Walton Community Health Improvement Partnership (WCHIP)

Community Health Status Assessment

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)

Vision:

Prepared by the Florida Department of Health in Walton County
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Introduction

June of 2015, the Walton County MAPP Executive Committee (WCHIP Steering Committee) embarked on a journey to develop a Community Health Assessment (CHA) using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. MAPP is a community-driven strategic planning framework that assists communities in developing and implementing efforts around the prioritization of public health issues and the identification of resources to address them as defined by the Ten Essential Public Health Services.

A community health needs assessment is a process that:

- Describes the state of health of the local population;
- Enables the identification of the major risk factors and causes of ill health; and
- Enables the identification of the actions needed to address these identified issues.

The MAPP process includes four assessment tools, as shown in the graphic below.

MAPP Model, Achieving Healthier Communities MAPP User's Handbook

http://www.naccho.org

Within the MAPP process, there are four assessment tools. One of these assessment tools is the Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA). The CHSA provides quantitative information on community health conditions and answers the questions "How healthy is the community?" and "What does the health status of the community look like?"

Community Health Status Assessment

Health Status Indicators

A review of health status assessments from the following organizations: Healthy People 2020, Community Commons, *Florida Charts*' County Health Profile, University of Wisconsin and Robert Wood Johnson's County Health Rankings, and previous assessments revealed a cross section of many common indicators. From this cross section, state and county data for 140 health status indicators and 30 demographic indicators were collected. Between July and October 2015, WCHIP analyzed these health status indicators using County Health Ranking's model of population health as a framework. This model, depicted below, emphasizes that many factors, when addressed, can improve the overall health of a community.

Framework for Analysis

To identify the issues that hold the greatest priority for the community, the indicator results were evaluated within the framework of the County Health Rankings Model created by the University of Wisconsin Population Health and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The framework emphasizes factors that, when improved, can help improve the overall health of a community. This model is comprised of three major components:

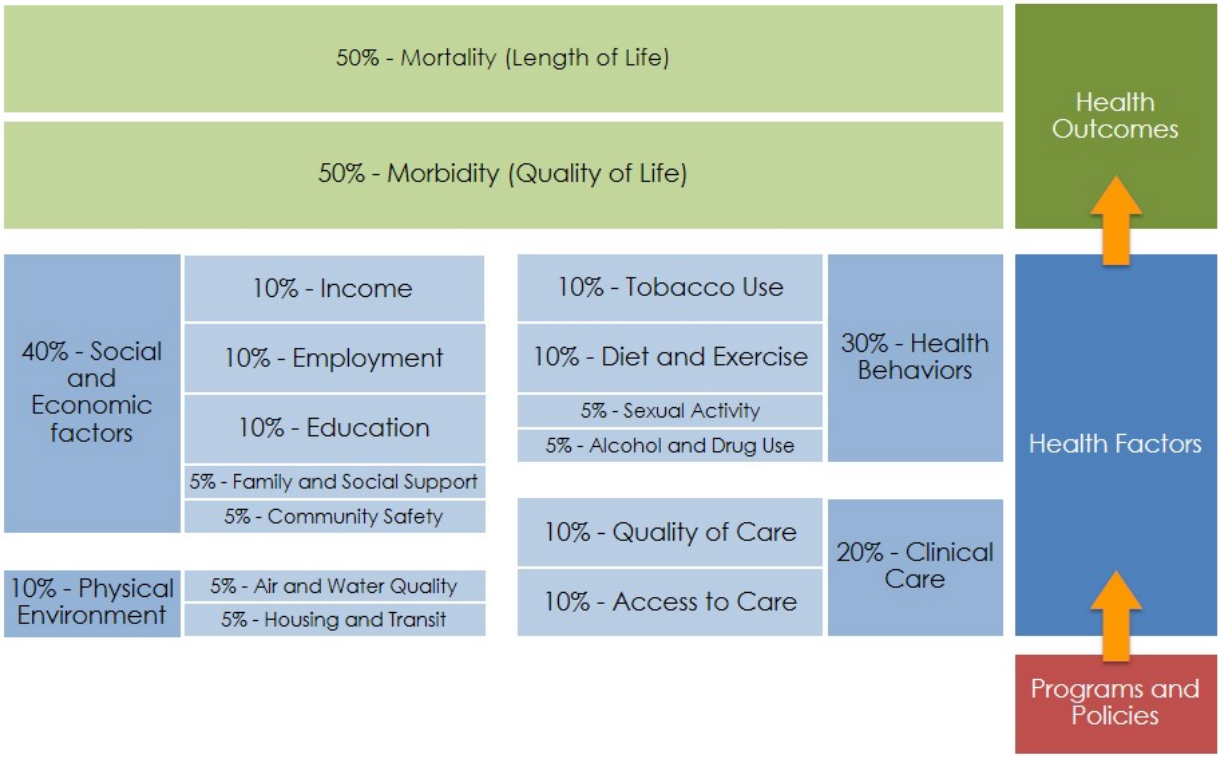
- **Health Outcomes** - This component evaluates the health of a community as measured by two types of outcomes: how long people live (Mortality / Length of Life) and how healthy people are when they are alive (Morbidity / Quality of Life).
- **Health Factors** - Factors that influence the health of a community including the activities and behavior of individuals (Health Behaviors), availability of and quality of health care services (Clinical Care), the socio-economic environment that people live and work in (Social and Economic Factors) and the attributes and physical conditions in which we live (Physical Environment). Although an individual's biology and genetics play a role in determining health, the community cannot influence or modify these conditions and therefore these factors are not included in the model. These factors are built from the concept of Social Determinants of Health (see inset).
- **Programs and Policies** - Policies and programs at the local, state and federal level have the potential to impact the health of a population as a whole (i.e. smoke free policies or laws mandating childhood immunization). As illustrated, Health Outcomes are improved when Policies & Programs are in place to improve Health Factors.

