

King County 2024/2025 Community Health Needs Assessment

Updated: July 26, 2024

King County
Hospitals
for a Healthier
Community

Public Health
Seattle & King County 



About: King County Hospitals for a Healthier Community (HHC) collaborative

King County Hospitals for a Healthier Community includes:

- Public Health – Seattle & King County
- 10 hospital/health systems
- Washington State Hospital Association

Joint Community Health Needs Assessment:

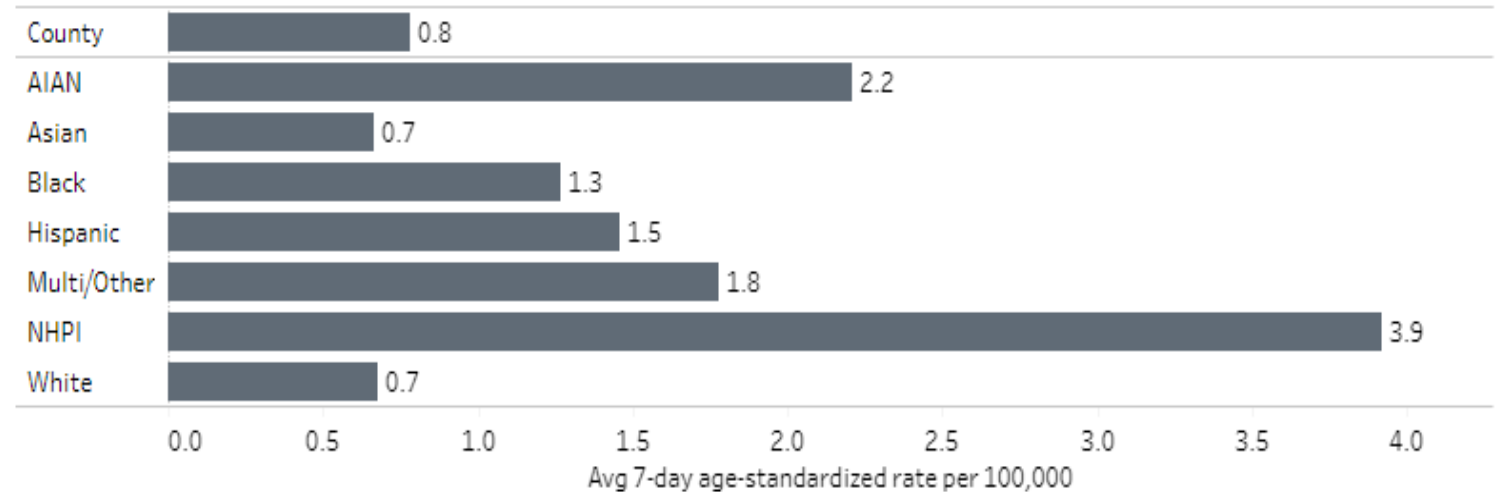
- Meets Affordable Care Act IRS requirement for 501c3 hospitals to complete a CHNA report every 3 years
- HHC members create their own community health improvement strategies based on CHNA report findings and community engagement
- Reduces duplication of efforts and data requests
- Creates opportunity to align efforts, learn about best practices, & collectively invest in data, programs, and policies to promote health among King County residents



COVID-19 and impacts in King County

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only disproportionately affected the **health and mortality** of people of color and residents of South King county, but also had disproportionate impacts on **economic and social factors**.

Average weekly COVID-19 death rates (March 2020-January 2024)



For most recent COVID-19 data, see dashboard here: www.kingcounty.gov/covid/race
More data on the social, economic impacts of COVID-19 can be found here:
www.kingcounty.gov/covid/impacts

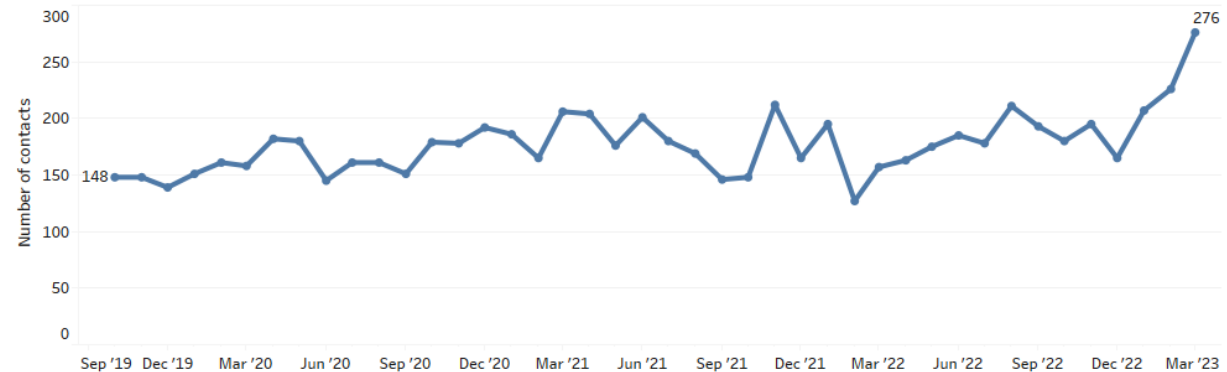
COVID-19 and impacts in King County (continued)

The economic, social and health impacts of this multi-year pandemic that started coming to light immediately following the start of mitigation measures, **have persisted long after.**

Adults most likely to report not having enough food to eat (March-June 2020)

- Low-income households < \$25,000
- American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multiple race, Other
- Less than high school education
- Younger adults 18-44 years of age
- Unemployed, self-employed, or working in a family business

National Domestic Violence Hotline contacts among King county residents, October 2019–March 2023



For most recent COVID-19 data, see dashboard here: www.kingcounty.gov/covid/race

More data on the social, economic impacts of COVID-19 can be found here:

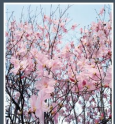
www.kingcounty.gov/covid/impacts



Key Findings

CHNA 2024/2025

King County Community
Health Needs Assessment
2024/2025



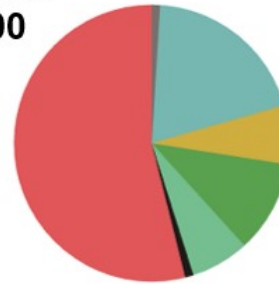
www.kingcounty.gov/chna
www.kingcounty.gov/chi

King County's changing population

The population of people of color in King County continues to rise. King County is now 53% white, compared to 57% in 2018.

