Community Health Needs Assessment

First Care Health Center Service Area
Park River, North Dakota

2025

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Executive Summary

To help inform future decisions and strategic planning, First Care Health Center (FCHC) conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in 2025, the previous CHNA having been conducted in 2022. The Center for Rural Health (CRH) at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine & Health Sciences facilitated the assessment process, which solicited input from area community members and healthcare professionals as well as analysis of community health-related data.

To gather feedback from the community, residents of the area were given the opportunity to participate in a survey. One hundred eighty-four FCHC service area residents completed the survey. Additional information was collected through five key informant interviews with community members. The input from the residents, who primarily reside in Walsh County, represented the broad interests of the communities in the service area. Together with secondary data gathered from a wide range of sources, the survey presents a snapshot of the health needs and concerns in the community.

With regard to demographics, Walsh County's population from 2020 to 2023 decreased by 2.4 percent. The average number of residents younger than age 18 (23.4%) for Walsh County comes in slightly lower than the North Dakota average (23.5%). The percentage of residents ages 65 and older, is over 6 percent higher for Walsh County (22.9%) than the North Dakota average (16.7%), and the rate of education is 6.6 percent lower for Walsh County (86.9%) than the North Dakota average (93.5%). The median household income in Walsh County ($69,976) is slightly lower than the state average for North Dakota ($75,949).

Data compiled by County Health Rankings show Walsh County is doing better than North Dakota in health outcomes/factors for 15 categories.

Walsh County, according to County Health Rankings data, is performing poorly relative to the rest of the state in 15 outcome/factor categories.

Of 106 potential community and health needs set forth in the survey, the 184 FCHC service area residents who completed the survey indicated the following ten needs as the most important:

- Attracting and retaining young families
- Alcohol use and abuse – adult
- Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes
- Cost of health insurance
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care
- Depression/anxiety – youth and adult
- Obesity/overweight – adult
- Having enough child daycare services
- Not enough affordable housing
- Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities

The survey also revealed the biggest barriers to receiving healthcare (as perceived by community members). They included no insurance or limited insurance (N=40), don't know about local services (N=26), and can't get transportation services (N=25).

When asked what the best aspects of the community were, respondents indicated the top community assets were:

- Safe place to live, little/no crime

- Healthcare
- Family-friendly, good place to raise kids
- People who live here are involved in their community
- People are friendly, helpful, and supportive
- Quality school systems

Input from community leaders, provided via key informant interviews and the community focus group, echoed many of the concerns raised by survey respondents. Concerns emerging from these sessions were:

- Alcohol use and abuse
- Cost of health insurance
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care
- Depression/anxiety
- Having enough child daycare services
- Not enough affordable housing
- Obesity/overweight

Overview and Community Resources

With assistance from the Center for Rural Health (CRH) at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine & Health Sciences, First Care Health Center (FCHC) completed a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) of the FCHC service area. The hospital identifies its service area as Walsh County. Many community members and stakeholders worked together on the assessment.

Walsh County is located in northeast North Dakota. It is part of the Red River Valley, which is known to have some of the most productive farmland in the state. Walsh County is considered rural, with a number of small cities and miles of open space.

Two rural Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs) are located in Walsh County. FCHC is located in Park River, and Unity Medical Center (UMC) is located in Grafton. There are a number of other healthcare agencies located within the county, including two primary care clinics in Park River and one in Grafton, two chiropractic and optometry clinics, a community health center, four dental clinics, a VA clinic, three pharmacies, and a state center that serves developmentally disabled individuals. Grand Forks is located within 45-70 miles for residents of Walsh County, and people are referred for specialty health services when they are not available as a specialty clinic at either UMC or FCHC. Some people also access specialty services in Fargo and at Mayo Clinic in Rochester. Currently, UMC and FCHC do not routinely deliver babies, but they do provide prenatal care through a specific week of pregnancy either by primary care providers or a visiting OBGYN. After delivery, the local provider picks up the care again.

Along with the hospitals, agricultural and other large businesses, such as Marvin Windows and Polar Communications, provide the economic base for Walsh County. According to the 2020 U.S. Census Estimates, Walsh County had a population of 10,563 while Grafton, the county seat, had a population of 4,170. The next largest city in Walsh County, Park River, had a population of 1,342.

Walsh County has a number of community assets and resources that can be mobilized to address population health improvement. In terms of physical assets and features, the county includes bike paths, swimming pools, city parks,

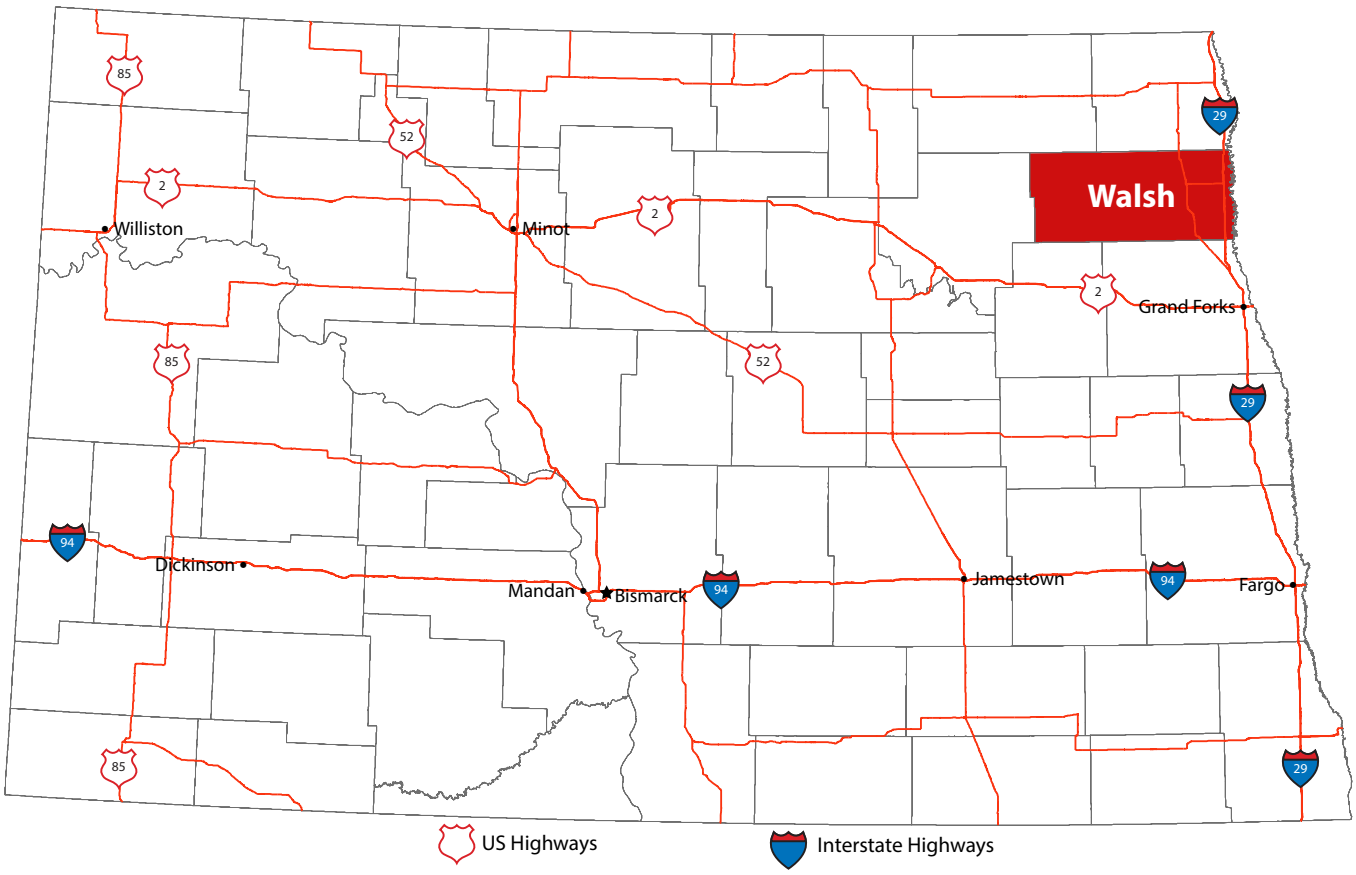
camping, tennis/pickle ball courts, baseball fields, golf courses, skating rinks, and movie theatres. There are also many private fitness facilities and classes available in the cities of Grafton and Park River, with small facilities in some of the smaller communities as well. Homme Dam is located three miles west of Park River and has great opportunities for boating, camping, biking, swimming, and fishing.

Walsh County has a public transportation bus that provides transportation to anyone regardless of age. All vehicles are handicapped accessible. They travel to Grafton, Grand Forks, Park River, and Fargo. People can enjoy access to recreation and shopping, or assistance getting to medical appointments, and utilizing the public transportation buses. The VA also has a transport van that stops weekly in Grafton to assist veterans to travel to the Fargo VA for medical care.

There are grocery stores in four cities in Walsh County. Smaller communities have added staples such as milk, bread, cereals, canned foods, etc. at some of the gas stations or local cafés to meet the needs of those who do not want to, or are unable to, go out of town to shop. The Rural Access Distribution Co-op was started to lower the cost and increase access to fresh produce and groceries in the smaller grocery stores in their more rural communities.

There are excellent K-12 schools in Minto, Grafton, Park River, and Fordville. The Edinburg and Hoople communities have a joint school district with a Pembina County school, Crystal, so that they can serve K-12 in those communities. Grafton and Park River have preschool programs and there is a Head Start Preschool located in Grafton. Park River plans on opening an Early Education Center in 2025 to better meet the needs of children ages 3-5 as well as the need for daycare for those ages. There are several licensed and unlicensed daycare facilities in the area with a new one planned to open in early 2025 by FCHC.

Figure 1: Walsh County



First Care Health Center, FCHC

For over 65 years, FCHC has been a cornerstone of healthcare for the people of Park River, North Dakota, and its surrounding communities. As a nonprofit, the community-based CAH and Rural Health Clinic are steered by an 11-member board of directors, committed to offering professional care with a personal touch.

FCHC was founded on commitment and vision, with the first hospital built in the 1950s, which are qualities that are still present today. Keeping pace with rapidly changing technology, attracting and maintaining highly trained professional staff, and providing services to people at every stage of life are some of the challenges they face. With the support of the patients and community who see them as a vital part of the community, FCHC looks forward to the future with optimism and hope.

In recent years, FCHC has been the recipient of several awards, such as: 2023 Best in Class Employer by Gallagher, 50 Best Places to Work from Prairie Business, and 2024 Scrubs Camp of the Year from the Center for Rural Health.

FCHC includes a 14-bed CAH with various outpatient therapies and services located in Park River. As a hospital, clinic, and designated level 5 trauma center, the medical center provides comprehensive care through a physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, and consulting/visiting medical providers for a wide range of medical and emergency situations. With approximately 140 staff members, FCHC along with contracted healthcare agencies housed within FCHC is one of the largest employers in the region.

Mission

Guided by the mission established by the Presentation Sisters, FCHC strives to carry on the healing mission of Jesus in a rural setting through "Professional Care with a Personal Touch." This mission transcends mere medical care, aspiring instead to foster a healthy, vibrant community built on respect, compassion, and excellence. Our core values include:

- Respect for each individual
- Fostering a caring Christian environment
- Upholding professional excellence
- Promoting healthy communities
- Personal service
- Nurturing an innovative spirit

Services offered locally by FCHC include:
General and Acute Services

- Hospital stays – acute, observation, swing bed, and respite
- Clinic visits – adult and pediatric; including prenatal, immunizations, blood pressure checks, allergy, flu and pneumonia shots, mole/wart/skin lesion removal, physicals: annuals, D.O.T., sports, and insurance
- Emergency care
- Surgical services — general surgery, including anesthesia
- Gastroenterology – consults, colonoscopy and endoscopy procedures, breath tests for gastrointestinal conditions
- Psychology services
- Hospice care
- Laboratory services
- Diabetes services and education
- Telemedicine
- Chemotherapy
- Foot care
- Wound care

- Cardiac rehab
- Pulmonary rehab
- Chronic care management
- Healthy cooking classes
- Nutrition counseling
- Pharmacy
- Stepping On – fall prevention program
- Steroid injections
- Transitional care management
- Powerful Tools for Caregivers classes

Screening/Therapy/Transportation

- Wellness visits – Medicare, Well Child
- Physical therapy
- Occupational therapy
- Speech therapy
- Respiratory care
- Sleep studies
- Social services
- Transportation provided to and from FCHC

Radiology Services

- General X-ray
- CT scan
- Ultrasound
- MRI (mobile unit)
- Bone density
- 3D Digital mammography (mobile unit)
- Nuclear medicine (mobile unit)

Laboratory Services

- Hematology
- Pathology (visiting physician)
- Blood typing
- Clot times
- Chemistry
- Urine testing
- Infectious disease testing
- Echocardiograms

Services Offered by OTHER providers/organizations

- Ambulance transport to facility, interfacility
- Hearing testing and hearing aids
- Oncology (visiting)
- Ear, nose, and throat (visiting)
- Cardiology (visiting)
- Counseling (UND Psych Students)
- Audiology (visiting)

Walsh County Health District, WCHD

Walsh County Health District (WCHD) works to assure the health of Walsh County residents through health promotion, disease prevention, and protection of the public, utilizing best practice population health strategies. WCHD works in a collaborative relationship with other healthcare providers and community leaders/organizations to accomplish these health strategies. Examples include Coalitions that address tobacco prevention, substance abuse prevention, and chronic disease prevention. WCHD also provides services in a variety of community settings, such as public schools, private businesses, senior citizen programs, etc. WCHD provides a wide variety of services in order to accomplish the mission of public health, which is to assure that Walsh County is a healthy place to live and that each person has an equal opportunity to enjoy good health.

Specific services that WCHD provides are:

- Bicycle helmet safety education
- Blood pressure checks
- Breastfeeding resources
- Car seat program
- Child health (well-baby checks)
- Correction facility health
- COVID-19 test kits and vaccinations
- Diabetes screening
- Emergency preparedness services – work with community partners as part of a local emergency response team
- Environmental health services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- Flu shots
- Immunizations
- Member of Child Protection Team and County Interagency Team
- Opioid and substance abuse prevention
- School health – vision, hearing, scoliosis screenings in schools, health education, and resources to the schools
- Preschool education programs and screening
- Tobacco prevention and control
- Tuberculosis testing and management
- WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) Program
- Worksite Wellness – coordinator for county employees and Sheriff's Dept.
- Youth education programs (First Aid, Bike Safety)
- Adult home visiting

Assessment Process

The purpose of conducting a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is to describe the health of local people, identify areas for health improvement, identify use of local healthcare services, determine factors that contribute to health issues, identify and prioritize community needs, and help healthcare leaders identify potential actions to address the community's health needs.

A CHNA benefits the community by:

1. Collecting timely input from the local community members, providers, and staff.
2. Providing an analysis of secondary data, related to health-related behaviors, conditions, risks, and outcomes.
3. Compiling and organizing information to guide decision making, education, and marketing efforts, and to facilitate the development of a strategic plan.
4. Engaging community members about the future of healthcare.
5. Allowing the community hospital to meet the federal regulatory requirements of the Affordable Care Act, which requires not-for-profit hospitals to complete a CHNA at least every three years as well as helping the local public health unit meet accreditation requirements, as well as helping the local public health unit and federally qualified health center meet accreditation and assessment requirements.

This assessment examines health needs and concerns in Walsh County, as well as Nelson, Pembina, Cavalier, Nelson, and Grand Forks Counties, which are all included in the FCHC service area. In addition to Park River, located in the service area are the communities of Adams, Edinburg, Edmore, Pisek, Grafton, Minto, Lankin, Fordville, Hoople, and Crystal.

The Center for Rural Health (CRH), in partnership with First Care Health Center (FCHC) and Walsh County Health District (WCHD), facilitated the CHNA process. Community representatives met regularly in-person, by telephone conference, and email. A CHNA liaison was selected locally, who served as the main point of contact between CRH and FCHC. A large steering committee (see Figure 2) was formed that was responsible for planning and implementing the process locally. Representatives from CRH met and corresponded regularly by videoconference and/or via the eToolkit with the CHNA liaison. The community group (described in more detail below) provided in-depth information and informed the assessment process in terms of community perceptions, community resources, community needs, and ideas for improving the health of the population and healthcare services. Sixteen people, representing a cross-section demographically, attended the focus group meeting. The meeting was highly interactive with good participation. FCHC staff and board members were in attendance as well but largely played a role of listening and learning.

Figure 2: Steering Committee

Alan O'Neil	CEO, Unity Medical Center (UMC)
Allen Anderson	Administrator, WCHD
Amy Burianek	RN, Population Health, FCHC
Carly Ostenrude	Public Health Nurse, Walsh County Public Health
Christina Bata	RDN, FCHC
Kari Novak	LPN, Clinic Manager, UMC
Lori Seim	RN, DON, FCHC
Marcus Lewis	CEO, FCHC
Mark Bertilrud	COO, UMC
Mary LaHaise	VP Ancillary Services, UMC
Megan Thompson	RN, Nurse Manager, FCHC
Merideth Bell	Quality and Patient Experience Director, UMC
Mike Helt	Developmental Director, FCHC

The original survey tool was developed and used by CRH. In order to revise the original survey tool to ensure the data gathered met the needs of hospitals and public health, CRH worked with the North Dakota Department of Health's public health liaison. CRH representatives also participated in a series of meetings that garnered input from the state's health officer, local North Dakota public health unit professionals, and representatives from North Dakota State University.

As part of the assessment's overall collaborative process, CRH spearheaded efforts to collect data for the assessment in a variety of ways:

- A survey solicited feedback from area residents
- Community leaders representing the broad interests of the community took part in one-on-one key informant interviews
- The community group, comprised of community leaders and area residents, was convened to discuss area health needs and inform the assessment process
- A wide range of secondary sources of data were examined, providing information on a multitude of measures, including demographics, health conditions, indicators, outcomes, rates of preventive measures, rates of disease, and at-risk behavior

CRH is one of the nation's most experienced organizations committed to providing leadership in rural health. Its mission is to connect resources and knowledge to strengthen the health of people in rural communities. CRH is the designated State Office of Rural Health and is funded by the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy, Health Resources Services Administration, and Department of Health and Human Services. CRH connects the University of North Dakota School of Medicine & Health Sciences and other necessary resources to rural communities and other healthcare organizations in order to maintain access to quality care for rural residents. In this capacity, CRH works at national, state, and community levels.

Detailed below are the methods undertaken to gather data for this assessment by convening a community group, conducting key informant interviews, soliciting feedback about health needs via a survey, and researching secondary data.

Community Group

A community group, consisting of sixteen community members, was convened and first met on November 25, 2024. During this first community group meeting, group members were introduced to the needs assessment process, reviewed basic demographic information about the community, and served as a focus group. Focus group topics included community assets and challenges, the general health needs of the community, community concerns, and suggestions for improving the community's health.

The community group met again on February 27, 2025, with nineteen community members in attendance. At this second meeting, the community group was presented with survey results, findings from key informant interviews, the focus group, and a wide range of secondary data relating to the general health of the population in Walsh County. The group was then tasked with identifying and prioritizing the community's health needs.

Members of the community group represented the broad interests of the community served by FCHC and WCHD. They included representatives of the health community, business community, political bodies, law enforcement, education, faith community, and social service agencies. Not all members of the group were present at both meetings.

Interviews

One-on-one interviews with six key informants were conducted in person in Park River on February 27, 2025. Any key informants who were unavailable completed their interview via Zoom or phone call. Interviews were held with selected members of the Community Group as well as other key informants who could provide insights into the community's health needs.

Topics covered during the interviews included general health needs of the community, the general health of the community, community concerns, delivery of health care by local providers, awareness of health services offered locally, barriers to receiving health services, and suggestions for improving collaboration within the community.

Survey

A survey was distributed to solicit feedback from the community and was not intended to be a scientific or statistically valid sampling of the population. It was designed to be an additional tool for collecting qualitative data from the community at large – specifically, information related to community-perceived health needs. A copy of the survey instrument is included in Appendix B, and a full listing of direct responses, provided for the questions that included "Other" as an option, are included in Appendix F.

The community member survey was distributed to various residents of Dunn, Mercer, and Oliver Counties, which are all included in the health care provider service area. The survey tool was designed to:

- Learn of the good things in the community and the community's concerns.
- Understand perceptions and attitudes about the health of the community and hear suggestions for improvement.
- Learn more about how local health services are used by residents.

Specifically, the survey covered the following topics:

- Residents' perceptions about community assets
- Broad areas of community and health concerns
- Awareness of local health services
- Barriers to using local healthcare
- Basic demographic information
- Suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare

To promote awareness of the assessment process, press releases led to published articles in the Walsh County Press. Additionally, information was published on FCHC's website and Facebook pages.

Approximately 150 community member surveys were available for distribution in Walsh County at the Walsh County Fair, FCHC Women's Event, and local senior centers.

To help ensure anonymity, included with each survey was a postage-paid return envelope to CRH. In addition, to help make the survey as widely available as possible, residents also could request a survey by calling FCHC or WCHD. The survey period ran from October 15, 2024, to November 12, 2024. Fourteen completed paper surveys were returned.

Area residents were also given the option of completing an online version of the survey, which was publicized in the community newspaper, emailed to at least 10 community groups, and on the websites and Facebook pages of FCHC.

Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected and analyzed to provide descriptions of: (1) population demographics, (2) general health issues (including any population groups with particular health issues), and (3) contributing causes of community health issues. Data were collected from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings, which pulls data from 20 primary data sources (www.countyhealthrankings.org); the National Survey of Children's Health, which touches on multiple intersecting aspects of children's lives (www.childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH); North Dakota KIDS COUNT, which is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children, sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (www.ndkidscount.org); and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) data, which is published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm).

Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are, according to the World Health Organization, "The circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age and the systems put in place to deal with illness. These circumstances are in turn shaped by wider set of forces: economics, social policies, and politics."

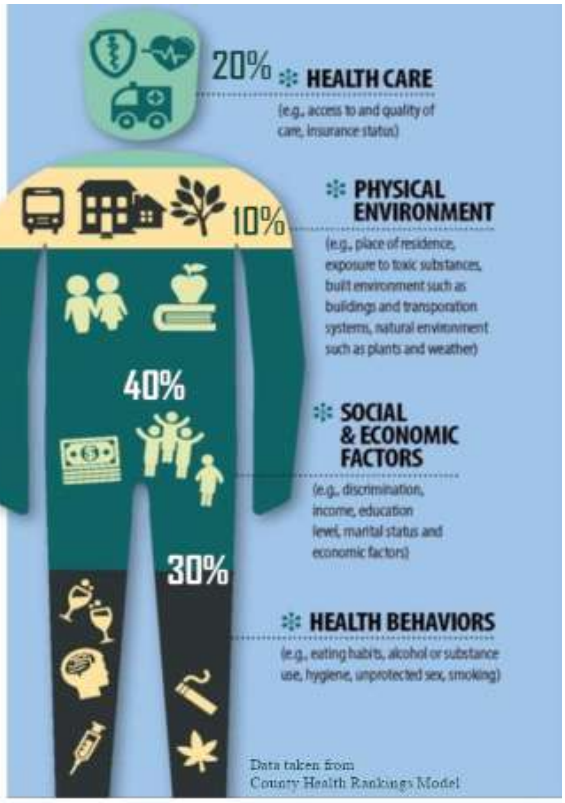
Income-level, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, and health literacy all impact the ability of people to access health services. Basic needs, such as clean air and water and safe and affordable housing, are all essential to staying healthy and are also impacted by the social factors listed previously. The barriers already present in rural areas, such

as limited public transportation options and fewer choices to acquire healthy food, can compound the impact of these challenges.

There are numerous models that depict the social determinants of health. While the models may vary slightly in the exact percentages that they attribute to various areas, the discrepancies are often because some models have combined factors when other models have kept them as separate factors.

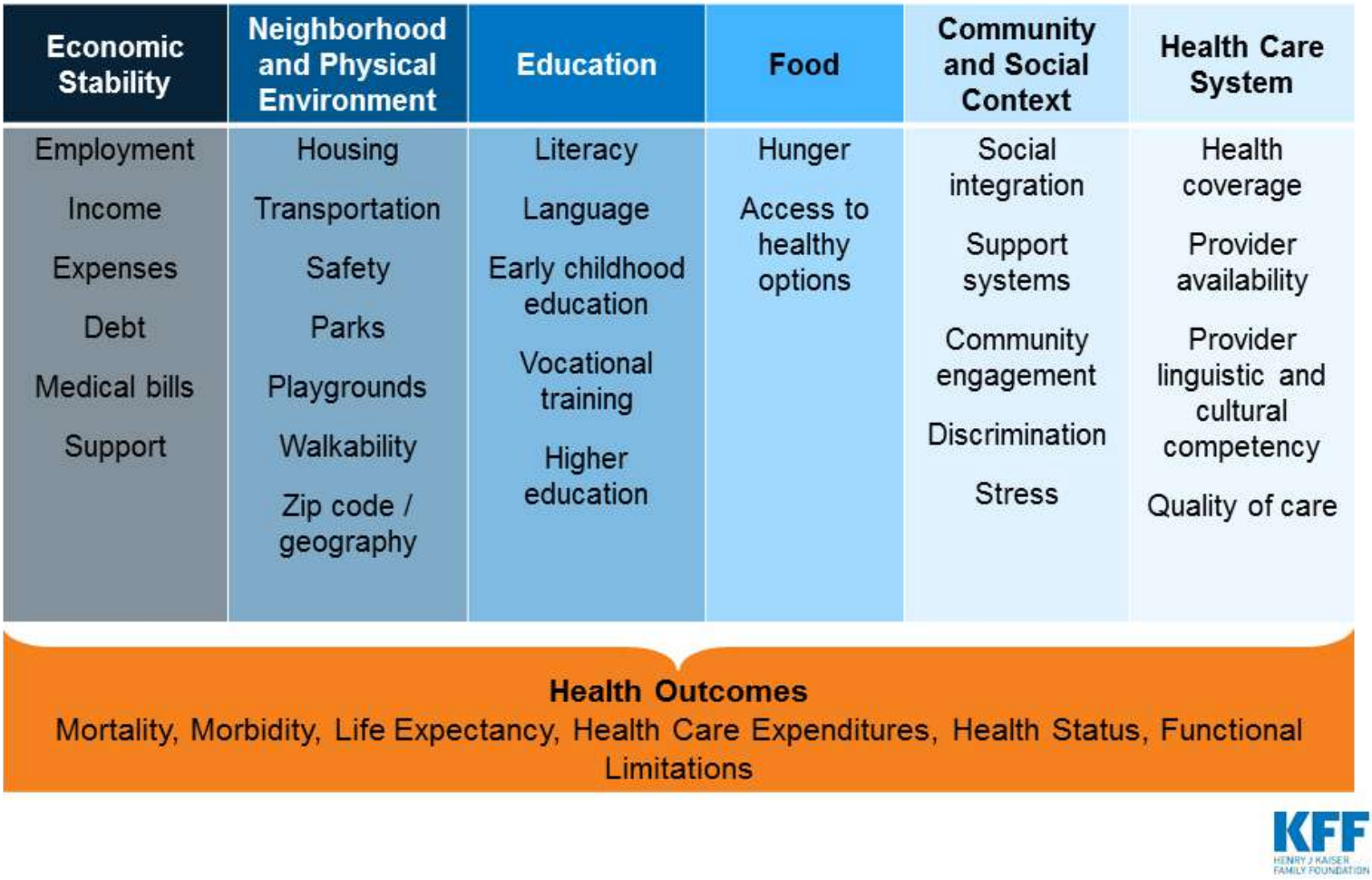
For Figure 3, data have been derived from the County Health Rankings model, (https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/resources/county-health-rankings-model), and it illustrates that healthcare, while vitally important, plays only one small role (approximately 20%) in the overall health of individuals and, ultimately, of a community. Physical environment, social and economic factors, and health behaviors play a much larger part (80%) in impacting health outcomes. Therefore, as needs or concerns were raised through this CHNA process, it was imperative to keep in mind how they impact the health of the community and what solutions can be implemented.

