

## **Jefferson County Mental Health and Substance Abuse Advisory Committee**

### **Community Level Outcomes Data - Monitoring the Impact of the 1/10th of 1% Investments**

The following pages offer a snapshot of key community-level outcomes that are related to the intended goals of the one tenth of one percent sales tax for mental health and chemical dependency. For each outcome measure, current status and trend over time are presented.

These measures are by no means the only measures related to the goals of this sales tax, but they represent available and reliable data. The intention of the investment of the sales tax fund is to contribute to the positive impact of prevention and treatment services in order to improve the community outcomes included in this report and others.

Prepared by: Jefferson County Public Health  
August 28, 2012

## Community Level Outcomes Data - Monitoring the Impact of the 1/10th of 1% Investments

Goals of the WA State 1/10th of 1% Legislation <sup>1</sup> :	Selected outcomes to measure progress on each goal:		
1. Reduce negative impacts of mental health and substance abuse on children and families	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Domestic Violence, Child Abuse/Neglect	Suicide
2. Avoid building more jails and prisons and prevent crime victims	Youth Bullying	Alcohol and Drug Arrests	Crime Index
3. Reduce public assistance expenditures and unemployment	Public Assistance - food	Public Assistance - treatment	Unemployment rate
4. Reduce homelessness	Homelessness	Homelessness among Students	
5. Reduce physical-health care and emergency room costs	Alcohol/Drug Deaths	Alcohol/Drug Hospitalizations	Emergency Room Visits
6. Improve recovery and quality of life for those with substance abuse and mental health disorder	<i>If we can address goals 1-5, we should be addressing goal 6.</i>		

## Jefferson County Ordinance Program Elements<sup>1</sup>

### Contracts shall establish/or provide access to programs for the following services based on the priorities of the Law & Justice subcommittee and other standing committees:

Treatment for individuals with co-occurring disorders

Therapeutic court and case management staff to coordinate Drug & Mental Health court referrals and dependency needs of families in courts

Expanded MH/SA treatment for populations not served by other public funds

SA assessment and MH assessment, counseling, and medication management in the jail

### Additional funds could be available to contract with other vendors providing family, child counseling or SA treatment. Services could be provided by additional vendors to provide care to family members coping with MI or SA in a spouse, parent, or child:

Treatment in some schools providing MH services to students

SA interventions in the schools

Ongoing treatment home visits to families by Infant MH & PHN for young families or NFP visitation

Other licensed treatment providers and addiction specialists who are successful with county population and may need to bill for services

### The program services and areas included in the model above could include the following components:

Family Dependency Court

Juvenile Drug Court

Crisis Services including: Eval and Treatment Unit, Sub-acute and Acute Detox, Residential Treatment (inpt)

Expanded Outpatient Treatment providing services to Adults and Adolescents who have Addiction and Psychiatric Disorders (COD)

Case Expeditors/Facilitators; these positions would be designed to assist patients with access to services, law enforcement, courts, jail, DCFS, CSO, Shelters, VA, alcohol and drug services, hospitals, emergency services, corrections, public health and other to be determined

Program and Project Evaluation - This component of the model would provide outcomes, planning, efficiency, effectiveness and cost offsets

SA & MH assessments within three working days for referrals from the Juvenile Justice, Public Health, and Jefferson General Hospital ER

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners, Agenda Request, July 3, 2006. "Program for the Administration of the Expanded Mental Health & Substance Abuse Treatment & Therapeutic Courts Fund Established by Ordinance No. 08-1003-05."

## A12. Adverse Childhood Experiences Index

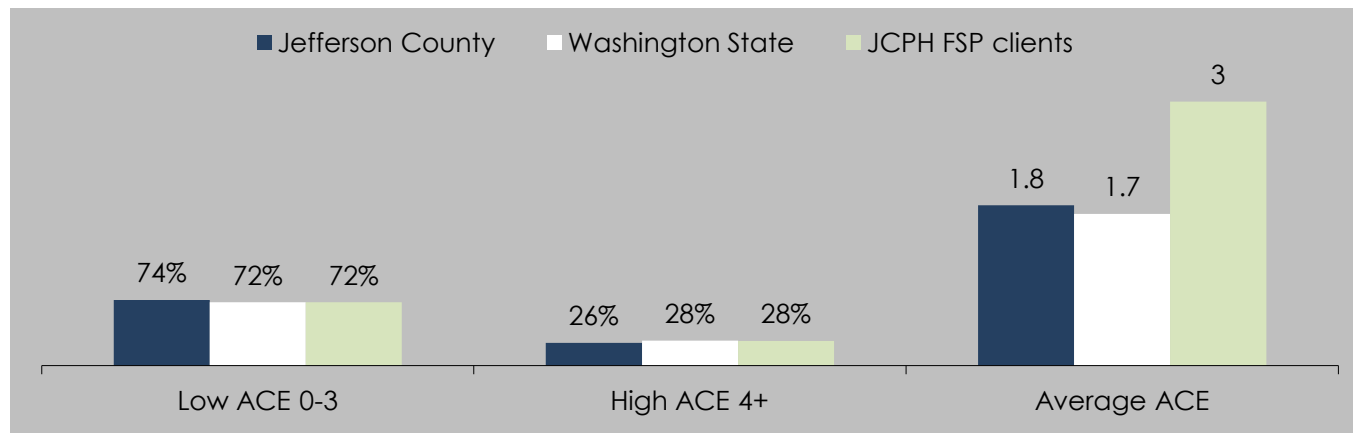
Jefferson County, Washington State, 2009; Jefferson County Public Health Family Support Program Clients (Sept 2009 - June 2010)

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Jefferson County Public Health

Sum of ACE question responses: Low ACE= score 0-3; High ACE= score 4+

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) questions assess emotional experiences as children - exposure to violence, drug and alcohol abuse, mental illness, and detachment. ACE studies have documented that ACEs are related to adult emotional health and physical health. ACE studies have found adult health conditions related to what happened in childhood: smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, depression, drug use, hepatitis, heart disease, fractures, diabetes, obesity, alcoholism, occupational health, job performance.\*

The ACE score groups (0-3 and 4+) are about the same among adults in Jefferson County, Washington State and Family Support Clients. **On average, Jefferson County and WA State adults reported just under 2 ACEs while Family Support Program clients reported on average 3 ACEs.**



2009	ACE 0-3	High ACE 4+	Average ACE	ACE=0
Jefferson County	74%	26%	1.8	28%
Washington State	72%	28%	1.7	34%
Jefferson County Public Health Family Support Program Clients	72%	28%	3	15%

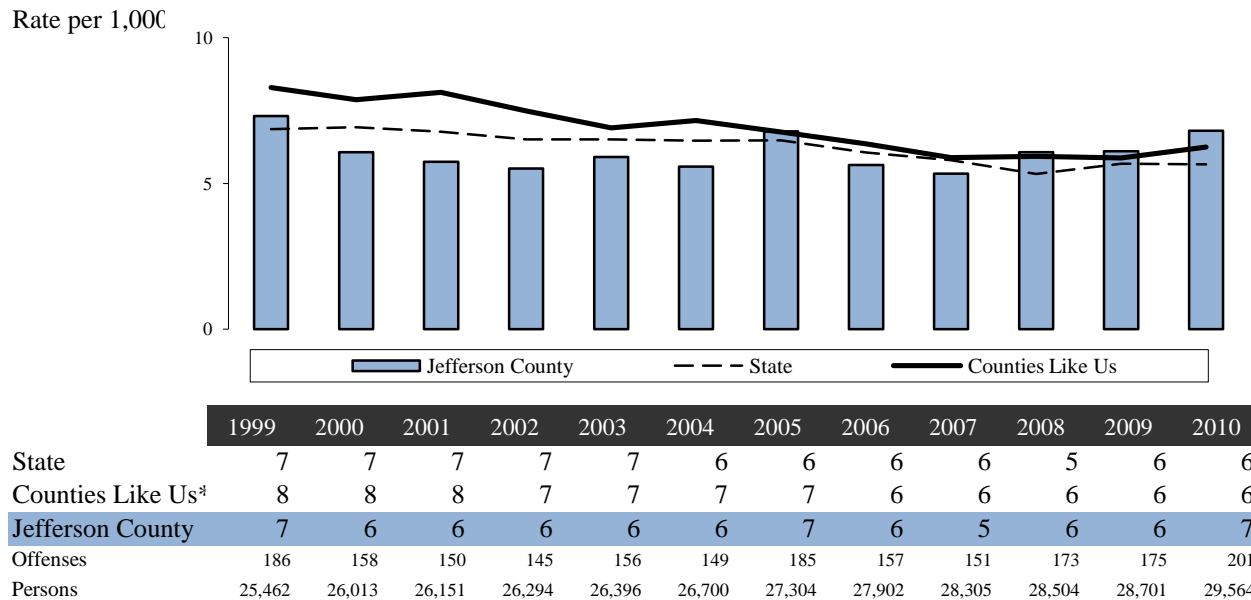
\*Felitti, V.J. (2002) The Relation Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Adult Health: Turning Gold into Lead. *The Permanente Journal*, 6, 44-47.

**While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life:**

1. Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often...
  - Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? Yes / No
  - Act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt? Yes / No
  
2. Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often...
  - Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? Yes / No
  - Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured? Yes / No
  
3. Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever...
  - Touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? Yes / No
  - Attempt or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you? Yes / No
  
4. Did you often or very often feel that ...
  - No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? Yes / No
  - Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other? Yes / No
  
5. Did you often or very often feel that ...
  - You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? Yes / No
  - Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it? Yes / No
  
6. Were your parents ever separated or divorced? Yes / No
  
7. Was your mother or stepmother:
  - Often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her? Yes / No
  - Sometimes, often, or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? Yes / No
  - Ever repeatedly hit at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife? Yes / No
  
8. Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs? Yes / No
  
9. Was a household member depressed or mentally ill, or did a household member attempt suicide? Yes / No
  
10. Did a household member go to prison? Yes / No

## Offenses, Domestic Violence

The Jefferson County rate of domestic violence-related offences is relatively unchanged since 1999. The trend for WA State and counties like us has been slightly improved.



