# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Introduction and Description of Oroville Hospital</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Description of the Community Health Needs Assessment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• About Oroville Hospital</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Description of Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Methodology of the Community Health Needs Assessment</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Secondary Data</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Primary Data</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Results and Findings</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demographics</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identified Health Needs of the Community</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Overweight and Obesity</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asthma</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mental and Emotional Conditions</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diabetes</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Incidence of Prostate and Colorectal Cancer Screenings</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Community Input</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Questions Presented to Community Leaders</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Description of Resources Available to Meet Identified Health Needs</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Existing programs and Resources to Address Top Five Identified Community Needs</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Additional Services, Health Care Facilities, and Resources</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Implementation Strategies and Community-Wide Plan</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementation Strategies</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Proposed Community-Wide Plan</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A: Information Gaps and Limitations</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B: Survey Respondents Never Screened for Prostate/Colorectal Cancers</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix C: Survey Respondents Perception of Health Concerns in the Community</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix D: Survey Respondents Perception of Risky Behaviors in the Community</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix E: Survey Respondents Perception of Factors for a Healthy Community</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix F: Survey Respondents Perception of the Greatest Needs Affecting Children’s Health</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix G: Community Health Survey – English</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix H: Community Health Survey – Spanish</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix I: Community Health Survey – Hmong</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oroville Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment

Oroville Hospital is a private, non-profit corporation located in Northern California. It serves the citizens of the Oroville area and Butte County. Oroville Hospital’s provides personalized healthcare to Oroville and the surrounding foothill and valley communities.

As part of the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Oroville Hospital has developed an ongoing, community-based assessment that will become part of a strategic plan on a long-term, continuing basis. This 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) includes the community’s perspective regarding health care needs and available services.

The Community Health Needs Assessment serves the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area which includes: Bangor (95914), Berry Creek (95916), Biggs (95917), Gridley (95948), Oroville (95965/95966), and Palermo (95968).

A Snapshot of the Oroville Hospital Medical Service Areas

- The Oroville Hospital primary medical service area includes 7 zip codes in Butte County.
- The population of the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area (2010, Census): 68,413.
- The total population of the secondary medical service area is 332,743
- The total population served by Oroville Hospital is 401,156

Demographic Characteristics from the Community Health Survey

- A total of 562 surveys were collected from paper and online sources.
- Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the residents in the primary medical service area live on an annual income of less than $30,000 per year.
- Fifty-five percent (55%) of the survey respondents were under the age of 55.
- Approximately 74% are white and 5.3% are of Latin/Hispanic descent.
- Several identified community leaders and health care professionals provided input for this CHNA.
- Top health needs identified: 1) overweight and obesity, 2) asthma, 3) mental and emotional conditions, 4) diabetes, and 5) incidence of prostate and colorectal cancer screenings

Identified Health Needs of the Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area

Poor health status can result from a variety of factors including: genetic, environmental, behavioral, and socioeconomic. The best way to address this is by identifying the causes of these diseases, conditions and challenges and developing interventions in order to decrease the incidence or prevalence of these conditions.
The identified health needs are based on secondary data retrieved and compiled from the Community Commons website, CHNA.org, and primary data collected from the Community Health Needs Assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Identified Health Needs of the Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overweight and Obesity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Two-thirds of the Oroville primary medical service area is overweight and obese. Overweight and obesity is caused from a variety of elements such as poor diet, sedentary lifestyle, and genetic and environmental factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Overweight and obesity cause many preventable chronic diseases such as type-2 diabetes, heart disease and several types of cancers. The American Medical Association (AMA) now recognizes obesity as a disease. This will allow the medical community to provide medical interventions to advance obesity treatment and prevention.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Asthma**                                  |
| • Butte County has a higher prevalence of asthma than state and national averages, as well as more days per year of poor air quality. |
| • Asthma is caused by genetic factors and exacerbated by poor environmental conditions. There is no known cure for asthma, but information can be provided to sufferers in order to learn how to control it and be mindful of the air quality in their community. |

| **Mental and Emotional Conditions**         |
| • It is estimated that over a quarter of people over the age of 18 suffer from an emotional or mental condition in the United States, most suffering from depression. Many people never get diagnosed with a mental illness for many reasons, some out of shame, and others for lack of financial resources. Approximately 9% of the CHNA survey respondents indicated that they have been diagnosed with a mental or emotional condition. |
| • Poor mental health can inhibit physically healthy behaviors. It is important to be able to identify if you or a loved one is suffering from a mental or emotional condition. Services such as free/low cost counseling or referral services to a mental health professional should be made available to anyone seeking help. |

| **Diabetes**                                |
| • CHNA survey respondents indicated that ~8% suffered from diabetes. People living with both type I and II diabetes sometimes have problems managing this disease. |
| • The best way individuals with diabetes can successfully manage their condition is to be educated on proper diabetes management techniques. Effective ways to manage diabetes would be paying attention to your blood glucose levels throughout the day, and to take the Hemoglobin A1c test on a frequent basis. |

| **Incidence of Prostate and Colorectal Cancer Screenings** |
| • A proportion of CHNA survey respondents indicated that they have never been screened for prostate and/or colorectal cancers. Educating the public regarding the importance of these tests could increase the number of individuals being screened for these types of cancers. |
| • Prostate and colorectal cancers can be prevented, if caught early enough. Procedures such as prostate exams, prostate cancer screening blood tests, colonoscopies, and sigmoidoscopies can be administered to high-risk individuals (family history) and individuals over the age of 50. |
I. Introduction and Description of Oroville Hospital

Description of the Community Health Needs Assessment

The purpose of the Community Health Needs Assessment is to 1) assess and prioritize the current health needs of the Oroville Hospital community 2) identify available resources to meet the priorities established in the Community Health Needs Assessment 3) draft implementation strategies to address health priorities, and 4) build capacity and community infrastructure to assist with health issues within the context of Oroville Hospitals’ existing programs, resources, priorities and partnerships.

This report has been compiled in response to the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that requires each tax-exempt hospital to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) every three years.

About Oroville Hospital

Oroville Hospital, located in Oroville, California, is a private, 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. It serves the citizens of the Oroville area and Butte County. Oroville Hospital’s mission is to provide personalized healthcare to residents of Oroville and the surrounding foothill and valley communities. This is accomplished by offering a medical home with a wide range of integrated services, from prevention and treatment to wellness. Oroville Hospital employs approximately 1,400 people with an annual payroll of over $100 million.

The 153-bed acute care facility specializes in a broad range of inpatient and outpatient services, including multiple physician practices. Other services include:

- Anesthesia Services
- Anticoagulation Services
- Cancer Services
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Childbirth Services
- Diabetes Care
- Emergency Care Services
- Extended Care Services
- Home Health
- Hospitalist Services
- Medical-Surgical Units
- Nutritional Therapy
- Palliative Care Program
- Pediatric Services
- Robotic Surgery
- Rehabilitation Services
- Respiratory Care
- Stroke Program
- Surgical Services
- Telemedicine
- Vascular Surgery
Oroville Hospital’s Patient Care Statistics (FY2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients Served</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Diagnostics and Therapy</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharges</td>
<td>9,538</td>
<td>Lab Tests (Clinical)-Inpatient</td>
<td>1,025,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient Days</td>
<td>33,853</td>
<td>Lab Tests (Clinical)-Outpatient</td>
<td>882,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>X-Ray Tests-Inpatient</td>
<td>21,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Surgery Patients</td>
<td></td>
<td>X-Ray Tests-Outpatient</td>
<td>46,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatients - 2936</td>
<td>4,508</td>
<td>Nuclear Medicine-Inpatient</td>
<td>2,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatients - 1572</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nuclear Medicine-Outpatient</td>
<td>2,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER Visits</td>
<td>34,979</td>
<td>CAT Scans-Inpatient</td>
<td>4,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAT Scans-Outpatient</td>
<td>7,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MRI Scans-Inpatient</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MRI Scans-Outpatient</td>
<td>2,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Primary Medical Service Area

The Community Health Needs Assessment serves the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area which includes: Bangor (95914), Berry Creek (95916), Biggs (95917), Gridley (95948), Oroville (95965/95966), and Palermo (95968).
Bangor (95914)
The population of Bangor is 578 according to the 2010 census. The percentage of residents unemployed in Bangor in 2010 was 12%. The median age in Bangor is 49.

Berry Creek (95916)
The population of Berry Creek is 1,441 according to the 2010 census. The percentage of residents unemployed in Berry Creek in 2010 was 9%. The median age in Berry Creek is 54.1.

Biggs (95917)
The population of Biggs is 3,155 according to the 2010 census. The percentage of residents unemployed in Biggs in 2010 was 14%. The median age in Biggs is 37.

Gridley (95948)
The population of Gridley is 10,810 according to the 2010 census. The percentage of residents unemployed in Gridley in 2010 was 8%. The median age in Gridley is 35.

Oroville (95965/95966)
The population of Oroville is 51,027 according to the 2010 census. The percentage of residents unemployed in Oroville in 2010 was 9%. The median age in Oroville is 39.

Palermo (95968)
The population of Palermo is 1,412 according to the 2010 census. The percentage of residents living in poverty in Palermo in 2010 was 14%. The median age in Palermo is 36.

The total population of the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area (according to the 2010 Census) is 68,413.

Figure 1

Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area Census, 2010
Description of Secondary Medical Service Area

The secondary medical service area served by Oroville Hospital includes the following zip codes and cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95918</td>
<td>Browns Valley</td>
<td>2,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95919</td>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>1,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95925</td>
<td>Challenge</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95926</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>37,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95927</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95928</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>36,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95929</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95973</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>31,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95976</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95935</td>
<td>Dobbins</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95938</td>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>3,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95940</td>
<td>Feather Falls</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95941</td>
<td>Forbestown</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95953</td>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>10,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95954</td>
<td>Magalia</td>
<td>12,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95901</td>
<td>Marysville</td>
<td>31,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95961</td>
<td>Olivehurst</td>
<td>26,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95962</td>
<td>Oregon House</td>
<td>1,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95963</td>
<td>Orland</td>
<td>15,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95969</td>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>27,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95972</td>
<td>Rackerby</td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95974</td>
<td>Richvale</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96094</td>
<td>Weed</td>
<td>6,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95988</td>
<td>Willows</td>
<td>8,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95991</td>
<td>Yuba City</td>
<td>40,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95993</td>
<td>Yuba City</td>
<td>36,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data are not available for this topic and the selected geography

The total population of the Oroville Hospital secondary medical service area (according to the 2010 Census) is 332,743.

The total population of the Oroville Hospital's primary and secondary medical services area is 401,156.
II. Methodology of the Community Health Survey

Secondary Data

Secondary data was retrieved and compiled from the Community Commons website, CHNA.org. These data included:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Diabetes Atlas: 2010.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Diabetes Atlas: 2010.

Primary Data

To ensure the information provided was gathered from a broad sampling of community stakeholders, hard copy versions of the Community Health Survey were distributed in English, Spanish and Hmong (Appendices G-I) at the following locations from June 22 - September 6, 2013: Postcards were also sent to all listed household in the 95965 and 95966 zip codes.

