

Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital

2016 Community Health Needs Assessment

Appendix

Community Perceptions on the Health of North Lincoln County

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Community Perceptions on the Health of North Lincoln County

Samaritan Health Services reached out to residents of Lincoln County for their input on the health of Lincoln County in the form of key informant interviews, community focus groups, and a community health perceptions survey. Data and analyses are presented in this chapter.

Key Informant Interviews

Between December 2015 and February 2016, nine interviews were conducted with key informants who live or work in Lincoln County. Additional information came from a Linn-based informant whose agency serves low-income Lincoln County residents. Informants included community advocates, government leaders, care providers and other experts who have firsthand knowledge of local health care needs and issues. The first nine questions followed the Community Health Needs Assessment survey distributed throughout the tri-county region. Subsequent questions dealt with professional topics such as community health indicators, data collection, and opportunities for interagency collaboration. The following qualitative narrative describes issues reported by key informants and includes recommendations for improving health and quality of life.

Community Health Status

All informants described their county or community as *sort of healthy, unhealthy, or very unhealthy*. The Lincoln City area was described as *sort of healthy*, mainly due to a lack of access to primary/preventive care.

Key Themes

In the Lincoln City area, access to basic health services such as physical exams is the most important community health issue. Achieving a healthier community requires “better access to the medical community in general.” Other major issues include mental health; food insecurity; drug, alcohol and tobacco use; and for the Hispanic/Latino population, a lack of health management education for chronic conditions like diabetes and heart disease. One informant suggested that poverty is at the root of most community health issues.

Exercise and Fitness

Although Lincoln County has attractive trails and parks, they are not necessarily suitable for exercise and fitness activities, especially during the long rainy season. Lower-income residents

lack access to indoor fitness and recreation facilities. In larger coastal communities like Lincoln City, high-speed traffic poses a hazard to pedestrians, joggers and bike riders.

Vulnerable Populations

Low-income and homeless residents are the most likely to have health problems. Other at-risk populations include children, seniors, and people with mental health and addiction issues.

Children

Lincoln County has the state's "second-highest" rate "of child abuse and child maltreatment," which informants attributed in part to the stresses of poverty and inequity. Despite the severity of this problem, Lincoln County does not have a child abuse prevention program. It also lacks adequate mental health services for children and teens, as well as services for children with developmental disabilities. In addition, many parents and caregivers lack parenting skills and knowledge of health and nutrition issues. The Lincoln City area also has a severe shortage of pediatricians who accept OHP patients.

Seniors

Low-income seniors are a particularly vulnerable population. One informant noted that flu deaths in Lincoln County nursing homes were higher than average and suggested that "the county may not be doing a very good job of monitoring these facilities."

Low-Income and Homeless Populations

Lincoln County's homeless and low-income population is the most likely to have health problems: "We have a huge homeless population...followed by the bottom of the economic ladder, who may be domiciled, but their access to treatment and their ability to follow through with treatment is very limited." The large homeless population has put an intense strain on Lincoln County's few homeless shelters. Due to this "extreme lack of services," many homeless residents are "living out in the woods in winter, in coastal weather, with their kids."

Communities of Color

An informant who works with the Hispanic/Latino community identified diabetes and alcoholism as major health issues. However, this community lacks information on chronic disease prevention and management. Furthermore, there is a cultural reluctance to seek preventive care: "We don't go to the doctor unless we're sick, because that's the way we were brought up." Adults who are middle-aged and older are the most likely to have poor health. Unlike children, they usually "don't have access to health insurance" and preventive care. There is also a strong need for bilingual services. Due to the lack of trained interpreters, children often end up interpreting for parents. This is problematic not only because children often lack the necessary vocabulary and concepts, but also because sharing personal health

concerns may be “uncomfortable” for parents and children. One informant reported that as many as a third of Hispanic/Latino residents may be functionally illiterate in Spanish as well as in English. This underscores the need for trained interpreters who are able to recognize when their clients need additional help to understand medical language and concepts. This need is especially urgent in Lincoln City, which has fewer translation and advocacy services than Newport despite having a comparable Hispanic/Latino population. Undocumented residents are often reluctant or unable to seek care: “Sometimes they can’t access Oregon Health Plan because the children weren’t born here, and the same thing with the families.”

Mental and Behavioral Health

Mental and behavioral health care—including addiction services—was the most commonly cited need for Lincoln County. This response encompasses various fields and client populations. Informants working with at-risk children noted “the abysmal state of community mental health services for children and adolescents.” In addition, a lack of education and the stigma associated with mental health care often discourage residents from seeking help.

Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco

An informant reported that “substance abuse is a very big problem” in Lincoln County. The county also has a very high rate of tobacco use, which one informant related to cultural norms; many parents are modeling tobacco use at home.

Dental Health

Lack of dental care providers was cited by multiple informants as a serious problem, especially for children on OHP. Transportation is of particular concern for people needing pediatric dental care: “How do you get your kids started off on a dental health program if you have to figure out a way to drive into Salem or Corvallis?” These problems are compounded by the fact that none of Lincoln County’s communities has fluoridated water.

Housing

The lack of affordable housing is a major issue in coastal communities: “The data linking stable housing and good health outcomes is pretty overwhelming.” In addition to being a cause of homelessness, stress and ill health for residents, lack of housing is an obstacle to attracting providers. Housing on the coast often costs as much as it would in Portland, making it difficult for new providers and support staff to move into an area typified by higher unemployment and lower wages.

Barriers to Access

When asked what keeps people in the community from getting health care, informants cited barriers ranging from cost/lack of insurance to a lack of providers, transportation and child care. In particular, county residents lack access to primary and preventive care.

Lack of Providers

Multiple informants cited “the limited resources and capacity of the entire health care system in this county.” Lincoln City has two Urgent Cares, but this is not sufficient to meet the population’s needs, and it is also not a substitute for access to primary care providers. In addition, mental health services are severely lacking.

There is a shortage of providers on the coast, both for children and adults. Currently, there’s “an office of two pediatricians in Lincoln City that accept Oregon Health Plan...and that’s it.” Even if a resident has insurance, doctors may not be taking new patients. The hospitals are the region’s major health care provider, but several informants stressed their lack of resources and their difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff. The high turnover rate for doctors also prevents patients from building a relationship with a trusted provider: “They can’t keep doctors and mental health care workers over here on the coast.”

Cost

Despite the expansion of insurance eligibility under the Affordable Care Act, timely care remains out of reach for many residents: “People are supposedly covered under OHP...but the cost of insurance and the cost of deductibles is a real barrier to access for the working poor.” Other residents may earn too much to qualify for assistance without being able to afford insurance premiums.

Long Waiting Times

Residents who are on OHP may have to wait several months or more for a medical appointment. Even among higher-income residents, long waiting times are common: “Pre-ACA and Medicaid expansion, Lincoln County was something like 16-percent uninsured. Now, we’re down to 4 percent. But I still frequently hear from folks who are...told that an initial appointment is going to be three months away.”

Transportation

Many residents lack access to a car, and those who do have a vehicle may not be physically, logistically or financially able to drive the distance necessary to receive care. In winter, travelers are also subject to road closures and unsafe driving conditions. When buses are available, they tend to offer limited and slow service.

Lack of Awareness

Even in cases where resources are available, lack of awareness of these options, and lack of understanding of how to qualify for them and use them, prevents many residents from accessing care.

Other Financial and Logistical Barriers

Many medical offices are open only during standard work hours. Because the county's economy is largely service-based, patients often have to take time off work to be seen. Residents facing a long trip to a provider and a long office wait may also have trouble finding and paying for child care. Such obstacles discourage residents from seeking preventive care, making it likelier that they will face larger health problems later on.

Informant Recommendations

When asked what they would do to improve community health, informants chose improving access to care, providing mental health and addiction services, strengthening community and political engagement, and expanding bilingual services. When asked what local and regional health care facilities could do, informants suggested improving access, recruiting and retaining providers, and developing cross-cultural competence.

Access

Suggestions for improving access include mobile services, telemedicine, telepsychiatry, opening additional facilities, and more screening and other preventive services for low-income residents. An informant in north Lincoln County said, "There are only two Urgent Cares in Lincoln City...I don't think that's enough."

