

DEATH, ILLNESS, AND INJURY

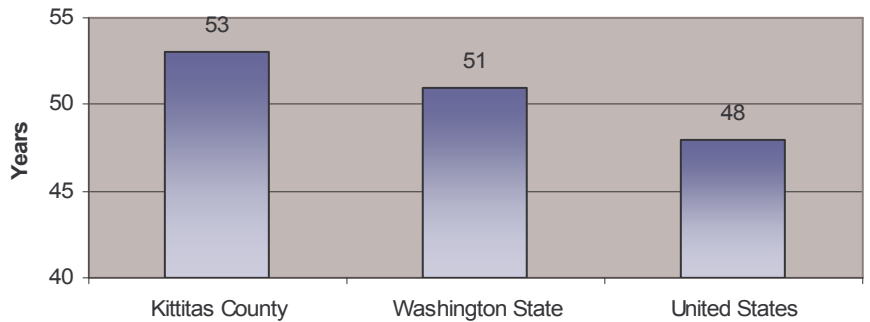
Years of Healthy Life

This is a measure of additional years a 20 year-old is expected to live in good, very good, or excellent health.

Kittitas County 20 year olds are predicted to live more years of healthy life (53 years)²³ than their counterparts in Washington State (51 years)²³ or the United States (48 years).²³ There is no Healthy People 2010 Target for this indicator.

Years of healthy life is often used as a measure of quality of life.

Years of Healthy Life at Age 20

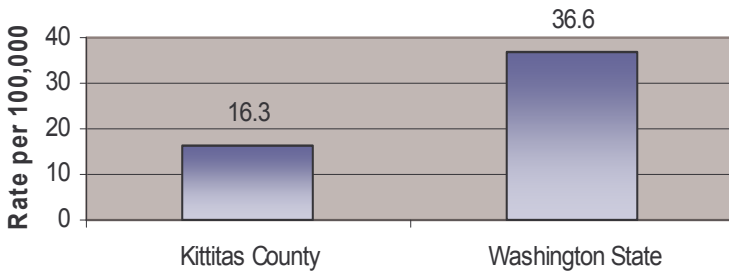


Unintentional Poisonings

This is a measure of hospitalizations due to unintentional poisonings, which includes accidental overdoses of alcohol, drugs, or other ingested poisons.

There are fewer unintentional poisoning hospitalizations in Kittitas County (16.3 per 100,000 population)²⁴ than Washington State (36.6 per 100,000).²⁴ No national data is available for this indicator, and there is no Healthy People 2010 Target.

Unintentional Poisoning Hospitalizations

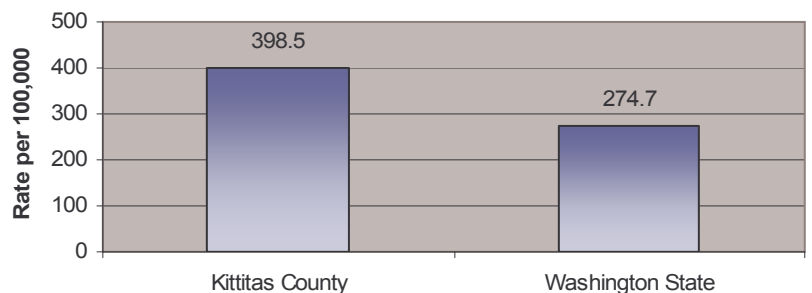


Youth Unintentional Injuries

This is a measure of unintentional injury hospitalizations among youth 0-17 years old. Unintentional injuries can often be prevented.

There are more youth unintentional injury hospitalizations in Kittitas County (398.5 per 100,000)²⁵ than in Washington State (274.7 per 100,000).²⁵ There is no national data available for this indicator, and there is no Healthy People 2010 Target.

Youth Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations



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Death, illness, and injury indicators track the health of our community. Efforts to improve quality of life may impact death, illness, and injury rates. However, it is important to keep in mind that hospitalization data only capture the most severe cases that require inpatient treatment, thus under-estimating the true burden in our community.