- Oroville Hospital Waiting Room
- Oroville Hospital Golden Valley Outpatient Rehabilitation Center
- Community Comprehensive Care, Walk-In Clinic
- African American Family & Cultural Center
- Hmong Cultural Center of Butte County
- Church of the Nazarene

An English version of the survey was also made available online through Oroville Hospital’s website. Paper surveys (n = 387) and online surveys (n = 175) were collected (535 English and 27 Hmong) from the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area. Data analysis was completed by the Center for Nutrition and Activity Promotion at California State University, Chico.

Community leaders and health care professionals in Oroville and surrounding communities were identified by the hospital CEO. A list of community leaders who provided input are presented below:

- Corey Wilenberg, Superintendent of Oroville Union High School District
- Julian Diaz, Superintendent of Thermalito School District
- Lee Jerigan, President of the Retired Teachers Association
- Laurie Kee, VP Community Market Manager for Rabobank
- Georgia Nelson, Public Health Nurse
- Aimee Miles, Public Health Education Specialist
III. Results and Findings

Demographics

The graphs below compare and contrast the population makeup of the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area as identified by US Census data, 2010 with the findings of the Community Health Survey.

- Race/Ethnicity

Figures 2 represents the racial makeup of the primary medical service area based on data compiled from the 2010 Census data. Figure 3 shows racial makeup based on data collected by the Community Health Survey. The data from the 2010 Census is proportional to the data collected from the Community Health Survey with few exceptions. Five percent (5%) of survey respondents vs. 12% of the primary medical service area population as identified by Census data indicated they were of Hispanic/Latin origin. There were also fewer respondents identifying with “Other Races” and “Two or More Races” on the Community Health Survey (1%) than the Census Data (13%).
Figure 4 displays the gender makeup of the primary medical service area population based on data from the 2010 Census. Figure 5 represents the gender makeup of the Community Health Needs Assessment survey respondents. At 77%, females are overrepresented among Community Health Needs Assessment respondents.
Identified Health Needs of the Community

Community Health Survey respondents indicated that the most commonly occurring conditions, diseases, or challenges with which they have been diagnosed are those identified in Figure 6. While heart disease (5.6%), cancer (5.1%), and substance abuse (3.2%) were also identified as health related concerns, they did not approach the rates of the top five conditions, diseases and challenges shown in Figure 6.

It is noteworthy that only 15% of respondents indicated that they have been diagnosed with overweight or obesity by a health care professional. This rate is in stark contrast to respondents reports of BMI data (height and weight) indicative of overweight and obesity (66%) and to alternative data sources for Butte County identifying a combined overweight/obesity rate of 61% (see page 11).

Additional information regarding the survey respondents’ perception of community health and behaviors are located in Appendices C-F.

Based on the methodology and criteria described in Section II and survey data, the top five Oroville Hospital priority health needs are:

- Overweight and obesity
- Asthma
- Mental and emotional conditions
- Diabetes
- Incidence of Prostate and Colorectal Cancer Screenings

For each of the these top five conditions, the following section presents a comparison of the Community Health Survey data with secondary data retrieved from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (source cited previously).
Overweight and Obesity

The National Institutes of Health states that there are many conditions attributed to overweight and obesity. Some include: sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, hypertension, type-2 diabetes, stroke, coronary heart disease and certain types of cancers (colon, breast, endometrial and gallbladder). The reduction of overweight and obesity would help decrease the leading causes of preventable deaths in the United States as well as reduce the medical costs associated with overweight and obesity.

The 2009 article “Annual Medical Spending Attributable to Obesity: Payer and Service-Specific Estimates” prepared by Public Health Economics Programs at RTI International emphasizes the high-cost of healthcare spending in the United States. The estimates of this study suggest that the costs of overweight and obesity could have been as high as $78.5 billion in 1998. This number has risen 10% from 1998, incurring a total cost of $147 billion per year, as of 2008. This report suggests that the health care costs of Oroville area residents could be reduced via a reduction in the rate of overweight and obesity.

Many factors cause overweight and obesity including: socioeconomic, poor diet, sedentary lifestyles, and low/no access to healthy foods. Programs to reduce the incidence of overweight and obesity would save taxpayer dollars and reduce the incidences of many preventable chronic diseases. As noted previously, approximately 15% of the survey respondents have indicated that a health care professional has diagnosed them as being overweight or obese.

Adult Survey Respondants Overweight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants</th>
<th>Total Survey Respondents Overweight</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Respondents Overweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adult Overweight Prevalence (Butte County)

CDC data indicate that 36.7% of adults aged 18 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 and 30.0 (overweight) in Butte County. These figures are comparable the rest of the state. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Population (Age 18)</th>
<th>Total Adults Overweight</th>
<th>Percent Adults Overweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>171,968</td>
<td>63,153</td>
<td>36.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>27,665,678</td>
<td>10,015,473</td>
<td>36.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>235,375,690</td>
<td>85,495,735</td>
<td>36.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

**Adult Survey Respondants Obese**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants</th>
<th>Total Survey Respondents Obese</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Respondents Obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adult Obesity Prevalence (Butte County)**

24.30% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Butte County. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Population Age 20</th>
<th>Population with BMI &gt; 30.0 (Obese)</th>
<th>Percent Population with BMI &gt; 30.0 (Obese)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>164,901</td>
<td>40,071</td>
<td>24.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>26,882,506</td>
<td>6,232,137</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>226,126,076</td>
<td>62,144,711</td>
<td>27.29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Diabetes Atlas: 2010.
Source geography: County.
Figure 7 displays the classification of respondents' Body Mass Index based on self-reported height and weight data from the Community Health Survey. As shown below, 34% of the survey participants are overweight and an additional 32% are obese. Thus, BMI (weight and height) data reveal that two-thirds (66%) of the population served by Oroville Hospital are either overweight or obese.

Figure 7

Body Mass Index
Community Health Survey

- Underweight (<18.5): 2%
- Normal (18.6-24.9): 33%
- Overweight (25-29.9): 34%
- Obese (>30): 32%
The data in below indicates that the average Body Mass Index for the Oroville Hospital primary medical service area is 28.22 with a median of 27.12. Females have an average Body Mass Index of 27.99 with a median of 27.10. Males have an average Body Mass Index of 28.93 with a median of 27.39 (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Asthma

According to CDC statistics, Butte County has a higher percentage of asthma sufferers (17.07%) with a rate almost 4% higher than state and national levels. Approximately 21% of the survey respondents have indicated that they have been diagnosed with asthma.

Survey Respondants Reporting to Have Been Diagnosed with Asthma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants (Adjusted to Include Spouses and Children)</th>
<th>Total Survey Respondents Diagnosed with Asthma</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Respondents Diagnosed with Asthma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exact cause of asthma is not yet known. Researchers believe that genetic and environmental factors interact to cause asthma, often early in life. Though environment alone is not thought to cause asthma, poor air quality does exacerbate asthma symptoms. Butte County has a higher than state average rate of poor air quality days. This may contribute to this higher than state average rate for asthma among survey respondents.

Asthma Prevalence (Butte County)

CDC reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma. This indicator is relevant because asthma is a prevalent problem in the U.S. that is often exacerbated by poor environmental conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Population (Age 18)</th>
<th>Total Adults with Asthma</th>
<th>Percent Adults with Asthma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>171,968</td>
<td>29,348</td>
<td>17.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>27,665,678</td>
<td>3,628,547</td>
<td>13.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>235,375,690</td>
<td>31,061,484</td>
<td>13.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: 2006-10. Additional data analysis by CARES. Source geography: County.

The air quality of Butte County is significantly worse when compared to the rest of state, and the country. The percentage of days exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards are twice as much when compared to the rest of the state at 4.17%, and more than seven times greater than the rest of the country at 1.19%.
Air Quality (Butte County)
This indicator reports the percentage of days with particulate matter 2.5 levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 micrograms per cubic meter) per year, calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include counties where no monitoring stations occur. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Average Daily Ambient</th>
<th>Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards</th>
<th>Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average</th>
<th>Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>17.81</td>
<td>32.59</td>
<td>8.93%</td>
<td>8.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>37,253,956</td>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
<td>4.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>312,471,327</td>
<td>10.65</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
<td>1.19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Mental and Emotional Conditions

Mental health is “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.” Mental illness is defined as “collectively all diagnosable mental disorders” or “health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior (or some combination thereof) associated with distress and/or impaired functioning.”

Mental health and physical health care have a strong correlation. Mental health plays a major role in people’s ability to maintain good physical health. Poor mental health and physical health run on a vicious cycle. Mental illnesses can inhibit individuals in participating in physically healthy behaviors. In turn, poor physical health can seriously impact mental health, causing the individual to not take part in treatment and recovery of chronic diseases.

About 9% of the survey respondents have indicated that they have been diagnosed with a mental or emotional condition. Data from the study “Prevalence, severity, and comorbidity of twelve-month DSM-IV disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R)” indicates an estimated rate of 26.2% of Americans 18 and older suffer from a diagnosable mental disorder in a given year. It is possible that many of the Community Health Survey respondents have not been diagnosed with a mental disorder by a health professional, yet still suffer from a mental illness or emotional condition.

Survey Respondants Reporting to Have Been Diagnosed with a Mental or Emotional Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants (Adjusted to Include Spouses and Children)</th>
<th>Total with a Mental or Emotional Condition</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Participants with a Mental or Emotional Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adequate Social or Emotional Support (Butte County)
This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all, or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>171,968</td>
<td>33,018</td>
<td>19.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>27,311,960</td>
<td>6,827,990</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>229,932,154</td>
<td>48,120,965</td>
<td>20.93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Source geography: County.

According to CDC statistics in the table above, Butte County at 19.20% has a lower percentage of the population without adequate social or emotional support. In this regard, Butte County is has more adequate social and emotional support when compared to the rest of the state, 25.00% and country, 20.93%.
Diabetes

Diabetes is a disease in which blood glucose levels are above normal. Glucose is derived from the foods we eat and is used to fuel the processes in the body. A person who has diabetes doesn’t have the ability to make sufficient insulin (a hormone that facilitates glucose uptake in the body’s cells) causing glucose to build up in the blood. Symptoms include: frequent urination, sudden vision changes, extreme hunger, excessive thirst, unexplained weight loss, and extreme hunger. If not managed properly, diabetes can cause serious health complications like heart disease, kidney failure, lower-extremity amputation and blindness. Risk factors for type 1 diabetes are autoimmune, and genetic. Risk factors for type 2 are overweight/obesity, and physical inactivity.

Survey Respondants Reporting to Have Been Diagnosed with Diabetes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants (Adjusted to Include Spouses and Children)</th>
<th>Total of Survey Participants with Diabetes</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Participants with Diabetes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the CDC data in the table in pg. 19, the management of diabetes using the HbA1c test method is somewhat lower in Butte County than the rest of both the state and the country. This indicates that those diagnosed with this disease may not be managing it as well as possible with more frequent testing. Approximately 13% of the survey respondents have indicated that they have been diagnosed with diabetes (both type 1 and 2).

