



Olympic Community Action Programs 2017 Community Needs Assessment

Clallam County and Jefferson County, Washington



Acknowledgements

This assessment was completed using information compiled from datasets, reports, organizations and individuals. It is not meant to cover every aspect of life in Clallam and Jefferson Counties, but rather provide insight into current and emerging community trends in areas of interest to OlyCAP. As such, this assessment is one tool that can be used with additional, more detailed information about specific communities and/or programs to better understand the experience and needs of the population in Clallam and Jefferson.

This assessment is the output of a concerted and coordinated team effort that involved stakeholders at every level of OlyCAP and many agency partners. Extensive planning and care has gone into the preparation of this document to be sure that it accurately reflects the needs of the most vulnerable members of the community. Thank you to everyone who has participated and given so generously of their time and expertise.

This document was prepared by Kari Hunter of the Kitsap Public Health District with support from the Olympic Community Action Programs leadership. For questions regarding the methods, data, or data sources, please contact Kari.Hunter@kitsappublichealth.org.

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Executive Summary

Since 1966, the Olympic Community Action Programs (OlyCAP), originally named the Clallam-Jefferson Community Action Council, has provided services to Clallam and Jefferson residents. The 2017 Community Needs Assessment identifies trends for Clallam and Jefferson Counties, which will be used to guide the planning and delivery of services focused on supporting the almost 15,000 residents currently living below the poverty level. Programs address a wide range of needs, including, but not limited to:

- Senior nutrition
- Housing services
- Energy assistance programs
- Community support programs, such as job training, assistance with prescription medication and transportation
- Head Start preschool, the agency's oldest surviving program, launched in 1966
- In-home care programs.

Data presented in the assessment cover numerous topics, including demographics, economy, public assistance, food and nutrition, employment, housing, transportation, crime, pregnancy and births, children and education and health outcomes. Data, when possible, are divided into subgroups by age, race, gender and other special population characteristics, such as veterans, as well as geographic areas. Data for this assessment are from many different sources; details can be found in the references section. In addition, ideas and opinions were compiled from a survey of over 300 community members, a survey of 19 community leaders (key informants) and participants at three focus groups.

The following key factors and trends were identified in Clallam and Jefferson Counties:

An Aging Population

From 2000 to 2017, the population of Clallam County grew 16%, while Jefferson County's population grew 19%, primarily due to migration of new residents into the counties. All areas saw growth, with the most rapid growth in Sequim. Currently, more than half of the population of Jefferson and Clallam is over the age of 50. The median age of Clallam County residents is 51 years and the median age in Jefferson is 58 years, both significantly increased since

1990 and well above the median age in Washington State of 38. Over the same time, both counties have had a statistically significant decrease in the population ages 0 to 4. The community is concerned about the aging population, where adequate transportation, affordable, safe, well-maintained housing and mental health concerns (including hoarding and exploitation) are growing concerns.

In Washington State in 2013, 37% of pregnancies were unintended, nearly half (46%) of which ended in abortion. Clallam and Jefferson Counties' rates were similar. Pregnancy and birth rates are decreasing overall and are lower than those of the state. In both counties in recent years, there has been a trend of decreasing pregnancy rates among younger women ages 18 to 34 and increasing pregnancy rates among older women ages 35 to 49. Teen pregnancy rates have been decreasing dramatically in all areas of Washington, including Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

In Clallam and Jefferson, although a clear majority of the population is non-Hispanic White, racial and ethnic diversity is slowly increasing. The fastest growing minorities are Hispanic people and people of 2 or more races. Clallam West End is the most diverse region, with just under half of the population (45%) being of a race or ethnicity other than non-Hispanic White. Although more than 95% of the population speaks only English, a

large percentage of all foreign language speakers, especially Spanish speakers in Clallam County, speak English less than "very well."

From 2000 to 2012-16, married couple households have been decreasing, while non-family households have been increasing, the majority of those are people living alone. More than half of those living alone are age 65 or older. The percentage of households with children under the age of 18 has been decreasing, and becoming more commonly single parent households rather than married couple households. From 2012 to 2016, about 2 out of every 5 births were to unmarried women, higher than the state average; more than half of all births in the Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley and Brinnon school districts. Veterans make up about 16% of the population in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, with the majority being non-Hispanic White, male and age 65 or older

Improving Economy, But More Babies Born into Poverty

The median household income in 2016 for both Clallam and Jefferson Counties was well below that of Washington State, but shows an increasing trend like the state. The percentage of the population living in poverty increased from 2000 to 2012-16, with a statistically significant increase in all age groups. Those age 65 and older have the lowest poverty rates, lower than the state average for their age group. There are higher rates of poverty among the young, less educated and all races/ethnicities other

than non-Hispanic White. Especially in Clallam County, a higher percentage of children and pregnant women are living in poverty compared to the state, with more than 1 in 3 Clallam babies born into poverty. More unmarried mothers are also living in poverty, in addition to more babies being born to mothers who are not married. About 3 out of 4 Clallam babies and almost half of Jefferson babies who were born to unmarried mothers were born into poverty.

Public Assistance Need High, Especially in Clallam County

The proportion of Clallam and Jefferson children under the age of 18 receiving public assistance is statistically higher than Washington State. Rates of children receiving public assistance are higher in single-parent households in both counties. About half of infants born in 2016 received WIC benefits, higher than the state average. About half of all public school students receive free or reduced-price meals through the schools, higher than the state.

A statistically higher percentage of residents in Clallam County receive SNAP benefits (food stamps) than in the state. In addition, Feeding America estimated that more than 1 in 4 people in Clallam and Jefferson Counties who are food insecure were not eligible for

SNAP due to income in 2015. The 3 food banks in Clallam and Jefferson Counties distributed more than 3 ½ million pounds of food from July 2016 to June 2017 to more than 160,000 people.

Despite these high rates of assistance, respondents to the community survey overwhelmingly felt that not being able to afford fees or co-payments, not being eligible for help and services, and services not being available were problems for their households. Focus group participants felt that the entirety of Clallam County was a food desert, but especially Clallam West End. They felt youth especially had difficulty accessing food throughout Clallam County.

Gap Between Workers' Job Skills and Changing Employment Needs

Employment trends are influenced by a shift away from manufacturing (lumber and forestry) toward the trade and service sectors (tourism and retirement services), and there is a perceived deficit in workers being adequately prepared to meet these changing needs. Government is the single biggest wage generating sector, employing about 1 in 3 people in Clallam County and 1 in 4 in Jefferson County. After government, the top 3 industries in Clallam County are retail, education and health, and leisure and hospitality. In Jefferson County, the top 3 industries are trade, transportation and utilities, leisure and hospitality, and education and health. Unemployment peaked in 2010/2011, subsequently

decreasing, but remains statistically higher in Clallam and Jefferson Counties compared to the state in 2016. There are statistically higher rates of unemployment in men ages 20 to 64 compared to women ages 20 to 64 and in non-White residents compared to non-Hispanic White residents in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. Younger and less educated residents have higher unemployment rates in Clallam, while older and less educated residents have higher unemployment rates in Jefferson.

Community members felt that living wage jobs were an extremely important need for their household and hard to get. Focus groups reported that although there is an

abundant need for many types of professional and technical services throughout Clallam and Jefferson, potential workers in the area are not trained with even minimal skills to fill those needs, and many of the jobs they can fill are only seasonal. Although most survey respondents reported having some type of employment, only 20%

were employed full-time with benefits. Their most commonly reported barrier to employment was that jobs pay too little to support a family. Focus groups suggested teaching basic job/trade skills and life, financial and career planning skills in the school system.

Transportation Difficult and Expensive

Given the rural nature of Clallam and Jefferson Counties, use of public transportation is a challenge. Most employed residents commute to work by private car. With the high costs of gasoline and car maintenance, many residents are caught between low wages and the high cost

of transportation to find and maintain employment. In addition, community members were concerned about the lack of transportation options available to seniors, which effectively cuts off residents from social opportunities, needed services and assistance.

Lack of Quality, Affordable Housing

In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, there are estimated to be more housing units than households. In addition, there is a higher percentage of unoccupied housing than in the state overall, and the percentage of housing that is occupied has been statistically significantly decreasing since 2000.

Median rent and home prices have been increasing, although Clallam's remain lower than Jefferson's and the state's. Since 2000, rent has increased 65% in Clallam County and 40% in Jefferson County. Although more than half of Clallam and Jefferson occupied housing is occupied by the home owner, the percentage of housing that is occupied by renters has been statistically significantly increasing. In Clallam and

Jefferson Counties, the percentage of both owners and renters who are spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs is increasing, but more than twice as many renters as home owners spend more than 30% of their income on housing. The Housing Affordability Index predicts that buying a home is slightly less affordable in Clallam County than in Washington State, and even less affordable in Jefferson County, especially for first-time home buyers.

Housing was the single need identified in the top three by all OlyCAP focus groups, and it was the 4th most commonly needed and hardest to get service for survey respondents. Community members said that very few rental units are available and

the cost is high, while survey respondents major housing concerns were the cost of rent and utilities. One in four survey respondents said they had needed housing in the past year, but had not been able to find it in the community. Focus groups identified Clallam County, and Forks specifically, as having a severe lack of affordable housing, with a 4 year wait list even for those employed. Affordable senior housing and respite care was the concern around Sequim.

In addition to many houses being unaffordable, community members also said that existing housing is often in need of repair and maintenance, as well as energy efficient improvements. Approximately 1 in 6 houses in Clallam and 1 in 5 in Jefferson had “severe problems” from 2009 to 2013. Severe problems were defined as having at least 1 of 4 problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of complete kitchen facilities or lack of complete plumbing.

Homelessness and lack of available housing were identified as top needs by all focus groups. Approximately 1 in 21 public school students are homeless in Clallam County, higher than the state’s rate; Jefferson is

comparable to the state, with 1 in 27 students. About 1 in 14 (7%) of those enrolled in OlyCAP’s Early Head Start and Head Start programs received homelessness services. Homelessness among adults is more difficult to measure, but community members identified need for people experiencing or in danger of experiencing homelessness. Families with children experiencing homelessness were especially concerning in Sequim and seen to cause behavioral and work issues.

Ideas to improve housing included building new units and local capacity, and partnerships and infrastructure to save existing stock. There is also a need for education on first-time home buying and credit repair, as well as advocates to help with housing application paperwork.

It is promising that the number of foreclosures has been decreasing about 4% to 5% annually on average from 2000 to 2016 for both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. In addition, the number of new building permits, which had decreased in 2008, is on the rise again in 2015 and 2016, especially in Jefferson County, predominantly for single-family homes.

Decreasing Prenatal Care; More Pregnant Women Smoking

The percentage of pregnant women beginning prenatal care in the first trimester has been decreasing from 1990 to 2016. Non-Hispanic White and more educated mothers are more likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester in both counties. In Clallam, older mothers are also more likely

to begin prenatal care in the first trimester. About 1 in 6 mothers smoked during pregnancy, higher than the state. Young and less educated mothers had higher rates of smoking than older, more educated mothers. Mothers in Clallam Central and Jefferson South regions had higher rates of

smoking while pregnant than those in other regions. From 2011 to 2015, Clallam County had a higher infant death rate than the state,

while Jefferson's numbers were too low to produce rates.

Childcare Prohibitively Expensive and Unavailable

Overall, Washington State is the 3rd most expensive state in the U.S. for care of infants in family childcare and the 6th most expensive state for care of infants in childcare centers. Infant childcare in childcare centers costs more than 50% of the median income of single mothers in Washington State. This holds true in Clallam and Jefferson Counties as well, where about 65% of children in Clallam and 75% of children in Jefferson require subsidized childcare.

In addition to cost, availability is an issue. For 3,395 children ages 0 to 4 in Clallam County, there is a total capacity in childcare for 1,027 children. This is capacity for less than one-third (30%) of children ages 0 to 4 and only that much IF no children over the age of 4 were in childcare. Capacity is even more of an issue in Jefferson, where, for Jefferson County's 978 children ages 0 to 4, there is a total capacity for 190 children in childcare (only 19% of children ages 0 to 4 IF

there were no children over the age of 4 in childcare). Statewide, since 2015, there has been a loss of 225 childcare providers, while, at the same time, capacity increased by about 3,300 children.

Because of programs such as OlyCAP's Head Start and Early Head Start, Clallam County's rate of preschool enrollment was statistically significantly higher than the state's rate; notably, the Clallam rate is also statistically significantly higher than Jefferson's rate.

OlyCAP survey respondents and focus group participants were concerned about the lack of childcare and the cost. Of respondents who used childcare, about half felt that the hours were not flexible enough and that the cost was too high. Focus groups saw childcare and daycare access as a major barrier to adequate employment, which often led to many older children being left home alone.

Graduation Rates Increasing in Clallam; Unchanged in Jefferson

Since 2010-11, public school enrollment has increased 28% in Clallam County, while kindergarten enrollment has decreased 10%. Both are essentially unchanged in Jefferson County.

Across many grades and districts, Clallam and Jefferson students score below the

Washington State average on standardized tests. Students in Quillayute Valley and Chimacum School Districts consistently scored below the state average at all grade levels. Almost half of all students in Clallam and Jefferson report that they are at risk of academic failure, similar to Washington.

Five-year graduation rates were not statistically different from Washington. Clallam's graduation rate has been increasing about 3% annually since 2010-11, while Jefferson's rate is unchanged over time.

Clallam County's rate of adults who have at least some college or technical education beyond high school has been increasing since 2000, but remains lower than the state average. Jefferson's rate has also been increasing since 2000 and is higher than the state average. In addition to education benefiting the individual and the

community, education of parents, particularly mothers, has been linked to improved cognitive skills, grades and educational attainment in their children. More than half of mothers in Clallam and Jefferson Counties have more than a high school education at the time of birth, which has been statistically significantly increasing since 1992 and is about the same as the state. Older (ages 35 to 49) and non-Hispanic White mothers had higher rates of more than a high school education, and residents of Clallam West End had lower rates.

Improving Access to Medical Care; Unmet Medical Needs Remain

Life expectancy has been increasing over the past 25 years in Clallam and Jefferson, as well as nationwide. The number of years that a baby born in 2016 in Clallam and Jefferson can expect to live is 81 years.

Health outcomes are strongly influenced by access to health care, which has improved in recent years in Clallam and Jefferson Counties. From 2012 to 2016, compared to Washington State, residents of Clallam and Jefferson had about the same rates of being uninsured, the same rates of having had a recent routine checkup, and higher rates of reporting having a primary health care provider. Despite this, about 1 in 3 residents reported having unmet medical needs in the past year due to long wait times, not being able to take time off work and/or lack of childcare or transportation.

Jefferson's kindergarten vaccination rate has increased in recent years, but remains lower

than the state average, while Clallam's is about the same as the state.

Affordable medical care for their household was the second most common need reported as "extremely important" by survey respondents, with more than half reporting it. Almost half also felt that it was hard to get. Of those who hadn't been able to find something they needed in their community in the past year, about 1 in 4 said that it was affordable healthcare. The most commonly reported reasons why adults and children did not have a primary care provider were because they hadn't needed one and because they could not afford it or had no insurance.

The top 3 leading causes of unintentional injury hospitalizations from 2011 to 2015 were falls, motor vehicle accidents and poisonings, including drug overdoses, in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Overall, more than 1 in 6 adults report poor general health and more than 1 in 10 reports that their physical health is not good. Focus group participants highlighted the need for

more local doctors and improved access to care. They felt healthcare should intervene more in mental health issues, family problems and substance abuse concerns.

Oral Healthcare is Hardest Service to Get

Affordable dental care was the most commonly reported “extremely important need” and the “hardest to get” by community survey respondents. Of those who hadn’t been able to find something they needed in their community in the past year, about 1 in 4 said that it was affordable dental care. The Smile Survey in Clallam County identified higher levels of untreated visible

tooth decay in children compared to the state.

Often due to access issues, less than 1 in 3 Medicaid beneficiaries in Clallam County and 1 in 4 in Jefferson County used their dental benefits in 2016; both rates were lower than the Washington State average.

Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Lack of Housing Closely Linked

Behavioral health, comprising both mental health and the lack of substance dependence, is extremely important to the overall health and well-being of the population; worsening behavioral health is one of the most alarming trends in the United States today.

Compared to Washington State, in 2016, Clallam and Jefferson 10th graders had about the same rates of feeling depressed and seriously considering suicide. From 2012 to 2016, about the same percentage of adults reported ever being diagnosed with depression compared to the state’s average. In 2011, about a third of adults reported having experienced at least 3 adverse childhood events (ACEs) in their lifetime.

Compared to the state, higher percentages of 10th graders report smoking cigarettes in Clallam and Jefferson County, about the

same percentage of 10th graders report using e-cigarettes in both counties, and higher percentages of 10th graders report drinking alcohol and using marijuana in Jefferson County (same as the state for both in Clallam). Alcohol-related hospitalization and death rates, as well as drug-related hospitalizations and death rates, are statistically higher than the state in Clallam County, while Jefferson’s rates are comparable to the state’s.

Community members agreed that behavioral health issues were a major concern, from dementia and loneliness in seniors to a lack of shelters and needed individual mental health and substance use treatment services. Mental health was seen as tied closely to substance abuse and a lack of housing. The overwhelming majority of community survey respondents thought that

misused drugs were somewhat, quite a bit or a very big problem in their community, with over a third reporting that they were a “very big problem.” A combination of mental health and addiction services, as well as community awareness and education about services, were seen as a huge need for Clallam County. Adequate housing combined with case managers were thought to be helpful, but currently in short supply. Focus group participants saw that youth were especially at risk, with large drug problems in the schools (mostly alcohol and marijuana). They suggested more activities, especially for those ages 12 to 25, and providing more stable housing and home lives for youth.

Focus group participants were concerned that domestic violence was closely linked to substance abuse issues, mental health issues and housing issues. Clallam County has higher rates of domestic violence than the state, which has approximately the same rate as Jefferson County. Focus group participants suggested more intervention from law enforcement and healthcare and a need for a local domestic violence shelter.

Closely tied to domestic violence was child abuse and neglect, which has been increasing in number of referrals accepted by Child Protective Services (CPS) about 4% annually in Clallam County since 2004. Jefferson County’s referral rate is unchanged over time, but both rates are higher than the state’s rate

Almost 1 in 5 Residents Live with a Disability

Almost 1 in 5 residents have at least one type of disability. The most common disabilities were ambulatory, hearing and cognitive, although Clallam also had a relatively high percentage of residents with an independent living disability. In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, veterans have higher

percentages of disabilities than non-veterans. Almost 1 in 10 community survey respondents reported having a physical disability that was a barrier to desired employment, the second most reported barrier to employment.

Introduction

Olympic Community Action Programs (OlyCAP)

In 1966, the Clallam-Jefferson Community Action Council was organized by a group of local citizens because these men and women recognized the unmistakable signs of poverty lurking in the shadows of the majestic Olympic Mountains – poor health, hunger, high unemployment and homelessness. In the spring of 2000, the corporate name was changed to Olympic Community Action Programs, or as it is better known simply OlyCAP. From the beginning, OlyCAP has been dedicated to assessing the needs of the community and responding to them. The agency today employs over 160 dedicated professionals working at locations throughout Clallam and Jefferson Counties, operating dozens of programs dedicated to serving our community.

Methodology

A community needs assessment is not only a requirement for federal funding; it is an essential part of good program planning. To assess and present the demographic, social, economic and health status of Clallam and Jefferson Counties, we relied on many sources of information. Data sources include numerous federal, state and local agency statistics and datasets, as well as OlyCAP program manager and key informant anecdotal data, a survey of the community and information from community focus groups.

Population demographic, social, economic and health data were compiled, analyzed and presented to illustrate recent trends. Data were chosen to expand upon existing knowledge by presenting the most current data, any recent or changing trends and new or updated community services. It is important to note that the most recently released data are rarely truly recent – interpretation of trends must be done with careful consideration of the possible impact of any subsequent events, such as the aging population affecting and amplifying certain concerns due to expected continued growth of the senior segment of the population. Because of these limitations of data sources, survey data are presented throughout the assessment to provide a more complete picture of the needs of the community. When possible, data was analyzed by county and subcounty region, in addition to by gender, race/ethnicity, age, education and income level to assist in further describing areas of increased need in our population.

Limitations and Considerations of the Data

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting, comparing and using the data presented in this report. The most current population data comes from two sources, the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS). OFM models population data to produce estimates based on the data from the most recent decennial census, which was in 2010. The ACS data comes from a more frequent representative survey of populations at the national, state, county and sub-county levels, which means that the ACS data is based on more recent information than OFM's data, however ACS's estimates are based only on the survey sample rather than total counts. There is inherent statistical variation around the estimates coming from both sources, which must be considered. This is particularly important when considering small populations or sub-groups of populations. Survey-based estimates are challenging for many reasons, including capturing a representative sample and inherent statistical instability when working with small numbers. Because of this, we have primarily used ACS data combined from the past five years, which provides more reliable estimates. Although it combines older data with the latest data, the ACS guidance is that 5-year data be used for any populations or sub-groups that are less than 20,000, because the larger sample size from multiple years makes the estimates more reliable.

The defined geographical boundaries of school districts vary by data source and may not be comparable across sources. Additionally, some data are presented for the school districts' entire population, while other data are presented for the public school student populations within the school districts. Labels to describe the defined areas have been assigned to the tables, figures and throughout the text, but it is important to note that the populations and/or geographic areas of the school districts may vary depending on the data source.

Some of the reported data were collected from self-report surveys which are designed so that those surveyed represent the specific target population. It is important to note that survey data always has a level of variation based on the unpredictability of respondents and the abilities of the respondents and survey team to achieve accurate responses.

Data from programs based at OlyCAP and other organizations are reported as counts and must be interpreted within the context of the location and agency they represent.

When possible, confidence intervals, a range of values that describe the statistical variation surrounding a calculated variable, were computed and compared so that statistical differences could be reported. A statistically significant difference exists when the confidence intervals around two values do not overlap. All confidence intervals and statistical analysis in this report uses a 95% probability. Data presented in this assessment for which calculating confidence intervals or statistical significance was not possible are listed with no statistical comparison and

should be compared with caution as apparent differences might or might not be statistically significant. When possible or relevant, trends over time were calculated using the JoinPoint Regression Program, version 4.5.0.1 (June 2017).

Key Findings

Below are listed the main findings of this report, based on the quantitative indicator data, key informant comments and main themes that emerged from the community input, both through the community survey and focus groups.

Demographics – Clallam and Jefferson Counties’ populations have been growing and aging. From 2000 to 2017, the population of Clallam County grew 16%, while Jefferson County’s population grew 19%, primarily due to migration of new residents into the counties. All areas saw growth, with the most rapid growth in Sequim. Currently, more than half of the population is over the age of 50. Although the clear majority of the population is non-Hispanic White, racial and ethnic diversity is slowly increasing. Clallam West End is the most diverse region, with just under half of the population (45%) being of a race or ethnicity other than non-Hispanic White. Although more than 95% of the population speaks only English, a sizable percentage of all foreign language speakers (42%) and over half of Spanish speakers (58%) in Clallam County speak English less than “very well”.

Only 21% of households in Clallam County and 16% of households in Jefferson County are families with children under the age of 18, lower percentages than the state. More than half of families with children are married couple families and almost 75% of the single parent families are single mothers. About 40% of households are nonfamily households, of which about 81%-82% are people living alone. Of those living alone, more than half (53% in Clallam and 57% in Jefferson) are age 65 or older. Veterans make up about 16% of the population in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, with the majority of them being non-Hispanic White, male and age 65 or older.

Economic – In 2016, the median household income was \$48,187 in Clallam County and slightly higher (\$54,864) in Jefferson County. Quillayute Valley, Cape Flattery, Quilcene and Queets Clearwater School Districts all have median household incomes below \$40,000. The federal poverty threshold, at which every household that makes less is considered to live in poverty, was roughly \$20,000 for a family of 3 and \$24,000 for a family of 4 in 2016 and 2017, significantly below the median household incomes for both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Based on the federal poverty threshold, from 2012 to 2016, approximately 16% of people lived in poverty in Clallam County (higher than the state) and 12% in Jefferson County (lower than the state). Higher rates of poverty were found among the young, the less educated and all

racess and ethnicities other than White. About 25% of children under the age of 5 and 24% of school-aged children lived in poverty in Clallam County, both higher than the Washington State average. In Jefferson County, about 19% of children under age 5 (same as the state) and 20% of school-aged children (higher than the state) lived in poverty. In Clallam County, 35% of all pregnant women lived in poverty, which is higher than the Washington State average, and 74% of unmarried pregnant women lived in poverty. Jefferson County had 16% of all pregnant women living in poverty, about the same as the state, but almost half (48%) of unmarried pregnant women lived in poverty. A lower percentage of veterans lived in poverty than non-veterans in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, but Clallam had a higher percentage of veterans living in poverty than the state average. Jefferson had about the same percentage as the state. A lower percentage of disabled veterans ages 18 to 64 lived in poverty than the state in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, but more disabled veterans age 65 and older lived in poverty in Clallam County than the state average or Jefferson County. The age group with the lowest poverty rates in Clallam and Jefferson County was those age 65 and older, and they had lower poverty rates than the state average for their age group. However, senior populations were raised as a concern in the focus group in Sequim. The focus group saw an aging population, where adequate transportation, affordable, safe, well-maintained housing and mental health issues (including hoarding and exploitation) were growing concerns.

Approximately 35% of residents of Clallam County and 31% of Jefferson County lived below 200% of the federal poverty threshold. Both counties were statistically higher than the state average. There were even higher percentages of the population living below 200% of the federal poverty threshold in Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley and Queets-Clearwater School Districts.

Public Assistance – From 2012 to 2016, about 34% of children under the age of 18 lived in households that received public assistance in Clallam County and 30% in Jefferson County, which were both statistically higher than the state. Rates of children receiving public assistance were higher in single-parent households in both counties and higher in Queets-Clearwater and Brinnon School Districts. Rates were lower in Sequim and Chimacum School Districts.

Respondents to the community survey overwhelmingly felt that not being able to afford fees or co-payments was somewhat or a big problem for them (about 63% of respondents). 60% felt that not being eligible for help was somewhat or a big problem for them, and more than half (54%) felt that services not being available was somewhat or a big problem.

About 8% of Clallam children and 7% of Jefferson children ages 0 to 18 participated in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in 2015, a decrease since 2011. Rates were higher in Cape Flattery and Brinnon School Districts.

Food and Nutrition – In 2016, 54% of infants born received WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program of Women, Infants and Children) benefits in Clallam County, while 46% received WIC benefits in Jefferson County, both higher than the state. In both counties, only about 10% of WIC food dollars were redeemed for fresh fruit and vegetables.

About 22% of people in Clallam and 18% of people in Jefferson received SNAP benefits (food stamps), compared to 20% overall in the state. SNAP rates were higher in Quillayute Valley, Brinnon and Port Angeles School Districts and lower in Sequim and Queets-Clearwater School Districts. About ¼ (24%) of the respondents to the community survey reported that they or someone in their household received SNAP benefits.

The 3 food banks in Clallam and Jefferson Counties distributed more than 3 ½ million pounds of food from July 2016 to June 2017 to more than 160,000 people. About ¼ of respondents to the community survey said they had received at least some of their food from a food bank or pantry. About 21% of respondents reported ever having to skip meals because of financial concerns. Focus groups identified need in Forks due to the increasing homeless population, recent cuts in food stamps and higher utility bills. They reported that the food bank currently only operates 2 days per week and only addresses basic needs. The entirety of Clallam County was seen as a food desert by focus groups, especially for youth and the west end of the county. They believed there was a severe lack of fresh fruits and vegetables at the grocery store, and although there were lots of produce available at food banks at the expense of many volunteer work hours, there was not much variety of food at the food banks. Further discussion on the way we think about food access and the kinds and quality of food available was suggested. A site focused on youth was recommended where youth congregate.

Around half (50% in Clallam and 47% in Jefferson) of public school students received free or reduced-price meals, higher percentages than the state (43%). The percentage of students receiving free or reduced-price meals was even higher in Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley, Queets-Clearwater and Brinnon School Districts. About 43% of survey respondents reported their school-age children received free or reduced-price meals, with 87% receiving breakfast and lunch, and an additional 5% receiving only lunch. About 13% of respondents reported their children received weekend food as well.

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation program, estimated that about 7% of Clallam and 8% of Jefferson had limited access to food in 2014 because they lived at or below 200% of the federal poverty threshold and did not live close to a grocery store. About 16% of Clallam and 15% of Jefferson did not have access to a reliable source of food (food insecurity) in 2014. These two factors combined to give a food environment index of 7.0 for Clallam County and 7.1 for Jefferson County on a scale of 0 (worst) to 10 (best). The food environment index in 2014 in Washington State was 7.6, slightly better than Clallam and Jefferson. Feeding American estimated that about 24% of Clallam's food

insecure population and about 29% of Jefferson's food insecure population were not eligible for SNAP due to income in 2015.

The vast majority of survey respondents (98%) reported getting at least some food from the grocery store. Most respondents (72%) reported no barriers to accessing food, and of those who did report barriers, a lack of money was the most common barrier. About 1 in 5 reported having ever skipped a meal because of financial concerns. About 5% of respondents reported receiving senior meals for their household, most of which were congregate (70%). Focus groups identified Forks and the entire west end of Clallam County as a food desert, with only one grocery store and a severe lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. They felt youth especially had difficulty accessing food throughout Clallam County. The Sequim focus group felt that Clallam County needs a food hub and a change to how we think about food access.

Employment – About half (50% in Clallam and 52% in Jefferson) of residents age 16 or older were not in the labor force, higher than the average percentage in Washington State (36%). There were higher rates among the young (age 16 to 19) and the retired, as expected. About 87% of Clallam residents age 65 and older and 84% of Jefferson residents age 65 and older were retired and not in the labor force. There were also higher rates of not being in the labor force among non-Hispanic White and less educated residents in Clallam County. Higher rates were seen among Sequim, Queets-Clearwater and Brinnon School District residents. Of the survey respondents, about 27% reported being retired and an additional 6% were unemployed and not looking for employment.

For those who were employed, government employed about 1 in 3 people in Clallam County and 1 in 4 in Jefferson County. The remainder were employed in private industries. About 85% to 88% worked in service providing industries, while the rest produced goods. In Clallam County, the biggest service providing industries were retail (15%), education and health (12%) and leisure and hospitality (13%). The largest goods producing industries were mining, logging and construction (7%) and manufacturing (5%). In Jefferson County, the biggest service providing industries were trade, transportation and utilities (15%), leisure and hospitality (14%) and education and health (13%). The largest goods producing industries were mining, logging and construction (8%) and manufacturing (7%).

The unemployment rate was about 8% in Clallam County for those age 16 and older and about 7% in Jefferson County, compared to about 5% in Washington State in 2016. There were statistically higher rates of unemployment among men ages 20 to 64 and non-White residents in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. Younger and less educated residents had higher unemployment rates in Clallam, while older and less educated residents had higher unemployment rates in Jefferson. In Clallam, about 4% of those age 65 and older who are in the labor force were unemployed. In Jefferson, it's about 9%, higher than Washington State (4%). Those living in Queets-Clearwater and Quilcene School Districts also had higher rates of

unemployment. A higher percentage of non-veterans (10%) were unemployed compared to veterans (8%) in Clallam County, while a higher percentage of veterans (9%) were unemployed compared to non-veterans (7%) in Jefferson County.

While only 5% of respondents to the community survey reported being unemployed and searching for a job, most felt that a living wage job was an extremely important need for their household (45%) and hard to get (51%). Although 63% reported having some type of employment, only 44% of respondents reported being employed full-time and only 20% were employed full-time with benefits. About 27% of respondents were retired and 6% were unemployed and not searching for a job. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported having no barriers to desired employment. The most commonly reported barrier to employment was that jobs pay too little to support a family.

All OlyCAP focus groups identified jobs as being hard to find and many only seasonal, with transportation, housing and childcare issues being closely associated. The focus group in Sequim felt that there were lots of jobs available, but not enough workers with even minimal job skills. They suggested training programs to teach basic job skills. The focus group in Forks felt there was little new job creation and unemployment was close to 70%. They suggested encouraging and supporting local businesses and tourist destinations and capitalizing on the natural resources in the area. They said businesses need to work together and promote each other. Focus groups also suggested teaching career planning and job skills in the school system, especially trade skills, life skills and financial skills.

Housing – For the approximately 31,438 households in Clallam County, there were 36,689 housing units in 2016, with most of them (21,895) in unincorporated areas. 1,394 were in Forks, 9,396 in Port Angeles and 4,004 in Sequim. There were 247 new building permits issued in 2016, mostly for single family houses. Similarly, in Jefferson County, there were 18,387 housing units available in 2016 for the estimated 13,561 households, with 13,007 in unincorporated areas and 5,380 in Port Townsend. 238 new building permits were issued in 2016 in Jefferson, primarily for single-family homes.

From 2012 to 2016, only 88% of houses were occupied in Clallam County and 76% in Jefferson County, both lower than the state (91%). Of those that were occupied, over half (61% in Clallam and 56% in Jefferson) were occupied by the owner of the property. Renters occupied about 27% of the houses in Clallam County and 20% of the houses in Jefferson County. The remainder (12% in Clallam and 25% in Jefferson) were vacant.

The median gross monthly rent in 2016 was \$876 in Clallam County and \$833 in Jefferson County, both lower than the state average of \$1,135. Rent has increased 65% in Clallam County since 2000 and 40% in Jefferson County over the same time. In Clallam County, the salary required to afford the median rent and not spend more than 30% of income on housing is

\$35,040 annually, lower than the median household income of \$48,187 in Clallam County. Similarly, in Jefferson, the salary required to afford the median rent and not spend more than 30% of income on housing is \$33,324, lower than the \$54,864 median household income in Jefferson County. The median home price was \$250,700 in Clallam County in 2016, lower than the state average of \$315,900 and lower than Jefferson County's median home price of \$320,200.

Despite relatively low rent and housing costs (in Clallam County at least), about 1 in 4 home owners and more than half of renters (54% in Clallam and 56% in Jefferson) paid more than 30% of their income on housing from 2012 to 2016. The Housing Affordability Index predicted that it is less affordable to live in Jefferson County than it is in Clallam County or Washington State overall. For first-time home buyers, it is much more affordable to live in Clallam County than Jefferson or the state, and it is less affordable to live in Jefferson County than in the state overall.

Housing was the single need identified as one of the top three needs by all OlyCAP focus groups. Focus groups said that very few rental units are available and the cost is high. Clallam County can't build housing fast enough. Affordable housing is basically non-existent around Forks, with a 4 year wait list even for those employed, while affordable senior housing and respite care was seen as a problem around Sequim. Ideas to improve housing included building local capacity, partnerships and infrastructure to save existing stock and building new units. There is also a need for education on first-time home buying and credit repair, as well as advocates to help with housing application paperwork.

In 2016, there were about 11 foreclosures for every 1,000 residents in Clallam County and 21 foreclosures for every 1,000 residents in Jefferson County. The number of foreclosures has been decreasing about 4% to 5% annually on average from 2000 to 2016 for both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Although the numbers appeared to show enough houses for the population, in addition to many houses being unaffordable or not in the needed location (i.e. in unincorporated areas), some housing is available and affordable, but unsafe or uninhabitable. Focus groups identified that many homes in the area need maintenance and investments in energy efficient improvements. From 2012 to 2016, an estimated 0.6% of occupied houses in Clallam County and 0.4% of occupied houses in Jefferson County had incomplete plumbing. In addition, 0.7% in Clallam and 0.8% in Jefferson of the occupied houses had incomplete kitchen facilities. Overall, an estimated 16% of houses in Clallam and 20% of houses in Jefferson had "severe problems" from 2009 to 2013. Severe problems were defined as having at least 1 of 4 problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of complete kitchen facilities or lack of complete plumbing.

Homelessness and lack of available housing were identified as top needs by all focus groups. Approximately 1 in 21 public school students are homeless in Clallam County, which is higher than the state. Jefferson County is about the same as the state, with 1 in 27 students. About 7% of those enrolled in OlyCAP's Early Head Start and Head Start programs received homelessness services. Of these families, 42% acquired housing during the enrollment year (2016-17). Homelessness among adults is more difficult to measure, but the point in time count attempts to count everyone experiencing homelessness in January every year. In January 2017, 281 people were counted in Clallam County, 31% of whom were unsheltered. About 17% were chronically homeless and 7% were veterans. In Jefferson County, 187 people were counted, 47% of whom were unsheltered. About 24% were chronically homeless and 8% were veterans. All focus groups were concerned about the homeless. According to focus groups, there is no homeless shelter in the Forks area, and year-round homeless facilities are needed in all areas. There is no place for people to pitch a tent or rent space for a camper. Families with children experiencing homelessness were especially concerning in Sequim and seen to cause behavioral and work issues. The focus group in Sequim was also concerned about hospitals being unable to discharge patients into homelessness, but there being no place for their patients to go.

For respondents to the OlyCAP Community Needs Survey, housing was the 4th most commonly reported extremely important need by survey respondents and the 4th most commonly reported service that was hard to get. Of those who had needed something that they had not been able to find in the community in the past year, 23% said they had needed housing, the third most commonly reported. About 5% of respondents identified themselves as homeless and 15% said their housing conditions do not meet their needs. About 11% reported living with friends, living in temporary housing or otherwise not living in their own house or apartment. The major housing concerns reported by the most respondents were utilities too high (28% of respondents), house needs repairs/maintenance (28%), energy efficiency (27%) and rent too high (22%); 35% reported having no major housing concerns. The barriers that prevented respondents from accessing housing that were reported by the most people were being unable to find a house in their price range (26%) and rent being too high (22%). About 68% did not have any barriers preventing them from accessing housing. About 31% of respondents reported renting a house. Most respondents (60%) paid \$601 to \$1,200 monthly for rent; 39% paid \$601 to \$900 and 14% paid more than \$1,200 for rent each month. The average household size was 2.6 people, with the largest household having 7 members. Only 12% of respondents reported living with non-relative household members.

Transportation – In Clallam County, 7% of all households had no vehicle access from 2012 to 2016, while far more renters (15%) had no vehicle access compared to home owners (3%). Similarly, in Jefferson County, 5% of households had no vehicle access and far more renters (11%) than home owners (3%) had no vehicle.

Transportation was in the top 10 most commonly reported extremely important needs by survey respondents, as well as in the top 10 most commonly reported services that are hard to get. About 89% of OlyCAP community survey respondents reported having reliable transportation. Not having enough money to maintain a vehicle was the most common barrier to reliable transportation (14% of respondents), followed by the price of gas (12% of respondents). OlyCAP focus groups identified lack of transportation as a concern, especially for seniors in Sequim.

In Clallam County, only 5% of workers work from home and only 18% of those who work outside the home commute by means other than driving alone. In Jefferson County, 8% of workers work from home and 20% of workers who work outside the home commute by means other than driving alone. The most common method of commuting other than driving alone is carpooling in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Crime – While crime has been increasing statistically significantly in Washington State overall at about 6% annually since 2012, the crime rate in Jefferson is unchanged over the same time and the crime rate in Clallam has been decreasing statistically significantly about 4% annually since 2012. In 2016, there were 59 crimes for every 1,000 residents of Clallam County (about the same as the state) and 38 crimes for every 1,000 residents of Jefferson County (lower than the state). The highest crime rates are in Port Angeles and Port Townsend.

In 2016, there were 29 adult arrests per 1,000 adults in Clallam County and 20 adult arrests per 1,000 in Jefferson County. Both of these are statistically significant decreases from 2013 rates. In 2015, there were 26 adolescent arrests (age 10 to 17) per 1,000 in Clallam and 43 adolescent arrests per 1,000 in Jefferson. Chemicum School District had, by far, the highest rate of adolescent arrests.

Clallam County had 12 domestic violence reports for every 1,000 residents in 2015, higher than Jefferson County (7 per 1,000) or the state (7 per 1,000). Port Angeles and Port Townsend have the highest rates of domestic violence reports. Focus groups were concerned about domestic violence. They felt that domestic violence was closely linked to substance abuse issues, mental health issues and housing issues. They suggested more intervention from law enforcement and healthcare and a need for a local domestic violence shelter.

Pregnancy and Births – In Washington State in 2013, 37% of pregnancies were unintended, nearly half (46%) of which ended in abortion. Clallam and Jefferson Counties' rates were similar. The pregnancy rate was 77 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 in Clallam County in 2016 and 67 per 1,000 women in Jefferson County. The majority (83% in Clallam and 81% in Jefferson) were to women ages 18 to 34. In both counties in recent years, there has been a trend of decreasing pregnancy rates among younger women ages 18 to 34 and increasing pregnancy rates among women ages 35 to 49. Teen pregnancy rates have been decreasing

dramatically in all areas of Washington, including Clallam and Jefferson Counties. From 2012 to 2016, there were 16 pregnancies in women ages 15 to 17 per 1,000 in Clallam County (the same as the state) and 6 per 1,000 in Jefferson County (lower than the state).

In 2016, there were 9 live births per 1,000 women of all ages in Clallam County, which is unchanged since 2002 and lower than the state average. The birth rate is slightly higher in Clallam West End (13 per 1,000). In Jefferson County, there were 6 live births per 1,000 women of all ages. The birth rate has been decreasing since 1990 in Jefferson and is lower than the state. Birth rates are higher in non-White residents compared to White residents in both counties. From 2012 to 2016, 43% of births in Clallam County and 38% of births in Jefferson County are to unmarried mothers. Both counties have statistically significantly more births to unmarried mothers than the state average (32%).

In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties in 2016, approximately 77% of pregnant women begin prenatal care in the first trimester, statistically the same as the state (81%). The percentages of pregnant women beginning prenatal care in the first trimester has been decreasing from 1990 to 2016. Non-Hispanic White and more educated mothers are more likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester in both counties. In Clallam, older mothers are also more likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester. There is a higher rate of prenatal care initiation in the first trimester in Crescent School District and lower rates in Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley and Quilcene School Districts.

In 2015, 17% of mothers smoked during pregnancy in Clallam County and 14% of mothers smoked during pregnancy in Jefferson County. Both of these rates are statistically unchanged and higher than the state's rate of 7%. Young and less educated mothers had higher rates of smoking than older, more educated mothers. Mothers in Clallam Central and Jefferson South regions had higher rates of smoking while pregnant than other regions. In 2015, 14% of those who smoked while pregnant in Clallam County quit smoking before the birth of their child. In Jefferson County, the number of pregnant women who quit smoking before the birth was less than 10.

About 5% of singleton live births in Clallam County in 2016 and 3% of singleton live births in Jefferson County from 2014 to 2016 were born at a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds). Clallam's low birth weight rate has been increasing slowly from 1990 to 2016 and was about the same as Washington State's in 2016. Jefferson's low birth weight rate from 2014 to 2016 was significantly lower than the state's rate. From 2012 to 2016, low birth weight was more common in older, less educated mothers in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. From 2011 to 2015, there were 8 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births, which is higher than the state's average of 5 deaths per 1,000 births. In Jefferson, the number of infant deaths is so low over the 5-year timeframe that rates are unreliable.

Children and Education – In 2016, there were approximately 14,033 children age 0 to 19 in Clallam County and 4,497 in Jefferson County. In Clallam County there were 27 licensed family childcares, 18 childcare centers and 2 school-age providers with a total capacity for 1,027 children. In Jefferson County, there were 3 family childcares and 5 childcare centers with a total capacity for 190 children. About 65% of children in Clallam County and 75% of children in Jefferson County who need childcare require subsidized childcare. The median monthly cost of childcare for a child from infancy through preschool is \$602 to \$943 in Clallam County, while the median monthly cost for school-age children is \$325 to \$358. In Jefferson, the median monthly cost of childcare for a child from infancy through preschool is \$583 to \$815. For school age children, the median monthly cost is \$303. Overall, Washington State is the 3rd most expensive state in the U.S. for care of infants in family childcare and the 6th most expensive state for care of infants in childcare centers. Infant childcare in childcare centers costs more than 50% of the median income of single mothers in Washington State. Overall, since 2015, there has been a loss of 225 childcare providers in the state, while capacity has increased by about 3,300 children.

The total cumulative enrollment in OlyCAP Head Start and Early Head Start programs in 2016-17 was 251, with 67 in Early Head Start, 120 in Head Start and 64 in ECEAP. The most commonly reported benefits of Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP by parents were a safe and nurturing environment, opportunities to be sociable and loving teachers for their children. For themselves, parents appreciated the knowledgeable teachers for parents to talk to about their child's needs.

Overall, about 55% of 3- to 4-year-old children in Clallam County and about 39% in Jefferson County were enrolled in preschool. Clallam County's rate was statistically significantly higher than the state's rate of 41% and Jefferson's rate. Crescent, Cape Flattery, Port Angeles, Brinnon and Queets-Clearwater School Districts had higher rates of preschool enrollment for 3- to 4-year-olds. Quillayute Valley and Sequim School Districts had lower rates of preschool enrollment.

OlyCAP survey respondents and focus groups were concerned about the lack of childcare and the cost. For survey respondents, about 39% with children ages 0 to 5 had used some type of childcare other than Head Start or Early Head Start. About 60% had a family member, friend or neighbor care for their children. 40% used a childcare center, and 15% had a family childcare home. Of respondents who used childcare, 50% felt that the hours were not flexible enough and that the cost was too high. 39% were not satisfied with the quality of care and 33% felt the wait list was too long or space was not available. OlyCAP focus groups saw childcare and daycare access as a major barrier to adequate employment. They saw only 1 licensed childcare in Jefferson County and after school care through the YMCA as being available in Port Townsend only. They felt this led to many older children being left home alone. They suggested babysitting courses, more support for healthy families and more activities for kids.

They also felt daycares needed assistance meeting licensing codes, which were seen as too strict. They felt more daycares needed to accept DSHS rates for childcare. The Sequim focus group saw childcare as practically non-existent and, when available, prohibitively expensive. They suggested marrying services with low-income housing.

During the 2016-17 school year, there were 676 kindergarteners in Clallam County, a 28% increase since the 2010-11 school year. In Jefferson County, there were 176 kindergarteners, which represents essentially no change since 2010-11. Cape Flattery School District has seen an 86% increase in kindergarteners over the same timeframe. There has been a 39% increase in kindergarteners in Port Angeles, a 34% increase in Sequim, a 29% increase in Chimacum and a 6% increase in Crescent. Port Townsend has seen a 28% decrease in the number of kindergarteners and Quillayute Valley has seen a 20% decrease. All state-funded full-day kindergartens administer the Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS). Statewide, 47% of kindergarteners met skills expected of kindergarteners in all 6 domains. Only 33% of kindergarteners from low-income families met skills in all 6 domains. In OESD 114, which serves Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap Counties, 47% of kindergarteners met all 6 domains, the same as the state. A slightly higher percentage of low-income kindergarteners met all 6 domains (35%) compare to the state. About 3 out of 4 (76%) community survey respondents with children ages 0 to 5 felt they had enough resources to get their children ready for kindergarten. For those who didn't feel they had enough resources to prepare their children for kindergarten, money (to afford preschool and/or preschool supplies) and time (to spend preparing their children) were the needed resources.

During the 2016-17 school year, Clallam had approximately 10,480 public school students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, a 10% decrease since 2010-11. Jefferson had 2,608 students, which is unchanged from 2010-11. There have been increases in student numbers in Brinnon (77%), Quilcene (39%), Cape Flattery (11%), and Queets-Clearwater (5%) since 2010-11. Port Townsend (10%), Chimacum (4%) and Port Angeles (3%) have all seen decreases in student numbers since 2010-11. There has been no change in student numbers in Crescent and Sequim School Districts since 2010-11 and no change in Quillayute Valley School District since 2011-12. Since 2015, the Smarter Balanced Assessment has been measuring academic achievement in students. School Districts where 4th graders scored better than the state average were Cape Flattery, Port Angeles, Port Townsend and Sequim. School Districts where 7th graders scored better than the state average were Crescent, Port Angeles and Sequim. Eleventh graders scored better in Math than the state average in Cape Flattery, Port Townsend and Quilcene School Districts and better in English in Port Angeles and Port Townsend. Quillayute Valley and Chimacum School Districts consistently scored worse than the state average at all grade levels. In 2013, the most recent year In the Healthy Youth Survey, a survey of public school students, 49% of 8th graders and 47% of 10th graders reported being at risk of academic failure in Clallam County. The percentages were higher in all races other than White

compared to White and in 10th grade boys compared to girls. In Jefferson County, 42% of 8th graders and 46% of 10th graders reported being at risk of academic failure. The percentages were higher in boys of both grades compared to girls and in 8th graders of all races other than White compared to White.

Of course, the ultimate measure of academic achievement is graduation rates. Because some students take slightly more time than average to graduate, but ultimately end up with a high school diploma, the 2015-16 5-year graduation rates and dropout rates were reviewed to include those students. In Clallam County, about 1 in 7 students (14%) did not graduate within 5 years of starting 9th grade. In Jefferson County, it is about 1 in 6 students (17%). Dropout rates are slightly higher in boys (16%), low income (21%), special education (18%) and homeless (40%) students in Clallam County, as well as students in Quillayute Valley School District (28%). In Jefferson, dropout rates were slightly higher in girls (19%), low income (28%), special education (31%) students. The 5-year graduation rates were 84% in Clallam County and 83% in Jefferson County, both statistically no different from Washington State's rate of 82%. Clallam's graduation rate has been increasing about 3% annually since 2010-11. Jefferson's rate is unchanged over time.

In Clallam County, about 64% of adults age 25 and older have at least some college or technical education beyond high school. This rate has been increasing since 2000, but remains lower than the state average. Jefferson's rate is 71% and has also been increasing since 2000 and is higher than the state average. Non-Hispanic White residents have higher rates of education beyond high school in both Clallam and Jefferson, and women have higher rates in Jefferson. Sequim and Port Townsend have higher rates of adult education beyond high school, but Quillayute Valley and Queets-Clearwater have lower rates. From 2012 to 2016, in Clallam County, about 40% of adults age 25 and older have completed some college or technical school, but never received a bachelor's or higher degree. In Jefferson County, it is 34% of adults. In addition to education benefiting the individual and the community, education of parents, particularly mothers, has been linked to improved cognitive skills, grades and educational attainment in their children. In Clallam, 61% of mothers had more than a high school education at the time of birth. In Jefferson, 65% of mothers had more than a high school education at the time of birth. Both rates have been increasing since 1992 and are statistically the same as state (67%). Older (age 35 to 49) and non-Hispanic White mothers had higher rates of more than a high school education in both counties. Residents of Clallam West End had lower rates (45%).

Child abuse and neglect referrals have been increasing 4% annually in Clallam County since 2004 with 56 referrals accepted by CPS for every 1,000 children ages 0 to 17 in 2015. Jefferson County had 41 referrals for every 1,000 children ages 0 to 17, which is unchanged since 2004. Both rates are higher than the state's rate of 37 per 1,000 children. Rates are higher in Port Angeles, Quillayute Valley, Brinnon and Quilcene. About 1.4% of children age 0 to 17 in Clallam County and 0.5% in Jefferson County received foster care placement services from DSHS.

Clallam County's rate is higher than the state's average (0.6%). The percentage of children under the age of 18 receiving some aid or service from DSHS was 75% in Clallam County and 77% in Jefferson County, both higher than the state (63%).

Health Outcomes – Life expectancy has been increasing over the past 25 years in Clallam and Jefferson Counties and nationwide. The number of years that a baby born in 2016 in Clallam and Jefferson Counties can expect to live is 81 years.

Health outcomes are strongly influenced by access to health care. From 2012 to 2016, approximately 11% of adults in Clallam County and 8% in Jefferson County had no health insurance. Residents who are younger, less educated and from a race other than White have lower rates of health insurance coverage. Those living in Cape Flattery and Queets-Clearwater are also less likely to have health insurance. Despite having health insurance, only 62% of adults in Clallam and Jefferson Counties reported having a routine medical checkup in the past year. 81% of Clallam adults and 79% of Jefferson adults report having a personal health care provider or doctor, but 11% of Clallam adults and 12% of Jefferson adults report not being able to see a doctor due to cost in the past year. In Clallam County, 32% of adults report having unmet medical needs in the past year due to factors other than cost. In Jefferson County, it is 34% of adults. In Clallam County, 70% of women age 50 to 74 report having the appropriate breast cancer screening, 66% of women age 21 to 65 report having the appropriate cervical cancer screening and 68% of adults ages 50 to 75 report having had a colorectal cancer screening. Jefferson County's rates are slightly higher than Clallam County's, with 73% having breast cancer screening, 78% having cervical cancer screening and 69% having colorectal cancer screening. 44% of Clallam County adults and 41% of Jefferson County adults report having received the influenza vaccine in the past year. In 2016, 63% of 19- to 35-month old children had completed all recommended vaccines for their age in Jefferson County, about the same as the state (59%), but only 46% had in Clallam County (lower than the state). Despite these relatively low rates, by the time they enter kindergarten, 83% of Clallam County children and 70% of Jefferson County children have completed all their vaccines. Jefferson's kindergarten vaccination rate is lower than the state average of 85% and Clallam's is about the same as the state's rate.

More than half (55%) of OlyCAP Community Needs Survey respondents felt that affordable medical care was an extremely important need, the second highest need listed, and 48% felt that affordable medical care was hard to get. Of those who hadn't been able to find something they needed in their community in the past year, about 1 in 4 (24%) of survey respondents said that it was affordable healthcare. 12% of respondents said they did not have a primary care provider; 47% had a single place; 39% had more than one place. 10% reported their children did not have a primary care provider; 60% had a single place; 21% had more than one place. The most commonly reported reasons why adults did not have a primary care provider were because they hadn't needed one (42%) and because they could not afford it or had no

insurance (42%). The top reported reasons why their children did not have a primary care provider were because they hadn't needed one (40%), because they could not afford it or had no insurance (40%), and because they couldn't get to an office (40%).

The top 3 leading causes of hospitalization from 2011 to 2015 were diseases of the circulatory system, the digestive system and the musculoskeletal system in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. The top 3 leading causes of unintentional injury hospitalizations from 2011 to 2015 were falls, motor vehicle accidents and poisonings, including drug overdoses, in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. About 11% of adults had ever been diagnosed with diabetes in Clallam County and about 12% in Jefferson County. In both counties, about 7% of adults had ever had COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis. 11% of Clallam adults and 10% of Jefferson adults have been diagnosed with asthma. About 20% of Clallam adults and 17% of Jefferson adults have ever had cancer. 8% of Clallam adults and 10% of Jefferson adults reported ever having a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease. Overall, 18% of adults in Clallam and 17% of adults report poor general health, with 13% of Clallam adults and 10% of Jefferson adults reporting that their physical health is not good. There are three emergency departments in Clallam and Jefferson Counties. Olympic Medical Center was unable to provide any data on emergency department usage. Total emergency department visits having been increasing from 2013 to 2017 at Jefferson Healthcare emergency department, with 12,802 total visits for all ages in 2017. Total visits have also been increasing from 2013 to 2016 at Forks Community Hospital, with a slight decrease from 2015 to 2016. About 13% of community survey respondents reported having at least one adult in their household who requires in-home care services. The Forks focus group identified the Quillayute Tribe as having healthcare concerns, especially the need for more local doctors. They felt healthcare should intervene more in mental health issues, family problems and substance abuse concerns. The Sequim focus group also felt healthcare was a concern. They reported no physicians being available for new people entering the community, the need for more volunteer drivers, and access to care being a priority.

In addition to health care, community survey respondents felt that affordable dental care was a concern. 64% of respondents identified affordable dental care as an extremely important need, more than any other need. In addition, 69% of survey respondents felt affordable dental care was hard to get, more than any other service. Of those who hadn't been able to find something they needed in their community in the past year, about 1 in 4 (24%) said that it was affordable dental care. 61% of respondents reported visiting the dentist in the past year. Of those who didn't visit the dentist in the past year, 61% couldn't afford it or had no insurance and 23% didn't have or know a dentist. About 69% of respondents reported their children visited the dentist in the past year. Of those whose children hadn't visited the dentist in the past year, 64% reported they hadn't because the family couldn't afford it or had no insurance and 43% reported they didn't have or know a dentist for their children. In spite of this concern about

dental care, only 29% of Clallam County and 23% of Jefferson County Medicaid beneficiaries used their dental benefits in 2016, both lower than the Washington State average of 38%. The Smile Survey, a screening of school-age children's teeth, was conducted in select schools in Clallam County during the 2015-16 school year. This screening revealed that 53% of 3rd graders had ever had tooth decay, about the same as the state (53%). 21% had untreated visible tooth decay at the time of the survey, higher than Washington State (12%).

Behavioral health, comprising both mental health and the lack of substance dependence, is also extremely important to the overall health and well-being of the population, and worsening behavioral health is one of the most alarming trends in the United States today. In Jefferson County, in 2016, 41% of 10th graders reported feeling depressed (so sad for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities) at least once in the past year. In Clallam County, 37% of 10th graders reported feeling depressed at least once in the past year. Further, about 1 in 4 10th graders (23% of Clallam and 27% of Jefferson) reported seriously considering committing suicide in the past year. However, only 4.4% of children ages 0 to 17 in Clallam County and only 3.8% of children in Jefferson County received DSHS state-funded mental health services in 2015. From 2012 to 2016, more than 1 in 5 adults (23% in Clallam and 22% in Jefferson) reported ever being diagnosed with depression, about the same percentage as Washington State. About 12% of Clallam adults and 8% of Jefferson adults reported being on medication for mental or emotional health, and about 13% of Clallam adults and 12% of Jefferson adults reported their mental health was "not good." In 2011, about a third of adults (33% in Clallam and 32% in Jefferson) reported having experienced at least 3 adverse childhood events in their lifetime. In Clallam and Jefferson Counties, about 23% of Medicaid beneficiaries have a mental health diagnosis and 11% have a substance use disorder. An additional 7% have co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. OlyCAP survey respondents and focus group participants were no different. About 70% of survey respondents reported that most days are a bit, quite a bit or extremely stressful for them.

A lack of reliance on substance use is the other half of behavioral health. About 13% of Clallam 10th graders and 17% of Clallam adults report smoking cigarettes. In Jefferson County, 15% of 10th graders and 18% of adults report smoking cigarettes. About the same percentage (12% in Clallam and 13% in Jefferson) of 10th graders report using e-cigarettes in the past month. About 5% of Clallam adults and 4% of Jefferson adults report using smokeless tobacco. 22% of 10th graders in Clallam County and 32% of 10th graders in Jefferson County report drinking alcohol in the past month, while 13% of Clallam adults and 11% of Jefferson adults report being binge drinkers. 18% of Clallam 10th graders and 30% of Jefferson 10th graders report using marijuana in the past month. The alcohol-related hospitalization (234 per 100,000) and death (18 per 100,000) rates in Clallam are statistically higher than Washington State or Jefferson County. Jefferson has an alcohol-related hospitalization rate of 198 per 100,000 and an alcohol-related death rate of 10 per 100,000, similar to the state. Drug-related hospitalizations and deaths

were also higher in Clallam County (742 per 100,000 and 25 per 100,000 respectively) than in Washington State overall. Jefferson's rates of drug-related hospitalizations (462 per 100,000) and deaths (16 per 100,000) were statistically the same as the state's rates. Respondents to the OlyCAP survey agreed that behavioral health issues were a major concern. All focus groups saw lots of need for mental healthcare, from dementia and loneliness in seniors to a lack of shelters and needed individual services. Mental health was seen as tied closely to substance abuse and a lack of housing. The overwhelming majority (81%) of community survey respondents thought that misused drugs were somewhat, quite a bit or a very big problem in their community. Over a third (34%) responded that they were a "very big problem." All focus groups saw substance abuse as a major problem, closely tied to homelessness and mental health issues. A combination of mental health and addiction services, as well as community awareness/education about services, was seen as a huge need for Clallam County. Adequate housing combined with case managers were thought to be helpful, but currently in short supply. The focus group in Forks identified tribal intervention programs and increased law enforcement and healthcare intervention as being especially needed. Focus groups saw that youth were especially at risk, with large drug problems in the schools (mostly alcohol and marijuana). They suggested more activities, especially for those ages 12 to 25, and providing more stable housing and home lives for youth.

About 20% of the population in Clallam County and 17% in Jefferson County had at least one type of disability from 2012 to 2016. The most common disabilities were ambulatory (10% of the population in Clallam and 7% in Jefferson), hearing (8% in Clallam, 7% in Jefferson) and cognitive (7% in Clallam, 6% in Jefferson). Clallam also had a relatively high percentage of residents with an independent living disability (7%). In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, veterans have higher percentages of disabilities than non-veterans. About 1,620 public school students in Clallam and 416 in Jefferson were enrolled in Special Education in May 2017. Among OlyCAP's preschool students, 23% of Head Start students, 16% of Early Head Start and 11% of ECEAP students had a disability diagnosis. Most diagnoses were developmental delays or speech and language impairments. About 6% of OlyCAP community survey respondents reported having a child with a disability. Of those, 58% reported being able to get enough support to deal with the disability at home, 42% thought learning behavior modification techniques would be helpful, 33% thought a home visiting program would be helpful, and 33% thought educational materials would be helpful. In addition, almost 10% of respondents reported having a physical disability that was a barrier to desired employment, the second most reported barrier. An additional 4% reported cognitive/behavioral/mental disabilities being a barrier to desired employment and 2% reported medical issues other than disabilities being a barrier to employment.

Characteristics of Clallam and Jefferson Counties

Clallam and Jefferson County border one another and together make up much of the Olympic Peninsula in northwestern Washington State. Clallam County is located on the northern half of the peninsula and is home to over 73,000 people.¹ Immediately to the south and east lies Jefferson County, home to about 31,000 people. Together, the counties are comprised of more than 3,500 square miles of land.⁴⁹ Home to the nearly million-acre wilderness interior Olympic National Forest, as well as hundreds of miles of rugged coastline, several vibrant, protected ports, clean air and water and a mild marine climate, the Olympic Peninsula is a uniquely desirable place to live, work and visit.

Geography of Clallam County

Clallam County is located on the northern-most portion of the Olympic Peninsula in northwestern Washington. It has nearly 200 miles of coastline along the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Coast.⁴⁹ The County includes 1,738 square miles of mostly forested and mountainous land, roughly half of which is designated as part of the nearly million-acre wilderness interior of the peninsula, the Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest. It is the 20th largest county in Washington. It is bordered on the south and east by Jefferson County, out of which it was created in 1854. The county is composed of the traditional lands of the Klallam or S'Klallam (for whom it is named), Makah and Quileute peoples, who continue to play significant roles in the county. Port Angeles has been the county seat since 1890, the year it was incorporated. Sequim and Forks are the other two incorporated cities in Clallam County.

Geography of Jefferson County

Jefferson County is located on the Olympic Peninsula in northwestern Washington, with Clallam County bordering it to the north and Greys Harbor and Mason Counties to the south. It faces the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Hood Canal and Kitsap County to the east.

When it was created in 1852, the County was named for President Thomas Jefferson, who, by commissioning the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806), was instrumental in the exploration of the Pacific Northwest.⁴⁹ The county seat is Port Townsend, which lies on a large, protected natural harbor at the northwest end of Admiralty Inlet. All marine traffic entering and leaving Puget Sound goes past Port Townsend, the only incorporated city in the county. The Olympic Mountains bisect the county, forming a natural barrier to east-west travel and settlement.

The County has a total land area of 1,804 square miles, making it the 18th largest county in Washington State in 2010.⁴⁹ About 60 percent of the county is the Olympic National Park and

Olympic National Forest and another 20 percent is under the jurisdiction of federal and state agencies. The Hoh Reservation and part of the Quinault Reservation are also located in Jefferson County.

Economic History

The economies of Clallam and Jefferson County have been largely driven by a wealth of natural resources. Long before White exploration and settlement, Native Americans in the region were engaging in commerce with the Columbia River Indians to the south and Northern or Kake Indians across the Strait of Juan de Fuca.⁴⁹ Fishing and fur trading are believed to be the first industries in the counties. The Makah Indians hunted and fished around what is now Neah Bay, while the Hoh, Quillayute, Quinault and Queets tribes occupied much of what is now Jefferson County. White exploration is believed to have begun in July 1775, although the first White settlers did not appear until around 1851. In 1852, the Washington Territory was created and the area surrounding Port Townsend was the seat of the first local territorial government. Jefferson County was created in 1852 and included all of what is now Jefferson and Clallam Counties. Clallam County was divided from Jefferson County in 1854.

By the turn of the 20th century, logging, fishing and shipbuilding operations were firmly established in the coastal areas of the counties.⁴⁹ Dairy farming and fur trading also flourished by the end of the 1890s. Settlers from the Midwest brought with them skills and tools for working the land, and the rich soils of the region supported a thriving farming community whose principal products include potatoes, grains, dairy products, beef and pork. Logging and lumber products have proved vital to the local economy, providing significant employment since the early 1900s and much of the base of Clallam and Jefferson's economies. Hydroelectric power from the Elwha River dam supported the first large sawmill in the area, which was the largest employer in Clallam County for many years. The counties were also known for smuggling spirits from Canada in and out of the county's many hidden coves and forests during prohibition.⁴⁹

Commercial and sport fishing activities have become increasingly important, especially in Clallam County. In the 1960s, Clallam County tribes reclaimed traditions and reasserted tribal rights to shares of the fish harvests. The Jamestown S'Klallam tribe won federal recognition in 1981 and received trust land at Blyn on Sequim Bay, which now houses a tribal center and casino. Clallam County houses two prisons, a hospital and school district, which are top employers. The city of Forks continues to be a tourist attraction after the Twilight movies put it on the map. Clallam County's economy has seen slow but steady growth over the past 20 years, shaped by a vibrant port district in Port Angeles and migration of retirees to Sequim's moderate climate.

Port Townsend, the economic center of Jefferson County, has experienced periods of boom and bust over the century due to its dependence on these volatile industries. Even today, the market for lumber and wood products remains volatile and highly affected by various domestic and international strains and challenges. Most recently, Port Townsend finally started to recover from the Great Recession, with visible signs of economic growth, around 2011. Today, the economy of Jefferson County is comprised of both an industrial and an agricultural base. The county's history, climate and terrain support healthy forest and maritime industries, as well as agricultural tree farms, aquaculture and a flourishing organic farming sector. Food production rising out of the growing agricultural sector includes artisan cheeses and breads. Retirement and tourism have emerged throughout the region, which provide revenue streams to the county. Economic activity is supported by a vibrant port and airport, ferry terminal and state highways.

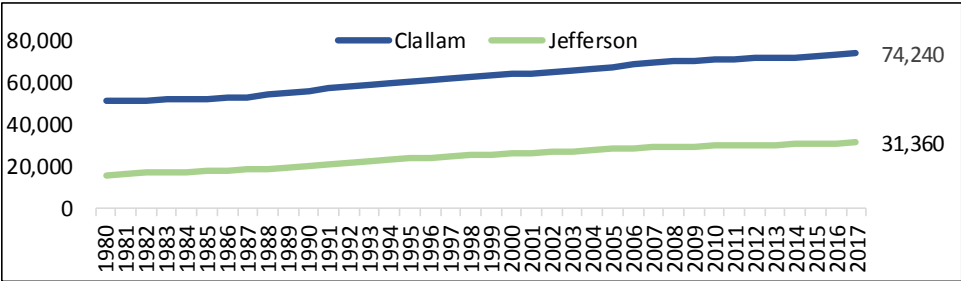
Community Demographics

Population Size and Change

Key Findings	
Clallam (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74,240 residents • Grew 15.7% since 2000 (10,061 more) • 18th most dense county in WA 	Jefferson (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,360 residents • Grew 19.2% since 2000 (5,061 more) • 29th most dense county in WA

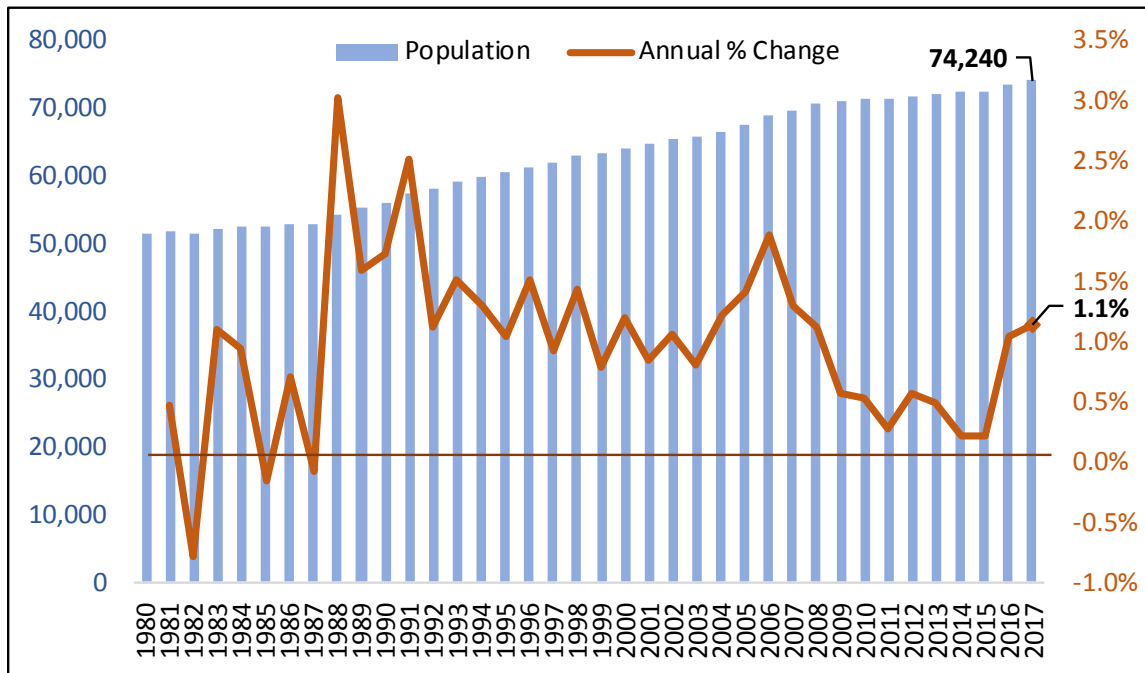
The 2017 total population of Clallam and Jefferson Counties combined is 105,600 (74,240 in Clallam County and 31,360 in Jefferson County), which is approximately 1.4% of Washington State’s total population.¹

Figure 1. Population Size, Clallam and Jefferson Counties, 1980 to 2017¹



Clallam County’s population has increased 15.7% (10,061 more people) since the 2000 census with an average annual increase of 0.9%.^{1,2} Since the 2010 census, the population has increased 4.0%. From 2016 to 2017, the population grew 1.1% in Clallam County, which is an increase of 830 people. The population density in Clallam County was 42 people per square mile in 2016, making it the 18th most dense county in Washington.¹

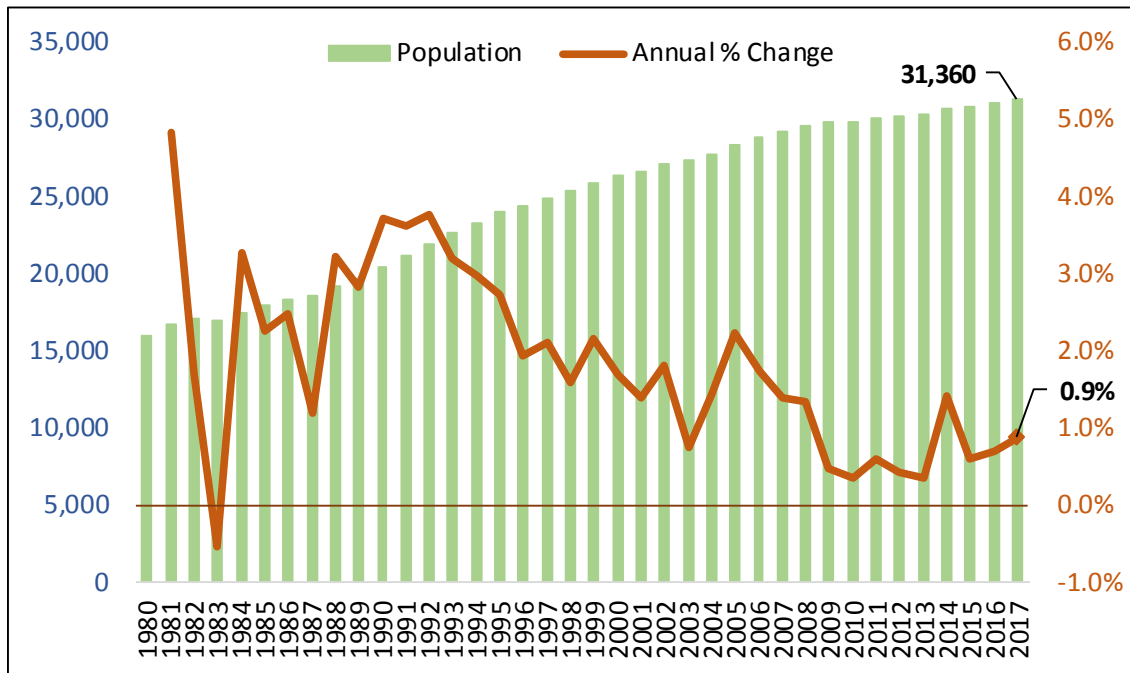
Figure 2. Annual Population Size and Percent Change, Clallam County, 1980 to 2017*1



*NOTE: Annual percent change above 0% (orange straight line) indicates population growth by x% from previous year; values below orange line indicate population decline from previous to current year.

Jefferson County’s population has increased even more rapidly than Clallam County’s, 19.2% (5,061 more people) since 2000 with an average annual increase of 1.1%.^{1,2} Since the 2010 census, the population has increased 5.0%, or 2.6% per year on average. From 2016 to 2017, Jefferson County’s population grew 0.9%, which is an increase of 270 people. Jefferson County had approximately 17 people per square mile in 2016, making it the 29th most dense county in Washington State.¹ Since 2000, Washington State overall has also seen a population increase of 24.0%, or 1.3% on average each year.¹

Figure 3. Annual Population Size and Percent Change, Jefferson County, 1980 to 2017*1



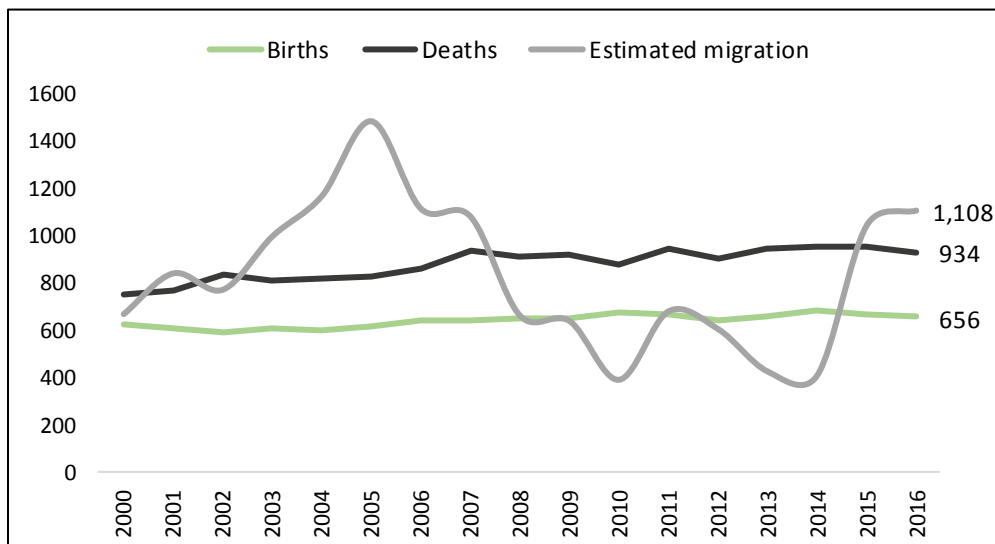
*NOTE: Annual percent change above 0% (orange straight line) indicates population growth by x% from previous year; values below orange line indicate population decline from previous to current year.

Components of Population Change

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth mainly due to migration • 656 births to residents; 0.8% increase annually on average since 2000 • 934 deaths to residents; 1.4% increase annually on average since 2000 • About 1,108 people migrating into the county 	<p>Jefferson (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth mainly due to migration • 192 births to residents; 0.6% decrease annually on average since 2000 • 362 deaths to residents; 2.0% increase annually on average since 2000 • About 440 people migrating into the county
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% of community survey respondents reported having moved within the last 6 months 	

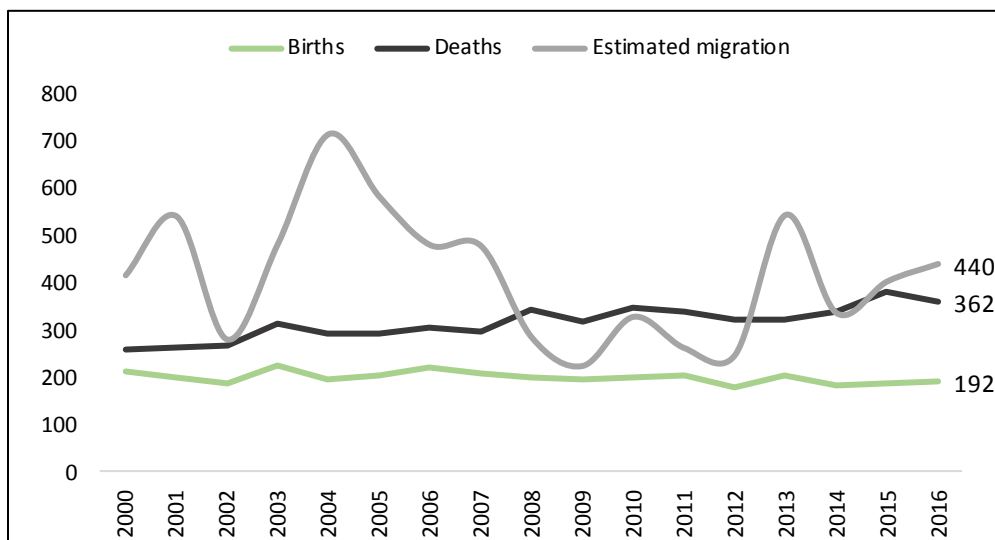
In Clallam County, the number of births to residents has been increasing statistically significantly since 2000 at about 0.8% annually on average.^{1, 3, 4} This is balanced by the number of deaths to residents, which has also been increasing statistically significantly since 2000, at about 1.4% annually on average. The estimated migration of people into Clallam County was higher than the birth or death rate in 2015 and 2016, with over 1,000 people migrating into the county each year.

Figure 4. Births, Deaths and Estimated Migration into the County, Clallam County, 2000 to 2016^{1, 3, 4}



Unlike Clallam County, in Jefferson County, the number of births to residents has been decreasing slightly but statistically significantly since 2000 (-0.6% annually on average).^{1, 3, 4} Meanwhile, the number of deaths to residents has been increasing statistically significantly since 2000, at about 2.0% annually on average. The estimated migration of people into Jefferson County was higher than the birth or death rate in 2015 and 2016, with over 400 people migrating into the county each year.

Figure 5. Births, Deaths and Estimated Migration into the County, Jefferson County, 2000 to 2016^{1,3,4}



Community Voices

In addition to moving into or out of the county, residents may move within the county, which is very hard to track. There is no good population data on this, but respondents to the OlyCAP Community Needs Survey were asked to report if they had moved within the last six months. About 19% reported having moved within the last six months.

Population by Region

Key Findings	
Clallam (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forks (3,595, 2% growth 2000-17) Port Angeles (19,370, 2% growth 2000-17) Sequim (7,280, 10% growth 2000-17) 	Jefferson (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Townsend (9,500, 4% growth 2000-17)

Clallam County has three incorporated cities, which together comprise 41% of the county's population.^{1,2} The largest city is Port Angeles (population 19,370), followed by Sequim (7,280) and Forks (3,595). From 2010 to 2017, 38% of the growth in Clallam County occurred in its incorporated areas; 24% in Sequim, 12% in Port Angeles and 2% in Forks. Unincorporated areas of Clallam County, which comprise 59% of the total county population, had a larger share of the growth, with 62% of Clallam's growth since 2010.

Jefferson County has one incorporated city, Port Townsend, which comprises 30% of the county's population (9,500 people).^{1,2} From 2010 to 2017, Port Townsend has increased 4%, which is 26% of the county's growth. Similar to Clallam County, unincorporated areas in Jefferson County, which comprise 70% of the county's population, had a larger share of the growth, making up 74% of the county's growth since 2010.

Table 1. Population Change by City in Clallam and Jefferson County, 2000, 2010 and 2017^{1,2}

County	Census 2000	Census 2010	Estimate 2017	% of County Total 2017	Change since 2000	Change since 2010
Clallam	64,179	71,404	74,240	100%	16%	4%
Unincorporated	38,328	42,228	43,995	59%	15%	4%
Incorporated (all cities)	25,851	29,176	30,245	41%	17%	4%
Forks	3,120	3,532	3,595	5%	15%	2%
Port Angeles	18,397	19,038	19,370	26%	5%	2%
Sequim	4,334	6,606	7,280	10%	68%	10%
Jefferson	26,299	29,872	31,360	100%	19%	5%
Unincorporated	17,965	20,759	21,860	70%	22%	5%
Port Townsend	8,334	9,113	9,500	30%	14%	4%

There are ten total school districts in Clallam and Jefferson County, five in each county. The population living within each school district is shown in Figures 6 and 7.

Figure 6. Annual Population Size by School District, Clallam County, 2000 to 2016¹

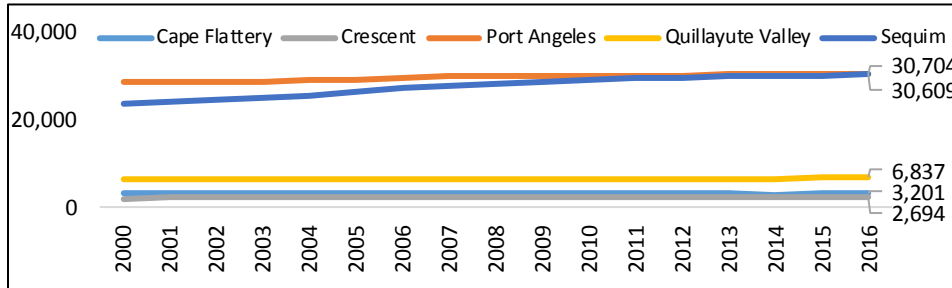
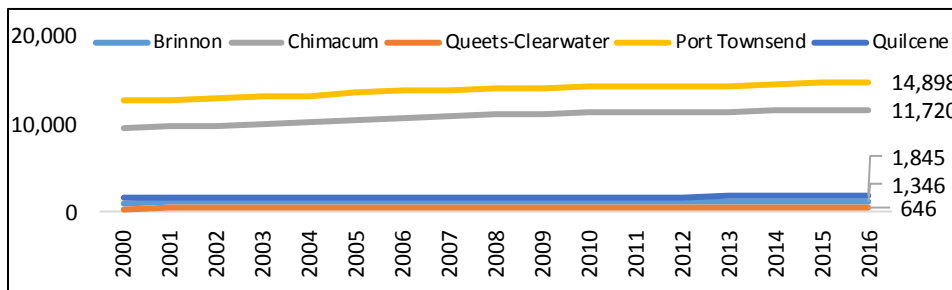
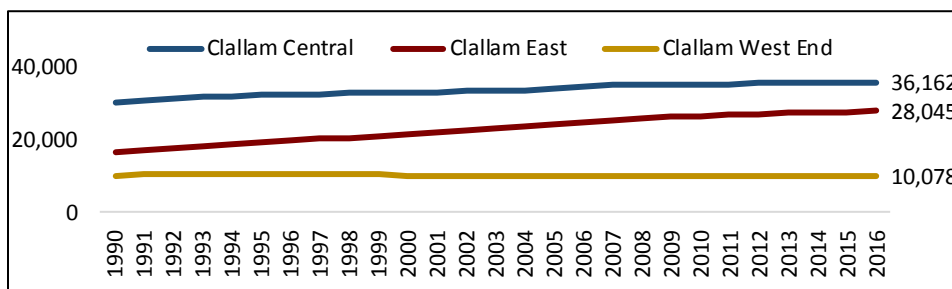


Figure 7. Annual Population Size by School District, Jefferson County, 2000 to 2016¹



Clallam and Jefferson Counties can be divided into regions by groups of zip codes. Clallam Central (comprising Port Angeles zip codes 98362 and 98363) housed 48.7% of the population in 2016.⁴ Clallam West End is made up of the most zip codes, 98343, 98305, 98331, 98350, 98357, 98381, and 98326, and housed 13.6% of the population. Clallam East makes up the remaining 37.8% of the population, in zip codes 98382 and 98324.

Figure 8. Annual Population Size by Zip Code Area, Clallam County, 1990 to 2016⁴



Clallam West End is the most diverse, youngest and has a slightly higher percentage of male residents.⁴ Clallam East has a higher percentage of people in the older age ranges and is predominantly non-Hispanic White. Clallam Central is also predominantly non-Hispanic White

and has the highest number of residents, more than three times the number of residents in Clallam West End.

