



Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships

Community Health Status Assessment

MAPP of the Southern Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

September 2016

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Southern Kenai Peninsula Map

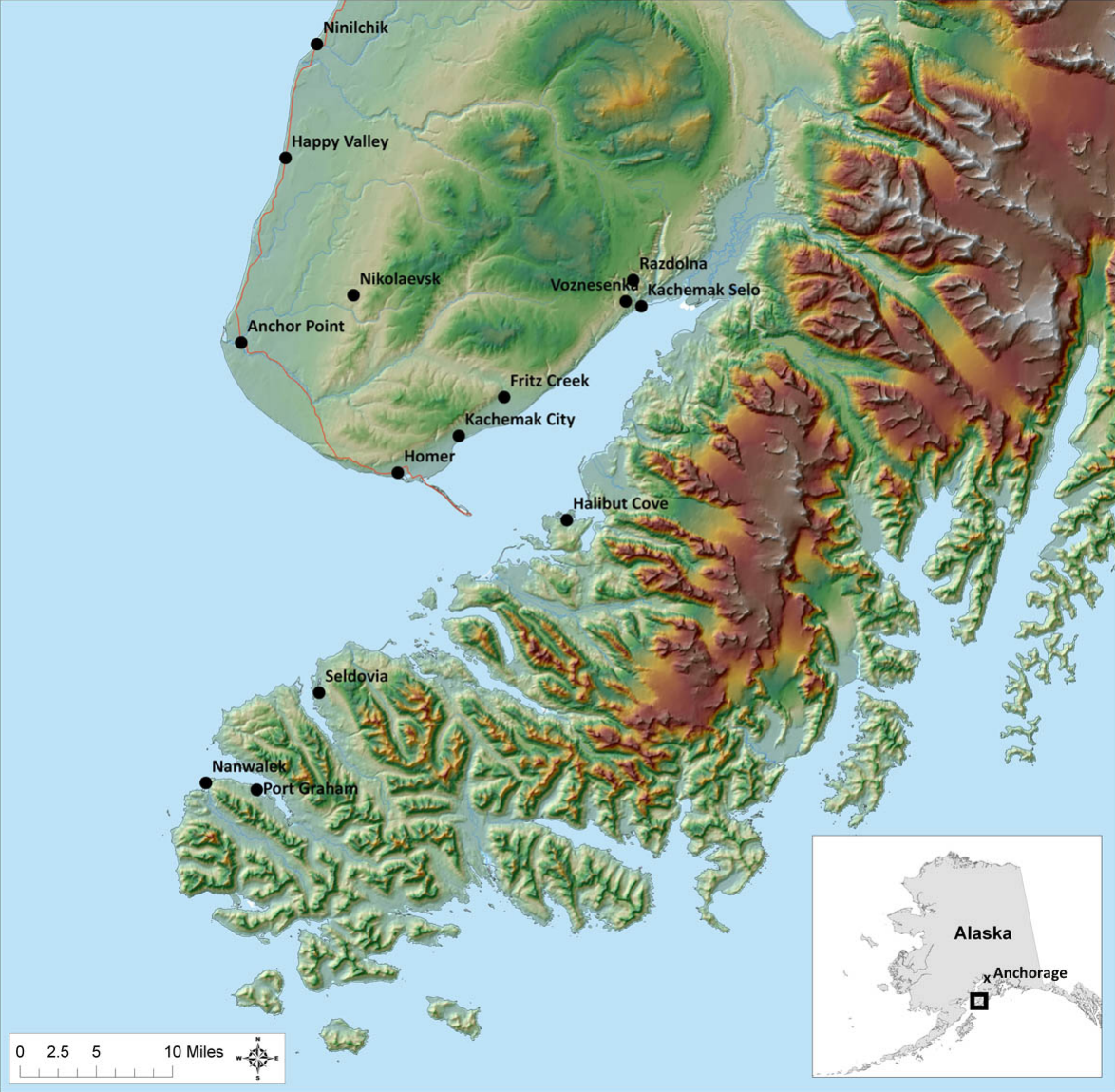


Figure 1. Map of the Southern Kenai Peninsula Communities, Alaska

Acronyms

ABVS = Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

ACS = American Community Survey

ASQ = Ages Stages Questionnaire

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CHNA = Community Health Needs Assessment

HMC = Homer Medical Clinic

KBFPCL = Kachemak Bay Family Planning Clinic

KPBSD = Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

MAPP = Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships

NSCH = National Survey of Children's Health

SKP = Southern Kenai Peninsula

SPBHS = South Peninsula Behavioral Health Services

SPH = South Peninsula Hospital

SVT = Seldovia Village Tribe Health Clinic

YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Community Health Needs Assessment Background

Spearheaded by South Peninsula Hospital in November 2008, over forty organizations gathered in November 2008 to conduct the first collaborative, area-wide Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA), with the goal of identifying opportunities for health improvement and to serve as a catalyst for community action. The Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) framework developed by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) and the National Association of City & County Health Officials (NACCHO) was selected to guide the assessment process. Building on the lessons-learned and results from the first and second CHNAs, the third CHNA is composed of the following four separate assessments:

I. Community Themes & Strengths Assessment

Qualitative input from community members to identify the issues they feel are important

- a. Perceptions of Community Health Survey
- b. Wellness Dimension Focus Group Discussions

II. Community Health Status Assessment

Quantitative community health data (representing cultural, economic, educational, emotional, environmental, physical, social, and spiritual wellness) that identifies priority health and quality of life issues

III. Forces of Change Assessment

Identifying forces such as legislation, technology, and other impending changes that affect the context in which the community and its public health system operate

IV. Local Public Health System Assessment

A standardized performance assessment tool collaboratively developed by national public health partners that measures how well different local public health system partners work together to deliver the 10 Essential Public Health Services. This assessment was conducted during the first and third CHNAs, but not during the second.



Figure 2. MAPP Framework Flowchart

Themes are identified from each sub-assessment and compared across all four sub-assessments, thus enabling a holistic review of our community health strengths, needs, and opportunities. Using the combined results/observations from all four sub-assessments, a community process is used to prioritize the opportunities that community members will collaboratively address for the next few years. However, the results from specific sub-assessments can be used independently to inform organizational and community-level opportunities for improvement.

The following measures captured here represent the **Community Health Status Assessment**. The goal of this broad assessment is to answer the question, “What is the Health Status of the Southern Kenai Peninsula community?” and ensure that the Community Health Improvement Plan considers specific health status issues (e.g. leading causes of death or behavioral risk factors). Our community defines health broadly using the 8 Dimensions of Wellness. These dimensions include cultural, economic, educational, emotional, environmental, physical, social, and spiritual health and are further defined below. For the purposes of this assessment, we break the overarching health status question down and have compiled related data to help answer this overarching question in different sub-sections:

- I. Southern Kenai Peninsula Demographics
- II. Southern Kenai Peninsula Leading Causes of Death
- III. Southern Kenai Peninsula Comparisons to Healthy Alaskans 2020 Top 25 Indicators
- IV. Prioritized Community Focus: Family Well-being

To view the other sub-assessments, previous CHNAs, and/or additional MAPP of the SKP information, please visit www.mappofskp.net. For additional questions, please contact Megan Murphy, MAPP coordinator, at mappofskp@gmail.com or (907) 235-0570.

Health Status Assessment

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DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY AND PROPERTIES

In order to answer the overarching question, “What is the health status of our Southern Kenai Peninsula community,” community and local organizational data are gathered and compiled into the following subsections:

- I. Southern Kenai Peninsula community population demographics and change from 2000 to 2014
- II. Southern Kenai Peninsula leading causes of death
- III. Southern Kenai Peninsula comparisons to Alaska and the United States on Healthy Alaskans 2020’s top 25 leading indicators of health
- IV. Prioritized Community Focus: Family Well-being

The graphs shown in this written assessment are predominantly secondary data sources that depict Southern Kenai Peninsula community-level data:

- US Census, 2000 and 2010 for the Southern Kenai Peninsula community
- American Community Survey, 2010-2014 5-year estimates for the Southern Kenai Peninsula community
- Alaska Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System for the Southern Kenai Peninsula community (Northern Kenai Peninsula and Remainder of AK comparisons available)
- Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Southern Kenai Peninsula schools (various school participation depending on the year)
- Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Primary and secondary data collected and compiled at the local level (individual efforts, organizations, and communities within the Southern Kenai Peninsula) is highly valued in our MAPP process. MAPP of the SKP’s process is informed by the five conditions of Collective Impact (Common Agenda, Shared Measures, Mutually Reinforcing Activities, Continuous Communication, and Backbone Support) to guide its shared community efforts. A critical component of Collective Impact is creating, prioritizing,

tracking, and evaluating shared measures. Local level data improves our community's ability to achieve consistent data collection for priority issues and better understand specific community strengths, needs, and changes. The process and communication surrounding consistent and shared local-level data collection is ongoing, reinforcing our Collective Impact in addition to improving our ability to strategically address existing needs.

Measure(s): Population Demographics

Source: American Community Survey (2010-2014 averages) and U.S. Census Demographics¹

Population: Anchor Point, Diamond Ridge, Fox River, Fritz Creek, Happy Valley, Homer City, Kachemak City, Nanwalek, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Port Graham, Seldovia City, and Seldovia Village

Methodology: The total estimated population and the estimated number of individuals for each measure were recorded for each of the communities listed above. The estimated total number of individuals for each measure and for each community were added together and divided by the summed estimated population total for all communities. In order to estimate the margin of error range for the summed Southern Kenai Peninsula community measures, a comparison was made to the margin of error to Homer City, the largest individual SKP community, and the Kenai Peninsula. The margin of error for the Southern Kenai Peninsula community calculations was assumed to be in between these two ranges.

Measure(s): Adult (age 18+ years old) Physical, Mental, and Behavioral Health Indicators

Source: [Alaska Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System](#)

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Section

Division of Public Health

¹ Retrieved on multiple days in 2013 from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

Personal correspondence with [Charles Utermohle](#), Public Health Specialist II

Population: Anchor Point, Diamond Ridge, Fox River, Fritz Creek, Happy Valley, Homer City, Kachemak City, Nanwalek, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Port Graham, Seldovia City, and Seldovia Village

Methodology: The [Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \(BRFSS\)](#)² assesses the prevalence of diseases and risk factors in adults (individuals of 18 years of age and older) statewide through an ongoing telephone survey. The Alaska BRFSS has been in place since 1991, interviewing over 64 thousand adult Alaskans through 2011. The Alaska BRFSS is part of the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's \(CDC\) BRFSS](#) to track health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States, District of Columbia, and territories. The content of the BRFSS includes demographics, chronic diseases, health risk factors, access to care, health screenings, and perceptions. The current versions of the health profile maps may contain up to 172 health variables with the number of available indicators dependent upon the geographic system depicted and the number of respondents within each area for the time period. BRFSS data analyses require at least 50 respondents within the area and time period. Confidence intervals (95%) are calculated for each measure and population. Three data quality criteria are used in evaluating the BRFSS prevalence estimates, based upon the [Joint Policy on Variance Estimation and Statistical Reporting Standards](#).

Measure(s): Youth (grades 9-12) Physical, Mental, and Behavioral Health Indicators

Source: [Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(YRBS\)](#)

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

Division of Public Health

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Section

Personal correspondence and formal request submitted to [Kate Oliver](#), AK YRBS Statewide Coordinator

Population: Southern Kenai Peninsula high school participation varies depending on the year administered. Students from Homer High School, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, and Voznesenka schools comprise the region's entire high school population. 2015 values only represent

² Accessed 11.17.13 from http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/InfoCenter/Pages/ia/brfss/brfss_health_profiles.aspx

participation from Homer High and Homer Flex schools. **Thus, trends cannot be drawn from the survey cycles due to variable school participation and response rate.**

Methodology³: YRBS data are weighted to adjust for school and student nonresponse and to make the data representative of the population of students from which the sample was drawn. Generally, these adjustments are made by applying a weight based on student sex, grade, and race/ethnicity.

Weighting is a mathematical procedure that makes data representative of the population from which it was drawn. In the YRBS, only surveys with a scientifically drawn sample, appropriate documentation, and an overall response rate of at least 60% are weighted. State, territory and local YRBS data that are weighted are representative of all public school students in grades 9-12 in the respective jurisdiction. State, territory, and local YRBS data that are not weighted are representative only of the students who completed the survey in the respective jurisdiction.

Measure(s): Leading Causes of Death

Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/death_statistics/Leading_Causes_Census/frame.html

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

Bureau of Vital Statistics

Personal correspondence with [Julie Walker](#), Research Analyst I

Population: Southern Kenai Peninsula

Methodology: Death certificates provide the source for state and national mortality statistics. The medical examiner office records the immediate and underlying cause of death on the death certificate. For detailed methods, see the Center for Disease Control's "[Physicians' Handbook on Medical Certification of Death](#)".

³ Retrieved on 11.18.13 from <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/data/index.htm>

LOCAL COMMUNITY DATA

MAPP continues to solicit data submissions from local community members and organizations to better convey meaningful local issues and trends. A new lens for prioritizing data collection and organization incorporated into this third CHNA is the use of the 8 Dimensions of Wellness. To further focus data collection within these 8 Dimensions of Wellness, the Health Status Assessment Data Team distributed an online survey to community partners for input on both meaningful local stories to understand and measures that support these community health stories. Data collection by these 8 Dimensions of Wellness will be an ongoing process as community dialogue, understanding, awareness of, access to, and prioritization of local data improve. When applicable to specific health status sub-sections, available local data are included within this sub-assessment.

MAPP utilizes an online strategic management software, Insightvision, to provide a consistent portal for housing, organizing, and tracking community data. This portal is embedded on the [MAPP website \(www.mappofskp.net/well-being-status/\)](http://www.mappofskp.net/well-being-status/), increasing community accessibility to health status data and supporting efficient updates in the future.

RESULTS

Southern Kenai Peninsula (SKP) community-level population demographics and change from 2000 to 2014

The SKP communities tracked by the U.S. Census include:

- Anchor Point
- Diamond Ridge
- Fox River
- Fritz Creek
- Happy Valley
- Homer
- Kachemak City
- Nanwalek
- Nikolaevsk
- Ninilchik
- Port Graham
- Seldovia City & Village

Kachemak Selo, Razdolna, and Voznesenka are not tracked individually, but are included in the Fox River community values.

Demographic Highlights

- There was a 10% increase (+1,237) in the SKP population between the 2000 and 2010 Census and this population growth rate has been consistent with American Community Survey 5-year estimates (~9% increase from 2000 to 2014). The population overall is growing (the birth rate is relatively stable).
- There is a greater percentage of SKP residents aged 45 and older than compared to the entire Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK, and the US (48% of SKP population 45+, Kenai Peninsula Borough 44%, Alaska 35%, and US 40%).
- The percentage of SKP family households with individuals under 18 has decreased from 2000 – 2014 (36% to 25% of households with individuals under 18). The Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK, and the US all have greater percentages of family households with individuals under the age of 18 (29%, 36%, and 32% respectively).

Table 1. 2000, 2010, and 2010-2014 5-year average Southern Kenai Peninsula community populations (US Census, American Community Survey [ACS] 5-year estimates)

Subject	2000	% 2000	2010	% 2010	2010-2014 ACS	% 2010-2014 ACS
Southern Kenai Peninsula (SKP) Community Populations	12,662		13,899		13,969	
Anchor Point	1,845	14.6%	1,930	13.9%	2,189	15.7%
Diamond Ridge	1,802	14.2%	1,156	8.3%	1,144	8.2%
Fox River	616	4.9%	685	4.9%	685	4.9%
Fritz Creek	1,603	12.7%	1,932	13.9%	1,774	12.7%
Halibut Cove	35	0.3%	76	0.5%	21	0.2%
Happy Valley	489	3.9%	593	4.3%	585	4.2%
Homer	3,946	31.2%	5,003	36.0%	5,229	37.4%
Kachemak City	431	3.4%	472	3.4%	594	4.3%
Nanwalek	177	1.4%	254	1.8%	212	1.5%
Nikolaevsk	345	2.7%	318	2.3%	196	1.4%
Ninilchik	772	6.1%	883	6.4%	730	5.2%
Port Graham	171	1.4%	177	1.3%	166	1.2%
Seldovia City	286	2.3%	255	1.8%	264	1.9%
Seldovia Village	144	1.1%	165	1.2%	180	1.3%

Report Area	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Southern Kenai Peninsula (SKP)	13,969	701.19	19.92
Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB)	56,687	16,075.16	3.53
Alaska (AK)	728,300	570,600.83	1.28
United States (US)	314,107,083	3,531,932.26	88.93

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

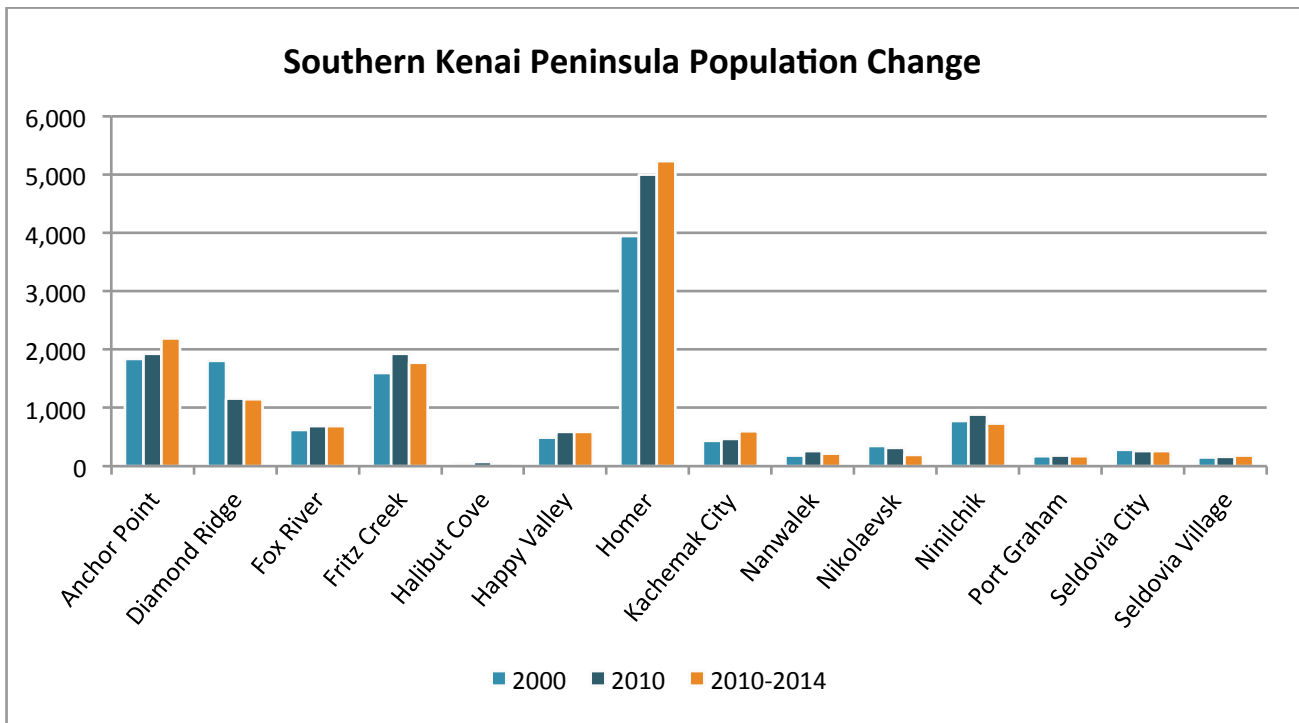


Figure 3. Individual Southern Kenai Peninsula community populations (2000, 2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr avg)

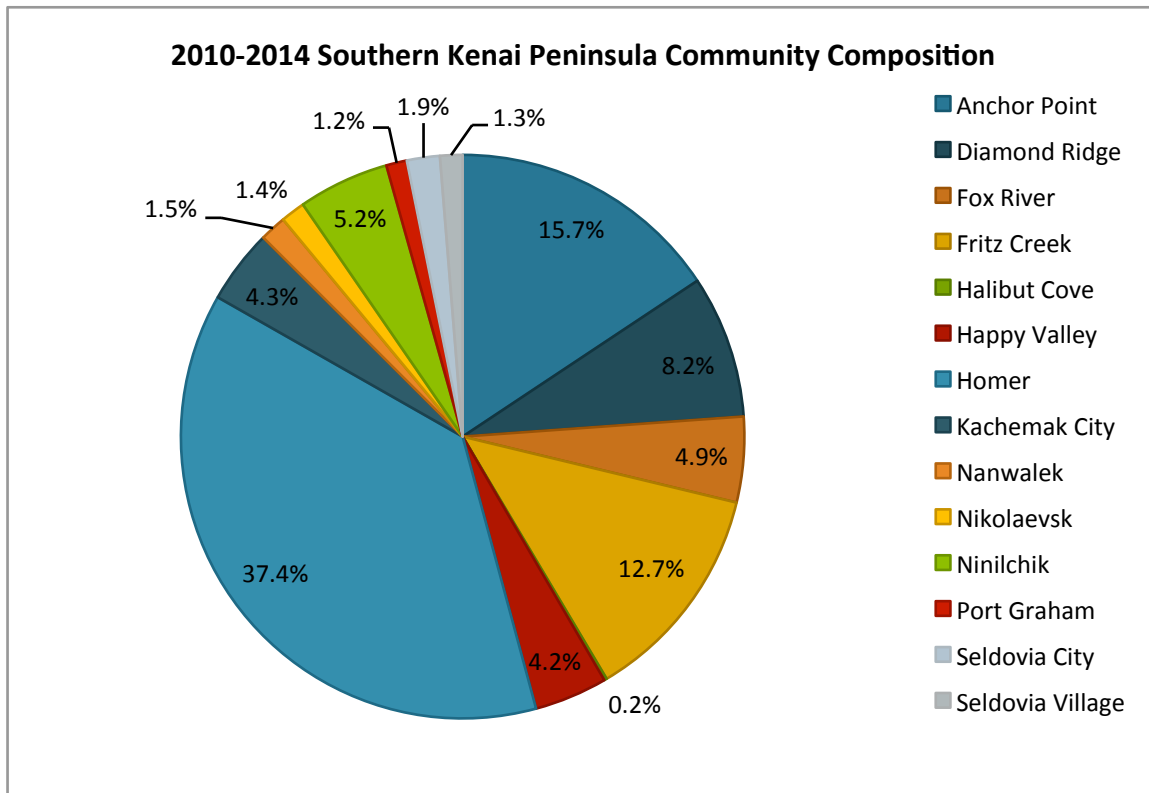


Figure 4. SKP community composition (2010-2014 ACS 5-yr estimate)

Table 2. Southern Kenai Peninsula Age Composition (2000, 2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-year est)

Subject	2000	% 2000	2010	% 2010	2010-2014 AVG	% 2010-2014	Δ 2000-2014
AGE							
Total population	12,662		13,899		13,969		
Under 5 years	870	6.9%	811	5.8%	935	6.7%	↓
5 to 9 years	1,009	8.0%	826	5.9%	825	5.9%	↓
10 to 14 years	1,184	9.4%	944	6.8%	922	6.6%	↓
15 to 19 years	1,052	8.3%	927	6.7%	837	6.0%	↓
20 to 24 years	524	4.1%	623	4.5%	711	5.1%	↑
25 to 34 years	1,200	9.5%	1,470	10.6%	1602	11.5%	↑
35 to 44 years	2,182	17.2%	1,551	11.2%	1486	10.6%	↓
45 to 54 years	2,384	18.8%	2382	17.1%	2051	14.7%	↓
55 to 59 years	724	5.7%	1,458	10.5%	1404	10.1%	↑
60 to 64 years	468	3.7%	1130	8.1%	1340	9.6%	↑
65 to 74 years	655	5.2%	1,164	8.4%	1266	9.1%	↑
75 to 84 years	325	2.6%	463	3.3%	423	3.0%	↑
85 years and over	85	0.7%	150	1.1%	167	1.2%	↑
Median age (years)	36.9		41.6		44.5		↑
65 years and over	1,065	8.4%	1,777	12.8%	1,856	13.3%	↑

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
SKP	935	2,274	1,021	1,602	1,486	2,051	2,744	1,856
SKP %	6.7%	16.3%	7.3%	11.5%	10.6%	14.7%	19.6%	13.3%
KPB	3,513	9,749	4,789	6,797	6,706	8,624	9,388	7,121
KPB %	6.20%	17.20%	8.45%	11.99%	11.83%	15.21%	16.56%	12.56%
AK	54,498	133,592	79,891	111,054	92,321	103,682	91,021	62,241
AK %	7.48%	18.34%	10.97%	15.25%	12.68%	14.24%	12.50%	8.55%
US	19,973,712	53,803,944	31,273,296	42,310,184	40,723,040	44,248,184	38,596,760	43,177,960
US %	6.36%	17.13%	9.96%	13.47%	12.96%	14.09%	12.29%	13.75%

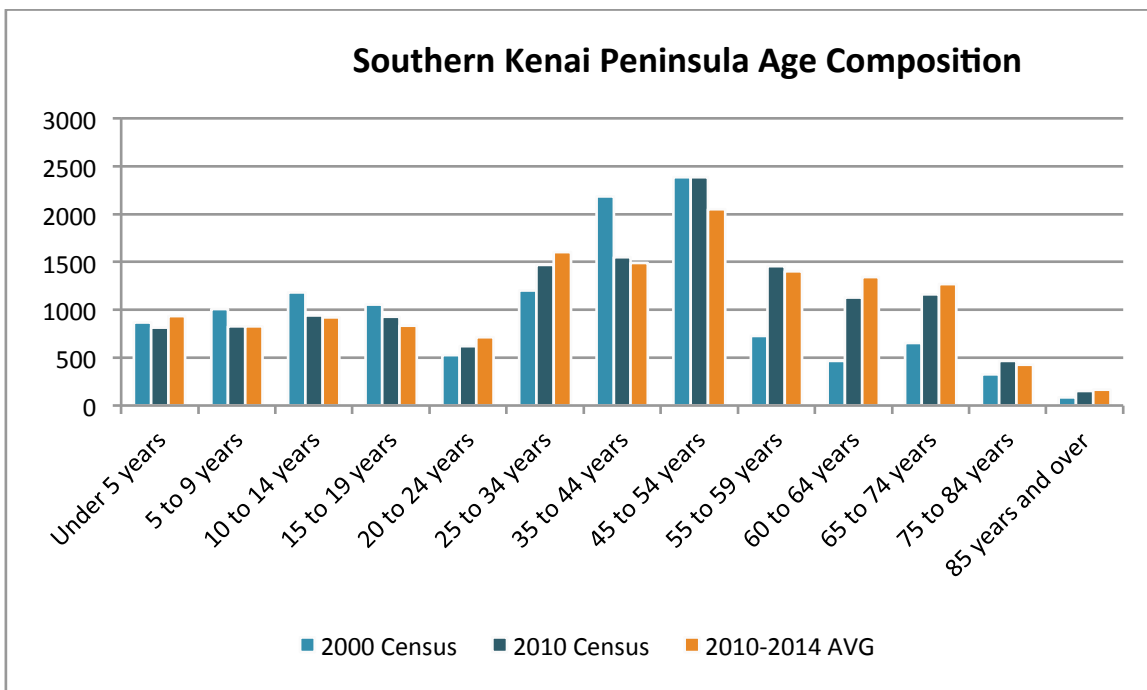


Figure 5. SKP Age Composition (2000, 2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

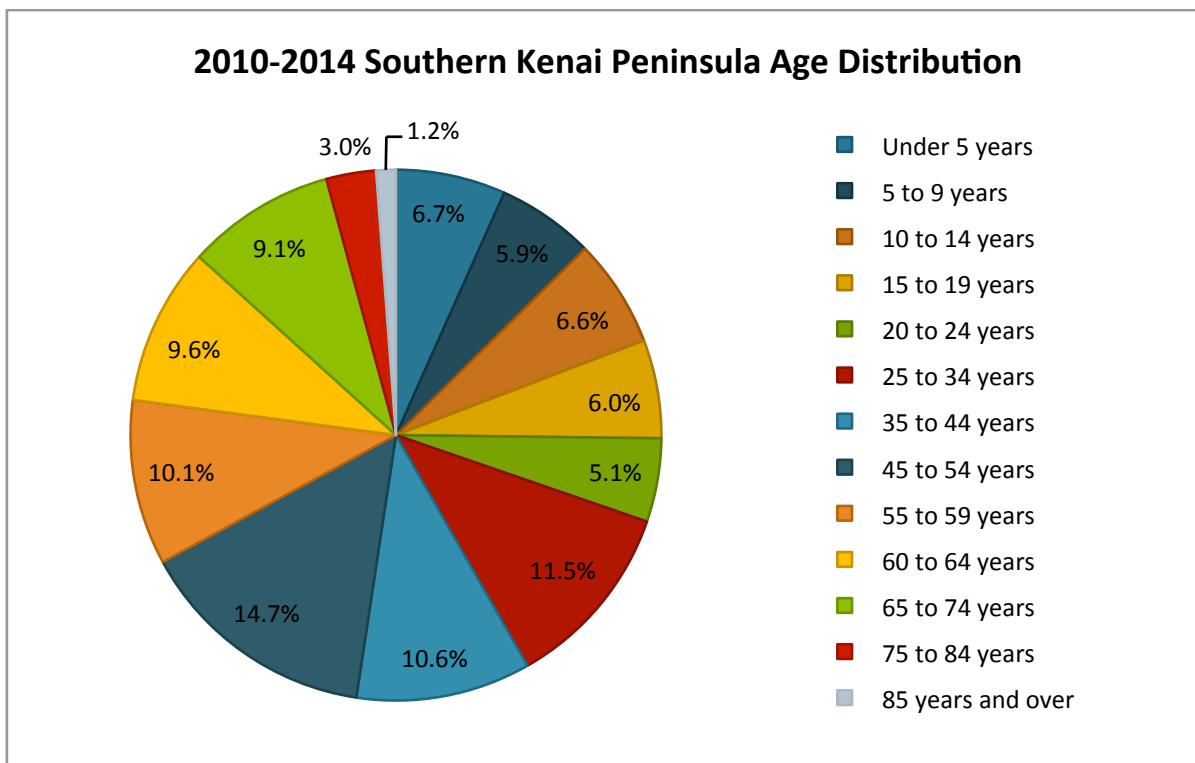


Figure 6. SKP Age Distribution (2000, 2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

The 2010-2014 Southern Kenai Peninsula average median age is 44.5 years.

