

# Community Advisory Council Health Assessment Wheeler County - 2013

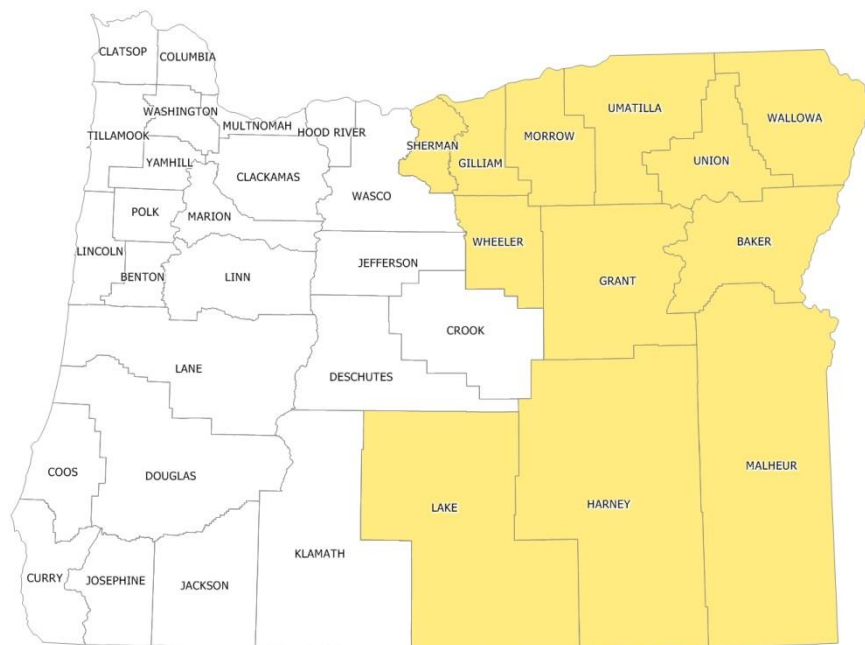
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## Background, Community Engagement, and Areas of Focus

### Background

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act was signed into law with the goal of making health care more effective and efficient. The law strives to achieve the “Triple Aim” of better health, better quality and lower costs. The State of Oregon applied for a Medicaid Waiver to implement its own plan to achieve the Triple Aim. This plan includes using Coordinated Care Organizations (CCOs) as the vehicle to deliver better care and lower cost. In addition, Health Exchanges will facilitate the goal of offering more health care coverage to people who currently do not have any.

The Eastern Oregon Coordinated Care Organization (EOCCO) includes the following counties; Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, and Wheeler.



Map provided by Oregon Office of Rural Health

Community Advisory Council’s (CACs) were formed in each county to accomplish transformation goals; they organized themselves in a way that allows them to work effectively and strategically. CACs identified the resources and activities communities need to achieve intended results.

Every community is different, but there are similarities in the process by which communities mobilize to affect change. Leadership, Assessment, Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation are critical phases of change.

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## **Local Community Advisory Council Membership**

*The primary charge of each LCAC is to advocate for preventive care practices, to oversee and collaborate with community partners on a Community Needs Assessment, and to develop, implement and report on a Community Health Improvement Plan.*

## **CAC Members currently serving Wheeler County:**

Candy Humphreys, Chair  
Anne Mitchell, Vice Chair  
Jim Carlson, Secretary  
Dan Allen  
Cindy Burlingame

Harold Dodd  
Cathy Goldsmith  
Rebecca Humphreys  
Rachel Tagg  
Kim Williams

## **Quantitative Data Collection**

EOCCO Community Advisory Councils conducted a Community Health Assessment by collaborating with the Oregon Health Authority Office of Equity and Inclusion to develop meaningful baseline data on health disparities.

Each CAC partnered with local public health authority, local mental health authority and hospital systems to develop a shared Community Health Assessment process. Existing county resources were used from community partners when available.

