Marion County
OREGON
Health & Human Services

Mini-MAPP Survey Results 2022 (Community Themes & Strengths Assessment)

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Overview

- Survey background
- Respondent information
- Key findings
- Health issues selected
- Limitations
- Conclusion

Survey background

- Historical: Last administered in 2018, informed CHA and CHIP priorities, electronic, English and Spanish only

- Target population: Anyone who lives, works, or plays in Marion or Polk County

- Purpose: Fulfill hospital CHNA requirements, check in about health priorities, resource allocation

- Data collection: Electronic survey administered via SurveyMonkey from 3/22/22 – 4/25/22

  - Paper versions available, collected by partner organizations

  - Languages available: English, Spanish, Russian, Marshallese

  - Added REAL-D and SOGI questions

  - Validated questions, largely unchanged since 2018

Survey statistics

- Total responses: 1,181
  - 2018: 621 responses
  - **90.2% increase**
- Completion rate: 72.8%
- Time to complete: ~9 minutes
  - Marketed as ~15 minutes

Respondent information (Language)

Table 1. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Languages (2022)		
	# (%)	County Est.† (Marion %, Polk %)
Survey language		
English	1,127 (95.4)	*
Marshallese	1-5 (**)	*
Russian	1-5 (**)	*
Spanish	51(4.3)	*
Language(s) used at home		
Only English	767 (84.5)	(74.8 , 87.8)
Spanish	108 (11.9)	(20.4 , 9.1)
Asian/Pacific Islander	9 (1.0)	(2.2 , 1.6)
Russian	8 (0.9)	(1.4 , 0.4)
Indo-European	9 (1.0)	(0.9 , 0.8)
Other	7 (0.8)	(0.3 , 0.3)

▶ Households that speak Spanish or Asian or Pacific Islander languages underrepresented in survey sample

† - US Census, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2020)

* - Not applicable, ** - Suppressed due to low counts

Respondent information (SDOH)

Table 2. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Education, Income, Housing (2022)		
	# (%)	County Est.† (Marion %, Polk %)
Educational achievement		
<High school grad/GED	22 (2.4)	(13.2 , 8.5)
≥High school grad/GED	887 (97.5)	(86.7 , 91.5)
≥Bachelor's	577 (63.4)	(32.1 , 30.5)
Household income per year		
Less than $50,000	221 (24.8)	(40.0 , 37.8)
$50,000 to $74,999	169 (19.0)	(19.9 , 18.3)
$75,000 to $99,999	167 (18.8)	(13.9 , 13.9)
$100,000 or more	333 (37.4)	(26.2 , 29.9)
Housing		
Unstably housed/houseless	1-5 (**)	(0.3 , 0.1)‡
Average household size	2.9	(2.9 , 2.8)

- ▶ Higher educational achievement and income than general population
  - ▶ Health & wealth relationship
- ▶ Similar housing representation as general population

† - US Census, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2020)

‡ - Oregon Housing and Community Services, 2019

* - Not applicable, ** - Suppressed due to low counts

Respondent information (Race/Eth)

Table 3. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Race and Ethnicity(2022)		
	# (%)	County Est.† (Marion %, Polk %)
Race		
African American/Black	1-5 (**)	(1.1 , 0.7)
American Indian/Alaska Native	9 (1.2)	(0.9 , 1.8)
Asian	13 (1.8)	(2.2 , 1.5)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1-5 (**)	(1.0 , 0.4)
Other or Multiracial	150 (20.5)	(16.4 , 9.1)
White	556 (76.0)	(78.3 , 86.5)
Ethnicity		
Hispanic or Latinx	103 (13.4)	(26.9 , 14.3)
Non-Hispanic or Latinx	667 (86.6)	(73.1 , 85.7)

▶ People who identified as African American/Black or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander were underrepresented

▶ People who identified as Hispanic or Latinx were underrepresented

† - US Census, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2020)

* - Not applicable, ** - Suppressed due to low counts

Respondent information (GI)

Table 4. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Gender (2022)		
	# (%)	County Est.
Gender†		
Woman or girl	620 (71.0)	*
Feminine leaning	25 (2.9)	*
Man or boy	162 (18.6)	*
Masculine leaning	12 (1.4)	*
Agender or no gender	1-5 (**)	*
Non-binary	13 (1.5)	*
Questioning	1-5 (**)	*
Don't know	1-5 (**)	*
Don't know what question is asking	15 (1.7)	*
Don't want to answer	63 (7.2)	*
Transgender		State Est.‡ (%)
Yes	6 (0.7)	(0.7)
No	825 (98.4)	*
Other	7 (0.8)	*