Mobile and Remote Services

To overcome barriers to access, "you've got to take a lot of services" directly to residents in remote areas. This effort should include a "community mobile team" that can reach residents who can't or won't travel. Telemedicine and telepsychiatry would also be helpful.

Recruitment and Retention

Allowing medical staff to work flexible, part-time hours could help to recruit new staff, because people who choose to live on the coast tend to want daytime access to natural and recreational attractions. One informant's agency tried this approach and was better able to attract and retain qualified staff. More flexible work hours could also improve access, because patients "wouldn't have to try to get there by 5 o'clock."

Communication and Quality of Care

One informant suggested doctors should allow more time for discussion during appointments: "I get this feeling that they have very little time with patients, so they can't go very deep on issues."

Data Collection and Research

Two informants felt that available data were adequate and suggested that more needs to be done to communicate or act on the findings. One informant would like to see more longitudinal data on the results of interventions, but noted that such data are “really challenging to get.” Another informant suggested that more could be done to collect information from residents who don’t speak English. Also, one informant suggested monitoring excess mortality in county nursing homes.

Diversity and Cultural Competence

An informant who works with the Hispanic/Latino population emphasized the lack of bilingual services, especially in north Lincoln County. In addition, “there are a lot of cultural barriers we have to work on... For some people, it’s really hard to understand that you can still go to the doctor even if you’re not sick.” Changing this situation requires educating people on both sides of the conversation: All providers need to understand cultural norms and preferences, and all community members need to understand the importance of primary and preventive care to community health and quality of life. Centro de Ayuda, which offers interpreting and advocacy services in Newport, would like to expand to Lincoln City, but it currently lacks adequate resources.

Education

When asked what residents could do to improve their own health, most informants specified a strong need for health education and awareness. Preventive education is particularly important, as are nutrition education, smoking cessation, and information on chronic disease prevention and management. There’s also a need for instruction on how to use the health system effectively.

Health education should counteract stigmas and misconceptions that prevent people from seeking mental health care. It should also help residents to understand that “they really do have some control over their destiny” and empower them to act in their own best interests. Parenting education is also crucial: “A lot of families don’t have that knowledge [of] parenting, health and nutrition skills. We see a lot of families that don’t go to those yearly well-child exams, or they think they don’t need programs such as WIC or food stamps.”

Health messaging should be “aimed at folks with limited time, limited attention spans, and limited comprehension skills.” Illiterate residents need to be targeted with radio spots, in-person communication, and other methods that don’t rely on written language. And of course, educational efforts must be complemented by accessible services: “You can talk to people about good health all you want. If there’s nothing there, you’re blowing smoke.”

Interagency Collaboration

Informants discussed opportunities for collaboration including interagency planning teams, regional food banks, community resource networks, resource sharing, information sharing and teaching around adverse childhood events.

Mental and Behavioral Health

Mental health and addiction services are major needs; the county needs more facilities and providers for both services. One informant strongly believes that opening a relief nursery would also help to address these issues. Coupled with parenting education, a relief nursery could prevent the traumas that often lead to mental health problems, child abuse, and substance use: “Prevention with the young kids and the young families, right now, will make a huge difference a little later on in the community.”

Focus Groups

Due to a lack of local response, only one focus group was held in Lincoln City in December 2015. It was attended by four participants who work in health care and social services fields. The questions followed the Community Health Needs Assessment survey distributed throughout the tri-county region. The following qualitative narrative describes the issues reported by participants and includes their recommendations for improving health and quality of life.

Community Health Status

All but one of the participants described the Lincoln City area as *sort of healthy*. One participant, who lives in a rural area outside the town, described her community as *healthy*.

Key Themes

When asked to identify the most important community health issue, most participants chose poverty and lack of access to health care and to health education. Poverty and homelessness are major issues, especially for children and teens. Residents lack access not just to services, but also to information on health risks, insurance, healthy eating, and the effective use of health care resources: “People need to be more aware of health issues and resources.”

Poor Nutrition and Obesity

Although healthy food options are available in Lincoln City, they tend to be costly. As a result, “people are buying cheap dollar-store food that isn’t nutritious, and they get all those chemicals as well.” Food banks offer healthy options, but residents often don’t know how to prepare them: “They get these donations of butternut squash and rutabagas, and they end up

giving them away to other agencies because people will not take them. People do not know how to cook them.”

Vulnerable Populations

When asked which community members were most likely to have poor health, most participants chose homeless and low-income residents, with seniors and children at the highest risk. One participant reported that 62 students at Taft High School are currently living in cars. Overall, Lincoln City has a very high population of homeless teens. Although they are often undernourished and may be living outdoors in poor weather, “because they’re teens, they don’t think they need health care.” The migration of transients along the coast boosts Lincoln City’s homeless population, straining social services and, in some cases, bringing additional problems with drugs, alcohol or mental illness.

Communities of Color

Some residents avoid signing up for health insurance because they don’t understand the financial risks of remaining uninsured: “They have no idea that if you break a leg or have an accident—it doesn’t have to be a long-term illness—it’s going to be a lot of money in the hospital. They have no idea that something that seems simple and straightforward can turn into a \$20,000 or \$30,000 bill.”

One participant also reported that Lincoln County residents tend to downplay their vulnerability to illness and accidents: “I’ve noticed that there also seems to be this attitude in Lincoln City and along the coast, where people don’t think of themselves as needing health care. They see themselves as healthy.”

Mental and Behavioral Health

Although mental health is a major concern, due in part to the community’s high transient and homeless population, facilities for the mentally ill are lacking. Also, social stigmas make it harder for people with mental health issues to get the help they need. This includes seniors facing dementia and related issues.

Participants working in community services facilities—such as a senior center—reported having repeated difficulties with young, mentally ill transients and homeless residents. Because Lincoln City has no mental health care facilities, calling the police is the only option for intervention. This is a temporary measure that does not address the root problem or, in most cases, lead to the mentally ill person getting care.

To address these problems effectively and compassionately will require more than just adding new facilities and providers: “We need to educate each other; we need to know how to relate to someone with a mental health issue.”

Drug and alcohol abuse are also significant problems, not just among low-income residents but also among the transients who make their way up and down the coast.

Quality of Care

The hospital is somewhat out of date, which leads residents who can afford to travel to seek care elsewhere: “A lot of people bypass the hospital here and go to other areas.” Also, local doctor’s offices may lack up-to-date equipment and resources, especially for senior diagnosis and care. As a result, seniors are often told by their primary care provider to visit the emergency room for certain types of problems.

Barriers to Access

When asked what keeps people in the community from getting health care, participants primarily cited a lack of education about health issues as well as “a lack of awareness of the resources that are available.” Other common barriers to seeking care include cost and psychological or cultural factors.

Lack of Providers

Currently, there are not enough primary care providers to meet the population’s basic medical needs: “If you’re on Medicare, then you have to find a doctor who will take Medicare *and* will accept new patients. With the limited doctor pool in Lincoln City, you don’t have that. And so you don’t have access to the preventive care. You can only get in if you’ve got something serious going on.” Although two Urgent Cares are available in Lincoln City, many residents are unaware of this option and choose instead to go to the emergency room.

Long Waiting Times

Long waiting times for appointments are common: “Even if you have a regular doctor, if you have something that really needs attention within two days, most times you cannot get in. They can see you in maybe two weeks or three weeks.” This delay often drives patients with immediate needs to seek emergency care.

Navigation

Lack of education about health care options, coupled with the complexity of navigating the health care system, constitutes a major barrier to access. Even educated and affluent participants find navigation to be confusing: “When you get on Medicare, the system is so complicated that *nobody* really gets it.”

Cost

Many Lincoln City residents work at minimum-wage jobs that do not “pay enough that someone can afford care.” Even for residents on OHP/Medicare, out-of-pocket costs are often high enough to discourage them from seeking care: “Medicare only pays for 80 percent of your costs.... Therefore, they won’t go to the doctor, because the doctor wants that 20 percent up front.”