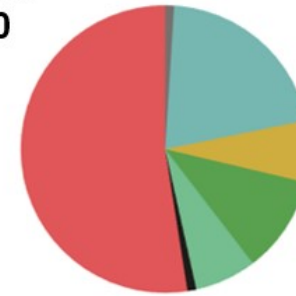
Demographic changes are highlighted by increasing racial and ethnic diversity among the King County population of children under age 18, which is now 62% people of color.

**King County, 2020
Population
2,269,700**



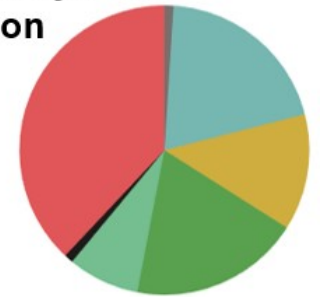
White/non-Hispanic	55%
Asian/non-Hispanic	20%
Hispanic/Latino	11%
Black/African American/non-Hispanic	7%
Multiple race/non-Hispanic	7%
American Indian/Alaska Native/non-Hispanic	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/non-Hispanic	1%

**King County, 2022
Population
2,317,700**



White/non-Hispanic	53%
Asian/non-Hispanic	21%
Hispanic/Latino	11%
Black/African American/non-Hispanic	7%
Multiple race/non-Hispanic	7%
American Indian/Alaska Native/non-Hispanic	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/non-Hispanic	1%

**Population under 18,
King County, 2022
Population
460,300**



White/non-Hispanic	38%
Asian/non-Hispanic	20%
Hispanic/Latino	19%
Black/African American/non-Hispanic	13%
Multiple race/non-Hispanic	8%
American Indian/Alaska Native/non-Hispanic	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/non-Hispanic	1%

Data source: WA Office of Financial Management 2020 & 2022
Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

King County's languages

As of 2022, nearly 32% of King County residents live in a household where a language other than English is spoken.

Top 10 languages by region, King County (2022)

Rank	King County	East	North	Seattle	South
0	English Only (1,505,000)	English Only (367,000)	English Only (95,000)	English Only (562,000)	English Only (481,000)
1	Spanish (158,000)	Chinese (56,000)	Spanish (6,600)	Chinese (40,000)	Spanish (89,000)
2	Chinese (116,000)	Spanish (28,000)	Chinese (5,800)	Spanish (34,000)	Vietnamese (30,000)
3	Vietnamese (49,000)	Hindi (21,000)	Amharic, Somali, or other Afro-Asiatic languages (2,100)	Vietnamese (11,000)	Tagalog (incl. Filipino) (17,000)
4	Hindi (34,000)	Russian (13,000)	Korean (2,100)	Amharic, Somali, or other Afro-Asiatic languages (9,800)	Chinese (14,000)
5	Russian (28,000)	Telugu (11,000)	Vietnamese (1,900)	Hindi (9,600)	Amharic, Somali, or other Afro-Asiatic languages (13,000)
6	Tagalog (incl. Filipino) (27,000)	Korean (8,600)	Persian (incl. Farsi, Dari) (1,600)	Tagalog (incl. Filipino) (6,800)	Russian (10,000)
7	Amharic, Somali, or other Afro-Asiatic languages (26,000)	Japanese (6,400)	Japanese (1,100)	German (5,900)	Ilocano, Samoan, Hawaiian, or other Austronesian languages (8,400)
8	Korean (23,000)	Tamil (6,400)	Russian (1,100)	Korean (5,200)	Ukrainian or other Slavic languages (7,800)
9	Telugu (16,000)	Vietnamese (5,700)	Bengali (1,000)	Japanese (5,000)	Other languages of Asia (7,000)
10	Japanese (15,000)	Portuguese (5,200)	Tagalog (incl. Filipino) (1,000)	French (4,800)	Punjabi (7,000)

Source: American Community Survey and Public Use Microdata Sample

Additional data is available by smaller geographies online (see 'Top 10 by PUMA' tab):
www.kingcounty.gov/top10languages (2022) [this webpage is in English]



What's improved since the 2021/2022 CHNA report?

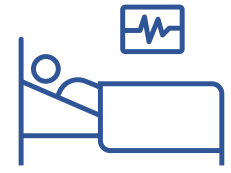
Across King County, successes include:



Rate of **e-cigarette usage** for youth and adult **smoking** both declined.



Substance use, including marijuana use, continued to decline among **youth**.



Rate of hospitalizations for **falls** and **attempted suicide** declined.



Where can we improve?

Across King County, opportunities for improvement include:



Life expectancy declined among Hispanic and Black residents, and disparities continue for AIAN, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and South King County residents.



The death rate from **unintentional injuries** continued to increase.



Disparities in rates of **food insecurity** continued to increase.



Firearm-related incidents increased.



Rate of **drug-induced deaths** increased.



Rate of maternal or **birthing person deaths** more than doubled over the past ten years.



Rates of emergency department visits related to **domestic violence** increased.

Ongoing areas from 2021/22 report for improvement:



Youth depression continued to rise.



Percentage of youth getting sufficient **physical activity** has been declining since 2014.