▶ Men or boys underrepresented, transgender similar to state estimates

† - Multiple selections possible

‡ - Oregon State Health Assessment (2018)

* - Not applicable, ** - Suppressed due to low counts

Respondent information (SO)

	# (%)	County Est.
Table 5. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Sexual Orientation (2022)		
Sexual Orientation†		
Same-gender loving	12 (1.4)	*
Lesbian	17 (2.0)	*
Gay	11 (1.3)	*
Bisexual	52 (6.1)	*
Straight (attracted to other gender(s))	602 (70.6)	*
Pansexual	17 (2.0)	*
Asexual	7 (0.8)	*
Queer	23 (2.7)	*
Questioning	1-5 (**)	*
Don't know	8 (0.9)	*
Don't know what question is asking	26 (3.0)	*
Don't want to answer	131 (15.4)	*

▶ Majority of sample identified as straight (attracted to other gender(s))

▶ Responses from LGBTQ+

† - Multiple selections possible

* - Not applicable, ** - Suppressed due to low counts

Respondent information (Age)

Table 6. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Age (2022)		
	# (%)	County Est.† (Marion & Polk %)
Age		
<18	0 (0.0)	(24.1)
18-25	47 (5.5)	(9.7)
26-39	234 (27.2)	(20.3)
40-54	291 (33.8)	(17.6)
55-64	167 (19.4)	(11.9)
65-80	113 (13.1)	(12.6)
80+	8 (0.9)	(3.7)

▶ Younger age groups and those over 80+ were underrepresented

† - US Census, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2020)
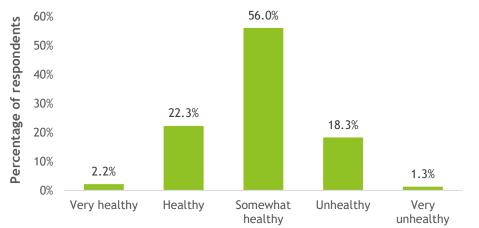
Respondent information (Geography)

Table 7. Mini-MAPP Survey Respondent Geography (2022)		
	# (%)	County Est.† (%)
County		
Marion	617 (68.9)	(80.2)
Polk	247 (27.6)	(19.8)
Out of area	32 (3.6)	*
Zip code (Top Five)	Count (%)	Rate/100K†
97301, Central Salem	121 (13.5)	211.6
97302, South Salem	112 (12.5)	279.2
97338/97371 Dallas, Rickreall	94 (10.5)	408.0
97304, West Salem	84 (9.4)	259.0
97303, Keizer	80 (8.9)	192.3

▶ Marion County residents underrepresented in sample

▶ Over half of survey respondents indicated that they lived in 97301, 97302, 97338, 97371, 97304, and 97303

† - US Census, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2020)

* - Not applicable

Overall health of the community

Figure 1.Overall health of the community, Mini-MAPP Survey 2022

- 19.6% of respondents characterized the community as "unhealthy"
  - Up from 17.3% in 2018
- County Health Rankings† (lower is better)
  - Marion 2018: 11th of 35; 2022: 10th of 35
  - Polk 2018: 7th of 35; 2022: 7th of 35
  - Oregon‡ 2018: 15th of 50; 2022: 12th of 50

† - County Health Rankings, 2022 and 2018, https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/

‡ - America's Health Rankings, 2022 and 2018, https://www.americashealthrankings.org/

Quality of life

Table 8. Mini-MAPP Survey Quality of Life (2022)	
	Disagree # (%)
Question	
Affordable housing availability…	810 (78.7)
Good place to grow old…	333 (32.4)
Satisfied with quality of life…	294 (28.6)
Community support…	272 (26.4)
Good place to raise children…	238 (23.2)
Safe place to live…	234 (22.8)

