



REGIONAL COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY PROFILE

March 2018

During disasters, populations with higher levels of vulnerability are more likely to be adversely affected. Vulnerability to hazards is influenced by many factors, such as age or income, the strength of social networks, and neighborhood characteristics. Evidence indicates that communities that exhibit certain social conditions, including high poverty, low percentage of vehicle access, or crowded households, are more vulnerable at all stages—before, during, and after—of an emergency.¹ Understanding a community's geography and community profile can help emergency managers better prepare for and respond to emergency events and hazards by identifying areas with higher vulnerabilities and higher rates of access and functional needs.

This profile provides an overview of the regional community vulnerabilities for the ten counties and three tribal areas that make up the Region 9 Healthcare Coalition (R9 HCC). It utilizes five-year estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for the years 2012-2016.² Additional data is provided from the 2010 Census and is annotated when referenced below. The profile focuses on at-risk populations and vulnerability indicators. A list of additional resources is included in the Resources section.

1. GEOGRAPHY

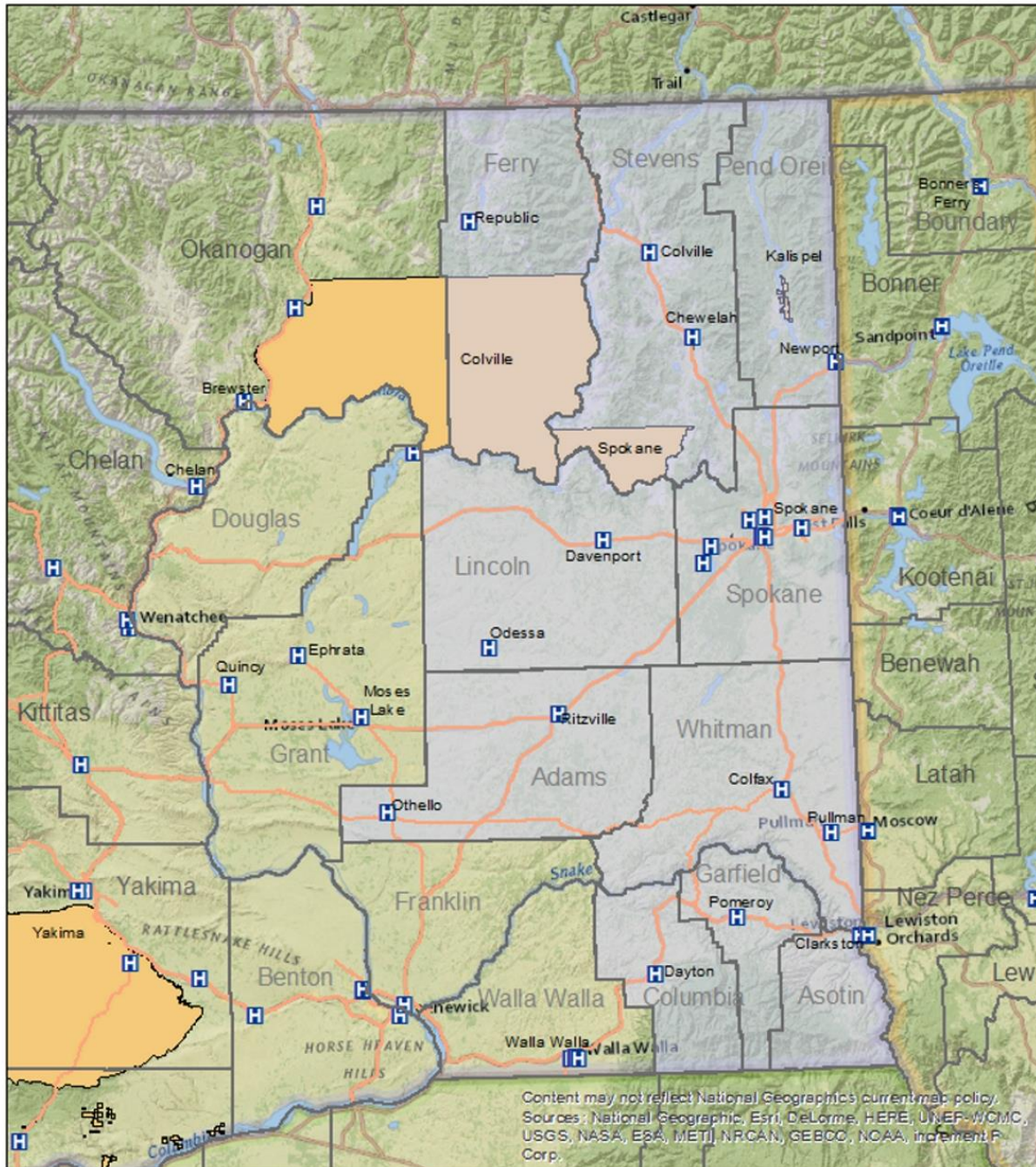
The Washington State R9 HCC includes ten counties and three tribal areas in eastern Washington. The region covers 25% of the state's area at over 16,400 square miles and includes 10% of the state's population at 671,000 residents. The region spans from the Canadian border in the north to the Columbia River in the south, and is bordered by Idaho to the east. Major geographic areas include the northern Rocky Mountains in northeast corner of the region; the Blue Mountains in the southeast corner where Washington borders Oregon and Idaho; the Columbia/Central Basin lies in the center; and the region also contains parts of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, along with numerous tributaries.