Figure 3: Social Determinants



In Figure 4, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (https://www.kff.org/disparities-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/), provides examples of factors that are included in each of the social determinants of health categories that lead to health outcomes. For more information and resources on social determinants of health, visit the Rural Health Information Hub website, at https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/social-determinants-of-health.

Figure 4: Social Determinants of Health



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Demographic Information

TABLE 1: Summarizes general demographic and geographic data about Walsh County
(From 2020 Census/2020 American Community Survey; more recent estimates used where available)

	Walsh County	North Dakota
Population (2023)	10,305	783,926
Population change (2020-2023)	-2.4%	0.6%
People per square mile (2020)	8.2	11.3
Persons 65 years or older (2023)	22.9%	16.7%
Persons under 18 years (2023)	23.4%	23.5%
Median age (2022)	44.6	36.2
White persons (2023)	93.7%	86.6%
High school graduates (2018-2022)	86.9%	93.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher (2018-2022)	17.9%	31.4%
Live below poverty line (2022)	10.7%	11.5%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (2022)	10.8%	7.5%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription (2022)	87.7%	93.2%

Source: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ND,US/INC910216#viewtop and https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=0400000US38&q=North%20Dakota

While the population of North Dakota has grown in recent years, Walsh County has seen a decrease in population since 2020. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates show that Walsh County's population decreased from 10,552 (2020) to 10,305 (2023).

County Health Rankings

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, has developed a new approach to illustrate community health needs and provide guidance for actions toward improved health. In this report, Dunn, Mercer, and Oliver Counties are compared to North Dakota rates and national benchmarks on various topics, ranging from individual health behaviors to the quality of healthcare.

The data, used in the 2024 County Health Rankings, are pulled from more than 20 data sources and then are compiled to create county rankings. Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of a variety of health measures. In 2024, County Health Rankings moved away from having ranks, such as 1 or 2, which would be considered the "healthiest." Their focus now is allowing users to find counties that are experiencing similar conditions, whether it is across state lines or across the county, to collaborate and create solutions.

A model of the 2024 County Health Rankings – a flow chart of how a county's rank is determined – may be found in Appendix C. For further information, visit the County Health Rankings website. www.countyhealthrankings.org.

Health Outcomes

- Length of life
- Quality of life

Health Factors

- Health behavior
  - Smoking
  - Diet and exercise
  - Alcohol and drug use
  - Sexual activity

Health Factors (continued)

- Clinical care
  - Access to care
  - Quality of care
- Social and Economic Factors
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Income
  - Family and social support
  - Community safety
- Physical Environment
  - Air and water quality
  - Housing and transit

Table 2 summarizes the pertinent information, gathered by County Health Rankings, as it relates to Walsh County. It is important to note that these statistics describe the population of a county, regardless of where county residents choose to receive their medical care. In other words, all of the following statistics are based on the health behaviors and conditions of the county's residents, not necessarily the patients and clients of WCHD and FCHC or of any particular medical facility.

For most of the measures included in the rankings, the County Health Rankings' authors have calculated the "Top U.S. Performers" for 2024. The Top Performer number marks the point at which only 10% of counties in the nation do better, i.e., the 90th percentile or 10th percentile, depending on whether the measure is framed positively (such as high school graduation) or negatively (such as adult smoking).

Walsh County rankings within the state are included in the summary following. The measures marked with a bullet point (•) are those where a county is not measuring up to the state rate/percentage; a square (■) indicates that the county is not meeting the U.S. Top 10% rate on that measure. Measures that are not marked with a colored shape but are marked with a plus sign (+) indicate that the county is doing better than the U.S. Top 10%.

The data from County Health Rankings show that Walsh County is doing better compared to the rest of the state on two of the outcomes, premature death and number of poor mental health days. Walsh County is also doing better on all but one of the outcomes when it comes to the U.S. Top 10% ratings. The one outcome where Walsh County does not meet the U.S. Top 10% ratings is the number of poor or fair health days.

On health factors, Walsh County performs below the North Dakota average for counties in several areas as well.

Data compiled by County Health Rankings show Walsh County is doing better than North Dakota in health outcomes and factors for the following indicators:

- Premature death
- Poor mental health days (in the past 30 days)
- Adult obesity
- Food environment index (10=best)
- Excessive drinking
- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Mammography (screening in Medicare enrollees)
- Income inequality
- Children in single-parent households
- Social associations
- No drinking water violations
- Severe housing problems

Outcomes and factors in which Walsh County is performing poorly relative to the rest of the state include:

- Poor or fair health
- Poor physical health days
- Low birth weight
- Adult smoking
- Physical inactivity
- Access to exercise opportunities
- Uninsured rate
- Ratio of primary care physicians
- Ratio of dentists
- Ratio of mental health providers
- Rate of preventable hospital stays
- Flu vaccinations in Medicare enrollees
- Unemployment
- Children in poverty
- Injury deaths
- Air pollution – particulate matter
- Teen birth rate

Table 2: Selected Measures from County Health Rankings 2024-WALSH COUNTY

COUNTY• = Not meeting North Dakota Average, ■ = Not meeting U.S. Top 10 % Performers + = Meeting or exceeding U.S. Top 10% performers.

	Walsh County	U.S. Top 10%	ND
Ranking: Outcomes			
Premature death	6,800+	8,000	7,600
Poor or fair health	16%•■	14%	13%
Poor physical health days (in past 30 days)	3.3 •+	3.3	3.1
Poor mental health days (in past 30 days)	3.7+	4.8	4.0
Low birth weight	8%•+	8%	7%
Ranking: Factors			
Health Behaviors			
Adult smoking	18% •■	15%	16%
Adult obesity	36%■	34%	36%
Food environment index (10=best)	9.2+	7.7	9.1
Physical inactivity	28%•■	23%	25%
Access to exercise opportunities	68% •■	84%	76%
Excessive drinking	19% ■	18%	23%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	30% ■	26%	39%
Sexually transmitted infections	267.5+	495.5	511.5
Teen birth rate	16•+	17	15
Clinical Care			
Uninsured	12%•■	10%	9%
Primary care physicians	2,620:1 •■	1,330:1	1,290:1
Dentists	1,490:1 •■	1,360:1	1,420:1
Mental health providers	3,480:1 •■	320:1	450:1
Preventable hospital stays	4,358 •■	2,681	2,945
Mammography screening (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65-74 receiving screening)	54% +	43%	53%
Flu vaccinations (% of fee-for-service Medicare enrollees receiving vaccination)	33% •■	46%	49%
Social and Economic Factors			
Unemployment	3.1% •+	3.7%	2.1%
Children in poverty	14% •+	16%	12%
Income inequality	4.1 +	4.9	4.4
Children in single-parent households	13% +	25%	18%
Social associations	16.2 +	15.5	9.1
Injury deaths	62+	80	75
Physical Environment			
Air pollution – particulate matter	5.8 •+	7.4	5.0
Drinking water violations	No		
Severe housing problems	9% +	17%	12%

Source: Source: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/north-dakota/2022/rankings/outcomes/overall

Children's Health

The National Survey of Children's Health touches on multiple intersecting aspects of children's lives. Data are not available at the county level; listed below is information about children's health in North Dakota. The full survey includes physical and mental health status, access to quality healthcare, and information on the child's family, neighborhood, and social context. Data are from 2022-23. More information about the survey may be found at www.childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH.

Key measures of the statewide data are summarized below. The rates highlighted in red signify that the state is faring worse on that measure than the national average.

Table 3: Selected Measures Regarding Children's Health

(For children ages 0-17 unless noted otherwise), 2022/2023

Health Status	North Dakota	National
Children born premature (three or more weeks early)	11.8%	11.3%
Children aged 6-17 who were overweight or obese	28%	32.2%
Children aged 0-5 who were ever breastfed	80.7%	82%
Children aged 6-17 who missed 11 or more days of school	6.2%	6.8%
Healthcare		
Children currently insured	94.6%	93.4%
Children who spent less than 10 minutes with the provider at a preventive medical visit	13.6%	19.1%
Children (1-17 years) who had preventive a dental visit in the past year	79.7%	79.2%
Children (3-17 years) received mental healthcare	14.2%	12.2%
Children (3-17 years) with problems requiring treatment did not receive mental healthcare	2.7%	3.0%
Young children (9-35 mos.) receiving standardized screening for developmental problems	45%	35.6 %
Family Life		
Children whose families eat meals together four or more times per week	74.8%	72.9%
Children who live in households where someone smokes	13.7%	11.5%
Neighborhood		
Children who live in neighborhoods with parks, recreation centers, sidewalks, and a library	90.8%	89.6%
Children living in neighborhoods with poorly kept or rundown housing	18%	23.9%
Children living in neighborhood that's usually or always safe	97.3%	95%

Source: https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey

The data on children's health and conditions reveal that while North Dakota is doing better than the national averages on a few measures, it is not measuring up to the national averages with respect to:

- Children born premature (three or more weeks early)
- Children aged 0-5 who were ever breastfed
- Children who live in households where someone smokes

Table 4 includes selected county-level measures, regarding children's health in North Dakota. The data come from North Dakota KIDS COUNT, a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children, sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. KIDS COUNT data focus on the main components of children's well-being; more information about KIDS COUNT is available at www.ndkidscount.org. The measures highlighted in blue in the table are those in which the counties are doing worse than the state average. The year of the most recent data is noted.

The data show Walsh County is performing more poorly than the North Dakota average on all of the examined measures except the percentage of child food insecurity and the number of licensed childcare capacity. The most marked difference was on the measure of Medicaid recipient rate (over 9% higher rate in Walsh County).

Table 4: Selected County-Level Measures Regarding Children's Health

	Walsh County	North Dakota
Child food insecurity, 2022	12.3%	13.5%
Medicaid recipient (% of population age 0-20), 2023	**38.7%**	29.4%
Children enrolled in Healthy Steps (CHIP) (% of population age 0-18), 2023	**3.4%**	2.4%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients (% of population age 0-18), 2023	**18.9%**	15.6%
Licensed childcare capacity (# of children), 2024	367	35,367
Four-year high school cohort graduation rate, 2022/2023	**82.6%**	82.7%
Victims of child abuse and neglect requiring services (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17), 2023	**12.3%**	10.1%

Source: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#ND/5/0/char/0

Another means for obtaining data on the youth population is through the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS was developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the U.S. The YRBS was designed to monitor trends, to compare state health risk behaviors to national health risk behaviors, and intended to be used to plan, evaluate, and improve school, and community programs. North Dakota began participating in the YRBS survey in 1995. Students in grades 7-8 and 9-12 are surveyed in the spring of odd years. The survey is voluntary and completely anonymous.

North Dakota has two survey groups, selected and voluntary. The selected school survey population is chosen, using a scientific sampling procedure, which ensures that the results can be generalized to the state's entire student population. The schools that are part of the voluntary sample, selected without scientific sampling procedures, will only be able to obtain information on the risk behavior percentages for their school and not in comparison to all the schools.

Table 5 depicts some of the YRBS data that have been collected in 2017, 2019, and 2021. They are further broken down by rural and urban percentages. The trend column shows a "=" for statistically insignificant change (no change), "↑" for an increased trend in the data changes from 2019 to 2021, and "↓" for a decreased trend in the data changes from 2019 to 2021. The final column shows the 2021 national average percentage. For a more complete listing of the YRBS data, see Appendix D.

Table 5. Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

North Dakota High School Survey

Rate Increase ↑, rate decrease ↓, or no statistical change = in rate from 2017-2019.

	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND 2021	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2021
Injury and Violence							
% of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	8.1	5.9	49.6	↑	9.2	5.5	5.9
% of students who rode in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 prior to the survey)	16.5	14.2	13.1	=	18.2	13.7	14.1
% of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	56.2	59.6	64.4	↓	64.9	64.2	NA
% of students who texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	52.6	53.0	55.4	=	59.9	55.9	36.1
% of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)~2017/2019~ *in 2021 replaced by* % of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	7.2	7.1	5.0	↓	6.2	4.4	3.0
% of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.7	9.2	9.4	=	9.7	11.6	11
% of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	24.3	19.9	15.8	↓	19.8	15.0	15.0
% of students who were electronically bullied (includes texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media ever during the 12 months before the survey)	18.8	14.7	13.6	↓	16.2	14.5	15.9
% of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	14.5	15.3	14.8	=	15.1	17.2	17.6
Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use							
% of students who currently use an electronic vapor product (e-cigarettes, vape e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	20.6	33.1	21.2	↓	24.2	23.6	18.0
% of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	18.1	12.2	5.9	↓	8.0	6.1	3.8

% of students who currently were binge drinking (four or more drinks for female students, five or more for male students within a couple of hours on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	16.4	15.6	14.0	=	17.8	14.6	10.5
% of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	15.5	12.5	10.7	=	10.2	12.9	15.8
% of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	14.4	14.5	10.2	↓	9.7	11.0	12.2
Weight Management, Dietary Behaviors, and Physical Activity							
% of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index)	16.1	16.5	15.6	=	15.5	14.2	16.0
% of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index)	14.9	14.0	16.3	=	17.4	15.0	16.3
% of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the seven days before the survey)	4.9	6.1	5.0	=	5.7	4.6	7.7
% of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey)	5.1	6.6	5.9	=	5.3	6.2	9.3
% of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the seven days before the survey)	16.3	15.9	16.6	=	17.5	13.8	14.7
% of students who did not drink milk (during the seven days before the survey)	14.9	20.5	26.2	↑	21.2	29.4	35.7
% of students who did not eat breakfast (during the seven days before the survey)	13.5	14.4	15.1	=	14.5	17.3	22.0
% of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)	2.7	2.8	2.1	=	2.2	2.1	NA
% of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the seven days before the survey)	51.5	49.0	56.5	↑	58.0	55.3	NA
% of students who watched television three or more hours per day (on an average school day) *In 2021 replaced by*Percentage of students who spent three or more hours per day on screen time (in front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork, on an average school day)	18.8	18.8	75.7	↑	75.8	78.6	75.7

% of students who played video or computer games or used a computer three or more hours per day (for something that was not schoolwork on an average school day) *In 2021, % of students who played video or computer games was combined with % of students who watch television three or more hours per day.	43.9	45.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other							
% of students who ever had sexual intercourse	36.6	38.3	36.6	=	36.5	37.0	30
% of students who had eight or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	31.8	29.5	24.5	↓	28.3	23.2	22.7
% of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the seven days before the survey)	69.1	66.8	67.9	=	64.5	69.9	NA

Sources: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm; https://www.nd.gov/dpi/districtsschools/safety-health/youth-risk-behavior-survey

Low Income Needs

The North Dakota Community Action Agencies (CAAs), as nonprofit organizations, were originally established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to fight America's war on poverty. CAAs are required to conduct statewide needs assessments of people experiencing poverty. The most recent statewide needs assessment study of low-income people in North Dakota, sponsored by the CAAs, was performed in 2023. The needs assessment study was accomplished through the collaboration of the CAAs and North Dakota State University by means of several kinds of surveys (such as online or paper surveys, etc., depending on the suitability of these survey methods to different respondent groups) to low-income individuals and families across the state of North Dakota. In the study, the survey data were organized and analyzed statistically to find out the priority needs of these people. The survey responses from low-income respondents were separated from the responses from non-low-income participants, which allows the research team to compare them and then identify the similarity, difference, and uniqueness of them to ensure the validity and accuracy of the survey study and avoid bias. Additionally, two comparison methods were used in the study, including cross-sectional and longitudinal comparisons. These methods allow the research team not only to identify the top specific needs under the seven need categories, including Employment, Income and Asset-Building, Education, Housing, Health and Social/Behavior Development, Civic Engagement, and Other Supports, through the cross-sectional comparison but also to be able to find out the top specific needs, regardless of which categories these needs belong to through the longitudinal comparison.

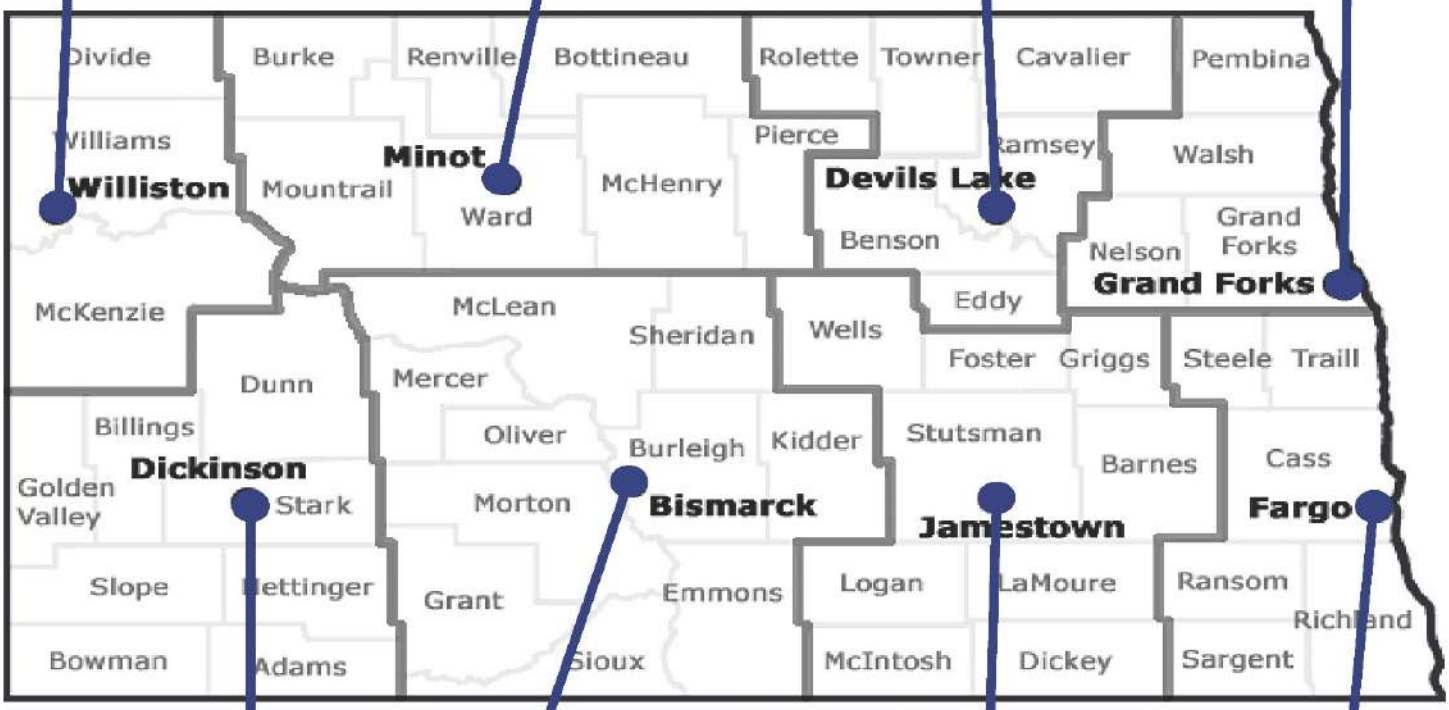
Top Regional Needs for Households Experiencing Poverty

Region 1
1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Income and Asset-Building

Region 2
1. Housing
2. Income and Asset-Building
3. Health and Social/Behavior Development

Region 3
1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health and Social/Behavior Development

Region 4
1. Housing
2. Health and Social/Behavior Development
3. Other Supports



Region 8
1. Housing
2. Health and Social/Behavior Development
3. Income and Asset-Building

Region 7
1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Income and Asset-Building

Region 6
1. Housing
2. Income and Asset-Building
3. Employment

Region 5
1. Housing
2. Income and Asset-Building
3. Health and Social/Behavior Development

Total Number of Survey Responses by Population Type

1,701 Households Experiencing Poverty
1,015 Households Not Experiencing Poverty
511 Other (Roles cannot be identified)

3227 Total Survey Responses

This 2023 Statewide Community Needs Assessment was conducted by the Community Action Partnership of North Dakota in conjunction with the North Dakota State University (NDSU) and the North Dakota Department of Commerce, Division of Community Service.

Community Action Partnership of North Dakota
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2023 Statewide Community Needs Assessment

The Community Needs Assessment is a systematic process used to gather and analyze information about the needs and challenges of communities. These assessments are used in various fields, including public health, social services, urban planning, education, and economic development. They play a crucial role in ensuring that community resources are directed toward the most pressing issues and that community members' voices are heard in the decision-making process, ultimately leading to improved quality of life for the community as a whole.

Community Action Agencies conduct needs assessments every three years as a requirement for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) which supports community-based anti-poverty programs. The primary purpose of the study is to better understand the current conditions and priorities of a community so that local action plans can be developed and community resources/services can be allocated effectively to address those needs.

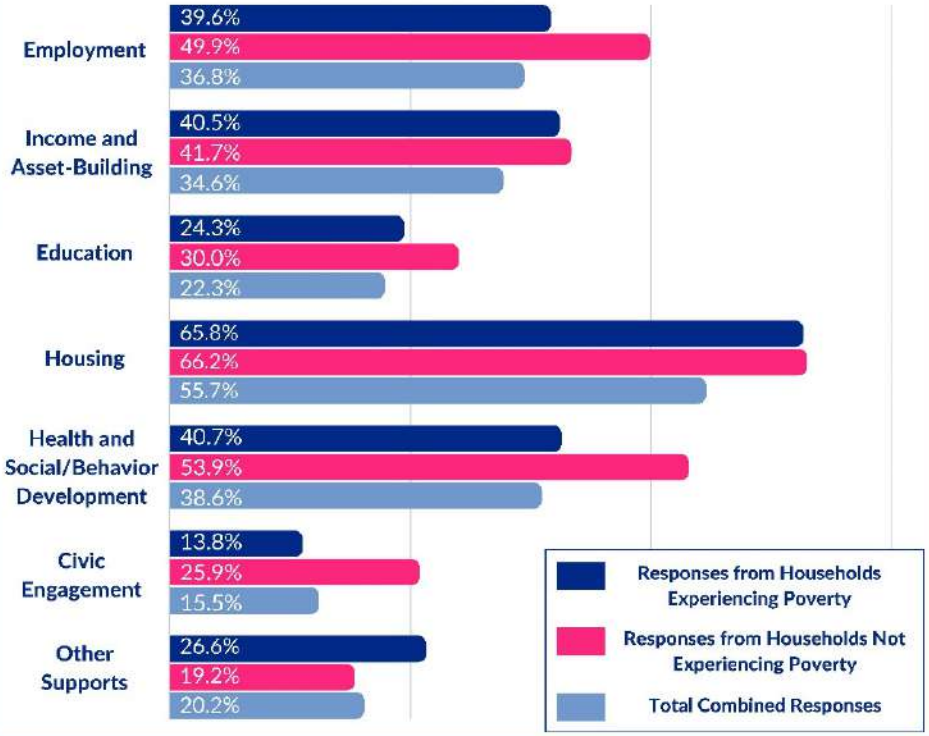
Statewide Specific Needs By Population Type

Households Experiencing Poverty	Households Not Experiencing Poverty	Overall Combined Community Needs
1. Rental Assistance	1. Mental Health Services	1. Rental Assistance
2. Food	2. Recreational Activities	2. Food
3. Dental Insurance/Affordable Dental Care	3. Safe Neighborhoods, Sidewalks, Parks	3. Dental Insurance/Affordable Dental Care

"Rental Assistance" remains the first priority for respondents experiencing poverty across the state.

"Mental Health Services" was the first priority need for respondents not experiencing poverty.

Statewide Overall Needs By Population Type



The comprehensive needs assessment was accomplished through surveys and focus groups in order to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The surveys consist of both multiple-choice and open-ended questions with the intention of capturing both quantitative and qualitative data, and the focus groups are used to better understand the depth and breadth of the issue focusing on the collection of qualitative data.

