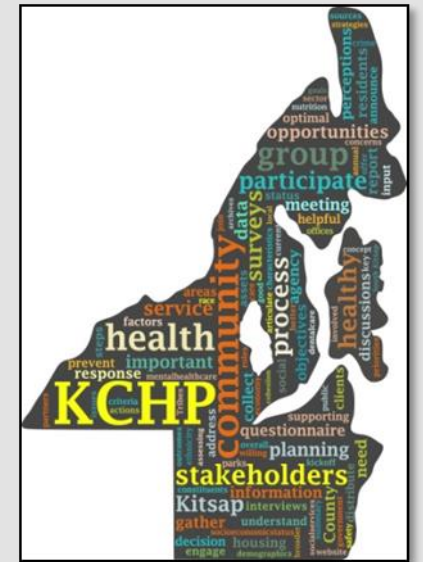# Kitsap Community Health Priorities

2019 Community Health Assessment

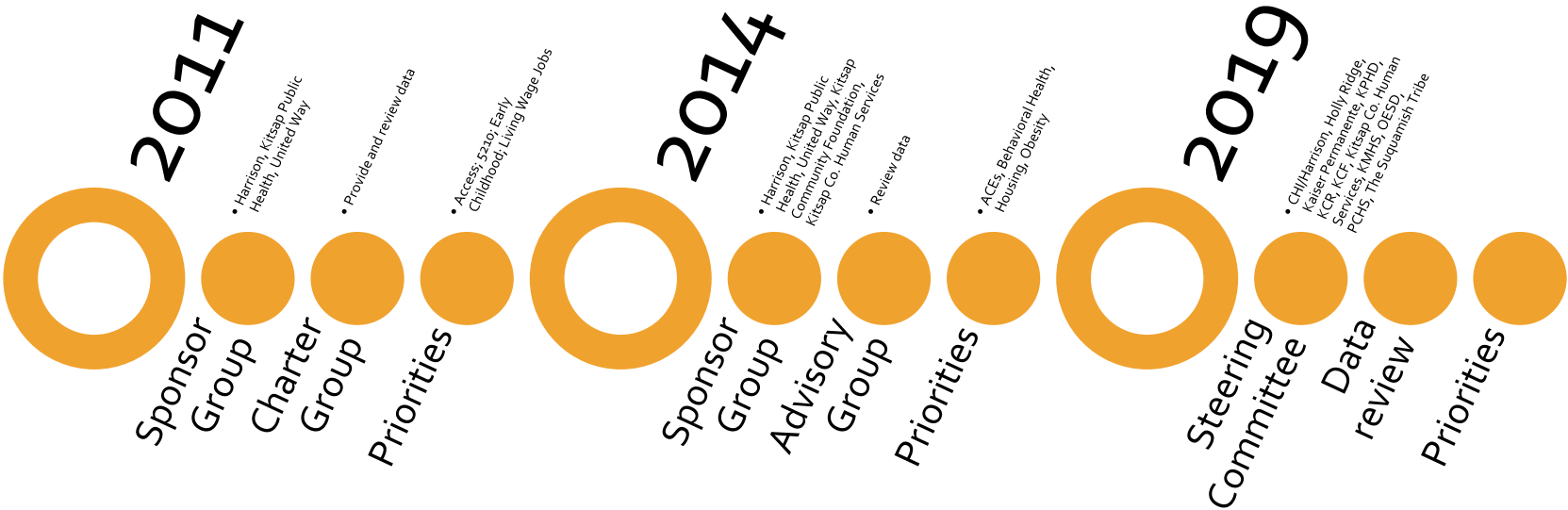Data Review

November 7, 2019

Welcome and Introductions

KCHP Purpose and Goals

Kitsap Community Health Priorities (KCHP) brings diverse community sectors together in a collaborative process to improve community health in Kitsap County.

GOALS

- Improve health and well-being status and opportunities for all

- Improve collaboration and planning among community agencies

- Increase public awareness of and engagement around improving health and well-being

- Increase access to and use of data

KCHP History

2011
- Sponsor Group
  - Harrison, Kitsap Public Health, United Way
- Charter Group
  - Provide and review data
- Priorities
  - Access; 52101; Early Childhood; Living Wage Jobs

2014
- Sponsor Group
  - Harrison, Kitsap Public Health, United Way, Kitsap Community Foundation, Kitsap Co. Human Services
- Advisory Group
  - Review data
- Priorities
  - ACEs, Behavioral Health, Housing, Obesity

2019
- Steering Committee
  - CHI/Harrison, Holly Ridge, Kaiser Permanente, KPHD, KCR, KCF, Kitsap Co. Human Services, KMHS, OESD, PCHS, The Suquamish Tribe
- Data review
- Priorities

Overview of today

Process, Methods and Timeline
- 4 assessments
- Criteria
- Data review/priority process

Assessment key findings
- Community Survey
- Community Voice
- Quantitative Indicators

Ranking results
- By section
- Deeper dive top 5

2019 Assessment

Elements and Timeline

Steering Committee

Convened: spring Planning: summer Data preview 11/1

Online Community Survey

September

Community Input Questions

September–October 2019

Key Informant Interviews

September–October 2019

Quantitative Indicators

August – October 2019

Presentations

Data review: Nov 7

Prioritization: Nov 14

Community Summit: Dec 11

Methods

- Collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data
- Develop 3 data reports
- Apply criteria to prioritize issues

Methods: Community Survey

- Hosted online through SurveyMonkey

- Dissemination via:
  - Email networks
  - KPHD website
  - Facebook
  - Instagram
  - Twitter
  - Kitsap County GovDelivery

- Responses collected: 9/8/2019 - 9/30/2019

- Total Number of Respondents (n) = 1,1173

Methods: Community Input

Key Informant Interviews

- Purposeful selection of interview participants by KCHP Steering Committee
  - Behavioral health, schools and youth, healthcare, veterans, human rights, social services, aging, law enforcement, and public health

- 12 key informants identified:
  - 7 completed via email
  - 3 completed over the phone
  - 2 did not participate

- Conducted in September and October 2019

Total Number of Respondents (n) = 10

Methods: Community Input

- Convenience + Snowball sample
- Community Partnerships for distribution
  - YWCA
  - Kitsap Rescue Mission
  - Agape Kitsap
  - Kitsap Community Resources
  - Catholic Community Services
  - Marvin Williams Recreation Center
  - Boys and Girls Club on Wheaton Way

- Conducted in September and October

  Total Number of Respondents (n) = 145
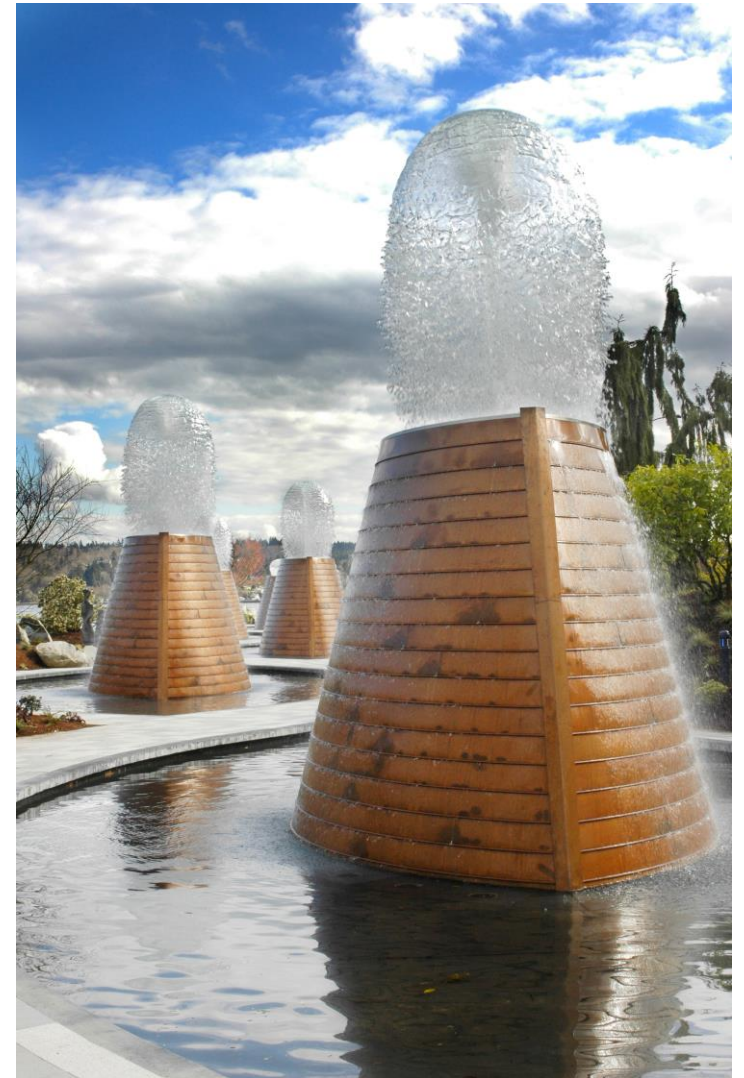
Questionnaires

Key Informant	Community Voice
1. What are the main priorities you have for improving the health of Kitsap County residents right now?	1. What are some things about Kitsap County that help you to be healthy?
2. What programs or projects are happening or planned that are most relevant to these priorities?	3. What are some things about Kitsap County that make being healthy a challenge?
3. What are the most significant gaps in resources, coordination, etc.? Mention specific subgroups or populations if relevant (age groups, race/ethnicity, veterans, LGBTQ, or others)	2. What do you need to be healthy in the next 1 - 3 years?
3. What are the most significant gaps in resources, coordination, etc.? Mention specific subgroups or populations if relevant (age groups, race/ethnicity, veterans, LGBTQ, or others)	
5. Is there anything else you would like to share?	

Theme Analysis

What are some things about Kitsap County that help you to be healthy?

What are some things about Kitsap County that make being healthy a challenge?

What do you need to be healthy in the next 1 - 3 years?

Methods: Quantitative Indicators

- Mostly percentages, rates per 100,000 or per 1,000
  - Current and historical data points;
  - Statistical trend over time for Kitsap & WA;
  - Statistical comparison to Washington State;
  - Estimated # of Kitsap residents affected

- Sub-county regions and subgroups when available
  - At least one indicator per section
  - Race abbreviations

- Multi-year & Suppression of data

Section #	Section Name / Indicator Name	Annual number of residents affected	Most recent value	Most recent year	Kitsap's statistical trend or year to year comparison	Statistical comparison of Kitsap to WA State	Geographic disparity	Race/ Ethnicity disparity
B.2.1	POPULATION AGE 25+ WITH MORE THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION	132,452	72%	2017	↑	↔	Y	

Criteria to Prioritize Issues

Part 1. Based on data collected (present at 11/7 meeting)

a. Apply criteria to indicators in the quantitative table of contents to develop a numerical score to be used to narrow down and identify top priority areas

b. Calculate point total for each section based on total elements available

CRITERIA	ELEMENTS	POINTS
Comparison	**Worse than Washington State** Note: weighted by number of indicators per section	1
	Trend over time worsening Notes: indicators have different base years, length of trend differs Weighted by number of indicators per section	1
Disparities	**Significant disparity between sub groups** Notes: only a small % of quantitative indicators have subgroup data. A disparity is a difference of >=10% between two groups **Geography**	1
	Race/ethnicity	1
Top issue	**Key informant interview/community input theme**	1
	Community survey Notes: at least 15% of respondents ranking for 'biggest problem in overall health' and/or 'factors wished more present in the community'	1
	TOTAL:	6

Part 2. Based on group review (at 11/14 meeting)

Meeting participants will review criteria ranked sections and key indicators and then discuss community gaps and feasibility/impact to narrow issue list to a few community priorities to be presented at KCHP Summit in December

Age

Section	Indicator[*][**]	Age disparity present
Econonic well-being	median household income	yes
	100% poverty	no
HC Access	health insurance	yes
	unmet health care need	yes
	medicaid using dental	yes
Pregnancy	smoking during pregnancy	yes
Phys/emotional well-being	adult activities limited	yes
	disability	yes
substance use	adult smoking	yes
weight	adult overweight/obese	yes
infectious disease	chlamydia rate	yes
injury	unintentional injury hospitalization	yes
	12	11
	92% of indicators with an age group comparison has a difference between age groups	

*this does not inlcude any differences between 8th and 10th graders in the HYS indicators

**birth rate, pregnancy rate, infant mortality (maternal age), death rates all excluded

- Age disparities are not included as criteria in priority issue model but age, or life stage, should be a categorical consideration

High Level Summaries by Section

- **A. Demographics**
- B. Socioeconomics
- C. Environmental Health
- D. Health Care Resources
- E. Pregnancy & Births
- F. Quality of Life
- G. Health-Related Behaviors
- H. Death, Illness and Injury

Community Survey Population

Demographics

Community Survey Responses by Zipcode (n=1173)

Community Survey Responses by Length of Time in Kitsap County (n=1165)

Community Survey Responses by Age Group (n=1168)