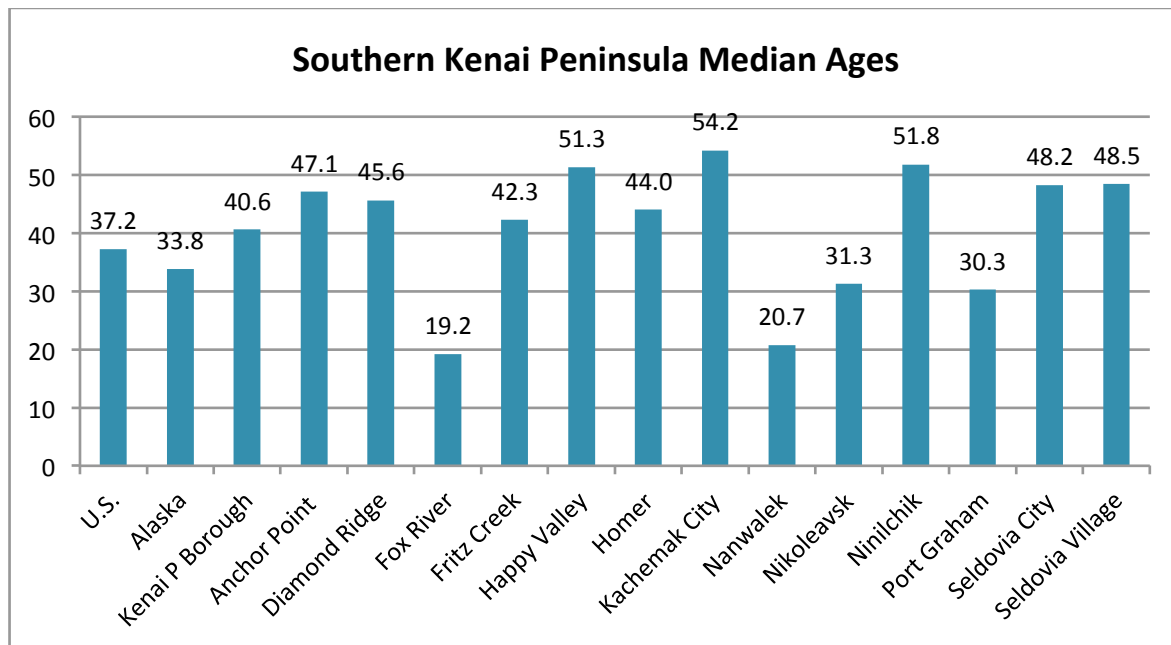


Figure 7. SKP individual community median ages (2010 US Census)

Report Area	Total Population	Median Age
SKP	13,969	44.5
KPB	56,687	40.5
AK	728,300	33.4
US	314,107,072	37.4

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Table 3. Southern Kenai Peninsula Sex Composition (2000, 2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

Subject	2000	% 2000	2010	% 2010	2010-2014 AVG	% 2010-2014	Δ 2000-2014
SEX							
Male population	6,497	51.3%	7,138	51.4%	7,069	50.6%	↓
65 years and over	1,065	8.4%	952	13.3%	1,077	7.7%	↓
Female population	6,167	48.7%	6761	48.6%	6,900	49.4%	↑
65 years and over	536	4.2%	825	12.2%	779	5.6%	↑

The 2010-2014 estimate of SKP residents 19 years and younger is 25.2%

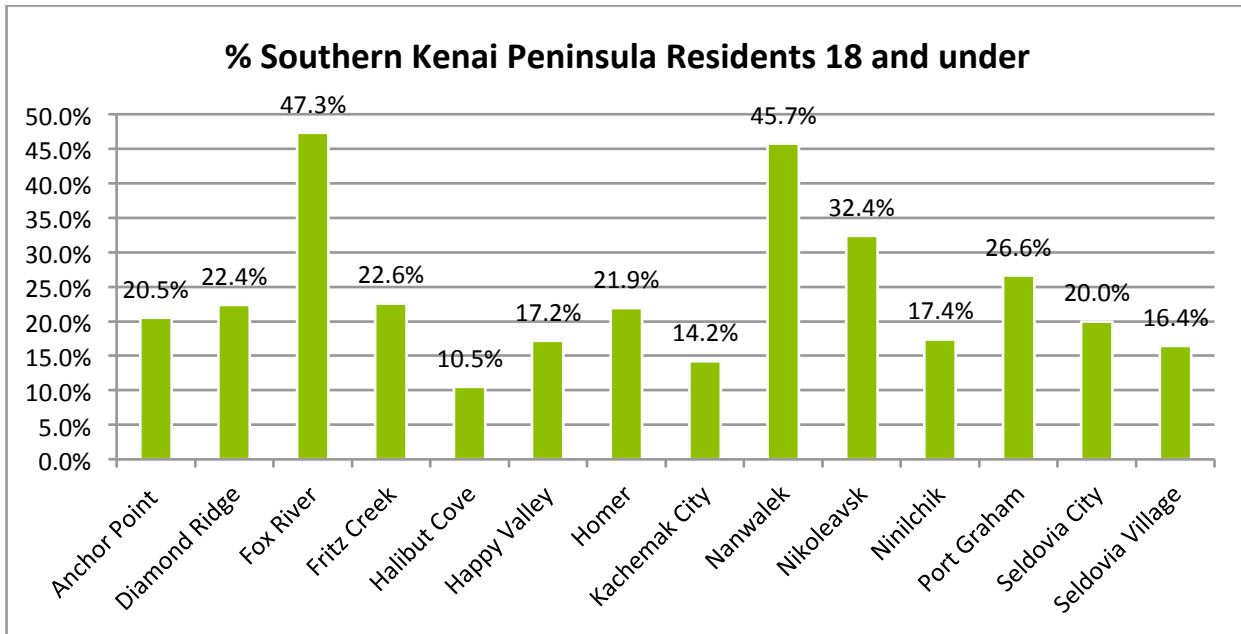


Figure 8. % SKP individual community residents 18 and under (2010 US Census)

The 2010-2014 estimate of SKP residents 65 years and older is 13.3%

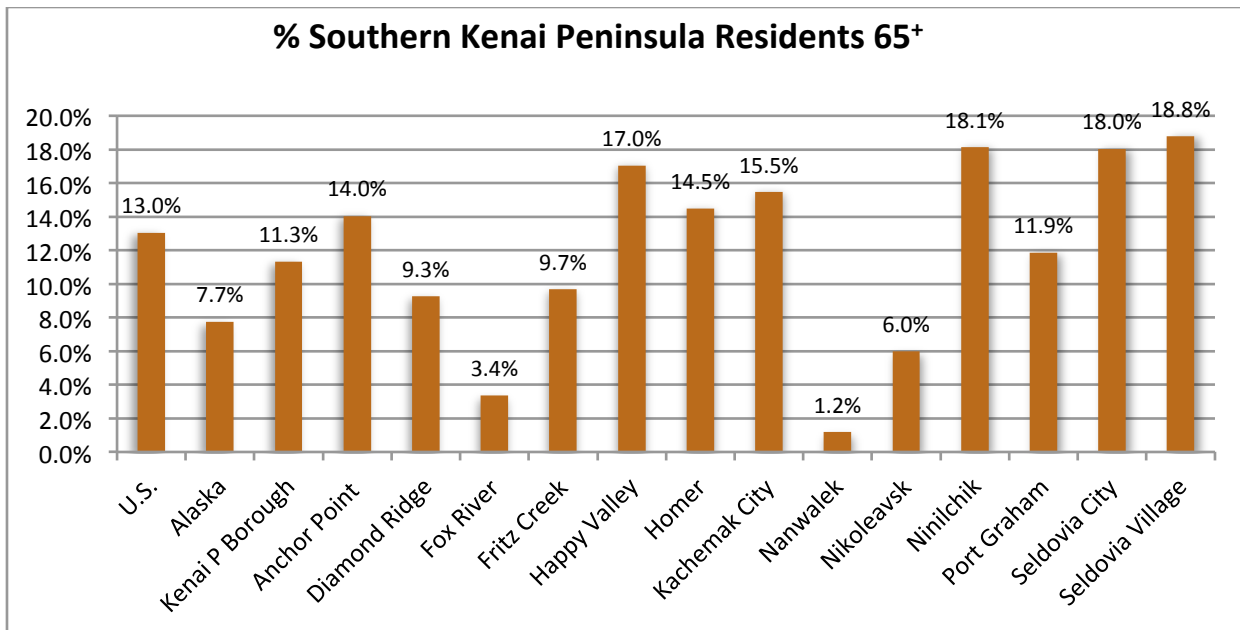


Figure 9. % SKP individual community residents 65 and above (2010 US Census)

Table 4. Southern Kenai Peninsula Household Type (2000, 2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

Subject	2000	% 2000	2010	% 2010	2010-2014 est	% 2010-2014 est
HOUSEHOLDS* BY TYPE						
Total households	4,886		5,949		5,763	
Family households (families)	3,205	65.6%	3,627	61.0%	3,528	61.2%
With individuals under 18 yrs	1,753	35.9%	1,626	27.3%	1,417	24.6%
Married-couple family	2,626	53.7%	2,909	48.9%	2,905	50.4%
Nonfamily households**	1,681	34.4%	2,322	39.0%	2,235	38.8%
Householder living alone	1,309	26.8%	1,871	31.5%	1,933	33.5%
Average household size	2.8		2.6			
Average family size	3.4		3.1			

* See http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2014_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf for all Census subject definitions.

****Nonfamily Household:** A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. Unmarried couples households, whether opposite-sex or same-sex, with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 18), Percent of Total Households
SKP	5,773	3,532	1,423	24.65%
KPB	21,559	14,112	6,168	28.61%
AK	251,678	168,552	90,272	35.87%
US	116,211,088	76,958,064	37,554,348	32.32%

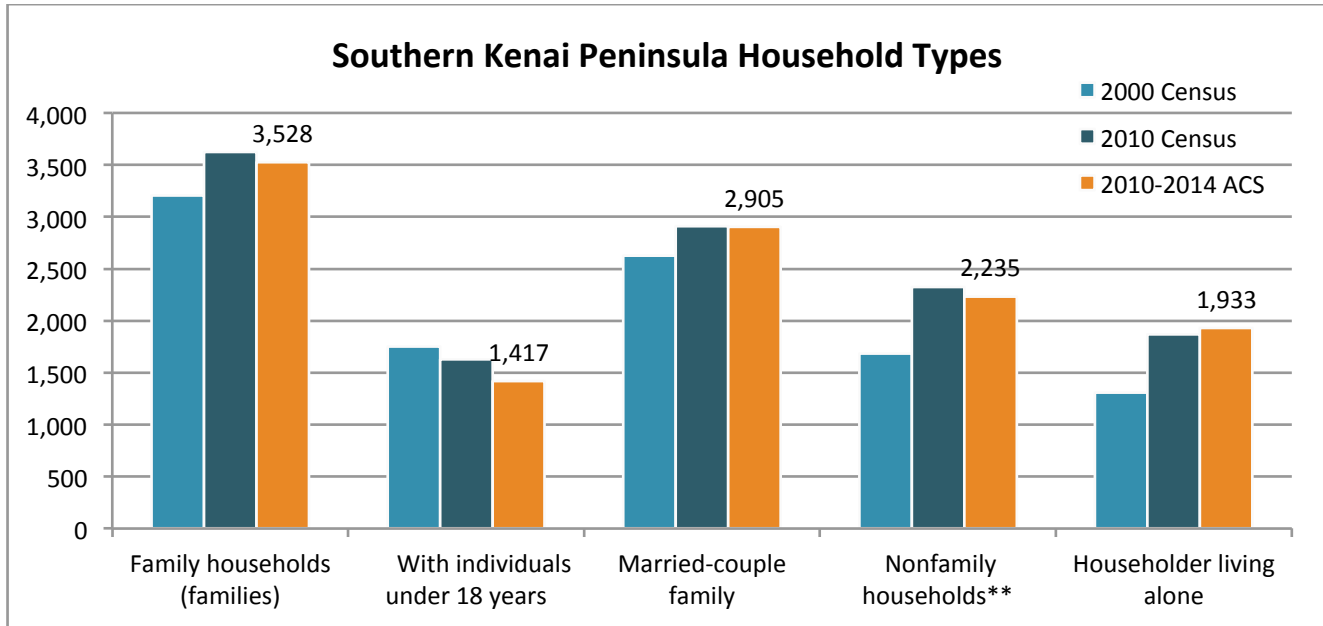


Figure 10. SKP households by type (2000,2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

Population Geographic Mobility

This indicator reports information about population in-migration by assessing changes in residence within a one-year period. Of the 13,826 persons residing in the report area, an estimated 6.11% relocated to the area, according to the latest American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Persons who moved to a new household from outside of their current county of residence, from outside their state of residence, or from abroad are considered part of the in-migrated population. Persons who moved to a new household from a different household within their current county are not included.

Report Area	Total Population	Population In-Migration	Percent Population In-Migration
SKP	13,826	845	6.11%
KPB	56,019	3,695	6.6%
AK	717,482	59,361	8.27%
US	310,385,248	18,809,316	6.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Veteran Population by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75
SKP	1%	9.2%	17.89%	34.76%	42.71%
KPB	2.94%	9.22%	18.9%	33.06%	35.99%
AK	6.38%	12.42%	18.26%	29.32%	30.5%
US	2.37%	6.04%	11.72%	19.29%	24.5%

Table 5. Southern Kenai Peninsula Race Composition (2000,2010 US Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

Subject	2000	% 2000	2010	% 2010	2010-2014 est	% 2010-2014 est
RACE						
Total population	12,662		13,899		13,969	
One Race	12,211	96.4%	13,232	95.2%	13,449	96.3%
White	11,116	87.8%	12,010	86.4%	12,058	86.3%
Black or African American	23	0.2%	45	0.3%	65	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	899	7.1%	985	7.1%	1,079	7.7%
Asian	73	0.6%	120	0.9%	177	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	11	0.1%	10	0.1%	24	0.2%
Some Other Race	89	0.7%	62	0.4%	46	0.3%

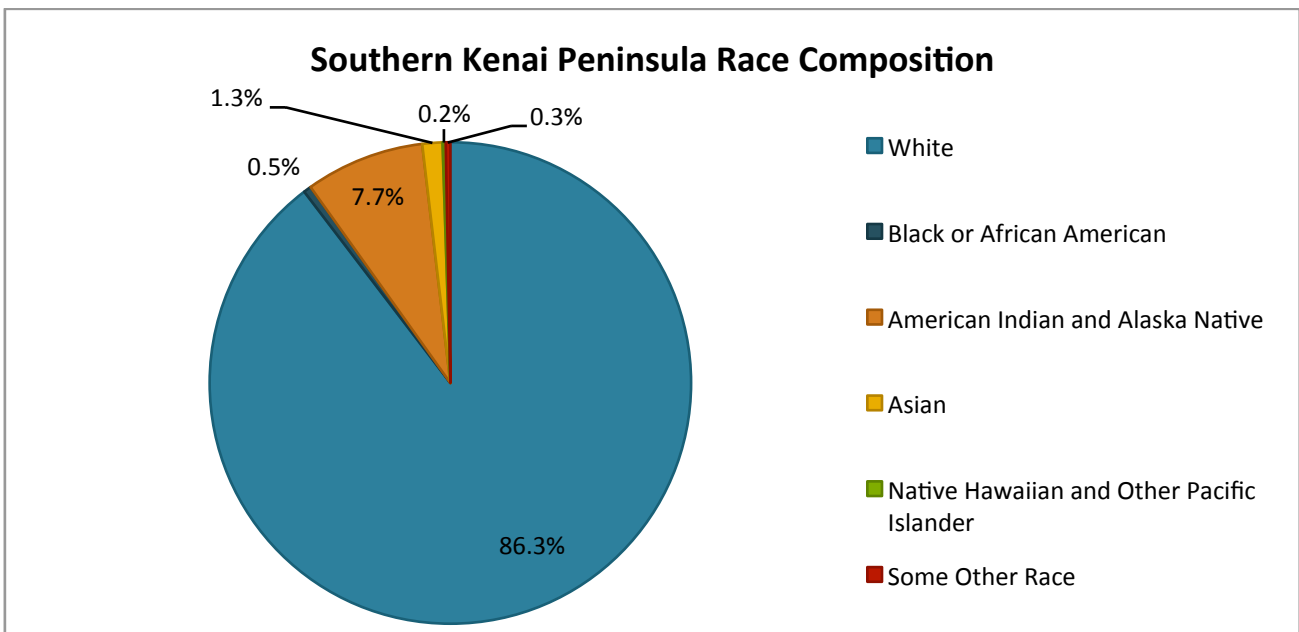


Figure 11. SKP race composition (2010-2014 ACS 5-yr est)

Southern Kenai Peninsula (SKP) Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death Highlight

- The Southern Kenai Peninsula’s leading causes of death (#1 Cancer, #2 Heart Disease) are similar to the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, and US (#1 Heart Disease, #2 Cancer).

Table 6. Southern Kenai Peninsula Leading Causes of Death 2007-2014 (AK Bureau of Vital Statistics)

	Rank	Cause of Death	Deaths
2007	1	Cancer	24
	2	Heart Disease	9
2008	1	Heart Disease	20
	2	Cancer	11
2009	1	Cancer	29
	2	Heart Disease	21
2010	1	Heart Disease	24
	2	Cancer	18
2011	1	Heart Disease	20
	2	Cancer	13
	3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9
2012	1	Heart Disease	23
	2	Cancer	16
	3	Alzheimer's	8
	4	Suicide	7
2013	1	Cancer	27
	2	Heart Disease	15
	3	Accident	10
	4	Alzheimer's	8
	5	Stroke	7
2014	1	Cancer	30
	2	Heart Disease	20
	3	Accident	8

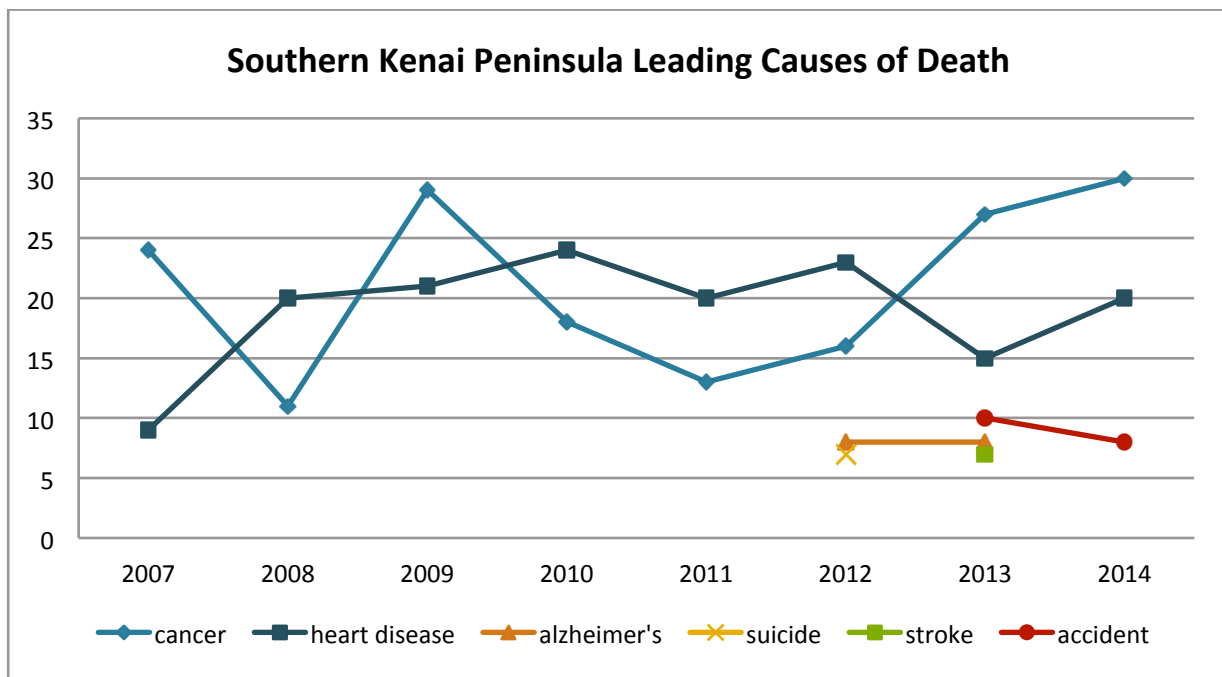


Figure 12. SKP leading causes of death 2007-2014 (ABVS)

Table 7. Southern Kenai Peninsula deaths due to select causes 2007-2014 (AK Bureau of Vital Statistics)

Total Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injuries	Alcohol-induced	Drug-induced
168	152	43	24	15

Footnotes

¹Southern Kenai Peninsula defined as: Anchor Point (M04); Fox River (M21); Fritz Creek (M44); Halibut Creek (M09); Happy Valley (M27); Homer (M01); Kachemak City, Kachemak Selo, Kachemak Selo Village, Kachemak Silo, Kachemak Selo Vill (M25); Nanwelak (M08); Nikolaevsk, Nikolaevsk Village, Nikoleausk (M22); Nimiichik (M12); Port Graham (M14); Seldovia (M03)

²Heart Disease(ICD-10/ICD-9): I00 -I09X,I11,I13,I20 -I51X,390 -398X,402,404,410 -429X, I20 -I25X,410 -414X,4292. Unintentional Injury(ICD-10/ICD-9): W00 -X59X,Y86,850 -869X,880 -928X,9292-9299. Alcohol-Induced(ICD-10/ICD-9): 291 -291X, 303 -303X, 3050, 3575, 4255, 5353, 5710-5713, 7903, 860 -860X, E244, F10 -F10X,G312, G621, G721, I426, K292, K70 -K70X, K852, K860, R780, X45 -X45X, X65 -X65X, Y15 -Y15X. Drug-Induced(ICD-10/ICD-9): 292 -292X, 304 -304X, 3052-3059, 850 -858X, 9500 -9505, 9620, 9800-9805,D521, D590, D592, D611, D642, E064, E160, E231, E242, E273, E661, F110-F115, F117-F119, F120-F125,F127-F129,F130-F135, F137-F139, F140-F145,F147-F149, F150-F155,F157-F159, F160-F165, F167-F169,F170, F173-F175, F177-F179,F180-F185, F187-F189,F190-F195, F197-F199, G211, G240, G251, G254, G256, G444, G620, G720, I952, J702-J704, K853, L105, L270-L271, M102, M320, M804, M814, M835, M871, R502, R781-R785, X40 -X44X,X60 -X64X, X85 -X85X, Y10 -Y14X.

Top Two Leading Causes of Death in Kenai Peninsula, Alaska⁴, and United States⁵ 2004-2013

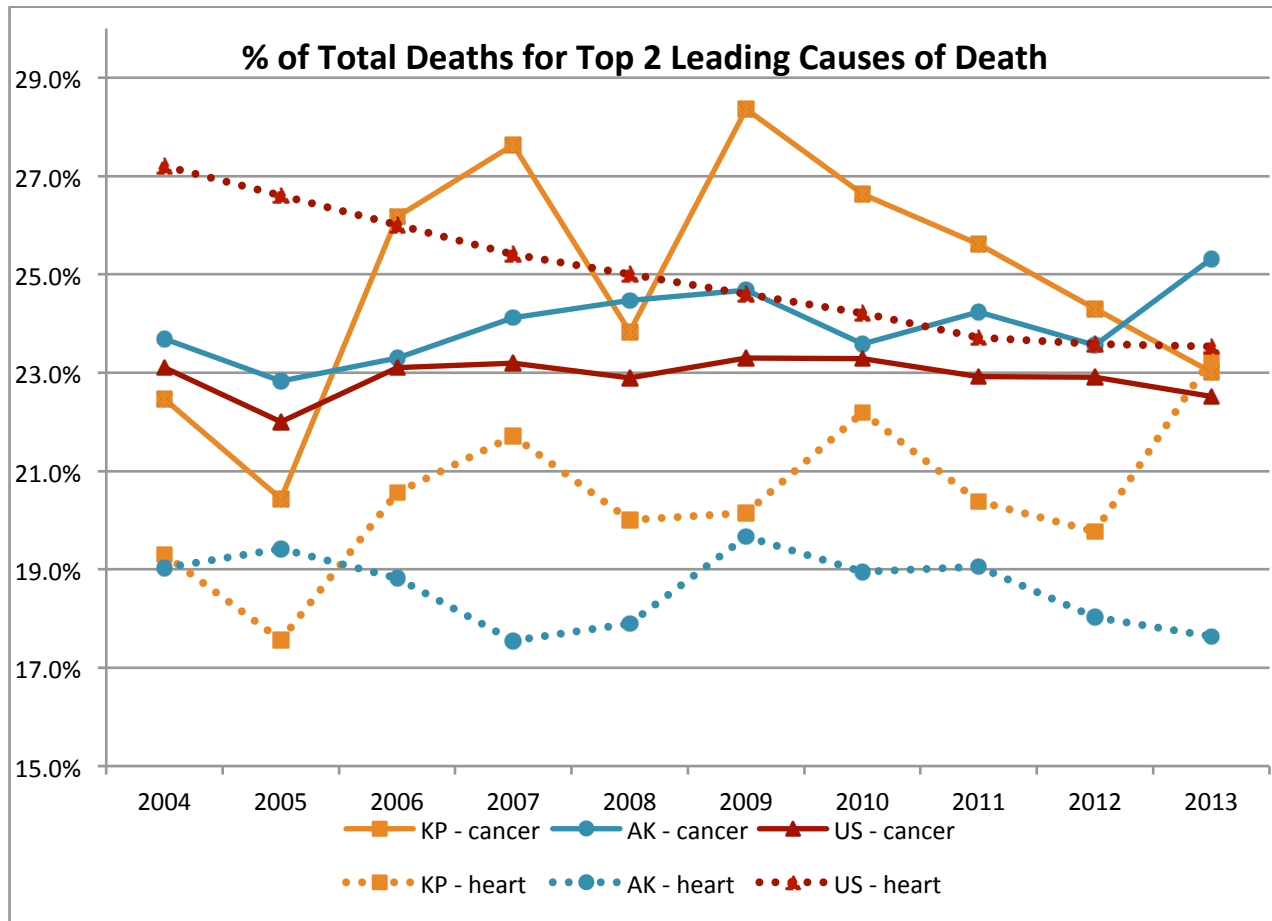


Figure 13. Top two leading causes of death in the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska (ABVS), and the United States (CDC)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
KP - cancer	22.5%	20.4%	26.2%	27.6%	23.8%	28.4%	26.6%	25.6%	24.3%	23.0%
AK - cancer	23.7%	22.8%	23.3%	24.1%	24.5%	24.7%	23.6%	24.2%	23.6%	25.3%
US - cancer	23.1%	22.0%	23.1%	23.2%	22.9%	23.3%	23.3%	22.9%	22.9%	22.5%
KP - heart	19.3%	17.6%	20.6%	21.7%	20.0%	20.1%	22.2%	20.4%	19.8%	23.3%
AK - heart	19.0%	19.4%	18.8%	17.6%	17.9%	19.7%	18.9%	19.1%	18.0%	17.6%
US - heart	27.2%	26.6%	26.0%	25.4%	25.0%	24.6%	24.2%	23.7%	23.6%	23.5%

⁴ http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats/Documents/stats/death_statistics/leading_causes_census/frame.html

⁵ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality/lcwk9.htm>

Table 8. Regional and/or Southern Kenai Peninsula data available for cancer and heart disease

	Measure / Indicator	Source (s)	Figure / Value
Cancer			
1	Kenai Peninsula, AK, US cancer mortality rate 2004-2013	ABVS, CDC	Figure 17
2	Kenai Peninsula cancer mortality rate, 2008-2012 (deaths per 100,000)	National Vital Statistics System ⁶	177.2
3	Average # of Kenai Peninsula cancer deaths per year, 2006-2010	National Vital Statistics System ⁵	96
4	# of Southern Kenai Peninsula cancer deaths, 2007-2014	ABVS	168
Heart Disease			
6	# of coronary heart disease and other heart-related deaths within the Kenai Peninsula	ABVS	Figure 15
7	# of Southern Kenai Peninsula heart disease deaths, 2007-2014	ABVS	152
8	% of Southern Kenai Peninsula adults who report having cardiovascular disease (heart attack or angina)	BRFSS	Figure 16

BRFSS=Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, ABVS=Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

⁶ Retrieved from <http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/cgi-bin/ratetrendbycancer/rtcancer.pl?001&0&02&2&1&0&1> on 12.5.13

Table 9. Deaths by Type of Cancer, Southern Kenai Peninsula 2007-2014 (ABVS)⁷

Type of Cancer	Number	Total
Trachea, bronchus and lung	39	168
Colon, rectum and anus	20	168
Other and unspecified	19	168
Breast	18	168
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	10	168
Leukemia	8	168
Pancreas	7	168
Prostate	6	168

Heart disease-related deaths within the Kenai Peninsula

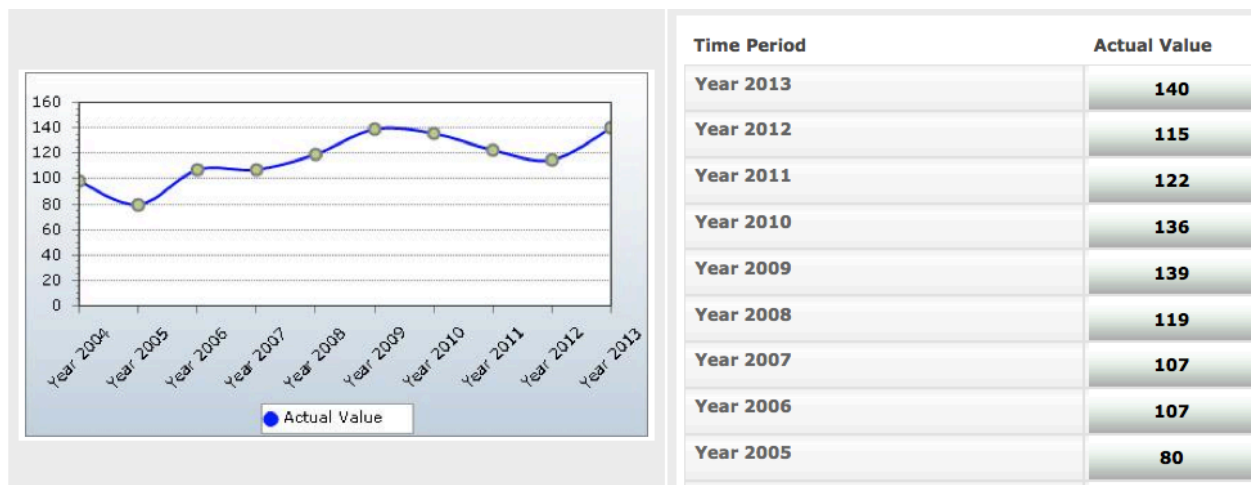


Figure 15. Number of coronary heart disease and other heart-related deaths within the Kenai Peninsula (ABVS)

⁷ Southern Kenai Peninsula defined by AK Bureau of Vital Statistics as Anchor Point (M04); Fox River (M21); Fritz Creek (M44); Halibut Creek (M09); Happy Valley (M27); Homer (M01); Kachemak City, Kachemak Selo, Kachemak Selo Village, Kachemak Silo, Kachemak Selo Vill (M25); Nanwelak (M08); Nikolaevsk, Nikolaevsk Village, Nikoleausk (M22); Ninilchik (M12); Port Graham (M14); Seldovia (M03);

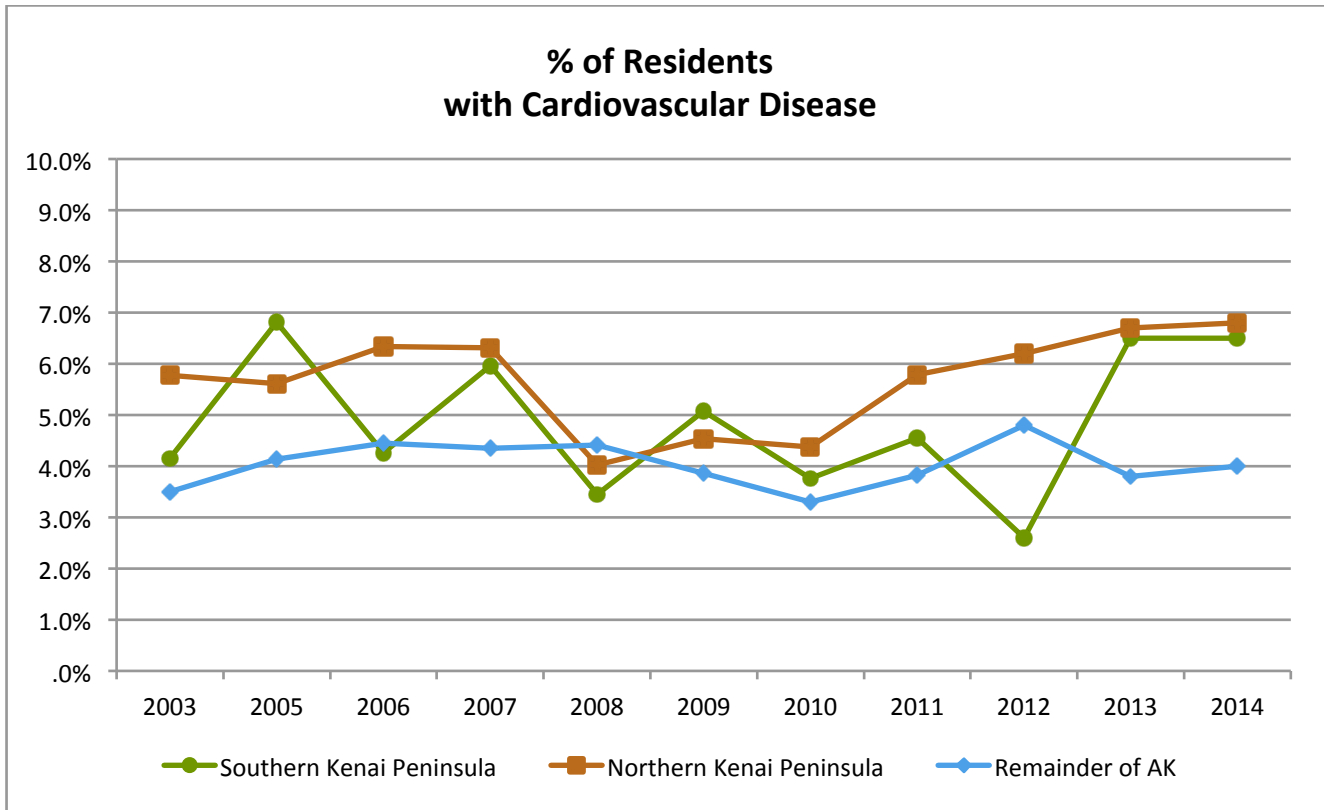


Figure 16. Percentage of Southern Kenai Peninsula, Northern Kenai Peninsula, and Remainder of Alaska respondents who report having cardiovascular disease (BRFSS). Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals for each region.

Healthy Alaskans Top 25 Health indicators: Southern Kenai Peninsula Comparisons

“Healthy Alaskans 2020, a joint effort between the state of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, released its 25 Leading Health Indicators in September 2013 — a list of critical health priorities for Alaska. The indicators provide a science-based framework for identifying public health priorities and are designed to guide efforts in Alaska over the next decade to improve health and ensure health equity for all Alaskans.



The 25 leading health indicators include reducing the rates of cancer, suicide, and interpersonal violence and sexual assault. Alaskans also wanted to see alcohol, tobacco and drug use curtailed, and an increase in disease prevention through vaccines, improved access to in-home water and wastewater services, and lowering Alaska’s obesity rate. Target goals for each of the 25 indicators have been established.” (Retrieved from <http://hss.state.ak.us/ha2020/>) Using the same process that Healthy People 2020 used, targets were established by calculating a 10% improvement over the 2010 baseline values.

MAPP of the Southern Kenai Peninsula is prioritizing the collection of local data for these indicators to aid in comparison and understanding of our local Southern Kenai Peninsula health. Southern Kenai Peninsula community-level data is available for 14 of the 25 indicators and are shown below. For more information, see the [Healthy Alaskans 2020 Leading Health Indicators information on AK-IBIS](#)⁸.