Unintentional injury is the second leading cause of hospitalization in Kittitas County, following childbirth. Included in this category are motor vehicle crashes, drowning, falls, burns, etc. Unintentional injuries are considered preventable through personal, community, or system changes. Unintentional poisoning is a broad category. Ingesting too much of any substance, like alcohol or pain medication, could be considered an unintentional poisoning. Unintentional poisoning hospitalizations are highest among the 18-34 and 65+ age groups.

Indicator		Expected Years of Healthy Life at Age 20	Unintentional Poisoning Hospitalizations	Youth Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations
Source		DOH, CDC	VistaPHw	VistaPHw
		2003-2005	2005	2005
Total				
	Kittitas County	53 years	16.3 per 100,000	398.5 per 100,000
	Washington State	51 years	36.6 per 100,000	274.7 per 100,000
	United States	48 years	n/a	n/a
	HP 2010 Target	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age				
	0-9			398.5 per 100,000
	10-17			
	18-34		32.9 per 100,000	
	35-44		0.0 per 100,000	
	45-64		11.3 per 100,000	
	65+		46.9 per 100,000	
Sex				
	Male		21.8 per 100,000	529.4 per 100,000
	Female		13.0 per 100,000	261.9 per 100,000

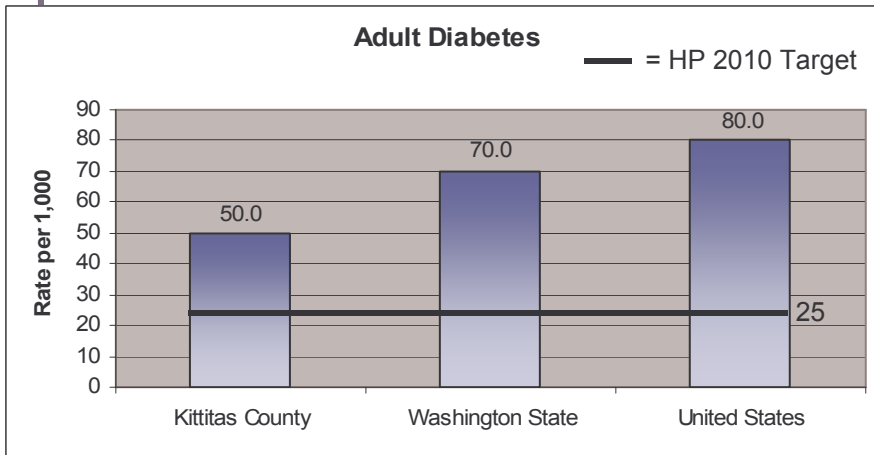


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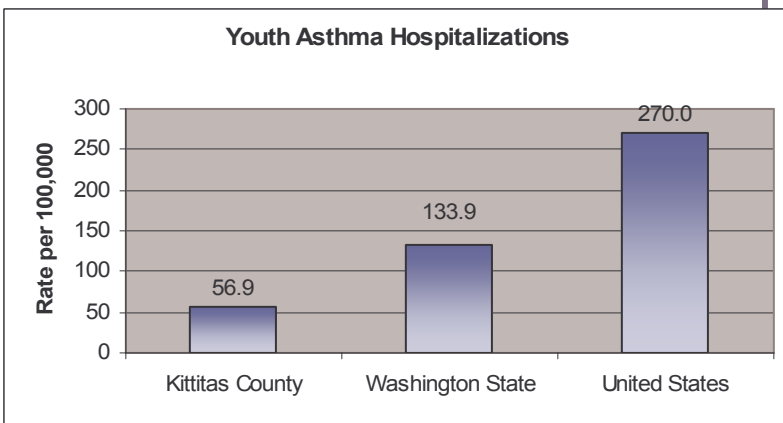
Adult Diabetes: NOT MET ☹️

This is a measure of adults who have ever been told by their doctor that they have diabetes. This does not include people who have been told that they are pre-diabetic, borderline diabetic, or women who experienced diabetes only during pregnancy.

