

The purpose of this survey is to gather input on the results of the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) before the Community Health Improvement Work Session on October 25, 2018. This survey will ask you to prioritize issues for Walla Walla County's Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

What is a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)?

Walla Walla's Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) is a roadmap, created by a broad coalition of local organizations to improve the health of all Walla Walla County residents. Over the coming five years, the CHIP will engage many partners so that people in Walla Walla County enjoy longer and healthier lives because they live in healthy families and communities.

The CHIP is a call to action to create a culture of health for all Walla Wallans and reduce health equity gaps.

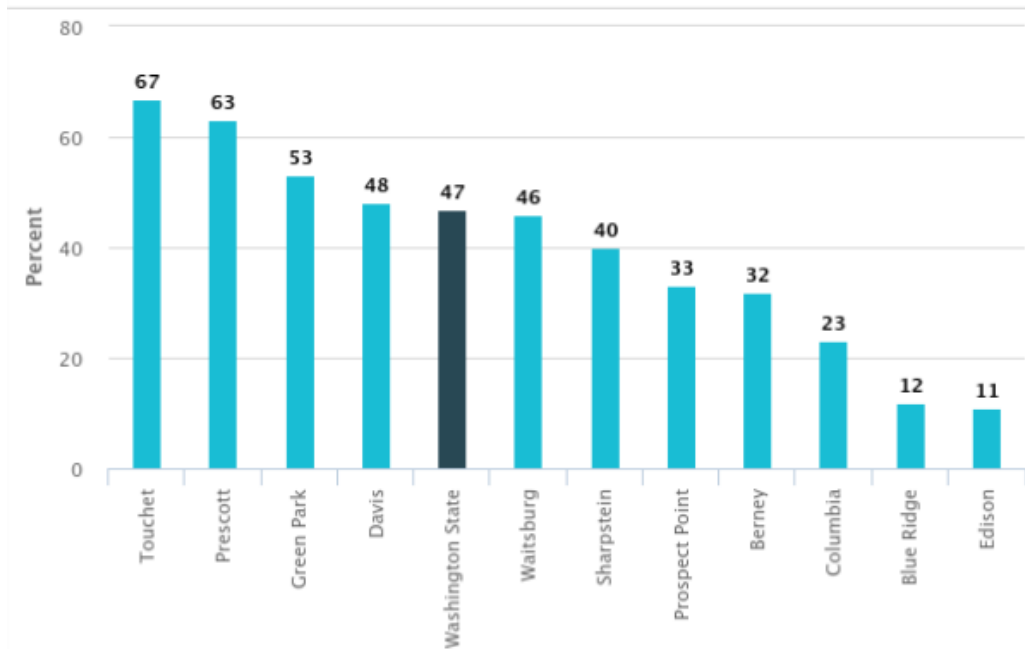
The CHIP:

- Will inform and influence work to improve the public's health for the next five years
- Will enable partners to coordinate efforts improve integration across programs, and shared responsibility for implementation to improve health.
- Progress will be regularly assessed and reported back to the coalition to modify and adjust the plan as needed.

Education (Early Learning)

Kindergarten Readiness by school, 2015-2016

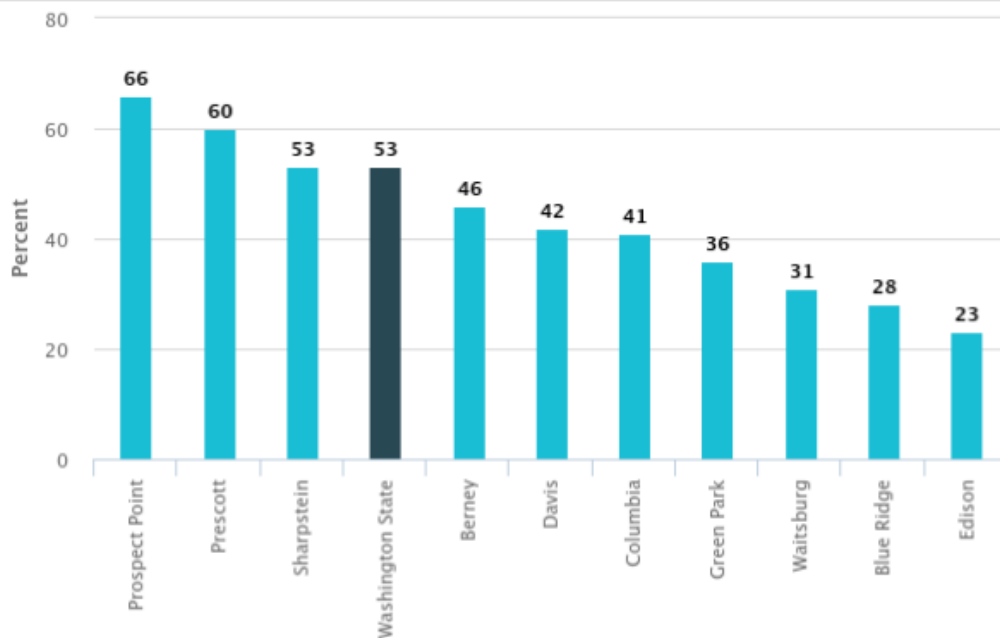
Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Report Card



Six Walla Walla County schools (Sharpstein, Prospect Point, Berney, Columbia, Blue Ridge, and Edison) fell below the statewide average for Kindergarten Readiness while three (Touchet, Prescott, and Green Park) were above, and two (Davis and Waitsburg) were equal to the statewide average.

3rd Grade reading by school, 2015-2016

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Report Card



Seven schools (Berney, Davis, Columbia, Green Park, Waitsburg, Blue Ridge, and Edison) fell below the statewide average for 3rd Grade reading while two (Prospect Point and Prescott) were above and one (Sharpstein) was equal to the state average.

1. Should Early Learning be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

2. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Early Learning?

Current efforts

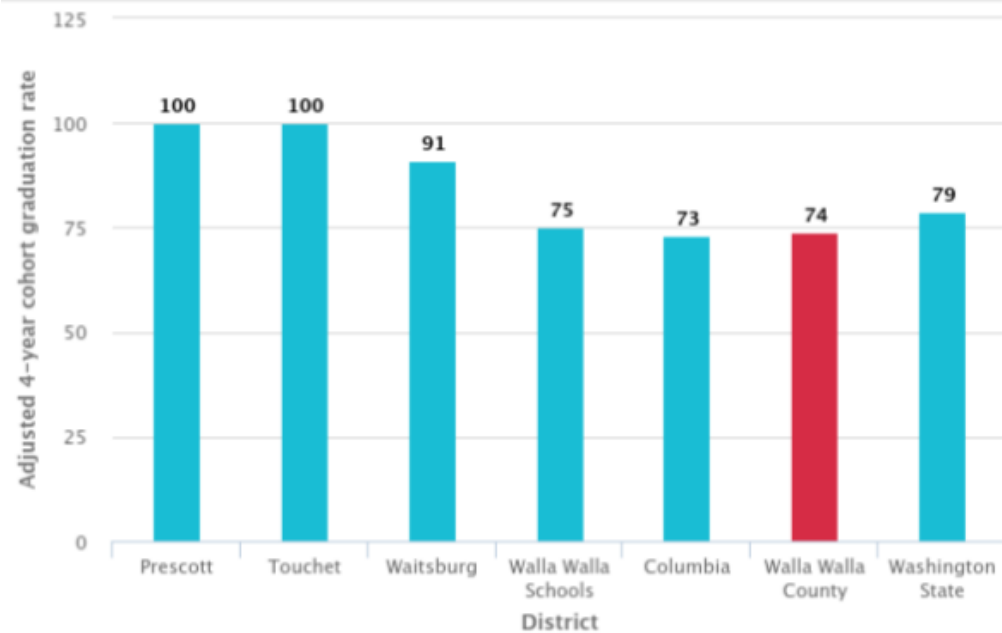
Organizations addressing this issue

3. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Early Learning disparities?

Education (Attainment)

4-Year Graduation Rates by District

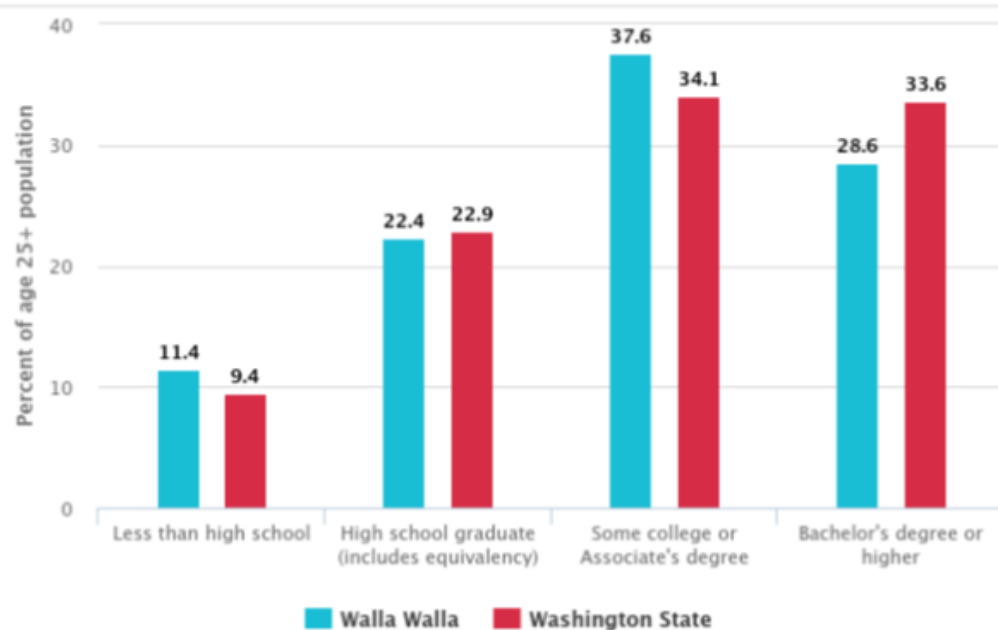
Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dropout and Graduation Reports 2016-2017



Four-year high school graduation rates in Walla Walla County high schools were similar to (Columbia, Walla Walla) or above (Prescott, Touchet, Waitsburg) the state average. The high school graduation rate in Walla Walla County has declined slightly from 80 percent to 74 percent (all schools) from 2014 to 2017.

Educational Attainment

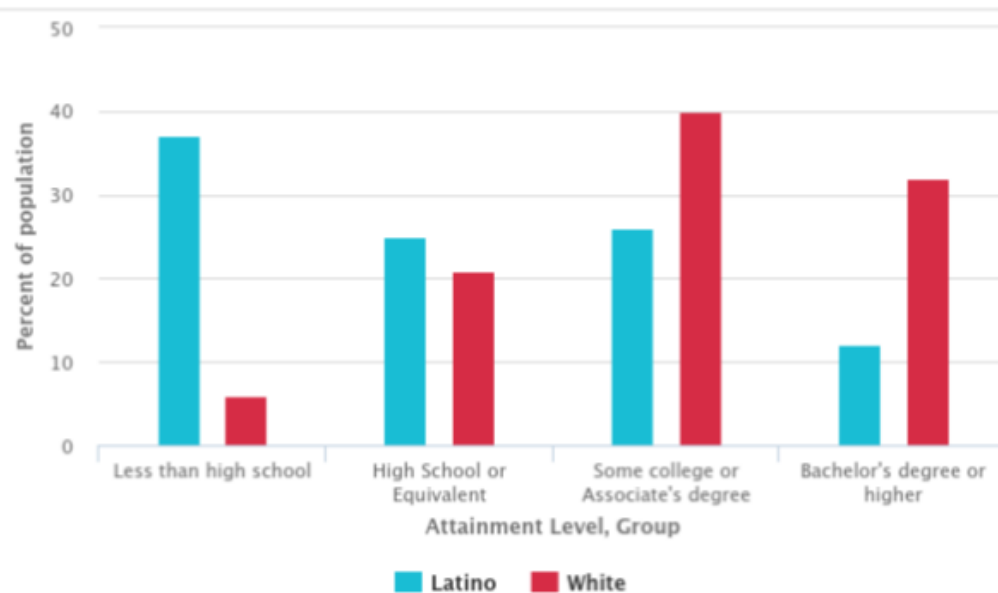
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



Twenty-nine percent of Walla Walla County residents had a Bachelor's degree or higher, as compared to a statewide average of 34 percent.

Educational Attainment for non-Latino Whites and Latinos, Walla Walla County, 2016

Source: ACS, 2012-2016



The majority of white residents have received at least some college education whereas a significant proportion of Latinos have not earned a high school degree or equivalent.

4. Should Educational Attainment be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Educational Attainment?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

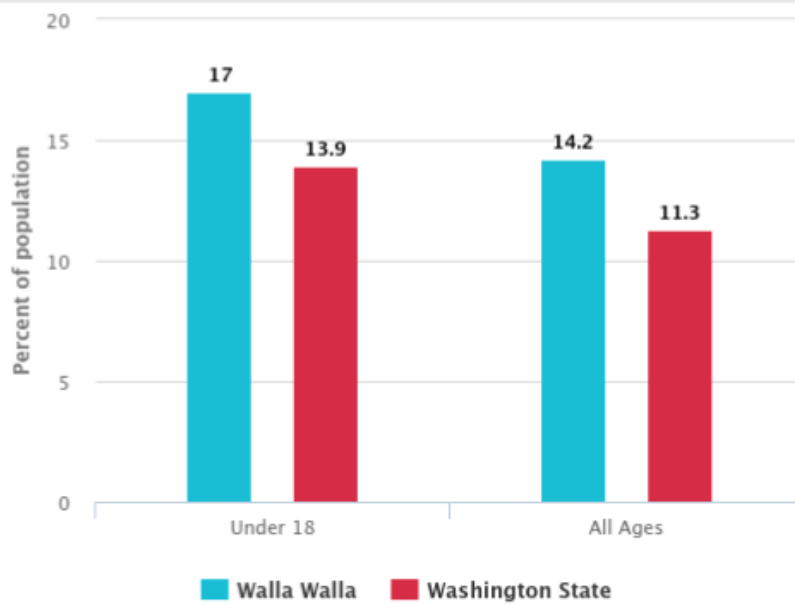
6. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Educational Attainment disparities?

Income (Poverty)

Population below Federal Poverty Line

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

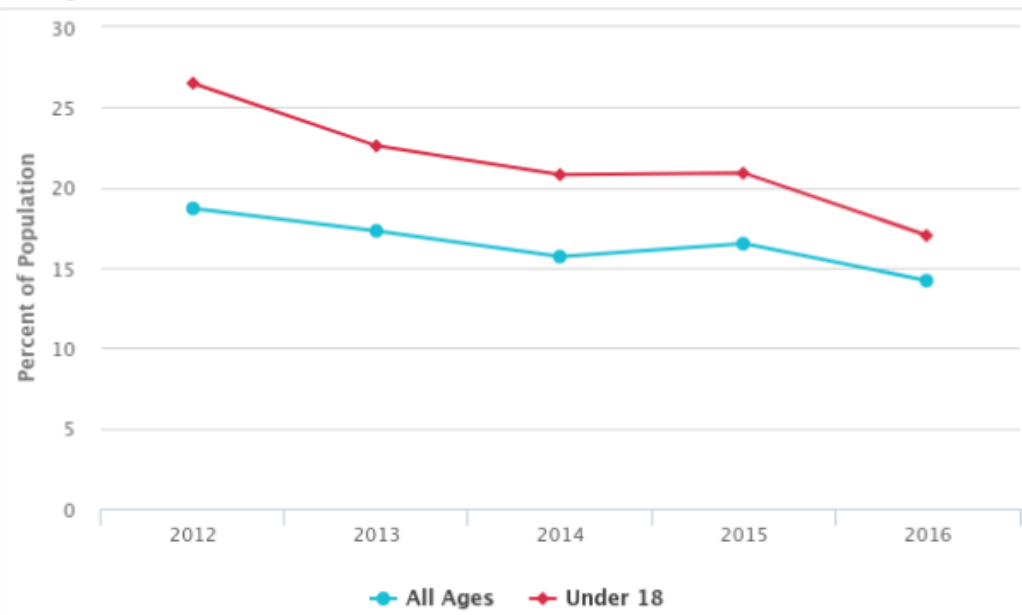


In 2016, fourteen percent of Walla Walla County residents lived below the federal poverty line, compared to 11 percent for Washington State. 17 percent of youth in Walla Walla County live below the poverty line, compared to 14 percent in the state as a whole. These rates have decreased in recent years, but remain high compared to the state average. Twenty percent of families in Walla Walla County used SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), which was not significantly higher than higher than state average rate of 19 percent. In Walla Walla County, 56 percent of children were eligible for free or reduced lunch, compared to 54 percent for the state overall.