Participant Recommendations

When asked what they would do to improve community health, most participants chose health education. Other recommendations include opening a sliding-scale clinic and creating a more compassionate culture. When asked what local and regional health care facilities could do, participants recommended community outreach and education, expanding mental health services and education, and updating the hospital.

Community Health Resources and Infrastructure

The hospital should be updated to reflect “today’s needs and abilities for technology. That would be a huge draw for the community.” There is also a need for “a free clinic, or an as-you-can-afford clinic—like a sliding scale [clinic].”

Education

Health education is a major need, especially for children: “Maybe we can’t change ourselves that much, but let’s plan on 20 years down the line, a better community because the kids know the things we’re talking about.” In particular, there is a need for “education about food choices, education about healthy living, education about what services are available.” This includes educating people on how to use health resources effectively (e.g., when to seek help from Urgent Care as opposed to the emergency room).

Mental and Behavioral Health

Because Lincoln City currently lacks “any kind of mental health support,” a mental health facility is “one thing the hospital could add.” In addition to services, there is a need for community outreach and education to overcome the stigmas against needing mental health care: “We could reframe mental health—because it seems to be a nasty word—reframe it in such a way that people would want to get mental health.”

Because mental health issues affect everyone in the community, there should also be general education that helps people to understand mental illness, “so that you as an individual know how to take care of a family member, know how to take care of yourself, know how to respond to somebody on the street without just calling the police.”

Community Health Perceptions Survey

Samaritan Health Services designed and distributed a community health perceptions survey to residents of Lincoln County between December 2015 and February 2016. The survey was provided in an online format and a paper format. 23 locations received paper copies of the survey. 603 surveys were completed by Lincoln County residents during the three month window. Table A.0 reports demographics of the survey respondents. Figures A.1 through A.12 display the distribution of responses to 12 community health perception surveys. Each figure is accompanied by 4 tables, which stratify responses by location, income, Hispanic identity, and urban/rural residence, respectively. Figure A.13 displays the prioritization by survey respondents of 26 health issues identified by Samaritan Health Services.

Table A.0: Demographic information for Lincoln County Community Health Perceptions Survey

Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	<i>number</i>	<i>(percent)</i>
City	149	(25)
Town	224	(37)
Rural area	224	(37)
Did not answer	6	(1)

How old are you?		
Under 18 years old	5	(1)
18 to 24 years old	21	(3)
25 to 44 years old	187	(31)
45 to 64 years old	259	(43)
65 to 84 years old	111	(18)
85 years or older	18	(3)
Did not answer	2	(0)

What language do you usually speak at home?		
English	590	(98)
Spanish	3	(0)
Arabic	0	(0)
Another language	10	(2)
Did not answer	0	(0)

What is your race and/or ethnicity?*		
African American or Black	4	(1)
American Indian or Alaskan Native	36	(6)
Asian	12	(2)
Pacific Islander	5	(1)
White or Caucasian	523	(81)
Hispanic or Latino	23	(4)

Middle Eastern, North African, or Arab	0	(0)
Another race or ethnicity	11	(2)
Did not answer	28	(4)

What is your gender or gender identity?

Male	123	(20)
Female	457	(76)
Transgender	0	(0)
Did not answer	23	(4)

Are you (sexual orientation):

Straight/Heterosexual	511	(85)
Gay or Lesbian	19	(3)
Bisexual	18	(3)
Did not answer	55	(9)

Are there children under 18 living with you?

Yes	189	(31)
No	398	(66)
Did not answer	16	(3)

What is your annual income?

Less than \$20,000	106	(18)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	120	(20)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	164	(27)
\$80,000 or more	124	(21)
Did not answer	89	(15)

Where do you get your health insurance?*

My job	308	(45)
HealthCare.gov (the health insurance marketplace)	28	(4)
A private insurance company	51	(7)
Medicare	110	(16)
Oregon Health Plan (Medicaid)	99	(14)
Tribal health services	14	(2)
Active military (TRICARE)	6	(1)
Veteran's Administration	15	(2)
Student health insurance	0	(0)
I don't have health insurance	18	(3)
I don't know	3	(0)
Somewhere else	29	(4)

Did not answer	5	(1)
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Do you have enough health insurance to help you stay healthy?

Yes	510	(85)
No	76	(13)
Did not answer	17	(3)

Do you have enough dental insurance?

Yes, I have enough dental insurance to help me stay healthy	410	(68)
Yes, but it is not enough to help me stay healthy	40	(7)
No	137	(23)
Did not answer	16	(3)

Where is the first place you go when you need medical care?

My regular doctor's office	430	(71)
A health clinic or other walk-in center	98	(16)
A hospital emergency room	16	(3)
I do not go anywhere to get care	5	(1)
Somewhere else	21	(3)
Did not answer	33	(5)

How much school have you had?

I have not finished high school	16	(3)
High school graduate or GED	88	(15)
Some college	140	(23)
Associate's or trade degree	97	(16)
Bachelor's degree	126	(21)
Graduate or professional degree	107	(18)
Did not answer	29	(5)

Are you (employment status)*:

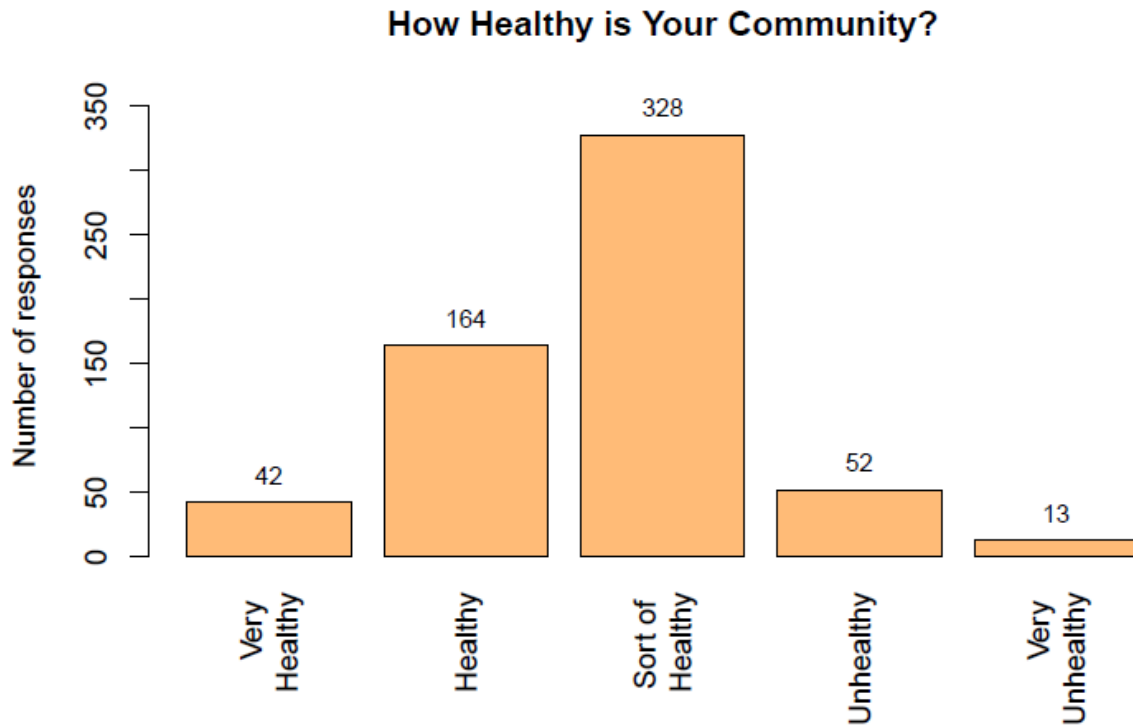
Employed full time	314	(49)
Employed part time	95	(15)
Unemployed	25	(4)
Disabled or on disability	31	(5)
Student	22	(3)
Retired	114	(18)
Other	19	(3)
Did not answer	17	(3)

Are you (marital status):

Married	327	(54)
Partnered	54	(9)
Divorced	68	(11)
Widowed	45	(7)
Single	85	(14)
Did not answer	24	(4)

** Percents do not sum to 100 because respondents could mark more than one response*

Figure A.1: How healthy is your community?