**Note:** The domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

Offenses differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted and the agencies not reporting, see the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

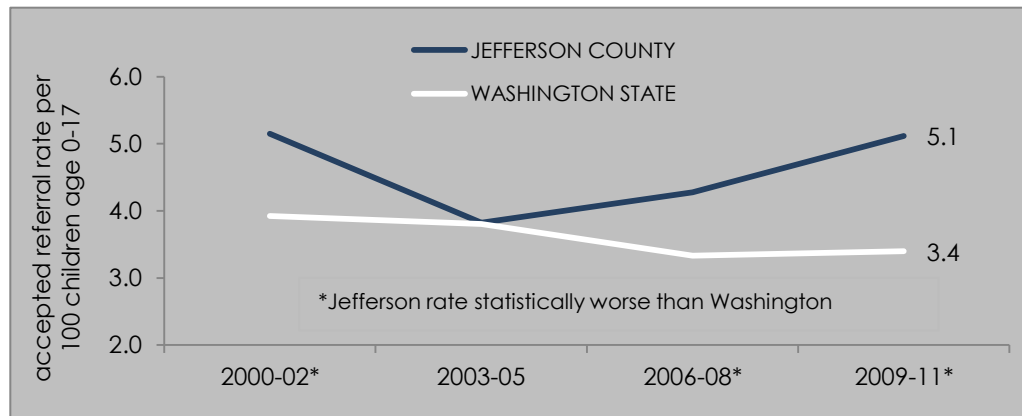
<sup>†</sup>Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## B8. Child Abuse and Neglect Accepted Referrals

### Jefferson County by School District and Washington State

Source: DSHS Risk and Protective Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Washington State, updated 5/8/2012

The rate of accepted referrals for abuse and neglect was up to 5 per 100 children age 0 to 17 in Jefferson County; staying at 3 per 100 in Washington State. Except for 2003-05, the Jefferson rate has been statistically higher (worse) than Washington State.



	2000-02*	2003-05	2006-08*	2009-11*	2000-02	2003-05	2006-08	2009-11
	<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>				<b>WASHINGTON STATE</b>			
accepted referrals	790	575	652	712	178741	174052	156477	not
children age 0-17	15336	15032	15243	13914	4557522	4573495	4693051	available
<b>rate per 100</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>

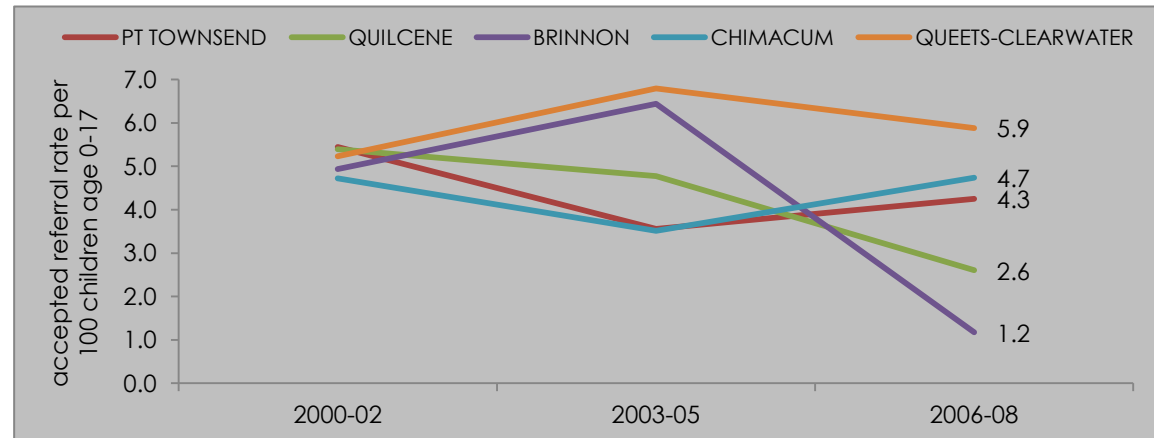
\*Jefferson rate statistically higher (worse) than Washington

## Accepted Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals by Jefferson County School District

Rates of accepted child abuse and neglect referrals were similar in all Jefferson school districts in 2000-2002 but diverged in 2003-05 with 2 districts increasing sharply; 1 decreasing slightly and 2 decreasing sharply. In 2006-08, the only district to hold a directional trend was Quilcene (down); Brinnon dropped to the lowest rate, Queets-Clearwater continued to have the highest rate.

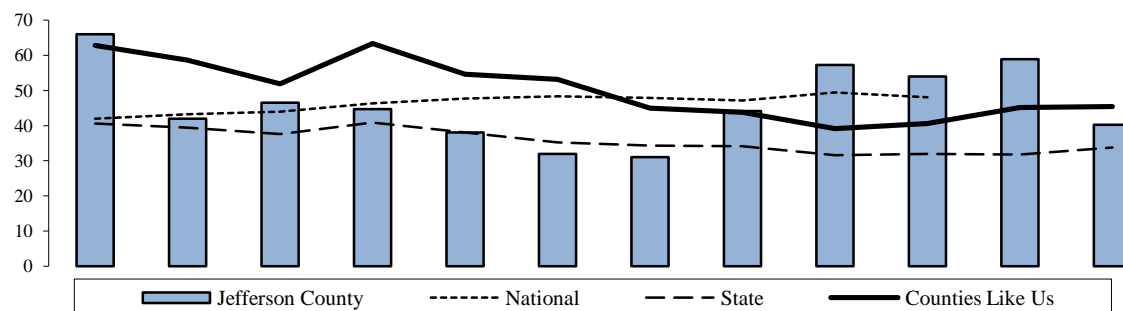
2009 and 2010 are available, need 2011 for 3-year period

	2000-02	2003-05	2006-08
<b>PT TOWNSEND</b>			
accepted referrals	409	264	323
children age 0-17	7511	7428	7596
rate per 100	5.4	3.6	4.3
<b>QUILCENE</b>			
accepted referrals	57	48	26
children age 0-17	1057	1005	999
rate per 100	5.4	4.8	2.6
<b>BRINNON</b>			
accepted referrals	27	33	6
children age 0-17	547	512	510
rate per 100	4.9	6.4	1.2
<b>CHIMACUM</b>			
accepted referrals	266	193	263
children age 0-17	5628	5491	5554
rate per 100	4.7	3.5	4.7
<b>QUEETS-CLEARWATER</b>			
accepted referrals	16	21	18
children age 0-17	306	309	306
rate per 100	5.2	6.8	5.9



## Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect in Accepted Referrals

Rate per 1,000



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
National	42	43	44	46	48	48	48	47	49	48		
State	41	39	38	41	38	35	34	34	32	32	32	34
Counties Like Us*	63	59	52	63	55	53	45	44	39	41	45	45
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>40</b>
Accepted Victims	339	215	236	224	190	161	158	225	290	271	262	179
Persons, birth-17	5,138	5,122	5,076	5,010	4,989	5,033	5,084	5,097	5,062	5,022	4,446	4,446

**Note:** The children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse. Numbers may differ due to corrections or changes in location definition made in the database extraction process. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration FamLink Data Warehouse.  
Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Voluntary Cooperative Information System (VCIS), and estimates from Adoption, Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS)

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum



6th grade: Have you ever seriously thought about killing yourself? Response = yes

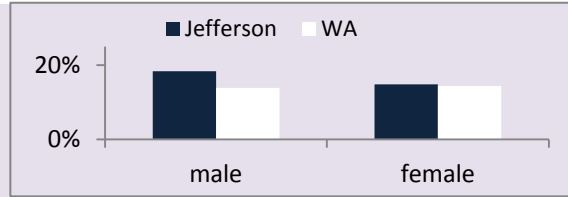
8th and 10th grade: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? Response = yes

**Students reporting seriously considering suicide**

Source: Healthy Youth Survey

**Rates by grade and gender for Jefferson County and Washington State, 2010:**

6th Grade	Jefferson	WA
male	18.4%	13.9%
female	14.8%	14.4%
total	16.5%	14.1%



**Compared to those who have not seriously considered suicide, those who have, have statistically HIGHER rates of:**

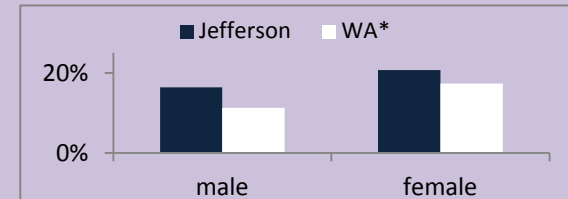
**Jefferson**

Not having adults when sad, being bullied, physical fight

**Washington**

Being sad, drinking alcohol, binge drinking, smoking cigarettes & marijuana, being bullied, rare dinner with family, lower grades, physical fight, not enjoying school

8th Grade	Jefferson	WA*
male	16.4%	11.3%
female	20.7%	17.3%
total	18.9%	14.4%



\*WA female rate statistically higher than male

Being sad, drinking alcohol, not enjoying school

Being sad, drinking alcohol, bringe drinking, smoking cigarettes & marijuana, being bullied, physical inactivity, rare dinner with family, lower grades, physical fight, not enjoying school

10th Grade	Jefferson	WA*
male	21.7%	14.5%
female	16.5%	19.6%
total	18.6%	17.2%



\*WA female rate statistically higher than male

Being sad, being bullied

Being sad, drinking alcohol, bringe drinking, smoking cigarettes & marijuana, being bullied, rare dinner with family, lower grades, physical fight, not enjoying school

*Note: Detecting statistical differences is extremely difficult with small numbers of respondents due to wide margins of error. Any statistical differences that are detected demonstrate considerable differences in reported behaviors.*