Population below Federal Poverty Line by Year, Walla Walla County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Change Filter: [Walla Walla](#)



7. Should Poverty be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

8. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Poverty?

Current efforts

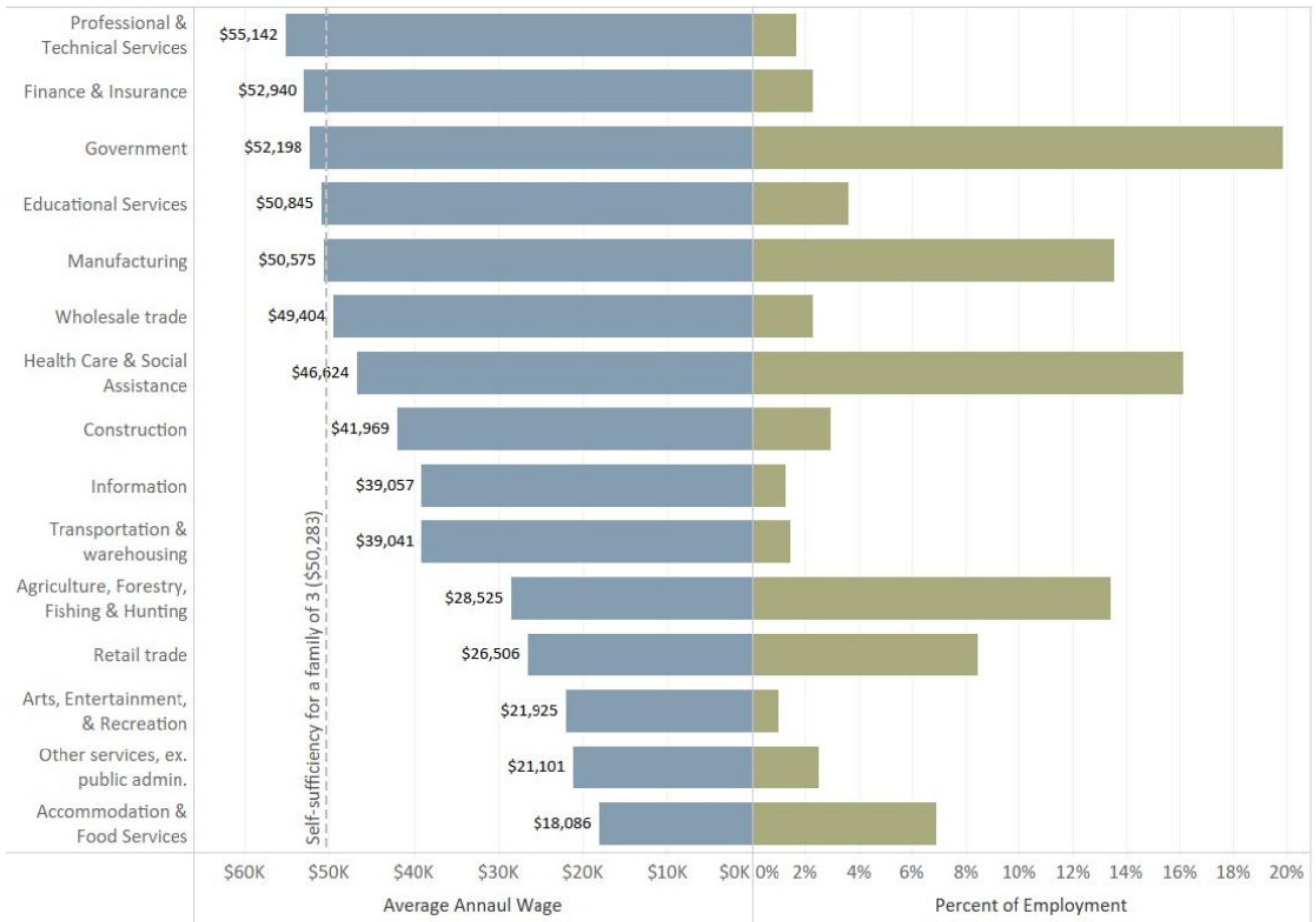
Organizations addressing this issue

9. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Poverty disparities?

Income (Income)

Average Annual Wage and Percent of Employment by Industry for Walla Walla County, 2016

Source: Employment Security



The median household income in Walla Walla County was \$48,705 per year as compared with the Washington State median of \$62,848 per year.

10. Should Income be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

11. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Income?

Current efforts

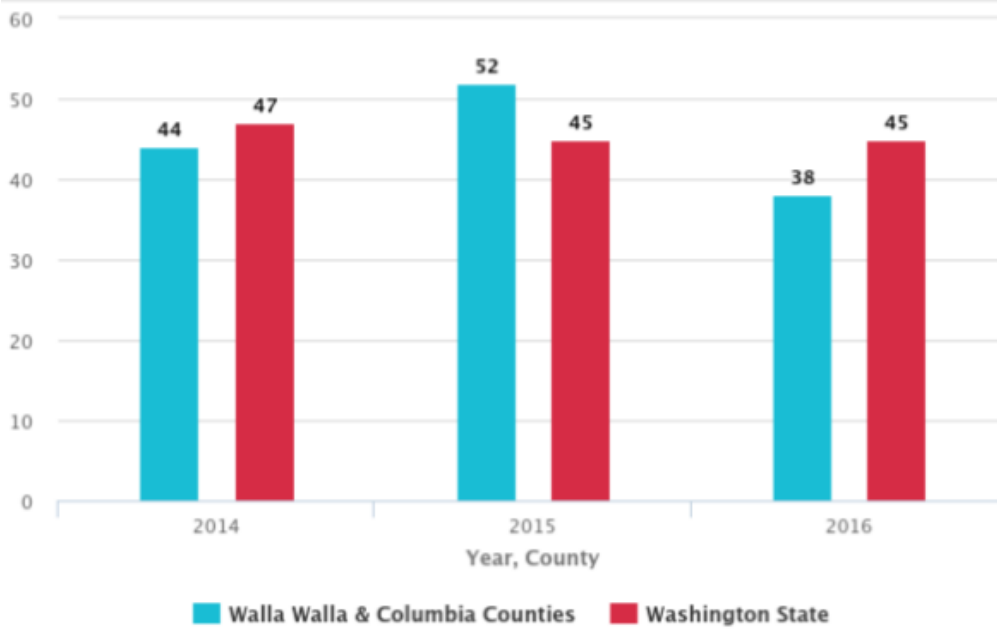
Organizations addressing this issue

12. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Income disparities?

Housing

Renters Paying 30% or more on housing costs

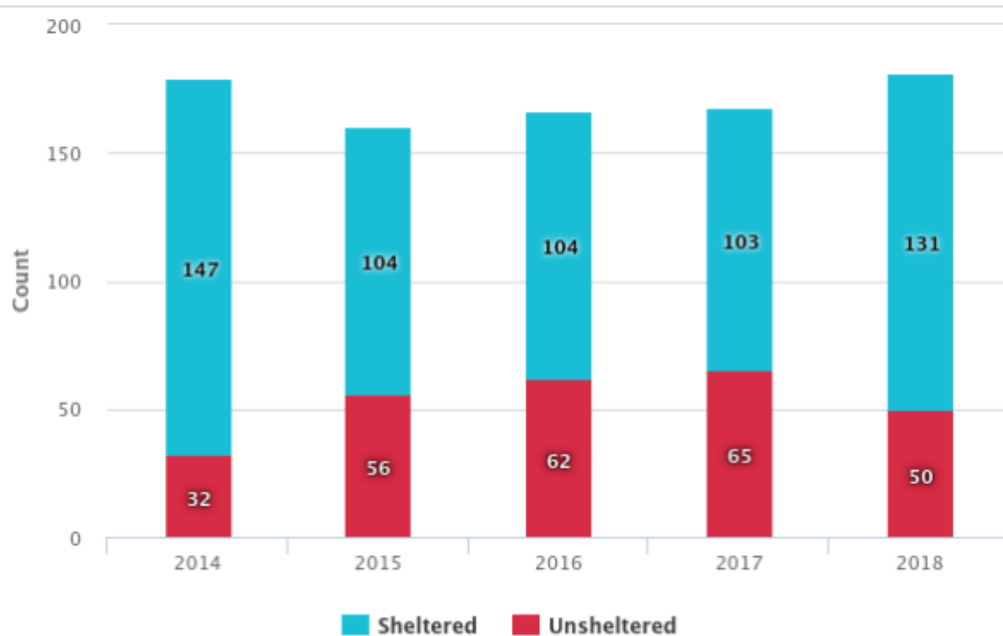
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey



In Walla Walla County, 38 percent of renters paid 30 percent or more of their income toward housing. This rate was lower than that of Washington State (45%).

Homeless Individuals

Source: Washington State Department of Commerce Annual Point in Time Count, 2014-2018



Estimates from a 2018 count approximate that there were 181 homeless individuals in Walla Walla County at a given time. While this number is much lower than the 400 reported in the Walla Walla County's 2014 Community Health Report, it does not necessarily reflect a decrease in homelessness. Numbers fluctuate each year due to changes in measurement. For example, at one point, adults living with family without a formal lease would be considered homeless. For the most recent count, these situations and others were not considered in the total number.

13. Should Housing be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

14. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Housing?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

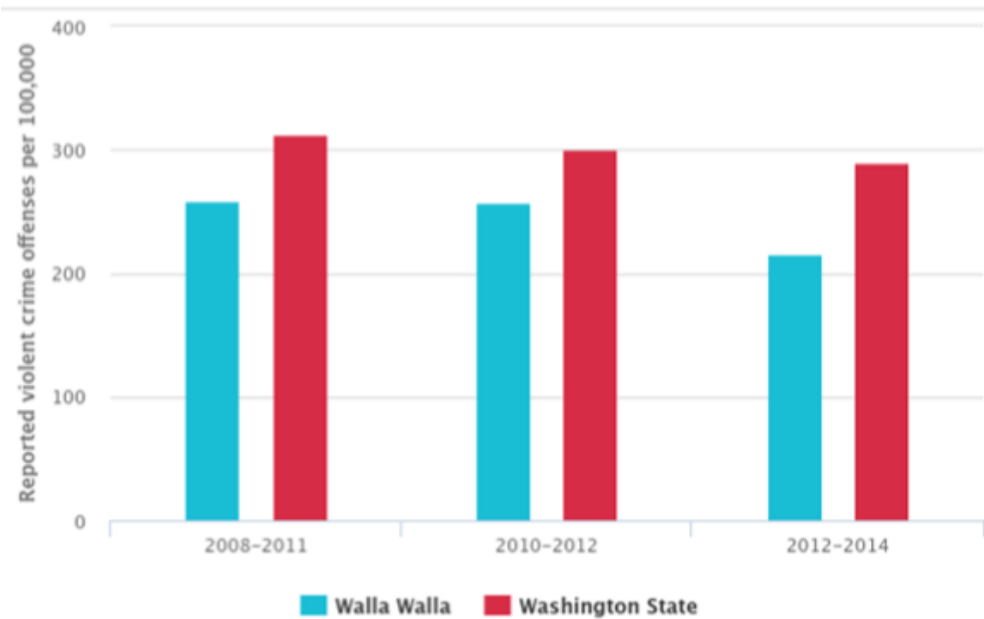
15. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Housing disparities?

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Violence

Violent Crime Rate

Source: County Health Rankings 2018



The violent crime rate in Walla Walla County was 215 per 100,000, which was lower than the state of Washington and is improving over time. Fifty-one percent of crimes against people in Walla Walla County involved domestic violence

16. Should Violence be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

17. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Violence?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

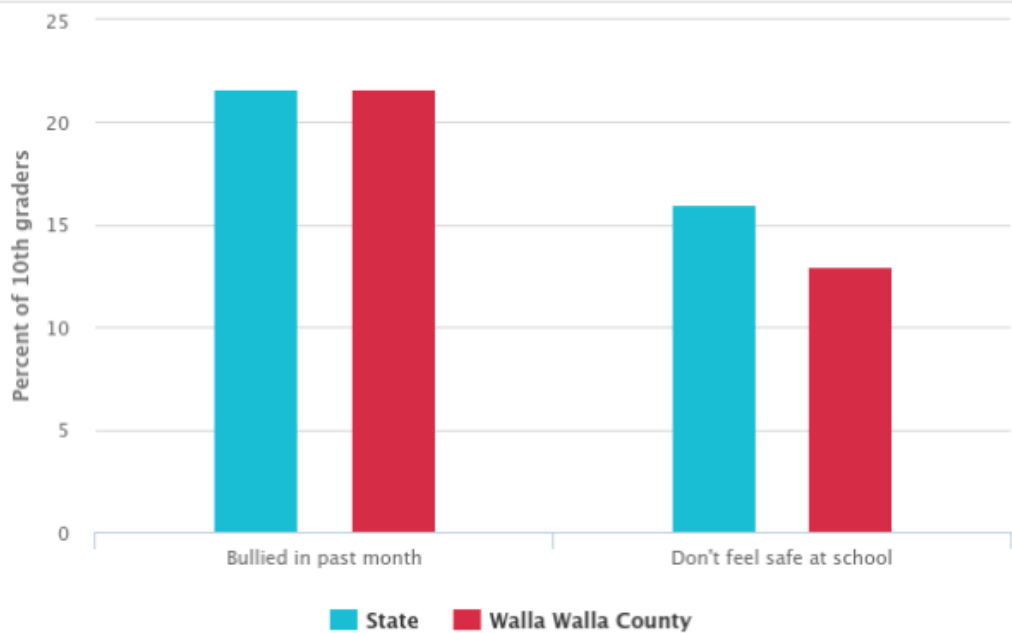
18. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Violence disparities?

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Bullying

Bullying in School

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2014-2016



Twenty-three percent of 10th graders and 13 percent of 12th graders reported being bullied in the past month . Fourteen percent of 10th graders and 13 percent of 12th graders didn't feel safe at school. While these numbers were the same as or slightly lower than the state average, bullying impacts a significant number of youth in Walla Walla County schools.

19. Should Bullying be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

20. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Bullying?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

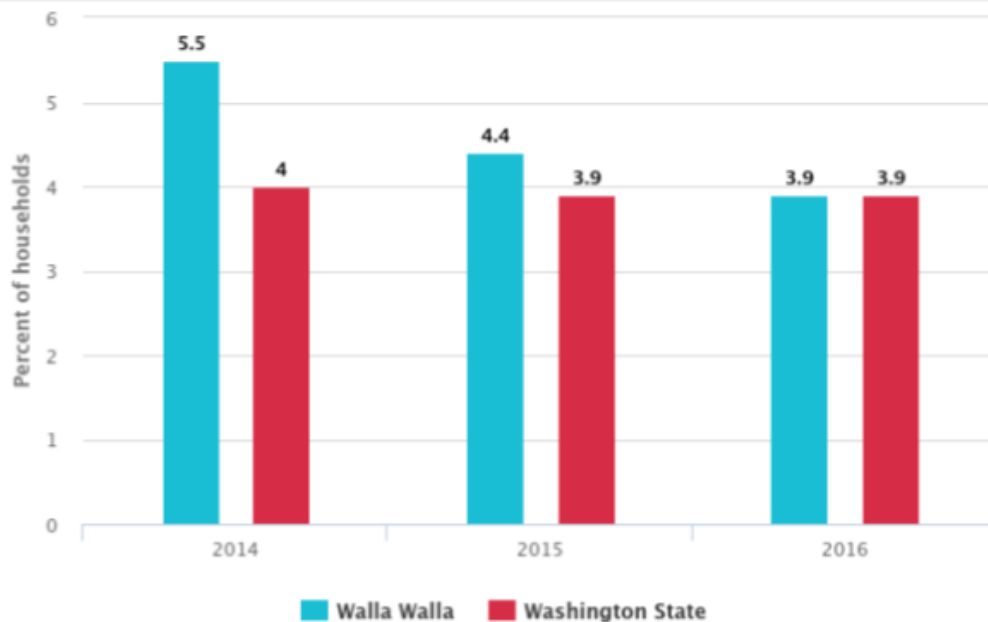
21. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Bullying disparities?

