

# FLATHEAD COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT



2015-2016

**Prepared by:**

**Flathead City-County Health Department**

**Kalispell Regional Healthcare**

**North Valley Hospital**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**INTRODUCTION..... 2**

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS..... 2**

**COLLABORATORS..... 3**

**SERVICE AREA..... 4**

**FLATHEAD COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE..... 5**

**CAUSES OF DEATH..... 6**

**HEALTH AND RISK BEHAVIORS..... 7**

**BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS..... 7**

**ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS..... 10**

**POLICY RISK FACTORS..... 11**

**SOCIOECONOMIC RISK FACTORS..... 12**

**INJURY..... 13**

**MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH..... 14**

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE..... 15**

**CHRONIC DISEASE..... 16**

**ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE..... 16**

**PUBLIC SURVEY DATA..... 17**

**FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS..... 48**

**PRIORITIZATION OF HEALTH NEEDS, AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF  
PLANNING PROCESS..... 51**

**EVALUATION OF ACTIVITY IMPACTS FROM PREVIOUS CHNA..... 54**

**APPENDIX A – STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS..... 55**

**APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA – EXCERPT FROM STATE HEALTH INDICATOR COMPARISON  
REPORT ..... 56**

**APPENDIX C – PUBLIC SURVEY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE..... 59**

**APPENDIX D – FOCUS GROUP, KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW AND PUBLIC FORUM  
QUESTIONNAIRES..... 66**

**APPENDIX E – KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW CONSULTATIONS..... 68**

**APPENDIX F – RESPONSES TO CHNA AND CHIP FACILITATION DISCUSSION QUESTIONS..... 71**

**APPENDIX G - REFERENCES..... 76**

## INTRODUCTION

A Community Health Assessment is a systematic approach to the collection and analysis of health data. This data is used to identify and describe outstanding community health needs, inequalities in health and access to healthcare and to determine priorities for effectively using resources to address the identified needs.

In order to be responsive to local health needs and to assist local health organizations in developing comprehensive and affordable healthcare services in Flathead County, North Valley Hospital, Kalispell Regional Healthcare and the Flathead City-County Health Department partnered together to participate in the Community Health Services Development (CHSD) process. CHSD is a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process conducted by the Montana Office of Rural Health and the National Rural Health Resource Center (NRHRC) in Duluth, Minnesota. The assessment was funded by the Frontier Medicine Better Health Partnership (FMBHP) Project in which North Valley Hospital participated.

In the summer of 2015, Flathead County, Montana was surveyed about its healthcare system. This report shows the results of the survey in both narrative and chart formats. A copy of the survey instrument is included at the end of this report (Appendix C). Readers are invited to familiarize themselves with the survey instrument and the subsequent findings. The narrative report touches on the highlights while the charts present data for virtually every question asked.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on the primary and secondary data presented in the following pages of this assessment, and with public input, the prioritized health needs that will be addressed relate to the following healthcare issues:

- Behavioral Health Education and Services
  - Need for Increased Number of Providers Overall
  - Substance Abuse
  - Suicide and Depression
  - Care Coordination / Advocacy and Integration with Other Healthcare Services
  - Transportation to Access Care
- Access to Medicine and Oral Health Care
  - Affordability
  - Care Coordination / Advocacy
  - Transportation to Access Care
- Healthy Lifestyles
  - Prevention and Wellness Education and Access
  - Care Coordination / Advocacy
  - Active Transportation

For more information on prioritized health needs, please see page 51.

## COLLABORATORS

### NORTH VALLEY HOSPITAL

North Valley Hospital (NVH) is a 25-bed Critical Access Hospital based in Whitefish, Montana and is a public benefit non-profit corporation. Core services include 24/7 emergency, Birth Center, orthopedics and minimally invasive surgery. NVH operates primary and specialty care clinics in Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Kalispell and Eureka, Montana, in addition to a structured outpatient mental health service in Whitefish.

### KALISPELL REGIONAL HEALTHCARE

Kalispell Regional Healthcare (KRH) is a 300-bed healthcare system located in Kalispell, Montana. Comprising the health care system are two acute-care hospitals and a mental health and substance abuse facility. Core services include cancer care, cardiovascular care, neuroscience and spine care, trauma level III emergency services, neonatal intensive care, and orthopedics.

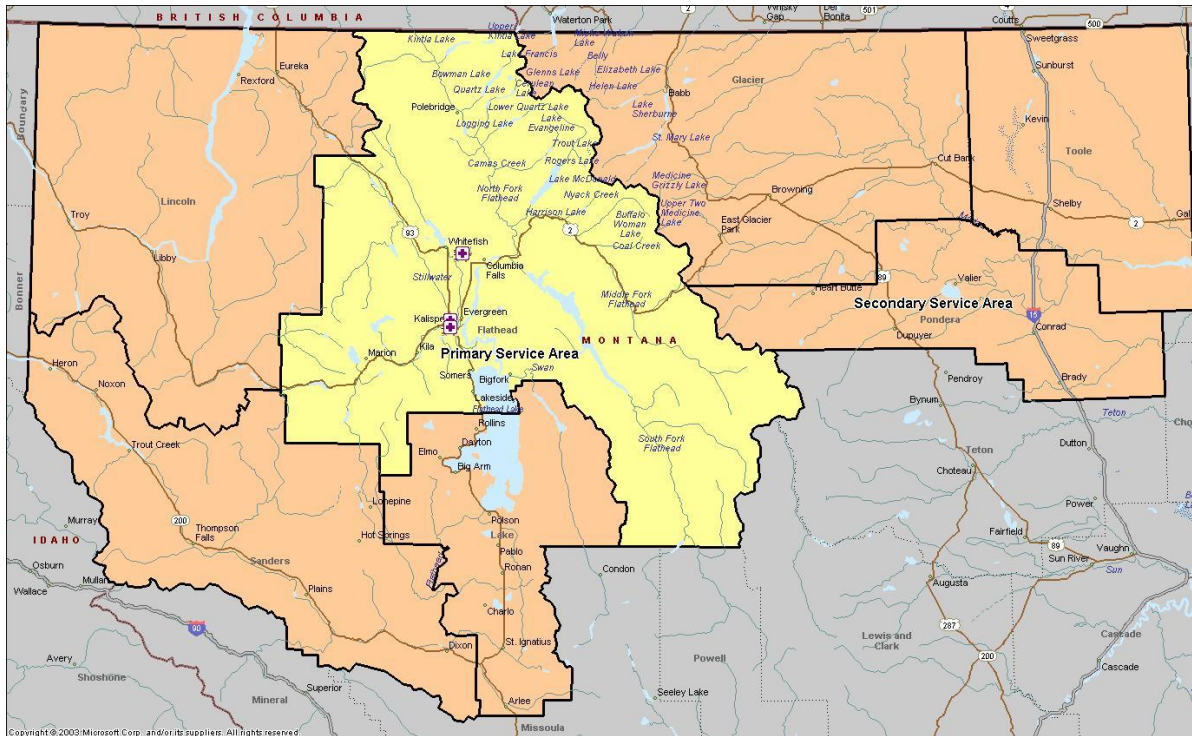
### FLATHEAD CITY-COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Flathead City-County Health Department (FCCHD) provides public health services to ensure the conditions for a healthy community within Flathead County and the catchment area of Lake, Lincoln, Sanders, and Glacier Counties. FCCHD also provides oversight to the Flathead County Home Health Agency and the Flathead County Animal Shelter.



## SERVICE AREA

Flathead County, located in picturesque northwest Montana, is approximately 5,088 square miles, making it the third largest county in Montana. Flathead County also includes portions of Glacier National Park, Flathead Lake and Hungry Horse Reservoir. Flathead County is bordered by Canada and the counties of Lake, Lincoln, Sanders, Missoula, Powell, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, and Glacier.



There are three major incorporated cities within Flathead County: Kalispell, Whitefish and Columbia Falls. In addition, Flathead County has ten unincorporated communities. Within Flathead County are three hospitals (Kalispell Regional Medical Center, The HealthCenter and North Valley Hospital), one Federally Qualified Community Health Center and one free clinic. Despite all of these healthcare facilities, Flathead County is designated as a primary care, dental and mental health provider shortage area for low-income patients by the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) (Appendix B).

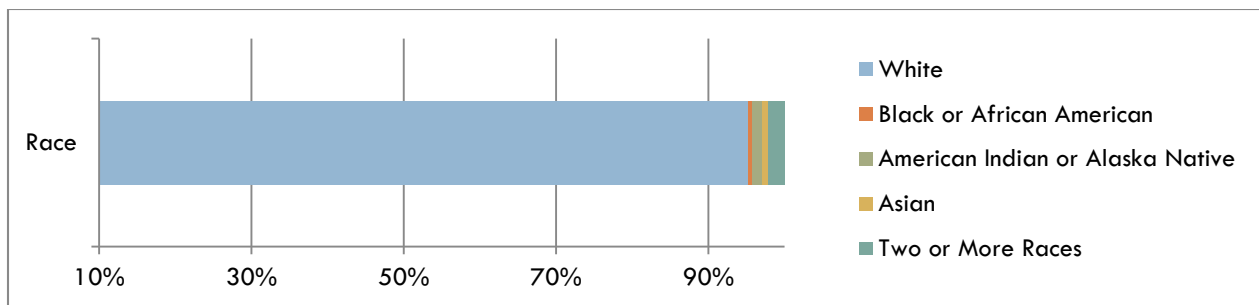
Population (2010 Census <sup>1</sup> )					
Kalispell (City Limits)	19,550	Lakeside (59922 Zip Code)	2,461	Martin City (59926 Zip Code)	468
Evergreen (Area)	8,947	Somers (59932 Zip Code)	1,503	Kila (59920 Zip Code)	1,625
Whitefish (City Limits)	6,345	Marion (59925 Zip Code)	1,435	West Glacier (59936 Zip Code)	359
Columbia Falls (City Limits)	4,690	Hungry Horse (59919 Zip Code)	835	Rural County (59901, 59937, 59912, 59927, 59928, 59916 Zip Codes)	37,073
Bigfork (59911 Zip Code)	5,041	Coram (59913 Zip Code)	596	<b>Total</b>	<b>90,928</b>

## FLATHEAD COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the 2014 population of Flathead County to be 94,924, making it the fourth-most populous county in Montana. Flathead County is one of the fastest growing counties in Montana, with a population increase of 22.1% from 2000 to 2010. Between 2010 and 2014, Flathead County's population grew an additional 4.4%<sup>2</sup>.

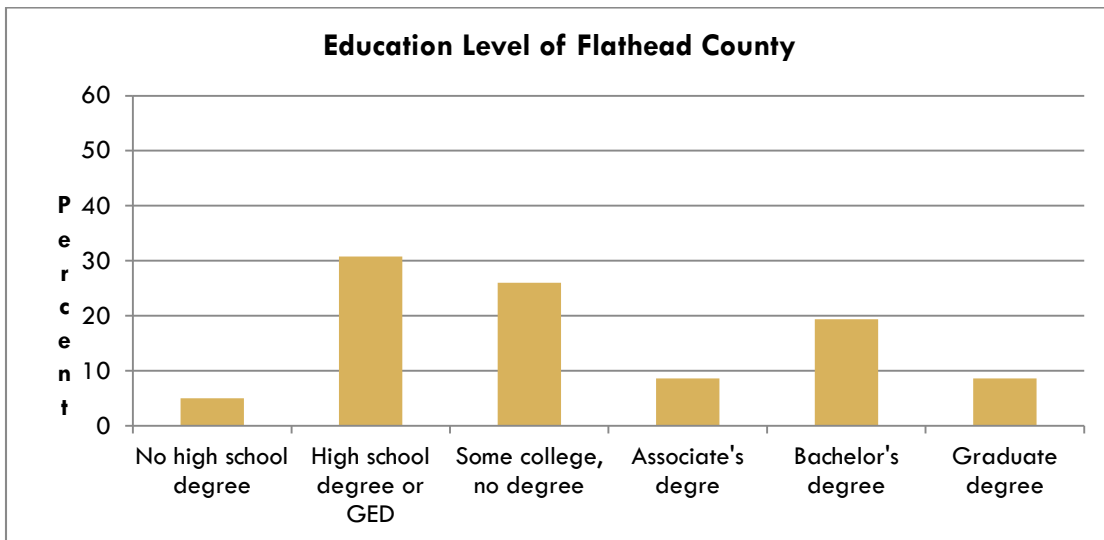
The population is almost evenly split between males (49.8%) and females (50.2%)<sup>2</sup>. The majority of Flathead County residents are between 19 and 64 years of age (60.3%), while 17.2% are 65 and older and 22.5% are 18 and younger<sup>2</sup>.

Flathead County is not a racially or ethnically diverse community. In Flathead County 95.2% of the population identify as White. Other races represented include Black or African American (0.4%), American Indian or Alaska Native (1.4%), Asian (0.7%) and people who identify as Two or More Races (2.2%)<sup>2</sup>. Only 2.7% of the population identifies as Hispanic or Latino<sup>2</sup>.



For 3.0% of the population aged 5 years and older, a language besides English is spoken at home<sup>2</sup>.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014, the majority of Flathead County residents have graduated high school (95%)<sup>3</sup>.



In Flathead County the median income for 2014 was estimated to be \$46,858<sup>3</sup>. In Flathead County 13.6% of the total population's income over the last 12 months was below the federal poverty level<sup>3</sup>. It is estimated that 63.7% of the adult population in Flathead County is employed in the civilian workforce<sup>3</sup>.

Residents who commute to work spend, on average, 19 minutes per day travelling back and forth to work<sup>3</sup>. According to the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, the unemployment rate in Flathead County in November 2015 was 5.9%, compared to the statewide rate of 4.0%<sup>4</sup>. In Flathead County, 7.8% of residents less than 65 years old are disabled<sup>3</sup>.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

Flathead County’s mortality rates are slightly lower in comparison to the state of Montana, but slightly higher when compared to national mortality rates. The life expectancy of a person living in Flathead County is 77.3 years, which is similar to life expectancy in Montana overall<sup>5</sup>.

*Life expectancy of Montana American Indians is almost 20 years LESS than Whites*

Deaths per 1,000 Population (2012)		
Flathead County <sup>5</sup>	Montana <sup>5</sup>	United States <sup>6</sup>
8.4	8.8	7.3

Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of death in Flathead County. The top three causes of death in Flathead County are identical to those of the state of Montana and the United States.

Causes of Death (2012)		
Flathead County <sup>5</sup>	Montana <sup>5</sup>	United States <sup>6</sup>
1) Cancer	1) Cancer	1) Heart Disease
2) Heart Disease	2) Heart Disease	2) Cancer
3) Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3) Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3) Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
4) Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	4) Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	4) Cerebrovascular Diseases
5) Cerebrovascular Disease	5) Cerebrovascular Diseases	5) Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)
6) Influenza and Pneumonia	6) Alzheimer’s Disease	6) Alzheimer’s Disease
7) Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	7) Diabetes mellitus	7) Diabetes mellitus
8) Diabetes mellitus	8) Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	8) Influenza and Pneumonia
9) Alzheimer’s Disease	9) Influenza and Pneumonia	9) Kidney Disease
10) Chronic Liver Disease	10) Chronic Liver Disease	10) Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)

## HEALTH AND RISK BEHAVIORS

The leading causes of death in Flathead County can be reduced through changes in health and risk behaviors.

### BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS

#### TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use causes many diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, and respiratory diseases. More than 1,500 Montanans die each year from tobacco-related disease, which means four Montanans die each day due to tobacco-related diseases<sup>7</sup>. Tobacco use costs Montanans more than \$441 million in medical expenses each year and costs businesses more than \$305 million in lost

productivity due to illness and time off<sup>7</sup>. Youth tobacco use is also an issue in Montana.

**43%** of  
Montana  
American Indian  
adults smoke<sup>7</sup>

Fifteen percent of Montana youth are current cigarette smokers and 13% are current smokeless tobacco users<sup>7</sup>. Smokeless tobacco use in Montana males is almost double the national average (15% compared to 8%)<sup>7</sup>.

In Flathead County, 32% of students in grades 9 through 12 have tried smoking cigarettes, 8% have used chewing tobacco and 29.6% of students have used electronic cigarettes<sup>10</sup>.

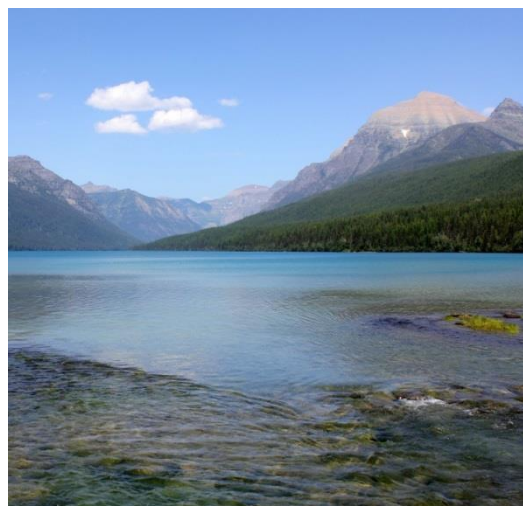


**AMERICAN INDIAN**  
Commercial Tobacco Quit Line  
**1 (855) 372-0037**  
[MTAmericanIndianQuitLine.com](http://MTAmericanIndianQuitLine.com)



Adult Smoking Rates (BRFSS 2012 <sup>8</sup> )				
	Flathead 2010 <sup>9</sup>	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Report being current smokers</b>	18.6%	17%	19.7%	19.6%
<b>Report smoking every day</b>	10.2%	13%	14.2%	13.5%

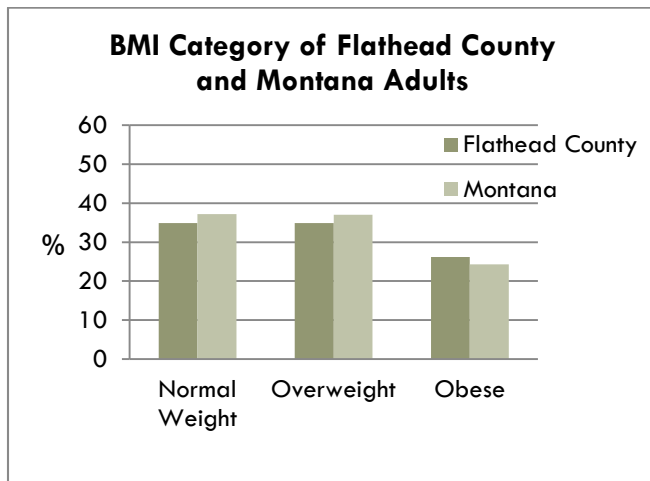
Bowman Lake, Glacier National Park





## POOR DIET

Poor diet is a contributing factor to obesity. Obesity increases the risk for conditions such as heart disease, certain types of cancers, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke and many others. According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the percentage of normal weight, overweight (BMI 25.0 to 29.9) and obese (BMI 30.0 and over) of Flathead County adults closely mirrors that of Montana<sup>8</sup>.



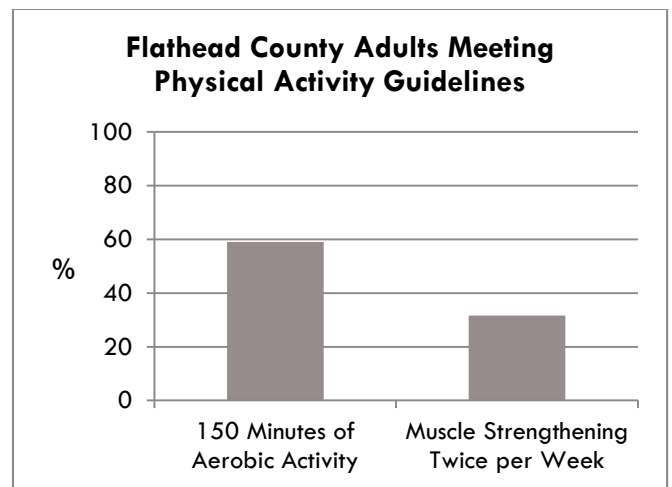
Ninety one percent of Flathead County students in grades 9 through 12 do not meet the recommended amount of fruit daily<sup>10</sup>. Drinking soda adds unnecessary calories with no nutritional value. In Flathead County 70.6% of students in grades 9 through 12 drink soda or pop at least once per day<sup>10</sup>.



Downtown Bigfork

## PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

Physical inactivity is also a contributing factor to people being overweight or obese, and the negative health conditions associated with being overweight or obese. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System states that 15.8% of Flathead County residents did not participate in any physical activities during the last month<sup>8</sup>. Physical activity is important to maintaining a healthy lifestyle and minimum physical activity guidelines exist for aerobic and strength conditioning exercises. Overall, 77% of Flathead County adults did not participate in enough physical activity (both aerobic and strength conditioning) to meet recommended guidelines<sup>11</sup>.



Flathead County high school students are not getting enough physical exercise during or after school. The majority of Flathead County high school students (74.3%) do not meet the recommended daily physical activity guidelines<sup>10</sup>. One reason for this may be that over half of the students say they do not attend physical education (PE) classes during the school week<sup>10</sup>. Many Flathead County high school students watch at least two hours of television per day (34.6%) and play at least two hours of video or computer games (48.1%)<sup>10</sup>.

## EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE

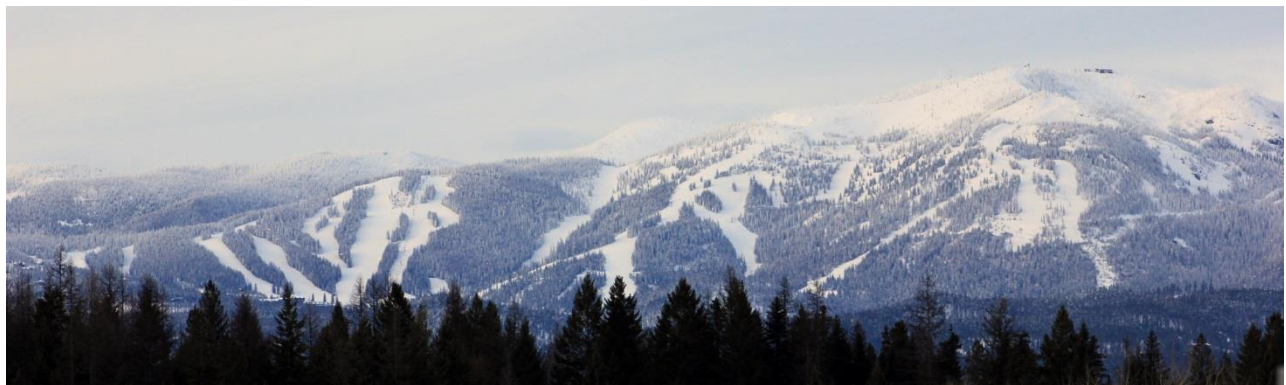
Excessive alcohol use can lead to an increased risk of injuries, violence, liver diseases and cancer. Alcohol use in the underage population is occurring in Flathead County. Twenty percent of Flathead County high school students drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on at least one day during the past 30 days<sup>10</sup>. Additionally, 13.3% of Flathead County high school students drank 6 or more drinks in a row during the past 30 days<sup>10</sup>. Flathead County high school students are both riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (20.7%) and driving after they had been drinking (8.5%)<sup>10</sup>.