Figure 9. Clallam West End (98343, 98305, 98331, 98350, 98357, 98381 and 98326) by Subgroups, 2016⁴

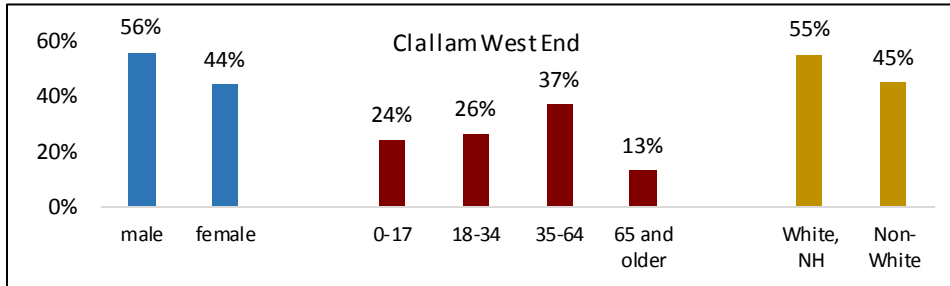


Figure 10. Clallam Central (98362 and 98363) by Subgroups, 2016⁴

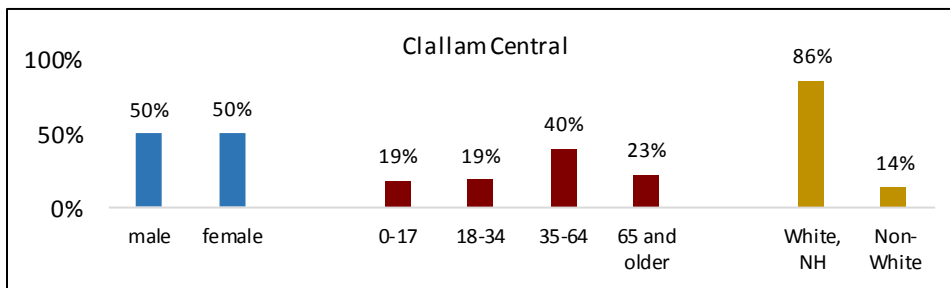
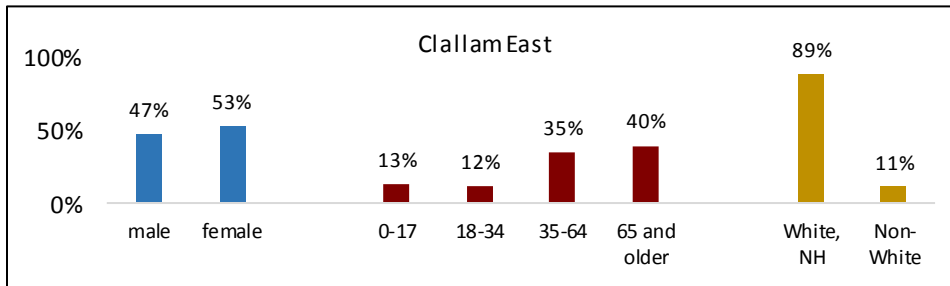
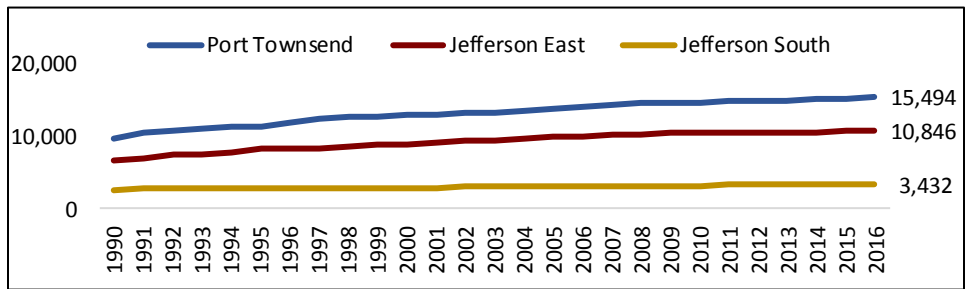


Figure 11. Clallam East (98324 and 98382) by Subgroups, 2016⁴



Port Townsend (zip code 98368) housed 52.0% of the population in 2016.⁴ Jefferson East is made up of the most zip codes, 98325, 98339, 98358 and 98365, and housed 36.4% of the population. Jefferson South makes up the remaining 11.5% of the population, in zip codes 98320 and 98376.

Figure 12. Annual Population Size by Zip Code Area, Jefferson County, 1990 to 2016⁴



All three zip code areas in Jefferson County are very similar to each other.⁴ Port Townsend, Jefferson East and Jefferson South are all predominantly non-Hispanic White and predominantly older than 35.

Figure 13. Port Townsend (98368) by Subgroups, 2016⁴

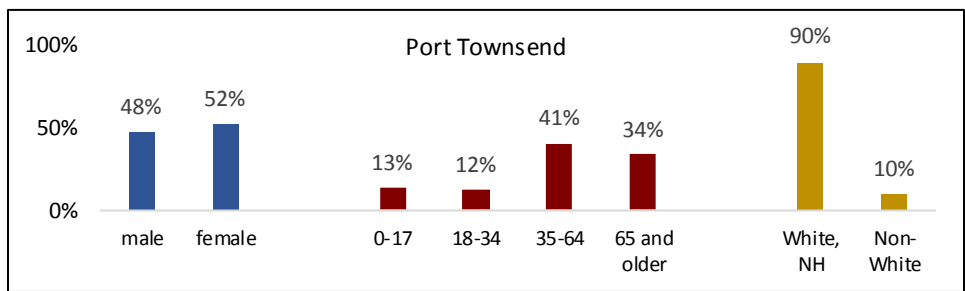


Figure 14. Jefferson East (98325, 98339, 98358 and 98365) by Subgroups, 2016⁴

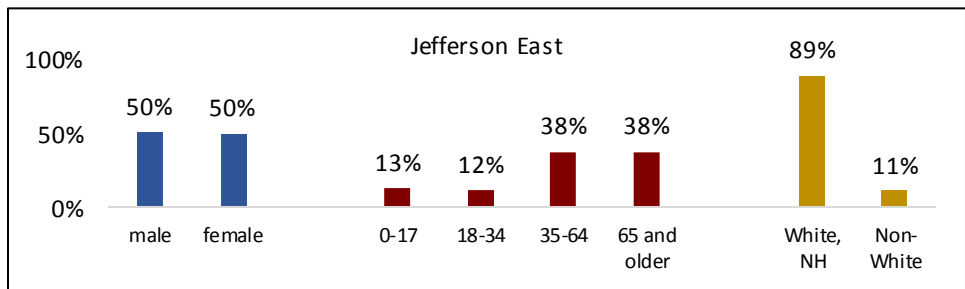
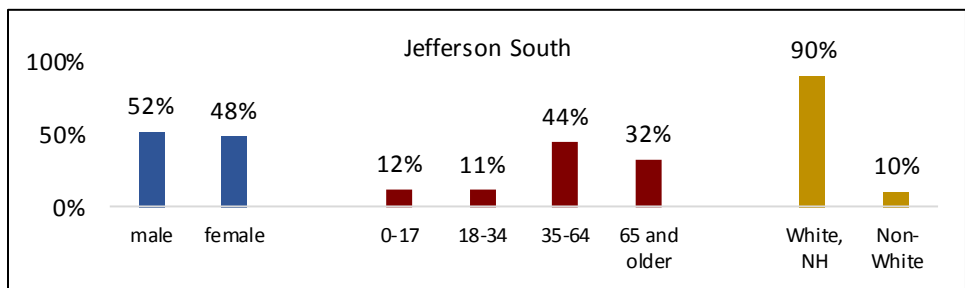


Figure 15. Jefferson South (98320 and 98376) by Subgroups, 2016⁴



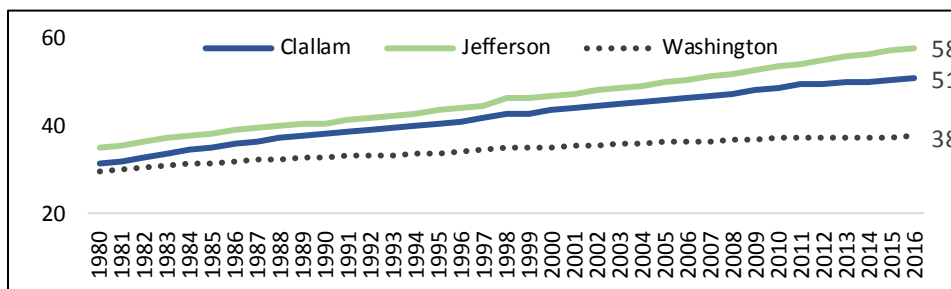
Population by Age

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median age: 51 • Median age increased 19 years since 1980 • 51% age 50 or older • Ages 0 to 4 decreased 8% (1990-2016) 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median age: 58 • Median age increased 23 years since 1980 • 61% age 50 or older • Ages 0 to 4 decreased 16% (1990-2016)

The median age in Clallam and Jefferson Counties has been increasing over time. Between 1980 and 2016, the median age in Clallam County has increased 19 years, while the median age in Jefferson County has increased about 23 years.⁵ In Washington State overall, the median age has only increased approximately 8 years during the same timeframe. Jefferson County had the highest median age of any county in Washington State from 2012 to 2016. Clallam County had the 5th highest median age.

From 2012 to 2016, the median age in Clallam County was highest in Sequim School District (59), followed by Crescent (49), Port Angeles (44), Quillayute Valley (38) and Cape Flattery (38) School Districts.⁵ During the same timeframe, the median age in Jefferson County was 58 in Brinnon School District and Port Townsend, followed by Chimacum (56), Quilcene (53) and Queets-Clearwater (33) School Districts.

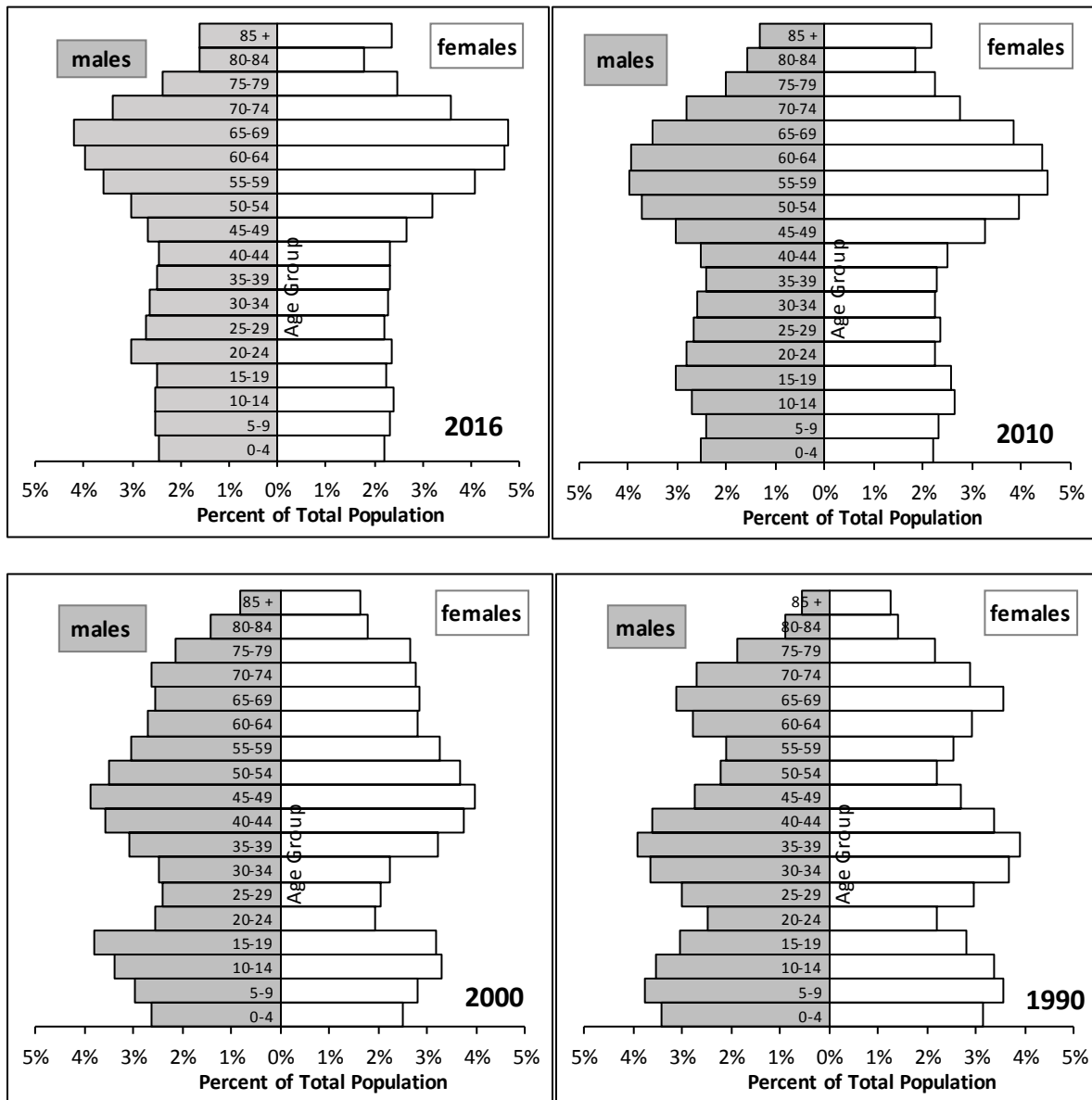
Figure 16. Median Age, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1980 to 2016⁵



The age distributions in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties show a growing aging population. In Clallam County in 1990, only a third (35%) of the population was age 50 or older, compared to more than half (51%) in 2016.¹ The number of residents 50 years or older increased 89% from 1990 to 2016. In particular, the population ages 60 to 69 years has increased almost 10% since the 2000 census.

The child population in Clallam County has changed as well in the last twenty-six years, though not as much as the adult population. The number of persons aged 0 to 19 has decreased 6% from 1990 to 2016.¹ The 0 to 4-year-old population has decreased almost 8% since 1990.

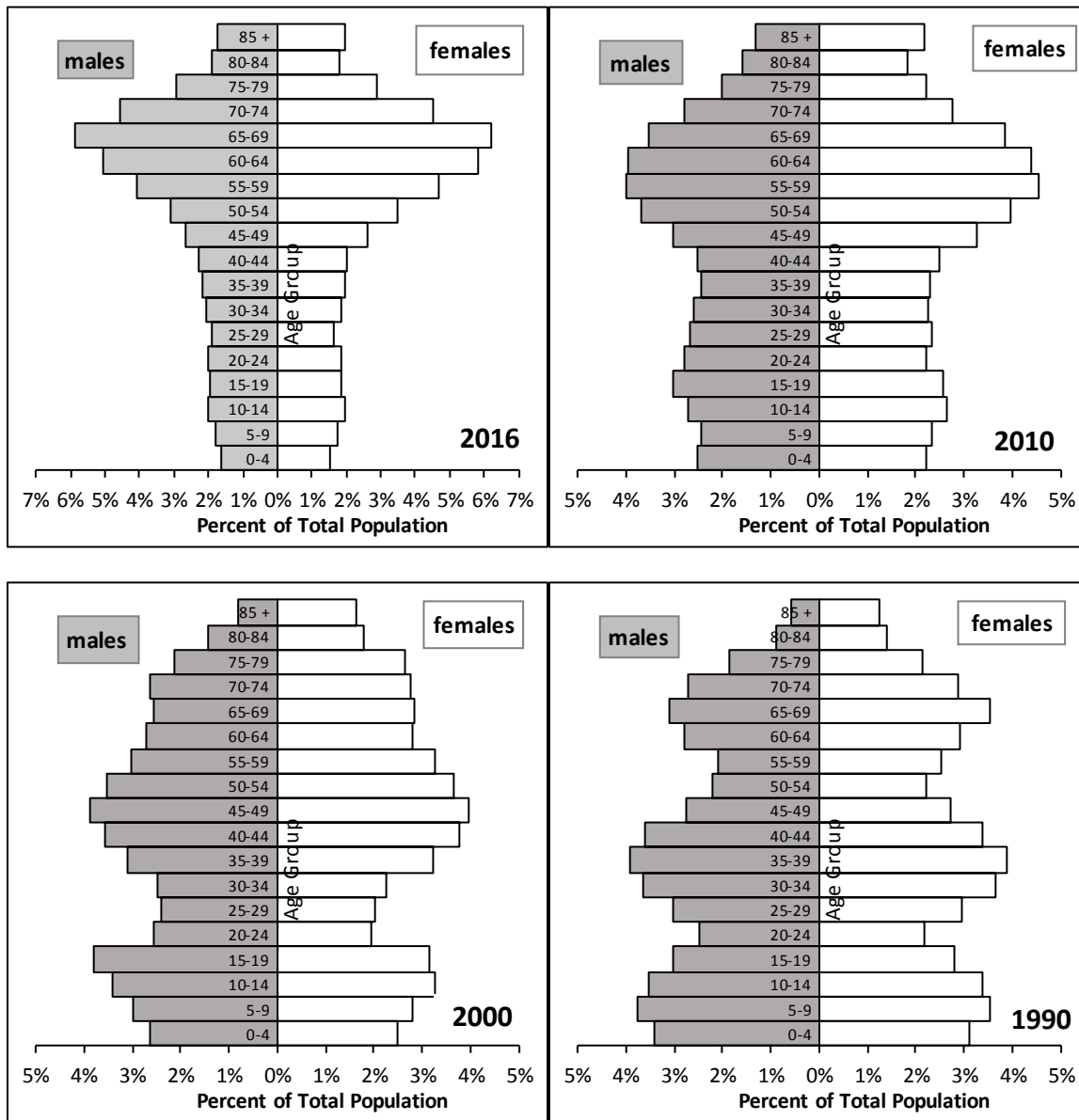
Figure 17. Clallam County Population by Age Group and Gender, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2016¹



Jefferson County’s population distribution is very like Clallam County’s. In Jefferson County in 1990, only a third (37%) of the population was age 50 or older, compared to well over half (61%) in 2016.¹ The number of residents 50 years or older increased 152% from 1990 to 2016; there were 1 ½ times as many people 50 and older in 2016 as there were in 1990. The population ages 60 to 69 years has increased over 20% since the 2000 census.

Jefferson County’s child population has changed as well in the last twenty-six years, though not as much as the adult population.¹ The number of persons aged 0 to 19 has decreased almost 9% from 1990 to 2016, while the 0 to 4-year-old population alone has decreased over 16%.¹

Figure 18. Jefferson County Population by Age Group and Gender, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2016¹



Tribal Population

Key Findings
Hoh Tribe (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 177 residents; 13.7% increase since 2000
Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 10 residents on the reservation; decrease since 2000 • Less than 10 residents on off-reservation trust land; decrease since 2000
Lower Elwha Tribe (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 358 residents on the reservation; 36.9% increase since 2000 • 255 residents on off-reservation trust land; 100.7% increase since 2000
Makah Tribe (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,424 residents; 4.4% increase since 2000
Quileute Tribe (2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 463 residents; 24.0% increase since 2000

The tribal reservation data included in this report are from the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Small Area Estimate Program and are estimates based on extrapolation to 2016 from the 2010 census. These estimates may include non-tribal members living on the reservation and are not limited by race. Similarly, these estimates may not capture tribal members living outside the reservations.

There are five American Indian Tribes in Clallam and Jefferson Counties: the Hoh, the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, the Lower Elwha Tribe, the Makah Tribe and Quileute Tribe. In 2017, the estimated total population on the Hoh Indian Reservation was 177 people, which is a 13.7% increase in population since 2000.⁶⁴ The Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe has very few members living on the reservation and off-reservation trust land. The population living on the Jamestown S’Klallam Reservation and Trust Land has been decreasing between 2000 and 2017. The Lower Elwha Reservation has 358 people living on the reservation and another 255 people living on off-reservation trust land. There has been a 36.9% increase in people living on the reservation since 2000 and a 100.7% increase in people living on the Lower Elwha Off-Reservation Trust Land since 2000. The Makah Indian Tribe has about 1,424 people living on the reservation, a 4.4% increase since 2000. The Quileute Tribe has about 463 people living on the reservation, a 24.0% increase since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83.0% non-Hispanic White • Largest minority: Hispanic (5.9% of population) • Fastest growing minority: Multi-race (60% growth 2005-16) followed by Hispanic (52% growth 2005-16) 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88.4% non-Hispanic White • Largest minorities: Hispanic and multi-race (both 3.3% of population) • Fastest growing minority: Pacific Islander (46% growth 2005-16) followed by Hispanic (43% growth 2005-16) and Multi-race (41% growth 2005-16)

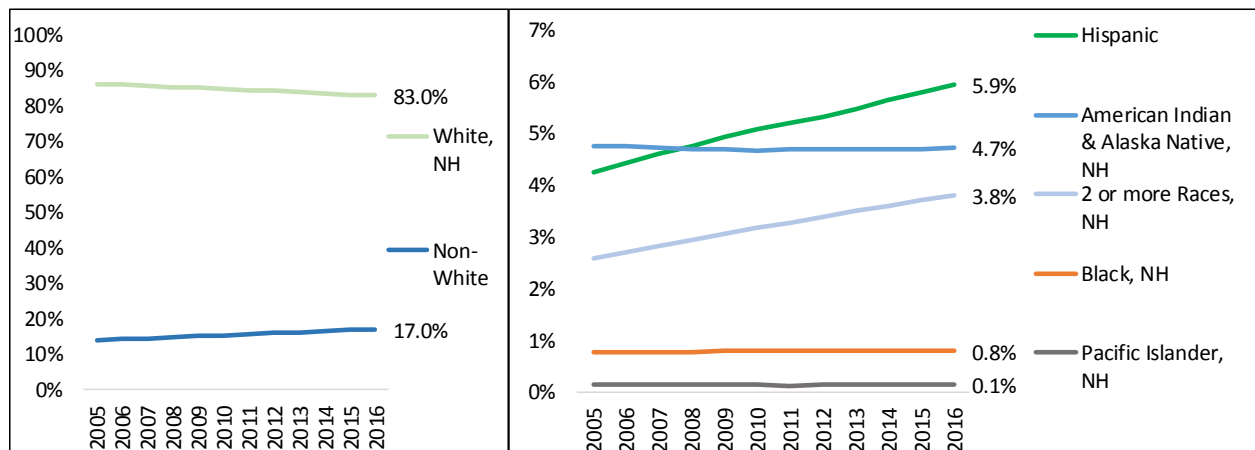
Clallam and Jefferson Counties have a proportionally higher non-Hispanic White population than Washington State.⁴

Table 2. Population Diversity in Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2016 Population Estimates⁴

Race/Ethnicity	Clallam County		Jefferson County		State %
	#	%	#	%	
White, non-Hispanic (NH)	60,931	83.0%	27,482	88.4%	69.7%
Non-White	12,479	17.0%	3,609	11.6%	30.3%

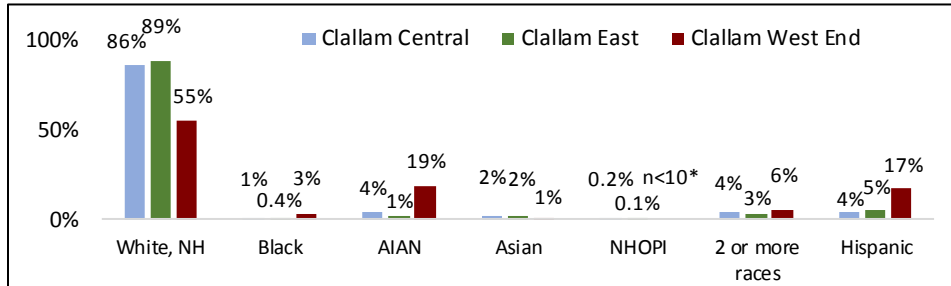
Over the past several decades, racial and ethnic diversity has been increasing in Clallam and Jefferson Counties.⁴ The largest minority population in Clallam County had historically been the American Indian and Alaska Native population. In recent years, however, the Hispanic population has been increasing more than any other single minority, increasing 51.6% since 2005, and became the largest minority population in Clallam County in 2008. Residents identifying as two or more races is the only category that has been increasing faster, increasing 59.5% since 2005. The race with the lowest percent change since 2005 is the non-Hispanic White race, which has only increased 4.4%.

Figure 19. Population by Race and Ethnicity, Clallam County, 2005 to 2016⁴



As mentioned previously, Clallam West End has the highest racial and ethnic diversity (45%), whereas Clallam Central and Clallam East only have 14% and 11% respectively.⁴

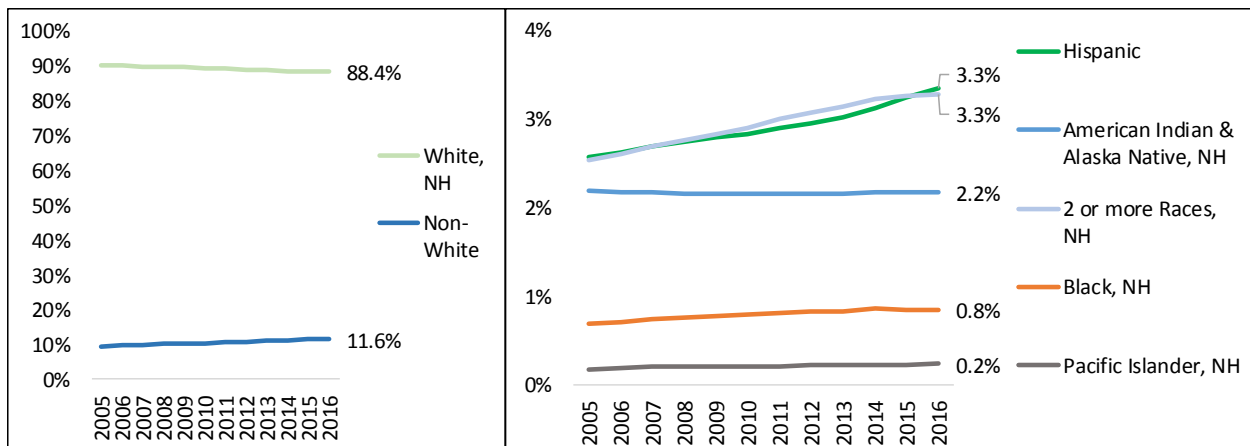
Figure 20. Regional Populations by Race and Ethnicity, Clallam County, 2016⁴



* n<10 indicates numbers so small that the percentage is unreliable.

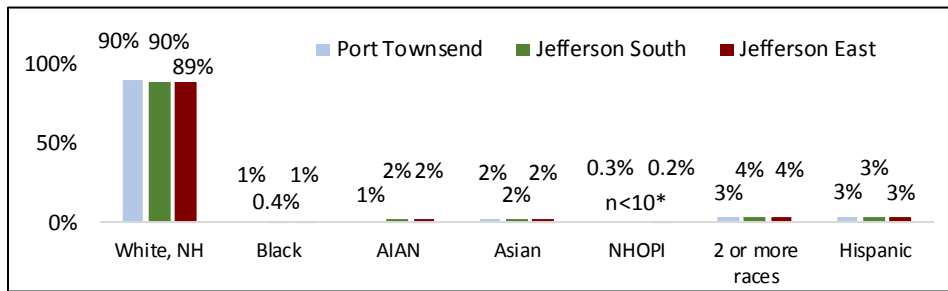
The largest single minority population in Jefferson County has been Hispanic from 2005 to 2016.⁴ Residents identifying as two or more races have shared approximately as big a proportion of the population as Hispanics during this time. The fastest growing race relative to its size has been the non-Hispanic Pacific Islanders, with a 46.0% increase since 2005. Hispanics have grown 42.6% and people of two or more races have grown 41.4% during this time. The race with the lowest percent change since 2005 is the non-Hispanic White, which has only increased 7.1%.

Figure 21. Population by Race and Ethnicity, Jefferson County, 2005 to 2016⁴



Despite relatively slow growth, non-Hispanic White residents still make up the clear majority of the population in all three sub-county regions in Jefferson County: Port Townsend, Jefferson South and Jefferson East.⁴ All three regions have very similar racial and ethnic distribution within their populations.

Figure 22. Regional Populations by Race and Ethnicity, Jefferson County, 2016⁴



* n<10 indicates numbers so small that the percentage is unreliable.

Speakers of Languages Other than English

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of population born outside U.S. • 95% speak only English • 2nd most common language: Spanish • 42% of foreign language speakers speak English less than very well • 58% of Spanish speakers speak English less than very well 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of population born outside U.S. • 97% speak only English • 2nd most common language: Spanish • 24% of foreign language speakers speak English less than very well • 22% of Spanish speakers speak English less than very well
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% of community survey respondents reported the language they spoke had ever been a barrier to finding or getting services in Clallam or Jefferson Counties. 	

In Clallam County between 2012 and 2016, 5% of the population was born outside of the U.S.⁵ During the same time, 5% of Jefferson County’s population was born outside the U.S. The top ten countries of origin for those born outside of the U.S., and now living in Clallam and Jefferson Counties, are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Top Ten Countries of Origin for Foreign-Born Residents, 2012-16⁵

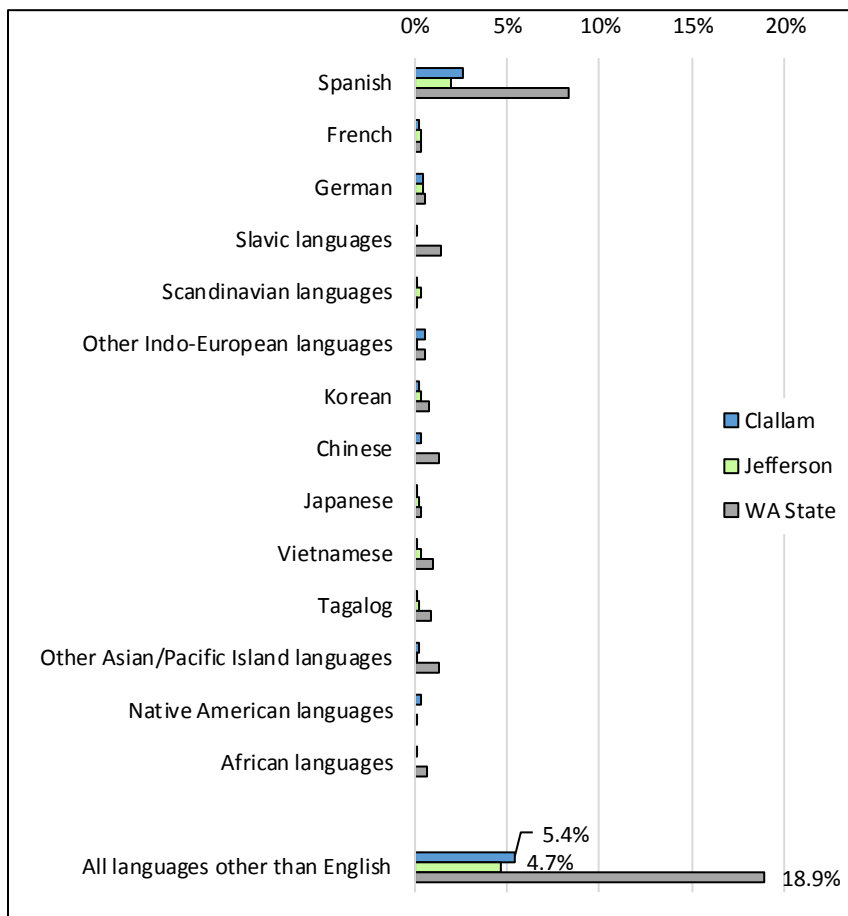
	Clallam County	Jefferson County
#1	Mexico	United Kingdom
#2	Canada	Canada
#3	Guatemala	Germany
#4	United Kingdom	Korea
#5	China	Mexico
#6	Germany	Vietnam
#7	Vietnam	Sweden
#8	Denmark	Belize
#9	Philippines	China
#10	Korea	South Africa

Compared to the rest of Washington State, Clallam and Jefferson County residents age 5 and older are much more likely to speak only English at home. From 2012-16, 95.4% of Clallam County residents age 5 and older and 96.5% of Jefferson County residents spoke only English at home.⁵ In the state overall during the same timeframe, only 81.0% of residents spoke only English at home.

Between 2000 and 2012-16, the percentage of people speaking only English at home has increased in Clallam County by 1.6%. It has increased in Jefferson County by 0.5%. Over the same timeframe, the percentage of people speaking only English has decreased 5.0% in Washington State overall.

After English, the most common single language spoken at home for the population age 5 and older in Clallam County, Jefferson County and the state is Spanish.⁵

Figure 23. Percentage of the Population (Age 5+) Speaking a Language Other than English at Home, 2011-15*⁵



**This is the most recent data available for Clallam and Jefferson Counties.*

From 2012 to 2016, 41.9% of those in Clallam County and 24.2% of those in Jefferson County who speak other languages reported speaking English less than “very well.”⁵ Of those who

speak Spanish, over half (57.7%) in Clallam County reported speaking English less than “very well,” whereas only 22.0% in Jefferson County reported speaking English less than “very well.” Of those who speak another language other than Spanish or English, about one quarter (27.3% in Clallam and 25.9% in Jefferson) reported speaking English less than “very well” in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

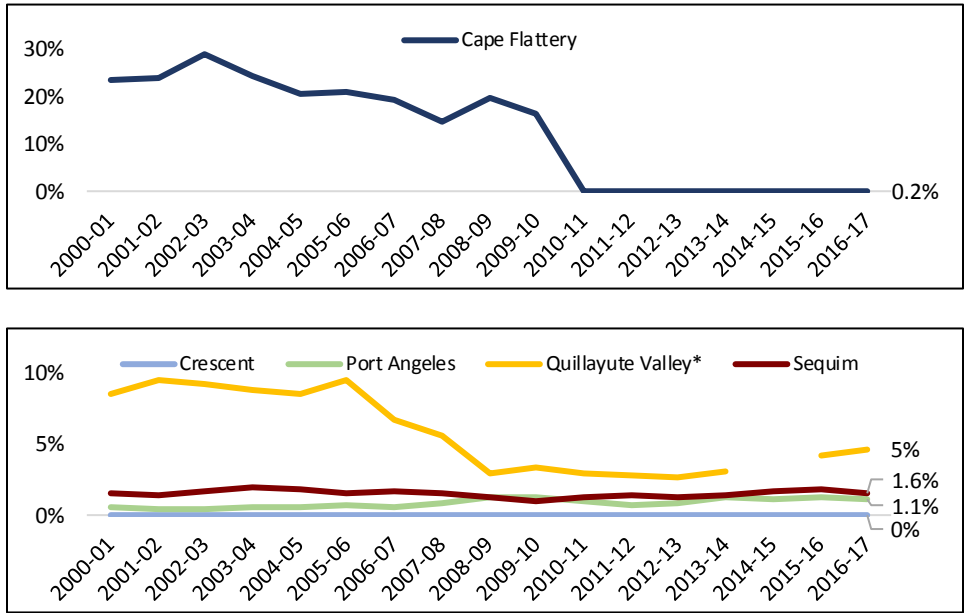
Community Voices

Respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey reported on whether the language they speak had ever been a barrier to finding or getting services in Clallam or Jefferson Counties. Overwhelmingly, respondents did not believe that the language they spoke had ever been a barrier to finding or getting services. Only 3% (6 people) replied that it had been a barrier to finding or getting services. An additional 1.4% (3 people) responded that they didn’t know if their language had ever been a barrier to finding or getting services in Clallam or Jefferson Counties. It is important to note that this survey was administered in only 2 languages, Spanish and English. Therefore, this may be an underestimate of the true percentage of people with a language barrier because, although this survey was administered in the 2 most commonly spoken languages, those most likely to report their language was a barrier may have been unable to respond to the survey.

Transitional Bilingual Students

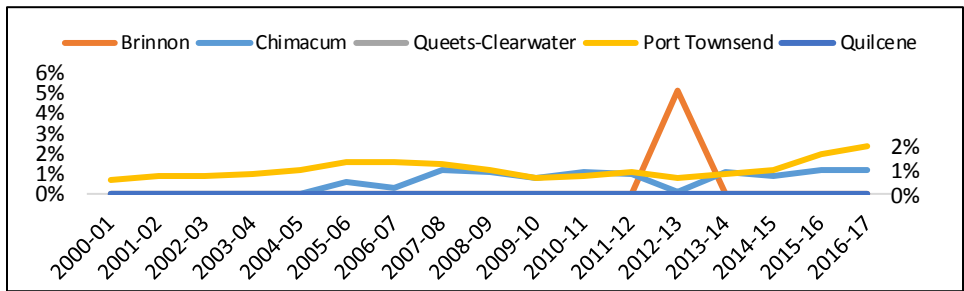
Public schools are mandated by WA State law to offer transitional bilingual instruction to eligible students. To be eligible, a student must have a primary language other than English and English skills that are sufficiently lacking or absent as to delay learning. The program is designed to help students develop English language proficiency that enables meaningful access to grade level curricula and instruction. Students exit the program after 3 years unless they have not met exit criteria. Once a student has exited, they cannot re-qualify. During the 2016-17 school year, 235 Clallam County (2.2%) and 41 Jefferson County students (1.6%) participated in this program.⁶ The Quillayute Valley School District had the largest number of participating students (146) and the highest proportion of participating students (4.7%).

Figure 24. Transitional Bilingual Students, Clallam County School Districts, 2000-01 to 2016-17⁶



*Quillayute Valley School District did not report bilingual students during the 2014-15 school year.

Figure 25. Transitional Bilingual Students, Jefferson County School Districts, 2000-01 to 2016-17⁶



Household Composition and Family Structure

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,321 households • 47% of households are married couple • 41% of households are nonfamily • 80% of nonfamily are persons living alone • 51% of those living alone are age 65+ • 21% of households have children <18 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,422 households • 51% of households are married couple • 40% of households are nonfamily • 82% of nonfamily are persons living alone • 51% of those living alone are age 65+ • 16% of households have children <18
Community Voices	
Community Survey (Fall 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64.3% of community survey respondents had at least one child • Of those who had children, the average was 2.3 children per respondent • The average number of people per household among respondents was 2.6 • 20% of respondents reported living alone; 8.8% reported 5 or more people in their household • 12% of respondents reported living with non-relative household members • 5.3% of respondents reported being a grandparent or other relative raising a child not their own 	
Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forks focus group felt that many grandparents were raising grandchildren in the area and many youths were living in unstable conditions. 	

From 2012 to 2016, there were approximately 31,438 households in Clallam County at any one time and 13,561 in Jefferson County.⁵ From 2000 to 2012-16, the estimated proportion of all households that are married couple households has decreased in Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State to around 50%. Of those married couple households, approximately 3 out of 4 Clallam and Jefferson County households do not have any children under 18 years living in the household, compared to only 3 out of 5 in Washington.

Table 4. Household Types, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵

	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Married couple	47.0%	52.7%	50.0%
Of the married couples, the percent who are:			
Married with children <18	26.3%	20.5%	42.5%
Married, no children <18	73.7%	79.5%	57.5%
Male HH - No wife, with children <18	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%
Female HH - No husband, with children <18	5.8%	3.5%	6.6%
Other family	5.1%	4.2%	5.2%
Nonfamily (includes living alone)	39.9%	38.3%	35.5%

About 40% of Clallam and Jefferson County households are nonfamily households and around 80% of the nonfamily households in Clallam and Jefferson County are a single person living

alone.⁵ Over half of those living alone in Clallam and Jefferson Counties are age 65 and older, compared to only about a third in Washington State.

Table 5. Nonfamily Households, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵

	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Nonfamily households	39.9%	38.3%	35.5%
Of nonfamily households, the percent who are:			
Persons living alone	82.1%	80.6%	77.4%
Of those living alone, the percent who are:			
Age 65+	53.2%	57.1%	35.8%

Only 21% of households in Clallam County and 16% of Jefferson County households have children less than 18 years old, compared to 31% in Washington State.⁵ Compared to Washington State, Clallam County has slightly higher percentages of single parent households. Jefferson County has about the same percentage of single parent households as Washington State. Over 70% of the single parents in Clallam, Jefferson and Washington are single mothers.

Table 6. Households with Children <18 Years Old, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵

	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
With children <18	21.2%	16.2%	30.9%
Of households with children <18, the percent who are:			
Married couple	58.2%	66.7%	68.7%
Single parent	37.5%	29.9%	30.2%
Of single parent households, the percent who are:			
Single mom	73.0%	73.0%	70.9%
Single dad	27.0%	27.0%	29.1%
Nonfamily	4.3%	3.4%	1.1%

There were estimated to be 19,650 people age 65 or older in Clallam County from 2012-16 and 9,598 in Jefferson County.⁵ That is about 27% of Clallam County's population and 31% of Jefferson County's population. Clallam and Jefferson have higher percentages of people over age 50 than Washington State, but they have approximately the same percentages as Washington of people age 65 and older. Washington's households for those ages 65 and older are very similar to both Clallam and Jefferson Counties. Approximately 2 out of 3 people age 65 and older live with family and more than 1 in 4 lives alone.

Table 7. Population Age 65 and Older, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵

	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Of those who are age 65+, the percent who are:			
Living alone	28.6%	25.2%	26.8%
Living in group quarters	2.5%	1.1%	2.9%
Living with family	64.5%	68.0%	66.4%
Living with non-relatives	2.6%	2.5%	1.9%

Veteran Population

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16% of population are veterans (9,374 people) • 94% are non-Hispanic White • 62% are age 65 or older • 30% have no college education • 46% of veterans are Vietnam veterans 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16% of population are veterans (4,297 people) • 94% are non-Hispanic White • 64% are age 65 or older • 25% have no college education • 53% of veterans are Vietnam veterans
Community Resources	
<p><u>Disabled American Veterans</u> works with veterans to help them obtain their benefits.</p> <p><u>Northwest Veterans Resource Center</u> administers the County Veterans Assistance Program.</p>	

Clallam County has about 9,374 veterans, which is about 16% of its population over the age of 17.⁵ Jefferson County has about 4,297 veterans, which makes up 16% of its population over the age of 17. From 2012 to 2016, men and non-Hispanic White residents were more likely to be veterans than women and non-White residents. Most veterans in Clallam (62%) and Jefferson (64%) Counties are age 65 and older. Most veterans have at least some college education or a college degree. Only 30% of veterans in Clallam County and 25% of veterans in Jefferson County have no college education.

Figure 26. Veteran Status of Population by Subgroup, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

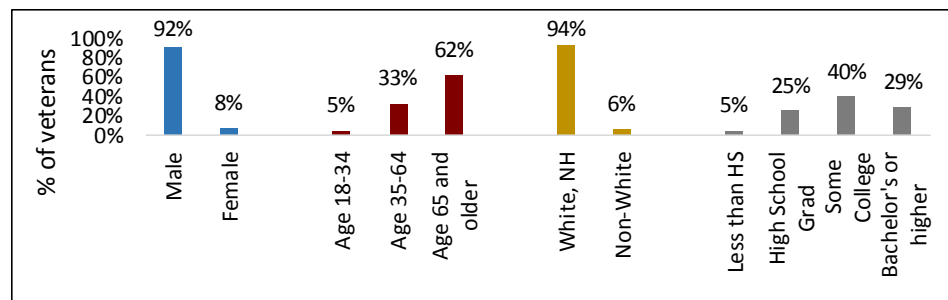
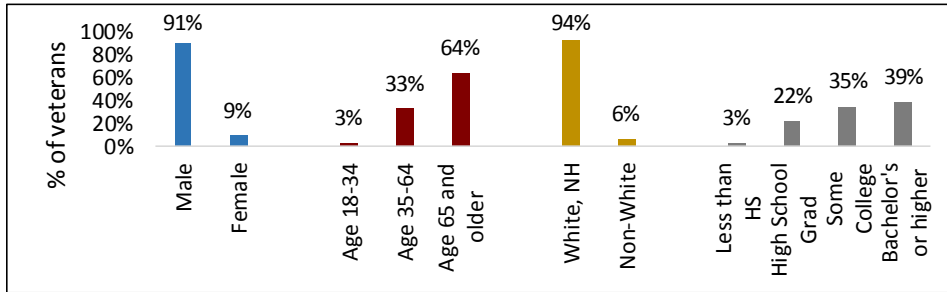


Figure 27. Veteran Status of Population by Subgroup, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



The majority of Clallam County's veteran population from 2012 to 2016 was Vietnam veterans (46%).⁵ The same was true of Jefferson's veteran population, with 53% being Vietnam veterans.

Figure 28. Veteran Population by Service Period, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

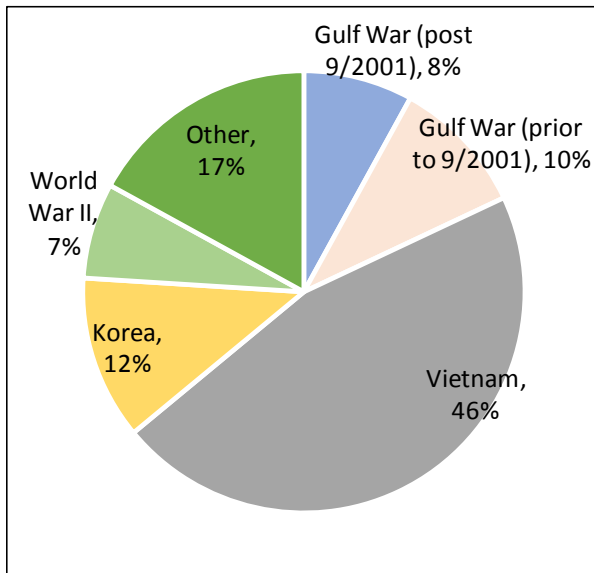
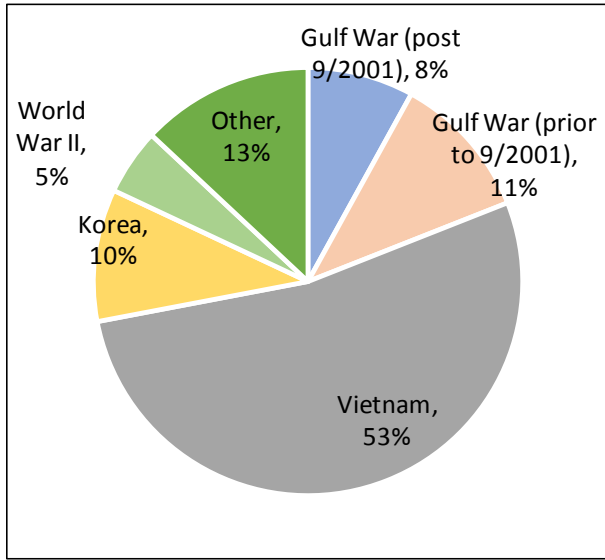


Figure 29. Veteran Population by Service Period, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



Economy

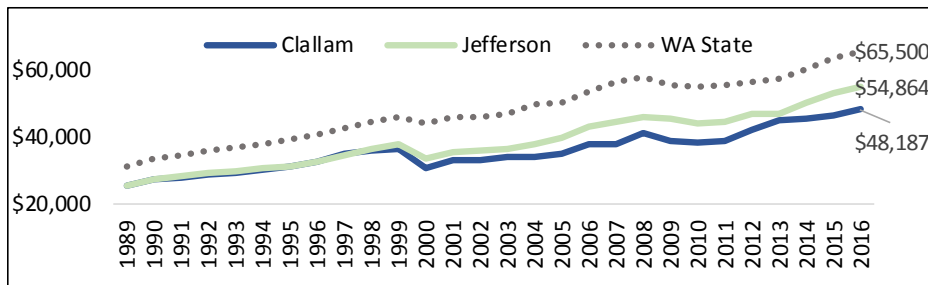
Median Household Income

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median Household Income \$48,187 • Cape Flattery \$39,350 • Crescent \$51,538 • Port Angeles \$47,531 • Quillayute Valley \$35,268 • Sequim \$48,794 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median Household Income \$54,864 • Brinnon \$47,500 • Chimacum \$56,754 • Queets-Clearwater \$38,333 • Port Townsend \$48,535 • Quilcene \$39,297

The median household income is the income at which half of resident households have higher incomes and half have lower incomes. Median household income is estimated by the Washington State Office of Financial Management. Estimates for inter- and post-Census years are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) personal income data and the estimates of household characteristics at the county level. In addition, the payroll data compiled by the state Employment Security Department are used in the preliminary estimates for 2015. The median household income for 2016 is a projection based on historical information.

The estimated median household income for Clallam and Jefferson Counties has been slowly increasing since 1989. The projected estimate for median household income in 2016 was \$48,187 in Clallam County and \$54,864 in Jefferson County.¹ Clallam and Jefferson County have increasing trends similar to the rest of Washington State, but have remained lower than Washington State since 1989.

Figure 30. Median Household Income, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1989 to 2015¹



Median household income varied within Clallam and Jefferson County by geographic region in 2012-16. The regions in Clallam County with the highest median household income are Crescent, Port Angeles and Sequim.⁵ Quillayute Valley has a much lower median household income of around \$35,268. For Jefferson County, the region with the highest median

household income from 2012 to 2016 was Chimacum, with \$56,754. Queets-Clearwater had the lowest, at \$38,333.

Figure 31. Median Household Income by Region, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

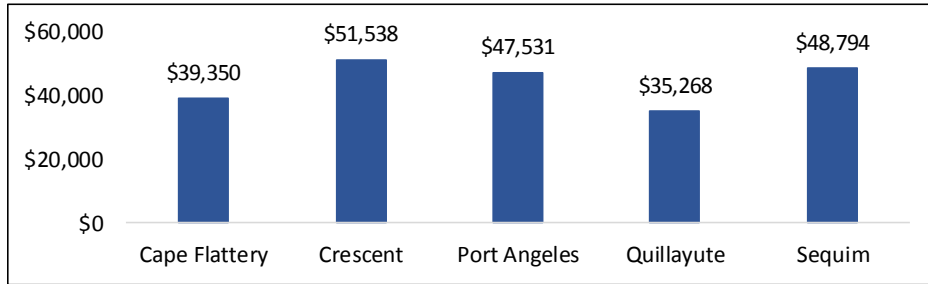
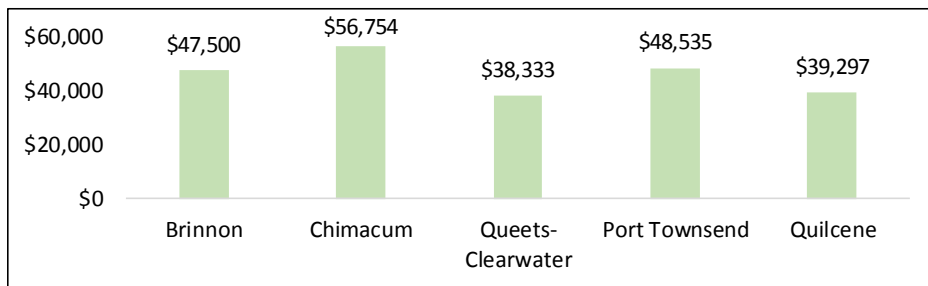


Figure 32. Median Household Income by Region, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



Measuring Poverty

There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure: poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines.

The poverty thresholds, which are compiled each year by the Census Bureau, are the original version of the federal poverty measure. The thresholds are used mainly for statistical purposes and all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds.

Table 8. Federal Poverty Thresholds for 2016²

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):	12,228									
Under age 65.....	12,486	12,486								
Aged 65 and older.....	11,511	11,511								
Two people:	15,569									
Householder under age 65.....	16,151	16,072	16,543							
Householder aged 65 and older.....	14,522	14,507	16,480							
Three people.....	19,105	18,774	19,318	19,337						
Four people.....	24,563	24,755	25,160	24,339	24,424					
Five people.....	29,111	29,854	30,288	29,360	28,643	28,205				
Six people.....	32,928	34,337	34,473	33,763	33,082	32,070	31,470			
Seven people.....	37,458	39,509	39,756	38,905	38,313	37,208	35,920	34,507		
Eight people.....	41,781	44,188	44,578	43,776	43,072	42,075	40,809	39,491	39,156	
Nine people or more.....	49,721	53,155	53,413	52,702	52,106	51,127	49,779	48,561	48,259	46,400

The poverty guidelines, updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2), are the other version of the federal poverty measure. The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. HHS produces the guidelines each year based on the Census Bureau poverty thresholds and changes in the Consumer Price Index. The guidelines include rounding and standardizing adjustments and, because they are produced at the beginning of the year, are comparable to the previous year’s poverty thresholds. The federal poverty guidelines, or percentage multiples of them, are used as an eligibility criterion in many federal programs.

Figure 33. HHS Poverty Guidelines for 2017, effective January 26, 2017¹⁰

2017 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
PERSONS IN FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD	POVERTY GUIDELINE
For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,180 for each additional person.	
1	\$12,060
2	\$16,240
3	\$20,420
4	\$24,600
5	\$28,780
6	\$32,960
7	\$37,140
8	\$41,320

Both the federal poverty thresholds and the HHS poverty guidelines are used in this report to try to illustrate the population living in poverty. It varies by source as to which is being used, and because of these differences in the definition of poverty, as well as other factors, all poverty statistics are estimates of the true population living in poverty.

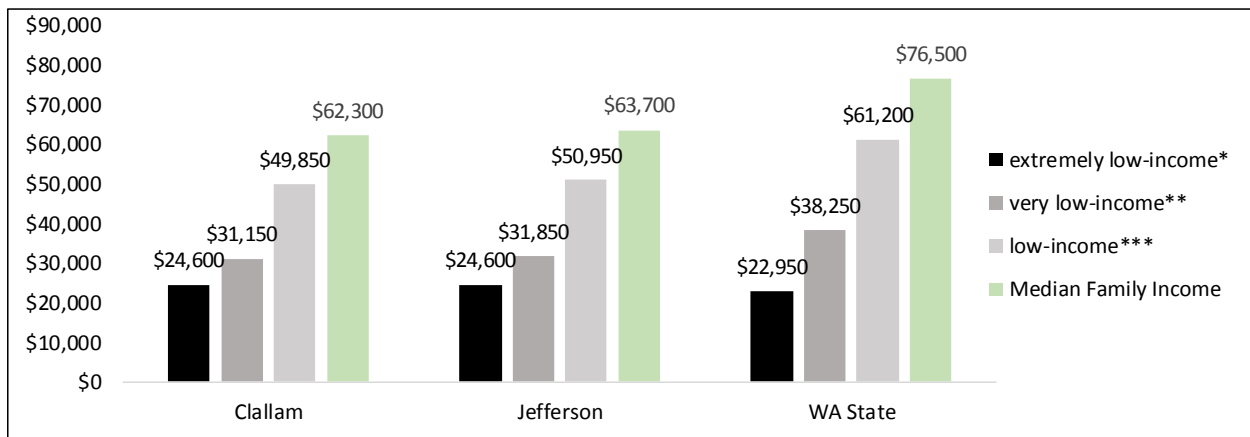
HUD Income Limits

Key Findings	
Clallam (FY 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely low-income \$24,600 Very low-income \$31,150 Low-income \$49,850 Median Family Income \$62,300 	Jefferson (FY 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely low-income \$24,600 Very low-income \$31,850 Low-income \$50,950 Median Family Income \$63,700

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for assisted housing programs including the Public Housing, Section 8 project-based, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, Section 202 housing for the elderly and Section 811 housing for persons with disabilities programs.⁷ HUD develops income limits based on Median Family Income (MFI) estimates and Fair Market Rent area definitions for each metropolitan area and non-metropolitan county. HUD’s MFIs are calculated from the U.S.

Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) median family income estimates from prior years, to which an inflation factor is applied to predict the current year’s MFI. Clallam County’s MFI is calculated from the 1-year 2014 median family income, while Jefferson County’s MFI is calculated from the 2010-2014 5-year median family income in ACS. The HUD MFI is calculated by number of family members, and thus is different than Median Household Income, which takes into account households of all sizes and comes directly from the American Community Survey. Figure 34 shows HUD’s FY 2017 Income Limits and Median Family Income for a family of four.

Figure 34. HUD Income Limits and Median Family Income (MFI) for a Family of Four, FY 2017⁷



* extremely low-income is defined as 60% of the four-person family very low-income limit adjusted for family size. It is not allowed to fall below the poverty guidelines as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services

** very low-income is defined as 50% of the MFI for the area, subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes relative to housing costs

*** low-income is defined as 80% of the MFI for the area, subject to adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes or housing costs

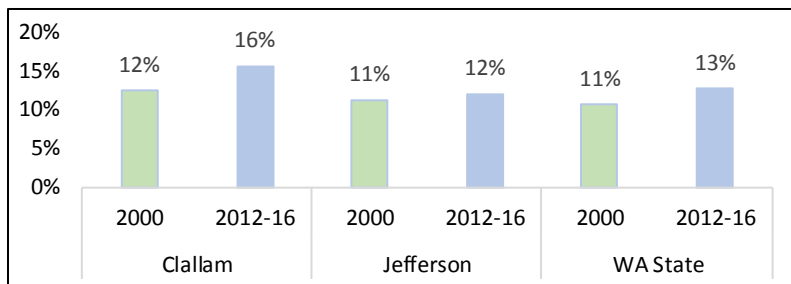
Population Living Below 100% of Federal Poverty Thresholds

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16% of people in poverty (11,273 people) • Statistically higher than the state (13%) • Higher rates among young, less educated, non-white • Poverty rates highest in Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley; lowest in Sequim 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of people in poverty (3,541 people) • Statistically lower than the state (13%) • Higher rates among young, less educated, non-white • Poverty rates highest in Queets-Clearwater, lowest in Chimacum, Port Townsend

The proportion of the total population living in poverty is statistically significantly higher than Washington State in Clallam County and statistically significantly lower than Washington State

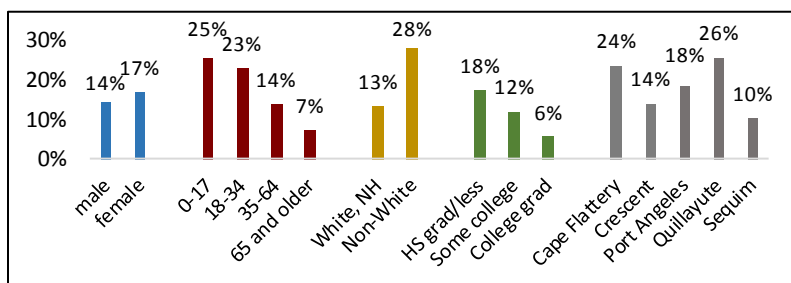
in Jefferson County.⁵ From 2012 to 2016, 11,273 people (16% of the population) lived below 100% of the federal poverty thresholds in Clallam County. In Jefferson, it was 3,541 people (12%). During the same time, 13% of Washington State’s population lived below the poverty level.

Figure 35. Population living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵



In Clallam County, slightly more females than males live in poverty (Figure 36).⁵ Poverty rates are much higher among younger people (25% in children under 18) and less educated people (18% among those with a high school education or less). There is a statistically significant difference in poverty rates by race, with people of races other than White having more than double the proportion of people living in poverty that White people do. More than 1 in 4 people of non-White races live in poverty. Poverty rates are also much higher in Cape Flattery and Quillayute Valley School Districts, with the lowest poverty rate in the Sequim School District.

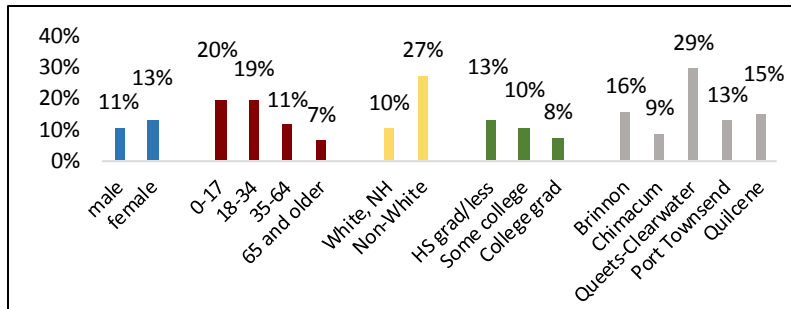
Figure 36. Population Demographics for those living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵



Although Jefferson County has lower overall poverty rates than Clallam, Jefferson County’s poverty demographics are very like Clallam County’s.⁵ Children ages 0 to 17 have the highest rates, followed closely by young adults ages 18 to 34. About 1 in 5 children and young adults live below 100% of the Federal Poverty Threshold in Jefferson. Girls and women are slightly more likely to live in poverty than boys and men. Higher poverty rates are found among less educated individuals and those of races other than White, who have more than 2 ½ times the proportion of individuals living in poverty compared to White people. Poverty varies across

Jefferson County. By far, the area with the highest percentage of people living in poverty is the Queets-Clearwater School District, where 29% of people live in poverty. Chimacum School District has the lowest percentage, where less than 1 in 10 people live in poverty.

Figure 37. Population Demographics for those living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Threshold, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵

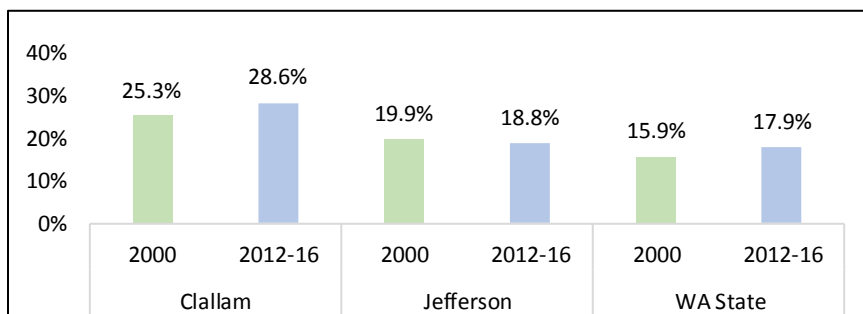


Children Under 5 Years in Poverty

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of children under age 5 living in poverty • Higher than Washington State (18%) 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% of children under age 5 living in poverty • Same as Washington State (18%)

Although Jefferson County has a lower percentage of people of all ages living in poverty compared to Washington State, there are about the same percentage of children under age 5 living in poverty as the state.⁵ A higher percentage of children under age 5 are living in poverty in Clallam County compared to the state. Over 1 in 4 children under age 5 lives in poverty in Clallam County, accounting for about 965 children living in poverty on average from 2012 to 2016. In Jefferson County, almost 1 in 5 live in poverty, accounting for about 194 children under 5. The rate of poverty for children under 5 has been increasing statistically significantly since 2000 in Clallam County and Washington State, but staying approximately the same in Jefferson County.

Figure 38. Children Under Age 5 living below 100% of Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵

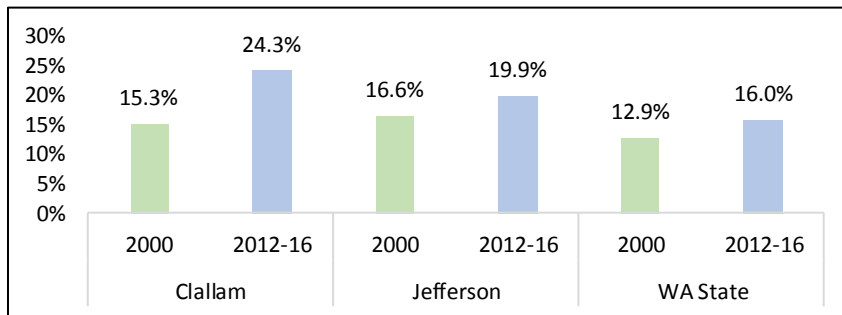


School-Aged Children in Poverty

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24% of school-aged children living in poverty • Higher than Washington State (16%) 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% of school-aged children living in poverty • Higher than Washington State (16%)

Almost 1 in 4 school-aged children (ages 5 to 17) lives in poverty in Clallam County and about 1 in 5 in Jefferson County.⁵ Both Clallam and Jefferson Counties' estimated percentage of school-aged children in poverty has increased statistically significantly since 2000 and is statistically significantly higher than Washington State's percentage.

Figure 39. School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) living below 100% of Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵

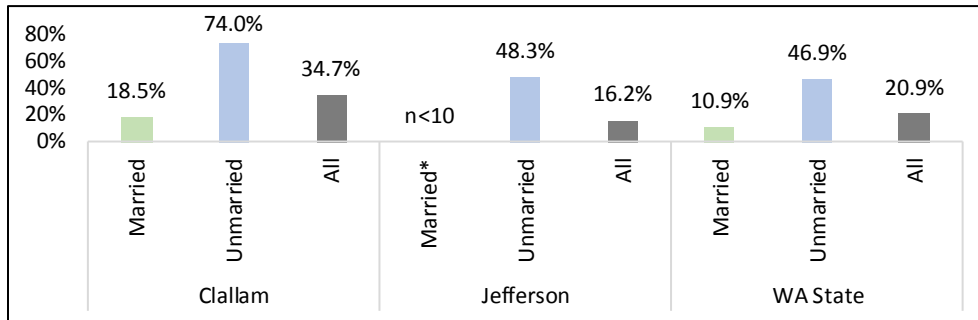


Pregnant Women in Poverty

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of pregnant women live in poverty • Higher than Washington State (21%) • 74% of unmarried pregnant women living in poverty 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16% of pregnant women live in poverty • Same as Washington State (21%) • 48% of unmarried pregnant women living in poverty

Poverty rates among women who had a birth in the past 12 months gives us a good indication of the percentage of babies born into poverty. In Clallam County, over 1 in 3 women giving birth lives below the poverty threshold, which is higher than Jefferson County (over 1 in 7) or Washington State (over 1 in 5).⁵ Unmarried women tend to suffer poverty at much higher rates than do married women. About 26% of births in Jefferson County were to unmarried women and about 29% in Clallam County, both higher than Washington State (28%). Almost 3 out of 4 unmarried Clallam County women who gave birth in the past 12 months live in poverty compared to less than 1 in 5 married women who gave birth. In Jefferson County, the percentages of those in poverty are much lower, but are similar to Clallam and Washington State in that unmarried women giving birth are much more likely to live in poverty than married women who gave birth.

Figure 40. Women Giving Birth who live below 100% of Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵



*The number of married women giving birth who live in poverty in Jefferson County is so low (n<10) that the percentage may be unreliable and subject to high variability.

Veterans in Poverty

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lower percentage of veterans live in poverty (7.5%) than non-veterans (15%) • Higher percentage of veterans live in poverty (7.5%) compared to the state (6.7%) • 9% of disabled veterans live in poverty • A lower percentage of disabled veterans ages 18 to 64 live in poverty than the state • A higher percentage of disabled veterans age 65 and older live in poverty compared to the state 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lower percentage of veterans live in poverty (7%) than non-veterans (12%) • Same percentage of veterans live in poverty (6.9%) compared to the state (6.7%) • 6% of disabled veterans live in poverty • A lower percentage of disabled veterans ages 18 to 64 live in poverty than the state • The same percentage of disabled veterans age 65 and older live in poverty as the state

A statistically significantly lower percentage of veterans live in poverty than non-veterans in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, as well as Washington State overall.⁵ A statistically significantly higher percentage of veterans live in poverty in Clallam County compared to the state, but there is no statistical difference between the state and Jefferson County.

About 35% of veterans in Clallam County and 32% in Jefferson County live with a disability. Disabled veterans have about the same percentages living in poverty as all veterans do in Clallam County and Jefferson County. In Washington State, however, a statistically significantly higher percentage of disabled veterans live in poverty compared to all veterans. Both Clallam and Jefferson Counties have statistically significantly lower percentages of veterans ages 18 to 64 living in poverty than Washington State's average. Clallam County has a statistically significantly higher percentage of veterans over age 64 living in poverty than the state does, but Jefferson's percentage is approximately the same as the state's.

Figure 41. Veteran Population Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵

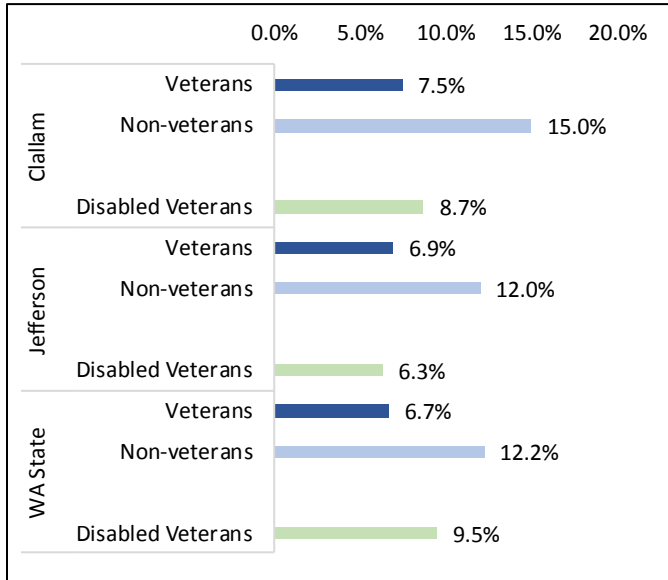
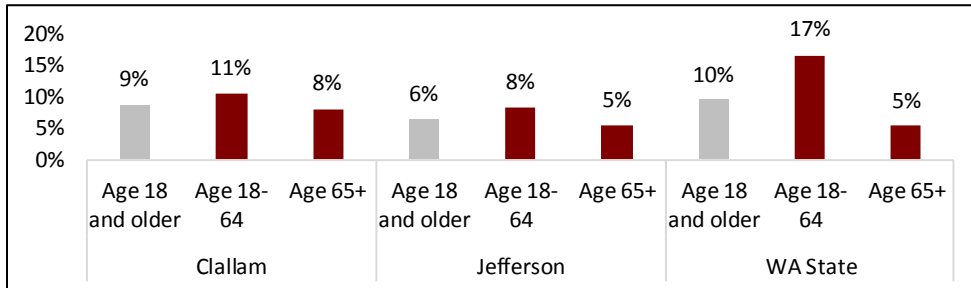


Figure 42. Percentage of Disabled Veteran Population Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level by Age Group, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵

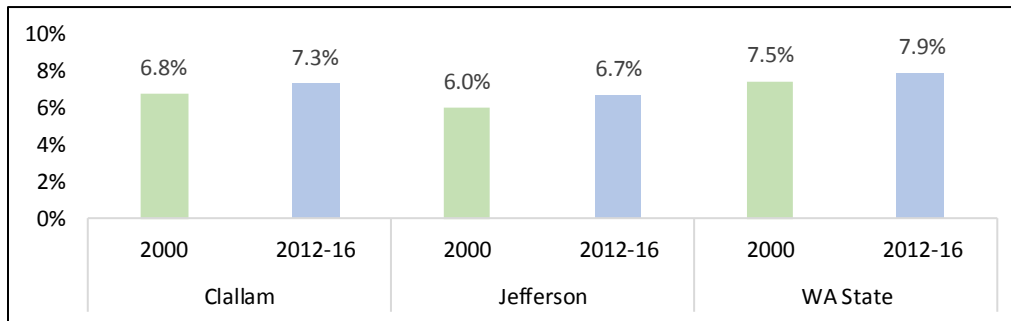


Older Adults in Poverty

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The age group with the lowest poverty rates is those age 65 and older (7%) Statistically lower than the state (8%) 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The age group with the lowest poverty rates is those age 65 and older (7%) Statistically lower than the state (8%)
Community Voices	
Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior populations were identified as a concern in the focus group in Sequim. They identified transportation, affordable housing and mental health as being major concerns. They also felt exploitation, safety in homes (fall concerns) and hoarding were big issues. 	

The age group with the lowest rates of people living in poverty in Clallam and Jefferson Counties is those aged 65 and older.⁵ Both counties continue to have statistically significantly lower rates of older adults living in poverty than does the state.

Figure 43. Residents age 65 and older who live below 100% of Federal Poverty Threshold, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵



Population Living Below 200% of Federal Poverty Level

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of people live below 200% of poverty • Statistically higher than the state (29%) • Higher rates in Cape Flattery (50%), Quillayute Valley (46%) 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of people live below 200% of poverty • Statistically higher than the state (29%) • Higher rate in Queets-Clearwater (60%)

As mentioned previously, eligibility for many programs is determined by percentage multiples of the HHS poverty guidelines. From 2012 to 2016, 25,067 people (35% of the population) lived below 200% of the federal poverty level in Clallam.⁵ In Jefferson, it was 9,068 (31%). During the same time, 29% of Washington State’s population lived below 200% of poverty.

Figure 44. Population living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵

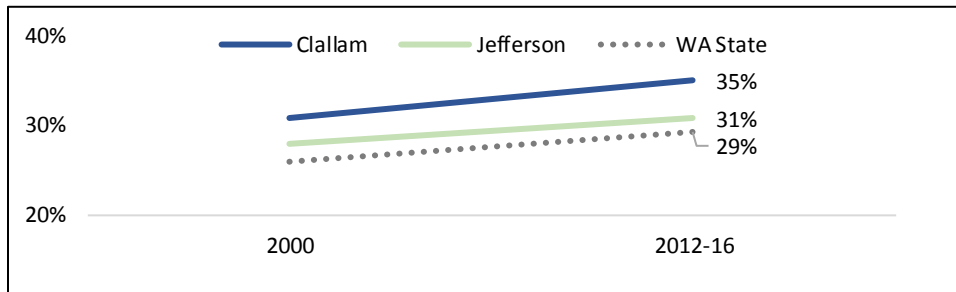


Figure 45. Regional Population living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

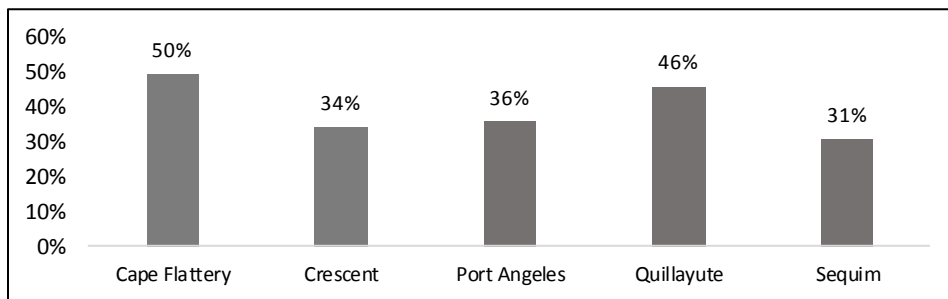
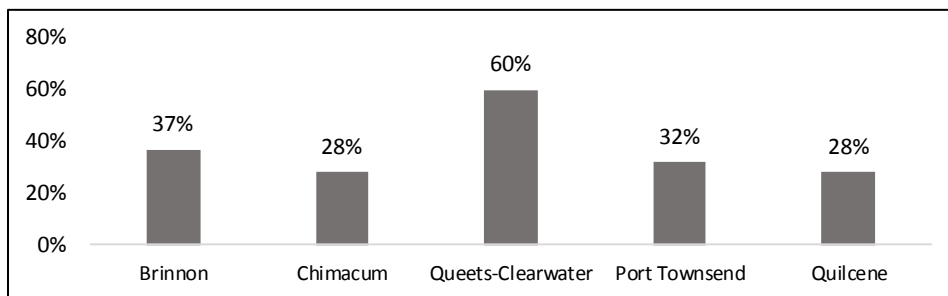


Figure 46. Regional Population living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



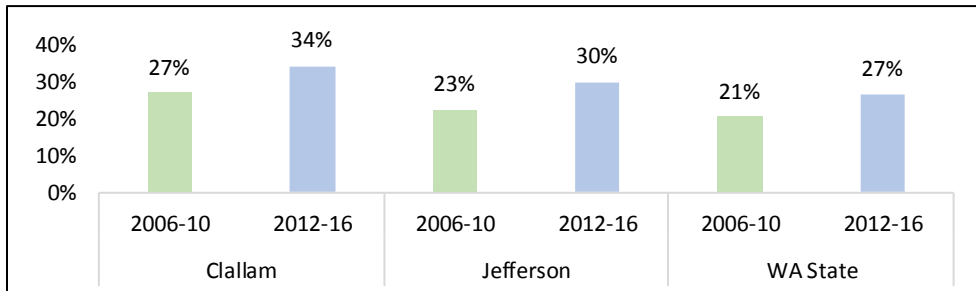
Public Assistance

Public Assistance Summary

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34% of children under age 18 live in households receiving public assistance • Statistically higher than the state (27%) • Higher in single-parent households (50%); lower in Sequim (28%) 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of children under age 18 live in households receiving public assistance • Statistically higher than the state (27%) • Higher in single-parent households (42%) and Queets-Clearwater (53%), Brinnon (47%); lower in Chimacum (21%)
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63% of Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey respondents felt that being unable to afford fees or co-payments was somewhat of a problem or a big problem for themselves or their family in finding or getting help with their basic needs. • 60% of respondents felt not being eligible for help was somewhat or a big problem for them. • 54% of respondents felt that services not being available was somewhat or a big problem for them. 	
Community Resources	
<p><u>DSHS</u> works to ensure needed benefits, such as TANF, childcare and housing. <u>St. Vincent de Paul</u> helps with utility bills. <u>City of Port Angeles</u> provides power and discounts to seniors.</p>	

The American Community Survey compiles an estimate of the children under 18 years of age who live in households that have received public assistance in the past 12 months.⁵ Public assistance includes supplemental security income (SSI), cash public assistance income and benefits of the supplemental nutritional assistance program (SNAP, also known as food stamps). The 5-year estimates for 2012 to 2016 show there were approximately 4,437 children age 0 to 17 years in Clallam County living in households receiving public assistance. In Jefferson County, 1,253 children lived in households receiving public assistance. Both county's percentages are statistically significantly higher than that of Washington State.

Figure 47. Children Under 18 Years who live in Households Receiving Public Assistance*, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵



* Public assistance includes supplemental security income (SSI), cash public assistance income and benefits of the supplemental nutritional assistance program (SNAP).

Rates of children age 0 to 17 who live in households receiving public assistance are statistically significantly higher for those children living in single parent households compared to those living in married couple households for both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.⁵ About 1 in 4 children age 0 to 17 living in married couple households receive public assistance, whereas 1 in 2 children in Clallam County and more than 2 in 5 children in Jefferson County living in single parent households receive public assistance. In Clallam County, there is not much variation in percentages across school districts. Cape Flattery has the highest percentage at 40% and Sequim has the lowest at 28%. In Jefferson County, however, there are large differences between school districts. Queets-Clearwater School District has 53% of its children under age 18 living in households that receive public assistance. Chimacum has the lowest percentage of children in households receiving public assistance with only 21%. However, even in Chimacum and Sequim, more than 1 in 5 children live in households that receive public assistance.

Figure 48. Children Under 18 Years who live in Households Receiving Public Assistance* by Household Type and Region, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

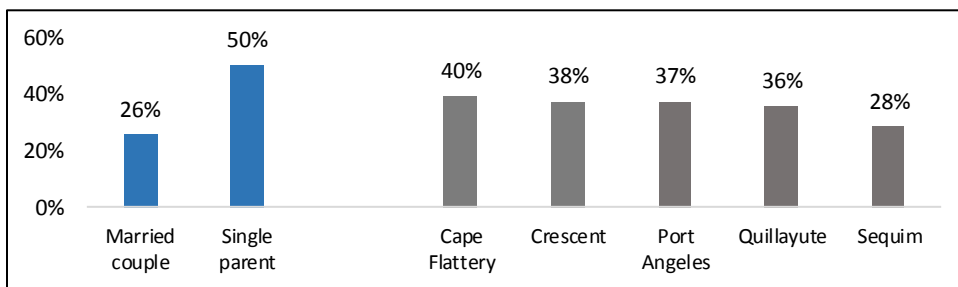
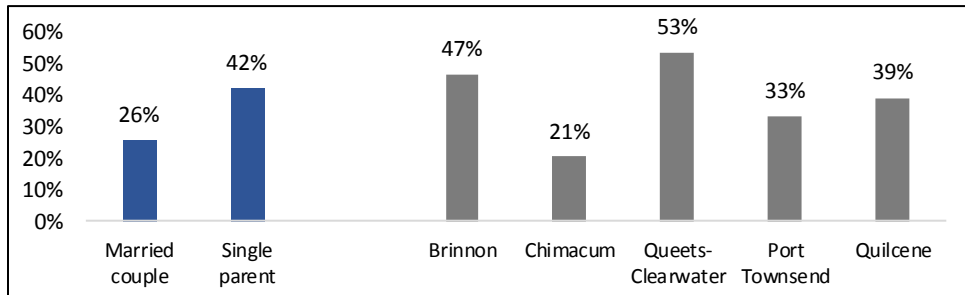


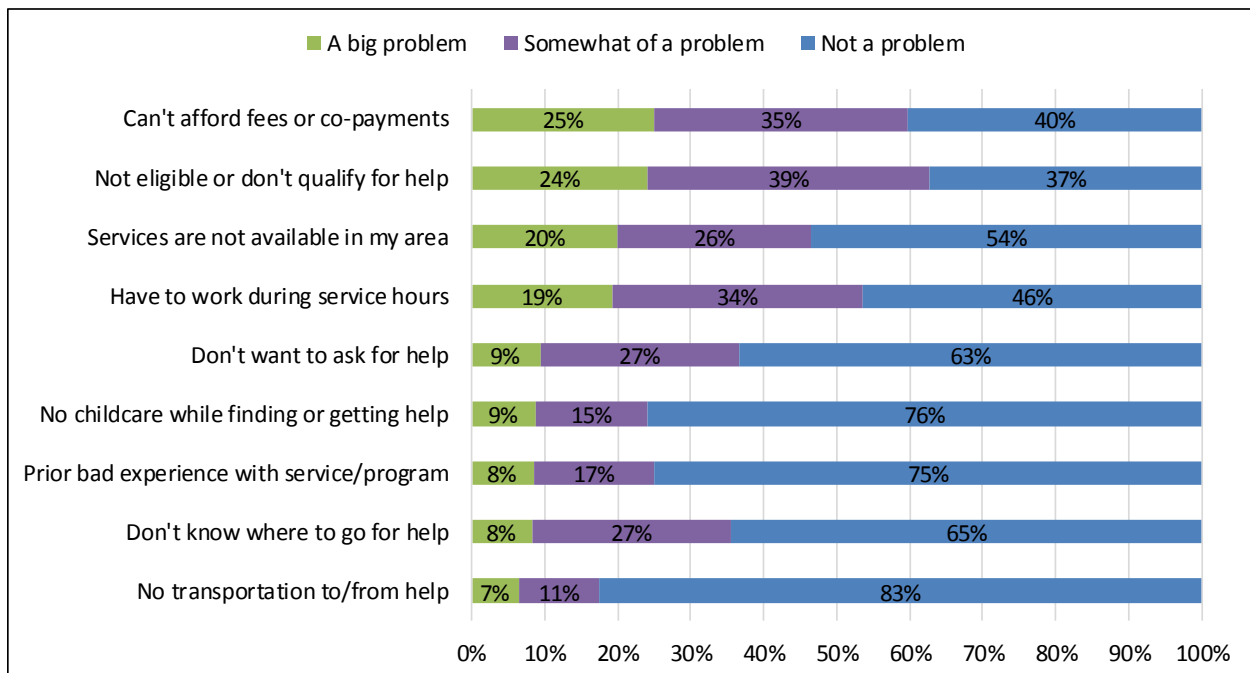
Figure 49. Children Under 18 Years who live in Households Receiving Public Assistance* by Household Type and Region, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



Community Voices

In the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, respondents listed how much of a problem certain barriers were to themselves and their family in finding and getting help with their basic needs. The barriers that were the biggest problem for the most respondents were that they can't afford fees and co-payments associated with getting help and that they aren't eligible for or don't qualify for help. In addition, 20% of respondents felt that services not being available in their area was a big problem. Having to work during service hours was also seen as a big problem for 19% of respondents.

Figure 50. Percentages of Respondents Who Believe Each Barrier to Getting Help was a Problem, Olympic Community Action Programs, Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

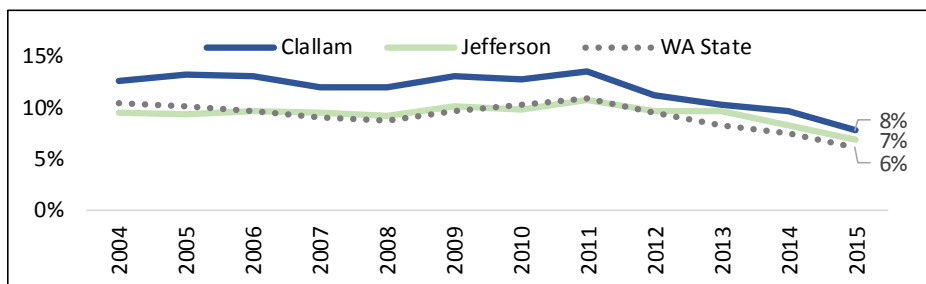
Key Findings	
Clallam (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% of children age 0 to 18 receive TANF benefits • Decreasing since 2011 • Higher in Cape Flattery (11%) 	Jefferson (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% of children age 0 to 18 receive TANF benefits • Decreasing since 2011 • Higher in Brinnon (13%)

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Family Assistance, and is designed to help needy families achieve self-sufficiency by providing assistance so that children can be cared for in their own homes, reducing the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage, preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

According to a June 2014 report by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, one-quarter of K-12 students on TANF during 2011-12 experienced housing instability, which was associated with higher rates of school change and, for older youth, lower rates of grade progression and on-time graduation.¹³ Similarly, the report stated that TANF students with behavioral health conditions (particularly substance abuse issues) were more likely to experience a school change during an academic year and less likely to progress to the next grade or to graduate high school on time.

Since 2004, Jefferson County’s rate of children age 0 to 18 participating in TANF has very closely paralleled the state’s rate, while Clallam County’s rate has traditionally been slightly higher, but following a similar trend to the state.¹² Since 2011, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State have all seen dramatic declines in child rates of TANF recipients. In 2015, Clallam County had 982 child recipients (8% of the children), while Jefferson County had 280 child recipients (7% of the children).

Figure 51. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Recipients, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2004-2015¹²



The percentages of child recipients of TANF varies by region in Clallam County, from a high of more than 1 in 10 children age 0 to 18 in Cape Flattery School District to a low of only 1 out of

every 33 children in Crescent School District.¹² The percentages of child recipients of TANF varies in Jefferson County from a high of 13% in Brinnon School District to a low of only 4% in Queets-Clearwater School District.