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Community Engagement

Limited English Speaking Households

Source: American Community Survey 2016 5-year Estimates



According to 2016 American Community Survey estimates, four percent of the population of Walla Walla County faced linguistic isolation. This rate was the same as the Washington State rate. This measurement has been updated and cannot be compared to the rate on the last Community Health Needs Assessment.

22. Should Community Engagement be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

23. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Community Engagement?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

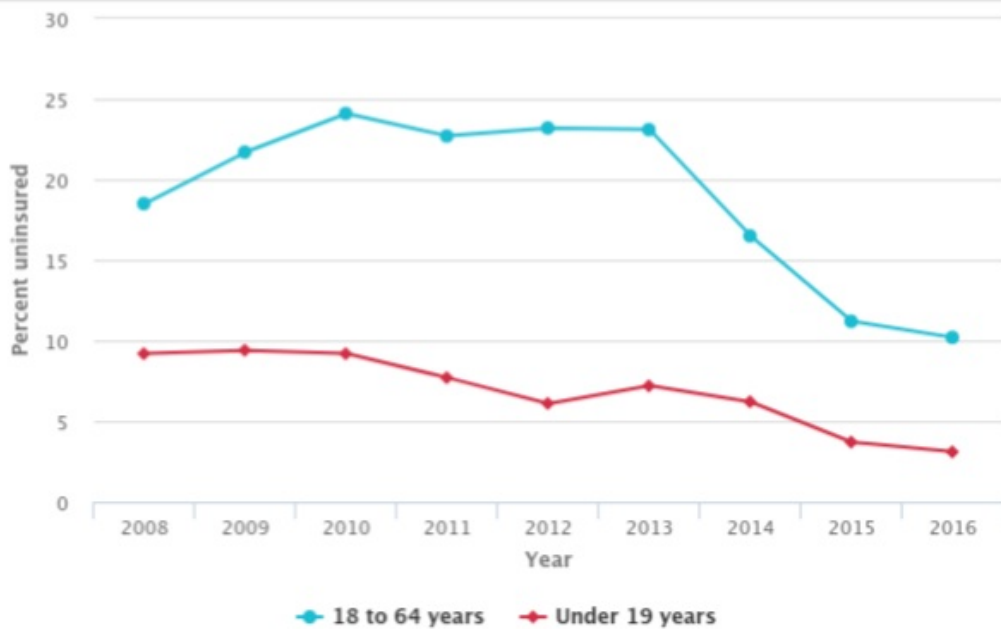
24. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Community Engagement disparities?

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Access to Care (Health Insurance)

Percent Uninsured by Age Group, Walla Walla County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2008-2016



Ninety percent of Walla Walla County adults and 97 percent of children and teens in the county, had health insurance coverage. These rates of coverage were slightly lower than the statewide averages, and fell short of the Healthy People 2020 goal of 100 percent.

25. Should Health Insurance be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

26. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Health Insurance?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

27. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Health Insurance disparities?

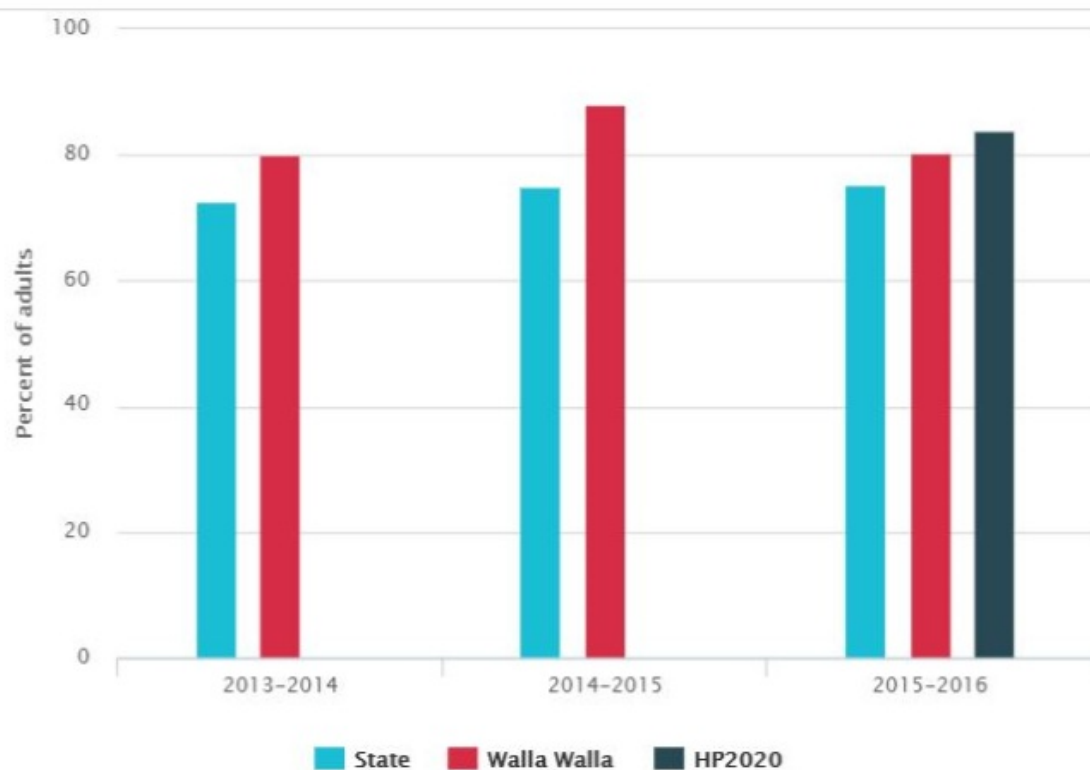
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Access to Care (Provider Availability)

Seventy-one percent of adults had a checkup in the past year, which was higher than the Washington State average of 63 percent. Seven percent of adults did not see a health care provider within the previous year due to cost, which was lower than the statewide average of 12 percent.

Adults with a Personal Care Provider

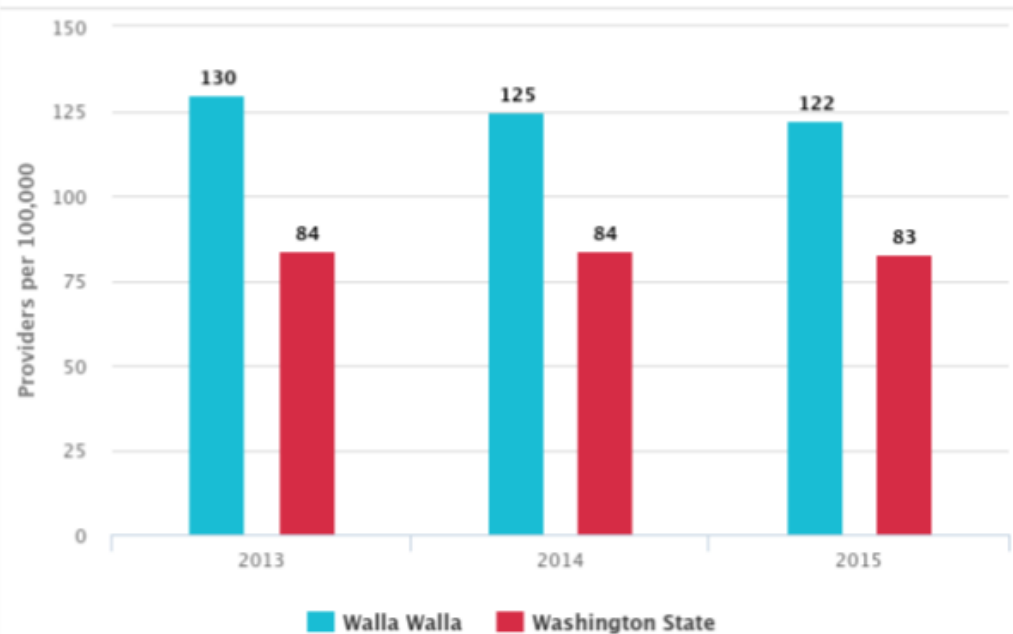
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2013-2016



Eighty percent of Walla Walla County had a personal care provider . This rate was higher than the overall statewide average but lower than the Healthy People 2020 target of 84 percent.

Primary Care Physicians per 100,00 Population

Source: County Health Rankings 2018

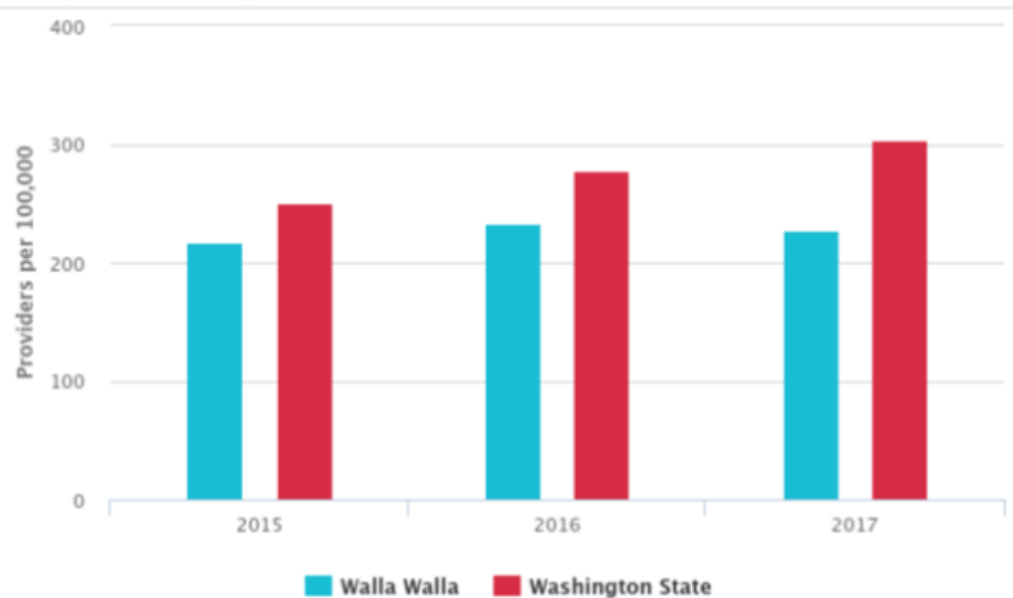


Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings reports that Walla Walla County had 122 Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 population, which was among the best provider-to-population ratios in the state of Washington. It should be noted that this number does not account for those not accepting new patients and does not include part-time practitioners.

Mental Health Providers per 100,000

Source: County Health Rankings 2018

Change Filter: [Washington State](#), [Walla Walla](#)



There were 227 mental health care providers per 100,000 population in Walla Walla County, which was lower than the Washington State average of 330 per 100,000.

28. Should Provider Availability be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

29. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Provider Availability?

Current efforts

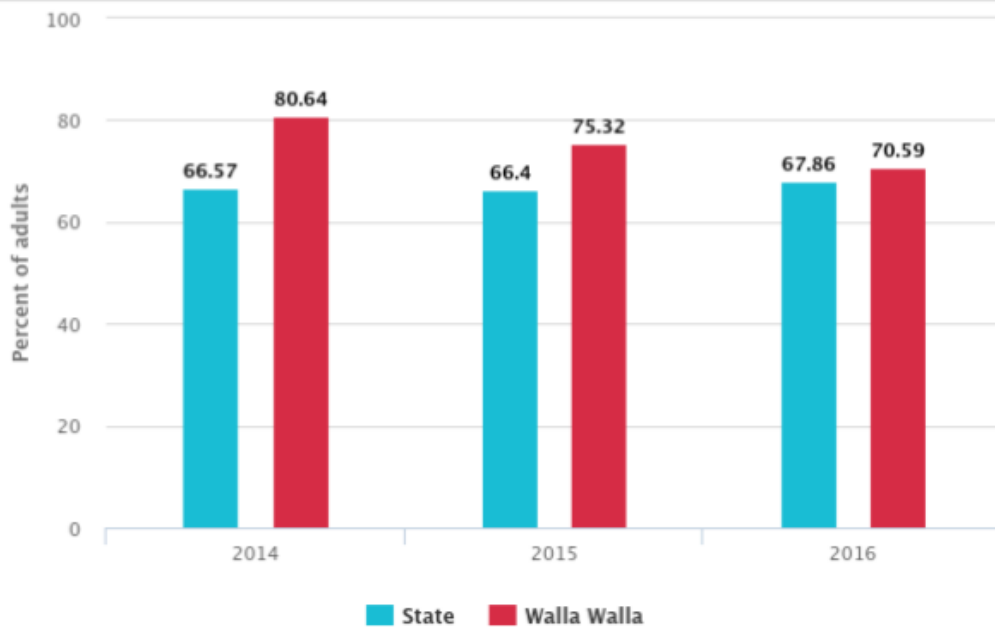
Organizations addressing this issue

30. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Provider Availability disparities?

Access to Care (Dental Care)

Adults Having a Dental Exam in the Past Year

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014-2016



Seventy-one percent of adults received dental care in the past year in Walla Walla County. This rate was not significantly higher than the statewide average.

31. Should Dental Care be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

32. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Dental Care?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

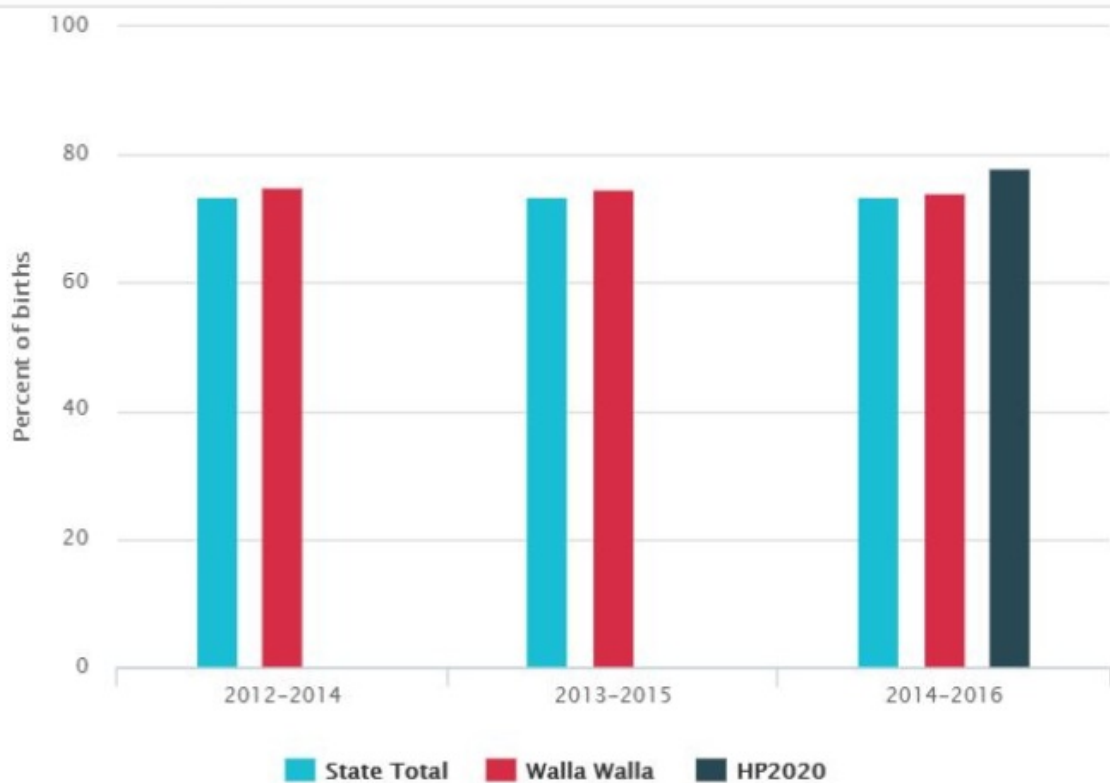
33. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Dental Care disparities?