In reviewing the data sets below it should be noted that the death rates are not age-adjusted and thus populations with a greater elderly population will have higher rates. Also, in small populations' data that is expressed as a rate where the time period under consideration is only one year one or two cases may skew the data/rate inordinately.

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OHA Required Data Elements for CCOs	Statewide:	Baker	Gilliam	Grant	Harney	Lake	Malheur	Morrow	Sherman	Umatilla	Union	Wallowa	Wheeler
Age PSU 2012													
Total	3,899,801	16,210	1,900	7,450	7,315	7,920	31,395	11,300	1,765	77,120	26,175	7,015	1,425
Ages 0 - 17	861,856	3,252	351	1,362	1,601	1,473	7,927	3,125	348	20,397	5,956	1,356	260
Ages 18 - 64	2,456,875	9,183	1,095	4,147	4,224	4,727	18,533	6,630	1,012	46,434	15,548	3,904	736
Ages 65+	581,070	3,775	454	1,941	1,490	1,720	4,934	1,545	405	10,289	4,671	1,756	429
Race 2007-2011 ACS													
White	87.6%	96%	92.8%	95.2%	92.9%	92.1%	81.1%	88.0%	95.9%	87.4%	94.0%	96.3%	96.7%
African American / Black	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
American Indian	1%	<b>1.1%</b>	0.2%	1.0%	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	<b>2.2%</b>	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian *	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%
Pacific Islander		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Other	1%	0.3%	<b>4.5%</b>	0.3%	0.3%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%
2 or More	2.8%	1.9%	1.7%	<b>2.9%</b>	2.3%	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	2.3%	<b>4.6%</b>	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%
Ethnicity Hispanic 2007-2011 ACS	11.5%	3.3%	8.3%	2.6%	3.8%	6.4%	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	5.8%	<b>23.0%</b>	3.5%	2.2%	1.2%
Language 2007-2011 ACS speak English less than "very well"	6.4%	1.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	3.1%	<b>8.1%</b>	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%
Gender 2007-2011 ACS (F / Female; M/Male)	49.3% F	50.7% M	54.3% M	49.3% M	51.6% M	52.5% M	54.6% M	50.9% M	50.5% M	52% M	49.1% M	50% M	47.4% M
Lesbian, Gay, and Bi-sexual population	State rate = 4.5% ; EOCCO counties combined = 1.6%												
Family size 2007-2011 ACS	3.02	2.66	2.6	2.63	2.6	2.6	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.35</b>	2.78	<b>3.2</b>	2.85	2.86	2.55
Disability status (N/A more recent than 2000 Census)	28.8%	27.0%	28.7%	21.6%	20.6%	26.7%	21.0%	23.2%	28.7%	21.0%	26.9%	21.2%	N/A
Employment 2012 OR Employment Dept unemployed	8.7%	<b>10%</b>	7.4%	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	7.6%
Households Homeless	N/A	4	8	N/A	3	31	31	5	N/A	107	20	0	1
Renters	36.9%	30.80%	<b>37.0%</b>	29.2%	34.8%	33.9%	34.3%	28.2%	33.5%	35.6%	34.8%	25.1%	26.1%
Overall health Good, Very Good, or Excellent BRFSS 2006-2009	86.9%	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	87.0%	<b>83.6%</b>	91.4%	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	87.0%	88.8%	<b>79.2%</b>
Tobacco use Smoking BRFSS 2006-2009	17.1%	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	14.3%	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	14.0%	13.0%	S
Tobacco use Smokeless BRFSS 2006-2009 by males	6.3%	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	S	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	S
Obesity BRFSS 2006-2009	24.5%	22.3%	<b>31%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	22.8%	19%	<b>33%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	23%	19.5%	S
Heart disease 2007-2011 Death Rate per 100,000	163.1	<b>272.8</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>237.3</b>	118.0	<b>251.7</b>	161.3	<b>177.2</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>345.8</b>
Stroke 2007-2011 Death Rate per 100,000	47.9	<b>63.5</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>62</b>	39.3	22.9	<b>50.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>
Intentional injuries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unintentional injuries 2007-2011 Death Rate per 100,000	41.9	<b>78.5</b>	21.6	<b>56.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>
Suicide 2007-2011 Death Rate per 100,000	16.2	<b>31.1</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	14.1	10.7	11.4	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41.5</b>
Prescription drug abuse (no county specific data)													
Mental health conditions Good BRFSS 2006-2009	66.4	72.1%	66.8%	66.9%	75.9%	79.0%	81.3%	74.8%	66.8%	71.6%	<b>63.9%</b>	77.9%	95.7%