⁸ <http://ibis.dhss.alaska.gov/indicator/index/Categorized.html>

HA2020 Highlights

- The Southern Kenai Peninsula meets the HA2020 targets for the following objectives:
 - Increasing the proportion of Alaskans who are tobacco-free
 - Increasing the proportion of Alaska youth with family and/or social support
 - Reducing the number of Alaskans experiencing domestic violence and sexual assault (1 of 3 indicators available for SKP)
- The Southern Kenai Peninsula has not yet met the targets for the following objectives:
 - Reducing the proportion of Alaskans who are overweight or obese
 - Increasing the proportion of Alaskans who are physically active
 - Reducing the number of Alaskans experiencing poor mental health
 - Reducing the number of Alaskans experiencing alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse
 - Reducing the proportion of Alaskans without access to high quality and affordable healthcare (although the % of adults reporting that they could not afford to see a doctor in the last 12 months is decreasing and in 2014 met the target)
 - Increasing the economic and educational status of Alaskans

★ = available Southern Kenai Peninsula regional data

HEALTHY ALASKANS 2020 LEADING HEALTH INDICATORS AND OBJECTIVES	
Objective/Indicator	Target
Reduce Alaskan deaths from cancer	
1) Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 population	162 per 100,000
Increase the proportion of Alaskans who are tobacco-free	
★ 2) Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who have not smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days.	80%
★ 3) Percentage of adults (aged 18 years and older) who currently do not smoke cigarettes	83%
Reduce the proportion of Alaskans who are overweight or obese	
★ 4) Percentage of adults (aged 18 years and older) who meet criteria for:	
• Overweight (body mass index of ≥ 25.0 and $< 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$); or	36%
• Obesity (body mass index of $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)	27%
★ 5) Percentage of children and adolescents who meet criteria for:	
• Adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12)	
• Overweight (age- and sex-specific body mass index of $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile); or	12%
• Obesity (age- and sex-specific body mass index of $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile)	10%
• Children (students in grades K-8)	
• Overweight (age- and sex-specific body mass index of $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile); or	15%
• Obesity (age- and sex-specific body mass index of $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile)	14%
Increase the proportion of Alaskans who are physically active	
★ 6) Percentage of Alaskans who meet the CDC's Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans:	
• Adults, aged 18 years and older (2008 CDC Physical Activity Guidelines: adults who do 150 minutes or more total minutes per week of moderate exercise or vigorous exercise where each minute of vigorous exercise contributes two minutes to the total)	61%
• Adolescents, high school students in grades 9-12 (2008 CDC Physical Activity Guidelines: adolescents who do at least 60 minutes of physical activity a day, every day of the week)	23%
Reduce Alaskan deaths from suicide	
7) Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population	
• Among population aged 15-24 years	43.2 per 100,000
• Among population aged 25 years and older	23.5 per 100,000
Reduce the number of Alaskans experiencing poor mental health	
★ 8) Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who felt so sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months	23%
★ 9) Mean number of days in the past 30 days adults aged 18 and older report being mentally unhealthy	2.9 days
Increase the proportion of Alaska youth with family and/or social support	
★ 10) Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) with 3 or more adults (besides their parent(s)) who they feel comfortable seeking help from	47%

Reduce the number of Alaskans experiencing domestic violence and sexual assault

11) Rate of unique substantiated child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (aged 0-17 years)	14.4 per 1,000
12) Rate of rape per 100,000 population	67.5 per 100,000
★ 13) Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months	11%

Reduce the number of Alaskans experiencing alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse

14) Alcohol induced mortality rate per 100,000 population	15.3 per 100,000
★ 15) Percentage of persons who report binge drinking in the past 30 days based on the following criteria:	
• Adults (aged 18 years and older): five or more drinks for men; 4 or more drinks for women on one occasion	20%
• Adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12): 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row within a couple of hours, at least once in the past 30 days	17%

Reduce Alaskan deaths from unintentional injury

16) Unintentional injury mortality rate per 100,000 population	54.8 per 100,000
--	------------------

Increase the proportion of Alaskans who are protected from vaccine-preventable infectious diseases

17) Percentage of children aged 19-35 months who do receive the ACIP (Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices) recommended vaccination series (2013 ACIP recommendation 4 DTaP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 Hepatitis B, 1 Varicella, 4 PCV)	75%
--	-----

Reduce the proportion of Alaskans experiencing infectious disease

18) Incidence rate of Chlamydia trachomatis per 100,000 population	705.2 per 100,000
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Increase the proportion of Alaskans with access to in-home water and wastewater services

19) Percentage of rural community housing units with water and sewer services	87%
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Increase the proportion of Alaskans protected against dental diseases

20) Percentage of the Alaskan population served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water	58%
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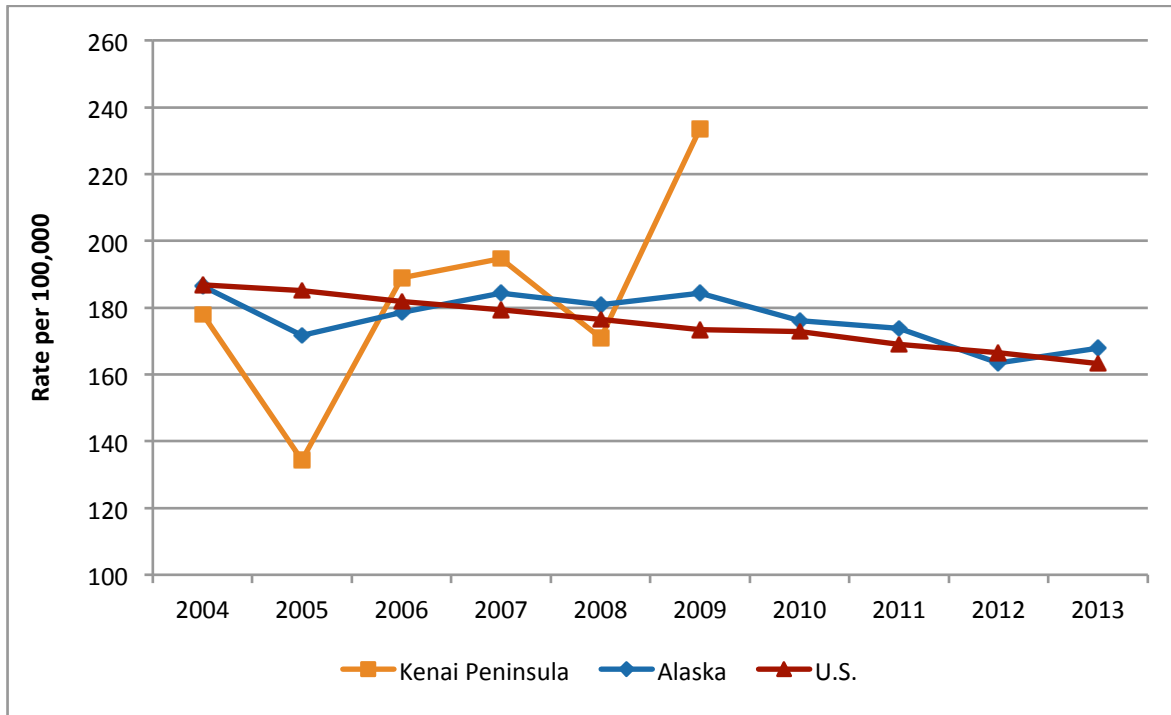
Reduce the proportion of Alaskans without access to high quality and affordable healthcare

★ 21) Percentage of women delivering live births who have not received prenatal care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy	19%
22) Rate of preventable hospitalizations per 1,000 adults (hospitalizations that could have been prevented with high quality primary and preventive care) based on the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	6.7 per 1,000
★ 23) Percentage of adults aged 18 or over reporting that they could not afford to see a doctor in the last 12 months	14%

Increase the economic and educational status of Alaskans

★ 24) Percentage of residents (all ages) living above the federal poverty level (as defined for Alaska)	90%
★ 25) Percentage of 18-24 year olds with high school diploma or equivalency	86%

HA2020 1. Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 population (Figure 17)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kenai Peninsula	178.1	134.3	189	194.6	170.9	233.6	-	-	-	-
Alaska	186.4	171.6	178.6	184.3	180.9	184.4	176	173.8	163.4	167.9
U.S.	186.8	185.1	181.8	179.3	176.4	173.5	172.8	169.0	166.5	163.2

HA2020 Target: 162 per 100,000

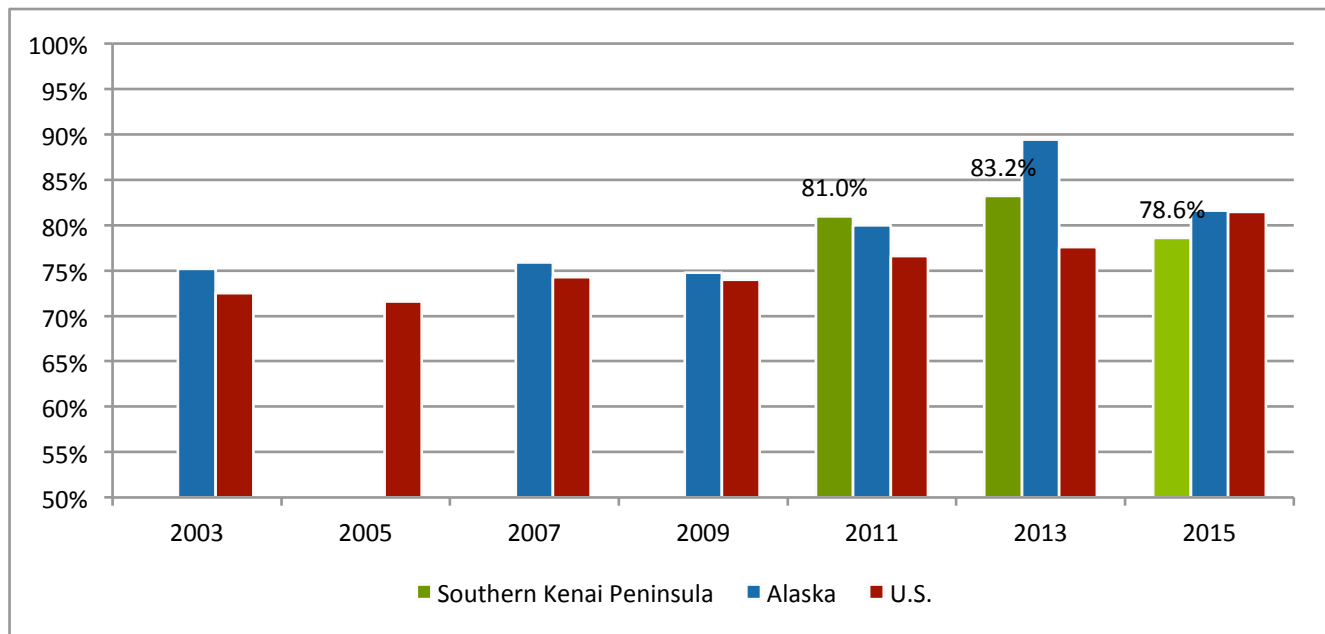
Data Sources:

Alaska / Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics

Note: Cancer mortality rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

HA2020 2. Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who have not smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days (Figure 18)



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula*					81.0%	83.2%	78.6%*
Alaska	75.2%		75.9%	74.8%	80.0%	89.4%	81.6%
U.S.	72.5%	71.6%	74.3%	74.0%	76.6%	77.6%	81.5%

HA2020 Target: 80%

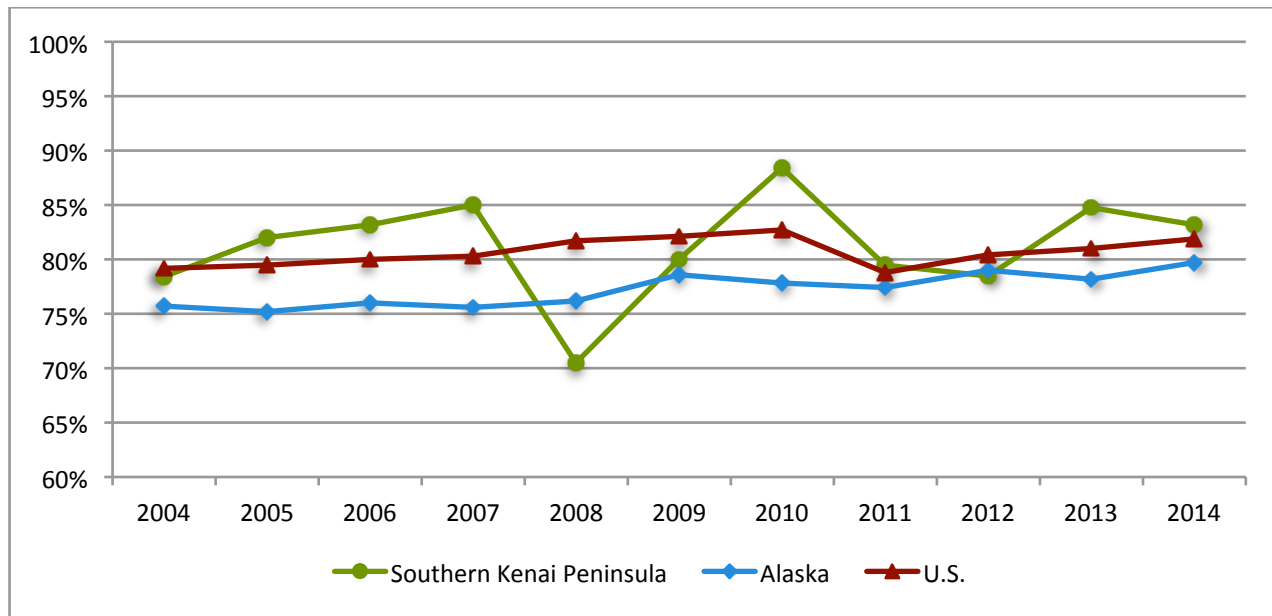
Data Sources:

Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

HA2020 3. Percentage of adults (aged 18 years and older) who currently do not smoke cigarettes (Figure 19)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula	78.4%	82%	83.2%	85%	70.5%	80.0%	88.4%	79.5%	78.5%	84.8%	83.2%
Alaska	75.7%	75.2%	76.0%	75.6%	76.2%	78.6%	77.8%	77.4%	79.0%	78.2%	79.7%
U.S.	79.2%	79.5%	80.0%	80.3%	81.7%	82.1%	82.7%	78.8%	80.4%	81.0%	81.9%

HA2020 Target: 83%

Data Sources:

Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

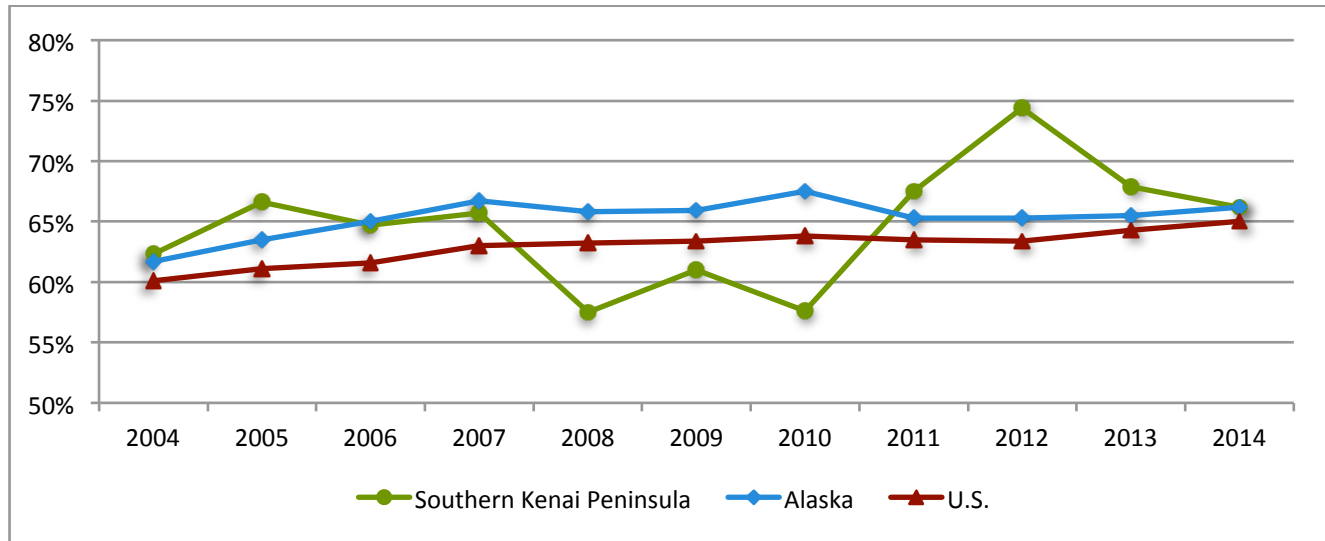
U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: Alaska data were obtained from the Standard and Supplemental AK BRFSS surveys combined from 2004 through 2011. The Supplemental BRFSS survey is conducted using identical methodology as the Standard BRFSS and allows a doubling of the BRFSS sample size for those measures included on both surveys.

Post-stratification weights were used for Alaska data from 2000 through 2006; raking weights were used from 2007 through 2011. For more on this methodological change see:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/brfss/method.aspx>.

HA2020 4. Percentage of adults (aged 18 years and older) who meet criteria for overweight (body mass index ≥ 25.0 and $< 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$) or obesity (body mass index of $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$) (Figure 20)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula*	62.3%	66.6%	64.7%	65.7%	57.5%	61%	57.6%	67.5%	74.4%	67.9%	66.2%
Alaska*	61.7%	63.5%	65.0%	66.7%	65.8%	65.9%	67.5%	65.3%	65.3%	65.5%	66.2%
U.S.*	60.1%	61.1%	61.6%	63.0%	63.2%	63.4%	63.8%	63.5%	63.4%	64.3%	65.0%

HA2020 Target: 36% overweight, 27% obese, 63% overweight or obese combined

Data Sources:

Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

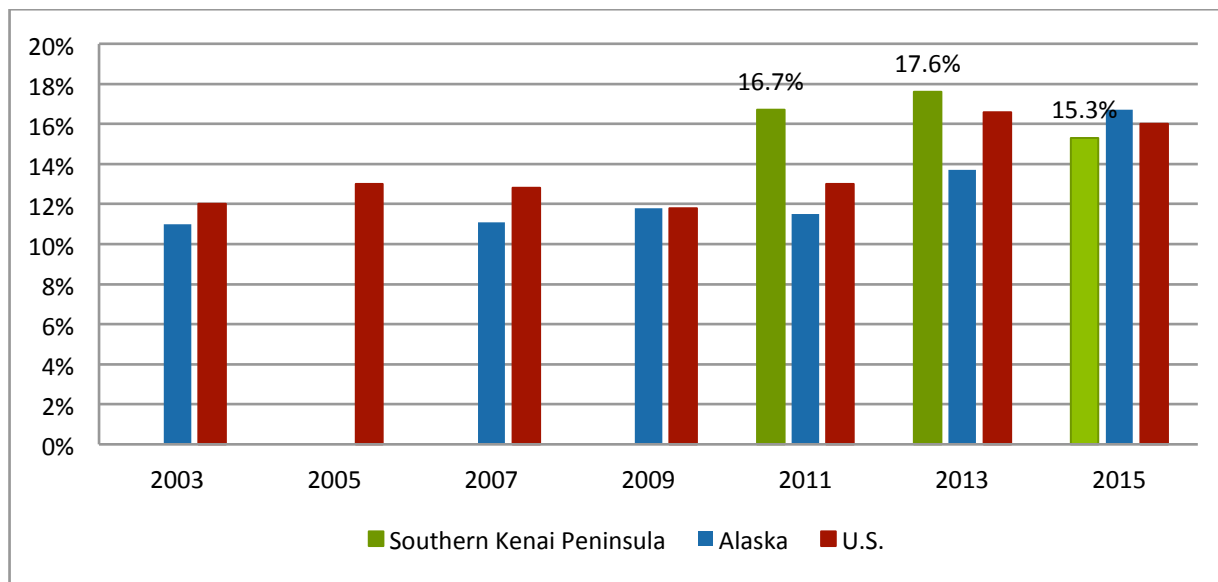
U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: Post-stratification weights were used for Alaska data from 2000 through 2006; raking weights were used from 2007 through 2011. For more on this methodological change see:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/brfss/method.aspx>.

*Combined percentages for overweight and obese as this is the way in which values reported in SKP BRFSS file from Charles Utermohle.

HA2020 5. Percentage of high school students who are overweight (BMI ≥85th percentile < 95th percentile) (Figure 21)



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula*						16.7%	17.8%	15.3%*
Alaska		14.4%		16.2%	14.4%	14.4%	13.7%	16.7%
U.S.	13.6%	14.6%	15.6%	15.6%	15.6%	15.2%	16.6%	16.0%

HA2020 Target: 12%

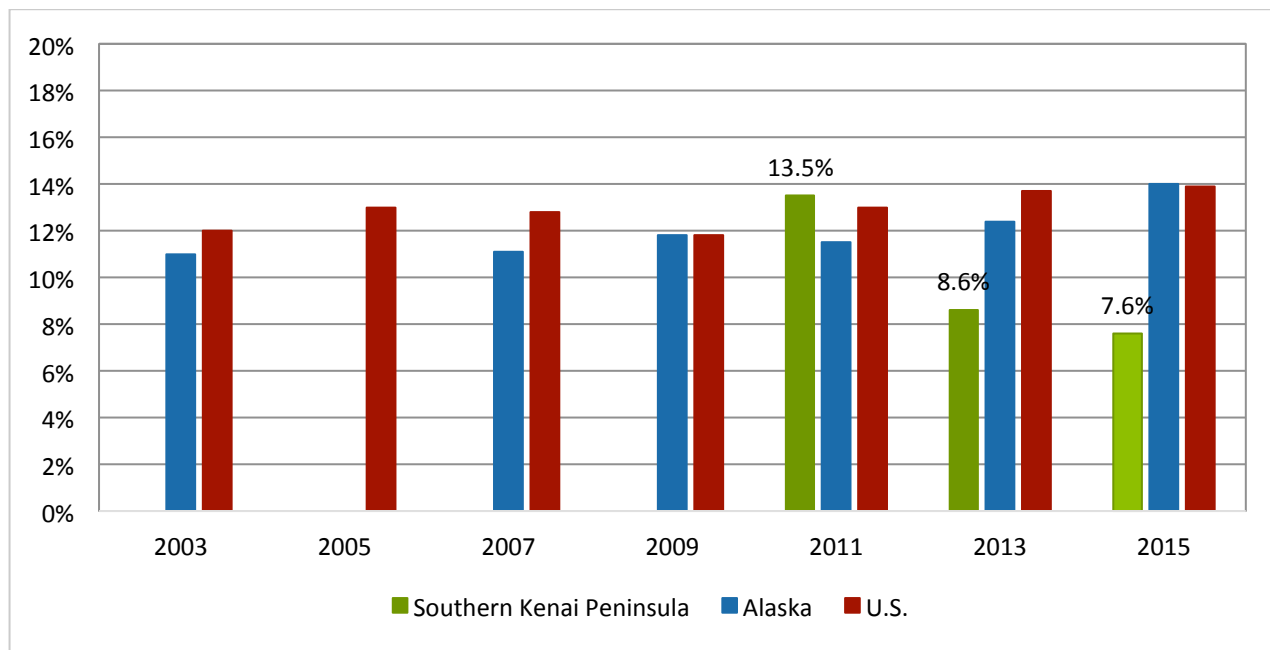
Data Sources:

Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

**HA2020 5. Percentage of high school students who are obese (BMI \geq 95th percentile)
(Figure 22)**



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula						13.5%	8.6%	7.6%*
Alaska		11.0%	-	11.1%	11.8%	11.5%	12.4%	14.0%
U.S.	10.5%	12.0%	13.0%	12.8%	11.8%	13.0%	13.7%	13.9%

HA2020 Target: 10%

Data Sources:

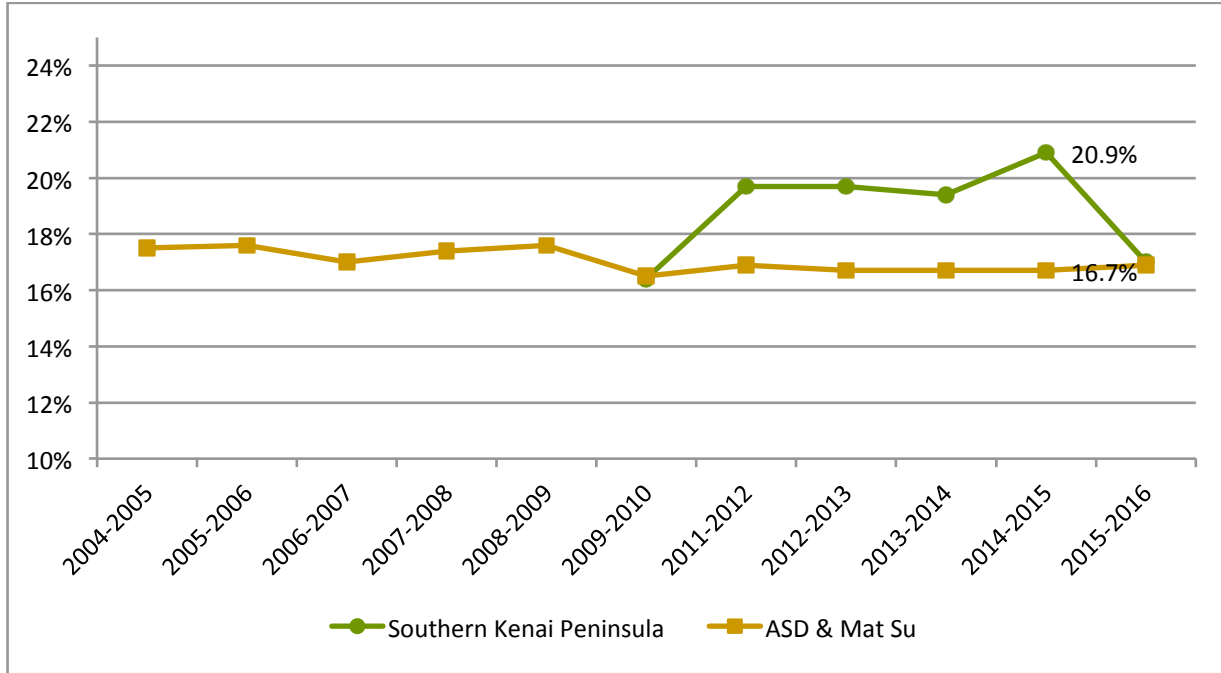
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

- = data unavailable

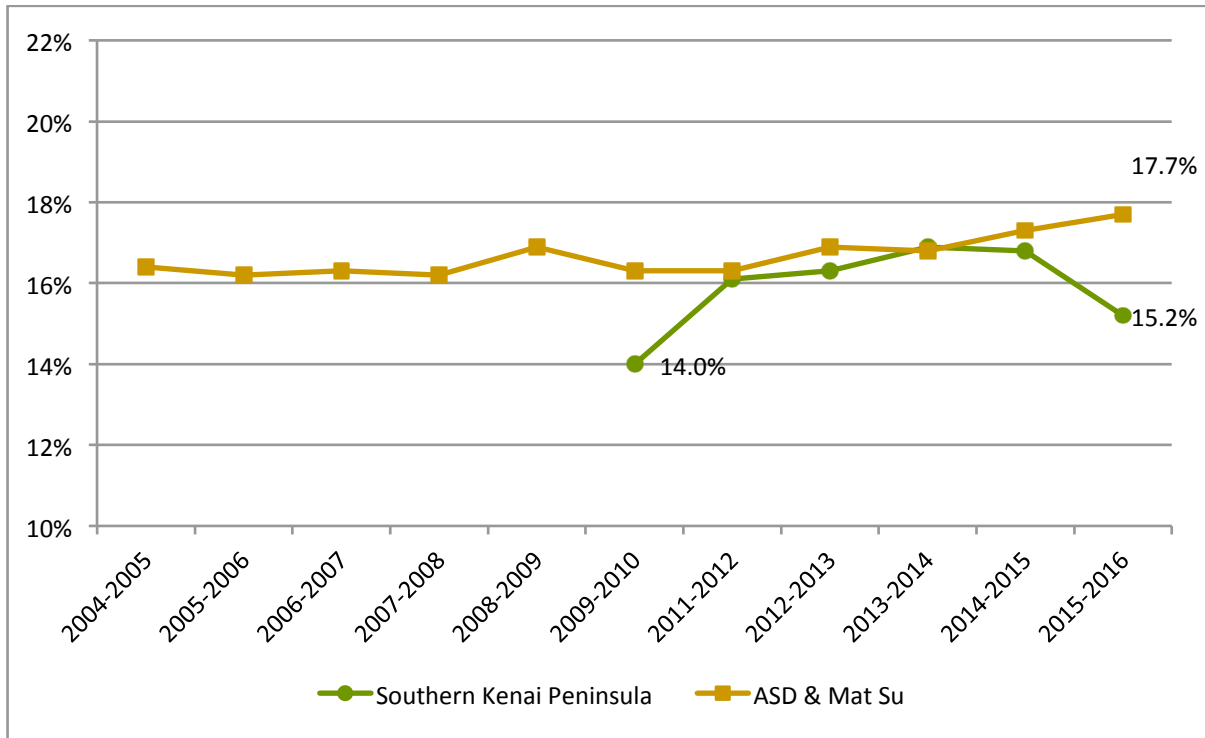
Percentage of children who are overweight (BMI \geq 85th and < 95th percentile) (Figure 23)



	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Southern Kenai Peninsula						16.4%	19.7%	19.7%	19.4%	20.9%	17.0%
ASD & Mat Su	17.5%	17.6%	17.0%	17.4%	17.6%	16.5%	16.9%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.9%

HA2020 Target: 15%

Percentage of children who are obese (BMI \geq 95th percentile) (Figure 24)



	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Southern Kenai Peninsula						14.0%	16.1%	16.3%	16.9%	16.8%	15.2%
ASD & Mat Su	16.4%	16.2%	16.3%	16.2%	16.9%	16.3%	16.3%	16.9%	16.8%	17.3%	17.7%

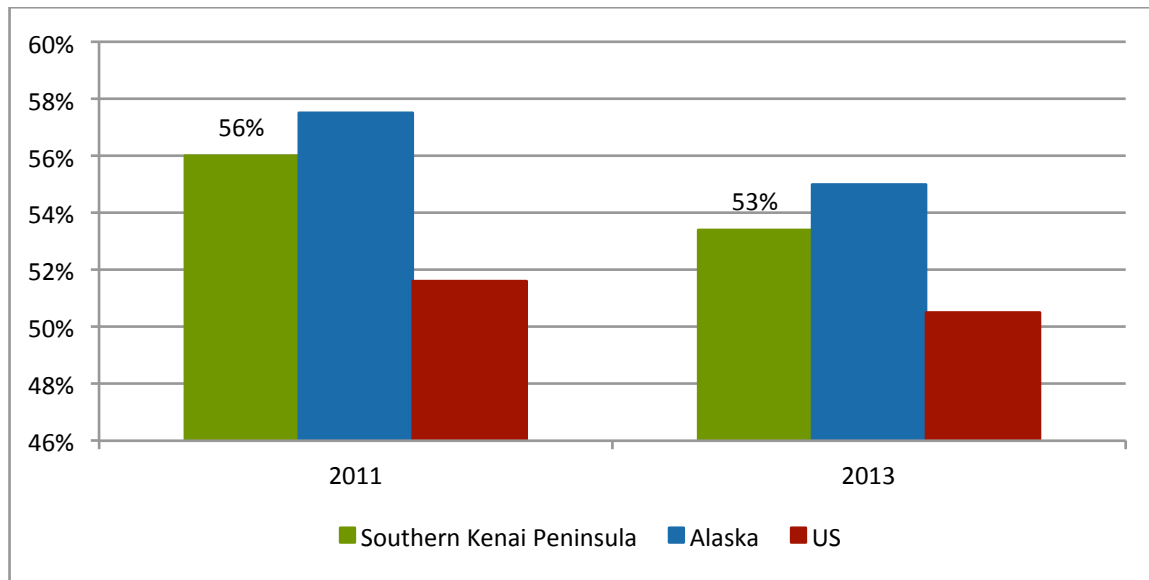
HA2020 Target: 14%

Data Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Section of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Obesity Prevention and Control Program, Alaska Student BMI Surveillance System

Note: ASD & Mat Su data shown are for Anchorage School District and Mat-Su combined (weighted) for Grades K, 1, 3, 5, 7

Southern Kenai Peninsula data are unweighted results, calculated for grades K-8 from Chapman school, McNeil Canyon elementary, Paul Banks elementary, Nanwalek school, Nikolaevsk school, Ninilchik school, Port Graham school, Razdolna school, Susan B English school, Fireweed Academy, Homer Middle school, West Homer elementary, Kachemak Selo school, and Voznesenka elementary

HA2020 6. Percentage of Alaskans who met 2008 guidelines for physical activity (150 minutes/week of moderate or vigorous exercise) (Figure 25)



	2011	2013
Southern Kenai Peninsula	56.0%	53.4%
Alaska	57.5%	55.0%
U.S.	51.6%	50.5%

HA2020 Target: 61%

Data Sources:

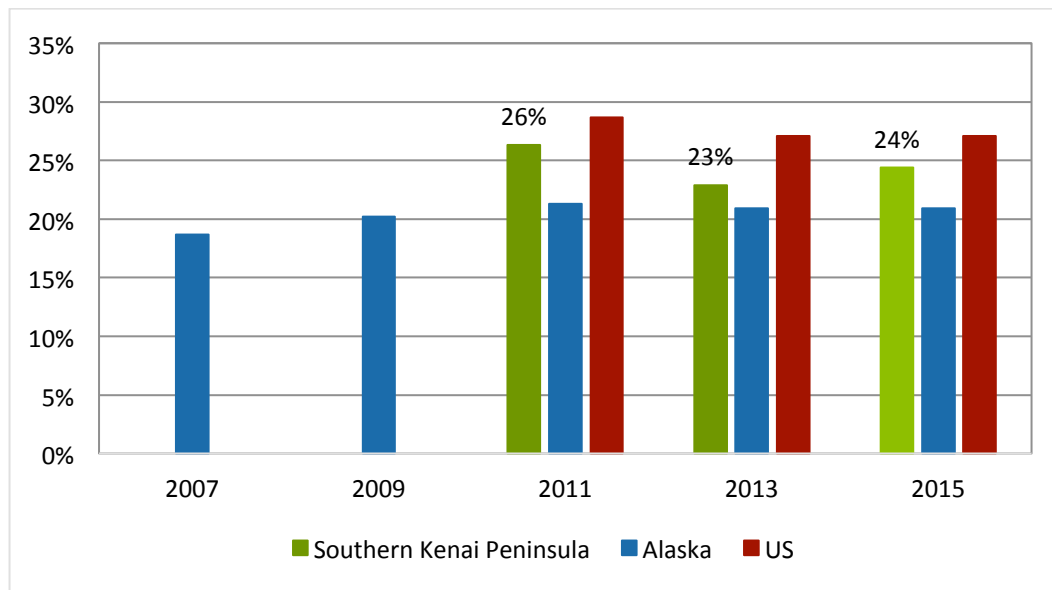
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula - Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: There have been changes in physical activity guidelines during the past decade. The above data reflect the new guidelines, and starting in 2011, the BRFSS measure was once again changed. Ranking weights were used to calculate 2011 estimates. For more on this methodological change see:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/brfss/method.aspx>