Community Survey Responses by Gender (n=1164)
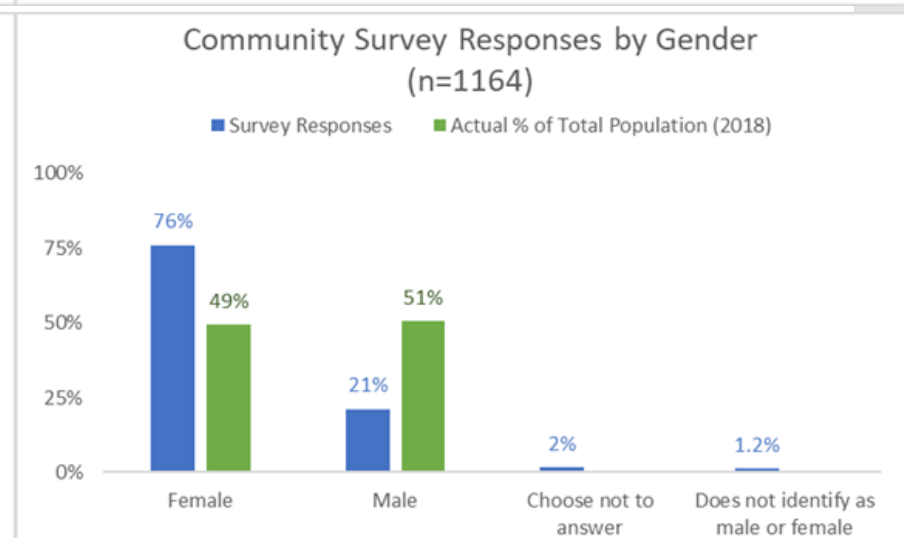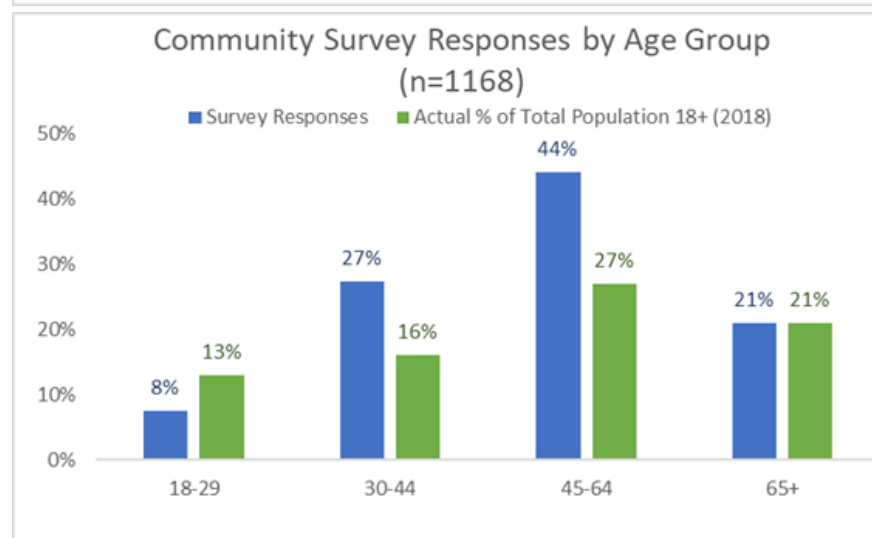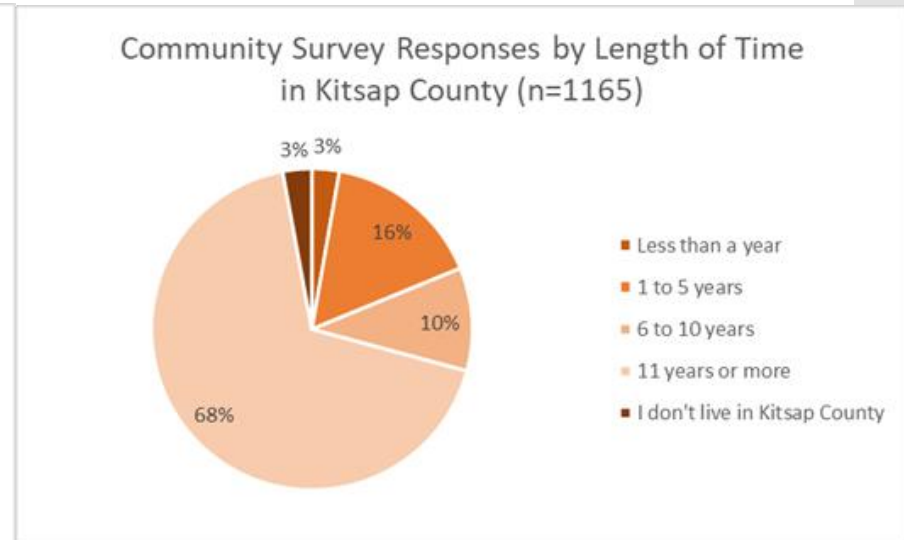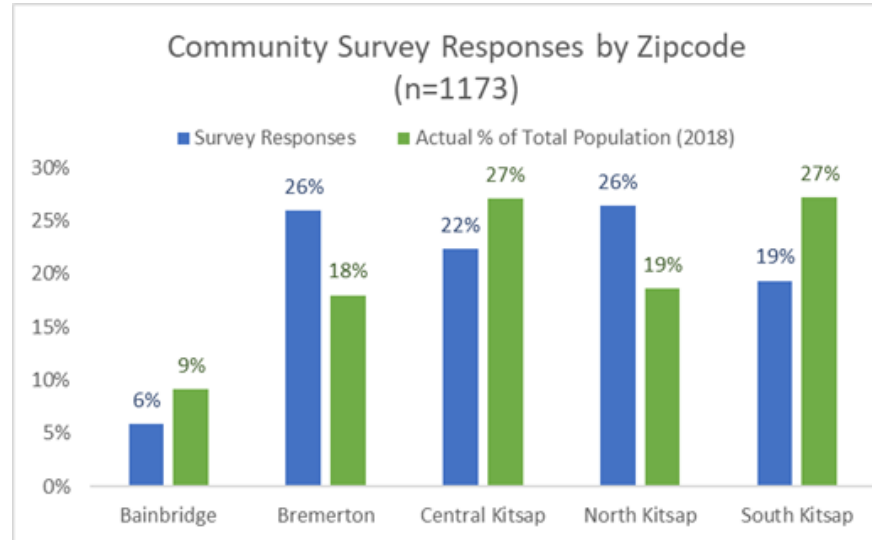
*No demographic data was captured for the Community Voice

Community Survey Population
Demographics (cont.)

Community Survey Responses by Households with Children Under Age 18 (n=1167)

- Survey Responses
- Actual % of Total Population (2018)

Yes: 33% / 30%
No: 67% / 70%

Community Survey Responses by Education Level (n=1167)

- Survey Responses
- Actual % of Total Population (2018)

Less than high school: 0% / 5%
High school graduate: 5% / 21%
Some college, technical or AA degree: 37% / 40%
Bachelor's degree: 29% / 22%
Masters or other professional degree: 29% / 12%

Community Survey Responses by Race/Ethnicity (n=1107)

- Survey Responses
- Actual % of Total Population (2018)

American Indian or Alaskan Native: 1% / 2%
Asian: 2% / 6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 1% / 1%
Black or African American: 1% / 3%
White / Caucasian: 86% / 82%
Multirace: 7% / 7%
Latinx: 5% / 7%
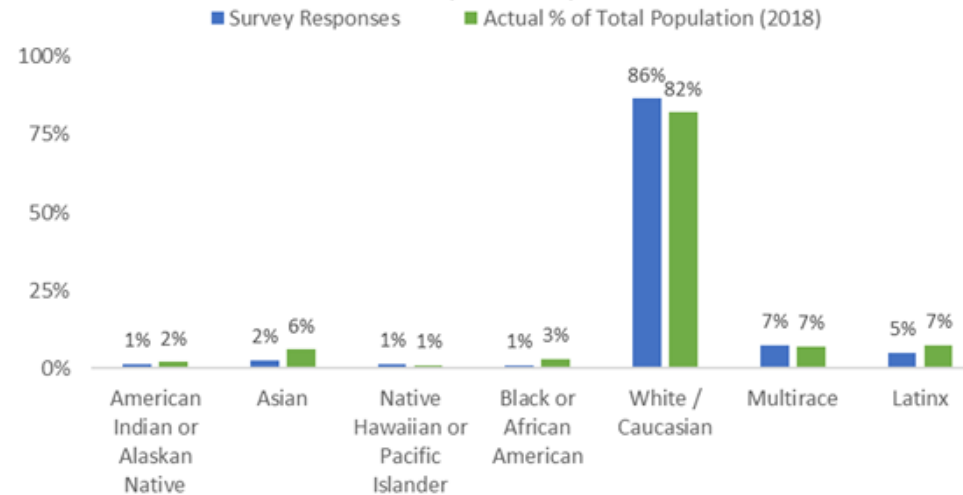
A. Demographics

- Total population 270,100, annual increase ~1%
  - 66% live in unincorporated areas
  - Population by zip code areas:
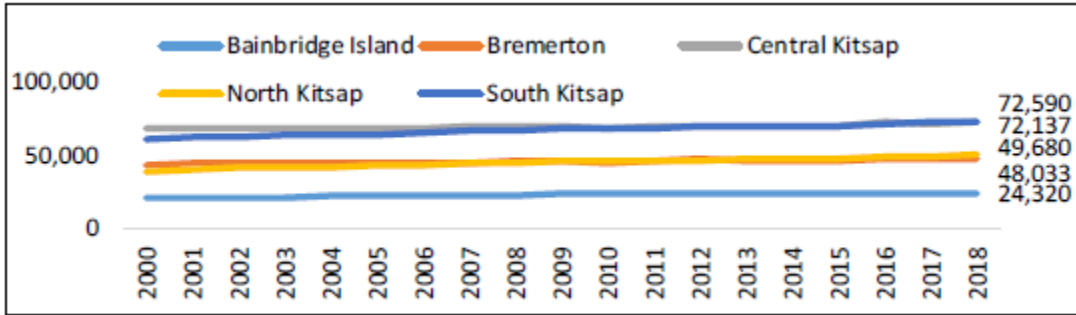
- Number of births unchanged ~3,000; deaths increasing ~2,300; in-migration unchanged ~2,100

- Median age= 39
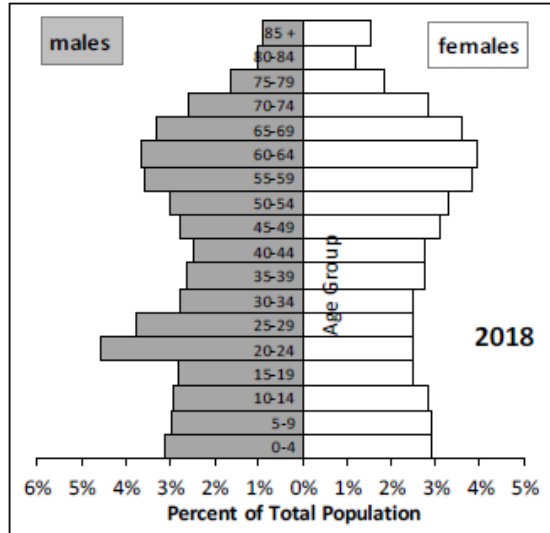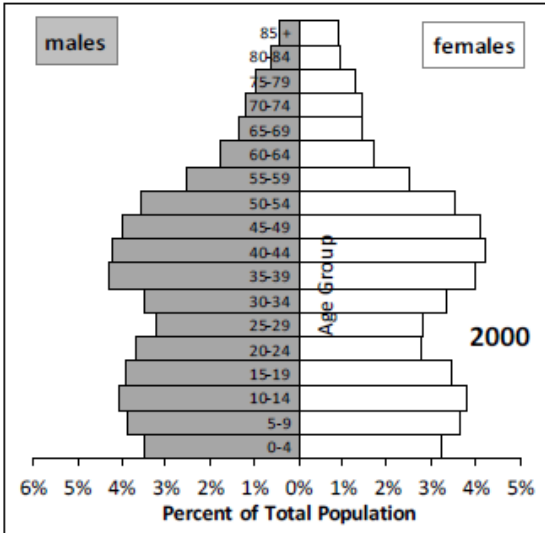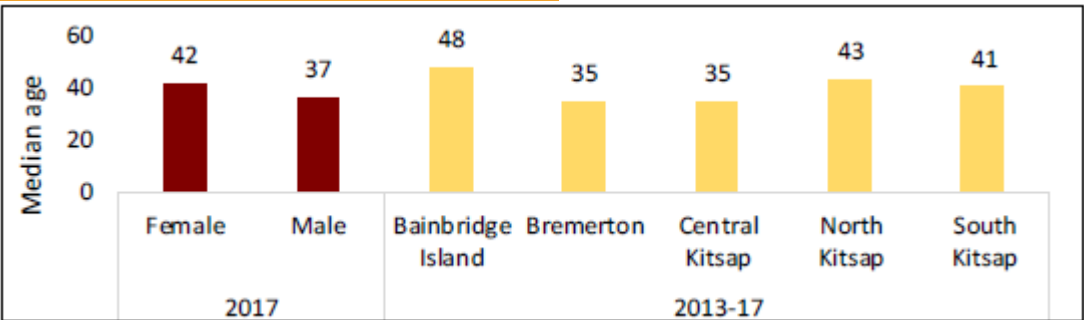
Demographics

- Increasing diversity, differs by place
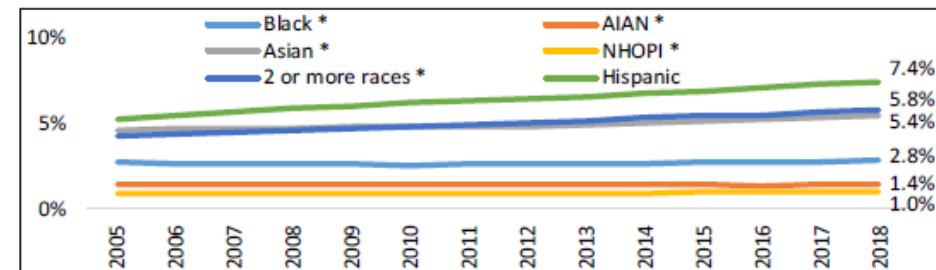
- Diversity higher in younger population (public school students)