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NDSU North Dakota State University

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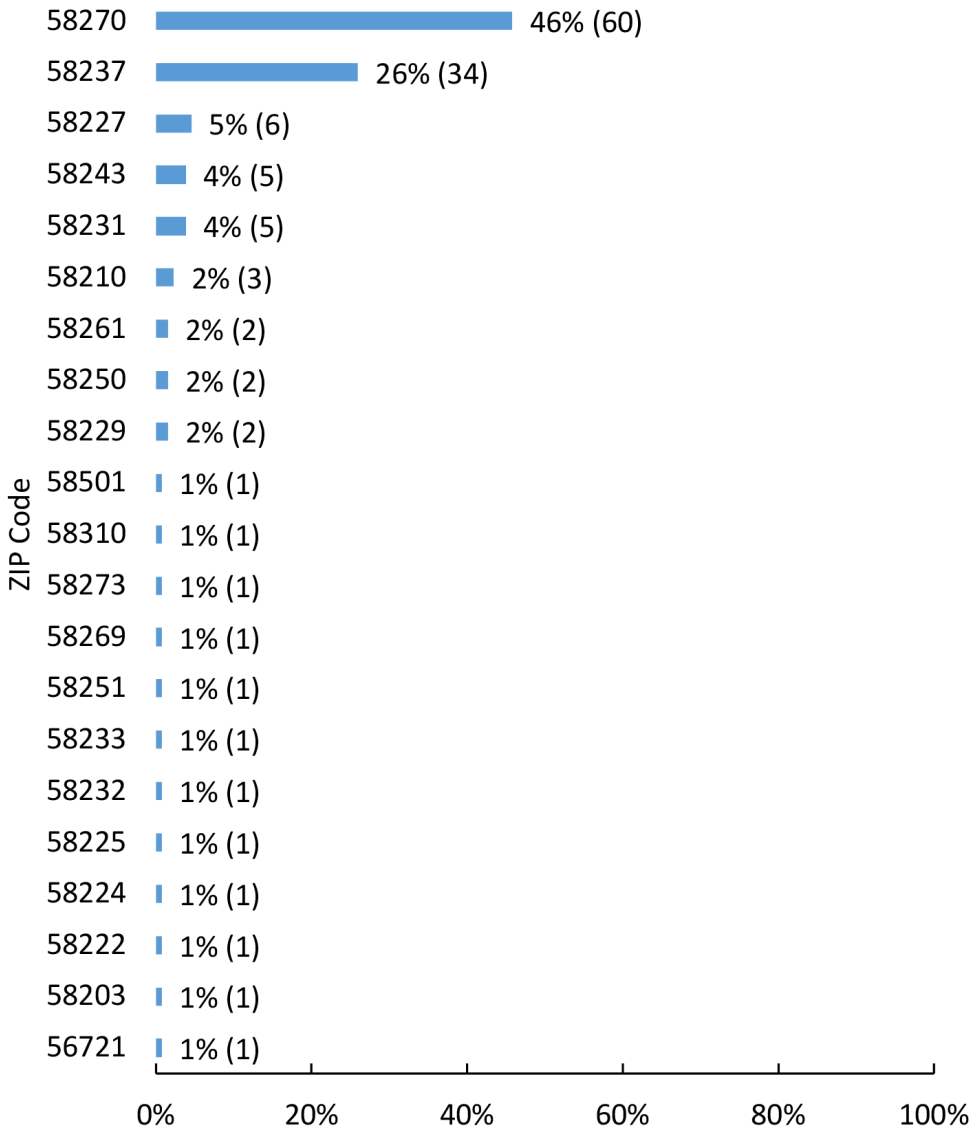
Survey Results

As noted previously, 184 community members completed the survey in communities throughout the counties in the First Care Health Center (FCHC) service area. For all questions that contained an "Other" response, all of those direct responses may be found in Appendix F. In some cases, a summary of those comments is additionally included in the report narrative. The "Total respondents" number under each heading indicates the number of people who responded to that particular question, and the "Total responses" number under the heading depicts the number of responses selected for that question (some questions allow for selection of more than one response).

The survey requested that respondents list their home ZIP code. While not all respondents provided a ZIP code, 131 did, revealing that a large majority of respondents (46%, N=60) lived in Park River, followed by Grafton (26%, N=34). These results are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: ZIP Code of Respondents
Total respondents: 219



Survey results are reported in six categories: demographics; healthcare access; community assets, challenges; community concerns; delivery of healthcare; and other concerns or suggestions to improve health.

Survey Demographics

To better understand the perspectives offered by survey respondents, survey takers were asked a few demographic questions. Throughout this report, numbers (N) instead of just percentages (%) are reported because percentages can be misleading with smaller numbers. Survey respondents were not required to answer all questions.

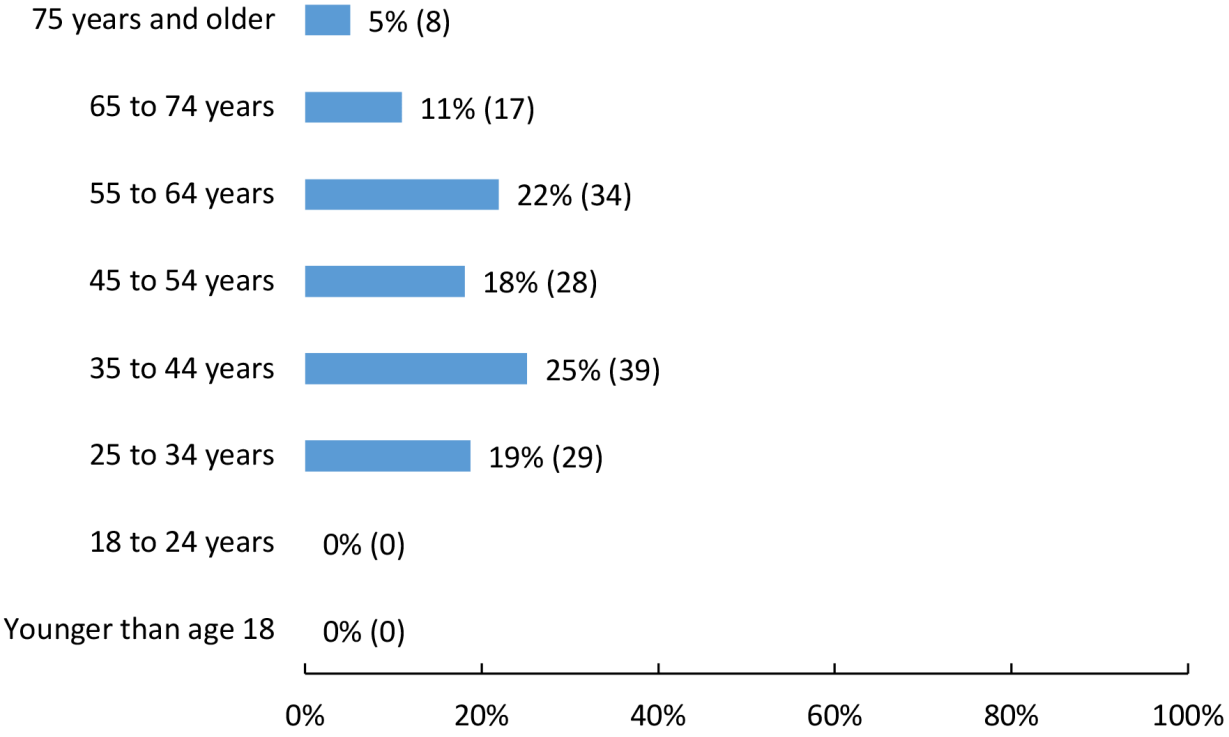
With respect to demographics of those who chose to complete the survey:

- Thirty-eight percent (N=59) were age 55 or older.
- The majority (88%, N=133) were female.
- Slightly more than half of the respondents (54%, N=84) had bachelor's degrees or higher.
- The number of those working full time (77%, N=120) was seven times higher than those who were retired (11%, N=17).
- Ninety-seven percent (N=149) of those who reported their ethnicity/race were white/Caucasian.
- Fourteen percent of the population (N=21) had household incomes of less than $50,000.

Figures 6 through 12 show these demographic characteristics. It illustrates the range of community members' household incomes and indicates how this assessment took into account input from parties who represent the varied interests of the community served, including a balance of age ranges, those in diverse work situations, and community members with lower incomes.

Figure 6: Age Demographics of Survey Respondents

Total respondents = 239



People younger than age 18 are not questioned using this survey method.

Figure 7: Gender Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 152

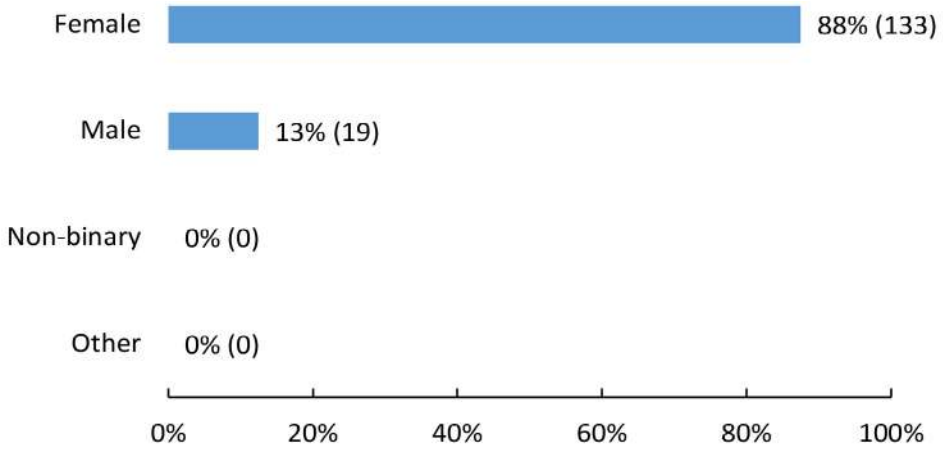


Figure 8: Educational Level Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 155

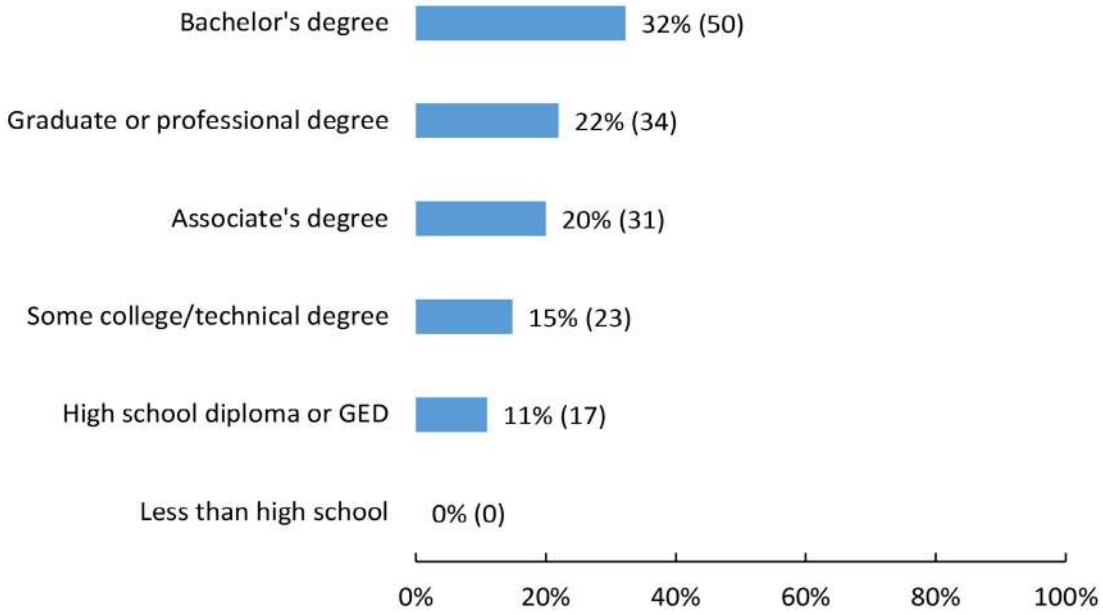
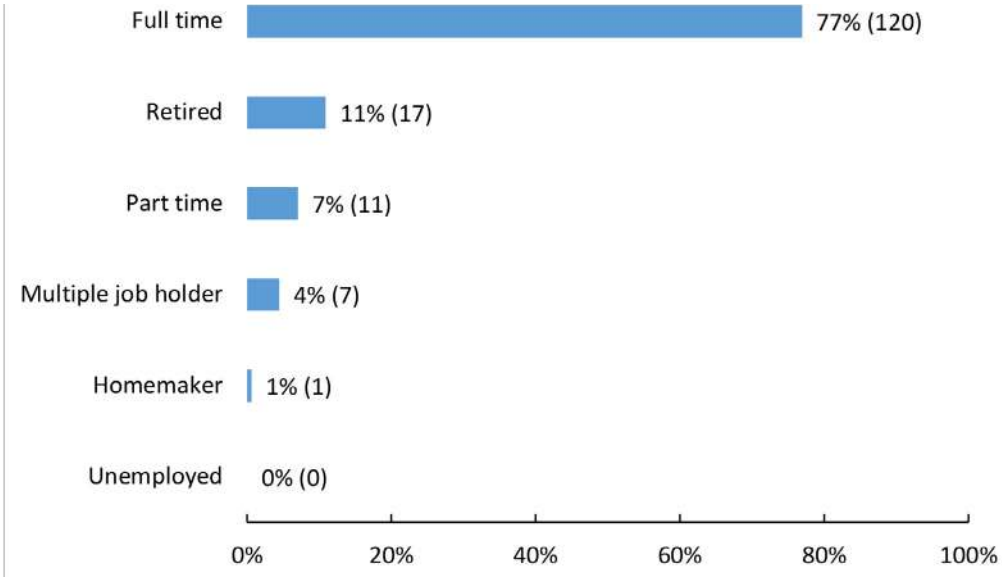
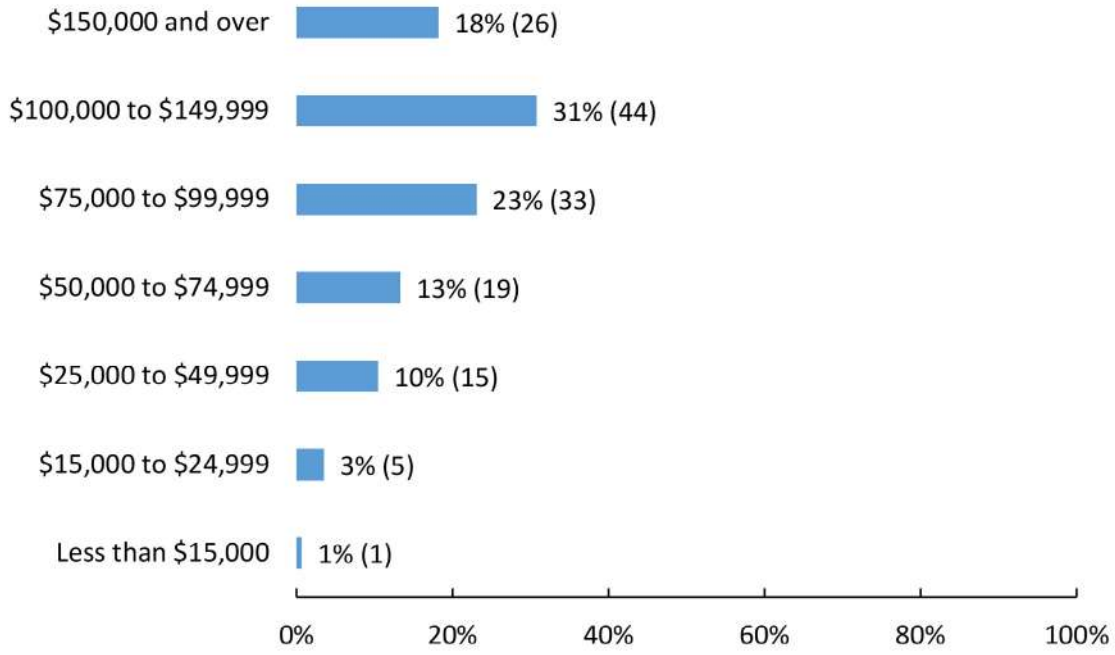


Figure 9: Employment Status Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 156



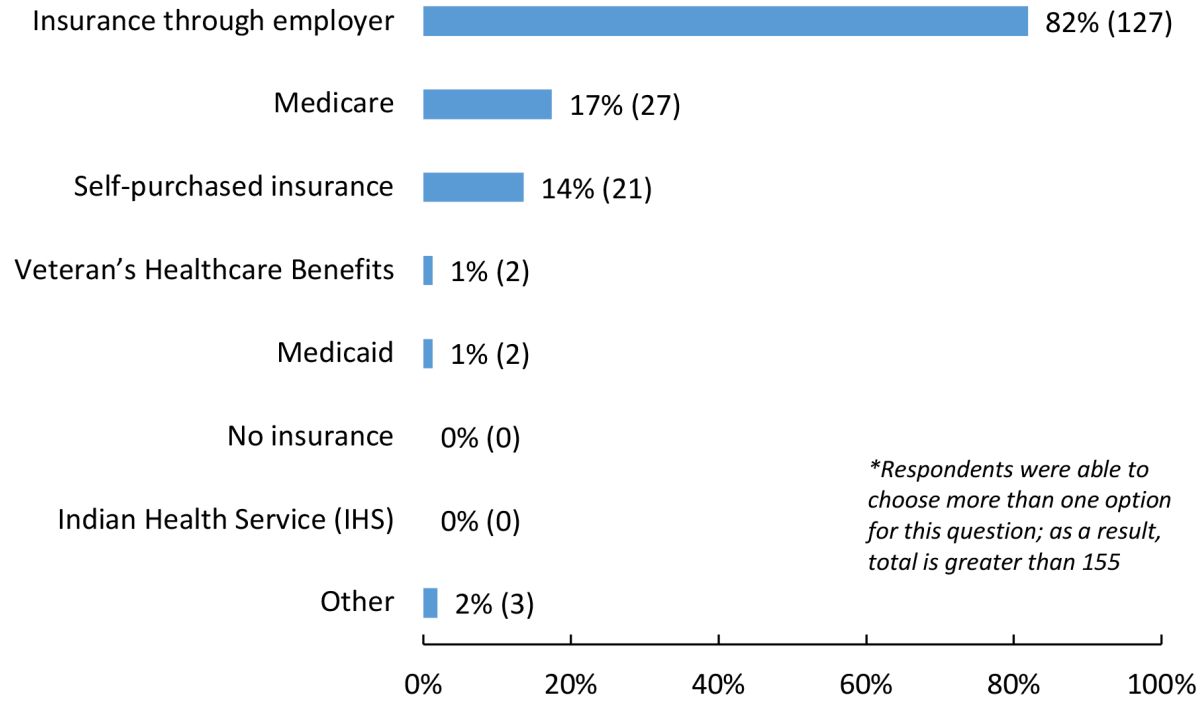
Of those who provided a household income, four percent (N=6) of community members reported a household income of less than $25,000. Forty-nine percent (N=70) indicated a household income of $100,000 or more. This information is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Household Income Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 143



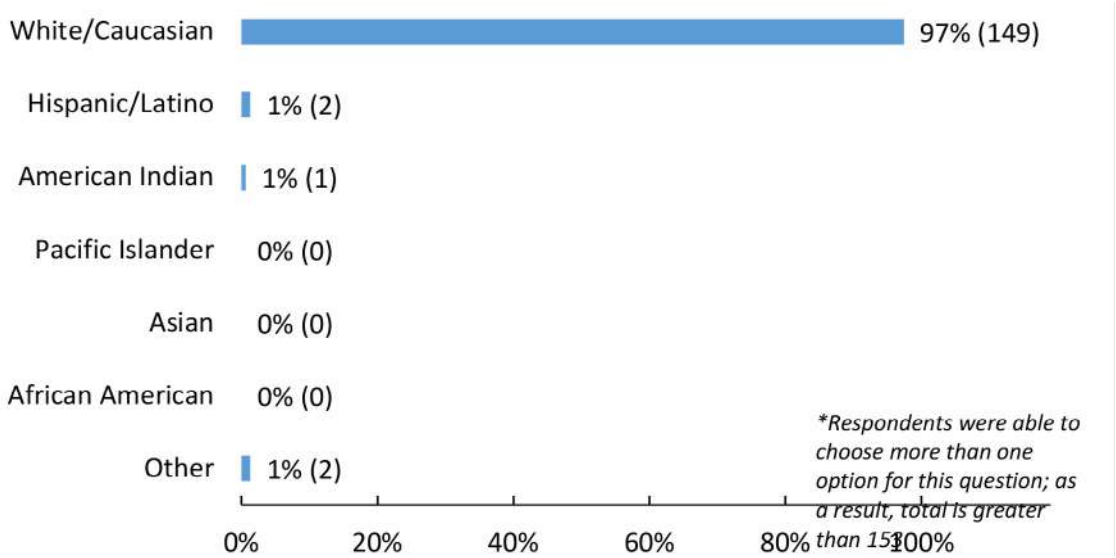
Community members were asked about their health insurance status, which is often associated with whether people have access to healthcare. None of the respondents reported having no health insurance or being underinsured. The most common insurance types were insurance through one's employer (N=127), followed by Medicare (N=21), and self-purchased (N=27).

Figure 11: Health Insurance Coverage Status of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 155*



As shown in Figure 12, nearly all of the respondents were White/Caucasian (97%). This number was slightly higher with the race/ethnicity of the overall population of Walsh County; the U.S. Census indicates that 93.7 percent of the population is White in Walsh County.

Figure 12: Race/Ethnicity Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 153*



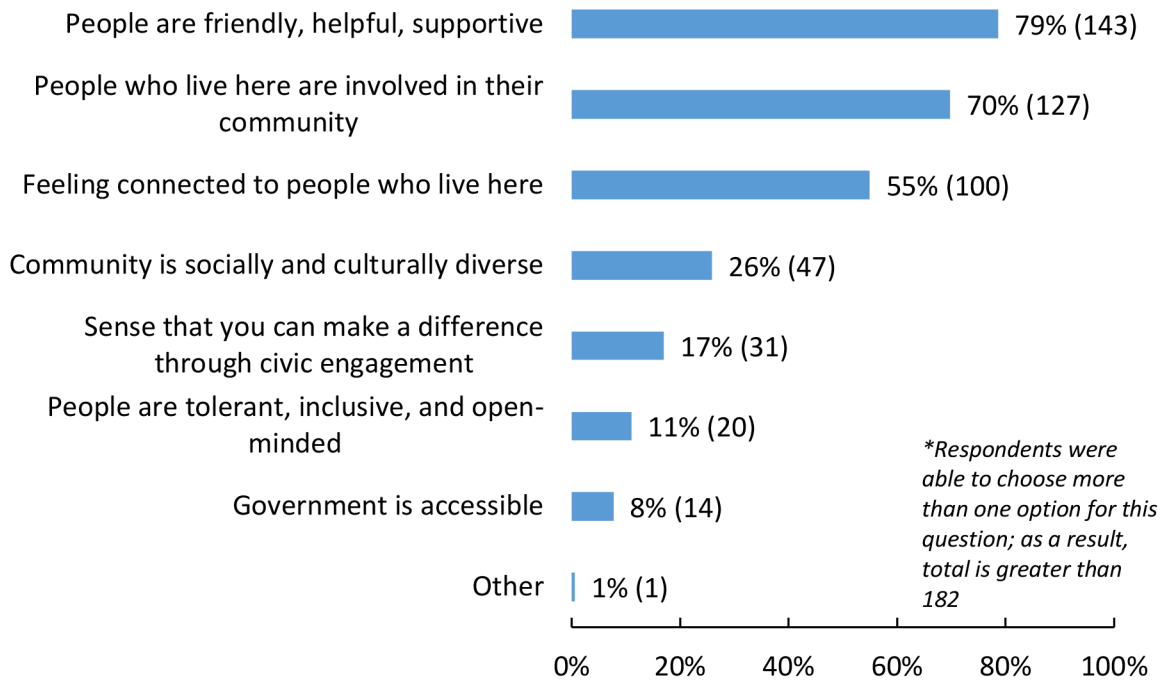
Community Assets and Challenges

Survey-respondents were asked what they perceived as the best things about their community in four categories: people, services and resources, quality of life, and activities. In each category, respondents were given a list of choices and asked to pick the three best things. Respondents occasionally chose less than three or more than three choices within each category. If more than three choices were selected, their responses were not included. The results indicate there is consensus (with at least 125 respondents agreeing) that community assets include:

- Safe place to live, little/no crime (N=150)
- Family-friendly (N=144)
- People are friendly, helpful, supportive (N=143)
- Healthcare (N=159)
- People who live here are involved in their community (N=127)

Figures 13 to 16 illustrate the results of these questions.

Figure 13: Best Things About the PEOPLE in Your Community
Total responses = 182*



Included in the "Other" category of the best things about the people was the location of the work site.