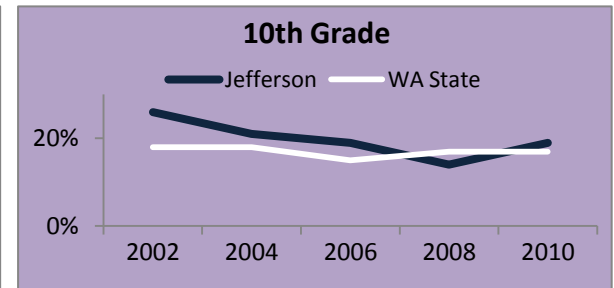
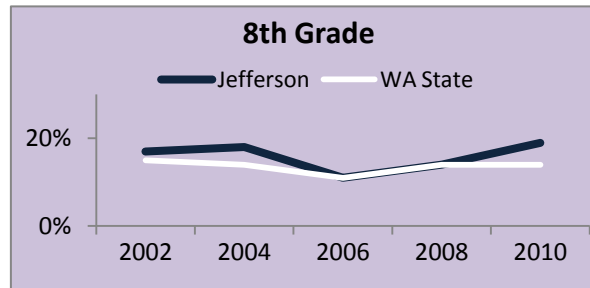
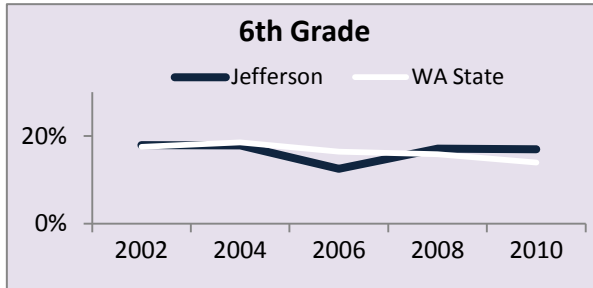
6th grade: Have you ever seriously thought about killing yourself? Response = yes

8th and 10th grade: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? Response = yes

### Students reporting seriously considering suicide

Source: Healthy Youth Survey

#### Rates by grade and survey year for Jefferson County and Washington State:



Simple linear trend over time (not a statistical trend calculation):

Jefferson trend by grade:	flat	flat	downward
WA trend by grade:	flat	flat	flat

Jefferson	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>6th grade</b>	18%	18%	13%	17%	17%
<b>8th grade</b>	17%	18%	11%	14%	19%
<b>10th grade</b>	26%	21%	19%	14%	19%

WA State	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>6th grade</b>	18%	19%	16%	16%	14%
<b>8th grade</b>	15%	14%	11%	14%	14%
<b>10th grade</b>	18%	18%	15%	17%	17%

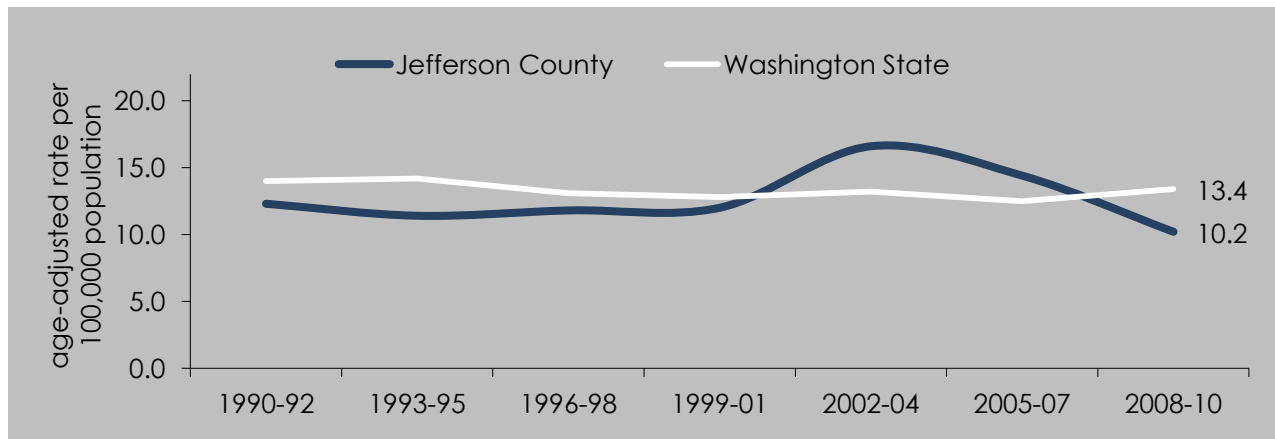
## A10. Suicide Death Rate

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990-92 to 2008-10

Source: Washington State Dept. of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Database.

Accessed in: Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT).

About 4 Jefferson County residents committed suicide each year between 2008 and 2010; up from the 1990's but down compared to the previous six years. Except for 2002-04 and 2005-07, the Jefferson rate has been below the WA State rate.



### Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate per 100,000 Population

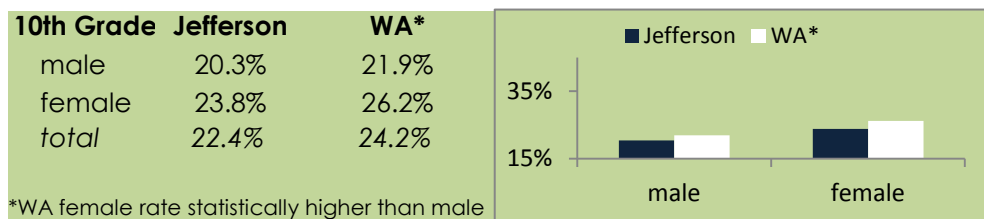
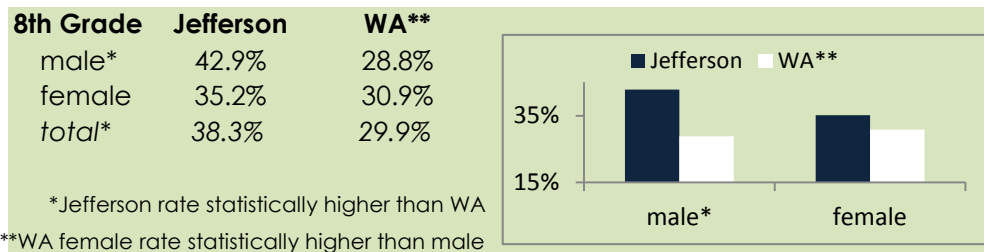
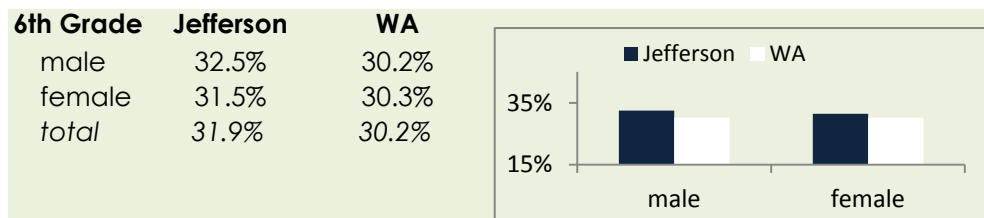
	<i>number in 3 years</i>	<i>average per year</i>	<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>Washington State</b>
<b>1990-92</b>	7	2	12.3	14.0
<b>1993-95</b>	10	3	11.4	14.2
<b>1996-98</b>	11	4	11.8	13.1
<b>1999-01</b>	8	3	12.0	12.8
<b>2002-04</b>	14	5	16.6	13.2
<b>2005-07</b>	17	6	14.4	12.5
<b>2008-10</b>	13	4	10.2	13.4

A student is being bullied when another student, or group of students, say or do nasty or unpleasant things to him or her. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way he or she doesn't like. It is NOT bullying when two students of about the same strength argue or fight. In the last 30 days, how often have you been bullied? Response = at least once in past 30 days

**Students reporting being bullied at least once in the past 30 days**

Source: Healthy Youth Survey

**Rates by grade and gender for Jefferson County and Washington State, 2010:**



**Compared to those not bullied in the past month, those bullied have statistically...**

Jefferson	HIGHER rates of: Washington	LOWER rates of: Jefferson
Suicide ideation, lower grades	Being sad, suicide ideation, drinking alcohol, binge drinking, smoking cigarettes, rare dinner with family, lower grades, physical fight	
Being sad	Being sad, suicide ideation, drinking alcohol, bringe drinking, smoking cigarettes & marijuana, physical inactivity, rare dinner with family, lower grades, physical fight	Physical inactivity
Being sad, suicide ideation, binge drinking, physical fight	Being sad, suicide ideation, drinking alcohol, bringe drinking, smoking cigarettes & marijuana, rare dinner with family, lower grades, physical fight	

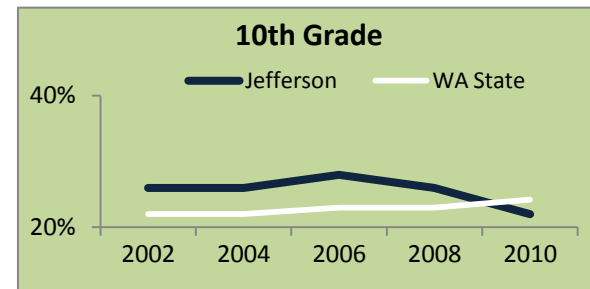
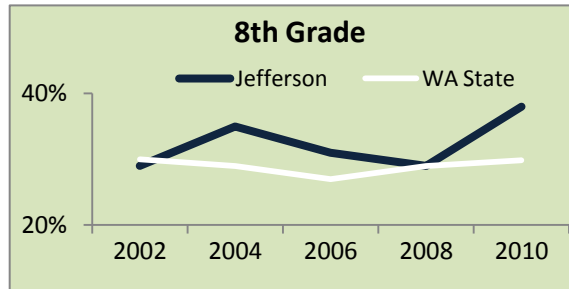
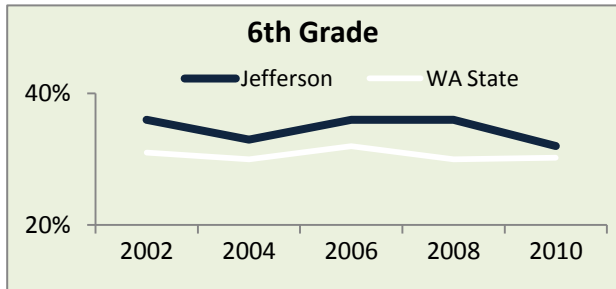
Note: Detecting statistical differences is extremely difficult with small numbers of respondents due to wide margins of error. Any statistical differences that are detected demonstrate considerable differences in reported behaviors.