\* Statewide lists as "Asian / Pacific Islander" and county specific data lists two group = "Asian" and "Pacific Islander."

S - Suppressed Data

Bold = County rate is higher than statewide rate (or lower if a higher rate is more positive)

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	Statewide	Baker	Gilliam	Grant	Harney	Lake	Malheur	Morrow	Sherman	Umatilla	Union	Wallowa	Wheeler
<b><u>EOCCO Specific Data:</u></b>													
% of population without high school diploma 2007-2011 ACS	11.1%	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	11.0%	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	9.6%	<b>18.2%</b>	11.0%	7.3%	<b>12.6%</b>
% single parents 2007-2011 ACS	30.4%	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	29.8%	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	26.0%	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>
% elderly poverty (Age data only 18 or less)													
% of population in poverty 2011 Small Area Income and Poverty	17.3%	<b>20%</b>	11.8%	17.2%	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	16.1%	15.0%	<b>17.7%</b>	15.8%	16%	<b>20.1%</b>
Binge Drinking (BRFSS data)													
Male	18.7%	11.1%	17.0%	S	S	13.6%	S	S	17.0%	17.5%	S	<b>28.5%</b>	S
Female	10.8%	9.6%	4.3%	<b>26.6%</b>	S	S	10.2%	<b>18.6%</b>	4.3%	6.6%	5.6%	<b>43.1%</b>	S
Heavy Drinking (BRFSS data)													
Male	5.4%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Female	6.1%	5.9%	S	<b>10.5%</b>	S	S	S	S	S	2.6%	4.8%	<b>17.8%</b>	S
Physical activity levels (BRFSS data) Met CDC recommendations	55.8%	<b>42.3%</b>	57%	57%	<b>54%</b>	60%	57%	<b>52%</b>	57%	60%	<b>50%</b>	<b>44%</b>	S
DUI Rates Arrests 2009 Criminal Justice Commission per 100,000	506	389 **	<b>1,014</b>	<b>896.8</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>750.6</b>	474	488.2	<b>669.6</b>	<b>578.6</b>	473	212.9	345.5
% of population without personal transportation 2007-2011 ACS	7.7%	5.8%	5.3%	6.4%	6.6%	4%	6.4%	6.1%	2.2%	6.1%	7.4%	5.1%	1.5%
% of population without access to phone 2007-2010 ACS	2.9%	<b>4.2%</b>	1.9%	2.3%	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	2.7%	<b>3.0%</b>	1.3%	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	2.1%	1.0%
<b><u>EOCCO Specific Data which relates to youth and potentially the Early Learning Councils</u></b>													
% of population under age 18 PSU 2012	22.3%	20.1%	18.5%	18.3%	21.9%	18.6%	25.2%	27.7%	19.7%	26.4%	22.8%	19.3%	18.3%
% of births to mothers younger than 18 2010 OHA	2.2%	1.8%	<b>4.8%</b>	n/a	<b>3.4%</b>	1.4%	<b>4.4%</b>	1.8%	n/a	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	1.6%	n/a
low birth weight infants 2010 OHA per 1000 births	63	<b>67.1</b>	n/a	50.8	<b>90.9</b>	<b>114.3</b>	56.6	49.1	n/a	<b>63.2</b>	<b>85.4</b>	16.4	<b>133.3</b>
% of mothers receiving inadequate prenatal care 2010 OHA	5.5%	5.5%	4.8%	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	3.4%	n/a
% premature births (Not recorded by OHA)													
% of women experiencing abuse before or during pregnancy													
Infant mortality rate (HIPPA issue?) 2009 OHA per 1000 births	4.8	<b>32.7</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0	<b>12.7</b>	n/a	n/a
Maternal Depression/Prenatal Depression Rates													
Child Maltreatment Rates Abuse DHS 2011 per 1000 under 18	13.4	<b>24.1</b>	<b>60</b>	11.4	12.3	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	n/a	9.3	<b>22.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>53.1</b>
% of schools meeting physical education standards (as measure of child access to physical activity)													
# or % of children on school lunch program (potential measure of food insecurity) 2011-2012 School Year	51.7%	42.8%	32.6%	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	50.4%	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	37.5%	48.5%
% of children attending preschool prior to entering kindergarten													
% of children screened with a developmental tool (by 36 months of age)													
% of children current with immunizations by age 3	66.6%	72.3%	68.7%	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	68.1%	68.7%	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	S