▶ Highest level of dissatisfaction with housing affordability and aging supports

Neighborhood health

Table 9. Mini-MAPP Survey Neighborhood Health(2022)	
	Worse # (%)
Question	
Quality of available housing…	387 (40.7)
Public transportation…	335 (35.3)
Amount of crime…	259 (27.2)
Quality of public schools…	241 (25.4)
Quality of doctors and health services…	235 (24.7)
Local job opportunities…	210 (22.1)
Parks, green spaces, recreation…	162 (17.0)
Grocery store availability…	142 (14.9)
Air quality…	59 (6.2)
Drinking water…	58 (6.1)

▶ Respondents identified their community as worse than other areas most with regard to housing quality, public transportation, and crime

Healthcare access

Table 10. Mini-MAPP Survey Healthcare Access (2022)	
	# (%)
Needed care in last 12 months	
Yes	764 (81.4)
No	174 (18.6)
Care needs met	
I/they got all the care they needed	470 (61.5)
I/they got some but not all needed care	273 (35.7)
I/they got no care at all	21 (2.7)
Why they went without care†	
Cost	115 (41.5)
Couldn't get appointments fast enough	179 (64.6)
No regular provider	78 (28.2)
Can't take time off work	74 (26.7)
Offices not open when they can go	84 (30.3)

▶ Most respondents or someone they know sought care in last year, however over a third who sought care did not have needs met

   ▶ Cost, inability to get timely appointments, lack of regular provider, can't take time off, and offices not open when they can go were the most common reasons

† - Can provide multiple reasons

Health issues ranked (Top Ten)

Table 11. Mini-MAPP Survey Health Issues Ranked (2022)		
	# (%)	Rank
Health Issue		
Mental health problems	526 (18.0)	1
Homelessness	487 (16.6)	2
Housing needs, unsafe housing	462 (15.8)	3
Alcohol/drug abuse	437 (14.9)	4
Obesity	192 (6.6)	5
Aging problems	109 (3.7)	6
Discrimination/Racism	101 (3.4)	7
Diabetes	89 (3.0)	8
Child abuse/neglect	59 (2.0)	9
Cancers	55 (1.9)	10

- Strong overlap between top ranked health issues identified and current CHIP priorities (housing, substance use, behavioral health supports)
  - Obesity is the next highest by the votes

Health behaviors ranked (Top Ten)

Table 12. Mini-MAPP Survey Health Behaviors Ranked (2022)		
	# (%)	Rank
Health behavior		
Drug abuse	496 (18.0)	1
Alcohol abuse	329 (11.9)	2
Poor eating habits	302 (11.0)	3
Drinking or drugs while driving	221 (8.0)	4
Lack of exercise	221 (8.0)	4
Discrimination	206 (7.5)	5
Not getting shots	184 (6.7)	6
Racism	180 (6.5)	7
Texting/cell phone while driving	152 (5.5)	8
Dropping out of school	132 (4.8)	9

▶ High overlap between behaviors and issues identified, alignment with CHIP

Community mobilization

	# (%)	Rank
Table 13. Mini-MAPP Survey Community Mobilization (2022)		
Health Issue		
Mental health problems	158 (23.7)	1
Homelessness	122 (18.3)	2
Housing needs, unsafe housing	96 (14.4)	3
Alcohol/drug abuse	42 (6.3)	4
Obesity	38 (5.7)	5
Aging problems	34 (5.1)	6
Any issue	31 (4.7)	7
Discrimination/Racism	27 (4.1)	8
Child abuse/neglect	22 (3.3)	9
Diabetes	17 (2.6)	10

► Majority (56.4%) of respondents were willing to personally volunteer on a health issue

   ► Suggests strong community interest and potential mobilization around health

► High overlap between existing CHIP priorities and volunteer area of interest

Survey limitations

- Not representative of general population
  - Demographics
  - Health, wealth, and access to care
- Survey methods
  - Primarily electronic
  - Invitation to participate (who gets in, who is missed)
- Snapshot in time
  - World events, pandemic, etc.
- Useful for community health priorities & mobilization

Conclusion

- High overlap between CHIP priorities and current community interest
  - Behavioral health supports, housing, substance use/abuse
  - Weigh existing work and capacity to add another priority
    - Obesity as another potential priority, poor eating habits & lack of exercise
- Community ready to mobilize around health
- Majority of respondents or someone they know sought care in last year
  - Many did not get all the care they needed
    - Cost, timely appointments, lack of regular provider, no time off, offices not open
    - Underscores need for prevention and upstream interventions
- Future efforts focus on underrepresented communities

Questions