Eastern Washington experiences a diverse climate due to its location east of the Cascade Mountain range. The region receives little rainfall due to the rain shadow created by the Cascade Mountains that casts a shadow of dryness east of the mountains. Annual precipitation can range from a low of 7–9 inches in the dry areas near the junction of the Snake and Columbia Rivers in the Columbia Basin, to a high of 75–90 inches of precipitation in the more mountainous areas. Generally, lower elevations are both hotter and drier than higher elevations. Average seasonal temperatures can range from lows of 20s in the winter up to high 90s in the summer.

¹ Flanagan, Barry E.; Gregory, Edward W.; Hallisey, Elaine J.; Heitgerd, Janet L.; and Lewis, Brian (2011). "A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management," *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*: Vol. 8: Iss. 1, Article 3. DOI: 10.2202/1547-7355.1792. Available at: <http://www.bepress.com/jhsem/vol8/iss1/3>

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>

Region 9 Healthcare Coalition



0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles

Legend

-  Counties
-  Region 9 Counties
-  Tribal Boundaries
-  Hospitals

Disaster Declarations

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), there have been 40 natural disasters affecting the counties of Region 9 from 1953 to 2016, resulting in 129 disaster declarations at the county level.³ Wildfire and flood have been the most common disasters.^{4,5}

At the county level, Spokane and Stevens counties have had the highest number of disaster declarations in the region at 18 declarations. Adams County has had the lowest at six declarations. Most of the disasters have historically occurred in August (13 declarations), followed by July (five declarations) and January (four declarations). Some of the major disaster declarations include the drought of 1977 that affected nine of the 10 counties in the region (as well as the majority of eastern Washington); Mount Saint Helens eruption and resulting volcanic ash in 1980; ice storm event in 1996 that impacted Spokane and Pend Oreille counties; and the widespread wildfires of 2015.

Chart 1. Regional Disaster Declarations, 1953-2016

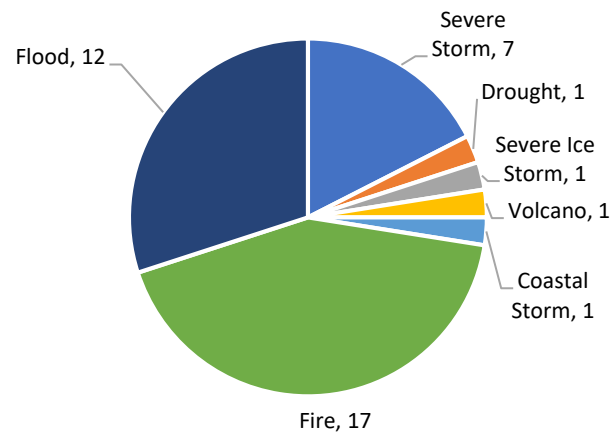
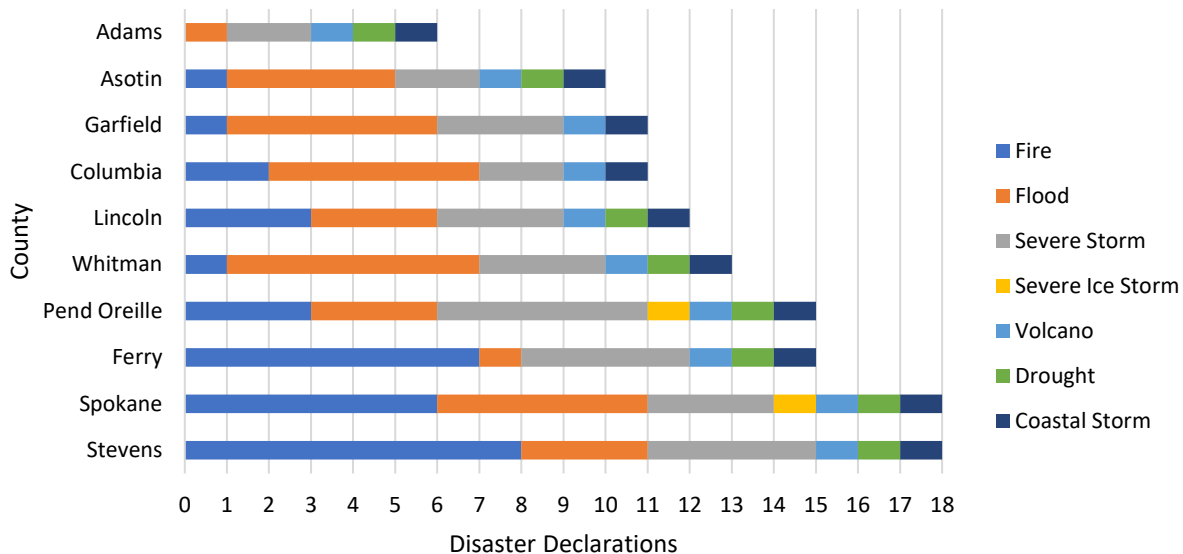


