



Access to Care

Objective:

Increase the number of healthy years that residents live

Strategy:

Ensure access to affordable, appropriate, and quality physical and behavioral health services

Why is this strategy important?

Length of life and health-related quality of life are influenced by individual choices. King County can provide education that promotes healthy choices--for instance through teen health centers, counseling children and adults on how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and providing guidance on healthy pregnancy and childbirth through promotion of prenatal care programs through media and its clinical services.

How is our performance?

Public Health-Seattle & King County tracks several outcomes that are likely to be related to how well our public education programs promote individual health.

King County tracks the number of protective, or positive, factors reported by students and compares these factors to the students' drug and alcohol use. Protective factors may reduce the likelihood that children engage in risky or negative behavior. These factors exist at various levels. The relationship between these protective factors and drug/alcohol use is strong in King County, with less than 10 percent of students who report exposure to six protective factors also reporting drug or alcohol use in the last 30 days. The presence of these protective factors varies by region within the county and by race. On average, white and Asian students report higher numbers of protective factors than do black and Hispanic students.

The county averaged 16.1 new HIV cases per 100,000 people per year between 2007 and 2011. Sexually transmitted diseases are much common in low income neighborhoods. For example, the rate of gonorrhea in females is almost twice as high in high poverty neighborhoods as in medium-poverty neighborhoods or in King County as a whole.

Prenatal care improves the health of mothers and newborns, by helping to ensure that babies are born at full-term and at a healthy weight, but here too, rates vary among ethnic groups and by neighborhood poverty. Only 5 percent of women give birth with late or no prenatal care countywide, but the rate is almost four times as high for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander women.

How is our performance?

- Know and support the factors that influence good health choices for young people, and can help them on a path to lifelong health.
- Always practice safe sex.
- Get prenatal care early in your pregnancy (first trimester), don't smoke, drink alcohol or use drugs during your pregnancy, and support your baby's immunity by breastfeeding exclusively for the first six months.

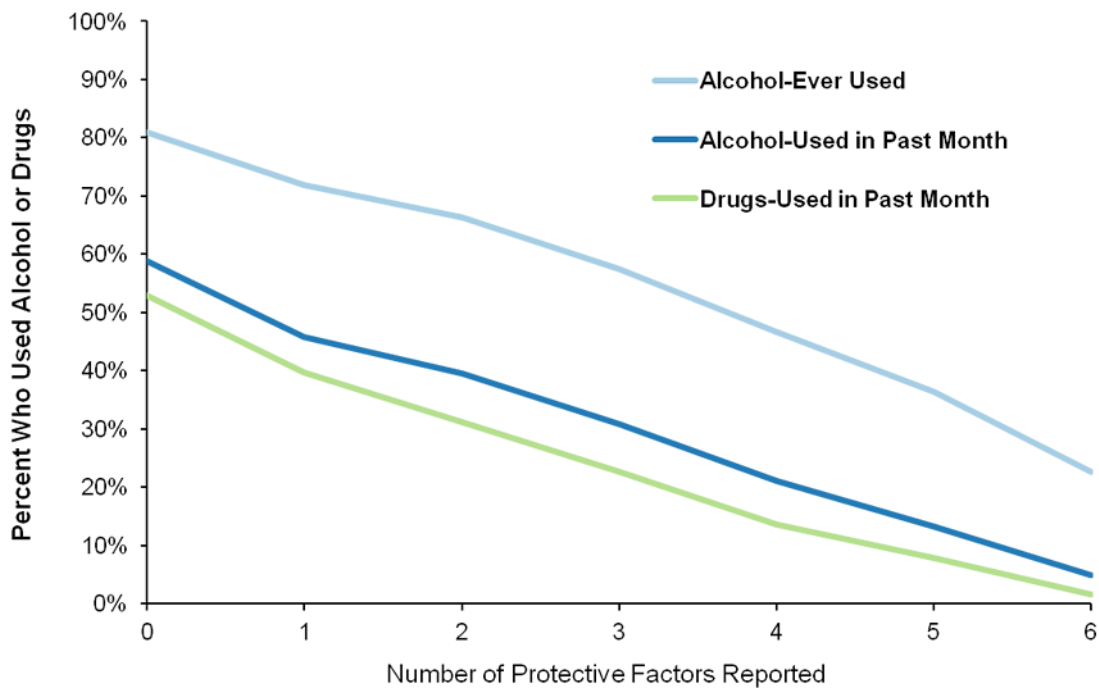
How is our performance?

