical Activity by Zip -- 2008
Percent of adults with physical activity other than on job



*HP 2010 goal does not specify a time period.

**Adult Leisure Time Physical Activity by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**

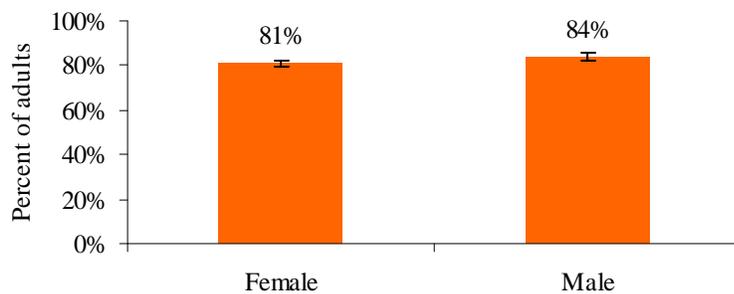


Race/ethnicity

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White residents, adult leisure time physical activity among:

- Hispanic residents was **lower**.
- Asian and Black residents was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Native American could not be calculated due to small numbers.

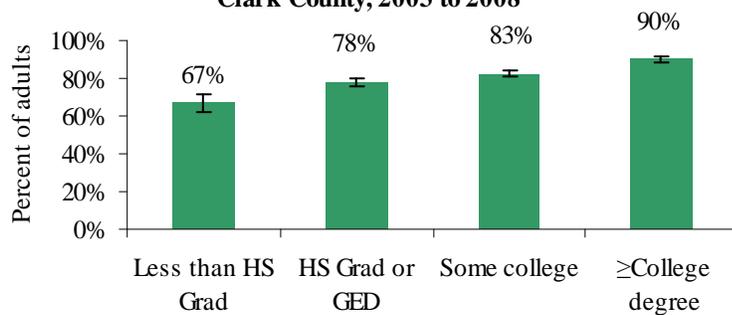
**Adult Leisure Time Physical Activity by Gender
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, adult leisure time physical activity among females was **lower** than among males.

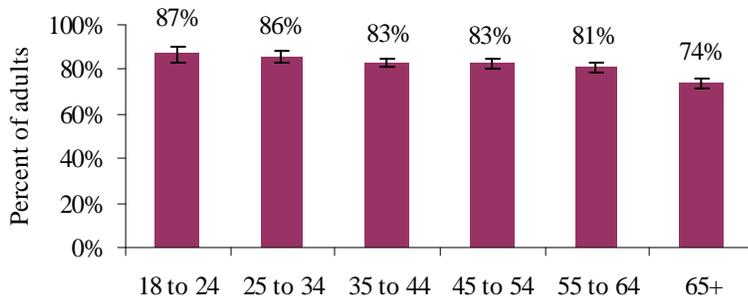
**Adult Leisure Time Physical Activity by Education Level
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, adult leisure time physical activity **increased** with education.

**Adult Leisure Time Physical Activity by Age
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, adult leisure time physical activity **decreased** with age.

Physical activity

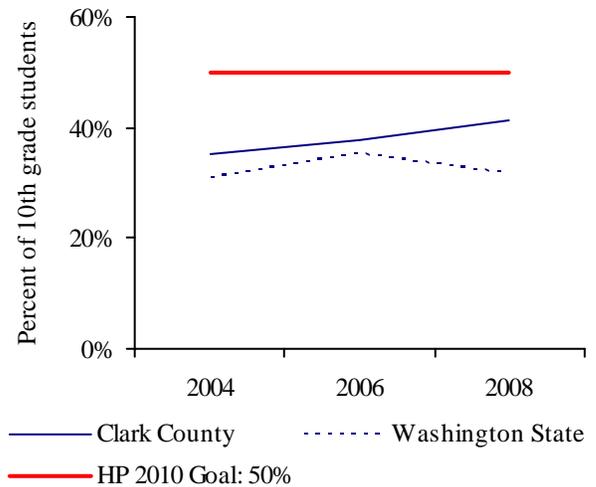
Daily physical education attendance

This indicator includes the percent of youth who report attending physical education classes five days per week during an average school week.

Key Findings

- In 2008, 41% of Clark County tenth grade students participated in daily physical education.
- In 2008, daily physical education attendance among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be **higher** than the Washington State rate of 32%.
- Between 2004 and 2006, daily physical education attendance in tenth grade students **increased** in Clark County and did not change in Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County tenth grade students **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 Goal that 50% of adolescents attend daily physical education.