\* 2008 rate

S = Suppressed Data

Bold = County rate is higher than statewide rate (or lower if a higher rate is more positive)

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## **Community Engagement Process**

Community Advisory Councils used qualitative assessments to explore values, perceptions, and the “why” behind the “what” of community members. These assessments do not strive for a statistical sampling. Rather they reach for the reason behind the numbers generated from the quantitative assessments such as surveys, vital statistics and behavioral risk factor studies.

Qualitative assessments help the assessment process to determine the distance between what the statistics show as a community need and what the community perceives as a need. The Wheeler County CAC conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment which included community engagement techniques in the form of a Household Mail-out Survey and Community-Wide Participation Meetings, which were held in the communities of Fossil, Spray and Mitchell. Summarized results from these assessments are included in this report.

## **Health Assessment Mail-Out Survey**

The household mail-out survey is an assessment tool with the greatest potential for accurately determining and measuring “what” or “how” a population is thinking, feeling, behaving, regarding a specific issue or set of issues. Each local Community Advisory Council wanted to ensure a diverse representation of community members in their qualitative data collection. In total, 3,098 community members in nine rural counties participated in the survey and are representative of each respective county in terms of geography, age, and race / ethnicity. Typically more females than males responded to the survey.

The table at the end of this report provides an overview of survey findings. The goal was to identify community members’ perceptions of the most pressing community health issues. In summary, the primary concerns in *each* of the respective counties are obesity and alcohol and other substance use / abuse. Domestic violence and child abuse were also noted among half of the counties as either primary or secondary community health concerns. Respondents also reported problems related to access to health care in rural Oregon.

There is a particular nuance within the behavioral health data that warrants further investigation. While 20 percent to 40 percent of respondents reported being bothered by little interest in doing things and by feeling down or depressed, less than 12 percent reported needing treatment for mental health issues (or substance use). This difference indicates that respondents were more likely to experience feeling emotionally “down” or depressed but less likely to seek help for these feelings; or to believe their distress needed attention. These data seem even more significant when compared to other health needs. For example, over 80 percent of all respondents received needed medical care and between 43 percent and 94 percent received the dental care they needed.

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## **The Community-Wide Participation Meeting**

The Community-Wide Participation Meeting allows members of the community to freely voice their concerns and satisfaction with the local health care system. The meeting provides an opportunity to express their perceptions about community health issues. Most importantly, it also invites community members to share their hopes for local health care – their vision. This assessment is a modified version of the nominal group technique. The Participation Meeting helps create a vision of what can change to make the community a healthier place. Before leaving the meeting, participants vote on their top priority issues by placing dots beside the areas that they feel are priority issues in their communities.

The results of the participation meeting tell us three things; **1) what residents like about the current local health care delivery system. 2) what the community does not like about the current local health care delivery system 3) what the community thinks can be done to make their community healthier.**

## **Summary of All Wheeler County Participation (Visioning) Meetings**

The following list is compiled based on the results of meetings held in Mitchell, Spray and Fossil during September 2013. An **X** next to an idea means that one person put three of their dots on that idea. Each idea also denotes the community name from which the idea was generated. The *italic/bolded* items were among the top 3 dot getters at each meeting.