Figure 52. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Recipients by Region, Clallam County, 2015¹²

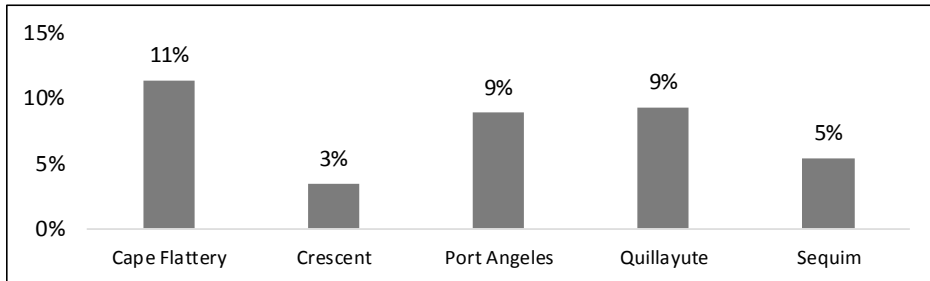
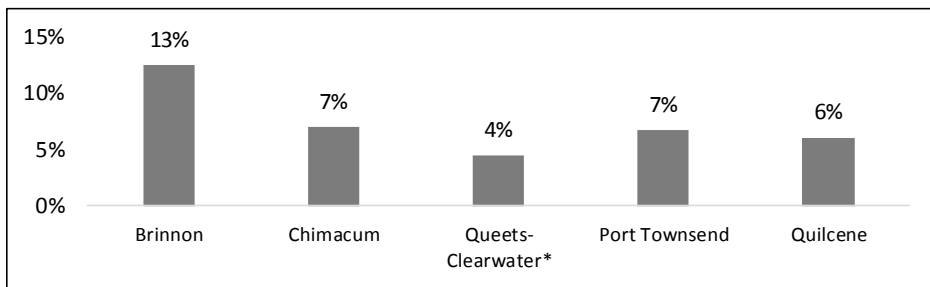


Figure 53. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Recipients by Region, Jefferson County, 2015¹²



Food and Nutrition

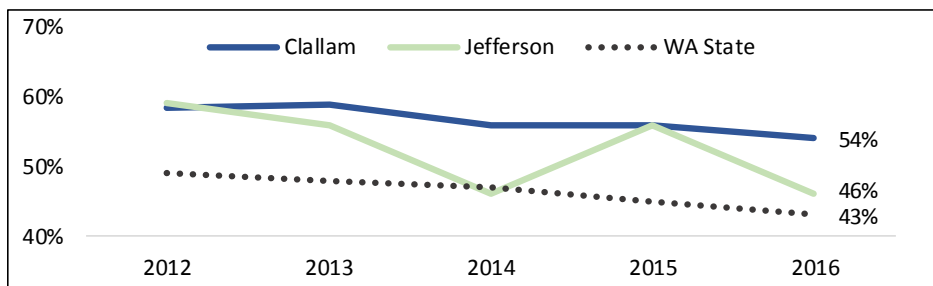
WIC Participation

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% of infants born receive WIC • Higher than the state (43%) • 10% of WIC food dollars are redeemed for fresh fruit and vegetables 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46% of infants born receive WIC • Slightly higher than the state (43%) • 10% of WIC food dollars are redeemed for fresh fruit and vegetables

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program of Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a federally-funded program to provide supplemental foods, nutritional education, breastfeeding support and health care referrals for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women as well as infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.¹¹ Income eligibility for WIC is based on gross income by family size. Foster children under age five and foster teens who are pregnant are eligible.

In 2016, 1,841 infants and children under 5 participated in WIC in Clallam County, along with 739 pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women.⁸ In Jefferson County in 2016, 456 infants and children under 5 participated in WIC, along with 199 pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women. WIC participation counted for 54% of infants born in Clallam County in 2016 and 46% of infants born in Jefferson County, both higher percentages than the state. Participation rates of infants have been slowly decreasing over the past few years in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, as well as Washington State, but have not changed dramatically. From 2012 to 2016, Clallam’s participation rate for infants fell 4% and Jefferson’s 13%, although Jefferson’s lower numbers account for more variability in the percent.

Figure 54. Percentage of Infants Born who are Participating WIC Clients, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, FY 2012 to FY 2016*⁸



* The percent of infants who are participating WIC Clients in 2016 is defined as the percent of infants born during State FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016) who were also participating WIC clients during FFY2016 (Oct 2015 to Sept 2016).

In Clallam and Jefferson Counties and Washington State overall, 10% of WIC food dollars redeemed are redeemed for fresh fruits and vegetables.⁸ \$2,812 in Clallam and \$2,512 in

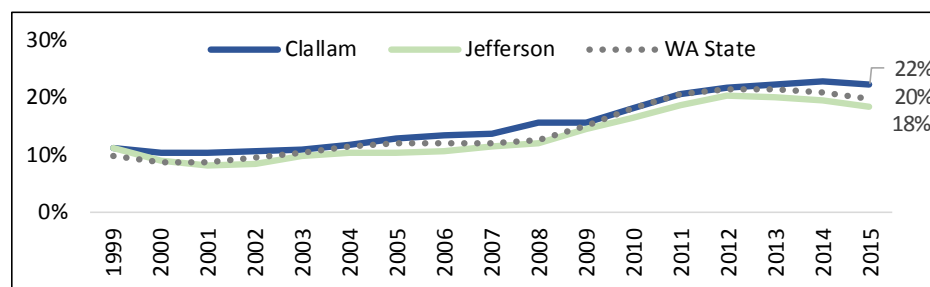
Jefferson County were redeemed for the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program. The percent of WIC children ages 2-4 with a BMI greater than or equal to the 95th percentile was 11.3% for Clallam County and 13.6% for Jefferson County. Overall, in WA State, it was 11.6%. The percent of WIC infants who started breastfeeding at birth and breastfed for more than 6 months was 53.6% for Clallam County and 63.1% for Jefferson County. It was 51.1% for WA State overall.

Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)

Key Findings	
Clallam (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22% of people (16,242) receive food stamps • Slightly higher than the state (20%) • Higher in Quillayute Valley (29%), Port Angeles (27%), lower in Sequim (16%) 	Jefferson (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18% of people (5,679) receive food stamps • Slightly lower than the state (20%) • Higher in Brinnon (21%), lower in Queets-Clearwater (15%)
Community Voices	
Community Survey (Fall 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24% of survey respondents reported that they or someone in their household receive SNAP benefits 	

The rate of persons receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (food stamps) climbed dramatically between 2008 and 2011 in both Clallam County and Jefferson County, as well as the state.¹² Clallam and Jefferson County’s rates have paralleled the Washington State rate over time. In 2015, Clallam County’s rate was slightly higher (22%) than Washington’s and Jefferson County’s rate was slightly lower (18%). About 16,242 people received SNAP benefits in Clallam County in 2015 and about 5,679 in Jefferson County.

Figure 55. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1999 to 2015¹²



The percentages of population receiving SNAP benefits vary by region. Quillayute Valley has the highest percentage in Clallam (or Jefferson) County, with almost 30% of the population receiving SNAP benefits, while Sequim has the lowest in Clallam County at 16%.¹² Jefferson County’s Brinnon School District has the highest percentage in Jefferson County, with more than 1 in 5 people receiving SNAP benefits. Despite the previously reported high levels of

poverty, Queets-Clearwater School District has the lowest percentage of any region in either county, with only 15% of its population receiving SNAP benefits.

Figure 56. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients by Region, Clallam County, 2015¹²

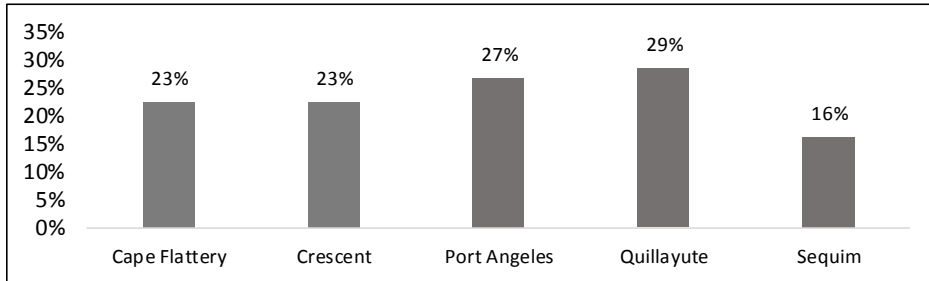
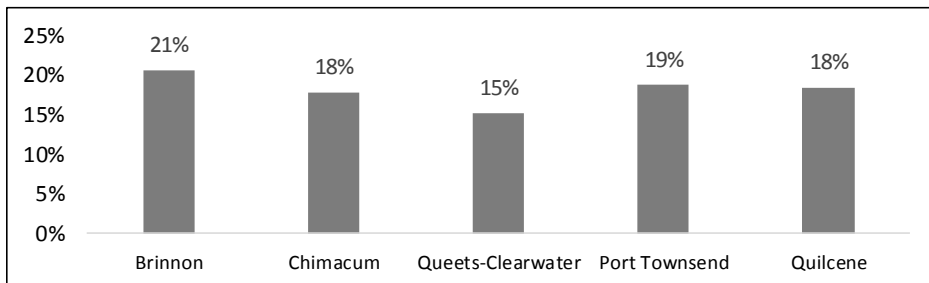


Figure 57. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients by Region, Jefferson County, 2015¹²



Food Bank Utilization

Key Findings		
<p>OlyCAP Food Banks (July 2016 - June 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 103,648 people served; 45,453 households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7,120 were new to the food banks ○ 3% age 0-2 ○ 22% age 3-18 ○ 45% age 19-54 ○ 30% age 55 and older • 1,562,443 pounds of food distributed in food banks • 428,054 pounds through distribution centers 	<p>Port Angeles Food Bank (July 2016 - June 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21,587 people served; 9,711 families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,840 were new to the food banks ○ 5% age 0-2 ○ 22% age 3-18 ○ 54% age 19-54 ○ 19% age 55 and older • 647,610 pounds of food distributed 	<p>Sequim Food Bank (July 2016 - June 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36,141 people served; 14,461 households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 941 were new to the food banks ○ 3% age 0-2 ○ 26% age 3-18 ○ 47% age 19-54 ○ 24% age 55 and older ○ 9% were veterans • 903,525 pounds of food distributed

Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- 25% of community survey respondents said they got at least some of their food from a food bank or pantry
- 2 respondents reported that food bank hours prevented them from accessing food, saying hours were during the typical work day; 1 respondent said there was no local food bank
- 21% of respondents reported ever skipping meals because of financial concerns

Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)

- Focus groups identified increased need in Forks due to the increasing homeless population, recent cuts in food stamps and higher utility bills. They reported that the food bank currently only operates 2 days per week and only addresses basic needs.
- The entirety of Clallam County was seen as a food desert by another focus group, especially for youth and the west end of the county. They believed there was lots of produce available at food banks at the expense of many volunteer work hours, but not much variety of food. Further discussion on the way we think about food access and the kinds and quality of food available was suggested. A site focused on youth was recommended where youth congregate.

Community Resources

Olympic Community Action Programs provides Congregate Nutrition Services in Jefferson County (Port Townsend and Chimacum) and Clallam County (Sequim, Port Angeles and Forks).

OlyCAP Senior Nutrition Services helps increase the nutrient intake of older individuals in Jefferson and Clallam Counties who might not eat adequately and, through Home Delivered Nutrition Services, assists them in remaining healthy and independent in their communities.

Port Angeles Food Bank distributes food Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 1 to 3:30 pm.

Sequim Food Bank provides food Mondays from 1-4 pm and Fridays and Saturdays from 9 am to noon.

Forks Food Bank is open 2 days a week for those that need help.

The Salvation Army provides food Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 4 pm.

Sequim Adventist Community Services provides food on the first and third Tuesdays of the month from 10am to 1 pm.

Port Townsend Food Co-op in Port Townsend provides milk for and partners with OlyCAP Early Childhood Services.

Olympic Community Action Programs (OlyCAP) collects and distributes food to food banks throughout Clallam and Jefferson Counties. From July 2016 to June 2017, OlyCAP served 103,648 people through food banks, representing 45,453 households.⁵⁶ 7,120 of them were new clients and 96,528 were returning clients. Three percent of clients receiving food were birth to 2 years old, 22% were 3 to 18 years old, 45% were 19-54 years old and 30% were 55 years old or older. Over the course of this year, OlyCAP distributed 1,562,443 pounds of food through the food banks and another 428,054 pounds of food through the distribution centers.

The Port Angeles Food Bank also distributes food in Port Angeles. From July 2016 to June 2017, they served 21,587 people, representing 9,711 families.⁵⁷ There were 922 new families this year, with 1,840 people in those families. Five percent of clients receiving food were birth to 2 years old, 22% were 3 to 18 years old, 54% were 19 to 54 years old and 19% were age 55 and older. Over the course of the year, the Port Angeles Food Bank distributed 647,610 pounds of food. Three percent of clients were given an emergency 3-day supply of food, 91% of clients

are seen once a month, 6% are homeless and given food once a week and about 1% are given food at the satellite location, the Boys and Girls Club.

The Sequim Food Bank distributes food in the Sequim region. From July 2016 to June 2017, they served 36,141 people, representing 14,461 households.⁶⁰ There were 941 new households this year. Three percent of clients receiving food were birth to 2 years old, 26% were 3 to 18 years old, 47% were 19 to 54 years old and 24% were age 55 and older. Over the course of the year, the Sequim Food Bank distributed 903,525 pounds of food. Nine percent of clients were veterans.

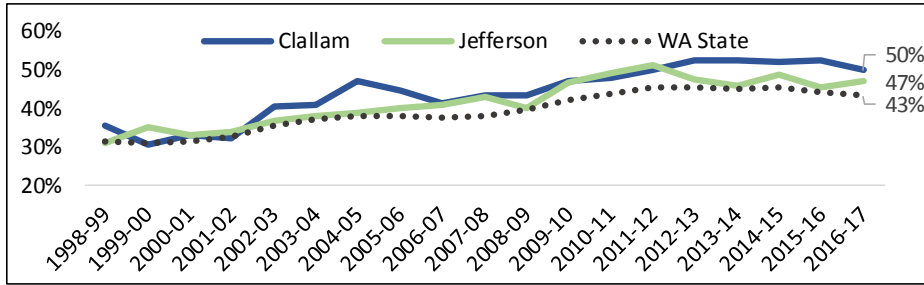
Free and Reduced-Price Meals Programs

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of students receive free or reduced-price meals • Higher than the state (43%) • Higher in Cape Flattery (71%), Quillayute Valley (60%) 	<p>Jefferson (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47% of students receive free or reduced-price meals • Higher than the state (43%) • Higher in Queets-Clearwater (100%), Brinnon (83%)
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% of community survey respondents report their school-age children participate in free or reduced-price school meals • Of those who receive free or reduced-price meals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 87% receive breakfast ○ 92% receive lunch ○ 13% receive weekend food 	

The United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service administers the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, programs which are designed to promote the health and well-being of children whose families are impoverished by providing nutritionally balanced meals each school day. There are two levels of eligibility within the program: free meals with an eligibility level of 130% of the federal poverty guidelines and reduced-price meals with an eligibility level of 185% of the federal poverty guidelines.

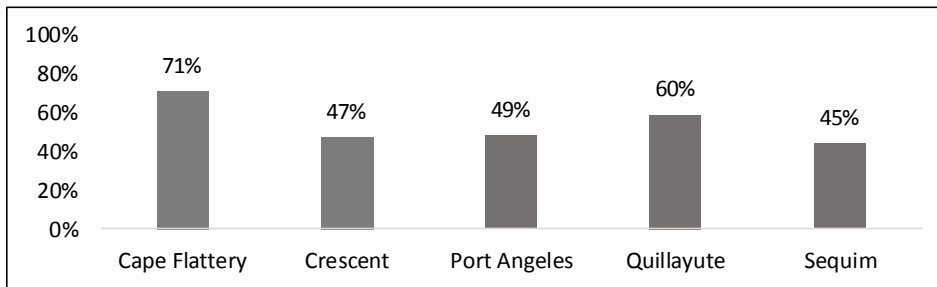
Clallam and Jefferson Counties have consistently had higher percentages of students enrolled in the meals programs than Washington State.⁹ In October of the 2016-17 school year, Clallam County had half of its students enrolled (approximately 4,317 students) and Jefferson County had almost half (47% or 1,235) of its students enrolled.

Figure 58. Percentage of Public School Students Receiving Free or Reduced-price Meals in October of the School Year, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1998-99 to 2016-17⁹



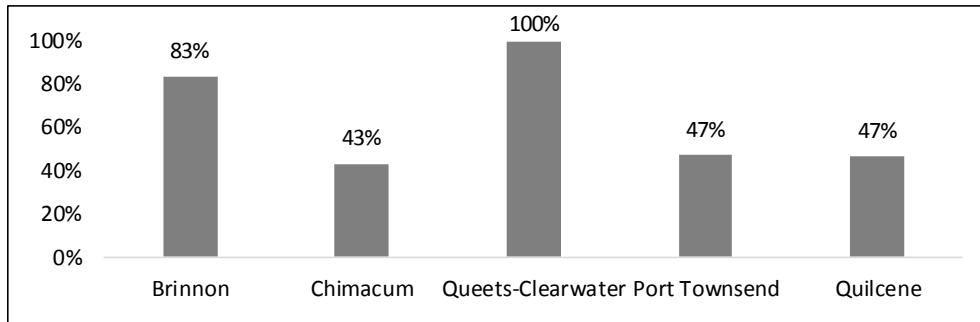
The percentage of students enrolled in free and reduced-price meals varied by region in Clallam County for the 2016-17 school year, but only Cape Flattery School District and Quillayute School District have more than half of their students enrolled.⁹ Notably, Cape Flattery has the highest percentage of students enrolled, with 71%, followed by Quillayute Valley that has 3 out of every 5 students enrolled. Sequim School District has the lowest percentage of students enrolled, with just under half (45%).

Figure 59. Regional Percentage of Public School Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Meals in October of the School Year, Clallam County, 2016-17⁹



Jefferson County’s percentages of student enrolled also varied by region.⁹ Queets-Clearwater had all of its students enrolled for the 2016-17 school year. Brinnon School District also had a high percentage of students enrolled (83%). The remainder of school districts in the county had percentages under 50%, with Chimacum having the lowest percentage at 43%, or just over 2 out of every 5 students enrolled.

Figure 60. Regional Percentage of Public School Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Meals in October of the School Year, Jefferson County, 2016-17⁹



Food Insecurity and Limited Access

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% of population has limited access to food (2014) • 16% of population has food insecurity (2014) • 10,780 people (15%) food insecure (2015) • Of the food insecure in 2015, 24% were ineligible for SNAP due to income 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% of population has limited access to food (2014) • 15% of population has food insecurity (2014) • 4,110 people (14%) food insecure (2015) • Of the food insecure in 2015, 29% were ineligible for SNAP due to income
Community Voices	
<p>Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups identified Forks and the entire west end of Clallam County as a food desert, with only 1 grocery store and a severe lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. They felt youth especially had difficulty accessing food throughout Clallam County. • The Sequim focus group felt that Clallam County needs a food hub and a change to how we think about food access. <p>Key Informants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions for improving nutrition and food security included increasing low or no cost physical activity opportunities, increasing access to affordable nutritious foods through efforts like more community gardens, providing financial support to free food providers and improving food access points. 	

An indicator of factors that contribute to a health food environment is the Food Environment Index, which equally weights two factors of the food environment: limited access to healthy foods and food insecurity.¹⁹ Limited access to health foods estimates the percentage of the population that lives below or at 200% of the federal poverty threshold and does not live close to a grocery store, which is more than 10 miles away in rural areas and more than 1 mile away in nonrural areas. Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).

In Clallam County in 2014, the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps estimated that 7% of the population had limited access to healthy foods and 16% had food insecurity, which contributes to a food environment index of 7.0.¹⁹ Similarly, Jefferson County had an estimated 8% of the population with limited access to healthy foods and 15% with food insecurity. Jefferson County's food environment index was 7.1. Overall Washington State had an index of 7.6.

Feeding America, a nonprofit network of food banks, estimates that 10,780 people (14.9% of the population) were food insecure in Clallam County in 2015.²⁰ Of those, 24% of them make enough money so that they are ineligible for SNAP and other federal income-based nutrition programs. In Jefferson County, it is approximately 13.6% of the population, or 4,110 people, who were food insecure in 2015. Of those, about 29% make enough money to be ineligible for SNAP and other federal nutrition programs.

OlyCAP Community Survey Results on Food

Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

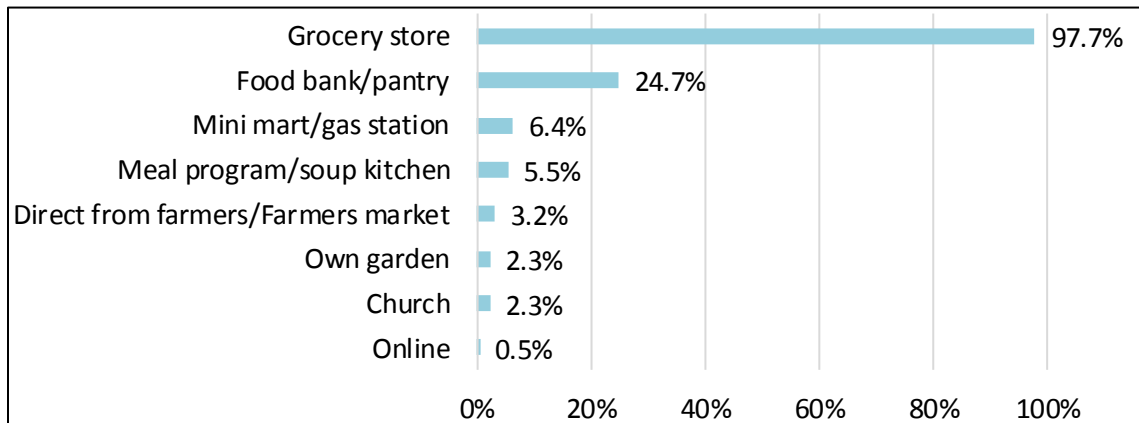
- 98% of survey respondents get at least some of their food from the grocery store
- 25% of respondents get at least some food from food banks or pantries
- 24% of respondents receive SNAP benefits

- 72% of respondents reported no barriers to accessing food
- The most common barrier reported (26%) was money
- 21% of respondents reported ever skipping meals because of financial concerns

- 43% of respondents said their school-age children participate in free or reduced-price school meals
- Of those who participate, 87% receive breakfast, 92% receive lunch and 13% receive weekend food
- 5% of respondents report someone in their household receives senior meals
- Of those who receive senior meals, 20% receive home-delivered, 70% receive congregate, 10% unknown

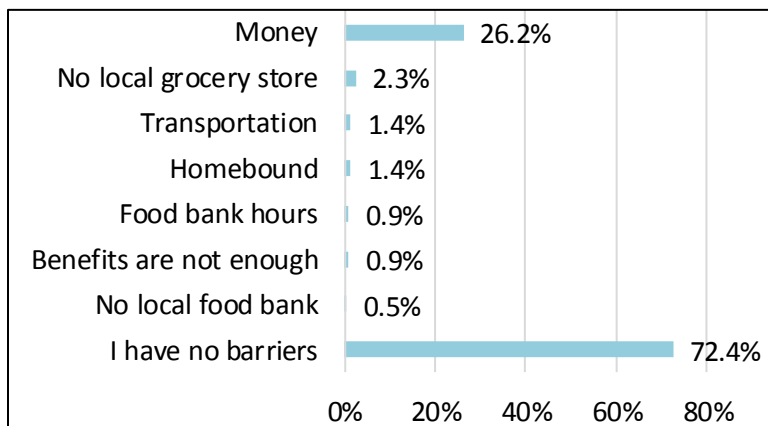
In Fall 2017, Olympic Community Action Programs administered a community needs survey to 324 respondents from Clallam and Jefferson Counties. About 98% of respondents said they get at least some food at the grocery store. Almost 25% get some food from a food bank or pantry. About 24% said that they or someone in their household receives SNAP benefits.

Figure 61. Where Respondents Access Food, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



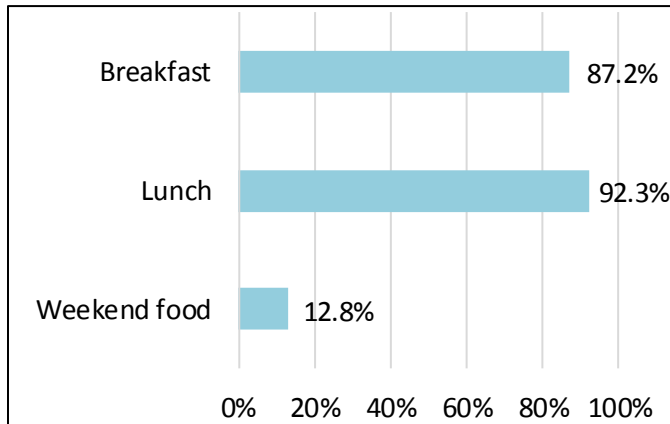
While 73% of respondents reported not having any barriers to accessing food, the most commonly reported barrier for those who did have barriers was money (26%). Respondents mentioned in the comments that the food bank hours make it difficult for workers to go to the food bank. Over 21% of respondents said they have ever skipped meals because of financial concerns.

Figure 62. Barriers to Accessing Food, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



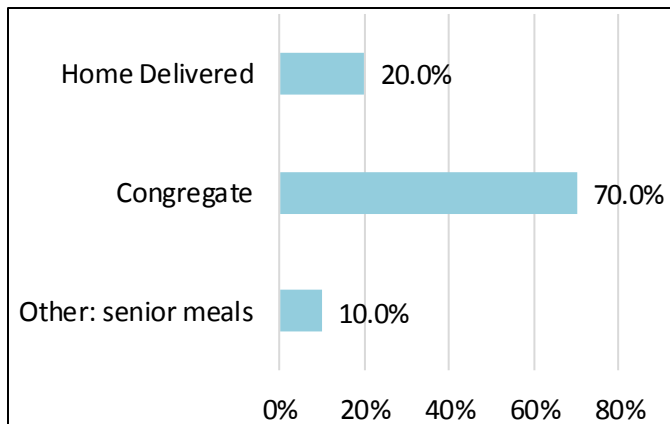
About 43% of respondents said their school-age children participate in free or reduced-price school meals. Of those who participate, 87% report their children receive breakfast, 92% report their children receive lunch and 13% receive weekend food.

Figure 63. Type of Free or Reduced-Price School Meals Respondents Receive, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Of survey respondents, 4.6% say that someone in their household receives senior meals. Of those who report receiving senior meals, 20% report receiving home delivered meals, 70% report receiving congregate meals and 1 person did not report a type.

Figure 64. Type of Senior Meals Respondents Receive, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



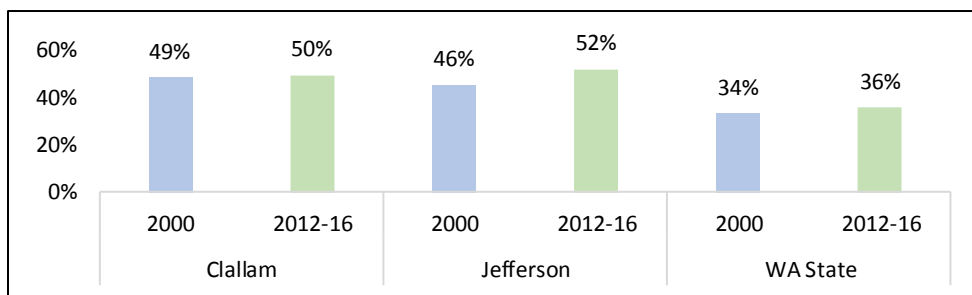
Employment

Population Not in the Labor Force

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of residents age 16+ not in labor force • Higher than Washington State (36%) • Higher rates in young (age 16-19) and retired, in non-Hispanic White, in less educated and in Sequim 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52% of residents age 16+ not in labor force • Higher than Washington State (36%) • Higher rates in young (age 16-19) and retired, and in Queets-Clearwater and Brinnon
Community Voices	
Community Survey (Fall 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the respondents to the OlyCAP Community Needs Survey, 27% were retired and an additional 6% were unemployed and not searching for employment. 	

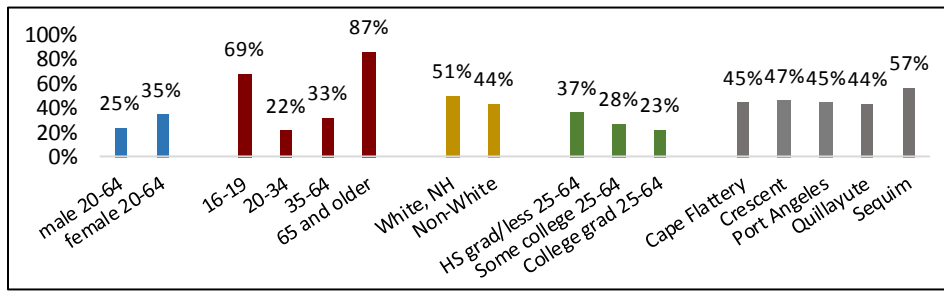
Both Clallam and Jefferson Counties have high percentages of people who have no job and are not looking for one, and therefore are labeled as being not in the labor force. They are not counted in the percentages of employed or unemployed. Many of these people not in the labor force may be going to school or retired, while others may have family responsibilities that keep them out of the labor force. From 2012 to 2016, about half of Clallam (50%) and Jefferson (52%) residents age 16 and older were not in the labor force.⁵

Figure 65. Population Age 16 and Older Not in the Labor Force, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵



The population who is not in the labor force is traditionally made up of the young who are still in school and the retired. In Clallam County, 69% of those ages 16 to 19 and 87% of those age 65 and older are not in the labor force.⁵ More than 1 in 3 women age 20 to 64 and about 1 in 4 men age 20 to 64 are not in the labor force. Residents in Sequim have the highest proportion of people not in the labor force, with 57%.

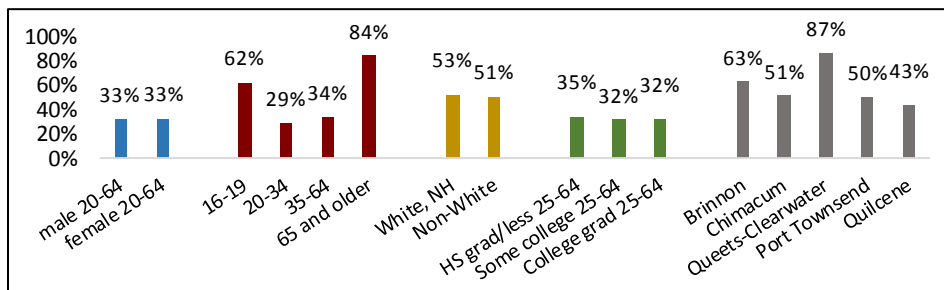
Figure 66. Population Age 16 and Older Not in the Labor Force, Clallam County, 2012-16*⁵



*Note: Male and female are only ages 20 to 64 and education is only ages 25 to 64.

In Jefferson County, 62% of those ages 16 to 19 and 84% of those age 65 and older are not in the labor force.⁵ About 1 in 3 women and men ages 20 to 64 are not in the labor force. Residents in Queets-Clearwater have the highest proportion of people not in the labor force, with 87%. Brinnon also has a very high percentage of people not in the labor force (63%).

Figure 67. Population Age 16 and Older Not in the Labor Force, Jefferson County, 2012-16*⁵



*Note: Male and female are only ages 20 to 64 and education is only ages 25 to 64.

From 2012 to 2016, about 34% of Clallam County’s veteran population age 18 to 64 is not in the labor force, while 44% of Jefferson’s veteran population age 18 to 64 is not in the labor force.⁵

Wage Generating Sectors/Top Employers

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2015-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 in 3 employed in private industries; 1 in 3 employed by the government • 88% work in service providing industries, while 12% produce goods • Service – 15% retail, 12% education/health, 13% leisure/hospitality • Goods – 7% mining/logging/construction, 5% manufacturing 	<p>Jefferson (2015-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 3 in 4 employed in private industries; 1 in 4 employed by the government • 85% work in service providing industries, while 15% produce goods • Service – 15% trade/transportation/utilities, 14% leisure/hospitality, 13% education/health • Goods – 8% mining/logging/construction, 7% manufacturing

According to the Washington State Employment Security Department’s Labor Area Summaries for August 2017, about 2 in 3 Clallam County employees are employed in private industries, while the remaining third are employed by the government.¹⁵ Eighty-eight percent of employees work in service-providing industries, while only 12% produce goods. For the service-providing industries, 15% of Clallam workers are employed in retail trade, 12% in education and health, and 13% in leisure and hospitality jobs. For the goods-producing industries, only 7% are involved in mining, logging and construction jobs and 5% in manufacturing.

Table 9. Nonfarm Employment by Industry, Clallam County, 2015-17¹⁵

Select area:

Nonfarm employment, not seasonally adjusted

Industry Title	2017		2016		2015
	August	July	August	July	August
Total Nonfarm	23,650	23,670	23,510	23,520	22,860
Total Private	15,920	15,830	15,990	15,860	15,510
Goods Producing	2,830	2,790	2,670	2,670	2,600
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,660	1,620	1,500	1,480	1,460
Manufacturing	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,190	1,140
Durable Goods	930	930	830	840	800
Nondurable Goods	240	240	340	350	340
Service Providing	20,820	20,880	20,840	20,850	20,260
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,170	4,140
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	470	480	450	450	440
Wholesale Trade	270	270	300	300	280
Retail Trade	3,470	3,460	3,460	3,420	3,420
Professional and Business Services	1,300	1,300	1,260	1,260	1,180
Education and Health Services	2,830	2,820	2,950	2,910	2,800
Information and Financial Activities	770	770	830	820	830
Leisure and Hospitality	3,040	2,990	3,140	3,090	3,040
Government	7,730	7,840	7,520	7,660	7,350
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0

Jefferson County’s distribution of jobs is similar to Clallam County’s.¹⁵ Almost 3 in 4 Jefferson County employees are employed in private industries, while the remaining quarter are employed by the government. Eighty-five percent of employees work in service-providing industries, while only 15% produce goods. Fifteen percent of Jefferson workers are employed in trade, transportation and utilities jobs, 13% in education and health, and 14% in leisure and hospitality jobs. Only 8% are involved in mining, logging and construction jobs and 7% in manufacturing.

Table 10. Nonfarm Employment by Industry, Jefferson County, 2015-17¹⁵

Select area:

Nonfarm employment, not seasonally adjusted

Industry Title	2017		2016		2015
	August	July	August	July	August
Total Nonfarm	8,840	8,840	8,620	8,640	8,320
Total Private	6,490	6,480	6,330	6,310	6,050
Goods Producing	1,360	1,350	1,240	1,230	1,080
Mining, Logging, and Construction	740	720	640	620	540
Manufacturing	620	630	600	610	540
Service Providing	7,480	7,490	7,380	7,410	7,240
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,360	1,360	1,380	1,360	1,340
Professional and Business Services	460	460	450	420	420
Education and Health Services	1,120	1,120	1,130	1,150	1,100
Information and Financial Activities	460	450	440	450	430
Leisure and Hospitality	1,280	1,300	1,250	1,270	1,250
Government	2,350	2,360	2,290	2,330	2,270
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0

Unemployment

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% unemployed (age 16+), 2,172 residents (2016) • Statistically higher among men age 20-64, younger residents, non-White, less educated (2012-16) • 8% of veterans unemployed compared to 10% of non-veterans (age 18-64) (2012-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% unemployed (age 16+), 836 residents (2016) • Statistically higher among men age 20-64, older residents, non-White, less educated, those living in Queets-Clearwater and Quilcene (2012-16) • 9% of veterans unemployed compared to 7% of non-veterans (age 18-64) (2012-16)

Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- 45% of community needs survey respondents believed that a living wage job was an extremely important need for their household.
- 51% of respondents reported a living wage job was hard to get.
- 5% of respondents were unemployed and searching for a job, 17% were employed part-time and 44% reported being employed full-time.

Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)

- All OlyCAP focus groups identified jobs as being hard to find and many only seasonal, with transportation, housing and childcare issues being closely associated.
- The focus group in Sequim felt that there were lots of jobs available, but not enough workers with even minimal job skills. They suggested training programs to teach basic job skills.
- The focus group in Forks felt there was little new job creation and unemployment was close to 70%. They suggested encouraging and supporting local businesses and tourist destinations and capitalizing on the natural resources in the area. Businesses need to work together and promote each other.
- Focus groups suggested teaching career planning and job skills in the school system, especially trade skills, life skills and financial skills.

Key informants

- Suggestions to improve employment were encouraging businesses, economic development, increasing living wage jobs and job training.

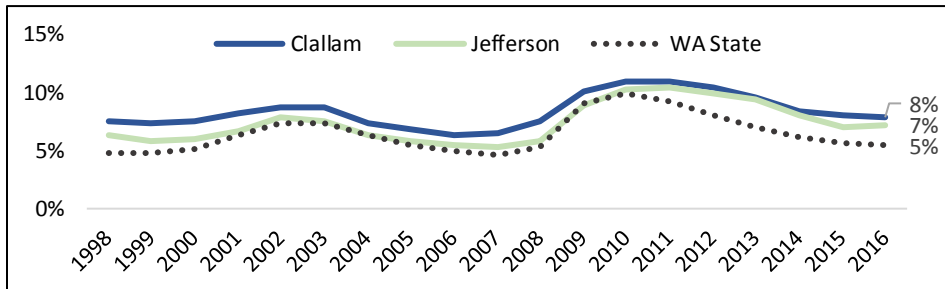
Community Resources

WorkSource offers free services and information for job seekers and employers in Clallam and Jefferson. OlyCAP Working Image helps provide professional clothing for job interviews and employment. Express Employment Professionals is a staffing agency that helps individuals find employment.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, trends in unemployment in Clallam and Jefferson Counties have historically closely paralleled Washington State's trends.¹⁴ From 2001 to 2010, Jefferson's unemployment rate was almost identical to the state's rate, but since 2010, Jefferson's rate has been higher than the state's and closer to Clallam County's rate. Clallam County's unemployment rate has been consistently one to two percentage points higher than Washington's rate, until recently, when it drifted up to almost three percentage points higher than the state's.

In Clallam, 8% of the population was unemployed in 2016, which accounts for about 2,172 people.¹⁴ In Jefferson County, about 7% of the population was unemployed in 2016, or about 836 people.

Figure 68. Unemployment Rate (Age 16 and Older), Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1998 to 2016¹⁴



Unemployment rates for those ages 20 to 64 were statistically significantly higher for men than women from 2012 to 2016 in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.⁵ Unemployment rates are even lower for women who had children under 18 years of age. Younger people ages 20 to 29 have higher unemployment rates in Clallam County, but the age group with the lowest unemployment rates in Jefferson County is ages 30-44. In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, people of races other than White have almost double the unemployment rate of non-Hispanic White people. There are major differences by geographic region as well. In Clallam County, Sequim School District has only 6% unemployment, while Cape Flattery’s unemployment rate is 14%. In Jefferson County, the differences are even larger. Queets-Clearwater School District has more than 1 in 6 people unemployed, while Chimacum and Port Townsend have less than 1 in 10 people unemployed.

Figure 69. Unemployment Rate (Age 16 and Older unless Specified), Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

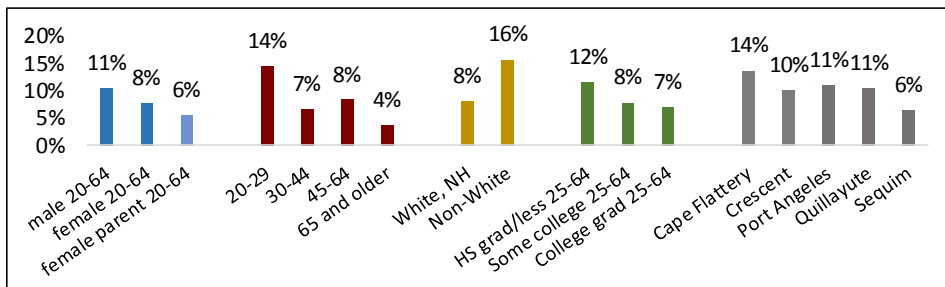
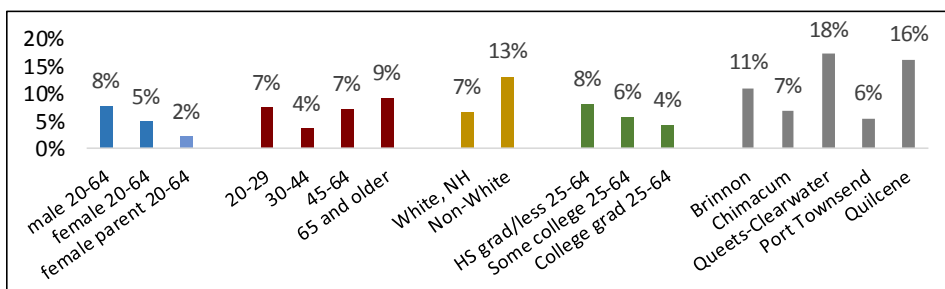


Figure 70. Unemployment Rate (Age 16 and Older unless Specified), Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



About 8% of the veteran population age 18 to 64 in Clallam County was unemployed during the 2012 to 2016 timeframe, compared to 10% of the non-veteran population age 18 to 64.⁵ In Jefferson County, 9% of the veteran population age 18 to 64 was unemployed, compared to 7% of the non-veteran population.

Community Voices

In the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, 45% of respondents said that living wage jobs were an extremely important need for their household, while over half (50.8%) said that they were hard to get, making living wage jobs one of the top 3 reported important needs and top 3 reported hard to get.

Employment in Adults Age 65+

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87% are retired/not in labor force • Of those in the labor force, 4% are unemployed (same as WA, 4%) • 16% worked at all in past year 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84% are retired/not in labor force • Of those in the labor force, 9% are unemployed (higher than WA, 4%) • 21% worked at all in past year

Among adults age 65 and older, Jefferson County has a higher percentage of people reporting being in the labor force, a higher percentage reporting being unemployed and a higher percentage reporting having worked at all in the past 12 months than does Clallam County.⁵ Jefferson County also has a higher rate of unemployment among their 65 and older population than does either Clallam County or Washington State.

In Clallam County, 87% of adults age 65 and older report not being in the labor force (have no job and are not looking for one).⁵ In Jefferson County, 84% of adults age 65 and older are not in the labor force. Of those in the labor force, adults age 65 and older have statistically significantly higher rates of unemployment (9%) in Jefferson County than do adults ages 30 to 64. In Clallam County, however, older adults have statistically significantly lower unemployment rates (4%) than do adults ages 30 to 64.

About 21% of Jefferson County adults age 65 and older report working at all in the past 12 months.⁵ Of those who had worked at all, 70% had worked for more than 26 weeks out of the previous year. Of those who worked for more than half the year, about 43% worked 35 or more hours a week, 46% worked 15 to 34 hours per week and 11% worked less than 15 hours a week.

In Clallam County, 16% of adults age 65 and older worked at all in the past 12 months, 76% of them working more than half the year.⁵ Of those who worked more than half the year, 47%

worked 35 or more hours a week, 37% worked 15 to 34 hours a week and 16% worked less than 15 hours a week.

OlyCAP Community Survey Results on Employment

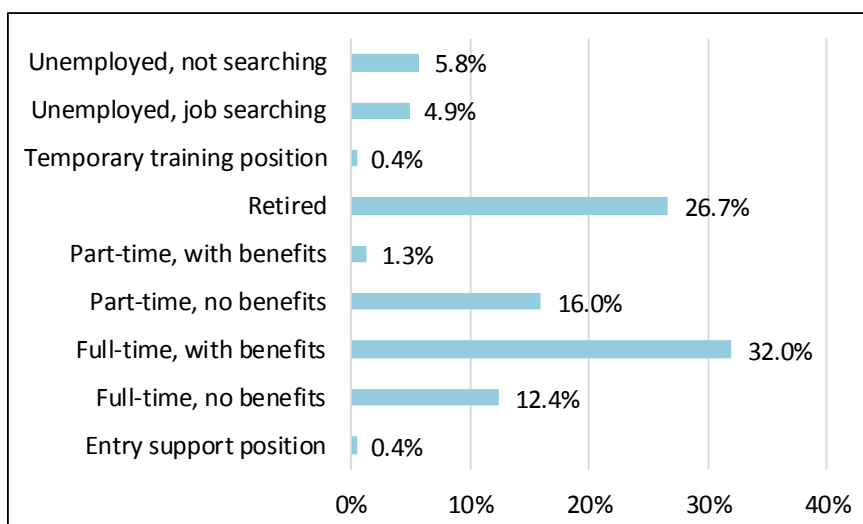
Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- 63% of community needs survey respondents reported having some type of employment
- 27% of respondents had retired
- 11% of respondents were unemployed; slightly less than half (5%) of the unemployed were actively job searching
- Of employed, only about 20% were employed full-time with benefits
- 45% of respondents believed that a living wage job was an extremely important need for their household.
- 51% of respondents reported a living wage job was hard to get.
- 56% of respondents reported having no barriers to desired employment
- 21% reported that jobs pay too little to support a family; the most common barrier

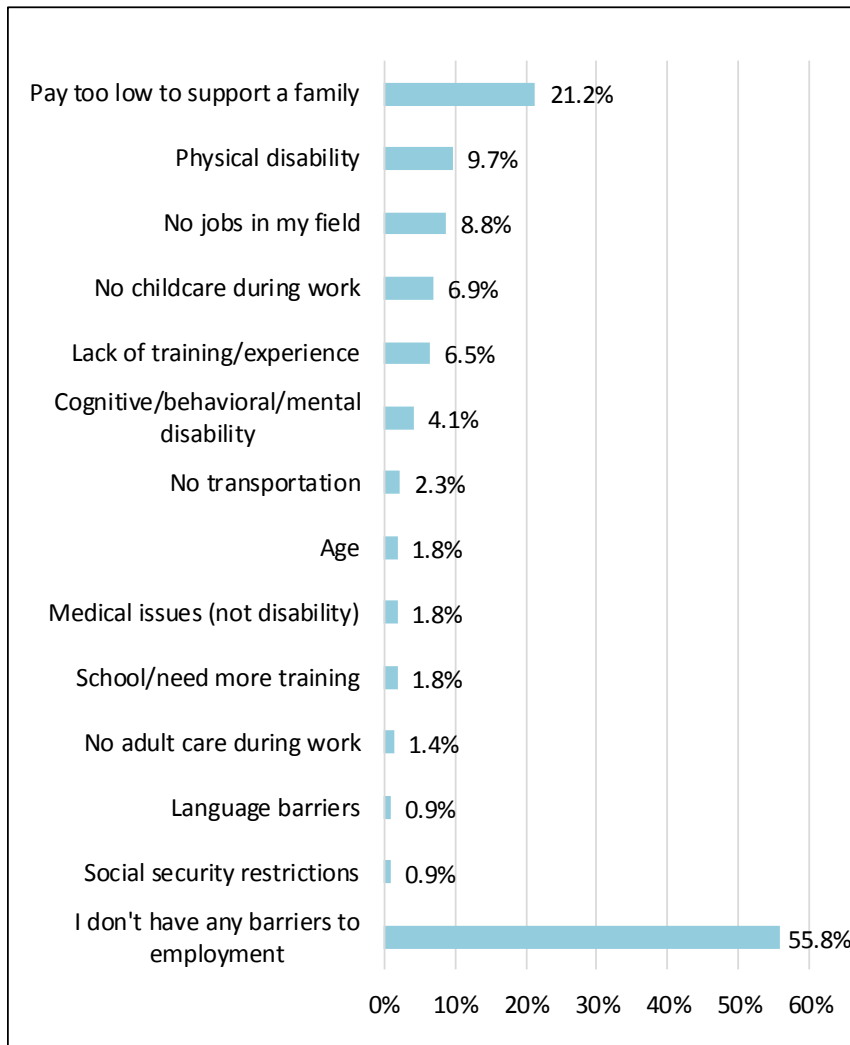
For respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, the majority of respondents (63%) reported having some type of employment, while over a quarter (27%) were retired. Only 11% were unemployed and, of those, slightly less than half (5%) reported actively searching for employment. Although most respondents were employed, only about 20% of the employed reported having a full-time job with benefits. The remaining 80% of the employed were employed with no benefits, part-time and/or temporarily.

Figure 71. Employment Status of Respondents, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



For respondents, a living wage job was considered one of the most important needs for their household (45%), and over half (51%) of respondents felt living wage jobs were hard to get. Although jobs were considered important and hard to get, 56% of respondents reported not having any barriers to desired employment. The barrier reported by the most people (21% of respondents) was that jobs pay too little to support a family.

Figure 72. Barriers to Desired Employment, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Housing

Housing Structures

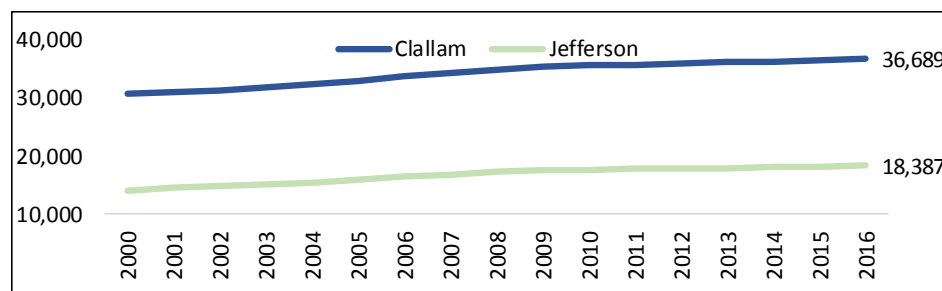
Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,438 households (2012-15) • 36,689 housing units (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 21,895 units in unincorporated areas ○ 1,394 units in Forks ○ 9,396 units in Port Angeles ○ 4,004 units in Sequim • 247 new building permits in 2016, primarily for single-family houses 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,561 households (2012-16) • 18,387 housing units (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 13,007 units in unincorporated areas ○ 5,380 units in Port Townsend • 238 new building permits in 2016, primarily for single-family houses
Community Voices	
<p>Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups saw a need for maintenance and investment in energy efficient improvements to older houses. 	

Housing Units

As reported previously, from 2012 to 2016, there were approximately 31,438 households in Clallam County at any one time and 13,561 in Jefferson County.⁵ According to Washington State’s Office of Financial Management, in 2016 there were about 36,689 housing units in Clallam County and 18,387 in Jefferson County.¹

In 2016, there were 21,895 housing units in unincorporated areas of Clallam County and 13,007 in unincorporated areas of Jefferson County.¹ There were 5,380 in Port Townsend, the only incorporated part of Jefferson County. There were 1,394 housing units in Forks, 9,396 in Port Angeles and 4,004 in Sequim, the incorporated areas of Clallam County.

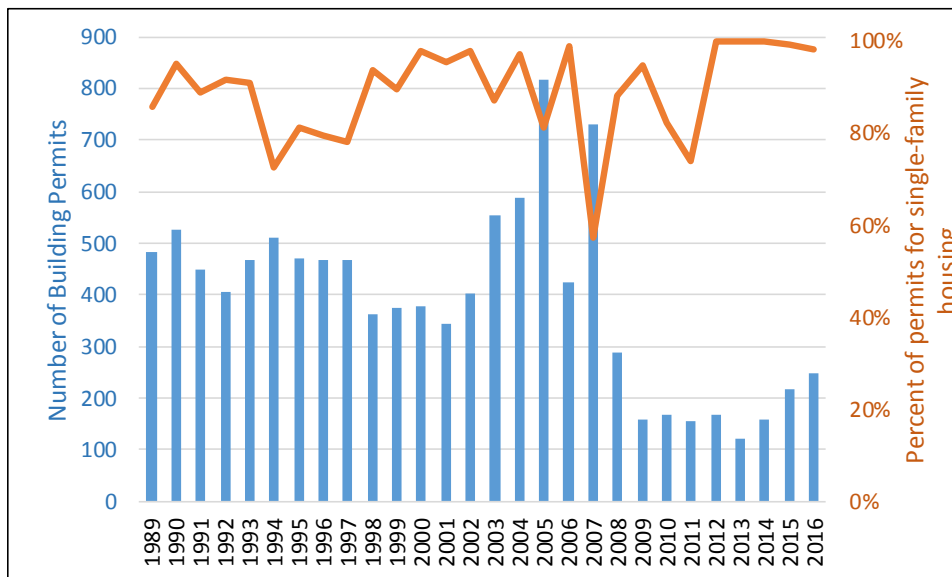
Figure 73. Number of Housing Units, Clallam County and Jefferson County, 2000 to 2016¹



Building Permits

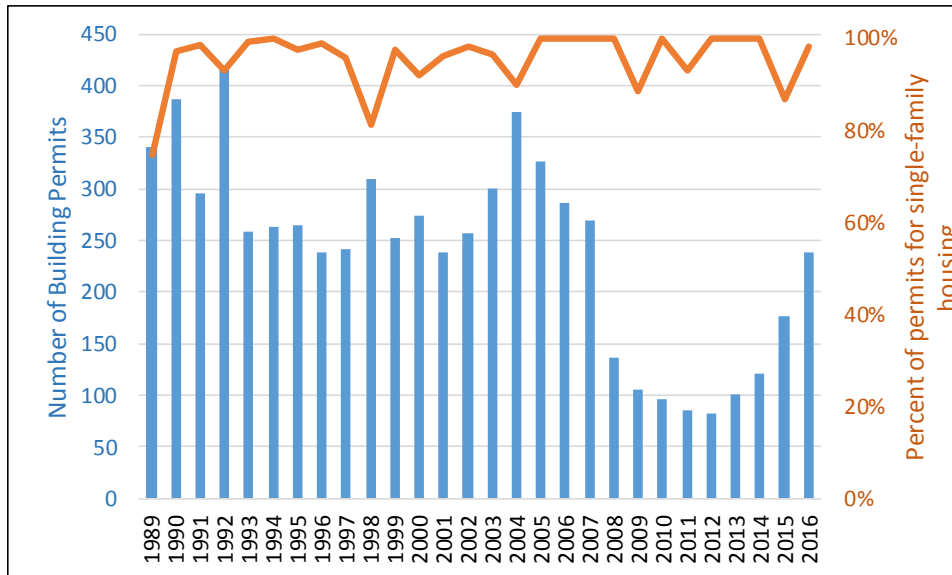
Building permits provide a good indicator of the amount of new housing available in the area. Building permits are issued for single and multi-family dwellings. Each unit in a multi-family dwelling, such as each apartment in a building, will have a separate building permit. The number of building permits issued in Clallam County decreased sharply from 2007 to 2009 and remained around 150 annually until 2014.¹⁶ In 2015 and 2016, the number has climbed over 200 annually, with 247 in 2016. Historically, building permits have varied between single-family and multiple family units. On average from 1989 to 2011, 87% of building permits each year were for single-family housing, with a notable exception in 2007, when only 57% were single-family. However, recently (since 2012), almost 100% of building permits in Clallam County have been for single-family houses.

Figure 74. Number of Building Permits and the Percent that are Single Family Units, Clallam County, 1989 to 2016¹⁶



Jefferson County also had a steep decrease in building permits from 2007 to 2008, which decreased to a low of 83 in 2012 and has since increased to 238 in 2016.¹⁶ Historically, building permits have varied between single-family and multiple family units, but Jefferson County has had a much higher percentage of single-family units being built than Clallam County. On average from 1989 to 2016, 96% of building permits each year were for single-family housing.

Figure 75. Number of Building Permits and the Percent that are Single-Family Units, Jefferson County, 1998 to 2016¹⁶

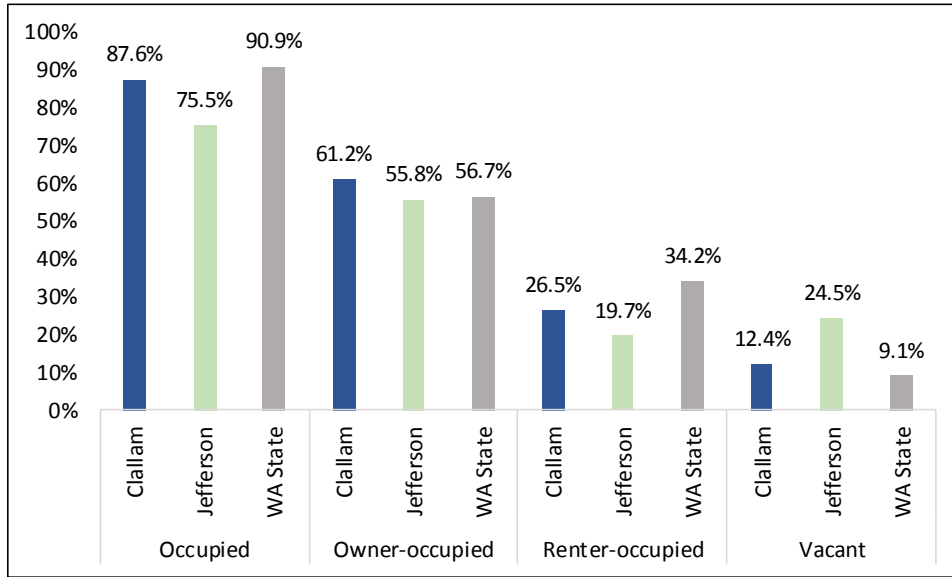


Owner and Renter Occupied Housing

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,879 housing units • 88% occupied; lower than the state (91%) • 61% owner-occupied; 27% renter-occupied; 12% vacant 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17,969 housing units • 76% occupied; lower than the state (91%) • 56% owner-occupied; 20% renter-occupied; 25% vacant

The American Community Survey (ACS) has slightly different estimates of housing compared to the Office of Financial Management, primarily based on a slightly different timeframe (2012-16 instead of 2016). According to the ACS, from 2012 to 2016 there were approximately 35,879 housing units in Clallam County and 17,969 housing units in Jefferson County.⁵ In Clallam County, about 88% of those houses are occupied, while in Jefferson County, only 76% are occupied. Both of these estimates are statistically significantly lower than the estimated percentage for the state of 91%. In Clallam County, about 61% of houses are occupied by the person who owns the house, 27% are occupied by a person renting the house from the owner and 12% are vacant. In Jefferson County, 56% of houses are occupied by the owner, 20% by a renter and 1 in 4 are vacant.

Figure 76. Housing by Occupancy Status, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵



Housing Affordability

Key Findings

Clallam

- Median gross monthly rent \$876; lower than the state (\$1,135) (2016)
- Rent increased 65% since 2000
- Wage required to afford the median rent and not spend more than 30% of income on housing \$16.85/hour or \$35,040 annually
- Median home price \$250,700; lower than the state (\$315,900) (2016)
- About 1 in 4 home owners and more than half of all renters (54%) paid more than 30% of income on housing (2012-16)
- 122 Housing Affordability Index (HAI); more affordable than Jefferson County and same as the state
- 124 HAI for first-time home buyers; much more affordable than Jefferson or the state

Jefferson

- Median gross monthly rent \$833; lower than the state (\$1,135) (2016)
- Rent increased 40% since 2000
- Wage required to afford the median rent and not spend more than 30% of income on housing \$16.02/hour or \$33,324 annually
- Median home price \$320,200; about the same as the state (\$315,900) (2016)
- About 1 in 4 home owners and more than half of all renters (56%) paid more than 30% of income on housing (2012-16)
- 107 Housing Affordability Index (HAI); less affordable than Clallam or the state
- 67 HAI for first-time home buyers; less affordable than Clallam or the state

Community Voices

Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)

- Housing was the one thing identified as one of the top three needs by all OlyCAP focus groups.
- Focus groups said that very few rental units are available and the cost is high. Clallam County can't build housing fast enough. Affordable housing is basically non-existent around Forks, with a 4 year wait list even for those employed, while affordable senior housing and respite care was seen as a problem around Sequim.
- Ideas to improve housing included building local capacity, partnerships and infrastructure to save existing stock and build new units. Also need education on first-time home buying and credit repair, as well as advocates to help with housing application paperwork.

Key Informants

- Suggestions for decreasing housing costs were to increase the amount of housing stock, prohibit short-term rental of residential properties, public policy changes, new zoning and reduced costs promoting affordable housing development.

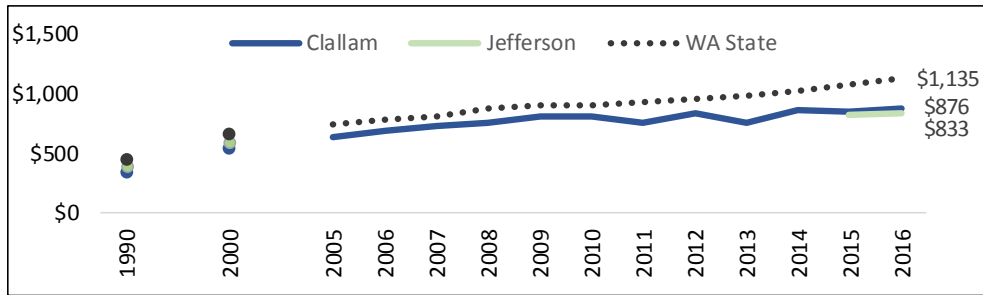
Community Resources

Peninsula Housing Authority is a special purpose government agency providing long term rental housing, tenant based rental subsidies and a homeownership housing program in Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Median Gross Monthly Rent

Median gross monthly rent has increased 65% in Clallam County and 40% in Jefferson County since 2000, but both are lower than Washington State.⁵ In 2016, median gross monthly rent was \$876 in Clallam County and \$833 in Jefferson County, approximately \$250 to \$300 less per month than Washington State's \$1,135. In order to afford the median monthly rent (\$876) in Clallam County and not spend more than 30% of income on housing, a household would need to earn \$2,920 per month, which is equivalent to \$35,040 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a wage of \$16.85, which is well above the 2016 statewide average minimum wage of \$9.47, and even that of the newly increased rate of \$11.00 per hour effective January 2017.¹⁸ Similarly, in Jefferson County, in order to afford the median monthly rent (\$833) and not spend more than 30% of income on housing, a household would need to earn \$2,777 per month, which is equivalent to \$33,324 annually. This would translate into an hourly wage of \$16.02 with a 40-hour work week and working 52 weeks a year.

Figure 77. Median Gross Monthly Rent, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990, 2000 and 2005 to 2016*⁵

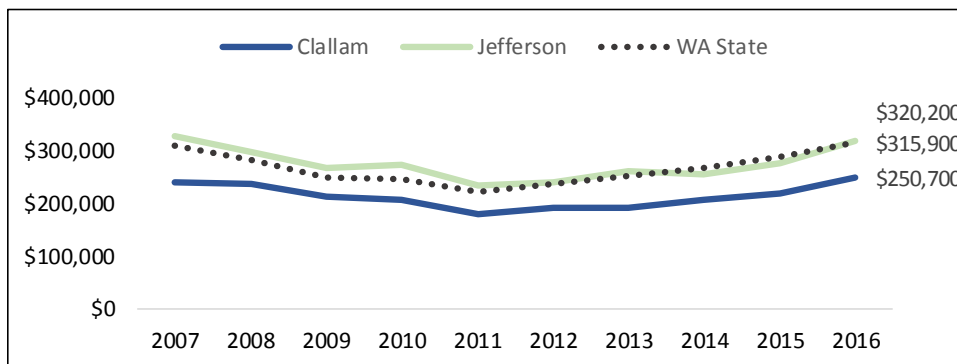


*Data is only available for 1990, 2000, 2015 and 2016 for Jefferson County.

Median Home Prices

While affording rent can be challenging for many, home ownership is also a challenging financial obstacle for many. The dramatic rise in real estate costs in Washington during the early 2000s made home ownership even more difficult to attain. Following the rise, home prices in Washington declined slightly until 2011, when they started to rise again and have been rising steadily ever since. Clallam and Jefferson County home prices have been following similar trends to Washington State. The median home price has been rising steadily in Clallam and Jefferson Counties since 2011.¹⁶ In 2016, the median home price in Clallam County was \$250,700, substantially lower than Jefferson County’s median home price of \$320,200. Washington State’s median home price in 2016 was \$315,900.

Figure 78. Median Home Prices, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2007-2016*¹⁶



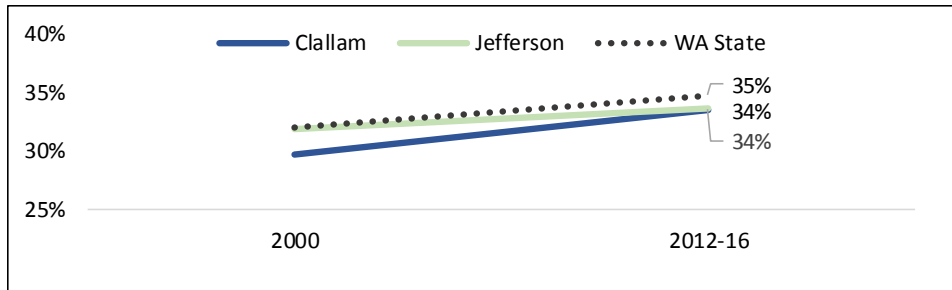
*based on sale of existing houses.

Households Paying 30% Or More Of Their Income For Housing Costs

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care.¹⁷ By this

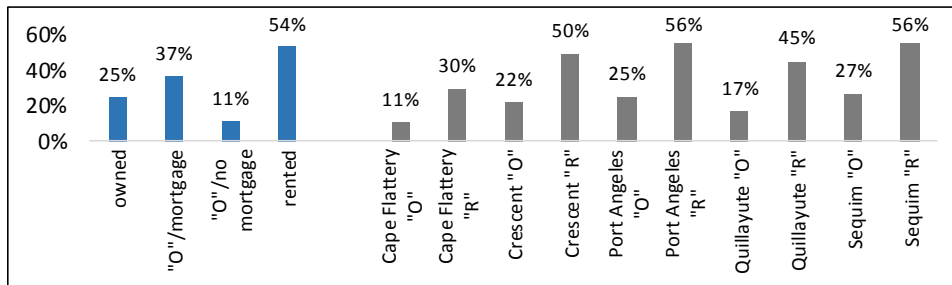
definition, more than 1 in 3 Clallam and Jefferson County residents had difficulty affording other necessities between 2012 and 2016, statistically significantly lower than Washington State (35%).⁵

Figure 79. Households Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing Costs, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵



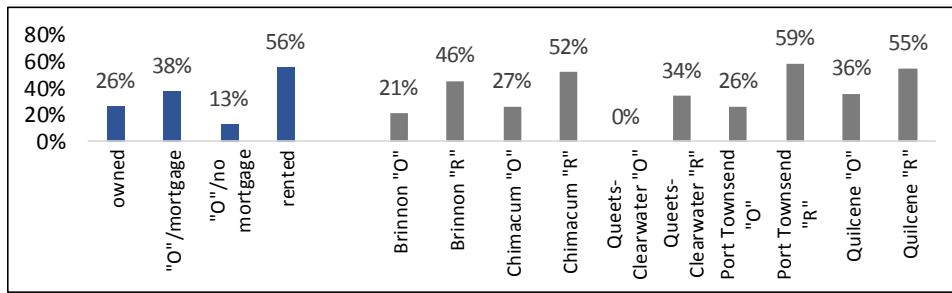
Within Clallam County, estimates from 2012 to 2016 show that 1 in 4 home owners and over half of renters were paying 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs.⁵ It varies by geographic region, with 56% of renters in Port Angeles and Sequim School Districts paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs down to only 11% of owners in Cape Flattery paying more than 30% on housing costs.

Figure 80. Households Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing Costs, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵



Jefferson County percentages of people paying more than 30% of their monthly income on housing are slightly higher than Clallam County.⁵ Twenty-six percent of home owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs, while 56% of renters do so. It varies within the county from 59% of renters in Port Townsend School District down to no home owners in Queets-Clearwater School District paying 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs.

Figure 81. Households Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing Costs, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵

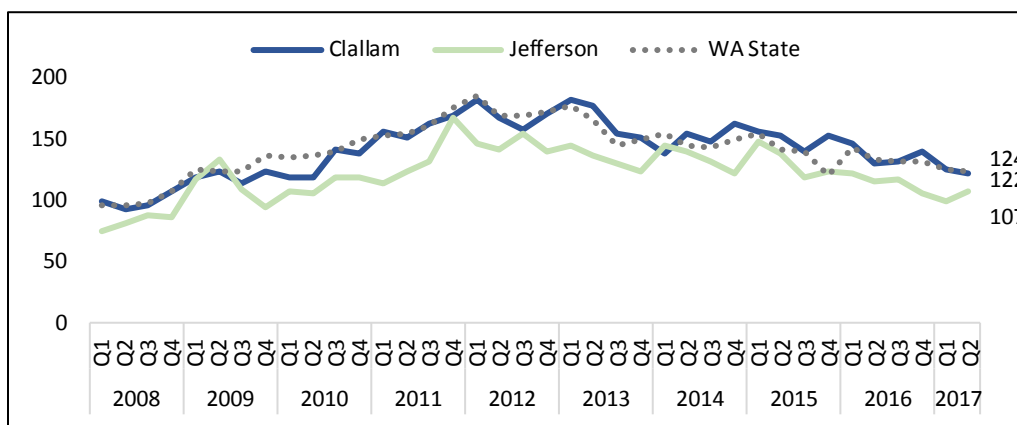


Housing Affordability Index

The housing affordability index (HAI) is two similar measures of housing affordability.¹⁶ One is the degree to which a median-income family could afford to purchase a median-priced home, assuming a 20% down payment and a 30-year mortgage with no mortgage insurance. The second, specific to first-time home buyers, is the degree to which a typical first-time buyer household, earning around 70% of the median household income, could afford to purchase a house at 85% of the median home price, assuming a 10% down payment and a 30-year mortgage with mortgage insurance. HAI values above 100 indicate the housing would be affordable to the specified group, whereas HAI values below 100 indicate the housing would be difficult to afford for the specified group.

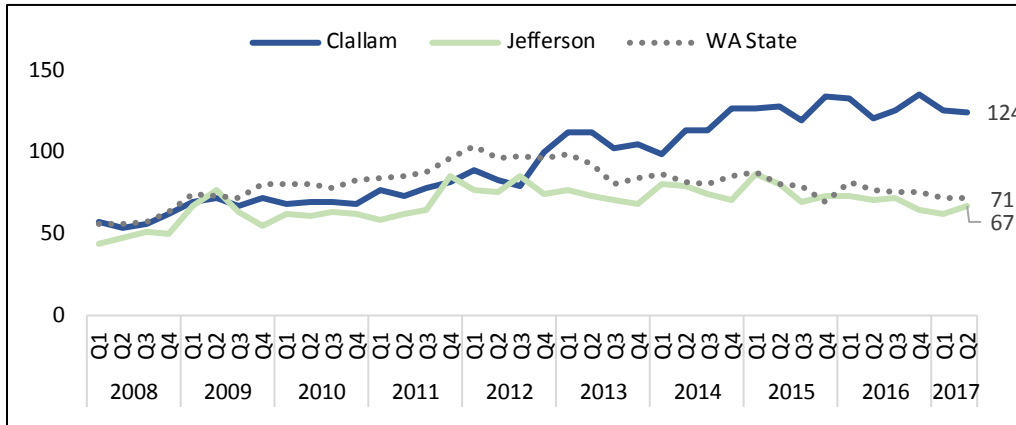
In the second quarter of 2017, the HAI for all buyers was above 100 for Clallam (122) and Jefferson (107) Counties, indicating that housing should be affordable in general.¹⁶ However, the HAI has been steadily decreasing as housing prices have increased, which indicates that income is not keeping up with the increase in housing costs. The HAI for Washington State (124) is just higher than Clallam County's, indicating that housing is more affordable in Washington State in general than in Clallam County, and least affordable in Jefferson County.

Figure 82. Housing Affordability Index for All Buyers, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2008-2017¹⁶



Jefferson County has the lowest HAI for all buyers, as well as the lowest HAI for first-time home buyers.¹⁶ With an HAI for first-time buyers of 67, Jefferson County’s homes are not affordable for first-time home buyers. Washington State is in a similar situation, with a first-time buyer HAI of 71. Clallam County’s homes are much more affordable for first-time home buyers, with an HAI of 124.

Figure 83. Housing Affordability Index for First-Time Buyers, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2008-2017¹⁶

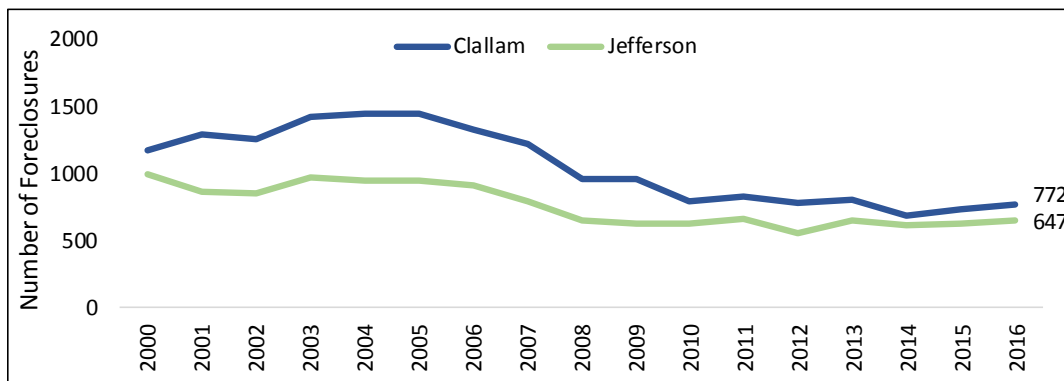


Foreclosures

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 772 foreclosures • 11 foreclosures for every 1,000 residents • Decreasing 5% annually on average from 2000 to 2016 	<p>Jefferson (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 647 foreclosures • 21 foreclosures for every 1,000 residents • Decreasing 4% annually on average from 2000 to 2016

The rate of foreclosures has been decreasing statistically significantly since 2000 in both Jefferson and Clallam Counties.^{58, 59} In 2016, there were 772 foreclosures in Clallam County and 647 in Jefferson County, which is approximately 11 for every 1,000 residents of Clallam and 21 for every 1,000 residents of Jefferson County.

Figure 84. Number of Foreclosures, Clallam County, Jefferson County^{58, 59}



Safe Housing

Key Findings

Clallam

- 16% of houses (4,900) had at least 1 of 4 problems (overcrowding, high cost, and lack of complete kitchen or plumbing) (2009-13)
- 0.6% of occupied houses (183) had incomplete plumbing (2012-16); higher than the state (0.4%)
- 0.7% of occupied houses (222) had incomplete kitchen facilities (2012-16); lower than the state (1.0%)

Jefferson

- 20% of houses (2,710) had at least 1 of 4 problems (overcrowding, high cost, and lack of complete kitchen or plumbing) (2009-13)
- 0.4% of occupied houses (50) had incomplete plumbing (2012-16); same as the state (0.4%)
- 0.8% of occupied houses (112) had incomplete kitchen facilities (2012-16); same as the state (1.0%)

Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- 15% of survey respondents said their housing conditions do not meet their needs.
- Two major housing concerns reported by respondents were house needs repairs/maintenance (28%) and energy efficiency (27%). (Respondents could pick more than one response.)

Community Resources

OlyCAP Weatherization provides free energy efficiency improvements to households that qualify in Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

OlyCAP LIHEAP/OES provides free emergency home heating repairs to owner-occupied households that qualify in Clallam and Jefferson Counties, as well as utility assistance.

USDA Section 504 Rural Repairs, with a regional office in Port Angeles, offers national low interest home repair loan and grants.

Boeing Blue Bills offers ADA repairs and retrofits in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap Counties, providing free labor when the home owner pays for materials.

Habitat for Humanity, with chapters in Clallam and Jefferson, provides home repairs and affordable new home construction for low income families.

Olympic Community Action Programs serves low income individuals with emergency needs such as rental eviction/deposit, PUD/water disconnects and more.

Concerned Citizens helps individuals in Clallam West End with rental evictions/deposits and PUD.

In addition to many houses being unaffordable, some housing is available and affordable, but unsafe or uninhabitable. An indicator of unsafe housing is the percentage of houses that have severe problems, defined as a least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of complete kitchen facilities or lack of complete plumbing. Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room and high housing costs are defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income. From 2009-13 in Clallam County, 16% of houses (4,900) were estimated to have at least one of these problems.¹⁹ In Jefferson County homes, an estimated 20% (2,710) had at least one of these problems. Washington State had an estimated 18% with at least one problem.

The American Community Survey estimates that, from 2012 to 2016, 0.6% of occupied housing in Clallam County has incomplete plumbing, or about 183 houses.⁵ About 0.7% (222 houses) are estimated to have incomplete kitchen facilities. In Jefferson County, 0.4% of the houses (50) are estimated to have incomplete plumbing and 0.8% (112 houses) are estimated to have incomplete kitchen facilities. Clallam County has a higher percentage of occupied housing without complete plumbing than the state, which has only 0.4%. Jefferson County has about the same percentage as the state. Incomplete kitchen facilities are more common in Washington State than incomplete plumbing. The state has a higher percentage of incomplete kitchen facilities than Clallam County, but about the same as Jefferson County, with an estimated 1.0% of occupied houses having incomplete kitchen facilities.

Homelessness

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 in 21 K-12th grade students; higher than the state (37 per 1,000) (2015-16) • <10 students in Cape Flattery, 0 in Crescent, 37 in Port Angeles, 77 in Quillayute Valley and 47 in Sequim (2015-16) • Point in Time Count Jan. 2017 – 281 people, 31% unsheltered, 17% chronically homeless, 7% veterans • Point in Time Count Jan. 2017 – 186 households, 18% include a minor 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 in 27 K-12th grade students; same as the state (37 per 1,000) (2015-16) • 0 students in Brinnon, 53 in Chimacum, <10 in Queets-Clearwater, 28 in Port Townsend and 47 in Quilcene (2015-16) • Point in Time Count Jan. 2017– 187 people, 47% unsheltered, 24% chronically homeless, 8% veterans • Point in Time Count Jan. 2017 – 149 households, 8% include a minor
<p>OlyCAP Early Head Start and Head Start Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% of Early Head Start and Head Start students enrolled received homelessness services. • Of these families, 42% acquired housing during the enrollment year (2016-17). 	

Community Voices

Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)

- All focus groups identified lack of available housing and homelessness as top needs. Families with children experiencing homelessness was especially concerning in Sequim and seen to cause behavioral and work issues.
- According to focus groups, there is no homeless shelter in the Forks area and year-round homeless facilities are needed in all areas. There is no place for people to pitch a tent or rent space for a camper.
- The focus group in Sequim was also concerned about hospitals being unable to discharge patients into homelessness, but there being no place for their patients to go.

Key Informants

- The majority of key informants ranked housing access as the top area of need.
- Suggestions were stronger legal support for property protection, public and private investment in and support for housing of all types, but especially affordable low income housing, increasing funding for subsidized housing, housing maintenance support, bipartisan coalitions and establishing immediate interim housing measures.

Community Resources

DSHS is available in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties to assist with childcare, benefits, housing and mental health and addiction services.

The Housing Resource Center

Serenity House is a private non-profit agency that provides emergency shelter, transitional housing and supportive services to homeless individuals and families in Clallam County. The Dream Center is a drop-in center for homeless and at-risk youth ages 13 to 23 which provides food, clothing, showers, laundry and counseling for family reunification, school and employment. The Housing Resource Centers of Clallam County in Port Angeles, Sequim and Forks help with rental assistance.

Bayside Housing provides safe, temporary supportive transitional housing for homeless and disabled, as well as full-time case management.

OlyCAP is the coordinated entry point for all homeless and low income that are in need of housing. Also helps low income individuals with emergency needs, such as rental eviction/deposit and PUD/water disconnects.

St. Vincent de Paul provides emergency assistance for food and shelter in Sequim.

Voices for Veterans provides assistance for homeless veterans, veterans in need and their immediate family members.

Peninsula Housing helps individuals in Clallam West End with low income/subsidized housing.

Concerned Citizens assists in Clallam West End with rental evictions/deposits and PUD.

OlyCAP Head Start and Early Head Start Students Experiencing Homelessness

During the 2016-17 enrollment year, 7% of Early Head Start and Head Start students enrolled through Olympic Community Action Programs received homelessness services.⁵³ Of these families, 42% acquired housing during the enrollment year.

Table 11. Head Start/Early Head Start Families and Children Receiving Homelessness Services, Olympic Community Action Programs, 2016-17⁵³

	Early Head Start			Head Start		
	# of families	# of children	% of all enrolled children	# of families	# of children	% of all enrolled children
OlyCAP	8	9	13.6%	4	4	3.3%

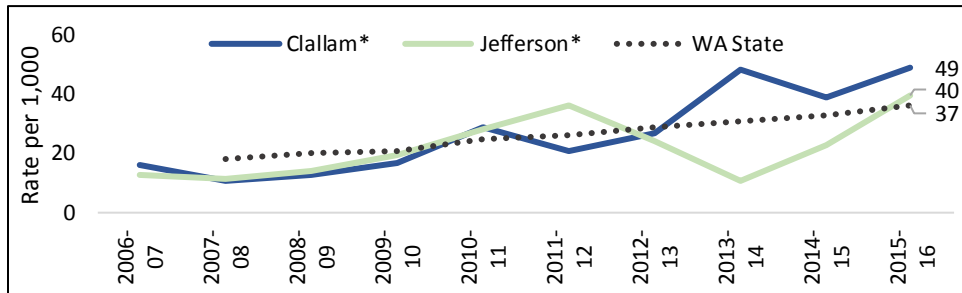
Public School Students Experiencing Homelessness

Since 2001, Washington school districts have had an appointed homeless liaison in compliance with the federal McKinney-Vento Education of Homeless Children and Youth Assistance Act, who ensures immediate enrollment and educational stability for homeless children and youth.²¹ Homeless children are defined as “individuals who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence,” and thus includes children who are sharing housing, living outside, living in substandard housing or living in motels, shelters or campgrounds.

The rate per 1,000 of public school students from preschool to 12th grade experiencing homelessness in Washington has been steadily rising about 9% yearly since the 2007-08 school year, to 37 students out of every 1,000 in 2015-16.²¹ This is equivalent to about 1 out of every 27 students or approximately 1 child per classroom.

The county rates are a little harder to display because they are combinations of the reported numbers from each school district within the county. Starting in 2013-14, when a school district has numbers between 1 and 10, the numbers are suppressed and cannot be included in the county’s rate. Because of this, Clallam and Jefferson’s rates may be slightly higher than reported for these three years, but because the numbers are small (1-9), there would likely not be a meaningful change in the rates or comparisons to Washington. Jefferson County’s rate is statistically the same as Washington’s rate, with 40 out of 1,000 students, but Clallam County has a statistically higher rate (49 per 1,000).²¹ Jefferson County’s rate is 1 out of every 25 students and Clallam County’s rate is closer to 1 out of every 21 students.

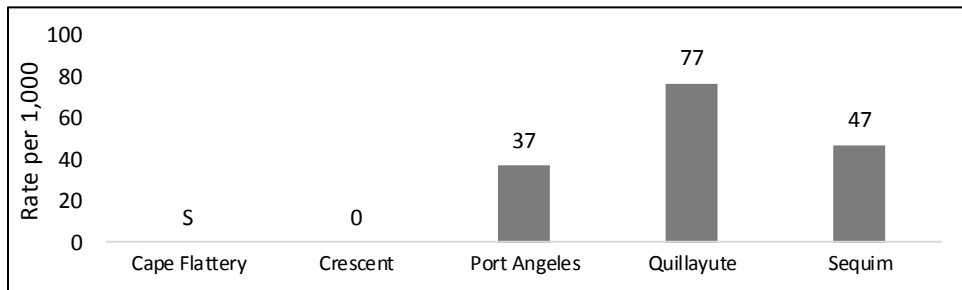
Figure 85. Rate of Public School Students (PK-12) Reported as Homeless per 1,000, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2006-07 to 2015-16²¹



*Starting in 2013-14, rates do not include school districts where <10 students reported homelessness during that school year. In Clallam County, Cape Flattery was excluded from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and Crescent was excluded in 2014-15. In Jefferson County, Queets-Clearwater was excluded from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

In the 2015-16 school year, there were less than 10 homeless students enrolled in Cape Flattery School District, 0 in Crescent, 140 in Port Angeles, 240 in Quillayute Valley and 132 at Sequim.²¹

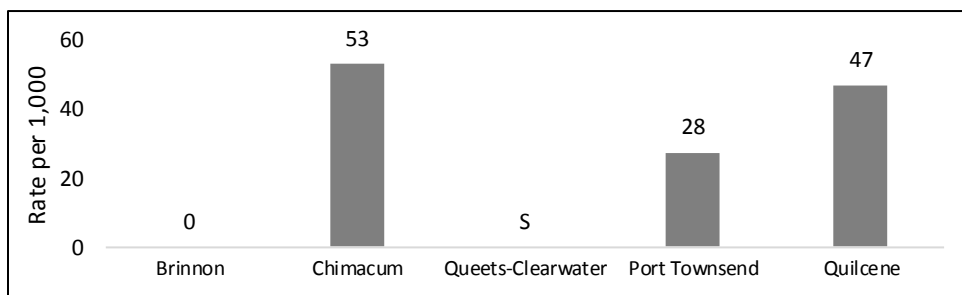
Figure 86. Public School Students (PK-12) Reported as Homeless*, Clallam County, 2015-16²¹



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 students in that school district reported as homeless.

In the 2015-16 school year, there were 0 homeless students enrolled in the Brinnon School District, 57 at Chimacum, 32 at Port Townsend, less than 10 at Queets-Clearwater and 320 at Quilcene.²¹

Figure 87. Public School Students (PK-12) Reported as Homeless, Jefferson County, 2015-16²¹



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 students in that school district reported as homeless.