HA2020 6. Percentage of high school students who met 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines (2008 CDC Physical Activity Guidelines: adolescents who do at least 60 minutes of physical activity a day, every day of the week) (Figure 26)



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula			26.3%	22.9%	24.4%*
Alaska	18.7%	20.2%	21.3%	20.9%	20.9%
U.S.			28.7%	27.1%	27.1%

HA2020 Target: 23%

Data Sources:

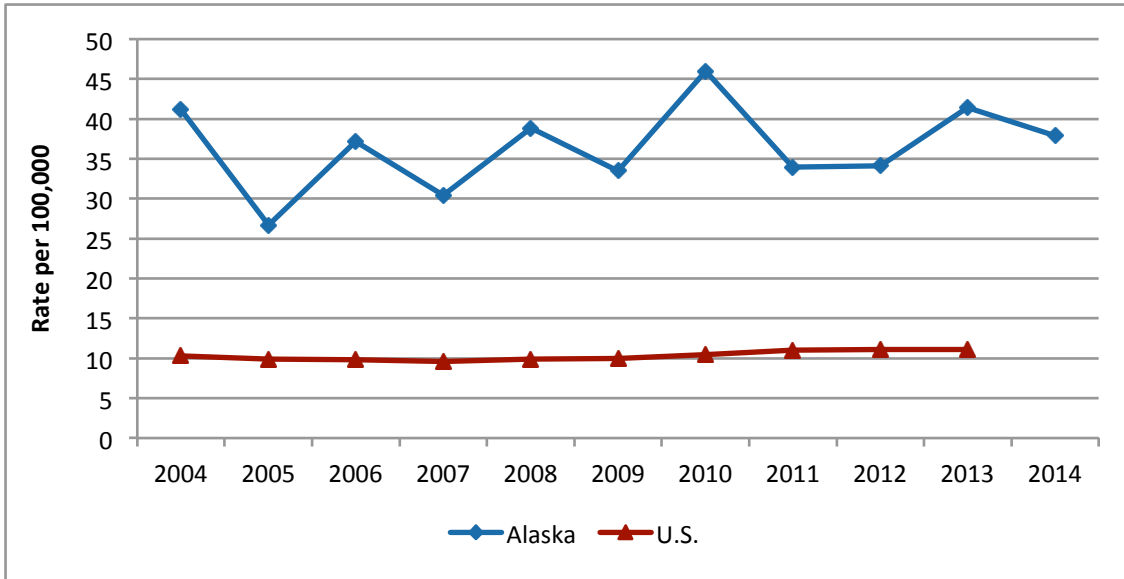
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula - Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals. Because of changes in question content starting in 2011, national YRBS prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011 are not comparable to those reported in 2009 or earlier. On the 2005-2009 national YRBS questionnaire, physical activity was assessed with three questions (in the following order) that asked the number of days students participated in: 1) at least 60 minutes of aerobic (moderate and vigorous) physical activity, 2) at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity, and 3) at least 60 minutes of aerobic (moderate and vigorous) physical activity. On the 2011 national YRBS questionnaire, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

* Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula*

HA2020 7. Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population among population aged 15-24 years (Figure 27)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alaska	41.2	26.7	37.2	30.4	38.9	33.5	46.0	34.0	34.1	41.4	37.9
U.S.	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.1	-

HA2020 Target: 43.2 per 100,000

Data Sources:

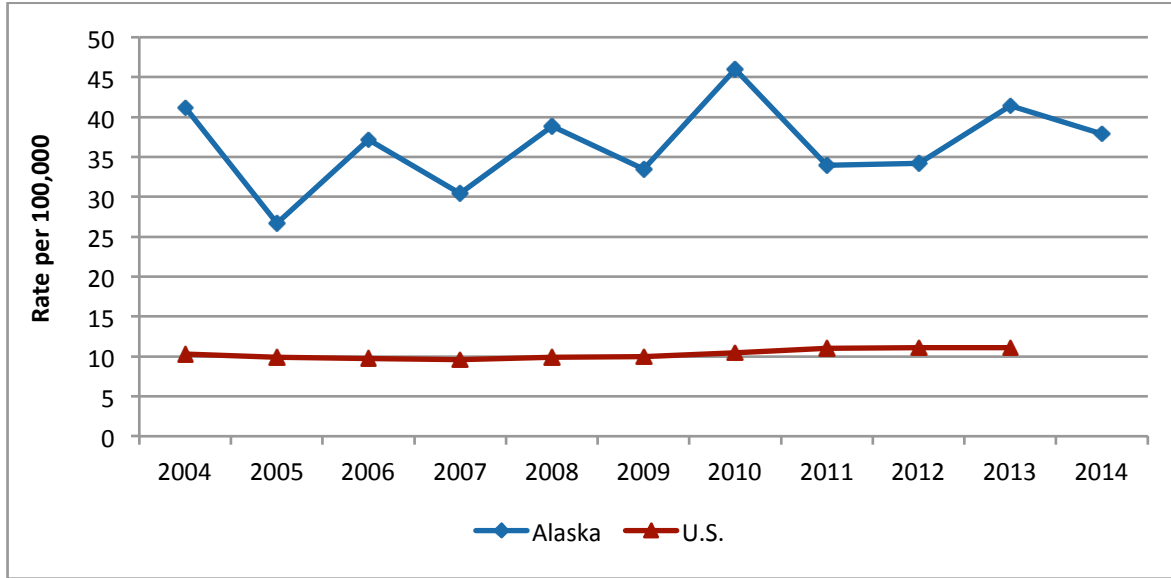
Alaska - Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics

- = data unavailable

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 7. Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population among population aged 25 years and older (Figure 28)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alaska	41.2	26.7	37.2	30.4	38.9	33.5	46	34	34.2	41.4	37.9
U.S.	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.9	10	10.5	11	11.1	11.1	-

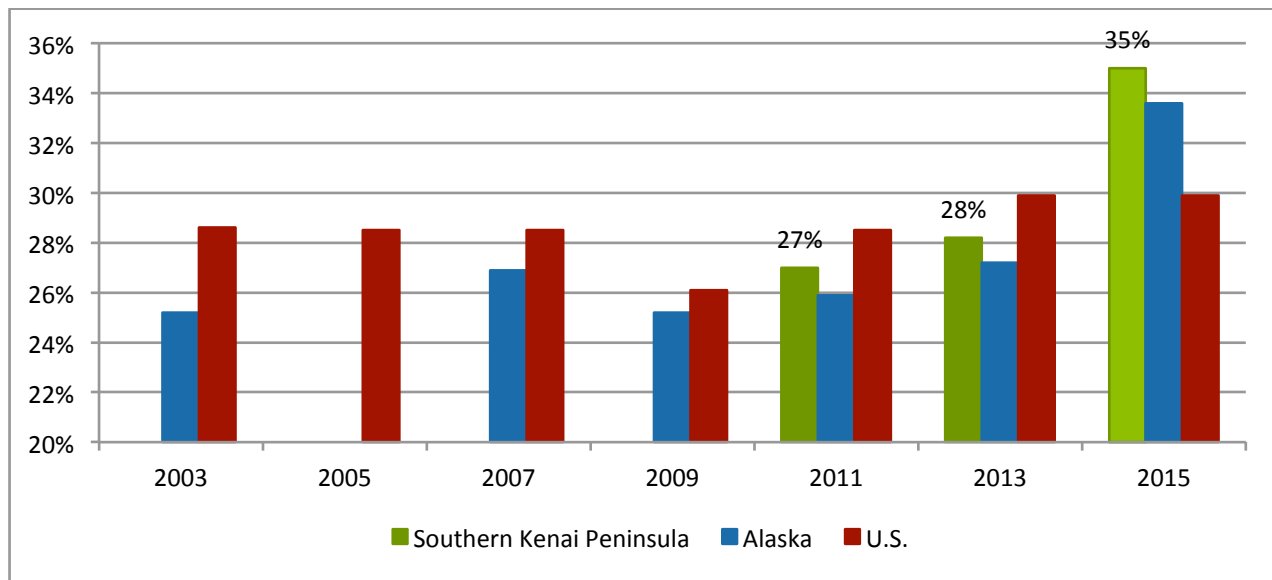
HA2020 Target: 23.5 per 100,000

Data Sources:

Alaska – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, national Center for Health Statistics

HA2020 8. Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who felt so sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months (Figure 29)



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula					27.0%	28.2%	35.0%*
Alaska	25.2%	-	26.9%	25.2%	25.9%	27.2%	33.6%
U.S.	28.6%	28.5%	28.5%	26.1%	28.5%	29.9%	29.9%

HA2020 Target: 23%

Data Sources:

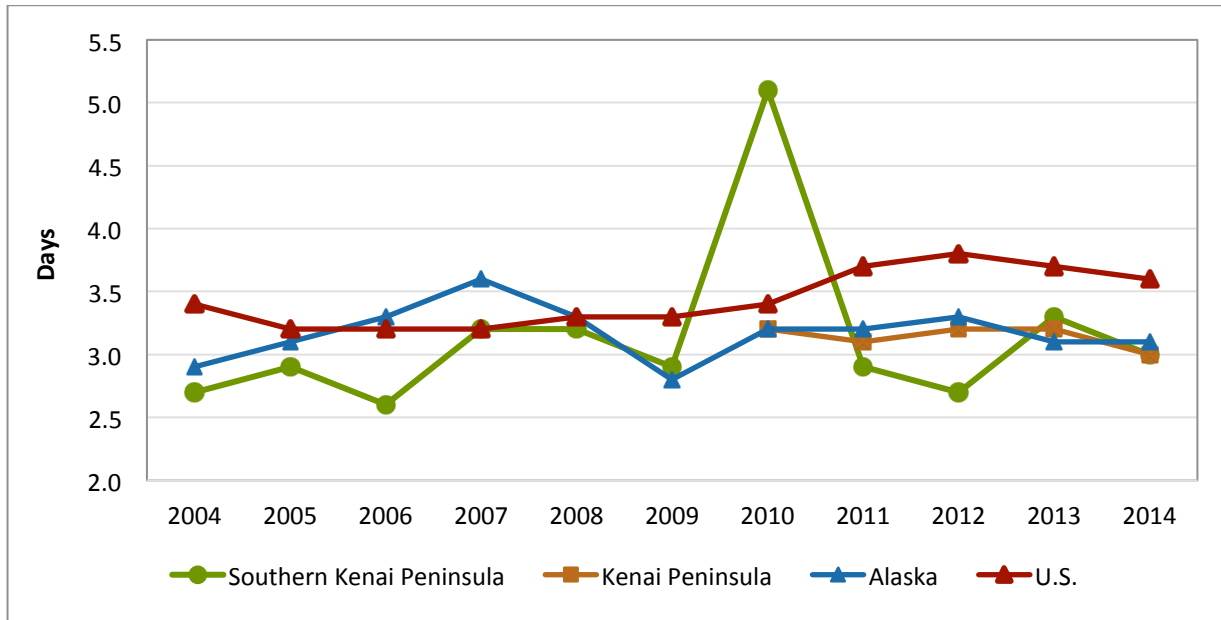
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

- =data unavailable

HA2020 9. Mean number of days in the past 30 days adults aged 18 and older report being mentally unhealthy (Figure 30)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	5.1	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.0
Kenai Peninsula							3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Alaska	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
U.S.	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6

HA2020 Target: 2.9 days

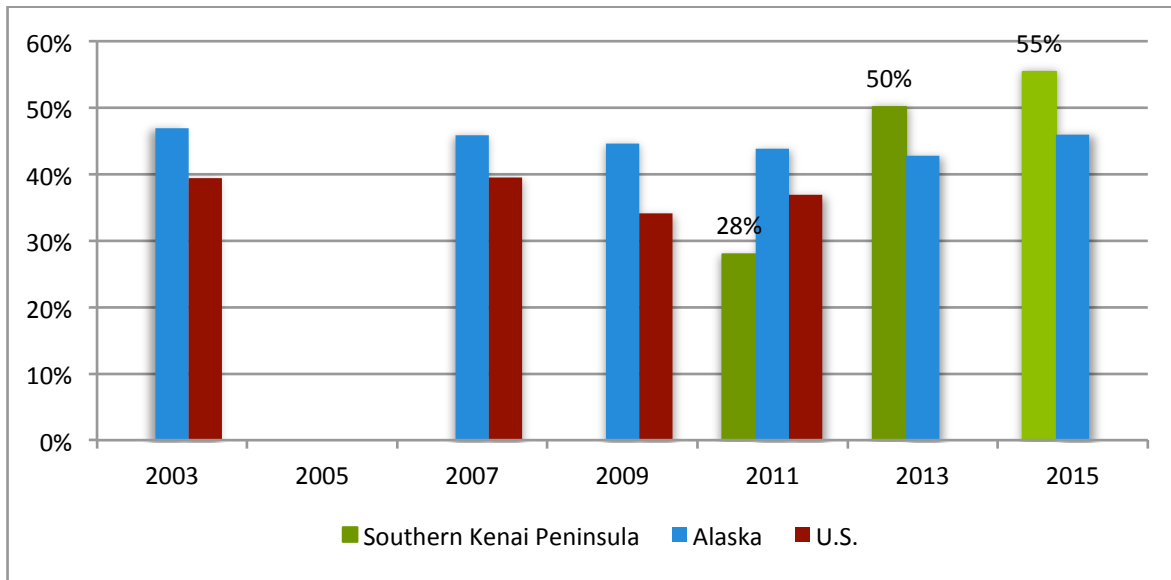
Data Sources:

All Alaskans/Kenai Peninsula/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: The 2002 U.S. data is for 23 states. Post-stratification weights were used for Alaska data from 2000 through 2006; raking weights were used from 2007 through 2011. For more on this methodological change see: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/brfss/method.aspx>.

HA2020 10. Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) with 3 or more adults (besides their parent(s)) from whom they feel comfortable seeking help (Figure 31)



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula					28.0%	50.1%	55.4%*
Alaska	46.9%		45.9%	44.6%	43.8%	42.8%	46.0%
U.S.	39.4%		39.5%	34.1%	36.9%		

HA2020 Target: 47%

Data Sources:

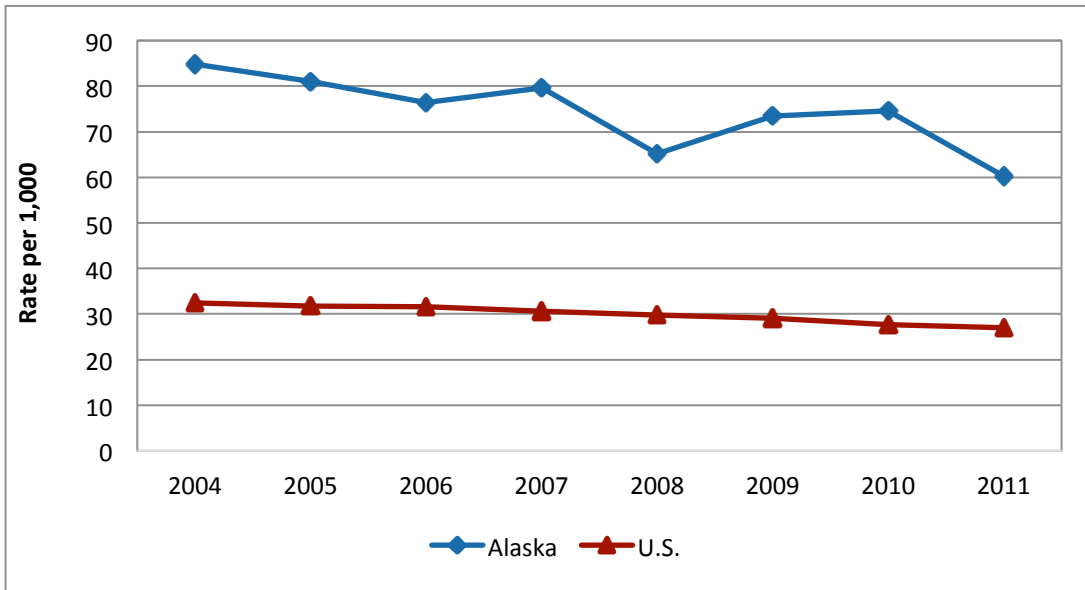
All Alaskans/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. **SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.*

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 11. Rate of unique substantiated child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (aged 0-17 years) (Figure 32)



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alaska	17.6	15	20.3	18.2	15.3	14.1	15.6	13
U.S.	11	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1

HA2020 Target: 14.4 per 1,000

Data Sources:

Alaska – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Children’s Services

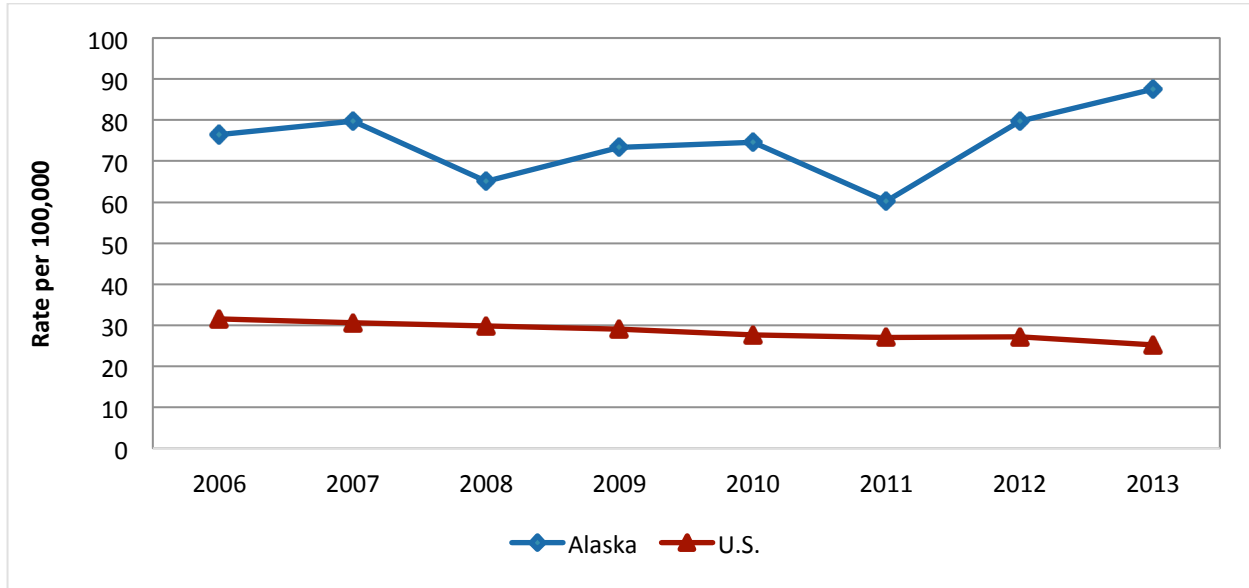
U.S. – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families

Note: Child abuse and neglect is defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or Caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act which present an imminent risk of serious harm.

Data caution: These data show substantiated reported cases rather than actual incidence.

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 12. Rate of rape per 100,000 population (Figure 33)



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alaska	76.4	79.7	65.1	73.4	74.6	60.2	79.8	87.6
U.S.	31.6	30.6	29.8	29.1	27.7	27	27.1	25.2

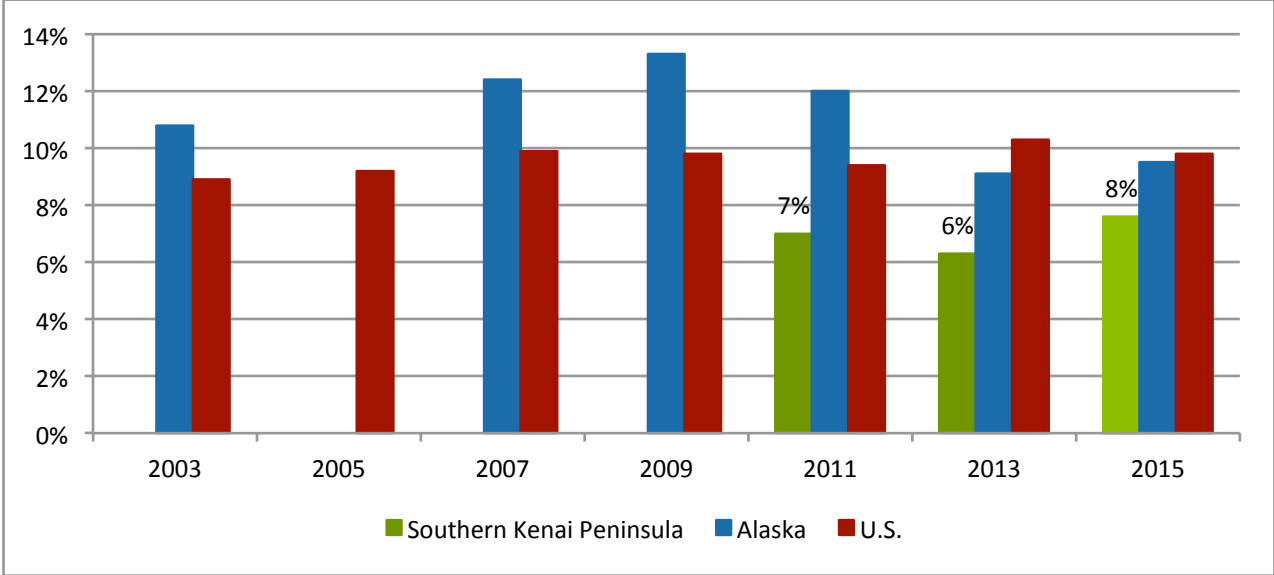
HA2020 Target: 67.5 per 1,000

Data Sources:

Alaska/ U.S. – Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) for “forcible rape” as prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

Note: The UCR Program provides statistics based on data contributed by local, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Caution should be used when comparing statistics from different jurisdictions, and consideration should be given to the various variables that affect crime and law enforcement’s response in a given jurisdiction. In December 2011, the UCR Program changed its definition of rape; however, forcible rape statistics have been reported according to the historical definition (UCR Handbook 2004, Forcible Rape Definition: “The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will”). By definition, sexual attacks on males are excluded from the rape category and must not be classified as assaults or other sex offenses depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury.

HA2020 13. Percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months (Figure 34)



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula					7.0%	6.3%	7.6%*
Alaska	10.8%		12.4%	13.3%	12.0%	9.1%	9.5%
U.S.	8.9%	9.2%	9.9%	9.8%	9.4%	10.3%	9.8%

HA2020 Target: 11%

Data Sources:

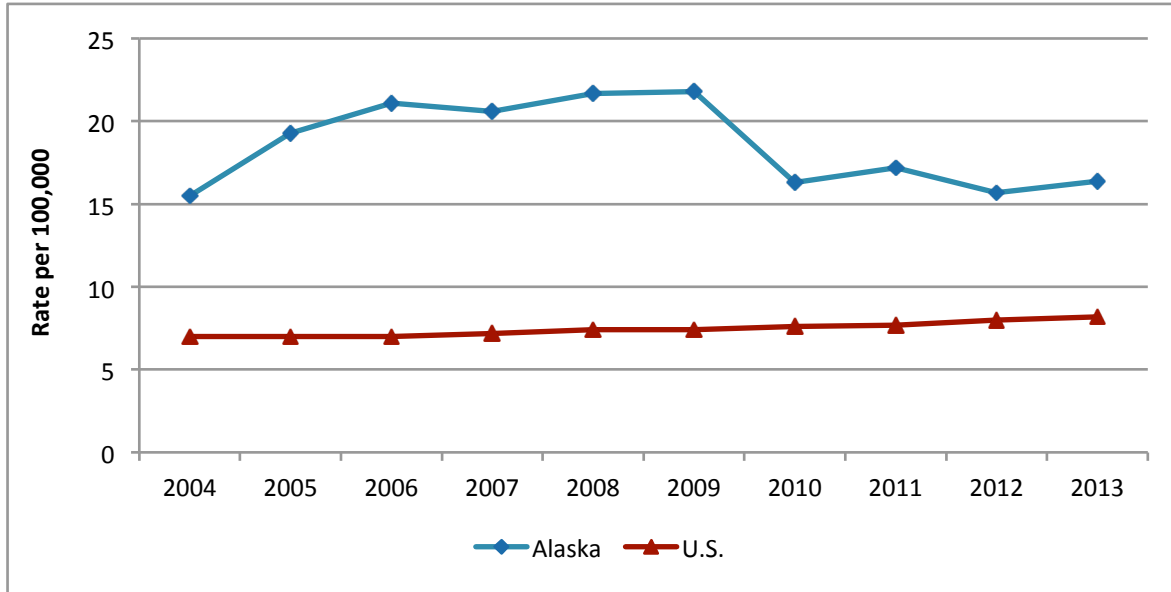
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 14. Alcohol induced mortality rate per 100,000 population (Figure 35)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alaska	15.5	19.3	21.1	20.6	21.7	21.8	16.3	17.2	15.7	16.4
U.S.	7	7	7	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	8	8.2

HA2020 Target: 15.3 per 100,000

Data Sources:

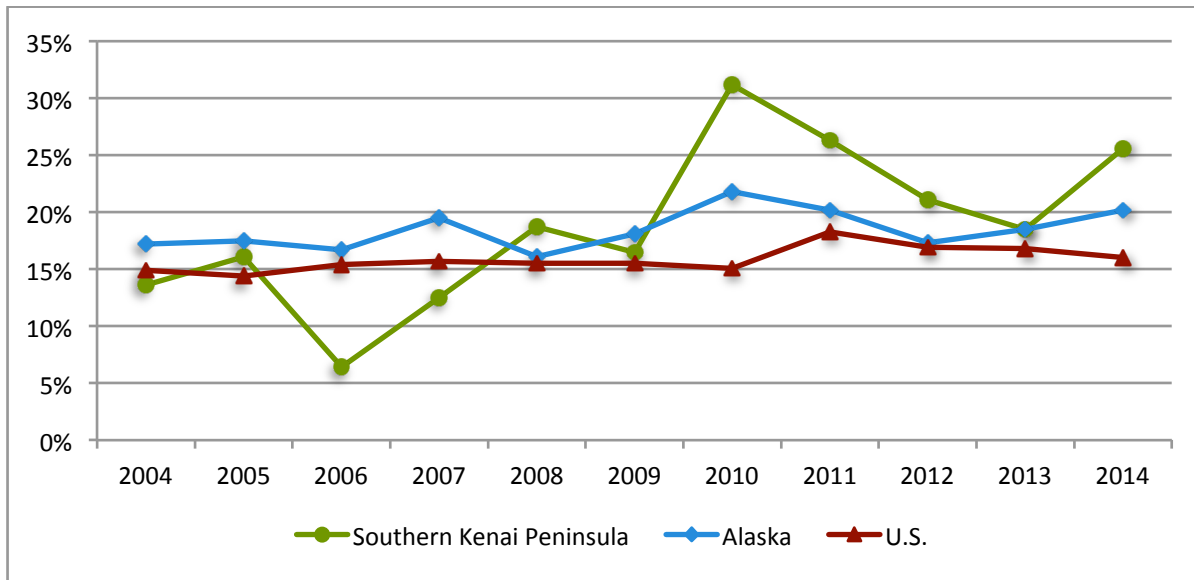
All Alaskans/Alaska Natives – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2010 (retrieved from CDC WONDER Online Database)

Note: Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. NCHS has defined selected causes of death groups for analysis of all ages mortality data including alcohol-induced causes. The group code values are not actual ICD codes published in the International Classification of Diseases, but are "recodes" defined to support analysis by the Selected Causes of Death groups. The list of codes for alcohol-induced causes was expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive.

Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD-10 codes E24.4, Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, Alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, Alcoholic gastritis; K70, Alcoholic liver disease; K86.0, Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, Finding of alcohol in blood; X45, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use. See CDC (2008). *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Volume 56, Number 10, p. 109. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf.

HA2020 15. Percentage of adults (aged 18 years and older) who report binge drinking in the past 30 days: 5 or more drinks for men; 4 or more drinks for women on one occasion (Figure 36)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula	13.6%	16.1%	6.4%	12.5%	18.7%	16.5%	31.2%	26.3%	21.1%	18.5%	25.6%
Alaska	17.2%	17.5%	16.7%	19.5%	16.1%	18.1%	21.8%	20.2%	17.3%	18.5%	20.2%
U.S.	14.9%	14.4%	15.4%	15.7%	15.5%	15.5%	15.1%	18.3%	16.9%	16.8%	16.0%

HA2020 Target: 20%

Data Sources:

Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

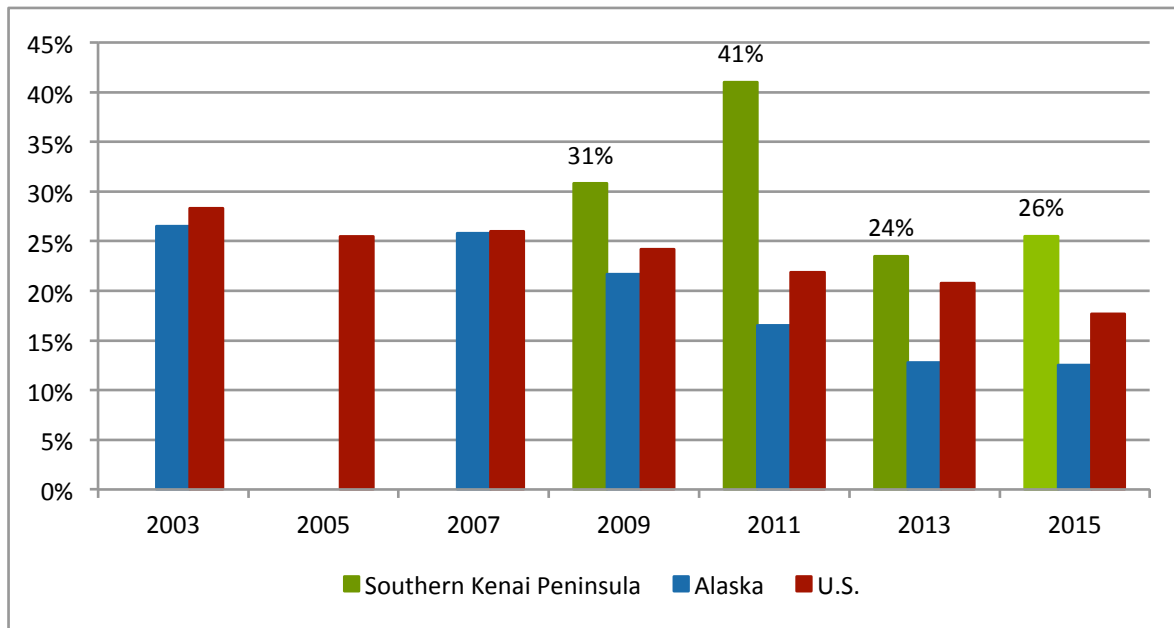
U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: Alaska data were obtained from the Standard AK BRFSS from 1991 through 2003, 2005 through 2007, and 2009 through 2010, and from the Standard and Supplemental AK BRFSS surveys combined in 2004 and 2008. The Supplemental BRFSS survey is conducted using identical methodology as the Standard BRFSS and allows a doubling of the BRFSS sample size for those measures included on both surveys.

Post-stratification weights were used for Alaska data from 2000 through 2006; raking weights were used from 2007 through 2011. For more on this methodological change see:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/brfss/method.aspx>.

HA2020 15. Percentage of high school students who report binge drinking in the past 30 days (Figure 37)



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Southern Kenai Peninsula				30.8%	41.0%	23.5%	25.5%*
Alaska	26.5%		25.8%	21.7%	16.5%	12.8%	12.5%
U.S.	28.3%	25.5%	26.0%	24.2%	21.9%	20.8%	17.7%

HA2020 Target: 17%

Data Sources:

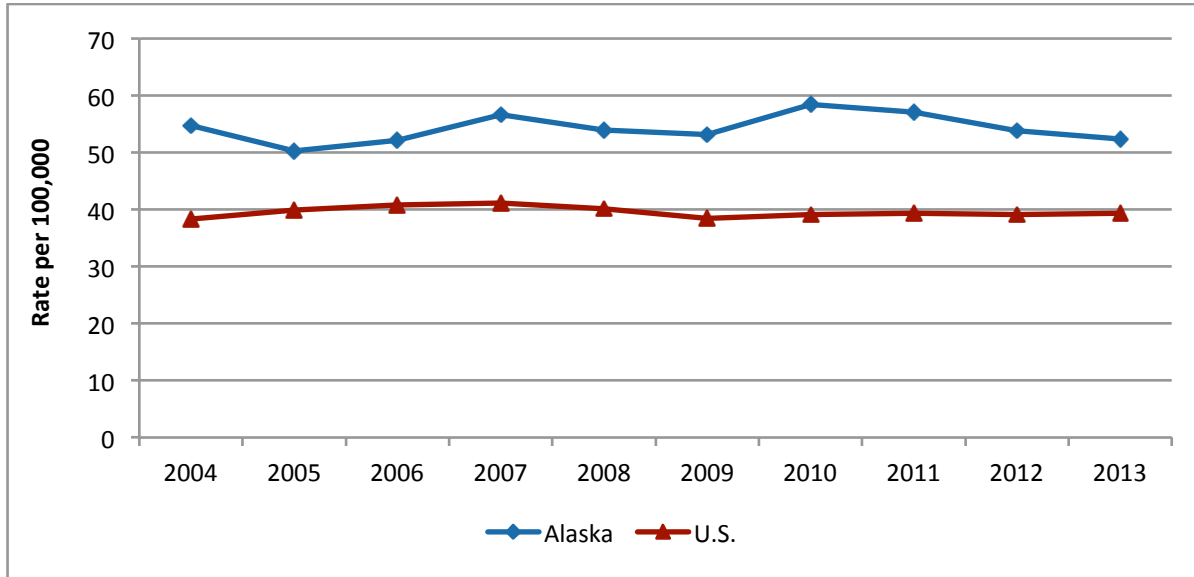
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *SKP schools surveyed in 2011 and 2013 include Homer High, Homer Flex, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, and Voznesenka Schools. 2015 values only represent Homer High and Homer Flex respondents.