Figure 14: Best Things About the SERVICES AND RESOURCES in Your Community
Total responses = 181*

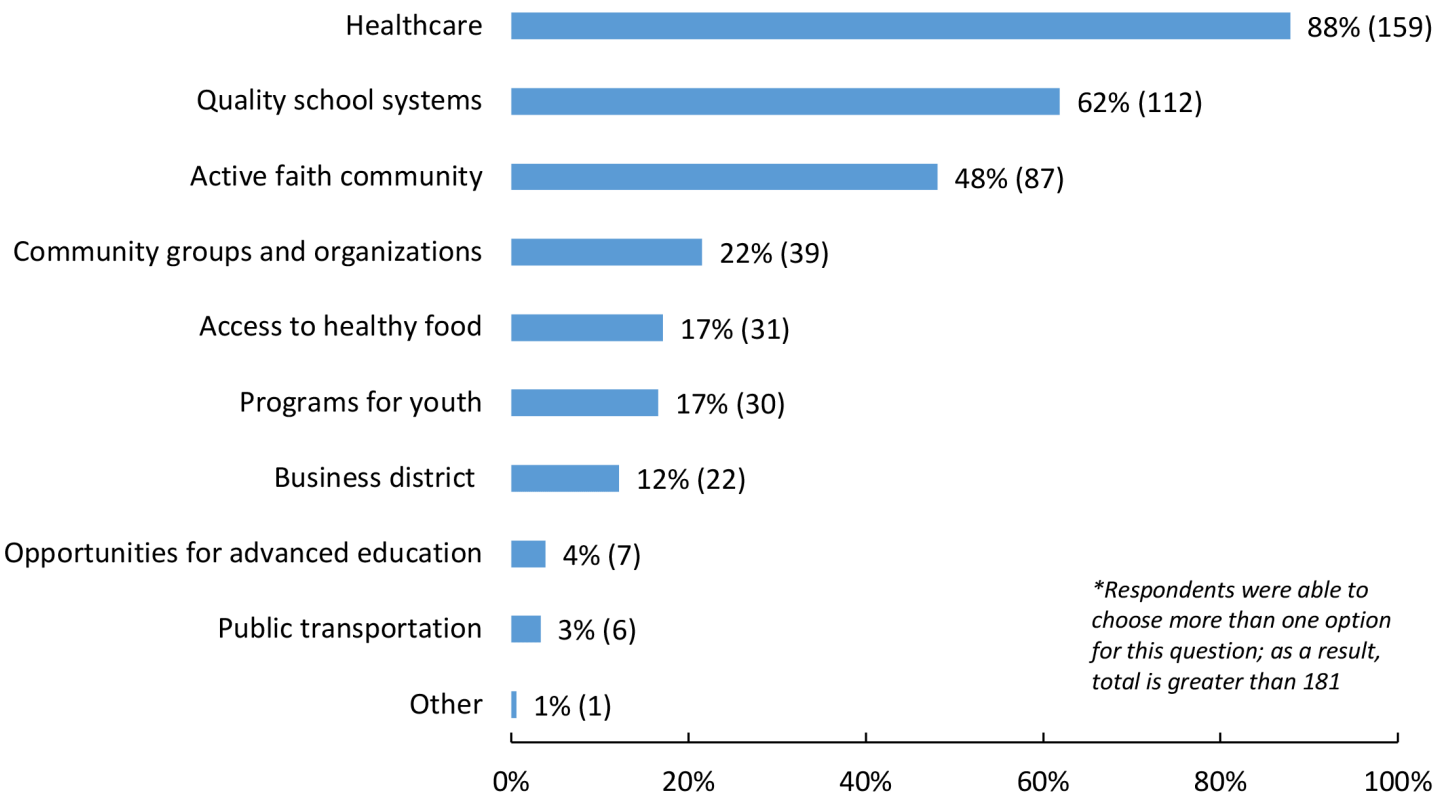
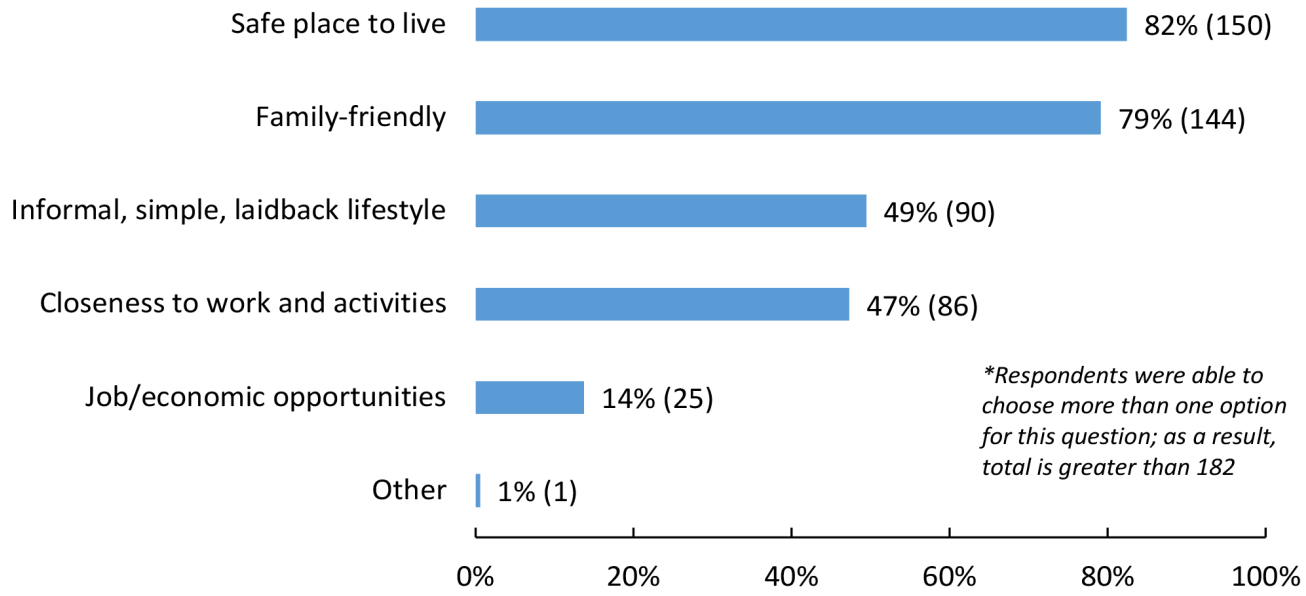
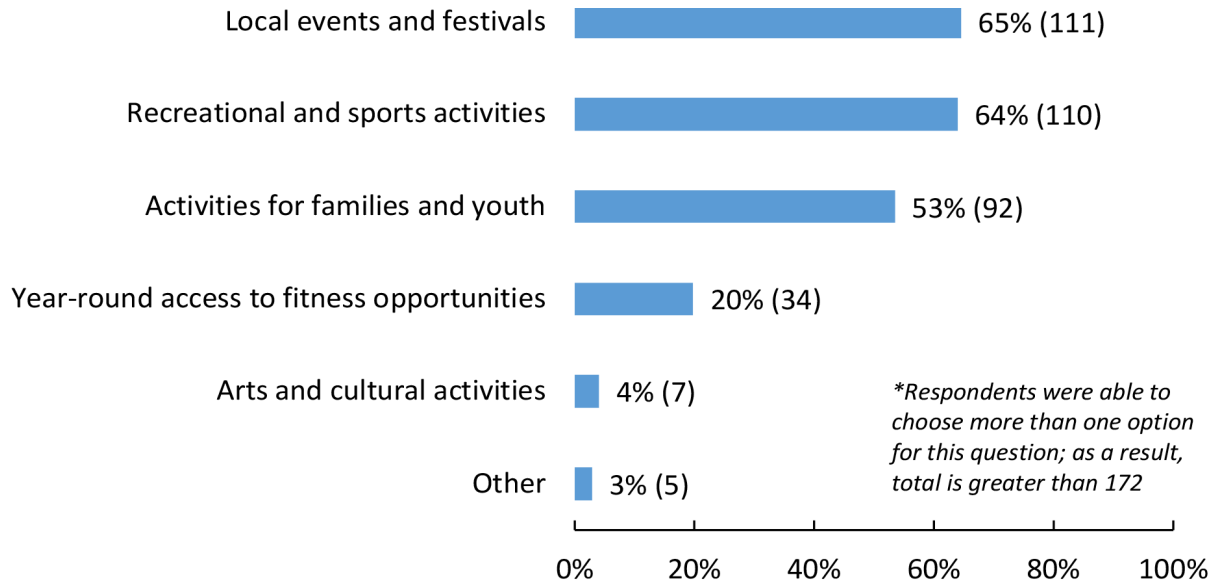


Figure 15: Best Things About the QUALITY OF LIFE in Your Community
Total responses = 182*



The one "Other" response, regarding the best things about the quality of life in the community, was access to nature.

Figure 16: Best Thing About the ACTIVITIES in Your Community
Total responses = 172*



Respondents who selected "Other" specified that the best things about the activities in the community included the 4th of July festivities and bike trails in town.

Community Concerns

At the heart of this CHNA was a section on the survey asking survey respondents to review a wide array of potential community and health concerns in five categories and pick their top three concerns. The five categories of potential concerns were:

- Community/environmental health
- Availability/delivery of health services
- Youth population
- Adult population
- Senior population

With regard to responses about community challenges, the most highly voiced concerns (those having at least 60 respondents) were:

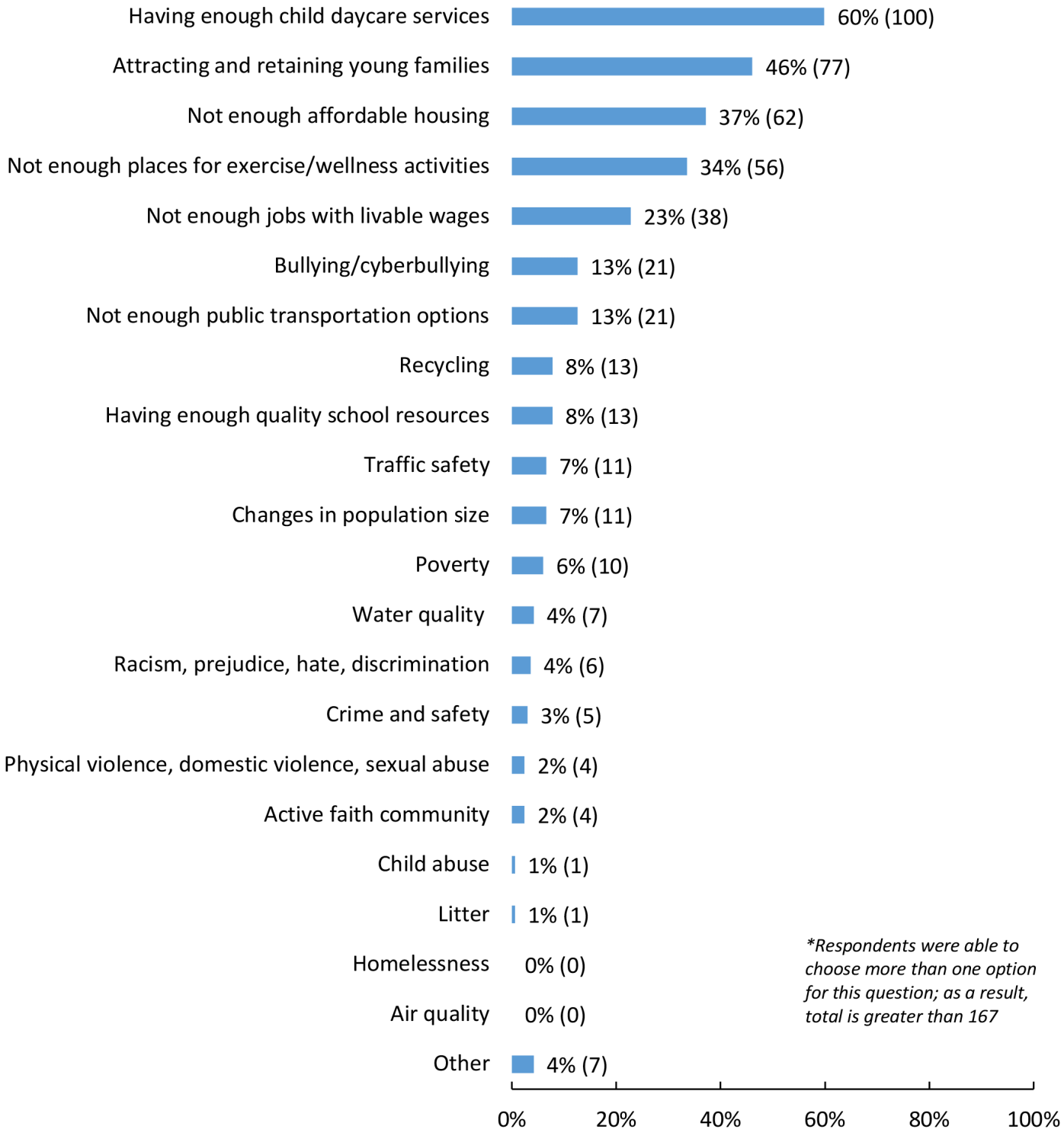
- Having enough child daycare services (N=100)
- Depression/anxiety – youth (N=94)
- Alcohol use and abuse – adults (N=83)
- Attracting and retaining young families (N=77)
- Depression/anxiety – adult (N=66)
- Not enough affordable housing (N=62)
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care (N=61)
- Cost of health insurance (N=60)

The other issues that had at least 45 votes included:

- Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes (N=59)
- Obesity/overweight – adult (N=57)
- Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities (N=56)
- Not getting enough exercise/physical activity (N=53)
- Smoking and tobacco use (second-hand smoke) – youth (N=53)
- Alcohol use and abuse – youth (N=49);
- Assisted living options (N=47)

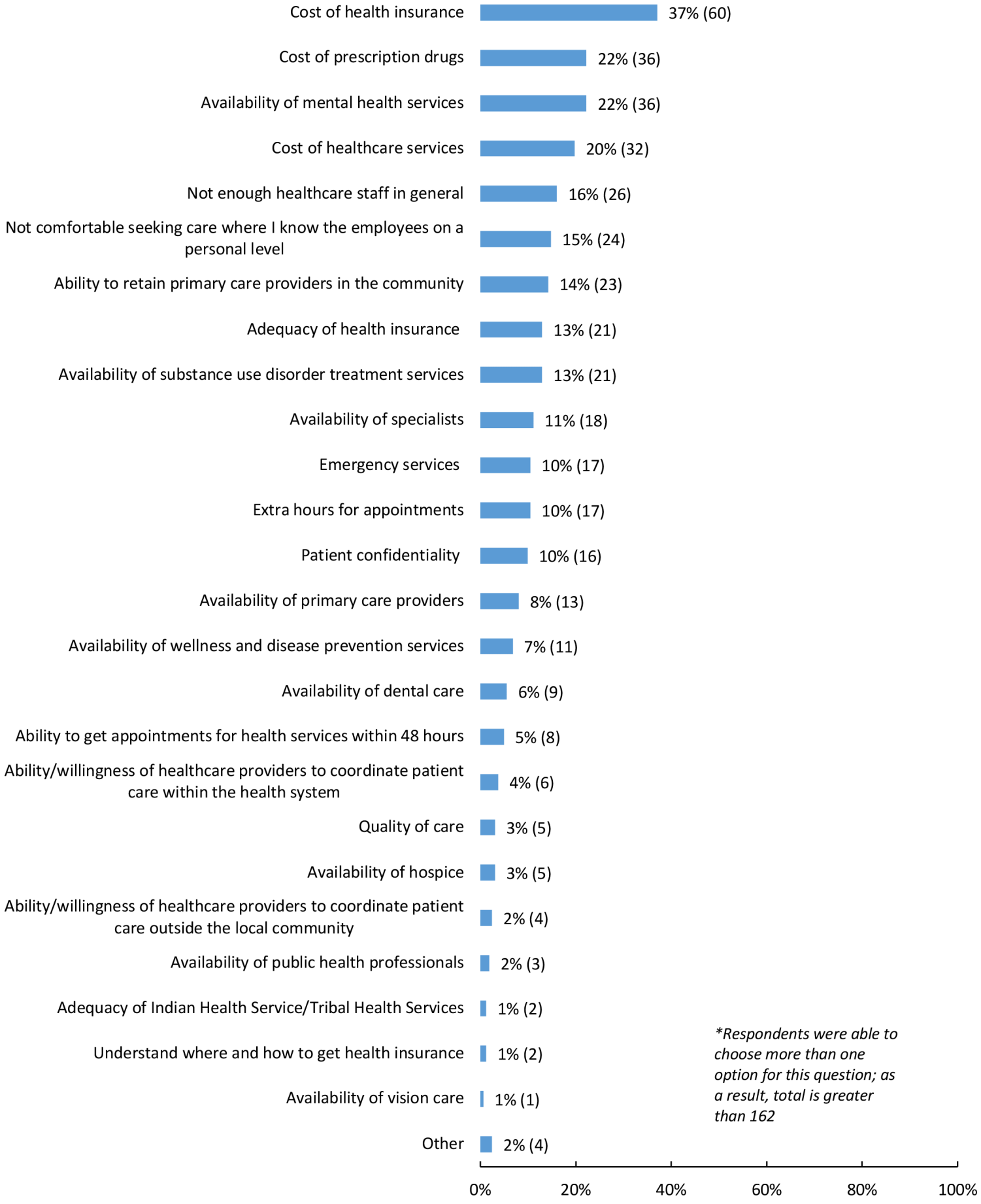
Figures 17 through 22 illustrate these results.

Figure 17: Community/Environmental Health Concerns
Total respondents = 167*



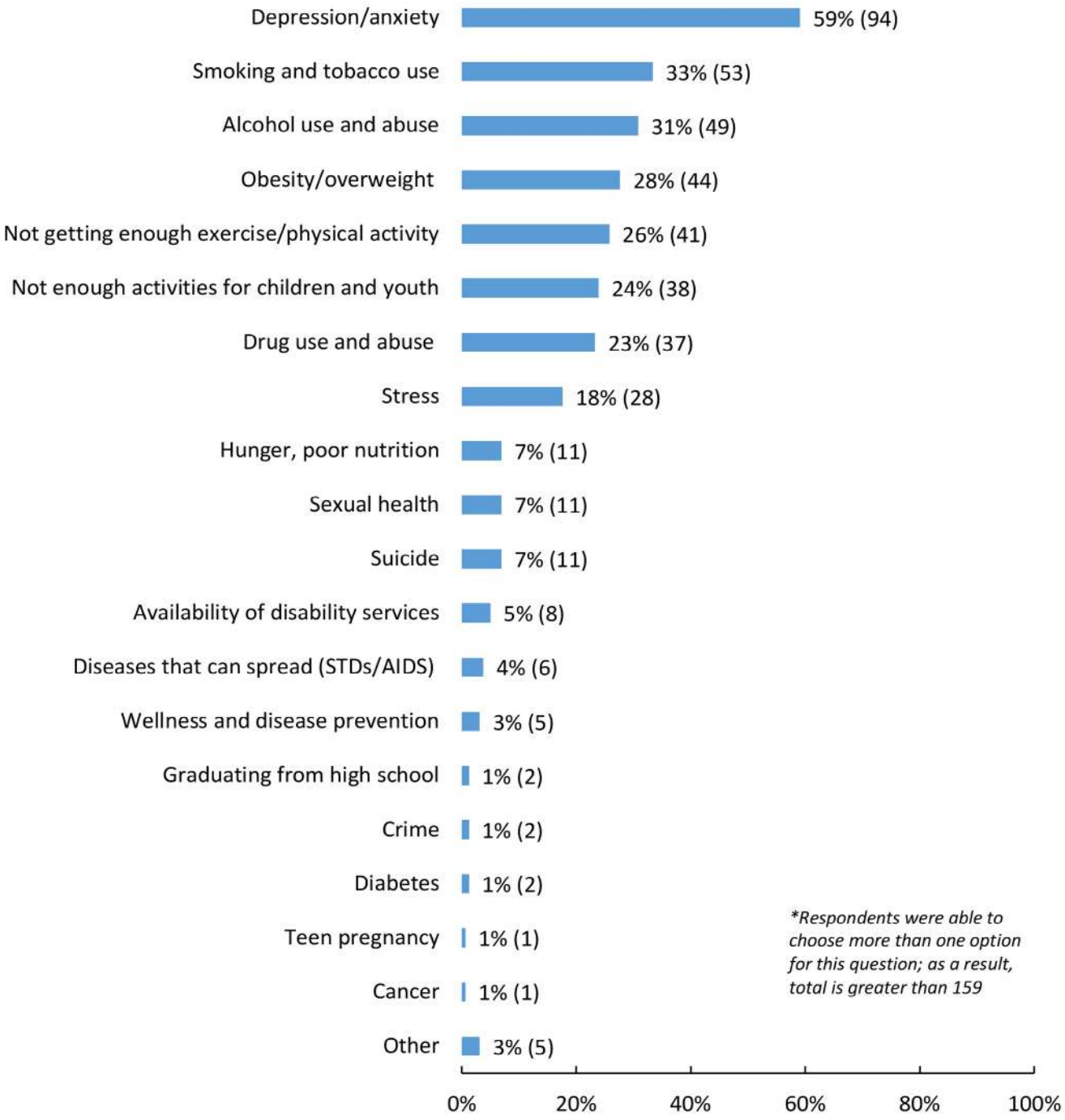
In the "Other" category for community and environmental health concerns, the following were listed: Effective local government, lack of restaurants, daycare shortage, parking at hospital, no townhomes-condo type living, different from assisted living or small apartments, and noise problem with airplanes buzzing city.

Figure 18: Availability/Delivery of Health Services Concerns
Total respondents = 162*



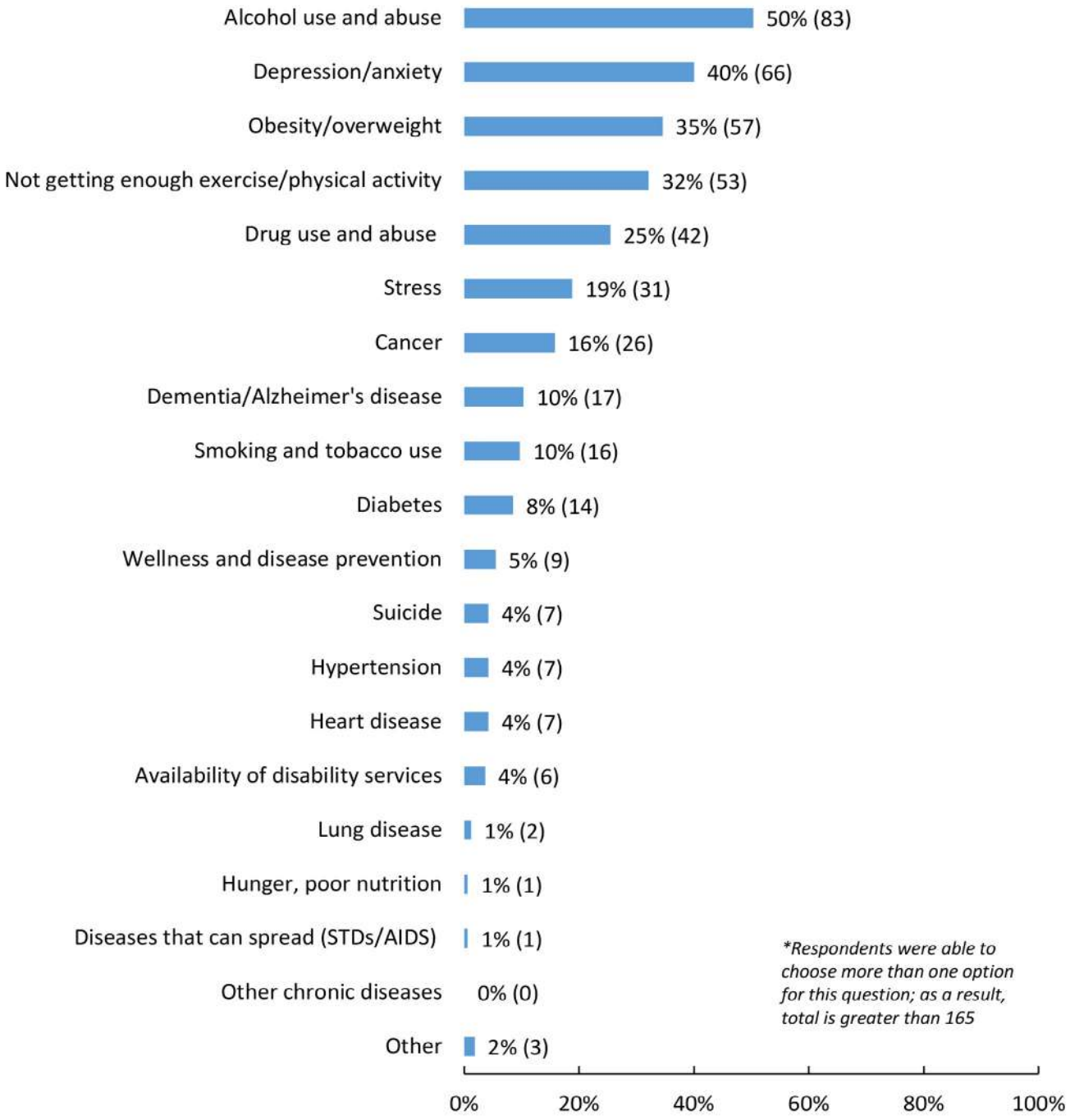
Respondents who selected "Other" identified concerns in the availability/delivery of health services as parking at the hospital and HIPPA violation.

Figure 19: Youth Population Health Concerns
Total responses = 159*



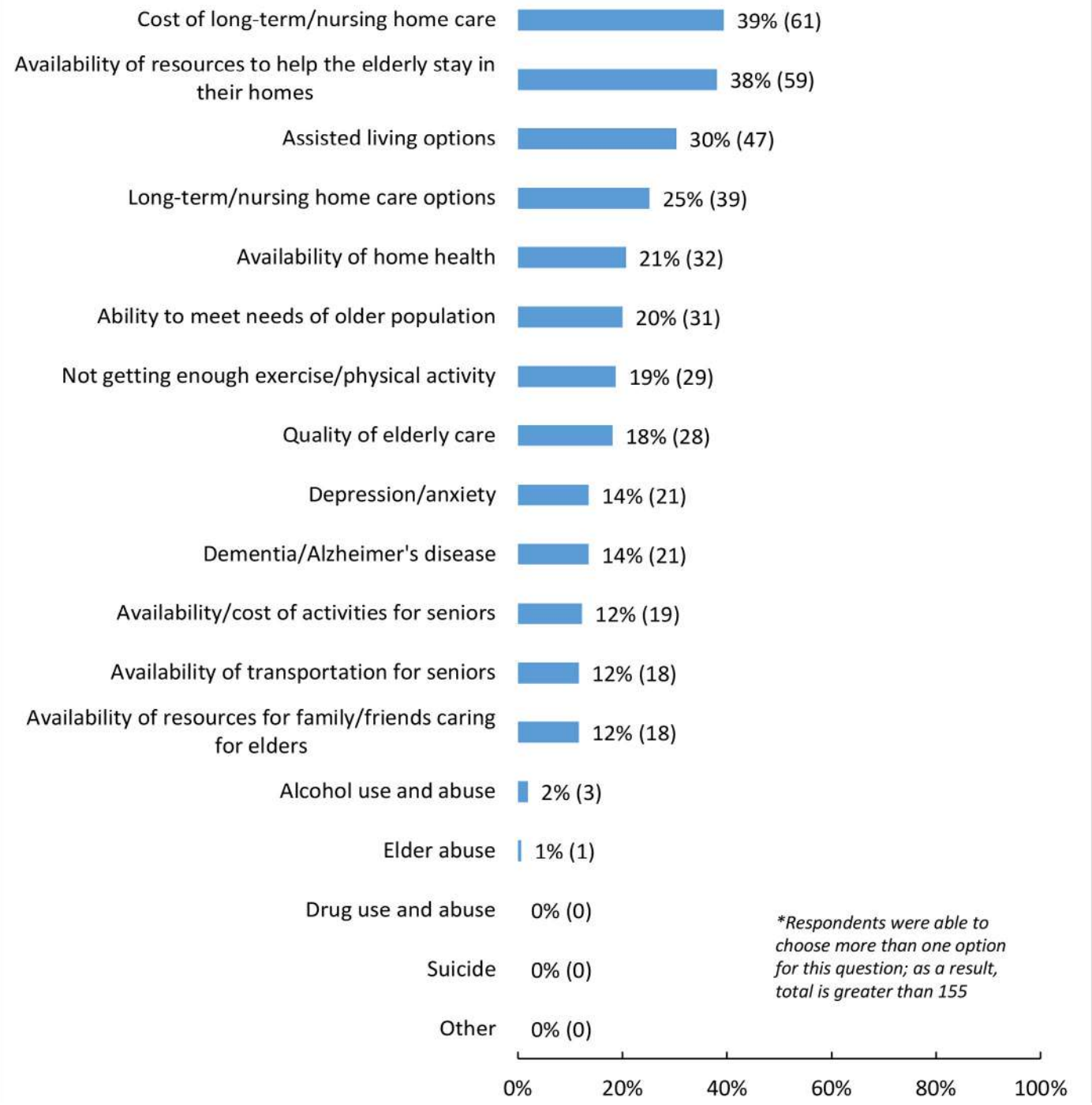
Listed in the "Other" category for youth population concerns were bullying/cyberbullying, childcare, need a swimming pool in Park River, amount of time spent on their phones, and delinquency.