### **Primary Care**

#### ***Clinic Open at Least 2-Full Days–10 (Mitchell)***

Better Access to All Services – Physical Health, Mental Health (including “AA”)-Health Promotion–3 (Mitchell)

Clinic Open More Often – Availability – 3<sup>rd</sup> PA-8 (Spray)

### **Pharmacy**

#### ***Mobile Pharmacy for Wheeler County–12 (Mitchell)***

In-House Pharmacy (Asher Clinic/6-Days Week Access)-5 **X** (Fossil)

Pharmacy in the Clinic–0 (Mitchell)

### **Prevention (Education - Activities)**

#### ***Nutritional Programs, Health Focused Classes, Preventative Programs, Obesity Healthy Living, Exercises Classes–10 (Mitchell)***

Funding for Programs that Include Physical Fitness-8 (Fossil)

Public Education/Any Health-Based Classes (Prevention)-6 (Fossil)

Exercise Activities for All Age Groups/Additional Gym-0 (Fossil)

Better Access to Fruits and Vegetables-8 (Fossil)

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## Prevention (Screenings)

Keep Mammogram Bus Going-9 (Spray)

## Mental Health

Additional Mental Health Counselor-5 (Mitchell)

***Better Access/Response to Mental Health; Especially for Low Income-17 X (Fossil)***

Better Understanding of How to Access Mental Health Care-3 X (Fossil)

Better Access for Mental Health Addictions Patients to Rehab-2 (Fossil)

Develop Mental Health Wrap-Around Services (support services)-6 X (Fossil)

Support Groups-0 (Fossil)

## Aquatics

***Swimming Pool-16 X (Fossil)***

Indoor Covered Therapy Pool-4 (Fossil)

## Veterans Administration (VA) Services

***Veterans Mental Health and Health Care Provider in Wheeler County-10 (Mitchell)***

***Work with VA to Get Local Services -11 (Spray)***

Improve Local Veteran Services-6 (Fossil)

## Communications

***Build a Cell Tower with Communications Links (Cell and Internet) for Everyone-11 (Mitchell)***

Communication about Events/Health Promotion-4 (Spray)

Increase "Talk" Between Healthcare Providers – Better Coordination Care between Services - Ambulance, EMT's, Clinics-4 (Spray)

## Other

***Tele-Health System for Specialist Consults (Metro-Providers)-13 (Fossil)***

Easier/Affordable Access to Healthcare and Resources-11 (Fossil)

Full-Time Nursing Position for Wheeler County (More Mobility)-8 (Fossil)

Geriatrics/Health Counseling/Therapy-1 (Fossil)

Audiology Services-1 (Fossil)

***Cut through Bureaucracy-More Funding – 11 (Spray)***

***Equipment Upgrades (all medical)-11 X (Spray)***

More Vounteers-8 (Spray)

Programs Based on Needs of This Community-5 (Spray)

Improve Physical Therapy Department-3 (Spray)

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## WHEELER COUNTY SUMMARY

### Partners

The Wheeler County Community Advisory Council (CAC) has had participation by the following since its inception in April, 2013:

- Dan Allen, Physician Assistant at Asher Community Health Center
- Cindy Burlingame, Wheeler County Juvenile Director
- James Carlson, Director of QA and Planning, Asher Community Health Center
- Cathy Goldsmith, Counselor, Community Counseling Solutions
- Candy Humphreys, Chair of the Board, Asher Community Health Center
- Rebecca Humphreys, Children’s Protective Services
- Anne Mitchell, Wheeler County Commissioner
- Kim Williams, North Central Education Service District
- Two OHP recipients attended some meetings

Staff partners: EOCCO/GOBHI: Paul McGinnis, Sandy Ryman, and Linda Watson.