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**Students reporting being bullied at least once in the past 30 days**

Source: Healthy Youth Survey

**Rates by grade and survey year for Jefferson County and Washington State:**



Simple linear trend over time (not a statistical trend calculation):

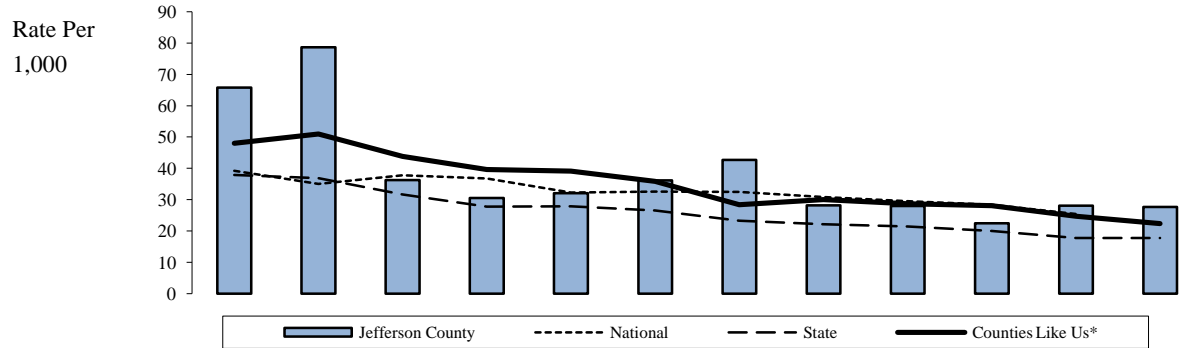
Jefferson trend:	flat	slightly up	flat
WA trend:	flat	flat	flat

Jefferson	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>6th grade</b>	36%	33%	36%	36%	32%
<b>8th grade</b>	29%	35%	31%	29%	38%
<b>10th grade</b>	26%	26%	28%	26%	22%

WA State	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>6th grade</b>	31%	30%	32%	30%	30%
<b>8th grade</b>	30%	29%	27%	29%	30%
<b>10th grade</b>	22%	22%	23%	23%	24%

**Total arrests of youth age 10-14 and arrests for alcohol/drugs or vandalism are down compared to 1999 and 2000.**

**Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-14)**



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	39	35	38	37	32	33	33	31	30	28	25	
State	38	37	32	28	28	27	23	22	21	20	18	18
Counties Like Us*	48	51	44	40	39	36	28	30	29	28	25	22
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
Arrests, 10-14	105	126	58	49	51	57	67	44	43	34	42	37
Adjusted Pop 10-14	1,596	1,602	1,601	1,602	1,588	1,576	1,568	1,558	1,537	1,510	1,495	1,337

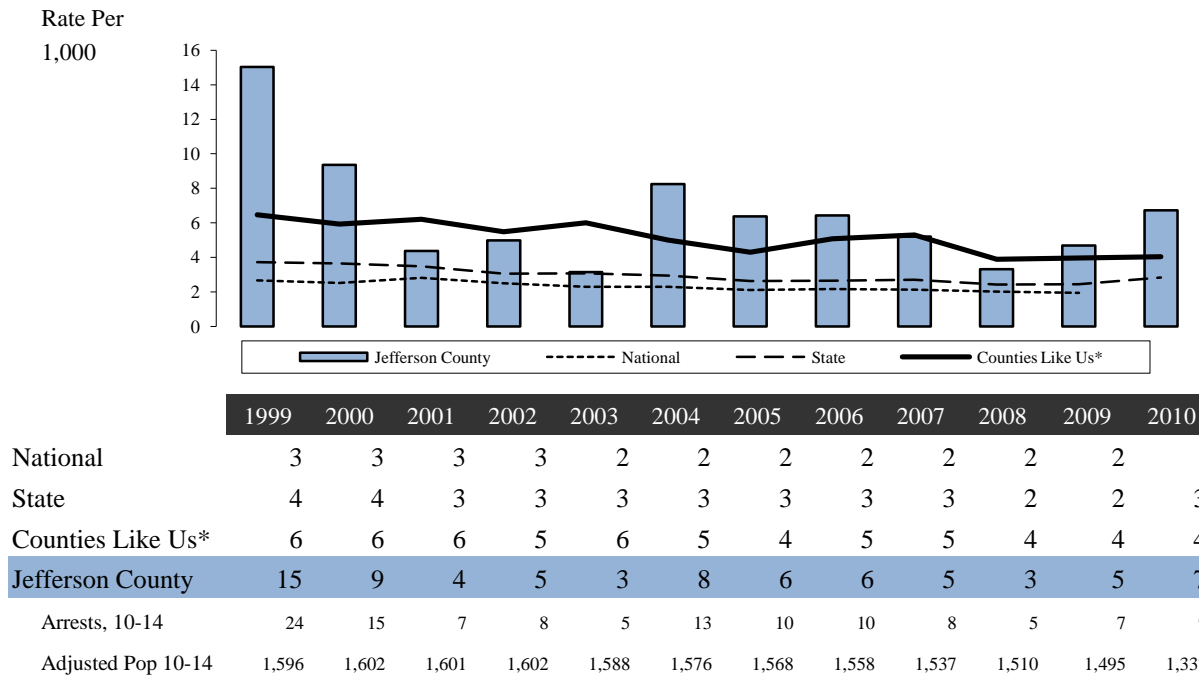
**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50.  
**Population Estimates:** Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related



**Note:** The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for alcohol and drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

1) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to Uniform Crime Report (UCR). In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

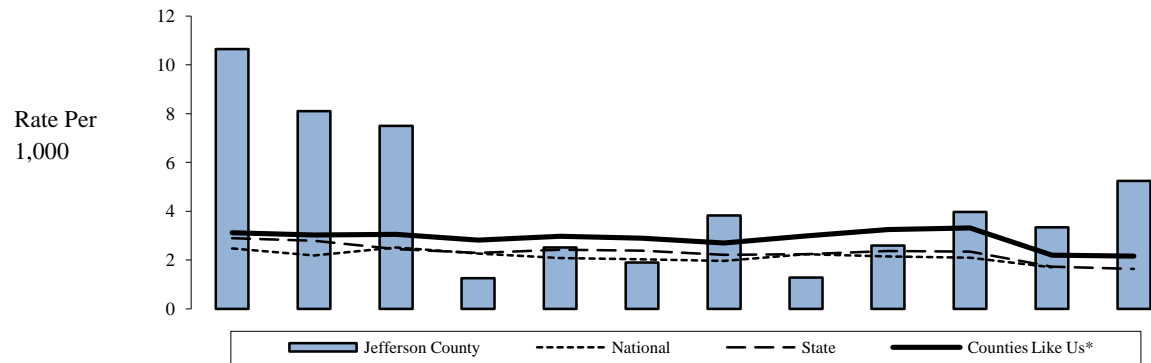
**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50.

Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
State	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Counties Like Us*	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Arrests, 10-14	17	13	12	2	4	3	6	2	4	6	5	7
Adjusted Pop 10-14	1,596	1,602	1,601	1,602	1,588	1,576	1,568	1,558	1,537	1,510	1,495	1,337

**Note:** The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non-residence, vehicles, venerated objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

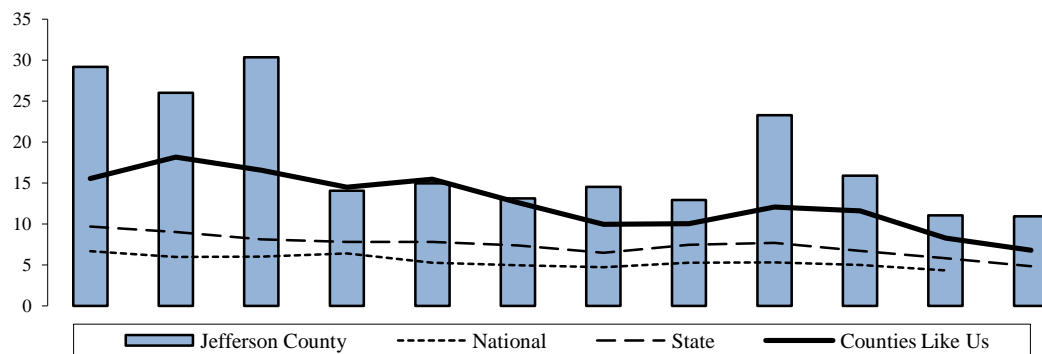
\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum



## Arrests of youth age 10-17 for alcohol are down compared to 1999-2001. Arrests for drug law violation were up in 2006 and 2010

### Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	
State	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	7	8	7	6	5
Counties Like Us*	16	18	17	14	15	13	10	10	12	12	8	7
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Arrests, 10-17	76	68	80	37	39	34	38	34	61	41	28	24
Adjusted Pop 10-17	2,605	2,615	2,634	2,629	2,607	2,594	2,615	2,629	2,620	2,577	2,537	2,198

**Note:** The rate is the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession.

1) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

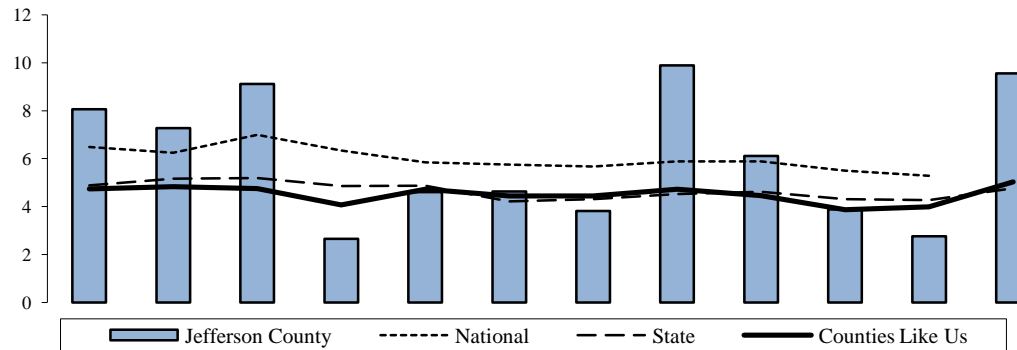
**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: WA Dept of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	
State	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5
Counties Like Us*	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
Arrests, 10-17	21	19	24	7	12	12	10	26	16	10	7	21
Adjusted Pop 10-17	2,605	2,615	2,634	2,629	2,607	2,594	2,615	2,629	2,620	2,577	2,537	2,198