Figure 20: Adult Population Concerns
Total responses = 165*



Lack of connection with other adults and gambling in bars were indicated in the "Other" category for adult population concerns.

Figure 21: Senior Population Concerns
Total responses = 155*



In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what single issue they feel is the biggest challenge, facing their community. Two categories emerged above all others as the top concerns:

1. Lack of child daycare services

2. Need for mental health

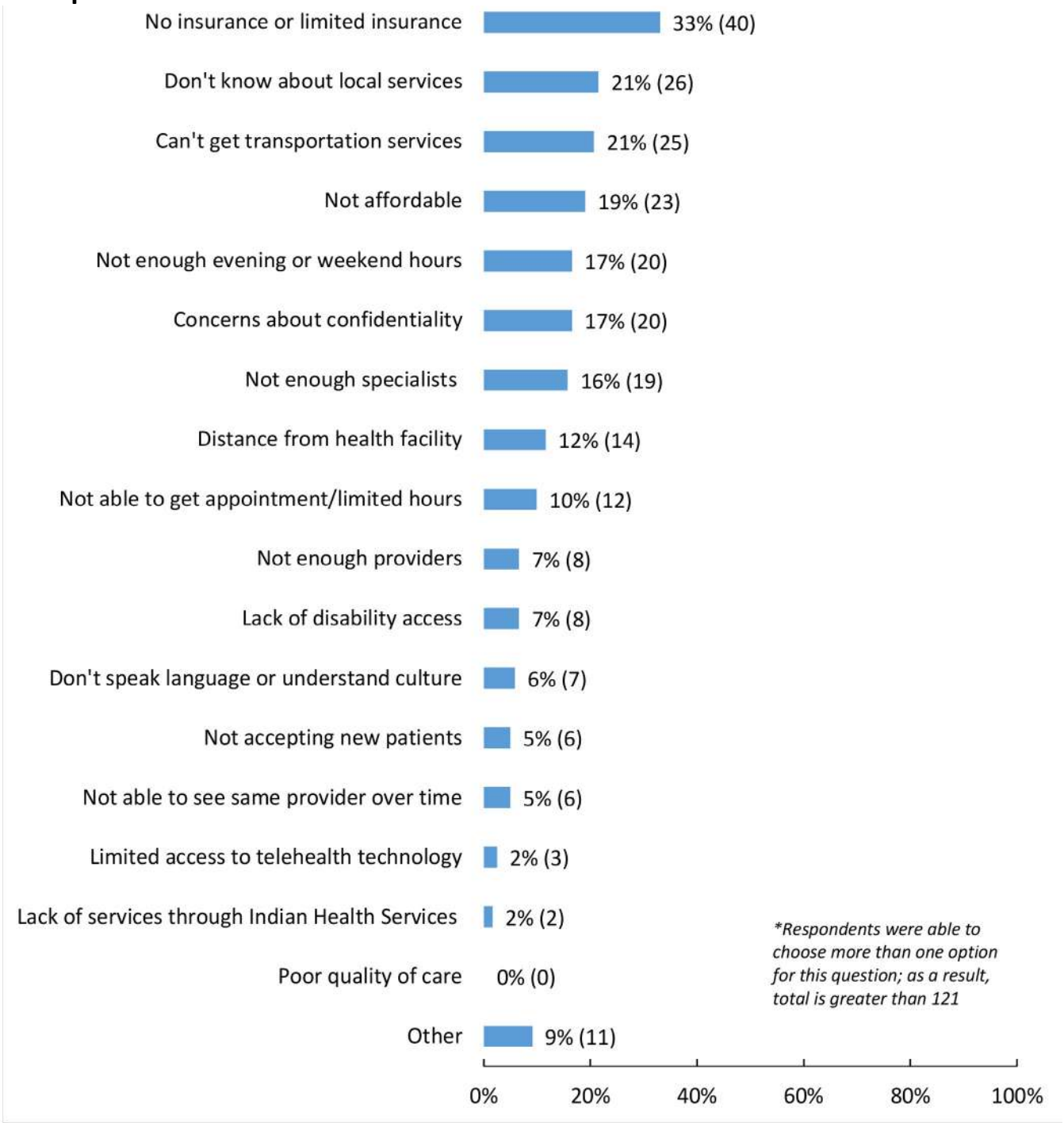
Other biggest challenges that were identified were access to fresh food, affordable housing options, community involvement, drugs, local government, lack of retail shopping options, more resources for the elderly, need more physical activities for the community, not enough activities for children in the winter, poverty, retaining young families, and well-paying jobs.

Delivery of Healthcare

The survey asked residents what they see as barriers that prevent them or other community residents from receiving healthcare. The most prevalent barrier perceived by residents was no insurance or limited insurance (N=40), with the next highest being don't know about local services (N=26). After these responses, the next most commonly identified barriers were being unable to get transportation services (N=25), and not affordable (N=23). The majority of concerns indicated in the "Other" category were in regard to no parking for patients, not enough nurses or CNAs, privacy, not wellness focused, and elderly cannot get information about services because they do not know how to access the internet or social media platforms.

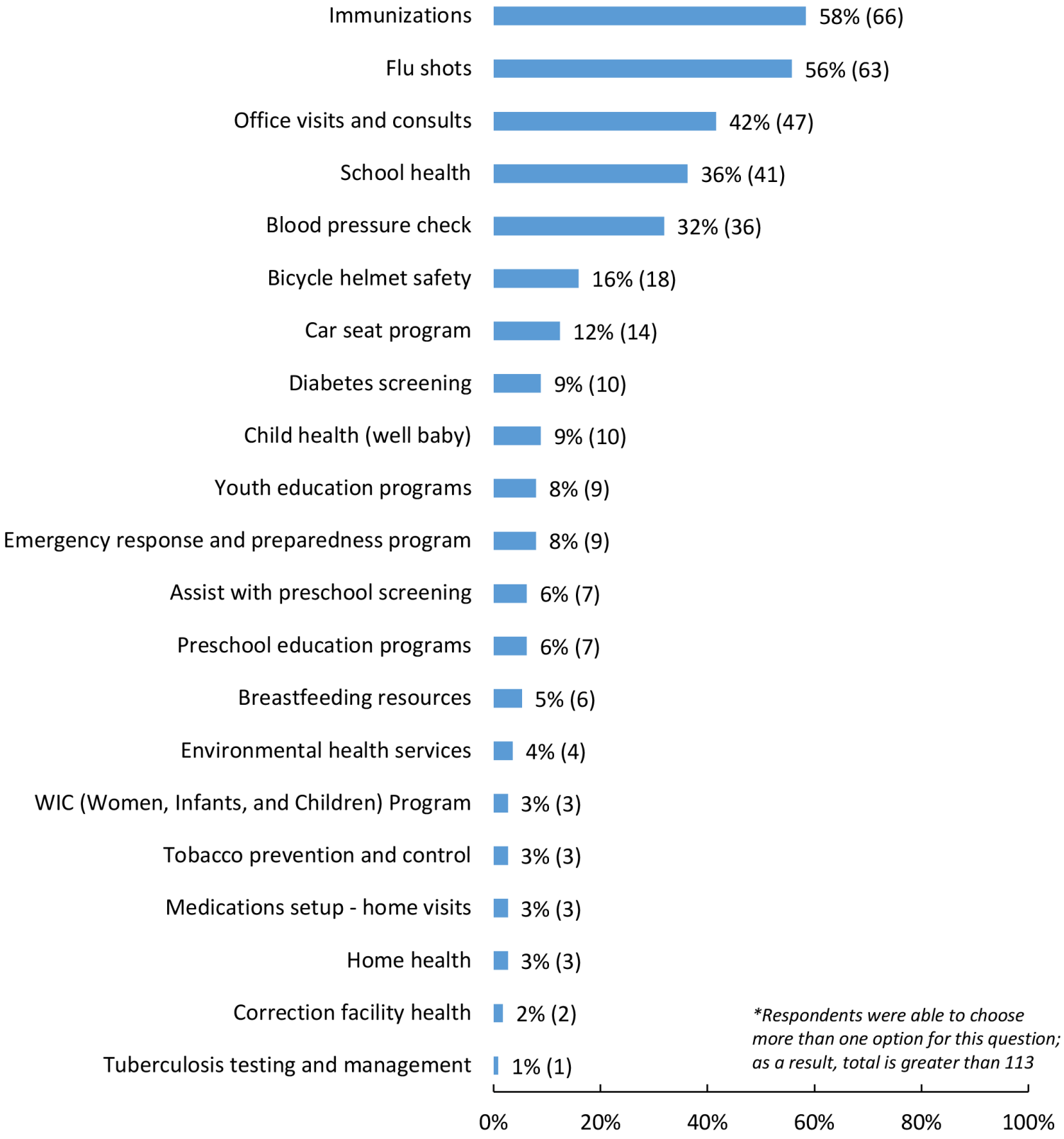
Figure 23 illustrates these results

Figure 22: Perceptions about Barriers to Care
Total responses = 121*



Considering a variety of healthcare services offered by Walsh County Health District (WCHD), respondents were asked to indicate if they were aware that healthcare services are offered though WCHD and to also indicate what, if any, services they or a family member have used at WCHD, at another public health unit, or both (See Figure 23).

Figure 23: Awareness and Utilization of Public Health Services
Total responses = 113*



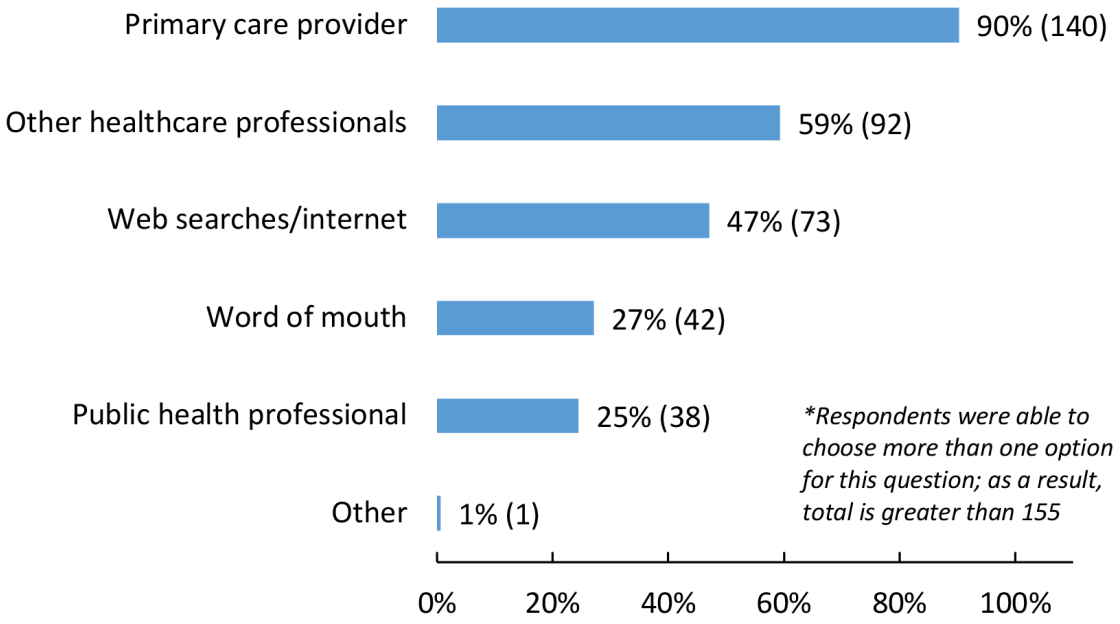
In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what specific healthcare services, if any, they think should be added locally. The number one desired service to add locally was mental/behavioral health and addiction services. Other requested services included:

- Specialist dermatology
- Home visits through PCP
- Transportation
- More local appointments by specialists (OBGYN, Audiologists, etc.)
- Fitness classes for all ages of community members
- Family planning services through public health
- Integrative Health
- Counseling
- Home safety assessments for seniors
- More parking by hospital and clinic
- Weight management
- Free place to exercise
- Add silver sneakers to the Medicine Center
- Orthopedic
- Educational classes or events – wellness and disease prevention, weight management, healthy habit building, nutrition, etc.

The key informant and focus group members felt that the community members were aware of the majority of the health system and public health services. There were a number of services where they felt the hospital should increase marketing efforts. These included oncology, hospice, diabetic services and education, pulmonary rehab, cardiac rehab, info on nuclear medicine, speech therapy and other developmental therapies, catch earlier, sleep studies, and PT/OT services.

Respondents were asked where they go for trusted health information. Primary care providers (N=140) received the highest response rate, followed by other healthcare professionals (N=92), and then web/internet searches (N=73). See Figure 25 below.

Figure 24: Sources of Trusted Health Information
Total responses = 155*

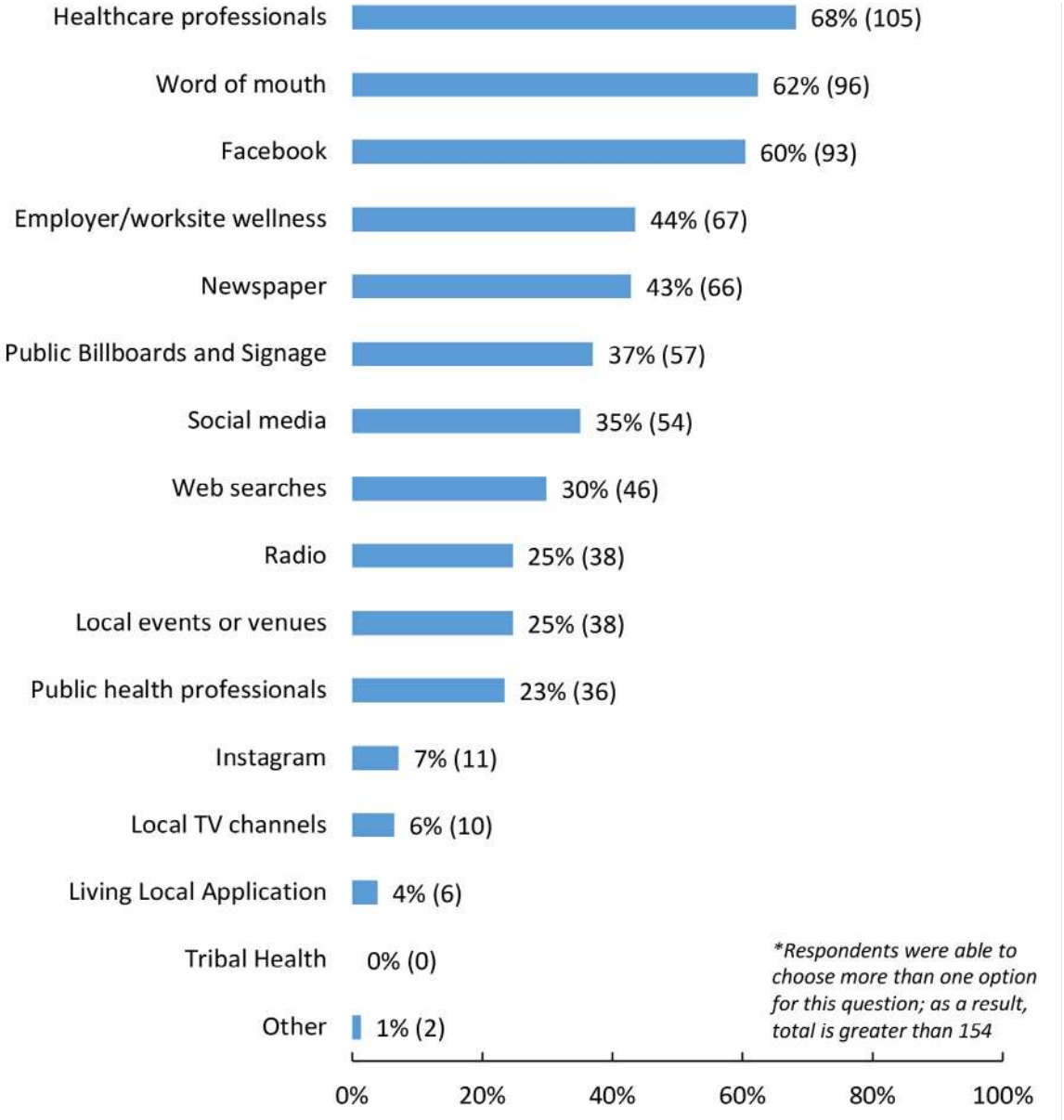


In the "Other" category, one respondent listed podcasts and books as their sources of trusted information.

Respondents were asked how they find information about local health services. Healthcare professionals (N=105) received the highest response rate, followed by word of mouth (N=96), and then Facebook (N=93).

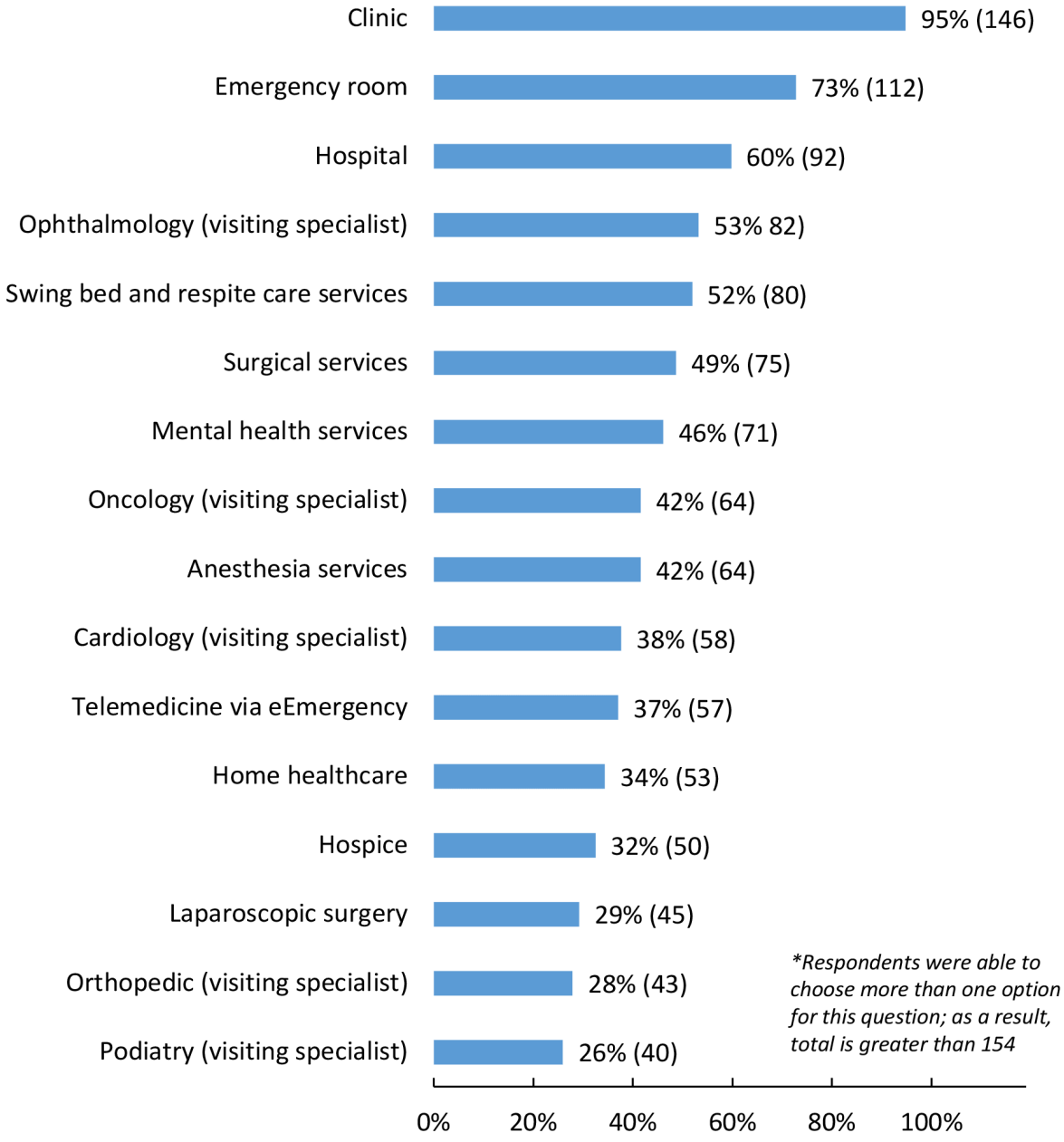
See Figure 25.

Figure 25: Sources of Information about Local Health Services
Total responses = 154*



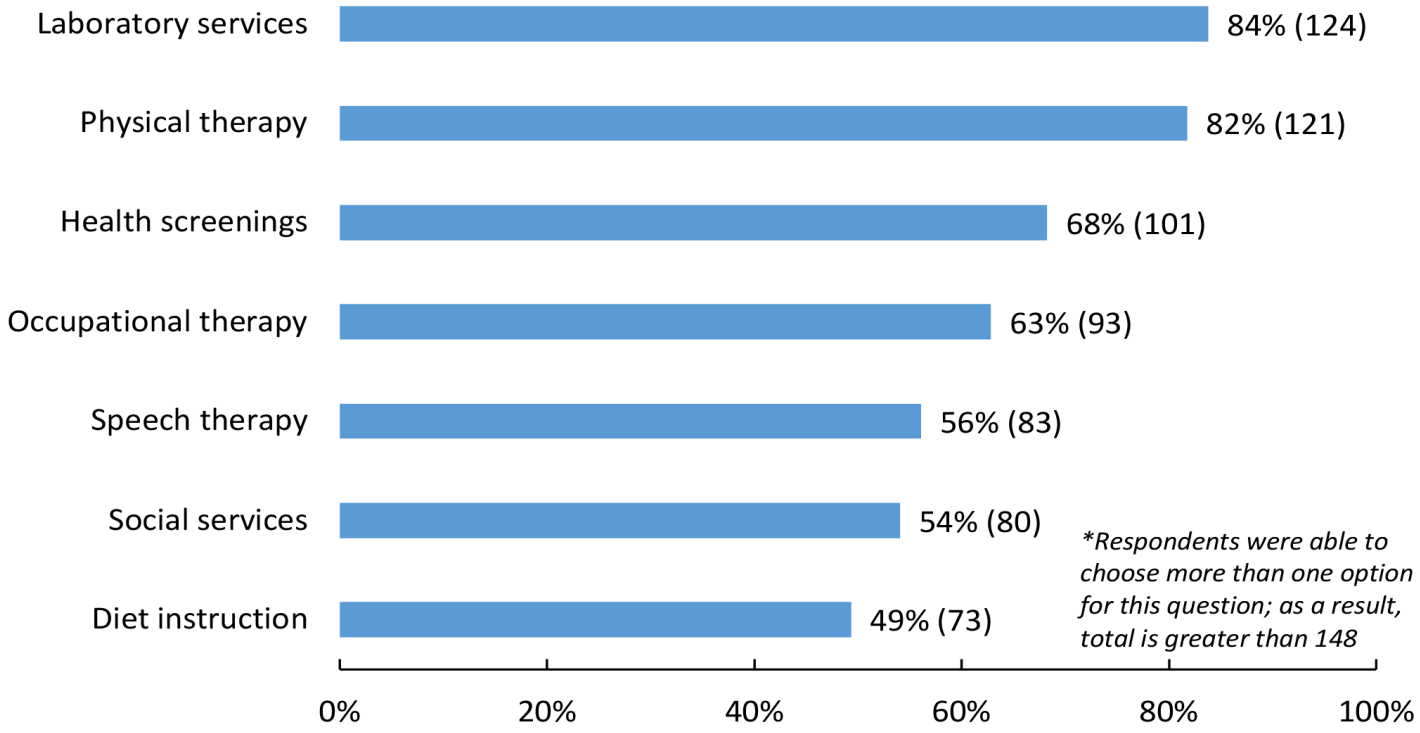
When asked about their awareness and utilization of general and acute services, 95 percent (N=146) were aware of the clinic, and 73 percent (N=112) were aware of the emergency room. See Figure 27 below.

