

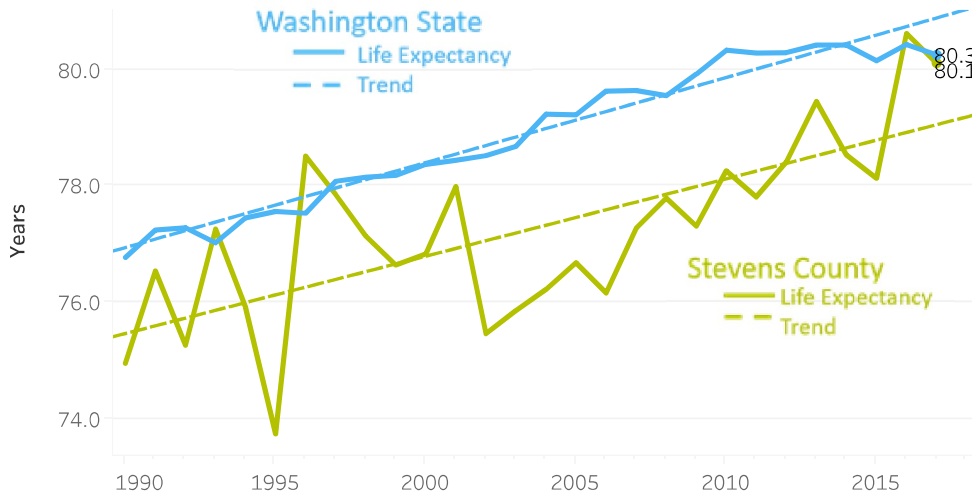
Life Expectancy - Stevens County, Washington

Life expectancy is a key indicator of the overall health of a community. It is the expected number of years of life for a person who was born into a particular community or population. Life expectancy at birth measures the health status of all age groups in the community. Life expectancy is influenced by a range of factors—including zip code, income level, educational attainment, and race. Unfortunately, not everyone in our region has the same opportunities to live long, healthy lives. By focusing efforts and resources in communities that face the most barriers, we can help close the gap.