**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

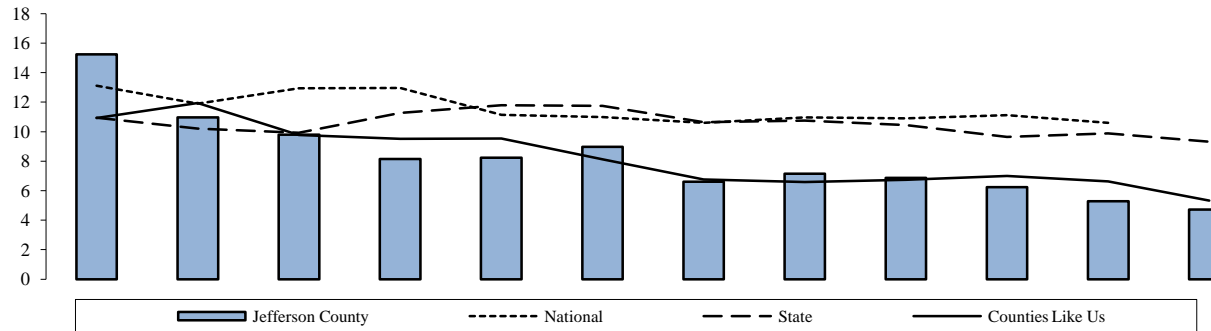
**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

**Arrests of adults for alcohol are down compared to 1999-2001, arrests for drug law violation are relatively unchanged and arrests for violent crime are down slightly.**

**Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related**

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	13	12	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
State	11	10	10	11	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	9
Counties Like Us*	11	12	10	10	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	5
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Arrests, 18+	309	230	207	174	177	196	148	164	160	147	126	119
Adjusted Pop 18+	20,271	20,992	21,148	21,341	21,507	21,830	22,388	22,939	23,326	23,563	23,800	25,230

**Note:** The alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

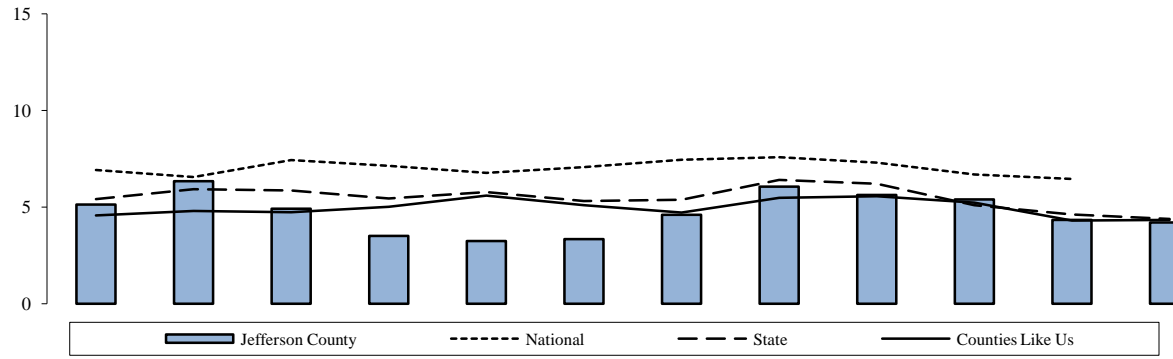
**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	6	
State	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	4
Counties Like Us*	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	4	4
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Arrests, 18+	104	133	104	75	70	73	103	139	131	127	103	106
Adjusted Pop 18+	20,271	20,992	21,148	21,341	21,507	21,830	22,388	22,939	23,326	23,563	23,800	25,230

**Note:** The arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

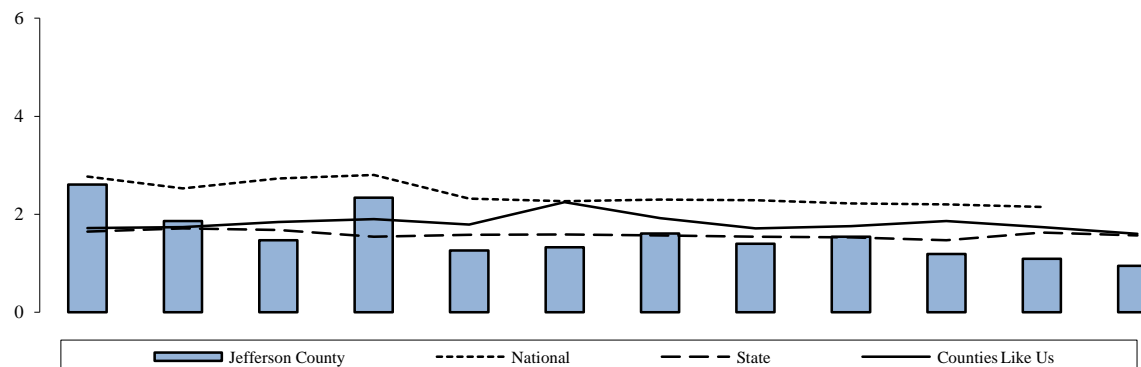
**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
State	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Counties Like Us*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Arrests, 18+	53	39	31	50	27	29	36	32	36	28	26	24
Adjusted Pop 18+	20,271	20,992	21,148	21,341	21,507	21,830	22,388	22,939	23,326	23,563	23,800	25,230

**Note:** The arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50.  
Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

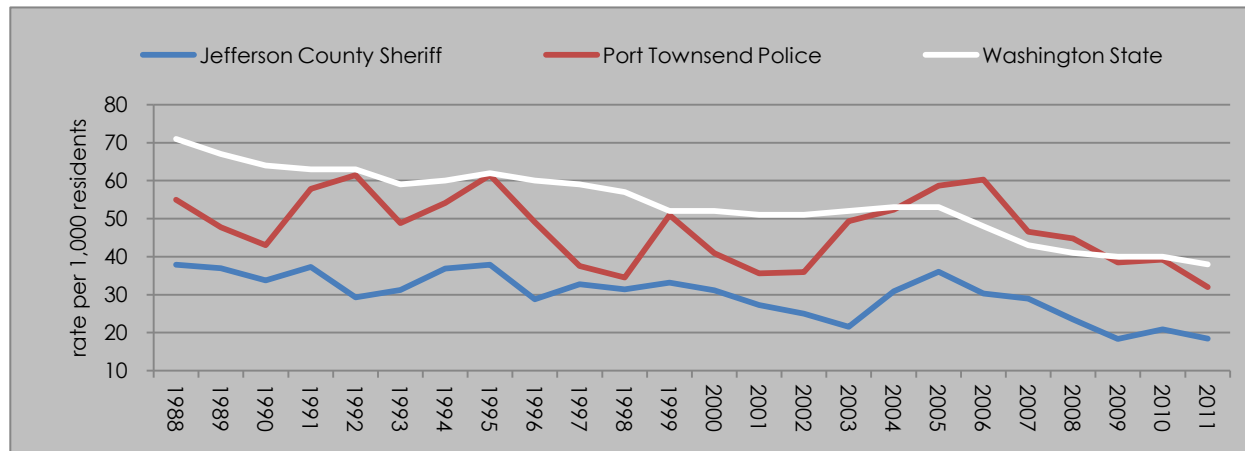
## B17. Total Crime Index

### Jefferson County Sheriff, Port Townsend Police and Washington State Total

Source: Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Crime in Washington Report

Crime Index includes all violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and property crime (arson, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft)

The total crime rates for Jefferson County Sheriff, Port Townsend Police and Washington State (total for all reporting agencies) are all decreasing since 1988. The Jefferson County Sheriff rate has been consistently lower than the Port Townsend and Washington State rates.

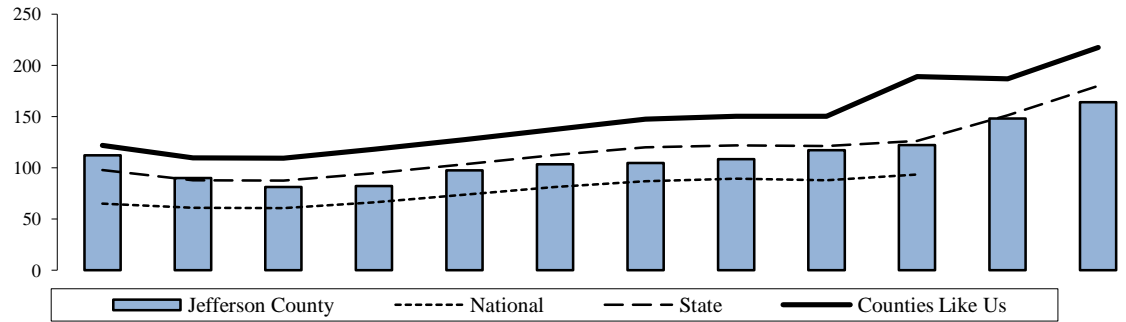


Year	Jefferson County Sheriff			Port Townsend Police			Washington State
	Population	# Index Crimes	RATE per 1000	Population	# Index Crimes	RATE per 1000	RATE per 1000
1988	11,760	445	38	6840	376	55	71
1989	12,260	453	37	6940	331	48	67
1990	13,000	439	34	7000	301	43	64
1991	14,370	536	37	7230	418	58	63
1992	14,970	438	29	7530	463	61	63
1993	15,760	492	31	7740	378	49	59
1994	16,360	603	37	7940	430	54	60
1995	16,935	642	38	8165	502	61	62
1996	17,425	502	29	8275	406	49	60
1997	17,970	589	33	8330	313	38	59
1998	18,155	570	31	8345	288	35	57
1999	18,200	604	33	8400	428	51	52
2000	18,350	572	31	8450	346	41	52
2001	18,016	491	27	8430	300	36	51
2002	18,145	453	25	8455	304	36	51
2003	18,270	394	22	8430	416	49	52
2004	18,465	570	31	8535	447	52	53
2005	18,855	680	36	8745	513	59	53
2006	19,380	587	30	8820	532	60	48
2007	19,735	572	29	8865	413	47	43
2008	19,875	466	23	8925	400	45	41
2009	20,105	368	18	8895	342	38	40
2010	20,355	425	21	8945	351	39	40
2011	20,870	384	18	9180	294	32	38

**Participation in the SNAP (public assistance nutrition program) has increased while children participating in TANF have been relatively unchanged since 1999-2000.**

**Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)**

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	65	61	61	66	74	81	87	89	88	94		
State	98	88	87	95	103	112	120	122	121	126	151	180
Counties Like Us <sup>1</sup>	122	110	109	118	128	138	148	150	150	189	187	218
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>164</b>
Recipients	2,884	2,368	2,147	2,192	2,605	2,798	2,895	3,059	3,351	3,518	4,300	4,901
All Persons	25,664	26,299	26,446	26,599	26,700	27,000	27,600	28,202	28,600	28,801	29,000	29,872

**Note:** The persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the fiscal year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. National rates use counts of all yearly recipients. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