A total of **599** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “How healthy is your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n= **328**) indicated that their community is “Sort of healthy”. A total of **164** respondents indicated their community is “Healthy”; **52** respondents indicated “Unhealthy”; followed by **42** respondents indicating “Very Healthy”. A negligible number of respondents (n=**13**) indicated their community is “Very Unhealthy”.

Table A.1: How healthy is your community?

How healthy is your community? (Stratified by **zip code**)

Zip Code	Very Healthy		Healthy		Sort of Healthy		Unhealthy		Very Unhealthy	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	1	(4)	6	(21)	17	(61)	3	(11)	1	(4)
East Lincoln County	3	(3)	11	(13)	60	(68)	11	(13)	3	(3)
Lincoln City	18	(11)	58	(35)	76	(45)	14	(8)	2	(1)
Newport	13	(8)	48	(28)	90	(53)	13	(8)	5	(3)
Other	2	(13)	7	(47)	5	(33)	0	(0)	1	(7)
South Lincoln County	5	(4)	32	(26)	75	(61)	9	(7)	1	(1)

How healthy is your community? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Very Healthy		Healthy		Sort of Healthy		Unhealthy		Very Unhealthy	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	5	(5)	27	(26)	64	(61)	7	(7)	2	(2)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	7	(6)	36	(30)	57	(48)	14	(12)	5	(4)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	12	(7)	39	(24)	91	(55)	19	(12)	3	(2)
\$80,000 or more	13	(11)	39	(32)	62	(50)	8	(7)	1	(1)

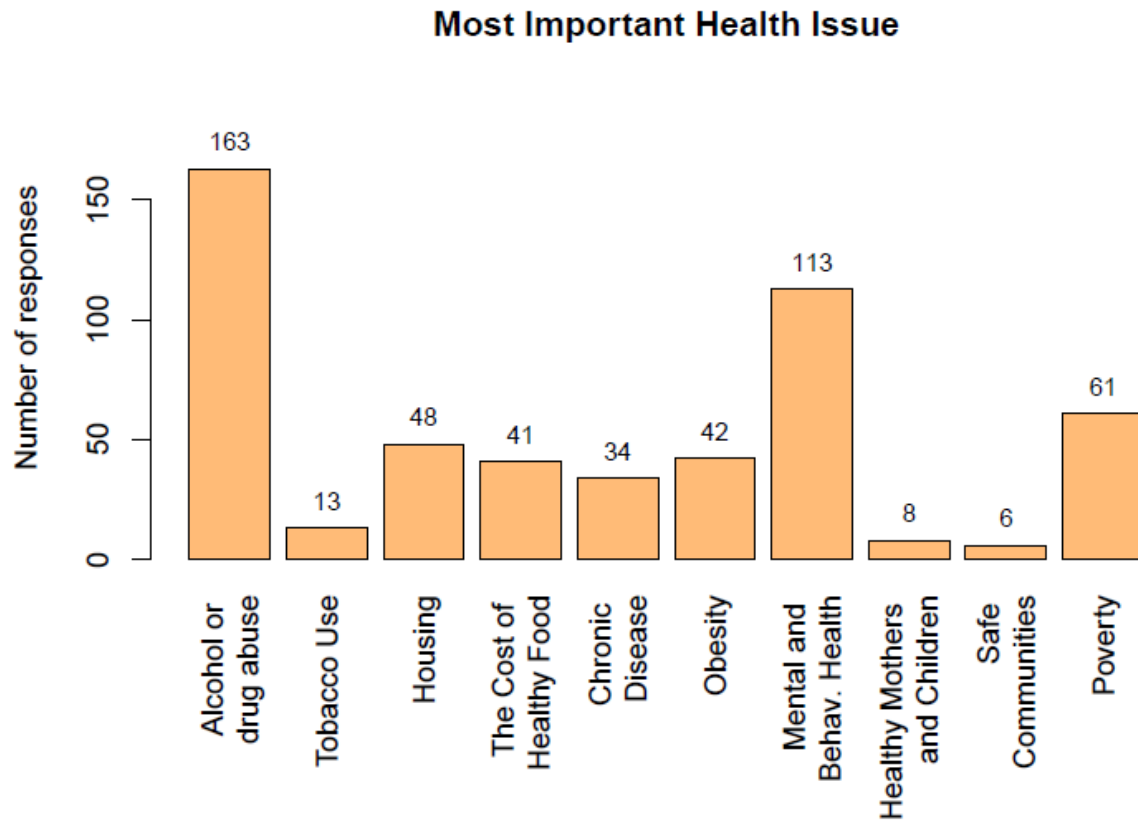
How healthy is your community? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Very Healthy		Healthy		Sort of Healthy		Unhealthy		Very Unhealthy	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	38	(7)	160	(28)	315	(55)	50	(9)	13	(2)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	4	(17)	4	(17)	13	(57)	2	(9)	0	(0)

How healthy is your community? (Stratified by residence)

Residence	Very Healthy		Healthy		Sort of Healthy		Unhealthy		Very Unhealthy	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	11	(7)	41	(28)	78	(52)	15	(10)	4	(3)
Town	14	(6)	63	(28)	121	(54)	20	(9)	5	(2)
Rural Area	17	(8)	58	(26)	125	(57)	17	(8)	4	(2)

Figure A.2: What is the most important health issue in your community?



A total of **529** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What is the most important health issue in your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**163**) indicated “Alcohol or Drug Abuse” as the most important health issue in their community. A total of **113** respondents indicated “Mental and behavioral health”; followed by **61** respondents indicating “Poverty”. A total of **48** respondents indicated “Housing”; **42** respondents indicated “Obesity”; **41** respondents indicated “The cost of healthy food”; and **34** respondents indicated “Chronic disease”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Tobacco use “(n=**13**); “Healthy mothers and children” (n=**8**); and “Safe communities” (n=**6**).

Table A.2: What is the most important health issue in your community?

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 1)? (Stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Alcohol or drug abuse		Tobacco Use		Housing		The Cost of Healthy Food		Chronic Disease	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	9	(33)	0	(0)	2	(7)	3	(11)	1	(4)
East Lincoln County	46	(54)	1	(1)	2	(2)	3	(4)	6	(7)
Lincoln City	38	(26)	3	(2)	16	(11)	4	(3)	14	(10)
Newport	41	(28)	5	(3)	14	(10)	7	(5)	5	(3)
Other	2	(15)	0	(0)	1	(8)	5	(38)	1	(8)
South Lincoln County	23	(22)	4	(4)	13	(12)	18	(17)	6	(6)

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 2)? (Stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Obesity		Mental and Behav. Health		Healthy Mothers and Children		Safe Communities		Poverty	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	3	(11)	4	(15)	1	(4)	1	(4)	3	(11)
East Lincoln County	6	(7)	13	(15)	4	(5)	1	(1)	3	(4)
Lincoln City	10	(7)	34	(24)	0	(0)	1	(1)	24	(17)
Newport	12	(8)	40	(27)	1	(1)	1	(1)	20	(14)
Other	1	(8)	2	(15)	1	(8)	0	(0)	0	(0)
South Lincoln County	9	(8)	20	(19)	1	(1)	1	(1)	11	(10)

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 1)? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Alcohol or drug abuse		Tobacco Use		Housing		The Cost of Healthy Food		Chronic Disease	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	29	(33)	2	(2)	14	(16)	12	(14)	0	(0)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	34	(33)	2	(2)	7	(7)	8	(8)	8	(8)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	42	(29)	1	(1)	17	(12)	7	(5)	9	(6)
\$80,000 or more	32	(29)	4	(4)	2	(2)	2	(2)	10	(9)

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 2)? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Obesity		Mental and Behav. Health		Healthy Mothers and Children		Safe Communities		Poverty	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	9	(10)	11	(13)	5	(6)	0	(0)	5	(6)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	7	(7)	25	(25)	0	(0)	1	(1)	10	(10)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	9	(6)	35	(24)	1	(1)	2	(1)	21	(15)
\$80,000 or more	11	(10)	32	(29)	1	(1)	1	(1)	17	(15)