Data sources included: *Florida Charts*, Florida Department of Health, Agency for Health Care Administration, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Florida Department of Children and Families, US Department of Health & Human Services, Feeding America, USDA Economic Research Service, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, US Census Bureau, Federal Bureau of Labor and Statistics, and US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Over the course of the four months, small committee meetings were held to review and assess the data. In these small committee meetings, over 140 health indicators for Walton County were compared and contrasted to those for the state and surrounding counties. In addition, the committee members also compared local data to previous years' data from Walton County, highlighting improvements and statistical trends.

Health Ranking Model

County Health Rankings Model © 2014 UWPHI



Summary of Findings

Of those approximately 140 health status indicators, the following 95 indicators performed worse than the State for Walton County.

Health Outcomes		
Mortality – *Length of Life*	• Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths Cancer Deaths • Chronic Liver Disease, Cirrhosis Deaths • Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths • Colon, Rectal or Anus Cancer Deaths • Deaths from Smoking-related Cancers • Diabetes Deaths • Heart Disease Deaths	• Infant Mortality • Injury Deaths • Lung Cancer Deaths • Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths • Neonatal Deaths (0-27 Days) • Nephritis, Nephritic Syndrome, and Nephrosis Deaths • Post Neonatal Deaths (28-364 Days) • Premature Death • Prostate Cancer Deaths • Suicide Deaths
Morbidity – *Quality of Life*	• Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days • Cervical Cancer Incidence • Chicken Pox • Heart Disease (Adult) • High Cholesterol (Adult)	• Lung Cancer Incidence • Meningitis, Other Bacterial, Cryptococcal, or Mycotic • Salmonellosis • Tuberculosis • Vaccine Preventable Disease for All Ages • Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

Health Factors		
Health Behaviors	• Aggravated Assault • Alcohol Consumption in Past 30 Days (Adolescents) • Alcohol Consumption in Lifetime (Adolescents) • Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes • Binge Drinking (Adolescents) • Births to Mothers Ages 10-14 • Births to Mothers Ages 15-19 • Births to Mothers Ages 15-44 • Births to Obese Mother (Rate) • Blacking Out from Drinking Alcohol (Adolescents) • Breast feeding Initiation • Cancer Screening: PSA in past 2 years (Men 50 and up) • Cigarette Use (Adolescents)	• Diabetic monitoring • Domestic Violence Offenses • Exercise Opportunities • Forcible Sex Offenses • Fruits and Vegetables Consumption 5 Servings per Day • Healthy Weight (Youth) • Live Births Where Mother Smoked During Pregnancy • Medicaid Birth Rate • Middle and High School Students Who Are Overweight or Obese • Never Smoked (Adult) • Obesity (Adult) • Secondhand Smoke Exposure (Youth) • Sedentary Adults • Smoked in Last 30 Days (Youth) • Smokers (Adult)
Clinical Care	• Acute Care Beds • Adult Psychiatric Beds • Adult substance abuse beds • Cancer Screening – Mammogram • Cancer Screening – Pap Test • Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Beds • Dental Care Access by Low Income Persons • Dentists • Diabetic Annual Foot Exam (Adults) • Diabetic Semi-Annual A1C Testing (Adult) • ED Visits - Avoidable Conditions - Dental • ED Visits - Chronic Conditions - Angina • ED Visits - Chronic Conditions - Congestive Heart Failure	• ED Visits - Chronic Conditions – Diabetes • ED Visits - Chronic Conditions – Hypertension • Family Practice Physicians • Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adult) • Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adult Age 65 and Older) • Insurance – Uninsured Adults • Insurance – Uninsured Children • Internists • Mental Health Providers • OB/GYNs • Pediatricians • Physicians • Pneumonia Vaccination (Adult) • Prenatal Care Begun Late or No Prenatal Care • Primary Care Access • Rehabilitation Beds (per Population
Socioeconomic	• Children in Poverty (Based on Household) • Food Access Low – Low Income Population	• Poverty Rate • Public Assistance Income • Real Per Capita Income • Unemployment
Physical Environment	• Air Quality – Ozone • Drinking Water Violations	• Grocery Store Access • Severe Housing Problems