*1 / 3 of Flathead County students in grades 9-12 had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days<sup>10</sup>*

About one in three deaths in the United States involved a drunk driver<sup>12</sup>. In Montana, 3.4% of adults report driving after

drinking too much, compared to 1.9% nationally<sup>12</sup>. In 2011, 81 Montanans died in alcohol-impaired driving accidents<sup>13</sup>. The 2012 MT BRFSS reports that 7.5% of Montanans reported they drove after binge drinking<sup>8</sup>.

Adult Alcohol Use Rates (BRFSS 2012 <sup>8</sup> )				
	Flathead 2010 <sup>9</sup>	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Report being heavy drinkers (men having more than 2 drinks per day and women reporting having more than 1 drink per day)</b>	6.5%	10%	8.5%	16.9%
<b>Report binge drinking (males having 5 or more drinks on one occasion and females having 4 or more drinks on one occasion)</b>	16.6%	21.2%	21.7%	6.1%



Big Mountain

## ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

### AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution refers to both outdoor and indoor air contamination. Air pollution contributes to serious health threats such as asthma, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), heart disease and stroke<sup>14</sup>. Flathead County has challenges maintaining healthy outdoor air quality due to seasonal forest fire air pollution. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality regularly monitors air quality around the state during forest fire seasons and alerts are widely publicized when the air quality becomes too poor for healthy outdoor activity.

Indoor air pollution consists of radon, carbon monoxide, mold, secondhand smoke and others. Radon exposure has been linked to an increased risk of lung cancer. Flathead County is located in the Highest Potential (Zone 1) area of the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) classifications of radon potential (FIGURE 1). This means that predicted average indoor radon screening level is greater than the level at which the EPA recommends buildings implement radon mitigation actions<sup>15</sup>.

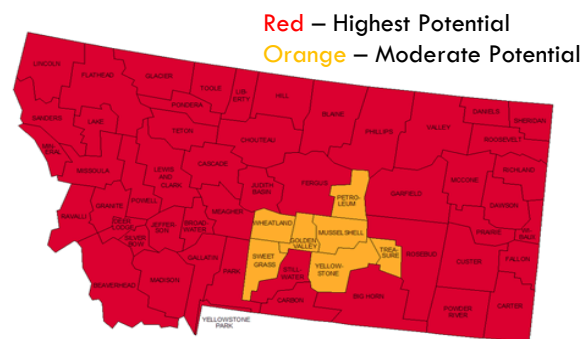
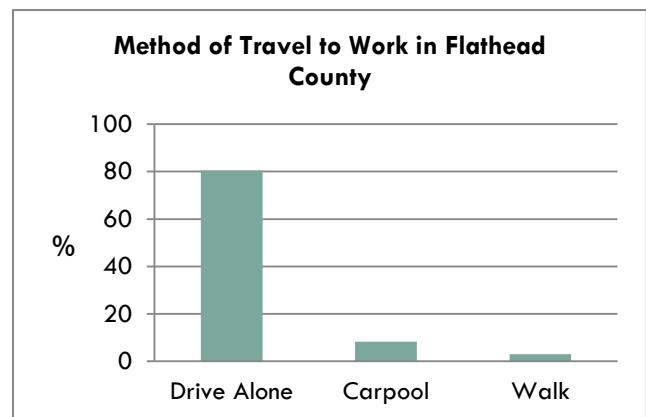


FIGURE 1: Radon Levels in Montana

According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 13% of Flathead County adults were told at one point that they have asthma and 9% of adults have been told they currently have asthma<sup>8</sup>. In Flathead County, 6.4% of adults have been told they have COPD<sup>8</sup>.

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment influences a person’s level of physical activity. Increasing access to safe sidewalks, bike lanes, walking paths and trails can decrease poor health outcomes such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes<sup>16</sup>. Some current built environments are spread-out, facilitating a reliance on automobiles instead of human powered means of transportation<sup>17</sup>. As more people are forced to use automobiles to travel for work and errands, air pollutants increase, leisure time available for recreational exercise decreases as more time is spent in traffic, and more time spent on the road increases the opportunity for traffic accidents and deaths<sup>17</sup>.



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014, 80.4% of Flathead County residents drive alone to work. Only 8.2% carpoled and 2.9% walked to work<sup>3</sup>.

## POLICY RISK FACTORS

### SEATBELT USE

Seat belt use reduces serious injuries and deaths in motor vehicle accidents. Montana is one of only 15 states that do not have a primary seat belt law<sup>18</sup>. Both Montana and Flathead County have lower seat belt usage than the U.S. average of 84.5%<sup>8</sup>.

Seatbelt Usage (BRFSS 2012 <sup>8</sup> )			
	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Adults who always wear a seatbelt (driving or riding)</b>	76.8%	70.2%	84.5%

Most high school students in Flathead County always wear their seatbelts, 36.8% when riding in a car and 63.7% when driving<sup>10</sup>.

### PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Increasing options for Flathead County residents to travel via public transportation can decrease negative health risks associated with a sedentary and automobile-focused lifestyle<sup>19</sup>. Public transportation provides personal mobility and freedom for riders<sup>19</sup>. Public transportation provides jobs, reduces congestion, saves money, and decreases air pollution<sup>19</sup>. Flathead County has limited public transportation options with one public bus service.

*0.5% of Flathead County residents use public transit to get to work<sup>3</sup>*

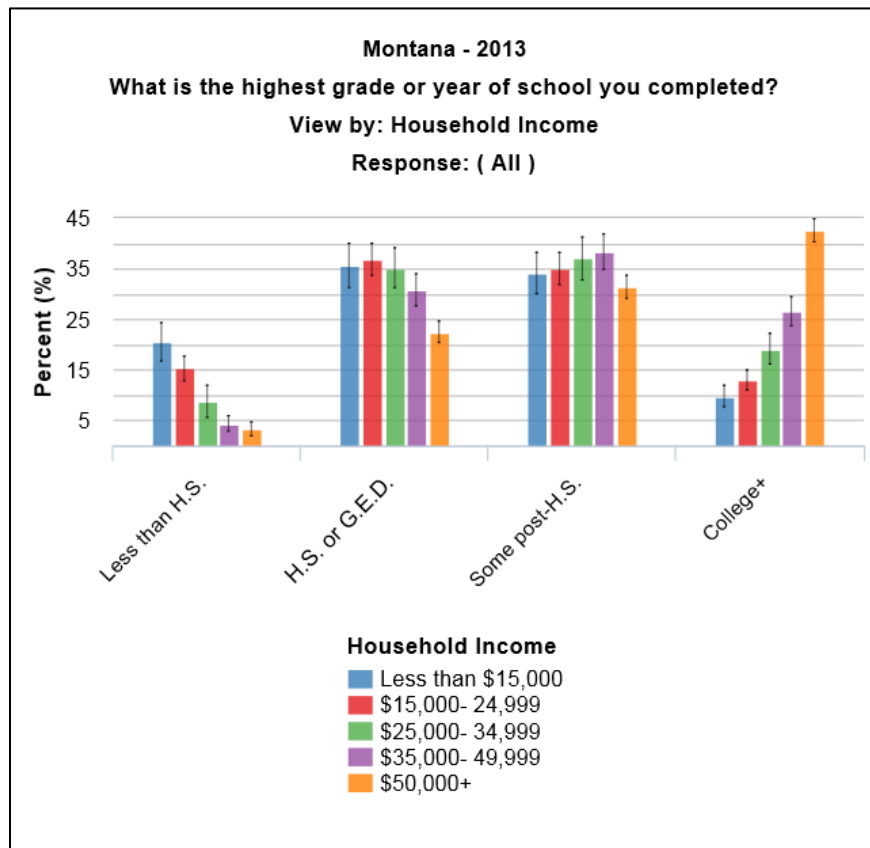


Kalispell from Lone Pine State Park

## SOCIOECONOMIC RISK FACTORS

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an underlying factor in health care, environmental exposure and health behavior. Socioeconomic status is generally assessed by income, education or occupation. Low SES is linked to a wide range of negative health outcomes, including heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer and low birth weight. Furthermore, chronic stress from lower SES may contribute to increased morbidity and mortality<sup>20</sup>.

Montana residents who complete a college degree are more likely to have a household income of \$50,000+<sup>21</sup>.



Caucasian Montanans are more likely to complete a college degree, compared to Hispanic, Multi Racial, and Other racial/ethnic groups<sup>21</sup>.

The estimated 2014 median household income across Montana was \$46,766, which closely mirrors that of Flathead County at \$46,858<sup>2</sup>.

Poverty <sup>3</sup>			
	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Percent of persons in poverty</b>	13.6%	15.4%	14.8%

## INJURY

### MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

Motor vehicle crashes represent the number one cause of unintentional injury and the leading cause of death for Montanans age 1 to 44<sup>22</sup>. In 2013, Flathead County had 21 motor vehicle fatalities and for 12 of those fatalities seat belts were not used<sup>23</sup>. In 2014, Flathead County had 13 motor vehicle fatalities<sup>23</sup>.

Motor Vehicle Crashes <sup>24</sup> (2014)				
	Flathead 2010 <sup>25</sup>	Flathead <sup>25</sup>	Montana	US
<b>Total fatality rate (per 100,000)</b>	9.9	13.7	18.8	10.3

Flathead County high school students are engaging in dangerous driving behaviors that can lead to motor vehicle crashes. About one third of students are texting or emailing while driving and 42.8% are talking on their phones while driving<sup>10</sup>.



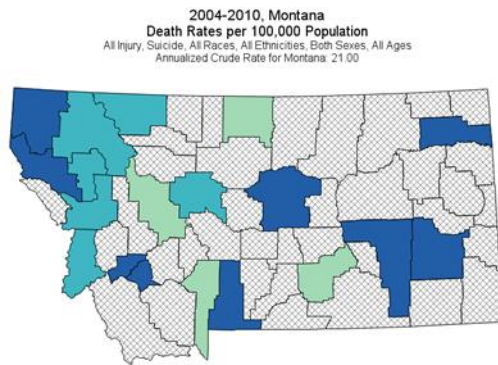
## INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)

Suicide is a major public health issue in Montana. Montana has ranked in the top five for suicide rates in the nation for the past thirty years.

Suicide Rate (2012 Vital Statistics <sup>6</sup> )				
	Flathead 2009 <sup>26</sup>	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Adult suicide rate (per 100,000)</b>	24.5	19.4	22.5	12.9

Suicide is a serious problem in the American Indian population, where 16.2% of students in grades 9 through 12 had made a suicide attempt<sup>27</sup>. While American Indians account for only 6% of Montana’s population, the suicide rate for that population is 27.2 compared to Caucasians at 22.2<sup>27</sup>. Firearms account for more than half of the suicide methods used in Montana.

Suicide is an issue for Flathead County youth as well as adults. Almost 14% of Flathead County high school students have seriously considered attempting suicide and 11.5% have attempted suicide at least once in the past 12 months<sup>8</sup>.



Reports for All Ages include those of unknown age.  
 \* Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unstable. These rates are suppressed for counties (see legend above); such rates in the title have an asterisk.

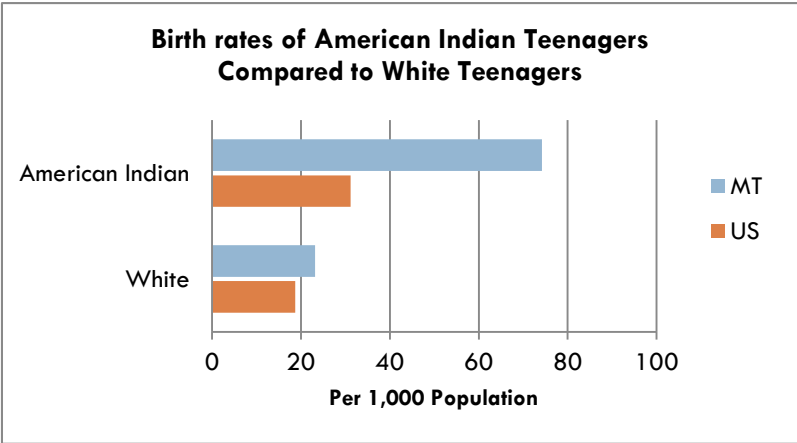
Produced by the Statistics, Programming & Economics Branch, National Center for Injury Prevention & Control, CDC  
 Data Sources: NCEs National Vital Statistics System; for numbers of deaths; US Census Bureau for population estimates.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Teen pregnancy rates have been decreasing in Montana and across the nation; however Flathead County and Montana both have higher teen pregnancy rates than the US<sup>28</sup>.

Teen Pregnancy Rate (2014) <sup>28</sup>				
	Flathead 2012 <sup>29</sup>	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Teen pregnancy rate (per 1,000)</b>	57.1	32.6	32.0	26.6

In Montana, American Indian teens continue to have higher birth rates than American Indian teens in the US overall and higher rates than white teens<sup>28</sup>.



Pre-term birth, low birth weight, lack of prenatal care and smoking are all risk factors associated with higher infant mortality. Flathead County has a lower infant mortality rate (less than 5) than the state (6.1)<sup>30</sup>.

Infant Mortality Risk Factors <sup>30</sup> (2013)			
	Flathead 2012 <sup>29</sup>	Flathead	Montana
<b>Pre-natal care started in first trimester</b>	73%	75.7%	74.7%
<b>Percent of infants born at low birth weight</b>	5.5%	5.9%	7.3%
<b>Preterm births</b>	6.4%	7.0%	9.5%







## CHRONIC DISEASE

Chronic diseases account for many of the top causes of death in Flathead County. Chronic diseases include conditions such as asthma, COPD, heart disease, stroke, cancer, kidney disease, arthritis and diabetes. Asthma, COPD, heart disease, stroke and diabetes can be minimized with behavioral, environmental and policy changes previously presented. Research shows that preventative cancer screenings can help cancers be diagnosed earlier, leading to an improved outcome and potentially preventing cancer deaths.



Cancer Screening Rates (BRFSS 2012 <sup>8</sup> )				
	Flathead 2010 <sup>9</sup>	Flathead	Montana	US
<b>Women over 40 who have had a mammogram within the past 2 years</b>	74.3%	67.2%	68.9%	74.0%
<b>Women over 18 that have had a pap test within the past 3 years</b>	81.8%	77.16%	76.1%	78.0%
<b>Ever had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy</b>	61.3%	60.8%	61.1%	67.3%

## ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Access to healthcare is a determining factor in the health of a population. People without access to healthcare may lack preventative care which could result in greater negative health outcomes. Flathead County is classified as a provider shortage area for medical, dental and mental health providers, according to HRSA (Appendix B).

According to the US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, 19% of Flathead County adults and 8.4% of children do not have health insurance<sup>3</sup>. Most Flathead County adults receive health insurance through their employer; however 24.3% of employed adults do not have health insurance<sup>3</sup>. The cost of seeing a healthcare provider is also an issue. Across Montana 11.9% of adults said they couldn't afford to see a doctor in 2014<sup>34</sup>. Montana has voted into law an expansion of Medicaid, effective January 1, 2016. This expansion will increase the Medicaid eligibility to 138 percent of the federal poverty level, allowing additional Montanans to qualify for Medicaid<sup>35</sup>.

**24.3%** of  
employed Flathead  
County adults do  
not have health  
insurance<sup>3</sup>

In Flathead County there is a shortage of dentists who will accept Medicaid; therefore a number of residents are not able to receive preventative dental care. Adding the shortage of dental providers to the lack of health insurance and the cost of obtaining services out of pocket means many Flathead County residents go without dental care.

## PUBLIC SURVEY DATA

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### SURVEY INSTRUMENT

In June 2015, surveys were mailed out to the residents in Flathead County. The survey was based on a design that has been used extensively in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho. The survey was designed to provide each facility with information from local residents regarding:

- Demographics of respondents
- Hospitals, primary care providers, and specialists used plus reasons for selection
- Local healthcare provider usage
- Services preferred locally
- Perception and satisfaction of local healthcare

#### SAMPLING

The National Rural Health Resource Center assisted the CHSD project in generating a random list of 800 Flathead County residents from Prime Net Data Source. Residence was stratified in the initial sample selection so that each area in the county would be represented in proportion to the overall population. (Note: although the survey samples were proportionately selected, actual surveys returned from each population area varied which may result in slightly less proportional results.)

Additionally, focus groups and key informant interviews were conducted to identify the motives of local residents when selecting healthcare providers and to discover reasons why people may leave the Flathead County area to seek healthcare services. It was intended that this research would help determine the awareness of local programs and services, as well as the level of satisfaction with local services, providers, and facilities.

#### INFORMATION GAPS

##### DATA

It is a difficult task to define the health of rural and frontier communities in Montana due to the large geographic size, economic and environmental diversity, and low population density. Obtaining reliable, localized health status indicators for rural communities continues to be a challenge in Montana.

There are many standard health indices used to rank and monitor health in an urban setting that do not translate as accurately in rural and frontier areas. In the absence of sufficient health indices for rural and frontier communities in Montana, utilizing what is available is done with an understanding of access to care in rural and frontier Montana communities and barriers of disease surveillance in this setting.

The low population density of rural and frontier communities require regional reporting of many major health indices including chronic disease burden and behavior health indices. The Montana BRFSS [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System], through a cooperative agreement with the Center for Disease Control (CDC), is used to identify regional trends in health-related behaviors. The fact that many health indices for rural and frontier counties are reported regionally makes it impossible to set the target population aside from the five more-developed Montana counties.

## LIMITATIONS IN SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A common approach to survey research is the mailed survey. However, this approach is not without limitations. There is always the concern of non-response as it may affect the representation of the sample, thus a mixture of different data collection methodologies is recommended. Conducting community focus groups and key informant interviews in addition to the random sample survey allows for a more robust sample and, ultimately, these efforts help to increase the community response rate. Partnering with local community organizations such as public health, community health centers, and senior centers, just to name a few, helps to reach segments of the population that might not otherwise respond to a survey or attend a focus group.

## SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

In June 2015, the community health services survey, a cover letter from the National Rural Health Resource Center with the three collaborators' senior leadership signatures and featuring each partner's logo, and a postage paid reply envelope were mailed to 800 randomly selected residents in Flathead County. A news release was sent to local newspapers prior to the survey distribution announcing that North Valley Hospital, Kalispell Regional Healthcare, and the Flathead City-County Health Department would be conducting a community health services survey throughout the county in cooperation with the Montana Office of Rural Health.

One hundred sixty-one surveys were returned out of 800. Of those 800 surveys, 71 were returned undeliverable for a 22.1% response rate. From this point on, the total number of surveys will be out of 729. Based upon the sample size, we can be 95% confident that the responses to the survey questions are representative of the service area population, plus or minus 5.66%.



Plum Creek Timber Company

Columbia Falls

## SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 729 surveys were distributed throughout Flathead County. One hundred and sixty-one were completed for a 22.1% response rate. The following tables indicate the demographic characteristics of the survey respondents. Information on location, gender, age, and employment is included. Percentages indicated on the tables and graphs are based upon the total number of responses for each individual question, as some respondents did not answer all questions.

### PLACE OF RESIDENCE (QUESTION 33)

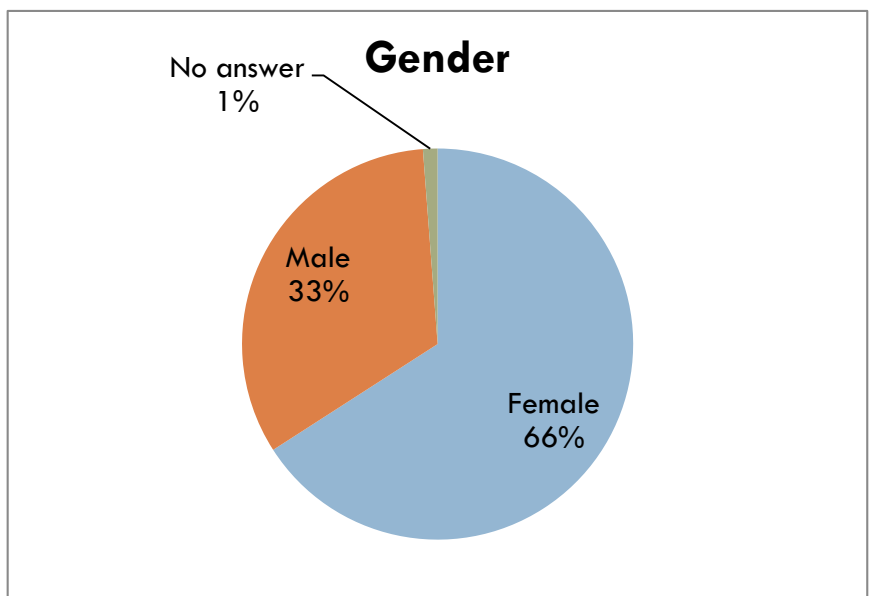
While there are some large differences in the percentages below, the absolute differences are small. The returned surveys are skewed toward the Kalispell population, which is reasonable given that this is where most of the services are located and Flathead County population reside.