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Weighted Alaska data for this indicator were obtained in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. Figure does not reflect 95% confidence intervals.

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 16. Unintentional injury mortality rate per 100,000 population (Figure 38)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alaska	54.7	50.3	52.2	56.6	54	53.2	58.5	57.1	53.8	52.4
U.S.	38.3	39.9	40.8	41.1	40.1	38.5	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.4

HA2020 Target: 54.8 per 100,000

Data Sources:

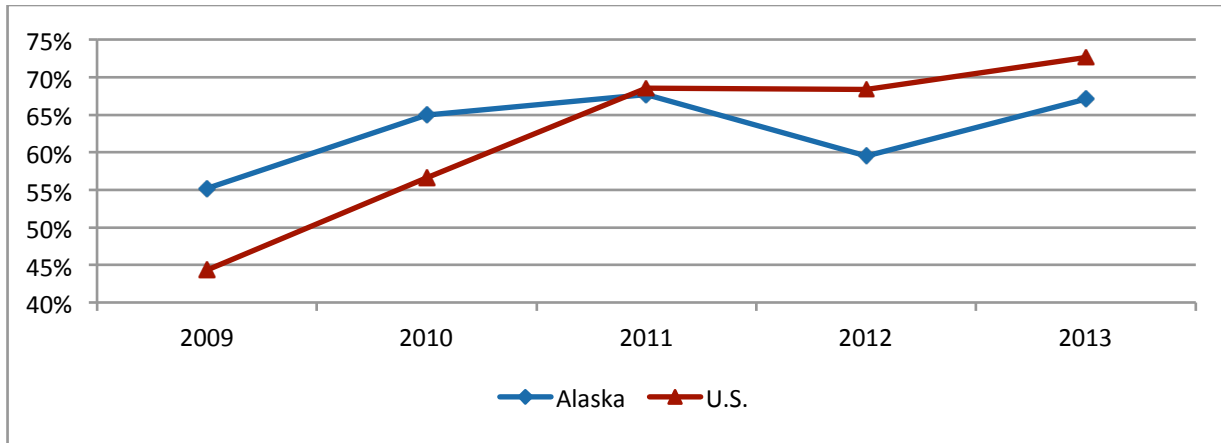
Alaska – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention

Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 17. Percentage of children aged 19-35 months who do receive the ACIP (Advisory Committee on immunization Practices) recommended vaccination series (2013 ACIP recommendation 4 DTaP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 Hepatitis B, 1 Varicella, 4 PC) (Figure 39)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alaska	55.2%	65.0%	67.7%	59.5%	67.1%
U.S.	44.3%	56.6%	68.5%	68.4%	72.6%

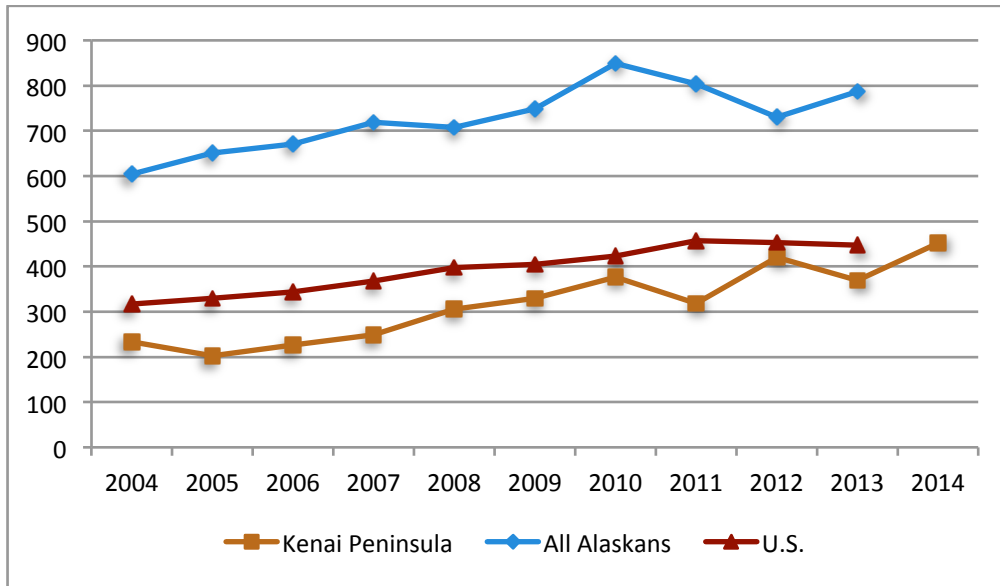
HA2020 Target: 75%

Data Sources:

All Alaskans/U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey
Alaska Natives – Indian Health Service, Immunization Program

Note: Recommended vaccines changed over the time period shown above. Data reported for 2009-2011 are for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, which adds Varicella and PCV.

HA2020 18. Incidence rate of Chlamydia trachomatis per 100,000 population (Figure 40)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kenai Peninsula	233.0	202.5	226.6	248.8	306.0	329.9	377.0	318.5	421.0	369.2	451.5
Alaska	604.4	650.7	670.6	719.4	707.3	748.8	849.6	803.3	731.0	786.5	
U.S.	316.5	329.4	344.3	367.5	398.1	405.3	423.6	457.6	453.3	446.6	

HA2020 Target: 705.2 per 100,000

Data Sources:

Alaska – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Section of Epidemiology, STD Program

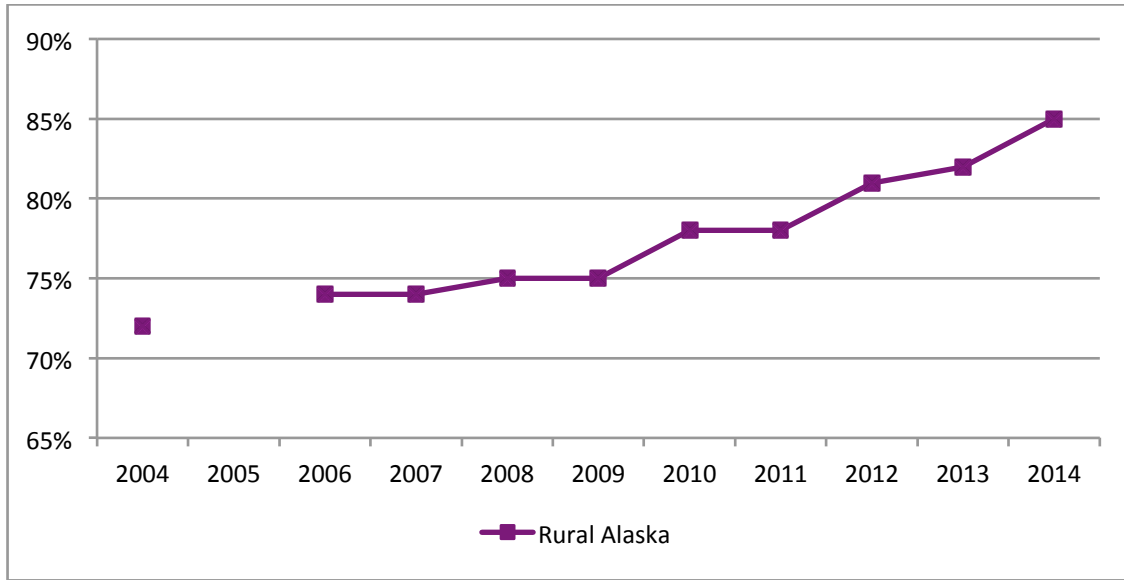
U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention, NCHHSTP Atlas

Notes: Rates are not age-adjusted.

Alaska is consistently the #1 or #2 state for chlamydia incidence nationwide. Because Alaskans are a mobile population, regular screening for STD’s is recommended for all sexually active individuals statewide.

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 19. Percentage of rural community housing units with water and sewer services (Figure 41)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rural Alaska	72.0%	**	74.0%	74.0%	75.0%	75.0%	78.0%	78.0%	81.0%	82.0%	85.0%

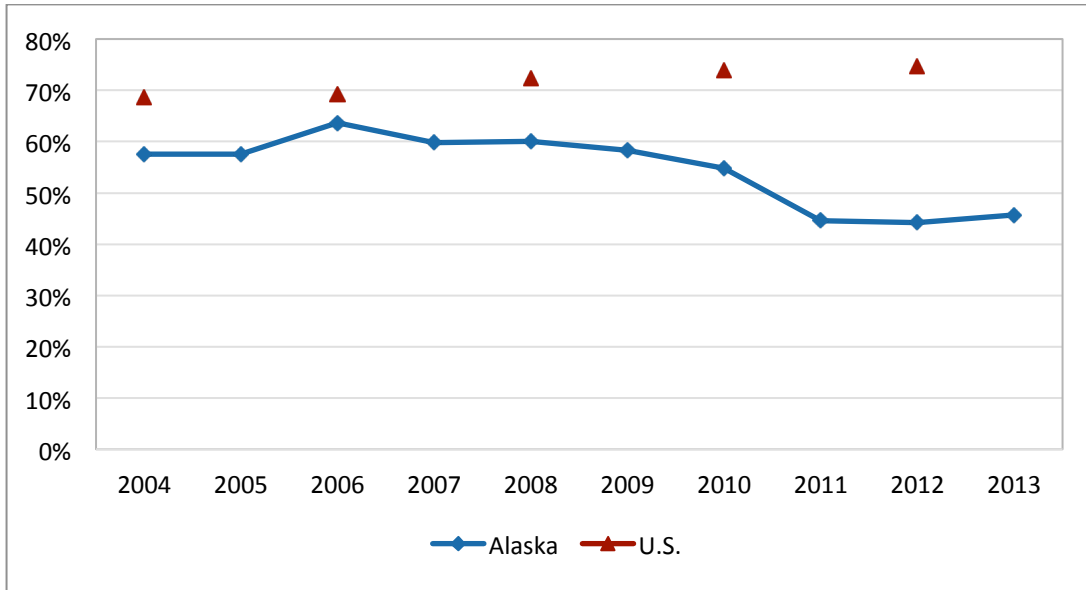
HA2020 Target: 87%

Data Source: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Note: The above data are based on the following definitions: “Rural Community” is defined as an Alaska community with between 25 and 2,000 people that is not part of a metropolitan area and that is not connected to a highway system. “Housing Unit” is defined as a resident’s primary home, used for most of the year. Seasonal homes, vacation homes, lodges, public structures and commercial buildings are not included in this definition. “Water and Sewer Service” is defined as the provision of running water and sewer service inside the home via community piped or covered haul system, individual well and septic systems, or some combination thereof.

Data unavailable for Southern Kenai Peninsula

HA2020 20. Percentage of the Alaskan population served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water (Figure 42)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alaska	57.5%	57.5%	63.7%	59.8%	60.0%	58.3%	54.8%	44.6%	44.2%	45.7%
U.S.	68.7%		69.2%		72.4%		73.9%		74.6%	

HA2020 Target: 58%

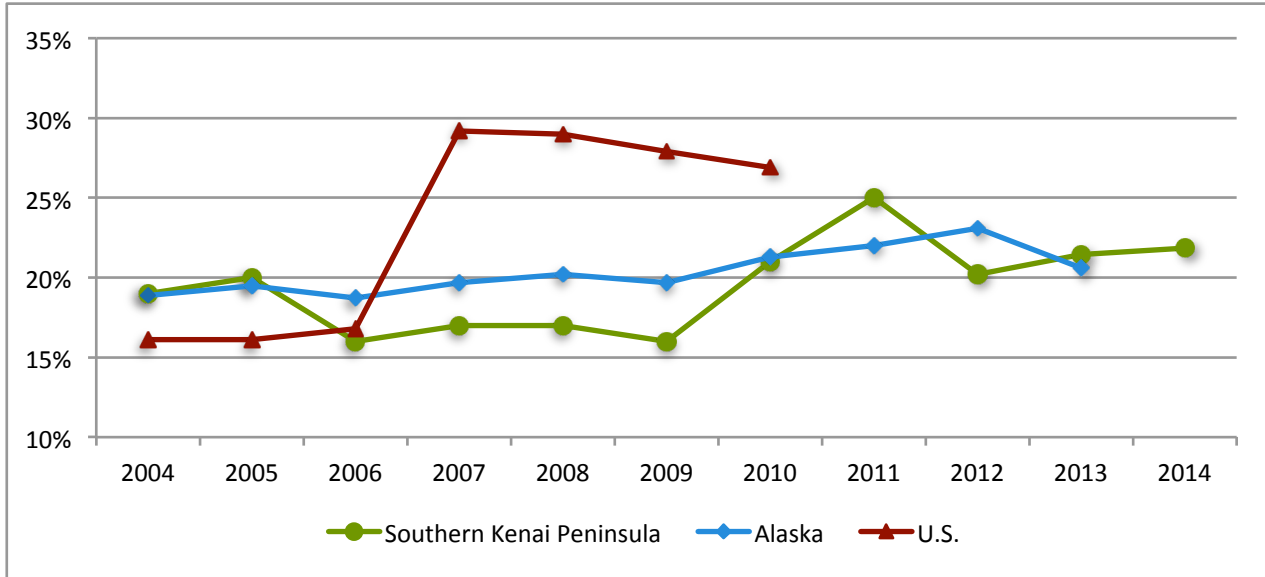
Data Sources:

Alaska – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Oral Health Program (2004-2013); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, national Oral Health Surveillance System (2000/2002)

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Oral Health Surveillance System

Note: The 2004 Alaska percentage includes the Anchorage water system, which had an interruption for several months for replacement/repair of fluoridation equipment.

HA2020 21. Percentage of women delivering live births who have not received prenatal care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy (Figure 43)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula				16.5%	16.5%	15.7%	19.9%	21.8%	20.2%	21.4%	21.9%
Alaska	18.9%	19.5%	18.7%	19.7%	20.2%	19.7%	21.3%	22.0%	23.1%	20.6%	
U.S.	16.1%	16.1%	16.8%	29.2%	29.0%	27.9%	26.9%	**	**	**	**

HA2020 Target: 19%

Data Sources:

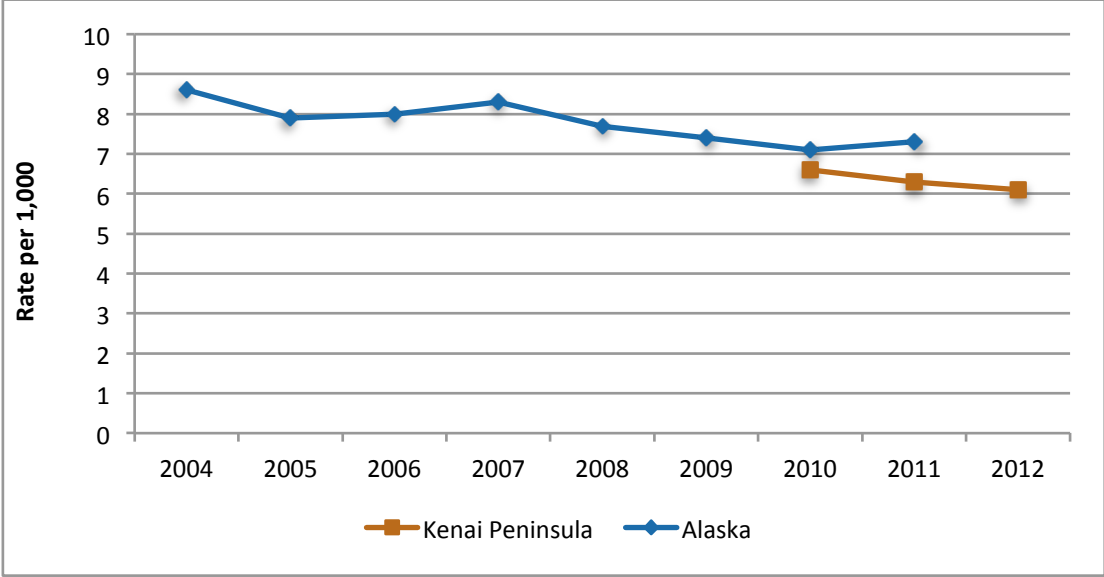
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics⁹

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System

Note: Beginning in 2007, U.S. data are reported from the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Data before and after 2007 are not directly comparable because of changes in the way that prenatal care initiation information was collected.

⁹ Southern Kenai Peninsula defined as: Anchor Point (M04); Fox River (M21); Fritz Creek (M44); Halibut Creek (M09); Happy Valley (M27); Homer (M01); Kachemak City, Kachemak Selo, Kachemak Selo Village, Kachemak Silo, Kachemak Selo Vill (M25); Nanwelak (M08); Nikolaevsk, Nikolaevsk Village, Nikoleausk (M22); Ninilchik (M12); Port Graham (M14); Seldovia (M03); Razdolna, Razdolna Village, Voznesenka, Voznesenka Village, Aleneva, Aleneva Village, Skilak Lake, Kustatan (L99)

HA2020 22. Rate of preventable hospitalizations per 1,000 adults (hospitalizations that could have been prevented with high quality primary and preventive care) based on the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) (Figure 44)

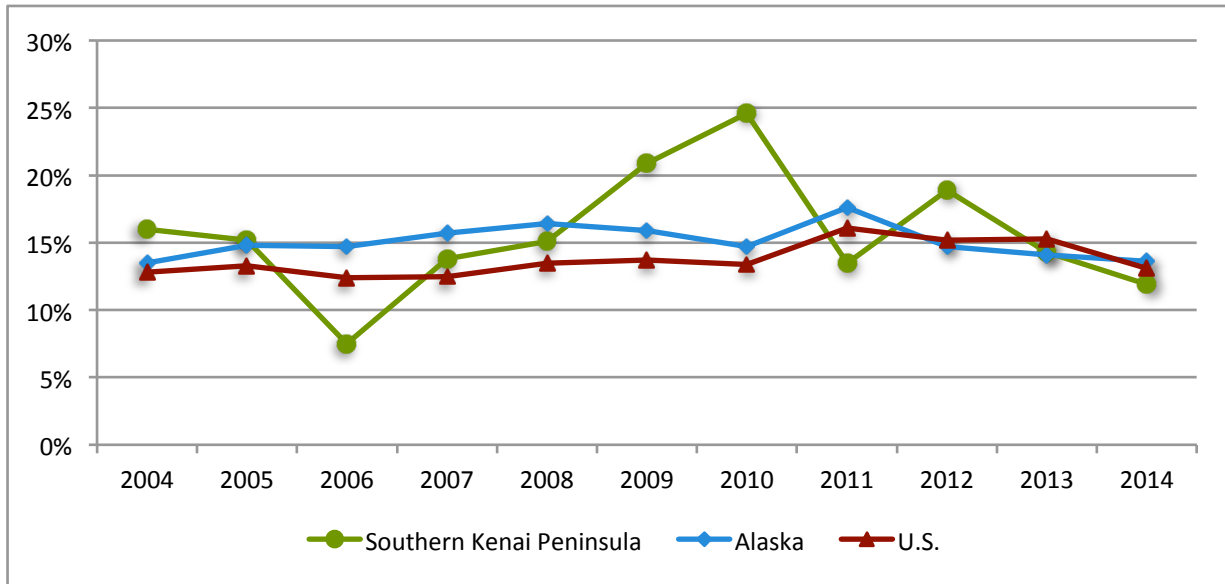


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kenai Peninsula							6.6	6.3	6.1
Alaska	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.3	**

HA2020 Target: 6.7 per 1,000

Data Sources: **Kenai Peninsula** - Medicare/Dartmouth Institute 2010 (Co Health Rankings)
Alaska - Alaska Hospital Discharge Data Set - Using the AHRQ/H-CUP Algorithm for the set of “prevention quality indicators” which counts as “preventable” the cases that are deemed to be unlikely to have required hospitalization if primary care and prevention services had been in place for those individuals.

HA2020 23. Percentage of adults aged 18 or over reporting that they could not afford to see a doctor in the last 12 months (Figure 45)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula	16.8%	17.0%	3.6%	12.8%	14.5%	17.7%	19.3%	14.3%	18.9%	14.3%	11.9%
Alaska	13.5%	14.8%	14.7%	15.7%	16.4%	15.9%	14.7%	17.6%	14.7%	14.1%	13.6%
U.S.	12.8%	13.3%	12.4%	12.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.4%	16.1%	15.2%	15.3%	13.1%

HA2020 Target: 14%

Data Sources:

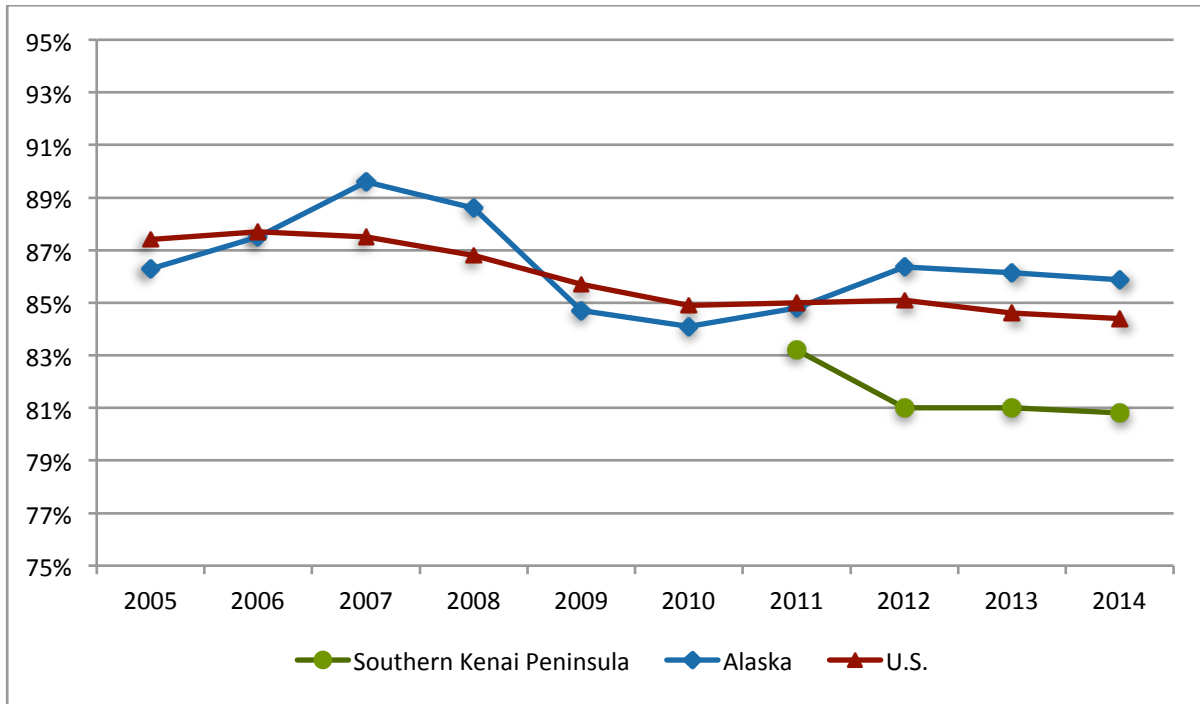
Alaska/Southern Kenai Peninsula – Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

U.S. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: Post-stratification weights were used for Alaska data from 2000 through 2006; raking weights were used from 2007 through 2011. For more on this methodological change see:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/brfss/method.aspx>.

HA2020 24. Percentage of residents (all ages) living above the federal poverty level (as defined for Alaska) (Figure 46)



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula							83.2%	81.0%	81.0%	80.8%
Alaska	86.3%	87.5%	89.6%	88.6%	84.7%	84.1%	84.8%	86.4%	86.1%	85.9%
U.S.	87.4%	87.7%	87.5%	86.8%	85.7%	84.9%	85.0%	85.1%	84.6%	84.4%

HA2020 Target: 90%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement

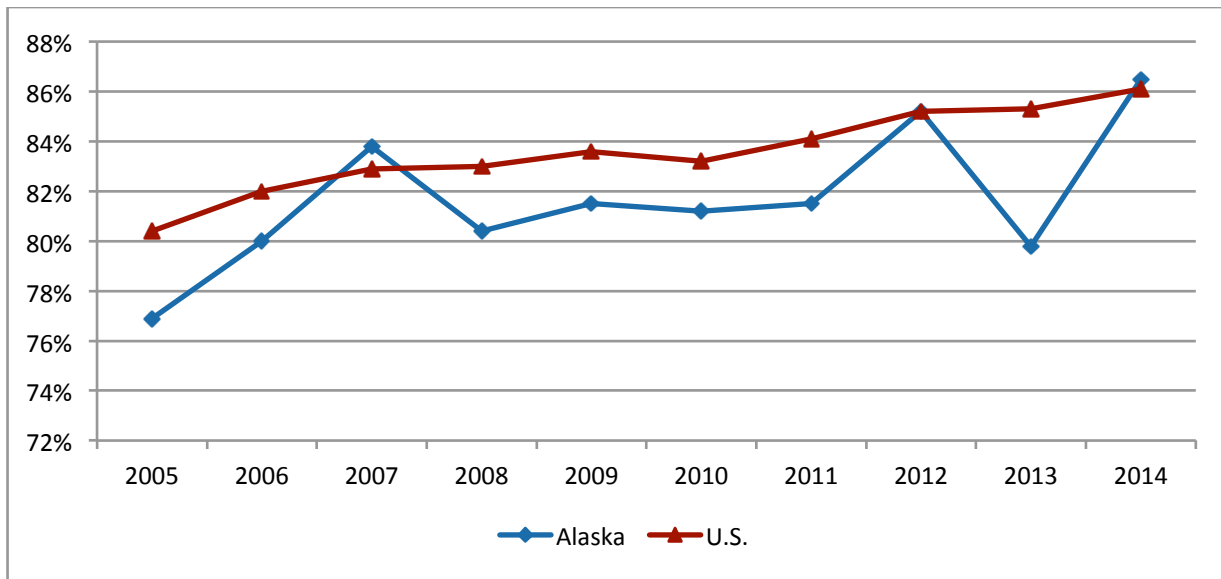
Southern Kenai Peninsula community 2011 values provided by Alice Rarig, State of Alaska Public Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014 calculated from the American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Note: Alaska estimates are based on income below 125% of the federal poverty level for the nation as per poverty guidelines. U.S estimates are based on income below 100% of the federal poverty level for the nation. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine the “ratio of income to poverty threshold.” The official poverty thresholds are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, but they do not vary geographically except that the Department of Health and Human Services acknowledges high cost of living in Alaska and Hawaii with an adjustment called the “poverty guidelines” which are applied to programmatic eligibility criteria. The poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains, subsistence resources, or non-cash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Data collected in different timeframe for the SKP

HA2020 25. Percentage of 18-24 year olds with high school diploma or equivalency (Figure 47)

The Southern Kenai Peninsula value is calculated from five-year estimates, therefore cannot be directly compared to the one year surveys depicted below. The 2010-2014 estimate for Southern Kenai Peninsula 18-24 years olds with high school diploma or higher education is **78.4%** (2008-2012 estimate was **85%**).



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SKP								85%*		78.4%*
AK	76.9%	80.0%	83.8%	80.4%	81.5%	81.2%	81.5%	85.2%	79.8%	86.5%
U.S.	80.4%	82.0%	82.9%	83.0%	83.6%	83.2%	84.1%	85.2%	85.3%	86.1%

HA2020 Target: 86%

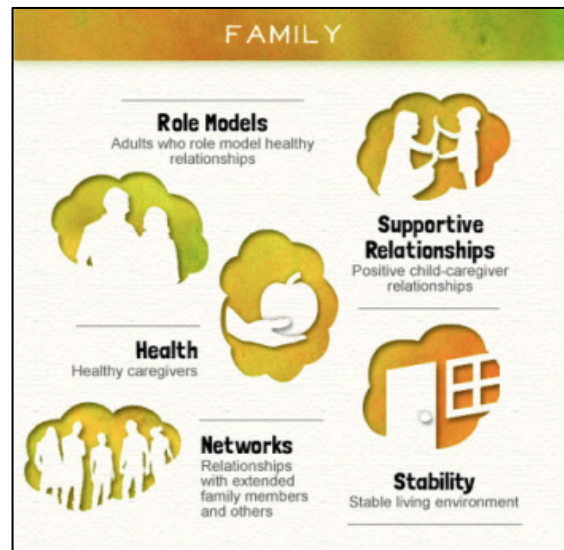
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (SKP uses 5-year estimates)

Note: Includes those 18-24 years old with a high school diploma (includes equivalency) or higher education (some college, associate’s degree, bachelor’s degree, graduate or professional degree).

Prioritized Community Focus: Family Well-being

After the second CHNA, the community prioritized Family Well-being as the focus for [Collective Impact](#). A thorough literature review and workgroup discussions helped identify five primary protective factors around which to [align community efforts to increase Family Well-being](#):

1. Increase Family Cohesion
 - a. Positive family environment with low discord between parents
 - b. Parental warmth, assistance, and belief in the child(ren)
 - c. Close relationship with at least one caring, competent, and supportive adult
2. Increase Positive Role Models for Youth
 - a. Adults who role model healthy relationships and behavior
 - b. Caregivers/Adults with protective factors
3. Increase Social Networks for Families
 - a. Relationships with extended family members and others
 - b. Interpersonal interactions within the family's social network, including extended family, that provides emotional support, tangible help or info
 - c. Connections to pro-social and rule-abiding peers
4. Improve Physical and Mental Well-being of Caregivers
 - a. Health promotion
5. Ensure Stable Environments for Families
 - a. Adequate income and housing
 - b. Postsecondary education of parents
 - c. Authoritative parenting that is high on warmth, structure, and expectations



Through efforts of the Homer Prevention Project and the [Southern Kenai Peninsula Resilience Coalition](#), the trans-generational cycle of [Adverse Childhood Experiences](#) was identified as a central or root cause issue that negatively impacts Family Well-being. Research¹⁰ has shown the strong correlation between an individual experiencing risk factors such as obesity, diabetes, smoking, alcohol abuse, and depression and also having been exposed to childhood emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, and household dysfunction (Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)). According to one of the co-principal investigators on the original ACEs study, Dr. Robert Anda, addressing ACEs is, “the most important opportunity for the prevention of health and social problems and disease and disability that has ever been seen.”¹¹ Since this original study in 1998, researchers have understood that frequent and ‘toxic’ stress on young children who lack adequate protective factors and support from adults is strongly associated with increases in lifelong health risks and social problems.

Thus, a collective, community focus on improving the 5 family protective factors and decreasing exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences is anticipated to make significant and measurable positive impacts to Family Well-being and the overall health of our community. This section focuses on the measures that help us specifically track Family Well-being and Adverse Childhood Experiences. Table X below highlights the top 10 prioritized family well-being indicators for tracking community impact. To learn more about the efforts underway in the community to address these goals, please see the 2015 [Community Health Improvement Plan](#) and/or the [community projects](#) listed on the MAPP website (www.mappofskp.net).

[Family Well-being Highlights](#)

- **Of the top 10 indicators for Family Well-being, SKP status improvements are occurring for:**
 - The % of high school students who feel that in their community they matter to people
 - The % of adults who meet the criteria for healthy weight
 - The % of high school students who feel that their teachers care about them
 - The % of households that pay less than 30% of monthly income on housing

¹⁰ Felitti, VJ, RF Anda, et al. (1998) Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study. *American Journal of Preventative Medicine* 14(4): 245-258.

¹¹ David Bornstein, “Protecting Children From Toxic Stress,” *New York Times*, Oct 30, 2013.

- Of the top 10 indicators for Family Well-being, SKP status improvements are not occurring for:
 - The % of high school students who have at least one parent that talks to them about school about every day
 - The % of children ages 0-5 participating in Ages Stages Questionnaire developmental screening
 - The % of children who participate in organized after school, evening or weekend activities one or more days a week
 - The % of children ages 0-5 who meet social-emotional development criteria
 - The % of high school students who have at last one adult besides their parents they could ask an important question affecting their lives
 - The % of 18-24 year olds with a high school diploma or higher

Table 10. Top Ten Family Well-being Collective Impact Shared Measures

#	10 FAMILY WELL-BEING PRIORITY MEASURES	DATA			SOURCE
		Prior	Current	Status	
FAMILY COHESION: <i>positive family environment with low discord, parental support and belief in the child</i>					
1	% of students who had at least one parent who talked with them about what they were doing in school ~ every day	48.1% (2013)	42.1% (2015)	↓	YRBS
2	% of children participating in developmental screening (Total SKP 0-5 population estimated 935 (2010-2014 ACS)	40% (2013)	37% (2015)	↓	ASQ
NETWORKS & SOCIAL SUPPORT: <i>relationships with extended family members and others that provide emotional support</i>					
3	% of students who take part in organized after school, evening, or weekend activities 1 or more days during an avg wk	59.4% (2013)	56.5% (2015)	↓	YRBS
4	% of students who agree or strongly agree that in their community they feel like they matter to people	49.5% (2013)	51.6% (2015)	↑	YRBS
PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH: <i>family members that are physically and mentally well, health promotion</i>					
5	% of adults (aged 18+) who meet criteria for healthy weight (body mass index 18 th ≥ and ≤25 ^t percentile	30.7% (2013)	33.8% (2014)	↑	BRFSS
6	% of children below cutoff for social-emotional development ('above cutoff' screenings referred for intervention)	89%	88% n=186	↓	ASQ
ROLE MODELS: <i>adults who role model healthy relationships and behavior, caregivers with protective factors</i>					
7	% of students who feel comfortable seeking help from at least one adult besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their lives [Community Focus]	84.9% (2013)	82.8% (2015)	↓	YRBS
8	% of students who agree or strongly agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement	64.9% (2013)	65.6% (2015)	↑	YRBS
STABILITY: <i>stable living environment, adequate income and housing, postsecondary education of parents</i>					
9	% of SKP households that pay less than 30% of monthly income on housing	68.4% (2009-2013)	69.46% (2010-2014)	↑	ACS
10	% of SKP 18-24 year olds with high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher	79.8% (2009-2013)	78.4% (2010-2014)	↓	ACS

The demographics below (#1-6) were selected to provide context for family populations in the Southern Kenai Peninsula. Additional demographics are available in sub-section I (pages 18-27).