Chart 2. Disaster Declarations by County, 1953-2016



³ FEMA Data Visualization: Disaster Declarations for State and Counties. Accessed December 28, 2017.

<https://www.fema.gov/data-visualization-disaster-declarations-states-and-counties>.

⁴ Note that many natural disasters cover multiple counties, and while each county may declare a disaster, the disaster itself is one event.

⁵ Washington State declared a disaster for Hurricane Katrina evacuation to receive funding for displaced persons.

2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

With 671,178 residents in 2016, the R9 HCC area makes up almost 10% of Washington's total population.⁶ The region has about the same percent of population under 18 years as the state, but eight of the 10 counties have larger populations of 65 years and older than the state total. Regionally, there are approximately 147,000 children under 18 years and 109,000 adults 65 years and over. These age groups are considered populations at risk and could require additional needs in the event of an emergency. Nine of the 10 counties in the R9 HCC (except for Spokane County) have a considerably lower population density than the state. The region's average population density of 37.4 persons per square mile is a third of Washington's overall state average.

- Adams County has the largest percentage of young residents in the region at 35.7% of the population.
- Columbia County has the largest percentage of elderly residents at 28.3%. Columbia County also has the highest median age in the region at 49.9 years.
- Whitman County has the youngest median age in the region and the state at 24.2 years. Whitman County is also one of the top 15 youngest counties in the United States.
- Region 9 includes some of the most rural counties in the state, with Garfield, Ferry, and Columbia counties all having less than 5 people per square mile.
- Garfield County is the least populated county with 3.2 persons per square mile.

Table 1. Population Characteristics by County

County	Total Population (2016)	% Population Under 18 Years	% Population 65 Years and Over	Population per Square Mile*	Median Age
Adams	19,238	35.7%	10.5%	9.7	28.6
Asotin	22,306	20.8%	21.7%	34	44.6
Columbia	3,938	17.8%	28.3%	4.7	49.9
Ferry	7,614	17.4%	25.1%	3.4	48.2
Garfield	2,247	20%	25.7%	3.2	47.7
Lincoln	10,350	21.4%	25%	4.6	48.7
Pend Oreille	13,123	19.2%	24.6%	9.3	49.8
Spokane	499,072	22.2%	15.6%	267.2	37.3
Stevens	44,439	21.9%	22.1%	17.6	46.4
Whitman	48,851	15.3%	10.1%	20.7	24.2
R9 HCC (total)	671,178	21.9%	16.2%	37.4 (average)	-
Washington	7,288,000	22.4%	14.8%	101.2 (average)	37.6

*2010 Census

⁶ Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Accessed December 10, 2017. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045216>

Demographics

On average, 11% of the population within the R9 HCC area is non-white, however this varies by county.⁷ Ferry County has the highest population of non-white residents at 23.6%, which is higher than the state average of 20%. Close to 11% of the population of Spokane County, the most populated county, is non-white, while Garfield County has the smallest percentage of non-white population at 4.7%.

American Indian and Alaska Native are the largest non-white population in the region based on race, and five counties within Region 9 have higher populations than the state average. Ferry County, which includes part of the Colville Reservation, has the largest percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native population in the state at 16.9% of the total county population. The Spokane Reservation is in Stevens County and the Kalispel Reservation is in Pend Oreille County.

Based on Hispanic origin, Adams County has a large population of Hispanic or Latino residents at 63%, which is the highest percentage of Hispanics in any county in the state. Regionally, 6.9% of the population is of Hispanic origin.

Table 2. Race and Hispanic Origin by County

County	Non-White Population (Combined)	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Black or African American Alone	Native Hawaiian and Other P.I. Alone	Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)
Adams	10%	5.4%	1.4%	1.6%	0.1%	63%
Asotin	5.9%	1.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	3.8%
Columbia	6.4%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	7.5%
Ferry	23.6%	16.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	4.5%
Garfield	4.7%	0.5%	1.6%	-	0%	2.6%
Lincoln	5.7%	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	5.5%
Pend Oreille	8.6%	3.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	3.5%
Spokane	10.5%	1.7%	2.4%	1.9%	0.5%	5.5%
Stevens	10.6%	5.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	3.6%
Whitman	15.9%	0.7%	8.2%	2.5%	0.3%	6.2%
R9 HCC (Total)	10.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.7%	0.4%	6.9%
Washington	20%	1.9%	8.6%	4.1%	0.8%	12.4%

Living Arrangements and Health

The average household size in Washington is 2.57 people per household and regionally it is 2.48. Adams County has a higher average at 3.28 person per household. The other nine counties have at or below the regional average.