Location	Zip Code	Count	Percent
Kalispell	59901/03/04	76	47.5%
Columbia Falls	59912	30	18.8%
Whitefish	59937	23	14.4%
Bigfork	59911	16	10.0%
Lakeside	59922	7	4.4%
Kila	59920	5	3.1%
Marion	59925	2	1.3%
Somers	59932	1	0.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>100%</b>

### GENDER (QUESTION 34)

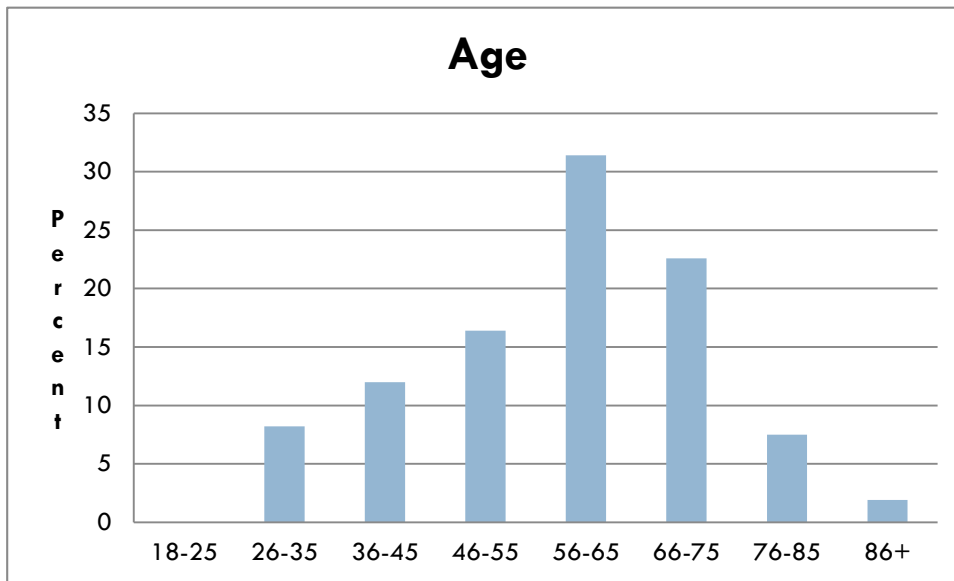
N= 161

Of the 161 surveys returned, 65.9% (n=106) of survey respondents were female, 32.9% (n=53) were male, and 1.2% (n=2) chose not to answer this question. The survey was distributed to a random sample consisting of 50% women and 50% men. It is not unusual for survey respondents to be predominantly female, particularly when the survey is healthcare-oriented since women are frequently the healthcare decision makers for families.



## AGE OF RESPONDENTS (QUESTION 35)

N= 159

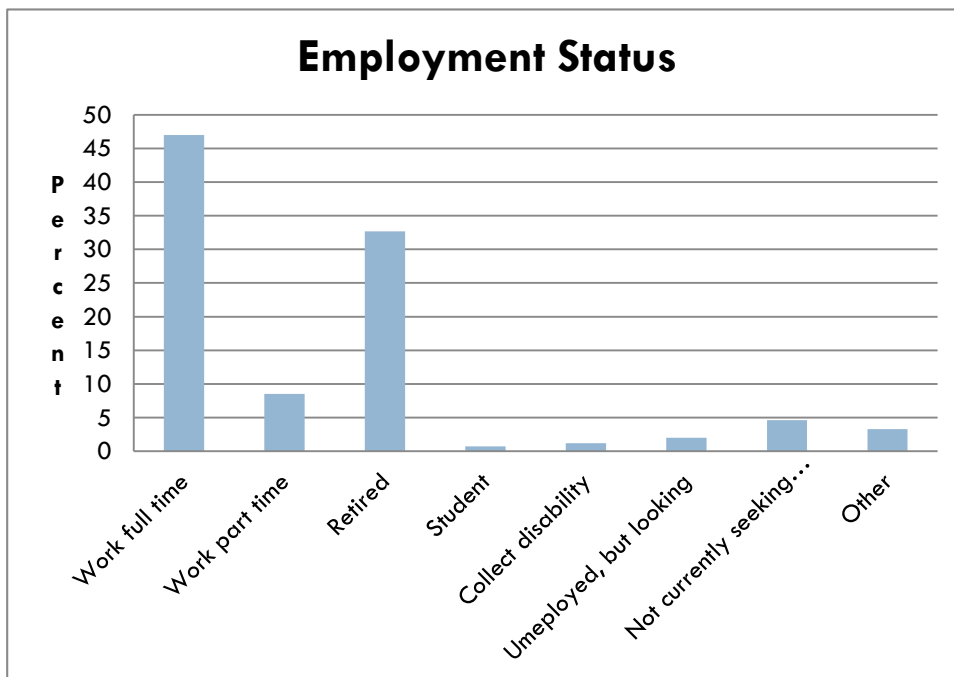


Thirty-one percent of respondents (n=50) were between the ages of 56-65. Twenty-three percent of respondents (n=36) were between the ages of 66-75 and 16.4% of respondents (n=26) were between the ages of 46-55. This statistic is comparable to other Critical Access Hospital (CAH) demographics. The increasing percentage of aging residents in rural communities is a trend which is seen throughout Montana and will likely have a

significant impact on the need for healthcare services during the next 10-20 years. However, it is important to note that the survey was targeted to adults and therefore, no respondents are under age 18. Older residents are also more invested in healthcare decision making, and therefore, are more likely to respond to healthcare surveys, as reflected by this graph.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS (QUESTION 36)

N= 153



Forty-seven percent (n=72) of respondents reported working full time while 32.7% (n=50) are retired. Nine percent of respondents (n=13) indicated they work part time. Eight respondents chose not to answer this question.

“Other” comments:

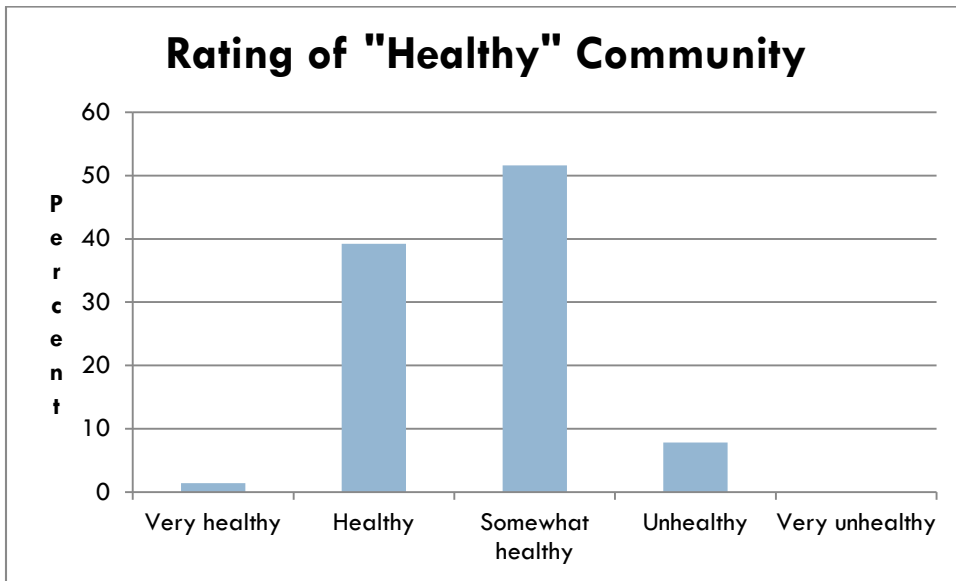
- I have a permanent illness in stomach. It has been - diagnosed
- Also have a part time job
- Disabled
- Self-employed (2)
- SSI/SS

## SURVEY FINDINGS – COMMUNITY HEALTH

### IMPRESSION OF COMMUNITY (QUESTION 1)

N= 153

Respondents were asked to indicate how they would rate the general health of their community. Fifty-two percent of respondents (n=79) rated their community as “Somewhat healthy.” Thirty-nine percent of respondents (n=60) felt their community was “Healthy” and 7.8% (n=12) felt their community was “Unhealthy.” Eight respondents chose not to respond to this question.



South Fork of the Flathead River and the town of Hungry Horse



**HEALTH CONCERNS FOR COMMUNITY (QUESTION 2)**

N= 161

Respondents were asked what they felt the three most serious health concerns were in their community. The number one health concern identified by respondents was “Alcohol abuse/substance abuse” at 67.7% (n=109). “Obesity/overweight” was also a high priority at 37.3% (n=60), followed by “Cancer” at 33.5% (n=54). Respondents were asked to pick their top three serious health concerns so percentages do not equal 100%.

HEALTH CONCERN	COUNT	PERCENT
Alcohol abuse/substance abuse	109	67.7%
Overweight/obesity	60	37.3%
Cancer	54	33.5%
Mental health issues	29	18%
Depression/anxiety	27	16.8%
Heart disease	24	14.9%
Lack of exercise	24	14.9%
Lack of access to healthcare	22	13.7%
Child abuse/neglect	20	12.4%
Tobacco use	20	12.4%
Motor vehicle accidents	18	11.2%
Domestic violence	15	9.3%
Lack of dental care	15	9.3%
Suicide	14	8.7%
Lack of healthcare education	13	8.1%
Diabetes	12	7.5%
Recreation related accidents/injuries	9	5.6%
Stroke	4	2.5%
Work related accidents/injuries	0	0%
Other	9	5.6%

## COMPONENTS OF A HEALTHY COMMUNITY (QUESTION 3)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to identify the three most important things for a healthy community. Fifty-three percent of respondents (n=85) indicated that “Access to healthcare and other services” is important for a healthy community. “Healthy behaviors and lifestyles” was the second most indicated component at 44.1% (n=71) followed by “Good jobs and a healthy economy” at 43.5% (n=70). Respondents were asked to identify their top three choices, thus the percentages do not add up to 100%.

IMPORTANT COMPONENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Access to healthcare and other services	85	52.8%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	71	44.1%
Good jobs and healthy economy	70	43.5%
Strong family life	56	34.8%
Religious or spiritual values	37	23%
Affordable housing	26	16.1%
Low crime/safe neighborhoods	26	16.1%
Clean environment	21	13%
Community involvement	12	7.5%
Emergency services	12	7.5%
Good schools	12	7.5%
Immunized children	10	6.2%
Tolerance for diversity	10	6.2%
Improved hospital and patient communication	9	5.6%
Parks and recreation	9	5.6%
Low death and disease rates	2	3.1%
Low level of domestic violence	2	3.1%
Arts and cultural events	1	0.6%
Other	0	0%

“Other” comments:

- [*‘Good jobs and a healthy economy’ choice selected*] Most jobs are part time with no insurance

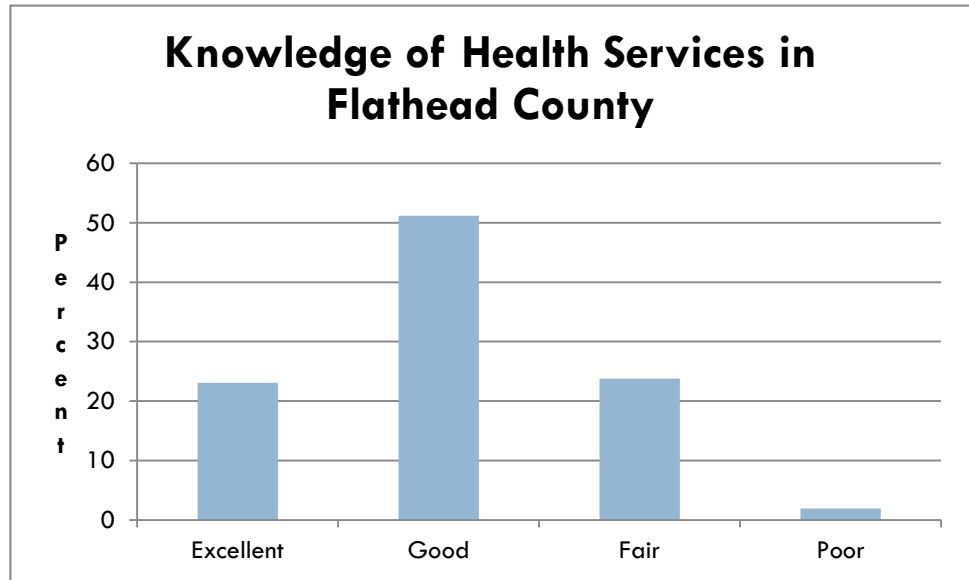


## SURVEY FINDINGS – AWARENESS OF SERVICES

### OVERALL AWARENESS OF HEALTH SERVICES (QUESTION 4)

N= 160

Respondents were asked to rate their knowledge of the health services available in Flathead County. Fifty-one percent (n=82) of respondents rated their knowledge of health services as “Good.” Twenty-four percent (n=38) rated their knowledge as “Fair” and 23.1% of respondents (n=37) rated their knowledge as “Excellent.” One respondent chose not to answer this question.



### HOW RESPONDENTS LEARN OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES (QUESTION 5)

N= 161

The most frequent methods of learning about available services was “Friends/family” and “Healthcare provider” at 63.4% (n=102 each) followed by “Word of mouth/reputation” at 59% (n=95). Respondents could select more than one method so percentages do not equal 100%.

METHOD	COUNT	PERCENT
Friends/family	102	63.4%
Healthcare provider	102	63.4%
Word of mouth/reputation	95	59%
Newspaper	56	34.8%
Website/internet	47	29.2%
Mailings/newsletter	21	13%
Public Health Department	21	13.3%
Radio	17	10.6%
Presentations	10	6.2%
Other	13	8.1%

“Other” comments:

- Work (5)
- Yellow Pages
- Signs
- KRMC bus
- Walk-ins
- Focus groups
- Personal experience
- Insurance Participating Provider lists

## CROSS TABULATION OF SERVICE KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING ABOUT SERVICES

Analysis was done to assess respondents' knowledge of services available in Flathead County with how they learn about services available in the community. The chart below shows the results of the cross tabulation. How respondents learned of healthcare services was a multiple response item, thus totals do not add up to 100%.

### KNOWLEDGE RATING OF FLATHEAD COUNTY SERVICES BY HOW RESPONDENTS LEARN ABOUT HEALTHCARE SERVICES

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
<b>Healthcare provider</b>	25 (24.8%)	58 (57.4%)	17 (16.8%)	1 (1%)	<b>101</b>
<b>Radio</b>	1 (5.9%)	12 (70.6%)	4 (23.5%)		<b>17</b>
<b>Word of mouth/reputation</b>	23 (24.2%)	50 (52.6%)	22 (23.2%)		<b>95</b>
<b>Newspaper</b>	12 (21.4%)	34 (60.7%)	9 (16.1%)	1 (1.8%)	<b>56</b>
<b>Presentations</b>	2 (20%)	5 (50%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	<b>10</b>
<b>Mailings/newsletter</b>	6 (28.6%)	13 (61.8%)	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	<b>21</b>
<b>Website/internet</b>	11 (23.4%)	28 (59.6%)	8 (17%)		<b>47</b>
<b>Public Health Department</b>	4 (19%)	13 (62%)	4 (19%)		<b>21</b>
<b>Friends/family</b>	20 (19.6%)	62 (60.8%)	20 (19.6%)		<b>102</b>
<b>Other</b>	5 (38.5%)	6 (46.1%)	2 (15.4%)		<b>13</b>

## OTHER COMMUNITY HEALTH RESOURCES UTILIZED (QUESTION 6)

N= 161

Respondents were asked which community health resources, other than the hospital or clinic, they had used in the last three years. “Pharmacy” was the most frequently utilized community health resource cited by respondents at 80.7% (n=130). “Dentist” was also a highly utilized resource at 77.6% (n=125), followed by “Public Health Department” at 17.4% (n=28). Respondents could select more than one resource so percentages do not equal 100%.

RESOURCE	COUNT	PERCENT
Pharmacy	130	80.7%
Dentist	125	77.6%
Public Health Department	28	17.4%
Mental health	17	10.6%
Other	14	8.7%

“Other” comments:

- None (4)
- Chiropractor (2)
- VA (2)
- Wellness center
- Physical therapy
- Podiatrist
- Healthcare provider
- Naturopathic
- Summit
- Optician

## IMPROVEMENT FOR COMMUNITY’S ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE (QUESTION 7)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate what they felt would improve their community’s access to healthcare. Forty percent of respondents (n=64) reported that “More primary care providers” would make the greatest improvement. Thirty-eight percent of respondents (n=61) indicated they would like “Outpatient services expanded hours” and 33.5% (n=54) indicated “Greater health education services” would improve access to care. Respondents could select more than one method so percentages do not equal 100%.

METHOD	COUNT	PERCENT
More primary care providers	64	39.8%
Outpatient services expanded hours	61	37.9%
Greater health education services	54	33.5%
Transportation assistance	37	23%
More specialists	31	19.3%
Improved quality of care	26	16.1%
Telemedicine	12	7.5%
Cultural sensitivity	7	4.3%
Interpreter services	2	1.2%
Other	27	16.8%

“Other” comments:

- More affordable health insurance (6)
- Lower cost (5)
- Universal healthcare (2)
- More integrative wellness MDs
- Cost control
- Free or reduced rate clinics (i.e. dental, eye care)
- Better Medicaid/Medicare coverage
- Expansion of low income availability
- Better billing- receiving bills 15 months after service
- People need to be more responsible for themselves
- Less waiting in emergency rooms
- More time allowed for appointments with primary care provider
- Advertise outpatient services expanded hours and transportation assistance
- Education
- Jobs

## INTEREST IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES/PROGRAM (QUESTION 8)

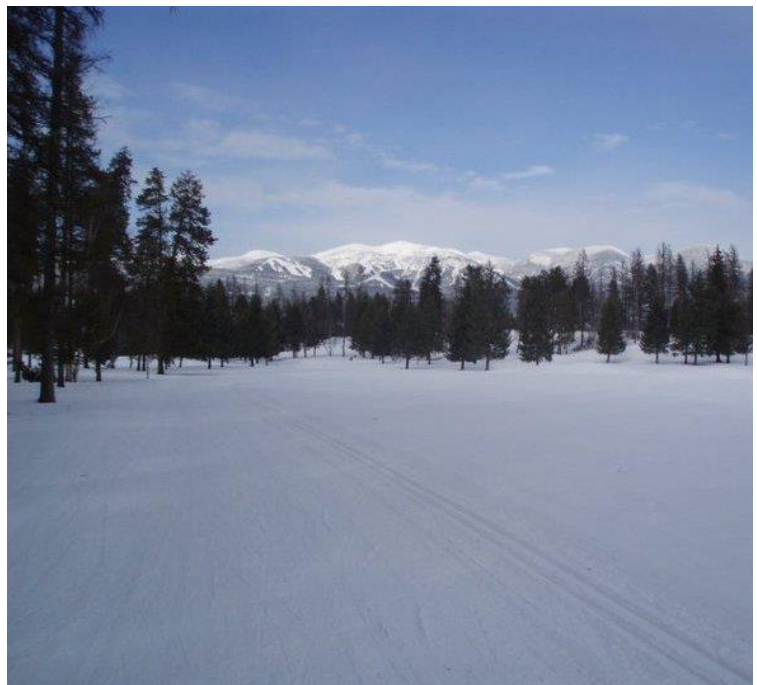
N= 161

Respondents were asked if they would be interested in any educational classes/programs if offered locally. The most highly indicated class/program indicated was “Health and wellness” at 34.2% of respondents (n=55). “Fitness” was selected by 33.5% of respondents (n=54) and “Women’s health” followed at 32.3% (n=52). Respondents could select more than one method so percentages do not equal 100%.

EDUCATIONAL CLASS/PROGRAM	COUNT	PERCENT
Health and wellness	55	34.2%
Fitness	54	33.5%
Women's health	52	32.3%
Nutrition	48	29.8%
Weight loss	46	28.6%
First aid/CPR	36	22.4%
Living will	34	21.1%
Alzheimer's	27	16.8%
Diabetes	24	14.9%
Men's health	23	14.3%
Alcohol/substance abuse	14	8.7%
Child wellness	14	8.7%
Parenting	11	6.8%
Grief counseling	9	5.6%
Support groups	9	5.6%
Prenatal	4	2.5%
Smoking cessation	4	2.5%
Other	9	5.6%

“Other” comments:

- Naturopathy (2)
- Elderly care (2)
- Autism patient support
- Gambling addiction
- Asthma/Allergy clinic
- [*‘Fitness’, ‘Health and wellness’, ‘Nutrition’, ‘Weight loss’ options selected*] The selected are available at the Summit, but the programs and classes are too expensive to participate

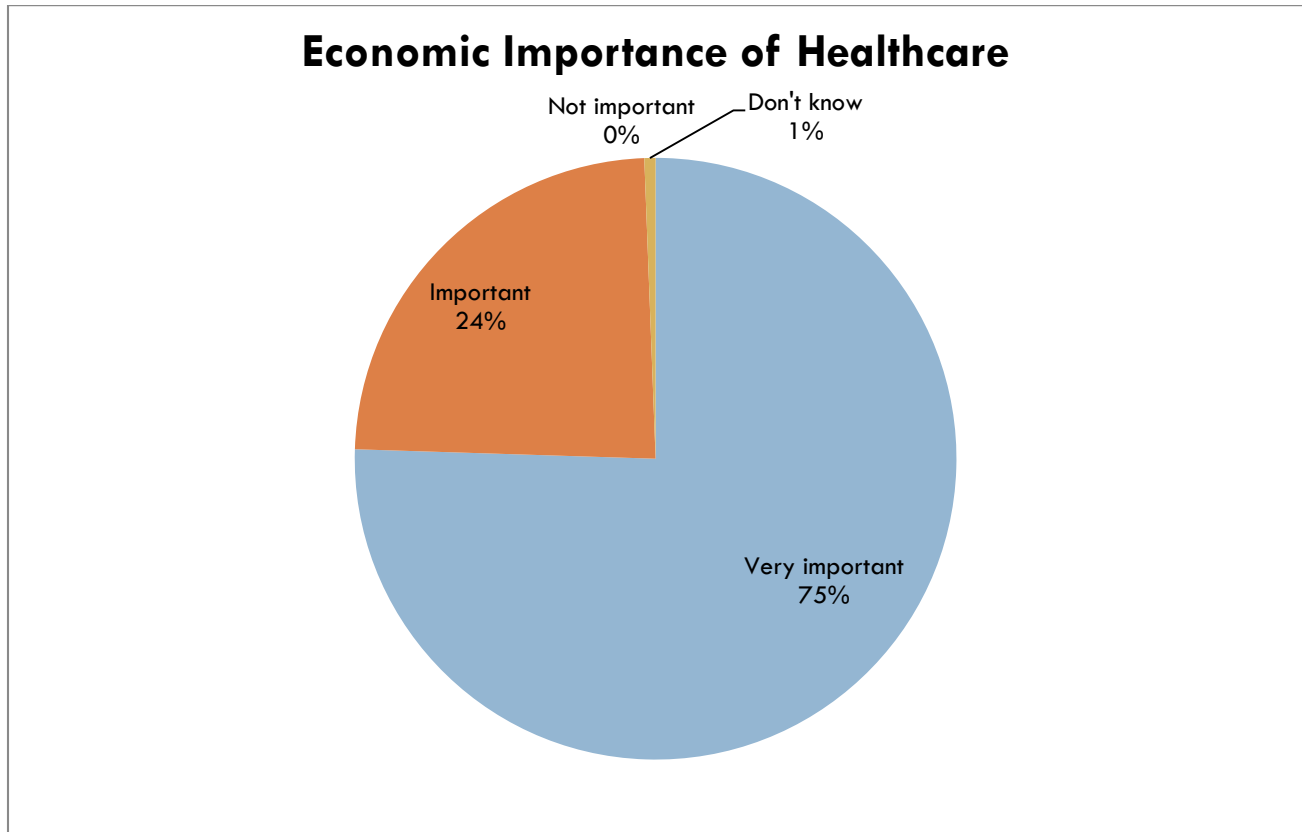


Big Mountain

## ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AND SERVICES (QUESTION 9)

N= 159

The majority of respondents (75.5%, n=120) indicated that local healthcare providers and services (i.e.: hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, assisted living, etc.) are “Very important” to the economic well-being of the area. Twenty-four percent of respondents (n=38) indicated they are “Important” and one respondent, or 0.6% indicated that they “Don’t know.” Two respondents chose not to answer this question.