Diabetes Prevalence (Butte County)
This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have either type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Population Age 20</th>
<th>Population with Diagnosed Diabetes</th>
<th>Percent Population with Diagnosed Diabetes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>164,580</td>
<td>13,331</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>26,876,472</td>
<td>2,112,548</td>
<td>7.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>228,834,127</td>
<td>21,876,232</td>
<td>8.95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Diabetes Atlas: 2010. Source geography: County.

Diabetes Management (Butte County)
The hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test shows the average level of blood glucose over the previous three months. This is the best method to determine how well a diabetic patient has been managing their diabetes.
This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test, a blood test which measures blood sugar levels, administered by a healthcare professional in the past year. In the report area, 2,513 Medicare enrollees with diabetes have had an annual exam out of 3,188 Medicare enrollees in the report area with diabetes, or 78.86%. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Medicare Enrollees</th>
<th>Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes</th>
<th>Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam</th>
<th>Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>29,346</td>
<td>3,188</td>
<td>2,513</td>
<td>78.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>2,197,173</td>
<td>236,747</td>
<td>191,151</td>
<td>80.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>51,875,184</td>
<td>6,218,804</td>
<td>5,212,097</td>
<td>83.81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prostate and Colorectal Cancer**

**Male Survey Respondents Participating in Rectal Exam**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants</th>
<th>Total of Survey Participants Receiving a Rectal Exam*</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Participants Receiving a Rectal Exam*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within the last five or more years*

- Rectal exams and prostate cancer screening tests are the best methods for early detection of prostate cancer. Rectal exams are administered to men and are conducted in order to examine the prostate, looking for abnormal enlargement or other signs of prostate cancer.

**Male Survey Respondents Participating in Prostate Cancer Screening Blood Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants</th>
<th>Total of Survey Participants Receiving a Prostate Cancer Screening*</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Participants Receiving a Prostate Cancer Screening*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within the last five or more years*

- The Prostate Cancer Screening Tests, commonly known as the Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) Test are done on men and measure the blood level of PSA. If these levels are high, it is likely that prostate cancer is present. However, there are other reasons for high PSA levels and not all men who have high PSA in their blood, necessarily have prostate cancer.

**Survey Respondents Receiving Colonoscopies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants</th>
<th>Total of Survey Participants Receiving a Colonoscopy*</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Participants Receiving a Colonoscopy*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within the last five years*
Survey Respondents Receiving Sigmoidoscopies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Number of Survey Participants</th>
<th>Total of Survey Participants Receiving a Sigmoidoscopy*</th>
<th>Percent of Survey Participants Receiving a Sigmoidoscopy *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroville Hospital Primary Medical Service Area</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within the last five or more years

- Colonoscopies and Sigmoidoscopies are the best methods for early detection of colon and rectum cancer. Colonoscopies are conducted on both men and women. This test is most commonly done to check for colorectal cancer. Other reasons a colonoscopy may be necessary would to test for inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease) or for when abnormal changes occur, such as presence of polyps.
- Sigmoidoscopies are also are conducted on both men and women and is generally performed to screen for colorectal cancer or polyps and to confirm findings of other tests or x-rays.

Colon Cancer Screening (Butte County)
This CDC indicator reports the percentage of adult men aged 50 and older who self-report that they have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This indicator highlights a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. The table below indicates that males in Butte County get screened less often compared to the rest of the state and country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>33,523</td>
<td>17,331</td>
<td>51.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>4,598,297</td>
<td>2,519,867</td>
<td>54.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>41,994,838</td>
<td>24,124,869</td>
<td>57.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Population Ever Screened for Colon Cancer

- Butte County, California (51.70%)
- California (54.80%)
- United States (57.45%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.


Source geography: County.
In order to reach the goals put forth by Healthy People 2020, Butte County has to reach a colon and rectum cancer incidence of <38.60/100,000 people. Butte County is close, but in order to reach these goals, measures have to be taken to increase awareness and availability of these procedures.

Figure 9 shows that the proportion of Community Health Survey respondents (and/or their spouses) that never had a rectal exam, prostate cancer screening blood test, colonoscopy, or sigmoidoscopy. Additional information regarding survey responses to prostate and colorectal cancer screening procedures is located in Appendix B.
Prostate Cancer Rates
CDC reports the age adjusted rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9... 80-84, 85 and older).

Prostate Cancer Incidence (Butte County)
This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Population, ACS 2006-2010</th>
<th>Annual Cancer Incidence, 2006-2010 Average</th>
<th>Annual Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>108,175</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>153.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,595,785</td>
<td>22,436</td>
<td>140.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>215,232</td>
<td>143.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HP 2020 Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>no data</strong></td>
<td><strong>215,232</strong></td>
<td><strong>&lt;= 38.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: State Cancer Profiles: 2006-10. Source geography: County.

Colon and Rectum Cancer Rate (Butte County)
This CDC indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9... 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Area</th>
<th>Total Population, ACS 2006-2010</th>
<th>Annual Cancer Incidence, 2006-2010 Average</th>
<th>Annual Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butte County, California</td>
<td>218,635</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>39.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>3,090,061</td>
<td>14,896</td>
<td>42.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>141,281</td>
<td>43.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HP 2020 Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>no data</strong></td>
<td><strong>141,281</strong></td>
<td><strong>&lt;= 38.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This indicator is compared with the Healthy People 2020 Target.
Data Source: State Cancer Profiles: 2006-10. Source geography: County.
IV. Community Input

Questions Presented to Community Leaders

Following are open-ended survey questions posed to Oroville Hospital service area community leaders. Responses were provided via email. The responses from the following community leaders were provided to the survey team and are presented in italics below.

- **Question 1:** Where do you live?
  
  Laurie Kee - VP Community Market Manager
  “I live in the Oroville area, outside of the city limits in the county of Butte, in the Thermalito area.”

  Corey Willenberg – Superintendent Oroville Union High School District
  “I live in Oroville and have lived in Oroville for 27 years.”

  Lee Jernigan – President Retired Teachers Association
  “Oroville. Lived in Oroville since summer of 1950.”

  Julian Diaz – Superintendent Thermalito Union School District
  “Oroville.”

  Georgia Nelson, Public Health Nurse
  “Oroville.”

  Aimee Myles – Public Health Education Specialist
  “Oroville.”

- **Question 2:** What is your vision for a healthy community? What is healthy about your community and what is unhealthy?
  
  Laurie Kee - VP Community Market Manager
  “My vision for a healthy community is one that takes a healthy lifestyle seriously. The community should promote and sponsor events and activities that support a healthy diet and regular exercise programs. Our community currently as a whole is unhealthy. The majority of people are sedentary, overweight, and do not make healthy eating a priority. This ultimately leads to health issues that cost the community as a whole.”

  Corey Willenberg – Superintendent Oroville Union High School District
  “I think a healthy community is a place where education, healthy lifestyles and respect for each other are valued.”

  Lee Jernigan – President Retired Teachers Association
  “Small town atmosphere, friendly acceptance of each individual, and conducive of people to people mutual interaction, good governance, good economic base, recreational opportunities, and first-rate healthcare facilities and providers are some important factors of communities. Healthcare facilities that are up to date, and healthcare professionals who are well trained, experienced, and can and do communicate well with patients and others. Prime factors in the well-being of this community include Oroville Hospital, its staff, and all of the private practice healthcare providers and their staff personnel. Due to Oroville’s location its lake, and other many natural and town provided recreational features, people can improve life-styles, physical well-being, and cultural enrichment. A big, and decidedly unhealthy factor is the cultivation, manufacture, and use of illicit drugs, i.e. marijuana, meth, etc. This is creating very poor environments for children, youth, and adults, as well as a very significant
expenditure of law enforcement resources. Also it appears that this creates problems for healthcare providers, as users of illicit drugs try to access these through healthcare facilities.”

Julian Diaz – Superintendent Thermalito Union School District
“It is healthy in that our students and families come to school, they engage in our various activities like 'back to school' night, open house, Christmas programs and other special events hosted by our schools. It is unhealthy in that we are a high poverty area in Thermalito and many of our families cannot afford the simplest of things related to health care or do not see it as their priority when they are struggling to make ends meet. Many student still need dental and vision care but families sometimes don’t have gas money to make an appointment or a car to get there. Many do not see the importance or fear the medical field for unknown past experiences and costs.”

Georgia Nelson, Public Health Nurse
“A community where all residents had a doctor or clinic and health care whenever they needed it. We have a community with some residents that have no home and no food. They are on the streets and they are not healthy. We also have some very fine doctors and we have more medical services all the time. I am happy to see our community grow. The Sports Club is a good asset for our community.”

Aimee Myles – Public Health Education Specialist
“We have access to fresh fruit and veggies. Local doc[tor] (Alino) promotes a healthy weight and exercise in our young people. As for unhealthy, too many overweight and obese people of all ages; high rates of drug use/abuse, both prescription and illegal; too many children with tooth decay.”

Question 3: What is your perception of the hospital overall and of specific programs and services? Please identify opportunities for improving current programs and services, as well as highlight service and program gaps.

Laurie Kee - VP Community Market Manager
“I have been very pleased with the service that I, and my family, have received at Oroville Hospital. That said, we have not had many occasions to use the Hospital’s services or programs as we are basically a healthy family with a healthy lifestyle. I cannot speak to any program gaps as I have always had my needs met at Oroville Hospital.”

Corey Willenberg – Superintendent Oroville Union High School District
“I think Oroville Hospital has improved its perception to the public in the last 27 years. I use the lab regularly and have used the ER a few times over the last 13 years. I think a lot of people that have lived in the community for many, many years, have a primary physician in Chico and so they do not refer to Oroville Hospital.”

Lee Jernigan – President Retired Teachers Association
“Having personally received hospitalizations, tests, and treatments from Oroville Hospital I have the opinion that the Oroville Hospital facility and staff are first-rate in quality care, and second to no other in this category. When comparing to other facilities I believe Oroville Hospital does an excellent job, and one would not expect to compare those facilities with those of larger communities that have greater resources. I cannot fail to mention the exceptional monitoring of Patient care and concern for patients as provided by Dr. Regina Ottem. This person appreciates Bob Wentz’s willingness to meet with organized groups of people to explain objectives, features, and challenges, among other related topics, of Oroville Hospital. I appreciate his presentations to the Oroville Section of The California Retired Teachers Association.”
Julian Diaz – Superintendent Thermalito Union School District

“Being a resident of Oroville, I have a very positive perception of our hospital. I hate hearing bad rumors of Oroville health care without specifics to back them. I am not aware of any specific programs or services, to be honest, that the hospital provides. I can address improvements to programs I am not aware of.”

Georgia Nelson, Public Health Nurse

“I have been very impressed with Dr. Alino’s obesity treatment program. I believe that area of health care is a good investment in our community. It is difficult for clients with MediCal to find counseling services.”