Table 11. Selected demographics related to Family Well-being

	Measure / Indicator	Source
2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) Selected Demographics – Southern Kenai Peninsula, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska, and United States Comparisons		
1	Families with children	ACS
2	Population under age 18	ACS
3	Population age 0-4	ACS
4	Population age 5-17	ACS
5	Population with any disability	ACS
6	Population with any disability by age group, %	ACS
2011/2012 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH)		
7	Prevalence of ACEs in Alaskan children ages 0-17	NSCH
8	% of children (ages 2-17) who have ever been diagnosed with a developmental delay by ACE score	NSCH
9	% of children (ages 6-17) who have an individual education program (IEP) due to a health condition or disability by ACE score	NSCH

Families with Children

American Community Survey estimates that 24.65% of all occupied households in the report area are family households with one or more child(ren) under 18. As [defined](#) by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children Under 18	Families with Children Under 18, % of Total Households
Southern Kenai Peninsula (SKP)	5,773	3,532	1,423	24.65%
Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK (KPB)	21,559	14,112	6,168	28.61%
Alaska (AK)	251,678	168,552	90,272	35.87%
United States (US)	116,211,088	76,958,064	37,554,348	32.32%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population Under Age 18

An estimated 22.97% percent of the population in the report area is under the age of 18 according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. An estimated total of 3,209 youths resided in the area during this time period.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-17	% Population Age 0-17
SKP	13,969	3,209	22.97%
KPB	56,687	13,262	23.4%
AK	728,300	188,090	25.83%
US	314,107,072	73,777,656	23.49%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population Age 0-4

The 0-4 age range is a critical window for healthy brain and social-emotional development. This makes it an important window for preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences. Infants and children ages four and below have access to different resources as they have likely not entered the formal school system.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-4	% Population Age 0-4
SKP	13,969	935	6.69%
KPB	56,687	3,513	6.2%
AK	728,300	54,498	7.48%
US	314,107,072	19,973,712	6.36%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population Age 5-17

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 5-17	% Population Age 5-17
SKP	13,969	2,274	16.28%
KPB	56,687	9,749	17.2%
AK	728,300	133,592	18.34%
US	314,107,072	53,803,944	17.13%

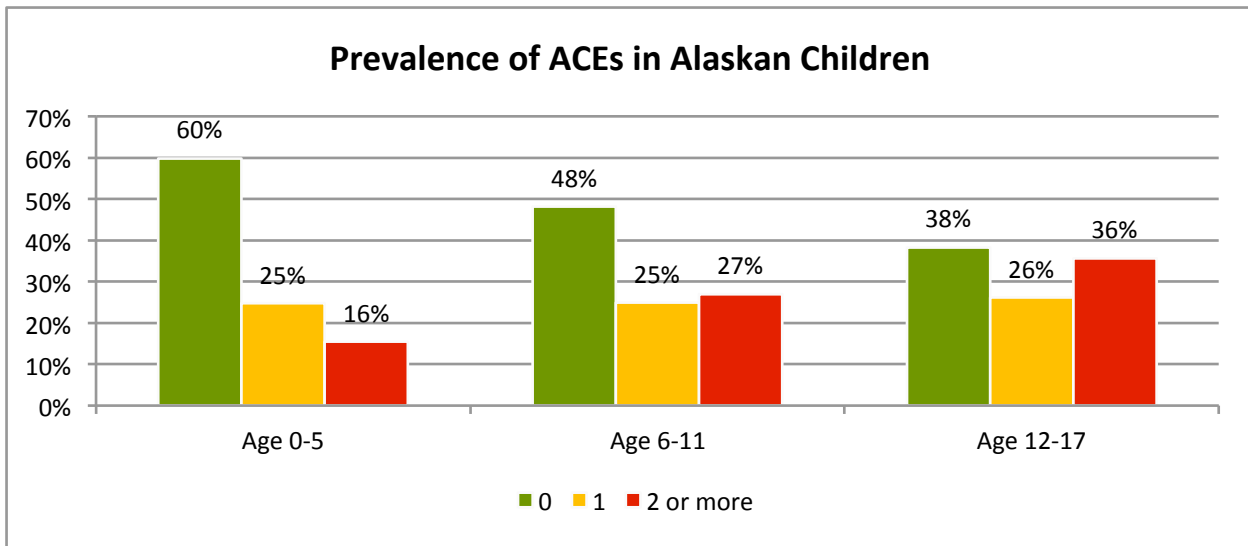


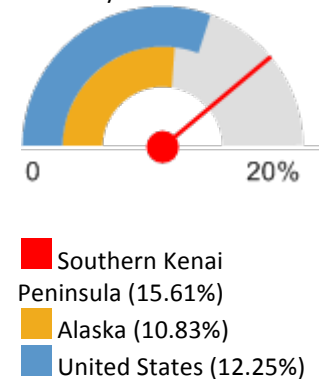
Figure 48. Prevalence of ACEs in AK Children ages 0-17 (NSCH 2011/2012)

Population with Any Disability

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. This indicator is relevant because disabled individuals comprise a vulnerable population that requires focused services and outreach by providers.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Disability Status Is Determined)	Total Population with a Disability	% Population with a Disability
SKP	13,908	2,171	15.61%
KPB	55,484	8,122	14.64%
AK	704,405	76,302	10.83%
US	309,082,272	37,874,568	12.25%

Percent Population with a Disability



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract (for table above and below)

Population with Any Disability by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
SKP	4.52%	14.81%	38.69%
KPB	4.28%	13.37%	40.71%
AK	3.07%	10.07%	40.34%
US	4.06%	10.18%	36.25%

MAPP of the Southern Kenai Peninsula – Health Status Assessment – September 2016

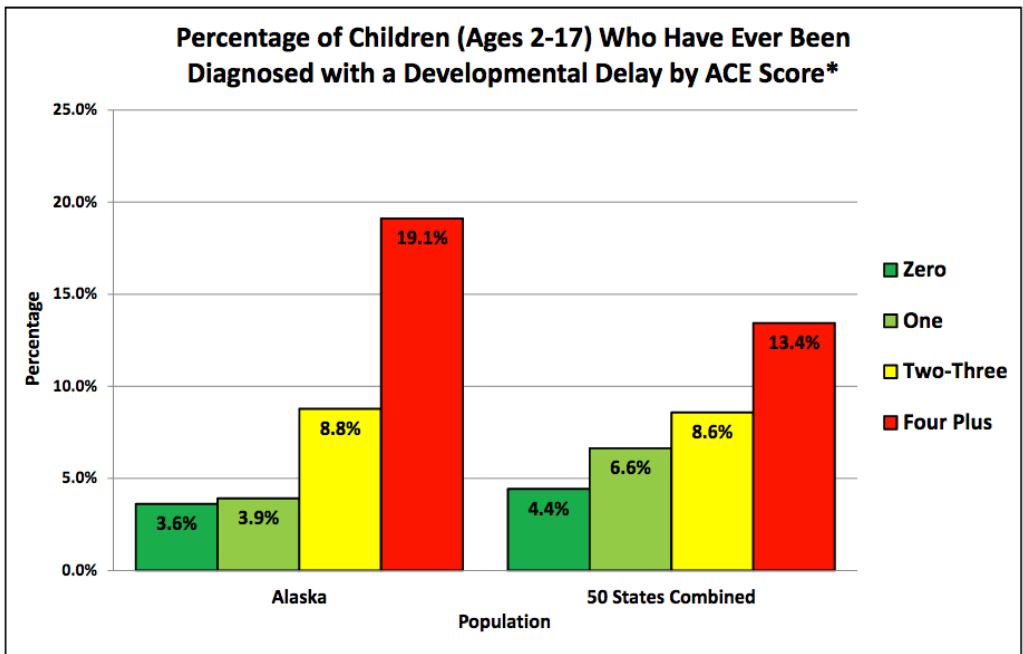


Figure 49. Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

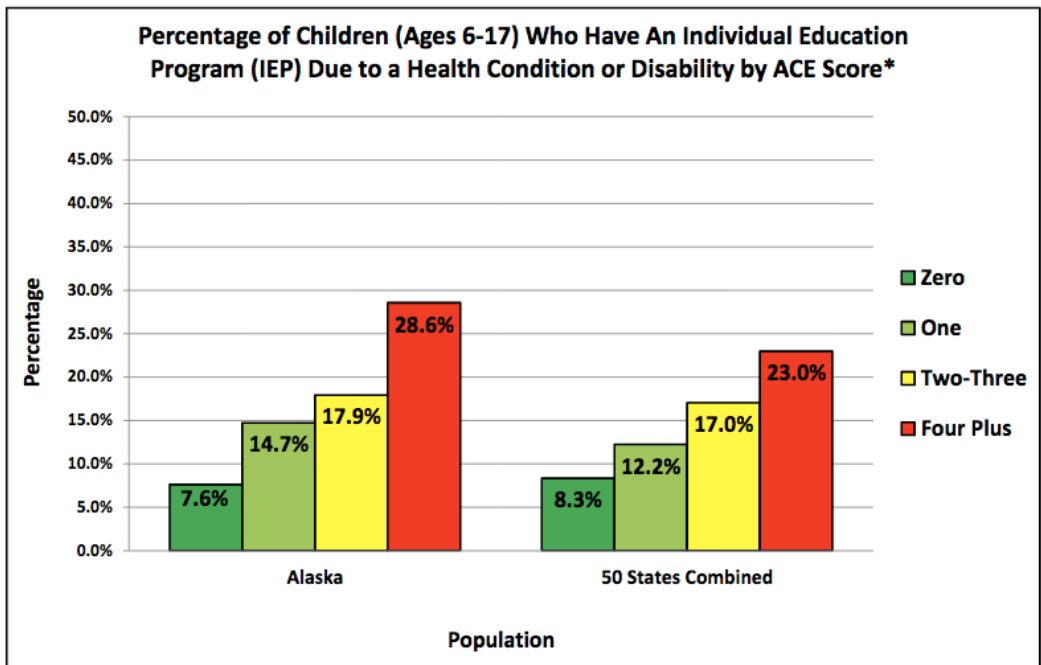


Figure 50. . Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

The indicators below have been organized by the Five Family Well-being Protective Factors. Indicators highlighted in green are considered protective factors and those in red are considered risk factors. The graphs of indicators below that have already been presented in previous Health Status Assessment sub-sections are not included again in this sub-section.

Table 12. Southern Kenai Peninsula Indicators of Family Well-being (* = priority measures)

	Measure / Indicator	Source (s)
FAMILY COHESION: <i>positive family environment with low discord, parental support and belief in the child</i>		
*	% of SKP students who had at least one parent who talked with them about what they were doing in school about every day	YRBS
*	% of SKP children participating in developmental screening (Total SKP 0-5 population estimated 935 (2010-2014 ACS))	Sprout
	# of SKP children enrolled in Imagination Library	Sprout
	# of SKP children enrolled in Parents as Teachers Home Visiting Program	Sprout
	# of SKP children enrolled in Infant Learning Program	Sprout
*	% of children below cutoff for social-emotional development	Sprout
	Statistically significant different responses to ACE questions between US and Alaska	NSCH
	% of the full dosage of ACEs accumulated in the 50 states: child and youth populations by age group	NSCH
	% of SKP, NKP, & Remainder of AK respondents with 0, 1, 2-3, or 4+ ACEs (2013 BRFSS)	BRFSS
	% of SKP, NKP, & Remainder of AK respondents with 0, 1, 2-3, or 4+ ACEs (2014 BRFSS)	BRFSS
	As a child, witnessed parent be physically hurt	BRFSS
	Ever physically hurt by partner in lifetime	BRFSS
	Ever physically hurt by partner in last 5 years	BRFSS
	Made to participate in sexual act against will	BRFSS
	% of adult female respondents who experienced intimate partner violence in lifetime	CDVSA
	% of adult female respondents who experienced sexual violence in lifetime	CDVSA
	% of adult female respondents who experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence in lifetime	CDVSA
	% of adolescents who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months	YRBS
	Shelter nights: # and ages served	SPHHouse
	# of reported child abuse and neglect offenses	HPD
	# of reported sexual abuse & assault of a minor offenses	HPD
	# of Homer child protective services reports	OCS
NETWORKS & SOCIAL SUPPORT: <i>relationships with extended family members and others that provide emotional support</i>		
*	% of students who agree or strongly agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement	YRBS
*	% of students who feel comfortable seeking help from at least one adult besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their lives	YRBS

*	% of students who agree or strongly agree that in their community they feel like they matter to people	YRBS
*	% of students who take part in organized after school, evening, or weekend activities one or more days during an average week	YRBS
	% of children and youth (ages 6-17) who did not participate in one or more organized activities outside of school by ACE	NSCH
PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH: <i>family members that are physically and mentally well, health promotion</i>		
	Population attributable risk linked to Adverse Childhood Experiences for various health outcomes	NSCH
	Adverse Childhood Experiences impact in Alaska	BRFSS
*	% of adults (aged 18+) who meet criteria for healthy weight (body mass index 18 th ≥ and ≤25 th percentile)	BRFSS
	% of Southern Kenai Peninsula students who meet criteria overweight or obesity	YRBS, KPBSD
	% of children and youth (ages 10-17) with a body mass index less than 5% or 85% and higher by ACE score	NSCH
	% of adolescents who felt so sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months	YRBS
	% of women delivering live births who have not received prenatal care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy	ABVS
	Live births for which prenatal care began after 1 st trimester, Southern Kenai Peninsula 2007-2011	ABVS
	Low birth weight and preterm births within Southern Kenai Peninsula delivery area	ABVS
ROLE MODELS: <i>adults who role model healthy relationships and behavior, caregivers with protective factors</i>		
	# of Youth Served (Big / Little matches)	BBBS
STABILITY: <i>stable living environment, adequate income and housing, postsecondary education of parents</i>		
	Children eligible for free/reduced price lunch	ACS
	% of children who are under 300% of the poverty line and received free or reduced lunch in the previous 12 mos by ACE score	NSCH
	Food insecurity rate	ACS
	% of children and youth under 300% of the poverty line who received food stamps or SNAP in the previous 12 mos by ACE score	NSCH
	Poverty – children below 200% Federal Poverty Level	ACS
	Population in poverty by gender	ACS
	Population in poverty race alone, %	ACS
*	Housing cost burden (30%)	ACS
	Cost burdened households by tenure, %	ACS
	Income – Families earning over \$75,000	ACS
	Families with income over \$75,000 by race alone, %	ACS
	Median family income	ACS
	Per capita income by race alone	ACS
	Income – Public assistance income	ACS
	Insurance – Population receiving Medicaid	ACS

	Population receiving Medicaid by age group, %	ACS
	Insurance – Uninsured adults	ACS
	Insurance – Uninsured children	ACS
	Uninsured population by age group, %	ACS
	Uninsured population by race alone, %	ACS
	Population with associate’s level degree or higher	ACS
*	% of SKP 18-24 year olds with high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher	ACS
	Population with no high school diploma	ACS
	Population with no high school diploma by gender	ACS
	Population with no high school diploma by race alone, %	ACS
	% of Kenai Peninsula Borough & AK children (birth to age 17) living in single parent homes	ACS
	% of children (birth to 17) living in home with more than 1 adult by ACE score	NSCH

FAMILY COHESION INDICATORS (positive family environment with low discord, parental support and belief in the child)

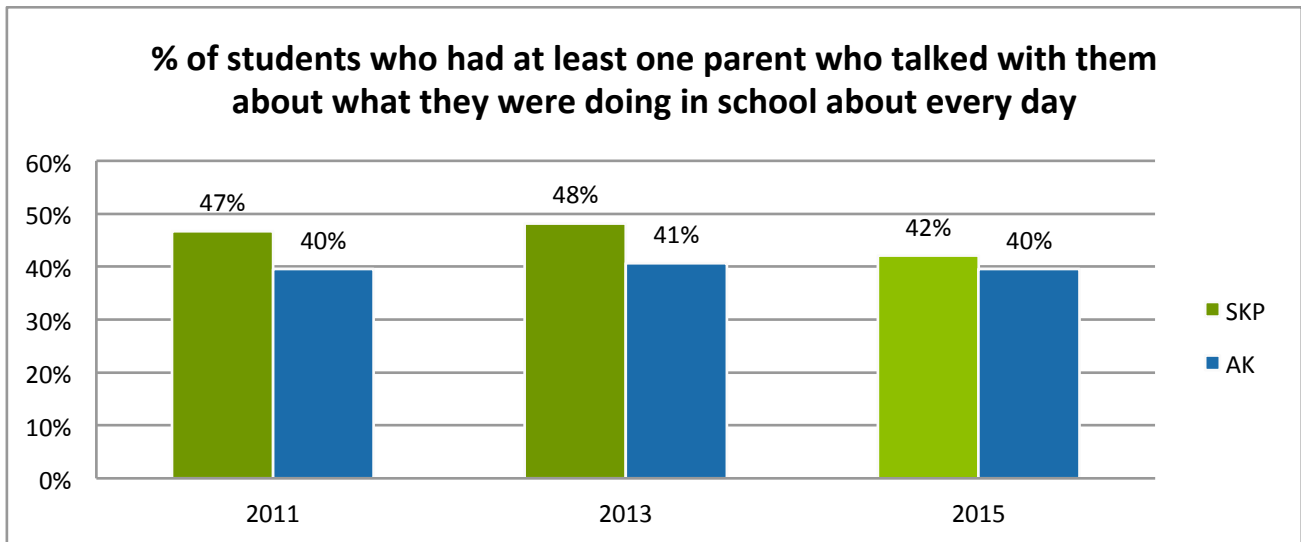
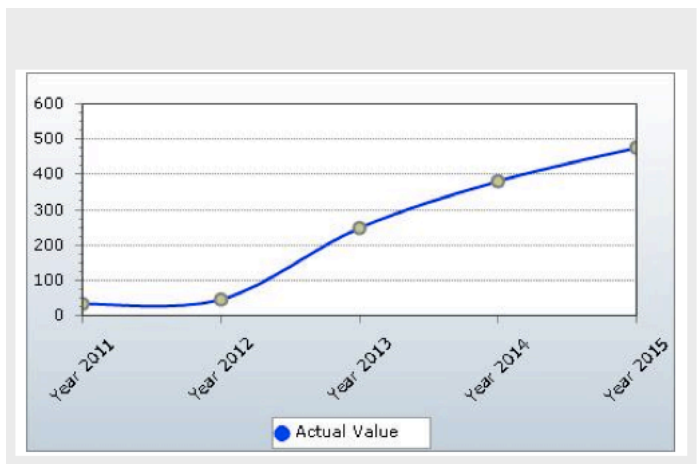


Figure 51. % of students who had at least one parent who talked with them about school every day (YRBS)

Sprout Family Services: % of SKP 0-5 year old children participating in developmental screening

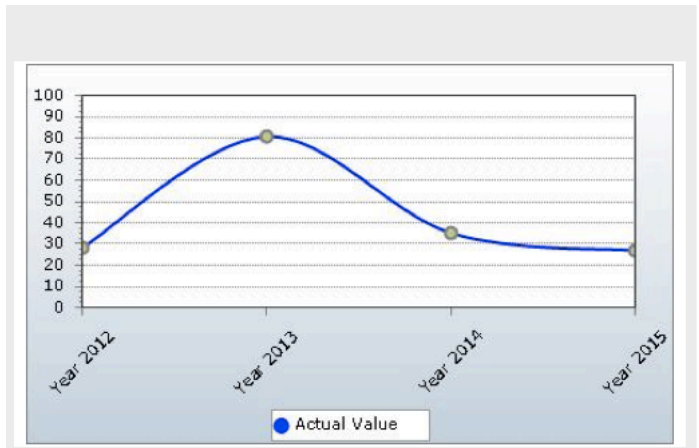
Time Period	Actual Value
Year 2015	37%
Year 2013	40%

Sprout Family Services: Number of SKP children enrolled in Imagination Library (Figure 52)



Time Period	Actual Value
Year 2015	477
Year 2014	380
Year 2013	247
Year 2012	46
Year 2011	33

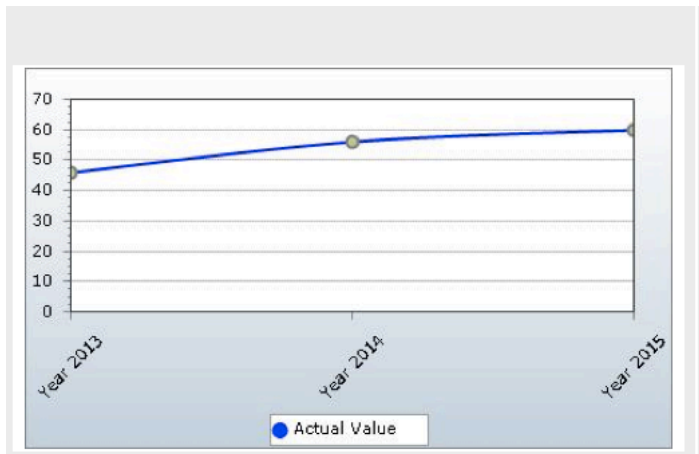
Sprout Family Services: Number of SKP children enrolled in Parents as Teachers (Figure 53)



Time Period	Actual Value
Year 2015	27
Year 2014	35
Year 2013	81
Year 2012	28

Parents as Teacher home visiting program decrease in enrollment due to decreased programmatic funding

Sprout Family Services: Number of SKP children enrolled in [Infant Learning Program](#) (Figure 54)



Time Period	Actual Value
Year 2015	60
Year 2014	56
Year 2013	46

Sprout Family Services: % of children who are below the cutoff for social emotional development (% that do not qualify for referral) (Figure 55)

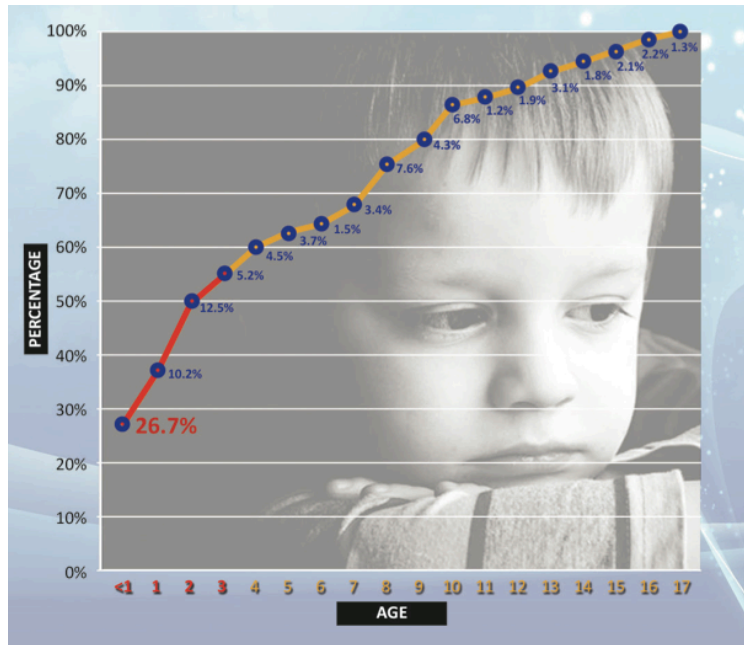
Time Period	Actual Value
Year 2016	88%
Year 2015	89%

ACE question responses compared between the US and Alaska (National Survey of Children’s Health 2011/2012 – Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative) (Figure 56)

Ace Question	U.S.	Alaska	Statistically Significant
Family's income hard to cover the basics like food or housing? Very often or Somewhat often.	25.7%	25.0%	No
Did child ever live with a parent or guardian who got divorced or separated after he or she was born?	20.1%	23.8%	Yes
Did the child ever live with a parent or guardian who died?	3.1%	3.1%	No
Did ever live with a parent or guardian who served time in jail or prison after he/she was born?	6.9%	9.6%	Yes
Did the child ever see or hear any parents, guardians, or any other adults in his/her home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up?	7.3%	8.6%	No
Was the child ever the victim of violence or witness any violence in his/her neighborhood?	8.6%	10.5%	No
Did the child ever live with anyone who was mentally ill or suicidal, or severely depressed for more than a couple of weeks?	8.6%	11.0%	No
Did the child ever live with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs?	10.7%	14.5%	Yes
Was the child ever treated or judged unfairly because of his/her race or ethnic group?	4.1%	4.9%	No

The Percentage of the Full Dosage of ACEs accumulated in the 50 states child and youth populations by age group (National Survey of Children’s Health 2011/2012) (Figure 57)

Young Alaskans have acquired HALF of their accumulated ACEs by the age of 3.



Source: 2011-2012 National Survey of Children’s Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

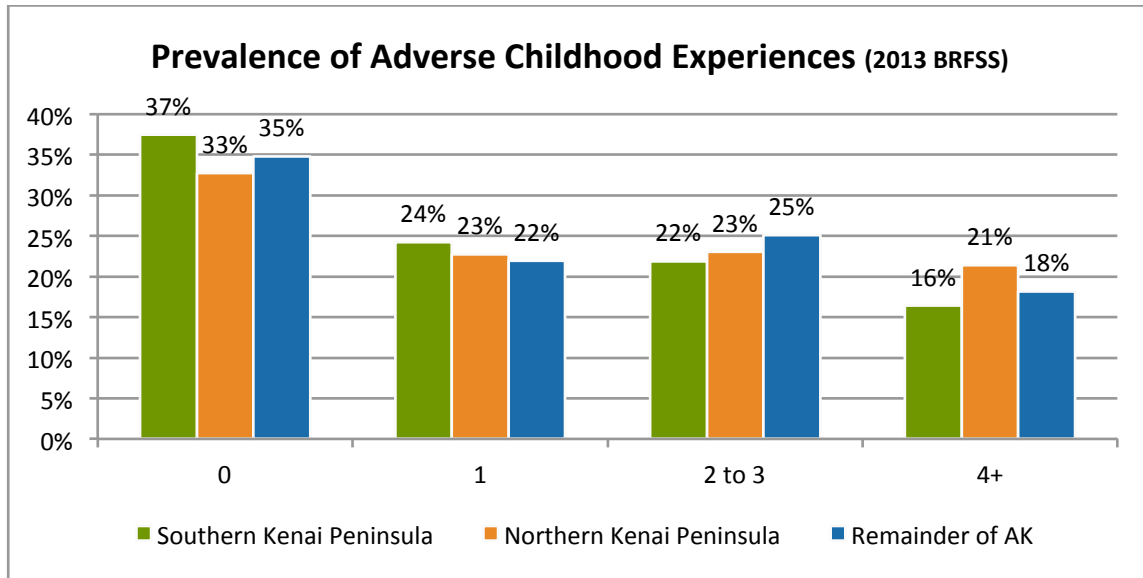


Figure 58. Prevalence of ACEs in Adults age 18 and older (2013 BRFSS)

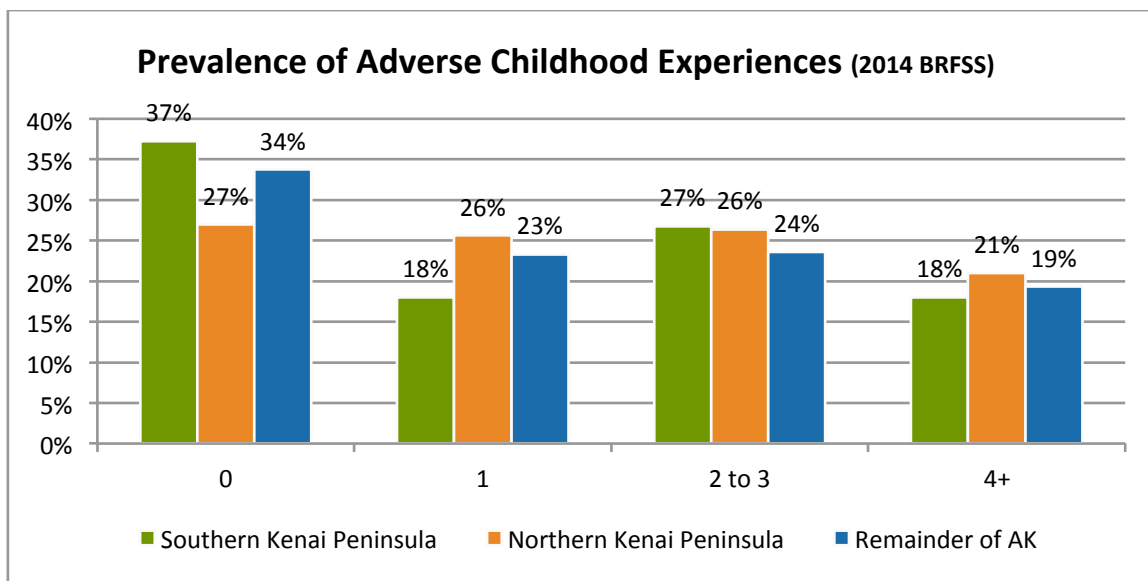


Figure 59. Prevalence of ACEs in Adults age 18 and older (2014 BRFSS)

Region	0 ACEs		1 ACE		2-3 ACEs		4+ ACEs	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Southern Kenai Peninsula	37%	37%	24%	18%	22%	27%	16%	18%
Northern Kenai Peninsula	33%	27%	23%	26%	23%	26%	21%	21%
Remainder of AK	35%	34%	22%	23%	25%	24%	18%	19%

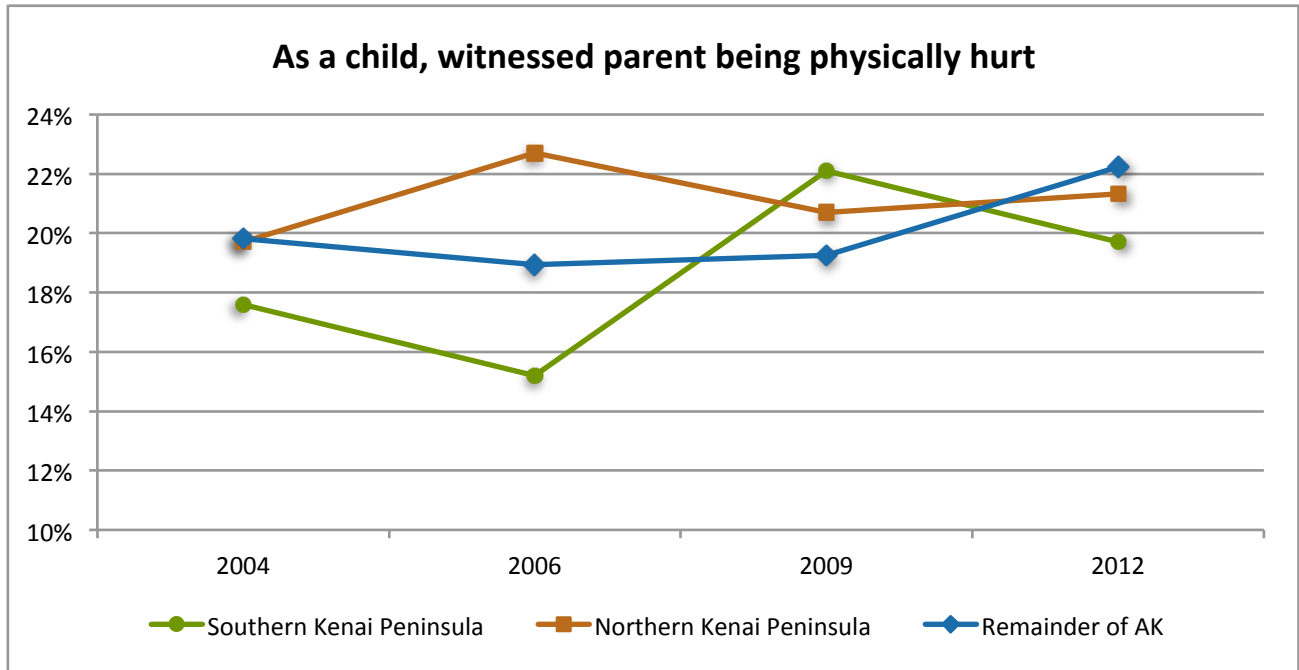


Figure 60. % of Southern Kenai Peninsula, Northern Kenai Peninsula, and Remainder of Alaska respondents who report as a child having witnessed their parent or guardian being physically hurt (BRFSS).

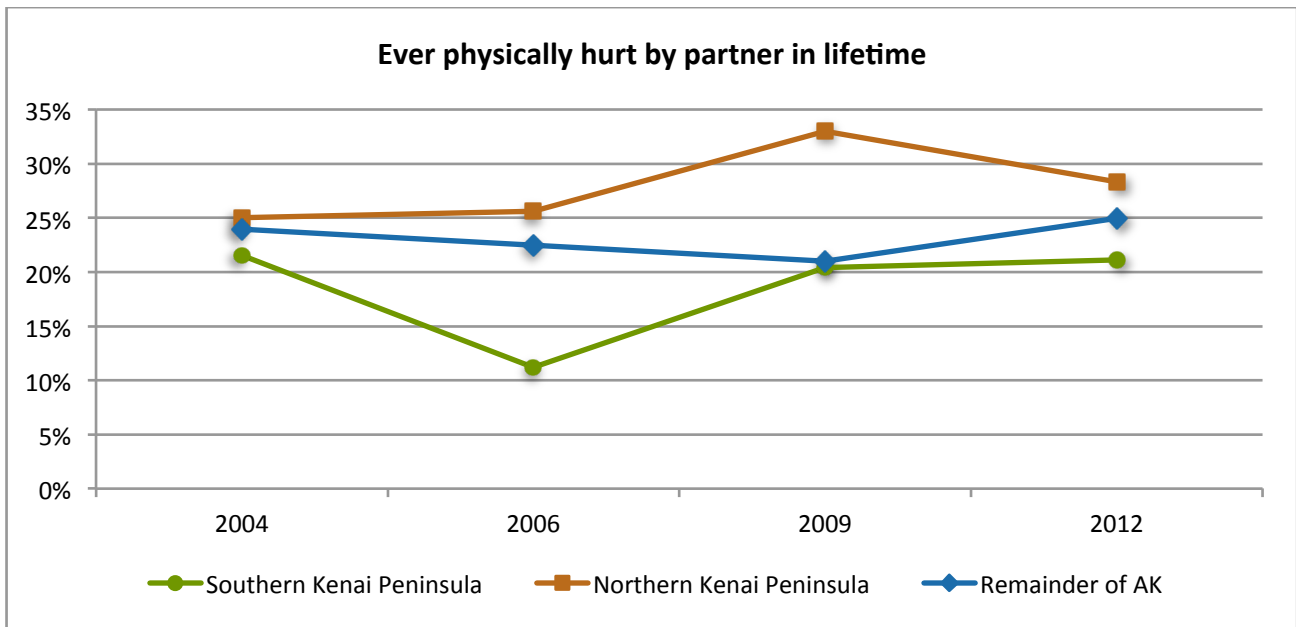


Figure 61. % of Southern Kenai Peninsula, Northern Kenai Peninsula, and Remainder of Alaska respondents who report being physically hurt by their partner in their lifetime (BRFSS).