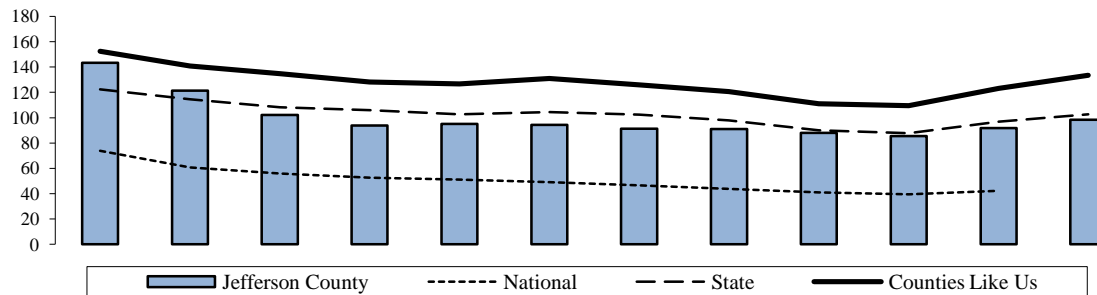
**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Federal Food Stamp Programs by State

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

## Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	74	61	56	53	51	49	47	44	41	39	42	
State	122	114	108	106	103	104	102	98	90	88	97	103
Counties Like Us	153	141	135	128	127	131	126	121	111	109	123	134
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>
TANF Children	749	624	523	476	476	471	459	463	448	433	461	437
Children, birth-17	5,225	5,138	5,122	5,076	5,010	4,989	5,033	5,084	5,097	5,062	5,022	4,446

**Note:** The children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the fiscal year, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. National TANF child recipients are defined as children 0-19 with almost no children of age 19, therefore national denominators are for children 0-18. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning Research and Evaluation: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients Table I-29

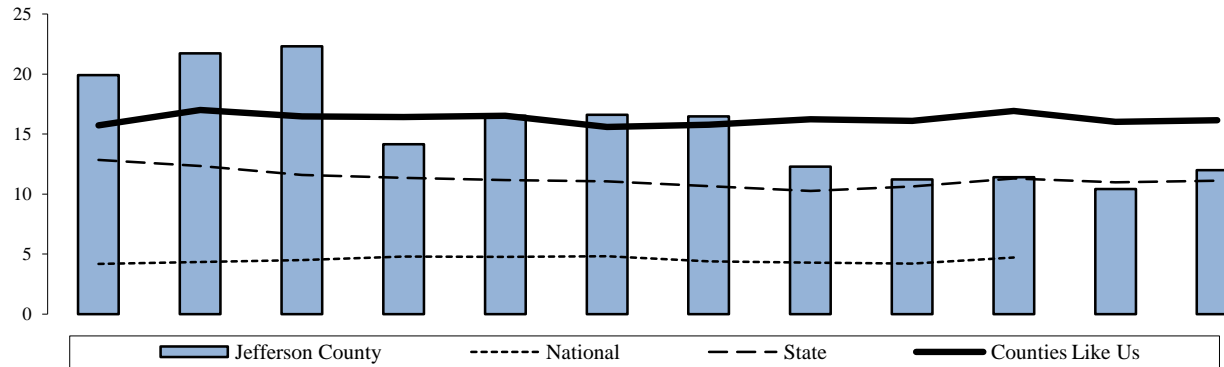
\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum



## Youth clients of state funded chemical dependency programs are down compared to 1999-2005.

### Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5		
State	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11
Counties Like Us*	16	17	16	16	17	16	16	16	16	17	16	16
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
Admits, 10-17	53	58	60	38	44	44	44	33	30	30	27	27
Persons, 10-17	2,661	2,670	2,690	2,686	2,664	2,650	2,670	2,685	2,674	2,632	2,591	2,251

**Note:** The rate is the annual number of adolescents (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adolescents 10-17. Counts of clients are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

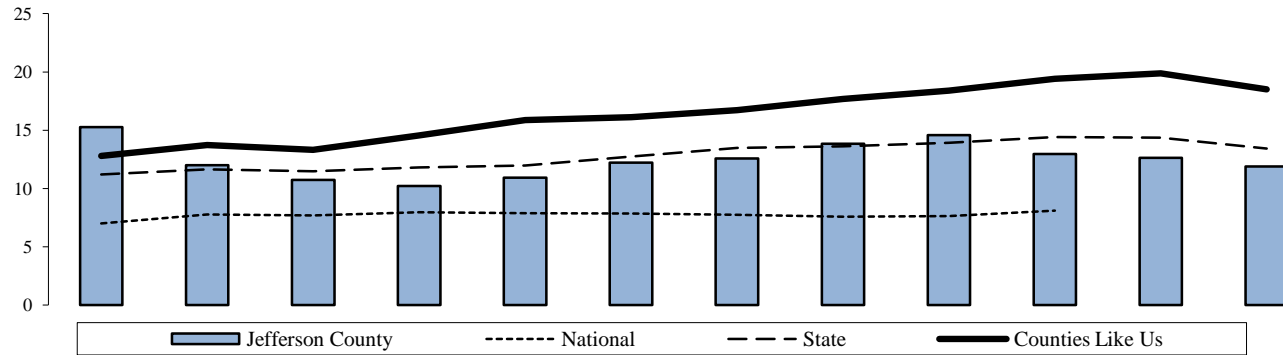
**National Source:** Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

**Adult clients of state funded chemical dependency programs were lowest in 2008-2010 and 2000-2004.**

**Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)**

Rate per 1,000



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
State	11	12	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	13
Counties Like Us*	13	14	13	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	19
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
Admits, 18+	312	254	229	220	237	269	284	320	343	308	303	302
Persons, 18+	20,439	21,161	21,324	21,523	21,690	22,011	22,567	23,118	23,503	23,739	23,978	25,426

**Note:** The rate is the annual number of adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

**National Source:** Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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In SFY 2009, 72.4% of Jefferson adults (66.3% of WA adults) in households who qualified for and were in need of Department of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) funded chemical dependency treatment did NOT receive it. Overtime, the "treatment gap" in Jefferson County has worsened (see chart on the next page).

County	Percent of Adults <200% FPL & in Need of Treatment & Eligible for DBHR-Funded Services	Number of Adults Receiving DBHR-Funded Treatment	Number of Eligible Adults Not Receiving DBHR-Funded Treatment	Penetration Rate	Treatment Gap	Treatment Gap Rates
Adams	8.5%	102	317	24.3%	75.7%	Whitman 91.9
Asotin	9.5%	232	277	45.6%	54.4%	Island 82.7
Benton	9.3%	1,081	1,459	42.6%	57.4%	Douglas 82.4
Chelan	8.8%	481	1,083	30.8%	69.2%	Kititas 81.8
Clallam	9.4%	825	592	58.2%	41.8%	Stevens 80.0
Clark	9.1%	1,892	4,530	34.0%	66.0%	Grant 77.4
Columbia	8.0%	56	35	61.5%	38.5%	Walla Walla 77.1
Cowlitz	9.4%	805	1,206	40.0%	60.0%	Adams 75.7
Douglas	8.5%	148	695	17.6%	82.4%	Jefferson 72.4
Ferry	12.0%	103	188	35.4%	64.6%	Spokane 72.2
Franklin	8.3%	704	634	52.6%	47.4%	King 69.5
Garfield	8.9%	25	50	33.3%	66.7%	Whatcom 69.3
Grant	9.1%	487	1,670	22.6%	77.4%	Lincoln 69.3
Grays Harbor	9.3%	607	1,237	32.9%	67.1%	Chelan 69.2
Island	8.8%	203	969	17.3%	82.7%	Lewis 69.1
Jefferson	8.5%	165	432	27.6%	72.4%	Pierce 68.1
King	9.0%	8,377	19,016	30.5%	69.5%	Pend Oreille 67.8
Kitsap	9.3%	1,297	2,562	33.6%	66.4%	Grays Harbor 67.1
Kititas	12.8%	202	909	18.2%	81.8%	Garfield 66.7
Klickitat	9.3%	233	237	49.6%	50.4%	Kitsap 66.4
Lewis	9.3%	514	1,147	30.9%	69.1%	Clark 66.0
Lincoln	8.5%	63	142	30.7%	69.3%	Ferry 64.6
Mason	9.7%	511	508	50.1%	49.9%	Thurston 64.5
Okanogan	9.7%	519	815	38.9%	61.1%	Snohomish 63.0
Pacific	8.2%	204	275	42.6%	57.6%	Okanogan 61.1
Pend Oreille	9.0%	109	224	32.7%	67.8%	Cowlitz 60.0
Pierce	9.1%	4,014	8,581	31.9%	68.1%	Pacific 57.6
San Juan	8.6%	140	145	49.1%	50.9%	Benton 57.4
Skagit	8.7%	1,169	1,010	53.6%	46.4%	Asotin 54.4
Skamanla	9.1%	127	105	54.7%	45.3%	San Juan 50.9
Snohomish	8.6%	3,456	5,884	37.0%	63.0%	Klickitat 50.4
Spokane	10.4%	2,795	7,245	27.8%	72.2%	Mason 49.9
Stevens	9.7%	242	8966	20.0%	80.0%	Franklin 47.4
Thurston	10.0%	1,362	2,480	35.5%	64.5%	Skagit 46.4
Wahklakum	10.8%	50	13	79.4%	20.6%	Yakima 46.3
Walla Walla	10.1%	310	1,044	22.9%	77.1%	Skamanla 45.3
Whatcom	11.7%	1,584	3,575	30.7%	69.3%	Clallam 41.8
Whitman	13.9%	132	1,501	8.1%	91.9%	Columbia 38.5
Yakima	8.7%	3,053	2,676	53.3%	46.7%	Wahkiakum ** 20.6

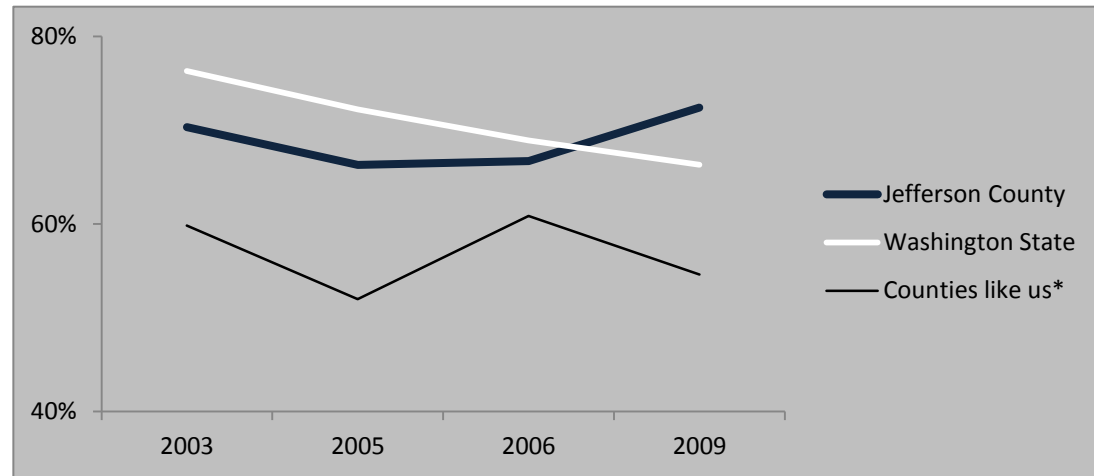
\*Estimates exclude adults who have private, Washington Basic Health Plan, or military health insurance. An additional adjustment was made to include individuals estimated to be eligible for DBHR-funded treatment at some time during the 12-month period.