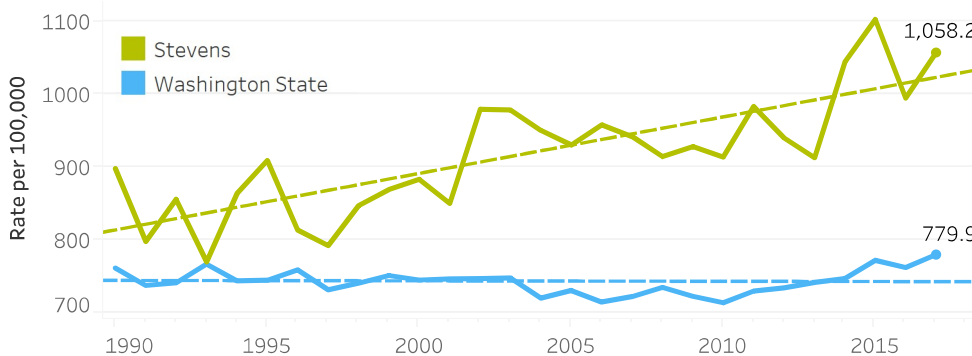
Life Expectancy, 2017

Life Expectancy, 1990-2017

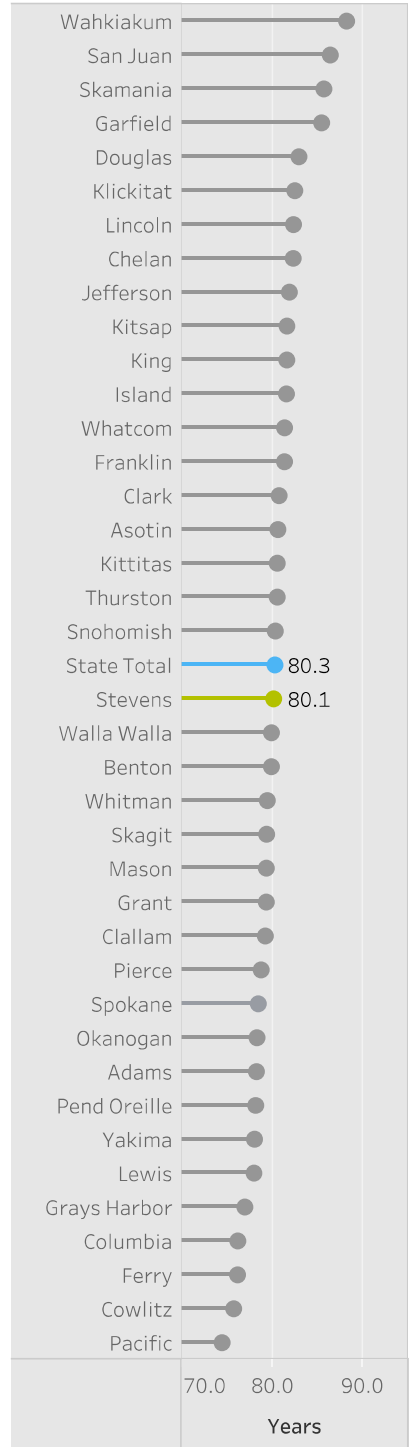


Life expectancy has increased over the last several decades. Stevens County increased from 77.0 years in 1990 to 80.1 years in 2017. Stevens County's life expectancy caught up to the statewide rate in 2016.

Mortality, 1990-2017

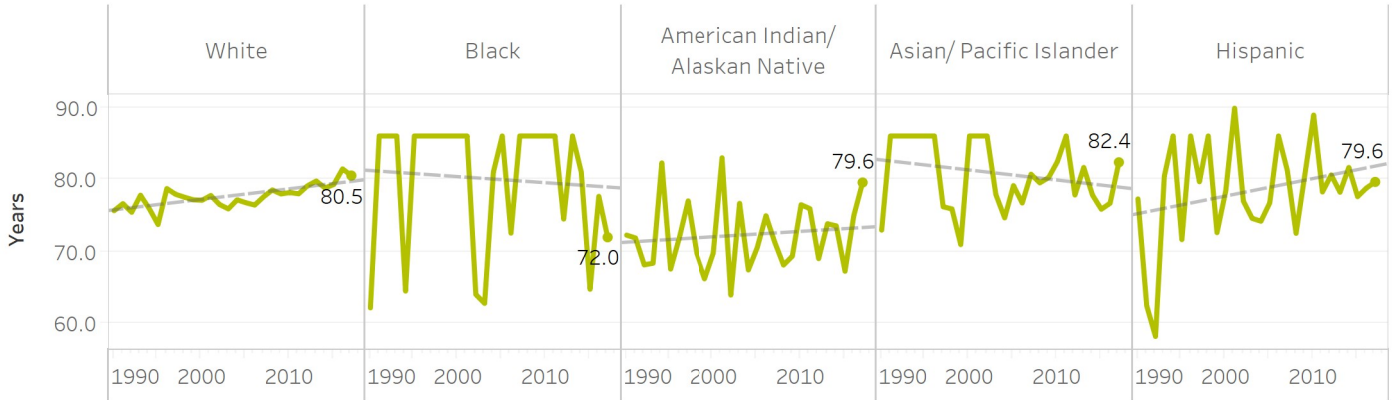


Mortality is the rate of deaths in a community. It is impacted by changes or trends in the mortality rate, especially if deaths are among infants or younger individuals. Examples include having a high infant mortality rate or an increase in the trend for suicide or overdose deaths among younger age groups. The Stevens County mortality rate has been increasing over time.