Point In Time Count of Homelessness

The Homeless Housing and Assistance Act requires that each county in Washington State conduct an annual point in time count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.²² This census is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The 2017 point in time count (PIT) took place on January 26, 2017. The PIT counts are considered underestimates of the true number of homeless individuals. The counts include persons who are sheltered (emergency or transitional), unsheltered and temporarily living with family or friends.

In 2017, there 281 people counted who were experiencing homelessness in Clallam County.²² Of these, 31% were unsheltered, 17% were defined as chronically homeless and 7% were veterans. The 281 people were in 186 households, 18% of which included a minor. In 2017 in Jefferson County, there 187 people counted who were experiencing homelessness. Of these, 47% were unsheltered, 24% were defined as chronically homeless and 8% were veterans. The 187 people were in 149 households, 8% of which included a minor.

Recidivism

The recidivism rate for those in OlyCAP services is less than 2%.⁵⁴ Less than 2% of homeless individuals that OlyCAP houses go back into homelessness or back into the system.

OlyCAP Community Survey Results on Housing

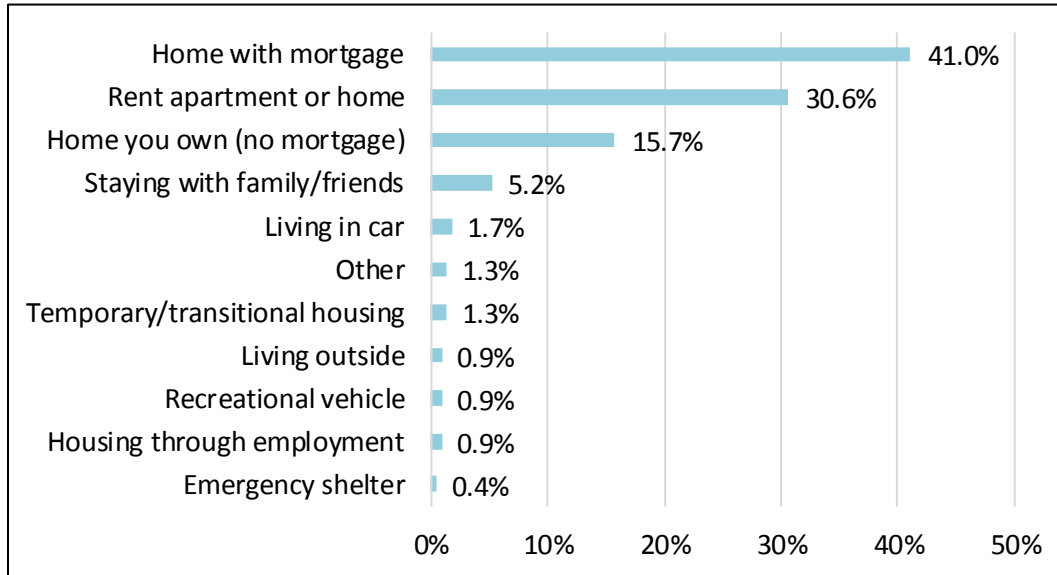
Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- Housing was the 4th most commonly reported extremely important need by survey respondents and the 4th most commonly reported service that was hard to get.
- Of respondents to the OlyCAP Community Needs Survey who had needed something that they had not been able to find in the community in the past year, 23% said they had needed housing, the third most commonly reported.
- 5% of respondents identified themselves as homeless; 15% said their housing conditions do not meet their needs.
- About 11% reported living with friends, living in temporary housing or otherwise not living in their own house or apartment; 31% were renting their home.
- The major housing concerns reported by the most respondents were utilities too high (28% of respondents), house needs repairs/maintenance (28%), energy efficiency (27%) and rent too high (22%); 35% reported having no major housing concerns. (Respondents could pick more than one response.)
- The barriers that prevented respondents from accessing housing that were reported by the most people were being unable to find a house in their price range (26%) and rent being too high (22%); 68% did not have any barriers preventing them from accessing housing.
- Most respondents (60%) paid \$601 to \$1,200 monthly for rent; 39% paid \$601 to \$900; 14% pay more than \$1,200 for rent each month.
- Average household size was 2.6 people; largest household had 7 members.
- 88% of respondents reported having no non-relative household members.

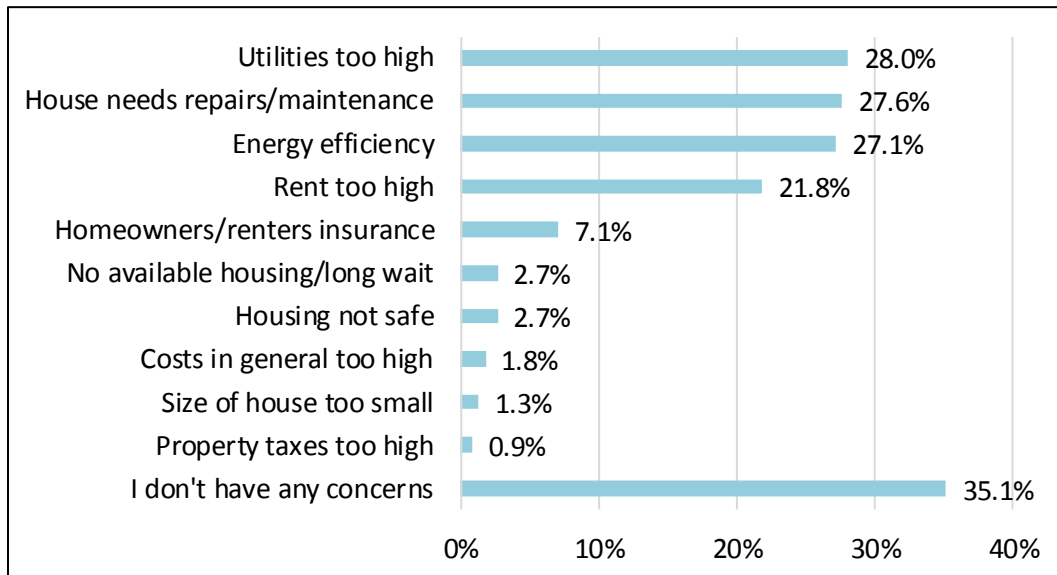
The OlyCAP Community Needs Survey asked what respondents had needed in the past year that they hadn't been able to find in the community. Of those who had needed something that they hadn't been able to find, housing was one of the top 3 most needed things, with 23% of respondents saying they had needed housing in the past year, but had not been able to find it in their community. About 5% of respondents (11 people) identified themselves as being homeless and 15% (33 people) said that their housing conditions do not meet their needs. About 11% reported living with friends, living in temporary housing or otherwise not living in their own house or apartment. Almost a third (31%) were renting their home.

Figure 88. Type of Housing, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



The major housing concerns for most respondents were that the utilities were too expensive, their house needed repairs or maintenance, their house wasn't energy efficient enough and their rent was too high. Just over a third of respondents (35%) reported not having any housing concerns.

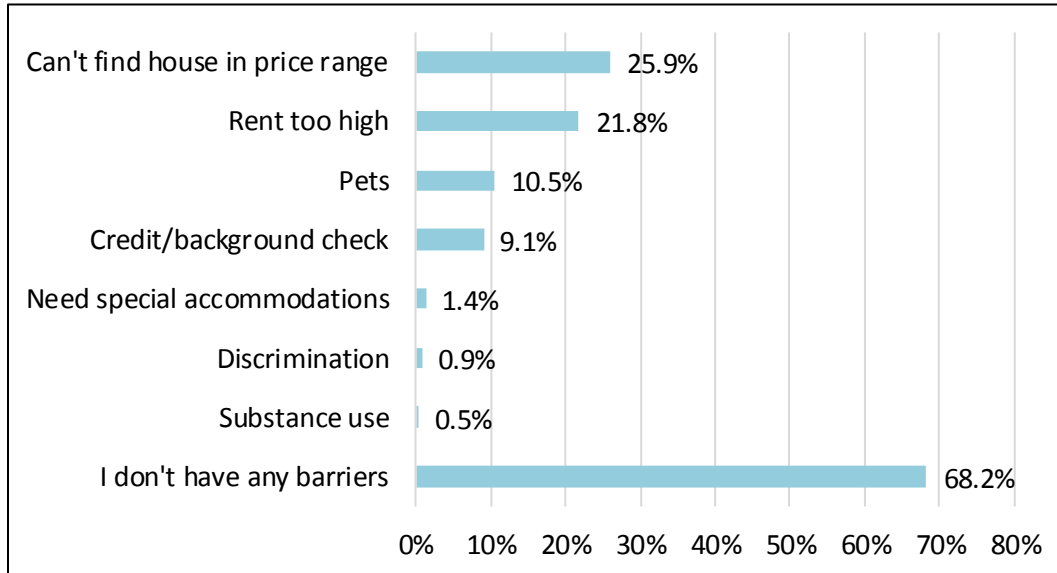
Figure 89. Major Housing Concerns for Respondents, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



Despite concerns, over two-thirds of respondents (68%) reported not having any barriers that prevented them from accessing housing. The majority of those who did have barriers reported that cost was their biggest barrier, with 26% of respondents being unable to find a house in

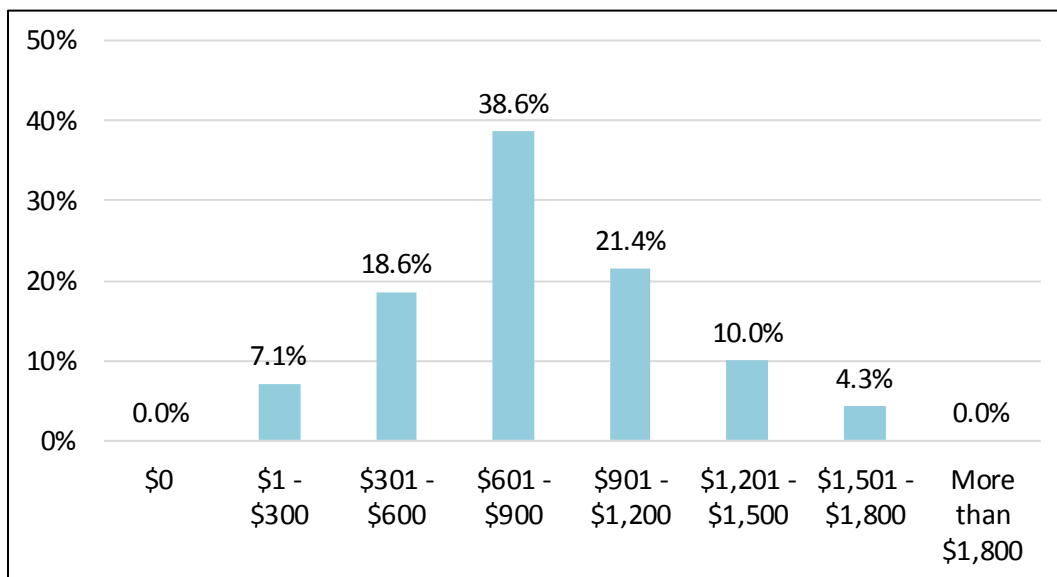
their price range and 22% of respondents reporting their rent was too high. Respondents were allowed to choose as many barriers as applied to them.

Figure 90. Barriers to Housing, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



The majority of respondents (60%) paid between \$601 and \$1,200 for rent each month, with 39% paying between \$601 and \$900. About 14% of respondents reported paying more than \$1,200 for rent each month.

Figure 91. Monthly Rental Costs, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



The average household size among respondents was 2.6 people, with the largest household having 7 people. Over 88% of respondents reported having no non-relatives living in their

household. The respondent with the most non-relatives living with them reported 6 non-relative members of their household. About 5.3% of respondents reported raising a child that is related to them, but not their own.

Figure 92. Total Number of People in Your Household, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017

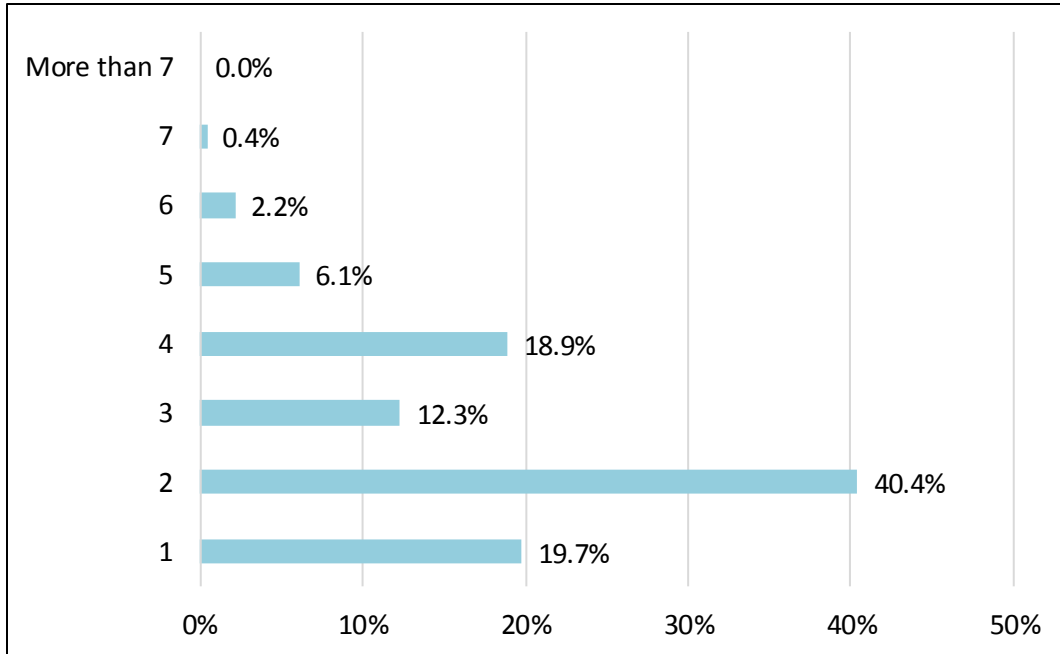
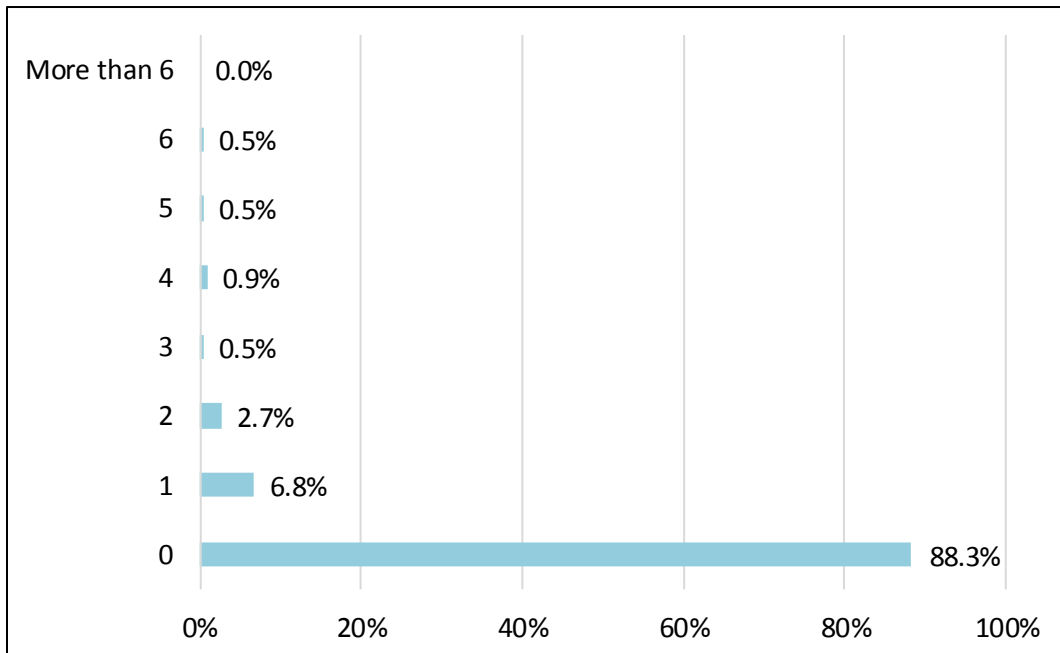


Figure 93. Total Number of Non-Relative Members in Your Household, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



Transportation

Vehicle Access

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% of households have no vehicle available • 15% of renter households have no vehicle compared to only 3% of home owner households 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of households have no vehicle available • 11% of renter households have no vehicle compared to only 3% of home owner households
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation was in the top 10 most commonly reported extremely important needs by survey respondents, as well as in the top 10 most commonly reported services that are hard to get. • 89% of OlyCAP community survey respondents reported having reliable transportation. • Not having enough money to maintain a vehicle was the most common barrier to reliable transportation (14% of respondents), followed by the price of gas (12% of respondents). <p>Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OlyCAP focus groups identified lack of transportation as a concern, especially for seniors in Sequim. <p>Key informants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions for improving transportation included adding air service, adding ferries, decriminalizing driving while license suspended third degree, coordinating and agreeing on priorities and bus transportation later into the evening. 	
Community Resources	
<p><u>Catholic Community Services</u> provide free transportation to low-income Clallam residents and people with disabilities for medical appointments and grocery shopping.</p> <p><u>Paratransit</u> provides transportation to seniors and developmentally disabled adults and children in Clallam and Jefferson Counties.</p> <p><u>OlyCAP</u> has an Employment Lift Program helping those in Clallam County get to and from work daily, even allowing them to drop their children at daycare if necessary.</p>	

Not having access to a vehicle can severely limit opportunities for employment and make daily activities more difficult. The American Community Survey estimates that about 7% of households in Clallam County and 5% of households in Jefferson County have no vehicle available to them.⁵ In Clallam County, the percentage of renter households who do not have access to a vehicle is five times the percentage of owner-occupied households. Similarly, in Jefferson County, renter households are much more likely to report not having access to a vehicle than owner-occupied households.

Figure 94. Percentage of Households with No Vehicle Available, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

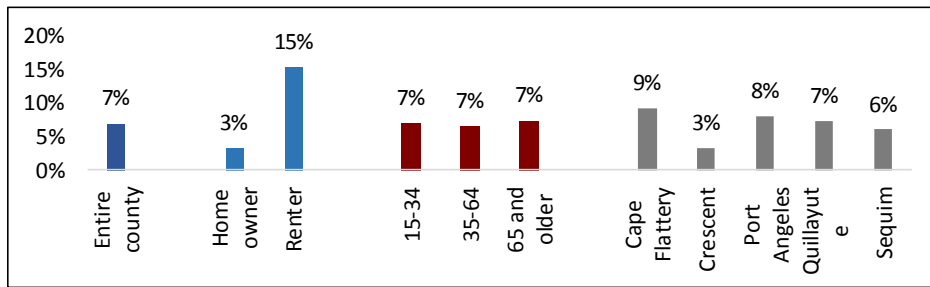
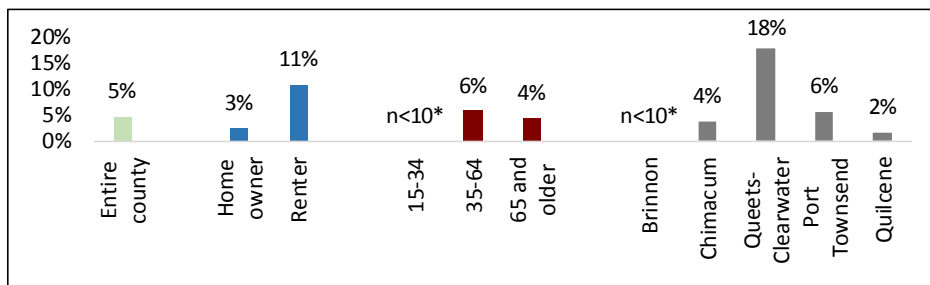


Figure 95. Percentage of Households with No Vehicle Available, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵

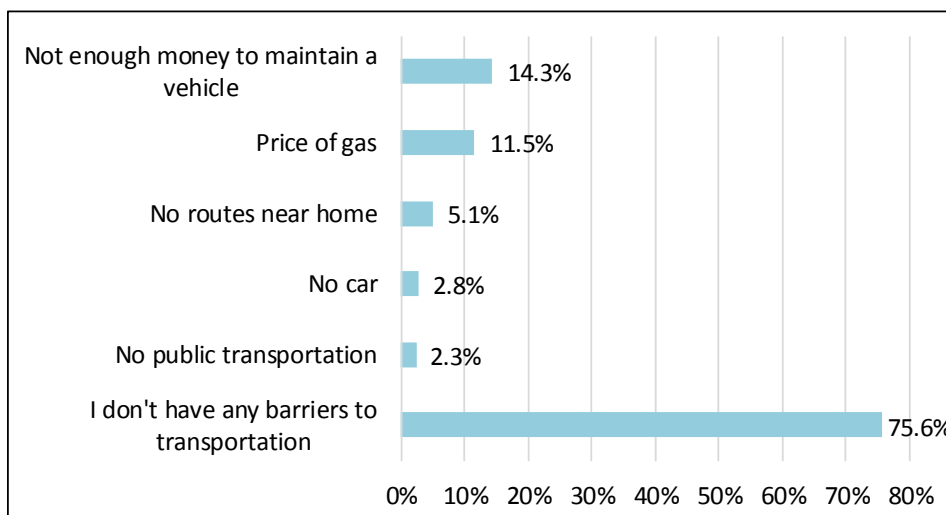


*n<10 indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 households who reported having no vehicle available.

Community Voices

In the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, the majority of respondents (89%) reported having reliable transportation. The most common barrier to reliable transportation reported by respondents was not having enough money to maintain a vehicle, followed by the price of gas. Respondents were allowed to pick more than one barrier.

Figure 96. Barriers to Reliable Transportation, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017

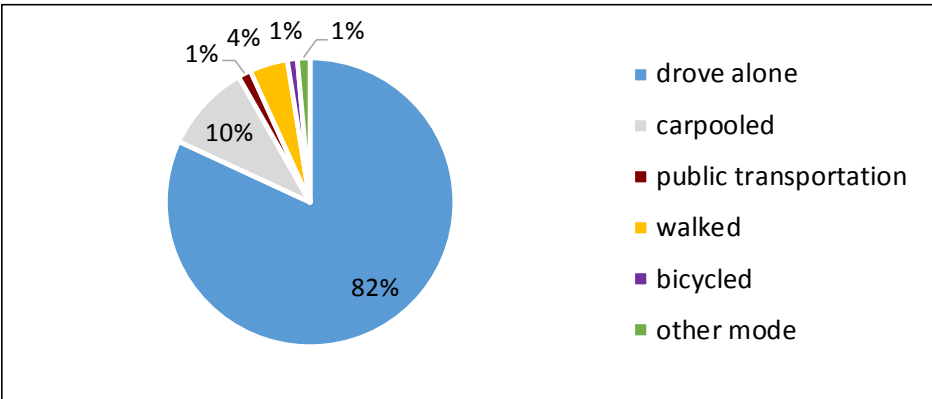


Commuting to Work or School

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of workers work from home • 18% of workers who work outside the home commute by means other than driving alone 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% of workers work from home • 20% of workers who work outside the home commute by means other than driving alone

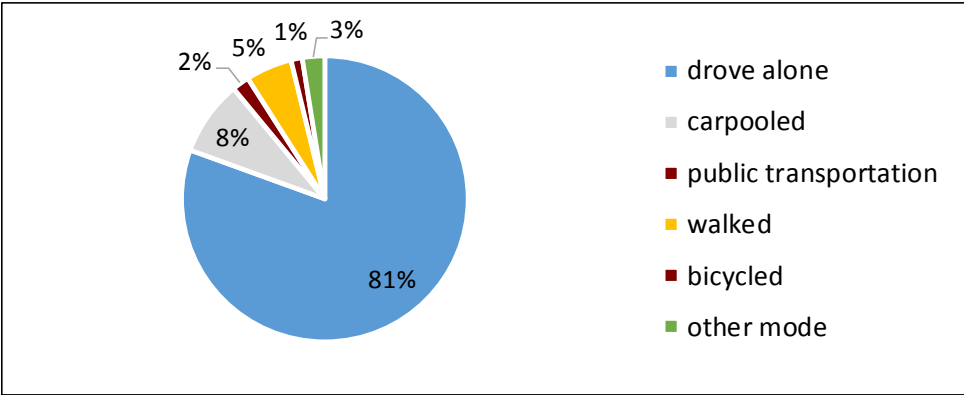
Most workers in Clallam and Jefferson Counties who work outside the home drive a car alone to work. From 2012 to 2016, only 18% of Clallam County workers commuted by means other than driving alone.⁵ About 5% of Clallam County workers work from home.

Figure 97. Means of Commuting to Work or School, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵



Compared to Clallam County, considerably more workers in Jefferson County work from home (8%), and slightly more of those who work outside the home commute by means other than driving alone (20%).⁵

Figure 98. Means of Commuting to Work or School, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



For Washington State, 6% of workers work from home, and 23% of those who work outside the home commute by means other than driving alone.⁵

Crime

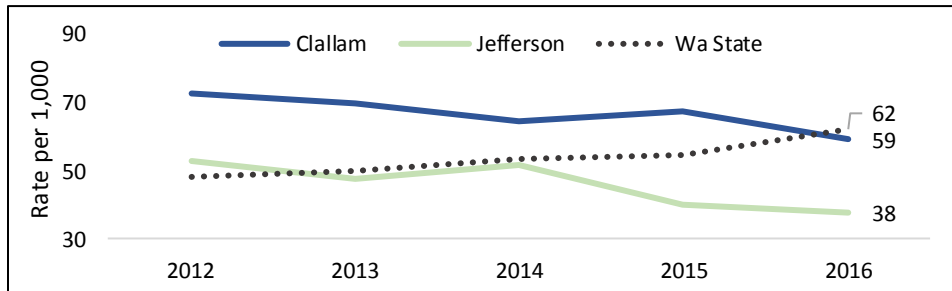
In 2012, Washington State law enforcement switched to using the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to submit crime data. It is more comprehensive and detailed than the Summary Reporting System, which was used in the past, so the statistics from prior years should not be compared. Police agencies are not required to report crime or arrests to NIBRS; they do so voluntarily. In Clallam County, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribal Police Department, Lower Elwha Tribal Police Department, Makah Tribal Police Department and Quileute Tribal Police Department do not report in NIBRS, and their information is not included in the total crime rate or arrest numbers for the county. All denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of the non-reporting agencies. Typically, over 90% of the population in Clallam County is included in the information reported in NIBRS and therefore is represented in this data. In Jefferson County, Hoh Tribal Police Department and Quinault Tribal Police Department do not report in NIBRS. Typically, over 97% of the population in Jefferson County is included in the information reported in NIBRS and therefore is represented in this data.

Crime

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 crimes per 1,000 residents • Decreasing 4% annually on average since 2012 • Same as the state (62 per 1,000) • Highest rate in Port Angeles (111 Group A and 11 Group B offenses per 1,000) 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 crimes per 1,000 residents • No change in crime rate since 2012 • Lower than the state (62 per 1,000) • Highest in Port Townsend (75 Group A and 8 Group B offenses per 1,000)
Community Resources	
Forks Police Department - Cadets program working with youth that teaches respect and integrity.	

Crime in Washington State has been increasing significantly since 2012 at approximately 6% annually.^{1,23} Crime in Clallam County has been decreasing statistically significantly about 4% annually since 2012. However, Clallam’s crime rate was much higher than Washington State’s in 2012, so even with the decrease, the crime rate in Clallam in 2016 (59 for every 1,000 people) is just below Washington State’s rate. In Jefferson County, there has been no statistical change in crime rate since 2012, but Jefferson County’s crime rate is much lower than Washington State’s or Clallam’s rate, with 38 crimes for every 1,000 people in 2016.

Figure 99. Total Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012 to 2016^{1,23}



NIBRS divides offenses into two categories, designated as Group A – Incident and Group B – Arrest. The Group A offenses collected in the NIBRS program are: Animal Cruelty, Arson, Assault Offenses, Bribery, Burglary, Counterfeiting/Forgery, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Embezzlement, Extortion/Blackmail, Fraud Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Homicide Offenses, Human Trafficking Offenses, Kidnapping/Abduction, Larceny/Theft Offenses, Motor Vehicle Theft, Pornography/Obscene Material Offenses, Prostitution Offenses, Robbery, Sex Offenses, Nonforcible Sex Offenses, Stolen Property Offenses, and Weapon Law Violations; in Washington State, an additional Group A offense is collected: Violation of No Contact/Protection Order. Group B offenses include: Bad Checks; Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations; Disorderly Conduct; Driving Under the Influence; Drunkenness; Non-Violent Family Offenses; Liquor Law Violations; Peeping Tom; Trespass of Real Property; and All Other Non-Traffic Offenses.

In Clallam County, Port Angeles Police Department handles the highest rate of both Group A and Group B crime, with 111 Group A offenses and 11 Group B offenses for every 1,000 people in Port Angeles in 2016.²⁴ Port Angeles has the highest rate of both Group A and Group B crime of any department in Clallam or Jefferson County. In Jefferson County, Port Townsend Police Department handles the highest rate of Group A crime, with 75 Group A offenses for every 1,000 people in Port Townsend in 2016. Jefferson Sheriff’s Office sees a slightly higher rate of Group B crimes, however, with 10 Group B offenses for every 1,000 people in the Sheriff’s Office jurisdiction.

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, “Individuals using the (crime and arrest data) are cautioned against drawing conclusions by making direct comparisons between cities and/or counties due to the existence of numerous factors which affect the amount and type of crime from place to place. It’s important to remember crime is a social problem and, therefore, a concern of the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control.”

Figure 100. Group A and B Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents, Clallam County, 2016²⁴

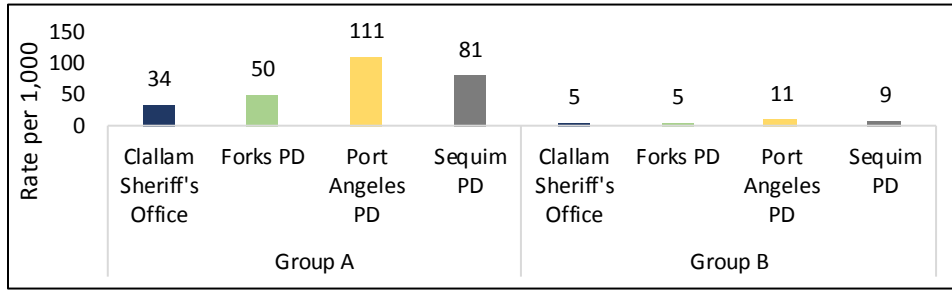
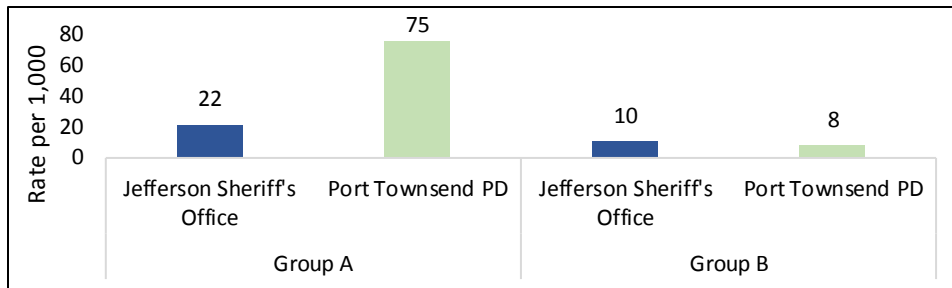


Figure 101. Group A and B Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents, Jefferson County, 2016²⁴



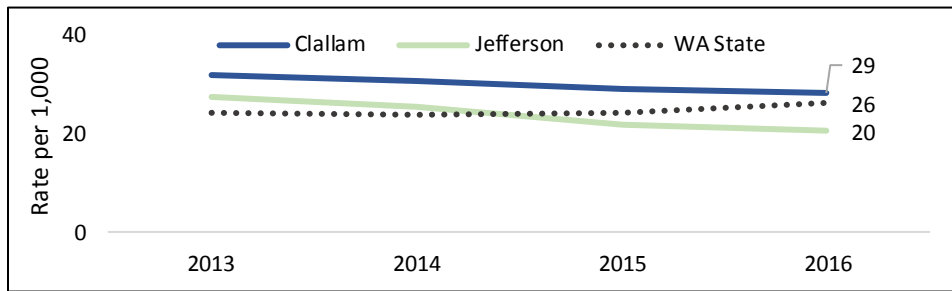
Arrests

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 adult arrests per 1,000 adults (2016) • Statistically significant decrease 2013 to 2016 • 26 adolescent arrests (age 10-17) per 1,000 adolescents (2015) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 adult arrests per 1,000 adults (2016) • Statistically significant decrease 2013 to 2016 • 43 adolescent arrests (age 10-17) per 1,000 adolescents (2015)

Adult Arrests

Like crime data, the arrest data for Clallam and Jefferson Counties comes from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and is collected and analyzed in a similar manner (see Crime). Overall, adult arrest data follows similar trends to crime data. Washington State's adult arrest rate is statistically unchanged, but both Clallam County's and Jefferson County's adult arrest rates have been statistically decreasing since 2013.^{1,23} Clallam County's rate was just above Washington State's rate and Jefferson's rate was well below Washington's rate in 2016.

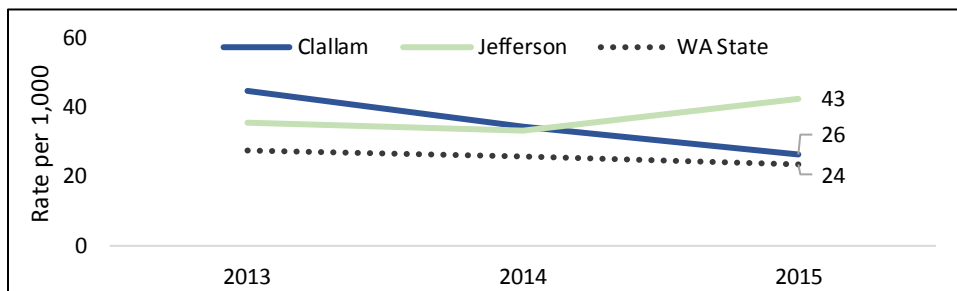
Figure 102. Adult Arrest Rate, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2013 to 16^{1,23}



Adolescent Arrests

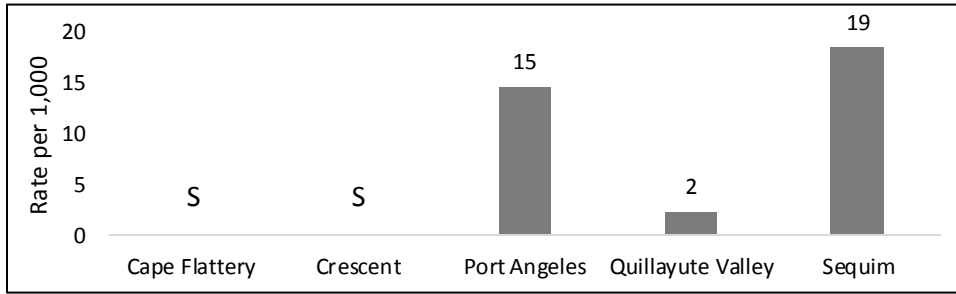
In 2015, the arrest rate for adolescents age 10 to 17 was slightly lower than the adult arrest rate in Clallam County, with 26 arrests for every 1,000 adolescents age 10 to 17.¹² Clallam’s rate is not statistically different from Washington State’s rate. During 2015, 143 adolescents were arrested in Clallam County. In Jefferson County, the adolescent arrest rate was just about double the adult arrest rate in 2015 (43 adolescents arrested for every 1,000 adolescent residents), and is significantly higher than Washington State’s rate. In 2015, 83 adolescents were arrested in Jefferson County.

Figure 103. Adolescent (Age 10 to 17) Arrest Rate per 1,000, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2013-15¹²



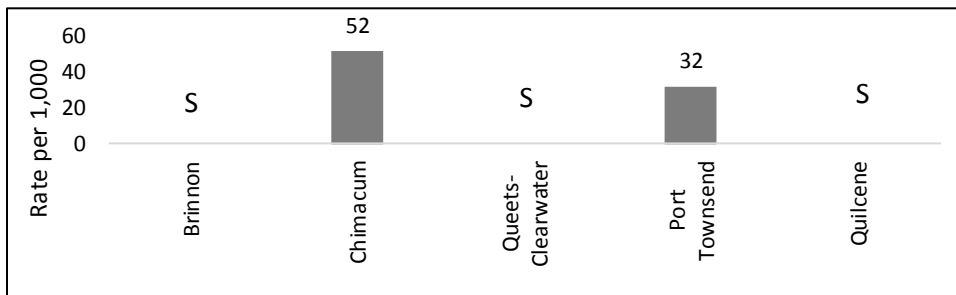
Figures 104 and 105 show the adolescent arrest rates by school district in 2015. School districts with less than 10 adolescent arrests in 2015 have an “S” to indicate that their rate was suppressed. Chimacum School District has the highest rate of adolescent arrests, followed by Port Townsend, Sequim and Port Angeles.¹²

Figure 104. Adolescent (Age 10 to 17) Arrest Rate per 1,000, Clallam County, 2015*¹²



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 adolescents arrested in 2015.

Figure 105. Adolescent (Age 10 to 17) Arrest Rate per 1,000, Jefferson County, 2015*¹²



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 adolescents arrested in 2015.

Domestic Violence

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 reports per 1,000 residents (840 incidents) • Statistically higher than Jefferson or the state • Port Angeles had the highest rate (15 per 1,000) 	<p>Jefferson (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 reports per 1,000 residents (210 incidents) • Same as the state (7 per 1,000) • Port Townsend had the highest rate (8 per 1,000)
Community Voices	
<p>Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups felt that domestic violence was closely linked to substance abuse issues, mental health issues and housing issues. They suggested more intervention from law enforcement and healthcare and a need for a local domestic violence shelter. 	

Community Resources

Dove House Advocacy Services provides free, confidential crisis intervention and advocacy services to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and general crime, as well as services to help children, youth, adults and families achieve their full potential, improve their physical, mental and emotional health and live free of violence and abuse.

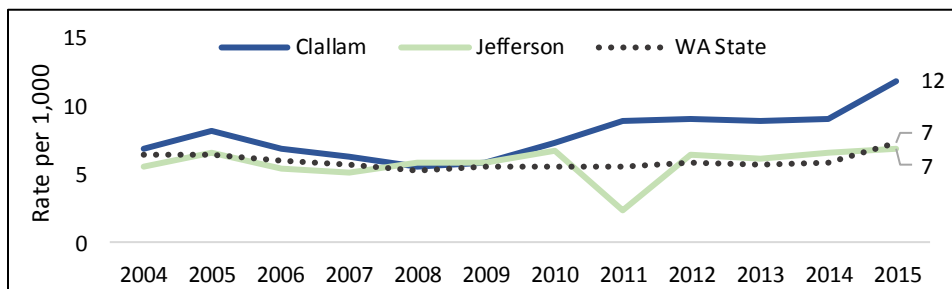
The Forks Abuse Program is dedicated to the ideal that no one should have to live with violence, whether it be social, sexual, mental or physical. They have shelter, advocacy-based counseling and preventive services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Healthy Families of Clallam County Support Center provides a 24/7 crisis line, emergency shelters and domestic violence support in Port Angeles.

Domestic violence disrupts families and can alter child development, having effects on school performance, developmental growth, health and well-being of children and families. Domestic violence includes almost any violence or criminal act of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household and parents and children. Domestic violence offenses are not arrests, but reported incidents. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators. Just as in all crime and arrest data, the denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses in NIBRS (see Crime).

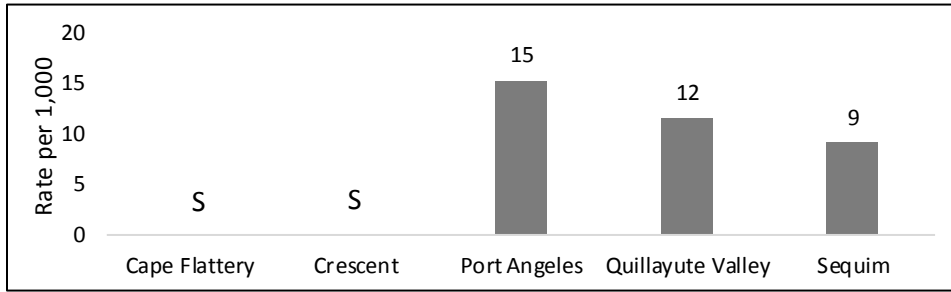
Clallam County has a statistically higher rate of domestic violence offenses than Jefferson County or Washington State.¹² Clallam County had a rate of 12 domestic violence reports for every 1,000 people, which amounted to 840 incidents in 2015. Jefferson County had a rate of 7 incidents for every 1,000 people, which represented 210 incidents and was similar to Washington State.

Figure 106. Domestic Violence Offense Rate per 1,000, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2004-15¹²



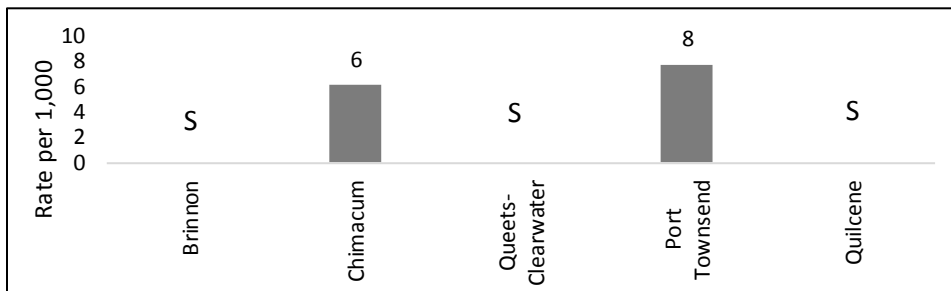
For domestic violence offenses, Port Angeles had the highest rate of any school district in 2015, followed by Quillayute Valley, Sequim, Port Townsend and Chimacum.¹²

Figure 107. Domestic Violence Offense Rate per 1,000*, Clallam County, 2015¹²



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 adolescents arrested in 2015.

Figure 108. Domestic Violence Offense Rate per 1,000*, Jefferson County, 2015¹²



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 adolescents arrested in 2015.

Pregnancy and Births

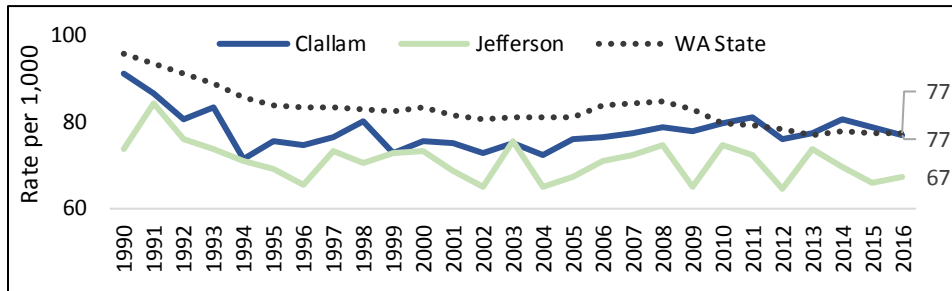
Proper preparedness, nutrition and health are essential to ensure women are ready to carry a baby and that the baby receives essential nutrients for the earliest developmental stages. Appropriate prenatal care promotes early detection and effective treatment of any complications. Ideal results are a full-term pregnancy without any intervention being necessary, delivery of a healthy infant, and a healthy postpartum period in a positive environment that supports the physical and emotional needs of the woman, infant and family. Unintended pregnancies, and especially unwanted pregnancies, have a wide range of negative consequences because mothers who choose to become pregnant are more likely to be better prepared emotionally and financially for the demands of pregnancy and childbearing.²⁶ In 2013, over a third (37%) of all pregnancies in Washington State were unintended.²⁵ Jefferson and Clallam Counties had percentages of unintended pregnancy similar to the state. In Washington State, approximately 46% of unintended pregnancies end in abortion.

Pregnancy Rate

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77 per 1,000 women ages 15-44 (773 pregnancies) (2016) • 83% were to women ages 18-34 (2014-16) • 14% were to women ages 35-49 (2014-16) • Decreasing trend in women ages 18-34; increasing trend in women ages 35-49 (2014-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67 per 1,000 women ages 15-44 (233 pregnancies) (2016) • 81% were to women ages 18-34 (2014-16) • 18% were to women ages 35-49 (2014-16) • Decreasing trend in women ages 18-34; increasing trend in women ages 35-49 (2014-16)
<p>Washington State (2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37% of pregnancies were unintended • 46% of unintended pregnancies ended in abortion • Clallam and Jefferson had rates of unintended pregnancy similar to the state in 2013 	

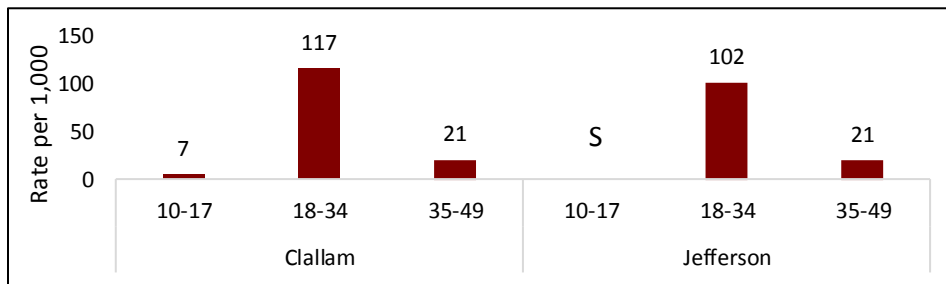
The pregnancy rate is the number of live births, fetal deaths and induced abortions to women of any age per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (age 15-44). Clallam County’s pregnancy rate was about the same as Washington State’s in 2016 and significantly higher than Jefferson County’s rate.⁴ In 2016, there were an estimated 773 pregnancies in Clallam County and 233 in Jefferson County.

Figure 109. Pregnancy Rate per 1,000 Women Age 15-44, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990-2016⁴



The majority of Clallam (83%) and Jefferson County (81%) pregnancies occur in women aged 18 to 34.⁴ Pregnancies among Clallam County residents in this age group have been decreasing since 1998-2000, from a high of 139 per 1,000 women aged 18 to 34 to 117 per 1,000 in 2014-16. Jefferson County has been having a very similar decreasing trend, from a high of 139 per 1,000 in 1998-2000 to 102 per 1,000 in 2014-16. Approximately 14% of all pregnancies in Clallam County and 18% of all pregnancies in Jefferson County were in women aged 35 to 49. Both counties had a pregnancy rate of about 21 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 35 to 49 in 2014-16. Unlike women under 35, the pregnancy rate in women 35-49 has been increasing in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties in recent years.

Figure 110. Pregnancy Rate per 1,000 Women by Age Group, Clallam County and Jefferson County, 2014-16⁴



Teen Pregnancy

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 per 1,000 women age 10-17; 56 pregnancies (2014-16) • 16 per 1,000 women age 15-17; same as the state (2012-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <10 pregnancies in women age 10-17 (2014-16) • 6 per 1,000 women age 15-17; lower than the state (2012-16)

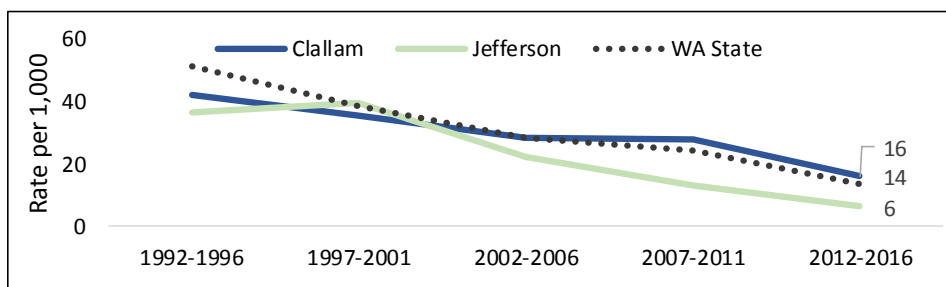
Teen mothers are less likely to have planned their pregnancy and more likely to have lower levels of education and to forgo prenatal care in the first trimester than mothers who are older.²⁶ Teen pregnancy is closely linked to other social issues that affect health as well, such as

poverty, out-of-wedlock births, child welfare and risky behaviors. Because of this, teen pregnancy costs taxpayers, an estimated \$9.4 billion at least in the United States in 2010 and more than \$124 million in Washington State alone.²⁶ These costs are due to increased public-funded health care costs and foster care costs, increased incarceration rates and lost tax revenue due to typically lower education level and income among teen mothers. Only about half of teen mothers earn a high school diploma by 22 years of age, compared to 90% of their peers who do not give birth during their teens.²⁷ In addition, children of teen mothers are more likely to have higher high school dropout rates themselves, more health problems, higher incarceration rates and higher unemployment rates as young adults.²⁷ They are also more likely to give birth as a teenager themselves, perpetuating a cycle of negative consequences.

Clallam County’s pregnancy rate among children and young adults aged 10 to 17 has been decreasing from a high of 16 for every 1,000 women in that age group in 1995-97, down to 7 per 1,000 in 2014-16.⁴ From 2014-16, there were 56 pregnancies in women aged 10 to 17 in Clallam County, which is about 2.3% of all pregnancies in the county during that time. Jefferson County’s rate among teenagers has also been decreasing from a high of 17 per 1,000 in 1992-94, down to less than 10 pregnancies in teenagers from 2014-16.

Because there are so few pregnancies in women aged 10 to 14, limiting the age for teen pregnancies to 15 to 17 reduces the size of the population and give a better comparison of the true rate among teenagers (Figure 111). The teen pregnancy rate for those 15 to 17 has been decreasing significantly since 1992-96 for Clallam and Jefferson Counties, as well as Washington State overall.⁴ Clallam County’s rate is statistically the same as the state’s at 16 pregnancies for every 1,000 women ages 15 to 17. Jefferson’s rate is significantly lower, with 6 pregnancies for every 1,000 women ages 15 to 17. Teen birth rates have been decreasing across the United States, but according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the reasons are not entirely clear.²⁷ It appears that teens are less sexually active overall and have a greater tendency to use birth control when needed.

Figure 111. Teen Pregnancy Rate (Age 15 to 17), Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State⁴

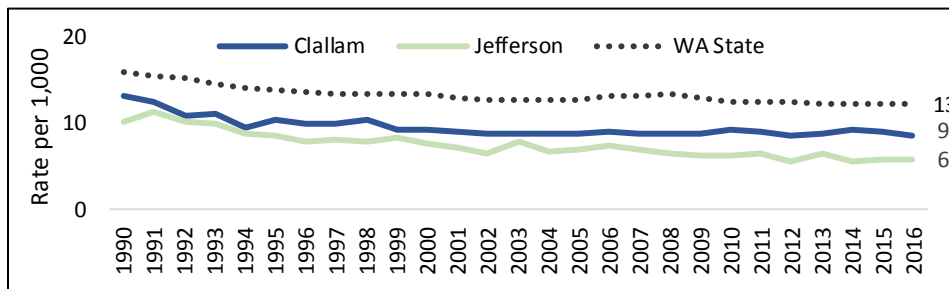


Births

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 live births per 1,000 women of all ages (2016) • No change since 2002; lower than the state • 3 per 1,000 mothers ages 10-17 (2012-16) • Slightly higher rate in non-White residents and in Clallam West End (2012-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 live births per 1,000 women of all ages (2016) • Decreasing since 1990; lower than the state • <10 births to mothers ages 10-17 (2012-16) • Slightly higher rate in non-White residents (2012-16)
Community Resources	
<p><u>DSHS</u> provides assistance and referrals for pregnant women in obtaining and qualifying for benefits. <u>First Step Family Support Center</u> promotes the healthy development of children and families in Clallam County through support and education services to families. <u>Parent Line</u>, a program of Lutheran Community Services NW and located in Port Angeles, connects parents, families and individuals to the community and early learning resources. <u>Parenting Matters Foundation</u>, through programs such as First Teacher, is dedicated to helping parents of preschool children through educational materials and connections to early learning programs.</p>	

The live birth rate is the total number of live births to women of all ages out of the total population of men and women. Clallam County’s birth rate has been decreasing since 1990, but has leveled off, with very little change since 2002.⁴ Jefferson County’s birth rate has continued to decrease from 1990 all the way through 2016. Clallam County’s and Jefferson County’s birth rates are both lower than Washington State’s rate.

Figure 112. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 residents, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990 to 2016⁴



From 2012 to 2016, the live birth rate was only 3 births in women aged 10 to 17 per 1,000 residents aged 10 to 17 in Clallam County.⁴ The births in teenaged women accounted for about 1.4% of all births in Clallam County during this time. Jefferson County had less than 10 births to women aged 10 to 17 during this time. In Washington State, there were 3 births in women aged 10 to 17 per 1,000 residents of that age, which accounted for about 1.3% of all births in Washington from 2012 to 2016.

Figure 113. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 residents, Clallam County, 2012-16⁴

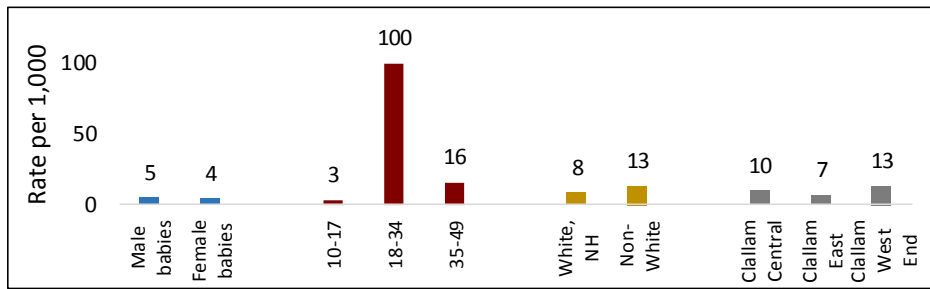
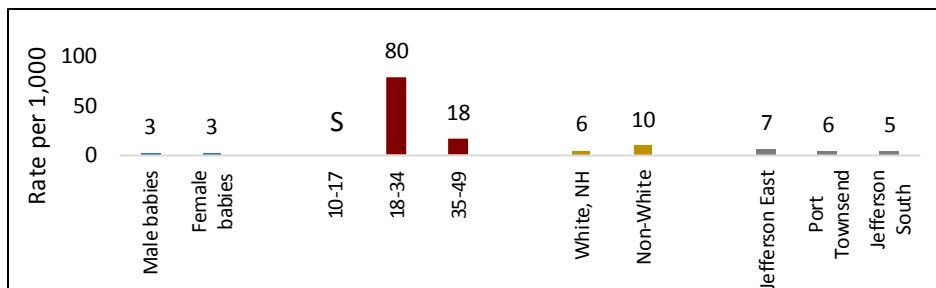


Figure 114. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 residents*, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁴



*S indicates the rate was suppressed because there were less than 10 births for those ages 10 to 17.

Births to Unmarried Mothers

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% of births are to unmarried mothers • Highest in Cape Flattery (64%), Quillayute Valley (52%); lowest in Sequim (37%) 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% of births are to unmarried mothers • Highest in Brinnon (50%); lowest in Quilcene (22%)

Children born into single-parent families are four times more likely to live in poverty than their peers in married-couple families.²⁸ While it is generally unknown whether unmarried women are cohabitating with a partner, research has shown that the decline of marriage since the 1960s has been a substantial factor affecting child poverty. However, according to the CDC, birth rates to unmarried women in the U.S. have decreased 7% since the late 2000s, mostly due to decreases for women under 35 years of age.²⁹ In addition, nonmarital births are increasingly more likely to occur within cohabitating unions in recent years (58% of unmarried births in the U.S from 2006 to 2010).

From 2012-16, the percentage of live births in Clallam and Jefferson Counties that are to unmarried mothers is significantly higher than Washington State overall.⁴ About 43% of births in Clallam County and 38% of births in Jefferson County are to unmarried mothers, compared to 32% in Washington State. Half or more of all births to residents living in Cape Flattery School District, Quillayute Valley School District and Brinnon School District are to unmarried mothers.

Quilcene School District residents have the lowest percentage of births to unmarried mothers, with 22%.

Figure 115. Births to Unmarried Mothers, Clallam County, 2012-16⁴

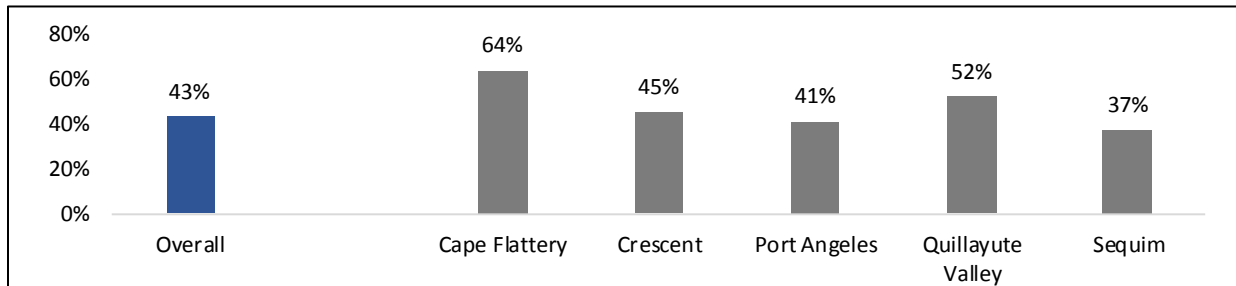
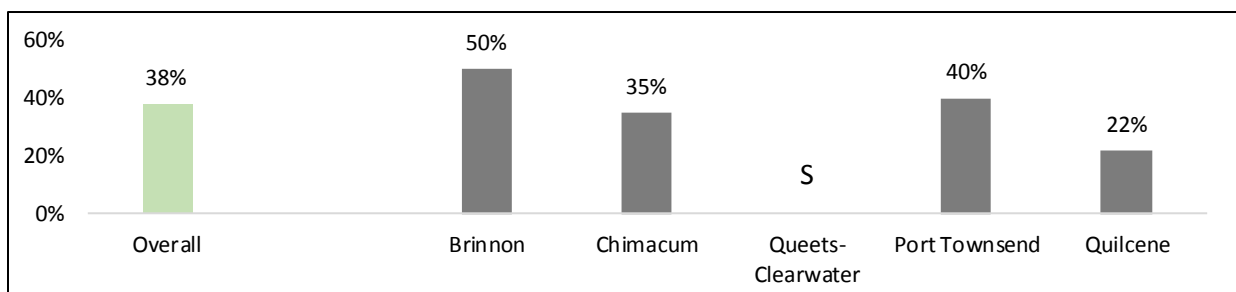


Figure 116. Births to Unmarried Mothers, Jefferson County, 2012-16^{4*}



*S indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 births to unmarried mothers.

Prenatal Care

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77% of women begin prenatal care in the first trimester (2016); same as the state (81%) • Slowly decreasing 1990 to 2016 • Less than 1% had no prenatal care at all (2012-16) • Older, non-Hispanic White and more educated more likely to begin care in the first trimester (2012-16) • Higher rate in Crescent (80%); lower in Cape Flattery (69%) and Quillayute (70%) (2012-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77% of women begin prenatal care in the first trimester (2016); same as the state (81%) • Slowly decreasing 1990 to 2016 • <10 pregnant women had no prenatal care at all (2012-16) • Non-Hispanic White and more educated more likely to begin care in the first trimester (2012-16) • Lowest rate in Quilcene (62%) (2012-16)
Community Resources	
<p><u>Bogachiel Medical Clinic</u>, located in Forks, provides a full range of high quality, comprehensive family healthcare and specialty care.</p>	

Early prenatal care is an important part of a healthy pregnancy and birth, and healthy postpartum mother and child. According to the CDC, up to half of pregnancy-related deaths

could be prevented and regular check-ups allow for that early identification, treatment and management that is needed for prevention.³⁰ Decreasing infant mortality is highly about preventing low birth weight. Prenatal visits provide an opportunity for healthcare providers to educate women about proper nutrition and behavioral risk factors that might affect pregnancy outcomes.

Nearly 8 in every 10 women in Clallam and Jefferson Counties began prenatal care in the first trimester in 2016.⁴ Both counties had rates of 77%, which were statistically the same as Washington State’s rate of 81%.

From 2012 to 2016, Clallam County had 76% of all pregnant women start prenatal care in the first trimester.⁴ An additional 18% of pregnant women started in their second trimester and 5% started in their third trimester. Just under 1% of pregnant women in Clallam County had no prenatal care at all. During this same 5-year period, Jefferson had 75% of all pregnant women start prenatal care in the first trimester. An additional 19% started in their second trimester and 6% started in the third trimester. Jefferson County had less than 10 pregnant women who had no prenatal care at all.

The rate of prenatal care initiation in the first trimester has been slowly, but statistically significantly, decreasing from 1990 to 2016 for both Jefferson and Clallam Counties.⁴ In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, older mothers, non-Hispanic White mothers and mothers with higher educational levels are more likely to initiate prenatal care in the first trimester. Quilcene has the lowest rates of first trimester care initiation of any geographic region in Clallam or Jefferson Counties, with only 62% of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester. Crescent has the highest rates with about 4 out of 5 mothers beginning care in the first trimester.

Figure 117. Prenatal Care Initiation in the First Trimester, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990-2016⁴

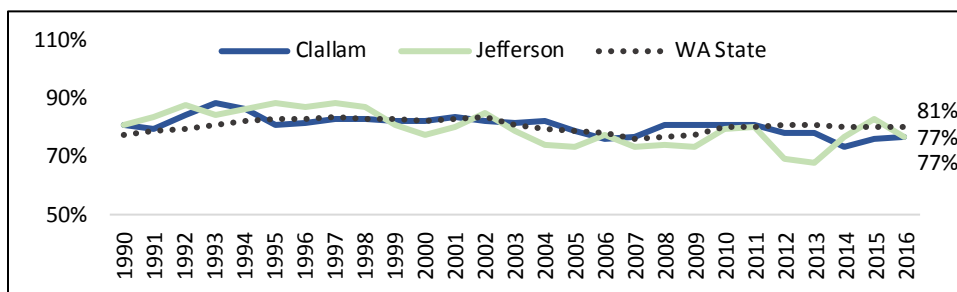


Figure 118. Prenatal Care Initiation in the First Trimester, Clallam County, 2012-2016⁴

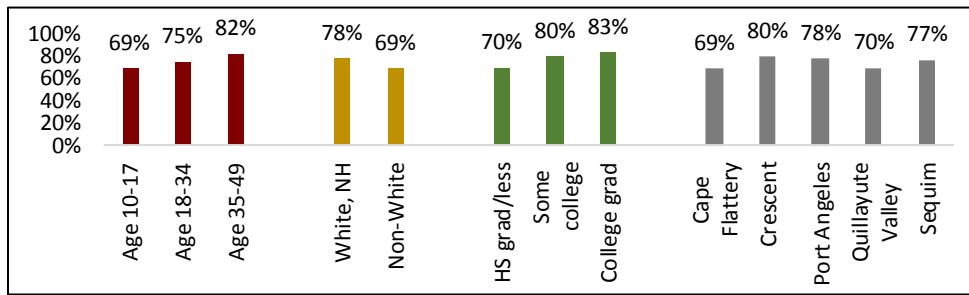
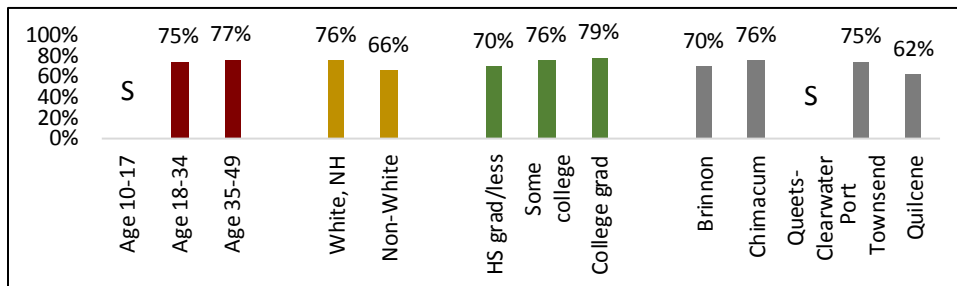


Figure 119. Prenatal Care Initiation in the First Trimester, Jefferson County, 2012-2016⁴



*S indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 mothers initiating prenatal care in the first trimester.

Smoking During Pregnancy

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% of mothers smoked during pregnancy (112 mothers) (2015) • Rate unchanged 2004 to 2015; higher than the state in 2015 (7%) • 14% of smoking mothers quit before birth (2015) • Young, less educated and those in Clallam Central had higher rates (2012-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14% of mothers smoked during pregnancy (27 mothers) (2015) • Rate unchanged 2004 to 2015; higher than the state in 2015 (7%) • <10 smoking mothers quit before birth (2015) • Young, less educated and those in Jefferson South had higher rates (2012-16)

The effects of smoking while pregnant are well known, including increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, low birth weight and birth defects such as cleft lip.³¹ Smoking during pregnancy can cause tissue damage in the unborn baby, particularly in the lung and brain, which in turn increases the risk for many health problems after birth, including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

Despite these well-known harmful effects, smoking during pregnancy still occurs in Jefferson and Clallam Counties at statistically significantly higher rates than Washington State overall.³² While Washington State’s rate of smoking during pregnancy has been decreasing since 2009,

Jefferson and Clallam Counties' rates have been unchanged since 2004. In 2015, about 17% of Clallam County mothers (about 112 mothers) smoked at some point during their pregnancy. In Jefferson County, 14% of mothers smoked during pregnancy (about 27 mothers).

Of Clallam County mothers who smoked at the beginning of their pregnancy, 14% quit smoking before the birth of their child.³² In Jefferson, there were less than 10 mothers who quit smoking while pregnant. There has been no change since 2003 in the percentage of mothers who quit smoking in Jefferson or Clallam County. The education level of the mother, as well as the age of the mother, makes a difference in how likely they are to smoke while pregnant in Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Figure 120. Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990 to 2015³²

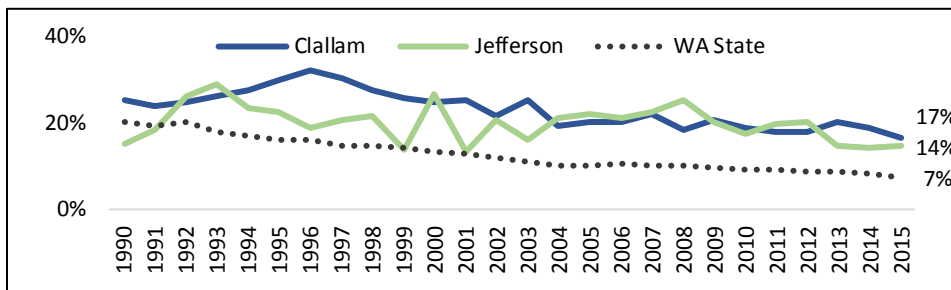
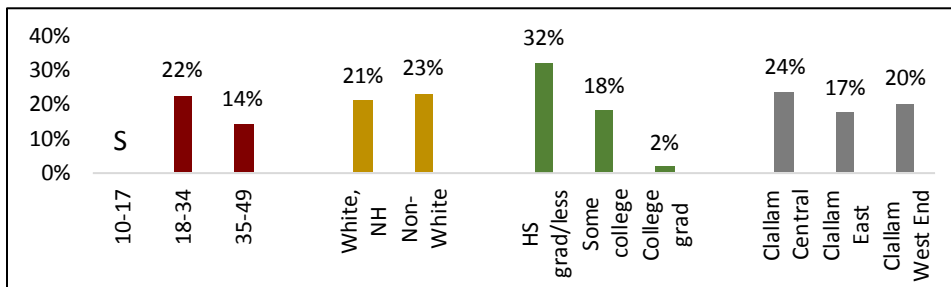
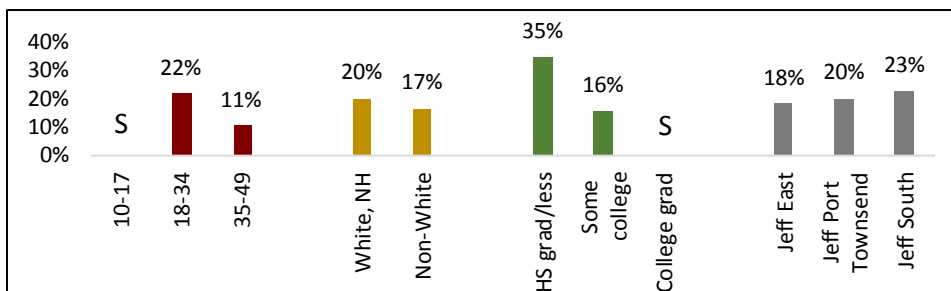


Figure 121. Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Clallam County, 2012-16*⁴



*S indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 mothers who smoked during pregnancy.

Figure 122. Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Jefferson County, 2012-16*⁴



*S indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 mothers who smoked during pregnancy.

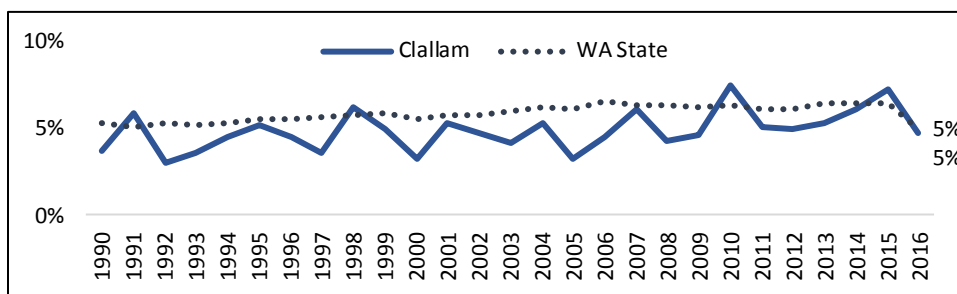
Low Birth Weight

Key Findings	
Clallam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of live births (2016) • Increasing slowly 1990 to 2016; same as the state (2016) • Highest in older, less educated (2012-16) 	Jefferson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% of live births (2014-16) • Highest in older, less educated (2012-16)

Low birth weight is defined as birth weight less than 2,500 grams or about 5.5 pounds. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “the birth weight of an infant is the single most important determinant of its chances of survival and healthy growth and development. Because birth weight is conditioned by the health and nutritional status of the mother, the proportion of infants born with low birth weights closely reflects the health status of the communities into which they are born.”³³ In addition to neonatal and infant mortality, health problems associated with low birth weight include neurodevelopmental disabilities, diabetes, heart disease, obesity and respiratory disorders, and often lead to higher medical expenditures.³⁴

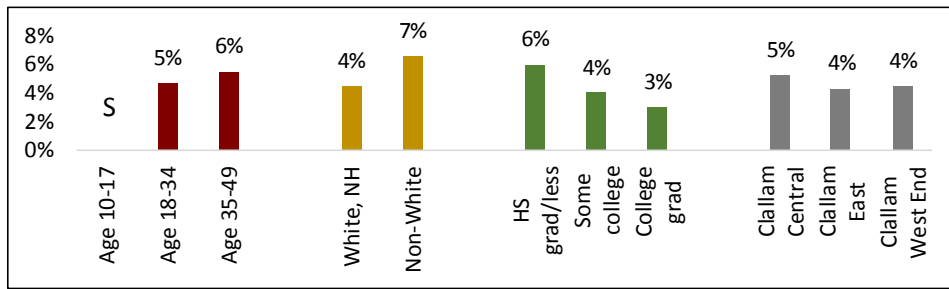
Washington State and Clallam County both had rates of low birth weight of about 5 out of every 100 live births.⁴ In Clallam County, the percentage of babies born at low birth weight has been increasing slowly since 1990, unlike Washington State, where the percentage has remained unchanged statistically since 1998. Jefferson County had less than 10 babies born at a low birth weight in 2016, but from 2014 to 2016, approximately 3% of Jefferson babies have been born at low birth weight, which is a rate significantly lower than the state’s rate (5%).

Figure 123. Low Birth Weight Among Singleton Live Births, Clallam County and Washington State, 1990 to 2016⁴



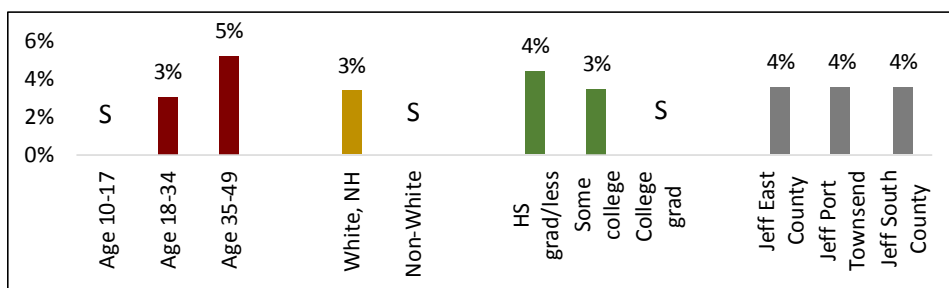
In Clallam County, rates of low birth weight babies were highest among non-White mothers and less educated mothers from 2012 to 2016.⁴ In Jefferson County, the numbers of low birth weight babies among non-White, teenage and college-educated mothers were too low for the rates to be reliable. In both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, there was not much variation in low birth weight by region.

Figure 124. Low Birth Weight Among Singleton Live Births, Clallam County, 2012-16*4



*S indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 births with low birth weight.

Figure 125. Low Birth Weight Among Singleton Live Births, Jefferson County, 2012-16*4



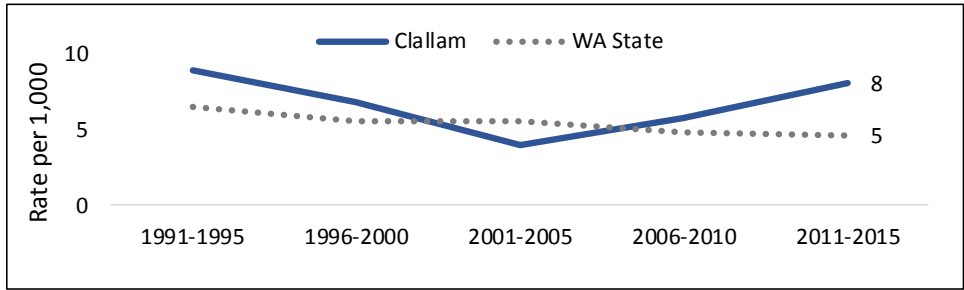
*S indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 births with low birth weight.

Infant Mortality

Key Findings	
Clallam (2011-15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 deaths per 1,000 live births • Higher than the state (5 per 1,000) 	Jefferson (2011-15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <10 infant deaths total

The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths due to any cause that occur during the first 365 days after birth, out of the total number of live births. In Clallam County from 2011 to 2015, the rate was 8 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is statistically higher than Washington State’s rate of 5 per 1,000 births.⁴ During the same 5-year period, Jefferson had less than 10 infant deaths, making the rate unreliable. Washington State has had a decreasing rate of infant mortality since 1991-95, decreasing about 1.6% every 5 years, but the same trend has not been seen in Clallam County’s rate, likely due in part to much lower numbers causing more variability.

Figure 126. Infant Mortality Rate, Clallam County and Washington State, 1991-95 to 2011-15⁴



Children and Education

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14,033 children age 0-19 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,497 children age 0-19

In 2016, there were an estimated 14,033 children under age 20 in Clallam County and 4,497 in Jefferson County.¹ This group has declined slightly in number since 2000.

Figure 127. Number of Children by Age, Clallam County, 2016¹

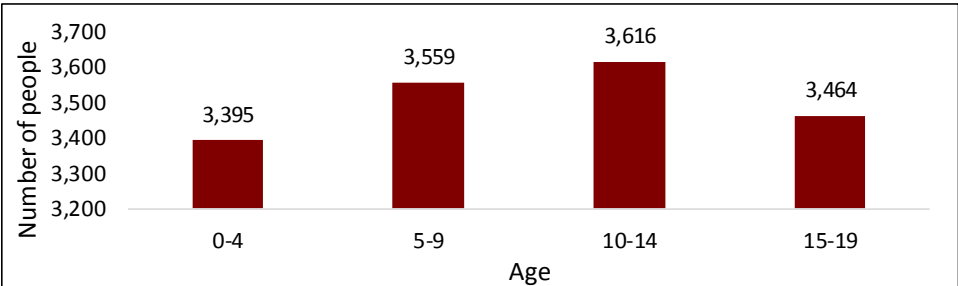
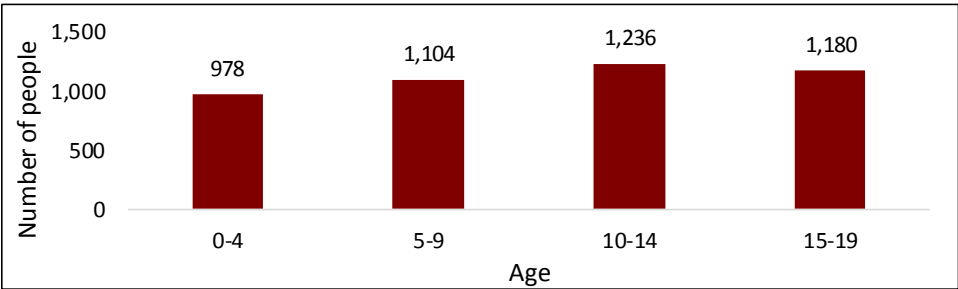


Figure 128. Number of Children by Age, Jefferson County, 2016¹



Childcare

Key Findings	
Clallam (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 licensed family childcares; 18 childcare centers; 2 school-age providers • Total capacity 1,027 • 65% of children require subsidized childcare • Median monthly cost for an infant to preschool \$602-\$943 • Median monthly cost for school age \$325-\$358 	Jefferson (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 family childcares; 5 childcare centers • Total capacity 190 • 75% of children require subsidized childcare • Median monthly cost for an infant to preschool \$583-\$815 • Median monthly cost for school age \$303
Washington State: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd most expensive state in U.S. for care of infants in family childcare • 6th most expensive state in U.S. for care of infants in childcare centers • Childcare in childcare center for an infant costs > 50% the median income of single mothers • Since 2015, loss of 225 childcare providers, while capacity has increased about 3,300 kids 	

Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- 39% of community survey respondents with children ages 0 to 5 had used some type of childcare other than Head Start or Early Head Start.
 - 60% family member, friend or neighbor
 - 40% childcare center
 - 15% family childcare home
- Of respondents who used childcare:
 - 50% felt that the hours were not flexible enough
 - 50% felt the cost was too high
 - 39% were not satisfied with the quality of care
 - 33% felt the wait list was too long or space was not available

Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)

- OlyCAP focus groups saw childcare and daycare access as a major barrier to adequate employment.
- They saw only 1 licensed childcare in Jefferson County and after school care through the YMCA as being available in Port Townsend only. They felt this led to many older children being left home alone.
- They suggested babysitting courses, more support for healthy families and more activities for kids.
- They also felt daycares needed assistance meeting licensing codes, which were seen as too strict.
- They felt more daycares needed to accept DSHS rates for childcare.
- The Sequim focus group saw childcare as practically non-existent and, when available, prohibitively expensive. They suggested marrying services with low-income housing.

Community Resources

Childcare Aware of the Olympic Peninsula helps connect parents to childcare.

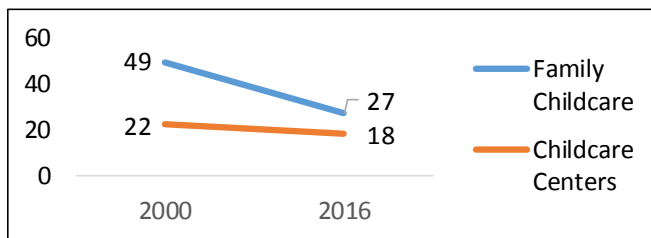
First Teacher, a program of Parenting Matters Foundation, provides educational materials for parents of preschool children from pregnancy to pre-kindergarten.

Clallam County Literacy Council provides families with literacy education and all children receive free books to take home.

Reliable and affordable childcare is often essential to working parents and is a key component of our region's economic and social picture. However, childcare is expensive in Washington compared to median income. Washington is the 3rd most expensive state in the U.S. for care of infants in family childcare and the 6th most expensive for care of infants in childcare centers.³⁵ In the state overall, childcare for an infant in a childcare center costs more than 50% of the median income for single mothers. And expense is not the only concern. Availability is also a concern. Statewide, there has been a loss of 225 childcare providers since 2015, while capacity has increased by approximately 3,300.

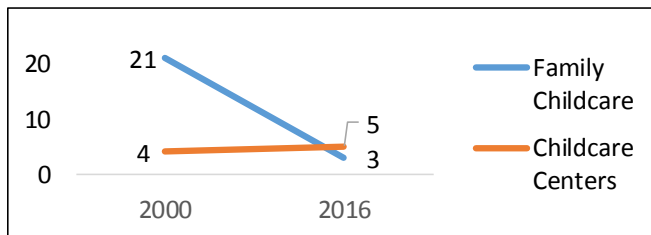
Clallam County has 27 licensed family childcares, 18 childcare centers and 2 providers that care for school-age children exclusively, with a total capacity for 1,027 children.³⁵ Jefferson has 5 childcare centers and 3 family childcares, with capacity for 190 children. Both county's capacities have been decreasing over time, especially for family childcare.

Figure 129. Number of Childcare Providers, Clallam County, 2000 and 2016^{*35}



**Data as of December 2016; In addition, there are 2 school age only providers.*

Figure 130. Number of Childcare Providers, Jefferson County, 2000 and 2016^{*35}



**Data as of December 2016.*

Low-income families can access subsidized childcare through the Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program administered by Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS).³⁶ WCCC helps families at or below 200% of the federal poverty level pay for childcare while parents work or participate in DSHS-approved work activities. When a family qualifies for childcare subsidy benefits and chooses an eligible provider, the state pays a portion of the cost of childcare. The parent is also responsible for paying a copayment each month.

According to Child Care Aware of Washington, over 56% of families (representing 62% of children) statewide in 2016 were searching for childcare providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance.³⁵ This continues an increasing trend since 2012. In Clallam County, 65% of children were using subsidies, while 75% were in Jefferson County.

The monthly cost of childcare in Clallam County ranged from 25% of median income for a toddler (1 to 2.5 years) in a childcare center down to 9% of median income for school-age children (5+ years).³⁵ In Jefferson County, because of the small number of family childcares, median costs were not available, but childcare center costs ranged from 19% of median income for an infant (0 to 1 year) down to 7% for a child of school age.

Table 12. Median Monthly Cost of Childcare, State Subsidy Rate and Cost as a Percentage of Median Income, Clallam County, 2016*³⁵

Child Age		Median Cost	State Subsidy Rate	Median Cost as a % of Median Income
Infant	Center	\$758	\$780	20%
	FCC	\$650	\$708	17%
Toddler	Center	\$943	\$670	25%
	FCC	\$650	\$616	17%
Preschool	Center	\$700	\$585	18%
	FCC	\$602	\$578	16%
School Age	Center	\$358	\$572	9%
	FCC	\$325	\$544	9%

*FCC = Family childcare, Infant = 0-1 year, toddler = 1-2.5 years, preschool = 2.5-5 years, school age = 5+ years

Table 13. Median Monthly Cost of Childcare, State Subsidy Rate and Cost as a Percentage of Median Income, Jefferson County, 2016*³⁵

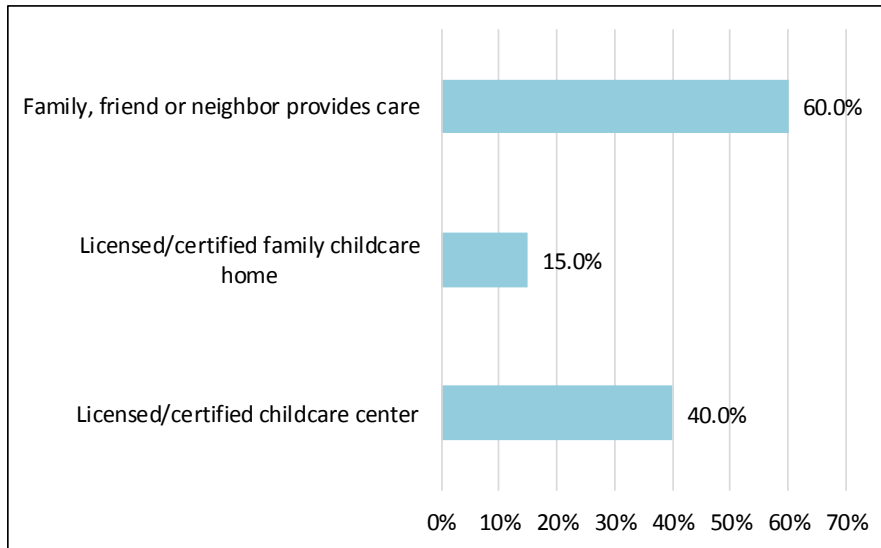
Child Age		Median Cost	State Subsidy Rate	Median Cost as a % of Median Income
Infant	Center	\$815	\$780	19%
	FCC	N/A	\$708	N/A
Toddler	Center	\$687	\$670	16%
	FCC	N/A	\$616	N/A
Preschool	Center	\$583	\$585	14%
	FCC	N/A	\$578	N/A
School Age	Center	\$303	\$572	7%
	FCC	N/A	\$544	N/A

*FCC = Family childcare, Infant = 0-1 year, toddler = 1-2.5 years, preschool = 2.5-5 years, school age = 5+ years

Community Voices

Respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey reported on types of childcare available to them other than Head Start, Early Head Start or ECEAP. About 39% of respondents who had a child or children ages 0 to 5 used some type of childcare other than the Head Start programs. They were asked to mark all types of childcare they used and 60% responded they used a family member, friend or neighbor to provide at least some childcare. Forty percent had a licensed or certified childcare center provide some childcare for them and 15% used a licensed or certified family childcare home. One respondent also mentioned using a developmental preschool and another uses the YMCA for childcare.