Fewer Kittitas County adults have diabetes (50.0 per 1,000)²⁶ than adults in Washington State (70.0 per 1,000)²⁶ or the United States (80.0 per 1,000).²⁶ Kittitas County has not met the Healthy People 2010 Target of 25 cases of diabetes per 1,000 adults.⁵⁹



Youth Asthma Hospitalizations



This is a measure of hospitalizations for youth 0-17 due to asthma complications.

Kittitas County has fewer asthma hospitalizations (56.9 per 100,000 population)²⁷ than Washington State (133.9 per 100,000 population)²⁷ or the nation (270 per 100,000 population).²⁷

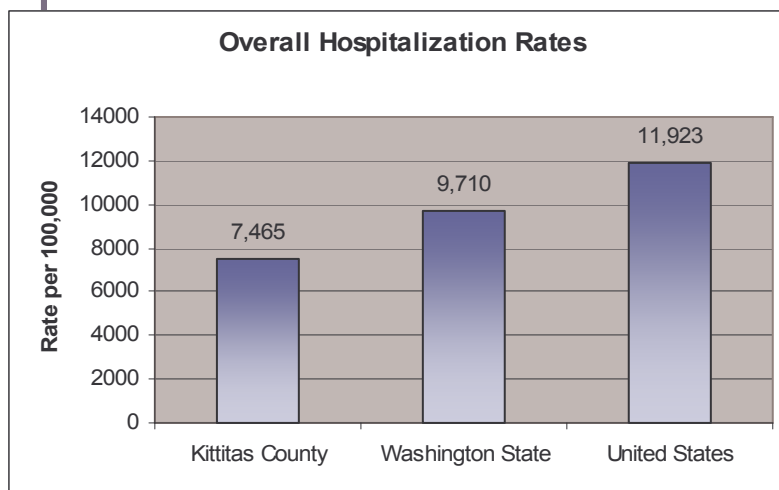
There is no Healthy People 2010 Target for this indicator.

Overall Hospitalization Rate

This is a measure of hospital discharges per 100,000 population.

Kittitas County has a lower hospitalization rate (7,465 per 100,000)²⁸ than Washington State (9,710 per 100,000)²⁸ and the United States (11,923 per 100,000)²⁸. There is no Healthy People 2010 Target for this measure.

While reasons for hospital visits may vary between communities, a higher hospitalization rate is generally indicative of a greater incidence of death, illness, and injury.



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Diabetes and asthma are chronic medical conditions that can be controlled, but can pose serious risks if they are not managed. Diabetes and asthma should be manageable when a person works with their doctor. When a patient's diabetes or asthma are not controlled, they may be more likely to seek help at a hospital instead of a clinic. Hospital visits use more resources and impact the individual's health more than a regular clinic visit because hospital patients represent the most severe cases and emergencies. A national rise in obesity has directly corresponded with a national rise in adult Type II diabetes. Public health is working to reduce the incidence of adult diabetes and asthma hospitalizations by working with medical providers and instituting educational campaigns.

Indicator	Adult Diabetes	Youth Asthma Hospitalizations	Overall Hospitalization Rates
Source	DOH, CDC	VistaPHw, CDC	VistaPHw
	2005	2005	2005
Total			
Kittitas County	50 per 1,000	56.9 per 100,000	7,465.9 per 100,000
Washington State	70 per 1,000	133.9 per 100,000	9,710.4 per 100,000
United States	80 per 1,000	270.0 per 100,000	11,923.0 per 100,000
HP 2010 Target	25 per 1,000	n/a	n/a
Age			
0-9		56.9 per 100,000	11,554.7 per 100,000
10-17			1,550.6 per 100,000
18-34			3,744.7 per 100,000
35-44			4,319.4 per 100,000
45-64			6,567.6 per 100,000
65+			19,469.2 per 100,000
Sex			
Male		27.8 per 100,000	6,583.8 per 100,000
Female		87.2 per 100,000	8,432.9 per 100,000