Percentage	2018-19	
	#	%
Kitsap County	36,364	100%
White*	23,090	64%
Black*	864	2%
AIAN*	483	1%
Asian*	1,266	4%
NHOPI*	439	1%
2 or more races*	5,025	14%
Hispanic	5,197	14%
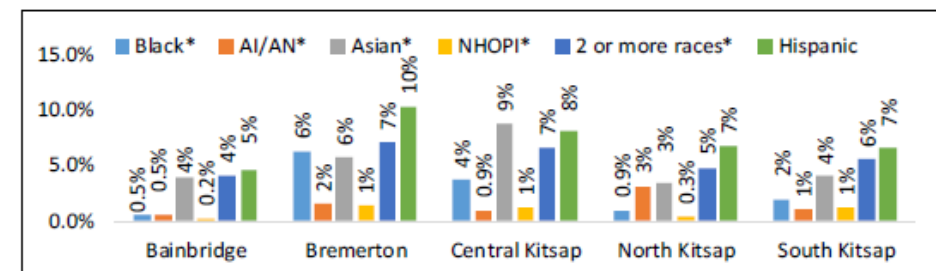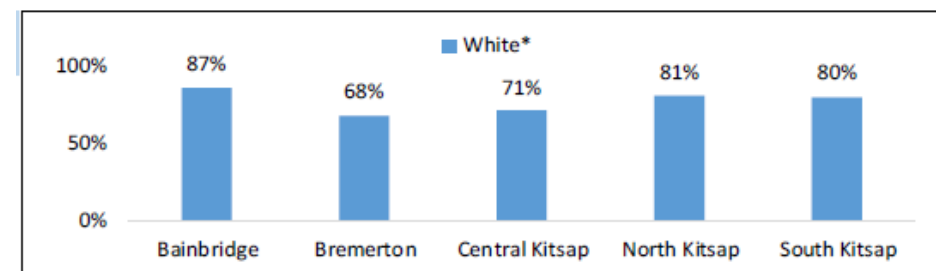
- 11% Armed Forces personnel

- 17% veterans

- 40% of 8th and 10th graders report having a parent in the military

High Level Summaries by Section

- A. Demographics
- **B. Socioeconomics**
- C. Environmental Health
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- F. Quality of Life
- G. Health-Related Behaviors
- H. Death, Illness and Injury

B. Socioeconomics
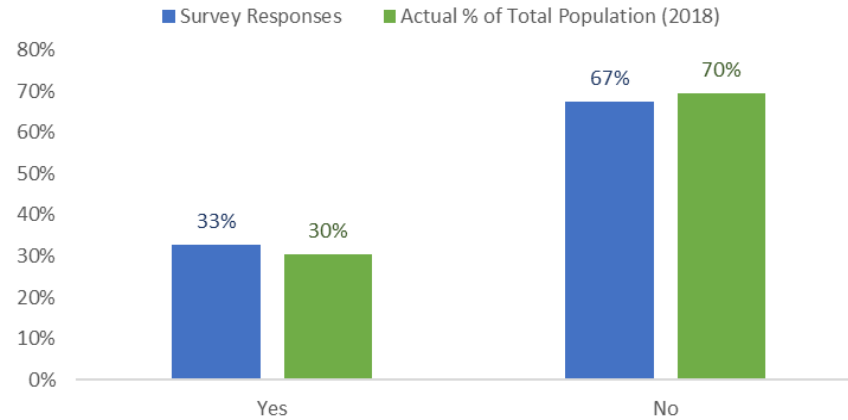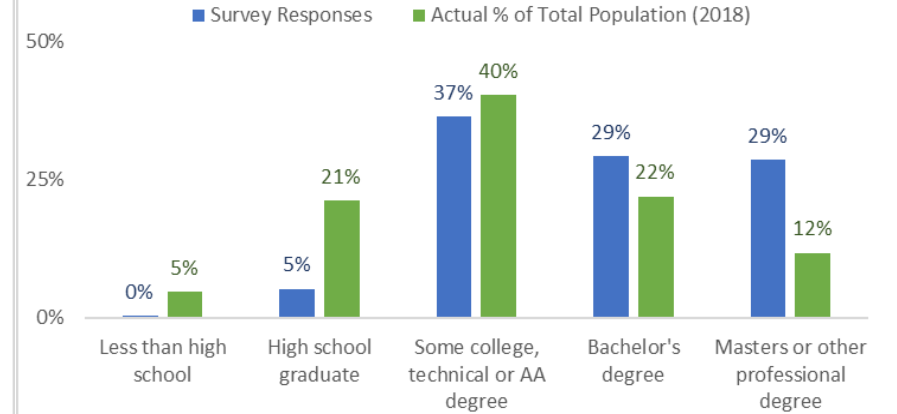

What are the biggest problems to your community's overall health? (n=1173)

Category	%
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, opioids, etc.)	55%
Housing issues (unaffordable, unsafe play areas, unsafe housing, homelessness)	51%
Mental health needs (treatment, medications, suicide prevention, etc.)	35%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	26%
Poverty (underemployment and unemployment)	23%
Crime and violence (robbery, homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse/neglect)	22%
Obesity (adult and childhood)	16%
Tobacco use, e-cigarettes, vaping	11%
Chronic health problems (cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, respiratory illness)	10%
Discrimination (based on culture, language, race, etc.)	8%
Education (high school graduation rates, limited higher education options, etc.)	8%
Something else	8%
Poor nutrition/lack of access to healthy food	7%
Access to health care	7%
Lack of opportunities for physical activity	6%
Infectious diseases (flu, HIV, measles, etc.)	1%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	1%

B. Socioeconomics

What do you think are the most important things that make a healthy community? (n=1173)

Category	Percentage
Low crime and violence/safe neighborhoods	37%
Affordable housing	33%
Good jobs and healthy economy	33%
Access to healthcare	25%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	23%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	21%
Clean environment	21%
Good schools	19%
Safe and walkable neighborhood	17%
Good place to raise children	12%
Access to nutritious food	12%
Acceptance of diversity	11%
Parks and recreation	9%
Religious or spiritual values	9%
Accessible and affordable transportation	8%
Something else	7%
Arts and cultural events	3%

B. Socioeconomics

education
economic well-being
employment
housing

"Affordable housing – housing that people on minimum wage can afford. *No health measures make a long-lasting impact when there is nowhere to live*." –Community Member

Community Voice Themes

Schools provide a platform for community improvement efforts

After school programs vary greatly between schools

Community prevention coalitions are needed in every school district

School based health clinics bring behavioral and physical healthcare to those in need

Opportunity to earn a living wage is challenging

Employment is a key factor to be healthy

Ensure all residents have affordable housing

Rental assistnace program waits are very long

The rising costs of rent is a challenge for many residents

Reduce the number of those experiencing homelessness

The number of shelter beds is low, as is permanent housing stock

Medical supportive respite beds are needed for people who need step down care from hospitals to homeless

Agencies are lacking the capacity to take on this growing problem

B. Socio-economics

education
economic well-being
employment
housing

Comparison over time
- 33 indicators
- 24% worse
- 33% better

Comparison to WA
- 32 indicators
- 13% worse
- 31% better

Geographic disparity
- 18 indicators
- 94% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity
- 3 indicators
- 100% differ

Graduation Rates

Geography: 71-95%
Race/ethnicity: 66-95%
Low income: 65-84%
Homeless: 53-83%

Unemployment

Sub-county geography: 2013-17					
Bainbridge	Bremerton	Central Kitsap	North Kitsap	South Kitsap
3.3%	6.7%	5.3%	4.7%	6.7%
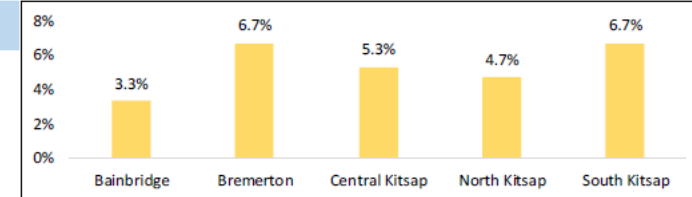
Median household income

	Early year 2000	2010	Recent year 2018	Statistical trend since 2000	
Kitsap County	$48,387	$54,804	$74,729		Annual change: 2%
Washington State	$44,120	$54,888	$73,294		Annual change: 2%
Comparison: Kitsap vs. Washington:					

Sub-county geography: 2013-17
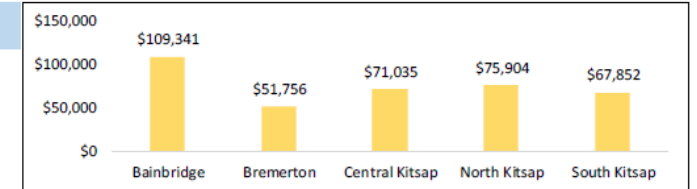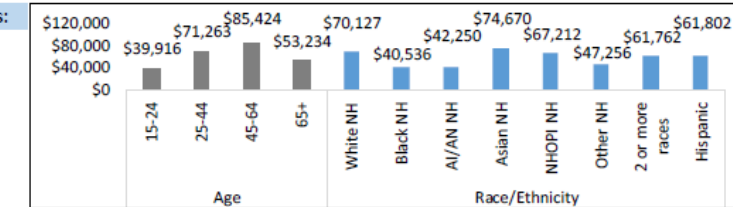
Bainbridge	Bremerton	Central Kitsap	North Kitsap	South Kitsap
$109,341	$51,756	$71,035	$75,904	$67,852

Sub-Groups: 2013-17

15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	White NH	Black NH	AI/AN NH	Asian NH	NHOPI NH	Other NH	2 or more races	Hispanic
$39,916	$71,263	$85,424	$53,234	$70,127	$40,536	$42,250	$74,670	$67,212	$47,256	$61,762	$61,802

Households spend 30% of income on housing

Sub-Groups: 2013-17

"O" = owned
"R" = rented

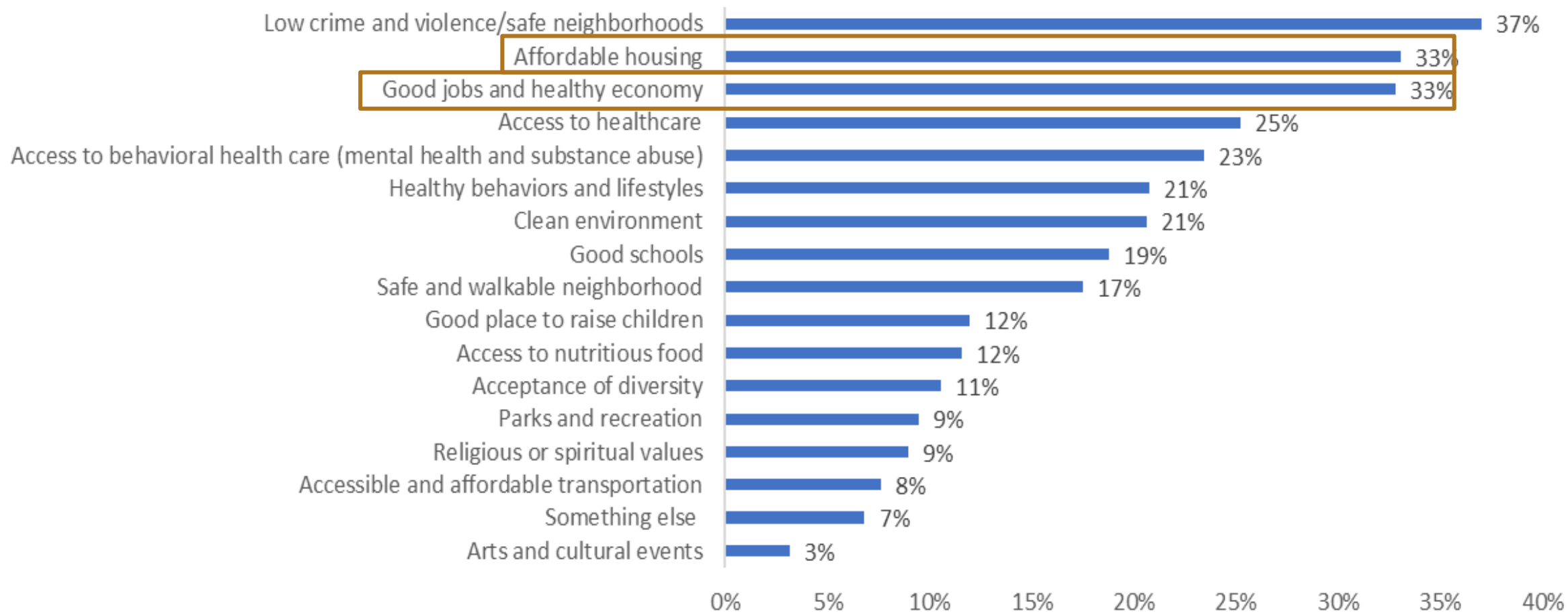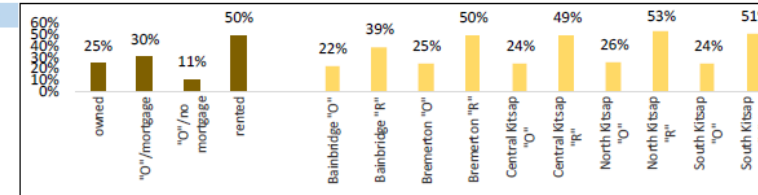| owned	"O"/mortgage	"O"/no mortgage	rented	Bainbridge "O"	Bainbridge "R"	Bremerton "O"	Bremerton "R"	Central Kitsap "O"	Central Kitsap "R"	North Kitsap "O"	North Kitsap "R"	South Kitsap "O"	South Kitsap "R"
25%	30%	11%	50%	22%	39%	25%	50%	24%	49%	26%	53%	24%	51%

Section

- A. Demographics
- B. Socioeconomics
- **C. Environmental Health**
- D. Health Care Resources
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C. Environmental Health

What are the biggest problems to your community's overall health? (n=1173)

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C. Environmental Health

What do you think are the most important things that make a healthy community? (n=1173)

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Accessible and affordable transportation	8%
Something else	7%
Arts and cultural events	3%

C. Environmental Health

Natural Environment
Transportation

Food affordability was a theme identified by the community. Many respondents identified the high number of fast foods as a barrier to eating healthy.