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 1)? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Alcohol or drug abuse	Tobacco Use	Housing	The Cost of Healthy Food	Chronic Disease
	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)
Hispanic or Latino	155 (30)	12 (2)	47 (9)	38 (7)	33 (6)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	8 (42)	1 (5)	1 (5)	3 (16)	1 (5)

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 2)? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Obesity	Mental and Behav. Health	Healthy Mothers and Children	Safe Communities	Poverty
	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)
Hispanic or Latino	42 (8)	110 (22)	8 (2)	6 (1)	59 (12)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	0 (0)	3 (16)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (11)

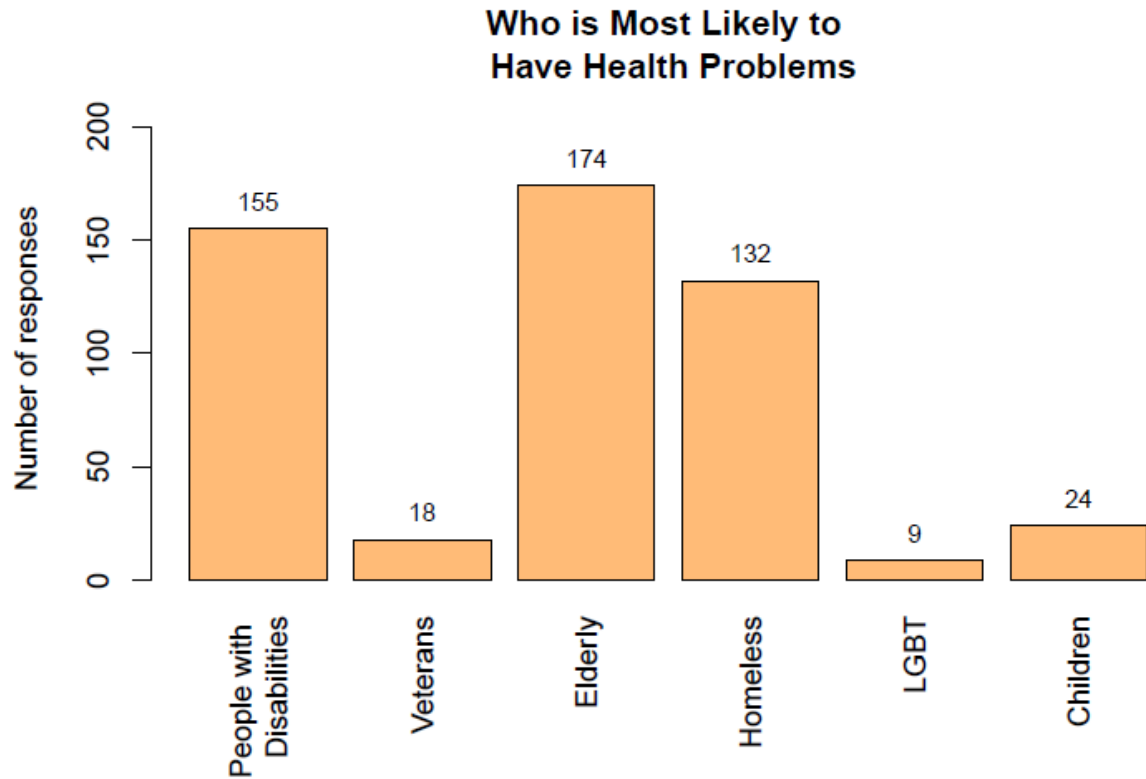
What is the most important health issue in your community (part 1)? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Alcohol or drug abuse	Tobacco Use	Housing	The Cost of Healthy Food	Chronic Disease
	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)
City	37 (28)	5 (4)	11 (8)	8 (6)	11 (8)
Town	62 (31)	2 (1)	21 (11)	18 (9)	10 (5)
Rural Area	63 (32)	6 (3)	15 (8)	14 (7)	12 (6)

What is the most important health issue in your community (part 2)? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Obesity	Mental and Behav. Health	Healthy Mothers and Children	Safe Communities	Poverty
	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)	no. (%)
City	12 (9)	30 (23)	1 (1)	1 (1)	15 (11)
Town	14 (7)	45 (23)	4 (2)	2 (1)	21 (11)
Rural Area	16 (8)	37 (19)	3 (2)	3 (2)	25 (13)

Figure A.3: Who is most likely to have health problems in your community?



A total of **512** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “Who is most likely to have health problems in your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**174**) indicated “Elderly individuals” are most likely to have health problems in their community. A total of **155** respondents indicated “People with disabilities; **132** respondents indicated “Homeless individuals”; followed by **24** respondents indicating “Children”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Veterans” (n=**18**) and “LGBT individuals” (n=**9**).

Table A.3: Who is most likely to have health problems in your community?

Who is most likely to have health problems in your community? (Stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	People with Disabilities		Veterans		Elderly		Homeless		LGBT		Children	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)		
Depoe Bay	5	(19)	2	(8)	7	(27)	10	(38)	0	(0)	2	(8)
East Lincoln County	30	(41)	4	(5)	18	(25)	12	(16)	3	(4)	6	(8)
Lincoln City	48	(33)	1	(1)	55	(38)	34	(23)	0	(0)	7	(5)
Newport	42	(30)	4	(3)	38	(27)	50	(35)	3	(2)	5	(4)
Other	5	(45)	0	(0)	2	(18)	2	(18)	0	(0)	2	(18)
South Lincoln County	24	(22)	7	(6)	50	(46)	23	(21)	3	(3)	1	(1)

Who is most likely to have health problems in your community? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	People with Disabilities		Veterans		Elderly		Homeless		LGBT		Children	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)		
Less than \$20,000	29	(32)	7	(8)	21	(23)	24	(27)	1	(1)	8	(9)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	31	(32)	3	(3)	34	(35)	21	(22)	3	(3)	5	(5)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	39	(28)	2	(1)	52	(38)	40	(29)	1	(1)	4	(3)
\$80,000 or more	40	(37)	3	(3)	40	(37)	21	(19)	1	(1)	3	(3)

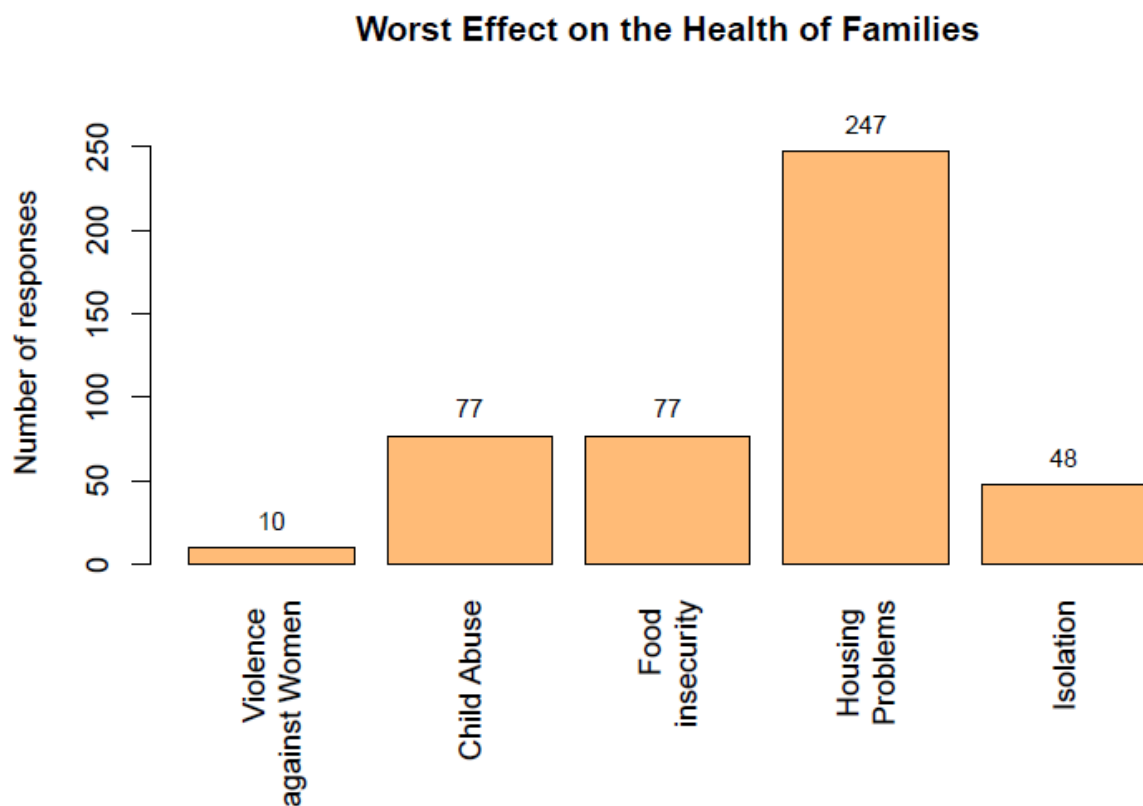
Who is most likely to have health problems in your community? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	People with Disabilities		Veterans		Elderly		Homeless		LGBT		Children	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)		
Hispanic or Latino	146	(30)	17	(3)	168	(34)	129	(26)	8	(2)	22	(4)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	9	(41)	1	(5)	6	(27)	3	(14)	1	(5)	2	(9)