Figure 26: Awareness/Use of General and Acute Services
Total responses = 154*



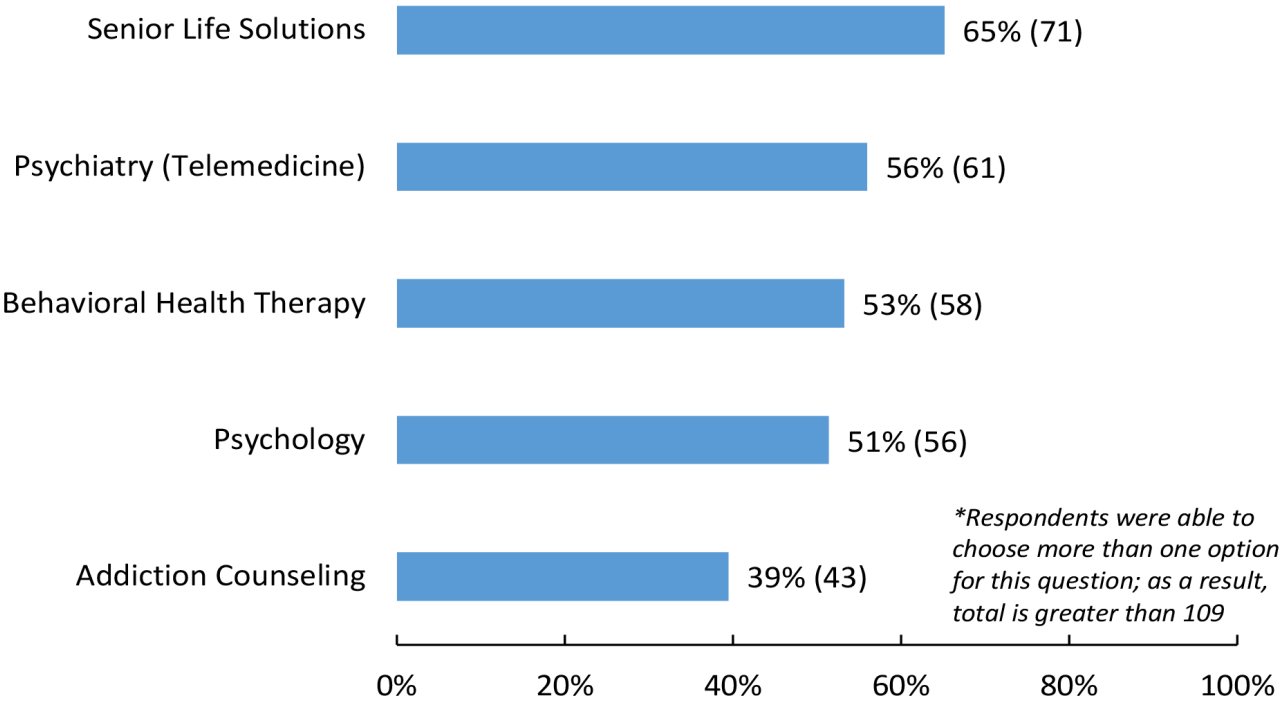
When asked about their awareness and utilization of screening and therapy services, 84 percent (N=124) were aware of laboratory services and 82 percent (N=121) were aware of physical therapy services. Diet instruction received the fewest responses with 49 percent (N=73).

Figure 27: Awareness/Use of Screening and Therapy Services
Total responses = 148*



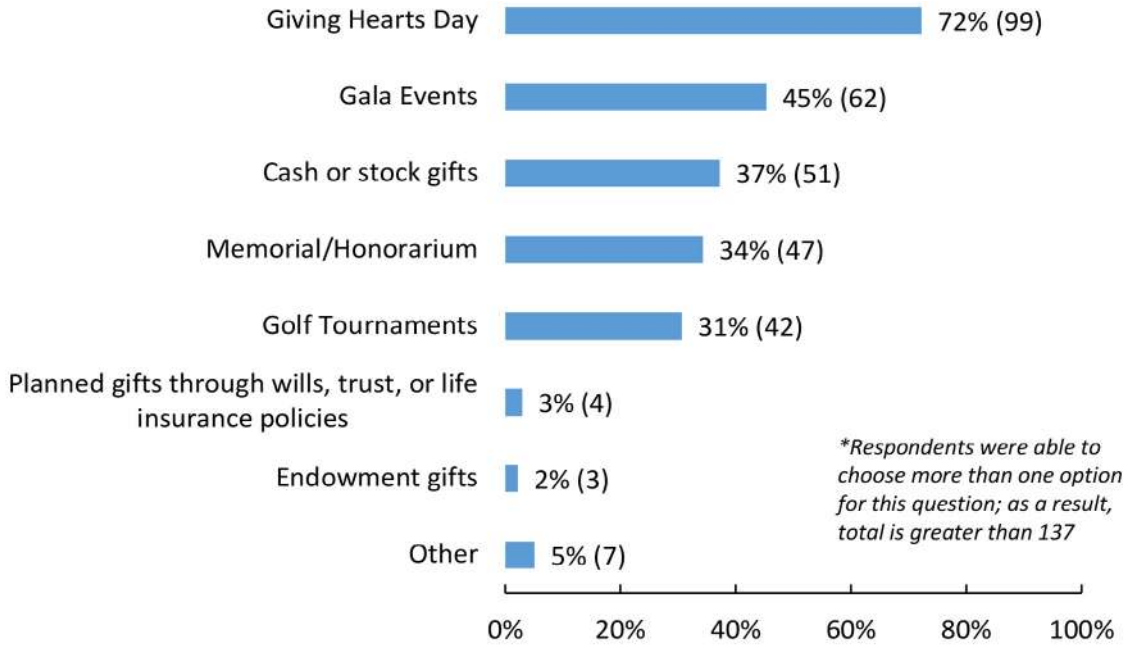
When asked about their awareness and utilization of mental health services, 65 percent (N=71) were aware of Senior Life Solutions. Addiction counseling received the fewest responses with 39 percent (N=43).

Figure 28: Awareness/Use of Mental Health Services
Total responses = 109*



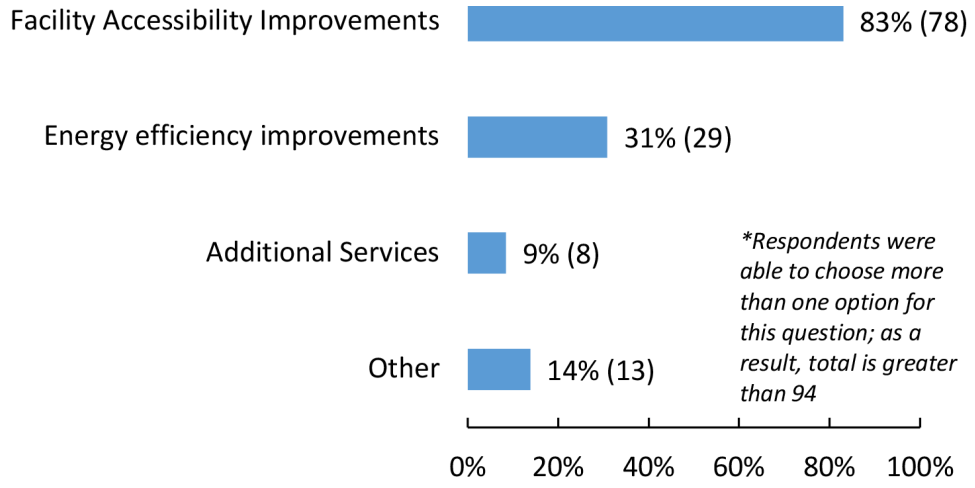
Respondents were asked what forms of support they have given to any facility's foundation. Giving Hearts Day (N=99) received the highest response rate, followed by gala events (N=62), and then cash or stock gifts (N=51). For "Other" category, Harvest Fest and donated gift baskets for auctions were listed.

Figure 29: Forms of Support for Any Facility Foundation
Total responses = 137*



A question was included asking respondents to select facility improvements/new equipment at Unity Medical Center they are most likely to support (see Figure 30). Recommendations in the "Other" category included parking, equipment and facility expansion, elevator, and fitness items, including indoor pool and outpatient therapy services. Additional services also included a community center, mental health, and better signage in the Grafton area.

Figure 30: Capital Improvements that Would be Financially Supported
Total responses = 94*



The final question on the survey asked respondents to share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare. Since this was a collaborative CHNA, some of the issues respondents listed do not specify if it is a First Care Health Center (FCHC) issue or Unity Medical Center issue. The responses varied from focusing on parking issues to having more healthcare-related events.

One of the most mentioned issues that has come up through the gathering information process was the lack of parking issue at FCHC. People have to park blocks away from the hospital because there is nothing closer for them. This situation can be extremely dangerous if someone is disabled or elderly. With icy conditions or if there is snow on the sidewalks, this environment becomes a barrier for many people. Some respondents stated that they choose to find care elsewhere because it is too much of a headache dealing with the parking situation at FCHC. Addressing this issue could bring more people to utilize the facility and keeping their care local.

A number of respondents stated they would like access to fitness centers that are affordable. With inflation and other financial uncertainties currently happening, families need to cautious their money. Paying for a fitness center's monthly passing are not in many residents' budget.

It was noted a few times during the focus group and one-on-one meetings regarding concerns of privacy and confidentiality. No particular incident was reported, but they mention having bad experiences at FCHC and there needing to be more HIPPA training to protect patients' medical information.

There needs to be continued promotion of the clinic and hospital in order to keep it financially stable. The community takes local healthcare for granted; if the community does not support and utilize healthcare, they risk losing it. There is a fear that the hospital is overspending their funding and are increasing their debt. The health facilities should utilize the newspapers more for marketing and local events.

Others believe that FCHC does a great job of identifying and delivering healthcare within its means and offers a wide variety of healthcare services.

Findings from Key Informant Interviews and the Community Meeting

Questions about the health and well-being of the community, similar to those posed in the survey, were explored during key informant interviews with community leaders and health professionals and also with the community group at the first meeting. The themes that emerged from these sources were wide-ranging, with some directly associated with healthcare and others more rooted in broader social and community matters.

Generally, overarching issues that developed during the interviews and community meetings can be grouped into five categories (listed in alphabetical order):

- Alcohol use and abuse
- Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care
- Depression/anxiety
- Having enough child daycare services

To provide context for the identified needs, the following are some of the comments made by those interviewed about these issues:

Alcohol use and abuse

- There is too much alcohol use and abuse in the community.
- This is the most important concern that we need to address.
- The culture around alcohol needs to change.

Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes

- Need respite care for elderly persons.
- Caregivers need assistance and resources to help care for family members.

Cost of long-term/nursing home care

- Families have to decide to spend their life savings for long-term care.
- There is no help for older people for daily things, such as grocery shopping or cleaning.

Depression/anxietys

- Mental health needs to be addressed. The community should open the city auditorium three days a week for exercise, workshops, or even just to get out and socialize.
- There are no local resources for people to access, everything has a waiting list.

Having enough child daycare services

- There are no openings for daycare services.
- Parents don't have places to bring their kids, so they don't work, and the family and community suffer.

Community Engagement and Collaboration

Key informants and focus group participants were asked to weigh in on community engagement and collaboration of various organizations and stakeholders in the community. Specifically, participants were asked, "On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being no collaboration/community engagement and 5 being excellent collaboration/community engagement, how would you rate the collaboration/engagement in the community among these various organizations?" This question was not intended to rank services provided. They were presented with a list of 13 organizations or community segments to score. According to these participants, the hospital, pharmacy, public health, and other long-term care (including nursing homes/assisted living) are the most engaged in the community. The averages of these scores (with 5 being "excellent" engagement or collaboration) were:

- Hospital (healthcare system) (4.75)
- Emergency services, including ambulance and fire (4.5)
- Business and industry (4.0)
- Schools (4.0)
- Economic development organizations (3.75)
- Law enforcement (3.75)
- Faith-based (3.5)
- Long-term care, including nursing homes and assisted living (3.5)
- Public health (3.5)
- Other local health providers, such as dentists and chiropractors (3.25)
- Pharmacies (3.25)
- Clinics not affiliated with the main hospital system (3.0)
- Human/social services (2.75)
- Indian/Tribal Health Services (1.5)

Priority of Health Needs

A community group met on February 27, 2025. Nineteen community members attended the meeting. Representatives from the Center for Rural Health (CRH) presented the group with a summary of this report's findings, including background and explanation about the secondary data, highlights from the survey results (including perceived community assets and concerns, and barriers to care), and findings from the key informant interviews.

Following the presentation of the assessment findings, and after considering and discussing the findings, all members of the group were asked to identify what they perceived as the top four community health needs. All of the potential needs were listed on large poster boards and each member was given four stickers to place next to each of the four needs they considered the most significant.

The results were totaled, and the concerns most often cited were:

- Depression/anxiety – youth (11 votes)
- Assisted living options (9 votes)
- Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities (9 votes)
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care (6 votes)
- Not enough affordable housing (6 votes)
- Not getting enough exercise/physical activity (6 votes)

From those top six priorities, each person put one sticker on the item they felt was the most important. The rankings were:

1. Depression/anxiety – youth (8 votes)
2. Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities (4 votes)
3. Assisted living options (3 votes)
4. Cost of long-term/nursing home care (2 votes)
5. Not enough affordable housing (1 vote)
6. Not getting enough exercise/physical activity (1 vote)

Following the prioritization process during the second meeting of the community group and key informants, the decision was made to focus on the top three concerns that were identified. The number one identified need was youth depression and anxiety, followed by not enough places for exercise or wellness activities, and then assisted living options. A summary of this prioritization may be found in Appendix E.

Comparison of Needs Identified Previously

Top Needs Identified 2022 CHNA Process	Top Needs Identified 2025 CHNA Process
Availability of mental health services	Depression/anxiety – youth
Cost of health insurance	Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities
Having enough child daycare services	Assisted living options
Drug use and abuse – all ages	

The current process did not identify any identical common needs from 2022. However, the availability of mental health services and depression and anxiety in youth are related. Respondents would like there to be more resources for the youth population who are dealing with issues.

First Care Health Center (FCHC) invited written comments on the most recent CHNA report and implementation strategy both in the documents and on the website where they are widely available to the public. No written comments have been received.

Upon adoption of this CHNA report by the FCHC board vote, a notation will be documented in the board minutes, reflecting the approval, and then the report will be widely available to the public on the hospital's website; a paper copy will be available for inspection upon request at the hospital. Written comments on this report can be submitted to FCHC.

Hospital and Community Projects and Programs Implemented to Address Needs Identified in 2022

In response to the needs identified in the 2022 CHNA process, the following actions were taken:

Availability of mental health and substance use disorder treatment services. FCHC is proud to have added several mental health and behavioral health services since the 2022 CHNA survey.

Senior Life Solutions (SLS) is a program that targets mental health for those of Medicare age. They offer group therapy sessions. More than 20 percent of people over the age of 55 experience some mental health concern, yet more than half of those people receive no treatment. Studies show that over 50 percent of older adults believe it's normal to get depressed as they age. Feeling down occasionally is a normal part of life, but if these feelings last weeks or months, you may be dealing with something more serious.

SLS can address: anxiety, depression, loneliness, loss of a spouse or loved one, etc.

FCHC has also hired a full-time psychologist with Dr. Shannon Alexander. She sees patients of all ages from pediatrics to geriatrics. She offers appointments both in person and online. ADHD testing will soon be available.

FCHC continues to provide telemed psych services as well as counseling through University of North Dakota psych students.

Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes. For this issue, FCHC has hired a driver and obtained a variety of vehicles, some of which are handicap accessible, to transport patients to and from their appointments. This solution especially helps patients who live in very rural communities and have a long drive to achieve medical care.

Powerful Tools for Caregivers is another program provided that helps those who care for loved ones at home with tools on how to provide care for them while also receiving emotional support.

Daycare Services: Access to daycare has been a longstanding issue for those both in the community and as employees of FCHC. Having quality daycare is crucial for hiring and retaining quality staff.

FCHC is proud to announce that they will opening a daycare within one block of the hospital to provide spots for staff and possibly with the community. This daycare will provide up to 28 spots for area children. It will be a fully-licensed group daycare.

The above implementation plan for FCHC is posted on the FCHC website at https://www.firstcarehc.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Implementation-Plan-2023-.pdf.

Next Steps – Strategic Implementation Plan

Although a CHNA and strategic implementation plan are required by hospitals and local public health units considering accreditation, it is important to keep in mind the needs identified, at this point, will be broad community-wide needs along with healthcare system-specific needs. This process is simply a first step to identify needs and determine areas of priority. The second step will be to convene the steering committee, or other community group, to select an agreed-upon prioritized need on which to begin working. The strategic planning process will begin with identifying current initiatives, programs, and resources already in place to address the identified community need(s). Additional steps include identifying what is needed and feasible to address (taking community resources into consideration) and what role and responsibility the hospital, clinic, and various community organizations play in developing strategies and implementing specific activities to address the community health need selected. Community engagement is essential for successfully developing a plan and executing the action steps for addressing one or more of the needs identified.

Community Benefit Report

While not required, CRH strongly encourages a review of the most recent Community Benefit Report to determine how/if it aligns with the needs identified, through the CHNA as well as the implementation plan.

The community benefit requirement is a long-standing requirement of nonprofit hospitals and is reported in Part I of the hospital's Form 990. The strategic implementation requirement was added as part of the ACA's CHNA requirement. Not-for-profit healthcare organizations demonstrate their commitment to community service through organized and sustainable community benefit programs providing:

- Free and discounted care to those unable to afford healthcare.
- Care to low-income beneficiaries of Medicaid and other indigent care programs.
- Services designed to improve community health and increase access to healthcare.

Community benefit is also the basis of the tax-exemption of not-for-profit hospitals. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), in its Revenue Ruling 69–545, describes the community benefit standard for charitable tax-exempt hospitals. Since 2008, tax-exempt hospitals have been required to report their community benefit and other information related to tax-exemption on the IRS Form 990 Schedule H.

What Are Community Benefits?

Community benefits are programs or activities that provide treatment and/or promote health and healing as a response to identified community needs. They increase access to healthcare and improve community health.

A community benefit must respond to an identified community need and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Improve access to healthcare services
- Enhance the health of the community
- Advance the medical or health knowledge
- Relieve or reduce the burden of government or other community efforts

A program or activity should not be reported as a community benefit if it is:

- Provided for marketing purposes
- Restricted to hospital employees and physicians
- Required of all healthcare providers by rules or standards
- Questionable as to whether it should be reported
- Unrelated to health or the mission of the organization

Appendix A – Critical Access Hospital Profile

Critical Access Hospital Profile
Spotlight on: Park River, North Dakota

First Care Health Center

Administrator:
Marcus R. Lewis, MBA

Chief of Medical Staff:
Joel J. Johnson, MD

Board Chair: Patty Dahlen

City Population:
1,424 (2020 estimate)[1]

County Population:
10,563 (2020 estimate)[1]

County Median Household Income:
$68,082 (2022 estimate)[1]

County Median Age:
44.6 years (2022 estimate)[1]

Service Area Population:
20,000 (40 mile radius)

Owned by:
Community based nonprofit corporation

Hospital Beds: 14

Trauma Level: V

Critical Access Hospital Designation: 2002

Mission

The mission of First Care Health Center, founded by the Presentation Sisters, is to continue the healing mission of Jesus in a rural setting. We are committed to a respect for each person; a caring Christian environment; professional excellence; promoting health communities; personal service; and an innovative spirit.

County: Walsh
Address: 115 Vivian Street
Park River, ND 58270
Phone: (701) 284-7500
Fax: (701) 284-4576
Web: http://www.firstcarehc.com/

First Care Health Center (FCHC) is a nonprofit, community-based Critical Access Hospital and Rural Health Clinic in Park River, North Dakota. FCHC is governed by an 11-member board of directors. In 2007, the facility completed a $7.5 million building and renovation project, including a new clinic addition and a completely modernized inpatient area and emergency room, as well as general updates throughout the facility. In 2019, the Outpatient Expansion Project was completed which enhanced patient care and patient privacy. The 2019 project renovated existing space and created an addition that conveniently placed outpatient services, including same day procedures, on the first floor. This enhances staff efficiency and patient privacy and provides alternative options for treatment and emergency service areas. These changes helped us continue to serve the current and future healthcare needs of the people of Park River and the surrounding area.

Services

FCHC provides the following services directly:

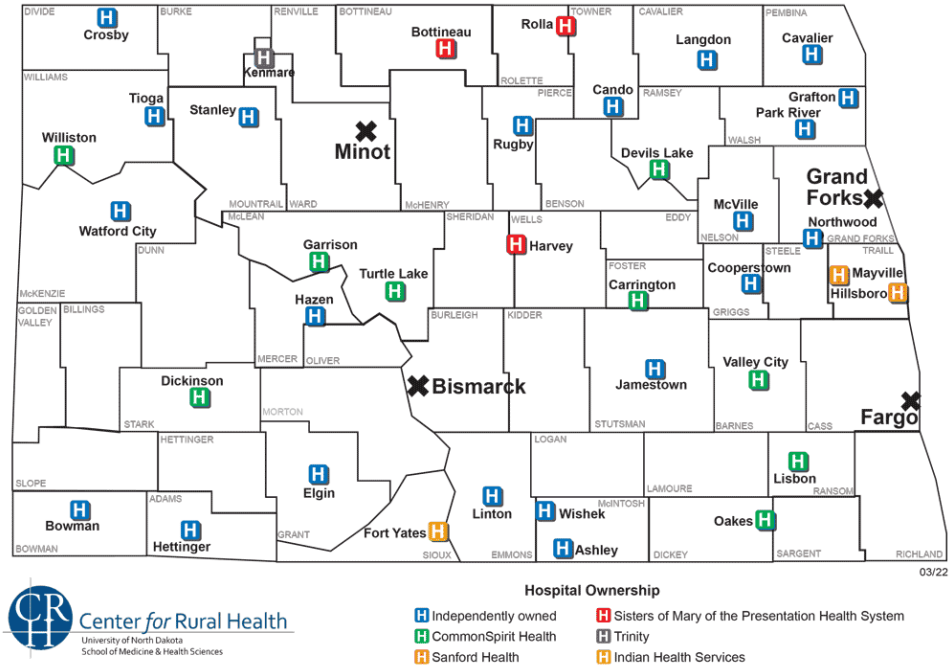
- **24-hour emergency services**
- **General and acute services**
- **Allergy, flu and pneumonia shots**
- **Blood pressure checks**
- **Blood types**
- **Bone density**
- **Cardiac rehab**
- **Cardiology (visiting physician)**
- **Chemistry**
- **Chronic care management**
- **Clinical care**
- **Clot times**
- **CT scan**
- **Digital mammography (mobile unit)**
- **Echocardiograms**
- **EKG**
- **Gastroenterology**
- **General X-ray**
- **Health cooking classes**
- **Hematology**
- **Hospital (acute care)**
- **Laboratory services**
- **Mammograms**
- **Mole/wart/skin lesion removal**
- **MRI (mobile unit)**
- **Nuclear medicine (mobile unit)**
- **Nutrition counseling**
- **Ophthalmology (visiting physician)**
- **Pathology (visiting physician)**
- **Pediatric services**
- **Pharmacy**
- **Physical therapy**
- **Physicals: annuals, D.O.T., sports, and insurance**
- **Radiology services**
- **Respiratory care**
- **Screening/therapy services**
- **Sleep studies**
- **Social services**
- **Stepping On – fall prevention program**
- **Steroid injections**
- **Surgical services – inpatient and**
- **outpatient (general surgery, laparoscopic; colonoscopy and endoscopy procedures; ophthalmology procedures) (visiting physician)**
- **Swing bed services**
- **Telemedicine**
- **Transitional care management**
- **Ultrasound**
- **Urine testing**

Services

FCHC provides the following services through contract or agreement:

- **Ambulance**
- **Anesthesia services**
- **Hearing services**
- **Mental health services**
- **Optometric/vision services**
- **OT/speech therapy**

North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals



Center for Rural Health
University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences

Hospital Ownership

- Independently owned
- CommonSpirit Health
- Sanford Health
- Sisters of Mary of the Presentation Health System
- Trinity
- Indian Health Services

History

FCHC has a rich history that has historical "roots" in several countries. In Ireland in 1775, Nano Nagle founded a religious community, the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who had the unique mission for its time of seeking and assisting people in need. Years later, some of the Sisters of the Presentation o the Blessed Virgin Mary arrived in Fargo where they also looked for ways to help those in need.

In 1944, the Park River Hospital Association was formed to raise funds to build a hospital. Construction began six years later, after being postponed by World War II. The facility was named St. Ansgar's Hospital after a little-known Scandinavian saint. Dr. Frank Weed, a founder of the hospital, approached the Sisters about providing management services for the facility. On July 10, 1952, St. Ansgar's Hospital opened its doors for patients.

During the 1980s and 1990s, St. Ansgar's was affiliated with two different Catholic organizations to improve and strengthen the hospital. However on December 31, 2000, the Catholic affiliation ended with St. Ansgar's Health Center. The facility became community-based FCHC, and determined to continue the rich, faith-filled tradition of the Sisters of the Presentation and to provide "Professional care with a personal touch."

Recreation

Park River is in northeastern North Dakota. The city offers a progressive business climate, with both manufacturers and total employment force increasing. The town has a modernized downtown, modern and comprehensive school district, ambitious and innovative economic development agenda, and expanding industrial climate. Homme Dam Recreation Area is located two miles west of Park River, featuring picnic and camping facilities and almost 200 acres of sparkling water for water sports enthusiasts. Park River has a nine-hole golf course with grass greens, baseball diamonds, volleyball pit, a Frisbee golf course, basketball court, outdoor ice rink , bowling alley, groomed cross-country skiing and snowmobile trails, as well as hunting and fishing opportunities.

Staff

Physicians: 5
PAs: 1
RNs: 33
LPNs: 8
Total Employees: 140

Local Sponsors and Grant Funding

- **Blue Cross Blue Shield**
- **Bremer**
- **Center for Rural Health**
  - **SHIP Grant**
  - **Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant Program**
- **Dakota Medical Foundation**
- **Homeland Security**
- **Park River Community Foundation**
- **USDA Community Facility Grant**

Sources

[1] US Census Bureau; American Factfinder; Community Facts

Center for Rural Health
University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences

ruralhealth.und.edu

Updated 3/2025

Appendix B – CHNA Survey Instrument

Center for Rural Health
University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences

First Care HEALTH CENTER

Unity MEDICAL CENTER
For Your Health

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Walsh County Health District

Walsh County Health Survey

First Care Health Center, Unity Medical Center, and Walsh County Public Health are interested in hearing from you about community health concerns.

The focus of this effort is to:

- Learn of the good things in your community as well as concerns in the community
- Understand perceptions and attitudes about the health of the community, and hear suggestions for improvement
- Learn more about how local health services are used by you and other residents

If you prefer, you may take the survey online at https://tinyurl.com/Walsh2024 or by scanning on the QR Code at the right.