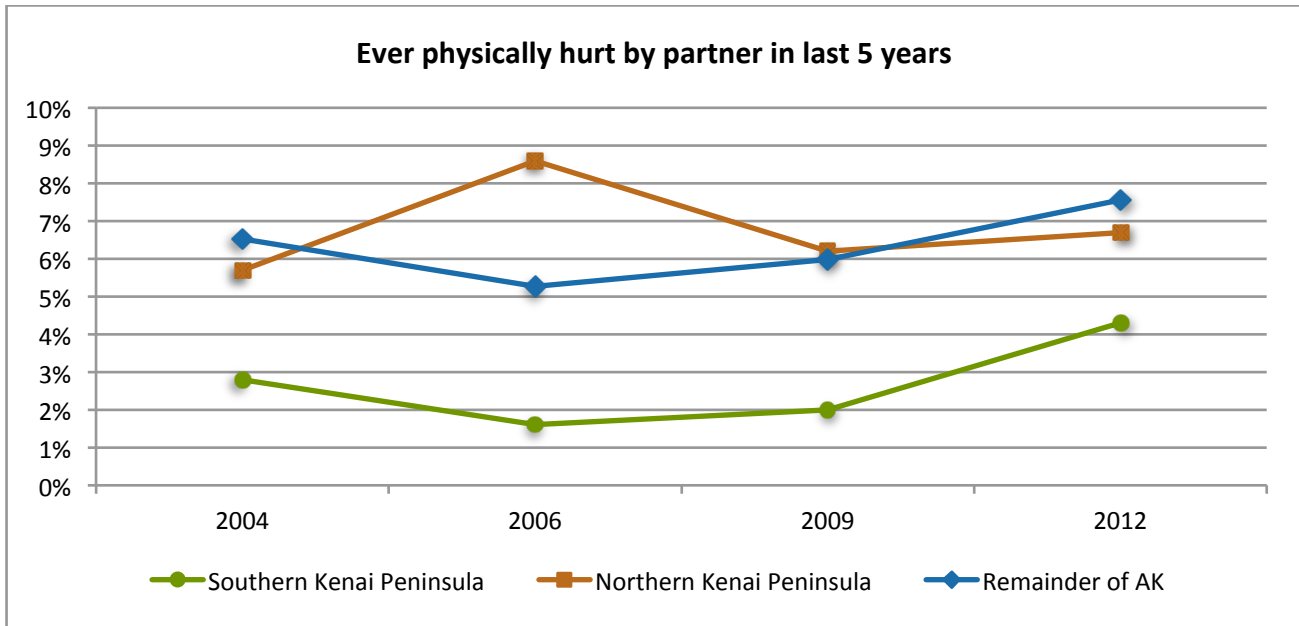


Figure 62. % of Southern Kenai Peninsula, Northern Kenai Peninsula, and Remainder of Alaska respondents who report being physically hurt by their partner in the last five years (BRFSS).

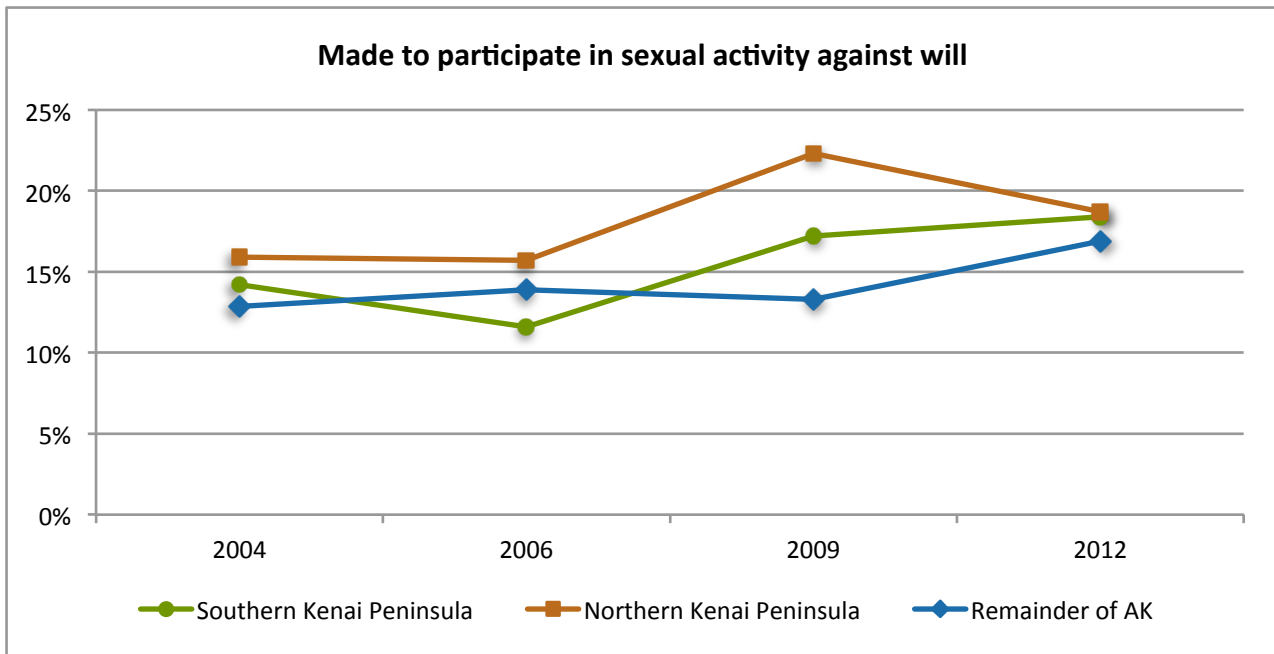
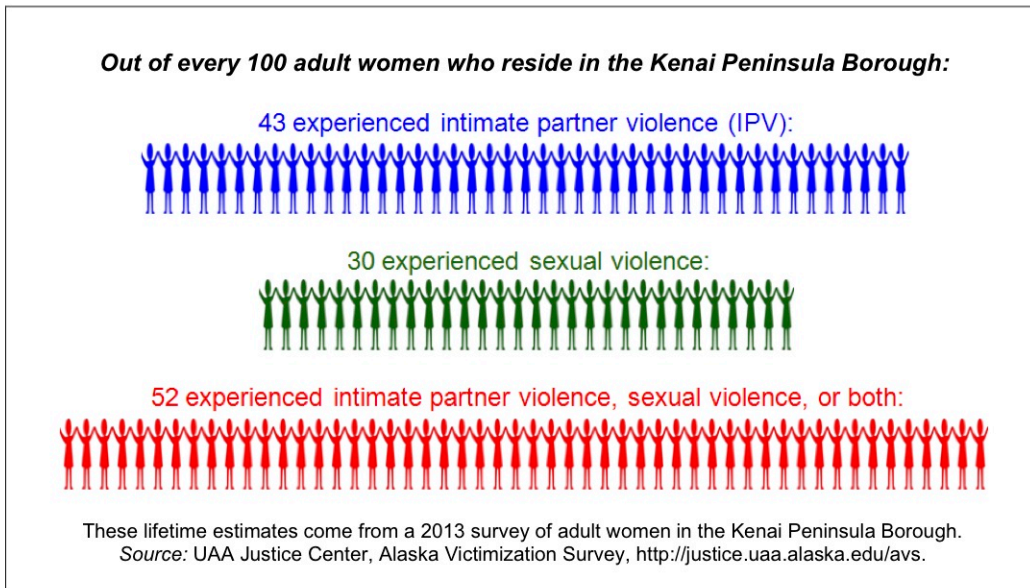


Figure 63. Percentage of Southern Kenai Peninsula, Northern Kenai Peninsula, and Remainder of Alaska respondents who report being made to participate in a sexual activity when they did not want to (BRFSS).

Figure 64. Summary results for the Kenai Peninsula from the 2013 Alaska Victimization Survey



**Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual
Violence in the Kenai Peninsula Borough
Key Results from the
2013 Alaska Victimization Survey**



Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, regional data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 987 adult women in the Kenai Peninsula Borough participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from April to July 2013. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by the LeeShore Center.

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 987 adult women in the Kenai Peninsula Borough who invested time and effort to participate in the Alaska victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. We also thank the LeeShore Center. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Figure 65. Summary results for the Kenai Peninsula from the Alaska Victimization Survey

**Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the Kenai Peninsula Borough:
Key Results from the 2013 Alaska Victimization Survey**

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the Kenai Peninsula Borough who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 52.0% of adult women in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (or 10,353) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 5.5% (or 1,095) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	43.0%	8,561	4.0%	796
Threats of physical violence	26.3%	5,236	1.5%	299
Physical violence	41.6%	8,283	3.5%	697
Sexual violence (composite)	30.1%	5,993	2.2%	438
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	18.8%	3,743	1.4%	279
Forcible sexual assault	22.8%	4,539	1.4%	279
Any Violence (composite)	52.0%	10,353	5.5%	1,095

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 43.0% of adult women (or 8,561) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 26.3% (or 5,236) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 41.6% (or 8,283) experiencing physical violence.
- 4.0% of adult women (or 796) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 1.5% (or 299) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 3.5% (or 697) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 30.1% of adult women (or 5,993) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 18.8% (or 3,743) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 22.8% (or 4,539) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 2.2% of adult women (or 438) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 1.4% (or 279) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 1.4% (or 279) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured. All of these limitations may vary across regions. As a result, the validity of regional comparisons remains unknown.

For additional information on the Alaska Victimization Survey, please visit <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>, or contact André Rosay with the UAA Justice Center (907-786-1821) or Lauree Morton with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (907-465-5503). The LeeShore Center promotes healthy families and a violence free community while providing a safe haven for women and children who are victims of domestic violence/sexual assault. Their 24-hour crisis line is 907-283-7257.

South Peninsula Haven House: Services Provided (Figure 66)

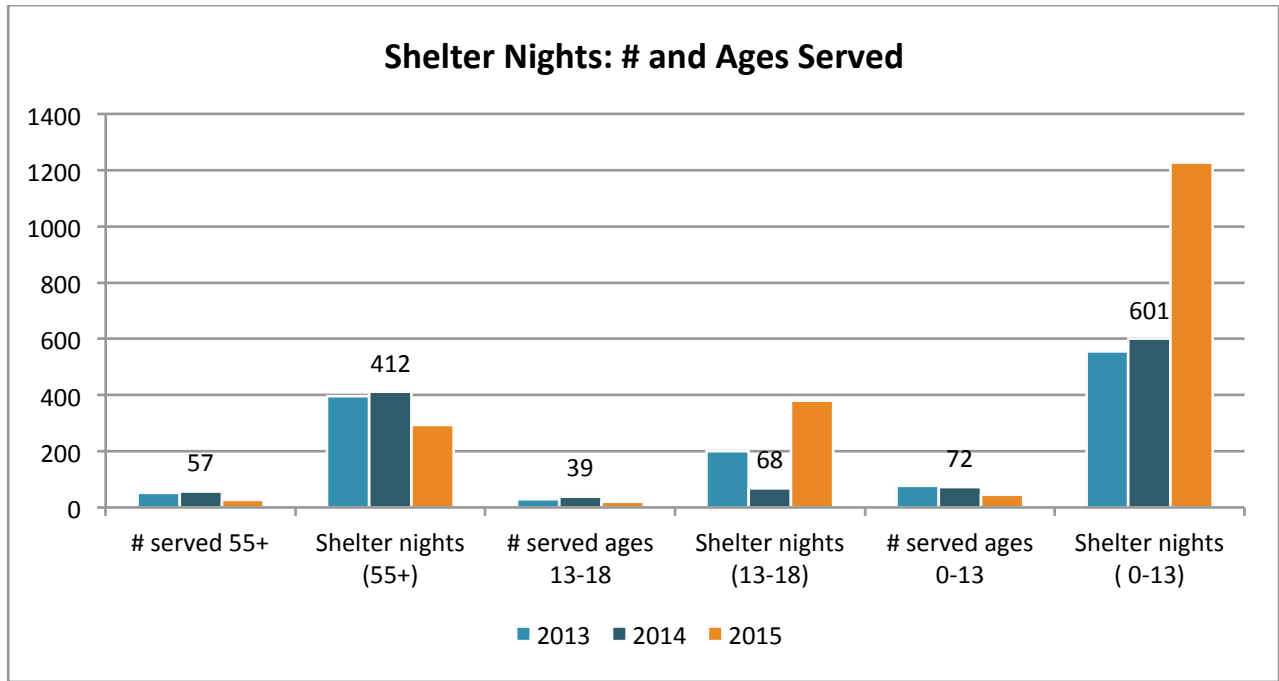
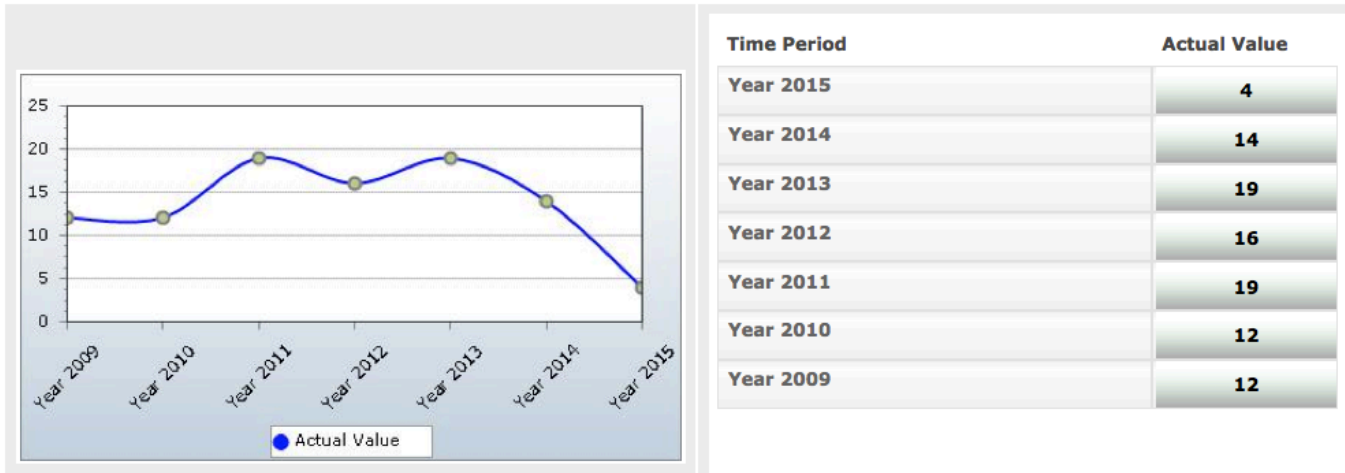


Table 13. South Peninsula Haven House Services Provided

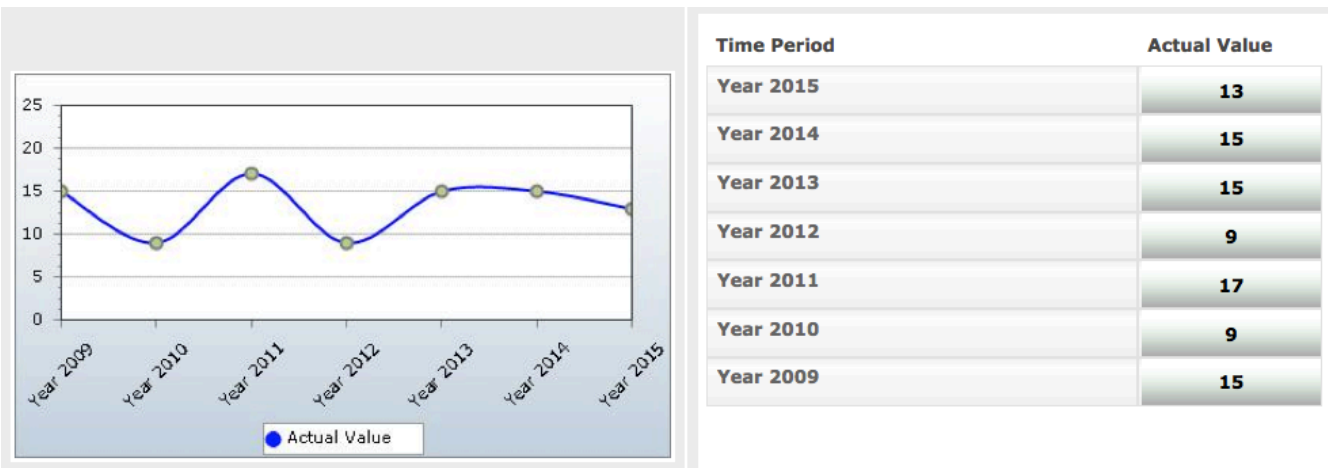
	2013	2014	2015
Crisis Line Calls	553	263	349
Sexual Abuse Response Team Hospital Visits	88	76	16
Staff activity w child	639	662	835
# Served ages 55+	51	57	27
Shelter nights ages 55+	396	412	294
# Served ages 13-18	30	39	20
Shelter nights ages 13-18	201	68	381
# Served ages 0-13	76	72	45
Shelter nights ages 0-13	555	601	1227
Total # Shelter Nights	3315	4189	4061

Shown in graph above

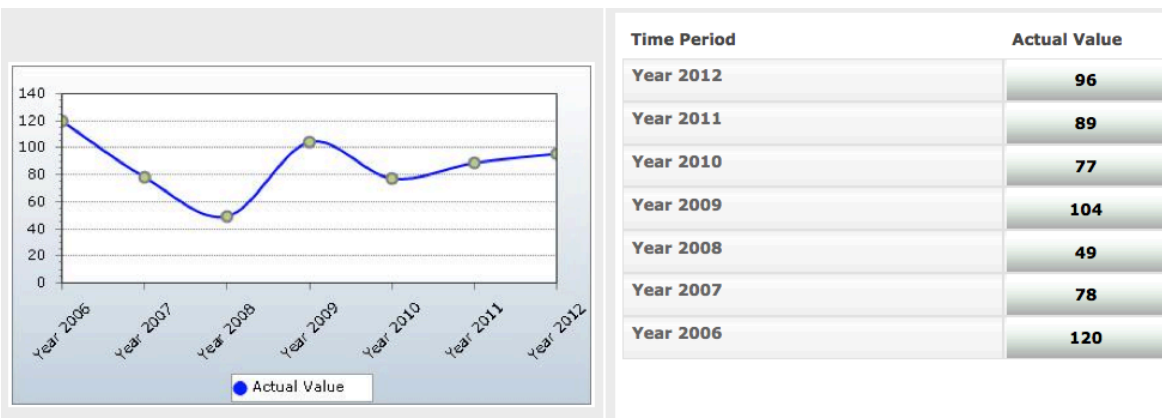
Homer Police Department: # of reported child abuse and neglect offenses (Figure 67)



Homer Police Department: # of sexual abuse & assault of a minor offenses (Figure 68)



Office of Children's Services: # of Homer child protective services reports (Figure 69)



NETWORKS & SOCIAL SUPPORT INDICATORS

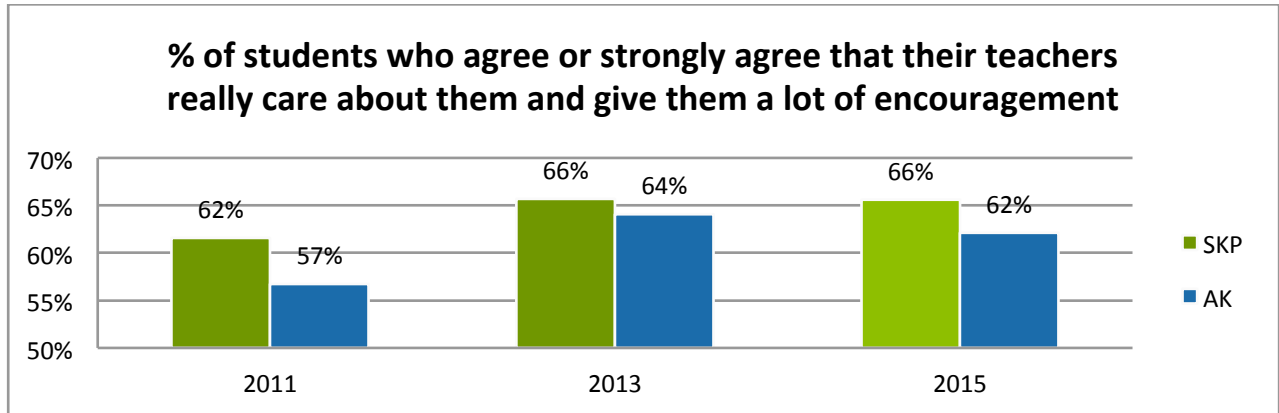


Figure 70. % of students who feel their teachers really care about them (YRBS)

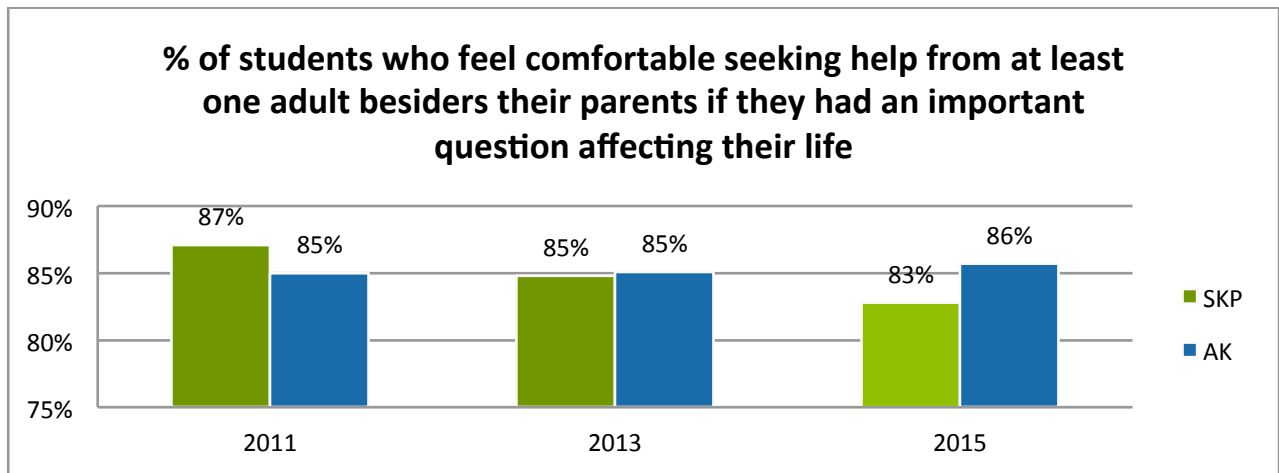


Figure 71. % of students who feel comfortable seeking help from at least 1 adult besides their parent (YRBS)

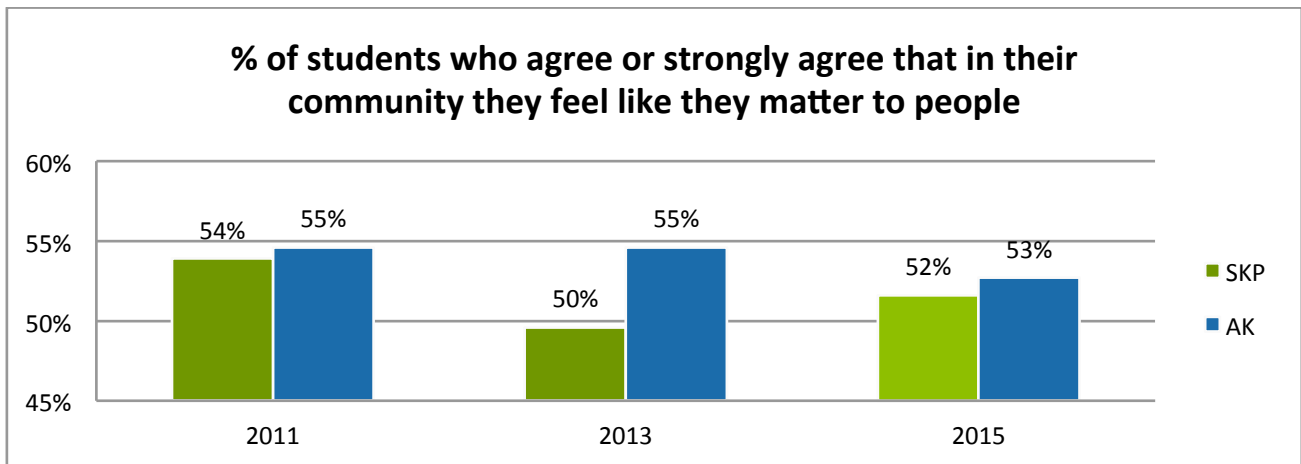


Figure 72. % of students who feel that in their community they matter to people (YRBS)

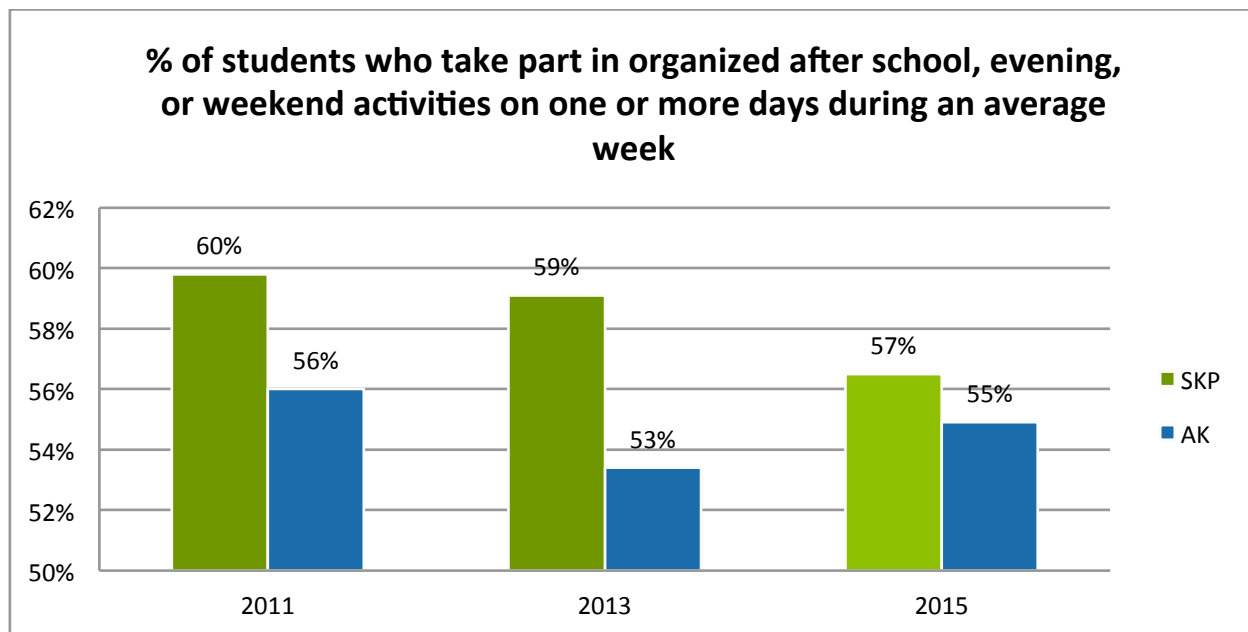


Figure 73. % of students who take part in organized out-of-school activities at least 1x/wk (YRBS)

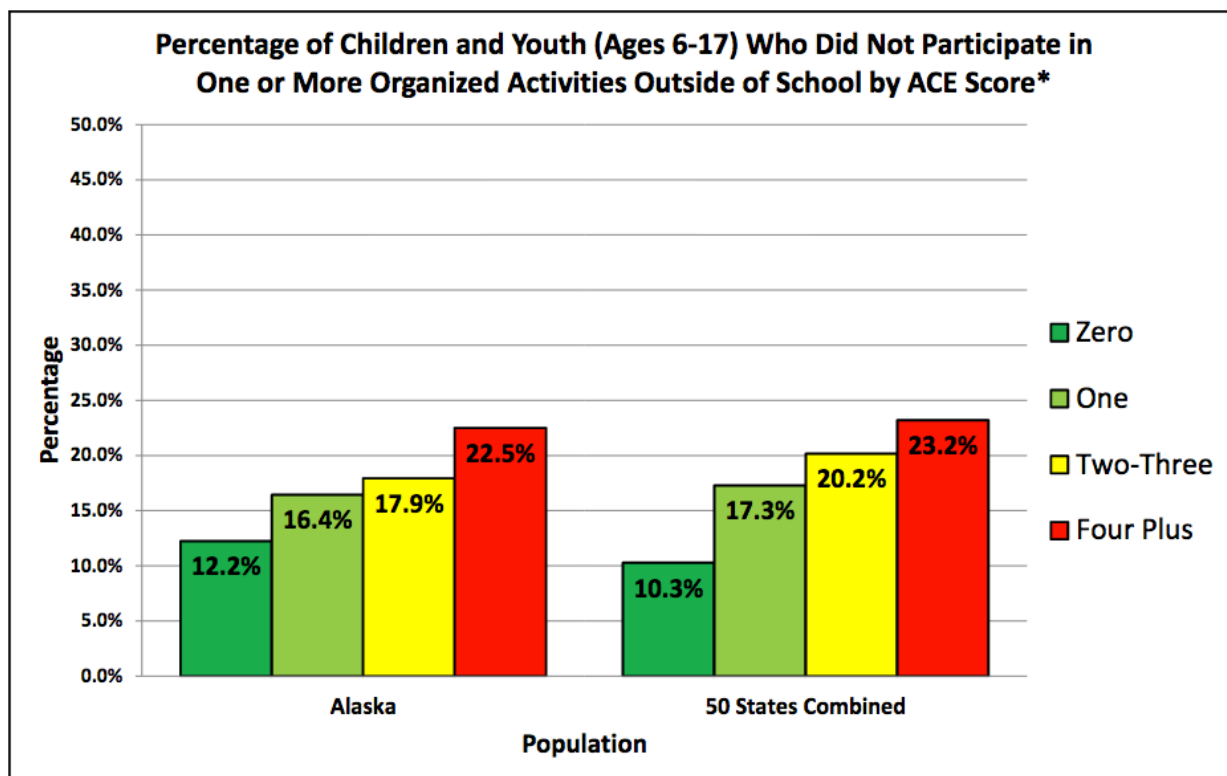


Figure 74. Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS

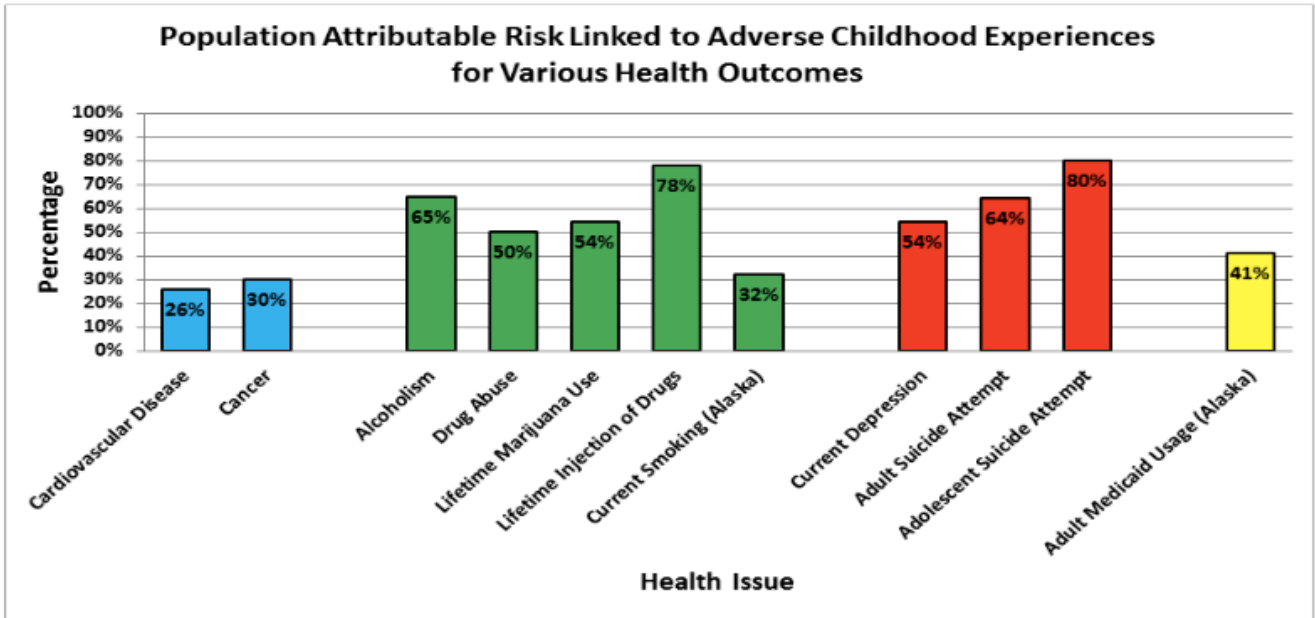
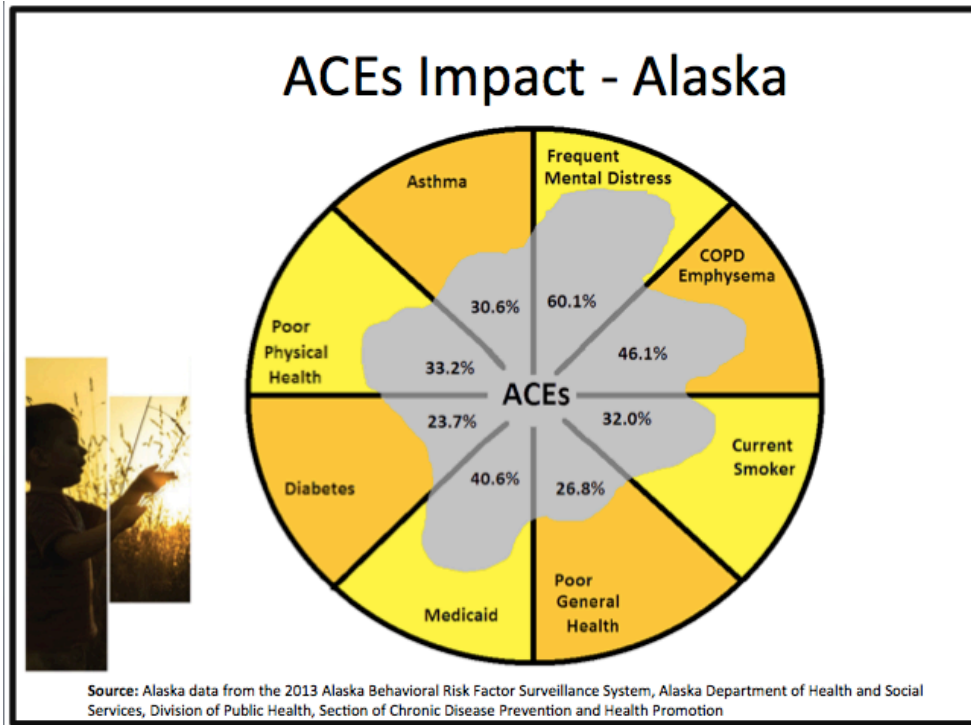