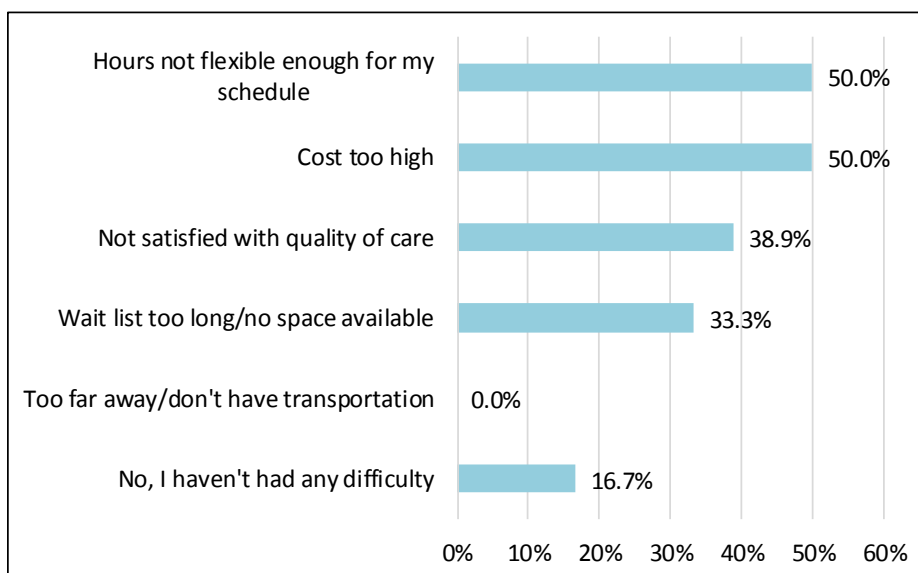
Figure 131. Types of Childcare Used for Children Ages 0 to 5*, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



**Other than Head Start or Early Head Start programs.*

When asked about difficulty in finding needed childcare outside of Head Start programs, half of respondents felt that childcare hours were not flexible enough for their schedule and that the cost of childcare was too high. Over a third of respondents were not satisfied with the quality of care they had received from childcare and a third responded that the wait list was too long or there was no space available in childcare for their children. Only 17% reported not having any difficulty in finding childcare when they needed it.

Figure 132. Difficulties in Finding Needed Childcare for Children Ages 0 to 5*, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



**Other than Head Start or Early Head Start programs.*

Head Start (HS)/Early Head Start (EHS)/Early Childhood Education Assistance Program (ECEAP) Children and Families

<p>Key Findings</p> <p>OlyCAP: (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cumulative enrollment 251, with 67 in EHS, 120 in HS and 64 in ECEAP • 84% White, 5% American Indian or Alaska Native, 2% Black, 2% Asian and 7% multi-racial • 25% Hispanic • 84% speak English at home; second most common language is Spanish (14%) • 39% of HS and EHS children had a father or father figure engaged in development experiences • 18% of children were overweight or obese; 2% were underweight
<p>Community Voices</p> <p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most commonly reported benefits of Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP by parents were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A safe and nurturing environment, opportunities to be sociable and loving teachers for their children ○ Knowledgeable teachers for parents to talk to about their child’s needs

Eligibility for Head Start (HS), Early Head Start (EHS) and Early Childhood Education Assistance Program (ECEAP) programs is based on family income, family needs, the age of the child, disabilities and family size. This section provides a profile of children and families participating in Olympic Community Action Programs’ Head Start and Early Head Start Programs.

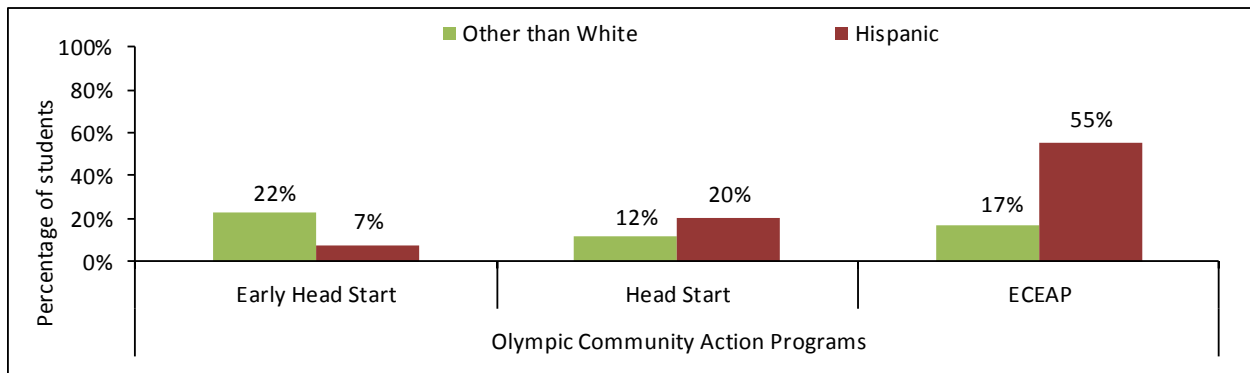
The total cumulative enrollment in the Olympic Community Action Programs’ HS, EHS and ECEAP programs for the 2016-17 school year was 251, with 67 children enrolled in Early Head Start, 120 enrolled in Head Start and 64 children enrolled in ECEAP.⁵³

During the 2016-17 school year, the total enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start consisted of 84% White, 5% American Indian or Alaska Native, 2% Black/African American, 2% Asian, 7% mulit-racial and no Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.⁵³ Among the total enrollment population across all races, 25% of children identified as Hispanic. The racial and ethnic composition of enrollees varied between Early Head Start and Head Start, as shown in both Table 14 and Figure 133, which highlights the proportions of non-White and Hispanic enrollees.

Table 14. Race/Ethnicity of Early Head Start, Head Start and ECEAP Enrollees, Olympic Community Action Programs, 2016-17⁵³

		Olympic Community Action Programs		
		EHS	HS	ECEAP
RACE, ANY ETHNICITY				
	White	78%	88%	83%
	Black	0%	3%	2%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	9%	2%	9%
	Asian	3%	2%	0%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
	Multi-racial	10%	6%	6%
	Unknown/Other	0%	0%	0%
ETHNICITY				
	Hispanic	7%	20%	55%
	Non-Hispanic	93%	80%	45%

Figure 133. Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups Enrolled in Head Start/Early Head Start/ECEAP Programs, Olympic Community Action Programs, 2016-17⁵³



The clear majority of children in Head Start and Early Head Start spoke English at home (84%).⁵³ The second most common language spoken at home is Spanish (14%). Other languages spoken at home were East Asian languages, European and Slavic languages, and Native Central American, South American, and Mexican languages.

The focus of children’s health is often on women and children, but the health and participation of fathers is a critical component that is often overlooked. About 39% of children enrolled in Head Start/Early Head Start services through Olympic Community Action Programs had a father or father figure engaged in the child’s development experiences, such as home visits and parent-teacher conferences.⁵³ There was no ECEAP data available on father involvement.

Table 15. Fathers/Father Figures Who Participated in Child's HS/EHS Child Development Experiences, Olympic Community Action Programs, 2016-17⁵³

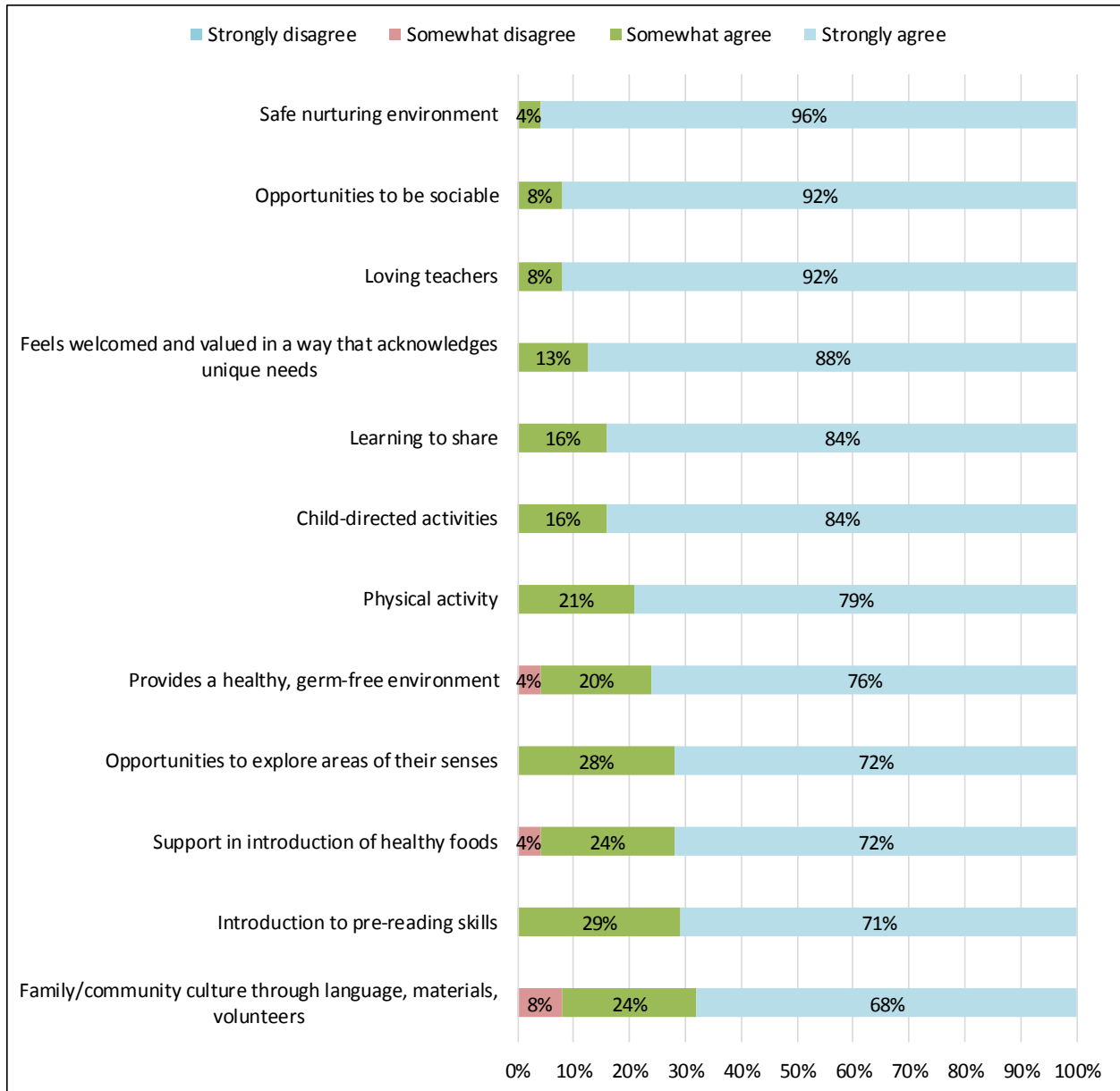
	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	# children	% of enrolled children	# children	% of enrolled children
OlyCAP	25	38%	48	40%

Health and success for children is highly affected by their nutrition status. For children in Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP through Olympic Community Action Programs, about 18% were overweight or obese during the 2016-17 school year.⁵³ Approximately 2% were underweight.

Community Voices

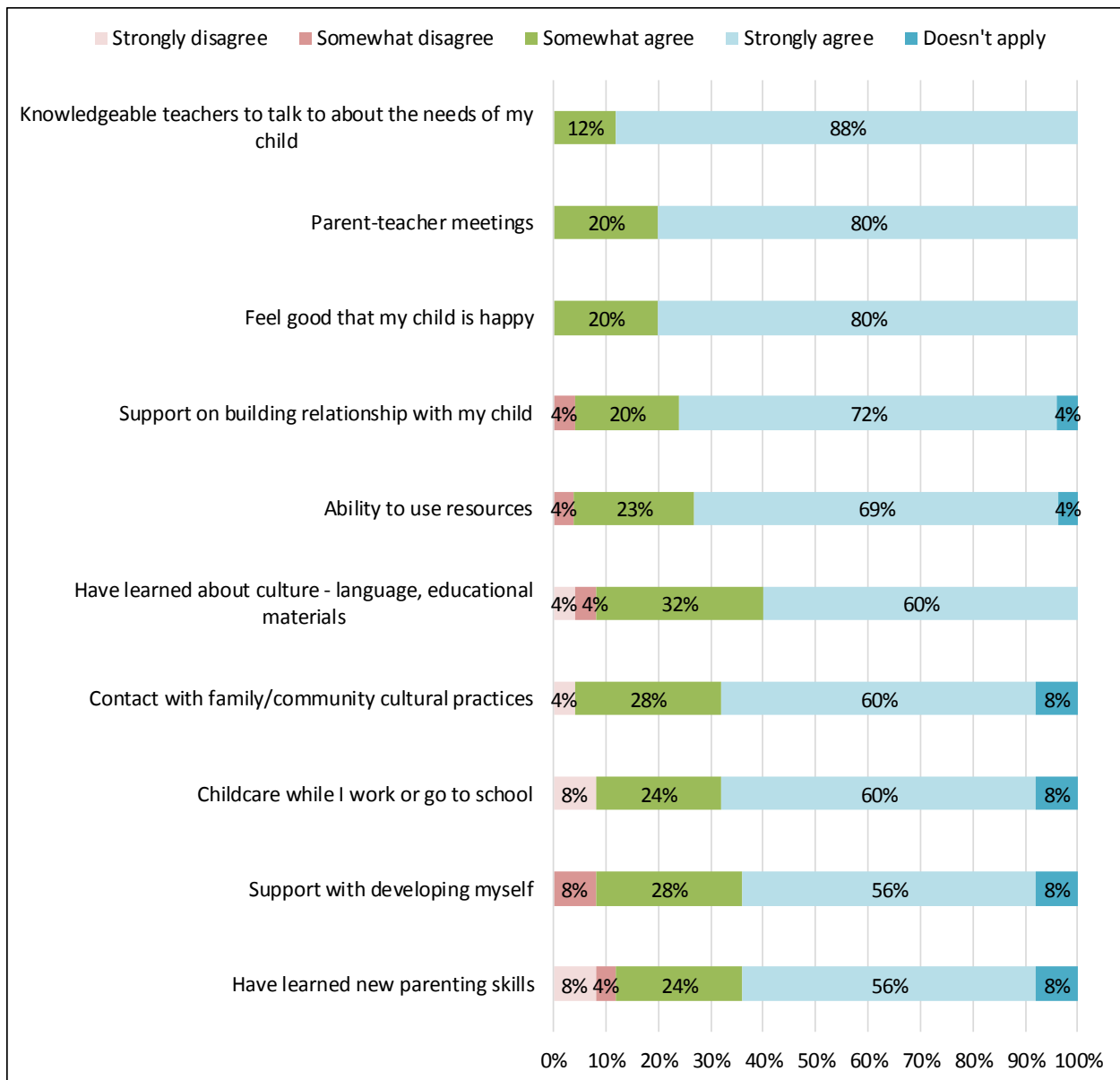
Respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey provided insight on Head Start and Early Head Start in Clallam and Jefferson Counties. About 17% of respondents (25 people) had children enrolled in a Head Start, ECEAP and/or Early Head Start program in Clallam or Jefferson Counties. The majority of them (92%) were enrolled in Head Start or Early Head Start in Clallam County. The most commonly reported benefits parents felt their children got from these programs were a safe and nurturing environment, opportunities to be sociable and loving teachers, with more than 90% of respondents strongly agreeing their children benefited from these three things. Overall, the vast majority of parents strongly agreed that their children benefited in all of the ways suggested, and no one strongly disagreed.

Figure 134. Ways in Which My Child Benefits from the Head Start/Early Head Start program, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



The most commonly reported benefit that parents felt they received from these programs was knowledgeable teachers to talk to about the needs of their children. They also commonly reported that they benefited from parent-teacher meetings and feeling good that their children were happy.

Figure 135. Ways in Which Parents Reported Benefiting from the Head Start/Early Head Start program, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Preschool

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of 3- to 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool • Statistically higher than the state (41%) • Higher in Crescent (68%), Cape Flattery (59%) and Port Angeles (58%); lower in Quillayute Valley (53%) and Sequim (49%) 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39% of 3- to 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool • Same as the state (41%) • Higher in Brinnon (100%) and Queets-Clearwater (73%)

According to numerous studies, children attending publicly-funded preschool programs are better prepared for kindergarten than similar children who have not attended preschool.³⁷ According to the American Community Survey, Clallam County has a significantly higher percentage of their 3- to 4-year-old population enrolled in preschool compared to Jefferson County and the state overall.⁵ Certain school districts within Jefferson and Clallam have even higher rates of preschool attendance, ranging from 100% in Brinnon School District and 73% in Queets-Clearwater School District down to 48% in Port Townsend School District.

Figure 136. Children Ages 3 to 4 Enrolled in Preschool, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2005-09 to 2012-16⁵

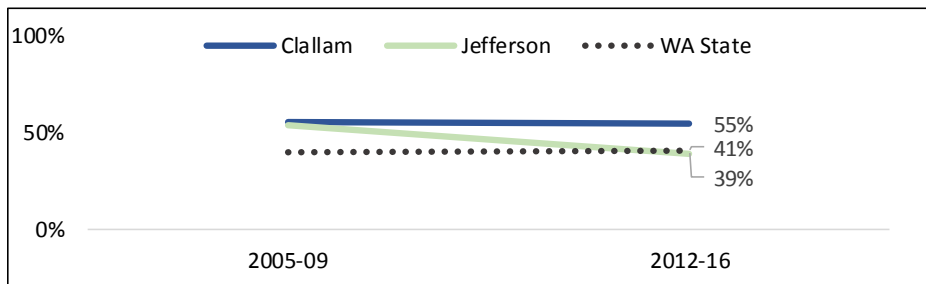


Figure 137. Children Ages 3 to 4 Enrolled in Preschool, Clallam County, 2012 to 2016⁵

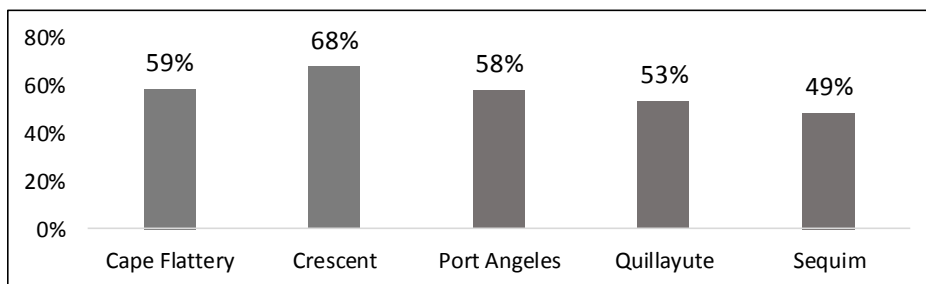
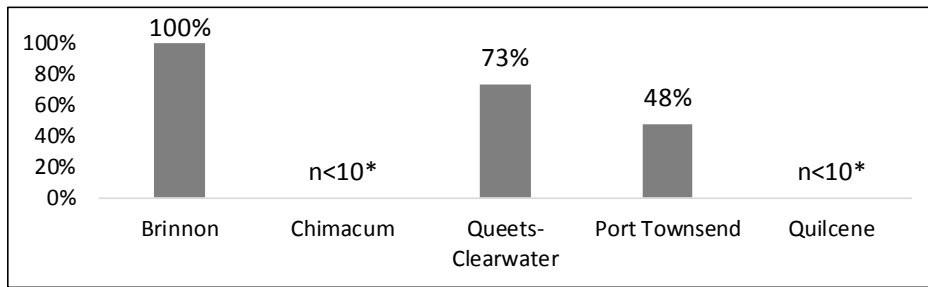


Figure 138. Children Ages 3 to 4 Enrolled in Preschool, Jefferson County, 2012 to 2016⁵



*n<10 indicates the percentage was suppressed because there were less than 10 children enrolled.

Kindergarten

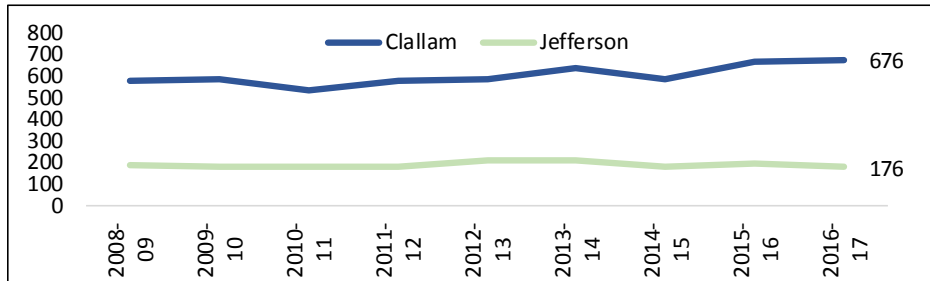
Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 676 kindergarteners • 28% increase since 2010-11 • 86% increase in Cape Flattery, 39% increase in Port Angeles, 34% increase in Sequim, 6% increase in Crescent; 20% decrease in Quillayute Valley 	<p>Jefferson (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 176 kindergarteners • No change since 2010-11 • 29% increase in Chimacum; 28% decrease in Port Townsend
<p>Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) Scores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide, 47% of kindergarteners met skills expected of kindergarteners in all 6 domains • 33% of low-income kindergarteners met skills expected of kindergarteners in all 6 domains • In OESD 114, 47% of kindergarteners met all 6 domains; 35% for low-income 	
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76% of community survey respondents with children ages 0 to 5 felt they had enough resources to get their children ready for kindergarten. • For those who didn't feel they had enough resources to prepare their children for kindergarten, money (to afford preschool and/or preschool supplies) and time (to spend preparing their children) were the needed resources. 	

Kindergarten Enrollment

For the 2016-17 school year, there were 676 students enrolled in kindergarten in Clallam County and 176 in Jefferson County.³⁸ While Jefferson has seen almost no change over time, Clallam County has seen a 28% increase in kindergarten students since the 2010-11 school year. This growth in kindergarten classes in Clallam County has been due to growth in Cape Flattery, Port Angeles and Sequim School Districts, which have grown 86%, 39% and 34% respectively. Crescent School District kindergartens grew 6% and Quillayute Valley kindergartens decreased in numbers by 20%. Jefferson County has several school districts (Brinnon, Queets-Clearwater and Quilcene) that routinely have small numbers of students. These school districts can have highly variable numbers of kindergarteners each year. However, looking at the larger school

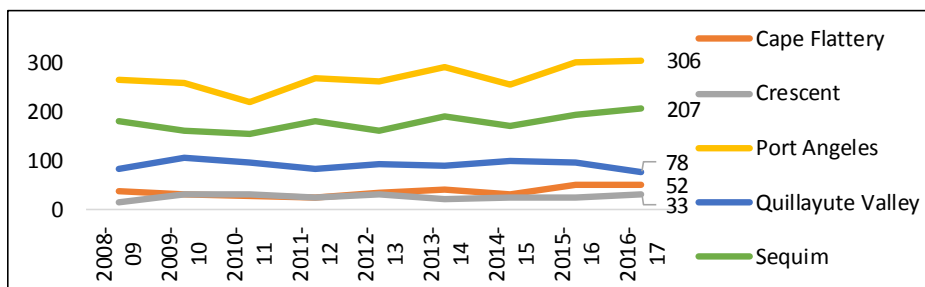
districts since 2010-11, Jefferson County has seen an increase of 29% in Chimacum School District’s kindergarteners and a decrease of 28% in Port Townsend’s kindergarteners, resulting in a net of almost no change.

Figure 139. Kindergarten Enrollment, Clallam and Jefferson Counties, 2008-09 to 2016-17*³⁸



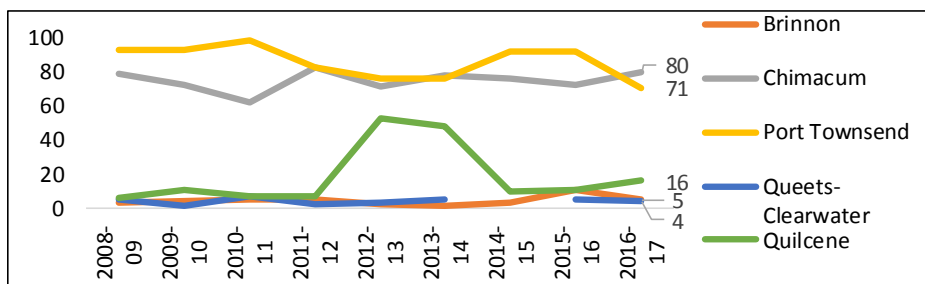
*Enrollment as of October 1st each year.

Figure 140. Kindergarten Enrollment by School District, Clallam County, 2008-09 to 2016-17*³⁸



*Enrollment as of October 1st each year.

Figure 141. Kindergarten Enrollment by School District, Jefferson County, 2008-09 to 2016-17*³⁸



*Enrollment as of October 1st each year.

State-funded full-day kindergarten is part of Washington State’s constitutionally protected definition of “basic education.”³⁹ However, school districts were not required to offer it until the 2017-18 school year. In the 2016-17 school year, 1,137 elementary schools in 287 school districts implemented full-day kindergarten for an estimated 77,945 students in Washington. All school districts in Clallam and Jefferson County offered state-funded full-day kindergarten during the 2016-17 school year. The only schools in the region that did not were Port Angeles

School District's Special Education, Quillayute Valley's Quileute Tribal School and Sequim's Sequim Community School.

Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS)

As part of the state-funded full-day kindergarten program, the Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) is required in all state-funded full-day kindergarten programs.⁴⁰ WaKIDS is a transition process that helps to ensure a successful start to elementary school. It consists of three parts: connection with the family as partners in their child's education, whole-child assessments to help teachers learn about the child's strengths and developmental skills, and early learning collaboration between early learning professionals and kindergarten teachers. During the assessment, six key developmental domains are assessed: math, cognitive, social-emotional, physical, literacy and language. The data are used to inform both state and district-level education policy, as well as classroom-level and individual student learning plans. During the 2016-17 school year, the assessment was administered to 77,314 incoming kindergarteners (nearly 94% of all kindergarteners) statewide. Math was the lowest scoring skill among incoming kindergarteners statewide, with only 66% exhibiting skills that would be expected of kindergarteners, followed by Social-Emotional (70%), Cognitive (77%) and Physical (79%). Language and Literacy were the highest scoring skills, with 81% and 83% respectively exhibiting skills expected of kindergarteners. Overall, only 47% of incoming kindergarteners statewide could demonstrate skills expected of kindergarteners in all 6 domains. Of those kindergarteners receiving free or reduced-price meals (a proxy for low-income), only 32.6% statewide showed competency in all 6 domains. Additional disparities are evident by differences among racial and ethnic groups. Statewide, only 28% of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander children showed expected competency in all 6 domains, whereas 58% of Asian children did.

In the Olympic Educational Service District 114 (OESD), which serves Jefferson, Clallam and Kitsap Counties, the scores tended to be about the same as the state, though slightly higher in math (69%) and lower in physical (73%).⁴⁰ Overall, 47% of OESD kindergarteners met all 6 domains, which dropped to 35% for low-income students.

Community Voices

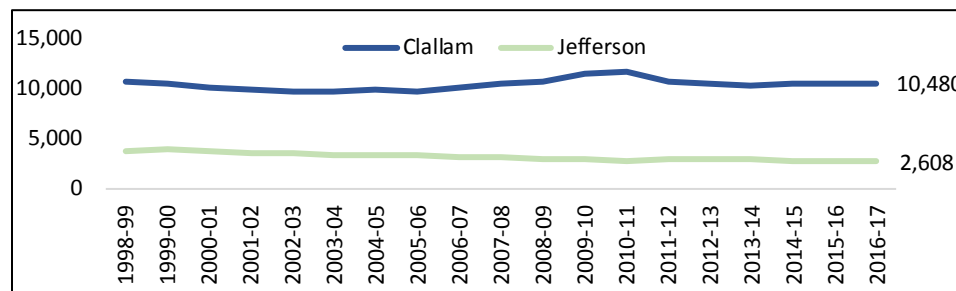
About 76% of respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey with children ages 0 to 5 reported that they felt their family has enough resources to get their children ready for kindergarten. The resources that respondents felt they were missing were money to afford preschool and/or preschool supplies and time to be able to personally prepare their children for kindergarten.

Public School Enrollment

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,480 students K-12 grade • Decreased 10% since 2010-11 • Increase in Cape Flattery (11%); decrease in Port Angeles (3%) since 2010-11 • No change in Crescent and Sequim since 2010-11; no change in Quillayute since 2011-12 	<p>Jefferson (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,608 students K-12 grade • Unchanged since 2010-11 • Increase in Brinnon (77%), Quilcene (39%) and Queets-Clearwater (5%) since 2010-11 • Decrease in Port Townsend (10%) and Chimacum (4%) since 2010-11

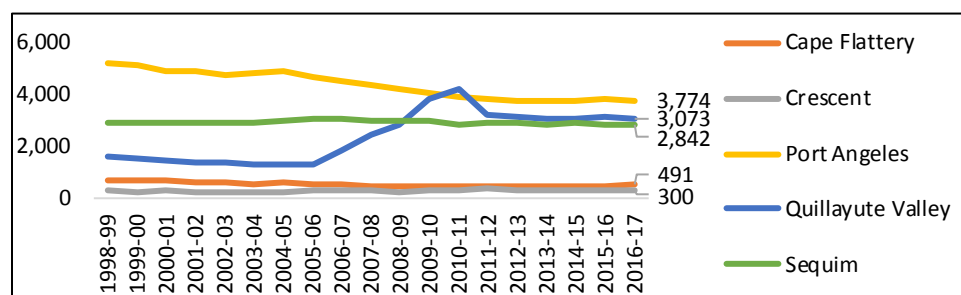
In the 2016-17 school year, there were 10,480 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade in Clallam County and 2,608 in Jefferson County.³⁸ Since 2010-11, enrollment in Clallam County school districts has decreased about 10%, while Jefferson County enrollment has remained unchanged. For Clallam County, most of the decline has been in Quillayute Valley School District, which had a steep increase in students from 2005-06 to 2010-11, then a sharp decrease the following year, and has remained relatively steady since then. Cape Flattery School District has seen an increase of 11% in students since 2010-11, while Port Angeles has seen a moderate decrease of 3%, continuing its decreasing trend. Crescent and Sequim School Districts have seen little or no change. In Jefferson County, Port Townsend School District saw a 10% decline since 2010-11, while Chimacum had a 4% decline. Brinnon has seen an increase of 77% since 2010-11, Quilcene an increase of 39% and Queets-Clearwater an increase of 5%.

Figure 142. Public School Enrollment (K-12), Clallam and Jefferson Counties, 1998-99 to 2016-17*³⁸



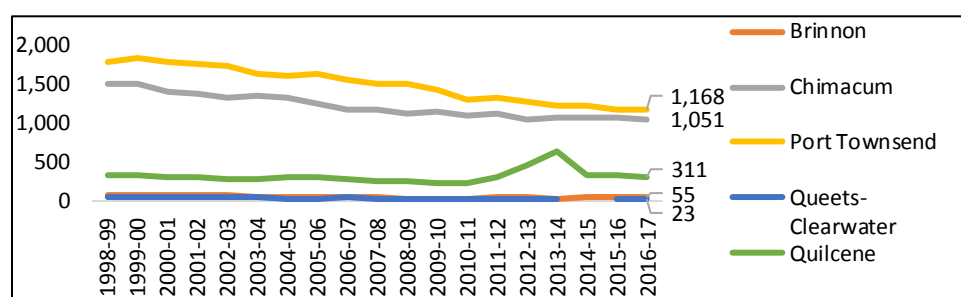
*Enrollment as of October 1st each year.

Figure 143. Public School Enrollment (K-12) by School District, Clallam County, 1998-99 to 2016-17*³⁸



*Enrollment as of October 1st each year.

Figure 144. Public School Enrollment (K-12) by School District, Jefferson County, 1998-99 to 2016-17*³⁸



*Enrollment as of October 1st each year.

Academic Achievement

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4th Grade Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better than the state – Cape Flattery, Port Angeles, Sequim ○ Worse than the state – Crescent, Quillayute ● 7th Grade SBA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better than the state – Crescent, Port Angeles, Sequim ○ Worse than the state – Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley ● 11th Grade SBA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better than the state – Cape Flattery Math, Port Angeles English ○ Worse than the state – Cape Flattery English, Port Angeles Math, Quillayute, Sequim ● 49% of 8th graders reported being at risk of academic failure (higher in non-White) ● 47% of 10th graders reported being at risk of academic failure (higher in boys, non-White) 	<p>Jefferson (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4th Grade Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better than the state – Port Townsend ○ Worse than the state – Chimacum, Quilcene ● 7th Grade SBA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better than the state – none ○ Worse than the State – Chimacum, Port Townsend, Quilcene ● 11th Grade SBA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better than the state – Port Townsend Math and English, Quilcene Math ○ Worse than the state – Chimacum ● 42% of 8th graders reported being at risk of academic failure (higher in boys, non-White) ● 46% of 10th graders reported being at risk of academic failure (higher in boys)

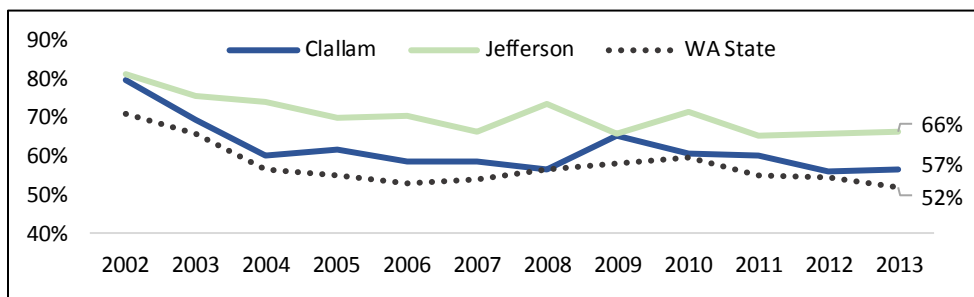
Washington State has Essential Academic Learning Requirements and Grade Level Expectations for K-12th grade children in public schools. The measurement of progress toward these goals has changed over time. From spring 1997 to summer 2009, progress was measured by the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). For the 2009-10 school year, the 10th grade WASL was replaced by the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contained fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI. At the same time, the 4th and 7th grade WASL was replaced by Measurements of Student Progress (MSP). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contained fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI. In 2015, the HSPE and MSP were discontinued in favor of the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA), which is the assessment being used currently.

Fourth Grade

Historical data shows the percentage of students failing at least one content area (Figure 145), while more recent data show the percentage of students meeting standards for each content area (Table 16).

The percentage of 4th grade students failing at least one content area on these standardized tests has been slowly decreasing (improving) over time for Jefferson and Clallam Counties, but has remained consistently worse than the state average.¹² Since 2014, Crescent, Chimacum, Quilcene and Quillayute Valley have been consistently worse than the state average.⁶ Port Townsend, Sequim and Cape Flattery School Districts' scores have been consistently better than the state average. All school districts' scores for Clallam and Jefferson County can be seen below in Table 16. Scores in red are worse than the state average.

Figure 145. Percentage of 4th Grade Students Failing One or More Content Areas of Standardized Tests, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2002 to 2013*¹²



* 2002-2009: Washington Assessment of Student Learning; 2009-2015: Measurements of Student Progress; 2015-present: Smarter Balanced Assessment.

Table 16. Percentage of 4th Grade Students Meeting Standards for English Language Arts and Math Sections of the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA), Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2014-15 to 2016-17*⁶

School District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
WA State	56%	55%	58%	57%	56%	55%
Clallam						
Cape Flattery	81%	69%	71%	71%	63%	79%
Crescent	38%	13%	n/a	n/a	20%	15%
Port Angeles	65%	62%	51%	51%	57%	59%
Quillayute Valley	28%	40%	38%	46%	28%	40%
Sequim	55%	58%	68%	65%	69%	71%
Jefferson						
Brinnon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chimacum	39%	29%	46%	36%	43%	34%
Port Townsend	59%	51%	68%	59%	72%	68%
Queets-Clearwater	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quilcene	n/a	n/a	42%	25%	28%	17%

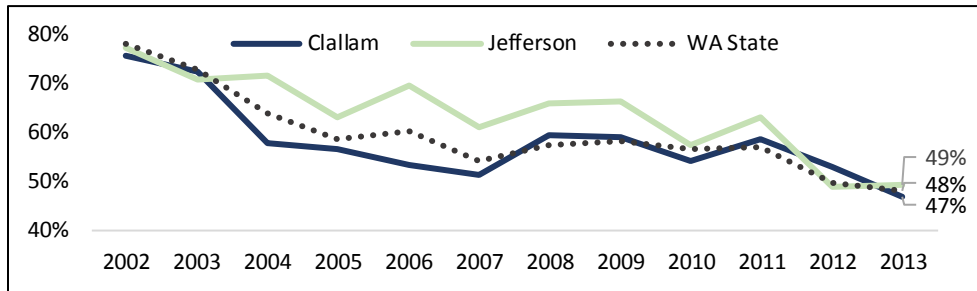
* The SBA has two subject areas, English Language Arts (ELA) and Math; scores below the statewide average are highlighted in red; n/a = data not available.

Seventh Grade

Historical data shows the percentage of students failing at least one content area (Figure 146), while more recent data show the percentage of students meeting standards for each content area (Table 17).

The percentage of 7th grade students failing at least one content area on these standardized tests has been decreasing (improving) over time for Jefferson and Clallam Counties.¹² Clallam County's rates have been very similar to the state from 2002 to 2013. Jefferson's rate was worse than the state from 2004 to 2009, but since 2009 has been very similar to the state average. Since 2014-15, Cape Flattery, Chimacum, Quilcene and Quillayute Valley have been consistently worse than the state average.⁶ Port Angeles and Sequim School Districts' scores have been consistently better than the state average. All school districts' scores for Clallam and Jefferson County can be seen below in Table 17. Scores in red are worse than the state average.

Figure 146. Percentage of 7th Grade Students Failing One or More Content Areas of Standardized Tests, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2002 to 2013*¹²



* 2002-2009: Washington Assessment of Student Learning; 2009-2015: Measurements of Student Progress; 2015-present: Smarter Balanced Assessment.

Table 17. Percentage of 7th Grade Students Meeting Standards for English Language Arts and Math Sections of the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA), Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2014-15 to 2016-17*⁶

School District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
WA State	59%	50%	60%	51%	61%	51%
Clallam						
Cape Flattery	46%	46%	37%	42%	54%	37%
Crescent	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84%	63%
Port Angeles	74%	63%	78%	63%	67%	58%
Quillayute Valley	49%	25%	38%	32%	44%	26%
Sequim	56%	54%	65%	54%	73%	51%
Jefferson						
Brinnon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chimacum	41%	34%	53%	34%	41%	25%
Port Townsend	77%	58%	76%	50%	58%	29%
Queets-Clearwater	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quilcene	63%	19%	27%	19%	53%	50%

* The SBA has two subject areas, English Language Arts (ELA) and Math; scores below the statewide average are highlighted in red; n/a = data not available.

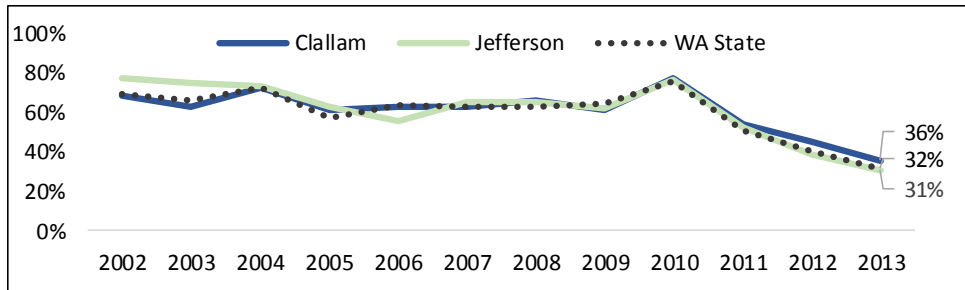
Tenth and Eleventh Grade

Historical data shows the percentage of students failing at least one content area (Figure 147) in 10th grade, while more recent data show the percentage of 11th grade students meeting standards for each content area (Table 18).

The percentage of 10th grade students failing at least one content area on these standardized tests has been decreasing (improving) over time for Jefferson and Clallam Counties.¹² Clallam and Jefferson Counties' rates have been very similar to the state average. More recently for 11th graders, Quillayute Valley has been consistently worse than the state average and Port

Townsend’s scores have been consistently better than the state average.⁶ All school districts’ scores for Clallam and Jefferson County can be seen below in Table 18. Scores in red are worse than the state average.

Figure 147. Percentage of 10th Grade Students Failing One or More Content Areas of Standardized Tests, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2002 to 2013*¹²



* 2002-2009: Washington Assessment of Student Learning; 2009-2015: Measurements of Student Progress; 2015-present: Smarter Balanced Assessment.

Table 18. Percentage of 11th Grade Students Meeting Standards for English Language Arts and Math Sections of the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA), Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2014-15 to 2016-17*⁶

School District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
WA State	52%	29%	33%	35%	30%	26%
Clallam						
Cape Flattery	56%	10%	70%	33%	18%	30%
Crescent	17%	n/a	n/a	11%	n/a	n/a
Port Angeles	55%	38%	37%	44%	39%	23%
Quillayute Valley	43%	10%	14%	11%	26%	9%
Sequim	64%	27%	34%	24%	27%	18%
Jefferson						
Brinnon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chimacum	52%	22%	13%	38%	22%	18%
Port Townsend	86%	65%	67%	63%	33%	49%
Queets-Clearwater	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quilcene	n/a	41%	n/a	55%	n/a	41%

* The SBA has two subject areas, English Language Arts (ELA) and Math; scores below the statewide average are highlighted in red; n/a = data not available.

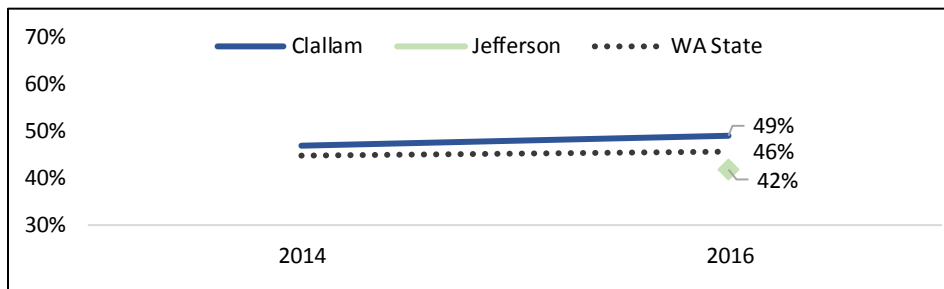
In addition to standardized tests, a child’s risk of academic failure is sometimes calculated from responses received on the Healthy Youth Survey. The Healthy Youth Survey is a collaborative effort of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Health, the Department of Social and Health Services Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, the Liquor and Cannabis Board and the Department of Commerce.⁴¹ Sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth grade students are asked about the health of adolescents in an effort to measure health

risk behaviors that contribute to morbidity, mortality and social problems among youth in Washington to provide evidence to guide policy and programs that serve youth.

The risk of academic failure is a calculated risk factor based on responses to two questions: “putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?” and “are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?”. Although this indicator has several major limitations, in that it is self-reported and subject to perception biases, it gives another indicator of the percentage of students who are not thriving in school.

According to this indicator, about 49% of 8th grade students surveyed in 2016 in Clallam County were at risk of academic failure and about 42% were in Jefferson County.⁴¹ In Clallam County, equal percentages of male and female students were at risk of academic failure, but non-White students were more likely than non-Hispanic White students to be at risk. Similarly, in Jefferson County, non-White 8th graders were more likely to be at risk of academic failure than White students, but, unlike Clallam County, male students were more likely than female students to be at risk.

Figure 148. Self-Reported Risk of Academic Failure, 8th Grade, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2014 and 2016⁴¹



**In 2014 Jefferson County did not have enough 8th grade responses from all school districts to be representative of the county as a whole.*

Figure 149. Self-Reported Risk of Academic Failure by Subgroups, 8th Grade, Clallam County, 2016⁴¹

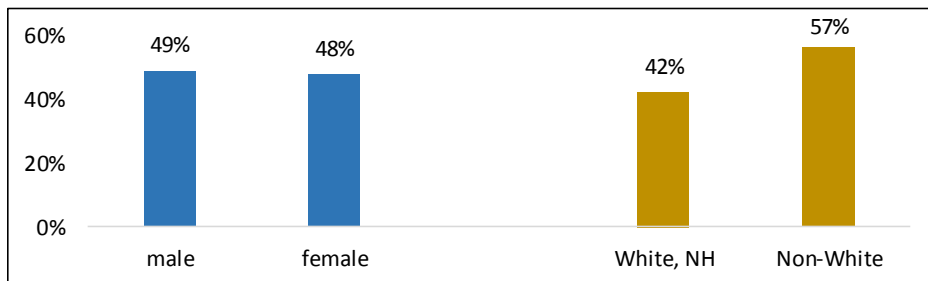
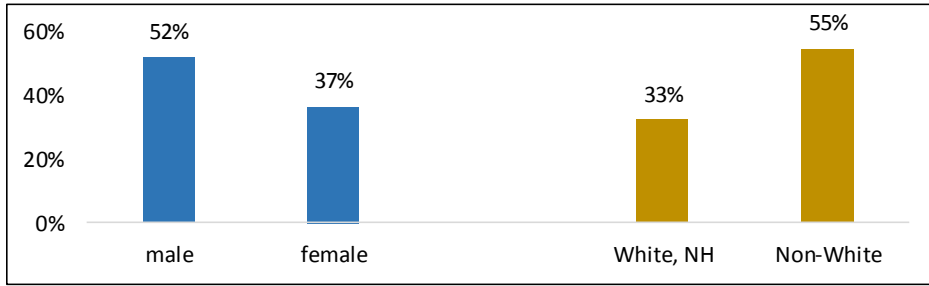


Figure 150. Self-Reported Risk of Academic Failure by Subgroups, 8th Grade, Jefferson County, 2016⁴¹



Responses were similar for 10th grade students. About 47% of 10th grade students surveyed in 2016 in Clallam County reported being at risk of academic failure and about 46% were in Jefferson County.⁴¹ In both counties, male students were slightly more likely than female students to be at risk. Non-White 10th grade students were more likely to be at risk of academic failure in Clallam County.

Figure 151. Self-Reported Risk of Academic Failure, 10th Grade, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2014 and 2016⁴¹

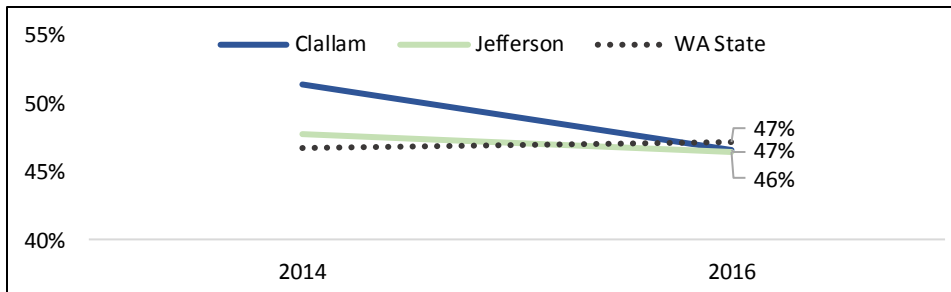


Figure 152. Self-Reported Risk of Academic Failure by Subgroups, 10th Grade, Clallam County, 2016⁴¹

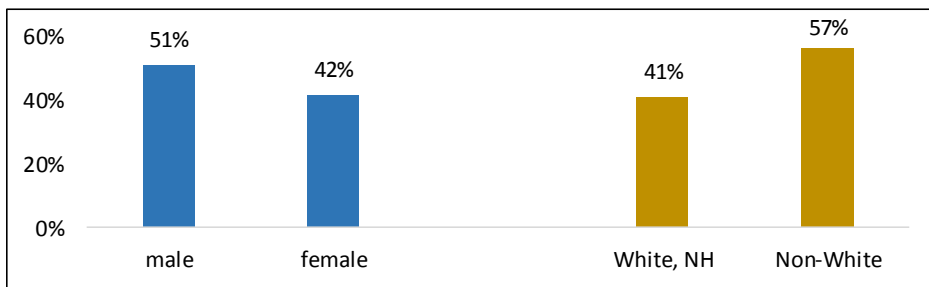
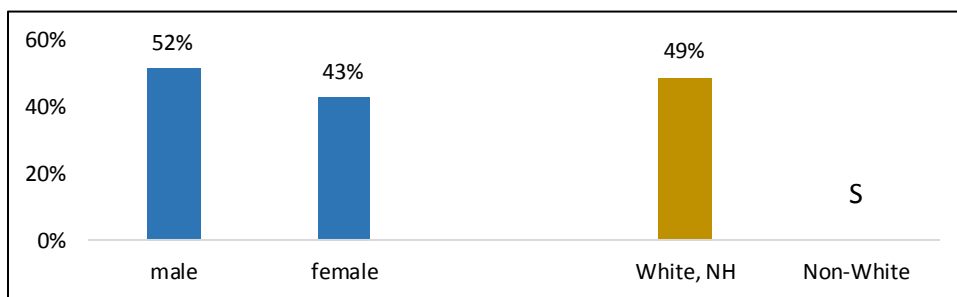


Figure 153. Self-Reported Risk of Academic Failure by Subgroups, 10th Grade, Jefferson County, 2016*⁴¹



* S indicates that numbers are too low to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates.

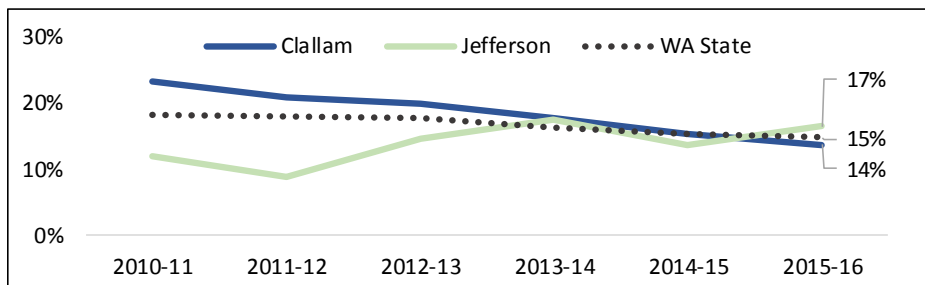
Dropout and Graduation Rates

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2015-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5-year Dropout Rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ About 1 in 7 students (14%) did not graduate within 5 years of starting 9th grade ○ Decreasing 9.5% annually since 2010-11; same as the state (15%) ○ Slightly higher rate in boys (16%), low income (21%), special education (18%), homeless (40%), Quillayute (28%) ● 5-year Graduation Rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 84% of students graduate within 5 years of starting 9th grade ○ Increasing 3% annually since 2010-11; same as the state (82%) 	<p>Jefferson (2015-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5-year Dropout Rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ About 1 in 6 students (17%) did not graduate within 5 years of starting 9th grade ○ Unchanged since 2010-11; same as the state (15%) ○ Slightly higher rate in girls (19%), low income (28%), special education (31%) ● 5-year Graduation Rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 83% of students graduate within 5 years of starting 9th grade ○ Unchanged since 2010-11; same as the state (82%)

Students who do not perform at a level that meets state standards and school expectations have higher rates of dropping out of school or otherwise failing to graduate. The consequences of not graduating from high school are serious for the individual, as well as the community as a whole. The average high school dropout in the U.S. will earn about \$375,000 less than their graduating peers over their lifetime, and roughly \$1 million less than college graduates.⁴² Dropouts are more likely to live in poverty and rely on public welfare and health services. Forty percent of 16- to 24-year-old dropouts receive some form of government assistance and those with lower levels of education also tend to be less healthy. The unemployment rate among high school dropouts is more than three times the rate of college graduates. In addition, dropouts are 3½ times more likely to be incarcerated during their lifetime. Because of all these factors, it is estimated that each high school dropout costs taxpayers anywhere from \$1.7 million to \$2.3 million over his or her lifespan.

A dropout is defined for this report as a student who did not graduate from high school during the 5 years after entering 9th grade.⁴³ Some “dropouts” could go on to earn their General Equivalency Diploma (GED) or graduate from high school more than 5 years after starting 9th grade. During the 2015-16 school year, Clallam County’s dropout rate was 14%, about 1 in 7 students, and Jefferson County’s was 17%, or about 1 in every 6 students. Both were statistically the same as the state average of 15%. Clallam County’s dropout rate has been decreasing about 9.5% annually since the 2010-11 school year, while Jefferson County’s rate has remained relatively unchanged over time.

Figure 154. Dropout Rates, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2010-11 to 2015-16⁴³

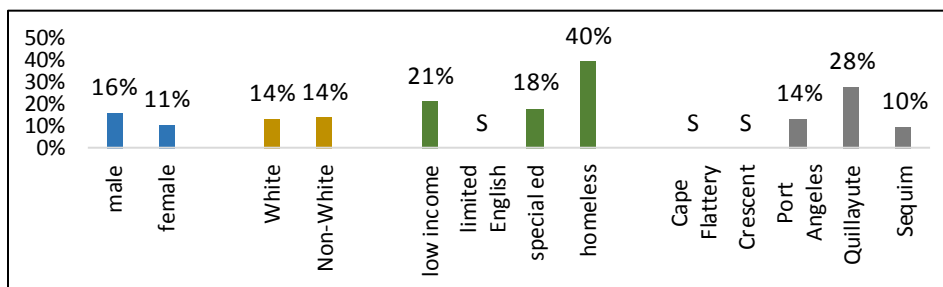


* Dropout rates are students who did not graduate within a five-year timeframe after entering 9th grade; 3 schools in Clallam County are excluded (Insight School of Washington, Quileute Tribal School and HomeConnection)

Insight School of Washington in Clallam County is not included in these rates, because it enrolls online students who have a very high rate of dropout. They reported 844 dropouts out of a total of 2,101 students, or 40% of their students dropping out, in the 2015-16 school year.

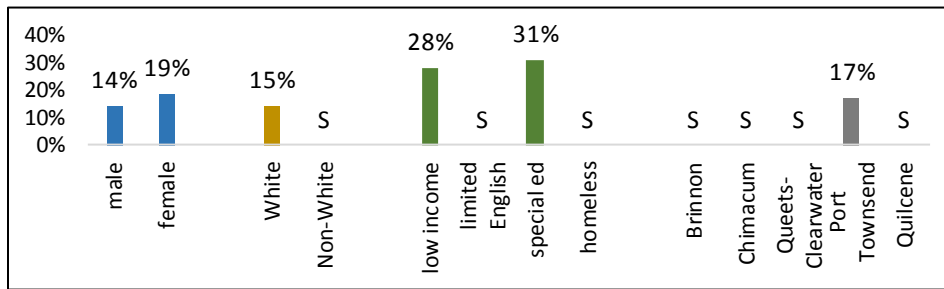
In Clallam County, male students are slightly more likely to dropout than female students, while in Jefferson County female students were more likely to dropout than male students. There was no difference by race or ethnicity in Clallam County, but about 2 out of every 5 homeless students dropped out in 2015-16. In Clallam County, more than 1 in every 5 low income students dropped out and more than 1 in every 4 students in Quillayute Valley School District dropped out. In Jefferson County, more than 1 in 4 low income students dropped out.

Figure 155. Dropout Rates by Subgroup, Clallam County, 2015-16⁴³



*S indicates that numbers are too low to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates.

Figure 156. Dropout Rates by Subgroup, Jefferson County, 2015-16⁴³

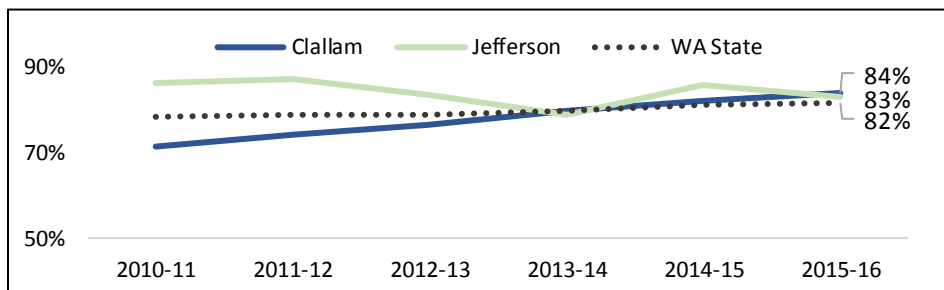


*S indicates that numbers are too low to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates.

Another indicator of student progress is the number of high school students who graduate with a high school diploma within 5 years of entering 9th grade. This is the five-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which was first used to calculate graduation rates in Washington in the 2010-11 school year. Previous methods of graduation rate calculation were varied and often more complicated, and are not comparable to the five-year adjusted cohort method.

Clallam County’s 5-year adjusted cohort graduation rate has been increasing about 3% annually since 2010-11 and was about 84% for the 2015-16 school year.⁴³ Jefferson County’s rate has remained unchanged over the past 5 years and was about 83% in 2015-16, statistically the same as the state average and Clallam County.

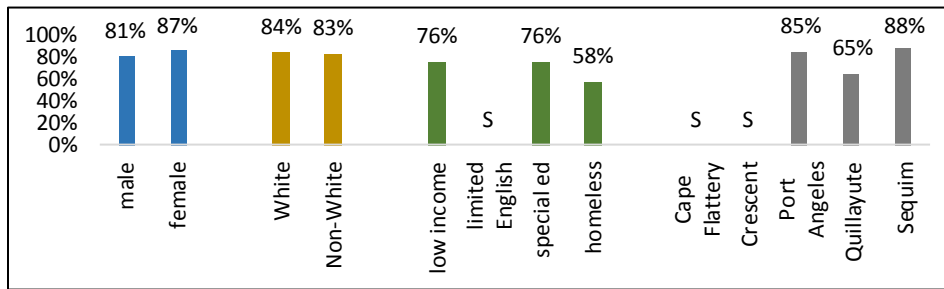
Figure 157. Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2010-11 to 2015-16⁴³



* High school graduation rates are students who graduate within a five-year timeframe after entering 9th grade; 3 schools in Clallam County are excluded (Insight School of Washington, Quileute Tribal School and HomeConnection)

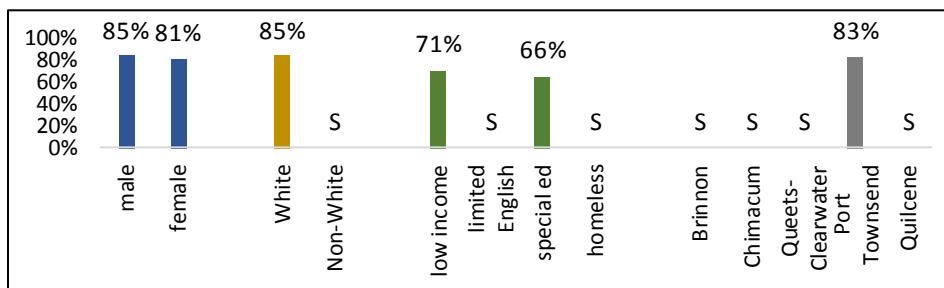
Graduation rates follow similar patterns to dropout rates.

Figure 158. Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates by Subgroup, Clallam County, 2015-16⁴³



* S indicates that numbers are too low to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates.

Figure 159. Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates by Subgroup, Jefferson County, 2015-16⁴³



* S indicates that numbers are too low to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates.

Adult Educational Attainment

Key Findings

Clallam (2012-16)

- 64% of adults age 25 and older have more than a high school education
- Increased since 2000; lower than the state (67%)
- Higher in non-Hispanic White (66%) and in Sequim (70%); lower in Quillayute (48%)
- 40% of adults age 25 and older have completed some college, but never received a bachelor's or higher degree

Jefferson (2012-16)

- 71% of adults age 25 and older have more than a high school education
- Increased since 2000; higher than the state (67%)
- Higher in women (74%), non-Hispanic White (72%) and Port Townsend (77%); lower in Queets-Clearwater (46%)
- 34% of adults age 25 and older have completed some college, but never received a bachelor's or higher degree

The adult education level of a community is an important indicator of a community's health and prosperity. Worldwide, education has been shown to increase economic growth and stability for individuals and the community in which they live and improve citizen involvement in societal activities, such as politics, volunteering and voting.⁴⁴

The percentage of adults age 25 and older who have more than a high school education (i.e. have at least some college education with or without a college degree) was about 72% in Jefferson County (about 7 out of every 10 adults) from 2012 to 2016.⁵ Jefferson County's rate is statistically higher than the state average and has increased since 2000. Clallam County's rate has also increased since 2000, but remains statistically lower than the state average at 65%.

Figure 160. Population Age 25 and Older with More than a High School Education, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2012-16⁵

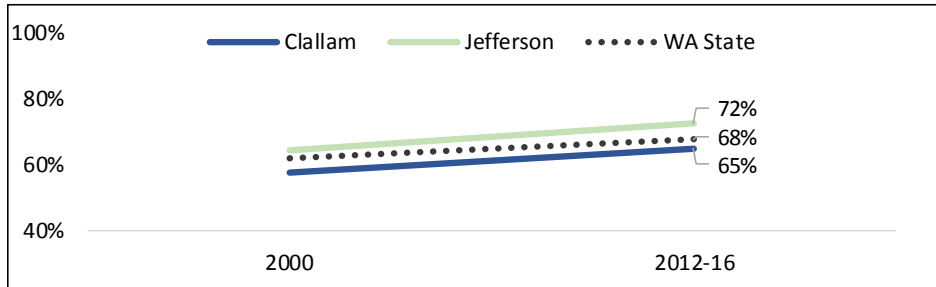


Figure 161. Population Age 25 and Older with More than a High School Education, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

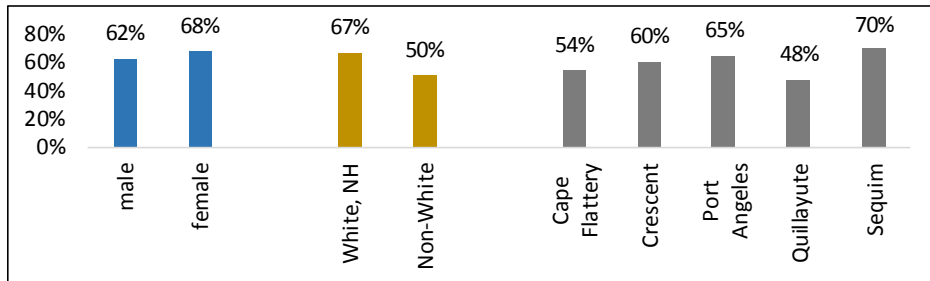


Figure 162. Population Age 25 and Older by Educational Attainment, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

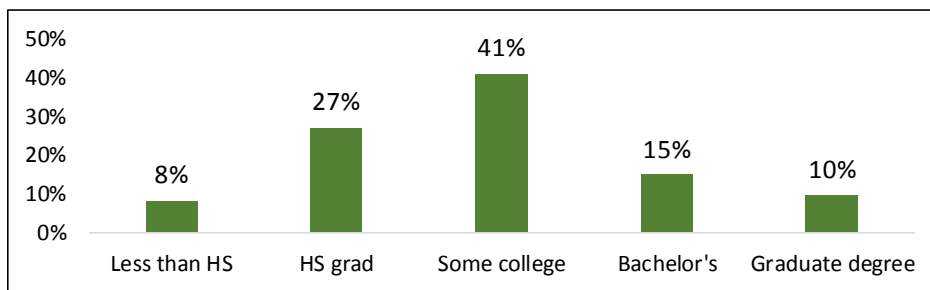


Figure 163. Population Age 25 and Older with More than a High School Education, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵

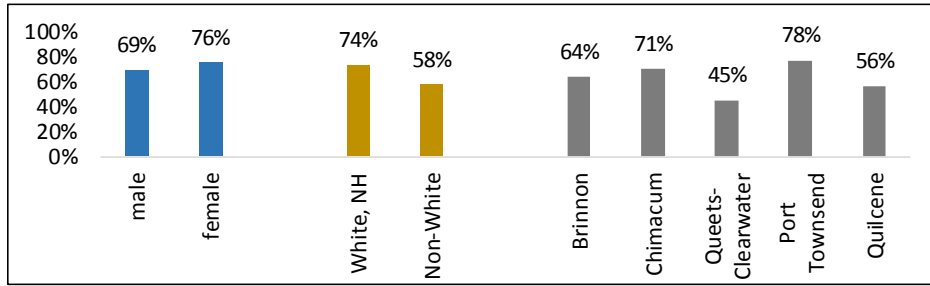
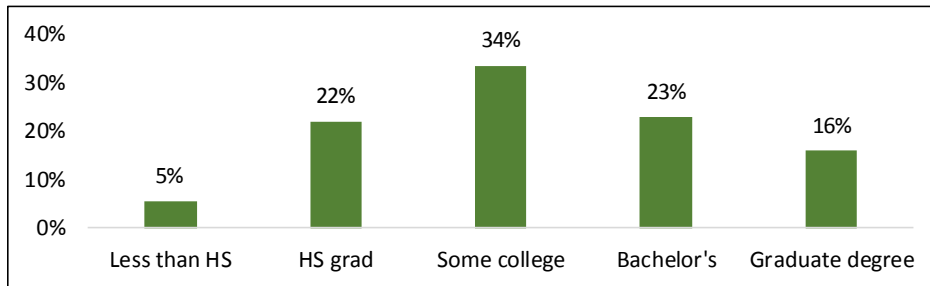


Figure 164. Population Age 25 and Older by Educational Attainment, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



Mothers with More than a High School Education

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61% of mothers had more than a high school education at the time of birth (2016) • Increasing since 1992; same as the state (67%) (2016) • Higher rate in older (age 35-49, 77%), non-Hispanic White (64%); lower rate in Clallam West End (45%) (2014-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% of mothers had more than a high school education at the time of birth • Increasing since 1992; same as the state (67%) (2016) • Higher rate in older (age 35-49, 86%), non-Hispanic White (67%) (2014-16)

In addition to education benefiting the individual and their community, education of parents, particularly mothers, has been linked to improved cognitive skills, grades and educational attainment in their children.⁴⁵ In a very tangible way, the percentage of mothers with more than a high school education is a good indicator for the potential in the next generation.

The proportion of mothers with more than a high school education at the time of the child's birth has been increasing over time in Clallam, Jefferson and Washington State. About 61% of Clallam County mothers and 65% of Jefferson County mothers had more than a high school education in 2016, approximately the same as the Washington State average of 67%.⁴ During 2014 to 2016, in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties, older mothers and non-Hispanic White mothers were more likely to have more than a high school education than their younger and non-White peers. All geographic regions had about the same percentage of mothers with more

than a high school education (about 63% to 66%) except for Clallam County's West End, where the rate was 45%.

Figure 165. Mothers with More than a High School Education, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1992 to 2016⁴

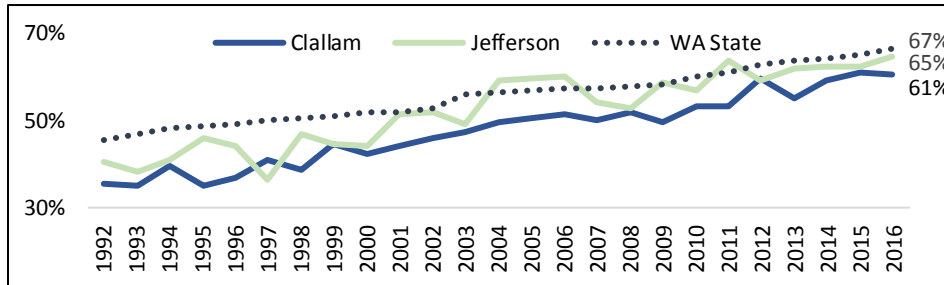


Figure 166. Mothers with More than a High School Education, Clallam County, 2014-16⁴

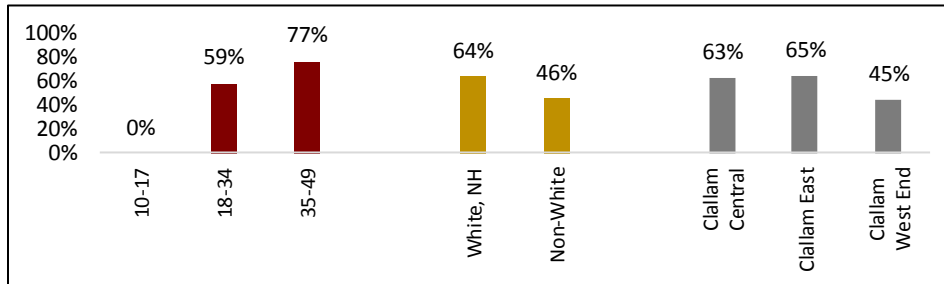
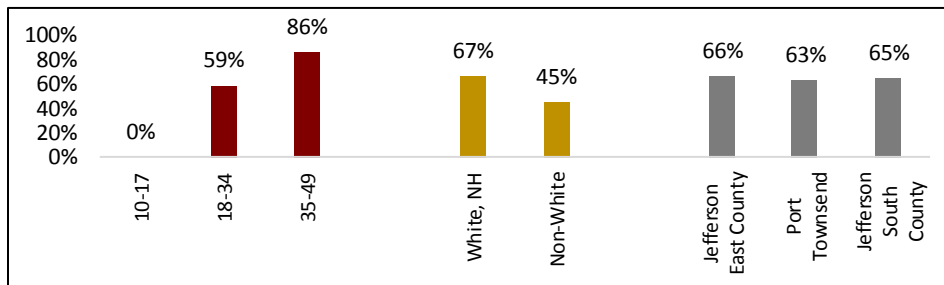


Figure 167. Mothers with More than a High School Education, Jefferson County, 2014-16⁴



Child Abuse and Neglect

Key Findings

Clallam (2015)

- 56 referrals accepted by CPS for abuse and neglect for every 1,000 children ages 0-17
- Increasing 4% annually on average since 2004; higher than the state (37 per 1,000)
- Higher in Port Angeles (71 per 1,000), Quillayute Valley (52 per 1,000)

Jefferson (2015)

- 41 referrals accepted by CPS for abuse and neglect for every 1,000 children ages 0-17
- No change since 2004; higher than the state (37 per 1,000)
- Higher in Brinnon (83 per 1,000), Quilcene (65 per 1,000)

Community Resources

DSHS provides child protective services, including intake, screening and investigative services in response to reports of suspected child abuse and neglect.

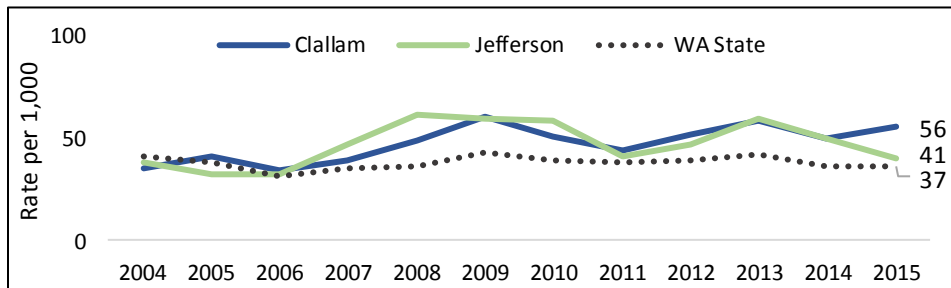
First Step Family Support Center promotes the healthy development of children and families in Clallam County.

Department of Children and Family Services is a childcare resource.

Childcare Aware of Washington provides many childcare resources and information.

Child abuse and neglect are defined under federal law as the action or failure to act which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, exploitation or an imminent risk of serious harm.⁴⁸ The rate of accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect has been increasing statistically significantly about 4% annually for Clallam County since 2004 and is now statistically higher than the state.¹² In 2015, there were 56 referrals for child abuse and neglect in Clallam County for every 1,000 children age 0 to 17. In Jefferson County, referrals have remained statistically unchanged between 2004 and 2015, with 41 per 1,000 children age 0 to 17 in 2015. Both Jefferson's and Clallam County's rates are statistically higher than the state rate of 37 per 1,000.

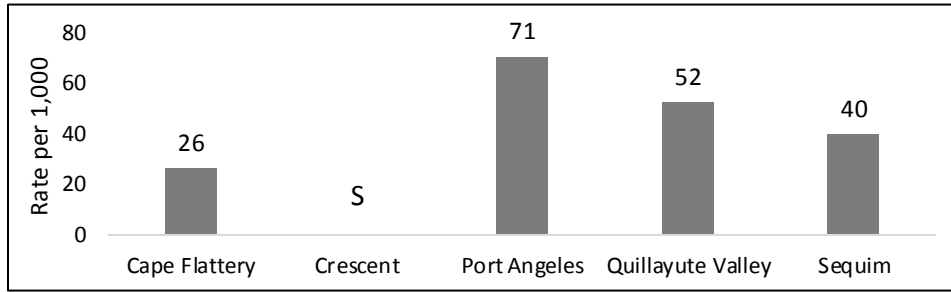
Figure 168. Child Abuse and Neglect Victims (age 0-17),* Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2004 to 2015¹²



*Accepted referrals by CPS

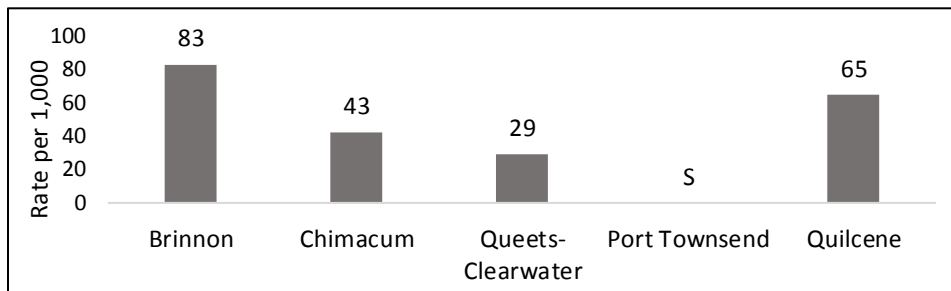
However, there is wide variation between school district's rates in Clallam and Jefferson Counties. Brinnon (83 per 1,000) in Jefferson County has the highest rate of referral for child abuse and neglect of any school district in Clallam or Jefferson County, and over the past 5 years, Brinnon's rate has been consistently high, with a 5-year average of 80 per 1,000.¹² Port Angeles has the second highest rate (71 per 1,000), followed by Quilcene (65 per 1,000) and Quillayute Valley (52 per 1,000).

Figure 169. Child Abuse and Neglect Victims (age 0-17)*, Clallam County, 2015¹²



*Accepted referrals by CPS; S indicates that numbers are too low to protect privacy and/or report a reliable rate.

Figure 170. Child Abuse and Neglect Victims (age 0-17)*, Jefferson County, 2015¹²



* Accepted referrals by CPS; S indicates that numbers are too low to protect privacy and/or report a reliable rate.

DSHS and Foster Care Services

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.4% of children age 17 and younger receive foster care placement services • Higher than the state (0.6%) • 75% of children under age 18 received some aid or service from DSHS; higher than the state (63%) 	<p>Jefferson (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5% of children age 17 and younger receive foster care placement services • Same as the state (0.6%) • 77% of children under age 18 received some aid or service from DSHS; higher than the state (63%)

The percent of Clallam County children age 17 years and younger who received foster care placement services in 2015 was 1.4%, which is significantly higher than Washington State’s percent (0.6%).⁵² Jefferson County’s percent (0.5%) is approximately the same as the state’s. Over half (63%) of the state’s children under the age of 18 received some type of aid or service through the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) in 2015. Seventy-five percent of Clallam County’s children received some DSHS service or aid and 77% of Jefferson County’s children did, both significantly higher than the state average.

Health Outcomes

The poor physical and/or mental health of children and adults can result in chronic and acute impediments to educational and/or occupational success and family stability. Communities are impacted in numerous ways by the poor health of residents.

Life Expectancy

Key Findings	
Clallam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy of a baby born in 2016 is 81 years; increasing over past 25 years 	Jefferson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy of a baby born in 2016 is 81 years; increasing over past 25 years

A general measure of health status is the number of years of healthy life a person can expect to live at birth. A baby born in 2016 in Clallam County or Jefferson County can expect to live 81 years on average, 1 year longer than the state average of 80 years.⁴ Life expectancy has been steadily increasing over the past 25 years.

Access to Health Care

Key Findings	
Clallam (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11% of adults age 18+ have no health insurance Younger, less educated, non-White and those in Cape Flattery are less likely to have health insurance 62% of adults report having a routine medical checkup in past year 81% of adults report having a health care provider or doctor 11% of adults report not being able to see a doctor due to cost in past year 32% of adults report having unmet medical needs in past year due to factors other than cost Clallam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of women age 50-74 report having breast cancer screening (2013-15) 66% of women age 21-65 report having cervical cancer screening (2012, 14, 15) 68% of adults age 50-75 report having colorectal cancer screening (2013-16) 	Jefferson (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8% of adults age 18+ have no health insurance Younger, less educated, non-White and those in Queets-Clearwater are less likely to have health insurance 62% of adults report having a routine medical checkup in past year 79% of adults report having a health care provider or doctor 12% of adults report not being able to see a doctor due to cost in past year 34% of adults report having unmet medical needs in past year due to factors other than cost Jefferson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73% of women age 50-74 report having breast cancer screening (2013-15) 78% of women age 21-65 report having cervical cancer screening (2012, 14, 15) 69% of adults age 50-75 report having colorectal cancer screening (2013-16)

<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% of adults report receiving the flu vaccine in past year (2012-16) • 46% of 19-35-month-olds completed all recommended vaccines for their age (2016); lower than the state (59%) • 83% of kindergarteners completed all vaccines (2016-17); same as the state (85%) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41% of adults report receiving the flu vaccine in past year (2012-16) • 63% of 19-35-month-olds completed all recommended vaccines for their age (2016); same as the state (59%) • 70% of kindergarteners completed all vaccines (2016-17); lower than the state (85%)
<p>Community Voices</p>	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of OlyCAP Community Needs Survey respondents felt that affordable medical care was an extremely important need, the second highest need listed. • 48% of respondents felt that affordable medical care was hard to get. • Of those who hadn't been able to find something they needed in their community in the past year, 24% of survey respondents said that it was affordable healthcare. • 12% of respondents said they did not have a primary care provider; 47% had a single place; 39% had more than one place • 10% reported their children did not have a primary care provider; 60% had a single place; 21% had more than one place • Reasons why adults did not have a primary care provider: 42% hadn't needed one, 42% could not afford it or had no insurance • Reasons why children did not have a primary care provider: 40% hadn't needed one, 40% could not afford it or had no insurance, 40% couldn't get to an office <p>Key informants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions for improving access to healthcare included supporting healthcare for everyone/a single payer system federally, promoting access to primary care and other preventive services, improving outreach and insurance enrollment, ensuring sufficient providers, decreasing costs, decreasing waiting lists for providers 	
<p>Community Resources</p>	
<p><u>St. Vincent de Paul</u> provides emergency assistance for medical appointments and for individuals leaving the hospital.</p> <p><u>Olympic Area on Aging</u> has local information & assistance specialists, such as Susie Brandalious in Forks, who provide free consultation, assistance and advocacy for elders, their families, friends and other interested parties to help walk individuals through medical applications and assist with issues.</p> <p><u>Jefferson County Health Department</u> assists with WIC, immunizations and health education.</p> <p><u>Clallam County Health Department</u> assists with WIC, immunizations and health education.</p> <p><u>Peninsula Children's Clinic</u> is a pediatric medical clinic in Port Angeles.</p> <p><u>North Olympic Health Network</u> is a family medical clinic in Port Angeles.</p> <p><u>Bogachiel Clinic</u> is a family medical clinic in Forks.</p> <p><u>Jamestown Clinic</u> is a family medical clinic in Sequim.</p>	

Adult Access to Health Care

Measures of adult access to health care are important indicators of community well-being. Adults with unmet healthcare needs cannot contribute to their families or communities at an

optimal level. Further, adults with no health insurance or inadequate health insurance are forced to choose between health care and other basic needs often forcing them to rely on community safety nets. Table 19 shows self-reported survey data on access to health care.

Table 19. Adult Access to Health Care, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16^{51, 55}

Adult Access to Health Care	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Report having health insurance ⁵¹	83%	85%	85%
Routine checkup in the past year ⁵¹	62%	62%	62%
Have a health care provider ⁵¹	81%	79%	76%
Health care provider not seen due to cost in the past year ⁵¹	11%	12%	13%
Unmet medical needs* in the past year ⁵⁵	32%	34%	33%

* Reported need to see a doctor, but could not because of long wait times, not being able to take time off work and/or lack of childcare or transportation.

Utilization of Preventive Medicine Services

Utilization of preventive medicine services is also critical to the health of a community. According to self-reported survey data, more than 7 in 10 women age 50 and older have had a mammogram in the past 2 years in both Jefferson and Clallam County.⁵¹ A higher percentage of women age 21-65 in Jefferson County have had a cervical cancer screening (78%) than in Clallam County (66%), but both counties are lower than the state (82%). About 68% of adults age 50-75 have had a colorectal cancer screening in Clallam County and about 69% in Jefferson County. Only about 44% of residents have had an influenza vaccine in the past year in Clallam County. In Jefferson County, 41% have had an influenza vaccine, about the same as the state (41%).

Table 20. Health Care Utilization of Preventive Medicine Services, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State⁵¹

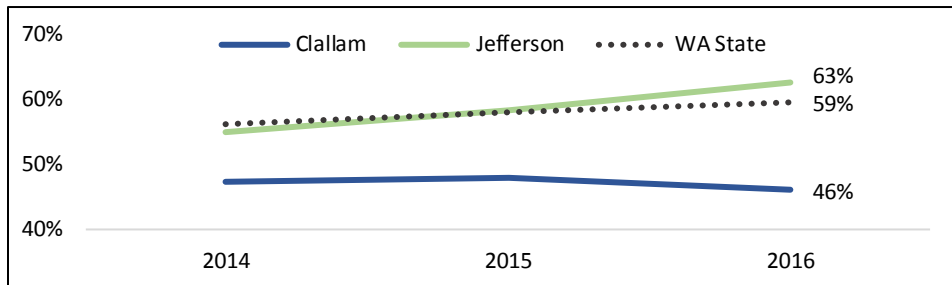
Preventive Medicine Service	Years	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Breast cancer screening in past 2 years – Women age 50-74	2013-15	70%	73%	77%
Cervical cancer screening – Women age 21-65	2012, 2014, 2015	66%	78%	82%
Colorectal cancer screening – Adults age 50-75	2013-16	68%	69%	69%
Influenza vaccine in the past year	2012-16	44%	41%	41%

Vaccination Rates Among Children

Children with access to and complying with recommended vaccination protocols gives another indicator of the availability of services and the degree to which they are utilized. In 2016, 46% of Clallam County children age 19-35 months were up-to-date on the recommended

vaccinations for their age.⁴⁶ This was statistically significantly lower than the state percentage of 59%. Jefferson County’s rate (63%) was statistically the same as the state’s rate.

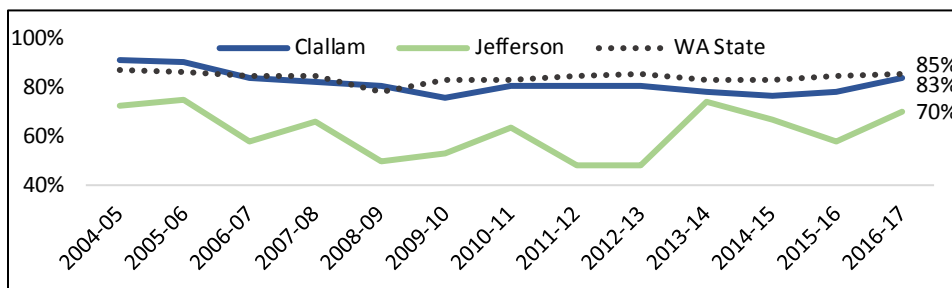
Figure 171. Children Age 19 to 35 Months with Complete Vaccinations, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2014 to 2016*⁴⁶



* Percent of children 19-35 months of age with complete vaccination records on file in the Child Profile Immunization Registry; complete vaccination record includes 4 DTP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 1 Varicella and 4 PCV.

By the time children are kindergarteners, a much higher percentage have received all recommended vaccines, likely due in part to school requirements. Eighty-three percent of kindergarteners in Clallam County had received all recommended vaccinations for the 2016-17 school year, which was similar to the state’s rate of 85%.⁴⁷ For Jefferson County, 70% of kindergarteners had received all recommended vaccinations, significantly lower than the state’s rate. There has been no statistically significant change in vaccination rates since the 2009-10 school year in either Jefferson or Clallam Counties.