### Data Sources

#### Primary Data Sources

- “Community Health Needs Survey, Wheeler County 2013. Conducted by the Eastern Oregon Coordinated Care Organization under the direction of the Wheeler County CAC. The needs assessment was mailed as a household survey to approximately 600 county households. One hundred fifty questionnaires were returned, a 25% return rate.
- 3 Community Listening Sessions conducted by Wheeler County CAC members assisted by GOBHI in August and September, 2013 in Fossil, Spray, and Mitchell
- 2007—Wheeler County Phone Survey on Medical and Dental Needs
- 2009—Asher Community Health Center Patient Satisfaction Survey
- 2012—Asher Community Health Center Patient Satisfaction Survey
- 2012—Asher Community Health Center Patient Satisfaction with Physical Therapy Services
- 2013—Participant Survey for Stanford Living Well Classes
- 2013—Susan G. Komen for the Cure mammogram bus survey
- 2012-2013—Phone calls to every Wheeler County household, primarily focused on women’s health care needs
- 2007-13—Mitchell School Based Health Center Annual student satisfaction survey with school-based health services



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## Secondary Data Sources

- “2013 Areas of Unmet Health Care Need in Rural Oregon Report,” Oregon Office of Rural Health
- Eastern Oregon Coordinated Care Organization Data Packet prepared by Emerson Ong, Oregon Office of Rural Health, April, 2013
- Oregon Office of Rural Health Data for Health Professional Shortage Areas
- 2012 Early Childhood Needs Assessment conducted by North Central Education Service District Early Childhood Program
- 2012 Behavioral Health Needs Assessment conducted by Community Counseling Solutions
- 2001 Healthy Communities Action Plan conducted by Wheeler County Public Health county-wide workgroup and key informants
- “Oregon Smile Survey,” Oregon Health Authority, 2012
- “Quick Facts,” January 2013. Oregon Department of Human Services; Children, Adults and Families Division. Office of Business Intelligence and the Office of Forecasting, Research and Analysis
- “Tobacco Fact Sheet by County,” Oregon Health Authority, 2013

## **Priority Needs**

The gathered information was combined into a triangulation matrix by EOCCO staff. At the December 2, 2013 CAC meeting, the group used a forced choice matrix to vote individually and privately on the priorities based on the triangulation report.

The identified priorities are:

- 1. Prevention**
- 2. Community Awareness**
- 3. Alcohol and Drugs**
- 4. Mental Health**

There was general concurrence that these areas affect all or most health care providers and social service agencies in Wheeler County and also affect the community as a whole. The fact that the Wheeler County CAC has identified these overarching community needs does not, however, lessen the need for individual agencies to address needs within their mandate, such as early childhood development programs or management of chronic diseases.

Survey Summary:

	Totals N=3,098	Baker N=242	Gilliam N=209	Grant N=1,041	Lake (South) N=421	Lake (North) N= 143	Malheur N=298	Sherman N=195	Union N=259	Wallowa N=140	Wheeler N=150
1. What is your health insurance status? <b>(Top cited)</b>	Medicare – 36%	Medicare – 45%	Employer or family member’s employer – 42.6%	Medicare – 36%	Medicare – 34.6%	Medicare – 45%	Medicare – 39.9%	Employer or family member’s employer – 37.4%	Employer or family member’s employer – 42.9%	Medicare – 42.9%	Medicare – 48.7%
2. Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider? <b>(percent Yes)</b>	80%	85%	83%	70.9%	88.7%	82.7%	83%	82%	83%	92%	82%
3. Thinking about the last six months, was there a time when you or someone in your household needed medical care? <b>(Yes)</b>	80%	79%	81%	78%	76%	76.8%	83%	81%	84%	81%	82%
4. If you or someone in your household needed care in the last six months, did they get all the care they needed? <b>(Yes)</b>	84%	85%	92%	79.3%	85%	80%	86%	91%	85%	80%	89%