Life expectancy in King County

U.S. death rates have risen, and life expectancy declined following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

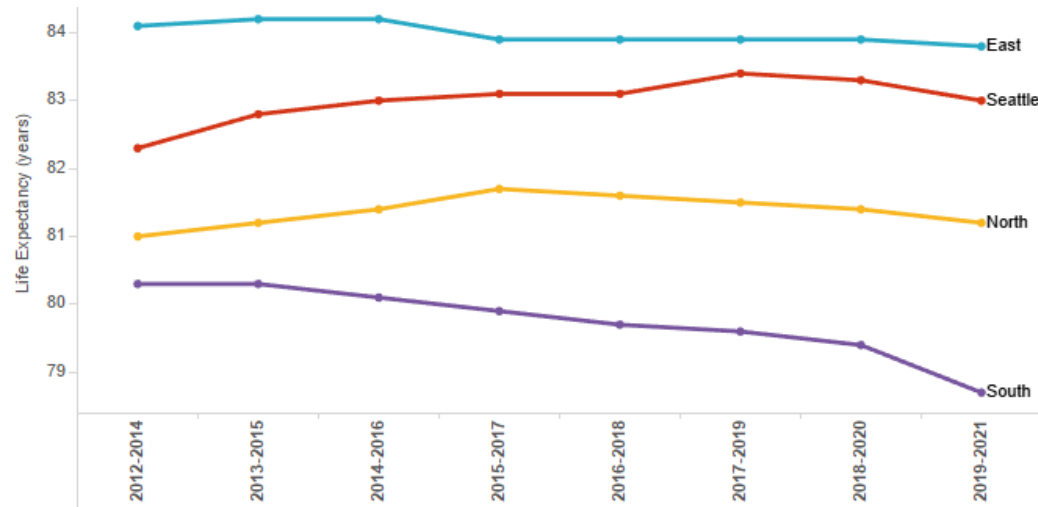
In King County, life expectancy is currently the lowest it has been in several years.

Life expectancy at birth, King County (average: 2017-2021)



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
* = Significantly different from King County average

Life expectancy at birth, King County (rolling average: 2012-2021)

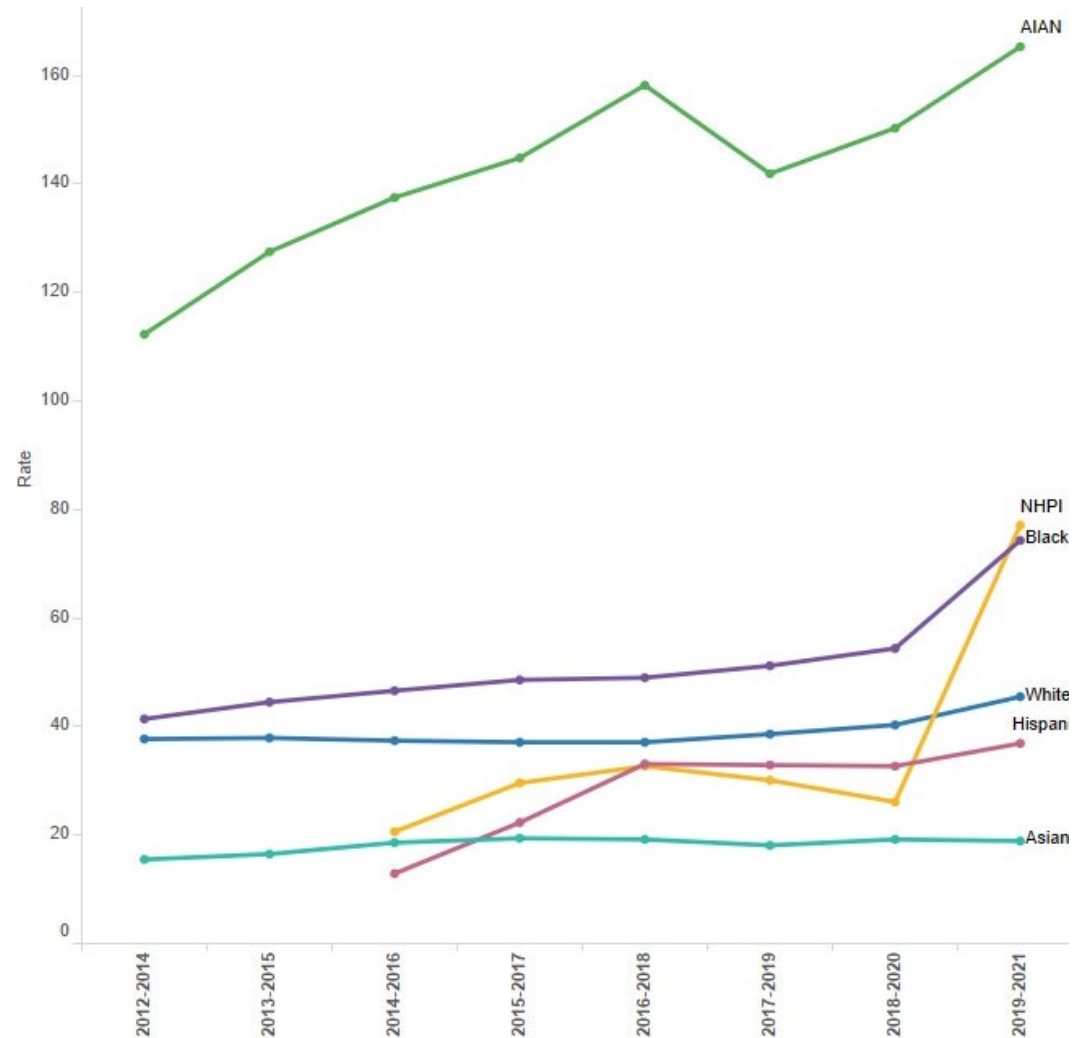


Unintentional injury deaths in King County

Unintentional injuries (including drowning, falls, fires, firearms, motor vehicle collision, poisoning, and suffocations) were the leading cause of death among King County residents under the age of 45.

The rate of unintentional injury deaths among American Indian/Alaska Native residents is almost nine times the rate among Asian residents and four times the county average.