Who is most likely to have health problems in your community? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	People with Disabilities		Veterans		Elderly		Homeless		LGBT		Children	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)		
City	38	(30)	2	(2)	44	(35)	34	(27)	0	(0)	8	(6)
Town	57	(29)	13	(7)	60	(30)	53	(27)	5	(3)	10	(5)
Rural Area	58	(32)	2	(1)	69	(38)	43	(24)	4	(2)	6	(3)

Figure A.4: Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community?



A total of **459** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**247**) indicated “Housing Problems” as the worst effect on the health of families in their community. A total of **77** respondents indicated “Child abuse or neglect” as well as **77** respondents indicating “Not having enough food”; followed by **48** respondents who indicated “Feeling separated from the community or discriminated against”. A negligible number of respondents (n=**10**) indicated “Violence against women”.

Table A.4: Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community?

Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community? (Stratified by **zip code**)

Zip Code	Violence against Women		Child Abuse		Food insecurity		Housing Problems		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	0	(0)	3	(14)	6	(29)	10	(48)	2	(10)
East Lincoln County	3	(4)	20	(28)	11	(15)	30	(42)	7	(10)
Lincoln City	1	(1)	25	(20)	20	(16)	69	(54)	12	(9)
Newport	3	(2)	18	(14)	16	(13)	75	(60)	14	(11)
Other	0	(0)	0	(0)	6	(50)	5	(42)	1	(8)
South Lincoln County	3	(3)	9	(10)	17	(18)	55	(59)	10	(11)

Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Violence against Women		Child Abuse		Food insecurity		Housing Problems		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	4	(5)	10	(12)	17	(20)	38	(45)	16	(19)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	1	(1)	18	(19)	14	(15)	49	(53)	11	(12)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	1	(1)	23	(18)	21	(17)	64	(51)	16	(13)
\$80,000 or more	3	(4)	17	(20)	12	(14)	50	(59)	3	(4)

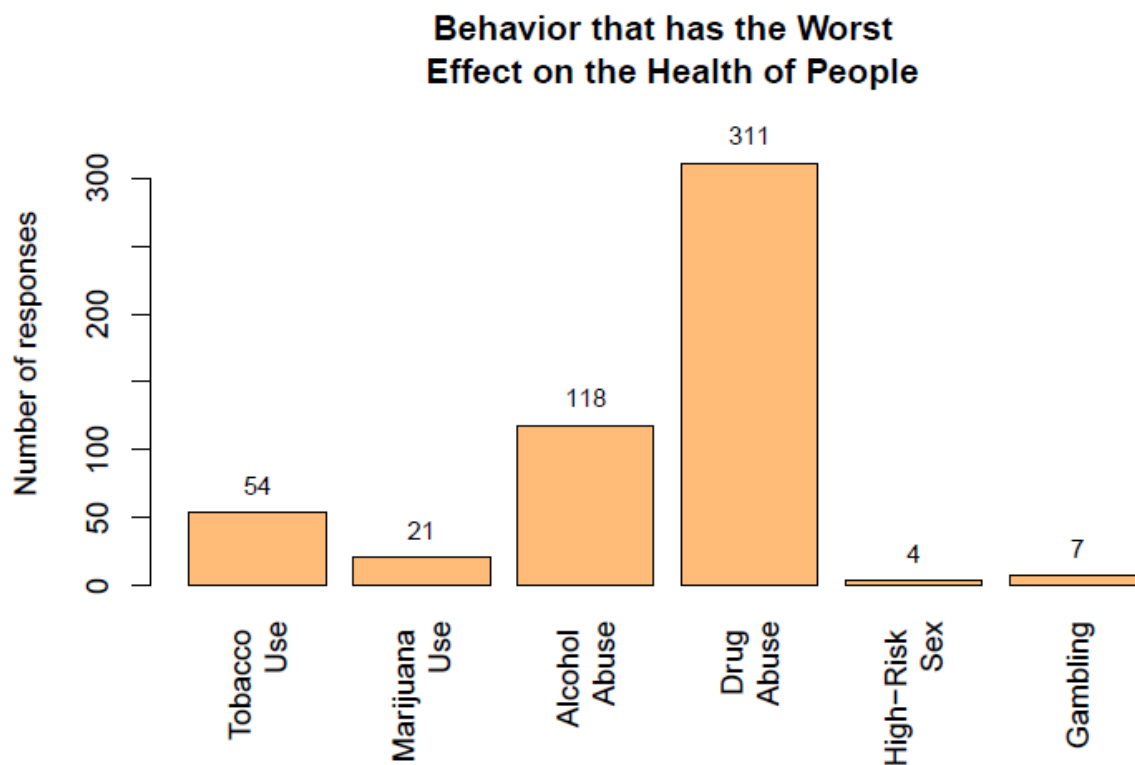
Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Violence against Women		Child Abuse		Food insecurity		Housing Problems		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	9	(2)	72	(16)	77	(18)	235	(54)	46	(10)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1	(5)	5	(25)	0	(0)	12	(60)	2	(10)

Which of the following has the worst effect on the health of families in your community? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Violence against Women		Child Abuse		Food insecurity		Housing Problems		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	2	(2)	24	(22)	17	(16)	54	(50)	11	(10)
Town	4	(2)	27	(16)	29	(17)	98	(57)	13	(8)
Rural Area	4	(2)	25	(14)	30	(17)	93	(53)	24	(14)

Figure A.5: What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community?



A total of **515** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n =**311**) indicated “Drug abuse” as the behavior that has the worst effect on the health of people in their community. A total of **118** respondents indicated “Alcohol abuse”; **54** respondents indicated “Tobacco use”; followed by **21** respondents indicating “Marijuana use”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Gambling” (n = **7**) and “High-risk sex” (n =**4**).

Table A.5: What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community?