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5. Thinking of the most recent time within the last 6 months you or someone in your household went without needed care, what were the main reasons? Mark all that apply? <b>(Top Reason)</b>	It costs too much – 36%	It costs too much – 34%	It costs too much – 32.7%	It costs too much – 27.3%	Couldn't get appointment – 31.5%	It costs too much – 35.8%	It costs too much – 16.4%	It costs too much – 40.9%	It costs too much – 15.1%	It costs too much – 39.6%	It costs too much – 33.3%
6. Thinking about the last six month, was there a time when you or someone in your household needed dental care? <b>(Yes)</b>	74%	67%	75%	74%	71.2%	69%	65%	76%	80%	77%	69%
7. If you or someone in your household needed dental care in the last six months, did they get all the care they needed? <b>(Yes)</b>	70%	68%	81%	69%	80%	43.6%	94%	73%	73%	68%	73%

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8. Thinking about the last six months, was there a time when you or someone in your household needed prescription medications? <b>(Yes)</b>	88%	87%	89%	87%	86%	79%	94%	88%	91%	89%	86%
9. If you or someone in your household needed prescription medications in the last six months, did they get all the medications they needed? <b>(Yes)</b>	92%	93%	95%	92%	93%	88%	88%	94%	88%	82%	92%

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10. Thinking about the last six months, was there a time when you or someone in your household needed treatment for mental health or substance use? <b>(Yes)</b>	7%	9%	7%	7%	5.1%	11%	11%	6%	8%	7%	4%
11. If you or someone in your household needed mental health or substance use treatment in the last six months, did they get all the help they needed? <b>(Yes)</b>	55%	48%	27%	51.5%	70%	63.2%	44%	44%	81%	50%	27%

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12. If you regularly seek care outside of your county, what are the main reasons why? <b>(Top cited)</b>	Needed care that I can't get locally – 45.5%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 36.5%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 49.6%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 43%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 39.8%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 35.3%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 31.4%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 53.8%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 32.8%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 41.8%	Needed care that I can't get locally – 44.6%
13. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have any of the following? <b>(Top Three Answers)</b>	High blood pressure – 25.2%  High cholesterol- 21.5%  Arthritis – 14.2%	Arthritis -44%  High Blood pressure - 43.5%  High choleste rol - 36.5%	High cholesterol – 41.6%  High blood pressure – 38.3%  Arthritis – 24.4%	High blood pressure – 35.5%  High cholesterol – 29.8%  Diabetes – 11%	High blood pressure – 16.9%  Arthritis – 15.8%  Vision – 14%	High blood pressure – 17.3%  High cholesterol – 14.9%  Arthritis – 13.3%	Arthritis – 33.4%  High cholesterol – 29.7%  Depressed or anxiety – 20.5%	High cholesterol – 39%  Arthritis – 37.9%  High blood pressure – 32.3%	High blood pressure – 34%  Arthritis – 30.1%  High cholesterol – 27.4%	High blood pressure – 45.5%  Arthritis – 41.1%  High cholesterol – 29.3%	High blood pressure – 58.3%  Arthritis – 44.7%  High cholesterol – 44.7%

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14. Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things? <b>(Yes – several days, more than half or every day total)</b>	28%	29%	25%	25%	30%	40.1%	33%	27%	29%	32%	31%
15. Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless? <b>(Yes – several days, more than half or every day total)</b>	26%	27%	23%	24%	25%	32%	30%	20%	28%	31%	30%

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16. Does a physical, mental, or emotional problem now limit your ability to work or perform routine tasks? <b>(Yes)</b>	22%	25%	14%	18%	25%	37%	28%	18%	19%	22%	24%
17. In the last 12 months, how often have you or members of your household ever cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food? <b>(Yes – Sometimes or Often)</b>	14.5%	18%	8%	12%	16.3%	18.6%	21%	9%	15%	20%	12%