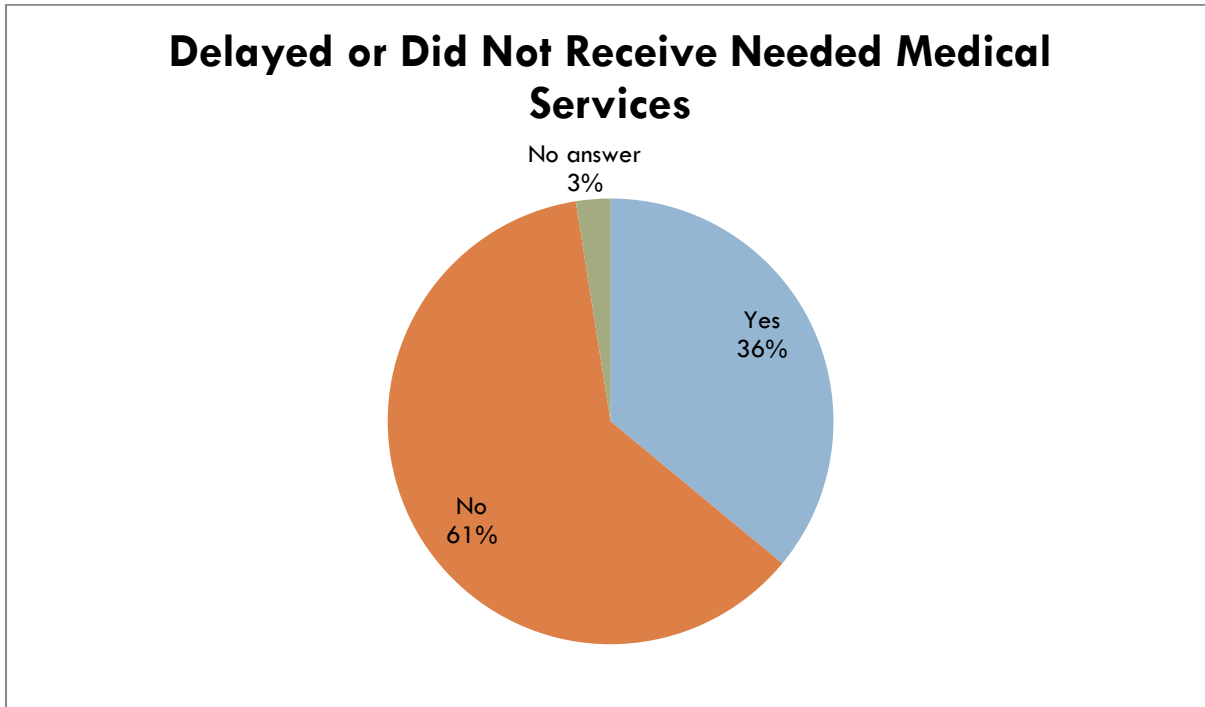


## SURVEY FINDINGS – USE OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES

### NEEDED/DELAYED HOSPITAL CARE DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS (QUESTION 10)

N= 161

Thirty-six percent of respondents (n=58) reported that they or a member of their household thought they needed healthcare services, but did not get it or had to delay getting it. Sixty-two percent of respondents (n=99) felt they were able to get the healthcare services they needed without delay and four respondents (2.5%) chose not to answer this question.



Hungry Horse Dam

## REASONS FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO RECEIVE SERVICES OR DELAY IN RECEIVING HEALTHCARE SERVICES (QUESTION 11)

N= 58

For those who indicated they were unable to receive or had to delay services (n=58), the reasons most cited were: “It costs too much” (58.6%, n=34), “No insurance” (37.9%, n=22), and “My insurance didn’t cover it” (29.3%, n=17). Respondents were asked to indicate their top three choices; therefore percentages do not total 100%.

REASON	COUNT	PERCENT
It costs too much	34	58.6%
No insurance	22	37.9%
My insurance didn't cover it	17	29.3%
Too long to wait for an appointment	12	20.7%
Couldn't get an appointment	10	17.2%
Office wasn't open when I could go	8	13.8%
Not treated with respect	7	12.1%
Unsure if services available	5	8.6%
Didn't know where to go	5	8.6%
Don't like doctors	3	5.2%
Could not get off work	3	5.2%
Too nervous or afraid	3	5.2%
It was too far to go	2	3.4%
Transportation problems	2	3.4%
Had no one to care for the children	1	1.7%
Language barrier	0	0%
Other	8	13.8%

“Other” comments:

- No provider follow-up (2)
- Insurance deductible
- Getting medicated rather than finding reasons for the problem. Did my own research
- Wasn’t confident in the knowledge and skill of the locally available doctors
- Would have had to wait 3 days
- Not sure if it was serious enough to go
- No dental insurance/don’t like dentists
- VA waited too long to do surgery

## UTILIZATION OF PREVENTATIVE SERVICES (QUESTION 12)

N= 161

Respondents were asked if they had utilized any of the preventative services listed in the past year. “Routine health checkup” was selected by 65.8% of respondents (n=106). Fifty-five percent of respondents (n=88) indicated they received a “Routine blood pressure check” and 49.7% of respondents (n=80) had a “Cholesterol check.” Respondents could select all that apply, thus the percentages do not equal 100%.

SERVICE	COUNT	PERCENT
Routine health checkup	106	65.8%
Routine blood pressure check	88	54.7%
Cholesterol check	80	49.7%
Flu shot	72	44.7%
Mammography*	67	41.6%
Pap smear	45	28%
Colonoscopy	23	14.3%
None	22	13.7%
Prostate screen (PSA)**	19	11.8%
Children's checkup/Well baby	18	11.2%
Other	9	5.6%

“Other” comments:

- MRI- CT Scan
- Mental health
- Fitness program
- Teeth cleaning
- ER visits
- Skin check- dermatology
- Employer’s Health Risk Assessment
- DOT physical

\* Approximately 60% of respondents who indicated being female (n=106) selected the mammography option.

\*\* Approximately 31% of respondents who indicated being male (n=53) selected the prostate screen (PSA) option.

*Please note that this survey question asks if anyone in the household has received preventative health services. No conclusions should be drawn from the above percentages.*



## DESIRED LOCAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES (QUESTION 13)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate which healthcare professionals or services presently not available would they use if available locally. Respondents indicated the most interest in having an “Ask a Nurse” service available at 43.5% (n=70) the next highest responses were “Chronic disease group visits” and “Crisis services” with 5.6% (n=9 each). Respondents were asked to select all that apply so percentages do not equal 100%.

SERVICE	COUNT	PERCENT
Ask a Nurse	70	43.5%
Chronic disease group visits	9	5.6%
Crisis services	9	5.6%
Emergency mental health	7	4.3%
Diabetic clinic	7	4.3%
Other	12	7.5%

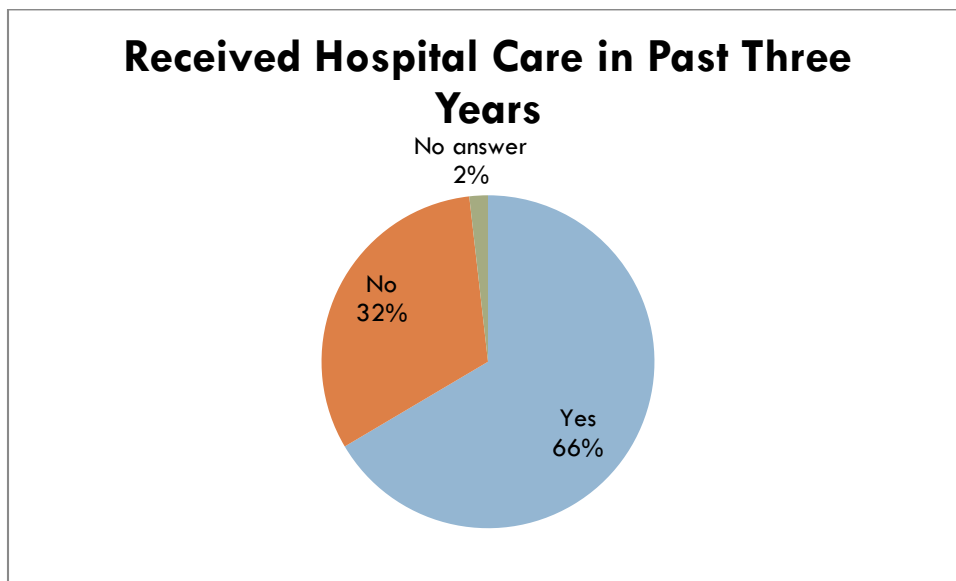
“Other” comments:

- Alternative medicine: naturopathic, homeopathic, acupuncture, chiropractic (3)
- Heart irregular
- Counseling
- Free diabetes prevention and weight loss group
- Dental
- VA walk-in
- Health and wellness programs at a free or reduced fee
- MRI
- None

## HOSPITAL CARE RECEIVED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS (QUESTION 14)

N= 161

Sixty-seven percent of respondents (n=107) reported that they or a member of their family had received hospital care (i.e. hospitalized overnight, day surgery, obstetrical care, rehabilitation, radiology, or emergency care) during the previous three years. Thirty-two percent (n=51) had not received hospital services and three respondents chose not to answer this question.



## REASONS FOR SELECTING HOSPITAL USED (QUESTION 15)

N= 107

Of the 107 respondents who had a personal or family experience at a hospital within the past three years, the primary reason given for selecting the facility used most often was “Closest to home” at 56.1% (n=60). “Referred by physician” was selected by 43.9% of the respondents (n=47) and 43% (n=46) selected “Prior experience with hospital.” Note that respondents were asked to select the top three answers which influenced their choices; therefore the percentages do not equal 100%.

REASON	COUNT	PERCENT
Closest to home	60	56.1%
Referred by physician	47	43.9%
Prior experience with hospital	46	43%
Hospital's reputation for quality	35	32.7%
Emergency, no choice	31	29%
Required by insurance plan	14	13.1%
Recommended by family or friends	11	10.3%
Closest to work	5	4.7%
Cost of care	4	3.7%
VA/Military requirement	2	1.9%
Other	2	1.9%

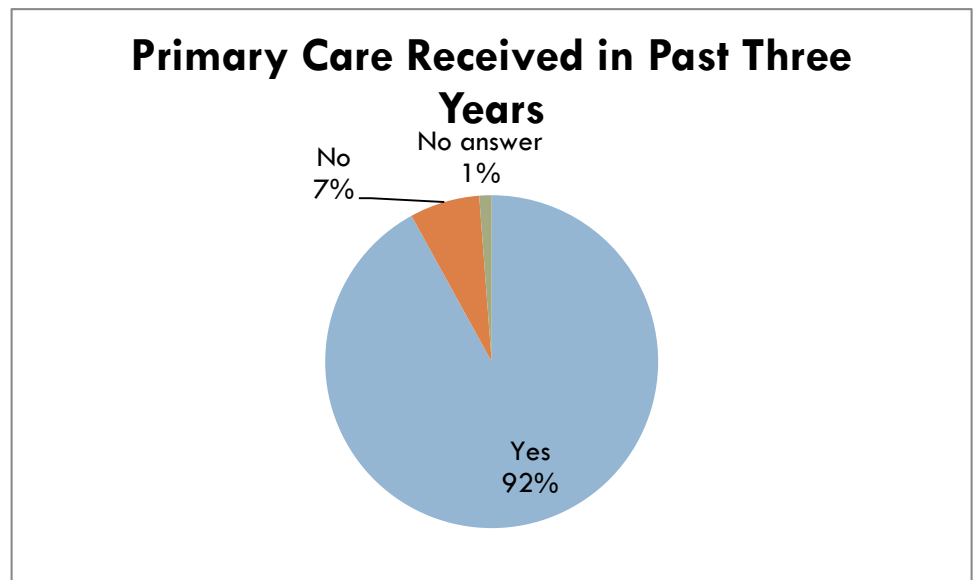
“Other” comments:

- Working there
- Only one in town
- Planetree Philosophy

## PRIMARY CARE RECEIVED IN PAST THREE YEARS (QUESTION 16)

N= 161

Ninety-two percent of respondents (n=148) indicated that they or someone in their household had been seen by a primary care provider (such as a family physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner) for healthcare services in the past three years. Seven percent of respondents (n=11) had not seen a primary care provider and two respondents chose not to answer this question.



## LOCATION OF PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER (QUESTION 17)

N= 136

Of the 148 respondents who indicated receiving primary care services in the previous three years, 71.3% (n=97) reported receiving care at a Private health clinic. Fifteen percent of respondents (n=21) reported utilizing the Community Health Center and 11% of respondents (n=15) indicated “Other”. Twelve of the 148 respondents who reported they had utilized primary care services in the past three years did not indicate where they received those services.

CLINIC	COUNT	PERCENT
Private health clinic	97	71.3%
Community health center	21	15.4%
VA clinic	3	2.3%
Other	15	11.3%

“Other” comments:

- Family/Private Clinic/Doctor’s Office/Walk-in (9)
- Clinic owned by KRMC (3)
- Big Sky (2)
- Glacier Medical (2)
- KRH
- Lakeside Kalispell
- Woodland Clinic

## REASON FOR SELECTION OF PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER (QUESTION 18)

N= 148

Those respondents who indicated they or someone in their household had been seen by a primary care provider within the past three years were asked to indicate why they chose that primary care provider. “Prior experience with clinic” was the top response with 51.4% (n=76) followed by “Recommended by family or friends” at 31.1% (n=46) and “Clinic’s reputation for quality” at 25.7% (n=38). Respondents were asked to select all that apply so the percentages do not equal 100%.

REASON	COUNT	PERCENT
Prior experience with clinic	76	51.4%
Recommended by family or friends	46	31.1%
Clinic's reputation for quality	38	25.7%
Closest to home	36	24.3%
Appointment availability	26	17.6%
Referred by physician or other provider	22	14.9%
Cost of care	13	8.8%
Length of waiting room time	13	8.8%
Required by insurance plan	13	8.8%
VA/Military requirement	4	2.7%
Indian Health Services	1	0.7%
Other	9	6.1%

“Other” comments:

- Personal preference (5)
- No other choice
- Assigned at child’s birth
- Used another doctor in the office. Provider was away; used his partner
- Has an urgent care with good hours
- It was a private clinic

## CROSS TABULATION OF PRIMARY CARE AND RESIDENCE

Analysis was done to examine where respondents went most often for primary care with where they live by zip code. The chart below shows the results of the cross tabulation. Clinic location is across the top of the table and residents' zip codes are along the side.

### LOCATION OF PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER MOST UTILIZED BY RESIDENCE

	Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic	VA Clinic	Indian Health Services	Community Health Center	School-based Clinic	Private Health Clinic	Other	Total
<b>Kalispell</b> <b>59901/03/04</b>		1 (1.6%)		10 (16.1%)		42 (67.7%)	9 (14.6%)	<b>62</b>
<b>Lakeside</b> <b>59922</b>				1 (14.3%)		5 (71.4%)	1 (14.3%)	<b>7</b>
<b>Whitefish</b> <b>59937</b>		1 (4.5%)		3 (13.6%)		17 (77.4%)	1 (4.5%)	<b>22</b>
<b>Kila</b> <b>59920</b>				2 (50%)			2 (50%)	<b>4</b>
<b>Columbia Falls</b> <b>59912</b>				2 (8.7%)		20 (87%)	1 (4.3%)	<b>23</b>
<b>Somers</b> <b>59932</b>								<b>0</b>
<b>Bigfork</b> <b>59911</b>		1 (6.7%)		3 (20%)		10 (66.6%)	1 (6.7%)	<b>15</b>
<b>Marion</b> <b>59925</b>						2 (100%)		<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b> (2.2%)	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b> (15.6%)	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b> (71.1%)	<b>15</b> (11.1%)	<b>135</b>

## CROSS TABULATION OF CLINIC AND REASON SELECTED

Analysis was done to examine where respondents went most often for primary care services with why they selected that clinic/provider. The chart below shows the results of the cross tabulation. Reason clinic/provider was selected was a multiple response item, thus totals do not add up to 100%.

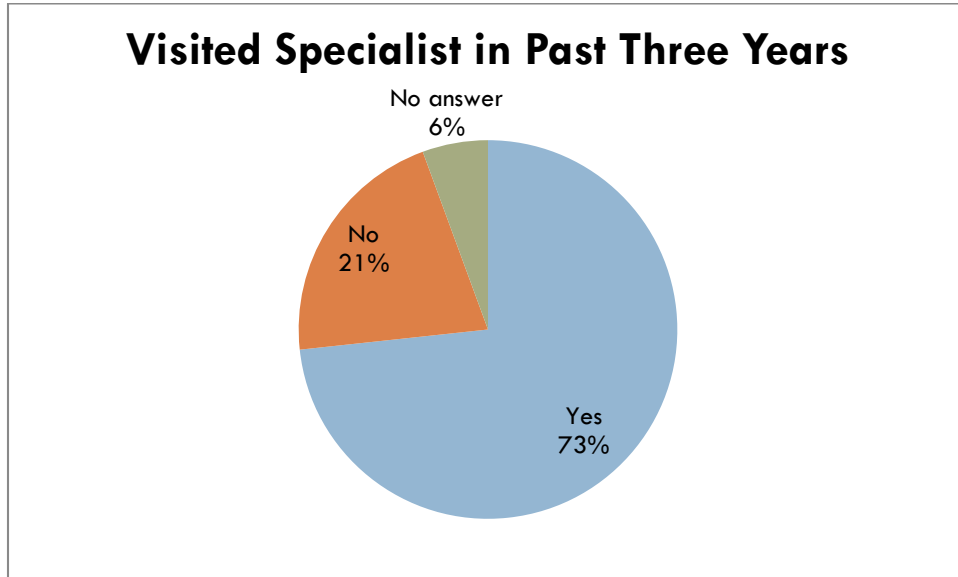
### LOCATION OF PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER BY REASONS CLINIC SELECTED

	Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic	VA Clinic	Indian Health Services	Community Health Center	School-based Clinic	Private Health Clinic	Other	Total
<b>Appointment availability</b>		1 (3.8%)		5 (19.3%)		17 (65.4%)	3 (11.5%)	<b>26</b>
<b>Clinic's reputation for quality</b>		1 (2.7%)		6 (16.2%)		26 (70.3%)	4 (10.8%)	<b>37</b>
<b>Closest to home</b>		1 (2.9%)		8 (22.8%)		23 (65.7%)	3 (8.6%)	<b>35</b>
<b>Cost of care</b>		1 (8.3%)		2 (16.7%)		7 (58.3%)	2 (16.7%)	<b>12</b>
<b>Indian Health Services</b>						1 (100%)		<b>1</b>
<b>Length of waiting room time</b>				2 (15.4%)		9 (69.2%)	2 (15.4%)	<b>13</b>
<b>Prior experience with clinic</b>				11 (14.8%)		56 (75.7%)	7 (9.5%)	<b>74</b>
<b>Recommended by family or friends</b>				10 (22.2%)		31 (68.9%)	4 (8.9%)	<b>45</b>
<b>Referred by physician or other provider</b>				4 (21.1%)		13 (68.4%)	2 (10.5%)	<b>19</b>
<b>Required by insurance plan</b>				4 (30.8%)		8 (61.5%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>13</b>
<b>VA/Military requirement</b>		3 (100%)						<b>3</b>
<b>Other</b>						7 (87.5%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>8</b>

## USE OF HEALTHCARE SPECIALIST DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS (QUESTION 19)

N= 161

Seventy-three percent of respondents (n=118) indicated they or a household member had seen a healthcare specialist during the past three years. Twenty-one percent (n=34) indicated they had not seen a specialist and nine respondents chose not to answer this question.



Grizzly Bear in eastern part of the Flathead Valley

*Photo courtesy of DJ Rankosky*



**TYPE OF HEALTHCARE SPECIALIST SEEN (QUESTION 20)**

N= 118

The respondents (n=118) saw a wide array of healthcare specialists in the past three years. The most frequently indicated specialist was a “Dentist” at 66.1% of respondents (n=78) having utilized their services. “Chiropractor” was the second most utilized specialist at 33.9% (n=40) and “Dermatologist” was third at 33.1% (n=39). Respondents were asked to choose all that apply so percentages do not equal 100%.

HEALTHCARE SPECIALIST	COUNT	PERCENT
Dentist	78	66.1%
Chiropractor	40	33.9%
Dermatologist	39	33.1%
Cardiologist	30	25.4%
Orthopedic surgeon	30	25.4%
Ophthalmologist	26	22%
OB/GYN	25	21.2%
Physical therapist	25	21.2%
Neurologist	19	16.1%
ENT (ear/nose/throat)	17	14.4%
Gastroenterologist	16	13.6%
Urologist	16	13.6%
General surgeon	14	11.9%
Mental health counselor	13	11%
Radiologist	13	11%
Neurosurgeon	9	7.6%
Oncologist	9	7.6%
Podiatrist	9	7.6%
Rheumatologist	8	6.8%
Psychiatrist (M.D.)	7	5.9%
Psychologist	7	5.9%
Allergist	6	5.1%
Pediatrician	6	5.1%
Pulmonologist	6	5.1%
Speech therapist	5	4.2%
Dietitian	4	3.4%
Endocrinologist	4	3.4%
Occupational therapist	4	3.4%
Substance abuse counselor	3	2.5%
Social worker	2	1.7%
Geriatrician	0	0%
Other	6	5.1%

“Other” comments:

- Natural pathologic MD
- Urgent care
- Infectious disease
- Plastic surgeon
- Orthodontist

## LOCATION OF HEALTHCARE SPECIALIST (QUESTION 21)

N= 118

Of the 118 respondents who indicated they saw a healthcare specialist in the past three years, 75.4% (n=89) saw one in a private health clinic. The Community Health Center was utilized by 16.9% (n=20) of respondents for specialty care and 7.6% (n=9) utilized a hospital outside of Flathead County. Respondents could select more than one location; therefore percentages do not equal 100%.