More than half of the population in Adams County speaks a language other than English at home, nearly three times the state average of 19%. Fourteen percent of the population in Whitman County also

⁷ Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Accessed December 10, 2017. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045216>

speaks a language at home other than English, which is higher than the regional average of 10.3% but lower than the state average.

For health indicators, 80% of the counties in eastern Washington have a higher percentage of the population under 65 years with a disability than the state. Ferry County has the highest percentage in the entire state at nearly 22% of the county population. Asotin, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties all have higher populations than the regional average. Adams County has the highest percentage of persons under 65 years without health insurance at 14%, followed by Ferry County at 11%—both higher than the regional and state averages.

Table 3. Living Arrangements and Health by County

County	Persons Per Household ^{8*}	Language Other than English Spoken at Home*	Persons with Disability, Under 65 Years*	Persons without Health Insurance, Under 65 Years
Adams	3.28	53.8%	6.7%	14.4%
Asotin	2.36	3.3%	13.2%	7.1%
Columbia	2.29	7.5%	11.1%	7.4%
Ferry	2.44	4.8%	21.7%	11.9%
Garfield	2.31	3.2%	12.8%	5.6%
Lincoln	2.35	2.3%	14.5%	6.9%
Pend Oreille	2.38	3.3%	14.5%	7.6%
Spokane	2.46	7.5%	11.0%	6.4%
Stevens	2.49	3.3%	14.5%	8.5%
Whitman	2.37	14.0%	7.7%	6.0%
R9 HCC (Avg)	2.48	10.3%	12.8%	8.2%
Washington	2.57	19.0%	9.0%	6.9%

Income, Poverty and Education

The median household income for the R9 HCC area is \$42,888, close to a third less than the state median household income. The highest median household income is Spokane County at \$50,079 and the lowest is Whitman County at \$36,631. Ferry and Whitman Counties have two of the lowest median household incomes in the state.

The region has a higher percentage of poverty than the state with 16.6% of individuals living in poverty. One in four persons live in poverty in Whitman County, while one in five persons live in poverty in Ferry County—the highest percentages in Washington. About one in four children under the age of 18 live in poverty in Adams, Ferry and Pend Oreille counties, some of the highest levels in the state. One in five children under the age of 18 lives in poverty in Asotin and Stevens County.

One in three persons in Adams County does not have a high school degree, the highest percentage in the state. The regional average of 11% is slightly higher than the state average of 9.4%. Ferry County has a higher rate than the region, while Asotin, Columbia, and Stevens counties have higher rates than the

⁸ *U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates: 2012-2016.

state average. Garfield and Whitman counties have the lowest percentage of persons without a high school degree in the region.

Table 4. Income, Poverty, and Education by County

County	Median Household Income ⁹	Persons in Poverty	Under 18 Years in Poverty ¹⁰	Age 25+ with No High School Graduation ¹¹
Adams	\$47,554	19.5%	25.1%	33.9%
Asotin	\$45,550	14.6%	20.6%	10.0%
Columbia	\$42,038	14.0%	23.8%	10.1%
Ferry	\$39,555	21.3%	28.2%	12.5%
Garfield	\$51,395	13.9%	18.9%	3.6%
Lincoln	\$47,676	12.5%	17.3%	8.7%
Pend Oreille	\$46,036	16.2%	26.7%	10.8%
Spokane	\$50,550	13.3%	15.8%	6.9%
Stevens	\$44,115	14.3%	20.8%	10.1%
Whitman	\$38,636	25.9%	14.7%	4.2%
R9 HCC (Avg)	\$45,315	16.6%	21.2%	11.1%
Washington	\$62,848	11.3%	13.9%	9.4%

When looking at income by race, the median family income is quite varied by county. The estimates should be used with caution, due to the high margin of error and low sample size. Still, the estimates provide an explorative look to identify differences that could indicate vulnerability. The county-level figures are 5-year estimates from the American Community Survey from 2009-2013.¹²

- The median family income for American Indian and Alaska Native was lower than the state level in six of eight counties with data, with the lowest income in Adams County.
- The median family income for Asian Alone was lower than the state level in three of five counties with data, with the lowest income in Whitman County. Income was considerably higher in Stevens County.
- The median family income for Black was lower than the state level in all two counties with data.
- The median family income for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander was lower than the state level in two of three counties with data, with the lowest income in Whitman County.
- The median family income for Hispanic or Latino was lower than the state level in four of nine counties with data, with the lowest income in Columbia County. Five of the nine counties with data had higher incomes, with Ferry, Lincoln, and Stevens counties all having median incomes over \$60,000.
- The median family income for White, Non-Hispanic was lower than the state level in all ten counties, with Ferry and Pend Oreille counties having median incomes less than \$50,000.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates: 2012-2016.