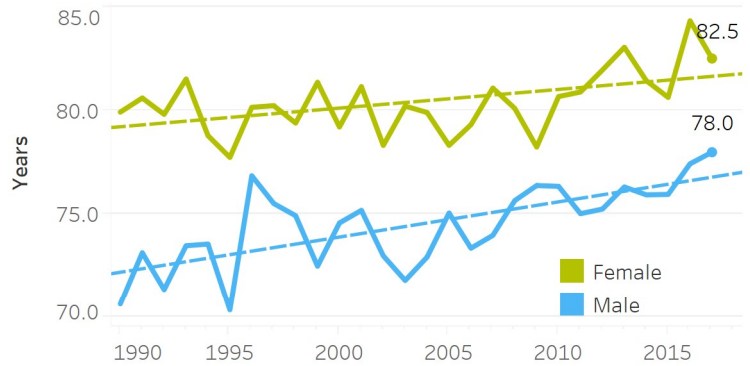
Life expectancy varied by racial and Hispanic ethnic groups. Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic each had higher life expectancy than other racial groups. The trend over time also varied by racial and Hispanic ethnic groups.

Stevens County Life Expectancy by Race, 2010-2017



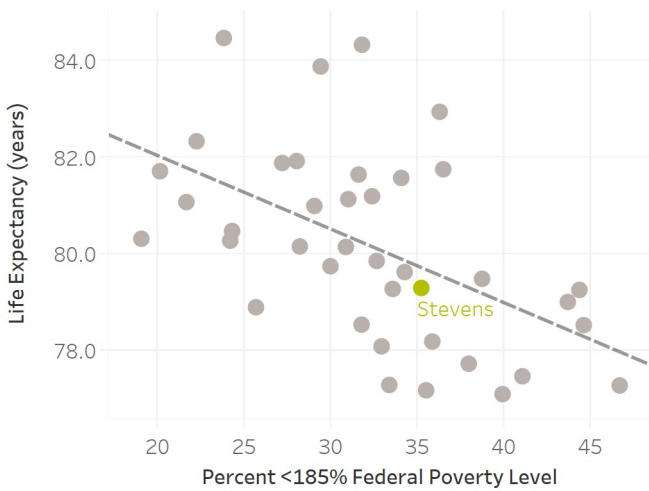
Stevens County Life Expectancy by Sex 1990-2017

Females have a higher life expectancy than do males. The female rate has not changed much over time. It increased from 79.8 years in 1990 to 80.8 years in 2017. The male rate increased from 73.9 years in 1990 to 76.1 years in 2017.

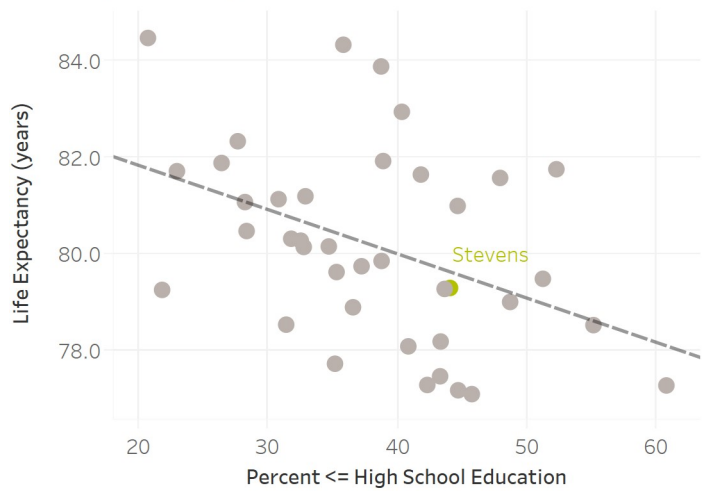


Socioeconomic factors are also related to life expectancy. While there is variability, areas with lower education and income tend to have shorter life expectancy.

Life Expectancy and Poverty, 2013-2017



Life Expectancy and Education, 2013-2017



Data Sources: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Community Health Assessment Tool. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, American Factfinder.