LOCATION	COUNT	PERCENT
Private health clinic	89	75.4%
Community health center	20	16.9%
Hospital outside of Flathead County	9	7.6%
VA clinic	7	5.9%
School-based clinic	1	0.8%
Other	8	6.8%

“Other” comments:

- KRMC (4)
- Their office/clinic (3)
- KRH
- KRMC Dietician for diabetes
- Flathead Orthopedic
- Spokane, WA
- Hospital



Heaven's Peak  
Glacier National Park



## OVERALL QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN FLATHEAD COUNTY (QUESTION 22)

N= 161

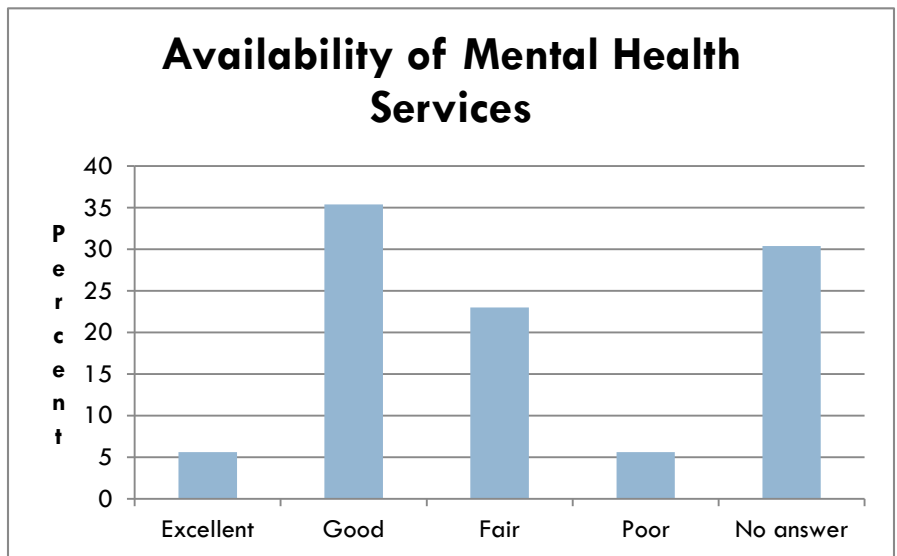
Respondents were asked to rate a variety of health services available in Flathead County using the scale of 4=Excellent, 3=Good, 2=Fair, 1=Poor, and “Don’t know.” The sums of the average scores were then calculated with “Ambulance services,” “Specialty services,” and “Rehabilitation services” all receiving the top average score of 3.5 out of 4.0. The total average score was 3.4, indicating the overall services of the hospital to be “Excellent” to “Good.”

	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)	Don't Know	No Answer	N	Avg.
Ambulance services	36	22	3	1	93	6	161	3.5
Specialty services	48	40	5	0	57	11	161	3.5
Rehabilitation services (cardio, occupational, respiratory, etc.)	22	12	2	1	113	11	161	3.5
Family medicine/ Internal medicine	67	63	6	2	17	6	161	3.4
Laboratory	58	61	6	2	29	5	161	3.4
Physical therapy	40	37	4	0	73	7	161	3.4
Emergency room	56	43	15	4	36	7	161	3.3
Mental health	10	8	16	3	117	7	161	2.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>				<b>3.4</b>

## AVAILABILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (QUESTION 23)

N= 161

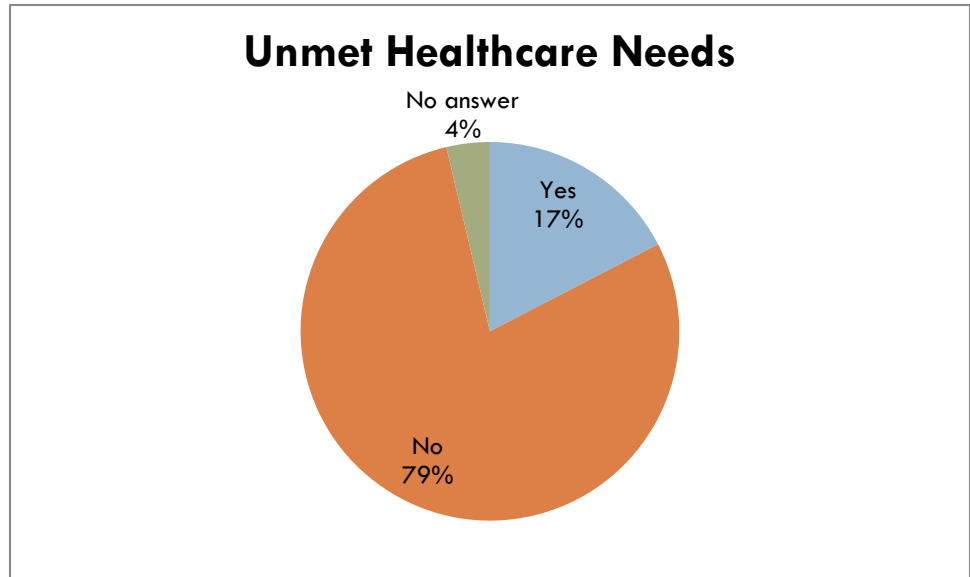
Respondents were asked to indicate the availability of mental health services in Flathead County. Thirty-five percent (n=57) of respondents rated mental health services as “Good” and 23% (n=37) rated services as “Fair.” Forty-nine respondents (30.4%) chose not to answer this question.



## UNMET HEALTHCARE NEEDS (QUESTION 24)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate if they felt they personally had unmet healthcare needs. The majority of respondents (78.9%; n=127) indicated they felt their healthcare needs were met. Seventeen percent of respondents (n=28) indicated they did have unmet needs and 3.7% (n=6) chose not to answer this question.



### DESCRIPTION OF UNMET HEALTHCARE NEEDS (QUESTION 24A)

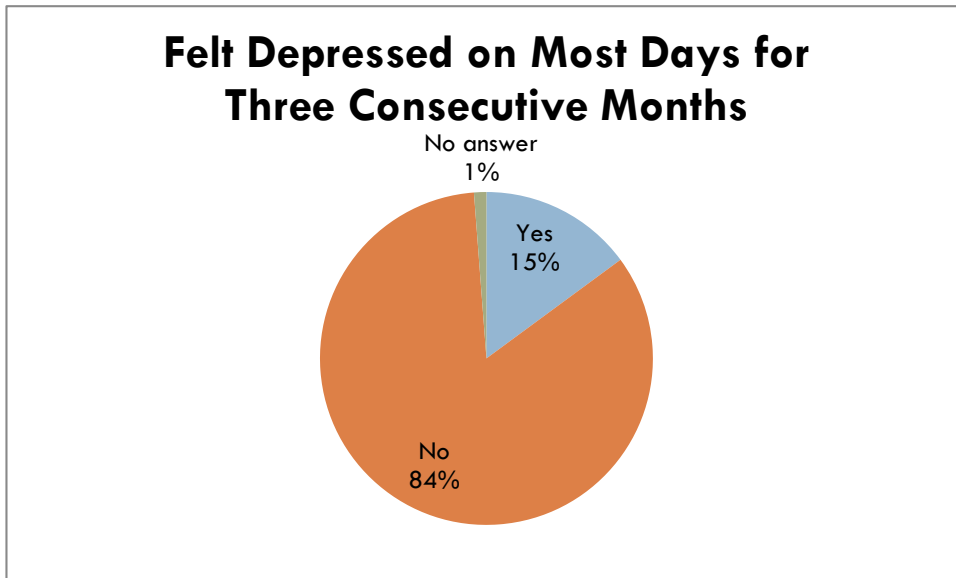
Respondents were asked to provide feedback in an open-ended question format on their unmet healthcare needs. The following list shows the respondent's responses:

- Dental (6)
- Lack of access to alternative methods (therapeutic massage, acupuncture, etc.) (3)
- More specialists needed (3)
- Vision
- Mental health
- Not enough affordable healthcare, or psychologists
- Can't afford to have my healthcare needs assessed
- I have a decent paying job and it can budget for healthcare, but most people I know cannot – especially for routine checkups, dental, or vision services
- We need more private clinics in the valley
- No late or after work hours clinics available. Other than ER (for non-emergent visit)
- Issue with the VA, not the Flathead County
- Would have heart checked closer and skin checked if I could afford it. Also dental care
- No follow up for request for oxygen
- To have another baby, I'd have to go to Kalispell because Whitefish does not do VBACs.
- It seems like local doctors are not as aware of the latest information like you would get if you went to the Mayo Clinic, Cleveland Clinic, Massachusetts General, etc. I've been to local doctors with a couple of different problems. The doctors order a few tests, results are inconclusive and that's the last I hear. They don't know what's wrong
- Unable to diagnose son properly, miss diagnosed. Physicians are unsure of problem so are guessing at diagnosis

SURVEY FINDINGS – PERSONAL HEALTH

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION (QUESTION 25)

N= 161

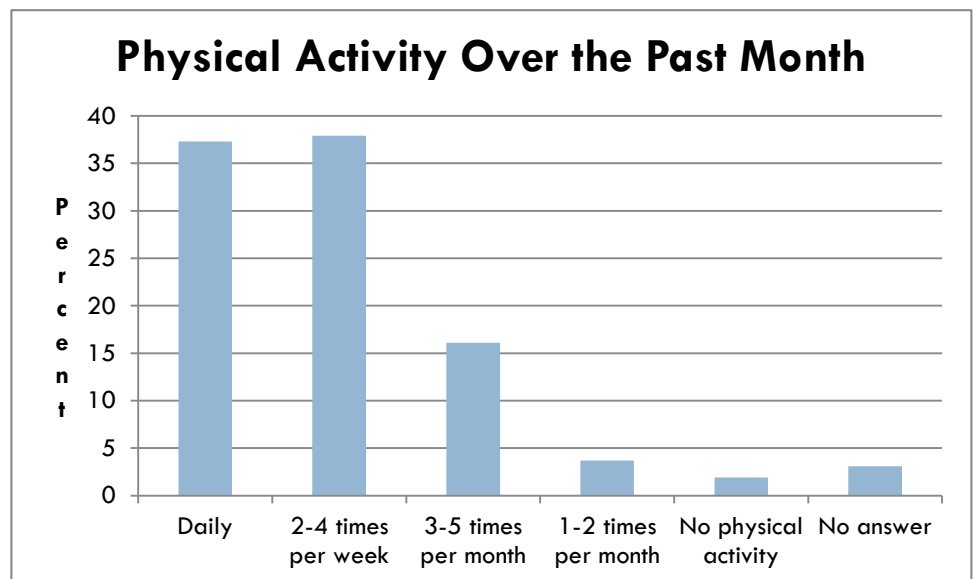


Respondents were asked to indicate if there were periods of at least three consecutive months in the past three years where they felt depressed on most days, although they may have felt okay sometimes. Fifteen percent of respondents (n=24) indicated they had experienced periods of feeling depressed and 83.9% of respondents (n=135) they had not. One percent of respondents (n=2) chose not to answer this question.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (QUESTION 26)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate how frequently they had physical activity for at least twenty minutes over the past month. Thirty-eight percent of respondents (n=61) indicated they had physical activity of at least twenty minutes “2-4 times per week” over the past month and 37.3% (n=60) indicated they had physical activity “Daily.” Two percent of respondents (n=3) indicated they had “No physical activity” and five respondents chose not to answer this question.



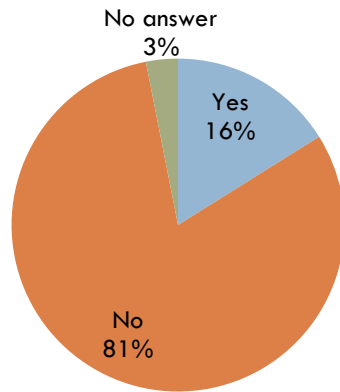
## SURVEY FINDINGS – COST AND HEALTH INSURANCE

### COST AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS (QUESTION 27)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate if, during the last year, medication costs had prohibited them from

#### Prescription Cost Prevented Getting or Taking Medication Regularly



getting a prescription or taking their medication regularly. Sixteen percent of respondents (n=26) indicated that, in the last year, cost had prohibited them from getting a prescription or taking their medication regularly. Eighty-one percent of respondents (n=130) indicated that cost had not prohibited them, and three percent of respondents (n=5) chose not to answer this question.

“Other” comments:

- No, I have insurance
- No- but I have insurance that covers prescriptions



Downtown Whitefish

## MEDICAL INSURANCE (QUESTION 28)

N= 135

Respondents were asked to indicate what type of medical insurance covers the majority of their medical expenses. Thirty-four percent (n=46) indicated they have “Employer sponsored” coverage. Twenty-two percent (n=30) indicated they have “Medicare” and “Private insurance/private plan” was indicated by 13.3% of respondents (n=18). Twenty-six respondents chose not to answer this question.

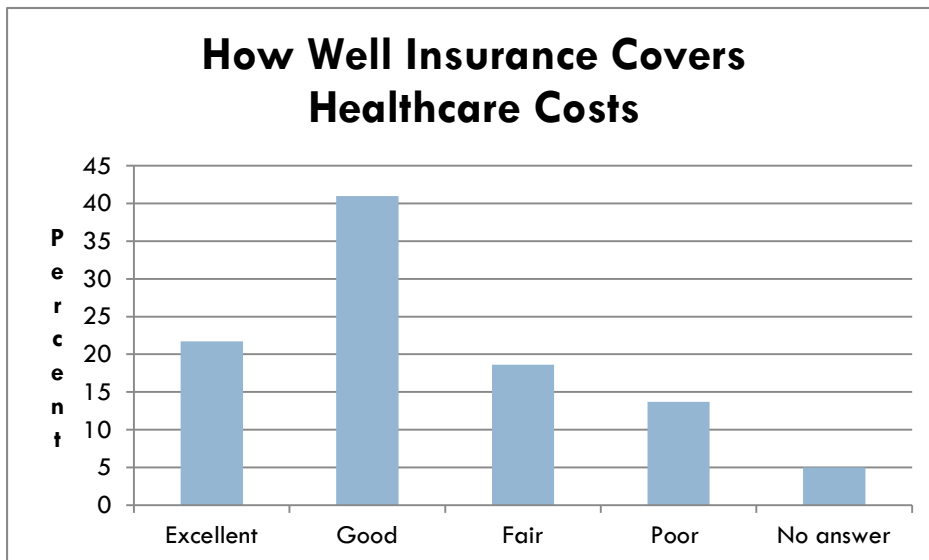
INSURANCE TYPE	COUNT	PERCENT
Employer sponsored	46	34.1%
Medicare	30	22.2%
Private insurance/private plan	18	13.3%
None/Pay out of pocket	13	9.6%
Health Insurance Marketplace	12	8.9%
VA/Military	5	3.7%
Medicaid	4	3.0%
Health Savings Account	3	2.2%
State/Other	2	1.6%
Healthy MT Kids (CHIP)	1	0.7%
Agricultural Corp. Paid	0	0%
Indian Health	0	0%
Other	1	0.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100%</b>

“Other” comments:

- BC&BS
- Through Union of Operating Eng. in Ohio
- Insurance provided has high deductible, so we pay for all but preventative
- Tricare For Life
- Supplemental

## INCOME AND HEALTHCARE COSTS (QUESTION 29)

N= 161



Respondents were asked to indicate how well they felt their health insurance covers their healthcare costs. Forty-one percent of respondents (n=66) indicated they felt their insurance covers a “Good” amount of their healthcare costs. Twenty-two percent of respondents (n=35) felt their insurance coverage was “Excellent” and 18.6% indicated it was “Fair” (n=30). Eight respondents chose not to answer this question.

“Other” comments: - Excellent except for dental

## BARRIERS TO HAVING HEALTH INSURANCE (QUESTION 30)

N= 13

Those respondents who indicated they did not have medical insurance were asked to indicate why they did not. The majority of respondents, 84.6% (n=11) reported they did not have health insurance because they could not afford to pay for it. Respondents were asked to mark all answers that applied, thus the percentages do not equal 100%.

REASON	COUNT	PERCENT
Cannot afford to pay for insurance	11	84.6%
Choose not to have medical insurance	2	15.4%
Employer does not offer insurance	2	15.4%
Other	2	15.4%

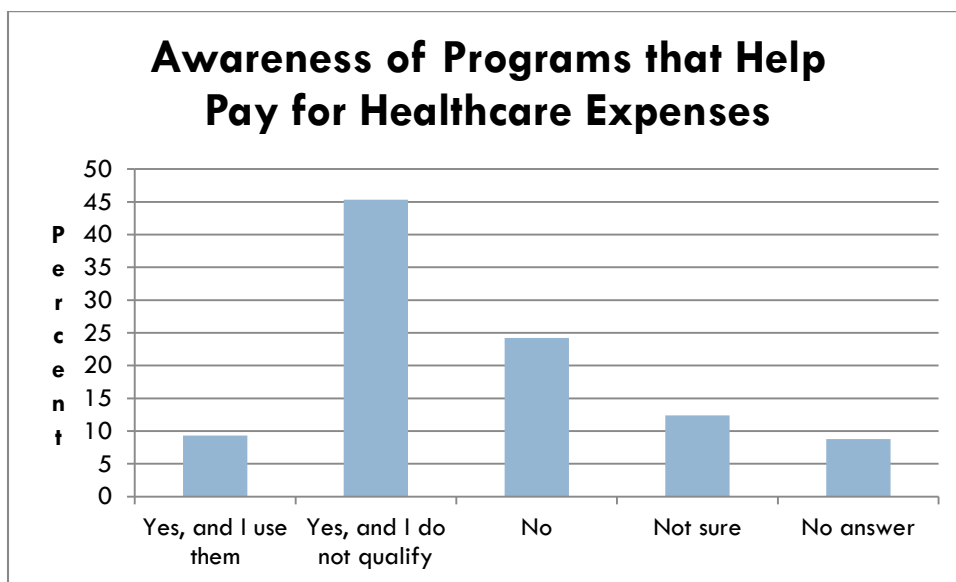
“Other” comments:

- We are healthy and would rather save money then pay it monthly and never use the service
- Would not cover alternative therapies
- Using Christian Share to do cost of regular insurance

## AWARENESS OF HEALTH PAYMENT PROGRAMS (QUESTION 31)

N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate their awareness of programs that help people pay for healthcare bills. Forty-five percent of respondents (n=73) indicated they were aware of these types of programs, but did not qualify to utilize them. Twenty-four percent (n=39) indicated that they were not aware of these programs and 12.4% of respondents (n=20) were not sure. Fourteen respondents chose not to answer this question.



“Other” comments:

- Family is not covered. Too expensive

## HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (QUESTION 32)

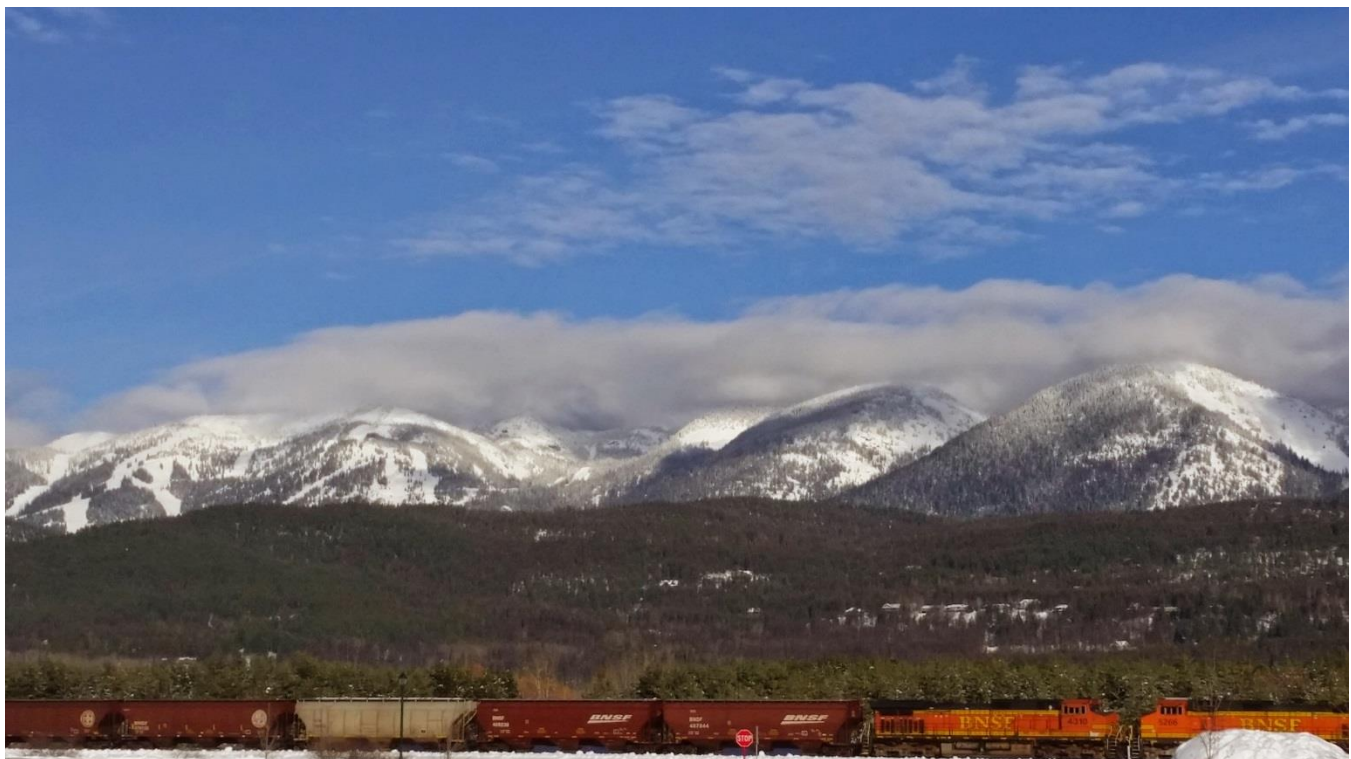
N= 161

Respondents were asked to indicate which services (medical, vision, dental) their insurance covers. Eighty-eight percent (n= 142) indicated they had medical coverage. Forty-two percent indicated they had dental coverage (n= 68) and 29.8% (n=48) had vision coverage.

INSURANCE TYPE	COUNT	PERCENT
Medical	142	88.2%
Dental	68	42.2%
Vision	48	29.8%
I have no insurance	16	9.9%

“Other” comments:

- Medical- catastrophic care



Mountain range north of Whitefish

## SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

One hundred sixty-one surveys were completed in the Flathead County for a 22.1% response rate. Of the 161 returned, 65.9% of the respondents were females, 63.4% were 56 years of age or older, and 47% work full time.

Respondents rated the overall quality of health services in Flathead County as excellent to good, scoring 3.4 out of 4.0 on a scale with 4.0 being excellent and 1.0 being poor.