Unintentional injury deaths, King County (rolling averages: 2012-2021)



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

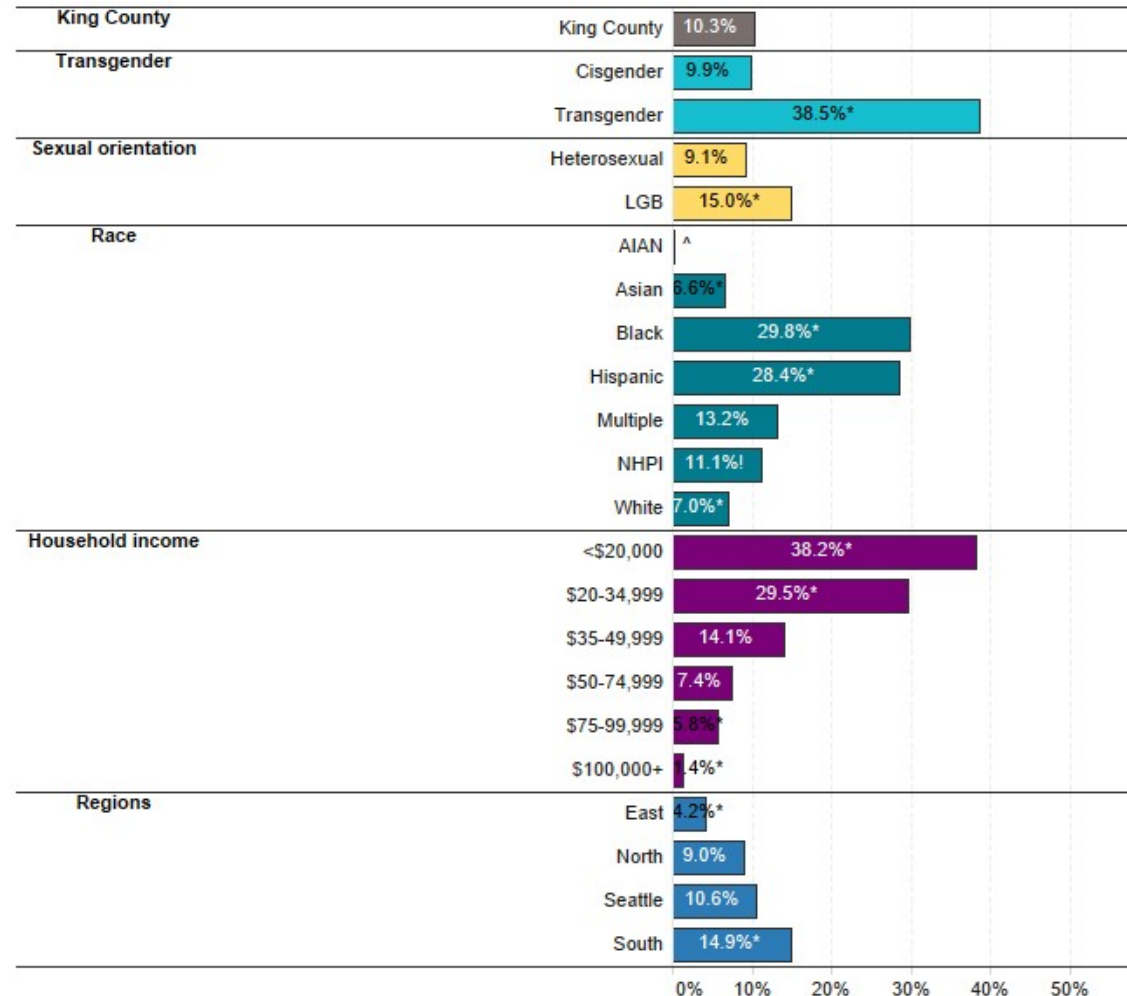
Adult food insecurity in King County

In King County, there are persistent disparities in communities experiencing food insecurity.

Transgender adults were nearly four times as likely as cisgender adults to report food insecurity.

Food insecurity among Black adults and Hispanic adults is nearly three times the county average.

Food insecurity (adults), King County (average: 2018-2021)



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native

NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

^ = Data suppressed if too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates

* = Significantly different from King County average

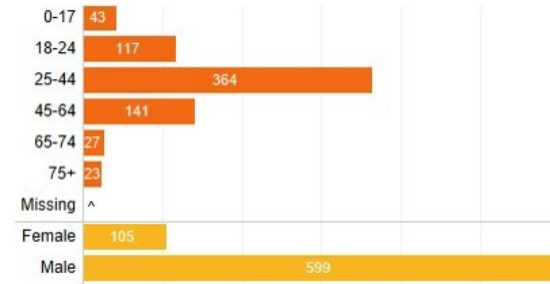
! = Interpret with caution: sample size is small, so estimate is imprecise

Firearm-related injuries & deaths in King County

The number of incidents of assault involving a firearm injury has continued to increase since 2019.

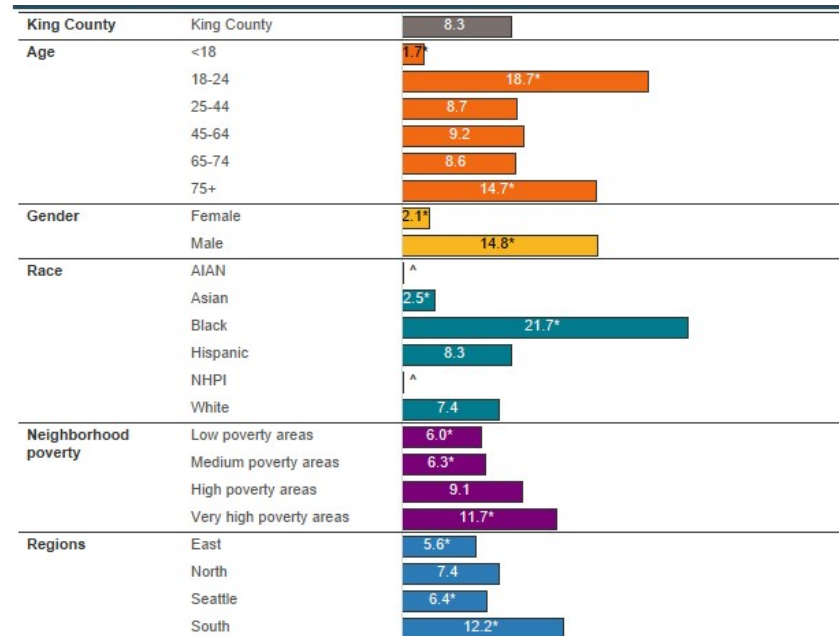
Black residents were more than eight times as likely to die by firearm than Asian residents, who had the lowest rate of firearm deaths compared to other races.