While eating healthy is expensive, according to community respondents, the farmers market is a key factor that allows for Kitsap County to access fresh food. Eighteen respondents identified food as a key factor to be healthy in the next one to three years.

Community Voice Themes

Kitsap County has many parks and walking trails

The number and quality of parks and walking trails are a great asset to the community

Rural areas have less access to safe sidewalks

Clean air and water were identified as an aspect that helps keep residents healthy

Healthy food options are limited and expensive

Food Affordability

High number of fast food is a barrier to eating healthy

The farmers market allows for residents to access fresh food

Public Transportation

Transportation remains a challenge for many trying to access healthcare services

C. Environmental Health

natural
built
transportation

- 15 indicators
- 27% worse
- 20% better

Comparison over time

- 10 indicators
- 30% worse
- 30% better

Comparison to WA

- 1 indicators
- 100% differ

Geographic disparity

- 0 indicators

Race/ethnicity disparity

95% healthy air days

62% of fresh water streams meet standards

92% shoreline miles open for shellfish harvest

No change in density of fast food/convenience stores

43% of food service establishment inspections had a critical violation

~30% of youth walk or bike to school (22-39% by district)

27% of employed residents commute by means other than driving alone
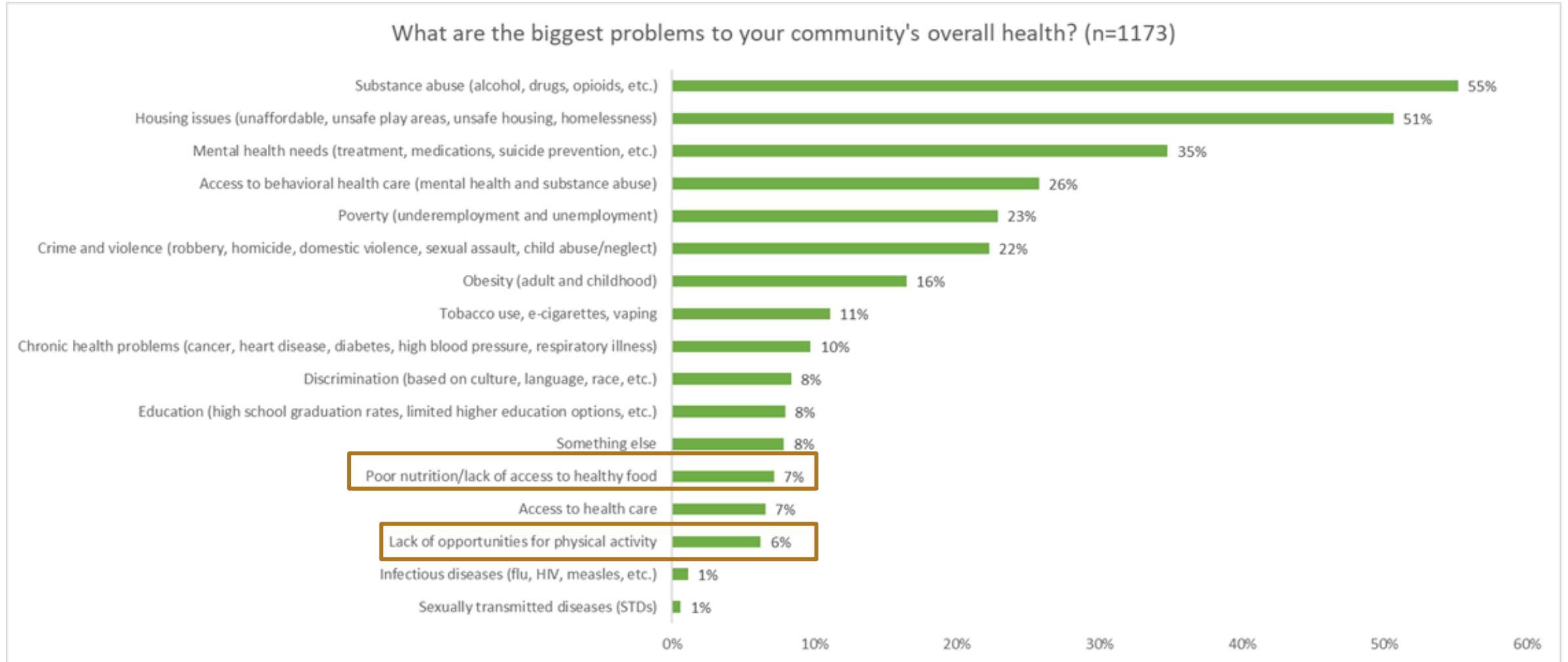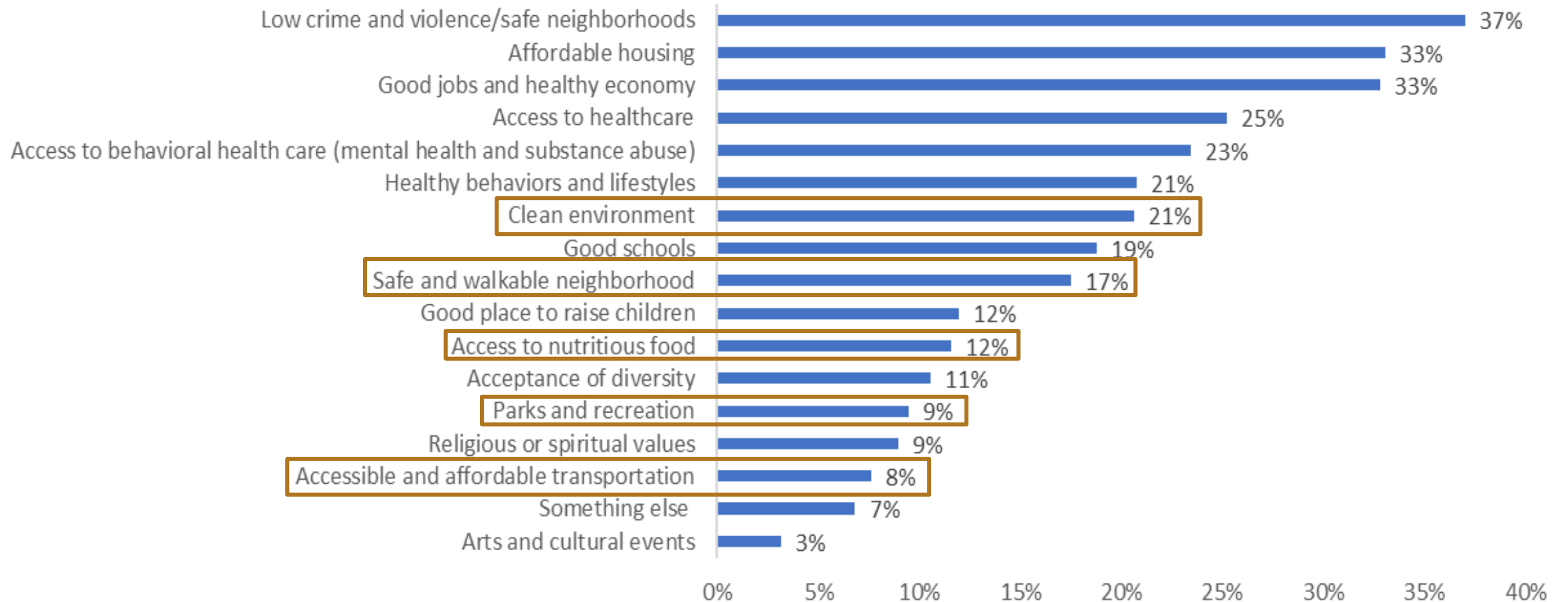
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D. Health Care Resources

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D. Health Care Resources

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Something else	7%
Arts and cultural events	3%

D. Health Care Resources

Health Care Availability
Health Care Access
Barriers to Accessing Care

"Cultural gaps exist for African Americans, Spanish, Asian and Native American cohorts. Culturally diverse curriculum and resources are needed. [We need to] identify strategies to reduce racial disparities in how we serve different racial populations."   –Key Informant

Gaps exist in the care delivery system

- behavioral health workforce shortages
- Access to dental care is a challenge
- Access to specialty care, specifically OB services is a challenge

Continue to expand access points into clinical care

- School based health clinics are important to improve health
- Moblile clinics play a key role
- Access to specialty care, specifically OB services is a challenge
- Connecting patients to care by suppoting transitions across the healthcare system
- Integration of behavioral health services, including Medication Assistant Treatment, into jails

Barriers to accessing care

- Transportation to access healthcare is a barrier
- Affordability and options for care is limiting
- Finding care for certain populations is challenging due to stigma

Support young families toward prevention of infant mortality

- Prenatal care access, especially for those on Medicaid is challenging

D. Health Care Resources

Access
Availability
Recommendations

- 19 indicators
- 5% worse
- 32% better

Comparison over time

- 19 indicators
- 16% worse
- 32% better

Comparison to WA

- 2 indicators
- 100% differ

Geographic disparity

- 2 indicators
- 100% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity

Uninsured

Sub-county geography: 2013-17
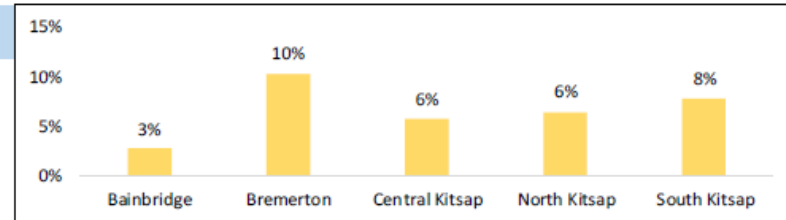
	Bainbridge	Bremerton	Central Kitsap	North Kitsap	South Kitsap
	3%	10%	6%	6%	8%

Sub-Groups: 2013-17
* = data unreliable
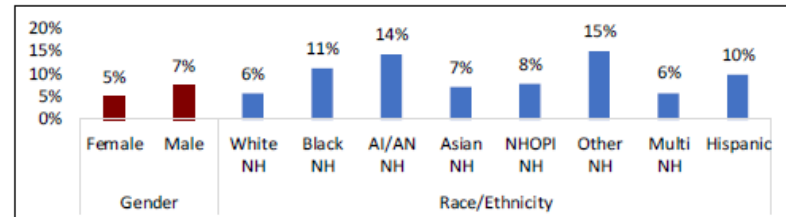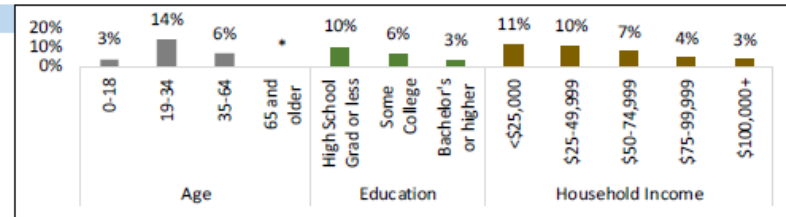
Age: 0-18: 3%, 19-34: 14%, 35-64: 6%, 65 and older: *
Education: High School Grad or less: 10%, Some College: 6%, Bachelor's or higher: 3%
Household Income: <$25,000: 11%, $25-49,999: 10%, $50-74,999: 7%, $75-99,999: 4%, $100,000+: 3%

Gender: Female: 5%, Male: 7%
Race/Ethnicity: White NH: 6%, Black NH: 11%, AI/AN NH: 14%, Asian NH: 7%, NHOPI NH: 8%, Other NH: 15%, Multi NH: 6%, Hispanic: 10%

Unmet health care needs

Sub-Groups: 2015-17
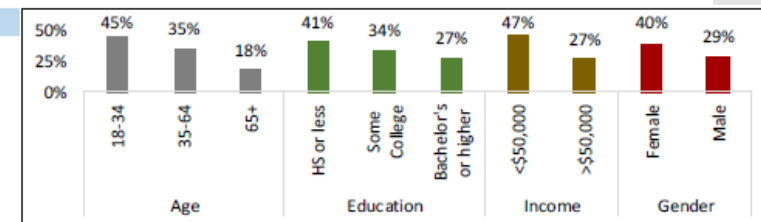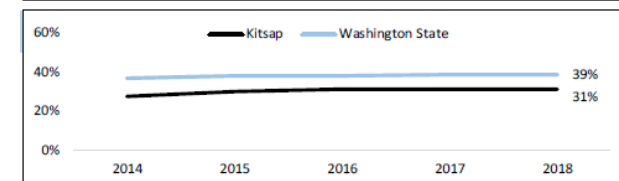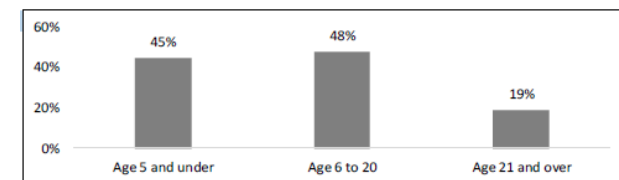
Age: 18-34: 45%, 35-64: 35%, 65+: 18%
Education: HS or less: 41%, Some College: 34%, Bachelor's or higher: 27%
Income: <$50,000: 47%, >$50,000: 27%
Gender: Female: 40%, Male: 29%