Figure 172. Kindergarteners with Complete Immunizations, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2004-05 to 2016-17⁴⁷

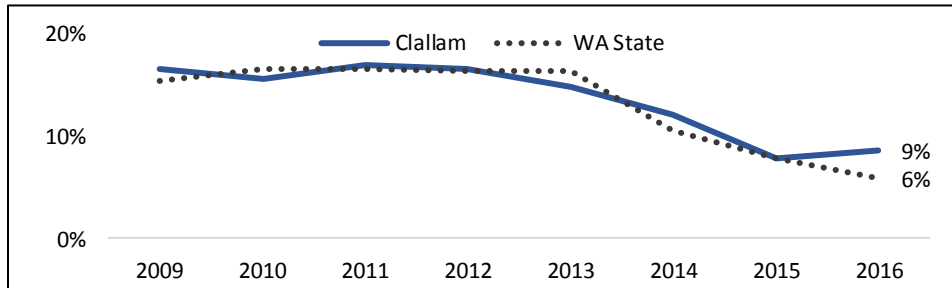


Adults Without Health Insurance

Another indicator of a community’s access to health care is the percentage of people who do not have health insurance. The percentage of civilian, non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older who do not have health insurance in Clallam County has been decreasing statistically significantly 17% annually on average from 2012 to 2016.⁵ In 2016, 9% of adults in Clallam County did not have health insurance, which was statistically higher than the state (6%). Unfortunately, percentages for Jefferson County are not available for individual years, but from

2012 to 2016, 8% of Jefferson’s adults did not have health insurance, compared to 10% in Washington State. For comparison, from 2012 to 2016, 11% of adults in Clallam County did not have health insurance.

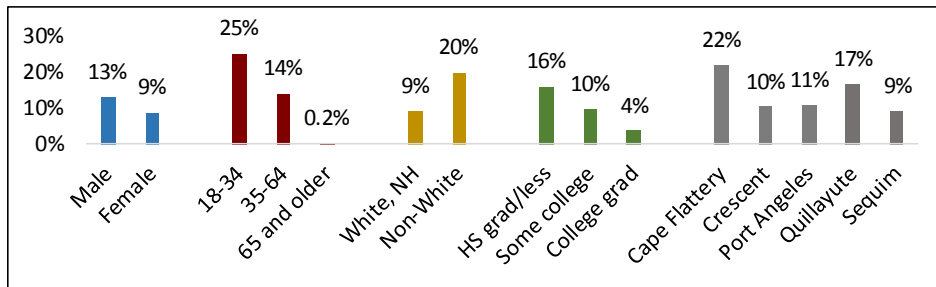
Figure 173. Adults* without Health Insurance, Clallam County and Washington State, 2009 to 2016⁵



*Civilian, non-institutionalized and age 18 or older.

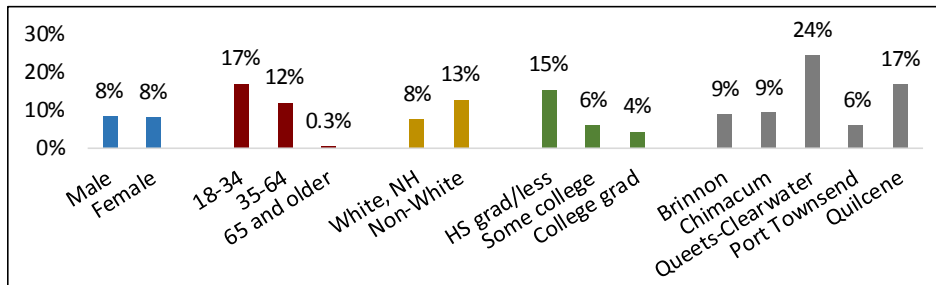
Adults without health insurance are disproportionately younger, less educated and non-White in both Clallam and Jefferson County.⁵ Cape Flattery (22%) and Queets-Clearwater (24%) school districts have the highest percentages of adults without health insurance.

Figure 174. Adults* without Health Insurance, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵



*Civilian, non-institutionalized and age 18 or older.

Figure 175. Adults* without Health Insurance, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



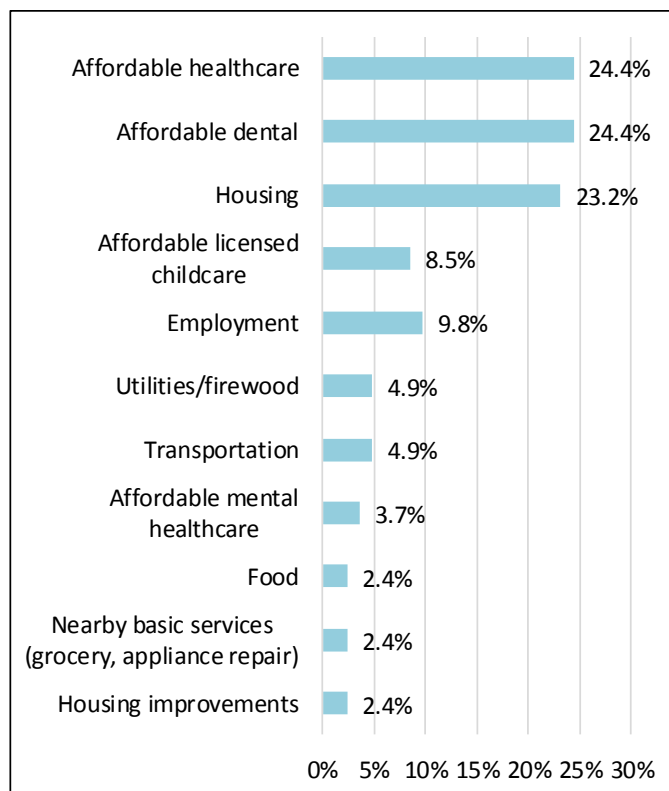
*Civilian, non-institutionalized and age 18 or older.

Community Voices

In the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, over half of respondents (55%) reported that affordable medical care was an extremely important need for their household, and just under half of respondents (48%) felt that affordable medical care was hard to get.

In addition, of those who had needed something in the past year that they hadn't been able to find in the community, 24% of respondents said it was affordable healthcare. Respondents needing healthcare also requested more female doctors, doctors with better professional skills and specialists, in addition to mentioning the need for specialists and primary care doctors to be local.

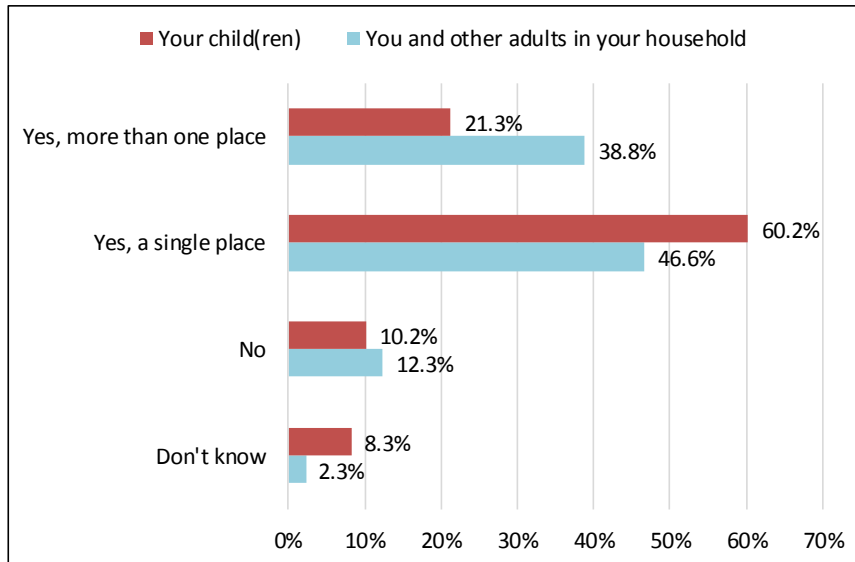
Figure 176. Services that Respondents Needed in the Past Year, but Hadn't Been Able to Find in their Community, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



When asked if there was a particular medical clinic or doctor's office that they go to when they are sick or in need of advice about health, only 12% of respondents said they did not have a place. An additional 2% did not know if they had a place. About 47% of respondents reported having a single place they go for healthcare and an additional 39% reported having more than one place. For their children, 60% of respondents reported their children had a single place to go for healthcare and an additional 21% had more than one place where their children went for

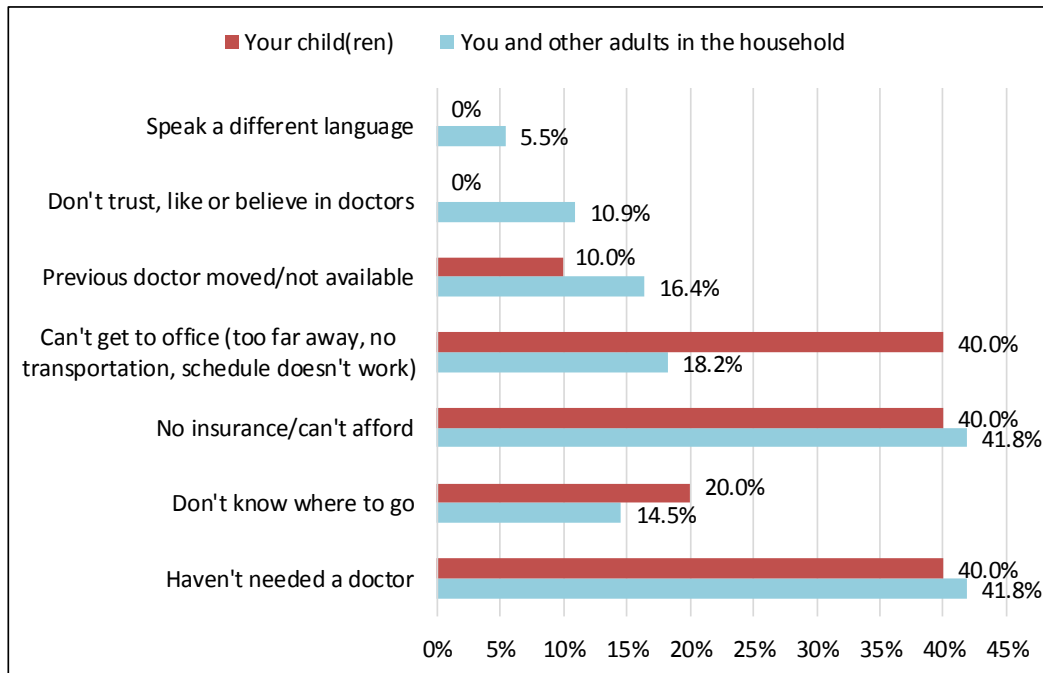
healthcare. Ten percent reported their children did not have a particular clinic to go to when sick and an additional 8% did not know if their children had a particular place or not.

Figure 177. Do Respondents Have a Medical Primary Care Provider, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



For those respondents who did not have a particular place to go for medical care, respondents were allowed to pick all the reasons why that they felt applied to them and their children. For themselves, 42% of respondents hadn't needed a doctor. About 42% of respondents also felt they couldn't afford it and/or they had no insurance. The same two reasons were most commonly reported for their children as well, with 40% of respondents saying their children hadn't needed a doctor and 40% saying their children did not have insurance and/or otherwise couldn't afford it. In addition, for children, 40% also reported that being unable to get to a doctor's office prevented them from having a particular place for their children to go for medical care.

Figure 178. Reasons Why Respondents Don't Have a Medical Primary Care Provider, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Health Status

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11% of adults have ever had diabetes • 7% of adults have ever had COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis • 11% of adults have asthma • 20% of adults have ever had cancer • 8% of adults have ever had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease • 18% report poor general health • 13% of adults report their physical health is not good • Top 3 leading causes of hospitalization (2011-15): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diseases of the circulatory system ○ Diseases of the digestive system ○ Diseases of the musculoskeletal system • Top 3 leading causes of unintentional injury hospitalizations (2011-15): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls ○ Motor vehicle accidents ○ Poisonings 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of adults have ever had diabetes • 7% of adults have ever had COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis • 10% of adults have asthma • 17% of adults have ever had cancer • 10% of adults have ever had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease • 17% of adults report poor general health • 10% of adults report their physical health is not good • Top 3 leading causes of hospitalization (2011-15): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diseases of the circulatory system ○ Diseases of the digestive system ○ Diseases of the musculoskeletal system • Top 3 leading causes of unintentional injury hospitalizations (2011-15): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls ○ Motor vehicle accidents ○ Poisonings

Community Voices

Community Survey (Fall 2017)

- 13% of community survey respondents reported having at least one adult in their household who requires in-home care services.

Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)

- The Forks focus group identified the Quillayute Tribe as having healthcare concerns, especially the need for more local doctors. They felt healthcare should intervene more in mental health issues, family problems and substance abuse concerns.
- The Sequim focus group also felt healthcare was a concern. They reported no physicians being available for new people entering the community, the need for more volunteer drivers and access to care being a priority.

Measures of adult health status and health-related behaviors are also important indicators of community well-being. Existing poor health and behaviors that contribute to poor health impact communities at the individual, family and system levels. Percentages of adults with self-reported chronic conditions in Clallam and Jefferson County can be seen in Table 21.

Table 21. Adult Health Status, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵¹

Adult Health Status	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Ever told they have diabetes	11%	12%	9%
Ever told they have COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis	7%	7%	6%
Have asthma	11%	10%	10%
Ever told they had cancer	20%	17%	12%
Ever told they had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease	8%	10%	6%
Have poor general health	18%	17%	15%
Reports physical health not good	13%	10%	12%

The top 3 leading causes of hospitalization from 2011 to 2015 by number of hospitalizations for residents of both Clallam and Jefferson County are diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the musculoskeletal system.⁴

The top 3 leading causes of unintentional injuries from 2011 to 2015 by number of hospitalizations for residents of both Clallam and Jefferson County are falls, motor vehicle accidents and poisonings.⁴

Emergency Department

Key Findings

Jefferson Healthcare (2017)

- 12,802 total emergency department visits for all ages; increasing from 2013 to 2017

Forks Community Hospital (2016)

- 5,498 total emergency department visits for all ages; increasing from 2013 to 2016

Olympic Medical Center

- No data

Community Resources

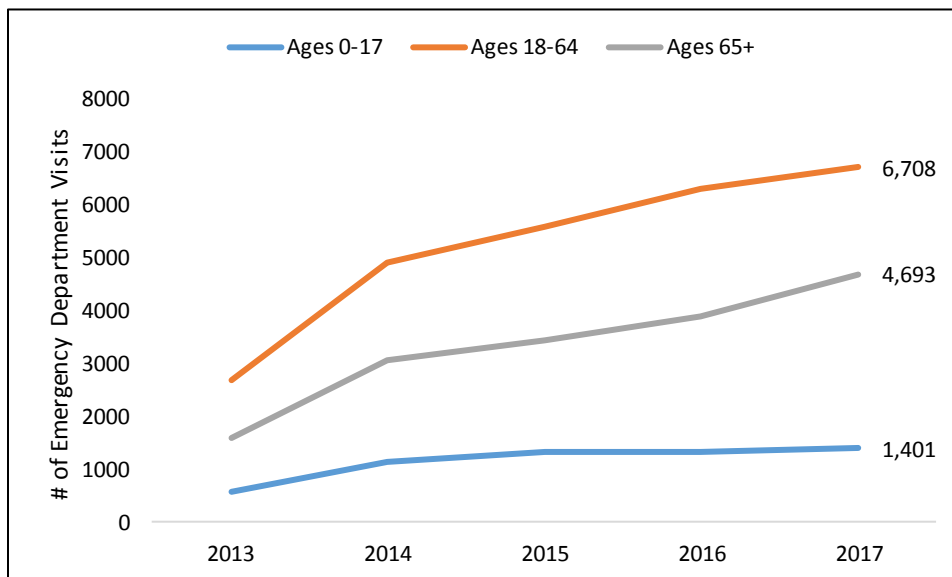
Jefferson Healthcare is a DNV accredited, fully integrated health care system with complete surgical, emergency, digital imaging, rehabilitation and lab services, as well as an outpatient specialty clinic, located in Port Townsend.

Forks Community Hospital offers high-quality, affordable healthcare services to residents of Clallam West End.

Olympic Medical Center is a level-three trauma designated emergency department with inpatient, surgical and labor and delivery services, located in Port Angeles.

Jefferson Healthcare, located in Port Townsend, is one of three Emergency Departments (ED) in Jefferson and Clallam County. The number of visits to their ED has been increasing from 2013 to 2017 for all age groups, but most steeply for those over 18 years of age.⁶⁵ In 2017, there were 12,802 total visits for all ages to the Jefferson Healthcare ED. Olympic Medical Center, the other Emergency Department, was unable to provide data.

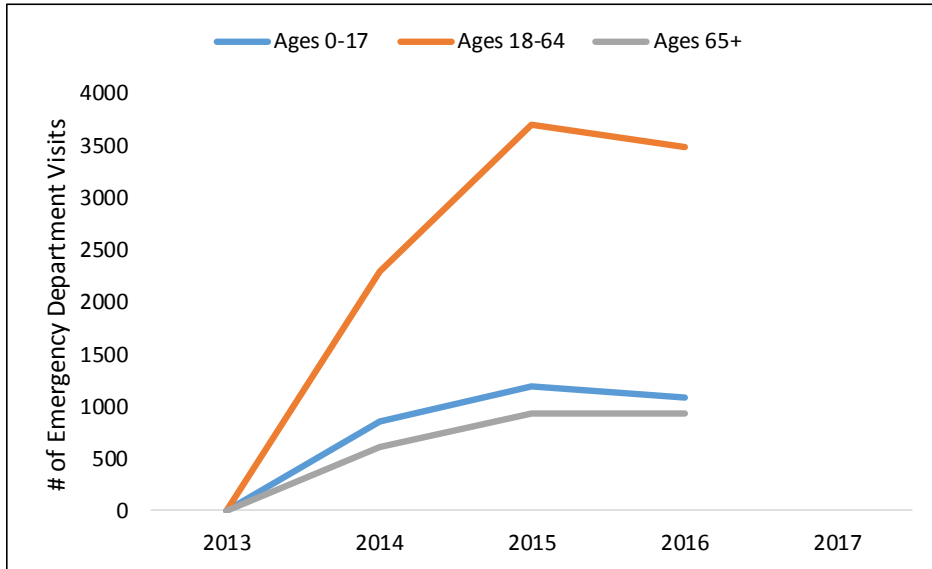
Figure 179. Number of Emergency Department Visits by Age Group, Jefferson Healthcare, 2013 to 2017⁶⁵



Forks Community Hospital has also seen an increasing number of ED visits from 2013 to 2016 for all age groups; however there was a slight decrease from 2015 to 2016 (2017 data was not

yet available).⁶⁷ In 2016, there were 5,498 total visits for all ages to the Forks Community Hospital ED. Olympic Medical Center’s Emergency Department was unable to provide data.

Figure 180. Number of Emergency Department Visits by Age Group, Forks Community Hospital, 2013 to 2016⁶⁷



Oral Health

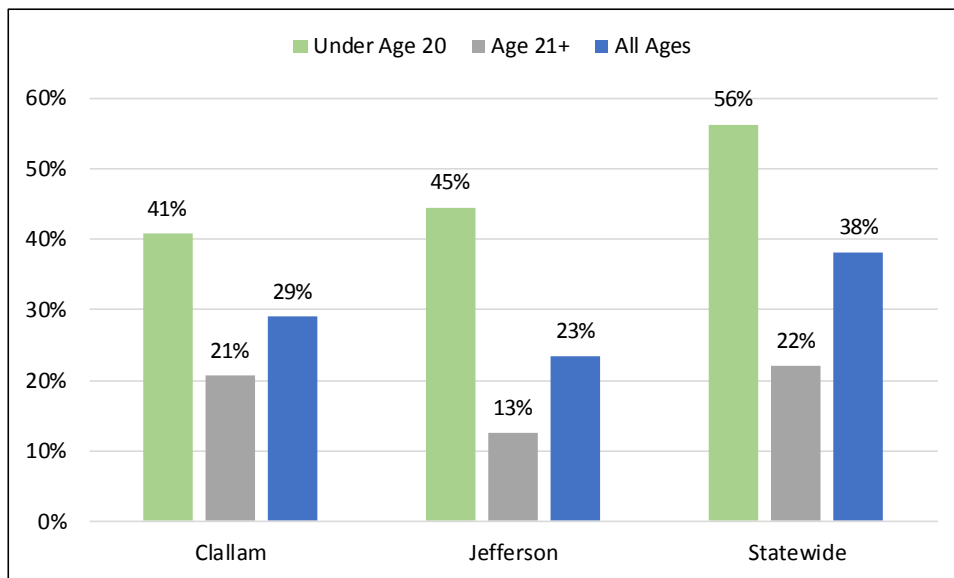
Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29% of Medicaid beneficiaries use their dental benefits; lower than WA (38%) • 53% of third graders had ever had tooth decay; same as WA (53%) (2015-16) • 21% of third graders had untreated visible tooth decay; higher than WA (12%) (2015-16) • 43% had dental sealants on at least 1 molar (2015-16) 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23% of Medicaid beneficiaries use their dental benefits; lower than WA (38%)
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable dental care was identified as an extremely important need for more survey respondents (64%) than any other need. • 69% of survey respondents felt affordable dental care was hard to get, more people than for any other service. • Of those who hadn't been able to find something they needed in their community in the past year, 24% of survey respondents said that it was affordable dental care. • 61% of respondents reported visiting the dentist in the past year. • Of those who didn't visit the dentist in the past year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 61% couldn't afford it or had no insurance ○ 23% didn't have or know a dentist • 69% reported their children visited the dentist in the past year. • Of those whose children hadn't visited the dentist in the past year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 64% couldn't afford it or had no insurance ○ 43% didn't have or know a dentist ○ Key informants ○ Suggestions for improving oral healthcare access included increasing the number of dental providers willing to accept Medicaid, providing pediatric screenings and sealants in primary and pediatric provider offices, establishing a mobile site to serve Medicaid clients and connecting preventive oral health with school-based health centers. 	
Community Resources	
<p><u>Seamar Dental Clinic</u> provides dental screening for all Head Start and Early Head Start children enrolled in the program.</p> <p><u>ABC Dentistry</u> provides dental services and education to families in Clallam and Jefferson Counties.</p> <p><u>Jamestown Dental</u> provides dental services for families in Sequim.</p> <p><u>Olympic Kids Dental</u> offers pediatric dental services for children of all ages in Clallam County.</p>	

Oral Health Among Medicaid Beneficiaries

Clallam and Jefferson Counties have extremely low dental utilization rates among Medicaid beneficiaries across all age groups.⁶³ Jefferson County has the 3rd lowest all-age use rate

(access) among the 39 counties in Washington, Clallam is 6th lowest. Fewer than half of beneficiaries under age 20 used dental services in 2016 (41% in Clallam and 45% in Jefferson) compared to 56% in Washington State; for adults, Clallam is just below the state average (21% vs. 22%) while Jefferson was only 13%.

Figure 181. Medicaid Dental Services Utilization by Age, Clallam County, Jefferson County and WA State, 2016⁶³



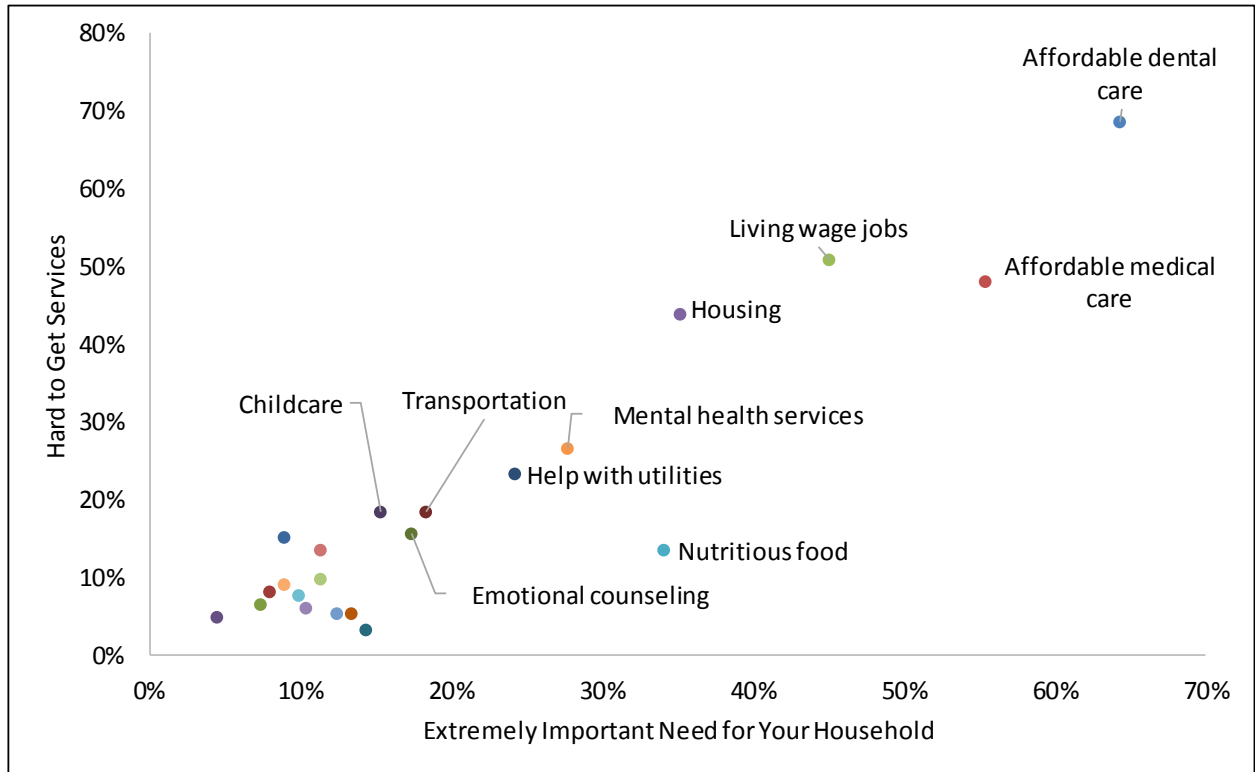
Oral Health Among Children

The Smile Survey collected data on dental decay and dental sealants in children in Clallam County during the 2015-16 school year. Children were only screened for these issues at eight selected elementary schools in Clallam County. Of those screened, 53% of third graders had ever had any decay, which is the same as Washington State overall, but only 9% had ever had decay on permanent teeth.⁶⁶ 21% had untreated decay at the time of the survey, which is higher than the Washington State average of 12%. 23% had rampant decay (ever had decay on 7 or more teeth) and 43% had dental sealants in place on at least 1 molar. Races and ethnicities other than non-Hispanic White has statistically significantly higher rates of ever having decay, having decay on permanent teeth and having untreated decay at the time of the survey.

Community Voices

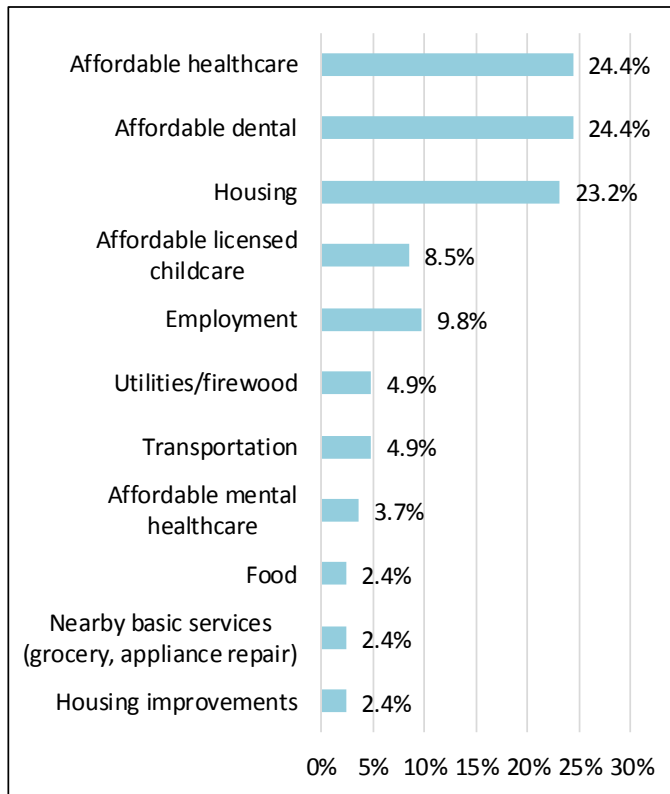
These results are especially concerning when taken in conjunction with responses from the community survey. Over 64% of respondents felt that affordable dental care was an extremely important need for their household, a higher percentage than any other single category of need. In addition, 69% of respondents felt that affordable dental care was hard to get, a higher percentage than any other needed service.

Figure 182. Ranked Services by Percentage of Respondents Who Felt the Service was Hard to Get and an Extremely Important Need for their Household, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



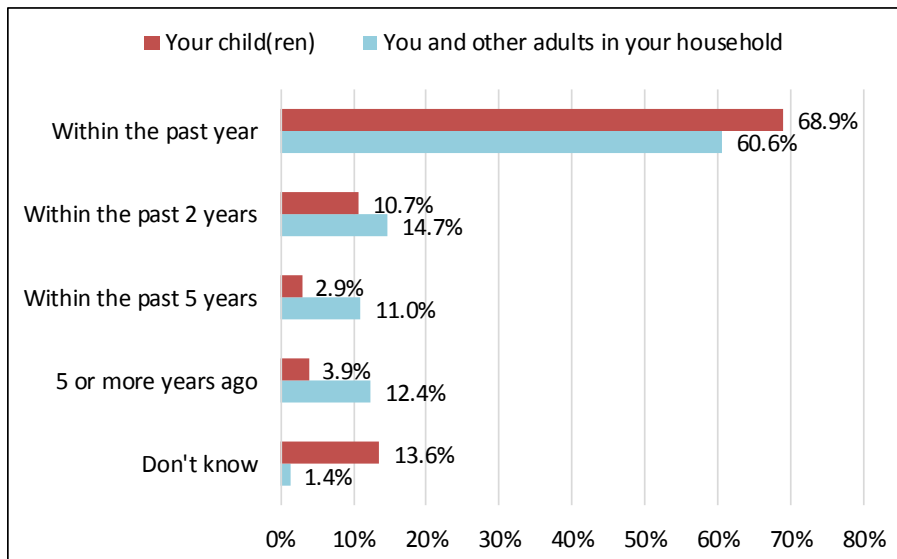
In addition, of those who had needed something in the past year that they hadn't been able to find in the community, 24% of respondents said it was affordable dental care, which was tied with affordable healthcare for the most needed service.

Figure 183. Services that Respondents Needed in the Past Year, but Hadn't Been Able to Find in their Community, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



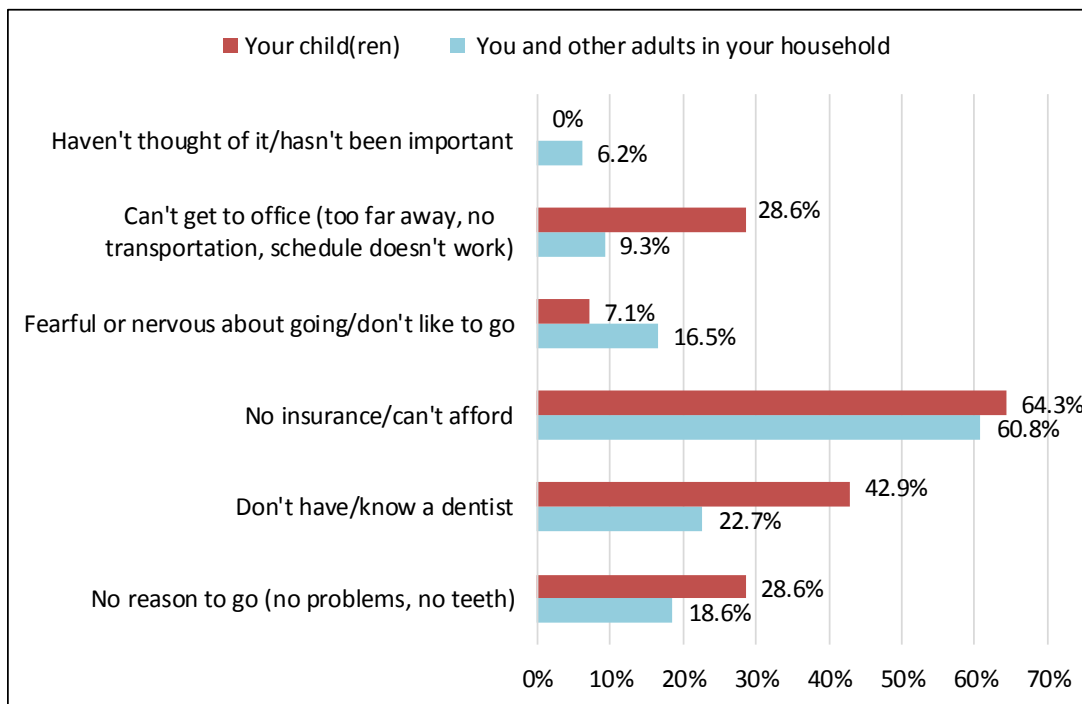
About 61% of survey respondents reported that they and other adults in their household had visited the dentist in the past year. Sixty-nine percent reported that their children had visited the dentist in the past year.

Figure 184. How Recently Respondents Visited the Dentist or Dental Clinic, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



For the remainder of respondents who had not visited the dentist in the past year, the most commonly reported reason for adults and their children was because they had no insurance and/or could not afford it. Almost 61% of respondents who hadn't been to the dentist in the past year said they couldn't afford it or had no insurance. About 23% didn't know or have a dentist for themselves and other adults in their household. Over 64% of respondents whose children hadn't been to the dentist in the past year said they couldn't afford it or had no insurance. Almost 43% did not have or know of a dentist for their children. Respondents could pick as many reasons as needed.

Figure 185. Reasons Why Respondents Hadn't Been to the Dentist in the Past Year, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Mental Health Status

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37% of 10th graders reported feeling depressed (so sad for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities) at least once in the past year (2016) • 23% of 10th graders reported seriously considering committing suicide in the past year (2016) • 4.4% of children age 0 to 17 received DSHS state-funded mental health services (2015) • 23% of adults were ever told they have depression; same as WA (2012-16) • 12% of adults on medication for mental or emotional health; same as WA (2012-16) • 13% of adults report their mental health is not good; same as WA (2012-16) • 33% of adults reported experiencing at least 3 ACEs in their lifetime (2011) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41% of 10th graders reported feeling depressed (so sad for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities) at least once in the past year (2016) • 27% of 10th graders reported seriously considering committing suicide in the past year (2016) • 3.8% of children age 0 to 17 received DSHS state-funded mental health services (2015) • 22% of adults were ever told they have depression; same as WA (2012-16) • 8% of adults on medication for mental or emotional health; lower than WA (2012-16) • 12% of adults report their mental health is not good; same as WA (2012-16) • 32% of adults reported experiencing at least 3 ACEs in their lifetime (2011)
<p>Clallam and Jefferson Combined (June 2016) – Medicaid Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23% have a mental health diagnosis • 11% have a substance use disorder • 7% have co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders 	
<p>Olympic Community Action Programs Early Head Start/Head Start/ECEAP Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 children required a mental health professional consultation 	
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of community survey respondents reported most days are a bit, quite a bit or extremely stressful 	
<p>Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All focus groups saw lots of need for mental healthcare, from dementia and loneliness in seniors to a lack of shelters and needed individual services. Mental health was seen as tied closely to substance abuse and a lack of housing. • The Forks focus group identified mental health concerns among the Quillayute Tribe. 	
<p>Key Informants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health Access was ranked in the top five areas of need in our community by the second highest number of key informants. • Suggestions included increasing primary care-based screening, expanding mental health services and insurance coverage, increasing awareness and increasing funding and services from Discovery Behavioral Health. 	

Community Resources

National Alliance on Mental Illness is the nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness.

Peninsula Behavioral Health is a private, not-for-profit, licensed mental health and certified chemical dependency treatment organization in east Clallam County.

Discovery Behavioral Health offers behavioral health and chemical dependency treatment to communities in East Jefferson County.

Jumping Mouse provides expressive mental health therapy for children aged 2 to 12.

New Growth Behavioral Health Services provides a wide variety of professional services to help you resolve your life issues in a timely and cost-effective manner.

West End Outreach Services serves the residents of Clallam and Jefferson Counties with trained case managers and clinicians, both mental health and chemical dependency, to help people expand their life skills and develop community based support.

Behavioral health, comprising both mental health and the lack of substance dependence, is extremely important to the overall health and well-being of the population. Poor behavioral health is one of the most concerning aspects of health in Clallam and Jefferson County.

Mental Health of Children

Data on the mental health of children is difficult to collect. The following data comes from a survey of 10th graders administered every other year, where students are asked to self-report their feelings and ideas. A proxy question for depression in children is whether they have, at least once in the past year, felt so sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities. In Clallam County in 2016, 37% of 10th grade students reported that, at least once in the past year, they had felt so sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities.⁴¹ In Jefferson County, 41% of 10th grade students reported feeling this way at least once in the past year. Higher percentages of girls reported feeling this way in the past year compared to boys, but there was little difference by race.

Figure 186. 10th Graders Who Report Feeling So Sad or Hopeless for 2 or more Weeks in a Row that they Stopped Doing their Usual Activities at least Once in the Past Year, Clallam County, 2016⁴¹

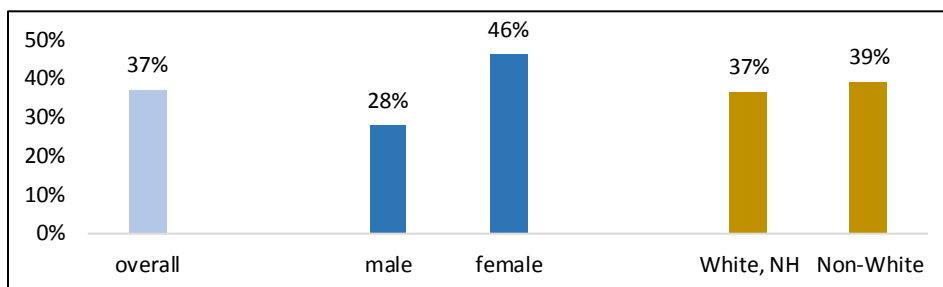
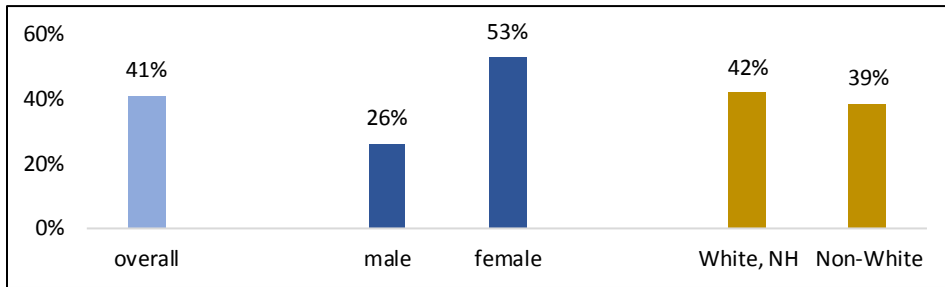


Figure 187. 10th Graders Who Report Feeling So Sad or Hopeless for 2 or more Weeks in a Row that they Stopped Doing their Usual Activities at least Once in the Past Year, Jefferson County, 2016⁴¹



In the 2016 survey in Clallam County, 23% of 10th graders reported seriously considering committing suicide in the past year, which is almost 1 in 4.⁴¹ In Jefferson County, it was more than 1 in 4 (27%). Again, a higher percentage of girls reported seriously considering suicide than boys and there was no statistical difference by race.

Figure 188. 10th Graders Who Report Seriously Considering Committing Suicide in the Past Year, Clallam County, 2016⁴¹

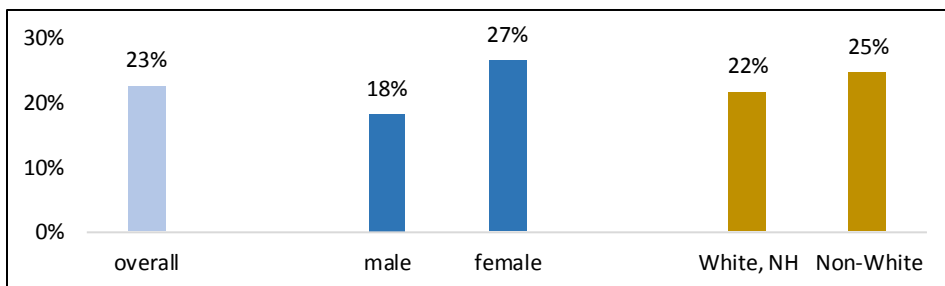
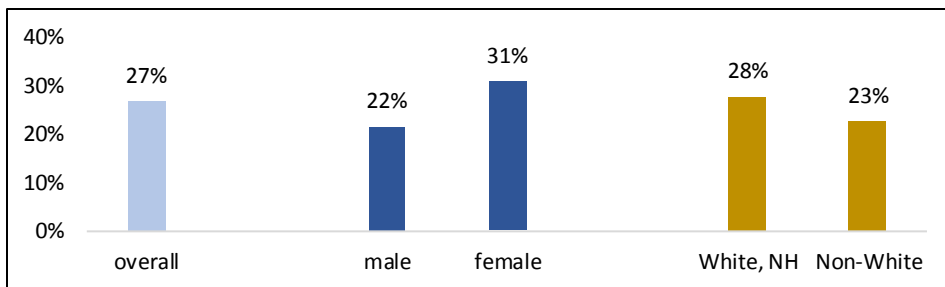


Figure 189. 10th Graders Who Report Seriously Considering Committing Suicide in the Past Year, Jefferson County, 2016⁴¹



Children Receiving Mental Health Services

According to DSHS, the percentage of Clallam and Jefferson County children age 0-17 years who are receiving state-funded mental health services has statistically significantly increased from 2001 to 2015.⁵² In 2015, 4.4% of children age 0-17 received state-funded mental health services in Clallam County and 3.8% in Jefferson County.

Figure 190. Children Age 0-17 Receiving State-funded Mental Health Services, Clallam County and Jefferson County, 2001 to 2015⁵²

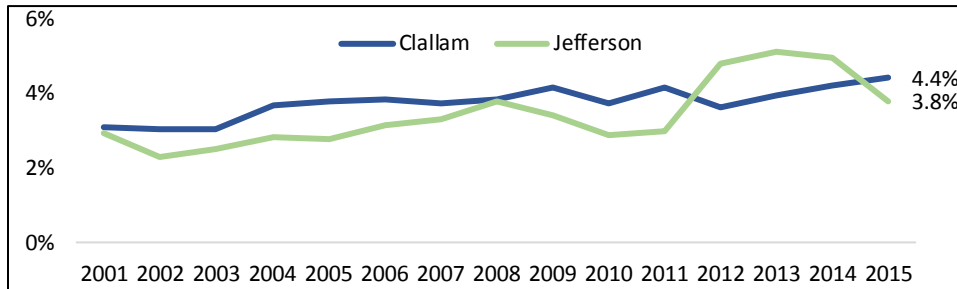


Table 22. Mental Health Services Provided to Early Head Start/Head Start/ECEAP Children, Olympic Community Action Programs, 2016-17⁵³

	Olympic Community Action Programs		
	EHS	HS	ECEAP
# of children for whom the MH professional consulted with program staff about child's behavior/mental health	4	13	1
# of children for whom the MH professional consulted with the parent(s) /guardian(s) about their child's behavior/mental health	1	7	2
# of children for whom the MH professional provided an individual mental health assessment	0	1	0
# of children for whom the MH professional facilitated a referral for mental health services	3	13	1
# of children who were referred by the program for mental health services outside of Head Start since last year's PIR was reported	3	13	1

Mental Health of Adults

In a national survey, about 23% of adults surveyed in Clallam County reported ever being told they had depression by a medical provider.⁵¹ Jefferson County and Washington State had about the same percentage, with 22%. Clallam County also had a similar percentage of adults reporting being on a medication for mental or emotional health compared to the state (12% compared to 14%). Jefferson County has a statistically significantly lower percentage of adults reporting being on medication (8%). It's important to note that differences in medication may reflect a lack of access to care instead of a lack of need, because approximately the same percentage of adults report that their mental health is not good in Clallam County and Jefferson County compared to Washington State overall (13%, 12% and 11% respectively).

Table 23. Adult Behavioral Health Status, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16^{*51}

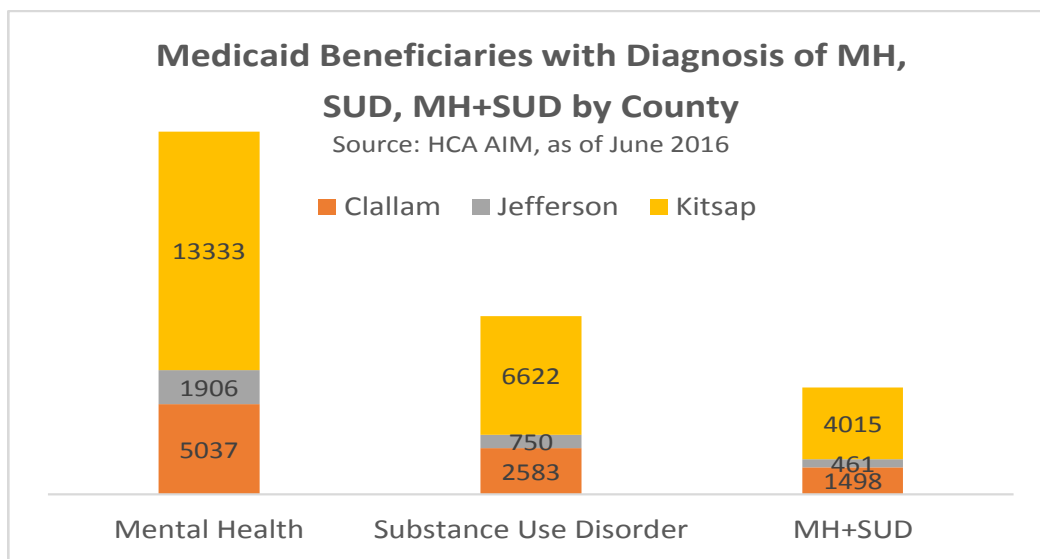
Adult Mental Health Status	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Ever told they have depression	23%	22%	22%
On medication for mental or emotional health	12%	8%	14%
Reports mental health not good	13%	12%	11%
Serious mental illness	n<10	n<10	3%

**n<10 indicates the percentage was suppressed because the data is unreliable due to small numbers.*

Mental Health Among Medicaid Beneficiaries

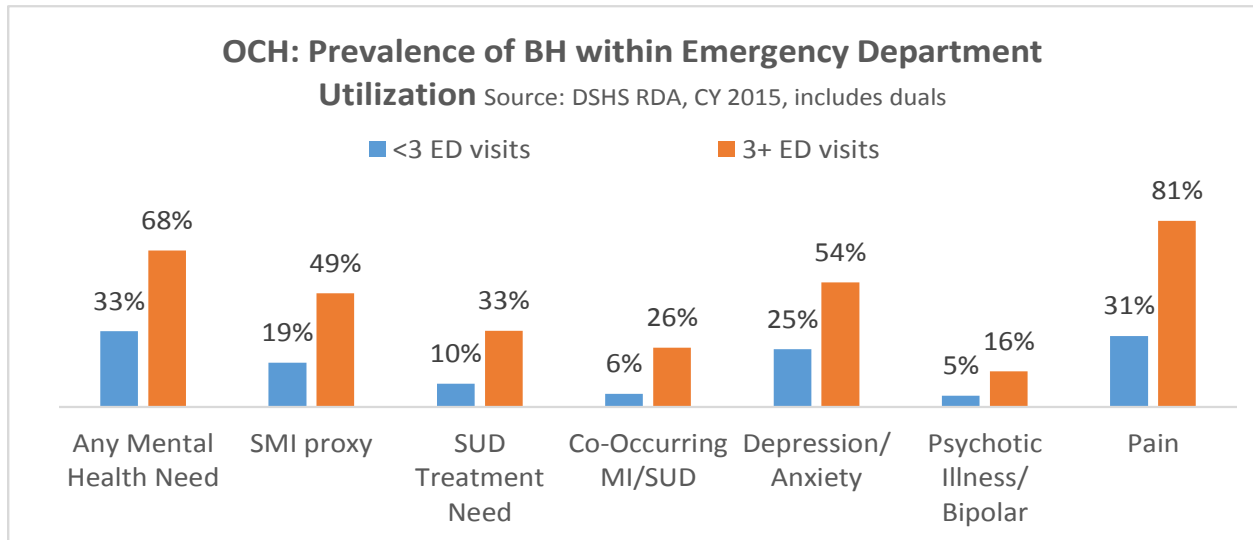
Clallam and Jefferson County have about 30,000 Medicaid beneficiaries; nearly 7,000 have a mental health diagnosis (23%), about 3,300 have substance use disorder (11%), and about 2,000 have co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders (7%).⁶¹

Figure 191. Mental Health (MH) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Diagnoses for Medicaid Beneficiaries, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Kitsap County, June 2016⁶¹



A high proportion of emergency department (ED) high utilizers, defined as 3 or more visits, are Medicaid beneficiaries and individuals dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare with mental health and/or substance use disorders, together referred to as behavioral health (BH). Among the ED high utilizers, 81% are individuals with pain, 68% with any mental health need, 54% with depression/anxiety and 49% with serious mental illness.⁶²

Figure 192. Percentage of Emergency Department Visits for Behavioral Health Issues Among Medicaid Beneficiaries, Olympic Community of Health (Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap Counties), 2015⁶²



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are defined as traumatic experiences occurring in a person’s life before the age of 18 that a person remembers as an adult. They include physical, emotional or sexual abuse, physical or emotional neglect, exposure to traumatic stressors in the home such as substance abuse, mental illness, domestic violence, incarceration of a household member, and parental separation or divorce. ACEs are linked to greater risk for an array of poor physical, mental and behavioral health outcomes throughout life, and may be passed from generation to generation. Individual assets and resilience, as well as compassionate community, support coping with and managing the risks of ACEs.

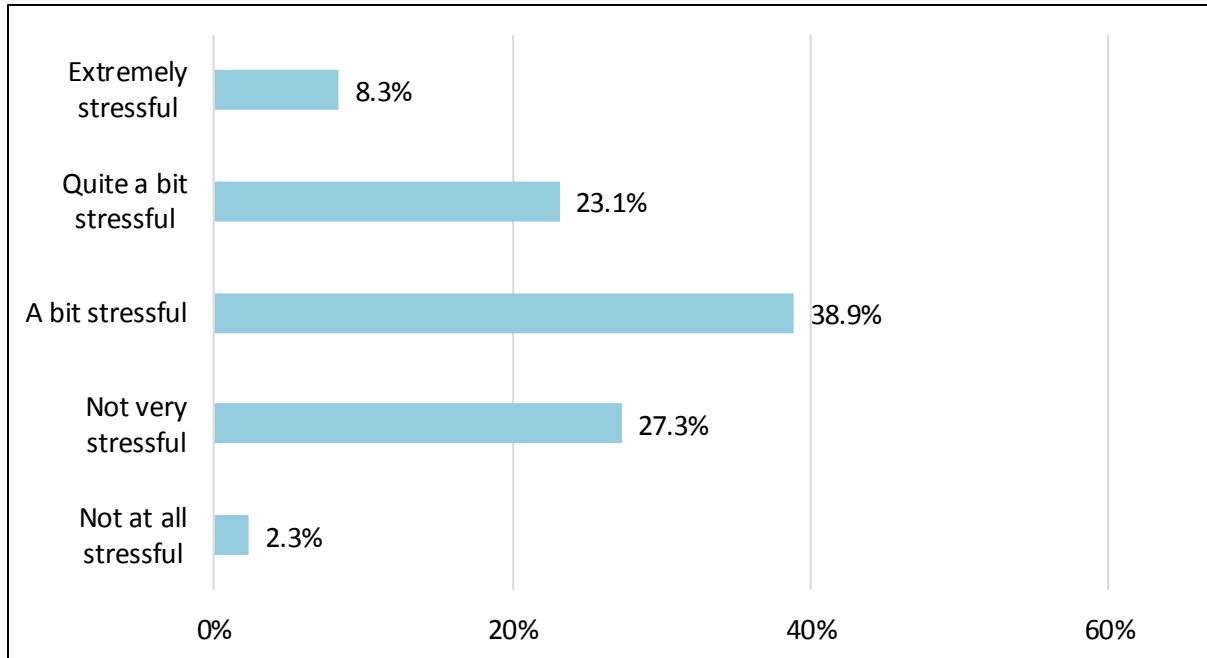
A Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) study evaluated ACEs among 125,123 Medicaid-eligible clients who were age 12-17 during fiscal year 2008 and had at least one parent.⁵⁰ ACEs were identified by reviewing other DSHS administrative data for the parents of these clients during the prior 5 years (or lifetime), such as any domestic violence arrests for either parent, substance abuse-related diagnoses or service encounters, mental health diagnosis or encounters, any family involvement in the child welfare system, death of a parent, at least one episode of homelessness, etc. Of the youth, 32% had no adverse experiences but almost 30% had 3 or more, and 7% had 5 or more ACEs. The study found that the number of adverse experiences among youth were directly related to having a substance abuse or mental health problem later in life, with the risk increasing with each added adverse experience. However, they also noted that risk levels vary greatly by type of experience, with child abuse or neglect increasing risk at a much higher rate than other factors.

In 2011 in Clallam County, an estimated 33% of adults reported experiencing at least 3 ACEs during childhood, compared to 26% of adults in Washington State overall.⁵¹ Jefferson County had about the same percentage (32%).

Community Voices

Respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey reported varying amounts of stress most days. Almost 39% reported most days in their life are a bit stressful, the highest single response. Twenty-three percent reported their lives are quite a bit stressful and 8% reported extremely stressful, while only 2% reported their lives are not at all stressful.

Figure 193. How Stressful Are Most Days for Respondents, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Tobacco, Alcohol and Substance Use/Abuse

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13% of 10th graders report smoking cigarettes in the past month (2016) • 12% of 10th graders report using e-cigarettes in the past month (2016) • 22% of 10th graders report drinking alcohol in the past month (2016) • 18% of 10th graders report using marijuana in the past month (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% of adults report currently being a smoker (2012-16) • 4.8% of adults report being a smokeless tobacco user (2012-16) • 13% of adults report binge drinking (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol-related hospitalization rate 234 per 100,000; higher than WA (2015) • Alcohol-related death rate 18 per 100,000; higher than WA (2012-16) • Drug-related hospitalization rate 742 per 100,000; higher than WA (2015) • Drug-related death rate 25 per 100,000; higher than WA (2012-16) 	<p>Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% of 10th graders report smoking cigarettes in the past month (2016) • 13% of 10th graders report using e-cigarettes in the past month (2016) • 32% of 10th graders report drinking alcohol in the past month (2016) • 30% of 10th graders report using marijuana in the past month (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18% of adults report currently being a smoker (2012-16) • 4.4% of adults report being a smokeless tobacco user (2012-16) • 11% of adults report binge drinking (2012-16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol-related hospitalization rate 198 per 100,000; same as WA (2015) • Alcohol-related death rate 10 per 100,000; same as WA (2012-16) • Drug-related hospitalization rate 462 per 100,000; same as WA (2015) • Drug-related death rate 16 per 100,000; same as the state (2012-16)
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81% of community survey respondents thought that misused drugs were somewhat, quite a bit or a very big problem in their community (34% thought they were a “very big problem”) <p>Focus Groups (Sept-Oct 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All focus groups saw substance abuse as a major problem, closely tied to homelessness and mental health issues. A combination of mental health and addiction services, as well as community awareness/education about services, was seen as a huge need for Clallam County. Adequate housing combined with case managers were thought to be helpful, but currently in short supply. • A focus group in Forks identified tribal intervention programs and increased law enforcement and healthcare intervention as being especially needed. • Focus groups felt that youth were especially at risk, with large drug problems in the schools (mostly alcohol and marijuana). They suggested more activities, especially for those ages 12 to 25, and providing more stable housing and home lives for youth. <p>Key Informants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions for substance use treatment access included increasing provider access and crisis triage/prevention, integrating treatment programs with health/mental health programs funded by state and federal resources, increasing MAT providers, better coordination to services outside of the county, increasing access to non-Medicaid providers, increasing services for teens and decriminalizing drug and alcohol abuse. 	

Community Resources

Prevention Works! Advocates educates and invests in our children through prevention efforts, to end child abuse and neglect, substance abuse and violence.

Peninsula Behavioral Health is a private, not-for-profit, licensed mental health and certified chemical dependency treatment organization in east Clallam County.

First Step Family Support Center provides a home visiting program to expectant mothers and mothers while they are in recovery that helps with substance use treatment, community services and family and child connections.

West End Outreach Services serves the residents of Clallam and Jefferson Counties with trained case managers and clinicians, both mental health and chemical dependency, to help people expand their life skills and develop community based support.

In addition to mental health issues, substance use and abuse (including alcohol and tobacco) are probably one of the biggest threats to the health and safety of Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana Use Among Children

Higher percentages of 10th graders in Jefferson and Clallam Counties report smoking cigarettes in the past month than in Washington State overall.⁴¹ While the percentage of youth smoking has decreased in the state from 2014 to 2016, it has not changed statistically in Clallam or Jefferson Counties.

Figure 194. Percentage of 10th Graders Who Reported Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County and Washington State, 2016⁴¹

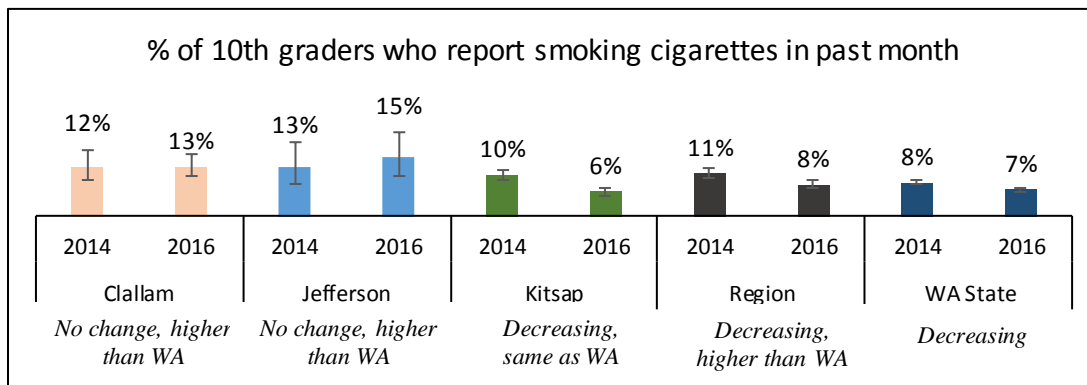


Figure 195. Percentage of 10th Graders Who Reported Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month by Subgroup, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County and Washington State, 2016⁴¹

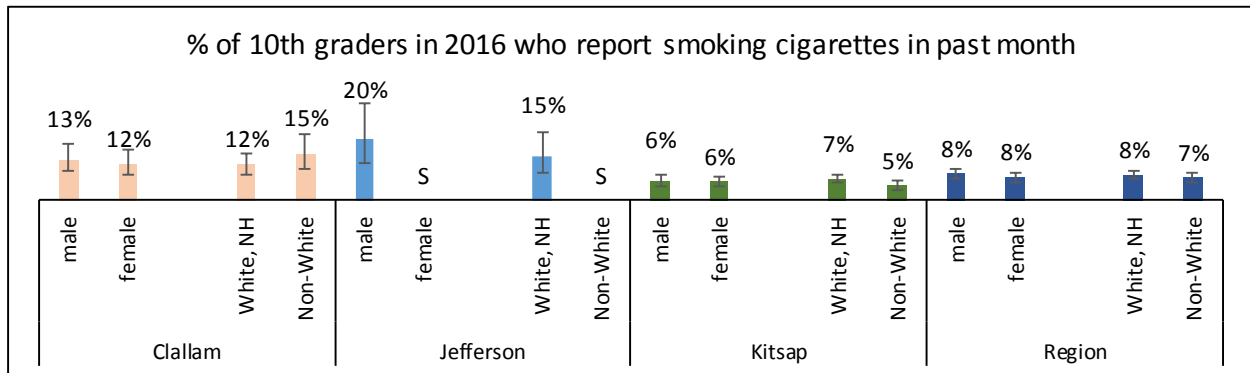
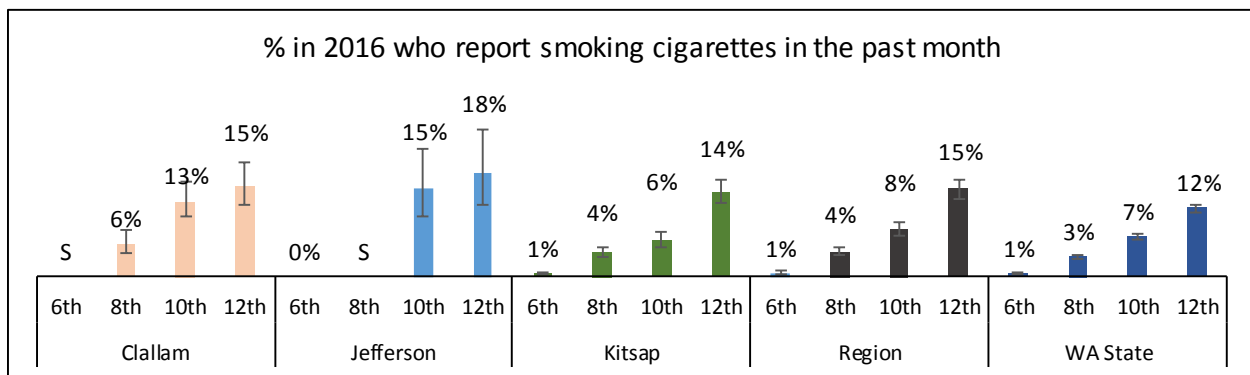
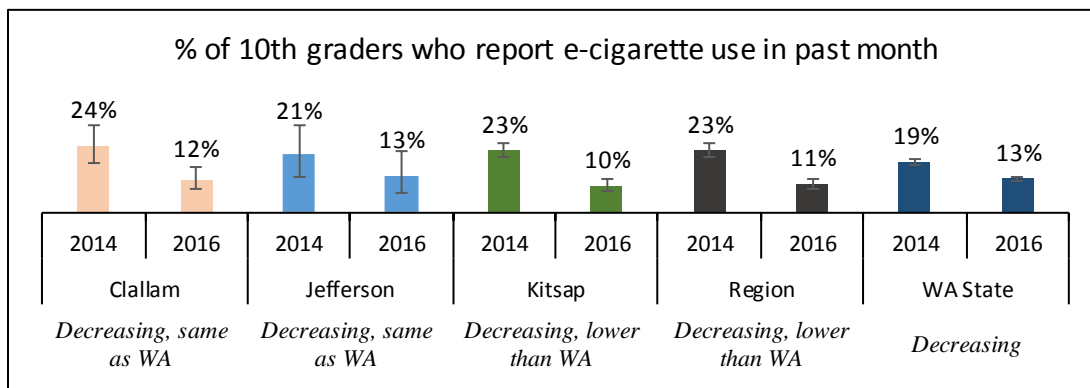


Figure 196. Percentage of Students Who Reported Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month by Grade, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County and Washington State, 2016⁴¹



E-cigarette use in Clallam and Jefferson Counties, however, has been decreasing from 2014 to 2016, and is following statewide trends.⁴¹

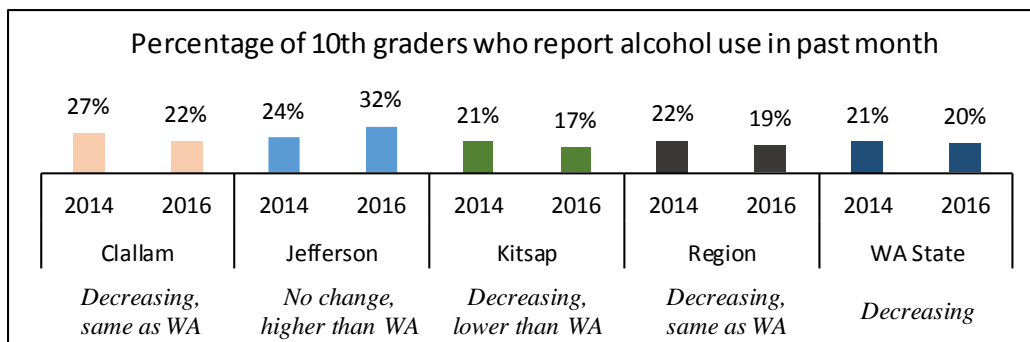
Figure 197. Students Who Reported E-cigarette Use in the past Month, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County and Washington State, 2016⁴¹



Tenth grade self-reported alcohol use has been decreasing in Clallam County from 2014 to 2016 and is approximately the same as the state in 2016.⁴¹ Jefferson County's 10th graders report no

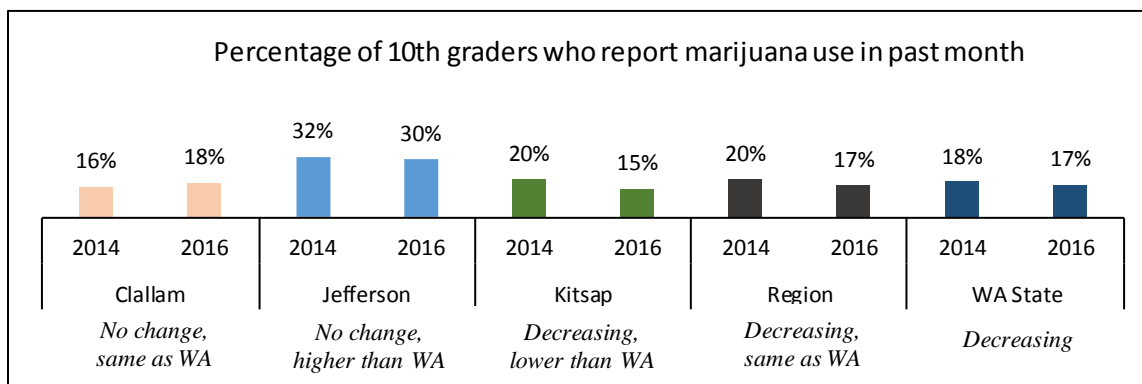
change in percentage of children drinking alcohol from 2014 to 2016 and their rate remains higher than the state’s rate.

Figure 198. Percentage of 10th Graders Who Reported Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County and Washington State, 2016⁴¹



Marijuana use among 10th graders has not been changing from 2014 to 2016.⁴¹ Clallam County had about 18% of 10th graders reporting using marijuana in the past month in 2016, approximately the same as the state (17%). Jefferson County’s percentage (30%) is higher than the state.

Figure 199. Tenth Graders Who Reported Using Marijuana in the Past Month, Clallam County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County and Washington State, 2014 and 2016⁴¹



Tobacco Use Among Adults

From 2012 to 2016, approximately the same percentage of people reported smoking cigarettes in Clallam and Jefferson Counties as Washington State (17%, 18% and 15%).⁵¹ In addition, 4.8% of Clallam County residents and 4.4% of Jefferson County residents reported using smokeless tobacco products. These rates were statistically the same as Washington State’s rate of 3.5%. Although the rates of adults who report binge drinking in Clallam (13%) and Jefferson (11%) are slightly lower than Washington’s rate of 17%, they are not statistically different.

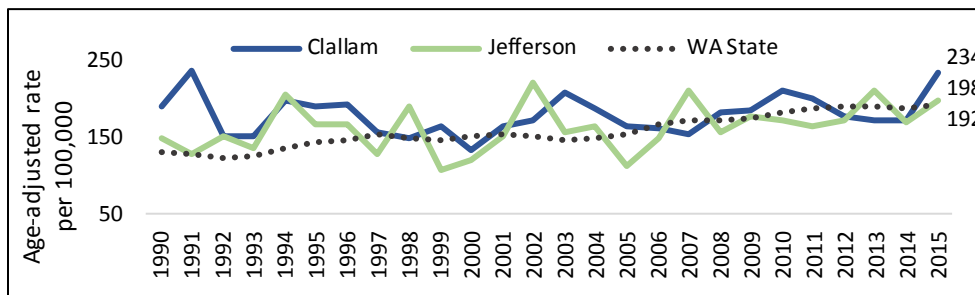
Table 24. Adult Substance Use Rates, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵¹

Adult Self-Reported Substance Use, 2012-16	Clallam	Jefferson	WA State
Current Smoker	17%	18%	15%
Smokeless Tobacco User	4.8%	4.4%	3.5%
Binge Drinking	13%	11%	17%

Alcohol Use Among Adults

Alcohol-related hospitalizations and deaths are based on the first nine diagnoses recorded by the doctor. If alcohol is considered a factor in one of those diagnoses, the hospitalization is considered to be “alcohol-related.” This includes alcohol-induced mental disorders and alcohol intoxication or abuse, as well as the side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects. Alcohol-related hospitalizations have been increasing statistically significantly since 2007 at approximately 1.5% per year.⁴ While Clallam and Jefferson have similar trends to the state, theirs are not increasing statistically significantly because of smaller numbers and larger amounts of variation. In 2015, the age-adjusted rates of alcohol-related hospitalizations were 234 per 100,000 and 198 per 100,000 for Clallam County and Jefferson County respectively. Jefferson’s rate in 2015 were not statistically different from the state’s rate of 192 per 100,000, however Clallam’s rate was statistically higher.

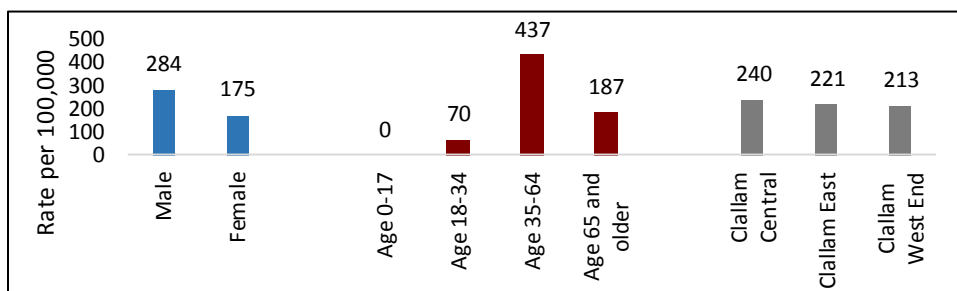
Figure 200. Alcohol-Related Hospitalization Rate (Age-Adjusted) per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990 to 2015*⁴



**Alcohol-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where alcohol was deemed to play a factor, including alcohol-induced mental disorders, alcohol intoxication or abuse, and side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects.*

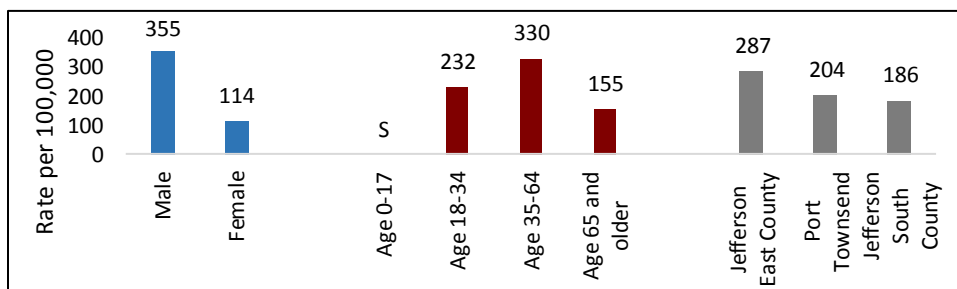
Clallam County did not have much variation by geographic region, but the East County of Jefferson had a higher rate than other geographic regions in Jefferson County.⁴ Both counties have higher rates of alcohol-related hospitalizations among those age 35 to 64 and among men.

Figure 201. Alcohol-Related Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, 2013-15*⁴



*Alcohol-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where alcohol was deemed to play a factor, including alcohol-induced mental disorders, alcohol intoxication or abuse, and side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects.

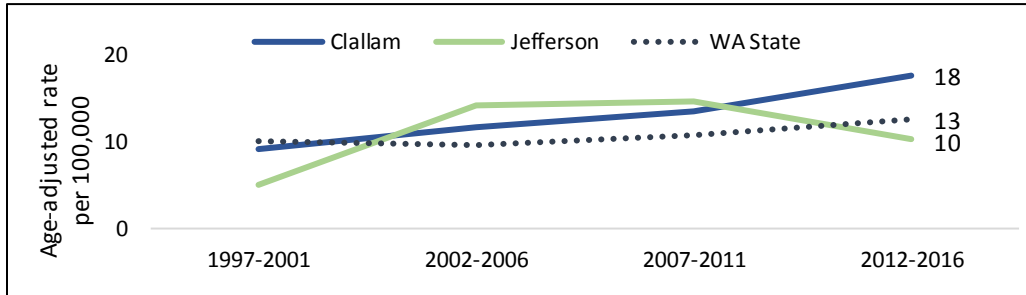
Figure 202. Alcohol-Related Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 Residents, Jefferson County, 2013-15*⁴



*Alcohol-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where alcohol was deemed to play a factor, including alcohol-induced mental disorders, alcohol intoxication or abuse, and side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects.

Clallam County has had a statistically significantly increasing alcohol-related death rate from 1997-01 to 2012-16, with about a 3.7% increase every 5 years.⁴ In 2012-16, Clallam County’s rate (18 deaths out of every 100,000 people) was statistically higher than the state (13 per 100,000). Jefferson County’s rate of alcohol-related deaths (10 per 100,000) is statistically unchanged from 1997-01 to 2012-16 and is about the same as the state’s rate.

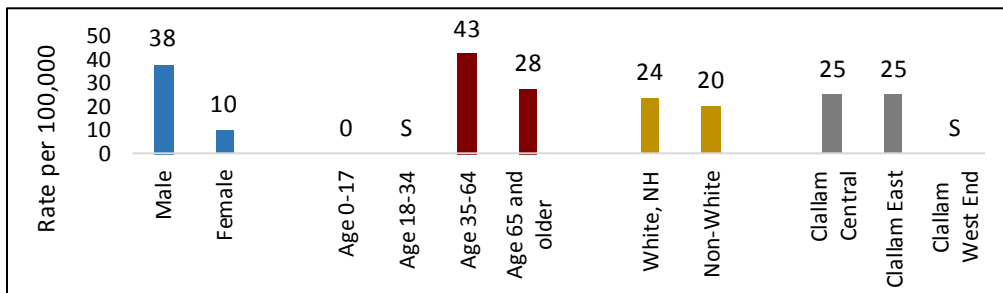
Figure 203. Alcohol-Related Death Rate (Age-Adjusted) per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1997-01 to 2012-16*⁴



**Alcohol-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where alcohol was deemed to play a factor, including alcohol-induced mental disorders, alcohol intoxication or abuse, and side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects.*

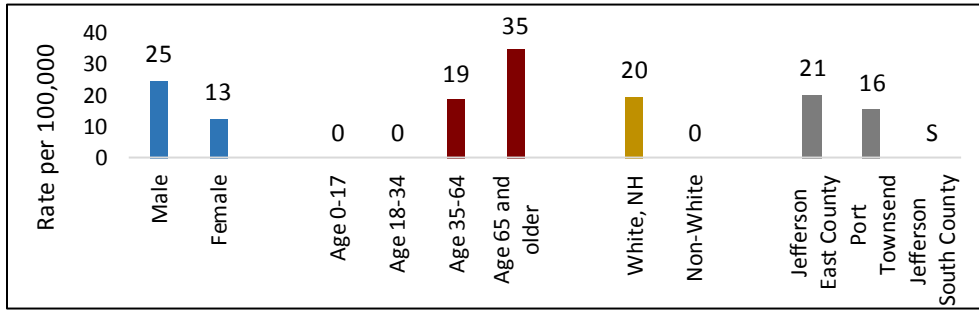
Similar to alcohol-related hospitalizations, Clallam County’s alcohol-related death rates are higher among those age 35 to 64 and men.⁴ Interestingly, Jefferson County’s alcohol-related death rates are highest among those 65 and older, in addition to men. From 2012 to 2016, no one in Jefferson County under the age of 35 and no one of a race or ethnicity other than non-Hispanic White died from alcohol-related causes.

Figure 204. Alcohol-Related Death Rate per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, 2012-16*⁴



**Alcohol-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where alcohol was deemed to play a factor, including alcohol-induced mental disorders, alcohol intoxication or abuse, and side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects.*

Figure 205. Alcohol-Related Death Rate per 100,000 Residents, Jefferson County, 2012-16*4

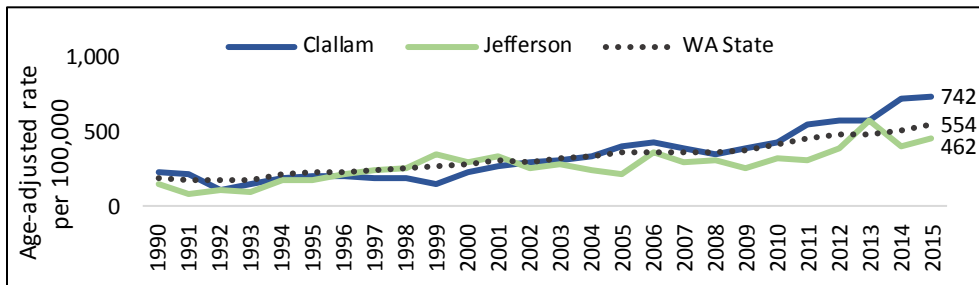


*Alcohol-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where alcohol was deemed to play a factor, including alcohol-induced mental disorders, alcohol intoxication or abuse, and side effects of alcohol use, such as liver disease, heart disease and gastrointestinal effects.

Drug Use Among Adults

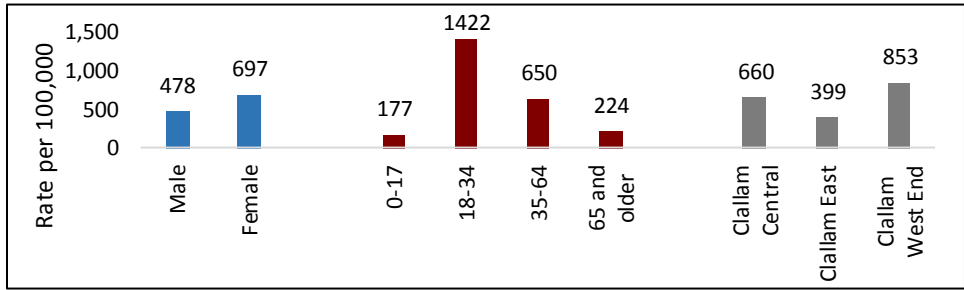
All drugs other than alcohol or tobacco are combined in the following charts to indicate the “drug-related” hospitalizations and deaths. Unlike alcohol- and tobacco-related hospitalizations, drug-related hospitalizations have been increasing statistically significantly in Clallam and Jefferson Counties, as well as the entire state.⁴ Clallam’s age-adjusted rate (742 hospitalizations for every 100,000 residents) is statistically significantly higher than the state’s rate of 554 per 100,000. Jefferson’s rate of 462 per 100,000 is not statistically different than the state’s rate. Drug-related hospitalizations are highest among those 18 to 34 years of age and in females in both Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Figure 206. Drug-Related Hospitalization Rate (Age-Adjusted) per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990 to 2015*4



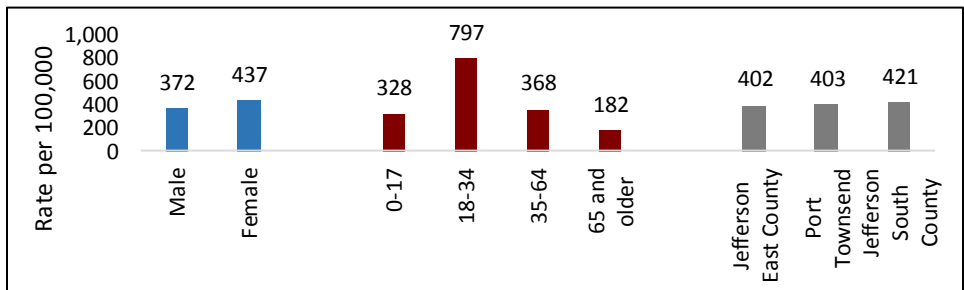
*Drug-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where drugs were deemed to play a factor, including drug-induced mental disorders, drug dependence and poisoning by drugs.

Figure 207. Drug-Related Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, 2013-15*⁴



*Drug-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where drugs were deemed to play a factor, including drug-induced mental disorders, drug dependence and poisoning by drugs.

Figure 208. Drug-Related Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 Residents, Jefferson County, 2013-15*⁴



*Drug-related is defined as any of the first 9 diagnoses where drugs were deemed to play a factor, including drug-induced mental disorders, drug dependence and poisoning by drugs.

The age-adjusted drug-related death rate is statistically higher in Clallam County (25 deaths from 2012 to 2016 for every 100,000 residents) than in the state (15 per 100,000).⁴ Jefferson County's rate (16 per 100,000) is not statistically different from the state. Despite drug-related hospitalizations being slightly higher for females in Clallam and Jefferson County, drug-related death rates are slightly higher for males.

Figure 209. Drug-Related Death Rate (Age-Adjusted) per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2002-06 to 2012-16⁴

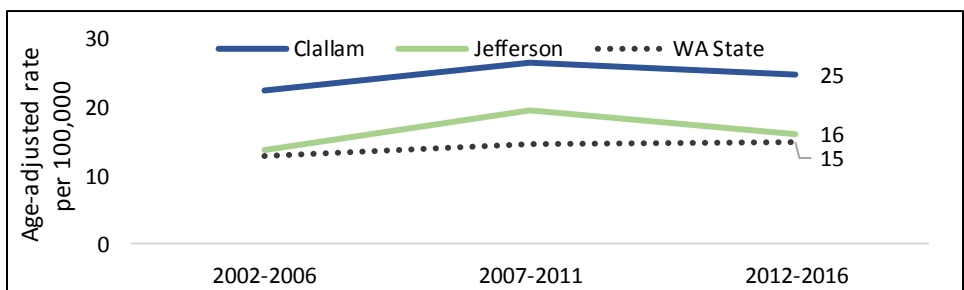


Figure 210. Drug-Related Death Rate per 100,000 Residents, Clallam County, 2012-16⁴

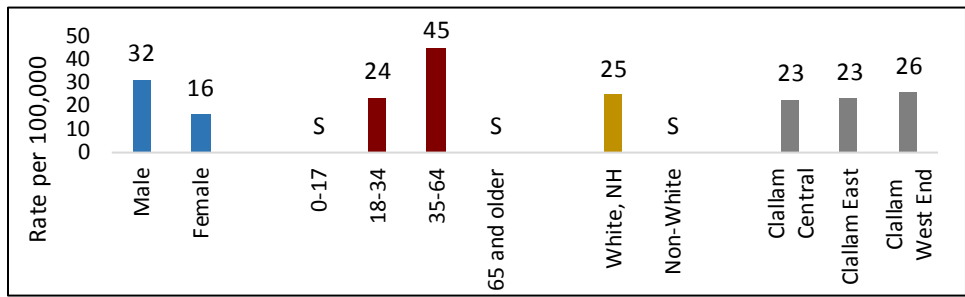
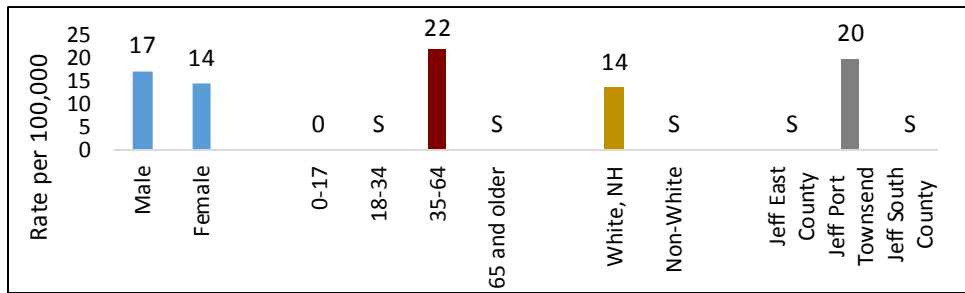


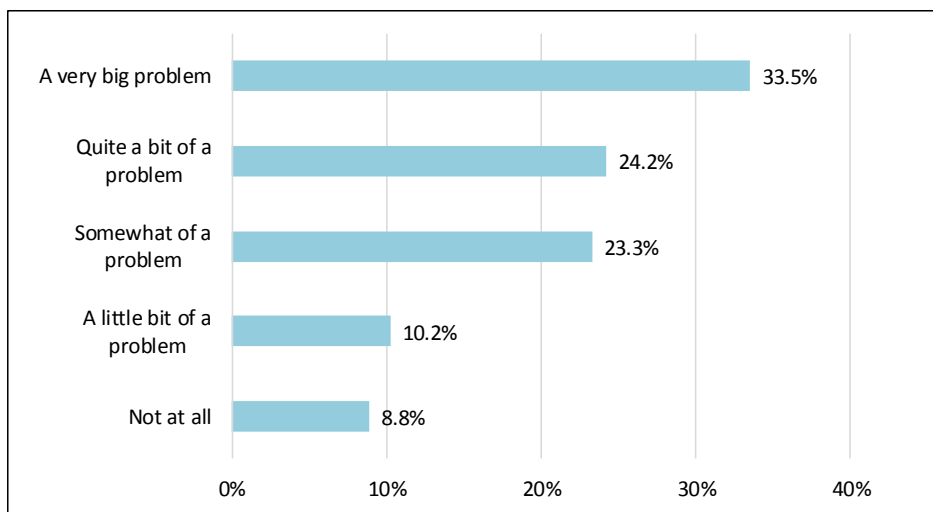
Figure 211. Drug-Related Death Rate per 100,000 Residents, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁴



Community Voices

Over a third (34%) of respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey thought that drugs, including prescription drugs, that are misused were a very big problem in their neighborhood or community. About 81% thought drugs were somewhat, a little bit or a very big problem in their community. Only 9% thought that drugs were not at all a problem in their community.