Over half of the respondents (51.6%) feel the Flathead area is a “somewhat healthy” place to live, while 41.6% rated the community as “healthy” or “very healthy.” Respondents indicated their top three health concerns were: alcohol abuse/substance abuse (67.7%), overweight/obesity (37.3%), and cancer (33.5%). Mental health factors were also top concerns: mental health issues (18%), depression/anxiety (16.8%), and suicide (8.7%).

Respondents indicated the most important components for a healthy community are: 1) access to healthcare and other services (52.8%), and 2) healthy behaviors and lifestyles (44.1%).

Thirty-six percent of respondents reported that they or a member of their household did not get needed health services or delayed in getting services because: it costs too much (58.6%), they didn't have insurance (37.9%); insurance did not cover it (29.3%), they had to wait too long for an appointment 20.7%.

When respondents were asked which health related educational programs or classes they would be most interested in, the top choices were: health and wellness (34.2%), fitness (33.5%), and women's health (32.3%).

Overall, the respondents in Flathead County area are seeking hospital care at a rate that is typically seen in rural areas. Area residents recognize the major impact the healthcare sector has on the economic well-being of the area, with 75.5% of respondents identifying local healthcare services as “very important” to the economic well-being of the area.

The majority of participants appeared to have favorable opinions of the services available with most praising the care received and the collaboration between the health systems in the area. Participants were appreciative of the care available while identifying additional services or needs.

In summary, respondents report support for local healthcare and many prefer to seek care locally whenever possible for convenience and out of trust for local providers.



## FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

### FOCUS GROUP AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

Three focus groups were held in Flathead County, Montana in October 2015. Focus group participants were identified as people living in the Flathead County.

Twenty two (22) people participated in the three focus group interviews. The focus groups were designed to represent various consumer groups of healthcare including senior citizens, physically challenged and local community members. Focus groups were held in the United Way conference room and the Flathead Valley Community College. Each group meeting lasted up to 120 minutes in length and followed the same line of questioning in each session (Appendix D). The questions and discussions at the focus groups were led by Angela Bangs with the Montana Office of Rural Health. Comments from the third focus group were incorporated into the notes for the first and second focus group in order to protect the anonymity of the participants.

Ten key informant interviews were conducted between July and August of 2015. The interviews were approximately 30 minutes long and followed a shorter, but similar line of questioning as the focus groups (Appendix E). Interviewees were identified by the CHNA Steering Committee and each interviewee agreed to participate and have his/her personal information displayed alongside his/her comments. The interviews were conducted by Angela Bangs with the Montana Office of Rural Health.

### FOCUS GROUP AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW FINDINGS

The following key findings, themes, and health needs emerged from the responses which participants gave to the line of questioning found in Appendix D.

Improve health of the community:

- Focus group participants and key informants emphasized the need for affordable services available in the area, as well as a need for holistic health services, dental services, and preventative care.
- Participants were concerned about the lack of mental health services and education about mental health issues in the area.
- Several participants indicated a need for transportation so that community members could reliably travel to receive healthcare services.
- There were significant concerns about the aging community and the need to provide accessible and appropriate services (e.g. memory care services, facilities, education, support) for the population, especially as it continues to grow.
- Key informants indicated a need for options to be available for community members to be healthier – there is a need for more walking paths and options for people to be active.

Most important local healthcare issues:

- Participants emphasized the need for more healthcare services – specifically, there is a high need for mental health/substance abuse services, as well as dental services, and primary care services for those who cannot afford medical care and are ineligible for programs like Medicaid.
- Lack of transportation for seniors and the underserved was highlighted as a major issue.

- Chronic conditions tied to lifestyle (e.g. obesity and related conditions) will continue to increase in the community.

Opinion of hospital services:

- Generally, participants were highly satisfied with care received at North Valley Hospital, Kalispell Regional Medical Center, the Flathead Community Health Center, and the Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic.
- Although there was a high level of satisfaction with the local hospitals, there was a need for more private clinics, primary care services, specialists related to mental health/substance abuse, and pediatrics.

Opinion of local services:

- Participants spoke highly of services available in the community and many spoke of their satisfaction with the Flathead City-County Public Health Department.
  - There did appear to be some confusion among participants between the community health center (CHC) and the Flathead City-County Public Health Department.
- There appears to be a high need for more services and training (for health professionals) specific to seniors.
- Many participants indicated a need for more senior living options (e.g. assisted living facilities) and more services (i.e. home health, hospice, memory care providers/facilities) available to seniors.
- There is a need for more education related to health insurance and more advocacy for the most vulnerable populations to connect people with the appropriate resources that can help.
- There is also a need for more advocacy available so that seniors have more information related to long-term care and options for aging in the community.
- The community is proud of the Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic; but noted that the clinic was open only one night a week and some did not have transportation to get there.
- Several participants indicated a need for more affordable services specific to pharmacy, medical care, and transportation in the area.
- There is a high need for affordable/free dental services in the region and for mental health/substance abuse providers and facilities.
- Participants also indicated a need for more pediatricians and pediatric services.
- There was also some concern about the lack of other private clinics in the area.

Reasons to leave the community for healthcare:

- Most community members who left the community did so to receive specialty services or because there were no affordable options in the area.
- Some participants indicated that they did not seek healthcare in the area because they were not treated with respect by local providers.

Needed healthcare services in the community:

- There is a high need for the following:
  - Affordable dental services or for dentists who will accept Medicaid
  - Mental health services / more mental health/substance abuse providers
  - Crisis services

- Transportation options
- Senior living options (i.e. assisted living)
- Education developed for seniors and for those with chronic conditions
- Memory care services
- Healthcare services for the low-income populations
- Home health services
- Health insurance educators
- Patient advocates
- Chronic pain specialists
- Pediatricians/Pediatric specialists
- Case management

Greatest health assets:

- Overall, the hospitals in the area provide high-quality care.
- Participants recognized and praised the increased collaboration between the major health stakeholders.



View of Flathead Valley from the summit of Big Mountain in Whitefish

## PRIORITIZATION OF HEALTH NEEDS, AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING PROCESS

An implementation planning committee comprised of staff leaders from each facility will convene to conduct independent implementation planning processes to systematically and thoughtfully respond to key issues and opportunities identified through the Community Health Needs Assessment.

The three collaborators determined the most important health needs to be addressed by reviewing the CHNA, secondary data, community demographics, and from representatives providing input on broad community interests, including those with public health expertise (see Appendix E for additional information regarding input received from community representatives). There were no written comments from the public received by the collaborators in response to the most recent CHNA report and implementation plans. The prioritized health needs as determined through the assessment process and which the collaborators will be addressing relates to the following healthcare issues:

- Behavioral Health Education and Services
  - Need for Increased Number of Providers Overall
  - Substance Abuse
  - Suicide and Depression
  - Care Coordination / Advocacy and Integration with Other Healthcare Services
  - Transportation to Access Care
- Access to Medical and Oral Health Care
  - Affordability
  - Care Coordination / Advocacy
  - Transportation to Access Care
- Healthy Lifestyles
  - Prevention and Wellness Education and Access
  - Care Coordination / Advocacy
  - Active Transportation

Each of the collaborators' implementation planning committees will determine which needs or opportunities could be addressed considering each system's parameters of resources and limitations. The committees will prioritize the needs/opportunities using the additional parameters of the organizational vision, mission, and/or values, as well as existing and potential community partners.

The participants will create respective implementation plans featuring strategies and activities, as well as the general approach to meeting the stated goals (i.e. staff member responsibilities, timeline, potential community partners, anticipated impact(s), and performance/evaluation measures). Each of the collaborator's implementation plans will be documented and posted along with the CHNA report on each facility's website.

## RESOURCES

In prioritizing the health needs of the community, the following list of potential community partners and resources in which to assist in addressing the needs identified in this report was identified.

- Behavioral Health Education and Services
  - Pathways Treatment Center (for adolescents and adults experiencing acute mental health and/or substance abuse issues)
  - Outpatient Support Group (for those discharged from Pathways)
  - Turtle Bay Outpatient Treatment Program (for children and adults with emotional problems)
  - School-Based Program (serving all school districts with the exception of Evergreen)
  - Western Montana Mental Health
  - Sunburst Mental Health Services
  - North Valley Hospital's 'Embrace Health' Structured Outpatient Program for Adults 55+
  - North Valley Behavioral Health for Children, Adolescents, and Adults
  - Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Clinic
  - Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service
  - Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic
  - Solas Suicide Support Group
  - Stillwater Therapeutic Services (a children's outpatient treatment center)
  - Veteran's Administration (psychiatric/pharmaceutical services)
  - Lamplighter House (psychologists / counselors)
  - Local, Private Behavioral Health Providers (outpatient therapists, counselors, psychiatrists, and psychiatric nurses)
  - Tamarack Grief Resource Center
  - Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) of Northwest Montana
  - National Alliance of Mental Health (NAMI) of Montana
  - Sinopah House (a youth residential and crisis service)
  - Safe House (provides crisis intervention and emergency services)
  - State Mental Health Services Bureau
  - The Newman Center (provides outpatient psychiatric care)
  - Flathead Community Health Center Behavioral Health Services
  - Youth Crisis Diversion Project
  - Licensed Addiction Counselors
  - Intermountain Children's Home
  - Multiple Hospital & Community Service / Non-Profit Programs
  - United Way 211
  - ASSIST Program
  - Patient Centered Medical Homes and Accountable Care Organizations (ACO)
  - Best Beginnings Early Child Development Coalition
  - Gateway Community Center
  - Community Action Partnership
  - NW Montana Care Coordination Coalition
  - MT SOARS (Support, Outreach, and Access for the Resiliency of Students)

---

*Resources continued...*

- Access to Medical and Oral Health Care
  - Flathead Community Health Center, Medical and Dental
  - Local Dentists (who accept Medicaid and calculate payments based on a sliding scale)
  - On-call Dentists (in hospital emergency room)
  - Shepherd's Hand Clinic, Medical and Dental
  - Primary Care Providers in Flathead County
  - Community Health Center
  - Rural Health Clinic (North Valley Professional Center)
  - North Valley Professional Center's School-based Clinic (in Columbia Falls)
  - Primary Care Residency Program (in Kalispell)
  - Certified Application Counselors
  - Winkley Mammography Coach
  - Multiple Hospital & Community Service / Non-Profit Programs
  - United Way 211
  - ASSIST Program
  - Patient Centered Medical Homes and Accountable Care Organizations (ACO)
  - Best Beginnings Early Child Development Coalition
  - Gateway Community Center
  - Community Action Partnership
  - NW Montana Care Coordination Coalition
- Healthy Lifestyles
  - Employee Wellness Programs
  - Cancer Support Community
  - Lung Cancer Screening Program
  - Colorectal Screening Program
  - Parks & Recreation Department
  - School / Club Sports
  - Tobacco Cessation Programs
  - Weight Management / Reduction Programs (Journey to Wellness / One2One)
  - Boys and Girls Club of Glacier County
  - Cardiac Rehabilitation Programs
  - Suicide Prevention Programs
  - Summit Health Fitness Center and the Wave
  - Prostate Cancer Awareness Organization/Cancer Screening Programs (through the Flathead City-County Health Department and Save-a-Sister)
  - Health Promotion Programs at the Flathead City-County Health Department
  - Area Fitness Clubs
  - Multiple Hospital & Community Service / Non-Profit Programs
  - United Way 211
  - ASSIST Program
  - Patient Centered Medical Homes and Accountable Care Organizations (ACO)

Resources continued...

- Best Beginnings Early Child Development Coalition
- Gateway Community Center
- Community Action Partnership
- NW Montana Care Coordination Coalition

## **EVALUATION OF ACTIVITY IMPACTS FROM PREVIOUS CHNA**

An evaluation of activity impact from the previous CHNA (2013) can be found in the respective *Evaluation of 2013 CHNA Implementation Plan* for each individual hospital (North Valley Hospital; Kalispell Regional Healthcare) that accompanies this 2016 CHNA.

## **APPENDIX A – STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

1. Kelli Barber – Quality Health Improvement Specialist, North Valley Hospital
2. Leslie Diede – Health Promotion Coordinator, Flathead City-County Health Department
3. Hillary Hanson – Deputy Health Officer, Flathead City-County Health Department
4. Dustin Jones – Marketing Communications Manager, Kalispell Regional Healthcare
5. Sherry Stevens – Director, Northwestern Montana United Way
6. Catherine Todd- Senior Director of Business Development & Community Relations, North Valley Hospital
7. Tagen Vine – President, Kalispell Regional Healthcare Foundation
8. Jody White – Executive Director, Flathead Community Health Center



## APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA

Excerpt from the State Health Indicator Comparison by Montana County Report indicating Flathead County's HRSA provider shortage designation

# Select Health Indicator Comparison by Montana County, 2011-2013

---

Public Health and Safety Division

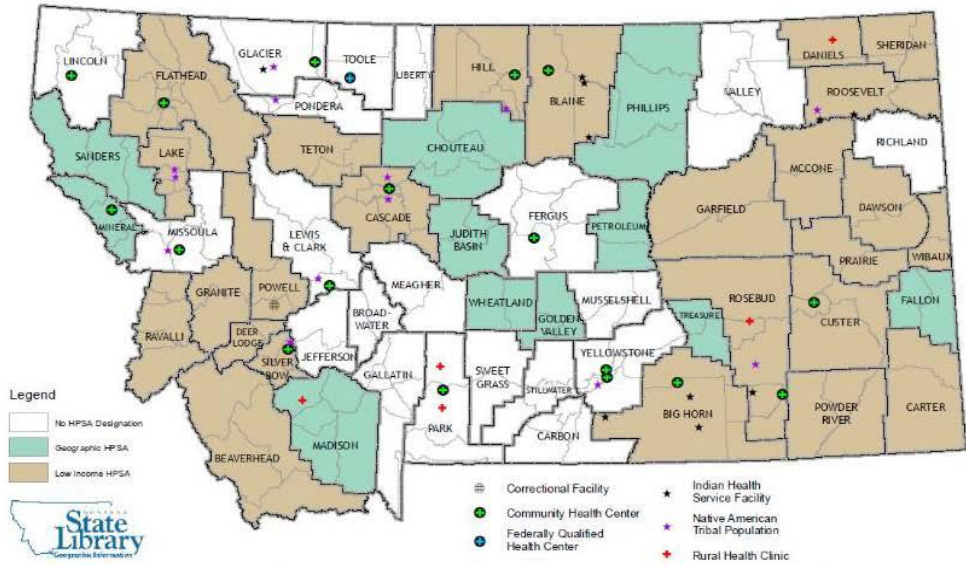
7/13/2015



**APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA CONT.**

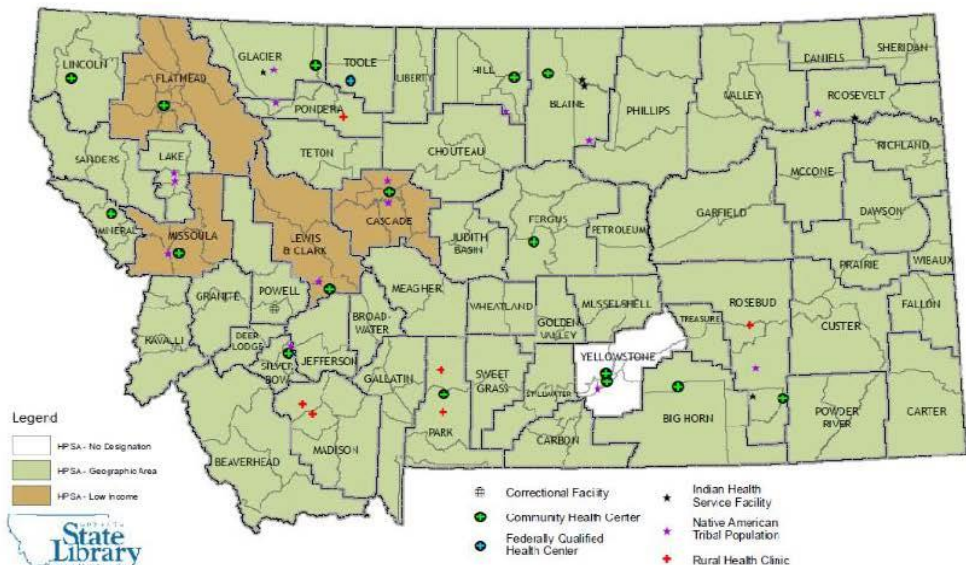
Excerpt from the State Health Indicator Comparison Report

**Dental Care Professional Shortage Areas — Montana 2014**



Map Number: 15HHS0005 Data Source: MT DPHHS PCO, HPSA Data, December 2014, (For current shortage designation data please visit: <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/>)

**Mental Health Care Professional Shortage Areas— Montana 2014**

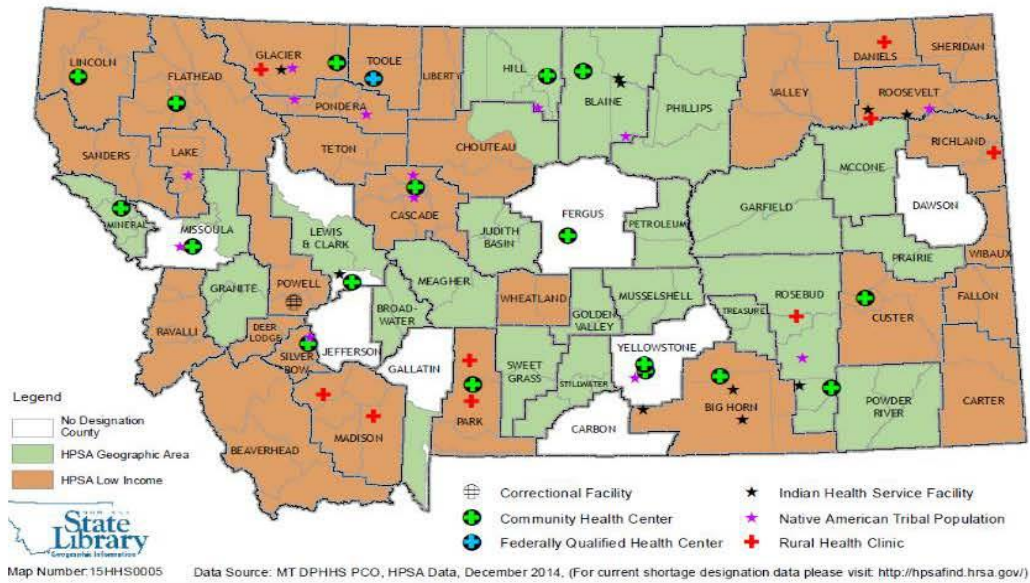


Map Number 15HHS0005 Data Source: MT DPHHS PCO, HPSA Data, December 2014, (For current shortage designation data please visit: <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/>)

## APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA CONT.

Excerpt from the State Health Indicator Comparison Report

Primary Care Professional Shortage Areas — Montana 2014



## APPENDIX C – PUBLIC SURVEY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE



June 10, 2015



**Please participate in our Community Health Needs Assessment survey and have a chance to WIN a \$100 gift certificate to Super 1 Foods!**

Dear Flathead County Resident:

North Valley Hospital, Kalispell Regional Healthcare and the Flathead City-County Health Department are working together to gather community feedback on the most important health needs for the entire community. We are asking you and other area residents to complete the enclosed survey of healthcare needs for you and your family.

Your response is very important to us! Your comments will help guide us in planning responsive and quality local healthcare services for the future. Even if you do not use healthcare services in the Flathead County area, your input is still helpful and will benefit our community. We know your time is valuable so we have made every effort to keep the survey brief – it should take less than 15 minutes to complete. Your help is appreciated in responding to this survey and as a thank you for completing the enclosed survey, we are offering you this chance to win a **\$100 gift certificate to Super 1 Foods**.

Your name was selected at random and your identity and answers will be anonymous. Be assured that you cannot be identified by responding to this survey. Any personal information will be included only in aggregate to establish demographic group trends.

Please note that we cannot guarantee confidentiality for any information that you choose to share with others in your community. While you may not receive any direct benefit for participating, we believe that this survey will contribute to the improvement of healthcare services in our community. Participating in this survey is completely voluntary. Even if you decide to complete the enclosed survey, you may change your mind and stop at any time or choose to not answer any given question.

The Montana Office of Rural Health is assisting in completing this survey process. All survey responses will go to the National Rural Health Resource Center in Duluth, Minnesota. If you have any questions about the survey, please call the Montana Office of Rural Health at 406-994-6001.

Once you complete your survey, simply **return it AND ONE of the raffle tickets in the enclosed self-addressed, postage paid envelope postmarked by July 22. Keep the other raffle ticket in a safe place.** The winning raffle ticket number will be announced on the websites of the two hospitals: [www.nvhosp.org](http://www.nvhosp.org) and [www.kalispellregional.org](http://www.kalispellregional.org) on July 29.

Thank you for your input in helping us make our community a healthier place to live and raise our families.