¹⁰ Small Area Income Poverty Estimates, 2016.

¹¹ Calculated from high school graduate or higher, percent of person age 25+ years (2012-2016).

¹² KIDS COUNT Data Center. Washington Indicators. Accessed February 28, 2018.

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#WA/2/0/char/0>

- Adams County had lower median family incomes than the state level for all four races and ethnicities with data in the county.

Table 5. Median family income by race and ethnicity (5-year average): 2009-2013¹³

County	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Black or African American Alone	Native Hawaiian and Other P.I. Alone	Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	White, Non-Hispanic
Adams	*\$6,806	*\$44,231	NA	NA	*\$37,353	\$66,328
Asotin	NA	\$98,906	NA	NA	*\$31,250	\$56,594
Columbia	*\$76,319	NA	NA	NA	*\$15,781	*\$51,875
Ferry	*\$33,393	NA	NA	*\$60,500	*\$77,500	*\$46,250
Garfield	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$67,196
Lincoln	*\$34,167	NA	NA	NA	*\$65,750	\$61,519
Pend Oreille	*\$50,469	NA	NA	NA	*\$29,866	\$48,390
Spokane	*\$34,313	\$45,979	*\$37,795	*\$28,816	*\$43,330	\$64,491
Stevens	*\$45,341	*\$143,478	NA	NA	*\$60,556	\$52,850
Whitman	*\$39,375	*\$31,406	*\$21,307	*\$9,750	*\$50,125	\$66,694
Washington	\$49,935	\$82,533	\$49,180	*\$56,133	\$42,037	\$76,829

*Estimates are used with caution. The relative size of the margin of error is 10 percentage points or greater, which indicates that this estimate has a large margin of error, due to the small number of cases. NA indicates data is not available or population size is zero.

Youth Vulnerability

Washington KIDS COUNT is a partnership between the Children's Alliance and the Washington State Budget & Policy Center that works to gather and analyze the best emerging data on how kids are doing in Washington, then turn that information into action on issues like poverty, hunger, health care, and education.¹⁴ There are 1.6 million children in Washington state. Four of every ten children is of color, from a racial and ethnic background that is Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latino, Pacific Islander, Asian, or multiracial—a combination of two or more races and ethnicities. To deepen that understanding, KIDS COUNT in Washington provides data on how kids are doing in the state. Select indicators are provided by County below for a focused look at vulnerabilities among youth.

Median household income is an important indicator of economic security in a state or region, while cost-of-living is an important indicator of how easy it is for families to meet basic needs and get ahead. When taken together, the ratio of income to cost-of-living serves as a barometer for whether an economy is working for children and families.¹⁵

¹³ Data for this measure come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. Data were retrieved on June 30, 2015 from Data for this measure come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. Accessed on Kids Count Data Center.

¹⁴ KIDSCOUNT Data Center. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>. Accessed February 27, 2018.

KIDSCOUNT in Washington. <http://kidscountwa.org/>. Accessed February 27, 2018.

¹⁵ Ratio of Median Income to Cost-of-Living. Washington KIDS COUNT. Accessed on February 28, 2018.

<http://kidscountwa.org/state-of-washingtons-kids-2016/goal-all-young-children-have-their-basic-needs-met/#incomecost>

In most counties in Washington state, the median income either barely covers the cost of meeting basic needs or is not enough.¹⁶ A basic budget for a family of three (one adult, one infant, and one preschooler) includes the cost of food, housing, transportation, medical care, child care, and a small amount for miscellaneous expenses. It also includes the impact of any tax credits a family may receive, as well as 10% for emergency savings.

According to the Washington KIDS COUNT data, six of the ten counties in the R9 HCC geographic area, the median household income of the county is not enough to meet basic needs. Whitman County is the lowest ratio in the region and for the entire state, meaning that the basics are beyond the means of the majority of families in the county. Ferry and Stevens counties are in the five lowest ratios in the state. Garfield County, conversely, is the highest ratio in the region and for the state, meaning the basics are affordable for half the families in the county. Lincoln County is the second highest ratio in the state. The state economy tends to work to varying degrees for families of color, depending on race/ethnicity, with the majority of Latino, Black, and American Indian/Alaska Native families living at household incomes insufficient to meet their basic needs.