Aimee Myles – Public Health Education Specialist

“Again, I appreciate Dr. Alino for offering the child/teen healthy weight and exercise program. It has proven successful and made our children healthy(ier).”

Question 4: What can the hospital do to improve health and quality of life in the community? Please list any ideas you have to improve services and relationships in the community and provide direction for new activities or strategies.

Laurie Kee - VP Community Market Manager

“I appreciate that Oroville Hospital is very visible in our community promoting a healthy lifestyle. Oroville Hospital was prominent at the Salmon Festival, the 5K River Run, the Oroville Economic Development BBQ, and many other events. The Farmer’s Market is also a great outreach in promoting right choices in eating habits within the community. Any activities that will promote people to get up and move and improve their quality of life would be great. These could range from organized run/walks to education on a healthy lifestyle. Maybe even outreach to the middle school and high school ages as they are beginning to make these choices for themselves and may need to break years of unhealthy habits.”

Corey Willenberg – Superintendent Oroville Union High School District

“Keep getting your message out in the community of the services the hospital offers and the doctors that are accepting new patients.”

Lee Jernigan – President Retired Teachers Association

“Instituting, or extension, of follow-up monitoring of patients after discharge. I feel that it would enhance the healing process, forge a better provider – patient bond, and perhaps prevent possible re-hospitalization for the same affliction, (This may mitigate future Medicare reduction of payments to providers). It seems that after discharge some patients could feel “dumped,” with insufficient guidance for after - dismissal recovery issues. This could also be a valuable PR effort. Hospitalists Nurses: A staff nurse could be assigned to each patient of surgery, and other serious conditions. These could provide coordination of hospital services rendered by doctors, and other providers.”

Julian Diaz – Superintendent Thermalito Union School District

“I would like to see the hospital reach out to all schools like providing a healthy clinic for first grade physicals in the spring for all kindergartners as this is required by law prior to entering grade 1 or within a window of time. Or even flu shots at a district location, things that show health care going out into the community to provide services. Connect with our nurses and see what they see in the field and get that input for improving services within each of our smaller communities in Oroville.”

Georgia Nelson, Public Health Nurse

“Anything the hospital can do to promote healthy lifestyle in Oroville is a positive.”

Aimee Myles – Public Health Education Specialist
“It would be great if a local dentist (Butte County) who accepts Medi-Cal had privileges at Oroville Hospital and the hospital allowed him/her plenty of OR time. Hundreds of children in our County, under age 6, need oral surgery each year due to extensive tooth decay.”
V. Description of Community Resources Available to Assist in Addressing Identified Health Needs

Existing Programs and Resources to Address Top Five Identified Community Needs

Overweight and Obesity:
Currently the Center for Nutrition & Activity Promotion (CSU at Chico) offers a variety of nutrition and activity promotion services in Butte County, in partnership with the Butte County Department of Public Health.

Asthma:
There are federal programs available like the National Institutes for Health’s (NIH) National Asthma Control Initiative (NACI) http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/prof/lung/asthma/naci/index.htm, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Asthma Control Program http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/nacp.htm as well as The California Department of Public Health’s Strategic Plan for Asthma in California http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/caphi/Documents/AsthmaStrategicPlan.5-5-08.pdf.

Mental and/or Emotional Conditions:
The Butte County Department of Behavioral Health offers crisis (1-800-334-6622) and non-crisis services (530-891-2800) for all of Butte County. The Northern Valley Talk Line (1-855-582-5554), provided by Northern Valley Catholic Social Services (NVCSS), is a non-crisis warm line offering peer to peer support, compassionate listening, and county-wide resource referrals. The Friendship Line (1-800-971-0016) reaches out to older adults, offering a wealth of emotional and well-being resources. In the comfort and privacy of their home, seniors receive emotional support, reassurance, counseling, crisis intervention, abuse prevention help, medication reminders, well-being checks, and information and referral for additional care.

Diabetes:

Rectal exams, Prostate Cancer Screening Blood Tests, Colonoscopies, and Sigmoidoscopies:
The CDC’s Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP) has two components: screening promotion and screening provision. By emphasizing a population-based approach (screening promotion), this program intends to increase screening rates among both insured and uninsured populations. http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/crccp/pdf/CRCCP_FactSheet.pdf

Additional Services, Health Care Facilities, and Resources

- Butte County Department of Behavioral Health

The Butte County Department for Behavioral Health serves as a safety net program for individuals and families suffering from serious mental illness, and substance abuse disorders. They provide prevention, intervention, treatment, and crisis services programs for both youth and adults. They serve over 7,000 individuals annually.

- Butte County Department of Public Health

The Butte County Health Department is responsible for continually assessing the health of the community and ensuring that certain services are available and accessible for its
citizens. They are responsible for assuring the provision of services in the following areas: maternal and child health, hazardous materials, public water supplies, food service sanitation, immunization, sexually transmitted diseases, on-site sewage disposal management, animal control, health education, and general communicable disease control. In addition, the Health Department operates two public health clinics throughout the county that offer immunizations, family planning, and the Women, Infants and Children program (WIC).

- Child Development Programs and Services, Butte County Office of Education

The Child Development Programs and Services’ mission is to provide high quality, diverse early care and education programs and services, offered through qualified professionals, that provide environments, opportunities, and foundations for individualized education, emotional, social and physical growth and development. Program administers, coordinates and delivers early care and education programs to children and families throughout Butte County.

- Enloe Behavioral Health

Enloe Behavioral Health is a division of the Enloe Medical Center that provides patient-centered psychiatric care for adults ages 18 and over at an inpatient hospital facility. It is the only voluntary acute-care inpatient mental health program for adults from the North of Sacramento to the Oregon border.

- Enloe Medical Center

Enloe Medical Center is a 298-bed nonprofit hospital located in Chico, California. It is one of two Level II trauma centers north of Sacramento, housing the region’s only Level II neonatal intensive care unit and operates the FlightCare air ambulance service. Enloe’s comprehensive medical services include cardiac surgery, stroke, neurosurgery, orthopedics, cancer care, maternity care, and bariatrics.

- Feather River Tribal Health

Originally founded in Oroville as a clinic for the local Native American tribes, Feather River Tribal Health is open to all the community to serve their healthcare needs. The clinic provides medical, dental, behavioral health, and other services to the community. They have a satellite facility in Yuba City.

- Oroville Cares

Oroville Cares is a community coalition serving the City of Oroville and the Oroville Union High School District. They collect and analyze data, identifies problems, maps local resources and networks with other agencies, groups, schools, businesses, individuals, etc. to develop a plan for Oroville youth, and to share information about local resources related to partner agencies, community organizations, and schools. Oroville Cares Coalition and its subcommittees assist in monitoring the implementation of activities that address positive Youth Development, Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug, Violence Prevention, and other health related programs in community and schools.

- Valley Oak Children’s Services

Valley Oak Children’s Services, Inc. is a private non-profit agency serving Butte County. Their primary function is to make childcare more accessible to parents while encouraging quality care situations for families in the area. They are contracted with the California State Department of Education to provide the following child and family related services: Child
Care Food Program, and the Child Care Payment Program. They also provide information on child care, child and family services, and other related services and programs.
VI. Implementation Strategies

Implementation Strategies

Asthma

- **Kids Asthma Camp**
  - Oroville Hospital sponsors an ongoing Breathe Easy Asthma Camp that is open to children ages 5 and over. The camp includes activities designed to raise asthma awareness and teach medication instructions.

- **Smoking Cessation Education**
  - Oroville Hospital provides evidence-based information on tobacco cessation information and resources to all smoking patients. Informational handouts and health providers help patients identify triggers and make plans to handle cravings as they quit using tobacco.

Overweight/Obesity

- **Farmers’ Market**
  - The Oroville Hospital Farmer’s Market has been available for the past 5 years and is open every Wednesday, beginning at 10am until 2pm. This resource provides fresh, local fruits and vegetables to the Oroville community from June until October and accepts EBT as a form of payment.

- **Fitness for Teens**
  - Fitness for Teens is an eight-week program spearheaded by Dr. Alice Alino that introduces and builds on basic health concepts, including nutrition and activity information. Weekly classes are held in the fall and spring and cover topics like: instructing teens to read food labels, getting daily physical activity, and setting or monitoring appropriate healthy goals.

- **Healthy Hustle for Teens**
  - Oroville Hospital hosts a yearly 5K walk-a-thon. This year the event was held on October 19th in Eagle Point Pavilion at Riverbed Park. Children ages 8-18 are encouraged to participate. Course participants receive health information and resources provided at multiple booths along the trail.

- **Healthy Running Event**
  - Oroville Hospital hosts a yearly walk/running event during the Salmon Festival. This year the Hospital hosted the Salmon Splash N Dash 3K on September 28th. Cost for Registration was $25 for adults and $15 for kids ages 12 and under. This event was held at the Levee in Downtown Oroville near the Municipal Auditorium.

- **OB Patient – Free Health Club Membership**
  - Oroville Hospital provides gym memberships to all OB patients throughout their pregnancy to help ensure a healthy delivery and recovery.

- **Subsidize Employee Gym Memberships**
  - Oroville Hospital also offers gym membership subsidies to all employees. Through this program, hospital personnel are able to obtain a gym membership in Oroville or the surrounding areas at a discounted rate.
Mental and Emotional Conditions

- Pain Management Clinic
  - Oroville Hospital will be starting a pain management clinic in 2014 to provide community members with services and treatment for all types of pain stemming from a variety of different causes - whether it's neuropathic pain or headache, or the result of injury, a surgical procedure, cancer or another illnesses. Dr. Carla Toms will be the overseeing physician for the new clinic.

- Psychiatrist Recruitment
  - Oroville Hospital continues to try and recruit a psychiatrist to assist with Oroville’s mental health.
  

Diabetes

- Diabetes Educators
  - Oroville Hospital staffs certified diabetes educators to provide individualized care plans and ongoing support for attaining the best possible outcomes for patients with diabetes.

- Diabetes Support Group
  - Free support groups are available for patients with diabetes. Discussions cover how to manage diabetes with medication, diet, and exercise. The group meets twice a month at the Greater Oroville Family Resource Center.

Incidence of Prostate and Colorectal Cancer Screenings

- Automated EHR Physician Screening Reminders
  - All providers at Oroville Hospital receive automated reminders to monitor and schedule colorectal cancer screenings for patients.
  - The hospital recruited a new GI Doctor in 2013 to help increase colorectal cancer screenings.
  

Documenting and Communicating Results

- The CHNA Report and Implementation Strategies are available to the community on the Oroville Hospital public website (www.orovillehospital.com) and are downloadable. To obtain a copy, contact the Shanna Roelofson at (530) 532-8044.