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Access to Care (Prenatal Care)

Prenatal Care within First Trimester

Source: WA State Department of Health Birth Certificate Data, 2012-2016



Seventy four percent of pregnant women in Walla Walla County accessed first trimester prenatal care. This rate was not significantly higher than the statewide average of 73 percent, but fell short of the Healthy People 2020 recommendation of 78 percent.

34. Should Prenatal Care be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

35. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Prenatal Care?

Current efforts

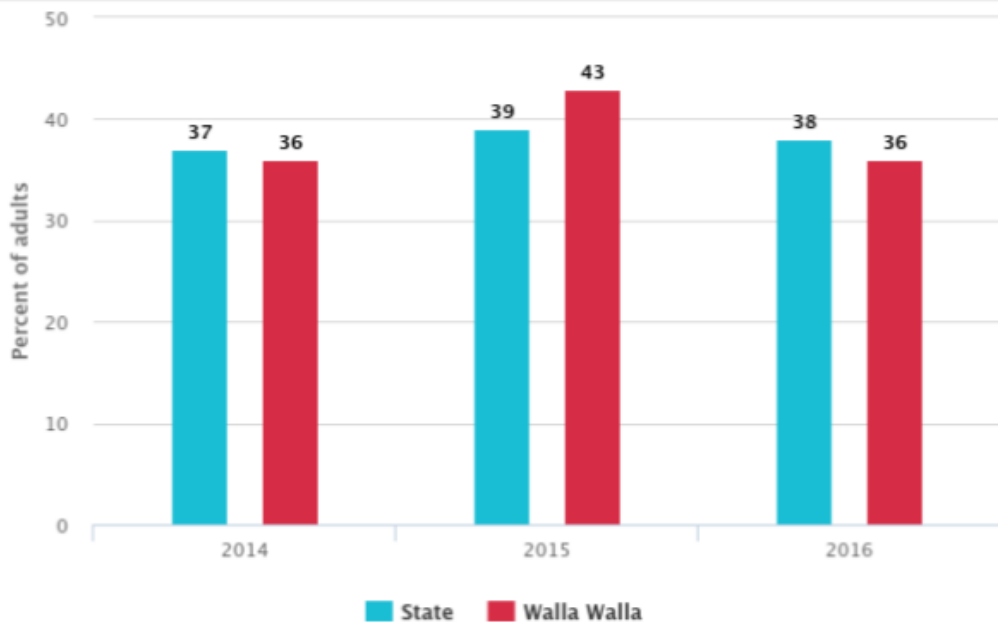
Organizations addressing this issue

36. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Prenatal Care disparities?

Access to Care (HIV Screening)

HIV Screening Rate

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014-2016



In Walla Walla County nearly 64 percent of adults had never been screened for HIV. This was not significantly lower than the average rate for adults never screened in the state of Washington.

37. Should HIV Screening be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

38. What, if anything, is currently being done to address HIV Screening?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

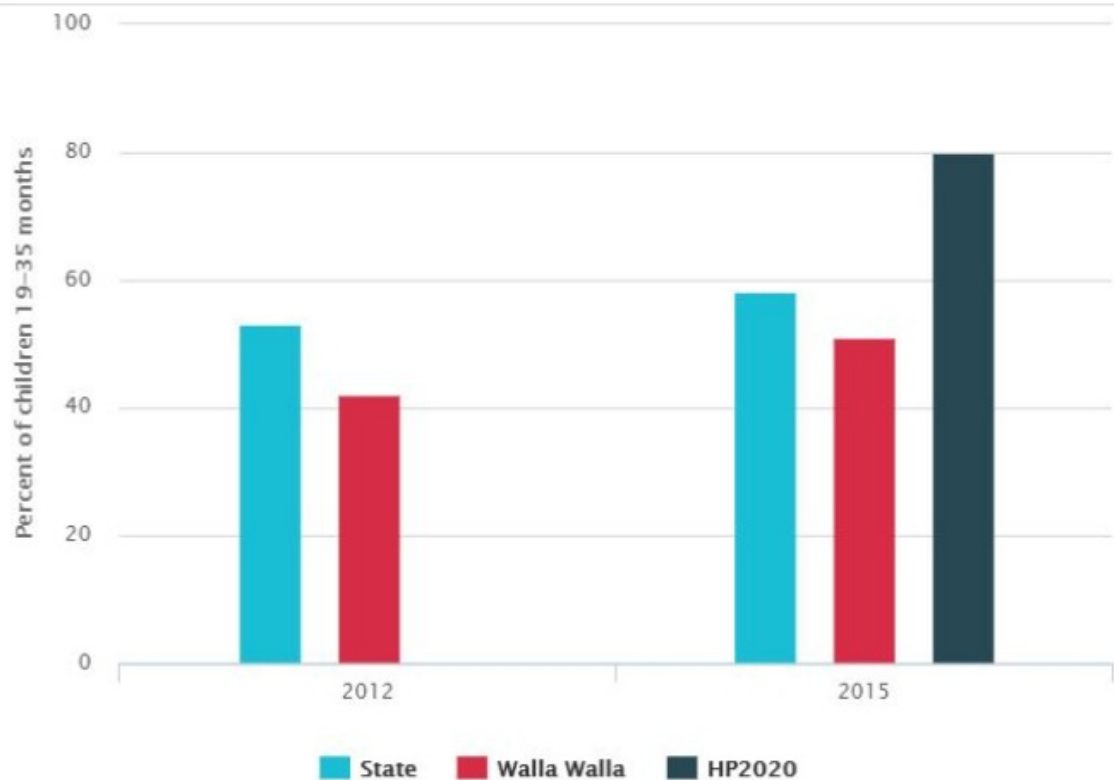
39. If "yes" - What else can be done to address HIV Screening disparities?

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Access to Care (Immunization)

Child Immunizations

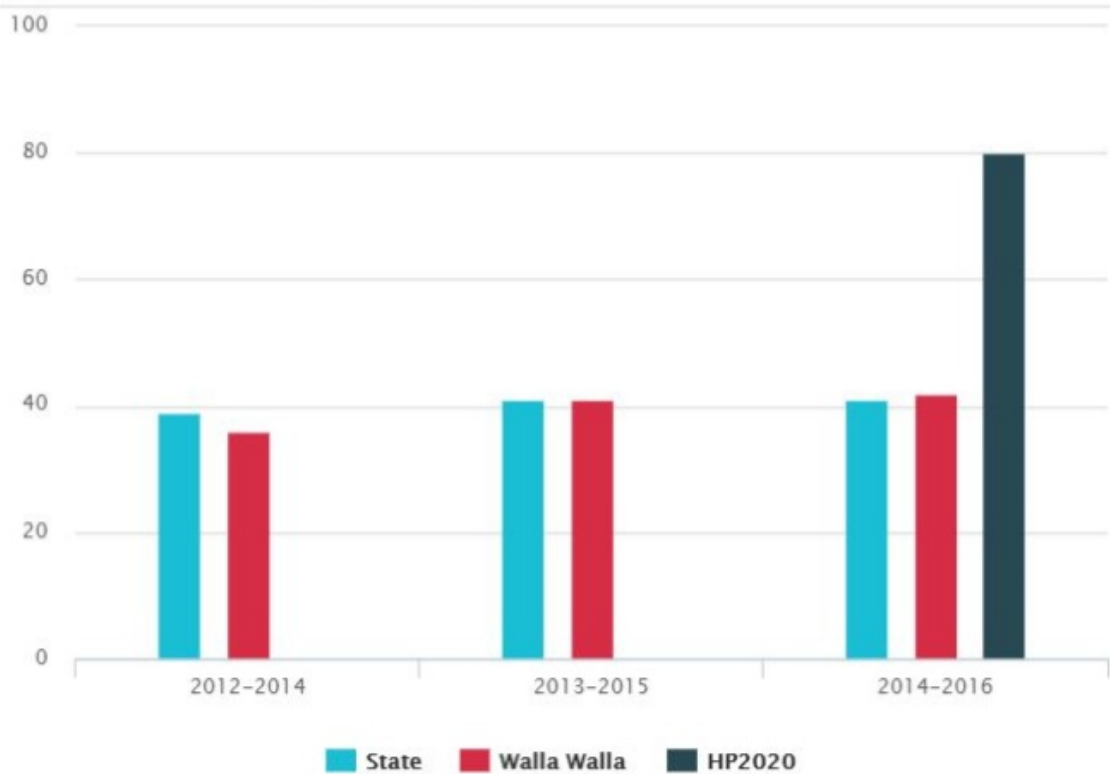
Source: Washington State Immunization Information System 2012, 2015



The child immunization rate is defined as the percentage of 2-year-old children receiving vaccinations for 4 doses-DPT, 3 doses-Polio, 1 dose-MMR, 3 doses-Hib, 3 doses-HepB, and 1 dose-Varicella. In Walla Walla County, the child immunization rate was 51 percent. This rate was lower than the Washington state rate of 58 percent and far below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 80 percent.

Adult Flu Shots

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance system, 2012-2016



The Adult Flu Vaccination rate in Walla Walla County was 54 percent. This rate was higher than the Washington State rate, and has increased in recent years. These rates fell far below the Healthy People 2020 guideline of 80 percent.

40. Should Immunization be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

41. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Immunization?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

42. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Immunization disparities?

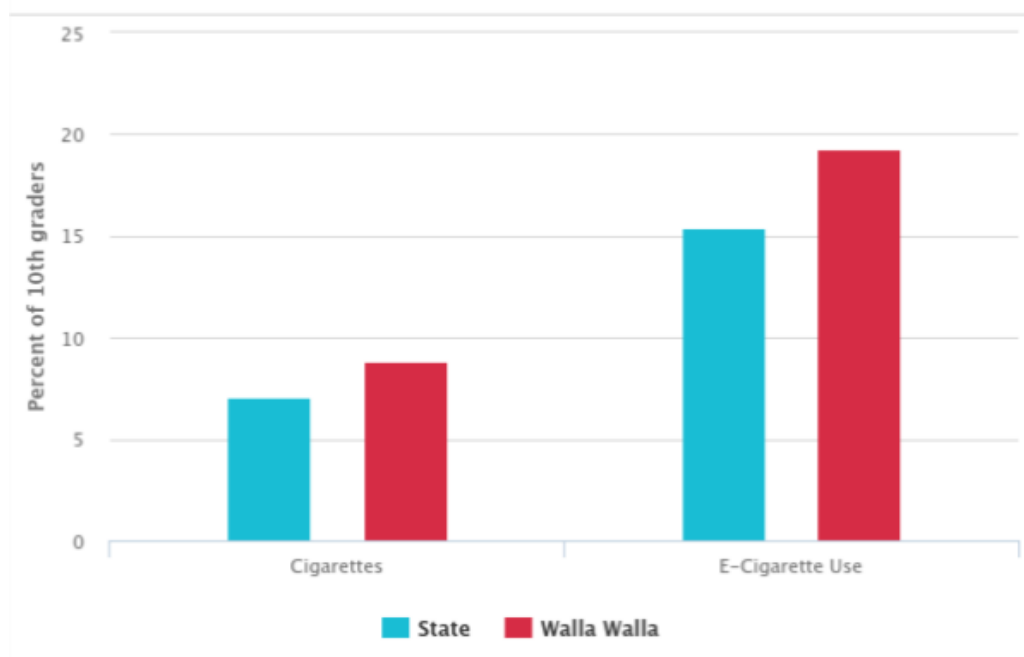
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Substance Use (Tobacco)

At 15 percent, the adult cigarette smoking rate in Walla Walla County was the same as the Washington State rate.

Youth tobacco use, 2014-2016

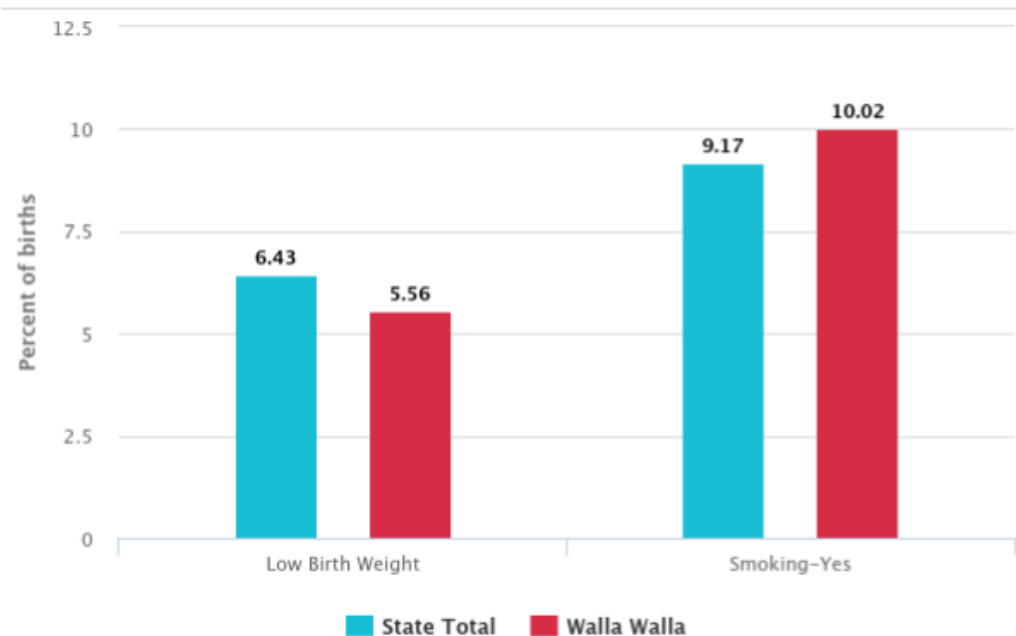
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2014-2016



Tobacco use was a significant issue among teenagers in Walla Walla County. According to the 2016 Healthy Youth Survey, 12 percent of 10th graders and 17 percent of 12th graders in the county smoked cigarettes. These rates increased since 2014 and were higher than the overall state rate. E-cigarette use has decreased slightly to 17% amongst 10th graders and 16% amongst 12th graders, but remained slightly higher than the Washington state rate.

Smoking during pregnancy and low birth weights

Source: WA State Birth Certificate Data 2014-2016



From 2014-2016, ten percent of mothers in Walla Walla County reported smoking during their pregnancy.

43. Should Tobacco Use be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

44. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Tobacco Use?

Current efforts

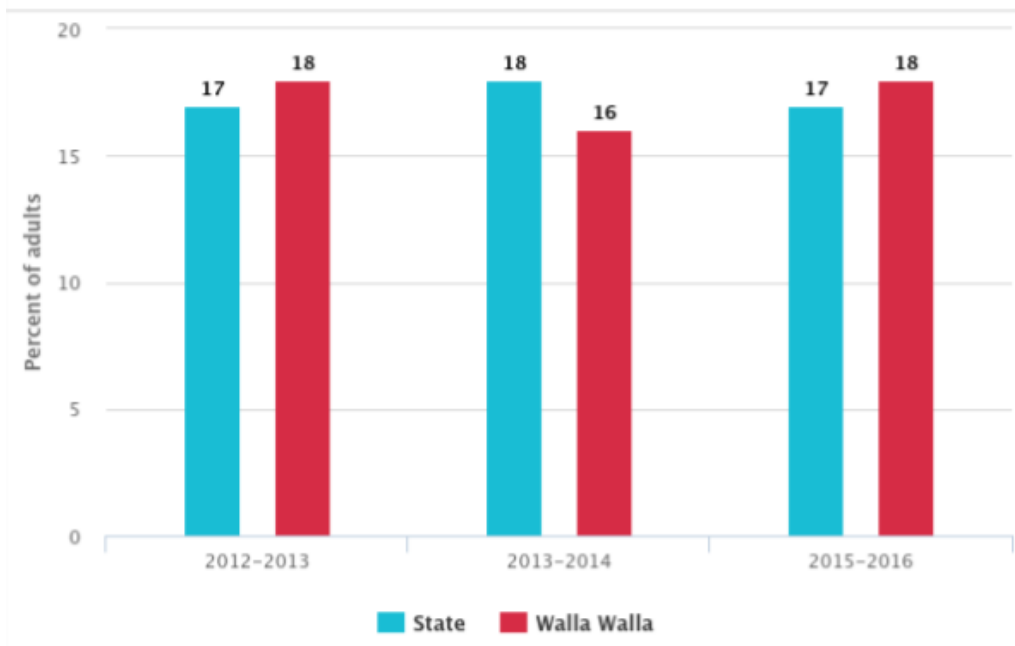
Organizations addressing this issue

45. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Tobacco Use disparities?