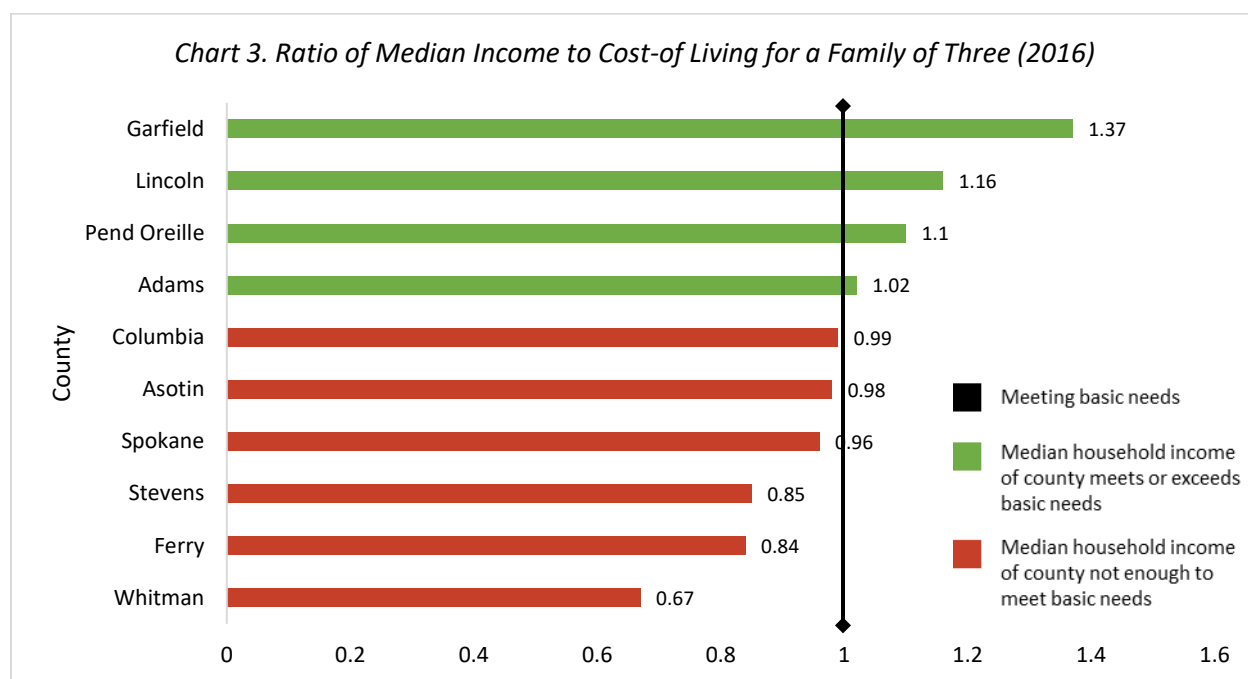


Table 6. Washington KIDS COUNT Vulnerability Indicators

County	Children in Immigrant Families* (number/%)	Children Under 18 in Extreme Poverty* (number/%)	Uninsured Children**
Adams	3,803/59%	619/9.3%	8.7%
Asotin	56/1%	254/5.6%	5.5%
Columbia	18/*2.5%	97/*12.9%	1.2%

¹⁶ Indicators by County. Washington KIDS COUNT. Accessed on February 28, 2018. http://kidscountwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/County_Appendix_State_of_WAs_Kids_2016.pdf

Ferry	28/*2.2%	197/14.3%	8.3%
Garfield	29/*6.5%	-	2.2%
Lincoln	52/*2.4%	125/5.6%	5.8%
Pend Oreille	81/*3.2%	484/18.3%	7.7%
Spokane	11,406/11%	8,611/8.1%	4.9%
Stevens	746/8%	1,146/11.9%	8.7%
Whitman	1,201/18%	542/7.8%	2.9%
Washington (%)	29%	7.6%	5.6%

*2011-2015 ACS data

**2010-2014 ACS data

* Estimates are used with caution. The relative size of the margin of error is 10 percentage points or greater, which indicates that this estimate has a large margin of error, due to the small number of cases.

Tribal Area Demographics

In the R9 HCC area, there are three tribal areas: Colville (which is half in Region 9 and half in Region 7), Spokane, and Kalispel. The Census Bureau collects data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population and publishes estimates over a five-year period with the American Community Survey (ACS).¹⁷ These estimates are considered an average for the five-year period. The most recent data available is 2012-2016. It is also important to note that due to the small group size of the Tribal populations, the margins of error may vary greatly, and could have questionable reliability.

The total population of the three tribes in Region 9 is 9,827 as reported on reservations and off-reservations trust land in the American Community Survey. Three-quarters of the tribal population in the region is part of the Colville Tribal Area. Kalispel (23.2%) and Spokane reservations (22%) have higher percentages of population under 18 years old, while the Colville Reservation had a higher percentage of population 65 years and over (14.9%) and the highest median age (37.2 years old). Kalispel and Spokane reservations had nearly of third of its populations with income in the past 12 months below the poverty level, while Colville Reservation had a quarter of its population below the poverty level; this is more present for populations under 18 years old than populations 65 years and over.