EMS responses to firearm incidents (number of incidents), King County (2022)



Source: King County Emergency Medical Services

Firearm-related deaths, King County (average: 2017-2021)



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native

NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

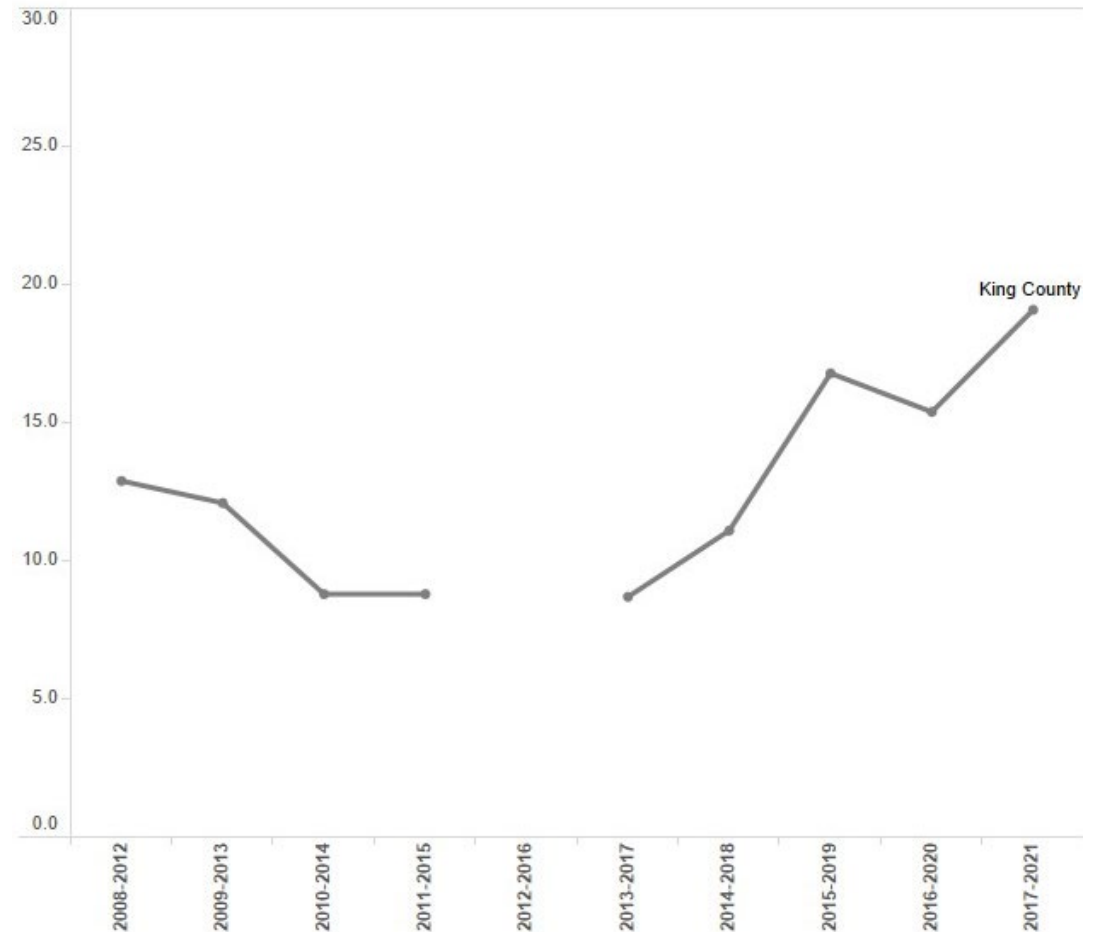
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Birthing person mortality in King County

Birthing person mortality, King County (rolling averages: 2008-2021)

While maternal or birthing person mortality in King County is lower than the national average, the number of birthing person deaths per 100,000 live births more than doubled in King County over the past ten years.



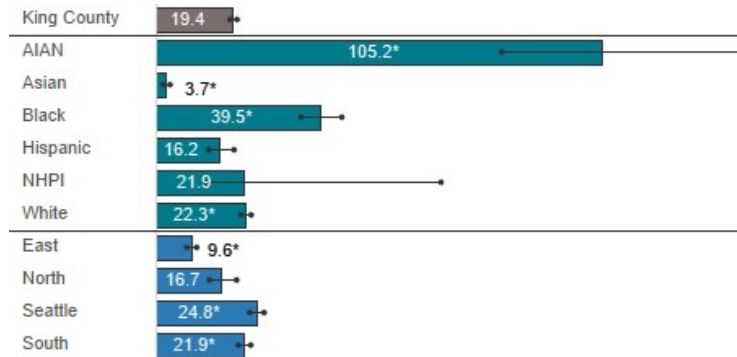
Source: WA State Department of Health, Birth and Death Certificate data. Note: Each point shown is the 5-year average birthing person death rate per 100,000 live births. Break in the line indicates suppression of data, in accordance with APDE data suppression and confidentiality criteria.

Drug-induced deaths in King County

Drug-induced deaths (overdose or other drug-related causes) among King County residents have increased in recent years. The rate among American Indian/Alaska Native residents was more than five times the county average.

The number of drug overdose deaths approximately doubled between 2020 and 2022 in King County. The rapid increase in drug overdose deaths reflects a sudden pervasiveness of fentanyl in the local drug supply.