Figure 212. How Much of a Problem Misused Drugs are in Respondents' Communities, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey, Fall 2017



Disabilities

Key Findings	
<p>Clallam (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20% of population had at least 1 disability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10% had ambulatory disabilities ○ 8% had hearing disabilities ○ 7% had cognitive disabilities ○ 7% had independent living disabilities ● 1,620 public school students enrolled in Special Education (May 2017) ● 35% of veterans and 22% of non-veterans have a disability 	<p>Jefferson (2012-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 17% of population had at least 1 disability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7% had ambulatory disabilities ○ 7% had hearing disabilities ○ 6% had cognitive disabilities ● 416 students public school enrolled in Special Education (May 2017) ● 32% of veterans and 16% of non-veterans have a disability
<p>Clallam and Jefferson (2016-17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 23% of OlyCAP Head Start students had a disability diagnosis ● 16% of OlyCAP Early Head Start students had a disability diagnosis ● 11% of OlyCAP ECEAP students had a disability diagnosis ● Most diagnoses were developmental delay or speech or language impairments 	
Community Voices	
<p>Community Survey (Fall 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6% of community survey respondents reported having a child with a disability ● Of those with a child with a disability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 58% reported being able to get enough support to deal with the disability at home ○ 42% thought learning behavior modification techniques would be helpful ○ 33% thought a home visiting program would be helpful ○ 33% thought educational materials would be helpful ● Almost 10% of respondents reported having a physical disability that was a barrier to desired employment, the second most reported barrier. ● An additional 4% reported cognitive/behavioral/mental disabilities being a barrier to desired employment and 2% reported medical issues other than disabilities being a barrier to employment. 	

Community Resources

Special Olympics offers athletes the opportunity to learn through skill development and competitive settings and to be involved in large social settings.

DSSH Division of Developmental Disabilities provides case management and services to developmentally-delayed children and adults with disabilities.

Morningside is one of the nation's most successful employment placement programs for individuals with disabilities, providing employment planning, job development and training.

Olympic Area Agency on Aging helps elderly individuals and persons with disabilities maintain their dignity, health and independence in their homes, through a comprehensive and coordinated system of home and community-based services.

The Autism Society of Washington's mission is to transform communities throughout Washington State to improve the lives of individuals with autism.

The American Council of the Blind strives to increase independence, security, equality of opportunity and quality of life for all blind and visually-impaired people.

The Arc of Washington State's mission is to advocate for the rights and full participation of all people with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Concerned Citizens provides quality services that include children with disabilities and children who are at risk for delays with typically developing children, as well as vocational rehabilitation.

Disabled American Veterans works with veterans to help them obtain their benefits.

Clallam County National Federation of the Blind has resources and support for the visually impaired.

Adult Protective Services provides services to developmentally-delayed parents, vulnerable and elderly adults to stop and prevent abuse, neglect or exploitation.

The ARCH National Respite Network and Resource Center helps find planned or emergency care for children or adults with special needs in order to provide temporary relief to family caregivers.

From 2012-16, 20% of the population in Clallam County had at least one disability.⁵ About 10% had an ambulatory disability, 8% had a hearing disability, 7% had a cognitive disability, 7% had an independent living difficulty, 4% had a self-care disability and 3% had visual disabilities. Disabilities were evenly spread between men and women, but older individuals were more likely to have at least one disability.

Figure 213. Disabilities by Type, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵

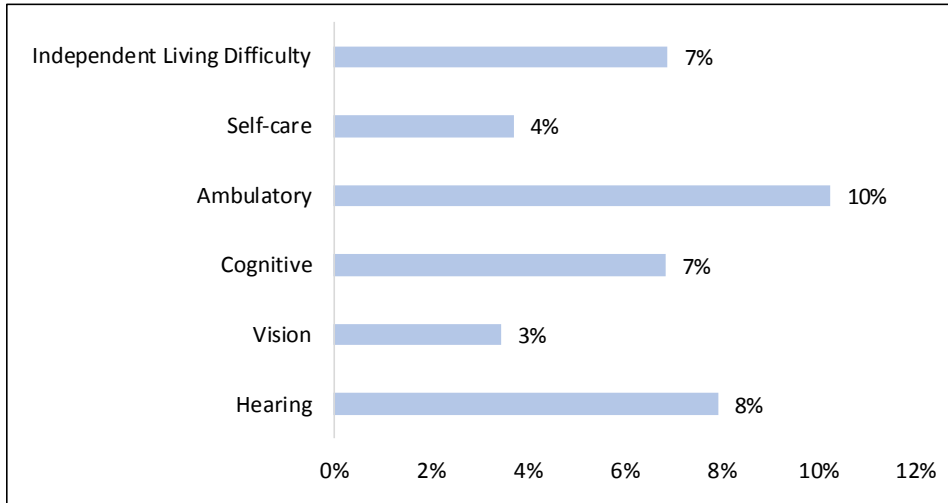
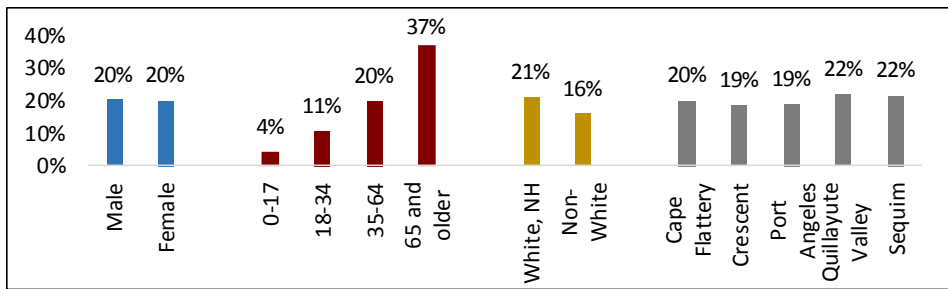


Figure 214. Population Living with a Disability, Clallam County, 2012-16⁵



From 2012 to 2016, 17% of Jefferson County’s population had at least one disability.⁵ About 7% had an ambulatory disability, 7% had a hearing disability, 6% had a cognitive disability, 5% had an independent living difficulty, 3% had a self-care disability and 2% had visual disabilities. Men had a statistically higher percentage of disabilities and older individuals were more likely to have at least one disability.

Figure 215. Disabilities by Type, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵

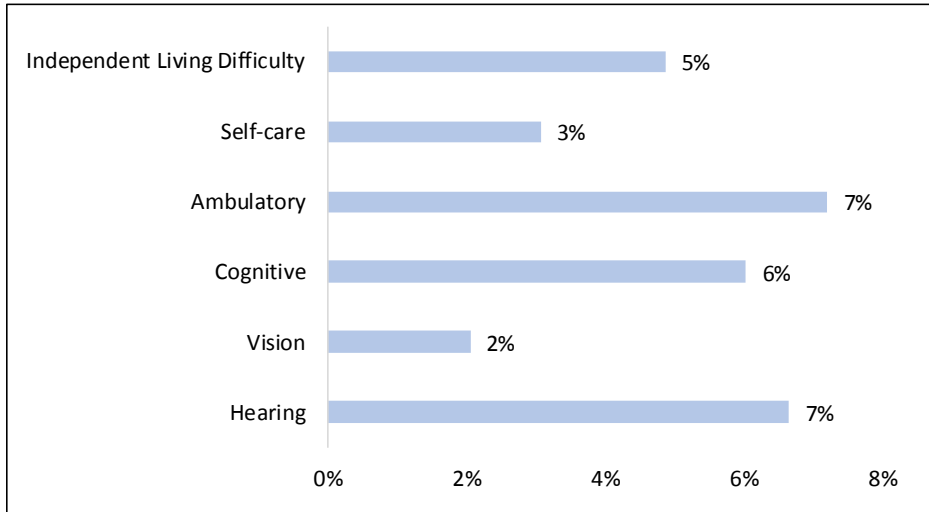
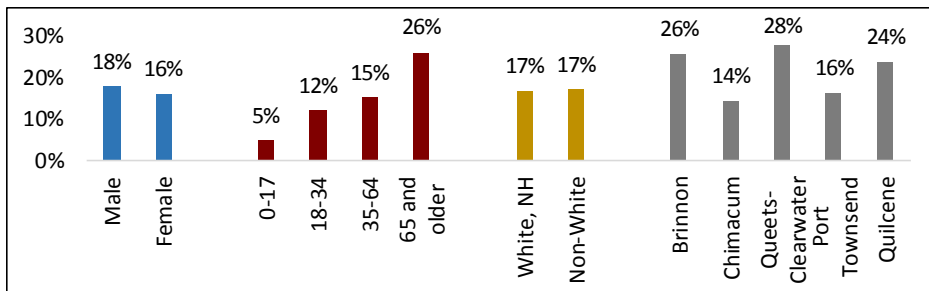


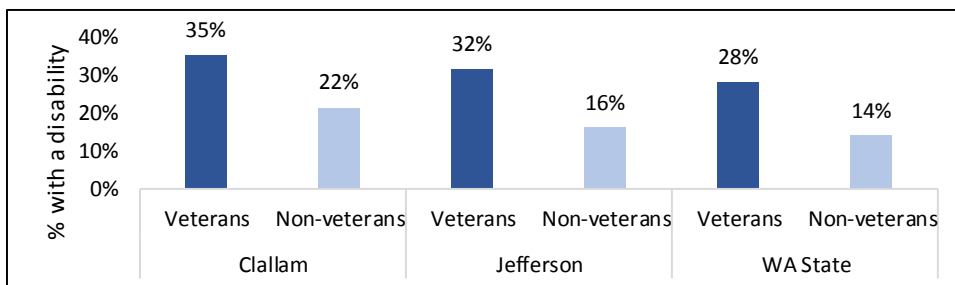
Figure 216. Population Living with a Disability, Jefferson County, 2012-16⁵



Disabilities Among Veterans

Veterans in Jefferson and Clallam County are more likely to have a disability than non-veterans.⁵ From 2012-16, about 1 in 3 veterans had a disability in Jefferson County, compared to about 1 in 6 non-veterans. In Clallam County, more than 1 in 3 veterans had a disability compared to about 1 in 5 non-veterans. All of these rates of disabilities are statistically significantly higher than Washington State’s rates.

Figure 217. Population 18 and Older with a Disability by Veteran Status, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Washington State, 2012-16⁵



Disabilities Among Children

In Olympic Community Action Programs, there were 11 Early Head Start children with an Individualized Family Service Program (IFSP), as well as 28 Head Start and 7 ECEAP children with an individualized Education Plan (IEP), indicating that they met the IDEA Parts B/C eligibility criteria to receive special education and related preschool disability services during the 2016-17 school year.⁵³ This accounted for 23% of Head Start students, 16% of Early Head Start students and 11% of ECEAP students. Types of disabilities are reported for Head Start and ECEAP programs and are shown in Table 25. Non-categorical developmental delays were the most frequently identified type of disability across all programs, followed by speech/language impairments.

Table 25. Number of Disability Diagnoses among Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP Enrollees, Olympic Community Action Programs, 2016-17⁵³

	OlyCAP		
	EHS	HS	ECEAP
Eligibility for intervention or disabilities services			
Total # enrollees with IFSP/IEP* indicating eligibility	11	28	7
% enrollees with IFSP/IEP* indicating eligibility	16%	23%	11%
# determined eligible during enrollment year	4	5	2
Enrollees with diagnosed primary disability**			
Health impairment		0	0
Emotional disturbance/behavioral disorder		0	0
Speech or language impairments		11	2
Intellectual disabilities		0	0
Hearing impairment, including deafness		0	0
Orthopedic impairment		0	0
Visual impairment, including blindness		0	0
Specific learning disability		0	0
Autism		3	0
Traumatic brain injury		0	0
Non-categorical/developmental delay		14	5
Multiple disabilities (excluding deaf-blind)		0	0
Deaf-blind		0	0
*Individualized Family Service Program (IFSP) or Individualized Education Program (IEP): Infants or toddlers with an IFSP indicating they have been determined eligible by the Part C Agency may receive early intervention services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Children with an IEP indicating they have been determined eligible by the local education agency may receive special education and related preschool disability services. Eligibility may be determined prior to or during the enrollment year.			
**Disability data only available for HS; not collected for EHS PIR reporting.			

Older children (ages 3-18 years) and young adults (age 18-21 years) with disabilities are served by the school districts under IDEA Part B, with supervisory authority from the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).⁶

Table 26. Students enrolled in Special Education by School District, Clallam County and Jefferson County, May 2016 and May 2017⁶

School District	# of Students enrolled in Special Education – May 2016	# of Students enrolled in Special Education – May 2017
Clallam		
Cape Flattery	69	72
Crescent	34	36
Port Angeles	576	577
Quillayute Valley	496	498
Sequim	411	437
Total	1,586	1,620
Jefferson		
Brinnon	10	14
Chimacum	145	143
Port Townsend	192	200
Queets-Clearwater	<10	10
Quilcene	45	49
Total	About 392 to 401	416

The following tables show the number of students enrolled in Special Education by School District and type of disability.⁶⁸ The most common type of disability about school-aged children in Clallam and Jefferson Counties in Nov 2017 was a specific learning disability.

Table 27. Number of Students Enrolled in Special Education by Type of Disability, Clallam County, Nov 2017⁶⁸

Disability	Port Angeles	Crescent	Sequim	Cape Flattery	Quillayute Valley
Autism	46	N<10	50	N<10	40
Communication Disorders	70	N<10	51	N<10	18
Deafness			N<10		
Developmental Delays	62	N<10	49	12	19
Emotional/Behavioral Disability	26	N<10	22	N<10	43
Health Impairment	101	N<10	69	N<10	137
Hearing Impairment	N<10				
Intellectual Disability	21		20	N<10	18
Multiple Disabilities	17		N<10		N<10
Orthopedic Impairment			N<10		
Specific Learning Disability	196	16	144	27	214
Traumatic Brain Injury			N<10	N<10	N<10
Visual Impairment	N<10				N<10
Grand Total	543	34	418	63	501

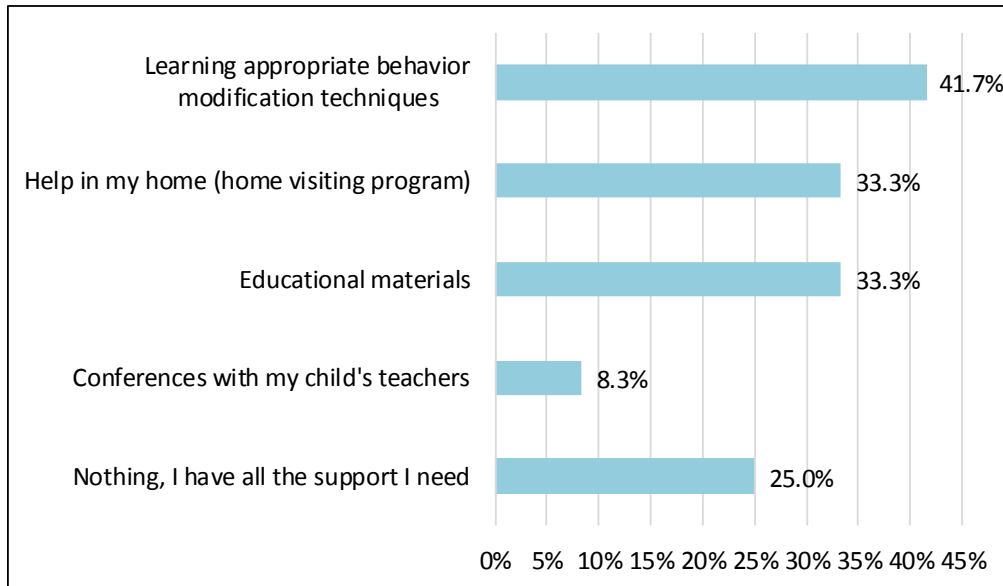
Table 28. Number of Students Enrolled in Special Education by Type of Disability, Jefferson County, Nov 2017⁶⁸

Disability	Queets-Clearwater	Brinnon	Quilcene	Chimacum	Port Townsend
Autism			N<10	13	20
Communication Disorders	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10	20
Developmental Delays	N<10		N<10	16	20
Emotional/Behavioral Disability		N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10
Health Impairment		N<10	13	27	27
Hearing Impairment					N<10
Intellectual Disability			N<10	N<10	10
Multiple Disabilities				N<10	N<10
Specific Learning Disability	N<10	N<10	30	54	69
Traumatic Brain Injury				N<10	N<10
Grand Total	N<10	12	57	134	181

Community Voices

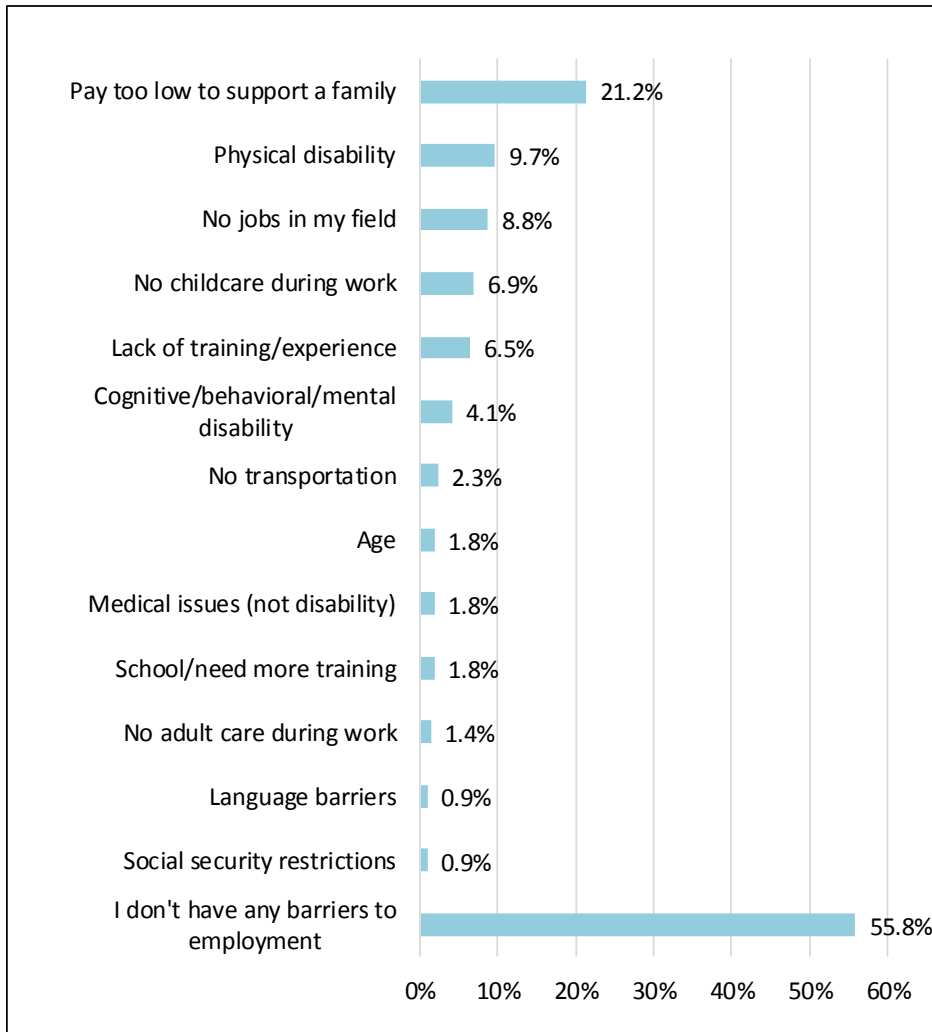
About 6% of respondents to the Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey reported having a child with a disability that needs attention on most days. Of those, 58% reported being able to get enough help and support to deal with their child’s disability at home, but only 25% responded that they have all the support they need. About 42% of respondents thought learning appropriate behavior modification techniques would be helpful. A third thought that help in their home from a home visiting program and educational materials would be helpful. Eight percent said conferences with their child’s teachers would be helpful. Additionally, individual respondents said mental health services, social emotional services and homeschooling support would be helpful.

Figure 218. Additional Helpful Support in Dealing with Child’s Disability, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



Physical disabilities were the second most commonly reported barrier to desired employment by survey respondents (10%). In addition, 4% of respondents reported that cognitive, behavioral or mental disabilities were barriers to employment and 2% reported that medical issues other than disabilities kept them from getting desired employment.

Figure 219. Barriers to Desired Employment, Olympic Community Action Programs Community Needs Survey, Fall 2017



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Appendix A: Olympic Community Action Programs Focus Groups – Summary of Results

Focus Group #1

Site: Tri-Area Community Center

Date: Monday September 18, 2017; 1:30 p.m.

Where does the community hurt?

- Severe lack of daycare/childcare. Only 1 licensed child care facility in Jefferson County. YMCA offers after school care in Port Townsend only. Cost of child care too high. People can't work because they can't afford child care. Older children often left home alone.
- Lack of supervised visitation
- Need for babysitting courses
- Affordable housing – very few available rental units. Cost is high
- Homelessness/homeless access – need year round facility. No place for people to pitch a tent or rental space for campers
- Mental health care – this area has a lot of people with mental health issues
- Transportation
- Jobs – hard to find, transportation, housing and transportation can be an issue for those outside of the city. Need classes for career planning skills through the school system. Many jobs in the area of seasonal.
- More things for kids to do
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Domestic violence
- Supporting healthy families
- Food insecurity on the Peninsula
- Emergency preparedness – lack of information in Jefferson County on how to prepare for “the big one”. We'll be cut off for days. It's an education issue

From this group the top three needs are:

1. Housing
2. Childcare
3. Employment

HOUSING IDEAS

- Build local capacity
- Save existing stock
- Infrastructure
- Develop more units
- Need partnerships
- Need 1st time homebuyers classes/credit repair classes

CHILDCARE IDEAS

- Need babysitting classes
- Licensing codes too strict
- Need to accept DSHS rate

EMPLOYMENT IDEAS

- Career planning skills needed in the school system
- Lack of employment tied to housing, transportation and childcare issues
- Need career enhancing jobs

Focus Group #2

Site: Community Room at Catherine's, Forks, WA

Date: Tuesday September 26, 2017; 1:00 p.m.

Where does the community hurt?

- Small business needs: keep visitors coming back and stay longer. Businesses
- need to work together and promote each other. Tourism is our largest industry
- since losing logging and manufacturing
- Employment – re-establish job creation – 70% unemployment
- Quillayute Tribe: health care issues, need doctors to come and stay in the area,
- lots of mental health issues, family problems, and drug and alcohol issues. Need
- more intervention from law enforcement and healthcare.
- Affordable housing - basically non-existent. The housing units in the area have a
- 4 year wait list, even people with full-time jobs have a difficult time finding
- housing. We need advocates to help people complete paperwork to apply for
- housing. There are a lot of older mobile homes in the area that are not energy
- efficient. There is no homeless shelter in the Forks area
- Education – employment and training – specifically need trades such as plumbers,
- electricians, computer repair, marine trades, welding. Also need life skills
- training and financial skills training classes
- Youth prevention – drugs and alcohol a problem in the schools; mostly alcohol
- and marijuana. Also need something for the 12-25 age group – there's nothing
- for them to do after school. Many youth living in unstable conditions. Many
- grandparents raising grandchildren
- Food – Forks is a food desert. There is only 1 grocery store in town and there is a
- severe lack of fresh fruits and vegetables
- Forks Food Bank – operates on Tuesday and Thursday. Basic needs only. The
- homeless population is growing, food stamps have been cut, people are paying
- higher utility bills and can't afford food

From this group the top three needs are:

1. Jobs/Employment
2. Housing
3. Drug/Alcohol issues

JOBS/EMPLOYMENT IDEAS

- Economic Opportunity – start-up of new businesses
- Train people to work
- Local people need to support local businesses
- Tourism creates employment
- Capitalize on the natural resources in the area

HOUSING IDEAS

- Need homeless shelter and DV shelter
- Need to create more rental units
- Need life skills training

DRUG/ALCOHOL ISSUES IDEAS

- Need youth intervention program
- Need activities for the 12-25 age group
- Need more intervention from law enforcement

Focus Group #3

Site: Trinity United Methodist Church, Sequim, WA

Date: Tuesday October 3, 2017; 1:30 p.m.

Where does the community hurt?

- Large senior population in Sequim. lack of transportation for seniors; dementia issues; lack of affordable senior housing; lack of respite care for families;
- exploitation is an issue; hoarding a very big issue among seniors; safety issues in homes – need grab bars; mental health issues and loneliness a very big issue
- Food and access to food – we need a food hub in Clallam County; we need to change the way we think about food access and kinds of food. Long discussion about the quality of the Meals on Wheels meals. Clallam County is a food desert for youth and the west end of the county is a food desert. Lengthy discussion about the kinds of foods that come to the food banks. There is lots of produce donated but that requires many, many hours of work and many volunteers. There is enough poundage of food but not much diversity. Need for a youth feeding site
 - go to where the youth congregate
- Homelessness among families with children a big concern. Lots of problems with behavioral issues and work issues. Clallam can't build housing fast enough.
- Can't find workers – lots of available jobs but no workers with even minimal job skills. Need training programs to teach basic job skills. Childcare also a big problem – very expensive and practically non-existent. Some can't work because of the lack and cost of childcare. We need to marry services with low-income housing
- Mental health and addiction services – a combination of these services are needed in Clallam County. Need community awareness and a way to get the message out to those in need of addiction services. You can't get clean in the woods. Housing for this population and services are in very short supply but housing people greatly diminishes the use of drugs. Housing and case managers are in short supply.
- Emergency Services – No physicians available for new people entering the community. The hospital can't discharge someone into homelessness but there's no place for people to go. Access to care was #3 in the county health assessment.
- Catholic Community Services needs volunteer drivers

From this group the top three needs are:

1. Housing/Homelessness
2. Access to food
3. Mental health/addiction services

Appendix B: Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey – Fall 2017



Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey - Fall 2017

BACKGROUND

Note: If you have already completed this survey with Olympic Community Action Programs (OlyCAP), you do NOT need to complete this survey again.

The purpose of this survey is to collect information that will help us better understand the needs of individuals and families in order to improve our services. Your answers are very important to us and are anonymous - your name will not appear anywhere on this survey.

This survey is completely voluntary. Your choice to participate will in no way affect your ability to access services.

The results of this survey will be analyzed as a group and used for planning purposes only. Results will be shared in our 2017 Community Needs Assessments to help guide the development of our programs and support continuous improvement.

This is another wonderful way for you to have a voice in improving services to children and families. Thank you for your participation!

Sincerely,

Ginger Bischel
Executive Coordinator
OlyCAP

* 1. What is the Zip Code where you live?

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 98305 | <input type="radio"/> 98339 | <input type="radio"/> 98365 |
| <input type="radio"/> 98320 | <input type="radio"/> 98343 | <input type="radio"/> 98368 |
| <input type="radio"/> 98324 | <input type="radio"/> 98350 | <input type="radio"/> 98376 |
| <input type="radio"/> 98325 | <input type="radio"/> 98357 | <input type="radio"/> 98381 |
| <input type="radio"/> 98328 | <input type="radio"/> 98358 | <input type="radio"/> 98382 |
| <input type="radio"/> 98331 | <input type="radio"/> 98362 | |
| <input type="radio"/> 98334 | <input type="radio"/> 98363 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) | | |

2. Is English your primary language?

- Yes
- No --> please tell us your primary language below:

3. Check if any of the following are extremely important needs for your household:

(Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable dental care | <input type="checkbox"/> Help getting food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Help with utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nutritious food | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal help |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basic education | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgeting and financial education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> Special needs/disability services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food education | <input type="checkbox"/> In-home care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug/alcohol services | <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional Counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable medical care | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition services (including WIC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Living wage jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing bank services |

4. Check if any of the following services are hard to get:

(Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable dental care | <input type="checkbox"/> Living wage jobs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Help getting food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Help with utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nutritious food | <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basic education | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal help |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgeting and financial education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food education | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition services (including WIC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug/alcohol services | <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing bank services | <input type="checkbox"/> In-home care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable medical care | <input type="checkbox"/> Special Needs/Disability services |

5. Check how much of a problem the following barriers are to you and/or your family in finding or getting help with your basic needs:

	Not a problem	Somewhat of a problem	A big problem
Can't afford fees or co-payments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Not eligible or don't qualify for help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No transportation to/from help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't know where to go for help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't want to ask for help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services are not available in my area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No childcare while finding/getting help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prior bad experience with service/program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have to work during service hours	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please list any other barriers to finding or getting help:

6. Is there anything that your family needs or has needed in the past year that you haven't been able to find in the community?

No

Yes --> please specify below:

7. Do you know how to contact OlyCAP?

No

Yes

8. If yes, how do you normally contact or get information about OlyCAP programs?

- I have not contacted OlyCAP
- In person
- Telephone
- Email
- Social media (Facebook, etc.)
- Other (please specify)

9. Do your housing conditions meet your needs?

- Yes
- No

10. Do you identify yourself as homeless?

- Yes
- No

11. Which of the following best describes your housing?

- Rent apartment or home
- Home with mortgage
- Home you own (no mortgage)
- Staying with family/friends
- Other (please specify)
- Emergency shelter
- Living in car
- Living outside

12. What are your major housing concerns?

(Please mark all that apply.)

- I don't have any concerns
- Rent too high
- Utilities too high
- House needs repairs
- Other concerns (please specify):
- Housing not safe
- Homeowners/renters insurance
- Energy efficiency

13. What barriers prevent you from accessing housing?

(Mark all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have any barriers | <input type="checkbox"/> Pets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can't find house in price range | <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent too high | <input type="checkbox"/> Need special accommodations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Credit/background check | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

14. If you are currently renting, how much do you pay each month for rent?

- \$0
- \$1 - \$300
- \$301 - \$600
- \$601 - \$900
- \$901 - \$1,200
- \$1,201 - \$1,500
- \$1,501 - \$1,800
- More than \$1,800

15. What is your employment status?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Full-time, with benefits | <input type="radio"/> Entry support position |
| <input type="radio"/> Full-time, no benefits | <input type="radio"/> Retired |
| <input type="radio"/> Part-time, with benefits | <input type="radio"/> Unemployed, job searching |
| <input type="radio"/> Part-time, no benefits | <input type="radio"/> Unemployed, not searching |
| <input type="radio"/> Temporary training position | |

16. What are your barriers to desired employment?

(Please mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have any barriers to employment | <input type="checkbox"/> No childcare during work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> No adult care during work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No jobs in my field | <input type="checkbox"/> Cognitive/behavioral/mental disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pay too low to support a family | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of training/experience | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other barrier (please describe): | |

17. Do you have reliable transportation?

- Yes
- No

18. What are your barriers to reliable transportation?

(Please mark all that apply)

- I don't have any barriers to transportation
- No public transportation
- No routes near home
- Other barrier (please describe):
- No car
- Price of gas
- Not enough money to maintain a vehicle

19. How many children do you have?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- More than 10 (please specify how many):

20. How many adults living in your household require in-home care services?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- More than 10 (please specify how many):

21. How many total people reside in your household?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- More than 10 (please specify how many):

22. How many non-relative members reside in your household?

- 0 4 8
 1 5 9
 2 6 10
 3 7
 More than 10 (please specify how many):

23. Are you a grandparent or other relative raising a child not your own?

- Yes
 No

Question 24-39 were only asked if a respondent had previously said they had children.

24. Do you have any children enrolled in a Head Start/ECEAP/Early Head Start program in Clallam or Jefferson County?

- Yes
 No

Respondents who answered “yes” to question 24 were asked questions 25-27.

25. Which county are your children enrolled in Head Start/Early Head Start?

- Clallam
 Jefferson

26. How do you feel YOUR CHILD benefits from the HS/EHS/ECEAP program?

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Doesn't apply
Opportunities to explore areas of their senses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Safe nurturing environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Loving teachers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Child-directed activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Physical activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provides a healthy, germ-free environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Family/community culture through language, materials, volunteers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Learning to share	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feels welcomed and valued in a way that acknowledges unique needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Introduction to pre-reading skills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support in introduction of healthy foods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Opportunities to be sociable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments:

27. How do you feel YOU benefit from the HS/EHS/ECEAP program?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Doesn't apply
Childcare while I work or go to school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have learned new parenting skills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feel good that my child is happy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ability to use resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Knowledgeable teachers to talk to about the needs of my child	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support on building relationship with my child	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support with developing myself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contact with family/community cultural practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parent-teacher meetings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have learned about culture - language, educational materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

28. How many of your children are ages 0 to 5?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- More than 5 (please specify how many):
- 3
- 4
- 5

Respondents who had children ages 0 to 5 were asked questions 29-31.

29. Do you use any childcare other than Head Start/Early Head Start/ECEAP for your child(ren) ages 0 to 5 years?

- Yes
- No

30. What other kinds of childcare do you use for your child(ren) ages 0 to 5? (Please mark all that apply)

- Licensed/certified childcare center
- Licensed/certified family childcare home
- Family, friend or neighbor provides care
- Other (please specify):

31. Have you had any difficulty finding needed childcare outside of Head Start/Early Head Start/ ECEAP? (Mark all that apply)

- No, I haven't had any difficulty
- Cost too high
- Hours not flexible enough for my schedule
- Other (please describe):
- Too far away/don't have transportation
- Wait list too long/no space available
- Not satisfied with quality of care

32. Do any of your children have a disability that needs attention on most days?

- Yes
- No

Question 33-34 were only asked if a respondent answered "yes" to question 32.

33. Have you been able to get enough help and support to deal with your child's disability at home?

- Yes
- No

34. What additional support would be helpful in dealing with your child's disability? (Please mark all that apply)

- Nothing, I have all the support I need
- Educational materials
- Learning appropriate behavior modification techniques
- Help in my home (home visiting program)
- Conferences with my child's teachers
- Other (please describe):

35. Do you feel your family has enough resources to get your child(ren) ready for kindergarten?

- This doesn't apply/all my children are older.
- I don't know
- Yes
- No --> Please explain:

36. Is there a particular medical clinic, doctor's office or other place that you or other adults in the household and your child(ren) usually go to if you are sick or need advice about health?

	No	Yes, a single place	Yes, more than one place	Don't know
You/other adults in your household	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your child(ren)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

37. If you do NOT have a place you or other adults in the household and/or your child(ren) usually go for medical care, what is the reason you don't? (Please mark all that apply)

	You/other adults in your household	Your child(ren)
Haven't needed a doctor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know where to go	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No insurance/can't afford	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can't get to office (too far away, no transportation, schedule doesn't work)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Previous doctor moved/not available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't trust, like or believe in doctors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speak a different language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify):

38. How long has it been since you or other adults in your household and your child(ren) last visited the dentist or a dental clinic?

	Within the past year	Within the past 2 years	Within the past 5 years	5 or more years ago	Don't know
You/other adults in your household	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your child(ren)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

39. If you or other adults in your household and/or your child(ren) have NOT visited the dentist in the past year, what is the reason that you haven't? (Please mark all that apply)

	You/other adults in your household	Your child(ren)
No reason to go (no problems, no teeth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't have/know a dentist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No insurance/can't afford	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fearful or nervous about going/don't like to go	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can't get to office (too far away, no transportation, schedule doesn't work)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haven't thought of it/hasn't been important	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify):

Question 40-43 were only asked if a respondent had previously said they had no children.

40. Is there a particular medical clinic, doctor's office or other place that you or other adults in the household usually go to if you are sick or need advice about health?

	No	Yes, a single place	Yes, more than one place	Don't know
You/other adults in your household	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

41. If you do NOT have a place you or other adults in the household usually go for medical care, what is the reason you don't? (Please mark all that apply)

	You/other adults in your household
Haven't needed a doctor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know where to go	<input type="checkbox"/>
No insurance/can't afford	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can't get to office (too far away, no transportation, schedule doesn't work)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Previous doctor moved/not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't trust, like or believe in doctors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speak a different language	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify):

42. How long has it been since you or other adults in your household last visited the dentist or a dental clinic?

	Within the past year	Within the past 2 years	Within the past 5 years	5 or more years ago	Don't know
You/other adults in your household	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

43. If you or other adults in your household have NOT visited the dentist in the past year, what is the reason that you haven't? (Please mark all that apply)

You/other adults in your household

No reason to go (no problems, no teeth)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't have/know a dentist	<input type="checkbox"/>
No insurance/can't afford	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fearful or nervous about going/don't like to go	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can't get to office (too far away, no transportation, schedule doesn't work)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haven't thought of it/hasn't been important	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify):

**44. How do you access food?
(Check all that apply.)**

- Grocery store
- Mini mart/gas station
- Food bank/pantry
- Church
- Meal program/soup kitchen
- Other (please specify)

45. Do you or anyone in your household receive SNAP (food stamps) benefits?

- Yes
- No

**46. What are your household barriers to accessing food?
(Please check all that apply.)**

- I have no barriers
- Money
- No local food bank
- No local grocery store
- Homebound
- Other (please specify)

47. Do you ever skip meals because of financial concerns?

- Yes
- No

48. Do your school-age children participate in free or reduced school meals?

- Yes
- No
- I don't have any school-age children.

49. If your kids do participate in free or reduced school meals, which meals do they receive at school? (Check all that apply.)

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Weekend food

50. Does anyone in your household receive senior meals?

- Yes
- No

51. If someone in your household receives senior meals, which type(s) of meals do they receive? (Please check all that apply.)

- Congregate
- Home Delivered
- Other (please specify)

52. Thinking about the amount of stress in your life, would you say that most days are...

- Not at all stressful
- Not very stressful
- A bit stressful
- Quite a bit stressful
- Extremely stressful

53. How often on average do you participate in some form of physical activity, such as walking, jogging, swimming, going to the gym, bicycling, gardening, etc., for exercise?

- Never
- Less than once a week
- At least once a week
- At least 3 times a week
- At least 5 times a week

54. How much of a problem do you think drugs, including prescription drugs, that are misused are in your neighborhood or community?

- Not at all
- A little bit of a problem
- Somewhat of a problem
- Quite a bit of a problem
- A very big problem

55. **Have you moved in the last six (6) months?**

- Yes
- No

56. **Has the language you speak ever been a barrier to finding or getting services in Clallam or Jefferson County?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

57. **What is your age (in years)?**

- Under 20
- 20 - 29
- 30 - 39
- 40 - 49
- 50 - 59
- 60 - 69
- 70+

58. **What is your gender?**

- Female
- Male
- Other (please specify):

59. **What is your marital status?**

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Separated
- Other (please specify):

60. What is your race? (Please mark all that apply)

- Black/African American
- White
- Asian
- Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Hispanic/Latino

61. What is your total MONTHLY income?

- No income
- Less than \$500
- \$501 - \$1,000
- \$1,001 - \$2,000
- \$2,001 - \$3,000
- Above \$3,000

62. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than high school
- Some high school
- High school graduate
- GED
- Some college or technical school
- Completed 2 year college (associate's) or technical school degree
- Completed 4 year college (bachelor's) degree
- Completed Master's/Doctorate degree



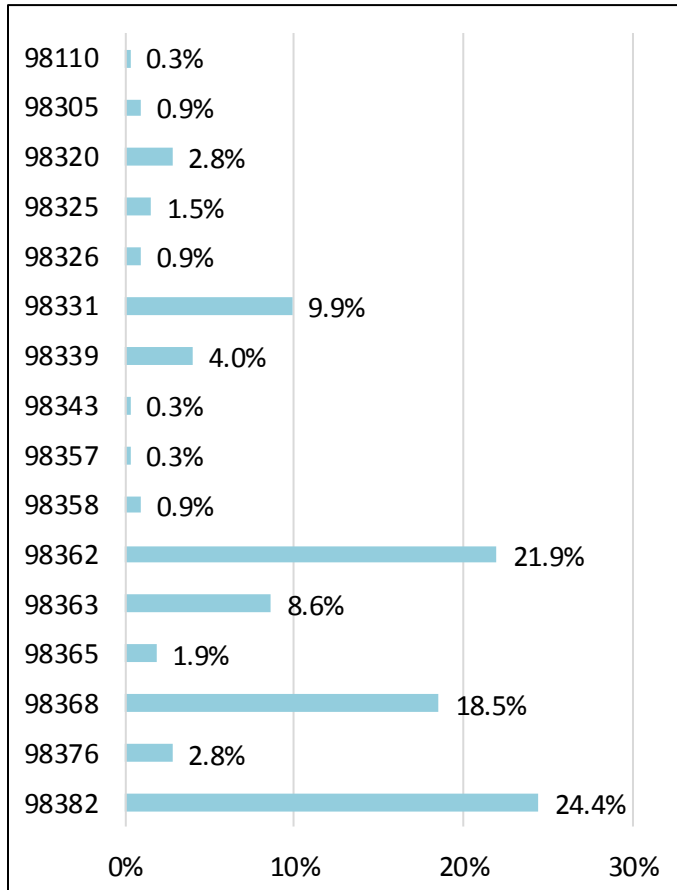
Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey - Fall 2017

THANK YOU!

Thank you for your participation in this community survey. Your responses are very important to us. Have a great day!

Appendix C: Olympic Community Action Programs Community Survey – Summary of Results

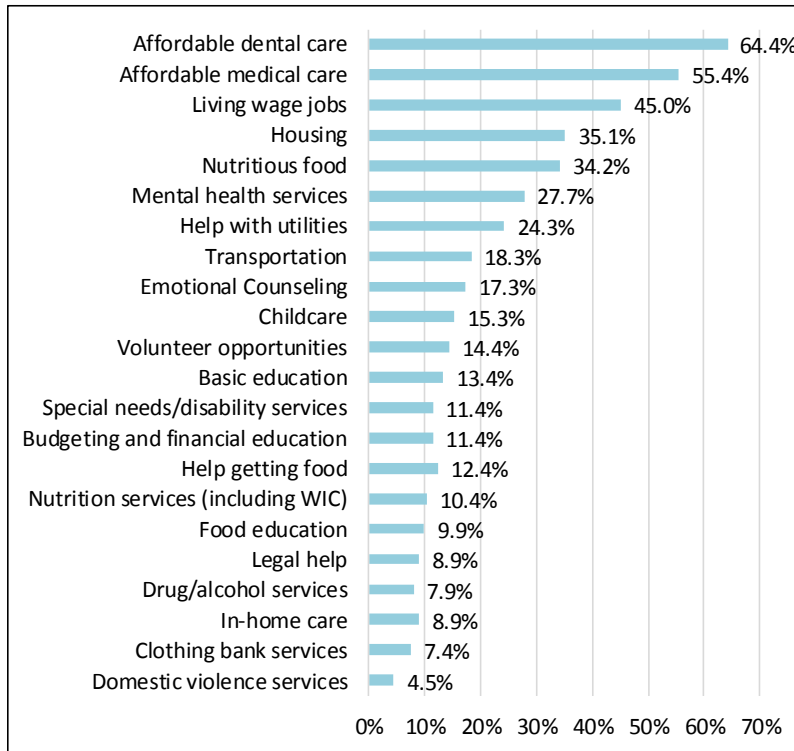
Question 1. What is the zip code where you live? (324 responses)



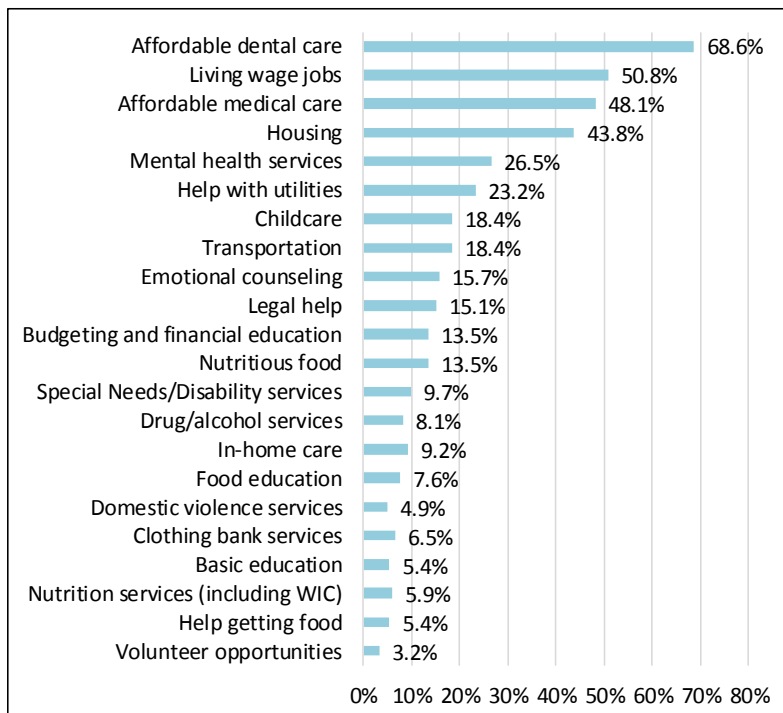
Question 2. Is English your primary language? (323 responses)

96.3% of respondents reported that English was their primary language. Other languages reported were Spanish, Russian and German. One person reported speaking multiple primary languages.

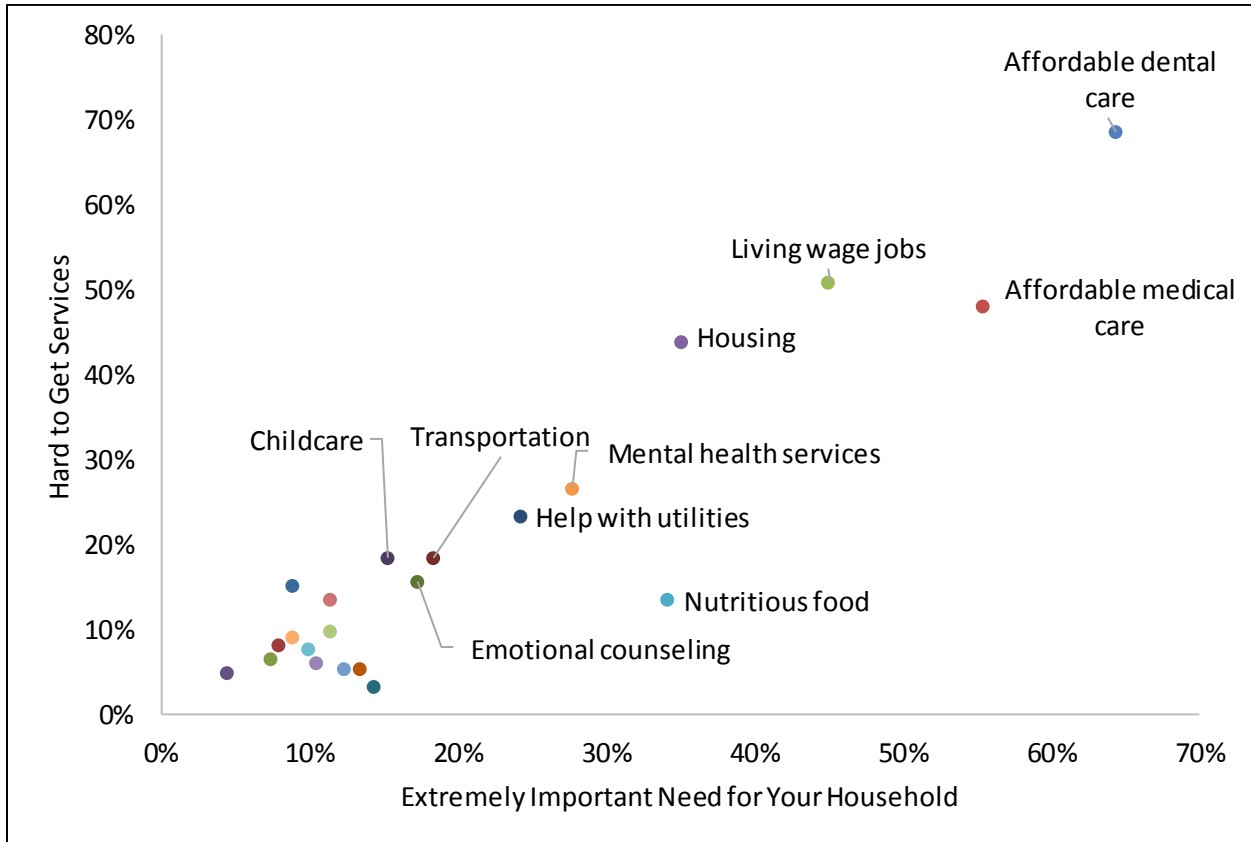
Question 3. Check if any of the following are extremely important needs for your household: (Mark all that apply) (202 responses)



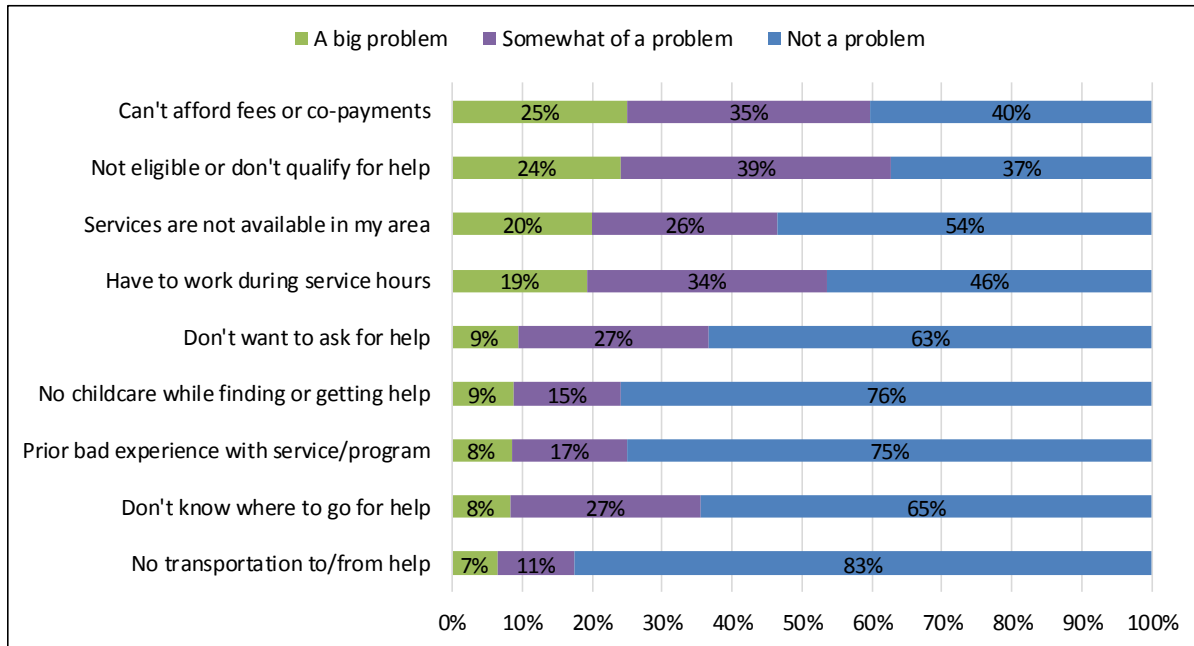
Question 4. Check if any of the following services are hard to get: (Mark all that apply) (185 responses)



Question 3 and 4 combined. Which of the following are extremely important needs for your household and which are services that are hard to get? (For the sake of simplicity, those items with less than 15% responses on one or both scales were not labeled.)



Question 5. Check how much of a problem the following barriers are to you and/or your family in finding or getting help with your basic needs: (236 responded to at least one item)



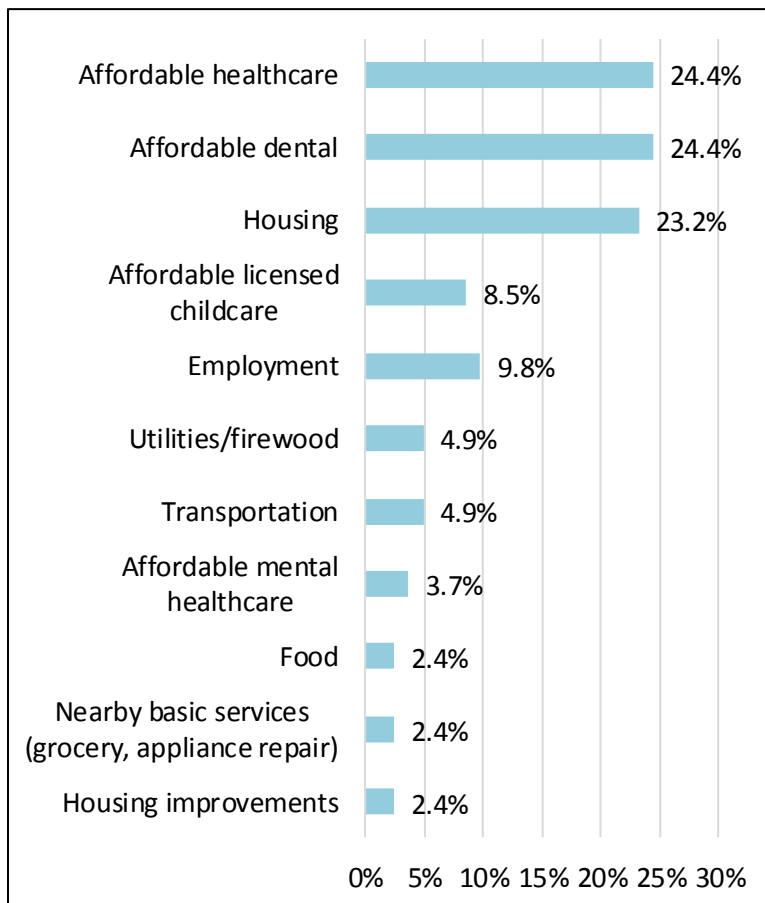
Other barriers to finding or getting help that were listed by respondents were:

- Being willing to seek help. Embarrassed by my needs
- Cannot afford!
- Can't find a MD or Endocrinologist
- Costs to live in Sequim are higher than jobs pay here if you don't have a degree and you have kids.
- Dental costs are way too expensive - no one will take Medicaid.
- Finding a surgeon who can help with a painful leg ulcer. I keep getting turned down.
- Fire wood
- Gas voucher
- Having a background only allows one to get jobs where one is treated poorly. When ones background does not define who one is.
- Housing lists are closed
- I truly don't know what is available to me. I've never had to ask for help until I was medically retired due to 3rd time of Cancer. The Lymphoma and Chemo took most all my savings and I guess just finding the right person to advise what services I am eligible for right now is very important. Though disabled, I volunteer at my local food bank so I can eat but my monthly \$658 doesn't stretch far enough for anything else beyond the barest of the minimum needs. I know people in town that make twice what I do and are able to work that have food stamp cards and other services. Granted, I am prideful and had been self-employed for most of my life but need some guidance at this point to try to preserve what little savings I have left for emergencies or even more cost of living increases that have not been helped by lack of an annual increase in my Social Security.
- It feels like services in Sequim or other resources in Sequim are sparse and that community resources are hubbed in PA.
- Medicare has POOR options re: mental health. The few clinicians that do it locally either only do dementia OR expect client to use a 'workbook'. Totally inappropriate.

- No quality childcare. No affordable childcare. Charging more than 6\$ hr for preschool aged kid is ridiculous when if they were one year older it would cost less than \$3 an hr.
- primary care physician availability
- Programs go by GROSS vs. Net which is a better picture of the actual take home pay.
- Services not available. Cannot find a physician that will take only Medicare. Don't have enough money to pay for a supplement. Rents have gone up so fast that if I lose my present space I will be homeless.
- Stigma, fear of dental/medical care, difficulty accessing dental care, lack of provider choice
- The area Port Ludlow has limited services
- The help my family really needs - adult daycare- doesn't even exist in this county!
- We are retired and living on a close/tight budget. We worked hard during our lifetime and now I volunteer trying to help others.

Question 6. Is there anything that your family needs or has needed in the past year that you haven't been able to find in the community? (228 responses)

60.1% of respondents replied "no." For those who answered "yes", the following are their needs:



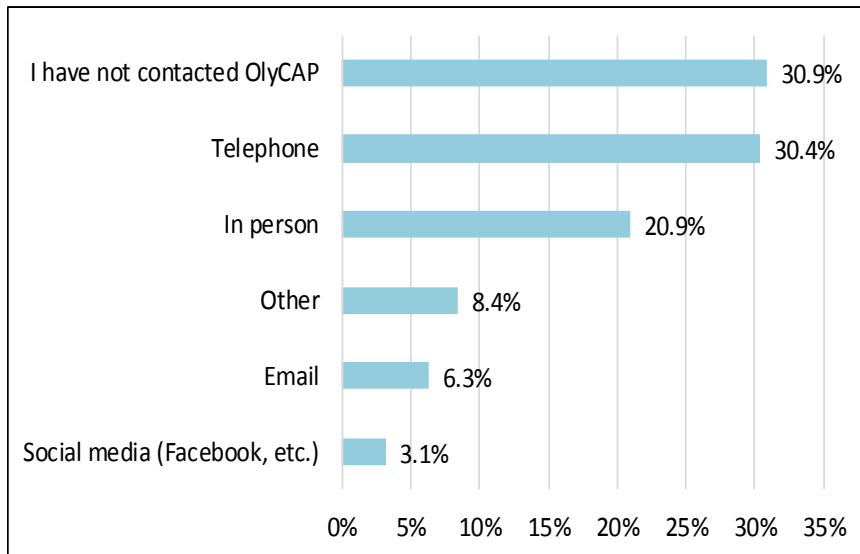
Respondents needing healthcare also requested more female doctors, doctors with better professional skills and specialists, in addition to mentioning the need for specialists and primary care doctors to be local. In addition, individual respondents needed friends, support for homeschooling, adult daycare, clothing, entertainment, volunteer opportunities for children, internet, household supplies, furniture, laundry, legal help and temporary shelter when an emergency occurs (such as flooding). Respondents also asked for less stigma around asking for help and assistance for those learning where to turn for help.

Question 7. Do you know how to contact OlyCAP? (236 responses)

85.2% of respondents answered “yes” that they do know how to contact OlyCAP.

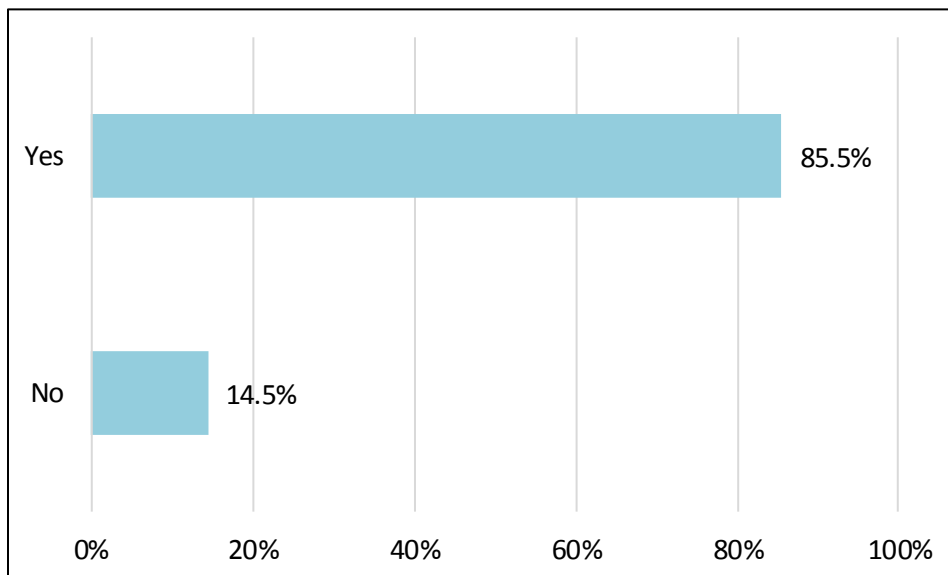
Question 8. If yes, how do you normally contact or get information about OlyCAP programs? (191 responses)

Of those who knew how to contact OlyCAP, the following were the methods by which they normally contacted or got information about OlyCAP:

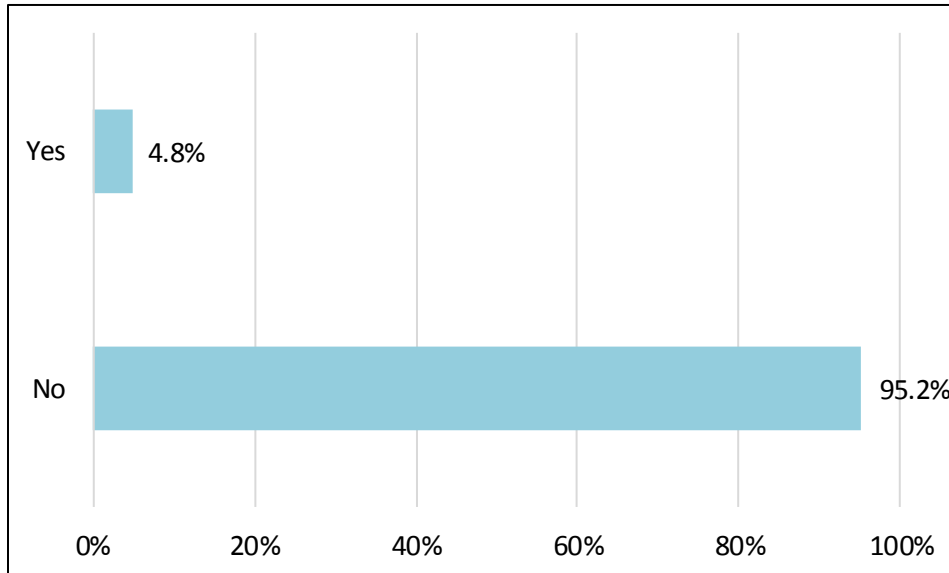


Of the people who responded “other,” about 44% get information about OlyCAP through the internet and the OlyCAP website. About 38% are employed by OlyCAP and get information through work. Other answers include through their neighbors, through senior services and from “the leader”.

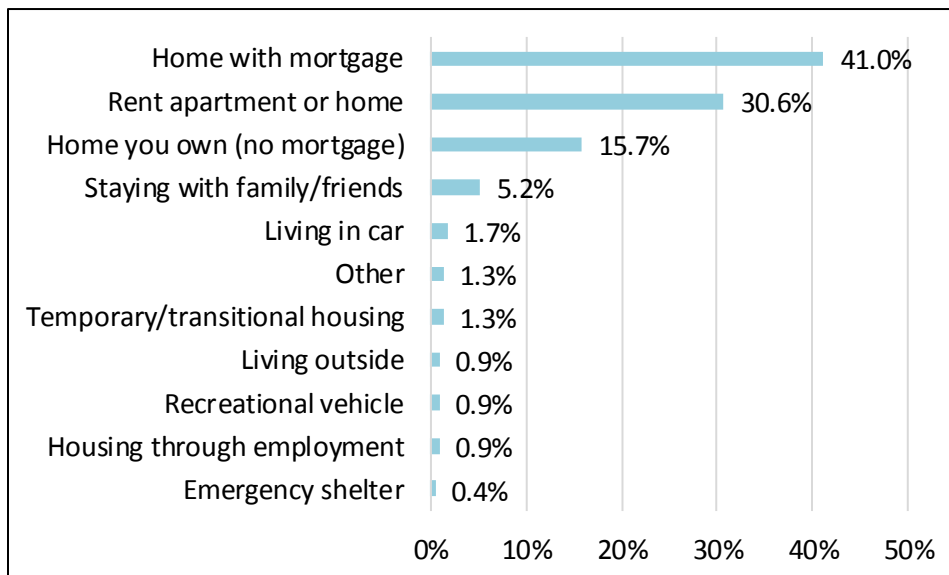
Question 9. Do your housing conditions meet your needs? (228 responses)



Question 10. Do you identify yourself as homeless? (227 responses)

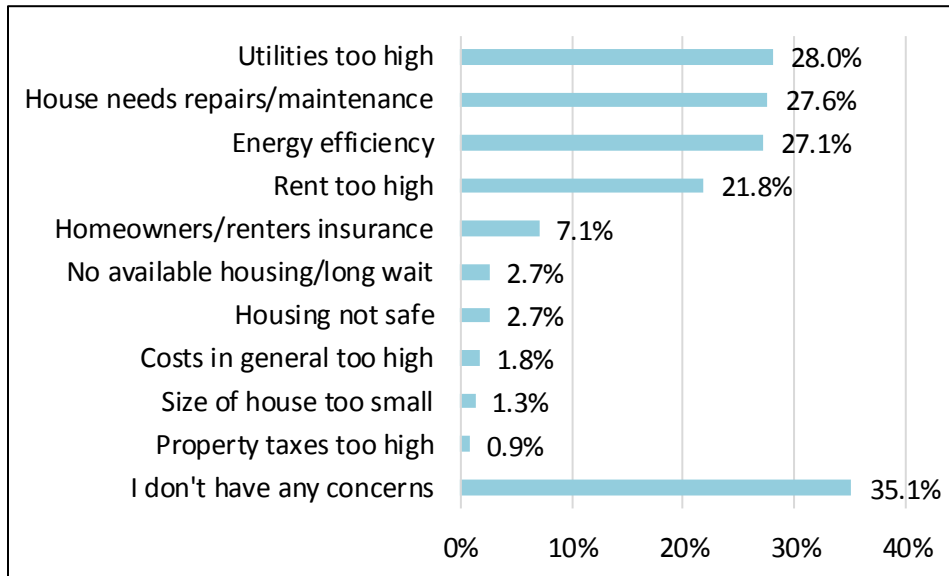


Question 11. Which of the following best describes your housing? (230 responses)



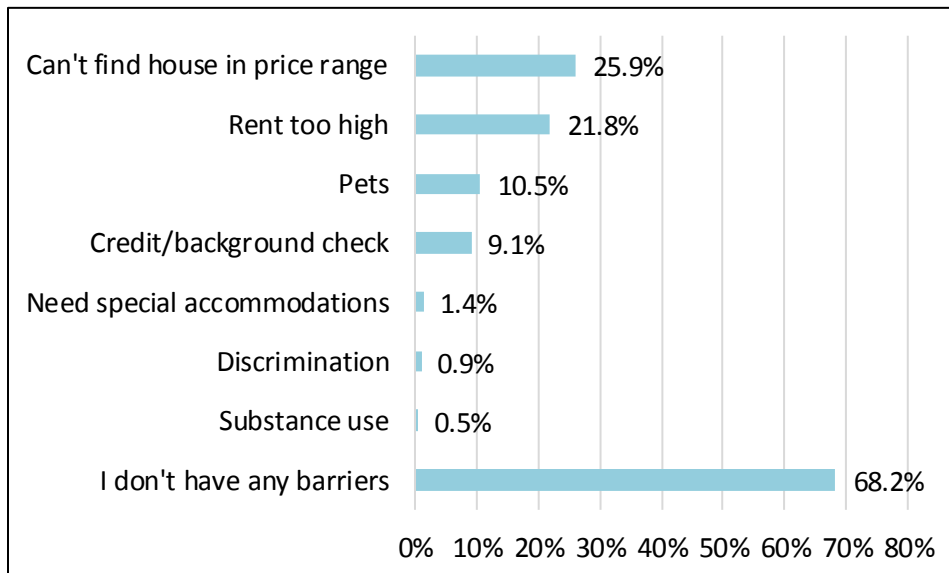
The “other” responses included living in multiple different places, public housing authority housing and a place where they have no title and that is not in their name.

Question 12. What are your major housing concerns? (Please mark all that apply.)
 (225 responses)



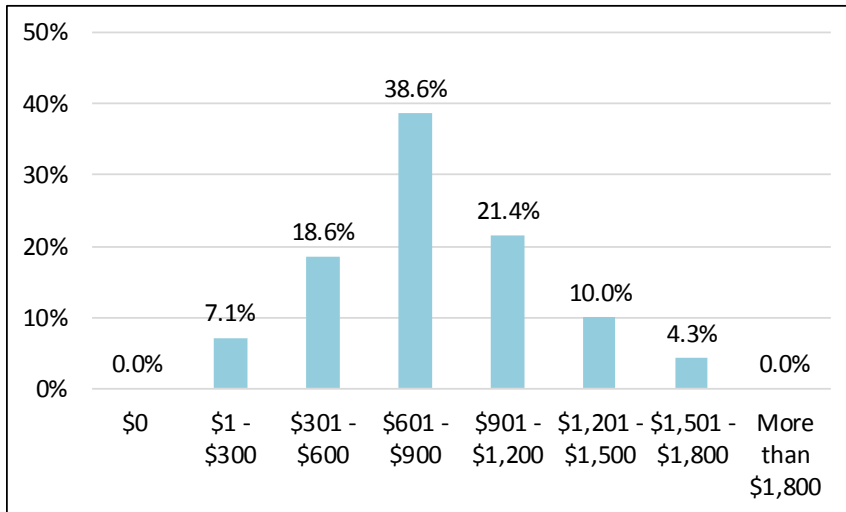
Other individual responses included worried about friends, mold in housing, imminent foreclosure if can't pay, not having any windows, not having a kitchen, whether landlord would keep him/her on HUD and the cost of laundry.

Question 13. What barriers prevent you from accessing housing? (Mark all that apply.)
 (220 responses)

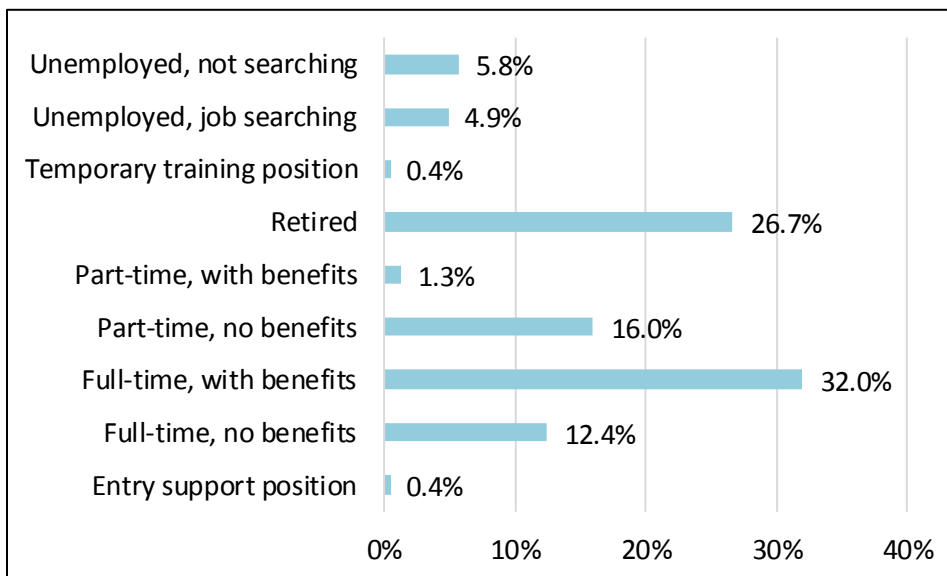


Other individual responses included inability to sell/relocate, allergies, high cost of building permits, long waitlists for public housing, needing a living wage job, not having enough money and the tub being too high to step into.

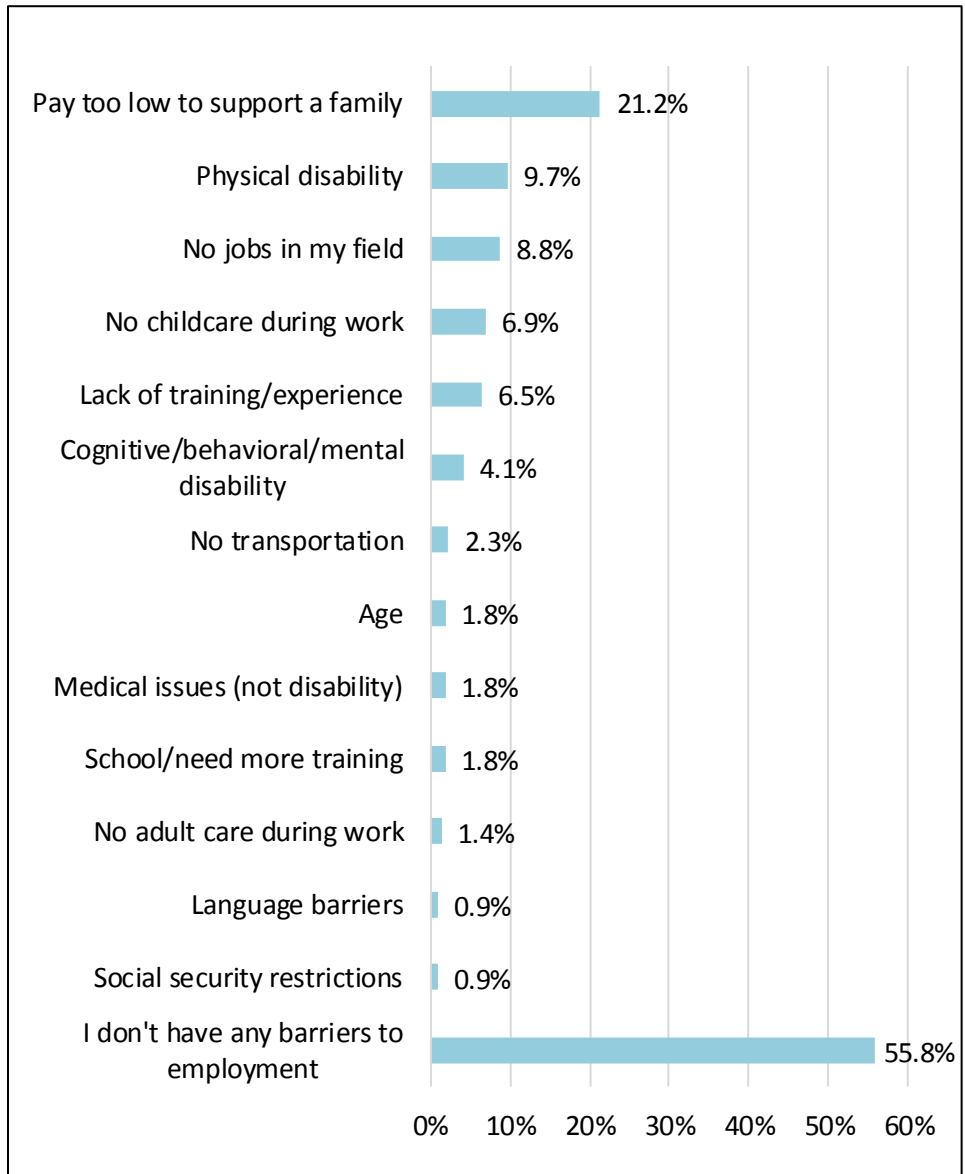
Question 14. If you are currently renting, how much do you pay each month for rent?
(70 responses)



Question 15. What is your employment status? (225 responses)

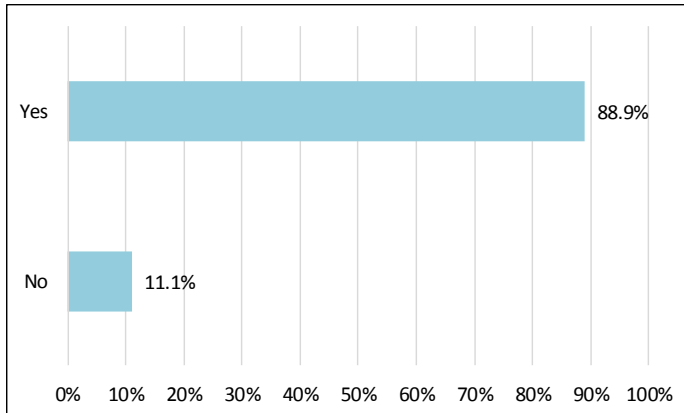


Question 16. What are your barriers to desired employment? (Please mark all that apply)
 (217 responses)

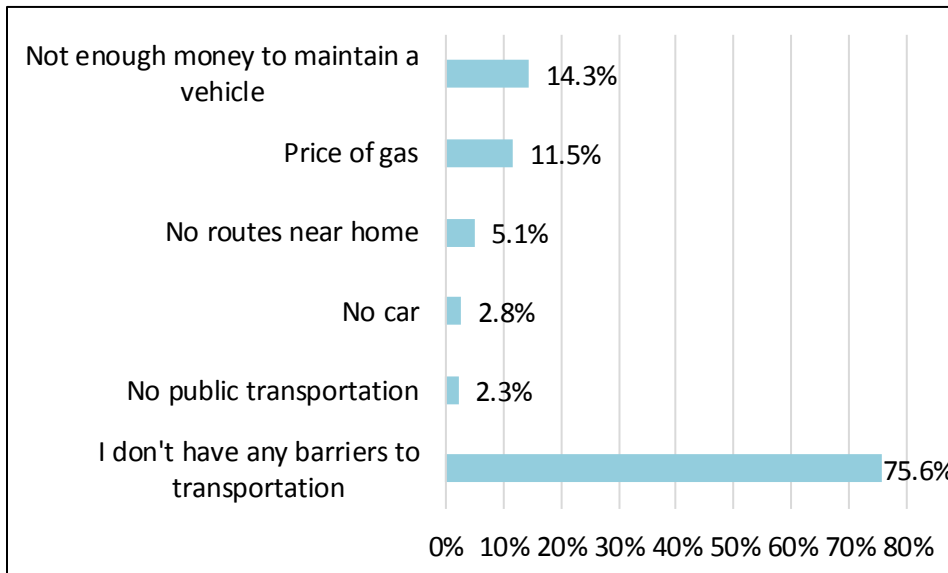


Other individual responses include no one will hire me due to my background, been out of my field too long, emotionally abusive boss/no option to leave, worried current vehicle won't last long, we just barely make enough and no specialized care for special needs children.

Question 17. Do you have reliable transportation? (226 responses)

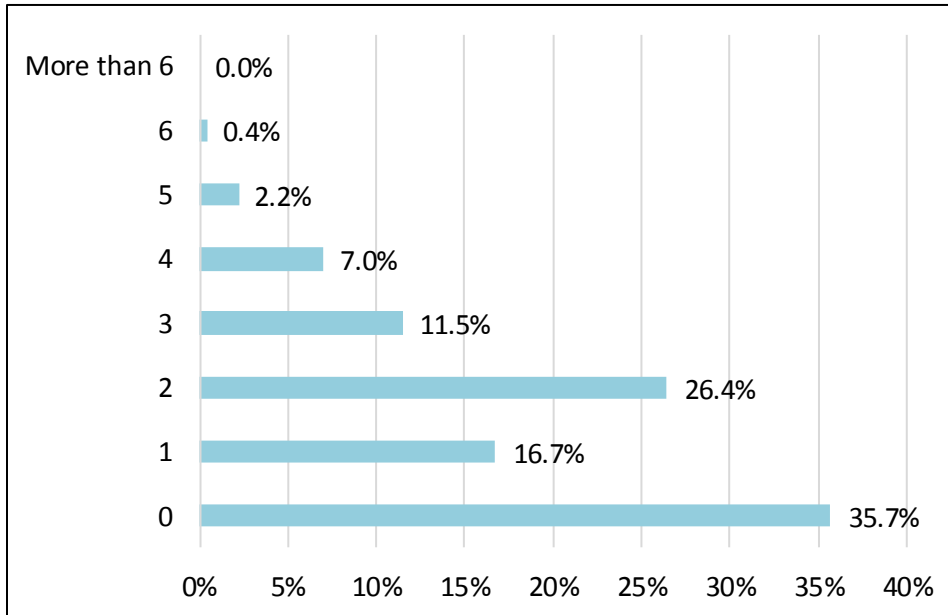


Question 18. What are your barriers to reliable transportation? (Please mark all that apply) (217 responses)

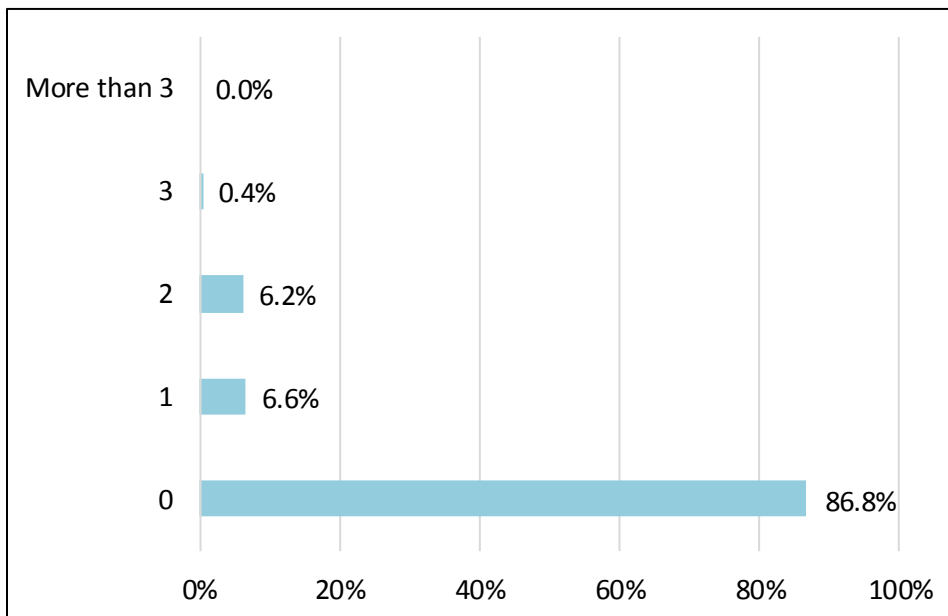


Other responses include access to affordable long-distance travel, cannot afford bus pass, cannot afford driver's license/test, no driver's license, old car, poorly maintained car and school bus transportation does not meet needs.