What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **zip code**)

Zip Code	Tobacco Use		Marijuana Use		Alcohol Abuse		Drug Abuse		High-Risk Sex		Gambling	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	4	(17)	0	(0)	5	(22)	14	(61)	0	(0)	0	(0)
East Lincoln County	5	(6)	2	(3)	17	(21)	56	(70)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Lincoln City	9	(7)	5	(4)	31	(22)	85	(62)	2	(1)	6	(4)
Newport	20	(14)	9	(6)	22	(15)	90	(63)	2	(1)	1	(1)
Other	1	(8)	1	(8)	5	(42)	5	(42)	0	(0)	0	(0)
South Lincoln County	14	(13)	3	(3)	36	(32)	58	(52)	0	(0)	0	(0)

What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Tobacco Use		Marijuana Use		Alcohol Abuse		Drug Abuse		High-Risk Sex		Gambling	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	11	(14)	5	(6)	18	(22)	46	(57)	0	(0)	1	(1)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	11	(11)	3	(3)	17	(17)	69	(67)	2	(2)	1	(1)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	14	(10)	4	(3)	35	(24)	87	(60)	2	(1)	4	(3)
\$80,000 or more	7	(6)	4	(4)	31	(28)	67	(61)	0	(0)	0	(0)

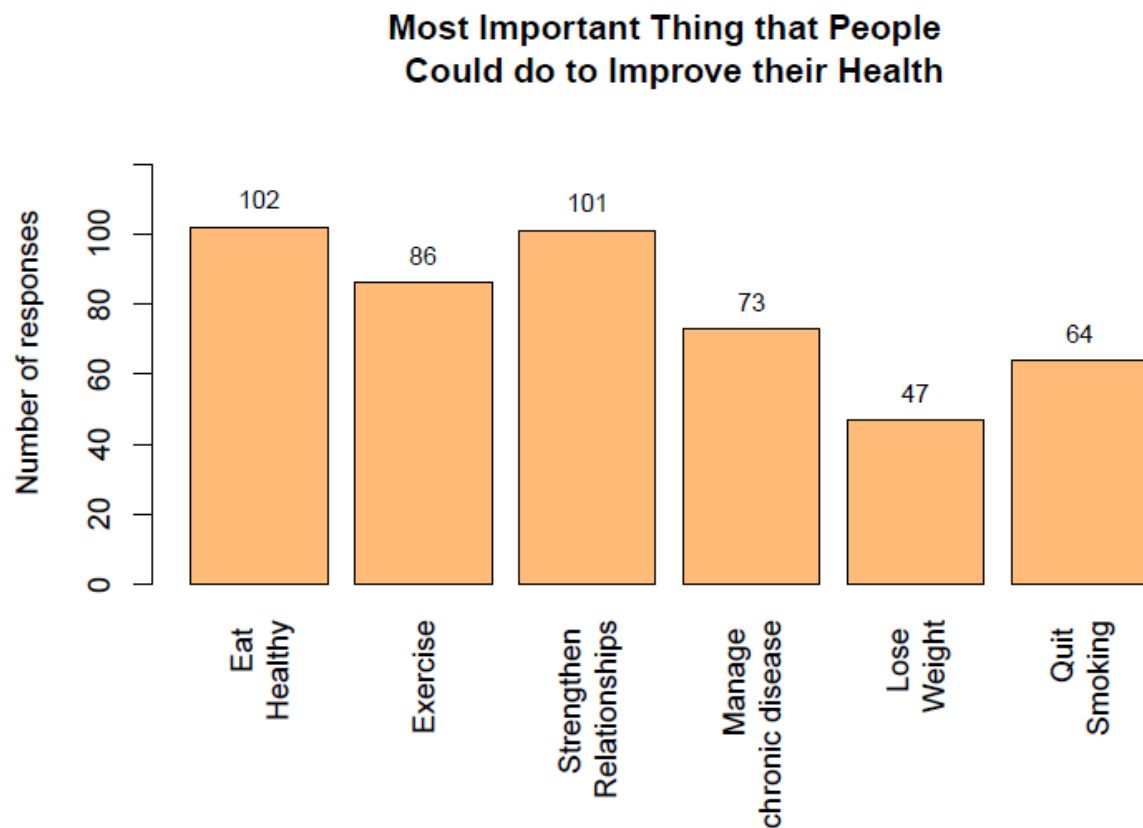
What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Tobacco Use		Marijuana Use		Alcohol Abuse		Drug Abuse		High-Risk Sex		Gambling	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	51	(10)	20	(4)	116	(23)	298	(60)	4	(1)	7	(1)
Hispanic or Latino	3	(16)	1	(5)	2	(11)	13	(68)	0	(0)	0	(0)

What behavior has the worst effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Tobacco Use		Marijuana Use		Alcohol Abuse		Drug Abuse		High-Risk Sex		Gambling	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	13	(10)	6	(5)	28	(22)	74	(59)	0	(0)	4	(3)
Town	24	(12)	5	(3)	46	(23)	118	(60)	3	(2)	1	(1)
Rural Area	17	(9)	10	(5)	44	(23)	117	(61)	1	(1)	2	(1)

Figure A.6: What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health?



A total of **473** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents indicated “Eat healthy food” (n =**102**) and “Strengthen relationships with friends and family” (n =**101**) as the most important things people could do to improve their health. A total of **86** respondents indicated “Exercise”; **73** respondents indicated “Do things that help treat diseases like cancer, diabetes, or asthma”; **64** respondents indicated “Quit smoking”; and lastly a total of **47** respondents indicated “Lose weight”.

Table A.6: What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health?

What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health? (Stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Eat Healthy		Exercise		Strengthen Relationships		Manage chronic disease		Lose Weight		Quit Smoking	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	6	(26)	3	(13)	3	(13)	5	(22)	2	(9)	4	(17)
East Lincoln County	14	(18)	15	(19)	28	(35)	11	(14)	4	(5)	7	(9)
Lincoln City	30	(25)	21	(17)	27	(22)	18	(15)	14	(12)	11	(9)
Newport	21	(16)	27	(21)	26	(20)	19	(15)	14	(11)	24	(18)
Other	5	(38)	3	(23)	1	(8)	1	(8)	1	(8)	2	(15)
South Lincoln County	24	(24)	16	(16)	14	(14)	19	(19)	12	(12)	15	(15)

What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Eat Healthy		Exercise		Strengthen Relationships		Manage chronic disease		Lose Weight		Quit Smoking	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	21	(27)	16	(20)	19	(24)	5	(6)	4	(5)	14	(18)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	22	(23)	22	(23)	20	(21)	14	(14)	13	(13)	6	(6)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	22	(17)	20	(15)	31	(23)	26	(20)	15	(11)	18	(14)
\$80,000 or more	17	(19)	17	(19)	16	(18)	14	(15)	9	(10)	18	(20)

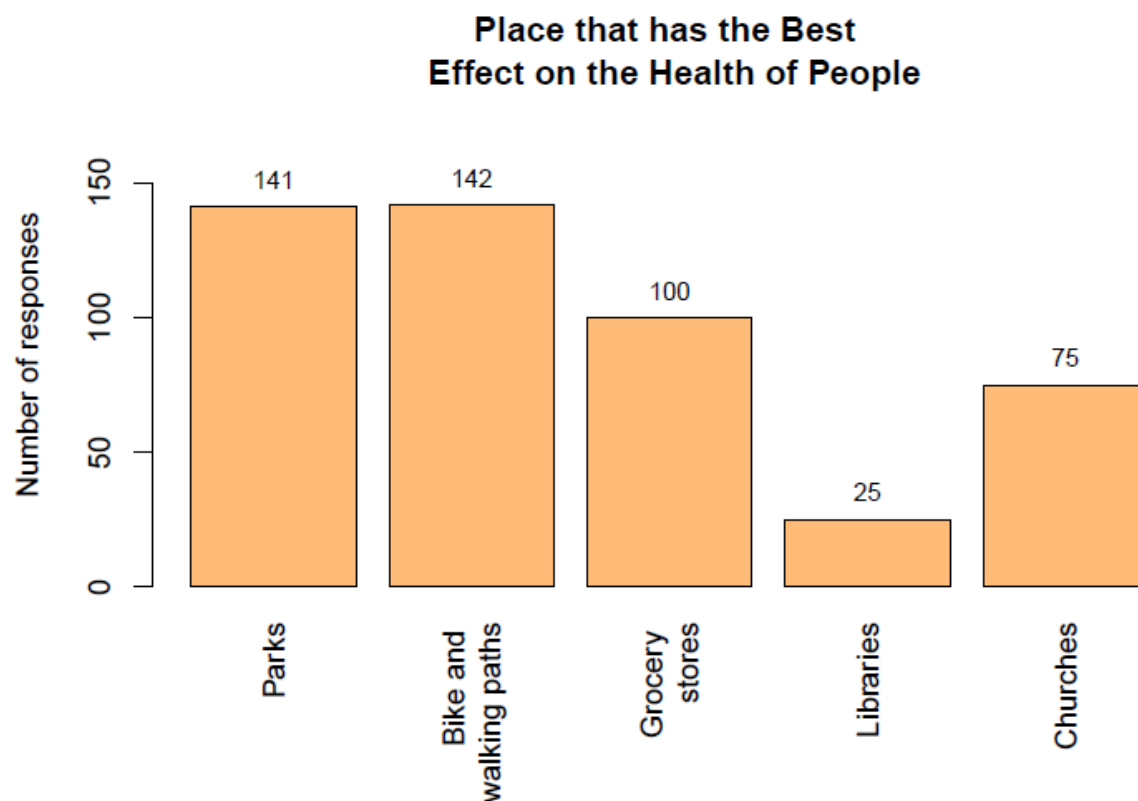
What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Eat Healthy		Exercise		Strengthen Relationships		Manage chronic disease		Lose Weight		Quit Smoking	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	100	(22)	82	(18)	97	(21)	69	(15)	46	(10)	59	(13)
Hispanic or Latino	2	(10)	4	(20)	4	(20)	4	(20)	1	(5)	5	(25)