Planning for Action and Monitoring Progress

- The Oroville Hospital community health priorities will be addressed through the programs described in the Implementation Strategies. The logic model below outlines each health priority and displays the link between the epidemiology of the problem, reasons for the problem and the strategies Oroville Hospital and its partners will apply to improve the health of the community. Furthermore, Oroville Hospital will build on their existing programs and partnerships to ensure their sustainability to continue addressing the identified health needs.
Health Outcomes: Core Indicators & Priorities

Intervention Domain
- Asthma
- Physical Environment
- Mental and Emotional Conditions
- Overweight & Obesity
- Diabetes
- Incidence of Prostate and Colorectal Cancer Screenings

Performance Measures
- Adult Smoking Rates
- Adult Asthma Rates
- Self-Reported Adequate Social / Emotional Support
- Healthy Eating
- Active Living
- Diabetes Management (Hemoglobin A1c test)
- Colonoscopies, Sigmoidoscopies, Rectal Exam Rates

Hospital Implementation Strategies
- Kids Asthma Camp
- Smoking Cessation Education
- Pain Management Clinic
- Psychiatrist Recruitment
- Farmers’ Market
- Fitness for Teens
- Healthy Hustle for Teens
- Healthy Running Event
- OB Patient – Free Health Club Membership
- Diabetes Educators
- Diabetes Support Group
- Recruitment of new GI Physician

Community Support
- Strategic Plan for Asthma in California
- Butte County Department of Behavioral Health
- Center for Nutrition and Activity Promotion
- Oroville Sports Club
- Greater Oroville Family Resource Center
- Online info from IMPACT

Clinical Care
Appendix A: Information Gaps and Data Limitations

Certain limitations and gaps impacted our ability to conduct a more rigorous assessment. Survey data is all self-reported and is limited to the sample drawn from adults willing to participate. For certain results, adults were utilized as proxies for child/household data. In addition, the qualitative feedback data from public health professionals was obtained via email, thus the quality and thoroughness of these data cannot be completely assured. Finally, due to limited resources and time constraints, data were not collected on every vulnerable population (linguistically isolated, homeless, LGBT community, etc.)

Appendix B: Age Characteristics of Survey Respondents

The age distribution for respondents to the Community Health Survey are displayed in the figure below. An even distribution of ages were represented in this data source.
Appendix C: Survey Respondents Never Screened for Prostate/Colorectal Cancers

A significant percentage of survey respondents indicating that they have never had a rectal exam, prostate cancer screening blood test, colonoscopy, and/or a sigmoidoscopy is notable. It is important to point out that only 44% of the survey respondents were aged 55 or older.

The CDC recommends regular prostate and colorectal screenings starting at age 50. However, if you are at a higher risk for these diseases, it is recommended to begin getting screened at a younger age.

Survey respondents that have never been screened for prostate and/or colorectal cancers

- Rectal Exams: 39%
- Prostate Cancer Screening Blood Tests: 42%
- Colonoscopy: 36%
- Sigmoidoscopy: 64%

Procedures survey respondents indicated they have never had.
Appendix D: Survey Respondents Perception of Health Concerns in the Community

The table below reflects what the survey respondents believe are the most important health problems in their community. The data shows that 56.4% of the survey respondents indicated that obesity is an important problem in their community and close to 41% reported that diabetes is a major health concern.

It is important to note that 39.3% of the survey respondents believe that heart disease and high blood pressure is a major concern in their community. However, only 5.6% indicated that they have been diagnosed with heart disease (Fig. 9).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Concern</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease/High Blood Pressure</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Issues</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortage of Primary Care Doctors</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory/Lung Disease</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Hygiene</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most important "Health Problems" facing our Community

![Bar chart showing the percentage of survey respondents believing in various health concerns](chart.png)
Appendix E: Survey Respondents Perception of Risky Behaviors in the Community

The table below outlines the perception of the community in regards to risky behaviors. It is important to point out that the majority of the survey respondents reported that they believe that drug and alcohol abuse is a major concern in their community with 80.8% and 60.5%, respectively. This is notable because only 3.2% of the survey respondents indicated that they have been diagnosed with substance abuse.

Most challenging "Risky Behaviors" facing our community

- Not wearing a seat belt: 34
- Not wearing a helmet: 24
- Dropping out of school: 80
- Poor eating habits: 168
- Lack of exercise: 147
- Child abuse/neglect: 190
- Tobacco use/secondhand smoke: 149
- Driving while under the influence: 178
- Drug abuse: 454
- Alcohol abuse: 340
Appendix F: Survey Respondents Perception of Factors for a Healthy Community

The table below reflects the beliefs of the survey respondents as to what are important factors for a healthy community. Approximately 62% believe that low crime and safe neighborhoods are significant factors for a healthy community, and 50% indicated that good jobs and a healthy economy are important factors as well.

It is important to point out that approximately 42% of the survey respondents believe that access to affordable health care is important for a healthy community.
Appendix G: Survey Respondents Perception of the Greatest Needs Affecting Children’s Health

The table below reflects what the community identifies as the greatest needs affecting children’s health. Access to health care services and affordable health insurance were the top two factors with 42% and 35%, respectively. This is notable because both Appendices E and F show a high percentage of survey respondents indicating that access to health care services and affordable health insurance is an issue in their community.
### Oroville Hospital Community Health Survey

**INSTRUCTIONS** | We invite you to participate in the 2013 Oroville Hospital Community Health Survey, providing information about your health, the health of your family and health issues facing our community.

The survey will take about 10 to 15 minutes to complete and will help us identify the unique health-related concerns facing residents of Oroville and surrounding areas. It will also help us develop a series of activities to address the needs identified.

**This is an anonymous survey and we want to assure you that your responses will be kept strictly confidential. If you do not wish to answer a question, or if a question does not apply to you, you may leave your answer blank.**

**SECTION 1: ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND FAMILY**

Check the boxes that best apply for you, your spouse or partner, and/or your child(ren)

- About how tall are you (without shoes)? ______________
- About how much do you weigh (without shoes)? ______________

How would you describe the overall health of each member of your family?

- Very good
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Good
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Fair
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Poor
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Not sure
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)

Are you currently the primary caregiver for an ill or elderly family member?

- Yes
- No

Where do you and your family members receive routine health care services?

- Private doctor's office
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Urgent/prompt care
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Emergency room
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Free/low-cost clinic
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- School-based clinic
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Homeless shelter
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Store-based clinic
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- No routine health care
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- Not sure
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)

Do you have a Primary Care Physician (PCP)?

- Yes
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)
- No
  - You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)

Yes, but I don't see him/her regularly

- You
  - Spouse/Partner
  - Child(ren)

If you do not see a primary health provider regularly, please tell us why

- I don’t know how to find a good doctor
- I am uncomfortable with doctors
- My doctor has inconvenient hours
- Other ____________________________
- Lack of transportation
- It costs too much money
- Language, racial, or cultural barriers
- N/A
What other kinds of health care professionals do you visit regularly? (Check all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Spouse/Partner</th>
<th>Child(ren)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical specialist</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye doctor</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Professional</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home care nurse</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual healer</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative healer</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eye doctor (ex: Chiropractor)  | ☐   | ☐              | ☐          |

Have you ever been told by a doctor or health care professional that a member of your family has any of these conditions, diseases or challenges? (Check all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Spouse/Partner</th>
<th>Child(ren)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight/Obesity</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating Disorder</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetic Disorder</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Defect</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental/Emotional Condition</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Depression</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental &amp; Learning</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerns (including Autism)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR WOMEN ONLY:

How long has it been since your last mammogram (a screening exam for breast cancer)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 year</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 2 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 3 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 4 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long has it been since your last pap smear (a screening exam for cervical cancer)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 year</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 2 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 3 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 4 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you ever had a bone density scan (a screening exam for osteoporosis)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR MEN ONLY:

How long has it been since your last rectal exam (a screening used to examine the prostate)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 year</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 2 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 3 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 4 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long has it been since you had a prostate cancer screening blood test?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 year</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 2 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 3 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 4 years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more years</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOR MEN AND WOMEN, AGE 50 AND OVER:

How long has it been since your last colonoscopy (a screening exam for colon cancer)?
- Within 1 year
- Within 2 years
- Within 5 years
- Within 10 years
- Over 10 years
- Never
- Not sure
- N/A

How long has it been since your last sigmoidoscopy (a screening exam for colorectal cancer)?
- Within 1 year
- Within 2 years
- Within 5 years
- Within 10 years
- Over 10 years
- Never
- Not sure
- N/A

ABOUT YOUR HEALTH COVERAGE:

Did you have health insurance during all, part or none of the past year?
- All year
- Part of the year
- No insurance all year
- Not sure

Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage?
- Employer-sponsored plan
- Private insurance
- Medicare
- Medi-cal
- No health insurance
- Not sure

Do you have an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney?
- Yes
- No
- Not sure

SECTION 2: ABOUT YOUR LIFESTYLE

Please answer each question based on the past year. Check the boxes that best apply for you, your spouse or partner, and/or your child(ren).

On average, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink daily?

**NOTE:** one serving is 1/2 cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice
- 3 or more servings
- 2 servings
- 1 or fewer servings
- Not sure

On average, how many servings of vegetables do you eat or drink daily?

**NOTE:** one serving is 1/2 cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice
- 3 or more servings
- 2 servings
- 1 or fewer servings
- Not sure
On average, how many sugar-sweetened beverages do you drink daily?

**NOTE:** include sodas, energy drinks, less than 100% juice drinks, etc.

- 3 or more servings  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)
- 2 servings  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)
- 1 or fewer servings  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)
- Not sure  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)

On average, how many days per week do you get at least 30 minutes of exercise or other physical activity?

**EXAMPLES:** walking, running, weight-lifting, team sports or gardening

- 5-7 days  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)
- 3-4 days  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)
- 1-2 days  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)
- Only occasionally  □ You □ Spouse/Partner □ Child(ren)

What obstacles prevent you from getting regular exercise?

- Not enough time in my day  □
- I don’t know where to go for exercise  □
- It’s hard to stay motivated  □
- I don’t know how to properly exercise  □
- I’m not healthy enough to exercise  □
- Not sure  □

How often do you wear a helmet when riding a bicycle, skateboard or scooter?

- Always  □  □
- Nearly always  □
- Seldom  □
- Never  □
- Sometimes  □
- Not sure  □

How often do you wear a seat belt when driving or riding in a car?

- Always  □  □
- Nearly always  □
- Seldom  □
- Never  □
- Sometimes  □
- Not sure  □

How many days per week do you drink alcoholic beverages?

- I do not drink alcohol  □  □
- 1-2 days  □
- 5 or more days  □
- Not sure  □

If you do drink, how many drinks might you have at one time?

- 1 drink  □  □
- 2 drinks  □
- 3 drinks  □
- 4 or more drinks  □
- Not sure  □
- N/A  □

How often do you smoke cigarettes or use other forms of tobacco?

- I do not use tobacco  □  □
- 1-2 days  □
- 3-4 days  □
- 5 or more days  □
- Not sure  □

If you smoke, have you tried to quit?

- Yes, I quit  □
- Yes, I started again  □
- No, I still smoke  □
- N/A  □

How often would you say you feel sad, blue or depressed?