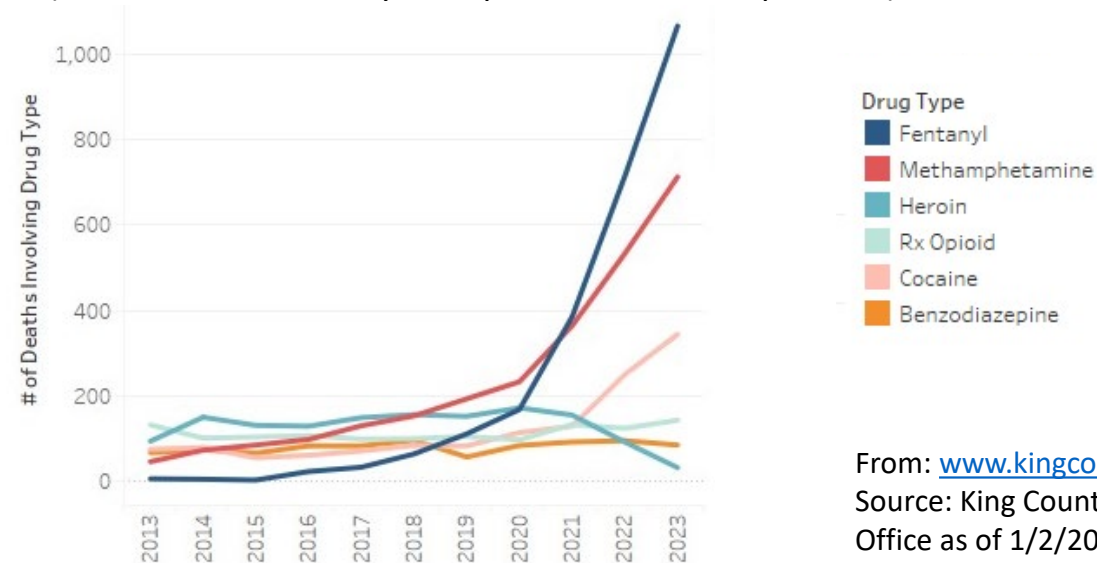
Drug-induced deaths , King County (average: 2017-2021)



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Drugs Involved in Confirmed Overdose Deaths

(Note: A decedent may be represented in multiple lines)

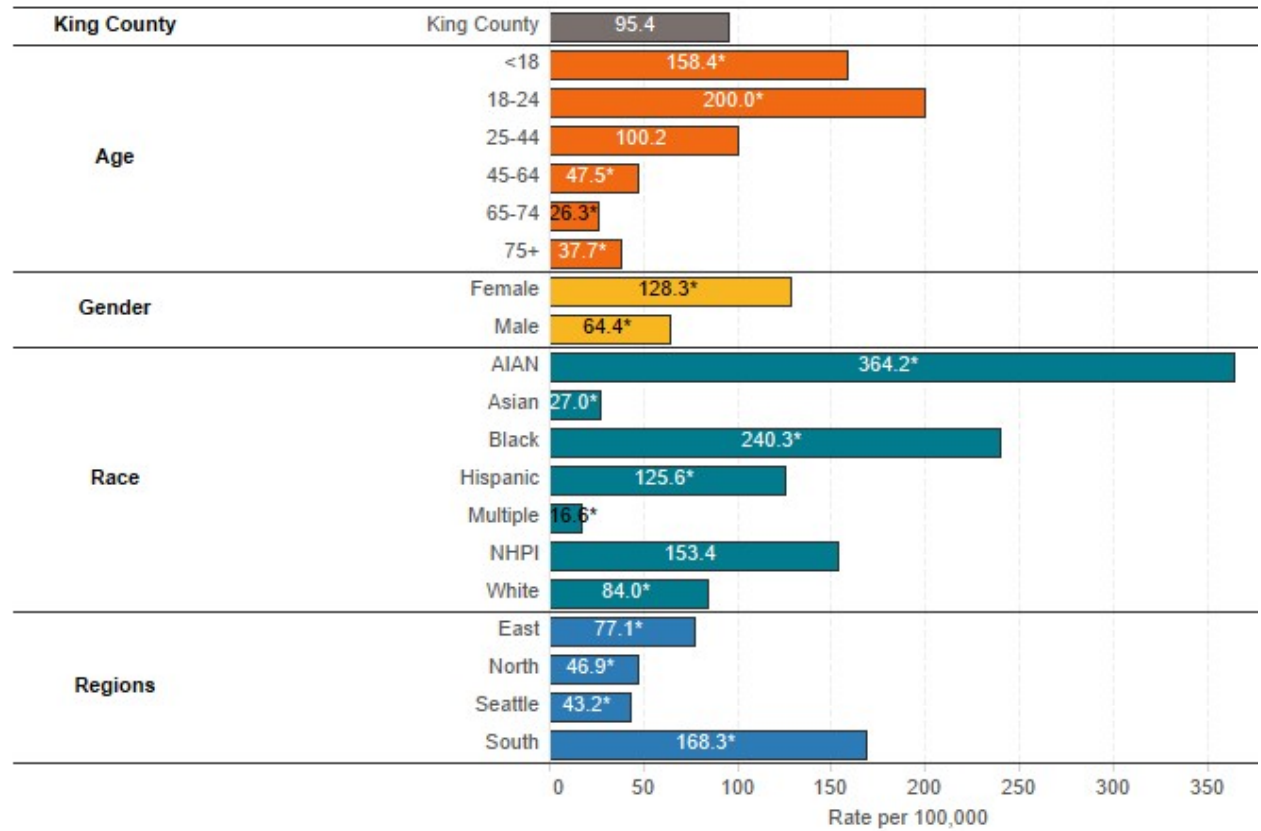


From: www.kingcounty.gov/overdose/data
Source: King County Medical Examiners Office as of 1/2/2024

Domestic violence in King County

Since the start of the pandemic in 2020, the rate of domestic violence emergency department visits in King County has increased by 48%, with noteworthy differences by race and region.