Priority Setting Process

On October 21, 2015, the Walton County MAPP Executive Committee formed a Data Committee to review the results of all of the data and Assessments that had been collected and developed to-date. At the conclusion of the Data Committee's meetings, they had compiled a list of 50 indicators that were of greatest concern (where Walton County performed the worst compared to the State and to prior year results). Using this list of indicators (Attachment A) and the County Health Ranking's model of population health depicted on page 5 as a framework, the Committee identified the top five (5) priority health issues facing Walton County. The top health issues identified were:

- ❑ Provider Availability and Access
- ❑ Preventive Care
- ❑ Healthy Weight
- ❑ Tobacco Use
- ❑ Substance Abuse and Mental Health

On November 17, 2015, WCHIP held a community meeting to identify the top priority health issues for the County. The results of the MAPP Assessments were presented to the 26 participants representing health and human service providers in the community (Attachment B). Sacred Heart Hospital shared a presentation (Attachment C) on County Health Ranking's model, community health surveys, and the top health issues compiled by the Data Committee. In reviewing the identified top five health issues, the participants were asked to consider three criteria for prioritizing the top issues:

- ❑ Severity/Magnitude (of the health issue)
- ❑ Feasibility to Address (availability of resources, community will)
- ❑ Potential Impact (on community health status)

After reviewing the results of the MAPP Assessments and taking into consideration these prioritization criteria, participants used a hybrid multi-voting/nominal group technique to identify the top health issues facing Walton County (Attachment D).

Top Priority Health Issues for Walton County

The top priority health issues identified were:

- ❑ Substance Abuse and Mental Health
- ❑ Healthy Weight
- ❑ Provider Availability and Access

Next Steps

The next step in the Walton County CHNA process will be the development of a community health improvement plan with specific goals, tactics, and evaluation metrics. Activities include:

- ❑ Organizing work groups to develop comprehensive action plans to address each priority
- ❑ Identifying successful health improvement initiatives to serve as best practices
- ❑ Establishing metrics for performance, including measurable outcome indicators
- ❑ Continuing to communicate progress and results to the Walton County community

Attachment A

	Indicator	FLORIDA Period 1 (Most Current)	WALTON Period 1 (Most Current)	Desired direction	Walton Compared to the State	Walton Progress (Period 1 vs. Period 2)	Period 2	ISSUE AREA # 1 Preventive Care	ISSUE AREA # 2 Tobacco Use	ISSUE AREA # 3 Substance Abuse and Mental Health	ISSUE AREA # 4 Healthy Weight	ISSUE AREA # 5 Provider Availability and Access
1	Infant Mortality	6.10	8.80	↓	2.7	(0.9)	9.70	x		x		
2	Breast Cancer Deaths	20.20	19.50	↓	0.70	0.70	18.80	x				
3	Prostate Cancer Deaths	17.50	22.10	↓	4.6	(1.0)	23.10	x				
4	Lung Cancer Deaths	43.40	53.00	↓	9.6	2.6	50.40		x			