Medicaid dental access

Age 5 and under: 45%, Age 6 to 20: 48%, Age 21 and over: 19%

Kitsap — Washington State
2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018
39%
31%

Section

- A. Demographics
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- D. Health Care Resources
- **E. Pregnancy & Births**
- F. Quality of Life
- G. Health-Related Behaviors
- H. Death, Illness and Injury

E. Pregnancy & Births

What are the biggest problems to your community's overall health? (n=1173)

Problem	%
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, opioids, etc.)	55%
Housing issues (unaffordable, unsafe play areas, unsafe housing, homelessness)	51%
Mental health needs (treatment, medications, suicide prevention, etc.)	35%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	26%
Poverty (underemployment and unemployment)	23%
Crime and violence (robbery, homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse/neglect)	22%
Obesity (adult and childhood)	16%
Tobacco use, e-cigarettes, vaping	11%
Chronic health problems (cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, respiratory illness)	10%
Discrimination (based on culture, language, race, etc.)	8%
Education (high school graduation rates, limited higher education options, etc.)	8%
Something else	8%
Poor nutrition/lack of access to healthy food	7%
Access to health care	7%
Lack of opportunities for physical activity	6%
Infectious diseases (flu, HIV, measles, etc.)	1%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	1%

Was not identified as a theme in the Community Survey

What do you think are the most important things that make a healthy community? (n=1173)

Item	%
Low crime and violence/safe neighborhoods	37%
Affordable housing	33%
Good jobs and healthy economy	33%
Access to healthcare	25%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	23%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	21%
Clean environment	21%
Good schools	19%
Safe and walkable neighborhood	17%
Good place to raise children	12%
Access to nutritious food	12%
Acceptance of diversity	11%
Parks and recreation	9%
Religious or spiritual values	9%
Accessible and affordable transportation	8%
Something else	7%
Arts and cultural events	3%

Pregnancy & Births
Prenatal
Pregnant
Post Partum

"[We need continued] Support for young families toward prevention of infant mortality and other poor birth outcomes"
–Key Informant

Community Voice Themes

Support young families toward prevention of infant mortality

Prenatal care access, especially for those on Medicaid is challenging

E. Pregnancy & Births

- 13 indicators
- 15% worse
- 23% better

Comparison over time

- 13 indicators
- 15% worse
- 8% better

Comparison to WA

- 5 indicators
- 100% differ

Geographic disparity

- 2 indicators
- 100% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity

First Trimester Prenatal Care

Sub-county geography: 2013-17

Bainbridge 86%, Bremerton 76%, Central Kitsap 81%, North Kitsap 81%, South Kitsap 80%

Trend over Time: Kitsap 78%, Washington State 81%

Gestational diabetes: 7% worsening
Gestational hypertension: 8% worsening
Smoking during pregnancy: 7% improving

Sub-Groups: 2012-16

* sub-county area data include women who smoked in the 3 months prior to pregnancy.

Age: 10-17 19%, 18-34 12%, 35-49 8%
Education: HS Grad or less 21%, Some College 11%, Bachelor's or higher 2%
Race/Ethnicity: White NH 12%, Non White 10%

Medicaid-paid births: 39% decreasing
Low birthweight: 5% unchanged
Premature birth: 7% unchanged
Breastfeeding: 94% unchanged
Infant mortality ~14/year, rate unchanged

E. Pregnancy & Births

- 13 indicators
- 15% worse
- 23% better

Comparison over time

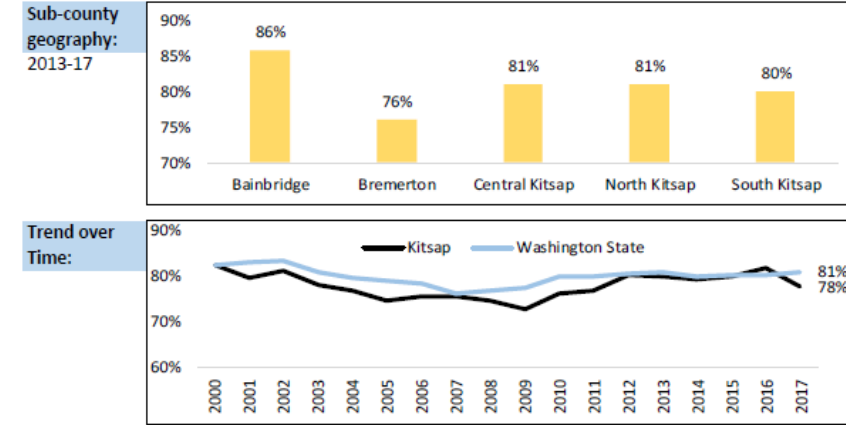- 13 indicators
- 15% worse
- 8% better

Comparison to WA

- 5 indicators
- 100% differ

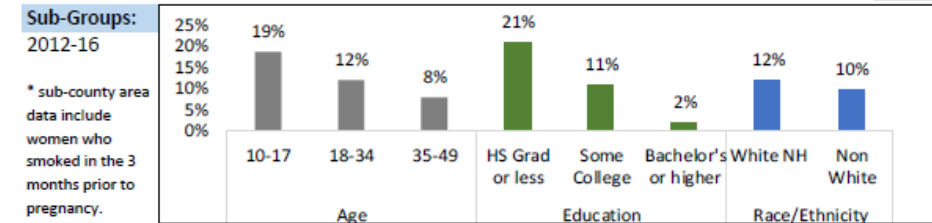**Geographic disparity**

- 2 indicators
- 100% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity

First Trimester Prenatal Care
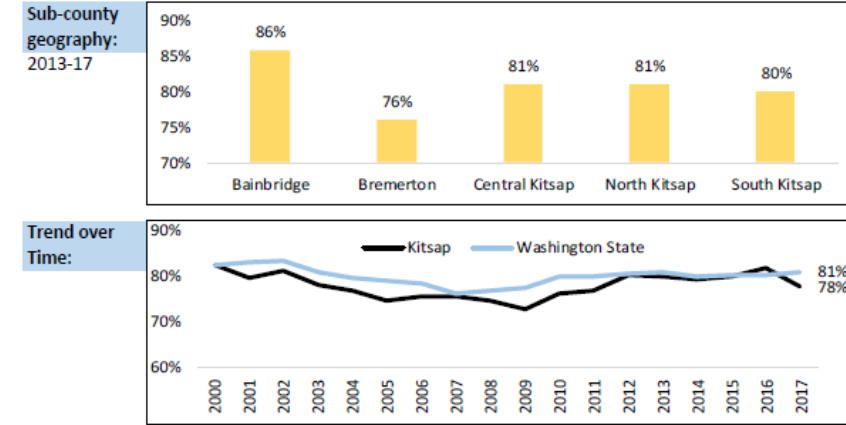
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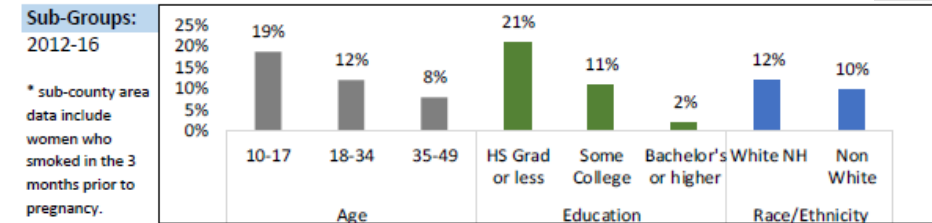
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Section

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- H. Death, Illness and Injury

F. Quality of Life

What are the biggest problems to your community's overall health? (n=1173)

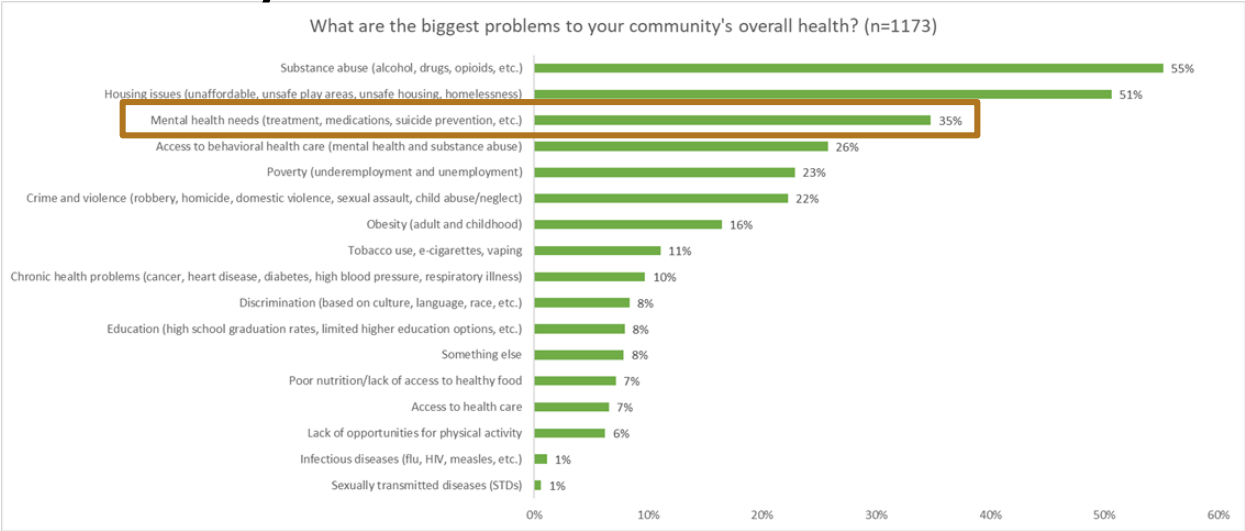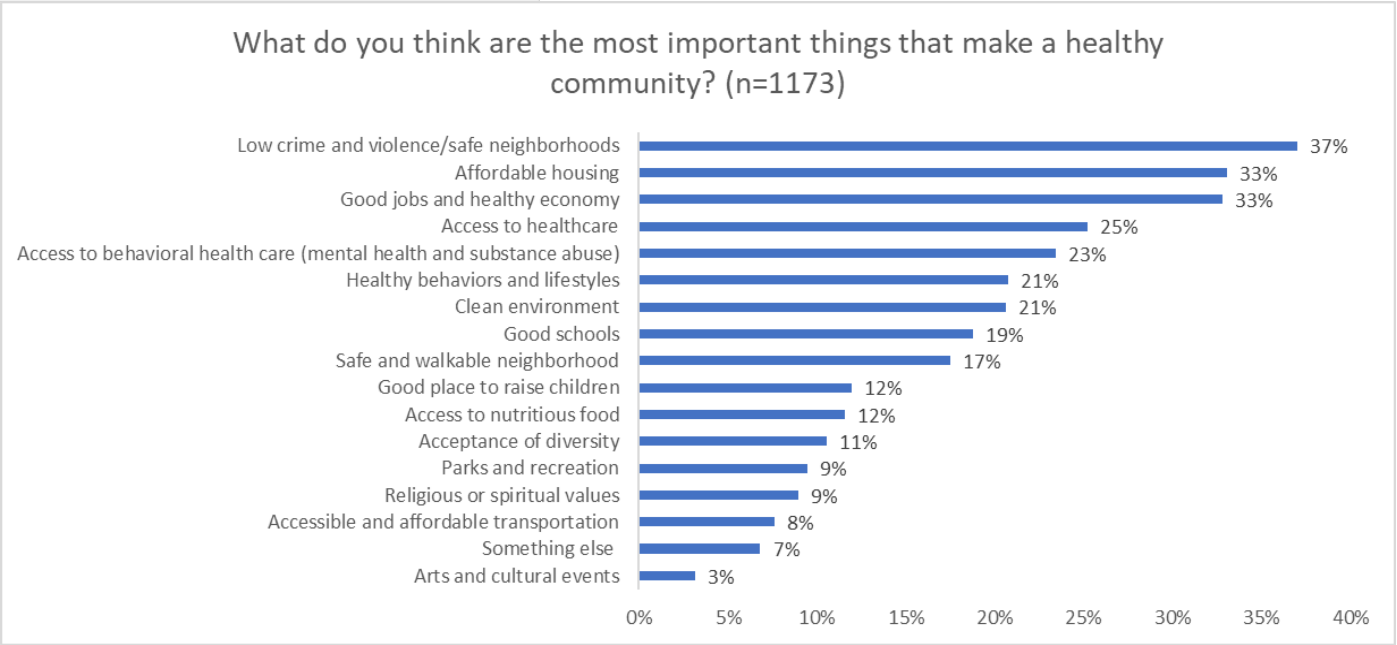| Problem	Percentage
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Housing issues (unaffordable, unsafe play areas, unsafe housing, homelessness)	51%
Mental health needs (treatment, medications, suicide prevention, etc.)	35%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	26%
Poverty (underemployment and unemployment)	23%
Crime and violence (robbery, homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse/neglect)	22%
Obesity (adult and childhood)	16%
Tobacco use, e-cigarettes, vaping	11%
Chronic health problems (cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, respiratory illness)	10%
Discrimination (based on culture, language, race, etc.)	8%
Education (high school graduation rates, limited higher education options, etc.)	8%
Something else	8%
Poor nutrition/lack of access to healthy food	7%
Access to health care	7%
Lack of opportunities for physical activity	6%
Infectious diseases (flu, HIV, measles, etc.)	1%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	1%