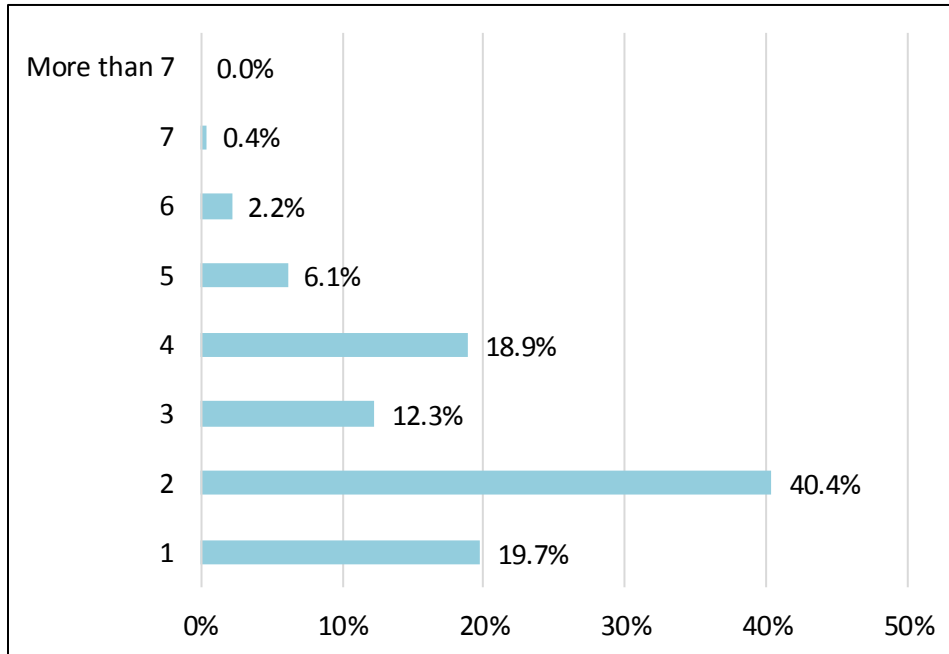
Question 19. How many children do you have? (227 responses)



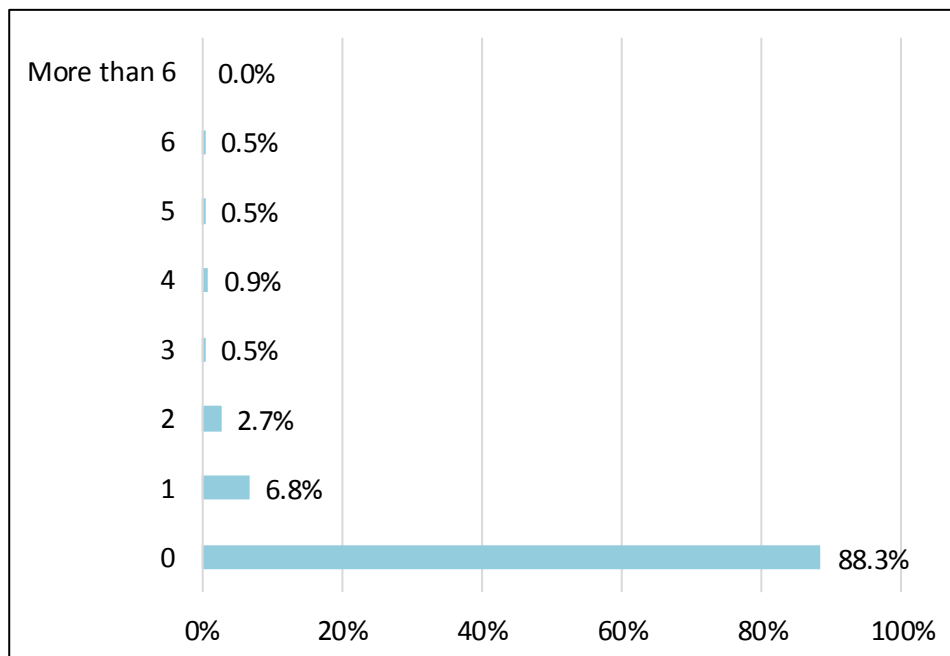
Question 20. How many adults living in your household require in-home care services? (227 responses)



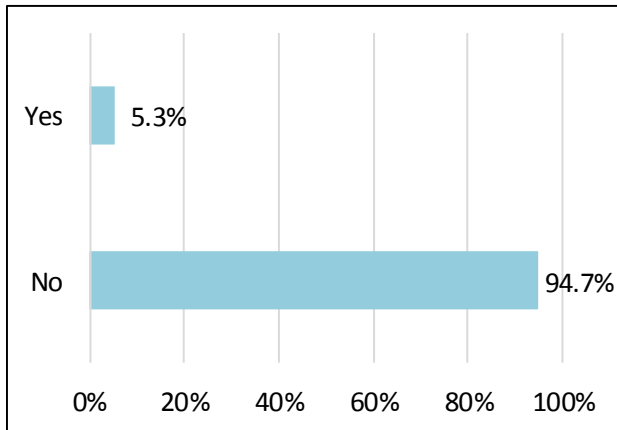
Question 21. How many total people reside in your household? (228 responses)



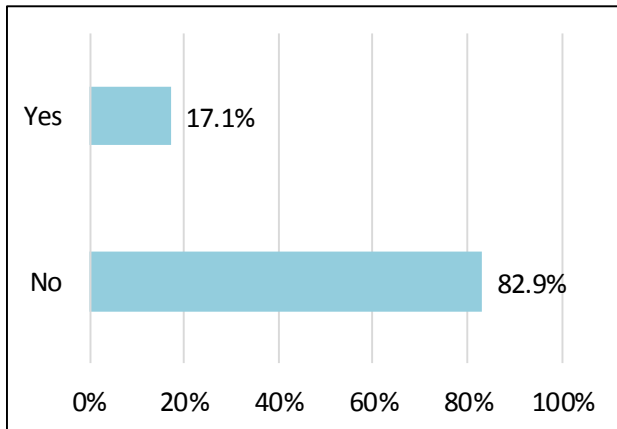
Question 22. How many non-relative members reside in your household? (222 responses)



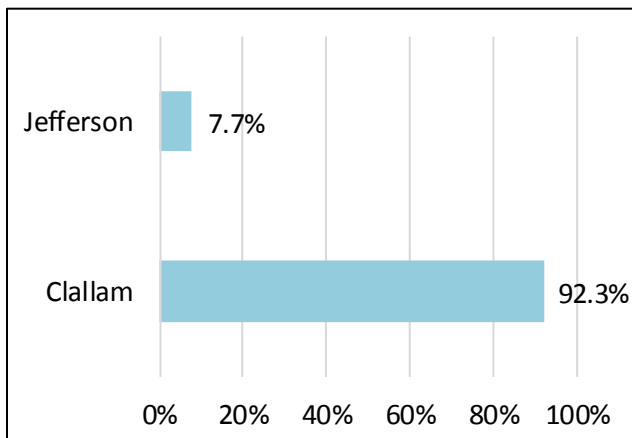
Question 23. Are you a grandparent or other relative raising a child not your own?
(225 responses)



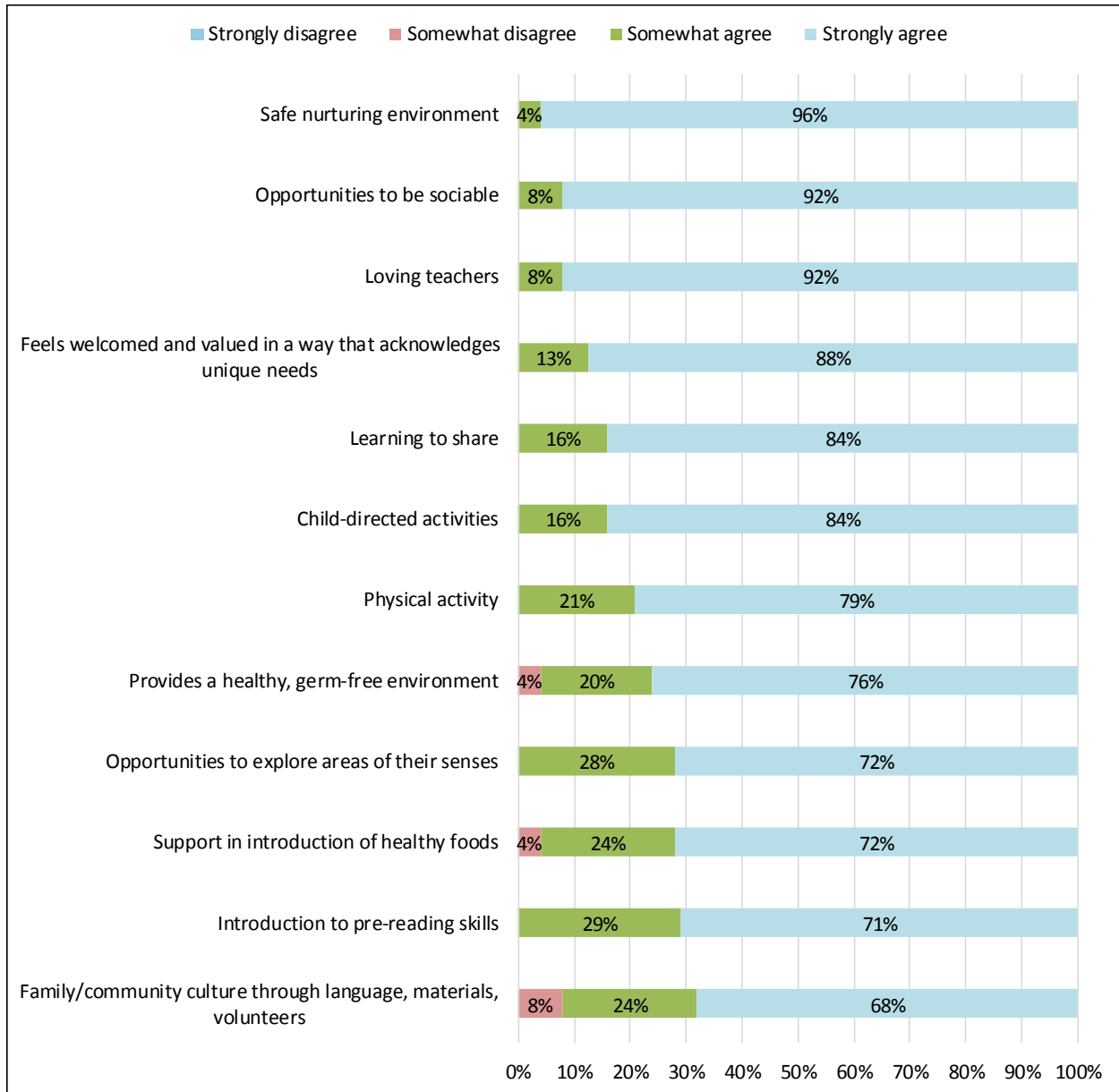
Question 24. Do you have any children enrolled in a Head Start/ECEAP/Early Head Start program in Clallam or Jefferson County? (146 responses)



Question 25. Which county are your children enrolled in Head Start/Early Head Start?
(26 responses)

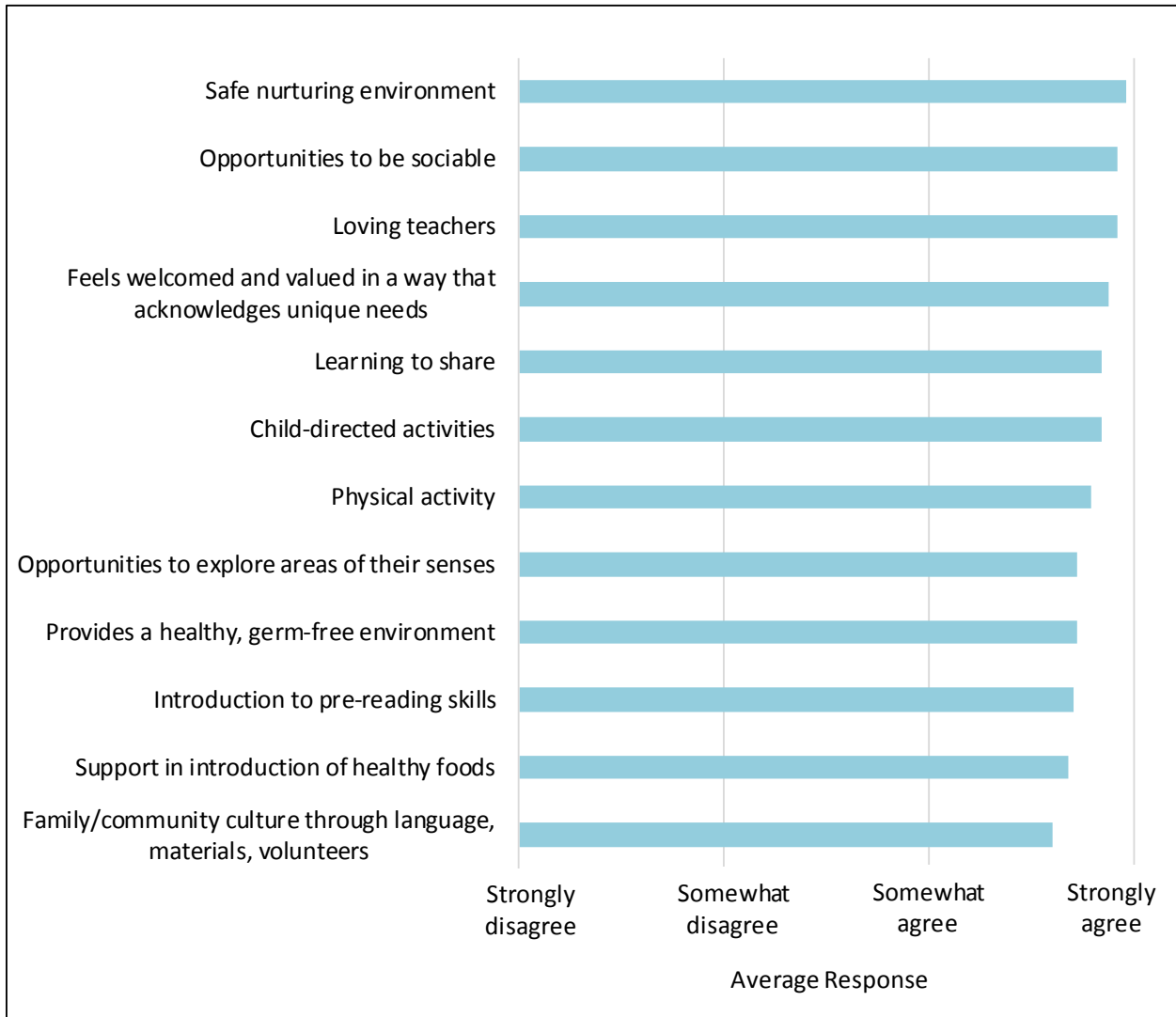


Question 26. How do you feel YOUR CHILD benefits from the HS/EHS/ECEAP program?
(25 responses)



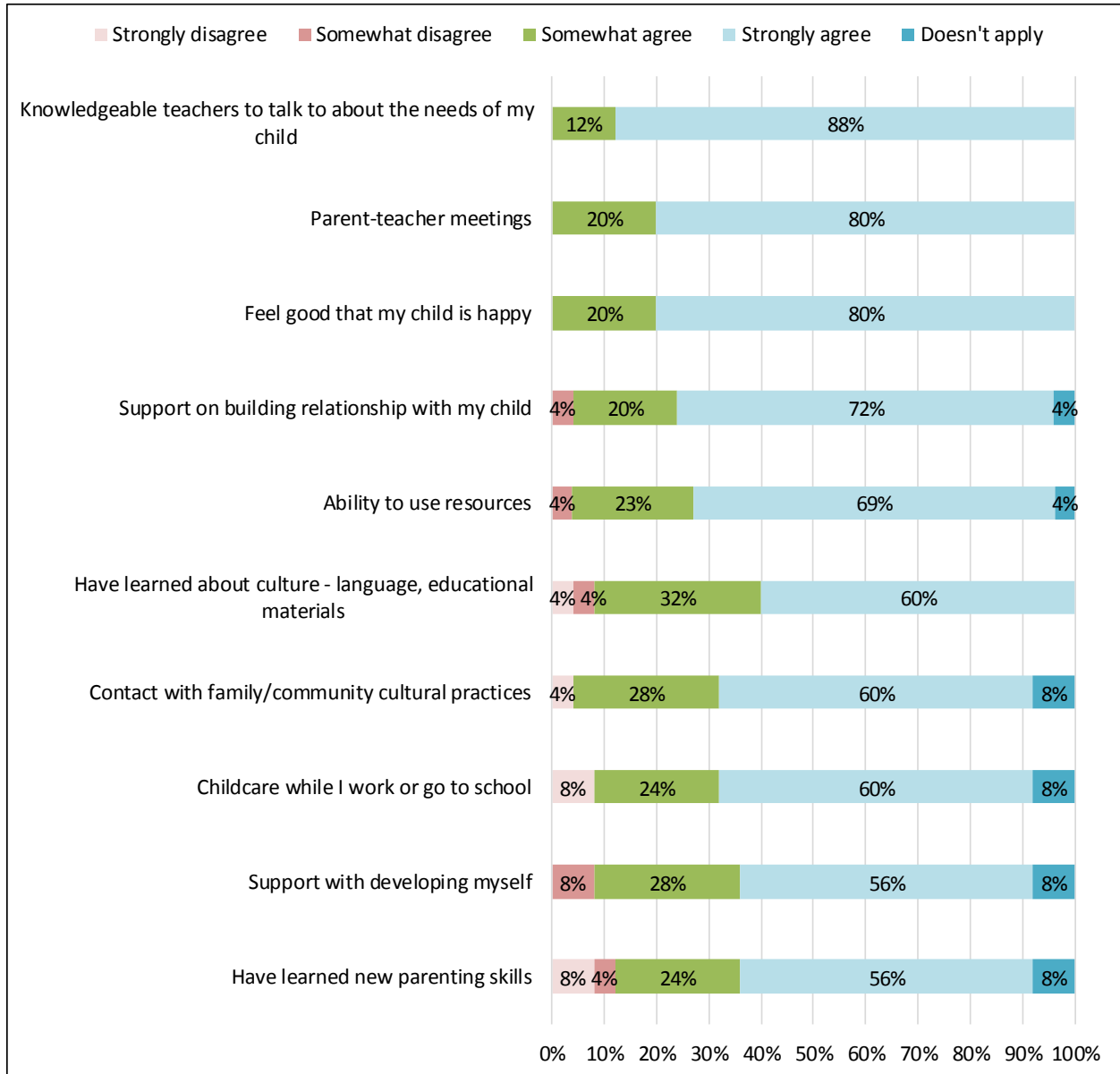
No respondent strongly disagreed that any of the above options benefited their child. There were 2 comments provided: “I've had two kids in the program and it is amazing, they do so well, improve socially and ready for kindergarten. Mrs. Morris knows everything about them, it is obvious she pays close attention and cares about the kids.” and “I have a difficult child, but teacher works hard to ensure working with that child. Had a different experience with my last child and a different teacher who would not work with that child at all because that child didn't fit their perfect mold”

The following chart shows the benefits of the HS/EHS/ECEAP program to children ranked from highest to lowest average responses:

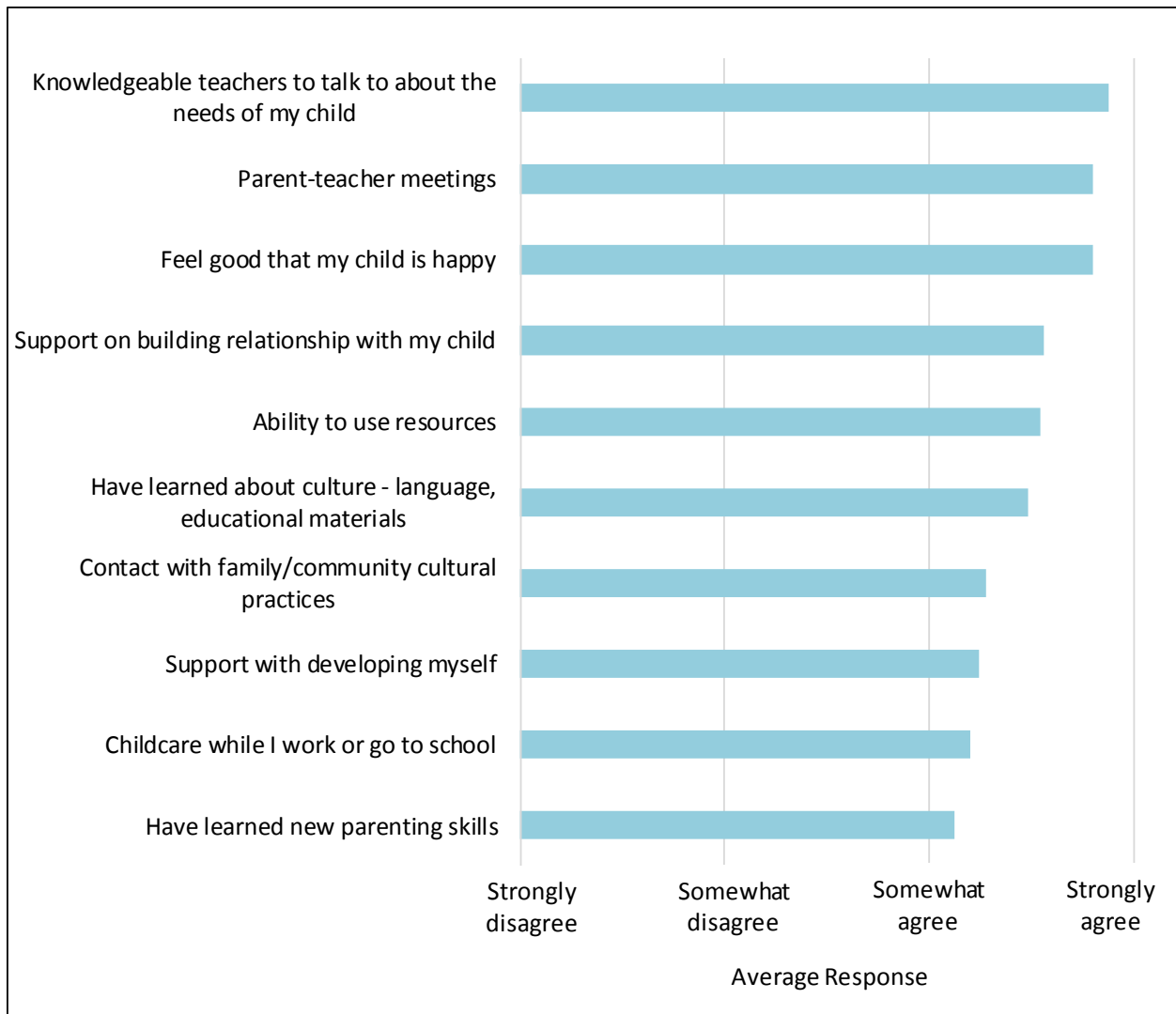


Note: average response was calculated by assigning a number to each response (1 through 4) and then calculating the average.

Question 27. How do you feel YOU benefit from the HS/EHS/ECEAP program? (26 responses)

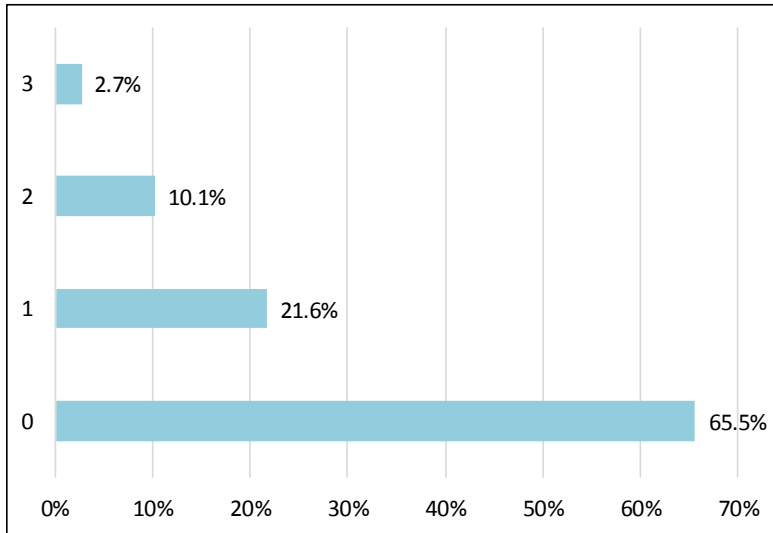


The following chart shows the benefits of the HS/EHS/ECEAP program to parents ranked from highest to lowest average responses:

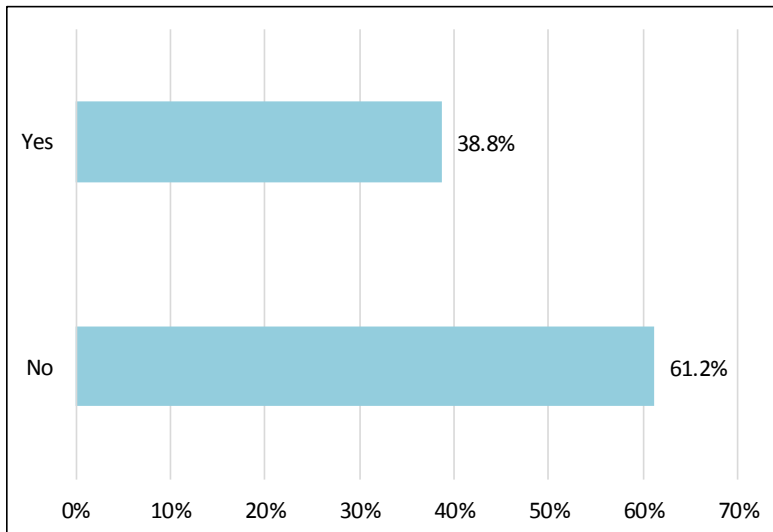


Note: average response was calculated by assigning a number to each response (1 through 4) and then calculating the average.

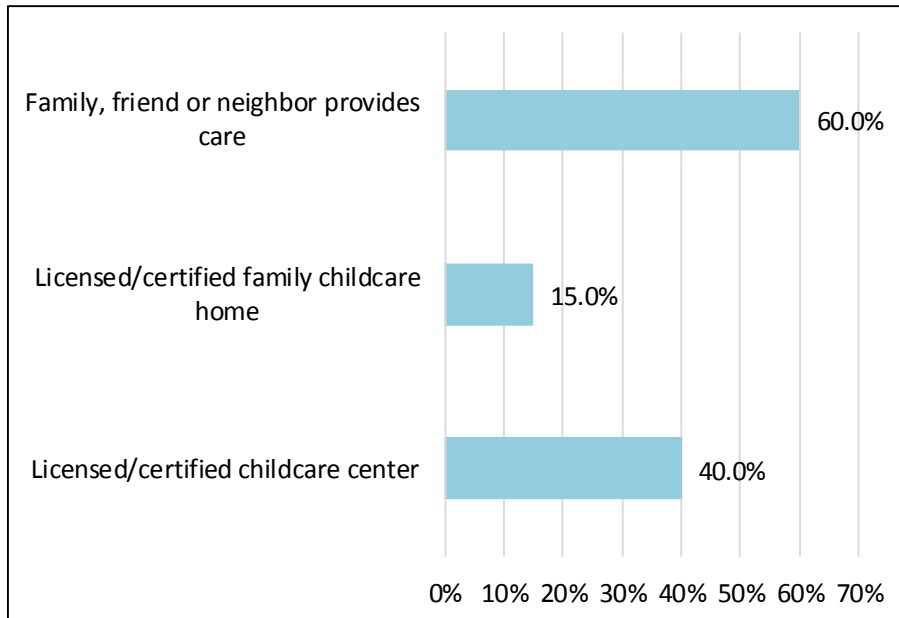
Question 28. How many of your children are ages 0 to 5? (148 responses)



Question 29. Do you use any childcare other than Head Start/Early Head Start/ECEAP for your child(ren) ages 0 to 5 years? (49 responses)

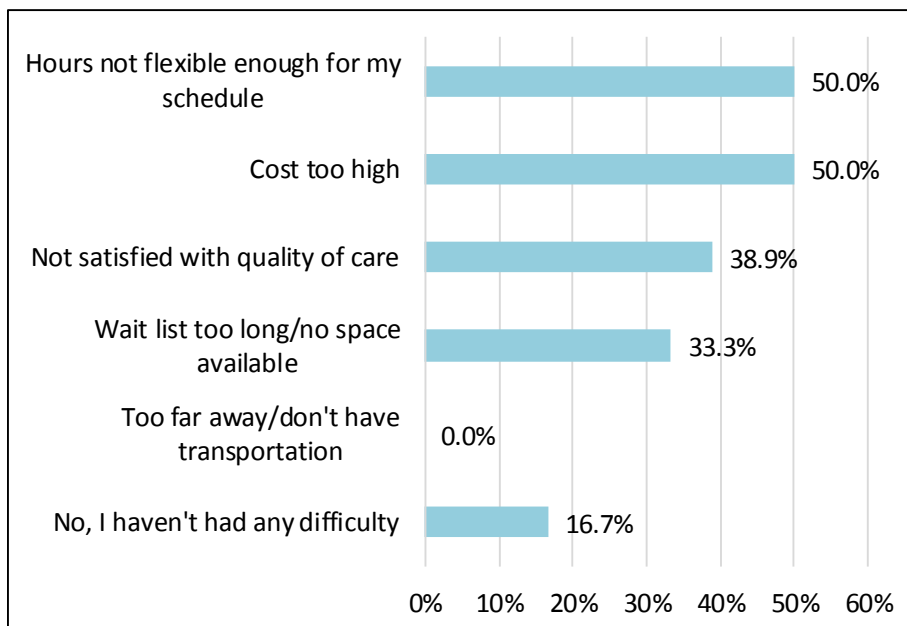


Question 30. What other kinds of childcare do you use for your child(ren) ages 0 to 5? (Please mark all that apply) (20 responses)



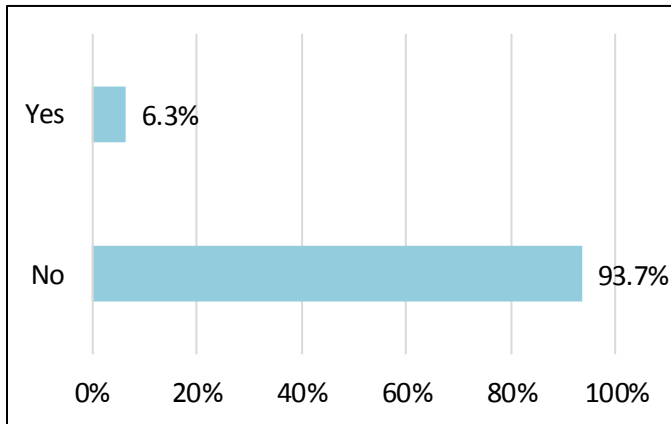
Additionally, one respondent said they use a developmental preschool and another the YMCA for childcare. Another respondent mentioned that they “have no access due to unreasonable costs and was afraid for one of them while they were at the licensed center.”

Question 31. Have you had any difficulty finding needed childcare outside of Head Start/Early Head Start/ ECEAP? (Mark all that apply) (18 responses)

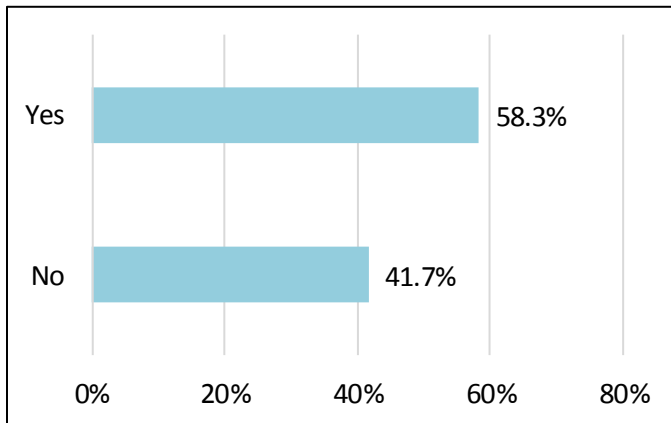


Three additional comments were “only one licensed facility in Jefferson County,” “There is no where they can go, just every once and a while, and childcare places close too early.” and “when I did need childcare, these were the challenges I faced.”

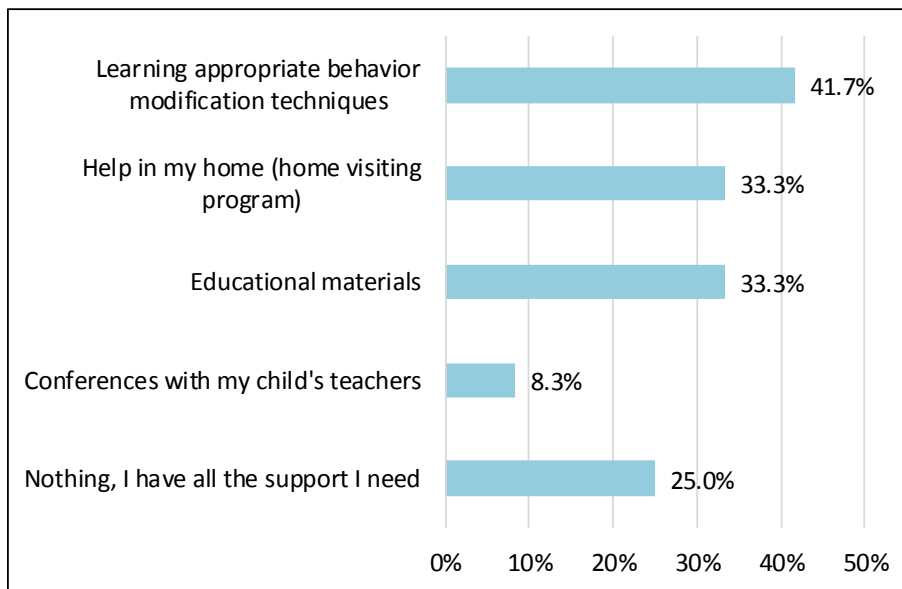
Question 32. Do any of your children have a disability that needs attention on most days?
(142 responses)



Question 33. Have you been able to get enough help and support to deal with your child's disability at home? (12 responses)

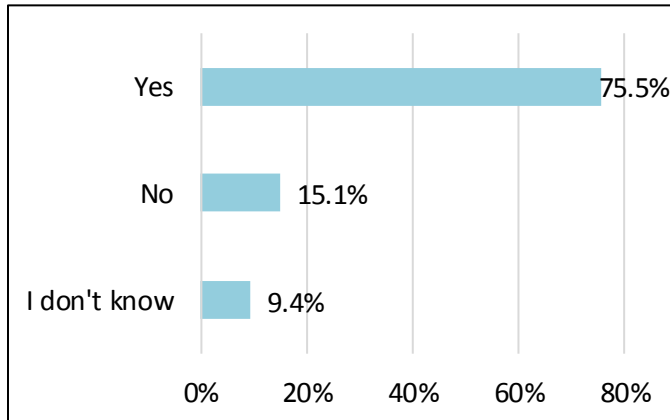


Question 34. What additional support would be helpful in dealing with your child's disability?
(Please mark all that apply) (12 responses)



Additional support mentioned by respondents was “mental health services and social emotional services” and “my child does not function well in school and is being homeschooled. I am having difficulty arranging a functional schedule and have found very little support.”

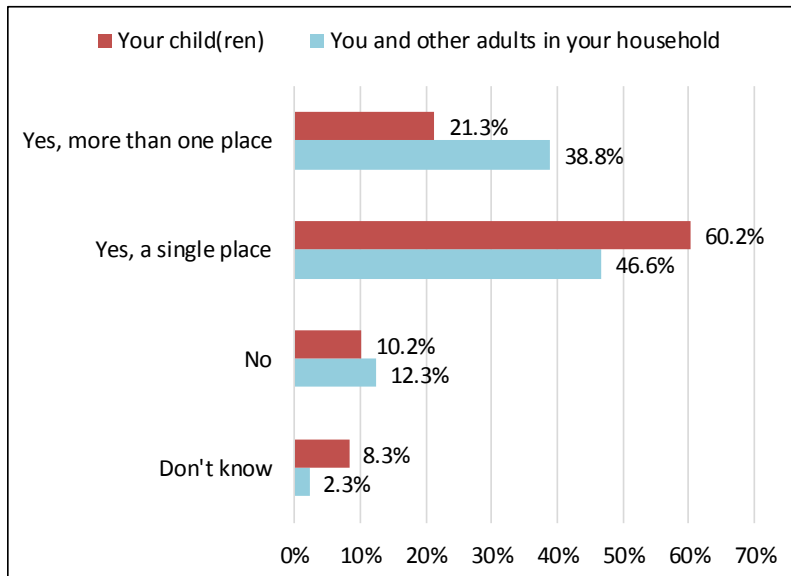
Question 35. Do you feel your family has enough resources to get your child(ren) ready for kindergarten? (53 responses)



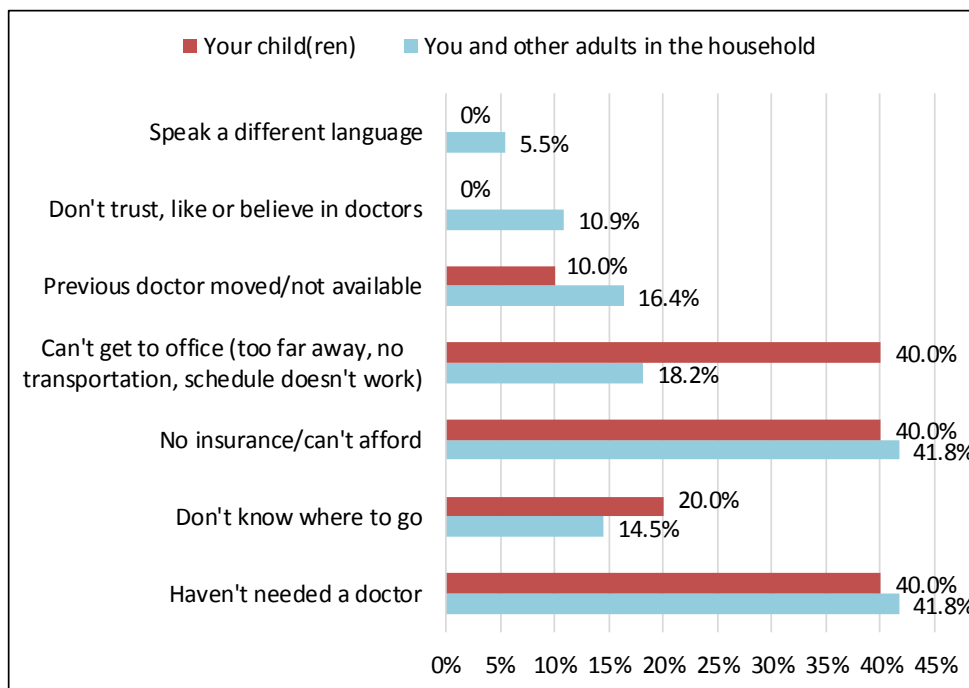
Those who said “no” explained that money to afford preschool and preschool supplies and the time to be able to personally help prepare their children for kindergarten were the two reasons why they felt they didn’t have enough resources to get their children ready for kindergarten. Respondents said “we make too much for assistance but can’t afford preschool.”, “time, attention and

books. Headstart is always full. Can’t get in.”, “Preschool costs are too high and often have wait lists. Don’t qualify for head start.”, “I work full time and have no childcare available outside of random friends and relatives. I have no one to work with my child to get them kindergarten ready.” and “can’t afford current preschool programs. Don’t qualify for subsidies.”

Questions 36 and 40. Is there a particular medical clinic, doctor's office or other place that you or other adults in the household and your child(ren) usually go to if you are sick or need advice about health? (108 responses for children, 219 responses for adults)



Questions 37 and 41. If you do NOT have a place you or other adults in the household and/or your child(ren) usually go for medical care, what is the reason you don't? (Please mark all that apply) (10 responses for children, 55 responses for adults)

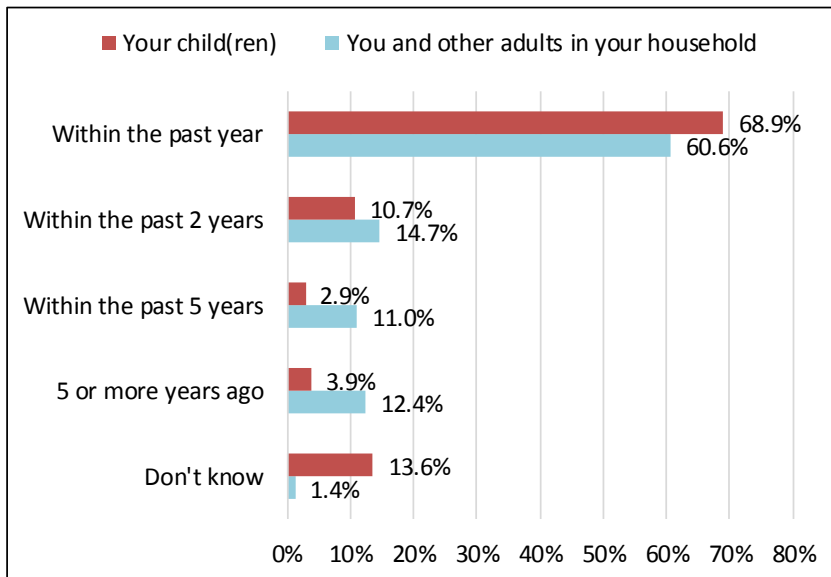


Seven respondents said that local doctors are not taking new patients. Others commented: "Bogachiel Clinic has doctors that do not deal with children well so have to travel over an hour to get kids to doctors that can handle a disabled child", "Dr in pa..... wants me to get one in forks, when

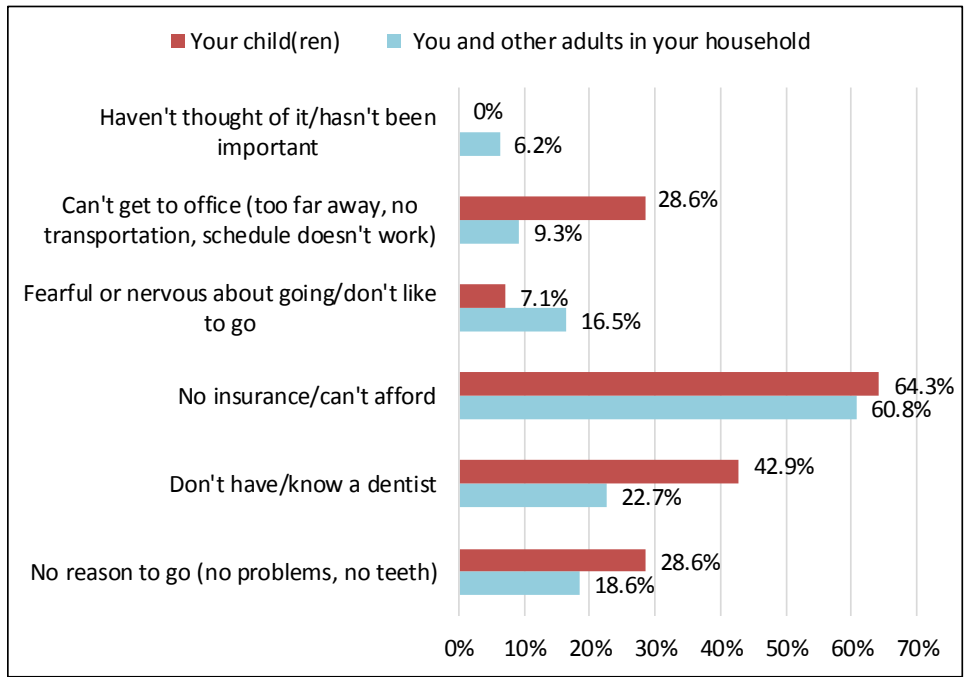
can't make pa.(a lot, can't)", "My two kids with special needs have appointments in Seattle and

that is not an affordable trip to go as often as needed. Also appointments are difficult to get and then to keep when road conditions are poor, cannot afford the gas for the trip, or car needs repairs that I cannot afford to get done. “, “No one was helpful with my lyme, had to deal with it alone.”, “We commute to Silverdale for our PC needs.”, “can't afford even with insurance”, “Changing healthcare to Kitsap County because of problems with Jefferson Healthcare - poor quality care in last year.”, “I prefer natural approach” and “One adult has health insurance, the other does not and does not see doctors despite several health conditions.”

Questions 38 and 42. How long has it been since you or other adults in your household and your child(ren) last visited the dentist or a dental clinic? (103 responses for children, 218 responses for adults)



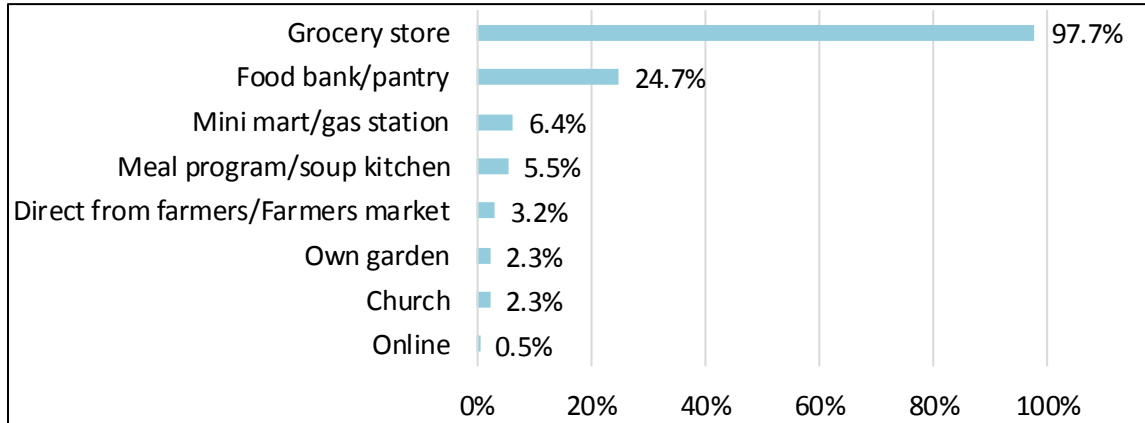
Questions 39 and 43. If you or other adults in your household and/or your child(ren) have NOT visited the dentist in the past year, what is the reason that you haven't? (Please mark all that apply) (14 responses for children, 97 responses for adults)



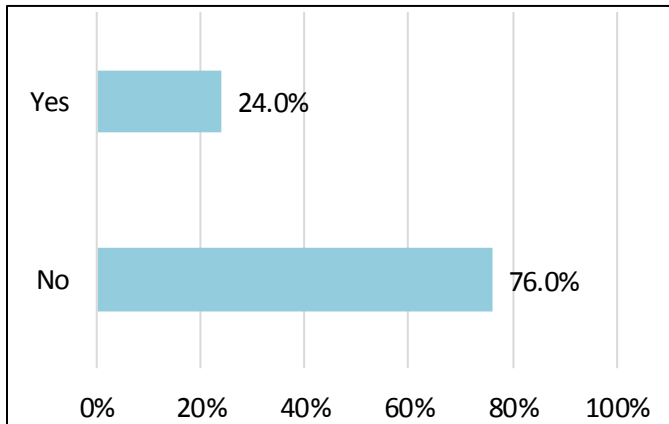
Comments included: "Have to travel more than an hour and a half for a dentist that will take disabled child", "Need to. Chipped off part of molar.", "So expensive", "We had a dentist that worked well with my 2 children with disability and my child with dental phobia but when our insurance

changed this dentist was no longer covered. The new dentist we were referred to was less patient and made us feel like we were intentionally neglecting our health because we could not afford dental care.", "have insurance", "My Medi-care only pays a VERY small % toward the office visit ONLY and dentistry is so much more than I can afford. I'm having some pain issues but just don't have the extra to see a dentist. Dentists don't want to just deal with a particular issue...they insist on full on Exam, cleaning, X-rays, \$\$\$\$\$. I can NOT afford 5/8++ of my monthly income to go for just a basic appt. & cleaning, let alone all the rest the dentist requires." and "procrastination."

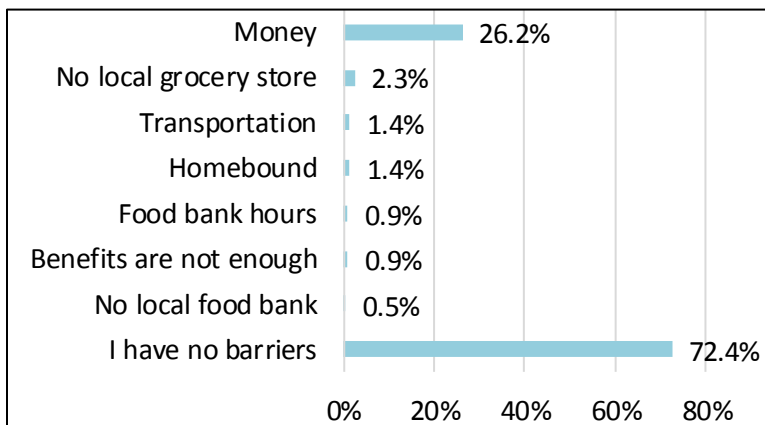
Question 44. How do you access food? (Check all that apply.) (219 responses)



Question 45. Do you or anyone in your household receive SNAP (food stamps) benefits?
(217 responses)



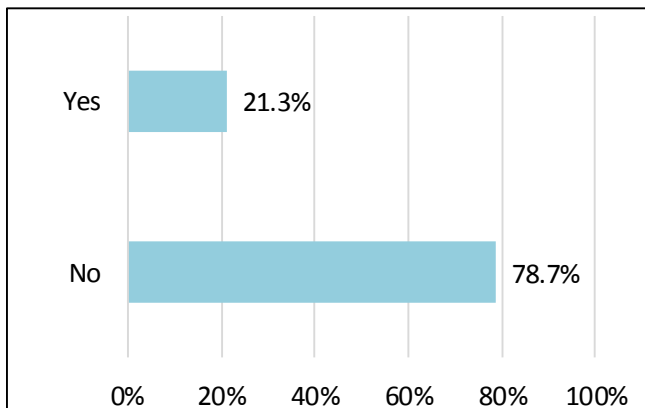
Question 46. What are your household barriers to accessing food? (Please check all that apply.)
(214 responses)



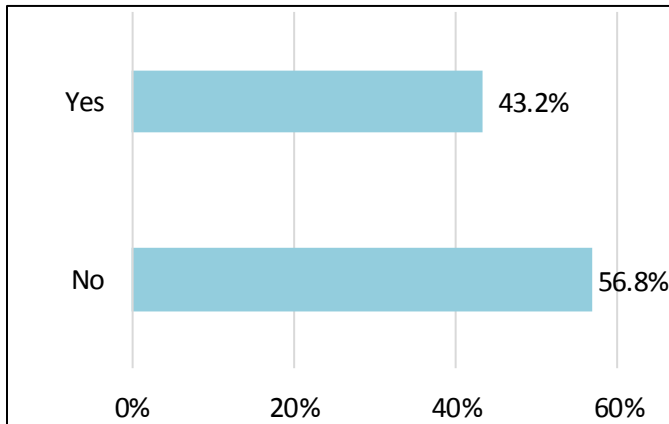
Respondents indicated that “Foodbank is impossible for folks who are working”, “benefits and pay are too small to for family size and needs of a diabetic.”, “I have depression and anxiety and can't always go to the store.”, “Mobility makes it hard to shop”and “Our household income level is too high to qualify for assistance because

the programs do not consider food costs for truck drivers that are not home every night. For our family it is almost like supporting 2 households with one income.”

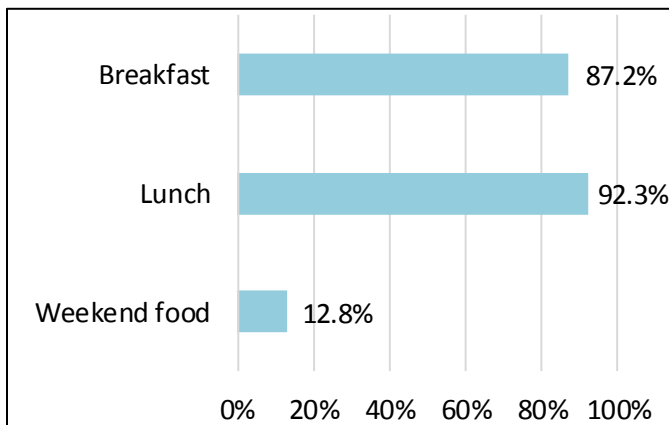
Question 47. Do you ever skip meals because of financial concerns? (216 responses)



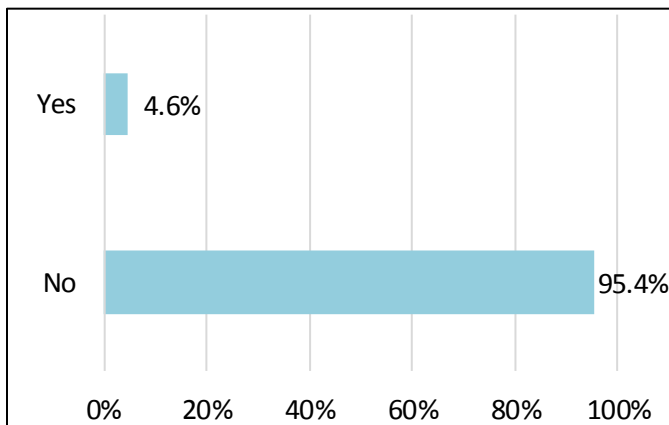
Question 48. Do your school-age children participate in free or reduced school meals?
(88 responses)



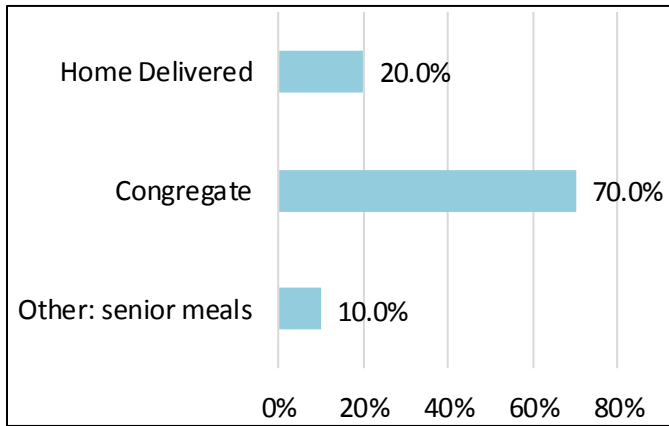
Question 49. If your kids do participate in free or reduced school meals, which meals do they receive at school? (Check all that apply.) (39 responses)



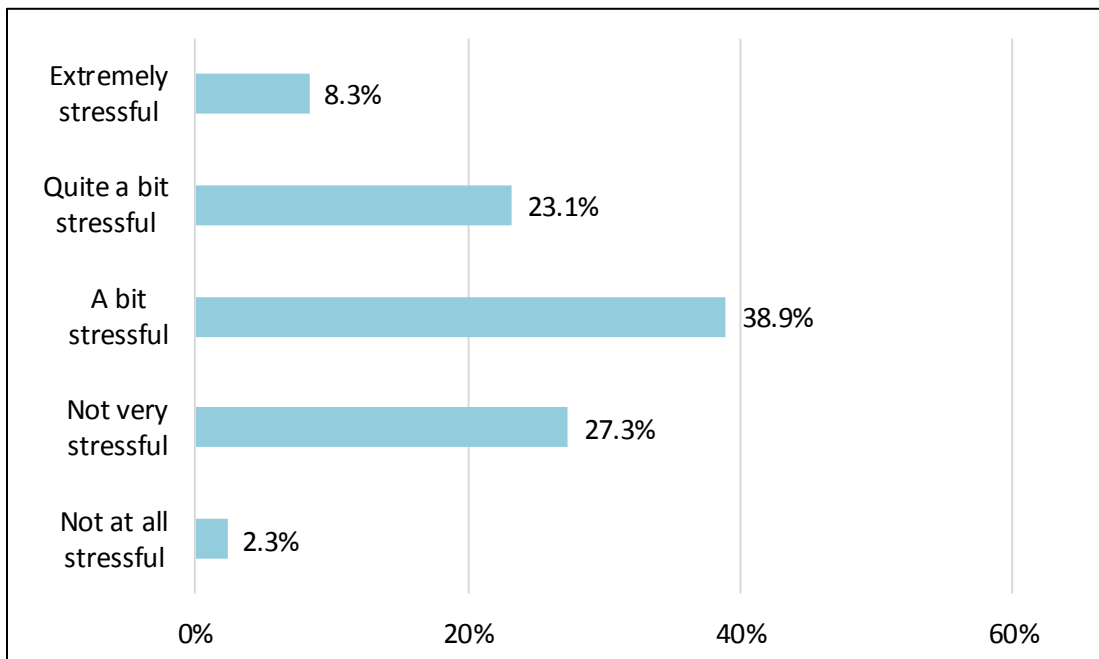
Question 50. Does anyone in your household receive senior meals? (219 responses)



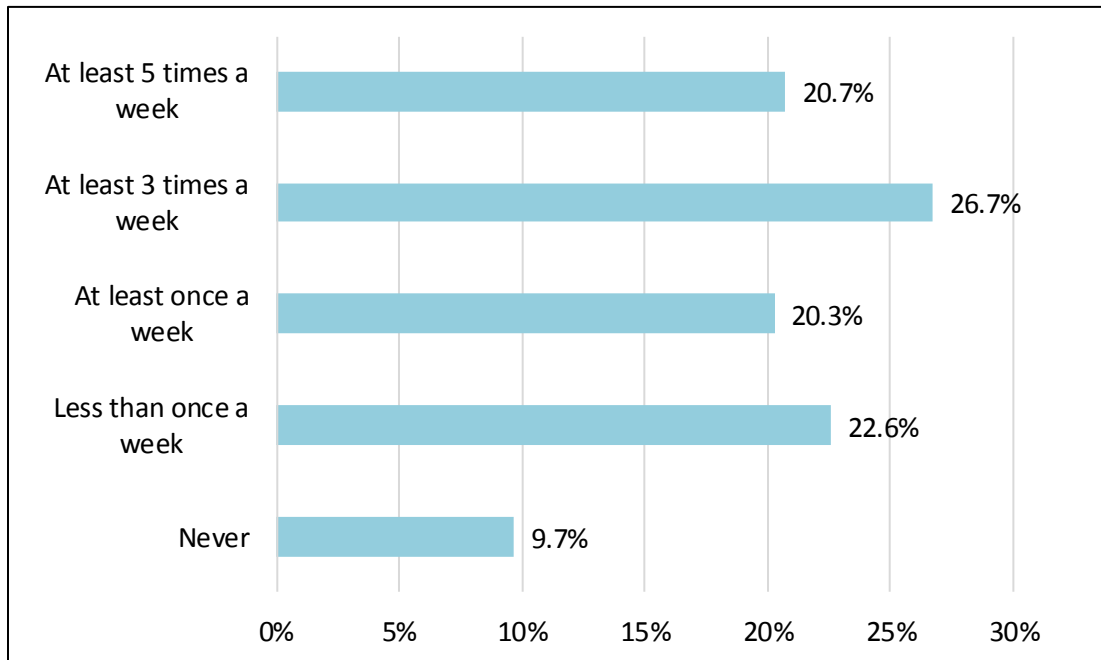
Question 51. If someone in your household receives senior meals, which type(s) of meals do they receive? (Please check all that apply.) (10 responses)



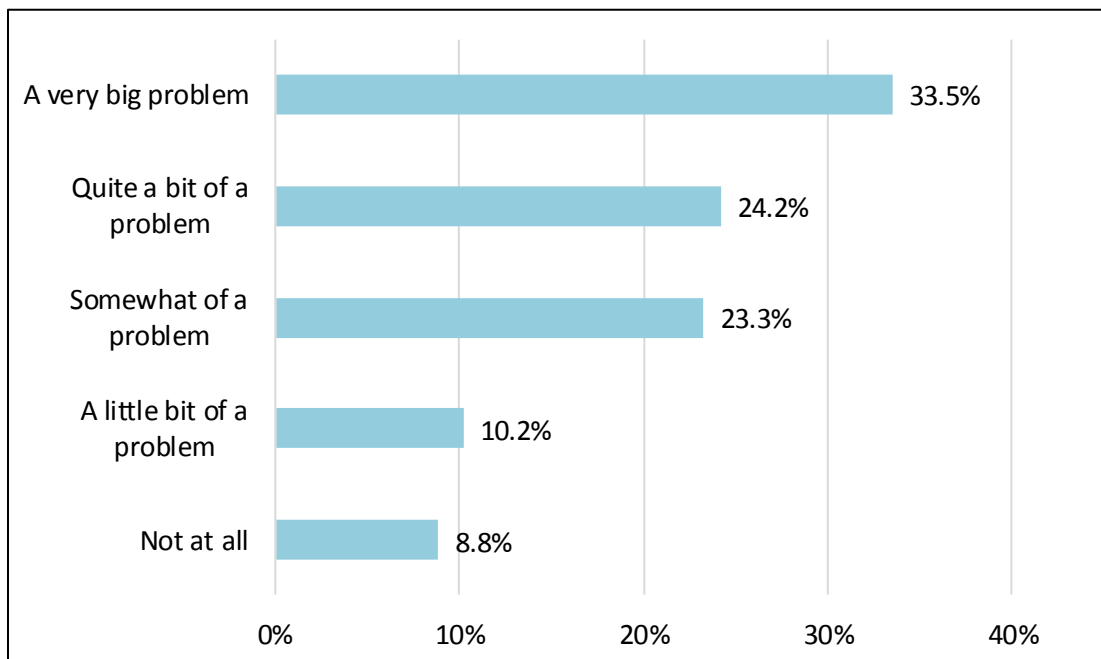
Question 52. Thinking about the amount of stress in your life, would you say that most days are... (216 responses)



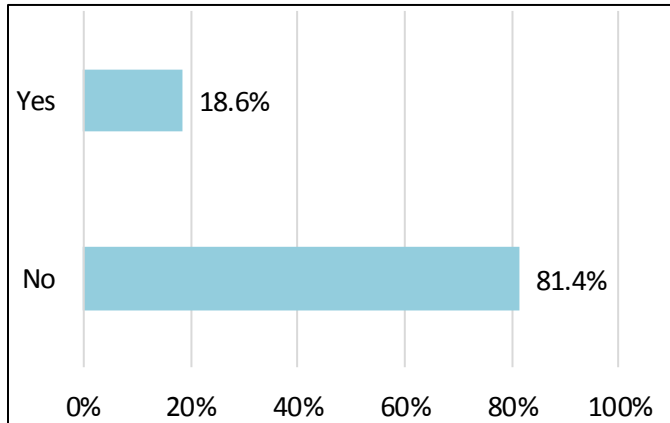
Question 53. How often on average do you participate in some form of physical activity, such as walking, jogging, swimming, going to the gym, bicycling, gardening, etc., for exercise? (217 responses)



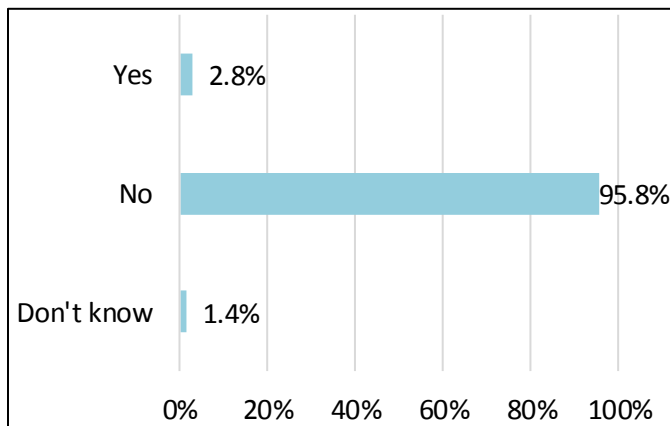
Question 54. How much of a problem do you think drugs, including prescription drugs, that are misused are in your neighborhood or community? (215 responses)



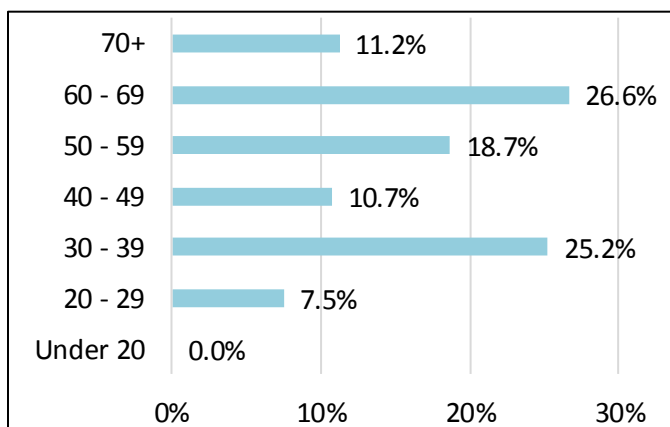
Question 55. Have you moved in the last six (6) months? (220 responses)



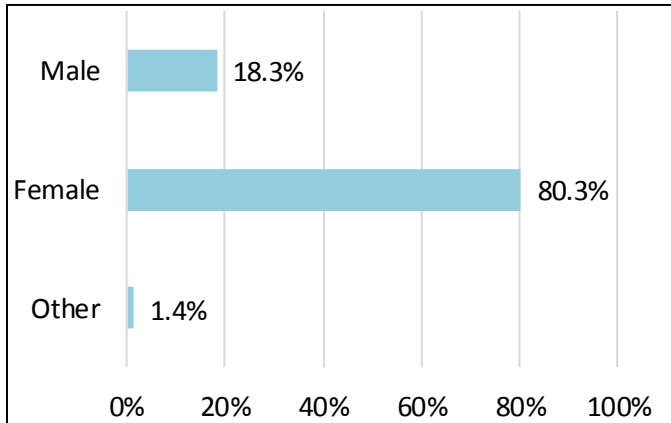
Question 56. Has the language you speak ever been a barrier to finding or getting services in Clallam or Jefferson County? (212 responses)



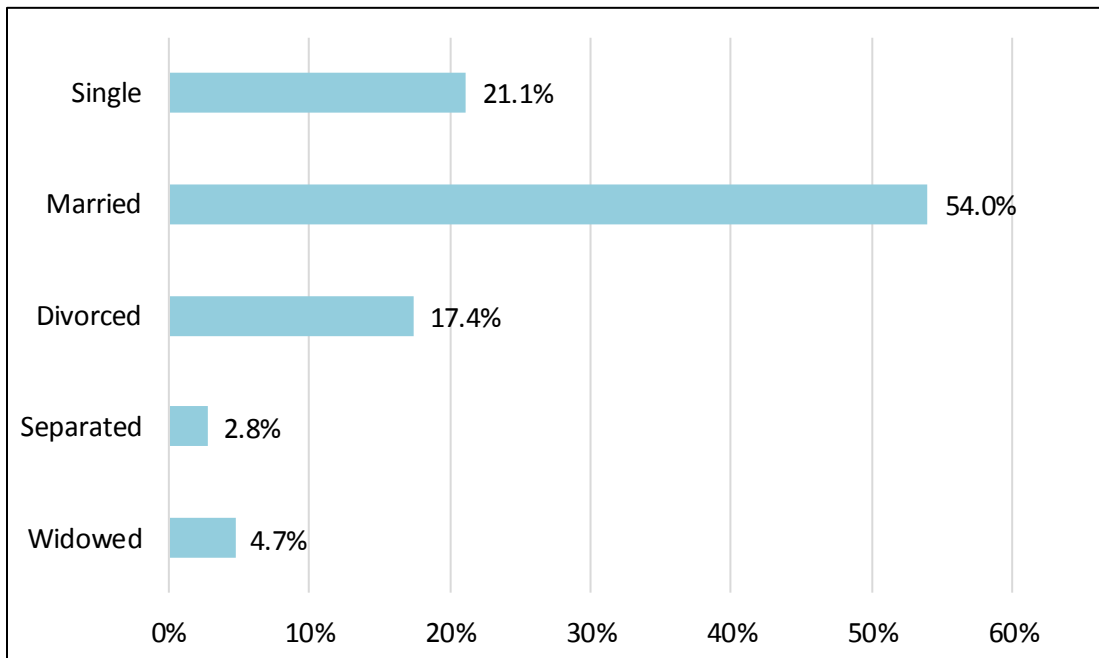
Question 57. What is your age (in years)? (214 responses)



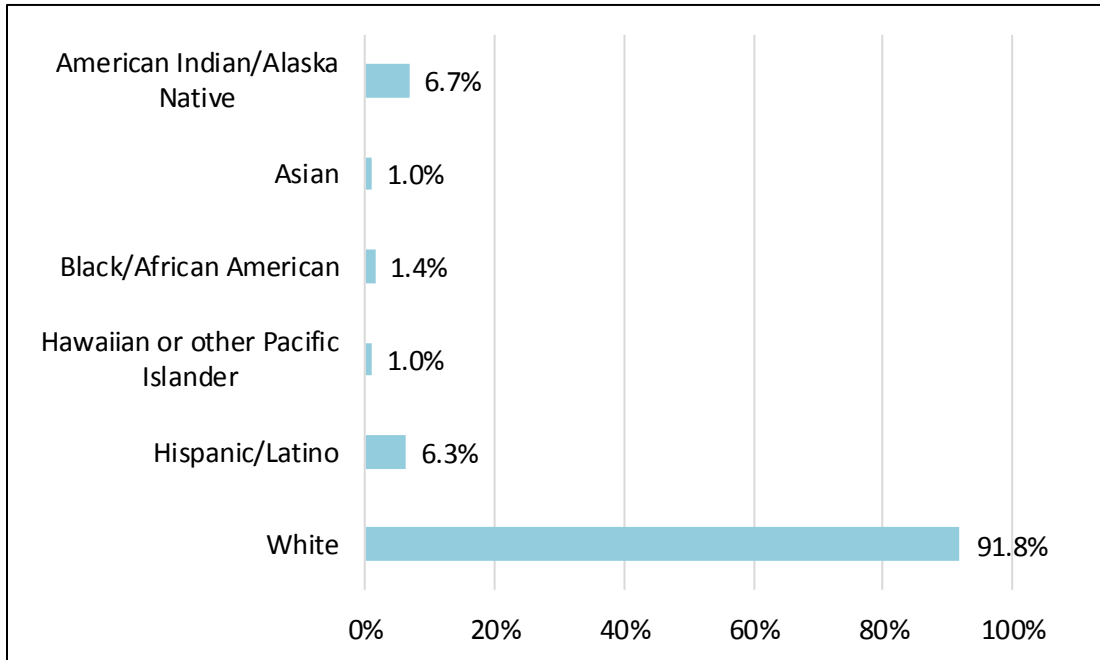
Question 58. What is your gender? (213 responses)



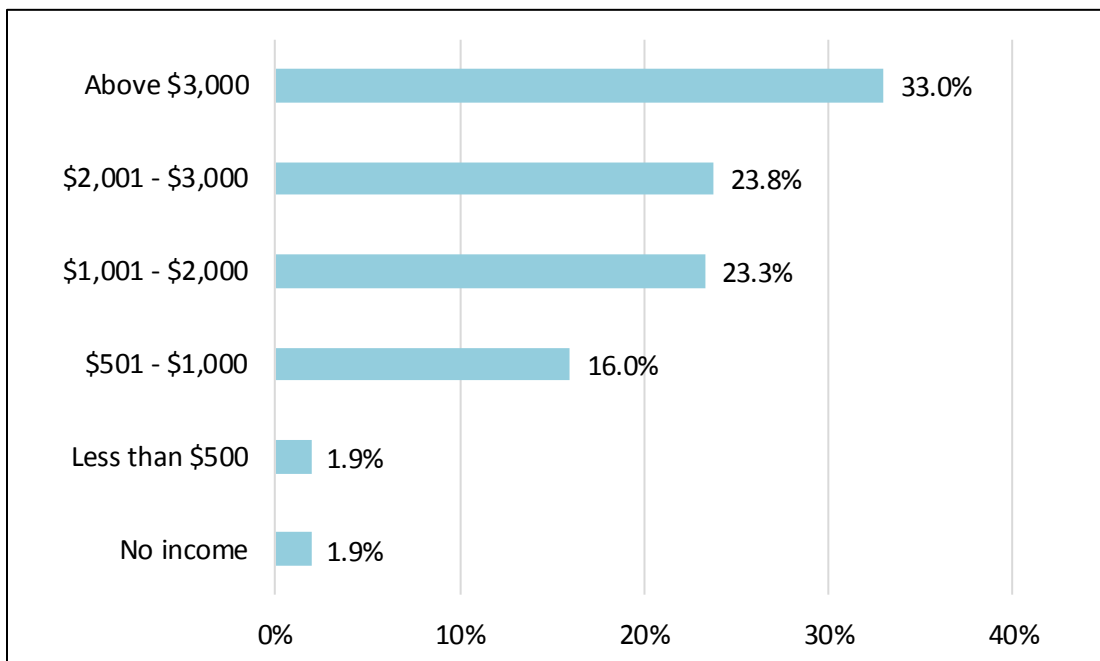
Question 59. What is your marital status? (213 responses)



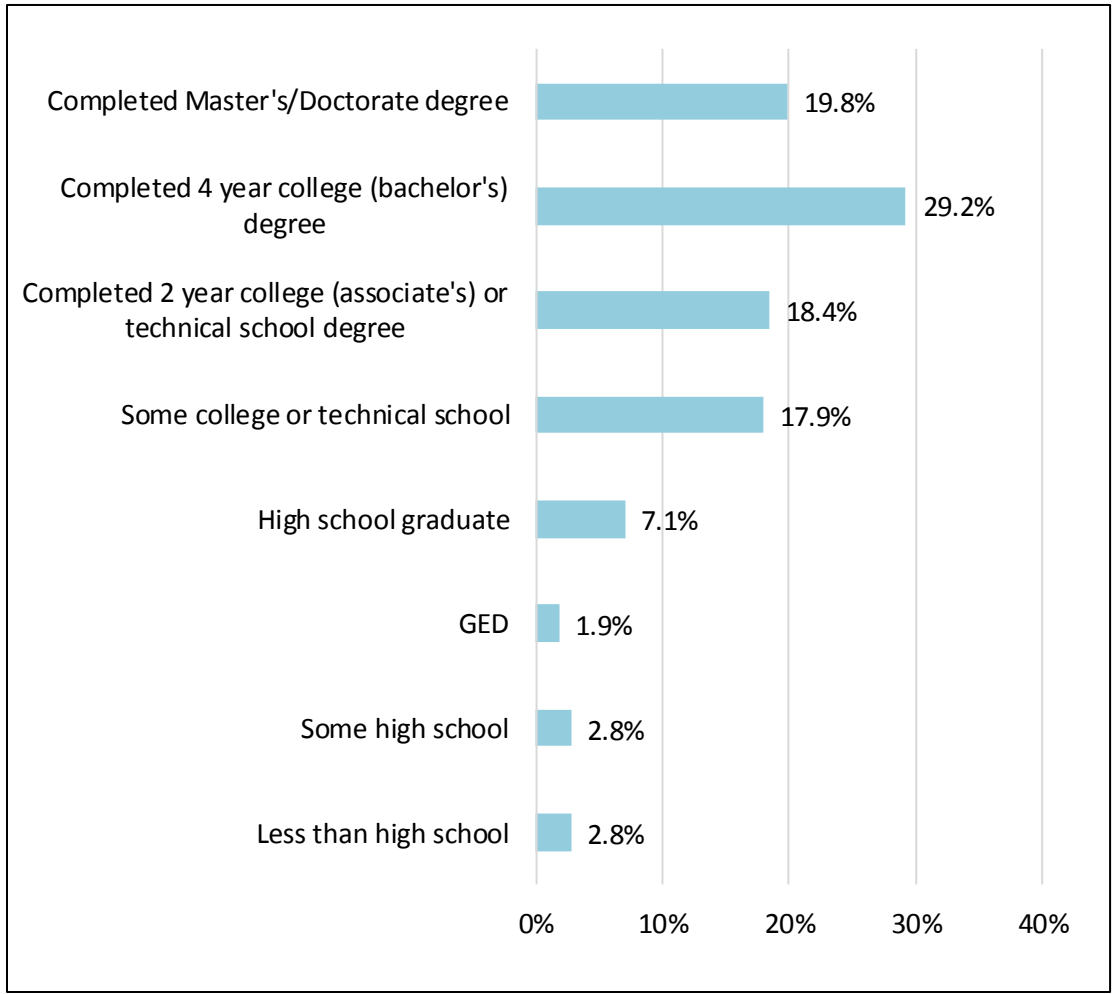
Question 60. What is your race? (Please mark all that apply) (208 responses)



Question 61. What is your total MONTHLY income? (206 responses)



Question 62. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (212 responses)



Appendix D: Olympic Community Action Programs Key Informant Survey – Summary of Results

Question 1. Which county do you represent? (19 responses)

16% of key informants represented Clallam County, 89% represented Jefferson County and 1 respondent reported representing King and Snohomish Counties.

Question 2. Please rank in order of importance the top five areas of need in your community from the following options: (19 responses)

	Ranked #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	How many people included it in Top 5
<i>Housing Access</i>	9	3	1	2	0	15
<i>Mental Health Access</i>	1	1	4	2	2	10
<i>Employment</i>	0	1	3	4	1	9
<i>Healthcare Access</i>	0	4	2	1	1	8
<i>Housing Cost</i>	5	0	1	1	0	7
<i>Substance Use Treatment Access</i>	0	2	1	1	3	7
<i>Economic Development</i>	0	2	1	1	3	7
<i>Infrastructure (water/sewer/roads/etc)</i>	1	2	1	1	1	6
<i>Personal Income</i>	1	0	1	1	2	5
<i>Nutrition/Food Security</i>	1	1	0	1	1	4
<i>Transportation</i>	0	1	1	1	1	4
<i>Childcare</i>	0	0	1	1	2	4
<i>Oral Healthcare Access</i>	1	0	1	1	0	3
<i>Home Utility/Energy Costs</i>	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Education</i>	0	0	1	0	1	2
<i>Veteran Resources</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Volunteer Opportunities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 3. If there is another need not listed that you think is important, please tell us what it is and how it would fit in your ranking above. (6 responses)

Key informants suggested: physical activity opportunities, which would fit with access to good nutrition, personal hygiene (showers, etc.), better access to senior services (either 3rd or 4th), diversity (of race and age, i.e. young families) and reduce infrastructure and permitting costs/time/restrictions for affordable housing development. A comment was made that hospitals are having to send accounts to collections every day, which is unsustainable in a community this size.

Question 4. What do you believe should be done to improve the conditions/needs you have identified as priorities above? (18 responses)

Housing Access:

- We need good housing stock available. To encourage landlords to keep rents reasonable there needs to be a stronger legal support for property protection. If the properties are damaged without recourse they will have to keep raising rents to compensate. First, eliminate any possibility of "therapy animal" exemptions - this is highly abused and the housing damage is substantial. Second, provide some support for renters who take care of the property - maybe a group that helps with lawn mowers and small fixit items. Third, a registry of renters with evaluations so landlords are able to reward good renters with reduced move-in costs. If we don't change the culture and mindset of the renting population there won't be any reason for landlords to be flexible and helpful.
- Housing of all types--temporary for homeless, affordable for low and medium income, rental properties, etc. need public and private investment
- We need more housing stock. Support development.
- Increase funding for subsidized housing
- Jefferson County is in a housing crisis. We need more low-income housing stock, we need better rental options for people across the income spectrum. Housing in the county needs to be supported with septic and well support (funding for upgrades).
- bipartisan coalitions
- We must find a way to bring housing costs down and provide more housing county wide for low income.
- more affordable units
- Additional housing units available
- coordination among various entities that are working on housing issues
- create additional housing for those with low incomes
- Increase the number of affordable housing units (30% of income@ 80% AMI)

Mental Health Access:

- Same as [substance use], plus increase primary care based screening
- We need expanded mental health services - more providers, more locations and increased hours. There needs to be sufficient REAL services available 24/7. This will take monetary support for outside the immediate area.
- More mental health providers and insurance coverage for mental health services must be secured through state and federal sources
- So much. Mostly at the state level.
- we have had 4 or 5 suicides in Jeff Co in the last 5 years, partly because mental health help was not readily available
- Increase mental health awareness (public, police, etc.) and services
- increase mental health treatment, part of overall health
- Increase funding and SERVICES from Discovery Behavioral Health/hospital affiliation

Employment:

- We need to encourage businesses to locate in PA. Our transportation issues impact this but more importantly our city council and county council impacts this. We need progressive leadership - the old ways don't cut it anymore.
- Economic development
- Employment needs to match the cost of living in the area or we are in a bubble that won't last
- If [economic development] successful employment opportunities will improve
- increasing the number of living wage jobs in our community must be a priority for all electeds, chambers, and EDCs--perhaps some infrastructure projects will be funded in 2018?
- Job training. Workforce prep. There ARE jobs, but seemingly not enough people who can fill them appropriately.

Healthcare Access:

- Federal government MUST continue to explore options for healthcare for everyone
- Promoting access to primary care services and other preventive services (reproductive health, etc) is important. Improve outreach, ensure insurance enrollment, ensure supply of providers is enough.
- We need to figure this out because this will surely get worse before it gets better
- medical care that doesn't end up costing so much the patients can't pay it
- Our county hospital, JHC, has waiting lists of up to 2 months to find a healthcare provider. This is unacceptable. More recruiting? I believe the housing and school problems add to this problem of recruitment
- increase number of local providers
- Create or support a single payer system for health care

Housing Cost:

- Increased housing stock on the ground
- Prohibit short term rental of residential properties
- In a Capitalistic system the only way is a reset or recession
- Public policy changes
- New zoning that promotes affordable housing
- Provide reduced costs and expedite affordable housing development
- Increase the housing inventory for entry level housing

Substance Use Treatment Access:

- Increase provider access and crisis triage/prevention within the County
- Substance abuse treatment is critical, so I listed it again, but it should be a part of health and mental health programs funded by state and federal resources
- We need MAT providers. Currently there are a few, but not many. We need better coordination to services outside of the county as well. We also need to look at treatment for non-opioid substance abuse disorders (e.g. alcohol use, meth, etc).
- So many drug addicted individuals with few places to get help that can be afforded
- increase access to non-Medicaid providers
- increase treatment programs as part of overall health
- Increase Services for teens and decriminalize drug/alcohol abuse

Economic Development:

- We need to look holistically at our region and partner effectively with the larger regional resources. If we don't have good partnerships with the tourism industries of Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria and Vancouver we can't maximize our opportunities. In conjunction with this we can reach out to outside cities for ideas on how to expand our economy. We need regulations that encourage responsibility, not just profitability, so the growth can be sustained and a positive part of the progressive community.
- We need to look out 30 years and figure out how we are going to get there - after the baby boomers
- We need stable jobs that pay enough for people to afford cost of living, especially in Port Townsend.
- EDCs, Ports and local government that work together!
- Living-wage jobs, affordable multi-family housing, use of ADU's as permanent housing/not vacation, increased tax on second homes/vacation houses used less than 9 months per year

Infrastructure:

- Unfortunately, this one is just more money. The roads are terrible in PT and the sewer issues in PH are crazy but more money is needed, including federal & state
- New housing and business needs infrastructure money
- waste water treatment for Port Hadlock, Brinnon, Quilcene
- Build the sewer plant - it's only been on the drawing board for two decades.

Personal Income:

- Income is a major social determinant of health. Economic Development efforts should include increasing living wage jobs based on the cost of living in Jefferson County and should provide robust workforce development strategies to prepare people for those higher living wage jobs.
- Reduce the wage gap between housing cost and household income
- Economic development
- increase wages, supportive payments

Nutrition/Food Security:

- Increase low or no cost physical activity opportunities - especially outside of the Port Townsend area, increase access to affordable nutritious foods through efforts like more community gardens, etc.
- Provide financial support to free food providers; there's enough food in the community but access points can be improved.
- Food is a neglected cornerstone of our economy

Transportation:

- Without air service we are a backwater location. Without a ferry to Bellingham we stifle expanded education. The new "Strait shot" is an excellent addition to our transportation service. We need more ideas like that implemented.
- Decriminalize Driving While License Suspended Third Degree
- coordination and agreement on priorities
- bus transportation later into the evening. Someone trying to get to an AA or NA meeting after work is hard with no busses

Oral Healthcare Access:

- Increase number of dental providers willing to accept adult and child Medicaid clients. Provide pediatric screenings, sealants, etc. in primary and pediatric provider offices. Perhaps establish a Jefferson County Oral Health van to serve Medicaid adults and children throughout the County. Consider connecting preventive oral health with school based health centers.
- Jefferson needs a dental clinic that serves adults with Medicaid.
- dental clinic for Medicaid and Medicare people soon, not in a "few years"

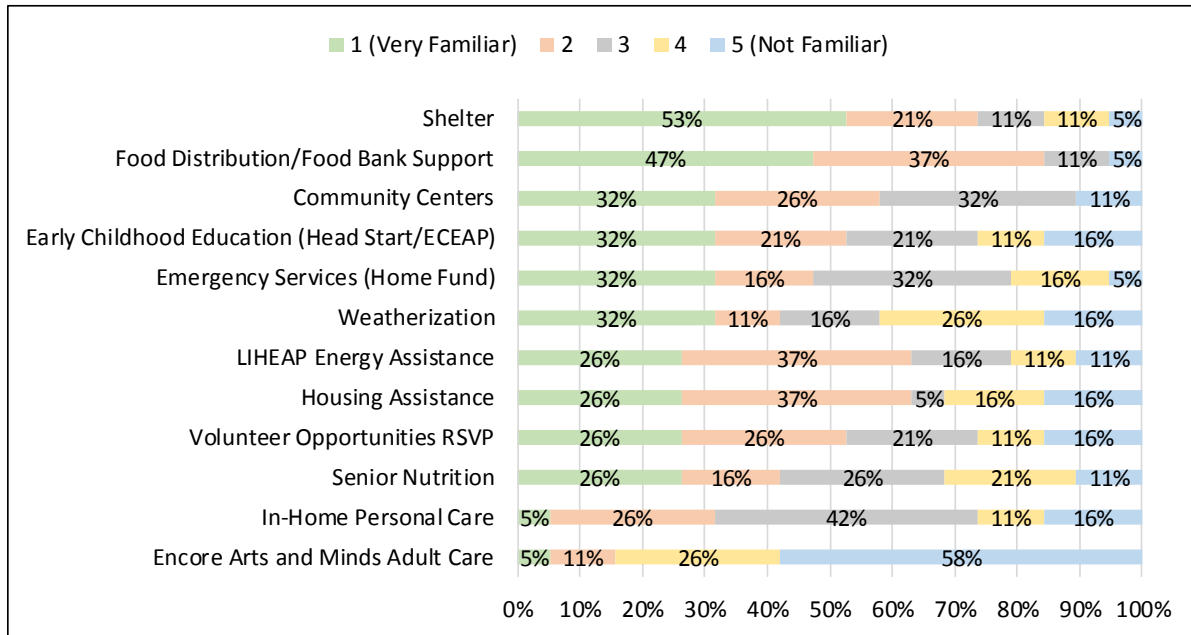
Home Utility/Energy Costs:

- increase funding

Childcare:

- Subsidized childcare for low income families integrated throughout govt, business and community

Question 5. Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5 your familiarity with the following community resources: (19 responses)



Question 6. Please rank each media type by effectiveness in reaching residents of Clallam and Jefferson Counties. (18 responses)

Overall ranking by all key informants combined:

Media Type	Rank
Social Media	1
Newspaper	2
Word-of-mouth	3
Radio	4
Posters	5
Periodical	6
Television	7

Question 7. Is there some other media type you would suggest? How does it fit in your ranking above? (5 responses)

- Because of the diversity of age in Jefferson County, the most effective approach will include multiple media
- Brochures, events
- Word of Mouth and Social Media (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, etc) are the two most effective.
- I don't know much about this question. I read the papers.
- Presentations to local clubs would be the third most effective

Question 8. What do you feel are the key elements in your service area that promote positive community change? Examples could include specific organizations, leaders, coalitions, initiatives, programs, policies, physical/environmental attributes...

- Jefferson County CHIP initiatives are an important initiative that are promoting change. Current partnerships in Jefferson County are moving work forward appropriately.
- community education
- Coordination of service (easier said than done)
- Letters to editor of Leader; faith communities, forums and workshops?
- Olycap, UGN, are very important basic needs organizations. I believe we need to do more to include the community in our desire to promote positive change. I believe JCF is heading in that direction and wants to be the catalyst for community engagement. We need to work together as nonprofits to help each other and contribute to the betterment of Jeff Co.
- community behavioral health center
- Strong partners that collaborate
- Individual change makers throughout the County
- Rotary, Chamber, Kiwanas etc.
- OlyCap, JC MASH, Rotary, League of Women Voters
- Affordable Housing Action Group (AHAG), Boiler Room, Dove House, Housing Authority, Housing Solutions group, OlyCAP adoption of interim housing authorization (city and county), encourage/support development of Nomura property, revitalize HAPN

Question 9. Is there anything else you would like to share?

- Break down siloes within and outside of our organizations and work together on common goals and strategies, identify appropriate metrics, measure and evaluate the effectiveness of outcomes and take a holistic approach to individuals, families, and communities.
- Keep up the great work OlyCAP
- Perhaps a clever well done Facebook presence would reach people who don't read papers. Has to be good!
- I'm proud to be a part of this community and working to make it an even more engaged and vibrant place for everyone...not just PT and not just upper middle class retired people (like me!).
- I would like to learn more about OlyCAP
- Somehow we need to turn our community into a land of the living instead of the soon to die. Time to bring young families and activities for youth back to the area.
- Establish a high priority and for immediate emergency interim housing (see Kitsap Co resolution) measures such as use of composting toilets/gray H2O gardens, increasing # of unrelated adults who may live in a dwelling, create a safe park area for people living in cars/RV, permit "substandard" housing alternatives (sheds, RV's, tiny hosues etc on developed residential land, Create a non-profit-supported RV park tent village on public lands such as closed Chimacum Co Park next to Tri-Area Center/ Purchase 3 unit portable sanitation/shower units (\$25,000ea) and dumpsters to place at interim-use parks or safe park locations.