## Treatment Gap: Percent of county residents qualifying for and requiring DBHR-treatment but not receiving it

The Jefferson County treatment gap is worse than it was in 2003 while in WA, the rate has been steadily improving (decreasing) and in counties like us\*, the gap has been consistently much lower.

	Jefferson County	Washington State	Counties like us*
2003	70%	76%	60%
2005	66%	72%	52%
2006	67%	69%	61%
2009	72%	66%	55%

Note: Reports for 2004, 2007, and 2008 were not accessible at the DBHR website.



\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

Estimates exclude adults who have private, WA Basic Health Plan, or military health insurance. An additional adjustment was made to include individuals estimated to be eligible for DBHR-funded treatment at some time during the 12-month period.

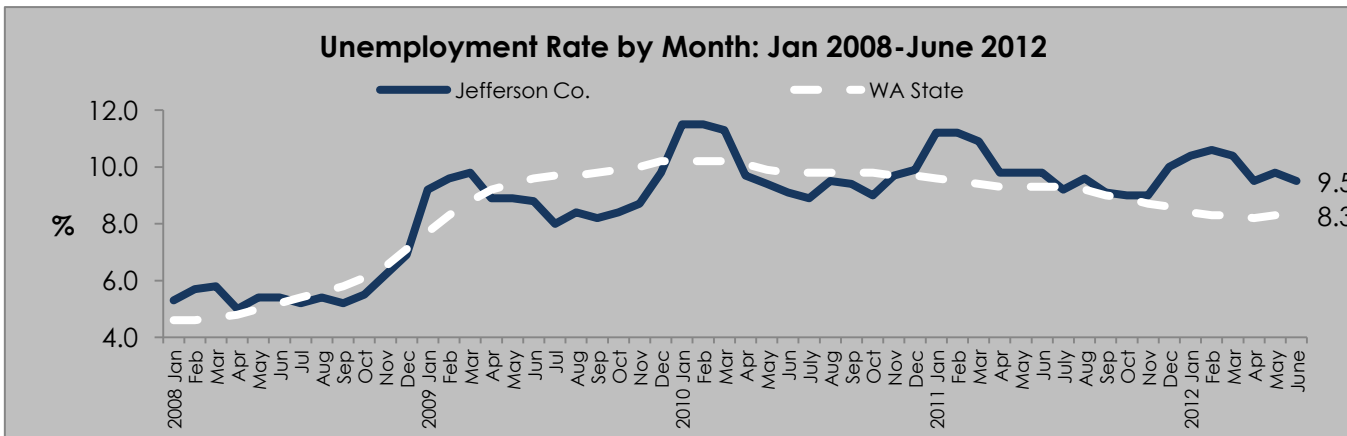
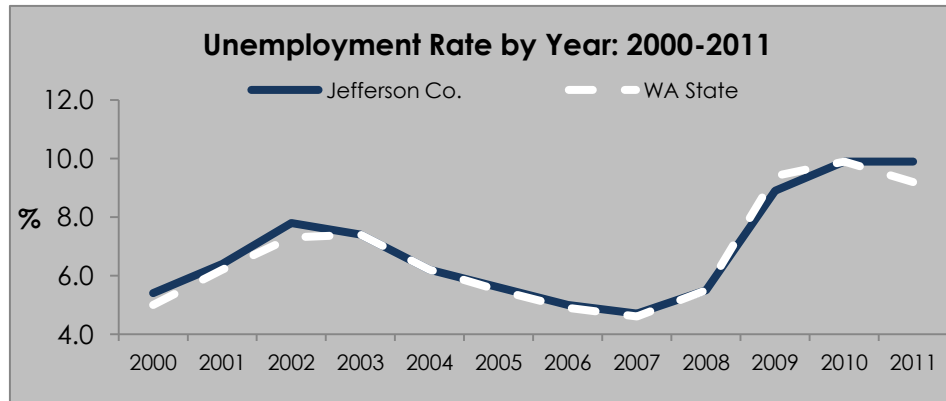
## C.1. Unemployment Rate

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000 to 2011 Annual; 2008 - June 2012 by month

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Not seasonally adjusted.

In 2011, the Jefferson unemployment rate has been above the WA rate. The Jefferson rate peaked in early 2010 at 11.5%. Since July 2011, each month approximately 1,100 Jefferson residents are unemployed.

	Jefferson Co.	WA State
2000	5.4	5.0
2001	6.4	6.2
2002	7.8	7.3
2003	7.4	7.4
2004	6.2	6.2
2005	5.6	5.5
2006	5.0	4.9
2007	4.7	4.6
2008	5.5	5.5
2009	8.9	9.4
2010	9.9	9.9
2011	9.9	9.2

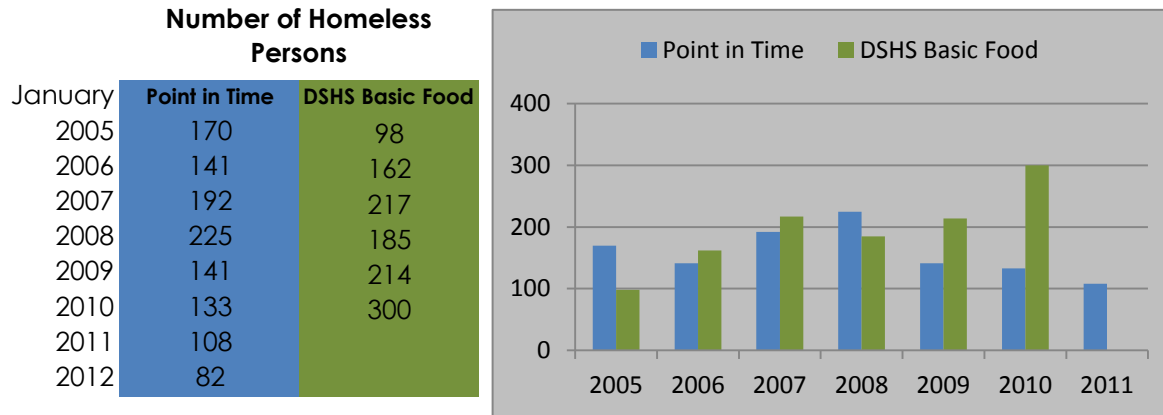


## F.7. Homeless

### Jefferson County: 2005 - 2011

Source: Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons, WA State Dept. of Commerce; Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Community Services Division, Economic Services Administration

In January 2010, at least 300 Jefferson County residents were homeless. Until 2008, the Point in Time Count identified more homeless persons than the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Basic Food (food stamps) applications however, in 2010, DSHS food stamps recipients reporting being homeless were nearly twice as high.



## Public School Students who Experience Homelessness (Grades: pre-kindergarten to 12)

Source: WA State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

The number of homeless students reported might be underestimated as reporting homelessness to the school is not required. Differences in data collection by school likely. These data only represent one homeless experience per individual – students who are homeless more than once during the school year are only counted one time.

<b>Brinnon</b>	<b>#</b>	<b># enrolled</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Shelters</b>	<b>Doubled Up</b>	<b>Un-sheltered</b>	<b>Hotels/Motels</b>
2006-7	1	47	2%	0	0	1	0
2007-8	2	45	4%	0	1	1	0
2008-9	0	41	0%	0	0	0	0
2009-10	0	31	0%	0	0	0	0
2010-11	0	40	0%	0	0	0	0

<b>Chimacum</b>	<b>#</b>	<b># enrolled</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Shelters</b>	<b>Doubled Up</b>	<b>Un-sheltered</b>	<b>Hotels/Motels</b>
2006-7	4	1181	0%	0	3	1	0
2007-8	3	1170	0%	0	3	0	0
2008-9	19	1135	2%	4	11	4	0
2009-10	36	1143	3%	3	33	0	0
2010-11	51	1133	5%	11	39	1	0

<b>Port Townsend</b>	<b>#</b>	<b># enrolled</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Shelters</b>	<b>Doubled Up</b>	<b>Un-sheltered</b>	<b>Hotels/Motels</b>
2006-7	16	1557	1%	3	4	8	1
2007-8	12	1508	1%	1	11	0	0
2008-9	17	1556	1%	0	16	1	0
2009-10	19	1430	1%	6	13	0	0
2010-11	25	1317	2%	3	20	0	2

<b>Queets-Clearwater</b>	<b>#</b>	<b># enrolled</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Shelters</b>	<b>Doubled Up</b>	<b>Un-sheltered</b>	<b>Hotels/Motels</b>
2006-7	14	32	44%	0	14	0	0
2007-8	13	26	50%	0	13	0	0
2008-9	0	30	0%	0	0	0	0
2009-10	0	24	0%	0	0	0	0
2010-11	0	24	0%	0	0	0	0

<b>Quilcene</b>	<b>#</b>	<b># enrolled</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Shelters</b>	<b>Doubled Up</b>	<b>Un-sheltered</b>	<b>Hotels/Motels</b>
2006-7	4	269	1%	0	4	0	0
2007-8	5	258	2%	0	3	0	2
2008-9	6	239	3%	0	6	0	0
2009-10	0	227	0%	0	0	0	0
2010-11	0	271	0%	0	0	0	0