Was not identified as a theme in the Community Survey

What do you think are the most important things that make a healthy community? (n=1173)

Item	Percentage
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Access to nutritious food	12%
Acceptance of diversity	11%
Parks and recreation	9%
Religious or spiritual values	9%
Accessible and affordable transportation	8%
Something else	7%
Arts and cultural events	3%

F. Quality of Life
Well Being

"Quantitatively and subjectively through experience, [I see an] ongoing rise in anxiety and depression, and an inability to effectively cope with those feelings… resulting in behaviors seen in schools." -Key Informant

Community Voice Themes

Depression increasing among youth

Youth behavioral health is a main priority

Kitsap strong is working to support trauma informed models of care that promote health and wellness

Increase awareness of Suicide Prevention

decrease suicide ideation among all age groups, with a youth focus

F. Quality of Life

Well-being
(physical+mental health)
Safety/Violence

Comparison over time
- 36 indicators
- 31% worse
- 22% better

Comparison to WA
- 38 indicators
- 26% worse
- 24% better

Geographic disparity
- 11 indicators
- 100% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity
- 8 indicators
- 88% differ

87% of adults report excellent/very good/good health

Nearly half of adults report activities limited by poor physical/mental health
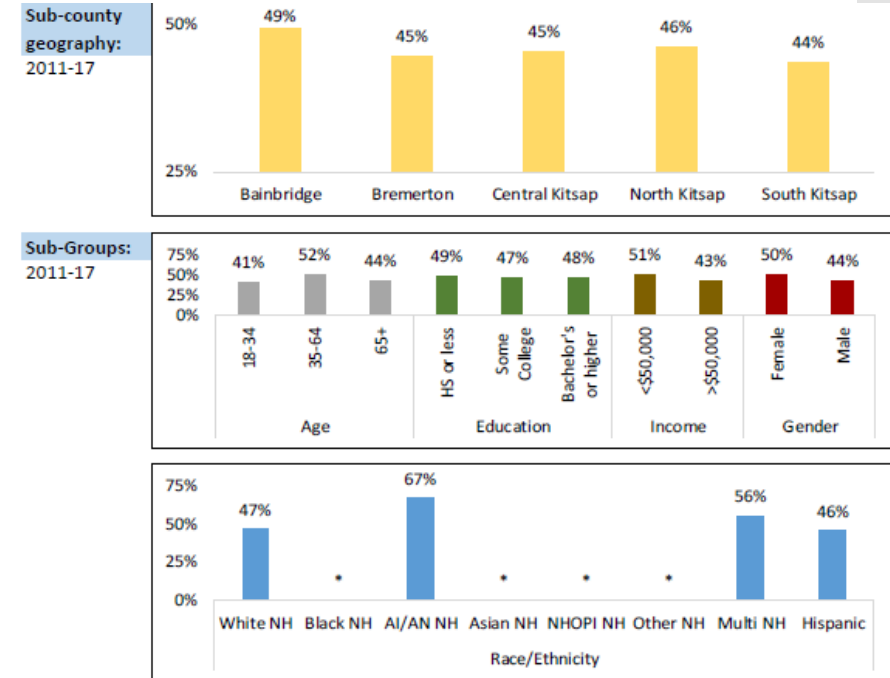
17% of population has a disability, 8-20% sub-county

Suicide hospitalizations and deaths similar to WA; suicide death rate increasing, ~41 deaths /year

Crime/arrest rates unchanged or improving except personal crime (murder, assault, kidnapping)

F. Quality of Life continued

Well-being
(physical+mental health)
Safety/Violence

Youth depression increasing, differs by group
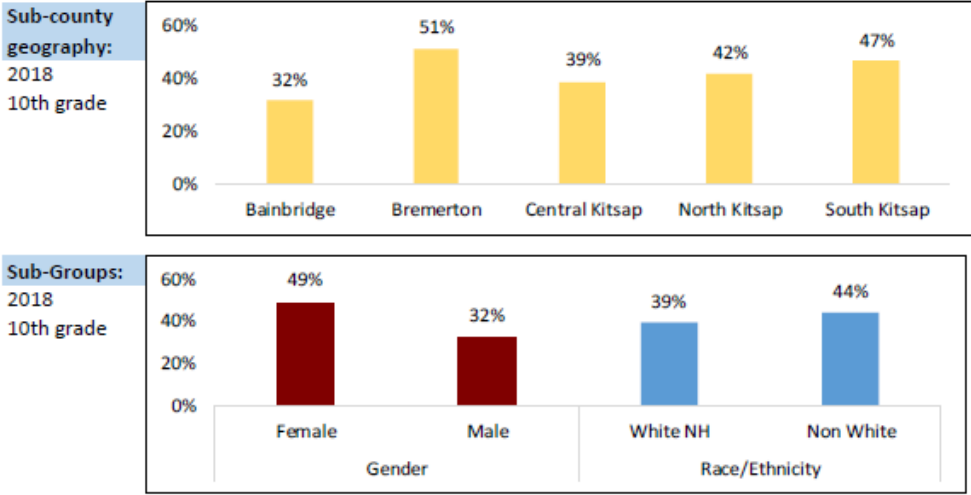
Nearly 1,400 Kitsap students report seriously considering suicide in the past year: higher than WA, higher over time (23% of 8th graders and 28% of 10th graders)

Nearly half of 8th/10th graders are 'highly hopeful'

Over 20% of 8th/10th graders do not feel safe at school; 10th higher than WA, both higher over time; sub-county 18-30%
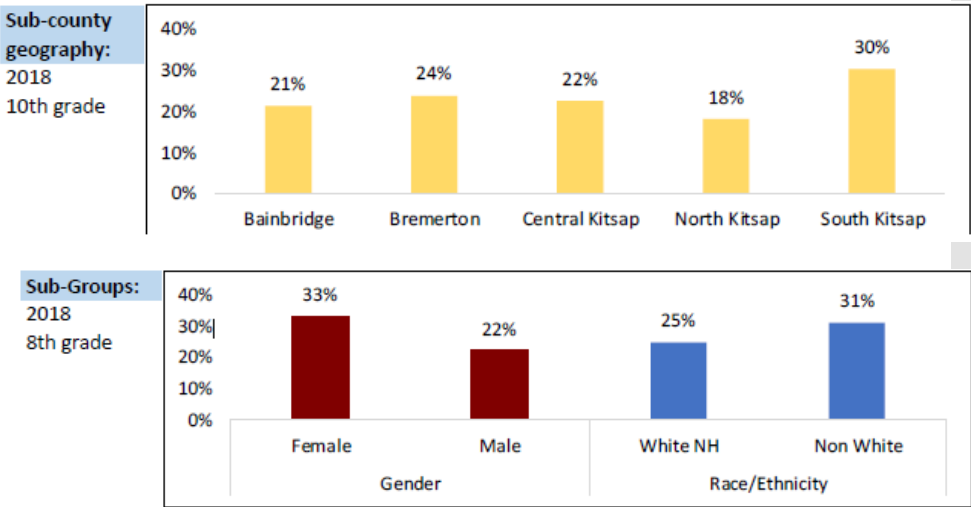
Bullying rates improving, differences by gender and race; sub-county 13-27%

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G. Health Related Behaviors

What are the biggest problems to your community's overall health? (n=1173)

Category	Percentage
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, opioids, etc.)	55%
Housing issues (unaffordable, unsafe play areas, unsafe housing, homelessness)	51%
Mental health needs (treatment, medications, suicide prevention, etc.)	35%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	26%
Poverty (underemployment and unemployment)	23%
Crime and violence (robbery, homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse/neglect)	22%
Obesity (adult and childhood)	16%
Tobacco use, e-cigarettes, vaping	11%
Chronic health problems (cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, respiratory illness)	10%
Discrimination (based on culture, language, race, etc.)	8%
Education (high school graduation rates, limited higher education options, etc.)	8%
Something else	8%
Poor nutrition/lack of access to healthy food	7%
Access to health care	7%
Lack of opportunities for physical activity	6%
Infectious diseases (flu, HIV, measles, etc.)	1%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	1%

G. Health Related Behaviors

What do you think are the most important things that make a healthy community? (n=1173)

Category	Percent
Low crime and violence/safe neighborhoods	37%
Affordable housing	33%
Good jobs and healthy economy	33%
Access to healthcare	25%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	23%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	21%
Clean environment	21%
Good schools	19%
Safe and walkable neighborhood	17%
Good place to raise children	12%
Access to nutritious food	12%
Acceptance of diversity	11%
Parks and recreation	9%
Religious or spiritual values	9%
Accessible and affordable transportation	8%
Something else	7%
Arts and cultural events	3%

G. Health Related Behaviors

Substance Use
Weight, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

Engaging multiple sectors to address substance use disorder across the community – from those entering jail to those seeking recovery services – was a theme identified from experts in the community.

Community Voice Themes

A multi-sector approach to increase substance use disorder prevention

coordination of efforts around substance use disorder and mental health services is a main priority

Engage partners across the community - from jails to first responders.

Prevent opioid overdose and ensure access to opioid treatment

Medication Assisted Treatment programs for those addicted to opioids should be more accessible

Distribute naloxon kits and provide training to reduce fatal overdoses

Educate the community about mental health and chemical dependency

3CCORP (Olympic Community of Health) is developing a communications plan to reduce stigma and educate youth

Foster an environment for increased physical activity

A persistent problem of sedentary lifestyles and poor nutrition is having an impact on health

Feeling connected to the community is the most important element

The lack of affordable gyms makes working out a challenge

G. Health-Related Behaviors

Substance use
Weight, nutrition and physical activity

- 43 indicators
- 28% worse
- 21% better

Comparison over time

- 43 indicators
- 16% worse
- 12% better

Comparison to WA

- 3 indicators
- 100% differ

Geographic disparity

- 4 indicators
- 75% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity

Adult current smoking lower, there are disparities
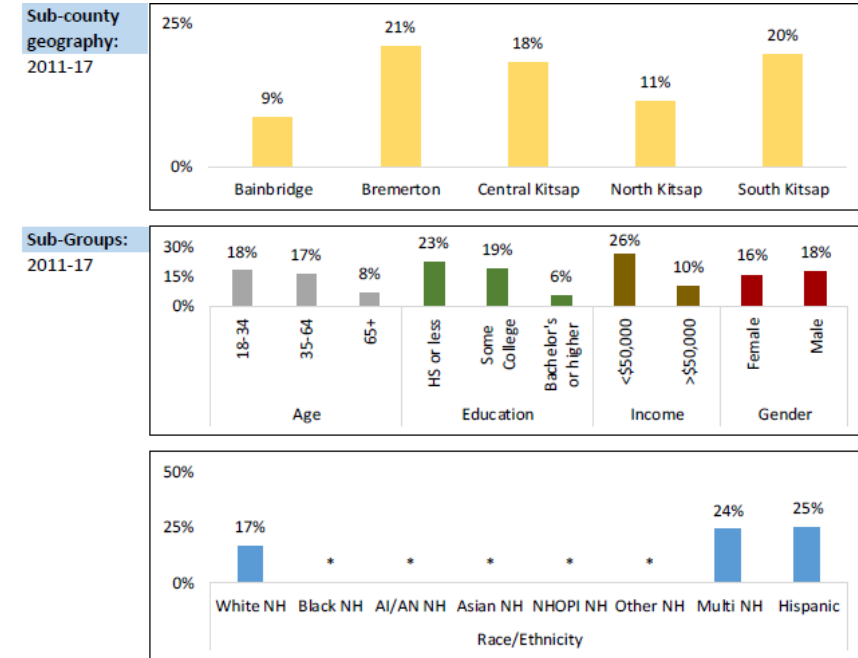
~35 alcohol related deaths/year, ~500 hospitalizations
~32 drug related deaths/year, ~170 hospitalizations

Opioid prescription rate improving!