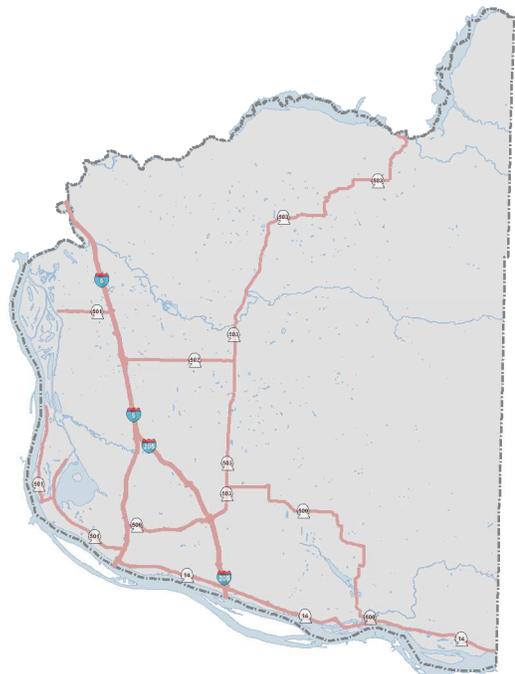
Daily Physical Education Attendance
Clark County and Washington State
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



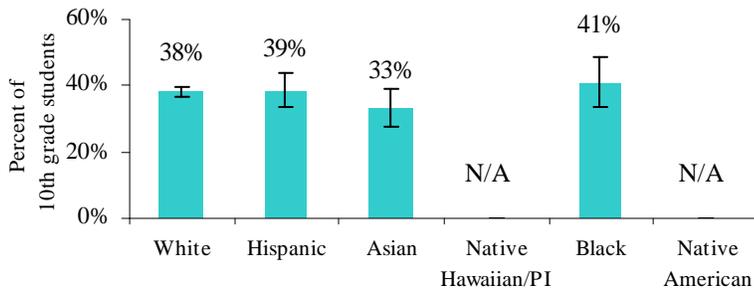
Geography

Geographic data are not available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Daily Physical Education Attendance by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**

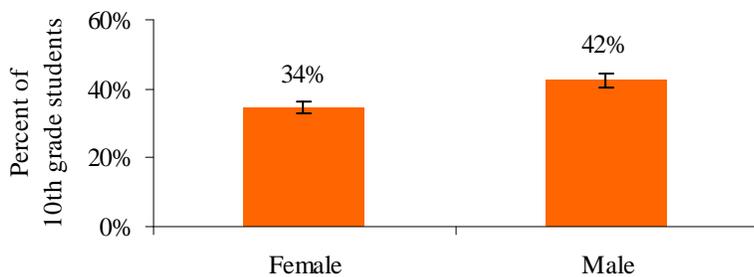


Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, daily physical education attendance among:

- Hispanic, Asian, and Black tenth grade students was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Native American tenth grade students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

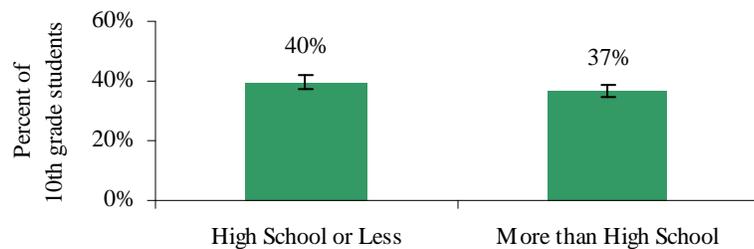
**Daily Physical Education Attendance by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, daily physical education attendance among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

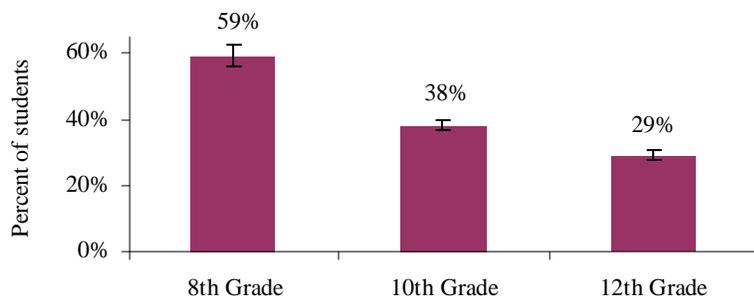
**Daily Physical Education Attendance
by Mother's Level of Education
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, daily physical education attendance was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Daily Physical Education Attendance by Grade Level
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**



Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, daily physical education attendance **decreased** with grade level.