5	Deaths from Smoking-related Cancers	61.20	69.40	↓	8.2	(8.1)	77.50		x			
6	Diabetes Deaths	19.60	23.20	↓	3.6	(7.8)	31.00				x	
7	Heart Disease Deaths	155	181	↓	26.0	(2.0)	183		x		x	
8	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths	39.80	59.60	↓	19.8	(0.6)	60.20		x			
9	Injury Deaths	39.90	48.80	↓	8.9	4.1	44.70			x		
10	Smokers (Adult)	16.80	23.20	↓	6.4	(1.1)	24.30		x			
11	Smoked in last 30 days (Adolescents)	4.30	6.60	↓	2.30	(5.60)	12.20		x			
12	Live Births w Mother Smoking During Pregnancy	6.40	15.90	↓	9.50	(1.4)	17.30		x			
13	Never Smoked (Adult)	55.00	45.90	↑	9.1	0.2	45.70		x			
14	Secondhand Smoke exposure (Children)	35.90	41.80	↓	5.9	(11.9)	53.70		x			
15	Cigarette Use (Adolescents)	4.90	10.10	↓	5.2	(1.4)	11.50		x			
16	Alcohol Consumption in past 30 days	20.50	21.80	↓	1.3	(5.1)	26.90			x		
17	Alcohol Consumption in Lifetime (Adolescents)	48.50	50.30	↓	1.8	(1.7)	52.00			x		
18	Binge Drinking (Adolescents)	9.50	10.40	↓	0.9	(4.3)	14.70			x		
19	Sedentary Adults	27.70	36.20	↓	8.5	8.10	28.10				x	
20	Grocery Store Access	31.80	7.10	↑	24.70	1.30	5.80				x	
21	Fruits and Vegetables Consumption 5 servings	18.30	15.10	↑	3.2	(11.2)	26.30				x	
22	Primary Care Access	77.09	48.63	↑	28.5	5.61	43.02	x				x
23	Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or	55.30	56.20	↑	0.9	(4.5)	60.70	x				
24	HIV Testing (Adult age 65 and over)	50.60	36	↑	14.6	(11.8)	47.80	x				
25	Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adult age 65	54.60	49.70	↑	4.9	(18.6)	68.30	x				
26	Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adult)	30.70	24.70	↑	6.0	(10.5)	35.20	x				
27	Pneumonia Vaccination (Adult age 65 and over)	66.20	67.40	↑	1.2	(3.3)	70.70	x				
28	Pneumonia Vaccination (Adult)	33.10	30.30	↑	2.8	(0.2)	30.50	x				
29	ED Visits - Chronic Conditions - Angina	0.43	0.71	↓	0.28	(0.13)	0.84					x
30	ED Visits - Chronic Conditions - Diabetes	4.55	5.28	↓	0.73	(0.29)	5.57				x	x
31	Dentists (per population)	54.00	39.90	↑	14.1	2.7	37.20					x
32	Acute Care Beds (per population)	263	186	↑	77.0	(4.0)	190					x
33	OB/GYN (per population)	9.80	5.90	↑	3.90	(0.70)	6.60					x
34	Family Practice Physicians (per population)	24.50	18.20	↑	6.3	0.8	17.40					x
35	Internists (per population)	49.70	10.60	↑	39.1	1.0	9.60					x
36	Pediatricians (per population)	21.30	7.00	↑	14.30	2.00	5.00					x
37	Physicians (per population)	267	146	↑	121.0	6.0	140					x
38	Births to Mothers Ages 15-19 (Resident)	24.30	39.60	↓	15.3	1.0	38.60					
39	Live births where mother smoked during	6.50	16.40	↓	9.9	(1.2)	17.60		x			
40	Medicaid birth rate	50.90	53.40	↓	2.5	(3.6)	57.00					x
41	Domestic Violence Offenses	547	756	↓	209	(39)	795			x		
42	Forcible Sex Offenses	52.36	72.58	↓	20.2	21.4	51.16			x		
43	Violent Crime	466	397	↓	69.0	41.0	356			x		
44	Meningitis, Other Bacterial, Cryptococcal, or	5.00	18.60	↓	13.6	11.8	6.80	x				
45	Whooping Cough	3.70	8.40	↓	4.7	3.3	5.10	x				
46	Vaccine Preventable Disease for All Ages	5.80	8.40	↓	2.6	1.6	6.80	x				
47	Tuberculosis	3.00	3.40	↓	0.40	1.70	1.70	x				
48	Chicken Pox	2.90	5.00	↓	2.10	3.30	1.70	x				
49	Overweight (Youth)	15.9	16.3	↓	0.40	0.20	16.1				x	
50	Obesity (Children and Adolescents)	12.2	13.1	↓	0.90	0.20	13.3				x	