~60% of adults overweight/obese:

57-67% subcounty; 31-66% by race; 60-62% by income

~1 in 4 adults do not get physical activity or eat 5 servings of fruits/vegetables daily

G. Health-Related Behaviors continued

Substance use
Weight, nutrition and physical activity

Youth substance use still too high!
- Past 30 day
    - cigarette use improving, still 7% of 10th graders
    - vaping, 10% of 8th graders and 23% of 10th graders
    - marijuana use, 8% of 8th graders, 10th of 10th graders
    - alcohol use decreasing among 8th (9%) and 10th graders (19%); but ever use increasing among 6th graders (23%)

- 16-17% of 10th graders report riding in a vehicle with someone who was drinking or using marijuana

- Youth overweight or obese increasing among 8th graders, unchanged among 10th graders but there are differences

- Only 1 in 5 youth report eating 5 or more daily fruit/veg servings

- 10th grade physical activity rates decreasing and lower than WA

- 6 in 10 youth have more than 2 hours of screen time, worsening for 8th graders

Sub-county geography: 2018 10th grade
Bainbridge 13%, Bremerton 34%, Central Kitsap 29%, North Kitsap 23%, South Kitsap 31%
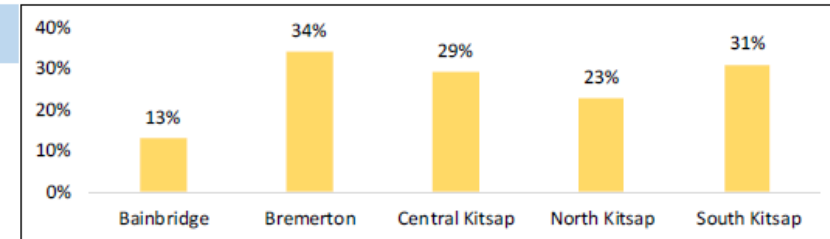
Sub-Groups: 2018 10th grade
Gender: Female 23%, Male 30%
Race/Ethnicity: White NH 23%, Non White 32%
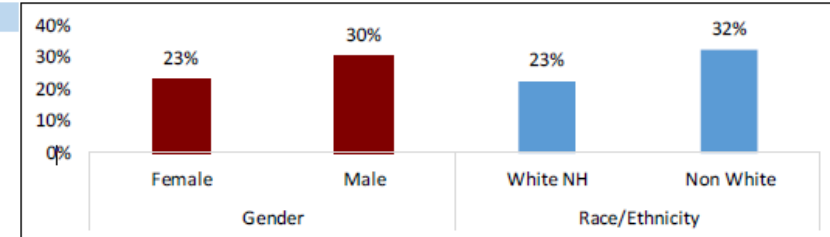
Section

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- **H. Death, Illness and Injury**

H. Death, Illness and Injury

What are the biggest problems to your community's overall health? (n=1173)

Problem	Percentage
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, opioids, etc.)	55%
Housing issues (unaffordable, unsafe play areas, unsafe housing, homelessness)	51%
Mental health needs (treatment, medications, suicide prevention, etc.)	35%
Access to behavioral health care (mental health and substance abuse)	26%
Poverty (underemployment and unemployment)	23%
Crime and violence (robbery, homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse/neglect)	22%
Obesity (adult and childhood)	16%
Tobacco use, e-cigarettes, vaping	11%
Chronic health problems (cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, respiratory illness)	10%
Discrimination (based on culture, language, race, etc.)	8%
Education (high school graduation rates, limited higher education options, etc.)	8%
Something else	8%
Poor nutrition/lack of access to healthy food	7%
Access to health care	7%
Lack of opportunities for physical activity	6%
Infectious diseases (flu, HIV, measles, etc.)	1%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	1%

Not identified in the list of most important things that make a healthy community

H. Death, Illness and Injury
Theme not identified through Community Input or Key Informant

H. Death, Illness, Injury

- 33 indicators
- 5% worse
- 30% better

Comparison over time

- 97 indicators
- 23% worse
- 24% better

Comparison to WA

- 12 indicators
- 92% differ

Geographic disparity

- 3 indicators
- 100% differ

Race/ethnicity disparity

Life expectancy increasing, 82 years

Sub-Groups: 2013-17

Life Expectancy at Birth

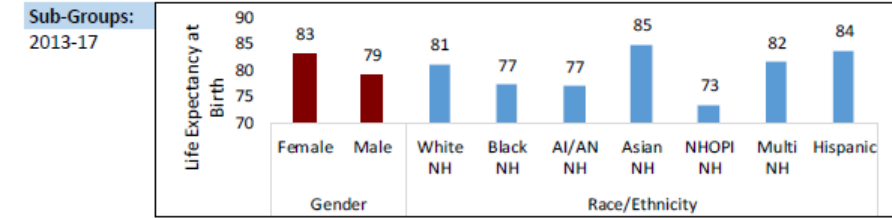| Gender		Race/Ethnicity						
Female	Male	White NH	Black NH	AI/AN NH	Asian NH	NHOPI NH	Multi NH	Hispanic
83	79	81	77	77	85	73	82	84

Top causes of premature death:

Rate per 100,000	2013-17		Compared to
	Annual Average # of Years	Rate per 100,000	WA
Accidents	1,200	564	Lower
Malignant neoplasms	1,118	525	Lower
Major cardiovascular diseases	952	447	Higher
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	814	383	Higher
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	480	225	Higher
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	346	163	Higher

Cancer incidence and death rates improving

Sexually transmitted infection rates too high
~1,200 Chlamydia
~300 Gonorrhea
~8 HIV

Sub-county geography: 2014-18

Rate per 100,000

Bainbridge	Bremerton	Central Kitsap	North Kitsap	South Kitsap
149	1,050	200	231	285
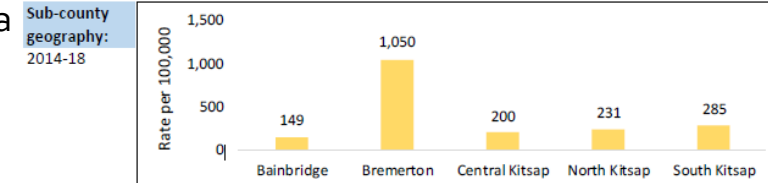
Complete immunizations by age:
only half of toddlers, lower than WA
78-90% of kindergarteners by school district
83% of 6th graders, better than WA

H. Death, Illness, Injury Continued

Unintentional injury hospitalizations increasing, differences

Leading causes:
Falls ~870/year (lower than WA)
Motor vehicle traffic ~115/year (lower than WA)
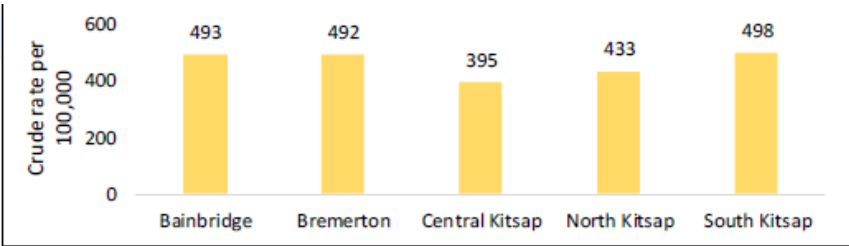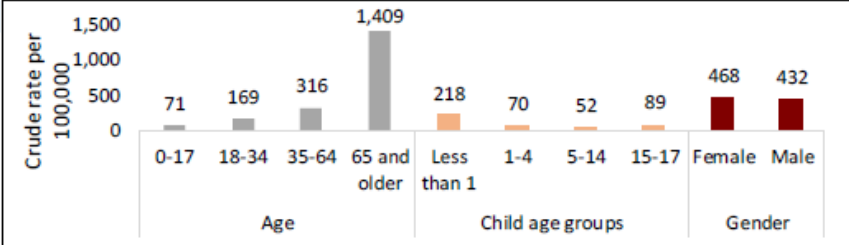
Injury and accident hospitalization rates increasing for children and women age 18+

Unintentional injury deaths decreasing

Leading causes:
Falls ~45/year (higher than WA)
Poisoning ~25/year (lower than WA)
Motor vehicle traffic ~16/year (lower than WA)

Most Important Factor to Make a Healthy Community VS Wish Were More Present in our Community

Most Important to Make a Healthy Community

Wish Were More Present in Our Community

Affordable housing

Access to behavioral health care
(mental health and substance abuse)

Low crime and violence/safe
neighborhoods

Good jobs and healthy economy

Accessible and affordable
transportation

Safe and walkable neighborhood

Healthy behaviors and lifestyles

Clean environment

Acceptance of diversity

Good schools

Access to healthcare

Arts and cultural events

Parks and recreation

Access to nutritious food

Good place to raise children

Religious or spiritual values

Criteria Rankings

Criteria

CRITERIA	ELEMENTS	POINTS
Comparison	**Worse than Washington State** Note: weighted by number of indicators per section	1
	Trend over time worsening Notes: indicators have different base years, length of trend differs Weighted by number of indicators per section	1
Disparities	**Significant disparity between sub groups** Notes: only a small % of quantitative indicators have subgroup data. A disparity is a difference of >=10% between two groups **Geography**	1
	Race/ethnicity	1
Top issue	**Key informant interview/community input theme**	1
	Community survey Notes: at least 15% of respondents ranking for 'biggest problem in overall health' and/or 'factors wished more present in the community'	1
	TOTAL:	6

X-Assessment Summary: Quantitative (4 points)

Comparison to WA
- 250 quantitative indicators, 20% worse than WA
- 15 of 21 sections had at least 1 indicator worse than WA (71%)

Comparison over time
- 190 quantitative indicators, 23% worse over time
- 15 of 21 sections had at least 1 indicator worse over time (71%)

Geographic disparity
- 52 indicators with geography, 76% with disparity
- 15 of 16 sections had at least 1 geo disparity (94%)

Race/ethnicity disparity
- 22 indicators with race/ethnicity, 91% with disparity
- 10 of 10 sections had at least 1 race/ethnicity disparity (100%)

X-Assessment Summary: Qualitative (2 points)

Community Survey:

Biggest problem (classified category):	Wished For (classified category:
Substance abuse (sub use)	Affordable housing (housing)
Housing issues (housing)	Access to BH care (hc access)
Mh needs (emo well-being)	Low crime/ violence/ safe neighborhoods (safety/viol)
Poverty (econ well-being)	Good jobs/ healthy economy (employment)
Crime/violence (safety/violence)	Safe/walkable neighborhood (safety/violence; built env)
Obesity (weight/n/pa)	Healthy behaviors/lifestyles (hc recs, sub use, wt/n/pa)

Community Voice Themes:

Education	Pregnancy
Employment	Births
Housing	Post partum
Natural Environment	Physical/emotional well-being
Transportation	Substance use
Health care availability	Weight, nutrition, phys activity
Health care access	

Criteria Ranking Results

% score (R/U)	RANK	Section headers
		Demographics
		Household composition
0.54	8	Education
0.50		Employment
0.56	7	Economic Well-being
0.686	5	**Housing**
0.30		Natural Environment
0.41		Built Environment
0.52	9	Transportation
0.50		Health Care Availability
0.690	4	**Health Care Access**
0.25		Meet Health Recommendations
0.58	6	Pregnancy
0.40		Birth
0.40		Post Partum
0.78	1	**Well-being**
0.52		Safety and Violence
0.73	2	**Substance Use**
0.71	3	**Weight/Nutrition/Physical Activity**
0.35		Deaths/Hospitalizations
0.21		Chronic Disease
0.31		Infectious Disease
0.43		Injury

- Revised post 11/7 meeting. Well-being section was missing 8th grade hope (worse than WA) and 10th grade hope and denominators were incorrect for # indicators over time and # with WA comparison.

Deeper Dive on the Top 5

Section	comp to WA		1 POINT	comp over time		1 POINT	geography		1 POINT	race/ethnicity		1 POINT	1 POINT	1 POINT	SUM OF EARNED POINTS F+I+L+O+P+Q	Quant: # points available	TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE	% score (R/U)	RANK
	# indicators with WA comparison	# worse than WA	points	# indicators with trend	# with worsening trend	points	# indicators with geo	# with 10% disparity	points	# indicators with race/ ethnicity	# with 10% disparity	points	Community voice theme	Community Survey					
Housing	11	2	0.18182	12	3	0.25	8	8	1.0	0	0		1	1	3.43	3	5	0.686	5

5: Housing

Qualitative=2

Section # / Section Name / Indicator Name	Annual number of residents affected	Most recent value	Most recent year	Kitsap's statistical trend or year to year comparison	Statistical comparison of Kitsap to WA State	Geographic dispairity	Race/ Ethnicity dispairity	SCORE TOTAL Quant+Qual (all=1)	Total possible (Quant+ Qual(2))	% of total
B.5 HOUSING										
B.5.1 BUILDING PERMITS	1,094	4 per 1,000	2017	↑	↓				2	4	0.5
B.5.2 HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE FOR OWNERS AND RENTERS										
OWNER OCCUPIED	67,077	61%	2013-17	↔	↑	Y		3	5	0.6
RENTER OCCUPIED	33,407	30%	2013-17	↔	↓	Y		3	5	0.6
VACANT	10,460	9%	2013-17	↔	↔	Y		3	5	0.6
B.5.3 MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES		$346,800	2018	↑	↓	Y		3	5	0.6
B.5.4 HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING MORE THAN 30% OF INCOME ON HOUSING	32,019	33%	2013-17	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
OWNER		25%	2013-17			Y		3	3	1
RENTER		50%	2013-17			Y		3	3	1
B.5.5 APARTMENT VACANCY RATES AND AVERAGE RENT										
VACANCY RATE		5%	2019	↔	↑			2	4	0.5
AVERAGE RENT		$1,400	2019	↑	↓			3	4	0.75
B.5.6 MEDIAN MONTHLY RENT		$1,179	2017	↑	↑	Y		5	5	1
B.5.7 MONTHLY HOUSING WAGE		$3,930	2017							
B.5.8 NUMBER ON WAITLIST TO RECEIVE SECTION 8 HOUSING VOUCHERS		566	2019							
B.5.9 PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	1,011	28 per 1,000	2017-18	↑	↓	Y		4	5	0.8
B.5.10 TOTAL INDIVIDUALS USING HOUSING SOLUTIONS CENTER	5,592	2%	2017	↔				2	3	0.666667
B.5.11 HOMELESSNESS (POINT-IN-TIME)	480	1.8 per 1,000	2019	↔	↓			2	4	0.5

Section	# indicators with WA comparison	# worse than WA	points	# indicators with trend	# with worsening trend	points	# indicators with geo	# with 10% disparity	points	# indicators with race/ethnicity	# with 10% disparity	points	Community voice theme	Community Survey	SUM OF EARNED POINTS F+I+L+O+P+Q	Quant: # points available	TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE	% score (R/U)	RANK
	comp to WA		1 POINT	comp over time		1 POINT	geography		1 POINT	race/ethnicity		1 POINT	1 POINT	1 POINT					
Health Care Access	7	1	0.14286	8	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	4.14	4	6	0.690	4