Substance Use (Alcohol)

Adult Binge Drinking

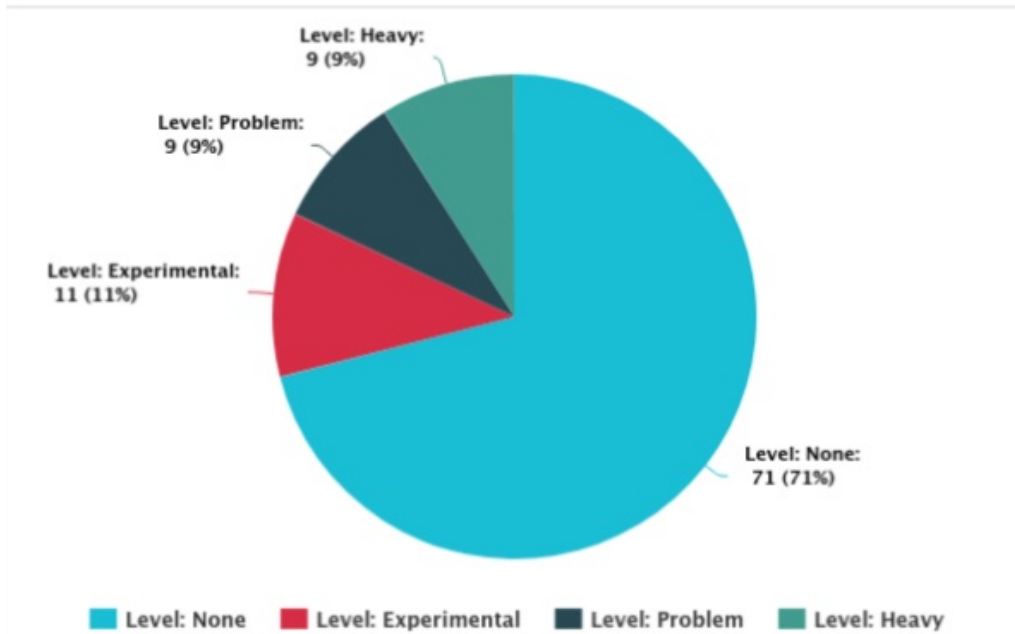
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012-2015



Walla Walla County had a binge drinking rate of 18 percent, which is slightly higher than the Washington state rate.

Drinking level in 10th graders, Walla Walla, 2016

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2016



The 2016 Healthy Youth Survey results revealed that 28 percent of 10th graders and 35 percent of 12th graders reported having consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. Fifteen percent of 10th graders and 21 percent of 12th graders reported binge drinking over the past 30 days.

46. Should Alcohol Use be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

47. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Alcohol Use?

Current efforts

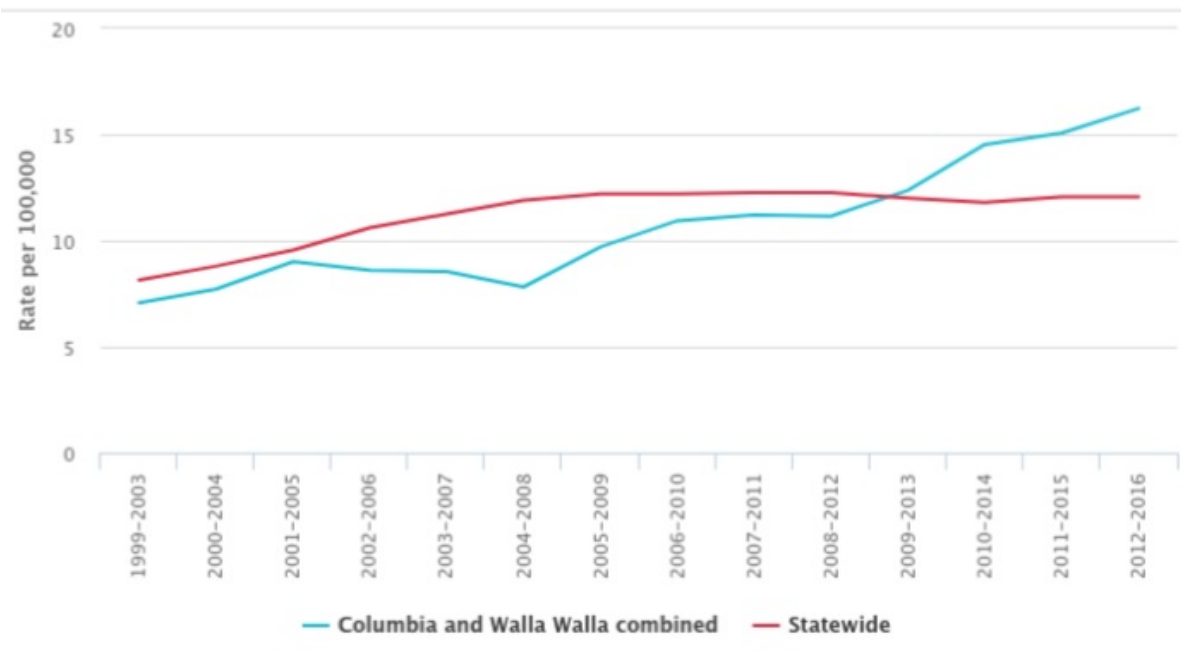
Organizations addressing this issue

48. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Alcohol Use?

Substance Use (Opioids)

Overdose death rate (Any drug)

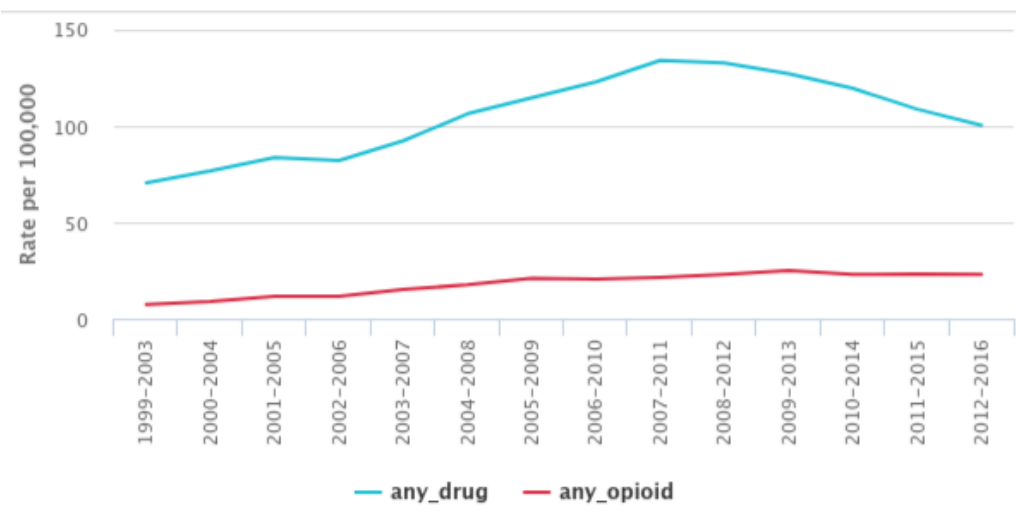
Source: WA State Death Certificates 199-2016



Drug overdose is a significant problem in the United States. Deaths from Opioid use have increased rapidly since 1999, and hospitalization and mortality data reflected the same trend in Walla Walla County.

Drug overdose hospitalization, Walla Walla County

Source: WA State Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2016



49. Should Opioid Use be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

50. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Opioid Use?

Current efforts

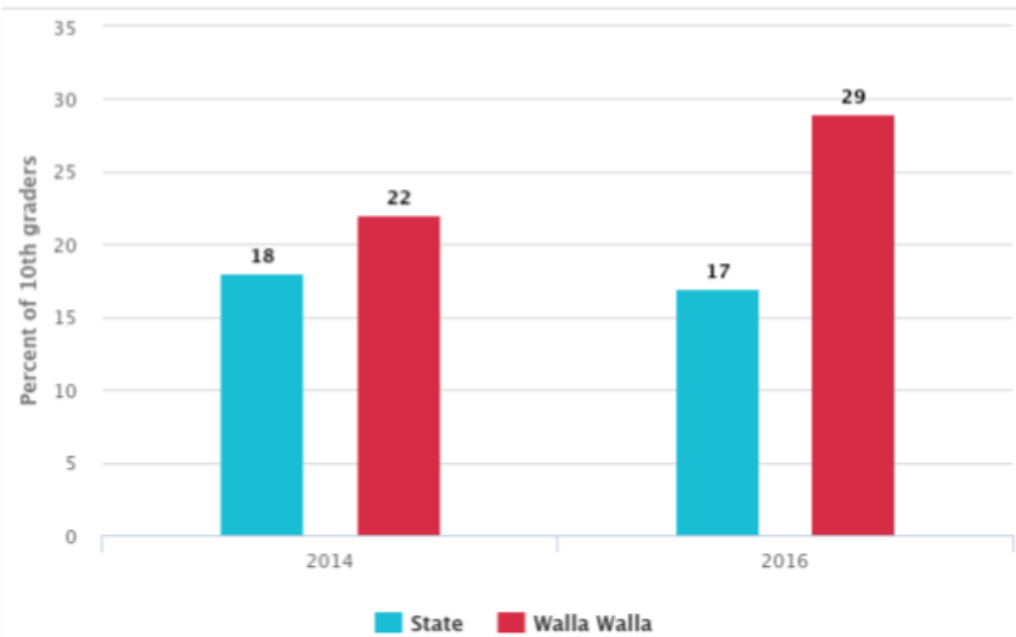
Organizations addressing this issue

51. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Opioid Use?

Substance Use (Marijuana)

Youth current marijuana use

Source: Healthy Youth Survey, 2014-2016



Twenty-nine percent of 10th graders and 28percent of 12th graders reported having used marijuana in the past 30 days. This rate was higher than the Washington State rate of 17%.

52. Should Marijuana Use be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

53. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Marijuana Use?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

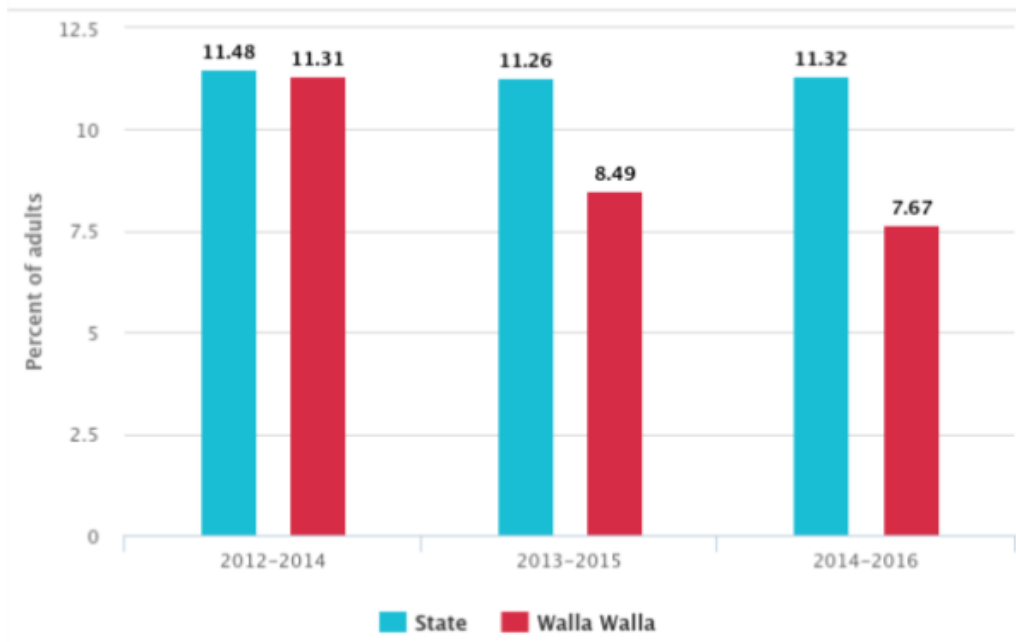
54. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Marijuana Use?

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Mental Health

Adults with Poor Mental Health

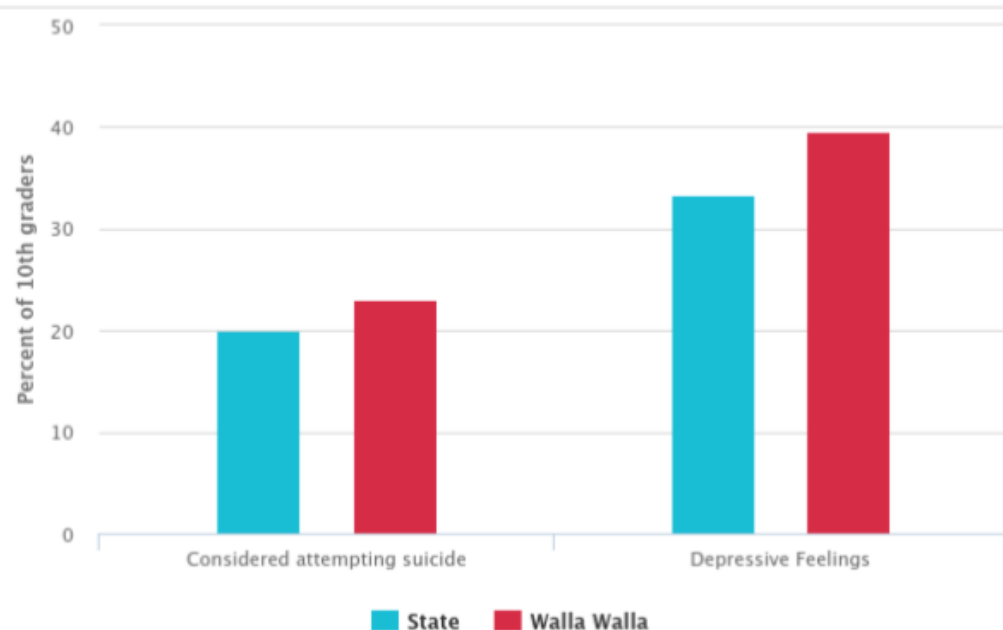
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012-2016



Poor mental health was a significant problem in Walla Walla County. Eight percent of adults in Walla Walla County reported having poor mental health for 14 or more days within the previous month. A 2017 Survey by Walla Walla's Suicide Prevention Work Group found that 47% of respondents who were mental health service consumers reported that embarrassment or shame kept them from seeking help.

Depressive feelings and suicidal thoughts among youth

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2012-2016



Suicide was the 7th leading cause of death in Walla Walla County. At 15 deaths per 100,000 deaths, the suicide rate in Walla Walla County was the same as Washington State's and did not meet the goal set by Healthy People 2020 of 10.2 per 100,000. Washington State has a higher rate of suicide deaths compared to the U.S. (13 per 100,000).

The Suicide Prevention Work Group's 2017 Survey found that over 40% of respondents who were care providers and educators said they are not very confident or not confident at all in their ability to provide direct intervention to clients, students, or patients exhibiting risk factors for suicide.

Suicidal thoughts were also a serious concern amongst youth as 23 percent of 10th graders and 17 percent of 12th graders reported seriously considering suicide in the past year. Forty-one percent of 10th graders and 38 percent of 12th graders in Walla Walla County reported feeling sad and hopeless, which is higher than the overall state average.