Walton Community Health Improvement Partnership
November 17, 2015

Please print clearly. Thanks!

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Walton Community Health Improvement Partnership
November 17, 2015

Please print clearly. Thanks!

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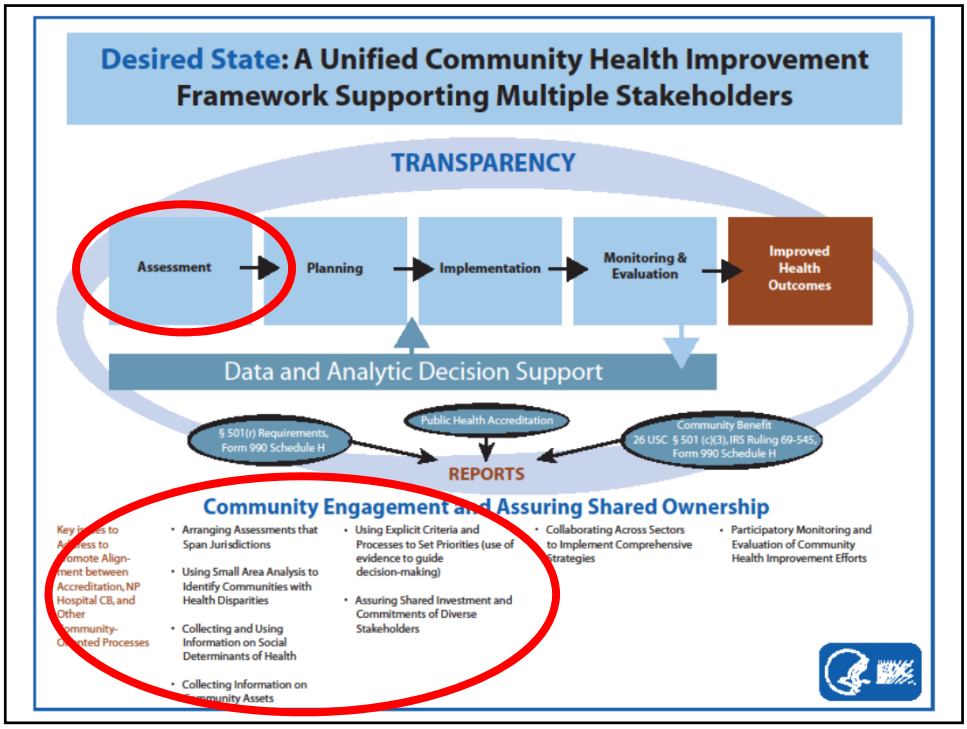
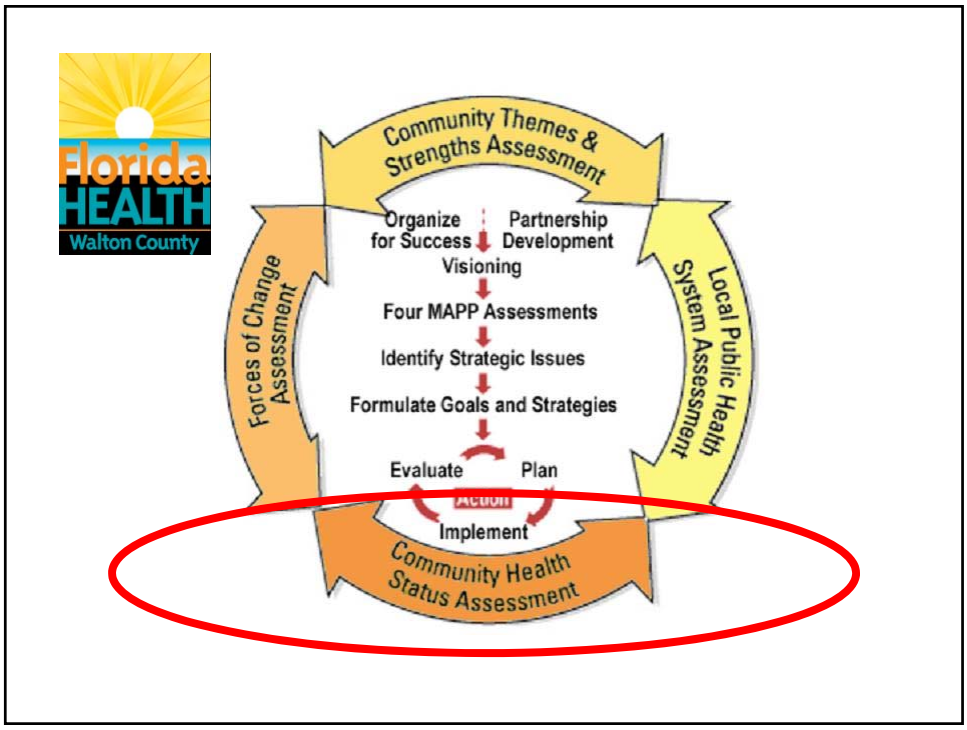
Attachment C





Community Surveys

- Health and Human Services Organizations – 30
- Community Wide – 253 (160 online, 93 paper)

	Respondents	Walton Population*
Female	86%	49%
Black/African American	7.5%	5.9%
White/Caucasian	90%	84.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.4%	24.1%
Unemployed	4.8%	4.4%
Income less than $35,001/year	45%	Median Income $43,640

** Census "Quick Facts"*

Healthy Community?

Health & Human Services Organizations

- Access to health services(e.g. family doctor, hospitals)
- Quality hospitals and urgent / emergency services
- Good employment opportunities
- Good schools
- Low alcohol & drug abuse

Community

- Good employment opportunities
- Low crime / safe neighborhoods
- Access to health services(e.g. family doctor, hospitals)
- Good schools

Health Issues in Community?

Health & Human Services Organizations	Community
• Heart disease and stroke • Mental health problems • Cancers • Obesity / Excess weight • Aging problems (e.g. dementia, vision/hearing loss, loss of mobility) • Diabetes	• Obesity / Excess weight • Mental health problems • Child abuse / neglect • Cancers • Heart disease and stroke • Diabetes

Most Concerning Behaviors?

Health & Human Services Organizations	Community
• Drug abuse • Excess weight • Poor eating habits / poor nutrition • Not seeing a doctor or dentist • Alcohol abuse • Lack of exercise • Tobacco use	• Drug abuse • Alcohol abuse • Poor eating habits / poor nutrition • Not seeing a doctor or dentist • Excess weight • Tobacco use

Hard to Get Health Services?

Health & Human Services Organizations

- Specialty medical care (specialist doctors)
- Primary medical care (a primary doctor/clinic)
- Alcohol or drug abuse treatment
- Mental Health services
- Services for the elderly
- Alternative therapies (acupuncture, herbals, etc.)
- Preventative healthcare (routine or wellness check-ups, etc.)

Community

- Specialty medical care (specialist doctors)
- Dental care including dentures
- Mental Health services
- Primary medical care (a primary doctor/clinic)
- Alcohol or drug abuse treatment

Delayed Medical Care?

General Population

- Did not have a delay in getting care
- Could not get an appointment soon enough
- Provider was not taking new patients
- Could not afford

Vulnerable Population

- Did not have a delay in getting care
- Could not afford
- Insurance problems or lack of insurance

Where to go for Sick Care?

General Population	Vulnerable Population
• My family doctor • Urgent care clinic	• My family doctor • Hospital Emergency Room • Health Department

Where to go for Mental Health Services?