Figure 75. Population attributable risk linked to ACEs (*Investing in Prevention: Working Together in Early Childhood for Healthy Alaskan Children, Families, and Communities, 2015. Analysis of multiple ACEs studies conducted by Patrick Sidmore, Alaska Mental Health Board*)



Source: Alaska data from the 2013 Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Section of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Figure 76. ACEs Impact in Alaska (2013 BRFSS)

% of SKP adults (aged 18+) who meet criteria for healthy weight (body mass index 18th ≥ and ≤25th percentile, BRFSS (Figure 77)

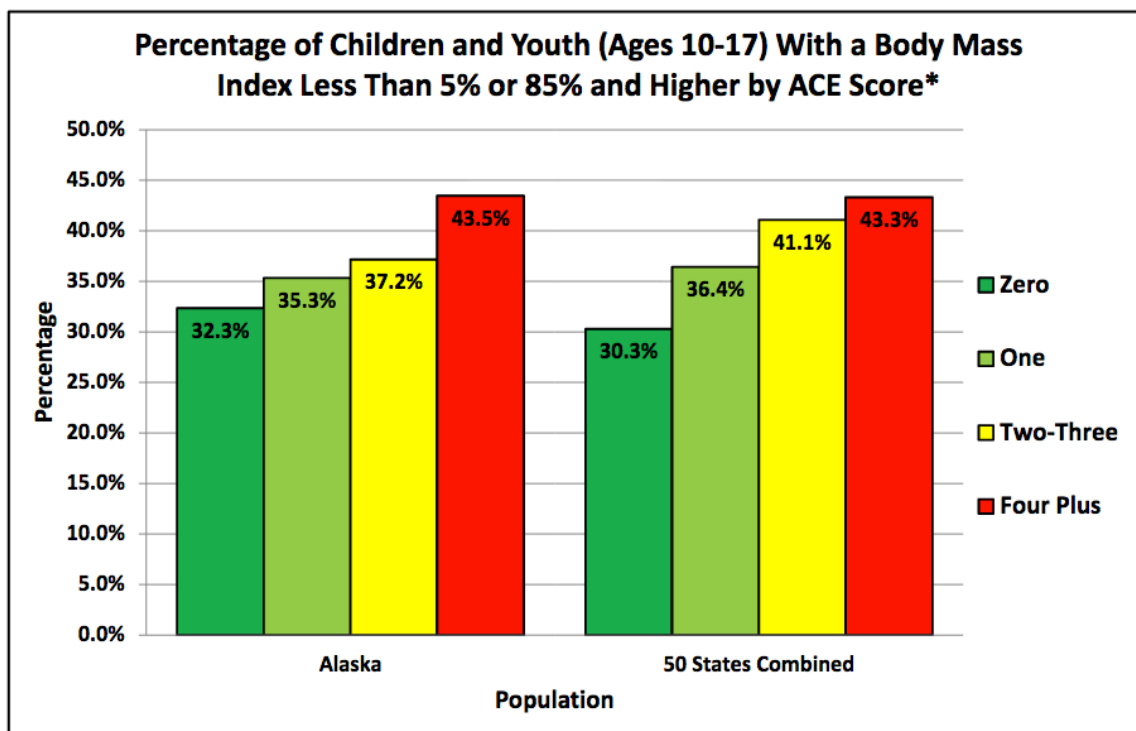
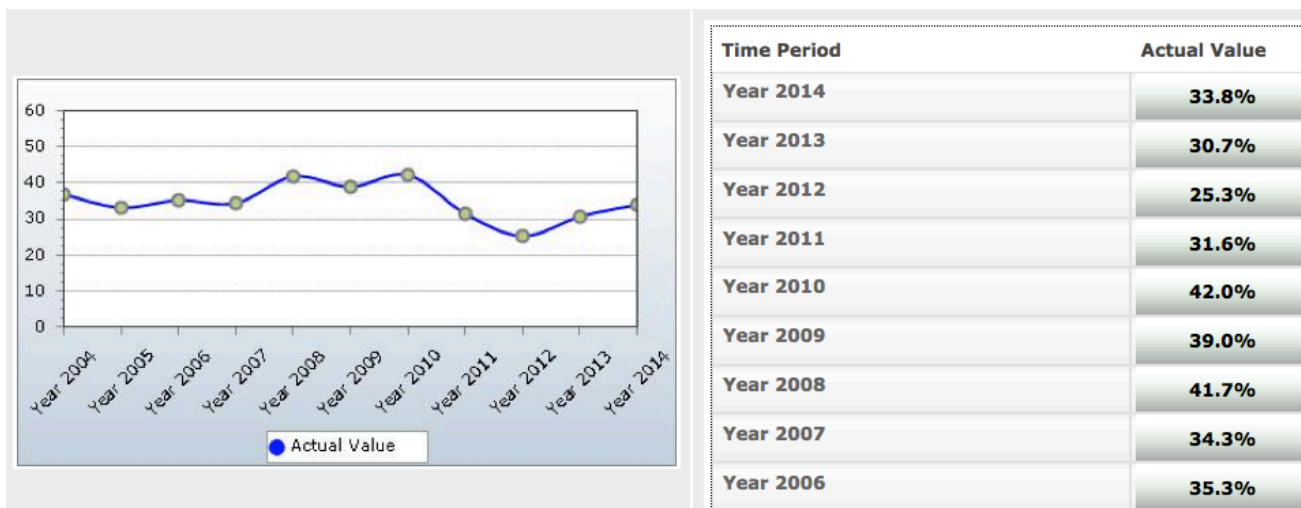


Figure 78. Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

Live Births For Which Prenatal Care Began After First Trimester, Southern Kenai Peninsula 2007-2014, ABVS (Table 14)

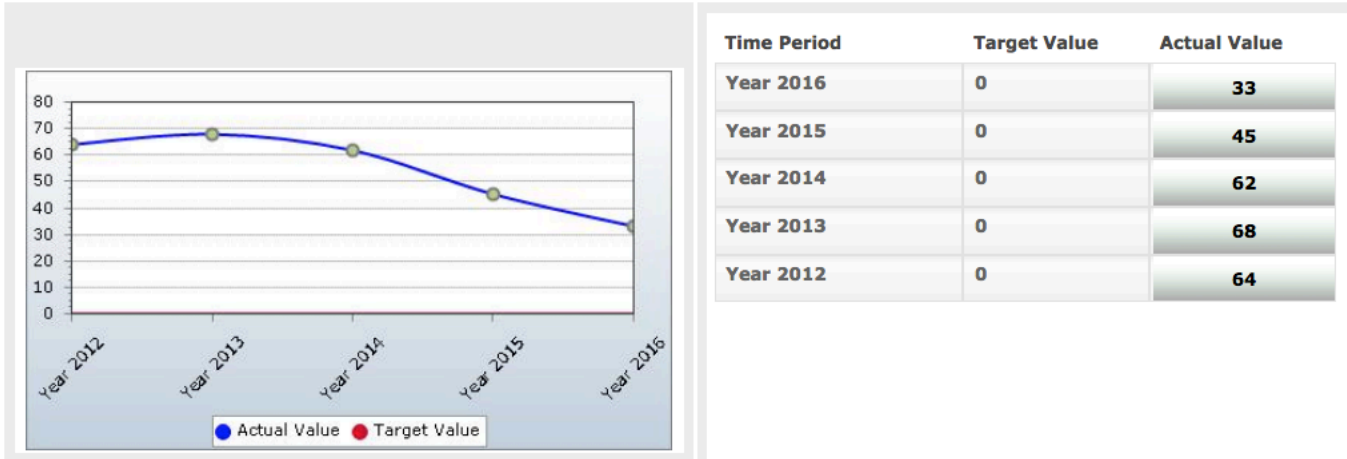
Year of birth	Total Births	No Prenatal Care - 1st Trimester	No PNC - %
2007	158	26	16.46
2008	164	27	16.46
2009	140	22	15.71
2010	161	32	19.88
2011	147	32	21.77
2012	173	35	20.23
2013	154	33	21.43
2014	183	41	22.4

Low Birth Weight and Preterm Births, Southern Kenai Peninsula, ABVS (Table 15)

	Total Births	Low Birth Weight Births	Low Birth Weight - %	Preterm Births	Preterm - %
2003-2005	461	26	5.64	55	11.93
2004-2006	461	23	4.99	54	11.71
2005-2007	472	20	4.24	51	10.81
2006-2008	480	15	3.13	43	8.96
2007-2009	462	16	3.46	34	7.36
2008-2010	465	24	5.16	37	7.96
2009-2011	448	29	6.47	42	9.38
2010-2012	481	26	5.41	42	8.73
2011-2013	474	16	3.38	36	7.59
2012-2014	510	9	1.76	30	5.88

ROLE MODEL INDICATORS

of Youth Served (# of Big / Little Matches) (Big Brothers Big Sisters) (Figure 79)



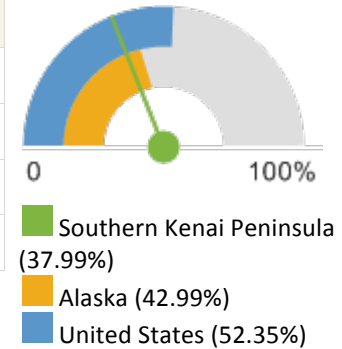
STABILITY INDICATORS

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Within the report area 769 public school students or 37.99% are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch out of 2,024 total students enrolled. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	% Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
SKP	2,024	769	37.99%
KPB	8,960	2,921	32.6%
AK	130,942	56,053	42.99%
US	50,195,195	26,012,902	52.35%

Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



Data Source: (Above) National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14. Source geography: Address.

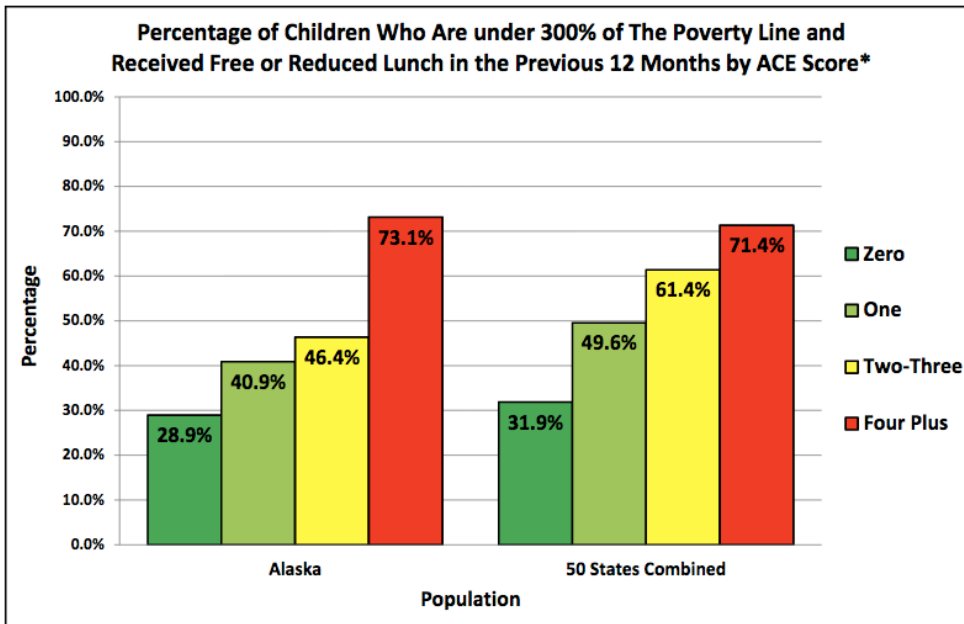


Figure 80. Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

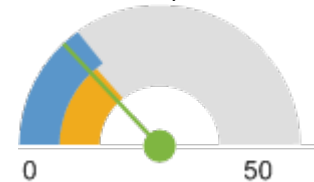
Food Insecurity Rate

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
SKP	14,090	1,834	13.02%
KPB	56,163	7,310	13.02%
AK	735,132	104,750	14.25%
US	320,750,757	48,770,990	15.21%

Data Source: (Above) Feeding America. 2013. Source geography: County.

Percentage of the Population with Food Insecurity



- Southern Kenai Peninsula (13.02)
- Alaska (14.25)
- United States (15.21)

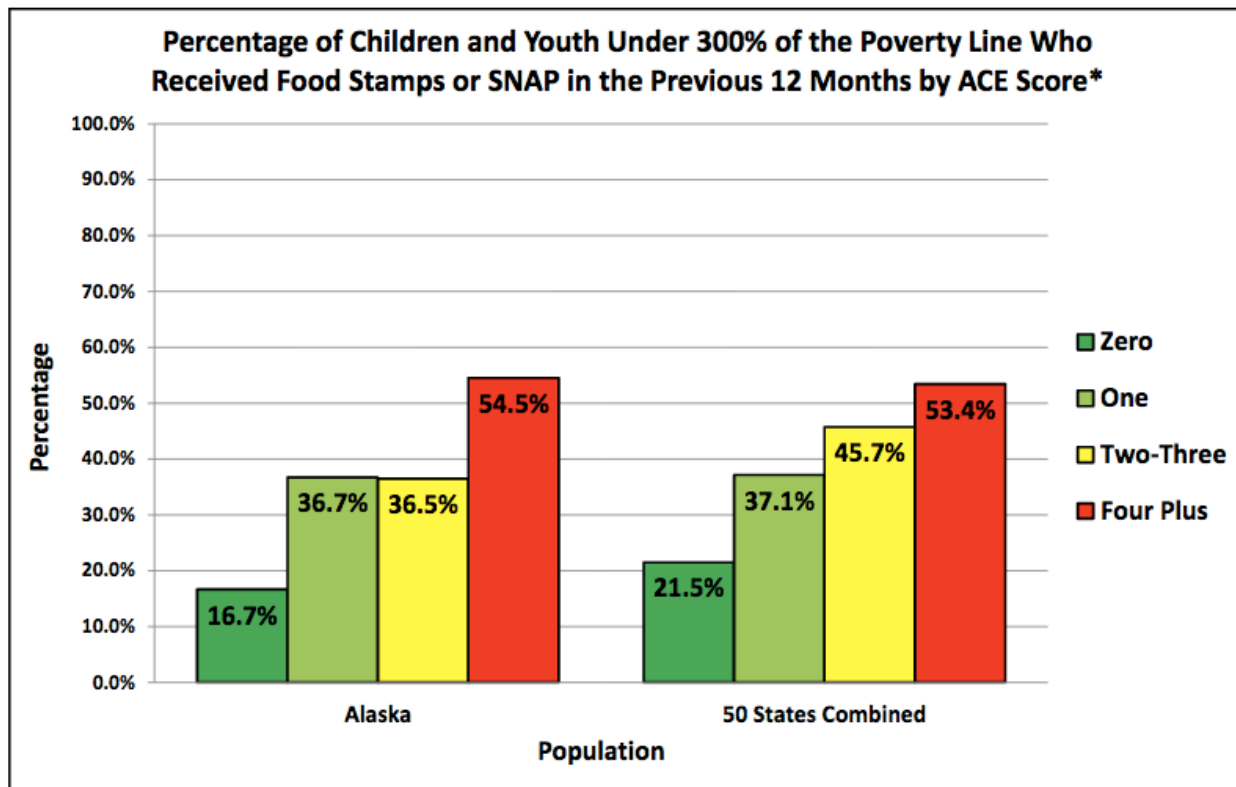


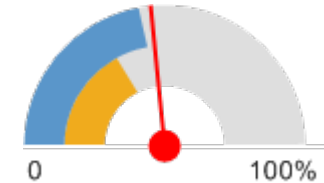
Figure 81. Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

Poverty - Children Below 200% FPL

In the report area 46.63% or 1,468 children are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL
SKP	3,148	1,468	46.63%
KPB	13,065	4,310	32.99%
AK	184,647	63,577	34.43%
US	72,637,888	32,116,426	44.21%

Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL



- Southern Kenai Peninsula (46.63%)
- Alaska (34.43%)
- United States (44.21%)

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population in Poverty by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
SKP	989	951	14.23%	13.89%
KPB	2,438	2,700	8.55%	10.08%
AK	34,190	37,676	9.3%	10.97%
US	21,461,752	26,293,856	14.33%	16.81%

Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent

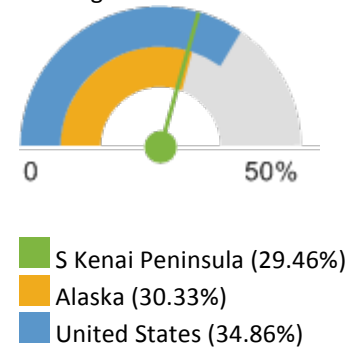
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
SKP	12.43%	10.53%	25.17%	20.36%	16.67%	58.7%	22.97%
KPB	8.39%	2.54%	17.92%	6.86%	15.38%	14.75%	12.12%
AK	6.69%	14.68%	22.57%	11.72%	15.89%	11.87%	12.64%
US	12.76%	27.33%	28.79%	12.7%	20.73%	27.09%	20.33%

Housing Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	% of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)
SKP	5,773	1,701	29.46%
KPB	21,559	5,631	26.12%
AK	251,678	76,339	30.33%
US	116,211,096	40,509,856	34.86%

Percentage of Households where Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent

This data shows the percentage of households by tenure that are cost burdened. The data for this indicator is only reported for households where tenure, household housing costs, and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey.

Report Area	Rental Households	% of Rental Households that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	% of Owner Occupied Households w/ Mortgages that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (No Mortgage)	% of Owner Occupied Households w/o Mortgages that are Cost Burdened
KPB	5,789	37.24%	9,401	28.91%	6,369	11.89%
AK	92,263	41.67%	105,273	29.41%	54,142	12.8%
US	41,423,632	48.31%	49,043,776	34.03%	25,743,686	14.8%

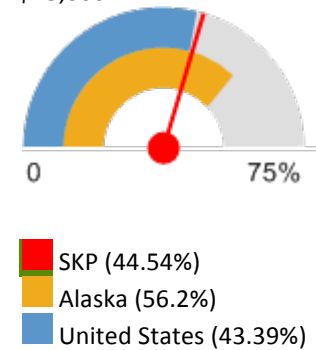
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Income - Families Earning Over \$75,000

In the report area, 44.54%, or 1,573 families report a total annual income of \$75,000 or greater. Total income includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. As [defined](#) by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Families	Families with Income Over \$75,000	% Families with Income Over \$75,000
SKP	3,532	1,573	44.54%
KPB	14,112	7,342	52.03%
AK	168,552	94,721	56.2%
US	76,958,064	33,389,114	43.39%

Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Families with Income Over \$75,000 by Race Alone, Percent

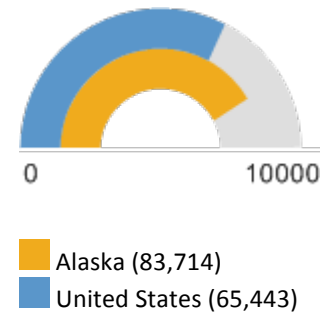
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
SKP	46.35%	50%	26.27%	49.06%	no data	0%	30.11%
KPB	52.95%	69.74%	45.01%	48.95%	no data	88.76%	31.72%
AK	62.72%	44.6%	32.61%	45.17%	31.43%	40.21%	40.12%
US	46.65%	26.34%	25.47%	55.07%	37.22%	21.63%	36.69%

Income - Median Family Income

This indicator reports median family income based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. A family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income includes the incomes of all family members age 15 and older.

Median Family Income

Report Area	Total Family Households	Average Family Income	Median Family Income
SKP	3,532	\$83,013	no data
KPB	14,112	\$91,692	\$77,352
AK	168,552	\$100,099	\$83,714
US	76,958,064	\$86,963	\$65,443



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Per Capita Income by Race Alone

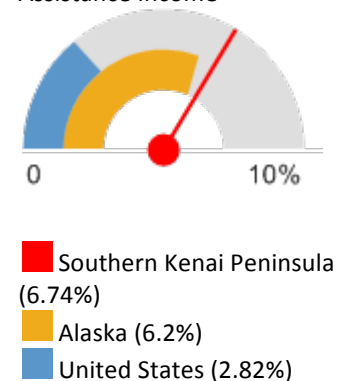
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
SKP	\$31,424	\$26,631	\$15,040	\$20,848	\$4,542	\$3,370	\$12,645
KPB	\$33,820	\$28,639	\$22,789	\$18,348	\$8,333	\$42,828	\$18,205
AK	\$39,504	\$29,812	\$23,845	\$18,399	\$16,468	\$26,758	\$17,460
US	\$31,402	\$19,113	\$32,404	\$17,134	\$20,638	\$15,152	\$15,876

Income - Public Assistance Income

This indicator reports the percentage households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	% Households with Public Assistance Income
SKP	5,773	389	6.74%
KPB	21,559	1,261	5.85%
AK	251,678	15,596	6.2%
US	116,211,088	3,274,407	2.82%

Percent Households with Public Assistance Income



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

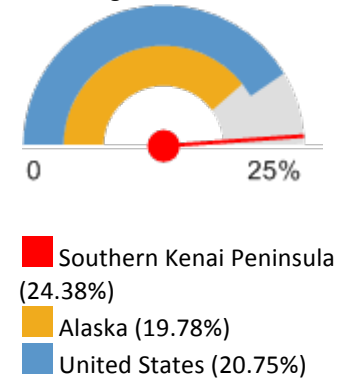
Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	% of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
SKP	13,908	10,234	2,495	24.38%
KPB	55,484	43,641	8,284	18.98%
AK	704,405	570,129	112,766	19.78%
US	309,082,272	265,204,128	55,035,660	20.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid



Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Percent

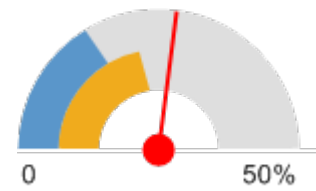
Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
SKP	41.26%	9.98%	15.58%
KPB	30.84%	8.6%	16.76%
AK	32.93%	8.83%	17.56%
US	37.11%	11.23%	14.24%

Insurance - Uninsured Adults

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18 - 64	Population with Medical Insurance	%Population With Medical Insurance	Population W/out Medical Insurance	% Population W/out Medical Insurance
SKP	8,762	6,386	72.88%	2,377	27.12%
KPB	35,105	26,567	75.68%	8,538	24.32%
AK	466,875	363,431	77.84%	103,444	22.16%
US	193,600,545	161,899,011	83.63%	31,701,534	16.37%



■ Southern Kenai Peninsula (27.12%)
■ Alaska (22.16%)
■ United States (16.37%)

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

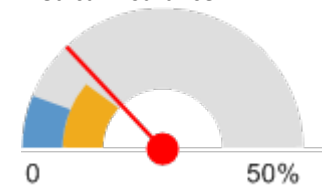
Insurance - Uninsured Children

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of children under age 19 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Under Age 19	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	% Population Without Medical Insurance
SKP	3,323	2,892	87.02%	431	12.98%
KPB	13,766	12,076	87.72%	1,690	12.28%
AK	192,384	170,382	88.56%	22,002	11.44%
US	76,146,139	71,365,802	93.72%	4,780,337	6.28%

Percent Population Without Medical Insurance



■ Southern Kenai Peninsula (12.98%)
■ Alaska (11.44%)
■ United States (6.28%)

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

Uninsured Population by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
SKP	21.63%	33.59%	0.38%
KPB	14.89%	27.92%	0.36%
AK	11.99%	24.3%	1.72%
US	7.08%	19.76%	0.98%

Uninsured Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
SKP	25.22%	45.31%	35.22%	28.98%	66.67%	78.26%	26.15%
KPB	19.3%	39.13%	40.14%	25.26%	61.54%	28.99%	23.33%
AK	14.55%	16.18%	34.97%	24.07%	18.37%	22.58%	23.4%
US	9.92%	16.69%	26.76%	14.11%	16.96%	31.56%	13.28%

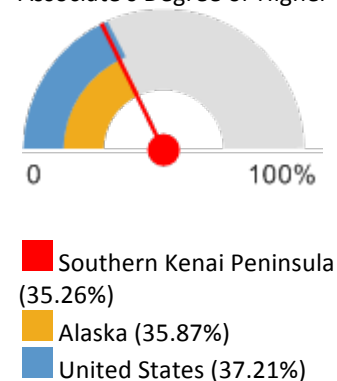
Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

35.26% of the population aged 25 and older, or 3,434 have obtained an Associate's level degree or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes.

Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher
SKP	9,739	3,434	35.26%
KPB	38,636	11,979	31%
AK	460,319	165,122	35.87%
US	209,056,128	77,786,232	37.21%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher



Population with No High School Diploma

Within the report area there are 761 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 7.81% of the total population aged 25 and older. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes ([Freudenberg Ruglis, 2007](#)).

Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
SKP	9,739	761	7.81%
KPB	38,636	2,599	6.73%
AK	460,319	37,700	8.19%
US	209,056,128	28,587,748	13.67%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma



■ Southern Kenai Peninsula (7.81%)
■ Alaska (8.19%)
■ United States (13.67%)

Population with No High School Diploma by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
SKP	426	335	8.58%	7.02%
KPB	1,305	1,294	6.45%	7.03%
AK	19,977	17,723	8.36%	8%
US	14,483,210	14,104,538	14.37%	13.03%

Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
SKP	7.38%	14.29%	11.96%	9.09%	0%	38.71%	6.16%
KPB	6.05%	8.49%	11.62%	17.94%	0%	20.19%	7.77%
AK	4.89%	11.75%	19.21%	20.67%	10.12%	20.76%	8.62%
US	11.63%	16.83%	21.41%	14.24%	13.95%	41.51%	14.65%

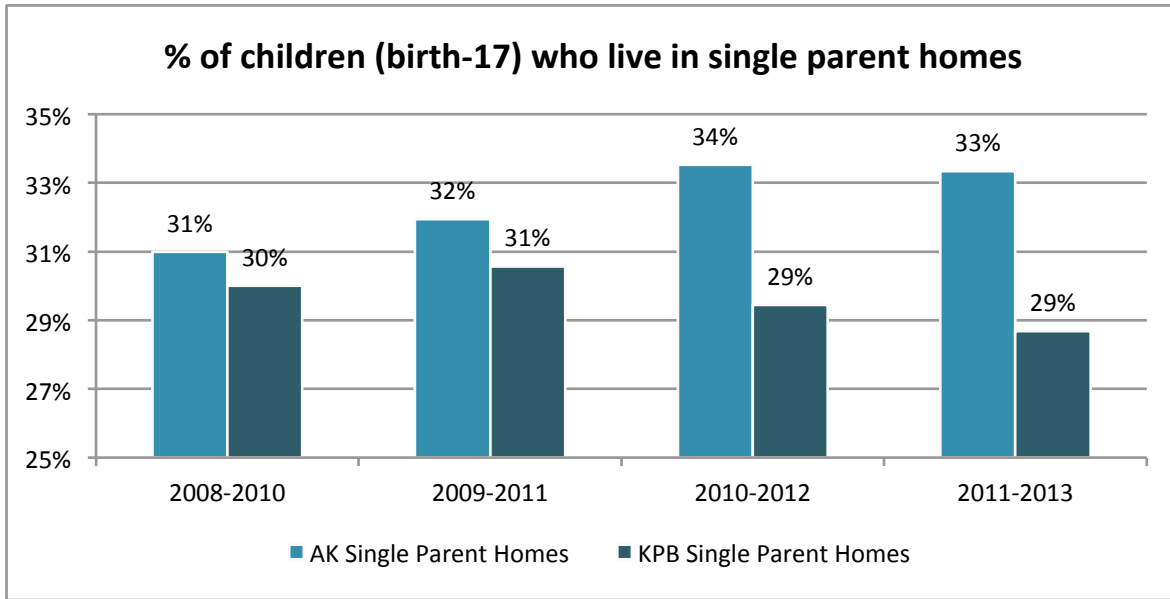


Figure 82. % of children who live in single parent homes (ACS 2011-2013 3-yr estimates)

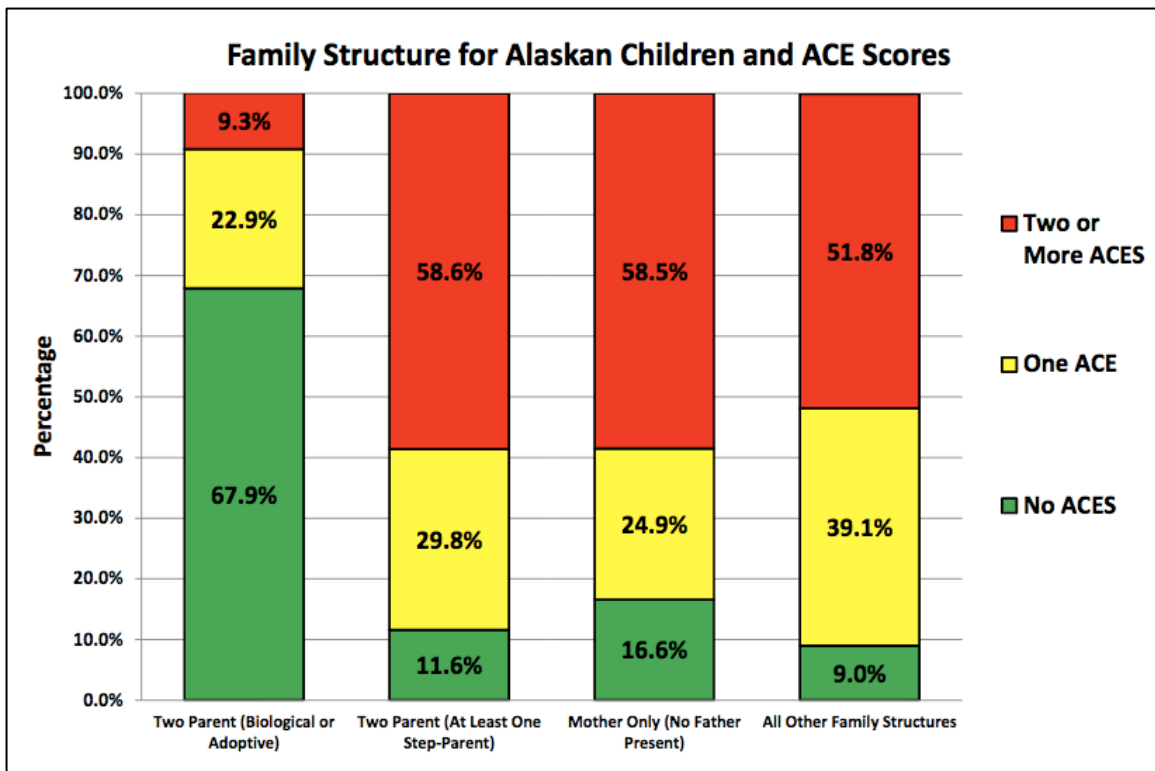


Figure 83. Source: 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health, US Dept of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the AK Mental Health Board & Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Staff

Table 16. Three-year estimates for family living arrangements, American Community Survey

Three-year estimates for family living arrangements	2008-2010 est		2009-2011 est		2010-2012 est		2011-2013 est	
	AK	KPB	AK	KPB	AK	KPB	AK	KPB
Total Children 0-17 yrs:	175,786	12,526	179,403	12,686	179,184	12,630	179,648	12,611
Under 6 years:	34%	33%	34%	32%	35%	32%	35%	32%
Living with two parents:	67%	77%	67%	75%	66%	71%	65%	75%
Both parents in labor force	35%	47%	35%	48%	35%	49%	35%	44%
Father only in labor force	29%	44%	28%	45%	26%	44%	26%	52%
Mother only in labor force	3%	7%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Neither parent in labor force	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Living with one parent:	33%	23%	33%	25%	34%	29%	35%	25%
In labor force	76%	85%	76%	82%	75%	68%	79%	66%
Not in labor force	24%	15%	24%	18%	25%	32%	21%	34%
6 to 17 years:	66%	67%	66%	68%	65%	68%	65%	68%
Living with two parents:	70%	67%	69%	67%	67%	70%	68%	69%
Both parents in labor force	65%	57%	64%	56%	64%	52%	62%	51%
Father only in labor force	29%	30%	30%	32%	29%	36%	29%	41%
Mother only in labor force	4%	8%	5%	9%	5%	9%	6%	6%
Neither parent in labor force	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Living with one parent:	30%	33%	31%	33%	33%	30%	32%	31%
In labor force	82%	79%	80%	83%	80%	83%	81%	86%
Not in labor force	18%	21%	20%	17%	20%	17%	19%	14%