- Never  □
- Seldom  □
- Sometimes  □
- Often  □
- Always  □
- Not sure  □
Have you considered suicide?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure

Has anyone made you feel afraid for your personal safety or physically hurt you?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure

If yes, what relationship is this person (or people) to you?
☐ Stranger ☐ Friend ☐ Spouse ☐ Boyfriend/Girlfriend
☐ Ex-spouse ☐ Separated spouse ☐ Acquaintance ☐ Other

SECTION 3: ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY’S HEALTH

Please select your **TOP THREE** answers for each of the following:

Most important factors for a “Healthy Community”
☐ Low crime/safe neighborhoods
☐ Good schools
☐ Access to affordable health care
☐ Lots of parks & recreation opportunities
☐ Affordable housing
☐ Good jobs/Healthy economy
☐ Healthy behaviors and lifestyles
☐ Clean environment
☐ Access to affordable fresh/natural foods
☐ Access to mental health services
☐ Access to substance abuse programs/support

Greatest needs affecting “Children’s Health”
☐ Access to immunizations
☐ Access to health care services
☐ Access to mental health services
☐ Access to affordable fresh/natural foods
☐ Affordable healthy lifestyle programs
☐ Affordable health insurance
☐ Affordable services for special needs
☐ Better school-lunch programs
☐ Better child/day care options
☐ Access to free health screenings
☐ Lack of physical activity
☐ Safe places to play

Most important “Health Problems” facing our community
☐ Cancer
☐ Diabetes
☐ Heart Disease/High Blood Pressure
☐ Stroke
☐ Dental Hygiene
☐ Suicide
☐ Infectious Diseases (ex: Hepatitis)
☐ Obesity
☐ Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
☐ Mental Health Issues
☐ Respiratory/Lung Disease
☐ Teen pregnancy
☐ Shortage of Primary Care Doctors

Most challenging “Risky Behaviors” facing our community
☐ Alcohol abuse
☐ Drug abuse
☐ Driving while under the influence
☐ Tobacco use/secondhand smoke
☐ Child abuse/neglect
☐ Lack of exercise
☐ Poor eating habits
☐ Dropping out of school
☐ Not wearing a helmet
☐ Not wearing a seat belt
SECTION 4: ABOUT YOU AND WHERE YOU LIVE

Check the box that best applies.

Where did you learn about this survey?

- [ ] At the hospital
- [ ] From my doctor
- [ ] At my church
- [ ] At a community meeting
- [ ] At a health fair
- [ ] At a retail store
- [ ] From a friend
- [ ] At work
- [ ] Online
- [ ] Other ____________________

Which hospital do you normally go to for care?

- [ ] Biggs-Gridley Memorial Hospital
- [ ] Enloe Medical Center
- [ ] Feather River Hospital
- [ ] Oroville Hospital
- [ ] Other ____________________

What is your home zip code? _____________________

Your gender:

- [ ] Female
- [ ] Male

Your age:

- [ ] 25 or less
- [ ] 55-64
- [ ] 26-39
- [ ] 65 or over
- [ ] 40-54

What is your race?

- [ ] White
- [ ] Hispanic/Latino
- [ ] American Indian/Alaska Native
- [ ] Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Asian
- [ ] Black, African American
- [ ] Hmong
- [ ] Multiple
- [ ] Other

What is your marital status?

- [ ] Single/ Never Married
- [ ] Married
- [ ] Widowed
- [ ] Divorced
- [ ] No answer
- [ ] Unmarried Couple
- [ ] Separated
- [ ] No children living at home
- [ ] Both of the above
- [ ] No children living at home

Do you have children currently living in your household?

- [ ] Yes, under 18 years old
- [ ] Yes, 18 years or older
- [ ] Both of the above
- [ ] No children living at home

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- [ ] Elementary School
- [ ] Middle School
- [ ] High School
- [ ] Associate Degree
- [ ] Bachelor’s Degree
- [ ] Graduate School
- [ ] Technical/Trade School
- [ ] Union Apprenticeship
- [ ] Other

What is your current employment status?

- [ ] Full-time
- [ ] Part-time
- [ ] Not employed
- [ ] Homemaker
- [ ] Student
- [ ] Retired
- [ ] Self-Employed
- [ ] No answer
- [ ] Union Apprenticeship
- [ ] Other

What is your annual household income before taxes?

- [ ] Less than $30,000
- [ ] $30,000 to $60,000
- [ ] $60,001 to $90,000
- [ ] $90,001 to $120,000
- [ ] Over $120,000
- [ ] Not sure
- [ ] No answer
- [ ] Not sure

How would you prefer to access your personal health information?

- [ ] Paper Copy
- [ ] Online
- [ ] Mobile Device
How would you prefer to receive health information?

☐ Traditional Mail    ☐ Email    ☐ Text

IS THERE ANYTHING WE’VE OVERLOOKED?
Feel free to write in additional information you think we should know about the health of our community.

_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________

Thank you for your time!

Your anonymous responses will be used by Oroville Hospital to better serve the health needs of our community’s residents.
Appendix I: Community Health Survey – Spanish

Encuesta de Salud Comunitaria del Hospital de Oroville

INSTRUCCIONES | Lo invitamos a participar en la Encuesta de Salud Comunitaria de 2013 del Hospital de Oroville, proporcionando información acerca de su salud, la salud de su familia y los problemas de salud a los que se enfrenta nuestra comunidad.

La encuesta le tomará aproximadamente 10 a 15 minutos para completar y nos ayudará a identificar los problemas propios relacionados con la salud que enfrentan los residentes de Oroville y sus alrededores. También nos ayudará a desarrollar una serie de actividades para hacer frente a las necesidades identificadas.

Esta es una encuesta anónima y queremos asegurarle que sus respuestas se mantendrán estrictamente confidenciales. Si no desea responder a una pregunta, o si una pregunta no se aplica a usted, usted puede dejar su respuesta en blanco.

SECCIÓN 1: ACERCA DE USTED Y SU FAMILIA
Marque las casillas que mejor se aplican a usted, su cónyuge o pareja, y/o su hijo(a)

POR FAVOR DESCRIBA SU ESTATURA Y PESO
¿Cuánto mide aproximadamente (sin zapatos)? __________________
¿Cuánto pesa aproximadamente (sin zapatos)? ________________

¿Cómo describiría el estado general de salud de cada miembro de su familia?
Muy bien □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Bien □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Pasable □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
En mal estado □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
No estoy seguro □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)

¿Es usted actualmente el cuidador principal de un miembro de la familia enfermo o adulto mayor?
□ Sí □ No

¿Cómo describiría el estado general de salud de cada miembro de su familia?
Muy bien □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Buena □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Regular □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Mala □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
No estoy seguro □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)

¿En dónde reciben usted y los miembros de su familia sus servicios de atención de salud de rutina?
El consultorio de un médico privado □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Atención de urgencia/inmediata □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Sala de emergencia □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Clínica gratuita o de bajo costo □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Clínica basada en la escuela □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Albergue para personas sin hogar □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Clínica basada en una tienda □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
Sin atención de salud de rutina □ Usted □ Cónyuge o pareja □ Hijo(s)
No estoy seguro/a  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)

¿Tiene un Médico de Atención Primaria (MAP)?
Sí  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
No  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Sí, pero no lo veo con regularidad  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)

Si usted no ve a un proveedor primario de salud con regularidad, por favor díganos por qué no lo hace
☐ No sé cómo encontrar a un buen médico  ☐ Barreras de idioma, raciales o culturales
☐ Me siento incómodo con los médicos  ☐ Falta de transporte
☐ Mi médico tiene horarios poco convenientes  ☐ Es demasiado caro
☐ Otra razón __________________________

¿Qué otros tipos de profesionales de atención de salud visita usted con regularidad?
Médico especialista  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Dentista  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Oftalmólogo  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Profesional en salud mental  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Enfermera de atención en el hogar  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Sanador espiritual  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Sanador alternativo (por ejemplo: Quiropráctico)  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)

¿Le ha dicho alguna vez un médico o profesional de atención de salud que un miembro de su familia tiene algunas de estas condiciones, enfermedades o problemas?
Asma  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Cáncer  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Diabetes  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Enfermedad del corazón  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Abuso de sustancias  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Sobrepeso/Obesidad  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Trastorno alimenticio  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Trastorno genético  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Defecto Congénito  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Afección Mental/Emocional (incluida Depresión)  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)
Problemas de desarrollo/aprendizaje (incluido Autismo)  ☐ Usted  ☐ Cónyuge o pareja  ☐ Hijo(s)

ÚNICAMENTE PARA MUJERES:
¿Cuánto tiempo ha pasado desde su última mamografía (un examen para la detección de cáncer de mama)?
☐ Dentro de 1 año  ☐ Dentro de 2 años  ☐ Dentro de 3 años  ☐ Dentro de 4 años
☐ 5 años o más  ☐ Nunca  ☐ No estoy segura  ☐ N/A

¿Cuánto tiempo ha pasado desde su último Papanicolaou (un examen para la detección de cáncer cervical)?
☐ Dentro de 1 año  ☐ Dentro de 2 años  ☐ Dentro de 3 años  ☐ Dentro de 4 años
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Usted</th>
<th>Cónyuge o pareja</th>
<th>Hijo(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todo el año</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Una parte del año</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningún seguro en todo el año</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No estoy seguro/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACERCA DE SU COBERTURA DE SALUD:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Usted</th>
<th>Cónyuge o pareja</th>
<th>Hijo(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan patrocinado por el empleador</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seguro privado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medi-cal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningún seguro de atención de salud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No estoy seguro/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¿Tiene usted un plan de atención anticipado, testamento en vida o un poder para la atención de salud?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Usted</th>
<th>Cónyuge o pareja</th>
<th>Hijo(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No estoy seguro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECCIÓN 2: ACERCA DE SU ESTILO DE VIDA
Por favor responda a cada pregunta basándose en el año pasado. Marque los cuadros que más se aplican a usted, su cónyuge o pareja y/o su(s) hijo(s).

En promedio ¿cuántas porciones de fruta come o bebe diariamente?
**NOTA:** una porción es ½ taza de fruta en lata o cocida, 1 fruta mediana o 6 onzas de jugo

- 3 o más porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 2 porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 1 o menos porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- No estoy seguro/a [ ]

En promedio, ¿cuántas porciones de verduras come o bebe diariamente?
**NOTA:** una porción es ½ taza de verduras cocidas o crudas o 6 onzas de jugo

- 3 o más porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 2 porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 1 o menos porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- No estoy seguro/a [ ]

En promedio, ¿cuántas bebidas endulzadas con azúcar bebe diariamente?
**NOTA:** incluya refrescos, bebidas energéticas, bebidas con menos del 100% de jugo, etc.