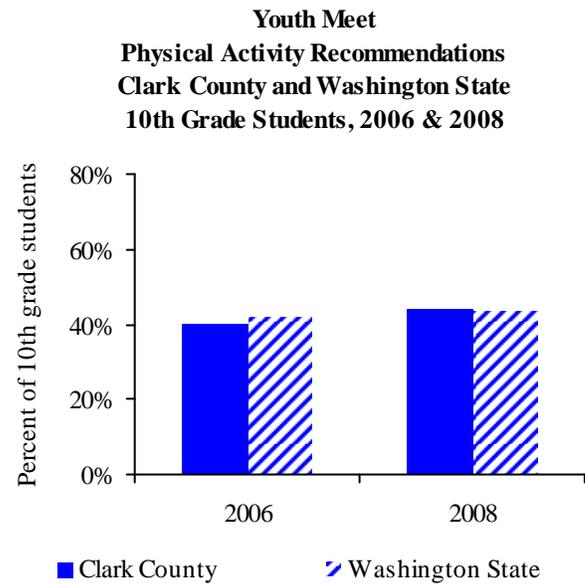
Physical activity

Youth physical activity

This indicator includes the percent of youth who report being physically active for at least 60 minutes on at least 5 of the past 7 days. This includes any kind of physical activity that increases heart rate or causes youth to breathe hard some of the time.

Key Findings

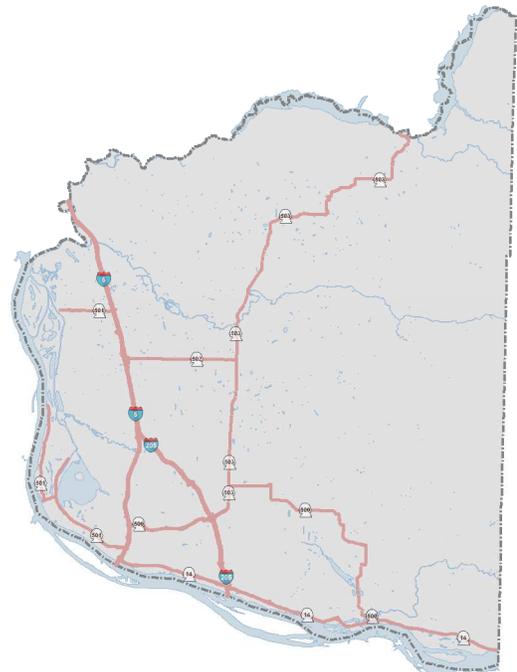
- In 2008, 44% of Clark County tenth grade students met the physical activity recommendation.
- In 2008, youth physical activity among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 44%.
- Between 2006 and 2008, youth physical activity in tenth grade students **increased** in Clark County and did not change in Washington State.



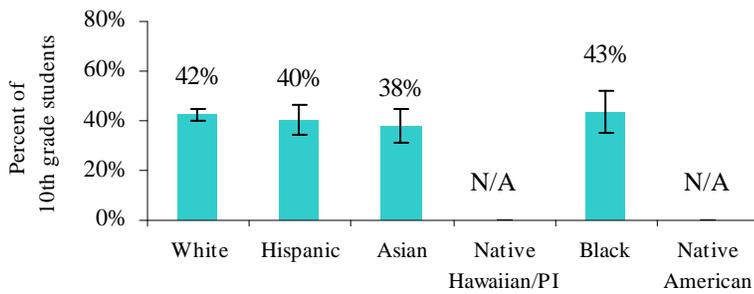
Geography

Geographic data are not available for this indicator.

Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Youth Meet Physical Activity Recs by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**

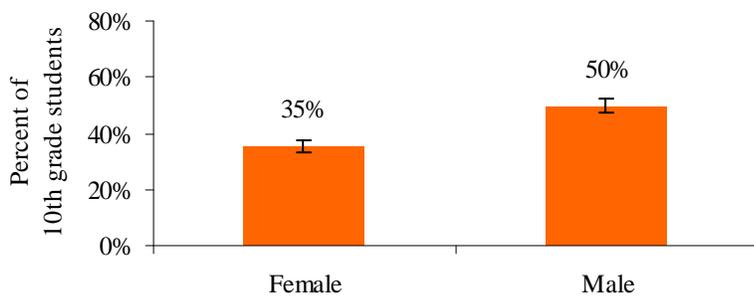


Race/ethnicity

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, physical activity among:

- Hispanic, Asian, and Black tenth grade students was similar.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Native American students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

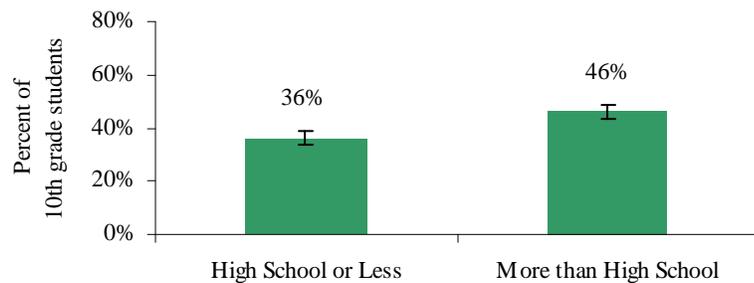
**Youth Meet Physical Activity Recs by Gender
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**



Gender

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, youth physical activity among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

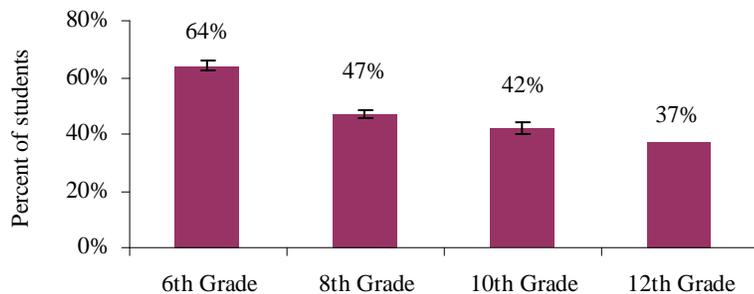
**Youth Meet Physical Activity Recs by Mother's Level of Ed
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2006 & 2008**



Socioeconomic status

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, youth physical activity was **higher** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Meet Physical Activity Recs by Grade Level
Clark County, 2006 & 2008**



Age

In 2006 and 2008 in Clark County, youth physical activity **decreased** with grade level.

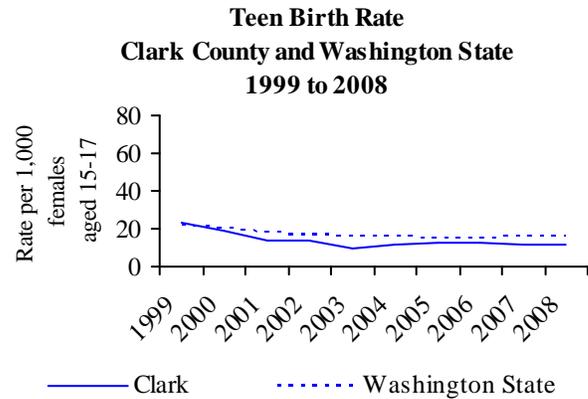
Sexual and reproductive health

Teen births

The teen birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 teen women aged 15-17 years.

Key Findings

- In 2008, the Clark County teen birth rate was 12 per 1,000, representing 111 births.
- In 2008, the Clark County teen birth rate appeared to be **lower** than the Washington State rate of 16 per 1,000.
- Between 1999 and 2003, the teen birth rate **decreased** in both Clark County and Washington State. The rate did not change in Clark County or Washington State between 2003 and 2008.



Geography

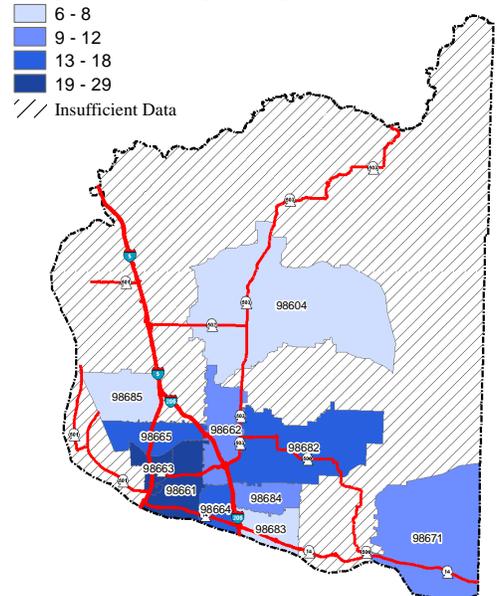
In 2004 to 2008, the following Clark County neighborhoods had the **lowest** teen birth rates.