Sincerely,

Jason A. Spring, CEO  
North Valley Hospital

Velinda Stevens, President  
Kalispell Regional Healthcare

Joe Russell, Health Officer  
Flathead City-County Health Department

## Community Health Services Development Survey Flathead County, Montana

INSTRUCTIONS: Please use a #2 pencil or ink pen to complete the survey and return it in the enclosed postage paid envelope. All responses must be made by filling in the circle next to the corresponding answer. *If you need assistance filling out this survey, please contact the Montana Office of Rural Health at 406-994-6001.*

**Participation is voluntary. You can choose not to answer any question that you do not want to answer, and you can stop at any time.**

1. How would you rate the general health of our community?

- Very healthy     Healthy     Somewhat healthy     Unhealthy     Very unhealthy

2. In the following list, what do you think are the **three most serious** health concerns in our community?  
(Select **ONLY 3 that apply**)

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Alcohol abuse/substance abuse | <input type="radio"/> Lack of access to healthcare | <input type="radio"/> Recreation related accidents/injuries |
| <input type="radio"/> Cancer                        | <input type="radio"/> Lack of dental care          | <input type="radio"/> Stroke                                |
| <input type="radio"/> Child abuse/neglect           | <input type="radio"/> Lack of exercise             | <input type="radio"/> Suicide                               |
| <input type="radio"/> Depression/anxiety            | <input type="radio"/> Lack of healthcare education | <input type="radio"/> Tobacco use                           |
| <input type="radio"/> Diabetes                      | <input type="radio"/> Mental health issues         | <input type="radio"/> Work related accidents/injuries       |
| <input type="radio"/> Domestic violence             | <input type="radio"/> Motor vehicle accidents      | <input type="radio"/> Other _____                           |
| <input type="radio"/> Heart disease                 | <input type="radio"/> Overweight/obesity           |   |

3. Select the **three** items below that you believe are **most important** for a healthy community.  
(Select **ONLY 3 that apply**)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Access to healthcare and other services | <input type="radio"/> Improved hospital and patient communication |
| <input type="radio"/> Affordable housing                      | <input type="radio"/> Low crime/safe neighborhoods                |
| <input type="radio"/> Arts and cultural events                | <input type="radio"/> Low death and disease rates                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Clean environment                       | <input type="radio"/> Low level of domestic violence              |
| <input type="radio"/> Community involvement                   | <input type="radio"/> Parks and recreation                        |
| <input type="radio"/> Emergency services                      | <input type="radio"/> Religious or spiritual values               |
| <input type="radio"/> Good jobs and a healthy economy         | <input type="radio"/> Strong family life                          |
| <input type="radio"/> Good schools                            | <input type="radio"/> Tolerance for diversity                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Healthy behaviors and lifestyles        | <input type="radio"/> Other _____                                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Immunized children                      |   |

4. How do you rate your knowledge of the health services that are available in Flathead County?

- Excellent     Good     Fair     Poor

**5. How do you learn about the health services available in our community? (Select all that apply)**

- Friends/family
- Healthcare provider
- Mailings/newsletter
- Newspaper
- Presentations
- Public Health Department
- Radio
- Word of mouth/reputation
- Website/internet
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Which community health resources, other than the hospital or clinic, have you used in the last three years? (Select all that apply)**

- Dentist
- Mental health
- Pharmacy
- Public Health Department
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**7. In your opinion, what would improve our community's access to healthcare? (Select all that apply)**

- Cultural sensitivity
- Greater health education services
- Improved quality of care
- Interpreter services
- More primary care providers
- More specialists
- Outpatient services expanded hours
- Telemedicine
- Transportation assistance
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**8. If any of the following classes/programs were made available to the Flathead County community, which would you be most interested in attending? (Select all that apply)**

- Alcohol/substance abuse
- Alzheimer's
- Cancer
- Child wellness
- Diabetes
- First aid/CPR
- Fitness
- Grief counseling
- Health and wellness
- Heart disease
- Living will
- Men's health
- Mental health
- Nutrition
- Parenting
- Prenatal
- Smoking cessation
- Support groups
- Weight loss
- Women's health
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**9. How important are local healthcare providers and services (i.e.: hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, assisted living, etc.) to the economic well-being of the area?**

- Very important
- Important
- Not important
- Don't know

**10. In the past three years, was there a time when you or a member of your household thought you needed healthcare services but did NOT get or delayed getting medical services?**

- Yes
- No (If no, skip to question #12)

**11. If yes, what were the **three** most important reasons why you did not get healthcare services? (Select ONLY 3 that apply)**

- Could not get an appointment
- Don't like doctors
- Too long to wait for an appointment
- Office wasn't open when I could go
- Unsure if services were available
- Had no one to care for the children
- It costs too much
- Could not get off work
- Didn't know where to go
- It was too far to go
- My insurance didn't cover it
- No insurance
- Not treated with respect
- Too nervous or afraid
- Transportation problems
- Language barrier
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Which of the following preventative services have you used in the past year? (Select all that apply)**

- Children's checkup/Well baby
- Cholesterol check
- Colonoscopy
- Flu shot
- Mammography
- Pap smear
- Prostate screen (PSA)
- Routine blood pressure check
- Routine health checkup
- None
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**13. What additional healthcare services would you use if available locally? (Select all that apply)**

- Ask a Nurse
- Chronic disease group visits
- Crisis services
- Emergency mental health
- Diabetic clinic
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**14. In the past three years, has anyone in your household received care in a hospital? (i.e.: hospitalized overnight, day surgery, obstetrical care, rehabilitation, radiology, or emergency care)**

- Yes
- No (If no, skip to question #16)

**15. Thinking about the hospital you were at most frequently, what were the **three** most important reasons for selecting that hospital? (Select ONLY 3 that apply)**

- Closest to home
- Closest to work
- Cost of care
- Emergency, no choice
- Hospital's reputation for quality
- Prior experience with hospital
- Recommended by family or friends
- Referred by physician
- Required by insurance plan
- VA/Military requirement
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**16. In the past three years, have you or a household member seen a primary healthcare provider, such as a family physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner for healthcare services?**

- Yes
- No (If no, skip to question #19)

**17. Where was that primary healthcare provider located? (Please select only ONE)**

- Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic     Community Health Center     Other \_\_\_\_\_
- VA clinic     School-based clinic
- Indian Health Service     Private health clinic

**18. Why did you select the primary care provider you are currently seeing? (Select all that apply)**

- Appointment availability     Prior experience with clinic
- Clinic's reputation for quality     Recommended by family or friends
- Closest to home     Referred by physician or other provider
- Cost of care     Required by insurance plan
- Indian Health Services     VA/Military requirement
- Length of waiting room time     Other \_\_\_\_\_

**19. In the past three years, have you or a household member seen a healthcare specialist (other than your primary care provider/family doctor) for healthcare services?**

- Yes     No (If no, skip to question #22)

**20. What type of healthcare specialist was seen? (Select all that apply)**

- Allergist     Mental health counselor     Psychiatrist (M.D.)
- Cardiologist     Neurologist     Psychologist
- Chiropractor     Neurosurgeon     Pulmonologist
- Dentist     OB/GYN     Radiologist
- Dermatologist     Occupational therapist     Rheumatologist
- Dietitian     Oncologist     Social worker
- Endocrinologist     Ophthalmologist     Speech therapist
- ENT (ear/nose/throat)     Orthopedic surgeon     Substance abuse counselor
- Gastroenterologist     Pediatrician     Urologist
- General surgeon     Physical therapist     Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Geriatrician     Podiatrist

**21. Where was the healthcare specialist seen? (Select all that apply)**

- Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic     School-based clinic     Other \_\_\_\_\_
- VA clinic     Hospital outside of Flathead County
- Indian Health Service     Private health clinic
- Community Health Center





22. The following services are available in Flathead County. Please rate the overall quality for each service.  
 (Please mark DK if you have not used the service)

	<i>Excellent = 4</i>	<i>Good = 3</i>	<i>Fair = 2</i>	<i>Poor = 1</i>	<i>Don't Know = DK</i>
Ambulance services	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Mental health	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Specialty services	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Emergency room	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Family medicine/ Internal medicine	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Laboratory	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Physical therapy	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK
Rehabilitation services (cardio, occupational, respiratory, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> DK

23. Please rate the availability of mental health services in Flathead County.

- Excellent                       Good                       Fair                       Poor

24. Do you feel you have unmet healthcare needs?     Yes     No

a. If yes, please describe \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

25. In the past three years, have there been periods of at least three consecutive months where you felt depressed on most days, although you may have felt okay sometimes?

- Yes     No

26. Over the past month, how often have you had physical activity for at least 20 minutes?

- Daily                                       3-5 times per month                       No physical activity  
 2-4 times per week                       1-2 times per month

27. Has cost prohibited you from getting a prescription or taking your medication regularly?

- Yes     No

28. What type of medical insurance covers the **majority** of your household's medical expenses?  
 (Please select only ONE)

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Agricultural Corp. Paid      | <input type="radio"/> Indian Health                  | <input type="radio"/> VA/Military            |
| <input type="radio"/> Employer sponsored           | <input type="radio"/> Medicaid                       | <input type="radio"/> None/Pay out of pocket |
| <input type="radio"/> Health Insurance Marketplace | <input type="radio"/> Medicare                       | <input type="radio"/> Other _____            |
| <input type="radio"/> Health Savings Account       | <input type="radio"/> Private insurance/private plan |  |
| <input type="radio"/> Healthy MT Kids (CHIP)       | <input type="radio"/> State/other                    |  |



29. How well do you feel your health insurance covers your healthcare costs?

- Excellent                       Good                       Fair                       Poor

30. If you **do NOT** have medical insurance, why? (**Select all that apply**)

- Cannot afford to pay for medical insurance     Choose not to have medical insurance  
 Employer does not offer insurance               Other \_\_\_\_\_

31. Are you aware of programs that help people pay for healthcare expenses?

- Yes, and I use them     Yes, but I do not qualify     No                       Not sure

32. Which of the following services do you have insurance coverage for? (**Select all that apply**)

- Medical                       Vision                       Dental                       I have no insurance

**Demographics**

*All information is kept confidential and your identity is not associated with any answers.*

33. Where do you currently live by zip code?

- 59901/03/04 Kalispell     59937 Whitefish     59912 Columbia Falls     59911 Bigfork  
 59922 Lakeside               59920 Kila               59932 Somers               59925 Marion

34. What is your gender?     Male     Female

35. What age range represents you?

- 18-25     26-35     36-45     46-55     56-65     66-75     76-85     86+

36. What is your employment status?

- Work full time                       Student                       Not currently seeking employment  
 Work part time                       Collect disability                       Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Retired                       Unemployed, but looking

**Please return in the postage paid envelope enclosed with this survey or mail to:  
 National Rural Health Resource Center, 600 East Superior Street, Suite 404, Duluth, MN 55802**

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME**

**Please note that all information will remain confidential**

## APPENDIX D – FOCUS GROUP, KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW AND PUBLIC FORUM QUESTIONNAIRES

**Focus Group Purpose:** The purpose of the focus groups was to identify motives of local residents when selecting healthcare providers and why people may leave the community to seek health services. This market research will help determine the awareness of local programs and services, as well as satisfaction or dissatisfaction with local services, providers, and facilities.

1. What would make this community a healthier place to live?
2. What do you think are the most important local health issues? (Probe question: What do you think are the biggest issues facing local healthcare services?)
3. Are any of the local providers your personal provider or personal provider to your family members? Why?
4. What do you think about these local services:
  - Emergency Services
  - Healthcare Services for Senior Citizens
  - Public/County Health Department
  - Healthcare services for low-income individuals/families
  - Nursing Home/Assisted Living Facility
  - Pharmacy
5. Why might people leave the community for healthcare?
6. What other healthcare services are needed in the community?
7. What are the greatest health assets in our community?

**Key Informant Interview Purpose:** The purpose of key informant interviews was to collect information from community leaders providing health services to Flathead County residents. The key informant interviews offer a health services provider viewpoint of local programs and services, which complements information gathered from the focus groups and surveys.

1. What would make your community a healthier place to live?
2. What do you think are the most important local healthcare issues?
3. What other healthcare services are needed in the community?

**Public Forum Purpose:** Two public forums were held to gather feedback from community stakeholders and the general public on the draft Community Health Needs Assessment. The participants also provided input on the health issues they see in the community, assets and resources in the community, and strategies to address priority health issues. The information gathered at the public forums informed the selection of the community health priorities and potential strategies to address the chosen priorities.

1. Based on the brief overview of the CHNA you received, is there anything you think is missing or think is inaccurate?

2. What is your definition of health and a healthy community?
3. What key health issues or themes do you see in our community?
4. What assets and resources does our community have to improve the health of the community? For example: skills of residents, faith-based organizations, professional associations, parks, etc.?
5. What healthcare gaps do you see in the community?
6. What do you see as priority health issues in Flathead County?
7. Based on the priority health issues you identified in the previous question, what are some strategies to address those health issues?

## APPENDIX E –KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW CONSULTATIONS

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATIONS CONSULTATION

#### PUBLIC HEALTH CONSULTATION

Name/Organization

Holly Jordt – Flathead City County Health Department

Jody White – Flathead Community Health Center

Kyle Weber, MD – Kalispell Regional Healthcare

Leslie Nyman - Pathways

Date of Consultation

Key Informant Interviews: July 20, 2015

July 21, 2015

July 24, 2015

Type of Consultation (Interview, Steering Committee, Focus Group, etc.)

Interviews

Input and Recommendations from Consultation

- Need improved access to outdoor recreation and wellness/ physical activity opportunities.
- Tobacco use. Many younger people seeking care for tobacco related concerns.
- Housing. There are a lot of people living in poverty. Hoping Medicaid expansion helps to make a difference for people accessing care.
- Access to healthcare: medical, mental and dental are improving, but still see large need with dental.
- Obesity. Cardiovascular health. Nutrition.
- Education on preventative care and the importance of having an annual checkup or routine dental cleanings every 6 months.
- Education on services available for women’s health, family planning or pregnancy prevention.
- A need for education on what “good health” means.
- Transportation. Need transportation to address medical, dental, behavioral health issues.
- Need for case management services and coordination of resources.
- Drug and alcohol problems. Takes a long time to get people to state facility. Need treatment options outside of the acute setting or ER.
- Seatbelts.
- Cost of medications. Even if people receive care, they cannot always afford to take their medications.
- More mental health service options for people uninsured, unable to receive Medicaid
- Community-based behavioral health focused long-term care facilities for people who don’t need inpatient care but need more specialized care than traditional long-term care facilities provide



Input and Recommendations from Consultation

- Need expanded mental health services for children and adults. Crisis intervention, case management, and medication management.
- Affordable services for children and families.
- Homelessness.
- Access to pediatric services.
- In communities outside of Kalispell there is a need for access to educational opportunities on health and wellness, prevention, nutrition, or even a flu shot.

**SENIORS**

Name/Organization

Bill Gilbert – Flathead Job Services (Veteran’s representative)  
Lisa Sheppard – Flathead County Agency on Aging

Date of Consultation

Key Informant Interview: July 21, 2015

Type of Consultation (Interview, Steering Committee, Focus Group, etc.)

Steering Committee

Input and Recommendations from Consultation

- Transportation.
- Smoking cessation.
- Accessibility in terms of buildings and sidewalks, as well as businesses so people can get around easily.
- Opportunities for older adults to be active and socially engaged.
- Education for older adults on what benefits are available and how they approach their older years. How to make informed choices about their lives and long-term care.
- Support for seniors and their families for those diagnosed with Alzheimer’s and dementia.
- How to help seniors age in place and stay in their home and community.

## APPENDIX F – RESPONSES TO CHNA AND CHIP FACILITATION DISCUSSION QUESTIONS



Aggregate Responses to CHNA and CHIP Facilitated Discussion Questions held on January 19 and January 20, 2016:

### 1. Based on the brief overview of the CHNA you received, is there anything you think is missing or think is inaccurate?

- Positive item- inclusion of questions about healthy lifestyles and behaviors
- Things to note in current report:
  - Cost of care – Medicaid accepted by providers?
  - Total aggregated “mental health issues” becomes #1 health concern, over other top health concerns
  - Flathead County geographic/isolation concerns regarding access to healthcare facilities
  - Knowledge of healthcare services may be overstated
  - Teen pregnancy prevention – FC > MT > US
  - High cost of housing
  - Age group information
  - More suicide information – adults, youth, vets
  - Economic impacts on health
- Things to address in future CHNA:
  - Homeless issues should be included
  - Expanding data collection into smaller communities for more representation from those populations
    - Looking at other ways to gather survey data, such as emailed surveys, to increase response rate
  - Substance abuse – fetal alcohol syndrome – impact of prescription drugs on infants
  - Environmental health issues
    - Specifically children and pregnant women
    - There was nothing about environmental concerns and the impacts they have on health (water quality/radon/etc.) There should be email alerts sent out when there is an environmental concern of some kind.
  - Immunizations – specifically with at risk populations – provider buy-in
  - Caregiving/caregiving support (seniors)
  - Alzheimer’s/dementia – impact on healthcare/long-term care system, reluctance of providers to diagnose

### 2. What is your definition of health and a healthy community?

- Access to services



- Aware of services and what other organizations are doing
- Adequate mental health services
- Care coordination
- Access to healthcare – specialty services, quality and cost are not barriers
- Preventative maintenance is part of the culture
- Prevention and response
- Access to recreation – not promoted by tourism industry, look at “healthy/active family” aspect
- Absence of illness – mental and physical
- Resources to serve community members
- Resources and knowledge about them
- Enough expertise and resources that are accessible to all so that they can live a fulfilling and active life
- Hierarchy of needs met
- Collaboration
  - Networks and links between organizations for continuity of care and opportunities to collaborate
  - Recognizes community issues and develops action plan
  - Educated providers/healthcare personnel
  - Integration of many domains (social, cultural, economic)
  - Shared “community” identity, connected community
  - Equal playing field
  - Inclusive not exclusive
  - Buy-in from business and others
  - Built environment conducive to healthy living

### 3. What key health issues or themes do you see in our community?

- Access to services
  - Transportation – emergency transportation being used in non-emergencies due to lack of routine transportation options
  - Mental health services not being utilized and not enough providers
  - Eating disorders
  - Finances – cost of care, housing, food, cost of living too high
  - Preventative dental care
  - Patient education/awareness of services
  - Lack of school nurses
  - Lack of walking/bike paths
  - Case management is needed
  - Lack of understanding and misuse of preventative care
  - Misuse of emergency services, over-use of ER for primary care
  - “Cowboy” mentality – don’t need help, independent, judgment of others
  - “Segmented” care
  - Prevention versus fixing the issue
  - Housing
  - Anxiety, depression, trauma
  - Obesity – related to lack of recreational opportunity use
  - Child care needs – more in foster care than ever, lack of affordable child care
  - Suicide
- Bullying
- Community doesn’t know what community means

- Accountability on all levels – organization, community, personal
- Siloed groups/organizations/services
- Lack of planning for future/health/life stages

**4. What assets and resources does our community have to improve the health of the community? For example: skills of residents, faith-based organizations, professional associations, parks, etc.**

- Organizations
  - Scholarships at Summit for low-income folks
  - Grants for mental health – SOARS
  - Trained VA providers for suicide assistance
  - RSVP org.
  - Health facilities, cancer center, 2 hospitals, health center with sliding fee scale, Shepherd’s Hand, Health Department
  - Mental health safe house for adults
  - Senior centers for helping seniors stay active
  - Medical community
  - Agency on Aging
  - Flathead Community Health Center
  - Flathead Valley Community College
  - School lunch programs
  - Head start
  - Hospital education programs
  - Faith-based organizations – Love, INC
  - Heart Locker
  - Feed the Flathead
  - Food banks, veterans food pantry
  - HOPE pregnancy
  - Eagle Transit
  - Medicaid Health Improvement Plan
  - Flathead County
  - Number of providers – variety/quality/specialties/etc.
- Community Assets and Resources
  - Generosity in community
  - Events like Spartan races, running races, triathlons
  - Outdoors
  - Lots of programs and services
  - Ability to “get stuff done”
  - Not a lot of competition
  - Outdoor opportunities – walking trails
  - Retired skilled experts in community have time to volunteer but no clear path, barriers such as liability issues exist

**5. What healthcare gaps do you see in the community?**

- Mental health
  - Suicide
  - Crisis identification leading to regular care
  - Youth crisis line
  - Suicide awareness in schools – teachers, school staff

- Recognition of issues and linkage to care
- In-depth psych evaluations
- Lack of psychiatrists
- Mental health safe house for youth
- Mobile mental health assistance
- Stigma with behavioral health
- Substance abuse treatment – inpatient
- Drug abuse – facility
- Financial barriers
  - High deductibles prevent access to care
  - Low wages, high cost of living
  - PTO for appointments
  - Cost of ambulance
- Patient awareness and access to services
  - Transportation
  - Education about available services
  - High demand, low resources
  - Awareness of what services are available
  - Outreach for healthcare events to educate and link people to services
  - Patient navigation
  - Hours for both urgent care and preventative care
  - Availability of low-income medical care after-hours and in multiple locations
  - Enough providers and dentists to accept Medicaid
  - Maintaining providers at VA
  - Confusion about eligibility regulations – Medicaid, marketplace
  - Healthcare access points are centralized and not rural enough
- Community issues
  - Lack of school nurses
  - Lack of indoor facilities for winter fitness
  - Need to engage younger generations into volunteering
  - Communication between services
  - Walkable areas, connected trails
  - Resistance to planning and zoning – built environment

**6. What do you see as priority health issues in Flathead County?**

- Homelessness
- Transportation
- Mental health
  - Suicide awareness in schools – teachers, school staff
  - Drugs and alcohol use/abuse
  - Youth mental health gaps – ex: no crisis line for youth
- Long-term care – health of older adults
- Access to services
  - Education and knowledge of available services
  - Availability of low-income medical care after-hours and at multiple locations
- Tobacco use – youth
- Obesity
- Hypertension

- Poverty - lack of jobs – financial stability

**7. Based on the priority health issues you identified in the previous question, what are some strategies to address those health issues?**

- Mental health
  - Role playing for suicide prevention training
  - 1 page depression screening form available in provider waiting rooms/exam rooms
  - Focus groups with suicide providers and consumers to identify strategies – current methods are working well enough
  - Address stigma – public campaign?, normalize mental health checks through employers requiring annual exams
  - Better define mental health for public and providers
  - Address homeless needs through routine mental health care
  - Educate providers and train them on performing routine mental health exam during physical examination appointment – ensure they know how/who to refer to if necessary
  - Educate providers about addiction and addiction issues
  - Provide information to crisis centers about referring patients to long-term care for mental health
  - Trauma informed care
  - ASSIST model/program
- Collaboration between organizations
  - Better referral system – agencies doing follow-up → Lewis and Clark County – Noble System
  - Work on patient follow-up via medical provider staff – to ensure patient is following instructions, getting better, etc.
  - Collaborate with faith-based organizations for trainings
  - Get the right people involved in the process – collaborate more on initiatives
  - Work with businesses to promote healthy initiatives for employees
  - Case management of super-utilizers (KRMC) – Care Transitions
- Education activities
  - Parent education through school events
  - Advertise health services in county in free resources (like free newspapers)
  - Assess in more detail where people are learning about healthcare services to provide more targeted information through those channels
  - Public campaigns on fetal alcohol syndrome and drugs
  - Focus on youth drug/alcohol prevention
  - Youth prevention programs will impact parents – spread education to adults through children
  - Age-friendly community initiatives to improve health of older adults
  - Community health fairs
  - More prevention activities in schools
  - Promotion of existing services – “selling” services
  - Confusion with Medicaid-assistance for patients and providers to navigate, marketplace help year round?
- Transportation
  - Mobile clinic for primary care to rural areas, homebound individuals, etc.
  - Volunteers to help with transportation issues, can drive folks to/from appointments