55. Should Mental Health be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

56. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Mental Health?

Current efforts

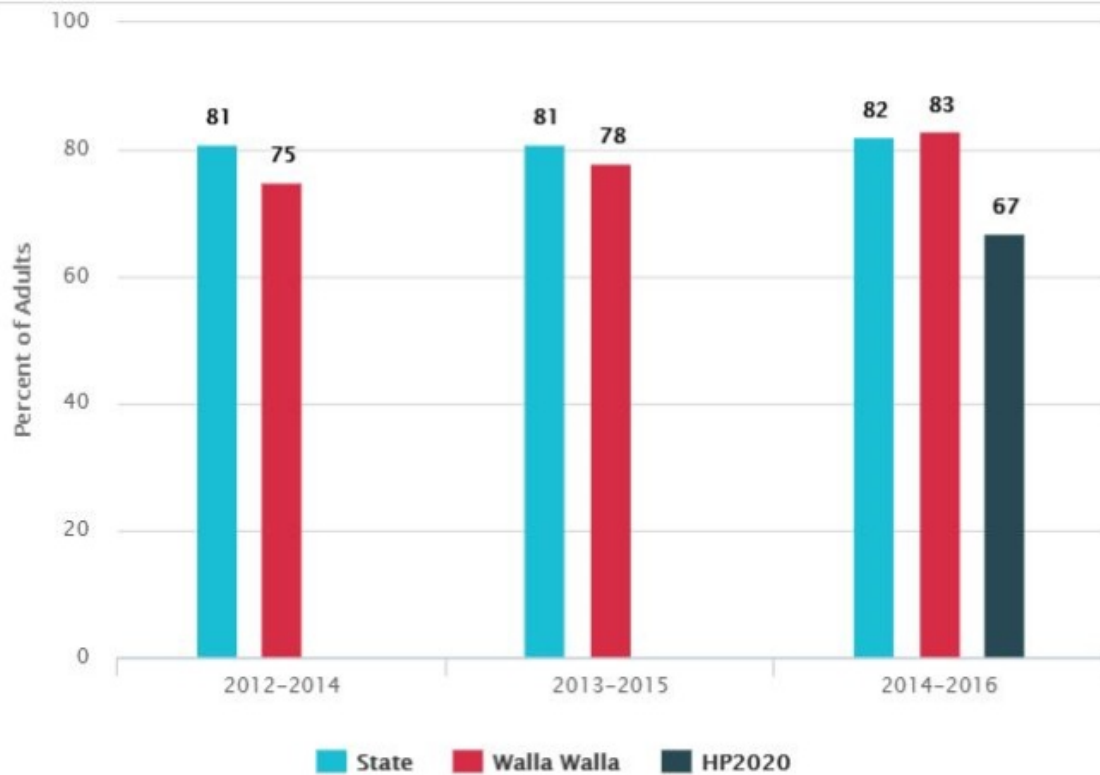
Organizations addressing this issue

57. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Mental Health?

Weight Status (Physical Activity)

Adults engaging in leisure time physical activity

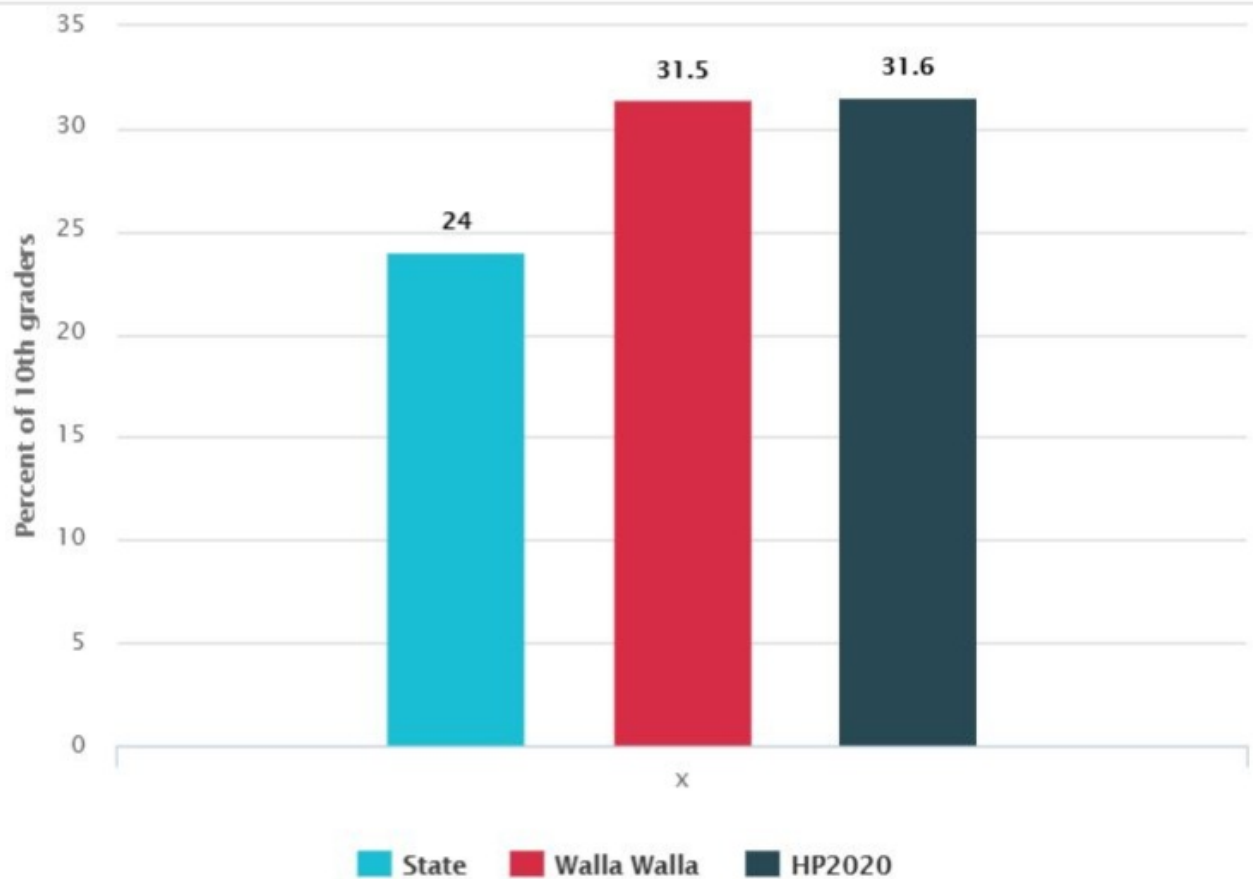
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2012-2016



Fifty-six percent of adults in Walla Walla County reported regular physical activity, which was not significantly lower than the Washington State rate of 57 percent. 83 percent of adults reported leisure-time physical activity, which was not significantly higher than the overall state rate and exceeded the Healthy People 2020 goal of 67 percent.

Youth meeting physical activity recommendations

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2014-2016



Only 25.2 percent of eighth graders in Walla Walla County reported 60 minutes or more of physical activity per day, which was not significantly higher than the Washington State rate. This rate declined to 17.5 percent of 12th graders which was lower than the Washington State rate.

58. Should Physical Activity be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

59. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Physical Activity?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

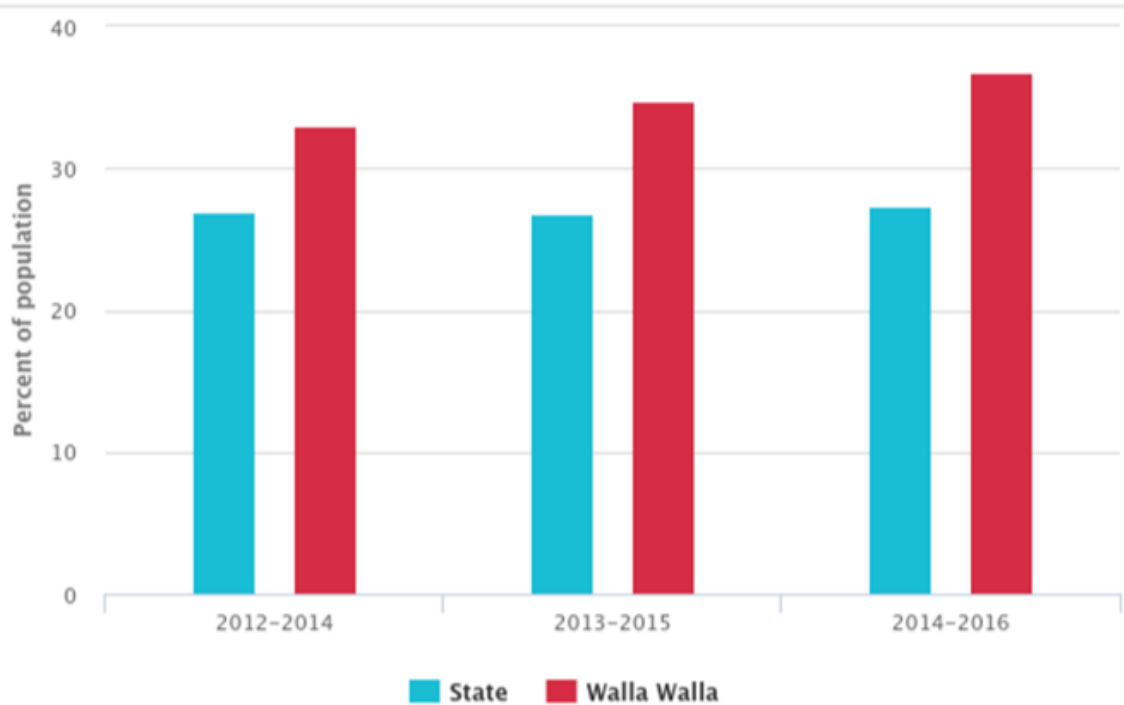
60. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Physical Activity?

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Weight Status (Obesity)

Adult Obesity

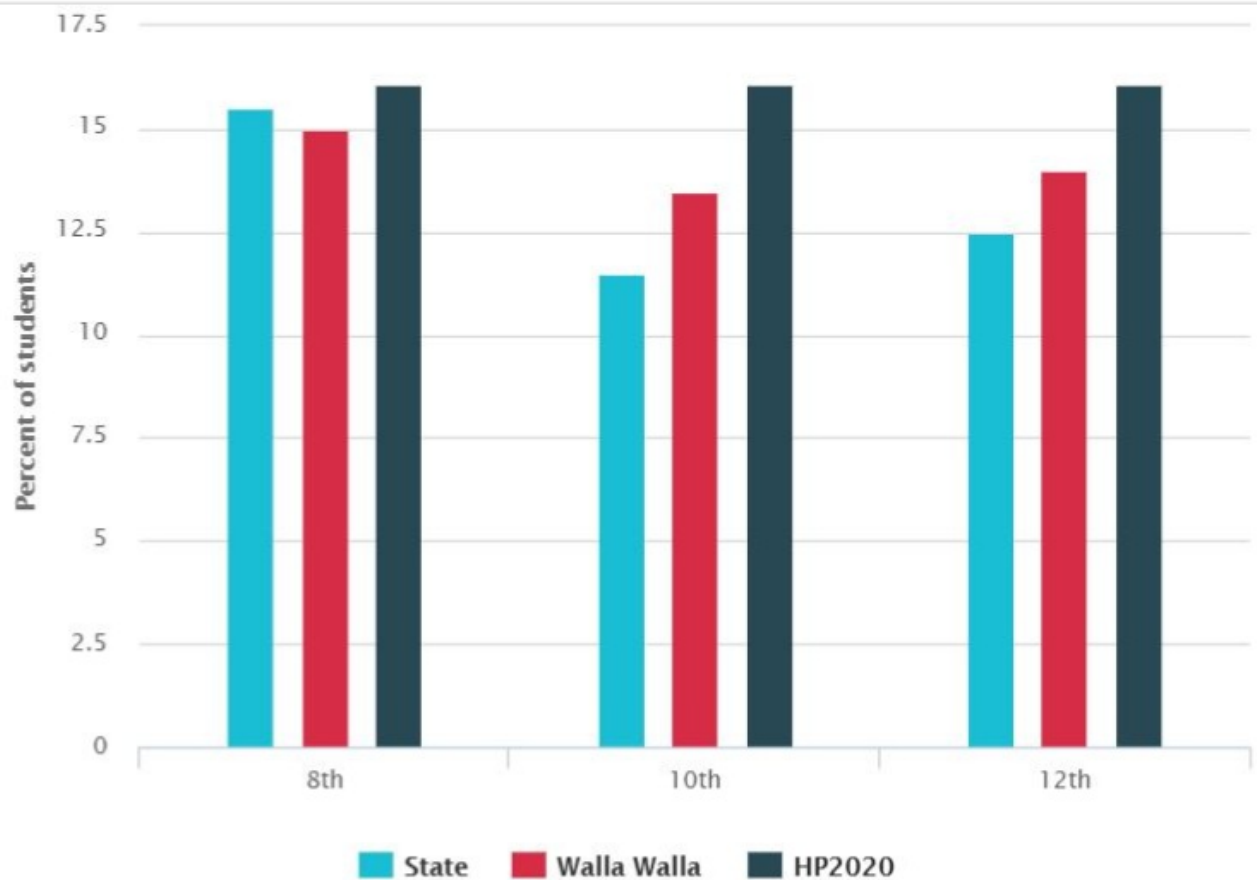
Source: BRFSS 2012-2016



Thirty-seven percent of adults in Walla Walla County were obese. The obesity rate was higher than the Washington State average and has increased slightly over the past five years. This number appears higher than Walla Walla County's 2014 assessment due to a change in the number of years included in the measure

Youth Obesity by Grade

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2014-2016



Amongst students in Walla Walla County, 15 percent of 8th graders, 13 percent of 10th graders, and 14 percent of 12th graders were obese. None of these met the Healthy People 2020 goal Of 16.1 percent.

61. Should Obesity be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

62. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Obesity?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

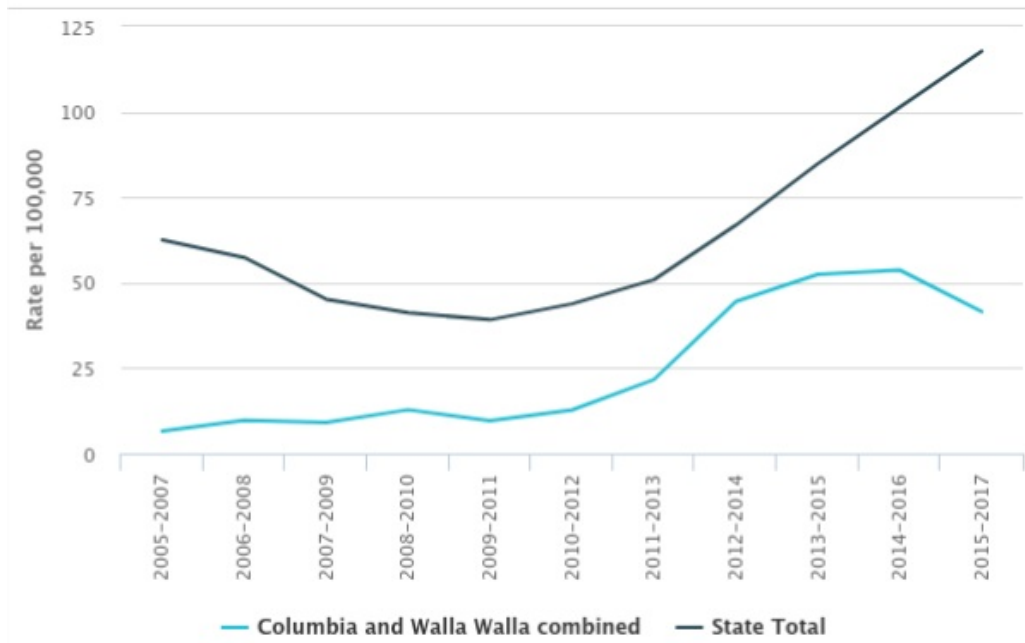
63. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Obesity?