Surveys will be tabulated by the Center for Rural Health at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences. Your responses are anonymous, and you may skip any question you do not want to answer. Your answers will be combined with other responses and reported only in total. If you have questions about the survey, you may contact Brittany Dryburgh at 701.777.4002.

Surveys will be accepted through _November 12_, 2024. Your opinion matters – thank you in advance!

Community Assets: Please tell us about your community by **choosing up to three options** you most agree with in each category below.

1. Considering the **PEOPLE** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Community is socially and culturally diverse or becoming more diverse
- ☐ Feeling connected to people who live here
- ☐ Government is accessible
- ☐ People are friendly, helpful, supportive
- ☐ People who live here are involved in their community
- ☐ People are tolerant, inclusive, and open-minded
- ☐ Sense that you can make a difference through civic engagement
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

2. Considering the **SERVICES AND RESOURCES** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Access to healthy food
- ☐ Active faith community
- ☐ Business district (restaurants, availability of goods)
- ☐ Community groups and organizations
- ☐ Healthcare
- ☐ Opportunities for advanced education
- ☐ Public transportation
- ☐ Programs for youth
- ☐ Quality school systems
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Considering the **QUALITY OF LIFE** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Closeness to work and activities
- ☐ Family-friendly; good place to raise kids
- ☐ Informal, simple, laidback lifestyle
- ☐ Job opportunities or economic opportunities
- ☐ Safe place to live, little/no crime
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

4. Considering the **ACTIVITIES** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Activities for families and youth
- ☐ Arts and cultural activities
- ☐ Local events and festivals
- ☐ Recreational and sports activities
- ☐ Year-round access to fitness opportunities
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

Community Concerns: Please tell us about your community by choosing up to three options you most agree with in each category.

5. Considering the **COMMUNITY /ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Active faith community
- ☐ Attracting and retaining young families
- ☐ Not enough jobs with livable wages, not enough to live on
- ☐ Not enough affordable housing
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Changes in population size (increasing or decreasing)
- ☐ Crime and safety, adequate law enforcement personnel
- ☐ Water quality (well water, lakes, streams, rivers)
- ☐ Air quality
- ☐ Litter (amount of litter, adequate garbage collection)
- ☐ Having enough child daycare services
- ☐ Having enough quality school resources
- ☐ Not enough places for exercise and wellness activities
- ☐ Not enough public transportation options, cost of public transportation
- ☐ Racism, prejudice, hate, discrimination
- ☐ Traffic safety, including speeding, road safety, seatbelt use, and drunk/distracted driving
- ☐ Physical violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse
- ☐ Child abuse
- ☐ Bullying/cyber-bullying
- ☐ Recycling
- ☐ Homelessness
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

6. Considering the **AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Ability to get appointments for health services within 48 hours.
- ☐ Extra hours for appointments, such as evenings and weekends
- ☐ Availability of primary care providers (MD,DO,NP,PA) and nurses
- ☐ Ability to retain primary care providers (MD,DO,NP,PA) and nurses in the community
- ☐ Availability of public health professionals
- ☐ Availability of specialists
- ☐ Not enough health care staff in general
- ☐ Availability of wellness and disease prevention services
- ☐ Availability of mental health services
- ☐ Availability of substance use disorder treatment services
- ☐ Availability of hospice
- ☐ Availability of dental care
- ☐ Availability of vision care
- ☐ Emergency services (ambulance & 911) available 24/7
- ☐ Ability/willingness of healthcare providers to work together to coordinate patient care within the health system.
- ☐ Ability/willingness of healthcare providers to work together to coordinate patient care outside the local community.
- ☐ Patient confidentiality (inappropriate sharing of personal health information)
- ☐ Not comfortable seeking care where I know the employees at the facility on a personal level
- ☐ Quality of care
- ☐ Cost of health care services
- ☐ Cost of prescription drugs
- ☐ Cost of health insurance
- ☐ Adequacy of health insurance (concerns about out-of-pocket costs)
- ☐ Understand where and how to get health insurance
- ☐ Adequacy of Indian Health Service or Tribal Health Services
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

7. Considering the **YOUTH POPULATION** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Alcohol use and abuse
- ☐ Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)
- ☐ Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke or vaping (juuling)
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Stress
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Not enough activities for children and youth
- ☐ Teen pregnancy
- ☐ Sexual health
- ☐ Diseases that can spread, such as sexually transmitted diseases or AIDS
- ☐ Wellness and disease prevention, including vaccine-preventable diseases
- ☐ Not getting enough exercise/physical activity
- ☐ Obesity/overweight
- ☐ Hunger, poor nutrition
- ☐ Crime
- ☐ Graduating from high school
- ☐ Availability of disability services
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

8. Considering the **ADULT POPULATION** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Alcohol use and abuse
- ☐ Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)
- ☐ Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke or vaping (juuling)
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Lung disease (i.e. emphysema, COPD, asthma)
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Heart disease
- ☐ Hypertension
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's disease
- ☐ Other chronic diseases: _____
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Stress
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Diseases that can spread, such as sexually transmitted diseases or AIDS
- ☐ Wellness and disease prevention, including vaccine-preventable diseases
- ☐ Not getting enough exercise/physical activity
- ☐ Obesity/overweight
- ☐ Hunger, poor nutrition
- ☐ Availability of disability services
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

9. Considering the **SENIOR POPULATION** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Ability to meet needs of older population
- ☐ Long-term/nursing home care options
- ☐ Assisted living options
- ☐ Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes
- ☐ Cost of activities for seniors
- ☐ Availability of activities for seniors
- ☐ Availability of resources for family and friends caring for elders
- ☐ Quality of elderly care
- ☐ Cost of long-term/nursing home care
- ☐ Availability of transportation for seniors
- ☐ Availability of home health
- ☐ Not getting enough exercise/physical activity
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's disease
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Alcohol use and abuse
- ☐ Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)
- ☐ Availability of activities for seniors
- ☐ Elder abuse
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

10. What single issue do you feel is the biggest challenge facing your community?

_____

_____

16. Where do you find out about **LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES** available in your area? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Employer/worksite wellness
- ☐ Facebook
- ☐ Healthcare professionals
- ☐ Instagram
- ☐ Living Local Application
- ☐ Local events or venues
- ☐ Local TV channels
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Public health professionals
- ☐ Public Billboards and Signage
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- ☐ Web searches
- ☐ Word of mouth, from others (friends, neighbors, co-workers, etc.)
- ☐ Other: (please specify): _____

17. Which of the following **SERVICES** provided by your local **PUBLIC HEALTH** unit have you or a family member used in the past year? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Bicycle helmet safety
- ☐ Blood pressure check
- ☐ Breastfeeding resources
- ☐ Car seat program
- ☐ Child health (well baby)
- ☐ Correction facility health
- ☐ Diabetes screening
- ☐ Emergency response & preparedness program
- ☐ Flu shots
- ☐ Environmental health services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- ☐ Home health
- ☐ Immunizations
- ☐ Medications setup—home visits
- ☐ Office visits and consults
- ☐ School health (vision screening, puberty talks, school immunizations)
- ☐ Preschool education programs
- ☐ Assist with preschool screening
- ☐ Tobacco prevention and control
- ☐ Tuberculosis testing and management
- ☐ WIC (Women, Infants & Children) Program
- ☐ Youth education programs (First Aid, Bike Safety)

18. What specific healthcare services, if any, do you think should be added locally?

_____

_____

Foundation Awareness

19. Have you supported any facility foundation in any of the following ways? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Cash or stock gift
- ☐ Endowment gifts
- ☐ Gala Events
- ☐ Giving Hearts Day
- ☐ Golf Tournaments
- ☐ Memorial/Honorarium
- ☐ Planned gifts through wills, trusts or life insurance policies
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

11. What **PREVENTS** community residents from receiving healthcare? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Can't get transportation services
- ☐ Concerns about confidentiality
- ☐ Distance from health facility
- ☐ Don't know about local services
- ☐ Don't speak language or understand culture
- ☐ Lack of disability access
- ☐ Lack of services through Indian Health Services
- ☐ Limited access to telehealth technology (patients seen by providers at another facility through a monitor/TV screen)
- ☐ No insurance or limited insurance
- ☐ Not able to get appointment/limited hours
- ☐ Not able to see same provider over time
- ☐ Not accepting new patients
- ☐ Not affordable
- ☐ Not enough providers (MD, DO, NP, PA)
- ☐ Not enough evening or weekend hours
- ☐ Not enough specialists
- ☐ Poor quality of care
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

12. Where do you turn for trusted health information? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Other healthcare professionals (nurses, chiropractors, dentists, etc.)
- ☐ Primary care provider (doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant)
- ☐ Public health professional
- ☐ Web searches/internet (WebMD, Mayo Clinic, Healthline, etc.)
- ☐ Word of mouth, from others (friends, neighbors, co-workers, etc.)
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

13. Considering **GENERAL and ACUTE SERVICES** available in your community, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year)? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Anesthesia services
- ☐ Cardiology (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Chronic Care Management
- ☐ Clinic
- ☐ Emergency room
- ☐ Hospital (acute care)
- ☐ Laparoscopic surgery
- ☐ Oncology (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Ophthalmology (eye/vision) (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Orthopedic (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Podiatry (foot/ankle) (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Surgical services
- ☐ Swing bed and respite care services
- ☐ Telemedicine via eEmergency

14. Considering **SCREENING/THERAPY SERVICES** available in your community, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Cardiac Rehabilitation
- ☐ Diet instruction
- ☐ Foot care
- ☐ Health screenings
- ☐ Laboratory services
- ☐ Lactation Counseling
- ☐ Occupational therapy
- ☐ Physical therapy
- ☐ Pulmonary Rehabilitation
- ☐ Social services
- ☐ Speech therapy
- ☐ Tobacco Cessation Counseling

15. Considering **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES** available in your community, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year)? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Addiction Counseling
- ☐ Behavioral Health Therapy
- ☐ Psychiatry (Telemedicine)
- ☐ Psychology
- ☐ Senior Life Solutions

16. Where do you find out about **LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES** available in your area? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Employer/worksite wellness
- ☐ Facebook
- ☐ Healthcare professionals
- ☐ Instagram
- ☐ Living Local Application
- ☐ Local events or venues
- ☐ Local TV channels
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Public health professionals
- ☐ Public Billboards and Signage
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- ☐ Web searches
- ☐ Word of mouth, from others (friends, neighbors, co-workers, etc.)
- ☐ Other: (please specify): _____

17. Which of the following **SERVICES** provided by your local **PUBLIC HEALTH** unit have you or a family member used in the past year? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Bicycle helmet safety
- ☐ Blood pressure check
- ☐ Breastfeeding resources
- ☐ Car seat program
- ☐ Child health (well baby)
- ☐ Correction facility health
- ☐ Diabetes screening
- ☐ Emergency response & preparedness program
- ☐ Flu shots
- ☐ Environmental health services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- ☐ Home health
- ☐ Immunizations
- ☐ Medications setup—home visits
- ☐ Office visits and consults
- ☐ School health (vision screening, puberty talks, school immunizations)
- ☐ Preschool education programs
- ☐ Assist with preschool screening
- ☐ Tobacco prevention and control
- ☐ Tuberculosis testing and management
- ☐ WIC (Women, Infants & Children) Program
- ☐ Youth education programs (First Aid, Bike Safety)

18. What specific healthcare services, if any, do you think should be added locally?

_____

_____

Foundation Awareness

19. Have you supported any facility foundation in any of the following ways? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Cash or stock gift
- ☐ Endowment gifts
- ☐ Gala Events
- ☐ Giving Hearts Day
- ☐ Golf Tournaments
- ☐ Memorial/Honorarium
- ☐ Planned gifts through wills, trusts or life insurance policies
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

Capital Improvements

20. As local healthcare service providers continue with master facility planning, would you financially support any of the following capital improvements to your local healthcare facilities? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Energy efficiency improvements
- ☐ Facility Accessibility Improvements (sidewalks, parking spaces, door placement, etc.)
- ☐ Other (Please specify other capital improvements that you believe the community would financially support):

  _____

- ☐ Additional Services such as:

  _____

  _____

Demographic Information: Please tell us about yourself.

21. Do you work for the hospital, clinic, or public health unit?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

22. How did you acquire the survey (or survey link) that you are completing?

- ☐ Hospital or public health website
- ☐ Hospital or public health social media page
- ☐ Hospital or public health employee
- ☐ Hospital or public health facility
- ☐ Economic development website or social media
- ☐ Other website or social media page (please specify): _____
- ☐ Newspaper advertisement
- ☐ Newsletter (if so, what one):_____
- ☐ Church bulletin
- ☐ Flyer sent home from school
- ☐ Flyer at local business
- ☐ Flyer in the mail
- ☐ Word of Mouth
- ☐ Direct email (if so, from what organization):_____
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

23. Health insurance or health coverage status (choose ALL that apply):

- ☐ Indian Health Service (IHS)
- ☐ Insurance through employer (self, spouse, or parent)
- ☐ Self-purchased insurance
- ☐ Medicaid
- ☐ Medicare
- ☐ No insurance
- ☐ Veteran's Healthcare Benefits
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

24. Age:

- ☐ Less than 18 years
- ☐ 18 to 24 years
- ☐ 25 to 34 years
- ☐ 35 to 44 years
- ☐ 45 to 54 years
- ☐ 55 to 64 years
- ☐ 65 to 74 years
- ☐ 75 years and older

25. Highest level of education:

- ☐ Less than high school
- ☐ High school diploma or GED
- ☐ Some college/technical degree
- ☐ Associate's degree
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Graduate or professional degree

26. Sex:

☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Non-binary
☐ Other (please specify):
_____

27. Employment status:

☐ Full time ☐ Homemaker ☐ Unemployed
☐ Part time ☐ Multiple job holder ☐ Retired

28. Your zip code: _____

29. Race/Ethnicity (choose ALL that apply):

☐ American Indian ☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Other: _____
☐ African American ☐ Pacific Islander
☐ Asian ☐ White/Caucasian

30. Annual household income before taxes:

☐ Less than $15,000 ☐ $50,000 to $74,999 ☐ $150,000 and over
☐ $15,000 to $24,999 ☐ $75,000 to $99,999
☐ $25,000 to $49,999 ☐ $100,000 to $149,999

31. Overall, please share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare.

_____

_____

Thank you for assisting us with this important survey!

Appendix C – County Health Rankings Explained

Source: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/

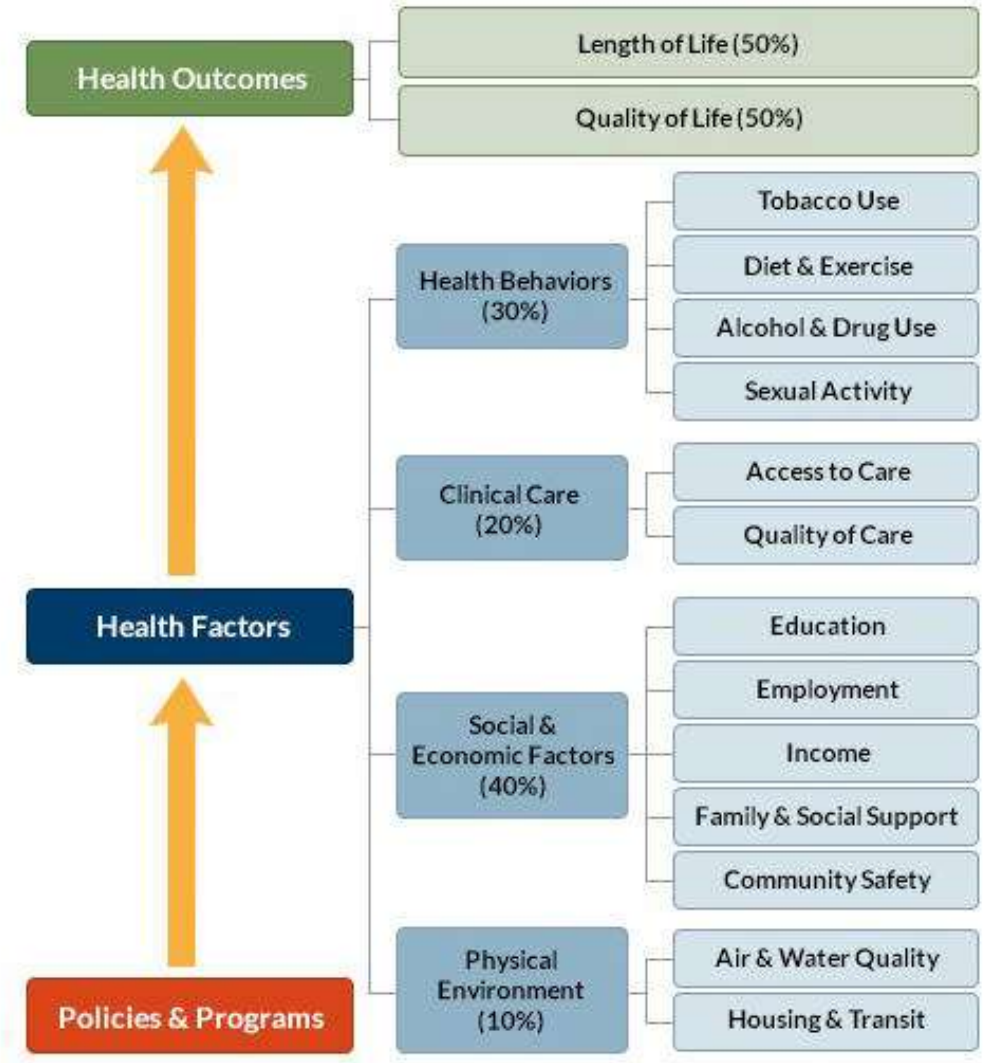
Methods

The County Health Rankings, a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, measure the health of nearly all counties in the nation and rank them within states. The Rankings are compiled using county-level measures from a variety of national and state data sources. These measures are standardized and combined using scientifically-informed weights.

What is Ranked

The County Health Rankings are based on counties and county equivalents (ranked places). Any entity that has its own Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county code is included in the Rankings. We only rank counties and county equivalents within a state. The major goal of the Rankings is to raise awareness about the many factors that influence health and that health varies from place to place, not to produce a list of the healthiest 10 or 20 counties in the nation and only focus on that.

Ranking System



The County Health Rankings model (shown above) provides the foundation for the entire ranking process.

Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of a variety of health measures. Those having high ranks, e.g. 1 or 2, are considered to be the "healthiest." Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state. We calculate and rank eight summary composite scores:

1. **Overall Health Outcomes**
2. Health Outcomes – **Length of life**
3. Health Outcomes – **Quality of life**
4. **Overall Health Factors**
5. Health Factors – **Health behaviors**
6. Health Factors – **Clinical care**
7. Health Factors – **Social and economic factors**
8. Health Factors – **Physical environment**

Data Sources and Measures

The County Health Rankings team synthesizes health information from a variety of national data sources to create the Rankings. Most of the data used are public data available at no charge. Measures based on vital statistics, sexually transmitted infections, and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey data were calculated by staff at the National Center for Health Statistics and other units of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Measures of healthcare quality were calculated by staff at The Dartmouth Institute.

Data Quality

The County Health Rankings team draws upon the most reliable and valid measures available to compile the Rankings. Where possible, margins of error (95% confidence intervals) are provided for measure values. In many cases, the values of specific measures in different counties are not statistically different from one another; however, when combined using this model, those various measures produce the different rankings.

Calculating Scores and Ranks

The County Health Rankings are compiled from many different types of data. To calculate the ranks, they first standardize each of the measures. The ranks are then calculated based on weighted sums of the standardized measures within each state. The county with the lowest score (best health) gets a rank of #1 for that state and the county with the highest score (worst health) is assigned a rank corresponding to the number of places we rank in that state.

Health Outcomes and Factors

Source: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/what-and-why-we-rank

Health Outcomes

Premature Death (YPLL)

Premature death is the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost. For example, a person dying at age 25 contributes 50 years of life lost, whereas a person who dies at age 65 contributes 10 years of life lost to a county's YPLL. The YPLL measure is presented as a rate per 100,000 population and is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population.

Reason for Ranking

Measuring premature mortality, rather than overall mortality, reflects the County Health Rankings' intent to focus attention on deaths that could have been prevented. Measuring YPLL allows communities to target resources to high-risk areas and further investigate the causes of premature death.

Poor or Fair Health

Self-reported health status is a general measure of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in a population. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good,

good, fair, or poor?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the percentage of adult respondents who rate their health "fair" or "poor." The measure is modeled and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Measuring HRQoL helps characterize the burden of disabilities and chronic diseases in a population. Self-reported health status is a widely used measure of people's health-related quality of life. In addition to measuring how long people live, it is important to also include measures that consider how healthy people are while alive.

Poor Physical Health Days

Poor physical health days is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their physical health was not good. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Measuring health-related quality of life (HRQoL) helps characterize the burden of disabilities and chronic diseases in a population. In addition to measuring how long people live, it is also important to include measures of how healthy people are while alive – and people's reports of days when their physical health was not good are a reliable estimate of their recent health.

Poor Mental Health Days

Poor mental health days is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their mental health was not good. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Overall health depends on both physical and mental well-being. Measuring the number of days when people report that their mental health was not good, i.e., poor mental health days, represents an important facet of health-related quality of life.

Low Birth Weight

Birth outcomes are a category of measures that describe health at birth. These outcomes, such as low birthweight (LBW), represent a child's current and future morbidity — or whether a child has a "healthy start" — and serve as a health outcome related to maternal health risk.

Reason for Ranking

LBW is unique as a health outcome because it represents multiple factors: infant current and future morbidity, as well as premature mortality risk, and maternal exposure to health risks. The health associations and impacts of LBW are numerous.

In terms of the infant's health outcomes, LBW serves as a predictor of premature mortality and/or morbidity over the life course.[1] LBW children have greater developmental and growth problems, are at higher risk of cardiovascular disease later in life, and have a greater rate of respiratory conditions.[2-4]

From the perspective of maternal health outcomes, LBW indicates maternal exposure to health risks in all categories of health factors, including her health behaviors, access to healthcare, the social and economic environment the mother inhabits, and environmental risks to which she is exposed. Authors have found that modifiable maternal health behaviors, including nutrition and weight gain, smoking, and alcohol and substance use or abuse can result in LBW.[5]

LBW has also been associated with cognitive development problems. Several studies show that LBW children have higher rates of sensorineural impairments, such as cerebral palsy, and visual, auditory, and intellectual impairments.[2,3,6] As a consequence, LBW can "impose a substantial burden on special education and social services, on families

and caretakers of the infants, and on society generally."[7]

Health Factors

Adult Smoking

Adult smoking is the percentage of the adult population that currently smokes every day or most days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Each year approximately 443,000 premature deaths can be attributed to smoking. Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as low birthweight and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.

Adult Obesity

Adult obesity is the percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.

Reason for Ranking

Obesity is often the result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and poor health status.[1,2]

Food Environment Index

The food environment index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment:

1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population that is low income and does not live close to a grocery store. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and nonrural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in nonrural areas, it means less than 1 mile. "Low income" is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size.

2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. A two-stage fixed effects model was created using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey.

More information on each of these can be found among the additional measures.

Reason for Ranking

There are many facets to a healthy food environment, such as the cost, distance, and availability of healthy food options. This measure includes access to healthy foods by considering the distance an individual lives from a grocery store or supermarket; there is strong evidence that food deserts are correlated with high prevalence of overweight, obesity, and premature death.[1-3] Supermarkets traditionally provide healthier options than convenience stores or smaller grocery stores.[4]

Additionally, access in regards to a constant source of healthy food due to low income can be another barrier to healthy food access. Food insecurity, the other food environment measure included in the index, attempts to capture the access issue by understanding the barrier of cost. Lacking constant access to food is related to negative health outcomes such as weight-gain and premature mortality.[5,6] In addition to asking about having a constant food supply in the past year, the module also addresses the ability of individuals and families to provide balanced meals further addressing barriers to healthy eating. It is important to have adequate access to a constant food supply, but it may be equally important to have nutritious food available.

Physical Inactivity

Physical inactivity is the percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity. Examples of physical activities provided include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise.

Reason for Ranking
Decreased physical activity has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. Inactivity causes 11% of premature mortality in the United States, and caused more than 5.3 million of the 57 million deaths that occurred worldwide in 2008.[1] In addition, physical inactivity at the county level is related to healthcare expenditures for circulatory system diseases.[2]

Access to Exercise Opportunities
Change in measure calculation in 2018: Access to exercise opportunities measures the percentage of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. Parks include local, state, and national parks. Recreational facilities include YMCAs as well as businesses identified by the following Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes and include a wide variety of facilities including gyms, community centers, dance studios and pools: 799101, 799102, 799103, 799106, 799107, 799108, 799109, 799110, 799111, 799112, 799201, 799701, 799702, 799703, 799704, 799707, 799711, 799717, 799723, 799901, 799908, 799958, 799969, 799971, 799984, or 799998.

Individuals who:

- reside in a census block within a half mile of a park or
- in urban census blocks: reside within one mile of a recreational facility or
- in rural census blocks: reside within three miles of a recreational facility
- are considered to have adequate access for opportunities for physical activity.

Reason for Ranking
Increased physical activity is associated with lower risks of type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. The role of the built environment is important for encouraging physical activity. Individuals who live closer to sidewalks, parks, and gyms are more likely to exercise.[1-3]

Excessive Drinking
Excessive drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2011 Rankings and again in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes, such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes.[1] Approximately 80,000 deaths are attributed annually to excessive drinking. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.[2]

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths is the percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement.

Reason for Ranking
Approximately 17,000 Americans are killed annually in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Binge/heavy drinkers account for most episodes of alcohol-impaired driving.[1,2]

Sexually Transmitted Infection Rate

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are measured as the chlamydia incidence (number of new cases reported) per 100,000 population.

Reason for Ranking

Chlamydia is the most common bacterial STI in North America and is one of the major causes of tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, and chronic pelvic pain.[1,2] STIs are associated with a significantly increased risk of morbidity and mortality, including increased risk of cervical cancer, infertility, and premature death.[3] STIs also have a high economic burden on society. The direct medical costs of managing sexually transmitted infections and their complications in the U.S., for example, was approximately 15.6 billion dollars in 2008.[4]

Teen Births

Teen births are the number of births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19.