King County Community Health Indicators

HIV/STD Program

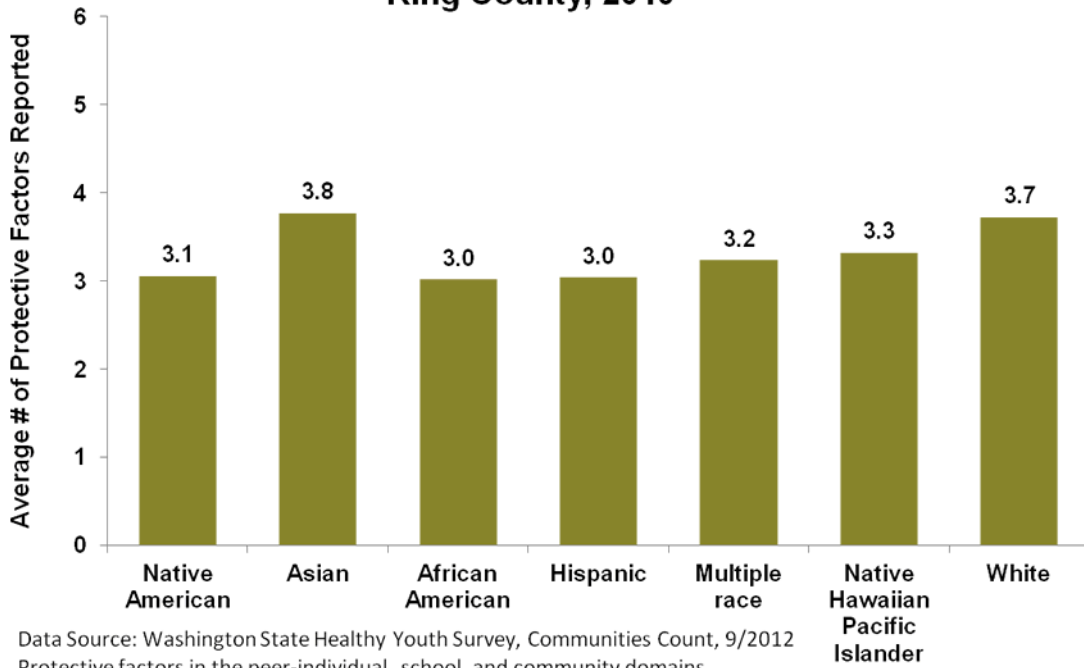
Charts and Maps

**Relationship Between Alcohol/Drug Use and Protective Factors Reported by Students
King County Public Schools, 2010**

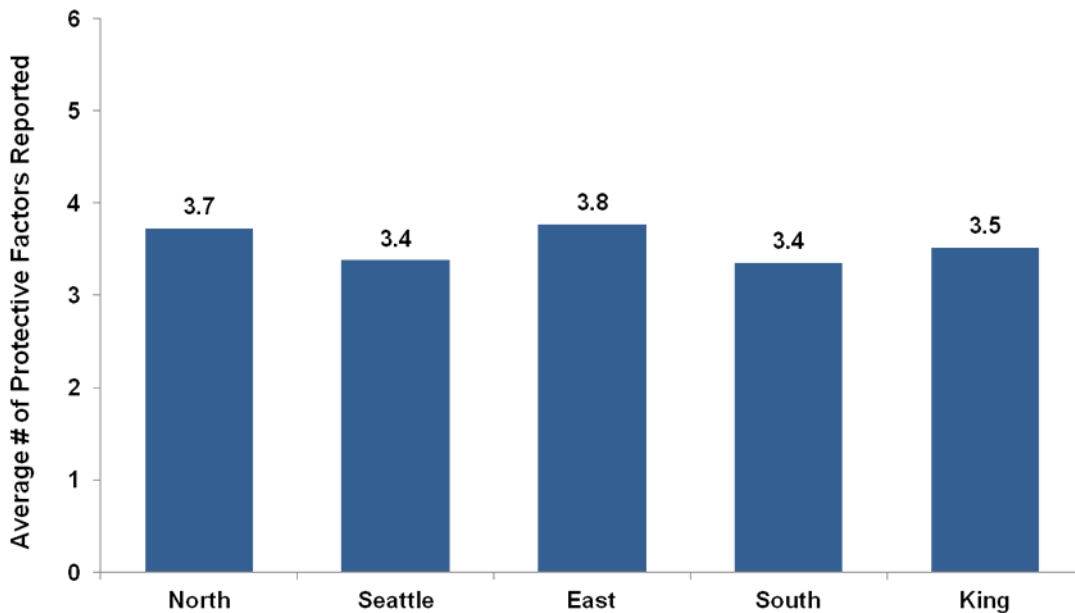


Data Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, Communities Count, 9/2012
Protective factors in the peer-individual, school, and community domains.