Table 7. Demographics by Tribal Area

	Colville Tribal Area	Kalispel Tribal Area	Spokane Tribal Area
People			
Total Population	7,478	285	2,064
Population under 18 years	24%	29.8%	32.2%
Population 65 years and over	15.1%	8.4%	12.6%
Median Age	37	35.3	31.8
Total Population with Disability	18.2%	18.9%	18.3%
Population 65 years and over with a Disability	51.5%	25%	55.6%
Housing			
Median Household Income	\$34,554	\$38,250	\$34,150
Economy			

¹⁷ My Tribal Area. <https://www.census.gov/tribal/>. Accessed 27 Nov 2017. Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Population with No Health Insurance Coverage	20.7%	28.9%	23.9%
Population under 18 years with No Health Insurance Coverage	15.3%	28.4%	14.4%
Unemployment Rate	16.6%	2.5%	18.4%
Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Level			
All people	28.6%	26.4%	29.5%
Under 18 years	36.2%	25.9%	29.6%
65 years and over	16.4%	25%	16.5%
Education			
Population 25 years and over with no high school graduation	16.6%	18.4%	14.9%

3. SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

At-risk individuals might require additional help before, during, or after a disaster or emergency, including children; pregnant women; seniors; individuals with access and functional needs, including people with disabilities; and others with unique needs that may require additional response assistance.¹⁸

ASPR defines access and functional needs as follows:

- Access-based needs: All people must have access to certain resources, such as social services, accommodations, information, transportation, medications to maintain health, and so on.
- Function-based needs: Function-based needs refer to restrictions or limitations an individual may have that requires assistance before, during, and/or after a disaster or public health emergency.

To help identify vulnerable populations and at-risk individuals, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention developed the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI).¹⁹ The SVI can help officials and planners better prepare for and respond to emergency events and hazards by identifying areas with higher vulnerabilities and higher rates of access and functional needs. The SVI uses 15 social factors from Census data and groups them into four related themes: socioeconomic; housing composition and disability; minority status and language; and housing and transportation. The most recent SVI is from 2014 and includes variables from the American Community Survey over the five-year period from 2010-2014.

Chart 4. Social Vulnerability Index Indicators

	Theme	Metrics
Overall Vulnerability	Socioeconomic Status	Below Poverty Unemployed Income No High School Diploma
	Household Composition & Disability	Aged 65 or older Aged 17 or younger Civilian with a Disability Single-Parent Households
	Minority Status & Language	Minority Speaks English "Less than Well"
	Housing & Transportation	Multi-Unit Structures Mobile Homes Crowding No Vehicle Group Quarters

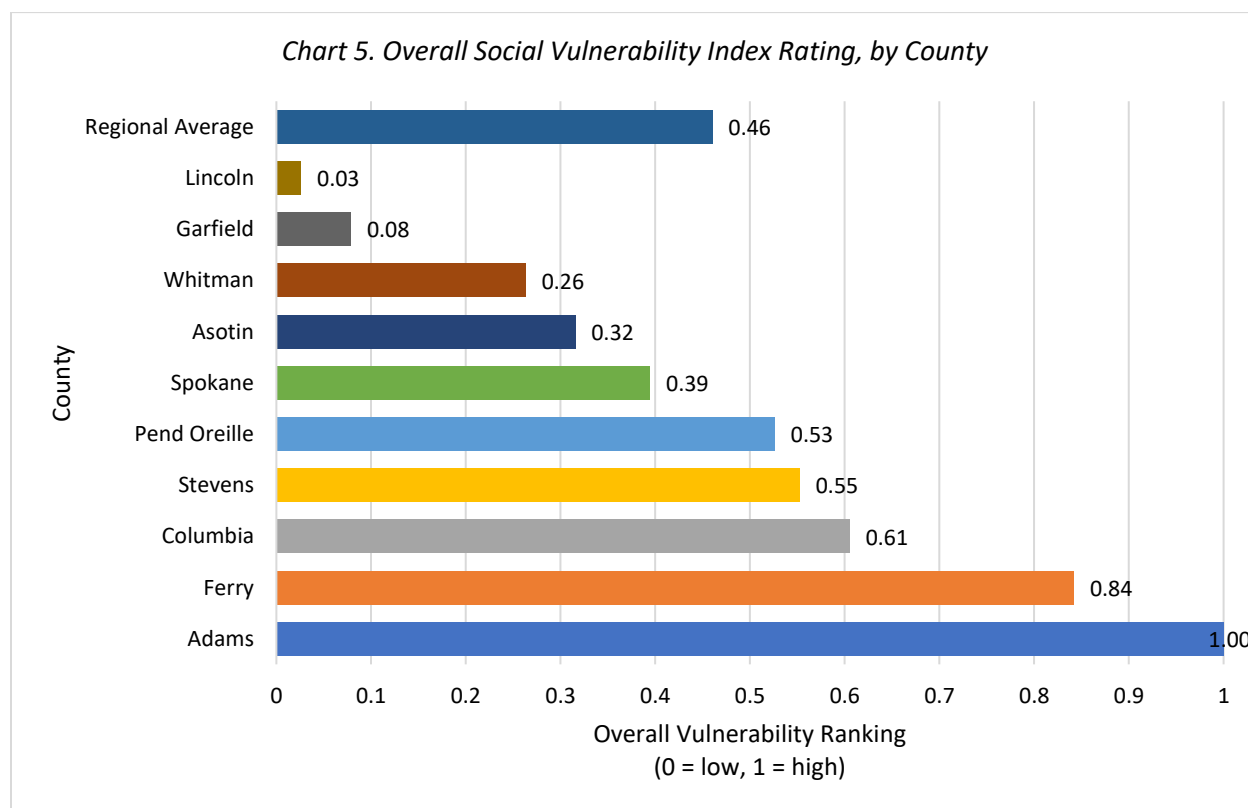
¹⁸ "At-Risk Individuals." ASPR, 25 Oct 2017. Web. Accessed 22 Nov 2017.
<http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/abc/Pages/atrisk.aspx>.