Emergency department visits involving domestic violence, King County (2022)



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native
 NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
 * = Significantly different from King County average

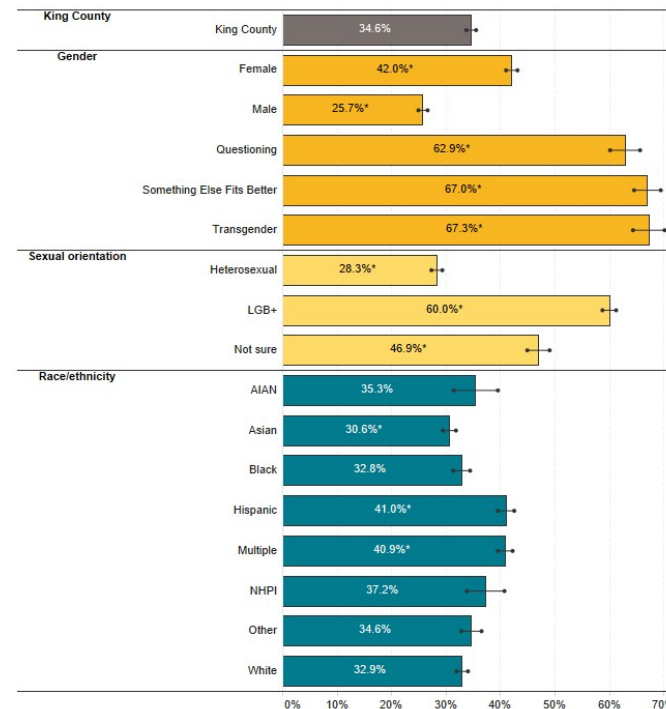
Youth mental health in King County

The prevalence of depression among King County students increased between 2018 (32.9%) and 2021 (36.4%).

Compared to male students, females and students with other gender identities were significantly more likely to experience symptoms of depression.

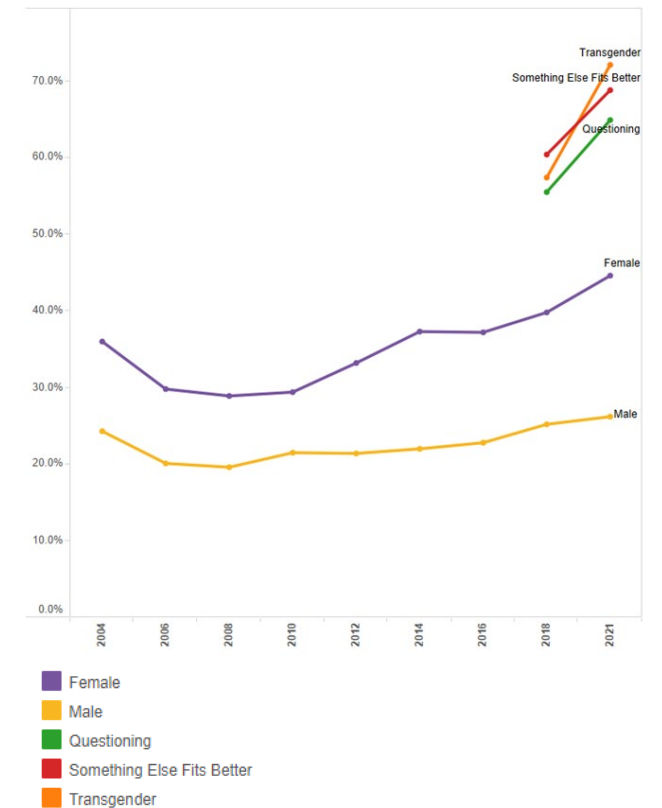
These groups also had the steepest rises between 2018 and 2021: a 12% rise for female students, and 25% increase among transgender students.

Depression prevalence (8th, 10th, 12th grades), King County (average: 2018 & 2021)



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Depression prevalence by gender (8th, 10th, 12th grades), King County (2004-2021)

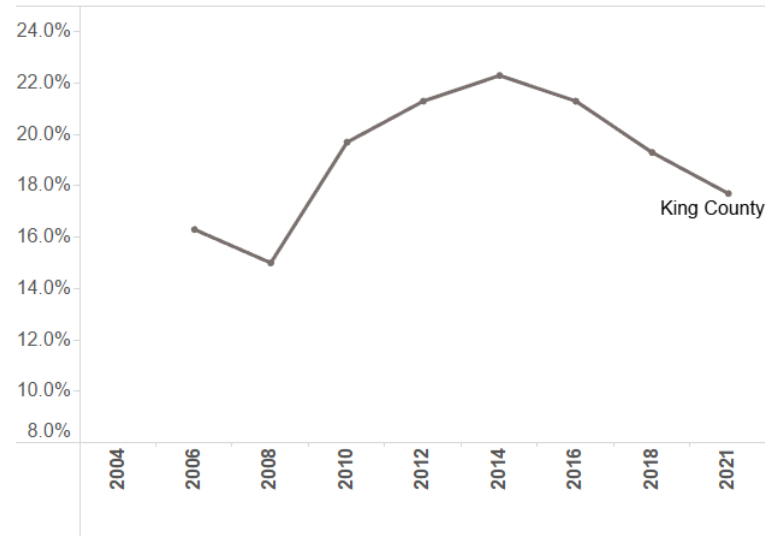


Physical activity in King County

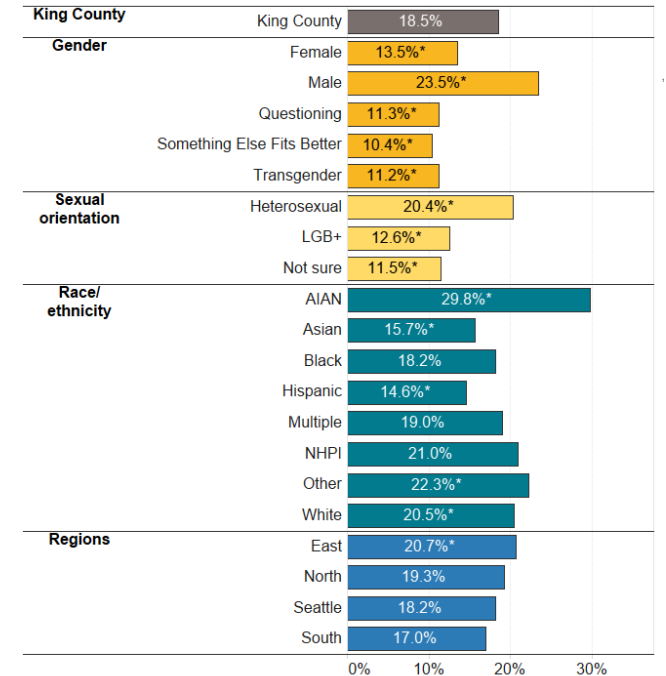
The percentage of youth getting sufficient physical activity has been declining in King County since 2014.