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Communicable Disease

Gonorrhea rate over time

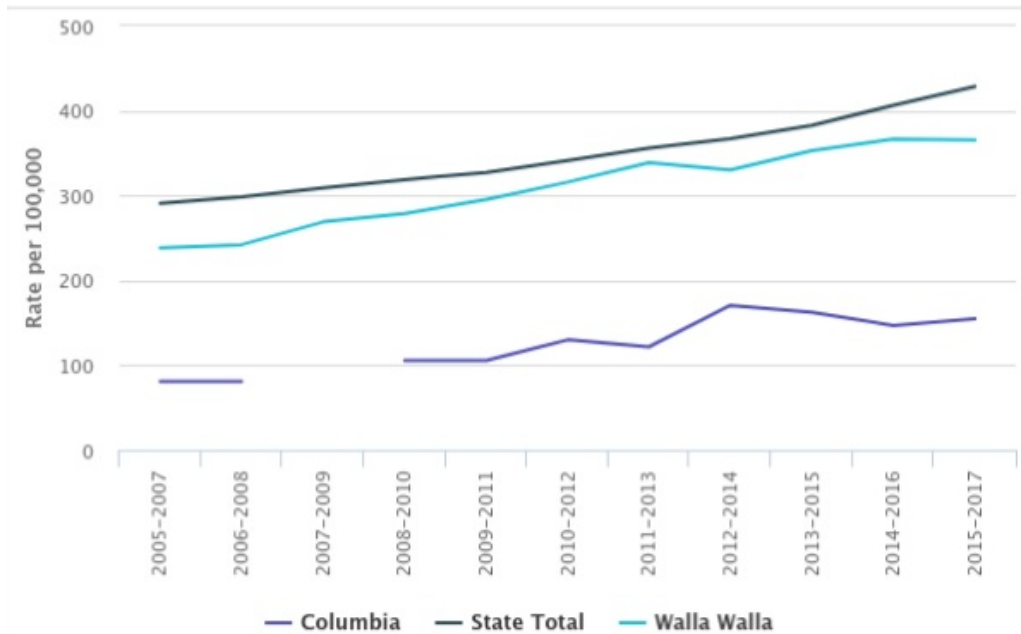
Source: WA State STD Services Section 2005-2017



The gonorrhea rate has decreased in recent years and is currently 42 cases per 100,000 people.

Chlamydia rate over time

Source: WA State STD Services Section 2005-2017



64. Should Communicable Disease be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

65. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Communicable Disease?

Current efforts

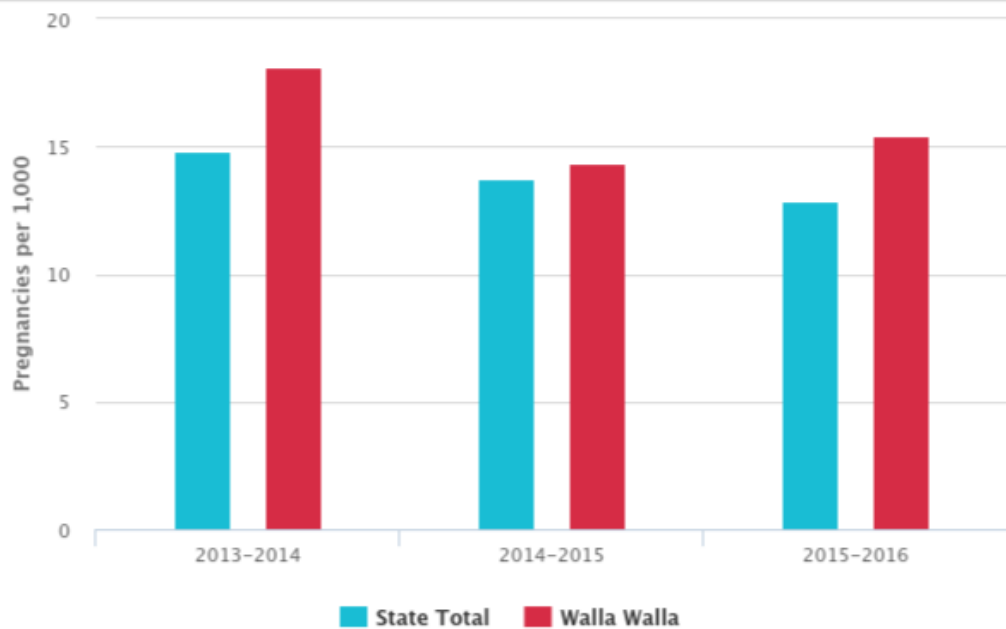
Organizations addressing this issue

66. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Communicable Disease?

Teen Pregnancy

Teen Pregnancy

Source: Washington State Department of Health Vital Statistics - Birth Certificates, 2013-2016



At 23 per 1,000 births (2015-2016), the rate of teenage pregnancy in Walla Walla County was not significantly higher than the state's overall rate and well within the 36 per 1,000 target set by Healthy People 2020.

67. Should Teen Pregnancy be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

68. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Teen Pregnancy?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

69. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Teen Pregnancy?

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Environmental Factors (Physical)

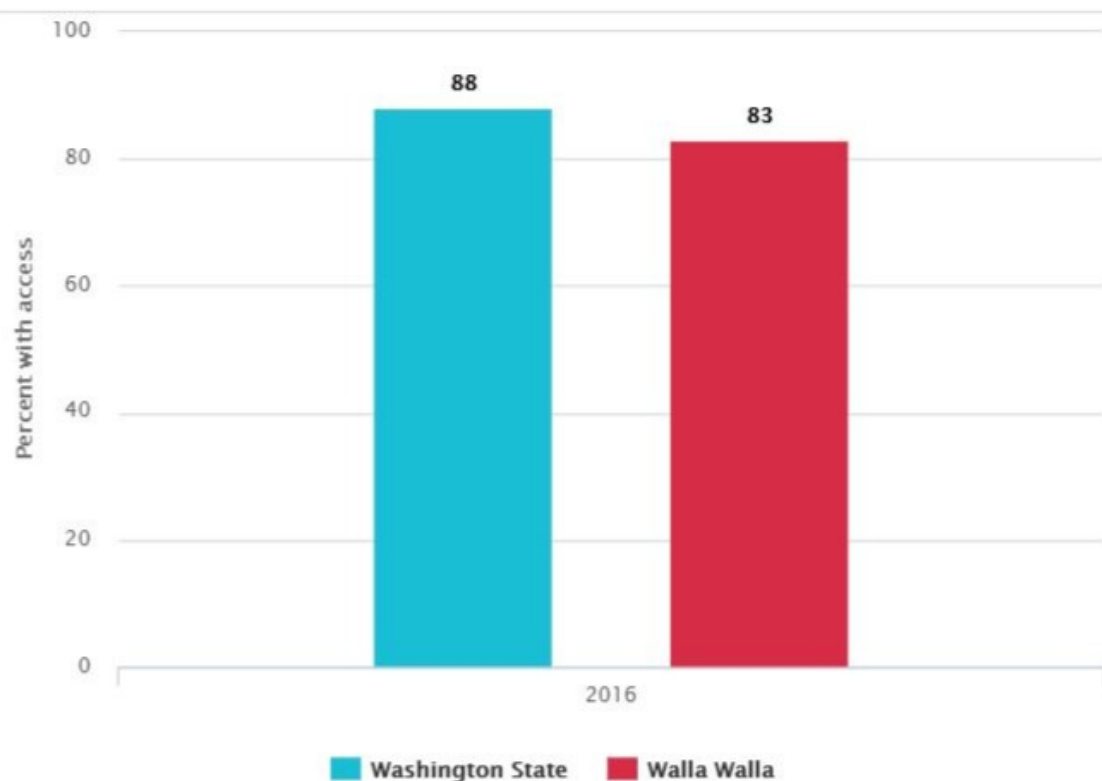
Under one percent of Walla Walla County residents used public transit to commute to work, as compared to six percent for the state overall. Eleven percent of the county walked or biked to work, while 5 percent of Washington residents overall did so.

In a 2013 survey by Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, Seventy five percent of respondents reported feeling that it was easy and pleasant to bicycle in their neighborhood. Most community members reported that they did not bicycle or ride the bus regularly, and 15 percent say they did not walk regularly.

Exercise opportunities were accessible to 83 percent of Walla Walla County compared to 88 percent of the state overall. This measure cannot be compared to previous years due to changes in how it is calculated.

Access to exercise opportunities

Source: County Health Rankings 2018



70. Should Physical Environment be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

71. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Physical Environment?

Current efforts

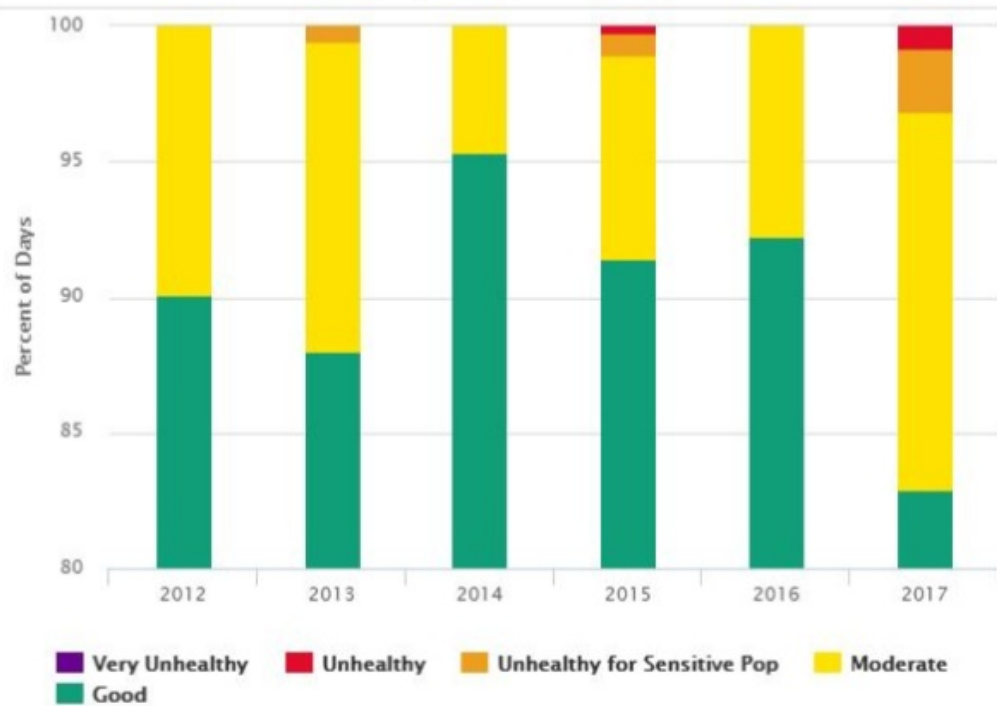
Organizations addressing this issue

72. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Physical Environment?

Environmental Factors (Quality)

Air Quality

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency Air Data, 2012-2017

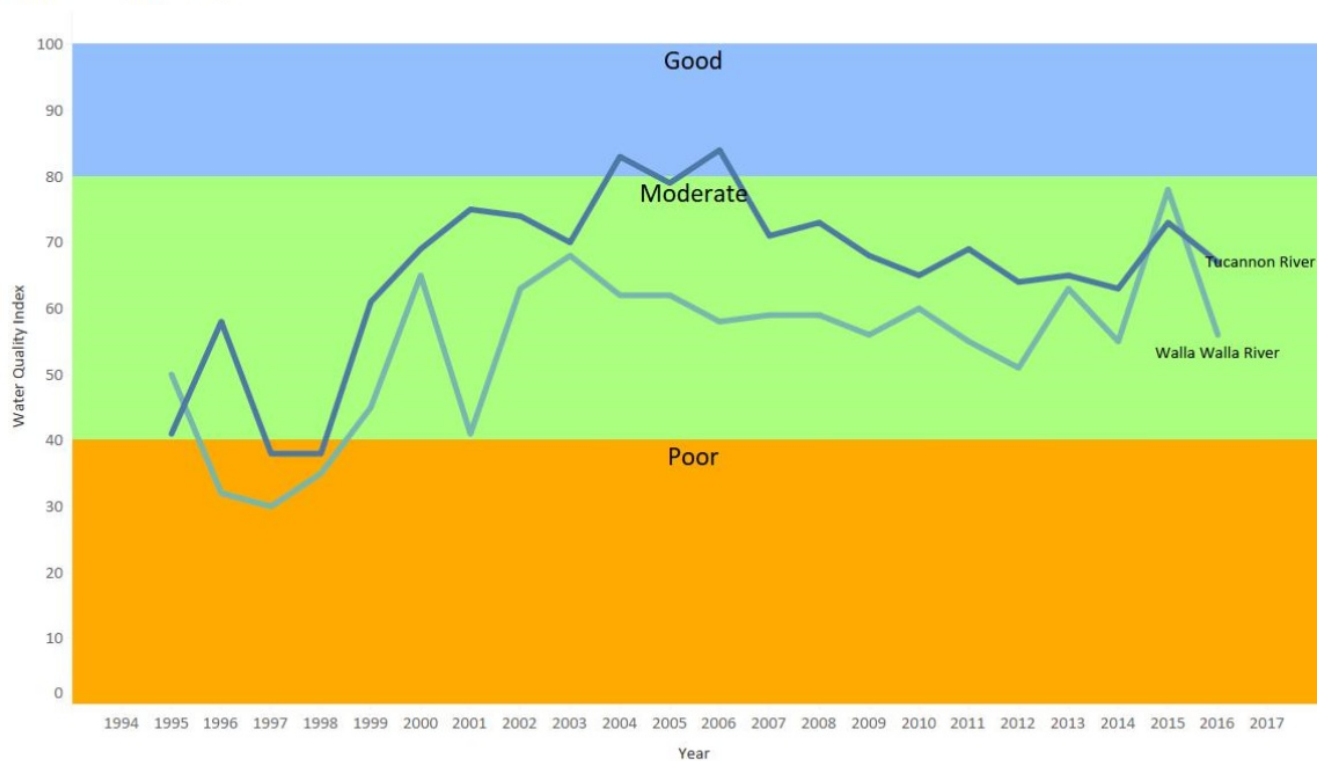


Walla Walla County had good environmental air quality. There was likely a lower proportion of “Good” days in 2017 due to wildfires in the area. Walla Walla County met AQI standards (Good or Moderate) 97 percent of days in the past year.

Water Quality Index: Walla Walla River and Tucannon River

Measures: fecal coliform bacteria, oxygen, pH, suspended solids, temperature, total persulf nitrogen, total phosphorus, turbidity.
Adjusted for flow.

Source: WA Dept. of Ecology



Walla Walla River water quality had increased over time.