Section #	Section Name	Indicator Name	Annual number of residents affected	Most recent value	Most recent year	Kitsap's statistical trend or year to year comparison	Statistical comparison of Kitsap to WA State	Geographic dispairity	Race/ Ethnicity disparity		SCORE TOTAL Quant+Qual (all=1)	Total possible (Quant+ Qual(2))	% of total
D.2	HEALTH CARE ACCESS												
D.2.1		ADULTS WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE	7,821	4%	2017	↓	↓	Y	Y		4	6	0.666667
D.2.2		ADULTS WITH UNMET HEALTHCARE NEEDS	75,171	36%	2017	↓	↓	Y	Y		4	6	0.666667
D.2.3		ADULTS ADEQUATELY INSURED	176,560	85%	2015-17	↑	↑				2	4	0.5
D.2.4		HOSPITAL CHARITY CARE	$11,451,781	0.6%	2017	↔	↓						
D.2.5		ADULTS REPORT HAVING A PERSONAL DOCTOR OR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	158,987	77%	2015-17	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
D.2.6		CHILDREN ENROLLED IN APPLE HEALTH	21,739	39%	2018	↔	↓						
D.2.7		INSURED ADULTS BY HEALTH INSURANCE TYPE	See report										
D.2.8		ADULTS ACCESS TO PREVENTIVE/AMBULATORY CARE (MEDICAID)		77%	FY 2018								
D.2.9		CHILD AND ADOLESCENT ACCESS TO PRIMARY CARE (MEDICAID)		90%	FY 2018								
D.2.10		WELL CHILD VISITS (AGE 3-6) (MEDICAID)		62%	FY 2018								
D.2.11		MEDICAID POPULATION ELIGIBLE FOR DENTAL SERVICES	65,708		2018	↔					2	3	0.666667
D.2.12		ELIGIBLE MEDICAID POPULATION USING DENTAL SERVICES	2,185	31%	2018	↔	↓				3	4	0.75

Top summary table:

Section	comp to WA		1 POINT	comp over time		1 POINT	geography		1 POINT	race/ethnicity		1 POINT	1 POINT	1 POINT	SUM OF EARNED POINTS	Quant: # points available	TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE	% score	RANK
	# indicators with WA comparison	# worse than WA	points	# indicators with trend	# with worsening trend	points	# indicators with geo	# with 10% disparity	points	# indicators with race/ ethnicity	# with 10% disparity	points	Community voice theme	Community Survey	F+I+L+O+P+Q		AVAILABLE	(R/U)	
Weight/Nutrition/Physical Activity	12	2	0.16667	12	5	0.41667	2	2	1	3	2	0.7	1	1	4.25	4	6	0.71	3

Main indicator table:

Section #	Section Name / Indicator Name	Annual number of residents affected	Most recent value	Most recent year	Kitsap's statistical trend or year to year comparison	Statistical comparison of Kitsap to WA State	Geographic disparity	Race/ Ethnicity disparity		SCORE TOTAL Quant+Qual (all=1)	Total possible (Quant+ Qual(2))	% of total
G.2	**WEIGHT, NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**				12	12	2	3				
G.2.1	ADULTS OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE	120,482	58%	2017	↔	↓	Y	Y		4	6	0.666667
G.2.2	YOUTH OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE - 8TH GRADE	730	27%	2018	↑	↔		N		3	5	0.6
	YOUTH OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE - 10TH GRADE	732	26%	2018	↔	↔	Y	Y		4	6	0.666667
G.2.3	ADULT DAILY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION	46,931	23%	2017	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
	YOUTH DAILY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION - 8TH GRADE	532	19%	2018	↓	↔				3	4	0.75
G.2.4	YOUTH DAILY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION - 10TH GRADE	532	19%	2018	↓	↔				3	4	0.75
G.2.5	ADULTS NOT MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	53,664	26%	2017	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
G.2.6	ADULTS NOT GETTING ANY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN PAST MONTH	50,114	24%	2017	↔	↑				3	4	0.75
	YOUTH PHYSICALLY ACTIVE AT RECOMMENDED LEVEL - 8TH GRADE	1,629	60%	2018	↔	↑				2	4	0.5
G.2.7	YOUTH PHYSICALLY ACTIVE AT RECOMMENDED LEVEL - 10TH GRADE	1,213	44%	2018	↓	↓				4	4	1
	YOUTH HAVE 2 HOURS OR LESS OF DAILY SCREEN TIME - 8TH GRADE	1,053	39%	2018	↓	↔				3	4	0.75
G.2.8	YOUTH HAVE 2 HOURS OR LESS OF DAILY SCREEN TIME - 10TH GRADE	1,061	38%	2018	↔	↔				2	4	0.5

Section	comp to WA		1 POINT	comp over time		1 POINT	geography		1 POINT	race/ethnicity		1 POINT	1 POINT	1 POINT	SUM OF EARNED POINTS	Quant: # points available	TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE	% score	RANK
	# indicators with WA comparison	# worse than WA	points	# indicators with trend	# with worsening trend	points	# indicators with geo	# with 10% disparity	points	# indicators with race/ ethnicity	# with 10% disparity	points	Community voice theme	Community Survey	F+I+L+O+P+Q		AVAILABLE	(R/U)	
Substance Use	31	5	0.16129	31	7	0.22581	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.39	4	6	0.73	2

2: Substance Use

Qualitative=2

Section #	Section Name / Indicator Name	Annual number of residents affected	Most recent value	Most recent year	Kitsap's statistical trend or year to year comparison	Statistical comparison of Kitsap to WA State	Geographic disparity	Race/ Ethnicity disparity	SCORE TOTAL Quant+Qual (all=1)	Total possible (Quant+ Qual(2))	% of total
G.1	**SUBSTANCE USE**										
G.1.1	ADULT CURRENT SMOKING	32,783	16%	2017	↔	↑	Y	Y	5	6	0.833333
G.1.2	SALES OF TOBACCO TO MINORS - FAILED COMPLIANCE CHECKS	14	21%	2013-17	↔	↑			3	4	0.75
G.1.3	YOUTH CURRENT SMOKING - 8TH GRADE	109	4%	2018	↓	↑			3	4	0.75
	YOUTH CURRENT SMOKING - 10TH GRADE	204	7%	2018	↓	↑			3	4	0.75
G.1.4	YOUTH CURRENT VAPING - 8TH GRADE	284	10%	2018	↑	↔			3	4	0.75
	YOUTH CURRENT VAPING - 10TH GRADE	652	23%	2018	↑	↔			3	4	0.75
G.1.5	YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE - 8TH GRADE	212	8%	2018	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
	YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE - 10TH GRADE	508	18%	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.6	YOUTH CURRENT PRESCRIPTION DRUG (PAINKILLERS) USE TO GET HIGH - 8TH GRADE	92	3%	2018	↔	↑			3	4	0.75
	YOUTH CURRENT PRESCRIPTION DRUG (PAINKILLERS) USE TO GET HIGH - 10T	86	3%	2018	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.7	ADULT BINGE ALCOHOL DRINKERS	54,167	26%	2015-17	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.8	SIXTH GRADERS EVER USED ALCOHOL	703	26%	2018	↑	↔			3	4	0.75
G.1.9	YOUTH CURRENT ALCOHOL USE - 8TH GRADE	235	9%	2018	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
	YOUTH CURRENT ALCOHOL USE - 10TH GRADE	531	19%	2018	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.10	YOUTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE - 8TH GRADE	83	3%	2018	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
	YOUTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE - 10TH GRADE	234	8%	2018	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.11	YOUTH DRUNK OR HIGH AT SCHOOL IN PAST YEAR - 8TH GRADE	244	9%	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
	YOUTH DRUNK OR HIGH AT SCHOOL IN PAST YEAR - 10TH GRADE	417	15%	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.12	ALCOHOL RELATED DEATH RATE	35	11 per 100,000	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.13	ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITALIZATION RATE	496	170 per 100,000	2015	↑	↓			3	4	0.75
G.1.14	DRUG RELATED DEATH RATE	32	10 per 100,000	2017	↑	↔			3	4	0.75
G.1.15	DRUG RELATED HOSPITALIZATION RATE	170	64 per 100,000	2017	↔	↓			2	4	0.5
G.1.16	OPIOID RELATED DEATH RATE	22	7 per 100,000	2017	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.17	OPIOID RELATED HOSPITALIZATION RATE	54	19 per 100,000	2017	↑	↔			3	4	0.75
G.1.18	OPIOID PRESCRIPTION RATE		61 per 1,000	2019 Q1	↓	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.19	YOUTH RIDING WITH SOMEONE WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN PAST MONTH - 8TH GRADE	379	14%	2018	↔	↓			2	4	0.5
	YOUTH RIDING WITH SOMEONE WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN PAST MONTH	444	16%	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.20	YOUTH REPORT RIDING IN A CAR WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS USING MARIJUANA - 8TH GRADE	298	11%	2018	↑	↔			3	4	0.75
	YOUTH REPORT RIDING IN A CAR WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS USING MARIJU	466	17%	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5
G.1.21	YOUTH REPORT DRIVING AFTER USING MARIJUANA IN PAST MONTH - 10TH C	938	34%	2018	↔	↔			2	4	0.5

Section	# indicators with WA comparison	# worse than WA	points	# indicators with trend	# with worsening trend	points	# indicators with geo	# with 10% disparity	points	# indicators with race/ethnicity	# with 10% disparity	points	Community voice theme	Community Survey	SUM OF EARNED POINTS F+I+L+O+P+Q	Quant: # points available	TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE	% score (R/U)	RANK
Well-being	21	7	0.33333	18	6	0.33333	5	5	1	4	4	1	1	1	4.67	4	6	0.78	1

1: Well-being

Qualitative=2

Revised post 11/7 meeting. Well-being section was missing 8th grade hope (worse than WA) and 10th grade hope and denominators were incorrect for # indicators over time and # with WA comparison.

Section #	Section Name	Indicator Name	Annual number of residents affected	Most recent value	Most recent year	Kitsap's statistical trend or year to year comparison	Statistical comparison of Kitsap to WA State	Geographic disparity	Race/ Ethnicity disparity		SCORE TOTAL Quant+Qual (all=1)	Total possible (Quant+Qual(2))	% of total
F.1	WELL-BEING												
F.1.1		ADULTS REPORT EXCELLENT, VERY GOOD, OR GOOD GENERAL HEALTH	180,281	87%	2015-17	↑	↑	Y	Y		4	6	0.666667
F.1.2		ADDITIONAL YEARS OF HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTED AT AGE 20		53	2016	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
F.1.3		ADULTS DO NOT GET NEEDED SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL SUPPORT	4,360	2%	2016	↓	↓				2	4	0.5
F.1.4		ADULTS WITH 3 OR MORE ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES	63,078	32%	2011		↔				2	3	0.666667
F.1.5		ADULTS REPORT ACTIVITIES LIMITED BY POOR PHYSICAL/MENTAL HEALTH	102,107	49%	2017	↔	↑				3	4	0.75
F.1.6		ADULTS REPORT PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT IN THE PAST MONTH	30,277	15%	2017	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
F.1.7		ADULTS REPORT MENTAL DISTRESS IN PAST MONTH	23,776	12%	2015-17	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
F.1.8		ADULTS REPORT DEPRESSION	63,478	30%	2017	↔	↔	Y			3	5	0.6
F.1.9		YOUTH REPORT DEPRESSIVE FEELINGS - 8TH GRADE	950	35%	2018	↑	↑		Y		5	5	1
		YOUTH REPORT DEPRESSIVE FEELINGS - 10TH GRADE	1,152	41%	2018	↑	↔	Y	Y		5	6	0.833333
		YOUTH LIVE IN A HOME WITH RISK FACTOR OF POOR FAMILY MANAGEMENT - 8TH GRADE	1,051	39%	2018	↑	↑				4	4	1
F.1.10		YOUTH LIVE IN A HOME WITH RISK FACTOR OF POOR FAMILY MANAGEMENT	893	32%	2018	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
		YOUTH DO NOT HAVE AN ADULT TO TURN TO WHEN SAD OR HOPELESS - 8TH	605	22%	2018	↔	↔				2	4	0.5
F.1.11		YOUTH DO NOT HAVE AN ADULT TO TURN TO WHEN SAD OR HOPELESS - 10TH	589	21%	2018	↓	↓				2	4	0.5
		YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE IN PAST YEAR - 8TH GRADE	617	23%	2018	↑	↑				4	4	1
F.1.12		YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE IN PAST YEAR - 10TH GRADE	765	28%	2018	↑	↑				4	4	1
		YOUTH HIGHLY HOPEFUL - 8TH GRADE	1,306	48%	2018		↑				3	3	0.666667
F.1.13		YOUTH HIGHLY HOPEFUL - 10TH GRADE	1,298	47%	2018		↔				3	3	0.666667
F.1.14		SUICIDE NON-FATAL HOSPITALIZATION RATE	63	25 per 100,000	2018		↔				2	3	0.666667
F.1.15		SUICIDE DEATH RATE	41	15 per 100,000	2018	↑	↔				3	4	0.75
F.1.16		POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	37,903	17%	2013-17	↓	↑	Y	Y		5	6	0.833333
F.1.17		SCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT	5,574	15%	2017-18	↑			Y		3	4	0.75

Next steps

- 11/14 prioritization meeting

  - Focus on top 5 -- Assessment of gaps and feasibility/impact

  - Prepare 2019 priorities for community presentation 12/11