- 3 o más porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 2 porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 1 o menos porciones
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- No estoy seguro/a [ ]

En promedio ¿cuántos días a la semana hace por lo menos 30 minutos de ejercicio u otra actividad física?
**EJEMPLOS:** caminar, correr, levantamiento de pesas, deportes en equipo o jardinería

- 5-7 días
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 3-4 días
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- 1-2 días
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]
- Solamente de vez en cuando
  - Usted [ ]
  - Cónyuge o pareja [ ]
  - Hijo(s) [ ]

¿Qué obstáculos le impiden hacer ejercicio con regularidad?
- No tengo suficiente tiempo durante el día [ ]
- No estoy lo suficientemente sano para hacer ejercicio [ ]
- No sé cómo hacer ejercicio adecuadamente [ ]
- Es difícil permanecer motivado [ ]
- No sé adónde ir para hacer ejercicio [ ]
- No estoy seguro/a [ ]

¿Qué tan a menudo usa un casco mientras anda en bicicleta, en patineta o en scooter?
- Siempre [ ]
- Casi siempre [ ]
- Algunas veces [ ]
- Nunca [ ]
- No estoy seguro/a [ ]

¿Qué tan a menudo usa un cinturón de seguridad al conducir o viajar en un automóvil?
- Siempre [ ]
- Casi siempre [ ]
- Algunas veces [ ]
- Nunca [ ]
- No estoy seguro/a [ ]

¿Cuántos días a la semana consume bebidas alcohólicas?
- No bebe alcohol [ ]
- 1-2 días [ ]
- 3-4 días [ ]
5 días o más ❑ No estoy seguro/a
Si bebe, ¿cuántos tragos tomas en una sola sesión?
❑ Ninguno ❑ 1-2 días ❑ 3-4 días ❑ N/A
❑ 5 días o más ❑ No estoy seguro/a
¿Qué tan a menudo fuma cigarrillos o utiliza otras formas de tabaco?
❑ No fumo ❑ 1-2 días ❑ 3-4 días ❑ 5 días o más ❑ No estoy seguro/a
Si fuma ¿ha intentado dejar de fumar?
❑ Sí, dejé de fumar ❑ Sí, comencé de nuevo ❑ No, todavía fumo ❑ N/A
❑ Sí, comencé de nuevo ❑ No, todavía fumo ❑ N/A
¿Qué tan a menudo diría que se siente triste, melancólico o deprimido?
❑ Nunca ❑ Pocas veces ❑ Algunas veces ❑ No estoy seguro/a
❑ A menudo ❑ Siempre ❑ No estoy seguro/a
¿Ha pensado en el suicidio?
❑ Sí ❑ No ❑ No estoy seguro/a
❑ Sí ❑ No ❑ No estoy seguro/a
¿Alguien ha hecho que sienta miedo por su seguridad personal o lo ha lastimado físicamente?
❑ Sí ❑ No ❑ No estoy seguro/a
En caso afirmativo, ¿qué parentesco tiene esta persona (o personas) con usted?
❑ Un extraño ❑ Amigo ❑ Cónyuge ❑ Novio/Novia ❑ Ex-cónyuge ❑ Cónyuge separado ❑ Conocido ❑ Otro

SECCIÓN 3: ACERCA DE LA SALUD DE SU COMUNIDAD
Por favor seleccione sus TRES PRINCIPALES REPUESTAS para cada una de las siguientes:

Los factores más importantes para una «Comunidad Saludable»
❑ Poca delincuencia/vecindarios seguros ❑ Buenos trabajos/una economía sana
❑ Buenas escuelas ❑ Comportamientos y estilos de vida saludables
❑ Acceso a atención de salud asequible ❑ Entorno limpio
❑ Muchos parques y oportunidades recreativas ❑ Acceso a alimentos frescos/naturales asequibles
❑ Vivienda asequible ❑ Acceso a servicios de salud mental
❑ Acceso a programas/apoyo para el abuso de sustancias

Principales necesidades que afectan la «Salud de los Niños»
❑ Acceso a vacunas ❑ Mejores programas de almuerzos escolares
❑ Acceso a servicios de atención de salud ❑ Mejores opciones para el cuidado de los niños/guarderías
❑ Acceso a servicios de salud mental ❑ Acceso a exámenes de salud gratuitos
❑ Acceso a alimentos frescos/naturales asequibles ❑ Falta de actividad física
❑ Programas asequibles para un estilo de vida saludable ❑ Lugares seguros para jugar
❑ Seguro médico asequible
❑ Servicios asequibles para necesidades especiales
Principales «Problemas de Salud» a los que se enfrenta nuestra comunidad

- Cáncer
- Diabete
- Enfermedad del corazón/Presión arterial alta
- Accidente cerebrovascular
- Obesidad
- Problemas de salud mental
- Enfermedad respiratoria/de los pulmones
- Higiene dental
- Enfermedades de transmisión sexual
- Suicidio
- Embarazo de adolescentes
- Enfermedades infecciosas (por ejemplo: Hepatitis, Tuberculosis)
- Escasez de Médicos de Atención Primaria

Principales desafíos de «Comportamientos Peligrosos» a los que se enfrenta nuestra comunidad

- Abuso de bebidas alcohólicas
- Abuso de drogas
- Conducir bajo la influencia de sustancias
- Uso del tabaco/humo de segunda mano
- Abuso/negligencia infantil
- Falta de ejercicio
- Malos hábitos alimenticios
- Deserción escolar
- No usar casco
- No usar cinturón de seguridad

SECCIÓN 4: ACERCA DE USTED Y DE DÓNDE VIVE

Marque el cuadro que más se aplique.

¿Dónde se enteró de esta encuesta?

- En el hospital
- Por mi médico
- En mi iglesia
- Por un amigo
- En una reunión comunitaria
- En línea
- En el trabajo
- En una feria de salud
- En una tienda de venta al por menor
- Otro ______________________

¿A qué hospital va usted generalmente para recibir atención?

- Biggs-Gridley Memorial Hospital
- Feather River Hospital
- Enloe Medical Center
- Oroville Hospital
- Otro ______________________

¿Cuál es el código postal de su casa?__________

Su género:

- Femenino
- Masculino

¿Cuál es su raza?

- Blanco
- Asiático
- Negro, Afro-Americano
- Hawaiano Nativo/Otra Isla del Pacífico
- Indio Americano/Nativo de Alaska
- Hmong
- Múltiple
- Otro

¿Cuál es su estado civil?

- Soltero/Nunca me casé
- Casado
- Divorciado
- Pareja no casada
- Separado
- Viudo
- Sin respuesta

18
¿Tiene hijos que actualmente viven en el hogar?
- Sí, menores de 18 años
- Sí, de 18 años o más
- Los dos anteriores
- No hay hijos viviendo en el hogar

¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto que ha completado?
- Primaria
- Secundaria
- Preparatoria
- Parte de la Universidad
- Grado de Asociado
- Licenciatura
- Posgrado
- Escuela Técnica/Comercial
- Aprendizaje de Sindicato
- Otro_____________________

¿Cuál es su situación laboral actual?
- Tiempo completo
- Tiempo parcial
- Desempleado
- Jubilado
- Trabajador independiente
- Ama de casa
- Estudiante
- Sin respuesta

¿Cuál es su ingreso anual antes de impuestos?
- Menor a $30,000
- $30,001 a $60,000
- $60,001 a $90,000
- Mayor a $120,000
- No estoy seguro
- Sin respuesta

¿Cómo prefiere acceder a su información de salud personal?
- Copia en papel
- En línea
- Dispositivo Móvil

¿Cómo prefiere acceder a su información de salud personal?
- Por correo tradicional
- Correo Electrónico
- Texto

¿HAY ALGO QUE HAYAMOS PASADO POR ALTO?
No dude en anotar información adicional que a usted le parezca que deberíamos conocer acerca de la salud de nuestra comunidad.

_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________

¡Muchas gracias por su tiempo!
Sus respuestas anónimas serán utilizadas por Oroville Hospital para atender mejor las necesidades de salud de los residentes de nuestra comunidad.
## Appendix J: Community Health Survey – Hmong

### Oroville Hospital Community Health Survey

Peb nquag hu ib tsom niam txiv kwv tij neez tsa los pab teb ib co lus rau hauv peb daim 2013 Oroville Hospital Community Health Survey, hais txog koi thiab koi tsev neeg tus keej nyob rau txoj kev noj qab nyob zoo. Peb daim survey no yuav si li 10 txog rau 15 na this. Koi cov lus teb yuav pab peb soj ntsuam tej yam muaj mob muaj nkeeg nyob rau hau peb lub zos Oroville no. Thiab, nws yuav pab peb nrhiav keb pab rau tej yam mob uas toob kas kev pab.

Peb yuav tsis siv koi lub npe lossis koi tej lus teb qhia rau leejtwg. Yog koi tsis xav teb ib qho question twg ces koi tsis thas teb los tau.

### SECTION 1: KOJ THIAB KOJ TSEV NEEG TXOJ KEV NOJ QAB NYOB ZOO

Check the boxes that best apply for you, your spouse or partner, and/or your child(ren)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koj siab li cas?</th>
<th>__________________________</th>
<th>Koj nyhav li cas?</th>
<th>__________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Koj soj ntsuam hais tais koi tsev neeg puas muaj kev noj qab nyob zoo?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zoo tshaj plaws</th>
<th>Koj</th>
<th>Koj tus txij nkawm</th>
<th>Koj cov menyum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoo heev</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsi zoo</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsi zoo kiag li</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lub sij hawm no, puas muaj ib tug neeg laus uas koi pab tu?

- [ ] Muaj
- [ ] Tsis Muaj

Koj soj ntsuam hais tais txhua tus neeg nyob rau huav koi tsev neeg puas muaj kev noj qab nyob zoo?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zoo heev</th>
<th>Koj</th>
<th>Koj tus txij nkawm</th>
<th>Koj cov menyum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoo</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo thiab tsi zoo</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsis zoo</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsis paub</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Koi thiab koi tsev neeg mus txais kev pab thauh muaj keb mo nkeeg rau qhov twg?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private doctor’s office</th>
<th>Koj</th>
<th>Koj tus txij nkawm</th>
<th>Koj cov menyum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent/prompt care</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency room</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free/low-cost clinic</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-based clinic</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless shelter</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store-based clinic</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsis muaj ib qho chaw mus</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsis paub</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Koj puas muaj ib tug Primary Care Physician (PCP)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical specialist</th>
<th>Koj</th>
<th>Koj tus txij nkawm</th>
<th>Koj cov menyum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye doctor</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Professional</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home care nurse</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual healer</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative healer (ex: Chiropractor)</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yog kjo tsis mus xyus as koj tus primary health provider raws nrain no, thov qhia yog vim li cas?