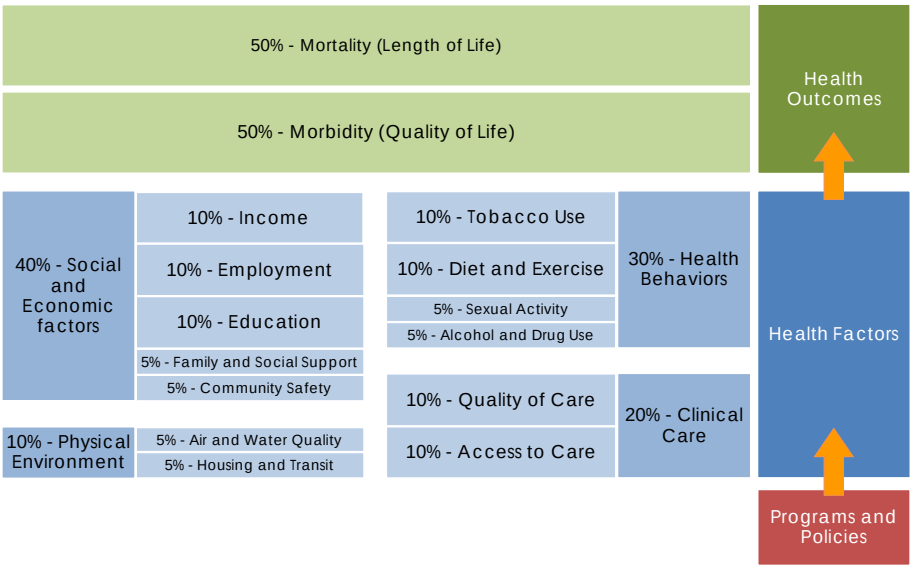
General Population	Vulnerable Population
• Private psychologist, psychiatrist or other mental health professional • I do not know where to go for mental health care • My family doctor • Mental health clinic in Walton County	• I do not know where to go for mental health care • My family doctor • Mental health clinic in Walton County

Top Health Issues

- Provider Availability and Access
- Preventive Care
- Healthy Weight
- Tobacco Use
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health

Health Ranking Model

County Health Rankings Model © 2014 UWPHI



Provider Availability and Access

Morbidity and Mortality

- Premature Death
- Infant Mortality
- Cancer Deaths
- Prostate Cancer Deaths
- Lung Cancer Deaths
- Deaths from Smoking-related Cancers
- Colon, Rectal or Anus Cancer Deaths
- Diabetes Deaths
- Heart Disease Deaths
- Neonatal Deaths (0-27 days)
- Post neonatal Deaths (28-364 days)
- Chronic Liver Disease, Cirrhosis Deaths
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths
- Pneumonia, Influenza Deaths
- HIV/AIDS Deaths
- Breast Cancer Incidence
- High Blood Pressure (Adult)

Clinical Care

- Dental Care Access by Low Income Persons
- Insurance - Uninsured Adults and Children
- Primary Care Access
- Diabetic Annual Foot Exam (Adults)
- Cancer Screening in past two years - PSA (Men age 50 & older)
- Cancer Screening - Mammogram
- Cancer Screening - Pap Test
- Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy
- ED Visits - Dental
- ED Visits - Angina
- ED Visits - Congestive Heart Failure
- ED Visits - Diabetes
- ED Visits - Hyper Tension
- ED Visits - Mental Health
- Mental health providers
- Dentists
- OB/GYN
- Family Practice Physicians
- Internists
- Pediatricians
- Physicians
- Acute Care Beds
- Adult psychiatric beds
- Adult substance abuse beds
- Child & Adolescent Psychiatric beds
- Rehabilitation beds
- Skilled nursing beds
- Salmonellosis
- Meningitis, Other Bacterial, Cryptococcal, or Mycotic
- Whooping Cough
- Vaccine Preventable Disease Tuberculosis
- Chicken Pox
- Population Receiving Medicaid
- Adults who have a personal doctor

Preventative Care

Morbidity and Mortality

- Premature Death
- Infant Mortality
- Cancer Deaths
- Prostate Cancer Deaths
- Colon, Rectal or Anus Cancer Deaths
- Diabetes Deaths
- Heart Disease Deaths
- Neonatal Deaths
- Post neonatal Deaths Breast Cancer Deaths
- Pneumonia, Influenza Deaths
- HIV/AIDS Deaths
- Diabetic monitoring

Clinical Care

- Primary Care Access
- Diabetic Annual Foot Exam (Adults)
- Cancer Screening in past two years - PSA (Men age 50 & older)
- Cancer Screening - Mammogram
- Cancer Screening - Pap Test
- Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adult age 65 and over)
- Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adult)
- Pneumonia Vaccination (Adult)
- Adults who have a personal doctor
- Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy
- Pneumonia Vaccination (Adult age 65 and over)
- Prenatal Care Begun in First Trimester
- Prenatal Care Begun Late or No Prenatal Care

Healthy Weight

Morbidity and Mortality

- Premature Death
- Cancer Deaths
- Colon, Rectal or Anus Cancer Deaths
- Diabetes Deaths
- Heart Disease Deaths
- Breast Cancer Incidence
- Diabetic monitoring
- High Blood Pressure (Adult)
- High Cholesterol (Adult)
- Heart Disease (Adult)