## C13. Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths as a Proportion of all Deaths

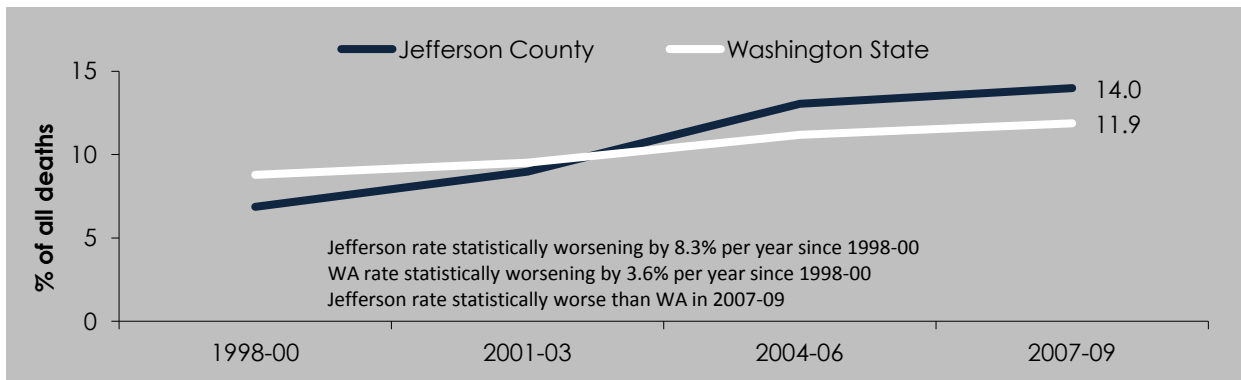
### Jefferson County and Washington State

Source: Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Washington State, December 2010. Accessed at: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/4/47/updated/default.shtm>

Trend assessed using Joinpoint Regression Program 3.4.3 - April 2010

Definition: The proportion is the annual number of deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse.

Alcohol and drug related deaths includes all contributing causes of death. In 2007-09 each year on average 45 Jefferson County resident deaths were related to drugs or alcohol, that's about **1 in every 7 deaths**. The proportion of all Jefferson deaths that were alcohol or drug related was statistically worse than WA in 2007-09. The Jefferson and Washington rates have been statistically worsening since 1998-00.



	Jefferson County			Washington State		
	# of drug or alc deaths	total deaths	%	# of drug or alc deaths	total deaths	%
1998-00	57	829	6.9	11451	130273	8.8
2001-03	76	846	9.0	12903	135617	9.5
2004-06	116	889	13.0	15279	136597	11.2
2007-09	135	966	14.0	16827	141756	11.9
2010						



## Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths by County, 2005-2009

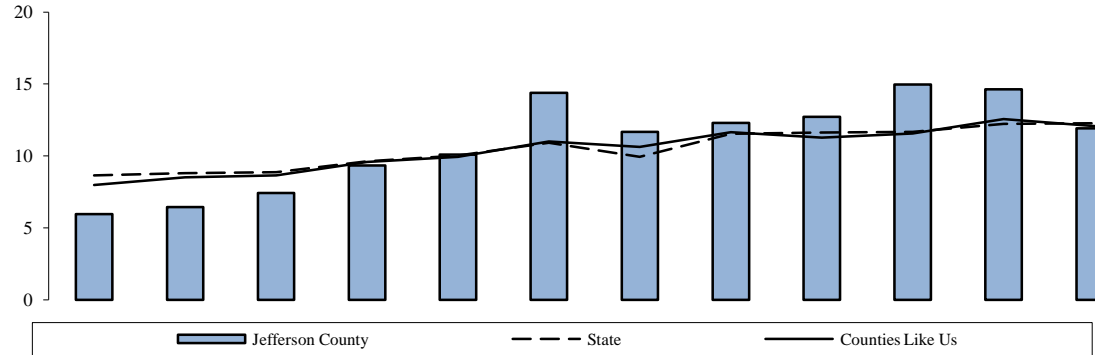
County	% of all deaths		
Ferry	15.92		
Okanogan	13.69		
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>13.37</b>		
Grant	13.28		
Stevens	12.87		
Skamania	12.83		
Mason	12.54		
Grays Harbor	12.46		
Snohomish	12.17		
Thurston	12.05		
Cowlitz	12.04		
Pacific	12.04		
Franklin	11.94		
Whatcom	11.89		
Pierce	11.85		
Columbia	11.82		
Klickitat	11.77		
Clallam	11.66		
Spokane	11.57		
King	11.49		
Clark	11.48		
Skagit	11.35		
Kitsap	11.33		
Walla Walla	11.32		
Adams	11.19		
Yakima	11.18		
Chelan	11.07		
Pend Oreille	10.98		
San Juan	10.93		
Kittitas	10.91	Asotin	10.12
Benton	10.77	Lincoln	9.09
Douglas	10.67	Whitman	9.01
Island	10.64	Wahkiakum	8.85
Lewis	10.48	Garfield	7.32

**Jefferson County had the 3rd highest proportion of deaths related to alcohol and drugs in Washington State.**

## Adults dying from alcohol or drug related causes have increased steadily since 1999.

### Alcohol- or Drug-Related Deaths

Percent



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
State	9	9	9	10	10	11	10	12	12	12	12	12
Counties Like Us*	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	11	12	13	12
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
AOD-related	17	17	20	25	31	42	34	36	38	51	47	41
Deaths	285	264	269	268	307	292	291	293	299	341	321	344

**Note:** The deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File

\*Counties like us: Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

# Alcohol and Drug Related Hospitalizations

## Jefferson County and Washington State

Source: WA State Dept. of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System. Accessed in: Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

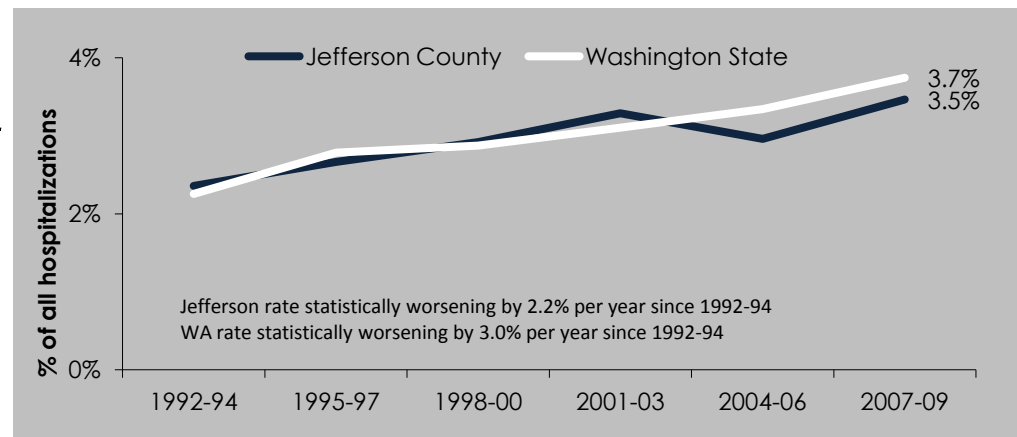
Trend assessed using Joinpoint Regression Program 3.4.3 - April 2010

Definition: The proportion is the annual number of hospitalizations with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 hospitalizations. The rate is the annual number per 1,000 Jefferson County residents. Data are for inpatient admissions. The same individual with multiple admissions is counted each time.

## Alcohol and Drug Hospitalizations as a Proportion of All Hospitalizations

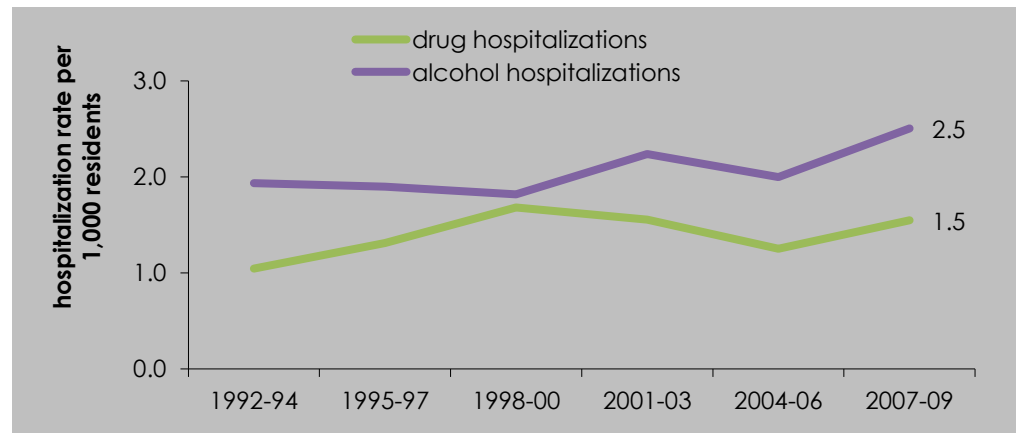
In 2007-09 each year on average there were 112 Jefferson County resident hospitalizations related to drugs or alcohol, up 72% from an average of 65 in 1992-94. The Jefferson and Washington rates have been statistically worsening since 1992-94.

	Jefferson County			Washington State		
	# of drug or alc hosp	total hosp	%	# of drug or alc hosp	total hosp	%
1992-94	194	8225	2.4%	34891	1548854	2.3%
1995-97	225	8440	2.7%	42544	1527625	2.8%
1998-00	258	8841	2.9%	46169	1606669	2.9%
2001-03	288	8759	3.3%	52527	1693614	3.1%
2004-06	257	8687	3.0%	59565	1783185	3.3%
2007-09	335	9671	3.5%	70534	1883866	3.7%



## Jefferson County Alcohol and Drug Hospitalization Rates

	Drug Hospitalizations			Alcohol Hospitalizations		
	# drug hosp	total hosp	rate per 1,000	# alc hosp	total hosp	rate per 1,000
1992-94	68	65105	1.0	126	65105	1.9
1995-97	92	70067	1.3	133	70067	1.9
1998-00	124	73726	1.7	134	73726	1.8
2001-03	118	75919	1.6	170	75919	2.2
2004-06	99	79033	1.3	158	79033	2.0
2007-09	128	82622	1.5	207	82622	2.5



## Emergency Room Visits by Reason - Jefferson Healthcare

Source: Jefferson Healthcare

PENDING