¹⁹ Center for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. Social Vulnerability Index 2014 Database Washington. <https://svi.cdc.gov/SVIDataToolsDownload.html>. Accessed on 22 Nov 2017.

Region 9 Healthcare Coalition Social Vulnerability Index Ranking

The SVI provides an overall ranking for each census tract that can be aggregated at the county level to provide a comprehensive assessment. Percentile ranking values range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater vulnerability. The average social vulnerability ranking for the ten counties that make up Region 9 is 0.46, which indicates a moderate level of overall vulnerability.

Adams County has the highest social vulnerability ranking in the region with a ranking of 1, which is reserved for the most vulnerable. Ferry, Columbia, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties all have higher than average social vulnerability rankings. Lincoln County has the lowest social vulnerability with an overall ranking of 0.03, followed by Garfield County with 0.07. Spokane County, the most populated county in the region, has a moderate vulnerability ranking at 0.39.



When looking at the rankings by social vulnerability theme, Adams County received the highest ranking available in socioeconomic status, and minority status and language. When compared to all counties across the state, Adams County is the most vulnerable according to the SVI. Ferry County received high ranking in socioeconomic status as well, while Asotin, Columbia, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties received high rankings in household composition and disability status. Spokane and Whitman counties received high rankings in housing and transportation. Lincoln County, the least vulnerable county in the region and the second to least in the entire state, received the lowest rankings possible in minority status and language, and housing and transportation.

The highest average of social vulnerability in the region is in household composition and disability, with high populations of individuals over 65 as well as high populations of individuals with a disability.

Table 8. Social Vulnerability Rankings by Theme

COUNTY	Socioeconomic Status	Household Composition & Disability	Minority Status & Language	Housing & Transportation
Adams	1	0.4474	1	0.7368
Asotin	0.4211	0.8158	0.0526	0.4211
Columbia	0.5	0.8684	0.1579	0.6053
Ferry	0.9211	0.7105	0.5	0.8421
Garfield	0.2105	0.4211	0.0526	0.0526
Lincoln	0.1579	0.5263	0	0
Pend Oreille	0.8158	0.8947	0.1053	0.0789
Spokane	0.2895	0.3158	0.3158	0.6842
Stevens	0.6842	0.7632	0.1842	0.3158
Whitman	0.5789	0	0.3947	0.7632
<i>Average of All Counties</i>	<i>0.5579</i>	<i>0.57632</i>	<i>0.27631</i>	<i>0.45</i>

4. RESOURCES

At-Risk Individuals - <http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/abc/Pages/atrisk.aspx>

At-Risk Individuals, Behavioral Health, and Community Resilience Library -
<http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/abc/Pages/resources.aspx>

Community Commons - <https://www.communitycommons.org/maps-data/>

Kids Count Data Center - <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

KIDS COUNT Washington - <http://kidscountwa.org/>

My Tribal Area - <https://www.census.gov/tribal/>

Risk Communicating Resources for Rural Areas: A Toolkit - <http://www.ruralrckit.org/index.htm>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates - <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saipe/saipe.html>

Social Vulnerability Index - <https://svi.cdc.gov/>

Vulnerable & At-Risk Populations Resource Guide - <http://www.varpguide.com/>

Washington State Department of Health Dashboards -
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthDataVisualization>

Washington Tracking Network -
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/EnvironmentalHealth/WashingtonTrackingNetwork>
[WTN](#)