American Indian/Alaska Native and white students were significantly more likely to meet physical activity recommendations than the average King County student.

Physical activity, over time (8th, 10th, 12th grades), King County (2004-2021)



Physical activity (8th, 10th, 12th grades), King County (average: 2018 & 2021)



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Main community identified priorities

Communities continue to describe challenges accessing basic needs like food and housing, and in many cases describe how the COVID-19 pandemic worsened the social conditions that were already challenging peoples' ability to thrive in King County.

Equity and social determinants of health



Housing access and quality



Healthcare access and delivery



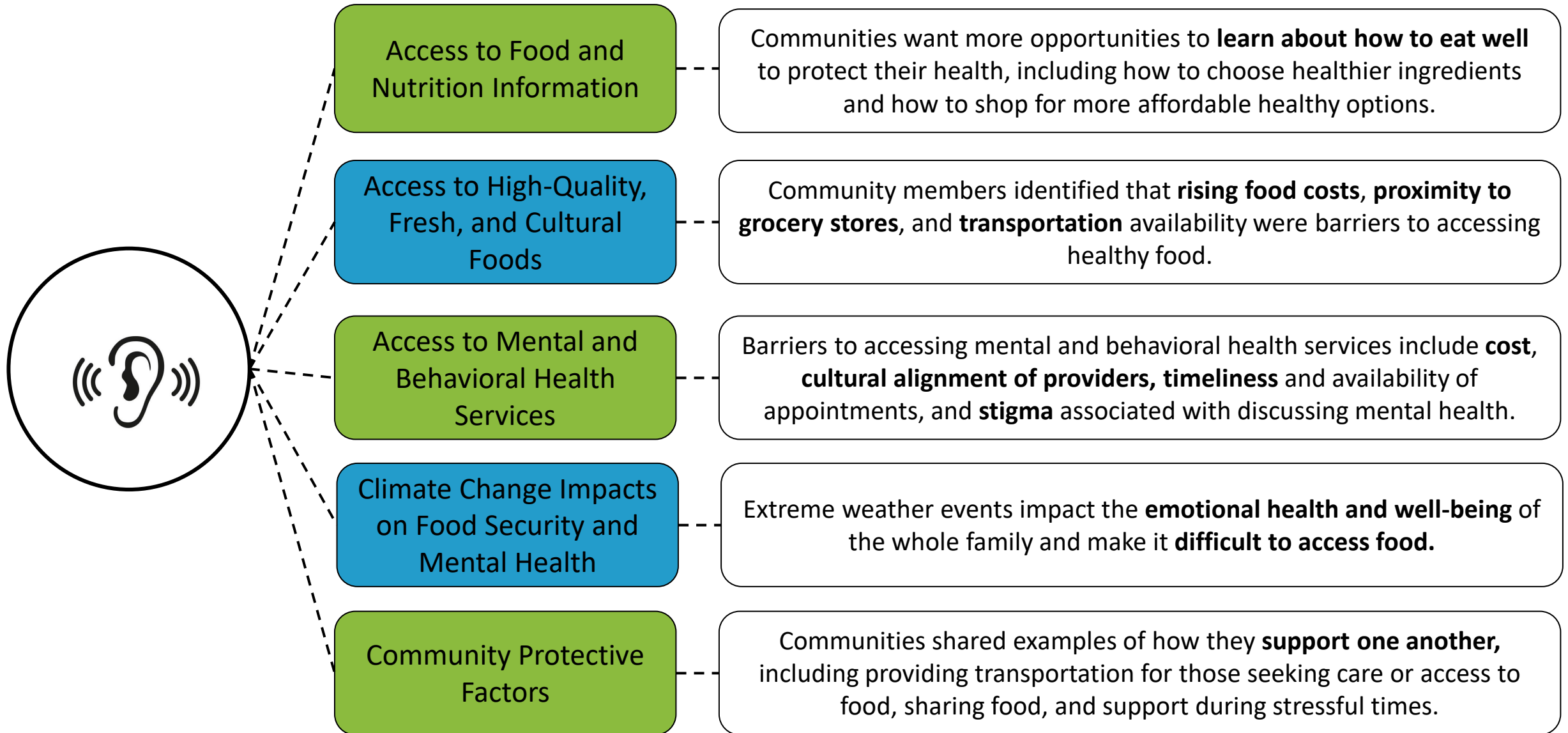
Food insecurity and access



Children and youth

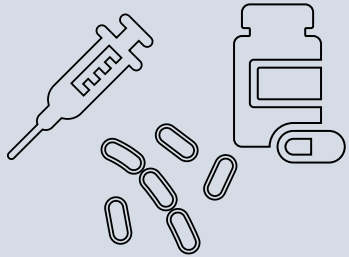


Key Themes from Listening Sessions with King County Communities of Color



Areas to Monitor

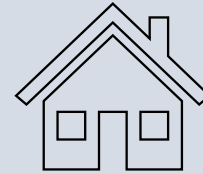
Overdose Deaths



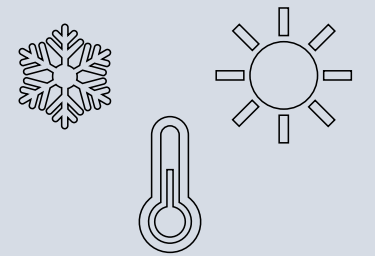
Firearm Violence



Homelessness & Housing



Climate & Health



Access to Care



Mental & Behavioral Health



Food Insecurity