Health Behaviors

- Exercise opportunities
- Sedentary Adults
- Grocery Store Access
- Food Access Low - Low Income Population
- Fruits and Vegetables Consumption 5 servings per day (Adult)
- Food Insecurity
- SNAP Participants
- Obesity (Adult)
- Middle and High School Students who are overweight or obese
- Healthy Weight (Youth)
- Breast feeding Initiation

Clinical Care

- Diabetic Annual Foot Exam (Adults)
- ED Visits - Congestive Heart Failure
- ED Visits - Diabetes
- ED Visits - Hyper Tension
- Births to Obese Mothers (rate)

Tobacco Use

Morbidity and Mortality

- Premature Death
- Infant Mortality
- Cancer Deaths
- Lung Cancer Deaths
- Deaths from Smoking-related Cancers
- Heart Disease Deaths
- Pneumonia, Influenza Deaths
- Breast Cancer Incidence
- Asthma (Adult)
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths
- Lung Cancer Incidence
- High Blood Pressure (Adult)
- Heart Disease (Adult)

Health Behaviors

- Smokers (Adult)
- Smoked in last 30 days (Adolescents)
- Live Births w Mother Smoking During Pregnancy
- Never Smoked (Adult)
- Secondhand Smoke exposure (Children)
- Cigarette Use Adolescents
- Tobacco Quit Attempt (Adult)

Clinical Care

- ED Visits - Chronic Conditions - Congestive Heart Failure
- ED Visits - Chronic Conditions - Hyper Tension
- Live births where mother smoked during pregnancy

Substance Abuse and Mental Health

Morbidity and Mortality

- Premature Death
- Infant Mortality
- Neonatal Deaths (0-27 days)
- Post neonatal Deaths (28-364 days)
- Chronic Liver Disease, Cirrhosis Deaths
- Suicide Deaths
- Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths
- Injury Deaths
- Nephritis, Nephritic Syndrome, and Nephrosis Deaths

Health Behaviors

- Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths
- Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes
- Blacking out from drinking Alcohol (Adolescents)
- Alcohol Consumption in past 30 days (Adolescents)
- Alcohol Consumption in Lifetime (Adolescents)
- Binge Drinking (Adolescents)

Clinical Care

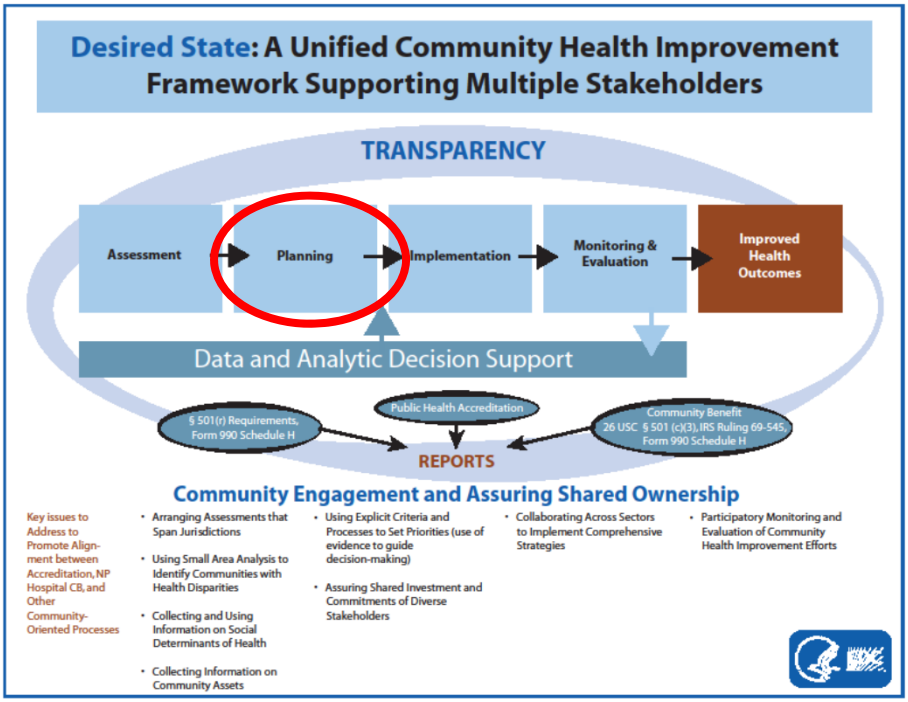
- ED Visits - Mental Health
- Adult psychiatric beds
- Adult substance abuse beds
- Child and Adolescent Psychiatric beds
- Mental health providers
- Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days