- Kuv tsis paub yuav nrhiau tau ib tug doctor zoo qhov twg
- Kuv tsis nyiam mus nyuas doctor
- Kuv tus doctor tsis muaj sib hawm zoo rau kuv teem sib hawm
- Lwm yam _____________________________

Puas muaj lwm tus doctor es koj mus xyus nrain?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical specialist</th>
<th>Koj</th>
<th>Koj tus txij nkawm</th>
<th>Koj cov menyum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye doctor</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Professional</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home care nurse</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual healer</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative healer (ex: Chiropractor)</td>
<td>Koj</td>
<td>Koj tus txij nkawm</td>
<td>Koj cov menyum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Koj tus tus kws kho mob puas tau hais qhia rau koj hais tias muaj ib tug neeg nyob rau hauv koj tsev neeg muaj tej yam rau hauv no?

| Asthma            | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Cancer            | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Diabetes          | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Heart Disease     | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Substance Abuse   | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Overweight/Obesity| Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Eating Disorder   | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Genetic Disorder  | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Birth Defect      | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Mental/Emotional Condition (including Depression) | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
| Developmental & Learning Concerns (including Autism) | Koj | Koj tus txij nkawm | Koj cov menyum |
RAU COV POJ NIAM TEB XWB:

Koj mus kuaj koi lub mis (mus xyuas seb puas muaj breaq cancer) rau thaum twg lawm?
- 1 xyoo rhau los
- 2 xyoo rhau los
- 3 xyoo rhau los
- 4 xyoo rhau los
- 5 xyoo rhua los
- Tsis tau muaj ib zaug
- Tsis paub

Koj mus kuaj koi caws si rau thaum twg lawm?
- 1 xyoo rhau los
- 2 xyoo rhau los
- 3 xyoo rhau los
- 4 xyoo rhau los
- 5 xyoo rhua los
- Tsis tau muaj ib zaug
- Tsis paub

Koj puas tau mus kuaj poj txha (a screening exam for osteoporosis)?
- Mus dua lawm
- Tsis tau mus dua
- Tsis paub

RAU COV TXIV NEEJ TEB XWB:

How long has it been since your last rectal exam (a screening used to examine the prostate)?
- 1 xyoo rhau los
- 2 xyoo rhau los
- 3 xyoo rhau los
- 4 xyoo rhau los
- 5 xyoo rhua los
- Tsis tau muaj ib zaug
- Tsis paub

How long has it been since you had a prostate cancer screening blood test?
- 1 xyoo rhau los
- 2 xyoo rhau los
- 3 xyoo rhau los
- 4 xyoo rhau los
- 5 xyoo rhua los
- Tsis tau muaj ib zaug
- Tsis paub

RAU COV TXIV NEEJ THIAB POJ NIAM 50 XYOO ROV SAUV XWB:

How long has it been since your last colonoscopy (a screening exam for colon cancer)?
- 1 xyoo rhau los
- 2 xyoo rhau los
- 3 xyoo rhau los
- 4 xyoo rhau los
- 5 xyoo rhua los
- 10 xyoo rhua los
- Tshaj 10 xyoo los
- Tsis tau muaj ib zaug
- Tsis paub

How long has it been since your last sigmoidoscopy (a screening exam for colorectal cancer)?
- 1 xyoo rhau los
- 2 xyoo rhau los
- 3 xyoo rhau los
- 4 xyoo rhau los
- 5 xyoo rhua los
- 10 xyoo rhua los
- Tshaj 10 xyoo los
- Tsis tau muaj ib zaug
- Tsis paub

KEV THEM KUAJ MOB NKEEG:

Koj puas muaj health insurance rau lub xyoo tag los no?
- Muaj rau lub xyoo tag los no
- Muaj rau 6 lub hli xwb
- Tsis muaj health insurance rau lub xyoo tag los no
- Tsis Pauj
- Koj
- Koj tus txij nkawm
- Koj cov menyam

Lub sij hawm tam si no, Koj them koi cov nqis kuaj kev mo li cas?
- Employer-sponsored plan
- Private insurance
- Koj
- Koj tus txij nkawm
- Koj cov menyam
Medicare  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Medi-cal  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
No health insurance  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Not sure  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam

Do you have an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney?
Muaj  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Tsis  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam

SECTION 2: KOJ TXOJ KEV UA NEEG NYOB

Lub xyoo tag los no, Koj los koj tsev neej noj los hau txiv maj txiv ntoo rau ib hnung twg ntau npaum li cas?
NOTE: one serving is 1/2 cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice

3 or more servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
2 servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
1 or fewer servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Not sure  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam

Lub xyoo tag los no, Koj los koj tsev neej noj los hau zuab rau ib hnung twg ntau npaum li cas?
NOTE: one serving is 1/2 cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice

3 or more servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
2 servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
1 or fewer servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Not sure  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam

Lub xyoo tag los no, Koj los koj tsev neej haus dej qab zib rau ib hnung twg ntau npaum li cas?
NOTE: include sodas, energy drinks, less than 100% juice drinks, etc.

3 or more servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
2 servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
1 or fewer servings  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Not sure  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam

Lub xyoo tag los no, Koj los koj tsev neej exercise rau ib hnung twg ntau npaum li cas?
EXAMPLES: walking, running, weight-lifting, team sports or gardening

5-7days  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
3-4 days  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
1-2 days  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam
Only occasionally  □  Koj  □  Koj tus txij nkawm  □  Koj cov menyam

Yog koj tsis exercise, vim li cas koj ho ua tsis tau? (Teb tshaj ib yam los tau)
□  Tsis muaj sij hawm  □  Kuv tsis paub exercise
□  Tsis pauj yuav mus ua rau qhov twg  □  Kuv muaj moj muaj nkeeg es ua tsis tau
□  Kuv tsis xav  □  Kuv tsis paub

23
Thaum køj caij tsheb khaub vab, køj puas ntoo kaus mom pab kom tsis txhob raug mob?

- Txhau zaug
- Tej tham
- Tsis tau ib zaug li
- Tsis paub

Thau køj caij tsheb, køj puas sia siv?

- Txhau zaug
- Tej tham
- Tsis tau ib zaug li
- Tsis paub

Ib as thiv no, køj haus cov cawv ntau npaum li cas?

- Tsis haus li
- 1-2 hnung
- 3-4 hnung
- Tsis paub

Yog køj haus cawv no, køj haus pe tshawg poom cawv rau ib lub sij hawm?

- 1 poom
- 2 poom
- 3 poom
- Tsis paub

Ib as thiv no, Koj haus luam yeeb ntau npaum li cas?

- Tsis tau hau li
- 1-2 hnung
- 3-4 hnung
- Tsis paub

Yog køj haus luam yeeb no, køj puas tau sim tsum txoj kev haus luam yeeb?

- Kuv sim thiab tsis haus lawm
- Kuv sim, tabsis rov qab haus lawm
- Tsis tau sim
- Tsis tau hau rua ib zaug

Koj muaj kev tu siab, nyuaj siab, lossis cim siab ntau npaum li cas?

- Tsis tau muaj rua
- Muaj me ntsis
- Muaj me ntsis
- Teb zaum xwb thiaj li muaj

Koj muaj kev tu siab, nyuaj siab, lossis cim siab ntau npaum li cas?

- Muaj ntai heev
- Muaj tas li
- Tsis paub

Koj puas tau muaj ib lub siab es køj xav tua koj tus keej?

- Muaj rua
- Tsis tau muaj
- Tsis paub

Puas tau muaj leejtwg ua rau køj ntshai losis ua mob rau køj?

- Muaj rua
- Tsis tau muaj
- Tsis paub

Yog muaj rua lawm, tu neeg ua li no rau køj yog leejtwg?

- Ib tug neeg kuv tsis paub
- Poojywg
- Kus tus txij nkawm
- Hluas nrhaug lossis hluas nkauj

- Kuv tus txij nkawm uas kuv nrauj lawm
- Kuv tu txij nkawm uas mus nyob lwm qhov lawm
- Ib tug neeg kub paub
- Lwm tus
SECTION 3: KEV UA NEEJ NYOB RAU HAUV KOJ LUB ZOS
Thov xaiv 3 yam rau txhua lo lus noog.

3 yam uas ceem tseej rau koj txhog koj lub zos yog dabtsi?
- Low crime/safe neighborhoods
- Good schools
- Access to affordable health care
- Lots of parks & recreation opportunities
- Affordable housing
- Good jobs/Healthy economy
- Healthy behaviors and lifestyles
- Clean environment
- Access to affordable fresh/natural foods
- Access to mental health services
- Access to substance abuse programs/support

3 yam uas ceem tseej rau koj txhog koj cov menyuam yog dabtsi?
- Access to immunizations
- Access to health care services
- Access to mental health services
- Access to affordable fresh/natural foods
- Affordable health lifestyle programs
- Affordable health insurance
- Affordable services for special needs
- Better school-lunch programs
- Better child/day care options
- Access to free health screenings
- Lack of physical activity
- Safe places to play

3 yam uas tshwj xeeb rau koj txhog kev mob nkeeg nyob rau hauv lub zos no yog dabtsi?
- Cancer
- Dental Hygiene
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
- Diabetes
- Suicide
- Mental Health Issues
- Heart Disease/ High Blood Pressure
- Infectious Diseases (ex: Hepatitis)
- Respiratory/Lung Disease
- Shortage of Primary Care Doctors
- Stroke
- Obesity
- Teen pregnancy

3 yam uas tshwj xeeb rau txoj kev tsis zoo nyob rau hauv lub zos no yog dabsi?
- Alcohol abuse
- Drug abuse
- Driving while under the influence
- Tobacco use/secondhand smoke
- Child abuse/neglect
- Lack of exercise
- Poor eating habits
- Dropping out of school
- Not wearing a helmet
- Not wearing a seat belt

SECTION 4: KOJ THIAB QHOV CAW KOJ NYOB
Leejtwg qhia koj txog daim survey no?
- At the hospital
- At a health fair
- Online
- From my doctor
- At a retail store
- From a friend
- Other

Koj nyiam mus rau lub hospital twg taug muaj moj muaj nkeeg?
- Biggs-Gridley Memorial Hospital
- Enloe Medical Center
- Other

Koj qhov zip code yog dabtsi? _____________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koj yog pojniam los txiv neej:</td>
<td>☐ Pojnim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj yog neeg dabtsi?</td>
<td>☐ White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj puas tau yuav pojniam lossis yuav txiv?</td>
<td>☐ Tsis tau yuav rua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Yuav tabsi tsis nyob uake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj puas muaj menyuam nyob nrog koj?</td>
<td>☐ Muaj, noob nyoog 18 xyoo rov hauv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj kawm ntawm siab npaum li cas?</td>
<td>☐ Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Associate Degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Apprenticeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tam sim no, koj puas muaj hauj lwem them nyiaj ua?</td>
<td>☐ Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Nyob tsev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ib xyoo no, koj tau pe tsawg nyiaj ua ntev txiav tax?</td>
<td>☐ $30,000 rov hauv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ $90,001 txog rau $120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Tsis xav teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj xav xyuas koj qhov personal health information li cas? (check all that apply)</td>
<td>☐ Paper Copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj xav tau health information li cas? (check all that apply)</td>
<td>☐ Traditional Mail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUAS MUAJ TEJ YAM DABTSI KOJ XAV QHIA PEB?
Sau teb yam uas koj xav kom peb paub txog health information nyob rau hau lub zos no.

_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________

Ua tsaug rau koj lub sij hawm! Koj tej lus teb yuav pab Oroville Hospital ua ib lub hospital kom zoo rau txhua tus nyog hauv lub zos no. Peb yuav tsis qhia koj teb information rau leejwtg.