- 98604- Battle Ground
6 per 1,000 (CI 2,9)
- 98685- Felida / N Salmon Creek
7 per 1,000 (CI 3, 12)

In 2004 to 2008, the following Clark County neighborhoods had the **highest** teen birth rates.

- 98661- S Central Vancouver / Minnehaha / The Heights
29 per 1,000 (CI 20, 37)
- 98663- NW Central Vancouver
27 per 1,000 (CI 12, 42)

Teen Birth Rate by Zip -- 2004-2008
Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-17 per year

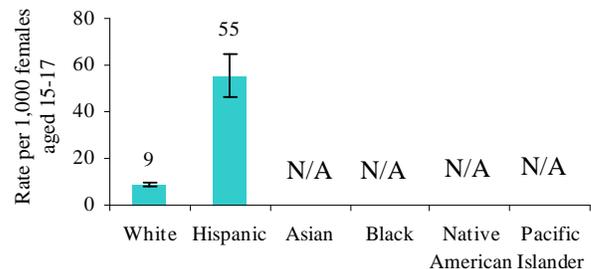


Race/ethnicity

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, compared to White teen women, the teen birth rate among:

- Hispanic women was **higher**.
- Asian, Black, Native American, or Pacific Islander women could not be calculated due to small numbers.

Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity
Clark County, 2004 to 2008

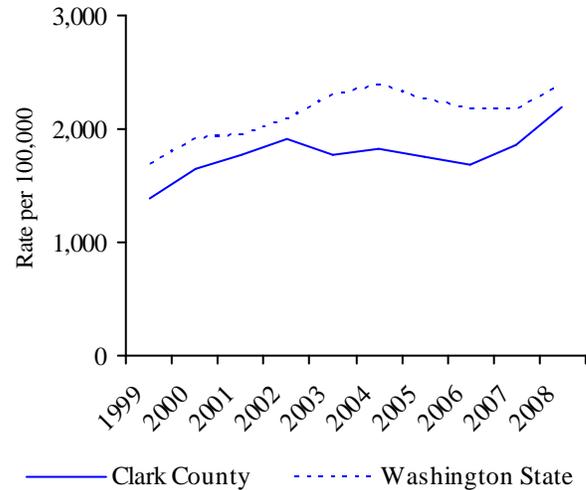


This indicator includes the number of reported Chlamydia infections per 100,000 women aged 15-24.

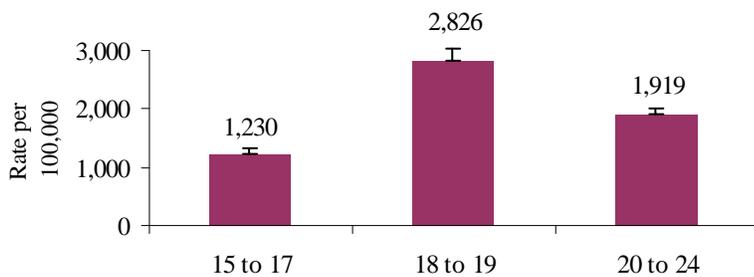
Key Findings

- In 2008, the Chlamydia rate among women aged 15-24 in Clark County was 2,198 per 100,000, representing 625 cases.
- In 2008, the Chlamydia rate among women aged 15-24 in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 2,386 per 100,000.
- In Clark County, the Chlamydia rate among women aged 15-24 **increased** from 1999 to 2008.
- In Washington State, the rate **increased** from 1999 to 2003 and has not changed since then.

Chlamydia Rate Among Women Aged 15-24
Clark County and Washington State
1999 to 2008



Chlamydia Rate Among Women Aged 15-24
by Age, Clark County, 2004 to 2008



Age

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the rate appeared to be **highest** among 18 to 19 year-old women, and **lowest** among 15 to 17 year-old women.



For other formats

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