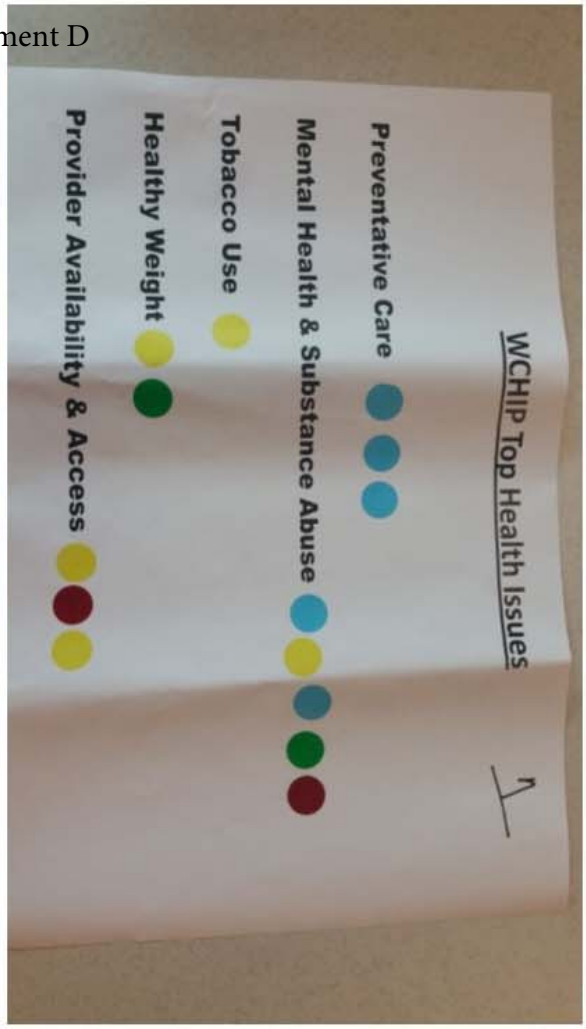
Social Determinants

- Unemployment
- Median Household Income
- Real Per Capita Income
- Poverty Rate
- Children in poverty (based on household)
- Income - Public Assistance Income
- Children in single-parent households
- Households with No Motor Vehicle
- High school graduation (rate)
- Population > 25 without a high school diploma (rate)
- Drinking water violations
- Air Quality - Ozone
- Severe housing problems
- Driving alone to work
- Domestic Violence Offenses
- Forcible Sex Offenses
- Aggravated Assault
- Violent Crime

Prioritization

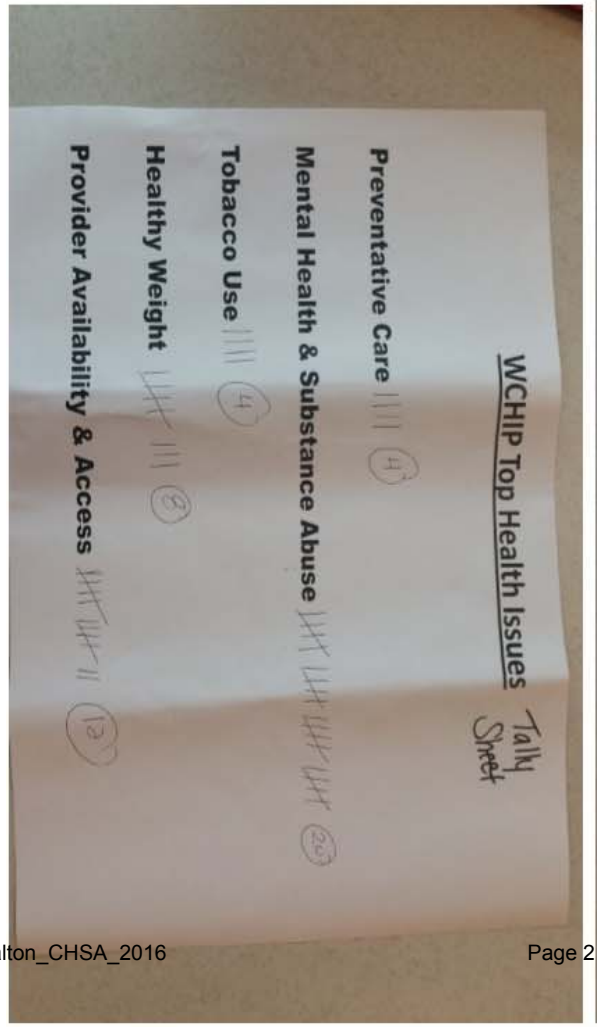
Top Health Issues	Considerations
• Provider Availability and Access • Preventive Care • Healthy Weight • Tobacco Use • Substance Abuse and Mental Health	• MAPP Assessments – Themes and Strengths – Forces of Change – Public Health System – Community Health Status • Severity/Magnitude • Feasibility to Address: Resources / Community Will • Potential Impact




WCHIP Top Health Issues
1
Preventative Care
Mental Health & Substance Abuse
Tobacco Use
Healthy Weight
Provider Availability & Access

WCHIP Top Health Issues
2
Preventative Care
Mental Health & Substance Abuse
Tobacco Use
Healthy Weight
Provider Availability & Access

WCHIP Top Health Issues
3
Preventative Care
Mental Health & Substance Abuse
Tobacco Use
Healthy Weight
Provider Availability & Access


WCHIP Top Health Issues
Tally Sheet
Preventative Care
Mental Health & Substance Abuse
Tobacco Use
Healthy Weight
Provider Availability & Access