Reason for Ranking

Evidence suggests teen pregnancy significantly increases the risk of repeat pregnancy and of contracting a STI, both of which can result in adverse health outcomes for mothers, children, families, and communities. A systematic review of the sexual risk among pregnant and mothering teens concludes that pregnancy is a marker for current and future sexual risk behavior and adverse outcomes [1]. Pregnant teens are more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care, have eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, systemic infections, low birthweight, preterm delivery, and severe neonatal conditions [2, 3]. Pre-term delivery and low birthweight babies have increased risk of child developmental delay, illness, and mortality [4]. Additionally, there are strong ties between teen birth and poor socioeconomic, behavioral, and mental outcomes. Teenage women who bear a child are much less likely to achieve an education level at or beyond high school, much more likely to be overweight/obese in adulthood, and more likely to experience depression and psychological distress [5-7].

Uninsured

Uninsured is the percentage of the population under age 65 that has no health insurance coverage. The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates uses the American Community Survey (ACS) definition of insured: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans: Insurance through a current or former employer or union, insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, Medicare, Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, TRICARE or other military healthcare, Indian Health Services, VA or any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan? Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2012 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing needed healthcare and to maintaining financial security.

The Kaiser Family Foundation released a report in December 2017 that outlines the effects insurance has on access to healthcare and financial independence. One key finding was that "Going without coverage can have serious health consequences for the uninsured because they receive less preventative care, and delayed care often results in serious illness or other health problems. Being uninsured can also have serious financial consequences, with many unable to pay their medical bills, resulting in medical debt."[1]

Primary Care Physicians

Primary care physicians is the ratio of the population to total primary care physicians. Primary care physicians include non-federal, practicing physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. Please note this measure was modified in the 2011 Rankings and again in the 2013 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Access to care requires not only financial coverage, but also access to providers. While high rates of specialist physicians have been shown to be associated with higher (and perhaps unnecessary) utilization, sufficient availability of primary care physicians is essential for preventive and primary care, and, when needed, referrals to appropriate specialty care.[1,2]

Dentists
Dentists are measured as the ratio of the county population to total dentists in the county.

Reason for Ranking
Untreated dental disease can lead to serious health effects including pain, infection, and tooth loss. Although lack of sufficient providers is only one barrier to accessing oral healthcare, much of the country suffers from shortages. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, as of December 2012, there were 4,585 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), with 45 million people total living in them.[1]

Mental Health Providers
Mental health providers is the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental healthcare. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure.

Reason for Ranking
Thirty percent of the population lives in a county designated as a Mental Health Professional Shortage Area. As the mental health parity aspects of the Affordable Care Act create increased coverage for mental health services, many anticipate increased workforce shortages.

Preventable Hospital Stays
Preventable hospital stays is the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees. Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions include: convulsions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial pneumonia, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, cellulitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infection, and dehydration. This measure is age-adjusted.

Reason for Ranking
Hospitalization for diagnoses treatable in outpatient services suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. The measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care.

Diabetes Monitoring
Diabetes monitoring is the percentage of diabetic fee-for-service Medicare patients ages 65-75 whose blood sugar control was monitored in the past year using a test of their glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels.

Reason for Ranking
Regular HbA1c monitoring among diabetic patients is considered the standard of care. It helps assess the management of diabetes over the long term by providing an estimate of how well a patient has managed his or her diabetes over the past two to three months. When hyperglycemia is addressed and controlled, complications from diabetes can be delayed or prevented.

Mammography Screening
Mammography screening is the percentage of female fee-for-service Medicare enrollees age 67-69 that had at least one mammogram over a two-year period.

Reason for Ranking
Evidence suggests that mammography screening reduces breast cancer mortality, especially among older women.[1] A physician's recommendation or referral—and satisfaction with physicians—are major factors facilitating breast cancer screening. The percent of women ages 40-69 receiving a mammogram is a widely endorsed quality of care measure.

Unemployment
Unemployment is the percentage of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but seeking work.

Reason for Ranking
The unemployed population experiences worse health and higher mortality rates than the employed population.

[1-4] Unemployment has been shown to lead to an increase in unhealthy behaviors related to alcohol and tobacco consumption, diet, exercise, and other health-related behaviors, which in turn can lead to increased risk for disease or mortality, especially suicide.[5] Because employer-sponsored health insurance is the most common source of health insurance coverage, unemployment can also limit access to healthcare.

Children in Poverty

Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty. Poverty status is defined by family; either everyone in the family is in poverty or no one in the family is in poverty. The characteristics of the family used to determine the poverty threshold are: number of people, number of related children under 18, and whether or not the primary householder is over age 65. Family income is then compared to the poverty threshold; if that family's income is below that threshold, the family is in poverty. For more information, please see Poverty Definition and/or Poverty.

In the data table for this measure, we report child poverty rates for black, Hispanic and white children. The rates for race and ethnic groups come from the American Community Survey, which is the major source of data used by the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates to construct the overall county estimates. However, estimates for race and ethnic groups are created using combined five year estimates from 2012-2016.

Reason for Ranking

Poverty can result in an increased risk of mortality, morbidity, depression, and poor health behaviors. A 2011 study found that poverty and other social factors contribute a number of deaths comparable to leading causes of death in the U.S. like heart attacks, strokes, and lung cancer.[1] While repercussions resulting from poverty are present at all ages, children in poverty may experience lasting effects on academic achievement, health, and income into adulthood. Low-income children have an increased risk of injuries from accidents and physical abuse and are susceptible to more frequent and severe chronic conditions and their complications such as asthma, obesity, and diabetes than children living in high income households.[2]

Beginning in early childhood, poverty takes a toll on mental health and brain development, particularly in the areas associated with skills essential for educational success such as cognitive flexibility, sustained focus, and planning. Low income children are more susceptible to mental health conditions like ADHD, behavior disorders, and anxiety which can limit learning opportunities and social competence leading to academic deficits that may persist into adulthood. [2,3] The children in poverty measure is highly correlated with overall poverty rates.

Income Inequality

Income inequality is the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile, i.e., when the incomes of all households in a county are listed from highest to lowest, the 80th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have higher incomes, and the 20th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have lower incomes. A higher inequality ratio indicates greater division between the top and bottom ends of the income spectrum. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2015 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Income inequality within U.S. communities can have broad health impacts, including increased risk of mortality, poor health, and increased cardiovascular disease risks. Inequalities in a community can accentuate differences in social class and status and serve as a social stressor. Communities with greater income inequality can experience a loss of social connectedness, as well as decreases in trust, social support, and a sense of community for all residents.

Children in Single-Parent Households

Children in single-parent households is the percentage of children in family households where the household is headed by a single parent (male or female head of household with no spouse present). Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2011 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Adults and children in single-parent households are at risk for adverse health outcomes, including mental illness (e.g. substance abuse, depression, suicide) and unhealthy behaviors (e.g. smoking, excessive alcohol use).[1-4] Self-reported health has been shown to be worse among lone parents (male and female) than for parents living as couples, even when controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. Mortality risk is also higher among lone parents.[4,5] Children in

single-parent households are at greater risk of severe morbidity and all-cause mortality than their peers in two-parent households.[2,6]

Violent Crime Rate

Violent crime is the number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2012 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

High levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. High crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors, such as exercising outdoors. Additionally, exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which may exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity prevalence.[1] Exposure to chronic stress also contributes to the increased prevalence of certain illnesses, such as upper respiratory illness, and asthma in neighborhoods with high levels of violence.[2]

Injury Deaths

Injury deaths is the number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population. Deaths included are those with an underlying cause of injury (ICD-10 codes *U01-*U03, V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89).

Reason for Ranking

Injuries are one of the leading causes of death; unintentional injuries were the 4th leading cause, and intentional injuries the 10th leading cause, of US mortality in 2014.[1] The leading causes of death in 2014 among unintentional injuries, respectively, are: poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls. Among intentional injuries, the leading causes of death in 2014, respectively, are: suicide firearm, suicide suffocation, and homicide firearm. Unintentional injuries are a substantial contributor to premature death. Among the following age groups, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death in 2014: 1-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44.[2] Injuries account for 17% of all emergency department visits, and falls account for over 1/3 of those visits.[3]

Air Pollution-Particulate matter

Air pollution-particulate Matter is the average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air.

Reason for Ranking

The relationship between elevated air pollution (especially fine particulate matter and ozone) and compromised health has been well documented.[1,2,3] Negative consequences of ambient air pollution include decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and other adverse pulmonary effects.[1] Long-term exposure to fine particulate matter increases premature death risk among people age 65 and older, even when exposure is at levels below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.[3]

Drinking Water Violations

Change in measure calculation in 2018: Drinking water violations is an indicator of the presence or absence of health-based drinking water violations in counties served by community water systems. Health-based violations include Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level and Treatment Technique violations. A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Recent studies estimate that contaminants in drinking water sicken 1.1 million people each year. Ensuring the safety of drinking water is important to prevent illness, birth defects, and death for those with compromised immune systems. A number of other health problems have been associated with contaminated water, including nausea, lung and skin irritation, cancer, kidney, liver, and nervous system damage.

Severe Housing Problems
Severe housing problems is the percentage of households with at least one or more of the following housing problems:

- housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
- housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
- household is severely overcrowded; or
- household is severely cost burdened.

Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. Severe cost burden is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income.

Reason for Ranking
Good health depends on having homes that are safe and free from physical hazards. When adequate housing protects individuals and families from harmful exposures and provides them with a sense of privacy, security, stability and control, it can make important contributions to health. In contrast, poor quality and inadequate housing contributes to health problems such as infectious and chronic diseases, injuries and poor childhood development.

Appendix D – Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results. North Dakota High School Survey
Rate Increase "↑" rate decrease "↓", or no statistical change = in rate from 2017-2019

	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND 2021	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2021
Injury and Violence							
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	8.1	5.9	**49.6**	=	9.2	5.0	6.5
Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 prior to the survey)	16.5	14.2	**13.1**	=	18.2	13.7	16.7
Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)	56.2	59.6	**64.4**	=	64.9	64.2	NA
Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	52.6	53.0	**55.4**	=	59.9	55.9	39.0
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)	20.6	NA	**NA**	**NA**	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	5.9	4.9	**5.0**	=	6.2	4.4	3.1
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	7.2	7.1	**NA**	**NA**	NA	NA	5.8
Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.7	9.2	**9.4**	=	9.7	11.6	9.7
Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	NA	NA	**NA**	**NA**	NA	NA	8.5
Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)	11.4	11.6	**11.0**	=	11.2	11.1	NA
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	24.3	19.9	**15.8**	↓	19.8	15.0	19.5
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media during the 12 months before the survey)	18.8	14.7	**13.6**	↓	16.2	14.5	15.7
Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	28.9	30.5	**36.0**	↑	34.8	39.7	42.3
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	16.7	18.8	**18.6**	=	18.5	20.6	22.2

	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND 2021	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2021
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	14.5	15.3	**14.8**	=	15.1	17.2	15.7
Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	13.5	13.0	6.1	↓	7.9	7.5	10.2
Tobacco Use							
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	30.5	29.3	**22.3**	↓	26.8	21.1	17.8
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)	11.2	NA	**NA**	**NA**	NA	NA	6.3
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	12.6	8.3	**5.9**	↓	8.0	6.1	3.8
Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.8	2.1	**0.8**	↓	1.7	1.3	0.7
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.0	1.4	**0.7**	↓	1.3	1.1	0.41
Percentage of students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years) ~2021~ Usually got their electronic vapor products by buying them themselves in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.5	13.2	**NA**	**NA**	NA	NA	6.8
Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)	50.3	54.0	**30.9**	↓	30.4	29.9	NA
Percentage of students who currently use an electronic vapor product (e-cigarettes, vape e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	20.6	33.1	**21.2**	↓	24.2	23.6	18.0
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	8.0	4.5	**4.3**	↓	5.2	3.7	2.5
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	8.2	5.2	**2.8**	↓	4.0	3.3	3.1
Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	18.1	12.2	8.9	↓	11.2	8.9	18.7
Alcohol and Other Drug Use							
Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life)	59.2	56.6	**50.4**	↓	55.7	50.6	NA
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	14.5	12.9	**12.1**	=	13.7	10.9	15.0
Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	29.1	27.6	**23.7**	=	28.7	23.7	22.7
Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students, five or more for male students within a couple of hours on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	16.4	15.6	**14.0**	=	17.8	14.6	10.5
Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	37.7	NA	**NA**	**NA**	NA	NA	40.0
Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	5.6	5.0	**4.1**	=	3.7	3.3	4.9
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	15.5	12.5	**10.7**	=	10.2	12.9	15.8

	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND 2021	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2021
Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	14.4	14.5	10.2	↓	9.7	11.0	12.2
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.3
Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual Behaviors							
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	36.6	38.3	36.6	=	36.5	37.1	30.0
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	2.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors							
Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	16.1	16.5	**15.6**	=	15.5	14.2	16.0
Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	14.9	14.0	**16.3**	=	17.4	15.0	16.3
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	31.4	32.6	**31.7**	=	35.3	32.5	32.3
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight.	44.5	44.7	**21.6**	↓	20.8	23.2	54.3
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the seven days before the survey)	4.9	6.1	5.0	=	5.8	4.6	7.7
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the seven days before the survey)	61.2	54.1	25.4	↓	21.9	27.0	NA
Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey)	5.1	6.6	**5.9**	=	5.3	6.2	9.3
Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey)	60.9	57.1	61.3	=	60.0	59.3	NA
Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not including diet soda or diet pop, during the seven days before the survey)	28.8	28.1	**27.7**	=	27.1	31.6	NA
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the seven days before the survey)	16.3	15.9	**16.6**	=	17.5	13.8	14.7
Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the seven days before the survey)	14.9	20.5	26.2	↑	21.2	29.4	35.7
Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the seven days before the survey)	33.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	13.5	14.4	**15.1**	=	14.5	17.3	22.0
Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)	2.7	2.8	**2.1**	=	2.2	2.1	NA
Physical Activity							
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that	51.5	49.0	**56.5**	↑	58.0	55.3	55.9

increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)							
	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND 2021	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2021
Percentage of students who watched television three or more hours per day (on an average school day) *In 2021, % of students who played video or computer games was combined with % of students who watch television 3 or more hours per day.	18.8	18.8	**75.7**	**NA**	75.8	78.6	75.9
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer three or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work on an average school day). ~2021~ questioned combined with previous question regarding television.	43.9	45.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other							
Percentage of students who had eight or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	31.8	29.5	**24.5**	=	28.3	23.2	22.7
Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)	69.1	66.8	**67.9**	=	64.5	69.9	NA
Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)	12.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.3	7.0	7.4	=	8.6	6.8	64.4

Appendix E – Prioritization of Community's Health Needs

Park River, North Dakota
Ranking of Concerns

The top concerns for each of the five topic areas, based on the community survey results, were listed on flipcharts. The numbers below indicate the total number of votes (dots) by the people in attendance at the second community meeting. The "Priorities" column lists the number of yellow/green/blue dots placed on the concerns indicating which areas are felt to be priorities. Each person was given four dots to place on the items they felt were priorities. The "Most Important" column lists the number of red dots placed on the flipcharts. After the first round of voting, the top priorities were selected based on the highest number of votes. Each person was given one dot to place on the item they felt was the most important priority of the top highest ranked priorities.

	Priorities	Most Important
COMMUNITY/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS		
Attracting & retaining young families	3	
Having enough child daycare services	1	
Not enough affordable housing	6	1
Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities	9	4*
Not enough public transportation	0	
AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES CONCERNS		
Availability of mental health services and substance use treatment	0	
Availability of specialists	2	
Cost of healthcare services	0	
Cost of health insurance	1	
Cost of prescription drugs	2	
YOUTH POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Alcohol use and abuse	0	
Depression/anxiety	11	8*
Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)	1	
Obesity/overweight	1	
Smoking and tobacco use	0	
ADULT POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Alcohol use and abuse	2	
Depression/anxiety	3	
Not getting enough exercise/physical activity	6	1
Obesity/overweight	0	
Stress	5	
SENIOR POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Cost of long-term/nursing home care	6	2
Availability of resources to help elderly stay in their homes	3	
Assisted living options	9	3*
Long-term/nursing home options	0	
Availability of transportation for seniors	3	

Appendix F – Survey "Other" Responses

The number in parenthesis () indicates the number of people who indicated that EXACT same answer. All comments below are directly taken from the survey results and have not been summarized or edited for spelling/grammar. The question numbers below correspond to the survey question that allowed for an "Other" response. Not all questions allowed for an "Other" response; those numbers are skipped in this Appendix.

Community Assets: Please tell us about your community by choosing up to three options you most agree with in each category below.

1. Considering the PEOPLE in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Location to work site
2. Considering the SERVICES AND RESOURCES in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Need a coffee shop in Park River
3. Considering the QUALITY OF LIFE in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Access to nature
4. Considering the ACTIVITIES in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - none
    - we need more events for kids
    - 4TH OF JULY FESTIVITIES
    - bike trails in town
    - Need more youth activities during winter months

Community Concerns: Please tell us about your community by choosing up to three options you most agree with in each category.

5. Considering the COMMUNITY /ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - Effective local government
    - Lack of restaurants
    - Daycare shortage
    - parking at hospital
    - no townhomes-condo type living, different from assisted living or small apts.
    - noise problem with plains buzzing city
    - no town homes- condo type living, different from assisted living or small apts.
6. Considering the AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - parking at hospital
    - First Care does not have parking for patients or staff.
    - parking at hospital
    - HIPPA is constantly violated with Valley Ambulance staff and UMC staff as well
8. Considering the YOUTH POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - Bullying/cyber bullying
    - Childcare
    - Need a swimming pool in Park River
    - Amount of time spent on their phones
    - delinquency

9. Considering the ADULT POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:

- Amount of time spent on their phones
- Connection with other adults
- gambling in bars

11. What single issue do you feel is the biggest challenge facing your community?

- Effective local government
- Limited access to fresh food. My town does not have a grocery store.
- I feel that childcare availability is the biggest single issue in our community.
- Community support of healthcare in the region.
- Depression, loneliness and embarrassed about the reality of both
- Obesity
- Mental health
- Supporting schools dealing with youth who have mental health issues.
- Lack of community resources or different ways for seniors to engage with others.
- Poor coverage, reimbursement with medicare advantage plans for residents and health care organizations
- Lack of Daycare
- Chronic alcoholism
- Availability of home health to keep seniors in their home as long as possible before having to move to facilities
- We need more options for physical activity, especially for the winter….gyms…classes etc.
- DRUG USE, AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS, THIS HAS BEEN AN ON-GOING PROBLEM SINCE THE LATE 70'S
- Dwindling businesses.
- Childcare
- Lack of Childcare and housing
- Behavioral health and associated stigma of seeking care
- The ederly population that does not have family or friends to help with their healthcare needs. These people that tend to end up trying to care for themselves and are not able too. They are then stuck at home without food, unable to properly clean themselves and end up coming into the hospital via ambulance when it has gotten to a point that it is too bad and they are took sick to stay at home.
- Food prices - Hugo's is price gouging the Grafton store.
- Dementia
- housing for young families, daycare, and housing for retired people wanting to move to single level homes
- Not enough housing, more retail to get shoppers to town and restaurants
- Loneliness and filling that space with drugs, specifically alcohol.
- Mental health resources
- Adequate and affordable housing
- Taxes, economy constantly inflating with no give on salary increases
- Impacts of poverty and community leaders lack of understanding of root causes of poverty.
- Quality of care available for all
- Places to work out
- A place where everyone call have a place to exercise or walk especially during winter month and the cost the will charge for it!! Make it free
- Mental health
- Assistance with elderly and living arrangements and transportation.
- there isnt a whole lot for youth to do that doesnt cost a ton of money
- affordable housing
- Retaining young families due to lack of childcare.
- We need to keep our young people/families in our community - this requires affordable housing, quality

daycare, and jobs that can support a family.
- Too busy to create connections, only some people involved in community projects, adult activities evolve around drinking alcohol
- Keeping our community healthy ex. more exercise. We are safe now from crimes...let's stay a safe and friendly town
- Drugs
- services for elderly
- "Housing
- Mental Health"
- Well paying jobs and quality employees
- Lack of economic development
- recruiting and keeping health care providers and nurses in rural areas for both hospital and nursing home services. High costs for using traveling nurses in these areas.
- working together; intolerance
- Daycare
- Good jobs
- Job availability.
- the avaliability of resources for families struggling with mental health.
- Noise pollution-- this is a city of planes, trains, and barking dogs. Planes will fly over the city all day long; trains blow their horns all night long; dogs left barking for hours on end.
- obesity in children
- Lack of public transportation
- $$$$$$
- Housing
- Adequate number of people to fill open and new jobs.
- affordable senior housing
- not enough to do for seniors
- Lack of young families
- Lack of affordable wellness and healthy activities for working adults and young families (I.e, workout classes, socialization/events that don't surround alcohol, educational classes regarding child development/family activities).
- Declining population

Delivery of Healthcare

13. Where do you find out about LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES available in your area? "Other" responses:

- Unity Webpage
- Posting at senior center

14. What specific healthcare services, if any, do you think should be added locally?

- More sessions in the schools or after-hours programming
- Specialist dermatology
- Home visits through PCP
- Mental health services. Therapist
- Mental health for children and transportation
- More local appointments by specialists (OBGYN, Audiologists, etc)
- fitness classes for all ages of community members
- None of the above.
- Family planning services through public health

- an obgyn that is here more
- More mental health and addiction services.
- Integrative Health
- Counseling
- Home safety assessments for seniors
- more parking by hospital and clinic
- Weight management
- Can't think of any.
- free place to exercise. Add silver sneakers to the Medicine Center
- Orthopedic
- Educational classes or events related to wellness and disease prevention, weight management, healthy habit building, nutrition, etc.

16. What PREVENTS community residents from receiving healthcare? "Other" responses:

- Nothing prevents me
- Don't want to see provider who I know personally
- not sick, just don't go
- I feel patients always get appointments if they need it. We are very accommodating
- lack of parking at First Care
- Fortunately, I have good insurance and no health problems, so there is not anything at this time that prevents me from getting the care I need.
- Not enough wellness focus, currently disease focused
- need more nurses and CNAs
- technology-elderly cannot function well getting info by Facebook, etc. Very frustrating for them to get access and info that way.
- Feel Healthy
- NA

17. Where do you turn for trusted health information? "Other" responses:

- Podcasts, Books

18. Have you supported any facility foundation in any of the following ways? "Other" responses:

- Unable to get same day appointments with my doctor in Grafton
- Harvest Fest
- (2)Harvest auction
- Donated gift baskets for auctions
- none
- Harvest Auction Gift

19. As local healthcare service providers continue with master facility planning, would you financially support any of the following capital improvements to your local healthcare facilities? "Other" responses:

- PARKING
- Purchase of Equipment & facility expansion
- More space for all departments
- More space for departments
- Better heating in the Grafton Hospital patient rooms
- Improvements to outpatient therapy services
- Fitness - Indoor Pool
- parking lot
- very hard to find parking at times, need front elevator

- Parking
- Parking, ambulance bay

Additional services:

- Community center-walking and swimming.
- Any
- Mental health
- Better signage in the Grafton Hospital
- Parking at FCHC
- Fitness services
- any
- Parking Lot

22. How did you acquire the survey (or survey link) that you are completing? "Other" responses:

- First Care Health Center Facebook page
- (13) Facebook

23. Health insurance or health coverage status? "Other" responses:

- Medica
- For work
- Drug insurance

30. Overall, please share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare.

- We are blessed to have the hospital and clinic that we have. I hope the city can be more supportive of them.
- Local oncology services
- Expansion of Park River Hospital, availability of dental care (not easy to get appointments)
- Keep getting the word out!
- I think the different health care entities should work together more so that they aren't overlapping services.
- We need the support of our community to continue to offer new services, add providers and staff, and grow as a health care facility. Without the support of the community, we are limited in options to improve accessibility to our facility, and provide space for new providers and programs.
- Will not visit Park River location. Very concerned of confidentiality.
- Access to a fitness center is needed desperately.
- Three long standing issues in our community. 1. A way to care for elderly or disabled patients in their home. Meaning people that may not have a good support system to help with certain tasks but are not to the point of going into a care facility for full time help. These people might need someone to get them groceries, clean their house or complete small jobs around their house. 2. Parking at our local health care facility has become a huge issue and is detrimental to patient care. Elderly and disabled patients are having to walk from blocks away because there is no parking around the facility. The neighborhood around the facility is lined with cars due to the limited parking. In the winter the distance of walking for employees and patients leaves room for accidents cause by a fall on the ice. These accidents cost the hospital money and they may be held liable for injuries. 3. Fitness opportunities in our community. There are very limited options for fitness facilities in our community. Especially during the winter months, when we are unable to utilize the bike paths and outdoor recreation areas such as parks, basketball courts and baseball fields. There are hardly any organized fitness classes and no facility for these classes to be held, even if there was someone willing to teach them. The school has a really nice weight room and gym facility but it is not accessible to the public. Creating fitness opportunities would be preventive care for issues such as obesity, depression, chronic conditions and more.
- Drug and alcohol counseling
- I feel that our hospital is spending out of their means and just because it is nonprofit doesn't mean spend. Pay down debt!!!
- Onsite mental health therapist for children.
- Parking Lot
- First Care needs to have parking available to patients and staff. This is the number one complaint in the community.

- I think we have a lot of local healthcare services and a very nice clinic, hospital, nursing home. Healthcare is getting expensive. For my specialty healthcare services, I needed I was not able to use local facilities because of the importance of getting results STAT sent to my specialty doctor and thus needed to travel to Grand Forks and further. I have found very caring staff at our hospital and clinic when I have used it and feel for the services they offer they do quite a good job.
- "Need more confidentiality
- Integrative health
- Functional medicine "
- Elevator or lift in lower entry of hospital (like at the courthouse)
- Don't know.
- Our town is blessed with very good healthcare, but more people should need to make use of everything available.
- Need for more frequent "women's health" community events.
- We have a good health care, here in Grafton
- The services and specialties offered in our communities had grown significantly. It's important to market those services to all area communities and educate the public about each one. Access to educational forums or classes focusing on wellness and general health would be something greatly appreciated in the community. Many individuals I've spoken to in my personal and professional life have shared concerns about not knowing how to build healthy habits and lifestyles due to generational poverty, limited access to education, or feeling overwhelmed on how to change wellness habits.