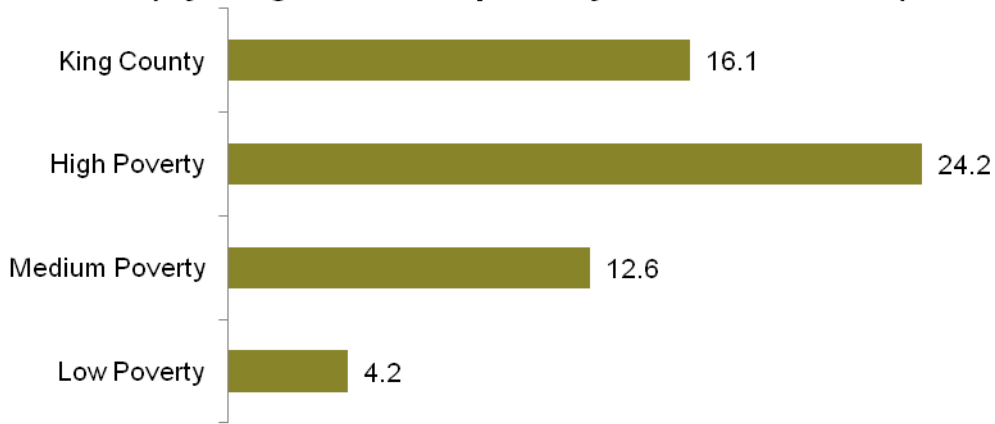
Average Number of Protective Factors, 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, by Race, King County, 2010



Average Number of Protective Factors, 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, by Region, King County, 2010