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18. In the last 12 months how often have you been worried that your food would run out before you got money to buy more? <b>(Yes – Sometimes or Often)</b>	18.2%	21%	10%	16%	19%	23%	26%	14%	26%	24%	16%
19. In the last 12 months, were you or other members of your household unable to pay your rent, mortgage, or utility bills? <b>(Yes)</b>	9%	11%	5%	3.2%	12%	18%	18%	8%	13%	11%	5%

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						N= 143					
20. In the last 12 months, how often did you have a difficult time accessing transportation when you needed it? (Yes – Sometimes or Often)	10%	11%	11%	9.3%	11.3%	16%	13%	8%	9%	8%	11%
21. Which of the following would you say is the most important health concern our community is facing today? (Top Three)	Alcohol – 23%	Obesity - 29.3%	Obesity – 24.4%	Alcohol or drug use – 45.2%	Alcohol or drug use – 48.1%	Alcohol or drug use – 31.3%	Obesity – 31.1%	Substance or drug use / abuse – 22.1%	Obesity – 33.6%	Obesity – 25%	Obesity – 29.3%
	Obesity – 20%	Substance or drug use / abuse - 24%	Lack of recreational facilities – 20.1%	Obesity – 16.9%	Obesity – 20.5%	Obesity – 14.9%	Substance or drug use / abuse – 28%	Obesity – 21.5%	Substance or drug use / abuse – 26.6%	Substance or drug use / abuse – 17.1%	Substance or drug use / abuse – 17.3%
	Substance or drug use – 10.3%	Domestic violence – child abuse / neglect - 21.1%	Substance or drug use / abuse – 19.1%	Lack of access to good health care – 13.3%	Lack of recreational facilities – 7.1%	Lack of access to good health care – 13.4%	Domestic violence – child abuse / neglect – 24.9%	Alcohol use – 15.9%	Domestic violence – child abuse / neglect – 17.4%	Lack of recreational facilities – 15.7%	Tobacco use – 10.7%

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22. Which	Obesity –	Substance	Substance or	Alcohol or	Alcohol or	Alcohol or	Substance	Substance	Substance or	Alcohol	Alcohol use –

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of the following would you say is the second most important health concern our community is facing today? <b>(Top Three)</b>	13%  Lack of recreational facility – 12%  Alcohol or drug use – 10%	or drug use / abuse - 19%  Obesity - 11.2%  Alcohol use - 9.5%	drug use / abuse – 14.4%  Alcohol use – 10.5%  Lack of recreational facilities – 10%	drug use – 25%  Domestic violence – 15.9%  Obesity – 13.7%	drug use – 22%  Obesity – 18.9%  Domestic violence or child abuse/neglect – 14.1%	drug use – 23.4%  Domestic violence or child abuse/neglect – 12.5%  Lack of access to good health care – 11.7	or drug use / abuse – 23.5%  Child abuse / neglect – 9.6%  Lack of access to good health care – 8.2%	abuse or drug use / abuse – 18.5%  Alcohol use – 16.9%  Obesity – 12.3%	drug use / abuse – 22%  Child abuse / neglect – 12.4%  Obesity – 10.8%	use – 14.3%  Obesity – 13.6%  Substance or drug use / abuse – 13.6%	21.3%  Substance or drug use / abuse – 14%  Obesity – 12%
23. If you could do one thing to improve our community's access to health care, what would it be? <b>(Top cited)</b>	More primary care providers – 35.8%	More specialists - 14.9%	Expanded hours for outpatient services – 24.9%	More primary care providers – 37.7%	More primary care providers – 38.5%	More primary care providers – 38.8%	More primary care providers – 21.8%	More primary care providers – 28.2%	More primary care providers – 18.9%	More specialists – 18.6%	More primary care providers – 23.3%

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24. What would be the best way for	Mail – 51.4%	Mail - 49.6%	Mail – 48.3%	Mail – 47.5%	Mail – 46%	Mail – 66%	Mail – 53.6%	Mail – 61.5%	Mail – 48.6%	Mail – 47.9%	Mail – 58%

you to receive health education information about resources and programs that are available in our community? (Top cited)											
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