

# Oregon Statewide

## Health & care profile

### for newly eligible Oregonians under the ACA

## OVERVIEW

**CONTENTS:** This document profiles health and utilization measures of uninsured people up to 138% of Federal Poverty Level as of 2012 across the different CCO service areas in Oregon.

**SOURCE OF DATA:** This profile was produced using survey data from the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment (OHIE). As the first ever randomized controlled trial on the impacts of health insurance, the OHIE has been longitudinally following tens of thousands of low-income Oregonians who signed up for the Oregon Health Plan “lottery.” Because most of these individuals are still uninsured and have already sought Medicaid coverage, they represent a population of likely “early adopters” once Medicaid expansion goes into effect in 2014.

The profile for Oregon is based on **38,222 UNIQUE INDIVIDUALS** from the OHIE’s 2010-2012 data collection period. All participants were uninsured as of their most recent survey, projected to fall within Medicaid age limits at the start of 2014.

**PROFILE TYPES:** We relied on each individual’s most recent survey response for variables that were time-sensitive. Using this data, we provide three types of information:

1. HEALTH PROFILES, including chronic condition prevalence, and
2. UTILIZATION PROFILES, capturing current levels of utilization while uninsured.
3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES, including race, education, income, and family composition.

## 1. HEALTH PROFILE

**CHRONIC CONDITIONS:** Analysis of survey data provides estimates of chronic condition prevalence among the Medicaid-eligible population. These data are best seen as conservative estimates because they rely on having received a diagnosis, which implies at least some access to care. Results suggest that depression/anxiety and high blood pressure are fairly common chronic health conditions among this population. Only a third has never been diagnosed with any of the listed conditions. It is also fairly common for individuals with a given condition to not be taking prescribed medications for it.

### CHRONIC CONDITION DIAGNOSES

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS <i>Have you ever been told by a health professional that you have...</i>	PERCENT TOLD THEY HAVE IT BY A PHYSICIAN (n = 38,222)	OF THOSE, PERCENT CURRENTLY TAKING MEDICATION FOR IT
Diabetes	11.3	67.8
High cholesterol	22.0	45.9
High blood pressure	29.7	59.9
Depression/anxiety	44.2	51.4
Asthma	18.7	56.0
Emphysema/COPD	7.2	49.0
Heart attack/Angina	5.9	54.6
Congestive heart failure	1.9	57.8
Kidney problem	6.4	30.1
Cancer	4.7	22.3
Never diagnosed with any of the above	31.2	n/a

**OTHER HEALTH INFORMATION:** The surveys also collected some other general health information, including self-assessments of overall health and health trajectory, impairment and ability to work, a short clinical screen for current depression (Patient Health Questionnaire-2; PHQ-2), as well as smoking status. Results are summarized below.

**GENERAL HEALTH PROFILE**

OTHER HEALTH MEASURES	Percent
Overall Health: Poor or Fair	42.4
Health Trajectory: Health getting worse over the last 6 months	31.8
Percent Whose Health Currently Limits Ability to Work	38.0
Percent Who Screened Positive for Current Depression (PHQ-2)	32.1
Currently Smoke	40.1

## 2. UTILIZATION PROFILE

**ACCESS TO CARE:** Access to care has been poor among this population. Using the most recent year’s data for each individual, we estimate that more than four in ten will lack connection to a usual care source, and the majority of those who have recently needed health care say they have been unable to get all the care they need.

**RECENT ACCESS TO CARE**

ACCESS TO CARE MEASURE	Percent
Percent Who Have A Usual Place Of Care	60.0
Percent Who Have A Personal Doctor	45.1
Of Those Who Needed Care, Percent That Didn’t Get It (last 6 months)	
--Medical Care	64.0
--Mental Health Care	78.0
--Prescription Medications	50.0
--Dental Care	86.4

**USE OF OUTPATIENT AND PREVENTIVE CARE:** Utilization of outpatient care and preventive screenings are shown below. Rates of screenings for common chronic conditions such as diabetes and cholesterol were moderate to low.

**OUTPATIENT UTILIZATION & PREVENTIVE SCREENINGS**

OUTPATIENT UTILIZATION	Percent	PREVENTIVE SCREENINGS	Percent
Outpatient Visits in past six months		Have Never Had...	
--None	43.4	--HIV Screening	52.3
--One to two	32.4	--Hepatitis C Screen	55.5
--Three to four	15.4	--Mammogram (female 40+)	28.4
--Five to seven	5.3	--Pap test (female)	5.1
--Eight or more	3.5	--Rectal exam (male 50+)	40.5
		--Diabetes Screening	42.3
Average # of Outpatient Visits (6 Months)	1.81	--Cholesterol Screening	39.0

**USE OF ED & ACUTE CARE:** Emergency Department visits and inpatient utilization are summarized below. About slightly more than one in three have used the ED at least once in the past six months, and nearly one in ten had been a hospital inpatient at least overnight.

**RATES OF ED USE & INPATIENT STAYS**

ED UTILIZATION	Percent	INPATIENT UTILIZATION*	Percent
ED Visits in the Past 6 Months		Hospital Stays in the Past 6 Months	
--None	73.1	--None	91.9
--One	15.4	--One	5.8
--Two	6.5	--Two	1.3
--Three or More	4.9	--Three or More	1.0

\*Excludes childbirth

### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

---

We have included individuals with incomes above 138% FPL in this final table because their incomes vary, and they may be income eligible for Medicaid in 2014 even if they would not have been at the time of their most recent survey. Results are summarized below.

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

MEASURE	PERCENT
<b>GENDER</b>	
Female	58.0
<b>AGE</b>	
19-34	26.7
35-49	32.9
50-64	40.4
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	
Hispanic	10.0
White (Non-Hispanic)	75.3
Black or African American	2.7
Other (including multiracial or unknown)	12.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
High school diploma or less	65.2

MEASURE	PERCENT
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Employed	32.3
Self-employed	9.1
Unemployed	54.1
Retired	4.5
<b>APPROX HOUSEHOLD INCOME (% of FPL)*</b>	
100% and below	59.9
101%-138%	15.0
139% and above	25.0
<b>NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS</b>	
0	60.4
1-2	29.8
3+	9.8

\*Federal Poverty Level (FPL) based on Federal poverty calculation guidelines, found at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/index.cfm>

### CONTACT

Please contact Bill J. Wright, PhD, Senior Research Scientist, 503.215.7184, Center for Outcomes Research & Education, Providence Health & Services, with questions about this document.