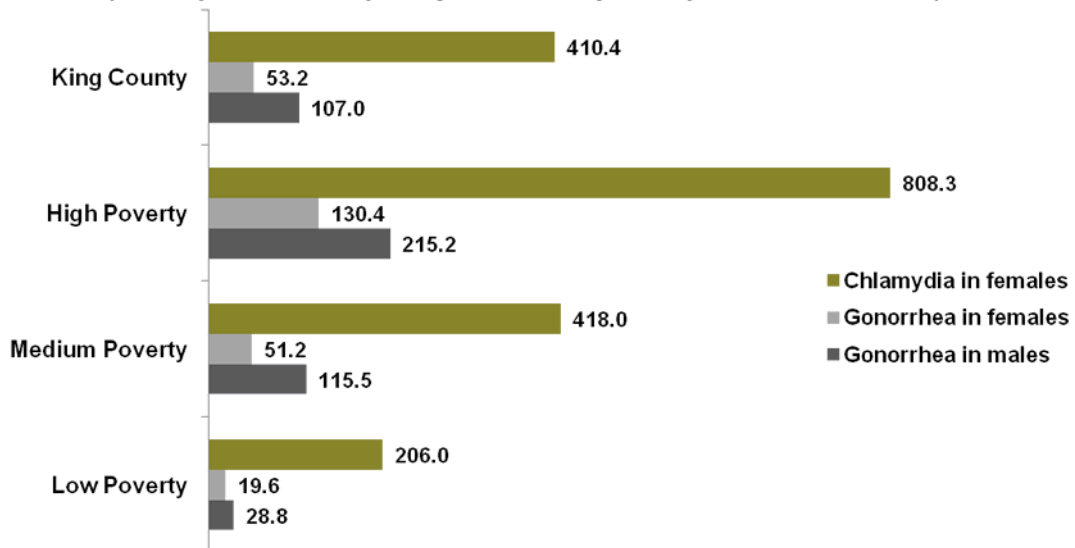


**Average Annual Number of New HIV Cases per
100,000 Population
(by neighborhood poverty level, 2007-2011)**



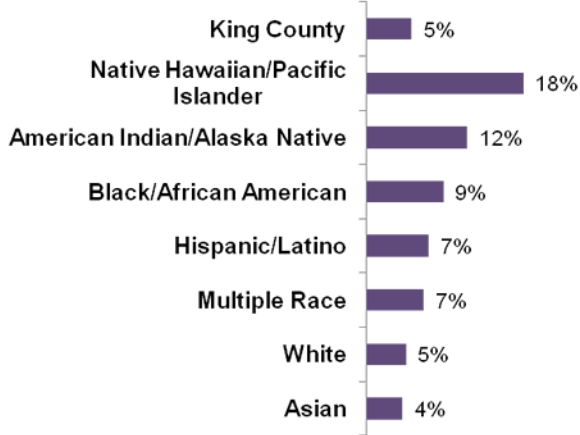
Data source: HIV/AIDS Registry data, Public Health - Seattle & King County, Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit

**Average Annual Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases per 100,000
Population
(countywide and by neighborhood poverty level, 2006-2010)**



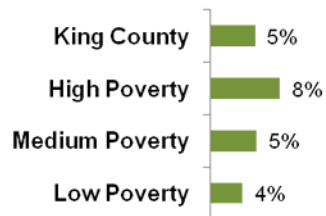
Data Sources: STD Report Records, HIV/STD Program, Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit; Public Health-Seattle & King County

**Percent of Women Giving Birth Who Have Late or No Prenatal Care
(by race/ethnicity, 2006-2010 average)**



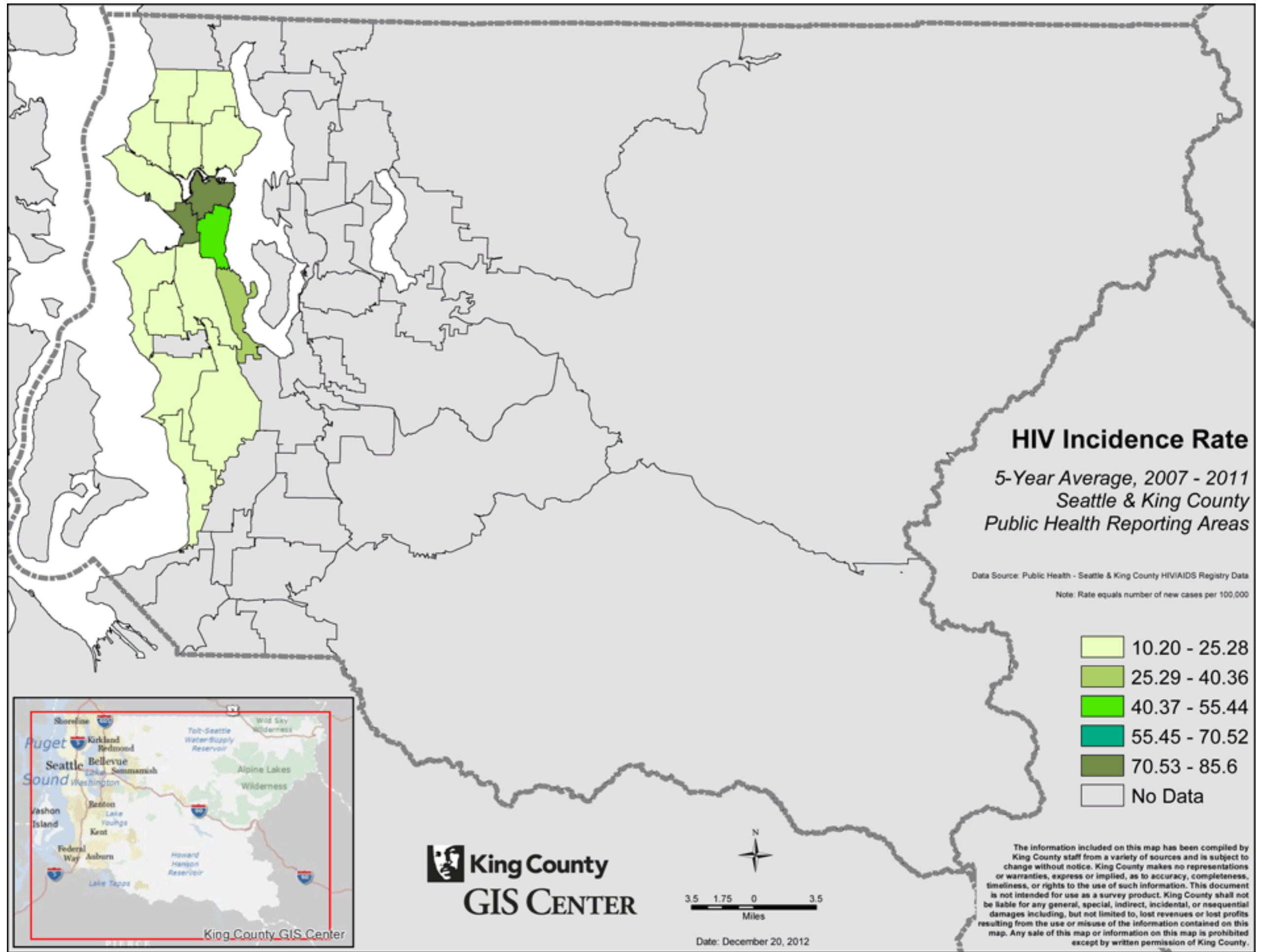
Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificates, Public Health-Seattle & King County Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit

**Percent of Women Giving Birth Who Have Late or No Prenatal Care
(by neighborhood poverty level, 2006-2010 average)**

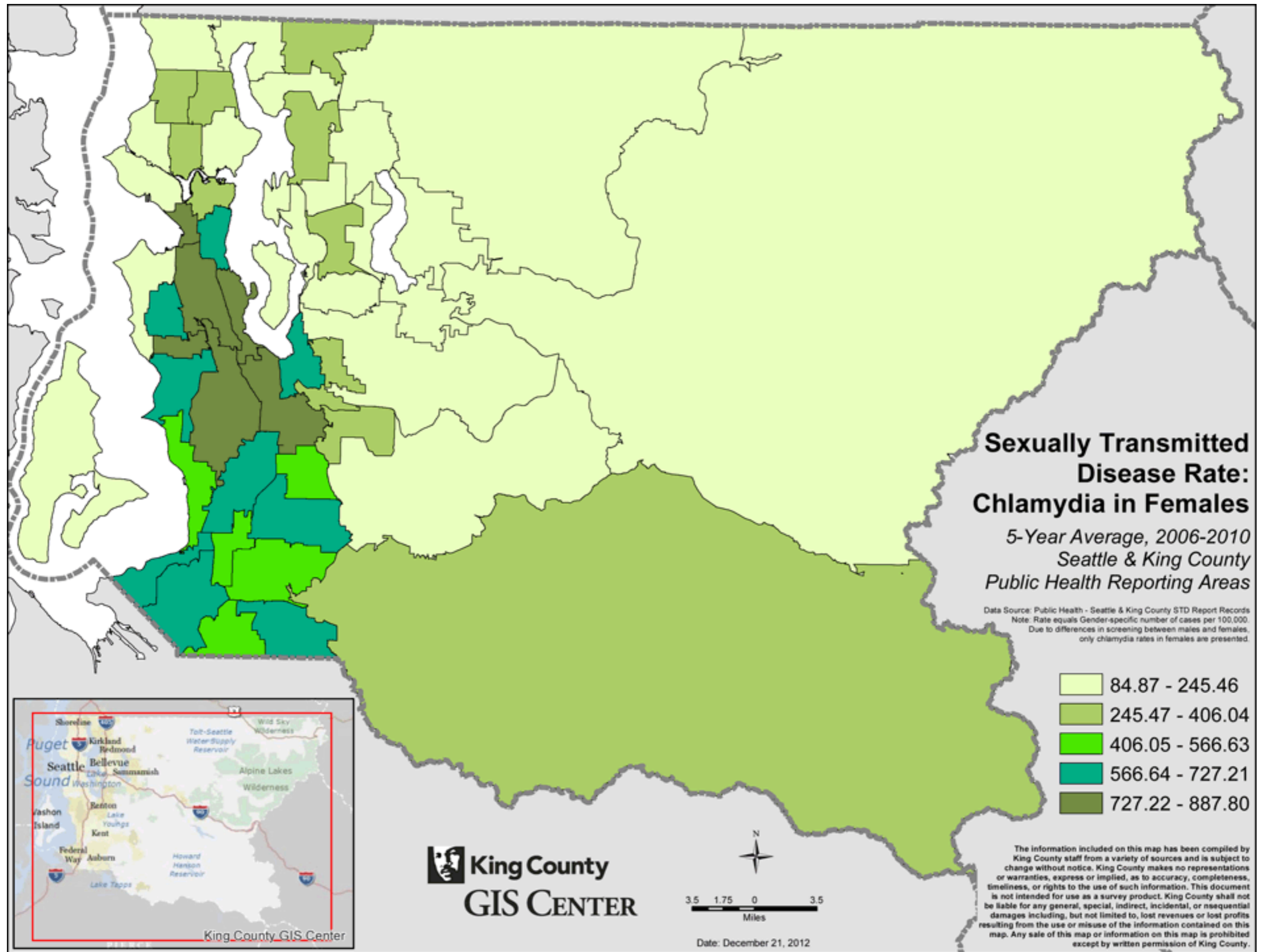


Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificates, Public Health-Seattle & King County Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit

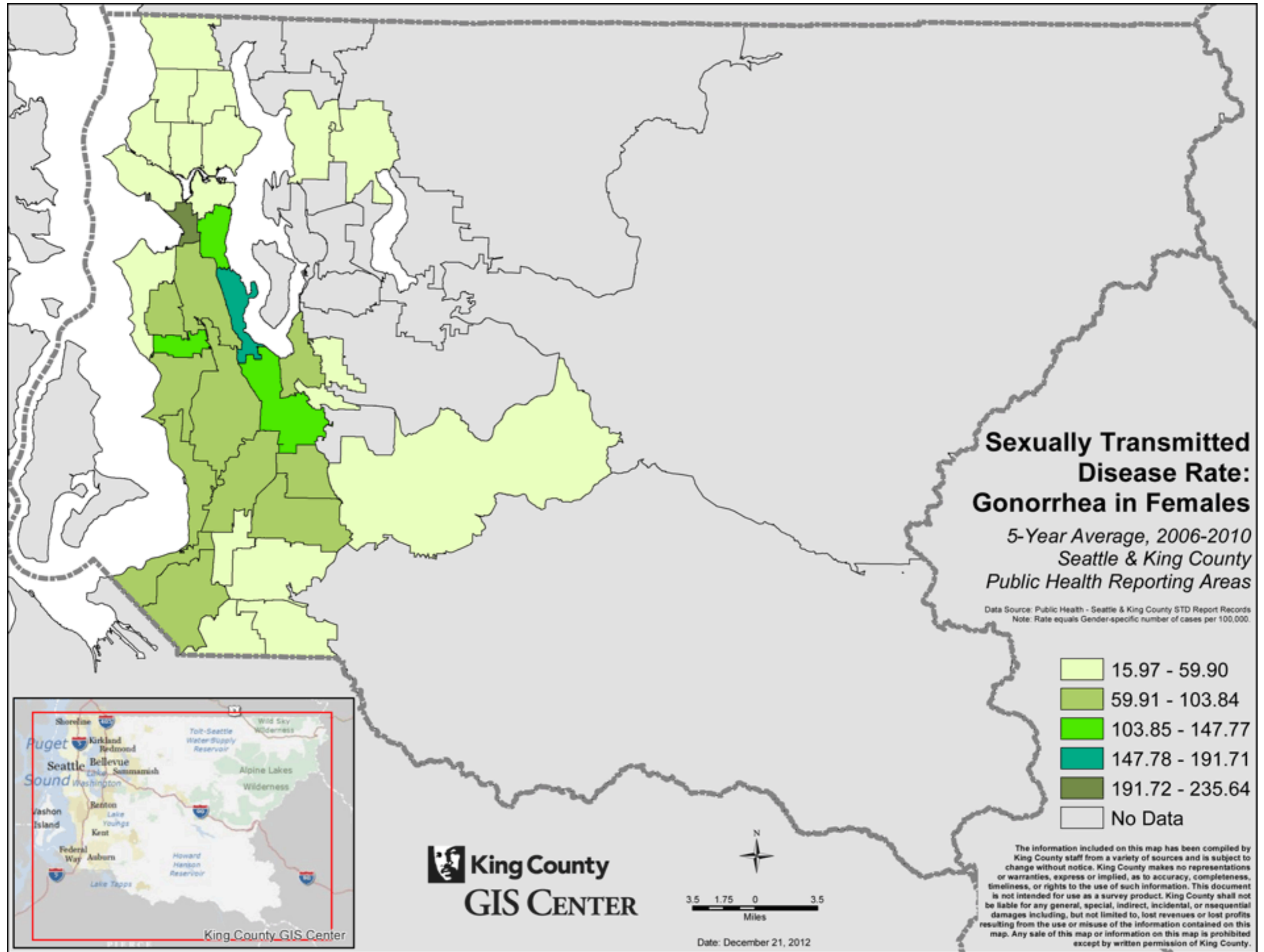
HIV Incidence Rate



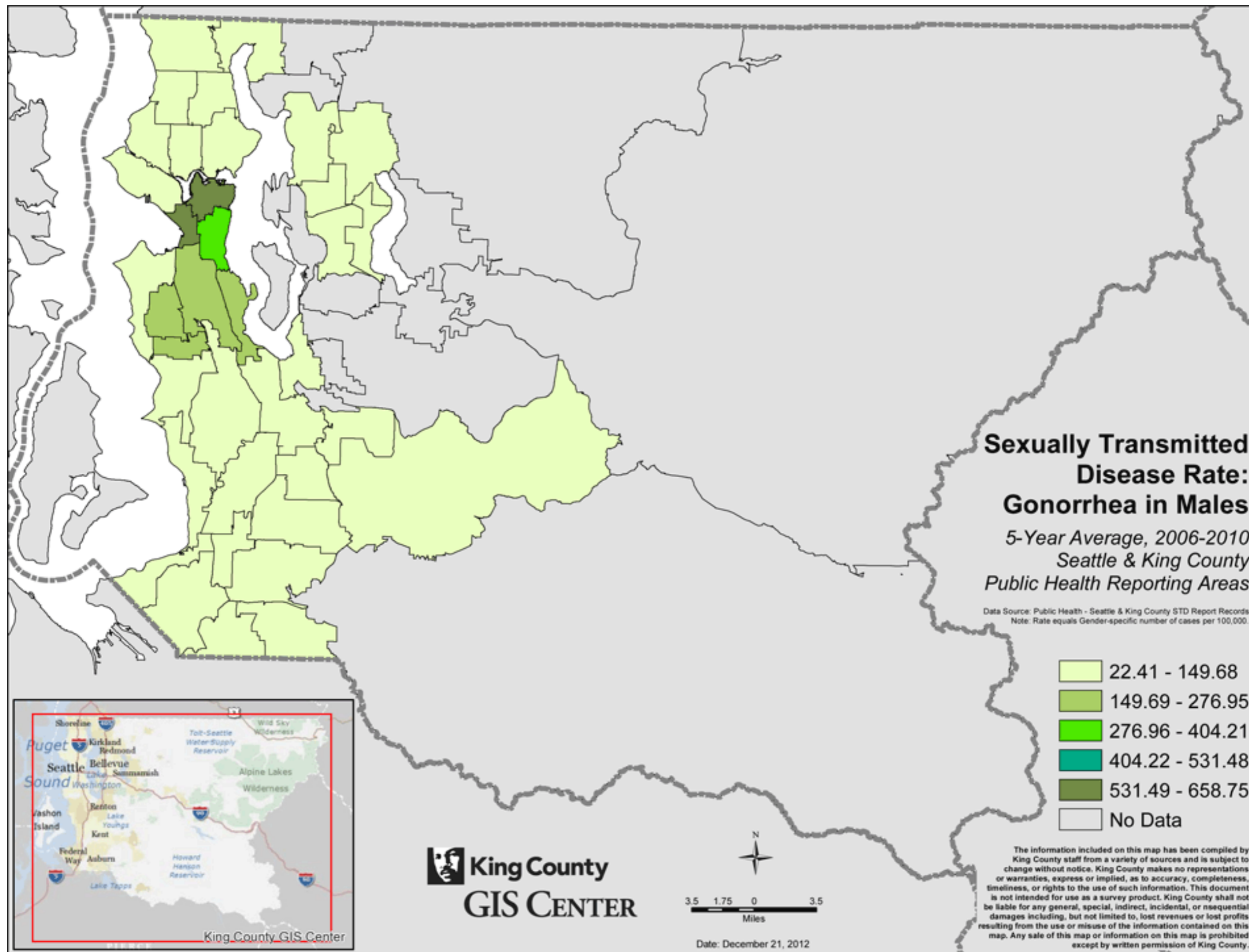
Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate: Chlamydia in Females



Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate: Gonorrhea in Females



Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate: Gonorrhea in Males



Percent of Women giving Birth with Late or No Prenatal Care