73. Should Environmental Quality be a CHIP Priority?

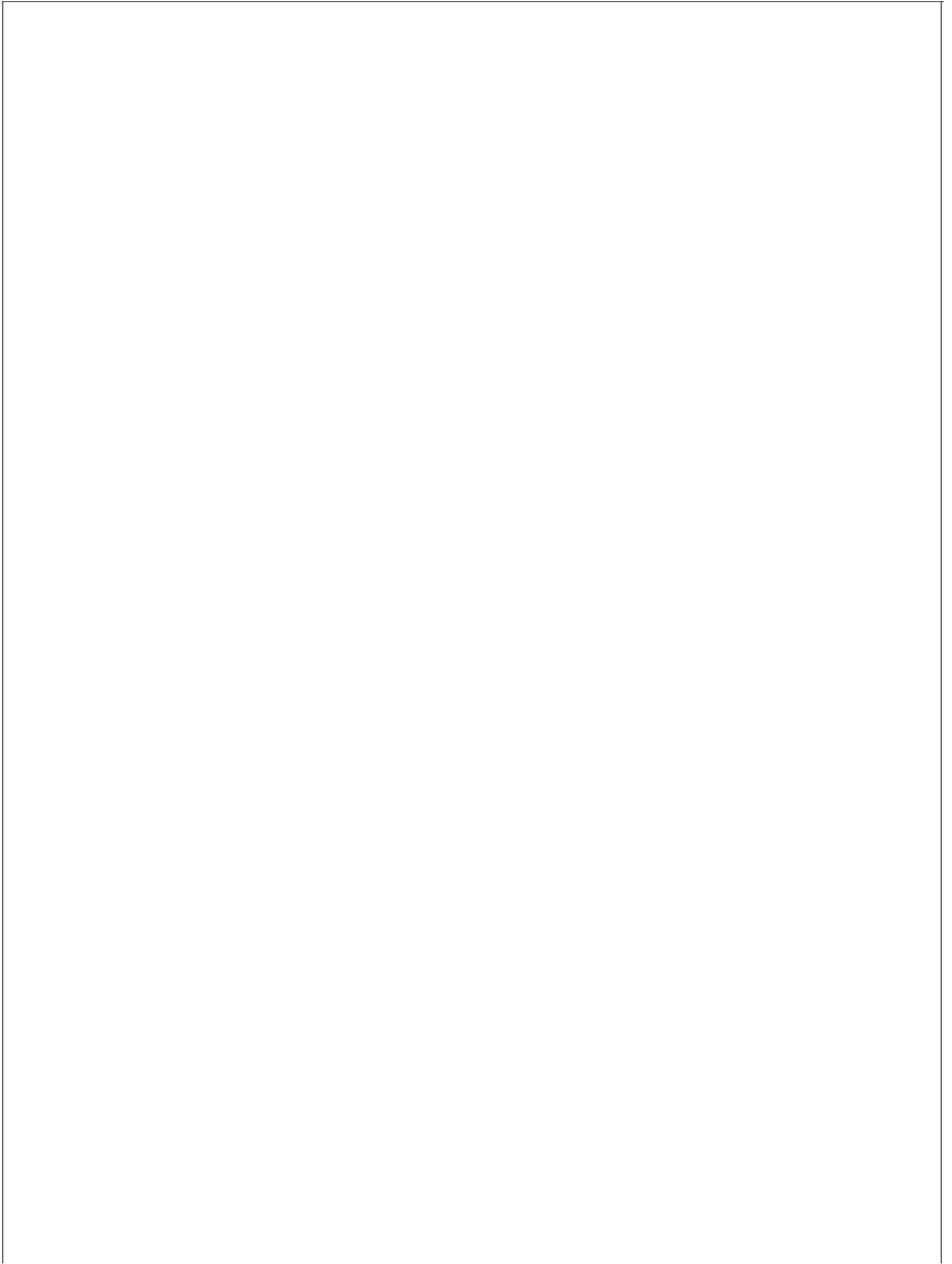
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

74. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Environmental Quality?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

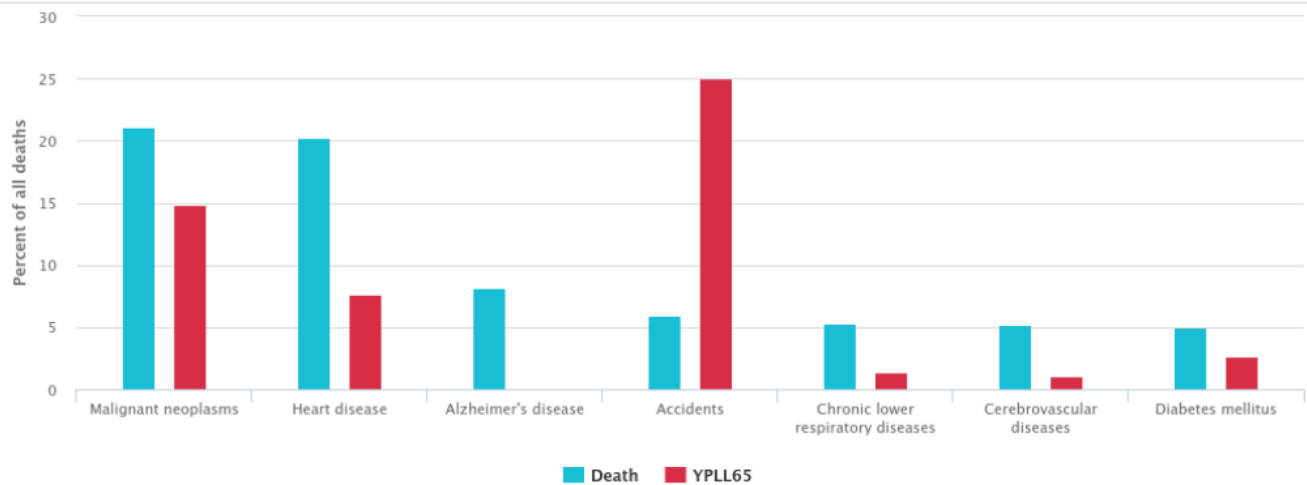
75. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Environmental Quality?



Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death and YPLL65 - Walla Walla County

Source: WA State Death Certificate Data 2014-2016



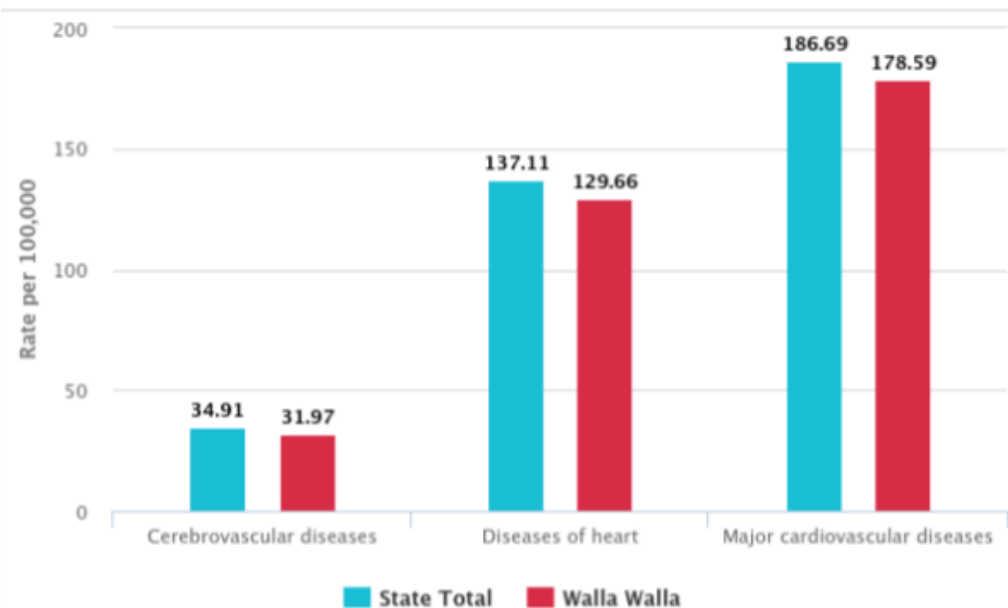
The top causes of death in Walla Walla County were malignant neoplasms (cancer), heart disease, and accidents between 2014-2016. These are the same three leading causes as the 2014 Walla Walla County Health Report.

Cardiovascular Health

Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate

Source:

Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 2014–2016



Major cardiovascular diseases were leading causes of death in the Walla Walla community. There were 499 major cardiovascular disease-related deaths in Walla Walla County between 2014 and 2016. Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) accounted for 19 percent of these deaths and heart disease accounted for 72 percent, and was the second leading cause of death overall. While not statistically significant, the death rate due to cardiovascular disease in Walla Walla County appeared slightly lower than the overall rate in the state of Washington.

76. Should Cardiovascular Health be a CHIP Priority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

77. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Cardiovascular Health?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

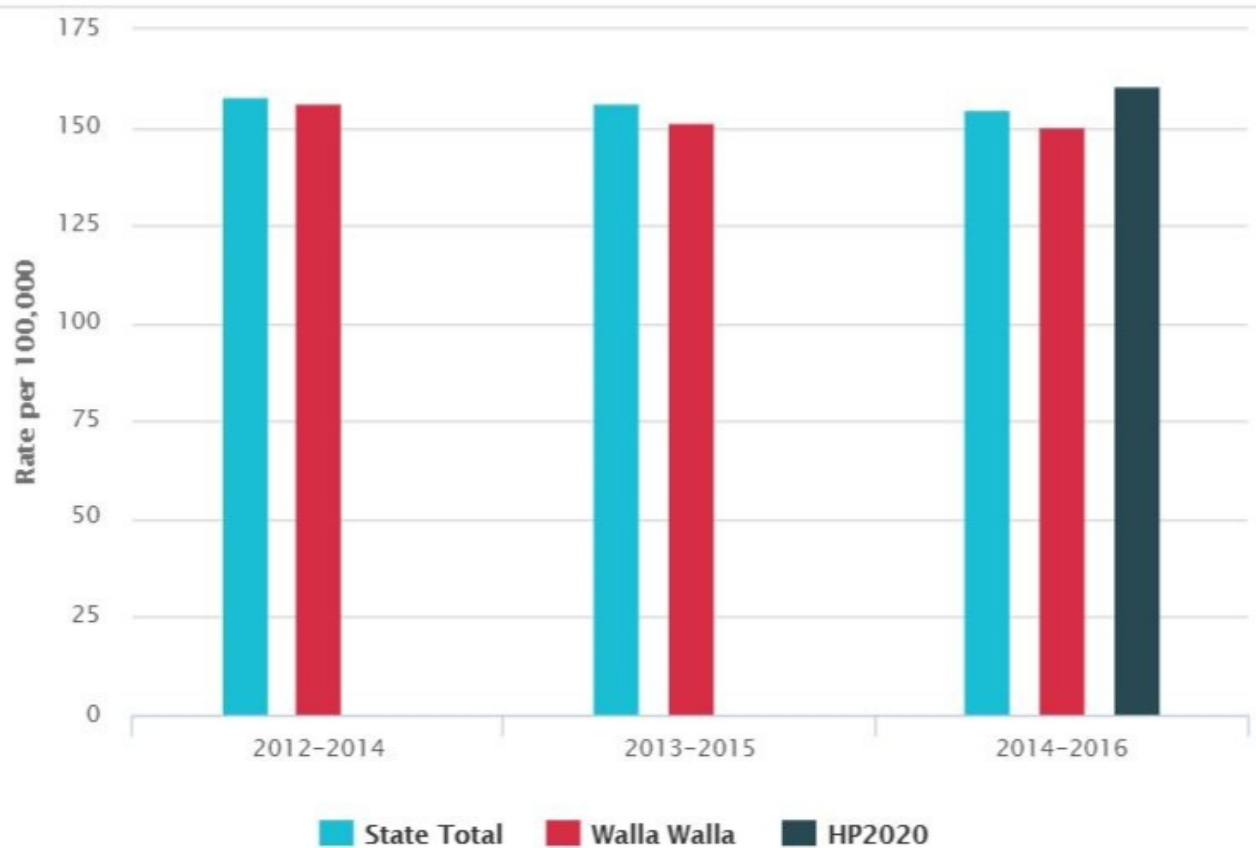
78. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Cardiovascular Health?

Cancer

Cancer Mortality Rate

Source:

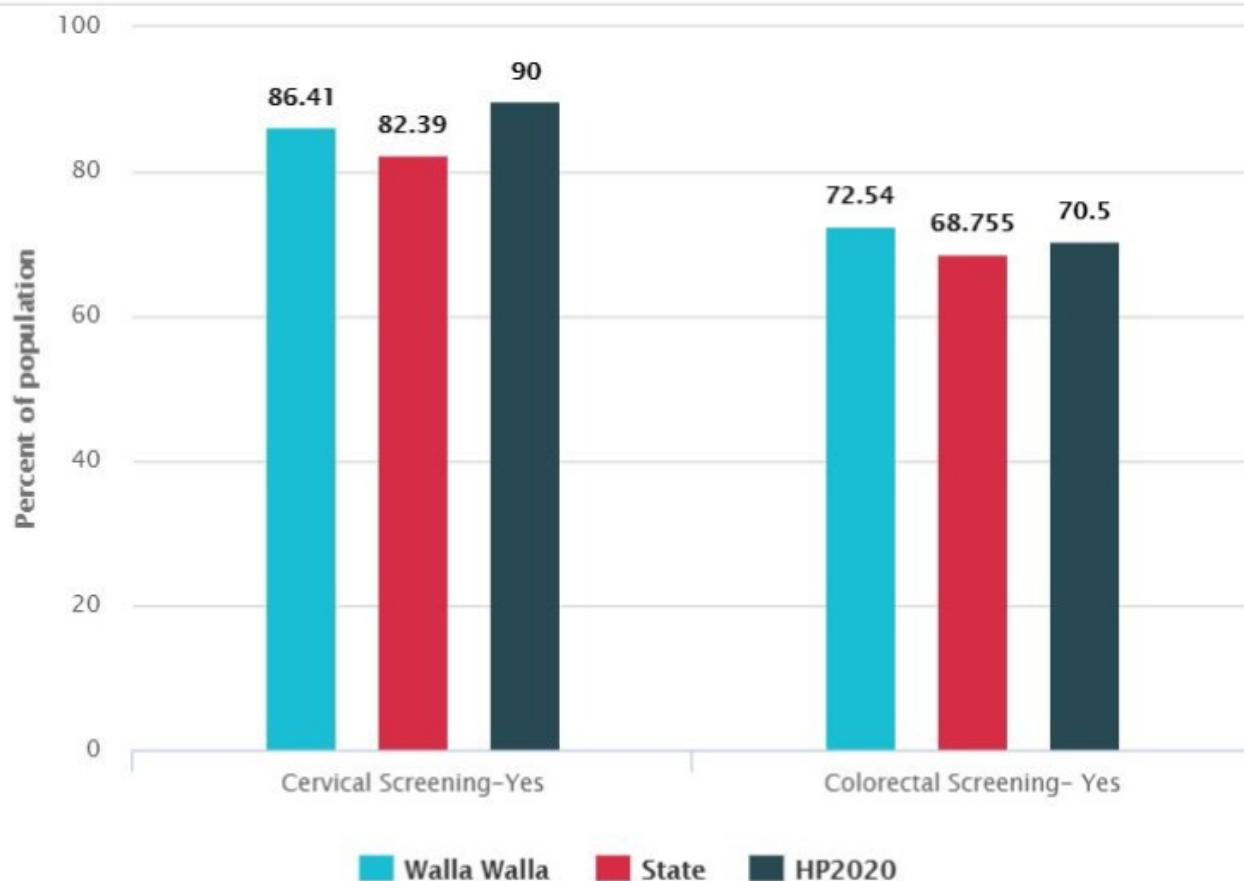
WA State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 2013-2016



Malignant neoplasms (cancerous tumors), were the leading cause of death in Walla Walla County. The cancer mortality rate was 150 deaths per 100,000 people between 2014 and 2016. While not significantly lower than the Washington State rate, this rate is decreasing over time and met the Healthy People 2020 standard of 161 per 100,000.

Cancer Screening

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2012-2015 (Cervical), 2014-2016 (Colorectal)



The cervical cancer screening rate in Walla Walla County was 84 percent. This rate fell below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 90 percent. The colorectal cancer screening rate in Walla Walla County was 73 percent. This rate was slightly above the statewide rate and the 71 percent goal set by Healthy People 2020.

79. Should Cancer be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

80. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Cancer?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

81. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Cancer?

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Diabetes

Adults with Diabetes

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012-2016



Eleven percent of adults in Walla Walla County had diabetes. This rate was slightly higher than the Washington State rate. Diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death in Walla Walla County from 2014-2016.

82. Should Diabetes be a CHIP Priority?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

83. What, if anything, is currently being done to address Diabetes?

Current efforts

Organizations addressing this issue

84. If "yes" - What else can be done to address Diabetes?

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85. Please rank your top 5 choices for CHIP priorities

	#1 Highest Priority	#2	#3 Lowest Priority
Early Learning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Educational Attainment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poverty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Violence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bullying	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Engagement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health Insurance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provider Availability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dental Care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prenatal Care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HIV Screening	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Immunization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tobacco Use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol Use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Opioid Use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana Use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mental Health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Physical Activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Obesity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communicable Disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Teen Pregnancy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	#1 Highest Priority	#2	#3 Lowest Priority
Physical Environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental Quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cardiovascular Disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diabetes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>