## APPENDIX G – REFERENCES

1. United States Census Bureau. 2010 Census Population Search.
2. United States Census Bureau. QuickFacts, Flathead County, Montana. Accessed December 2015. <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/AGE775214/30029,00>
3. United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey, Data Profiles. Accessed December 2015. <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/data-profiles/2014/>
4. Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Montana Economy at a Glance, November 2015.
5. Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health and Safety Division. 2013. 2012 Montana Vital Statistics.
6. Heron, M. 2015. Deaths: Leading Causes for 2012. *National Vital Statistics Reports*. 64(10).
7. DPHHS, Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program. Accessed December 2015. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/mtupp>
8. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System SMART Data. 2012. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/BRFSS/SmartQuery.aspx>
9. BRFSS SMART Data, 2010. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/BRFSS/SmartQuery.aspx>
10. Youth Risk Behavior Survey. 2013. Flathead County, High School.
11. BRFSS SMART Data, 2011. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/BRFSS/SmartQuery.aspx>
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sobering Facts: Drunk Driving in Montana, December 2014.
13. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic Safety Facts, Montana. 2007-2011.
14. CDC. Air Quality, Public Health Issues. Accessed December 2015. [http://www.cdc.gov/air/air\\_health.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/air/air_health.htm)
15. Montana Department of Environmental Quality. Radon. Accessed February 2016. <http://deq.mt.gov/Energy/EnergizeMT/radon>
16. CDC, National Center for Environmental Health, Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services. Healthy Community Design, Impact of the Built Environment on Health, June 2011.
17. Perdue, W.C., L.A. Stone, & L.O. Gostin. 2003. The Built Environment and Its Relationship to the Public's Health: The Legal Framework. *Am J Public Health*. 93(9): 1390-1394.
18. Governor's Highway Safety Association. Seat Belt Laws. February 2016. [http://www.ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/laws/seatbelt\\_laws.html](http://www.ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/laws/seatbelt_laws.html)
19. American Public Transportation Association. Public Transportation Benefits. Accessed December 2015. <http://www.apta.com/mediacenter/ptbenefits/Pages/default.aspx>
20. Adler, N.E. & K. Newman. 2002. Socioeconomic Disparities In Health: Pathways and Policies. *Health Aff*. 21(2): 60-76. doi: 10.1377/hlthaff.21.2.60

21. BFRSS SMART Data 2013. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/BRFSS/SmartQuery.aspx>
22. DPHHS, Public Health and Safety Division. Motor Vehicle & Seat Belt Safety. Accessed December 2015. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/EMSTS/prevention/seatbelt.aspx>
23. Montana Department of Transportation. Statistics and Data, Crash Data. Accessed December 2015. <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/datastats/crashdata.shtml>
24. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic Safety Facts, Montana, 2010-2014. Accessed February 2016. [http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/STSI/30\\_MT/2014/30\\_MT\\_2014.htm](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/STSI/30_MT/2014/30_MT_2014.htm)
25. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic Safety Facts, Flathead County, Montana, 2010-2014. Accessed February 2016. [http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/STSI/30\\_MT/2014/Counties/Montana\\_Flathead%20County\\_2014.HTM](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/STSI/30_MT/2014/Counties/Montana_Flathead%20County_2014.HTM)
26. DPHHS, Public Health and Safety Division. 2011. 2009 Montana Vital Statistics.
27. Rosston, K. 2012. Suicide in Montana: Facts, Figures and Formulas for Prevention.
28. DPHHS, Public Health and Safety Division, Family and Community Health Bureau, Women's and Men's Health Section. Montana Teen Birth and Pregnancy Report 2014.
29. Flathead County Community Health Needs Assessment, 2012-2013.
30. DPHHS. Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV): 2013 County Profile.
31. CDC. Immunization Managers Home, NIS Table Data for 2014, Children. Accessed December 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/nis/child/data/tables-2014.html>
32. CDC. Immunization Managers Home, NIS Table Data for 2014, Teens. Accessed December 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/nis/teen/index.html>
33. DPHHS, Montana Immunization Program. 2015. 2014-2015 School Immunization Assessment Results.
34. DPHHS, Public Health and Safety, Office of Epidemiology and Scientific Support. Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2014 Annual Report.
35. DPHHS, Healthcare Programs. Montana's New Healthcare Plan. Accessed December 2015. <http://dphhs.mt.gov/healthcare>

## **KALISPELL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER 2012-2013 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN EVALUATION**

The Kalispell Regional Medical Center Board of Trustees established five prioritized strategies, as its implementation plan from the 2012-2013 Community Health needs Assessment. As a result of the activities of the entire Kalispell Regional Medical Center team since the adoption of the five implementation strategies, KRMC has achieved the following results:

### **1. ADDRESS GAPS IN THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE.**

Kalispell Regional Medical Center is committed to continuing the provision of mental health care through many existing services:

- Pathways® Treatment Center for acute mental health and substance abuse patients (adolescents and adults), and an outpatient support group for those discharged from Pathways® Treatment Center
- Turtle Bay (intensive therapeutic outpatient program for children and adolescents with emotional problems)
- School-Based Program serving all school districts (except Evergreen) (serves 120 children per day, including low-income)

To augment these services, Kalispell Regional Medical Center will work with community groups to:

- Address the shortage of outpatient mental health providers by recruiting two to three psychiatrists and one nurse practitioner with advanced mental health training. The nurse practitioner will rotate within various primary care offices to see patients on site.

### **Evaluation:**

- The Newman Center, an outpatient mental health clinic, was opened in August 2013.
- Two additional psychiatrists have been hired at the Newman Center—one adult psychiatrist and one adolescent/child psychiatrist.
- A psychiatric nurse practitioner was hired in 2015. The nurse practitioner sees patients at the Newman Center.
- A recruiting firm has been retained to recruit three additional psychiatrists.
- The Newman Center is scheduled for a facility expansion in 2016 that will add offices to accommodate additional providers and patients.
- The Newman Center plans to add an additional therapist to its staff in 2016.

- Develop procedures for identifying suicide risks and connecting at risk patients with available prevention services, especially within the public primary and secondary schools.

**Evaluation:**

- The KRMC mental health programs have adopted the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scales for identifying suicide risks.
  - KRH Physician Network primary care offices are using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) framework to assess suicide risk.
  - KRMC is now part of the management team for the Montana Support Outreach and Access for the Resiliency of Students (SOARS) grant for Kalispell School District 5, providing free training for five years of Youth Mental Health First Aid. This includes implementing a Noble Referral System for referral tracking of identified students.
  - The KRMC behavioral health program provides intensive outpatient services in teams of two at every school within the school districts of Kalispell, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Somers/Lakeside, and Bigfork.
  - KRMC, in collaboration with community partners, received a crisis diversion grant. These funds are being utilized to implement crisis diversion services and a website for parents, students, and public to learn about all of the behavioral health resources in Flathead County children.
  - KRMC provides funding for a mental health specialist to be on call for Emergency Department needs.
- Evaluate opportunities to collaborate with Flathead Valley Community College to explore the development of a counseling education program to address mental health professional shortages in the area.

**Evaluation:**

- Kalispell Regional Healthcare now actively works with Flathead Valley Community College and Montana State University–Bozeman to receive and train nursing students and encourage career paths into mental health.
- Kalispell Regional Healthcare signed an agreement in 2016 with the University of Montana to start a PhD residency program. This program will send two doctoral students per rotation to Kalispell Regional Medical Center to address behavioral health provider shortages.



- Provide training for KRMC Social Services personnel to navigate patients/families within the mental health care system.

**Evaluation:**

- KRMC's Case Management Department meets monthly for care collaboration with the behavioral health team.
  - KRMC's behavioral health team led two training sessions for case management staff, one with a psychiatrist and one with addiction services staff, reviewing what resources are available within Kalispell Regional Healthcare and the community.
- Provide training for KRMC billing staff to help patients qualify for various public assistance programs and insurance plans that can cover mental health services.

**Evaluation:**

- KRMC financial counselors work diligently to find alternate payer sources for mental health services.
- Certified counselors are also able to speak intelligently about the Affordable Care Act plans for mental health care with patients.

**2. IMPROVE PATIENT ADVOCACY AND THE COORDINATION OF CARE AMONG MULTIPLE ENTITIES/AGENCIES.**

Navigating the twists and turns within the Kalispell Regional Healthcare System is a challenge for patients and caregivers. While the recent integration of many primary care medical practices under Kalispell Regional Medical Center has resulted in more coordinated care for patients, additional efforts to enhance patient advocacy include:

- A continued expansion of the Nurse Navigator program to provide resources and guidance to patients.

**Evaluation:**

- The Nurse Navigator program has now expanded to six nurses, including the areas of breast health, cancer, general care, and medical tourism.
  - The Nurse Navigator program now includes an on-call schedule for continuous coverage.
- A support system (which could include joint funding of initiatives, direct support funding, providing leadership to governing boards, information sharing and other

possible cooperative ventures) for independent community efforts to establish a local Advocacy Center.

### **Evaluation:**

- KRMC now hosts a monthly meeting of the Northwest Montana Care Transitions Coalition. The group consists of KRH providers and providers in the community, with discussions focused on how to connect patients with available local resources.
- KRMC's Case Management Department actively contributes to a subcommittee of the Northwest Montana Care Transitions Coalition that identifies "super-utilizers" of the healthcare system to help ensure these patients are provided support throughout their use of the healthcare system.
- KRH actively supported the formation of and early activities of ASSIST-Flathead Valley, a nonprofit organization with volunteers that connects care receivers to agencies that provide services for financial aid application, meals or groceries, social service needs, home care, transportation, and other unmet needs. In 2016, ASSIST-Flathead valley became a subsidiary of KRMC
- KRMC developed a Children's Advocacy Center for private interviews with children involved in abuse cases.

### **3. INCREASE AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND UTILIZATION OF PROGRAMS TARGETING PREVENTABLE DISEASES.**

In recent years, Kalispell Regional Medical Center has invested in many programs and services to treat some of the most prevalent causes of death in our county:

- A comprehensive cardiovascular program including interventional cardiology, heart surgery, electrophysiology, cardiac rehabilitation, a heart failure clinic and prevention education.
- A comprehensive cancer program including medical oncology, surgical oncology, radiation oncology, supportive care and preventive screenings.
- A Neuroscience & Spine Institute including neurosurgery, neurology and a stroke program.
- A Trauma Prevention program including school presentations and a helmet safety initiative.
- A Diabetes Care and Prevention Center providing group education, one-on-one counseling and chronic disease management education.

To complement these services Kalispell Regional Medical Center will:

- Evaluate additional opportunities to provide financial scholarships through the Kalispell Regional Healthcare Foundation to patients for fitness center memberships, weight loss programs, wellness programs, and other prevention activities.

**Evaluation:**

- Through the Save a Sister program and Halt Cancer at X program, KRMC implemented One2One wellness coaching. This 16-week program focuses on healthy weight management, nutrition education, and strength training.
- KRH partnered with Cancer Support Community to develop a local chapter that will house group activities, educational talks, healthy lifestyle classes, and support programs for cancer survivors and families. A house was purchased by KRH in 2015 for this purpose, and in early 2016, the Facility was opened and began providing services to the community.
- KRH initiated Journey to Wellness, a three-month program that helps identify and harness personal strengths through the use of wellness coaches. The program establishes a new foundation for participants that challenges and inspires them towards success.
- KRMC annually hosts Crosstown Craze, an all-night party for graduating seniors that encourages a positive, safe, and physically active environment for teens.
- Kalispell Regional Healthcare, North Valley Hospital, and Flathead City-County Health Department collaborate on the Save a Sister initiative to lessen the impact of breast cancer in our community. Since its inception, the goals of this program have been to raise funds to provide access for women to screening mammograms, educate the community on breast health, and promote prevention and wellness programs through outreach activities. From 2013-2015, the program has completed:
  - 895 Calls to Save A Sister hotline
  - 234 Screening Mammograms
  - 240 Diagnostic Mammograms
  - 206 Ultrasounds
  - 10 Biopsies—2 were cancerous
  - 100 Screening mammograms for individuals under the age of 40
  - 5 Screening mammograms for men
  - 38 North Valley Hospital Screenings
  - 24 Nutrition classes taught and open to the public
  - 56 Coupons for lymphedema garments
  - 32 Times that Winkley Women’s Center traveled to Harvest Foods Bigfork to provide screenings, diagnostics, ultrasound

- 29 Patients helped -2-compression stockings, 2 edema gloves, 25 compression sleeves
    - 14 Screenings were due to the availability of the Walk in Clinic
  - A Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) is offered at no charge to Medicaid participants and those covered under KRMC's health insurance. DPP participants pay \$150 for a year-long program which also includes a membership to KRMC's fitness and wellness center and participation in the Journey to Wellness Program. Participants receive \$50 refund if they successfully complete the Journey to Wellness program.
  - The Summit Medical Fitness Center currently is providing 208 scholarship accounts totaling 373 people with 187 regular accounts and 21 clinical accounts. The accounts are a mix of individuals and families, 40% adult, 4% student, 13% couples, 23% seniors and 20% families.
  - The Summit began offering registration fee scholarships in 2014 for veterans joining The Summit.
  - In 2015, the Summit provided 28 new veteran individual/family memberships totaling \$4,306 in registration fees.
  - In 2014, the Summit provided 19 new veteran individual/family memberships totaling \$2,891 in registration fees.
  - The Summit donates facility space and services to a variety of non-profit organizations throughout the year totaling on average \$120,000 per year. This includes pool times for Flathead and Glacier High Schools, rotary basketball court time and various services for area non-profit organizations to use as raffle prizes.
- Host community health fairs and free screenings for preventable diseases such as heart disease, Type 2 diabetes, and obesity.

**Evaluation:**

- In 2014, KRMC's stroke program traveled to Conrad and Shelby, attending health fairs to raise the awareness about stroke in general and the need for early treatment.
- KRMC's stroke program attended health fairs in 2015 in Cutbank, Conrad, and Shelby, to raise the awareness about stroke in general and the need for early treatment.
- KRMC hosted a Heart Health Fair in Kalispell in 2013 and in 2014, featuring public education programs, free screenings, and raising public awareness regarding heart health.

- KRMC diabetes educators regularly provide diabetes education classes as part of the cardiac rehabilitation program for patients who have been diagnosed with diabetes.
  - In 2014 and 2015, KRMC diabetes educators participated in health fairs at Pablo, Conrad, Cutbank, Shelby, and Flathead Valley Community College, providing free glucose screenings.
  - KRMC diabetes educators also provided free screenings for employees and the public in the KRMC cafeteria during Diabetes Awareness month.
  - KRH's Bass Breast Center provided pancreatic, colon, and cervical/ovarian counseling free of charge to 415 members of the public.
  - KRMC began offering lung cancer screenings in early 2016, with the screenings covered most insurance plans and Medicare. Positive results are referred to a multi-disciplinary team to determine next steps.
  - KRMC began offering colorectal cancer screenings in early 2016, with the screenings covered most insurance plans and Medicare. Positive results are referred to a multi-disciplinary team to determine next steps.
- Host community education programs and lectures on prevention awareness and wellness.

**Evaluation:**

- Members of the KRMC stroke program attended Rotary Club events and presented on stroke awareness, recognition, prevention, and treatment, along with services provided for stroke care in the community.
- Cancer Support Community was presented at Kalispell noon Rotary club in 2016 to educate members of the community of the cancer support available in our valley.
- Members of the KRMC stroke program have also attended multiple health fairs within the greater Flathead Valley area.
- Providers from multiple disciplines are featured twice each week during a morning community radio program focusing on health and wellness.
- Radio ads were produced and aired throughout each month with various health promotion and wellness messages during each "Health Minute."
- KRMC diabetes educators host/coordinate monthly diabetes support groups in Kalispell and Eureka.
- KRMC diabetes educators participated in the Flathead High School Career Day program, reminding students of the importance of health and wellness.
- KRMC diabetes educators participated in two summer weeklong day camps for kids with diabetes.

- KRMC diabetes educators offered one kids cooking class in 2015 that was open to the public.
  - KRMC nutritionists were on hand at the 2015 Glacier High School career fair to provide awareness of healthy eating and wellness principles.
  - KRMC nutritionists presented on nutrition support to Flathead Valley Community College nursing students.
  - KRH submits regular articles and financially supports a quarterly community publication, the *HealthLink*, printed and distributed by the Daily Inter Lake.
  - KRMC nutritionists presented six nutrition classes for breast cancer survivors.
  - KRMC nutritionists provided a television interview in October of 2015 on sugar intake at Halloween.
  - KRMC provided nutrition education for Columbia Falls Head Start parents.
  - KRMC created a public presentation titled “ Healthy Eating on a Budget.”
  - KRMC nutritionists made a presentation in 2015 on heart health to Flathead biomedical students.
  - KRMC nutritionists developed an article on eating disorders for the Daily Inter Lake in 2015.
  - KRMC providers also presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution for breast cancer awareness in 2015.
- Collaborate with national organizations (American Heart Association, American Cancer Society, American Stroke Association and American Diabetes Association) on prevention awareness messages and annual health observances activities.

**Evaluation:**

- KRH works with national organizations to ensure quality stroke education material is provided to stroke patients and their families. This includes providing refrigerator magnets, information handouts, table tents, brochures, and posters to the community as well as at public events and health fairs.
  - KRMC diabetes educators collaborate with the National Centers for Disease Control, which endorses KRMC’s recognized DPP program.
  - KRH’s Save the Brain initiative is launching in Helena, encouraging statewide standards for concussion care.
- Support state-led prevention initiatives including Montana Cancer Control Coalition, Montana Stroke Initiative, Montana Cardiovascular Health Program and Montana Diabetes Project.

**Evaluation:**

- KRMC's stroke program assisted the Montana Department of Health and Human Services in multiple campaigns for stroke awareness.
- The stroke program also reached out to skilled and long-term care facilities within the Flathead Valley to provide stroke education material and stroke recognition placemats.
- KRH distributed stroke recognition placemats on all patient meal trays during the February/March stroke campaign in 2015.
- KRH is also now a Regional Telestroke site and has collaborated with the Montana Department of Health and Human Services Stroke Initiative as part of that effort.
- The KRMC diabetes prevention program is partially funded under a contract with the Montana Department Public Health and Human Services and the American Association of Diabetes Educators.
- The diabetes prevention program is also offered in the Eureka Clinic and via telehealth to participants in Plains with support of funding partially from the Montana Department of Health and Human Services Stroke Initiative.
- KRMC diabetes educators are active members of the Montana Diabetes Educators Network and have participated with the Montana Diabetes Association in diabetes awareness programs at MSU football games and at healthcare conferences throughout the state.
- The diabetes education manager is an active member of Montana's Diabetes Advisory Committee as part of the Montana Diabetes Project.
- KRH's Save the Brain program brought together 22 professionals in neuroscience, sports medicine, pediatrics, and education to develop and focus the scientific data in order to issue five consensus recommendations for concussion care.
- Save the Brain providers trained more than 300 clinicians in basic concussion care.
- Save the Brain providers conducted more than 35 informational/educational programs for student groups in elementary, middle, and high schools, parent groups, service organizations, sports boards, and a subcommittee of the Montana legislature.
- Save the Brain initiatives were launched in Kalispell, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Bigfork, Evergreen, Somers, Lakeside, Eureka, Helena, Conrad, Shelby, Cut Bank, and Missoula.
- Save the Brain providers engaged in collaborative relationships throughout Kalispell Regional Healthcare and dozens of clinical groups and practices outside of KRH in a variety of health disciplines, the Governor's TBI Advisory Council, the Brain Injury Alliance of Montana, the University of Montana, the Montana Education Association, and several superintendents of school districts.

- Save the Brain providers created and distributed more than 5,000 wallet sized “Recognize a Concussion” cards to parents and sports coaches to create concussion awareness.
  - Save the Brain providers collected more than 500 baseline cognitive and balance evaluations for school sponsored and non-school sports.
  - Save the Brain providers created and distributed dozens of useful forms and clinical tools for clinicians, parents, athletes and teachers.
- Collaborate with local organizations on joint communications plans for prevention awareness.

**Evaluation:**

- KRH’s stroke program distributed life-sized posters for stroke recognition in the hospital cafeteria as well as the Flathead County Health Department.
- KRMC diabetes educators collaborate with the Kalispell Lions Club to raise awareness and coordinate fundraising efforts.
- KRMC diabetes educators also collaborated with the Kalispell Lions Club to host the diabetes “Strides” walks for awareness.
- Additionally, KRMC diabetes staff work in the Lion’s Club fair booth each year.
- KRMC diabetes staff collaborate with local school nurses for education programs.

**4. FACILITATE ABILITY TO ACCESS TO PRIMARY CARE FOR LOW INCOME, NO INCOME, UNDERINSURED OR UNINSURED RESIDENTS.**

With more than 40 primary care providers (MDs, DOs, NPs, and PAs) in eight Kalispell Regional Medical Center primary care practices in Flathead County (Family Practice, Internal Medicine and Pediatrics) the organization has invested in ensuring an ample supply of caregivers. In addition, Kalispell Regional Medical Center will:

- Continue its commitment to offering primary healthcare to patients covered by Medicare and Medicaid, as well as providing financial assistance to charity patients.

**Evaluation:**

- Kalispell Regional Healthcare provides care regardless of a patient’s ability to pay, insufficient health insurance, or level of coverage for the full cost of services by government-sponsored programs. In 2013, Kalispell Regional Healthcare provided \$7,997,643 in charity care. In 2014, KRH provided \$8,549,246 in charity care. This does not include bad debt.



- Provide training for billing staff to help patients qualify for various government or public assistance programs/insurance plans that can cover primary care health services.

**Evaluation:**

- KRMC financial counselors work diligently to find alternate payer sources.
- Certified counselors are also able to speak intelligently about the Affordable Care Act plans with patients.
- Educate the community about the importance of primary care and having a medical home.

**Evaluation:**

- Six primary clinics received national recognition in 2013 from the National Committee for Quality Assurance for their patient-centered medical home programs.
- Utilizing the KRH website, patient letters, and various materials, the concept of the patient-centered medical home has been communicated to the KRH patient population and the community.
- Establish a primary care residency program at Kalispell Regional Medical Center to help ensure the availability of future primary care providers.

**Evaluation:**

- KRH is an active participant in the Family Medicine Residency of Western Montana, welcoming its first class of resident physicians in 2014. The program is a cooperative effort among the University of Montana and several community hospitals to build a base of family physicians who are compassionate, clinically competent and motivated to serve patients and communities in the rural and underserved areas of Montana.

**5. SUPPORT LOCAL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO DENTAL CARE.**

Kalispell Regional Medical Center recognizes that lack of dental health care is a serious concern in our community. While Kalispell Regional Medical Center's focus is on medical care, the organization will:

- Continue to offer the services of oral surgeons and dentists on the Medical Staff and on-call at the hospital Emergency Room to treat emergent dental needs that present in the Emergency Room.
- Continue to intervene to provide a dental visit and treatment for patients without insurance who must have a dental examination before certain medical procedures.
- Support efforts led by the local dental community and Flathead City - County Health Department to enhance access to dental care.

**Evaluation:**

- KRH has supported the start-up and on-going dental services program at Shepherd's Hand Free Clinic in Whitefish.
- Now offering dental hygiene services onsite through a credentialed dental hygienist at the KRH Skilled Nursing Facility (Brendan House).