What is the most important thing that people in your community could do to improve their health? (Stratified by residence)

Residence	Eat Healthy		Exercise		Strengthen Relationships		Manage chronic disease		Lose Weight		Quit Smoking	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	22	(19)	27	(23)	21	(18)	18	(15)	13	(11)	16	(14)
Town	48	(27)	23	(13)	35	(20)	28	(16)	18	(10)	26	(15)
Rural Area	31	(18)	36	(20)	45	(25)	27	(15)	16	(9)	22	(12)

Figure A.7: What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community?



A total of **483** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents indicated “Bicycle and walking paths and trails” (n=**142**) and “Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields” (n=**141**) as the places that have the best effect on the health of people in their community. A total of **100** respondents indicated “Stores that sell fresh and healthy food” followed by **75** respondents indicating “Churches”. A negligible number of respondents (n=**25**) indicated “Libraries”.

Table A.7: What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community?

What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **zip code**)

Zip Code	Parks		Bike and walking paths		Grocery stores		Libraries		Churches	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	5	(22)	9	(39)	6	(26)	0	(0)	3	(13)
East Lincoln County	43	(57)	19	(25)	3	(4)	2	(3)	9	(12)
Lincoln City	41	(31)	32	(24)	27	(20)	6	(4)	28	(21)
Newport	26	(20)	43	(33)	32	(25)	7	(5)	21	(16)
Other	1	(8)	4	(33)	4	(33)	1	(8)	2	(17)
South Lincoln County	24	(24)	33	(32)	26	(25)	7	(7)	12	(12)

What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Parks		Bike and walking paths		Grocery stores		Libraries		Churches	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	21	(25)	23	(27)	20	(24)	11	(13)	10	(12)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	27	(28)	25	(26)	27	(28)	2	(2)	15	(16)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	44	(32)	40	(29)	26	(19)	4	(3)	22	(16)
\$80,000 or more	30	(31)	33	(34)	13	(14)	4	(4)	16	(17)

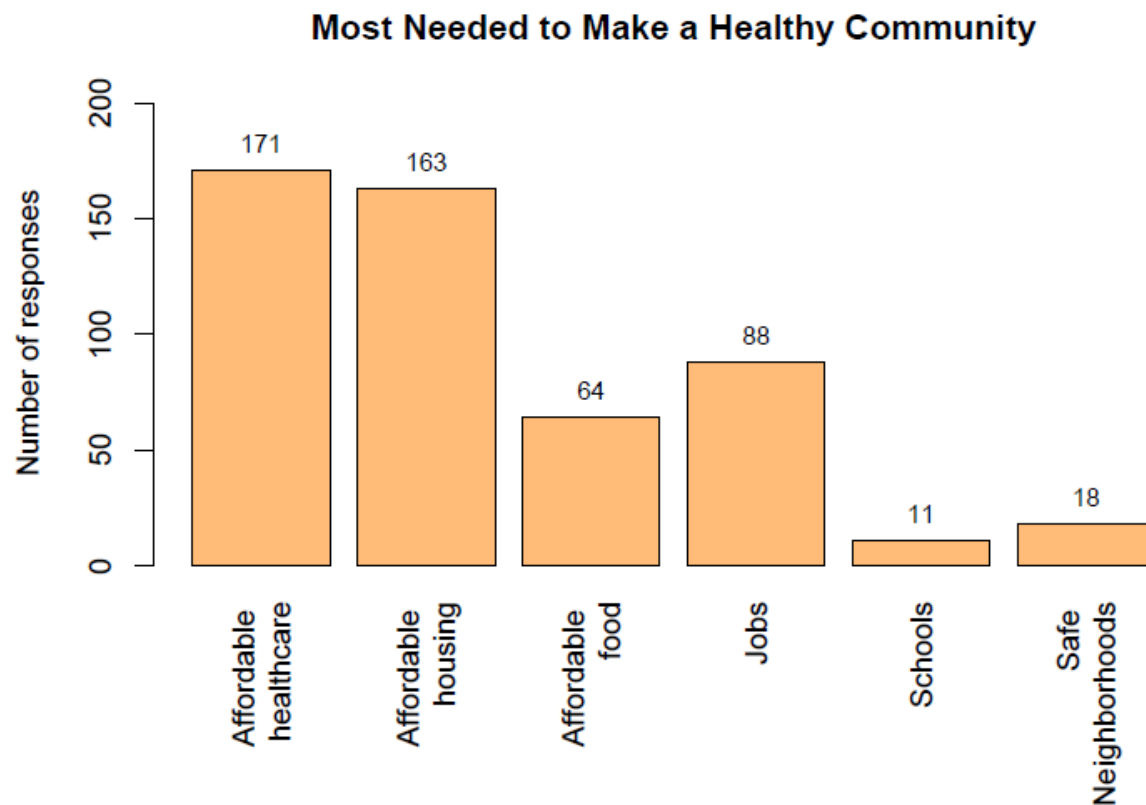
What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Parks		Bike and walking paths		Grocery stores		Libraries		Churches	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	136	(29)	137	(30)	95	(21)	23	(5)	72	(16)
Hispanic or Latino	5	(25)	5	(25)	5	(25)	2	(10)	3	(15)

What kind of place has the best effect on the health of people in your community? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Parks		Bike and walking paths		Grocery stores		Libraries		Churches	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	27	(22)	46	(37)	20	(16)	9	(7)	21	(17)
Town	53	(29)	46	(25)	46	(25)	5	(3)	32	(18)
Rural Area	60	(35)	48	(28)	33	(19)	11	(6)	21	(12)

Figure A.8: What is most needed to make a healthy community?



A total of **515** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What is most needed to make a healthy community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**171**) indicated “Health care that people can afford” as most needed to make a healthy community. A total of **163** respondents indicated “Housing that people can afford”; **88** respondents indicated “Good jobs”; followed by **64** respondents indicating “Healthy food that people can afford”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Safe neighborhoods” (n=**18**) and “Good schools” (n=**11**).

Table A.8: What is most needed to make a healthy community?

What is most needed to make a healthy community? (stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Affordable healthcare		Affordable housing		Affordable food		Jobs		Schools		Safe Neighborhoods	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	6	(27)	7	(32)	2	(9)	4	(18)	0	(0)	3	(14)
East Lincoln County	29	(36)	21	(26)	10	(13)	11	(14)	5	(6)	4	(5)
Lincoln City	36	(26)	53	(38)	20	(14)	29	(21)	1	(1)	2	(1)
Newport	48	(34)	56	(39)	14	(10)	19	(13)	2	(1)	4	(3)
Other	3	(21)	1	(7)	2	(14)	6	(43)	2	(14)	0	(0)
South Lincoln County	45	(42)	25	(24)	13	(12)	18	(17)	0	(0)	5	(5)

What is most needed to make a healthy community? (stratified by income)

Income	Affordable healthcare		Affordable housing		Affordable food		Jobs		Schools		Safe Neighborhoods	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	24	(27)	37	(42)	6	(7)	10	(11)	4	(5)	7	(8)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	35	(35)	27	(27)	18	(18)	14	(14)	2	(2)	4	(4)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	53	(37)	40	(28)	17	(12)	31	(22)	0	(0)	2	(1)
\$80,000 or more	34	(33)	32	(31)	11	(11)	22	(21)	3	(3)	2	(2)

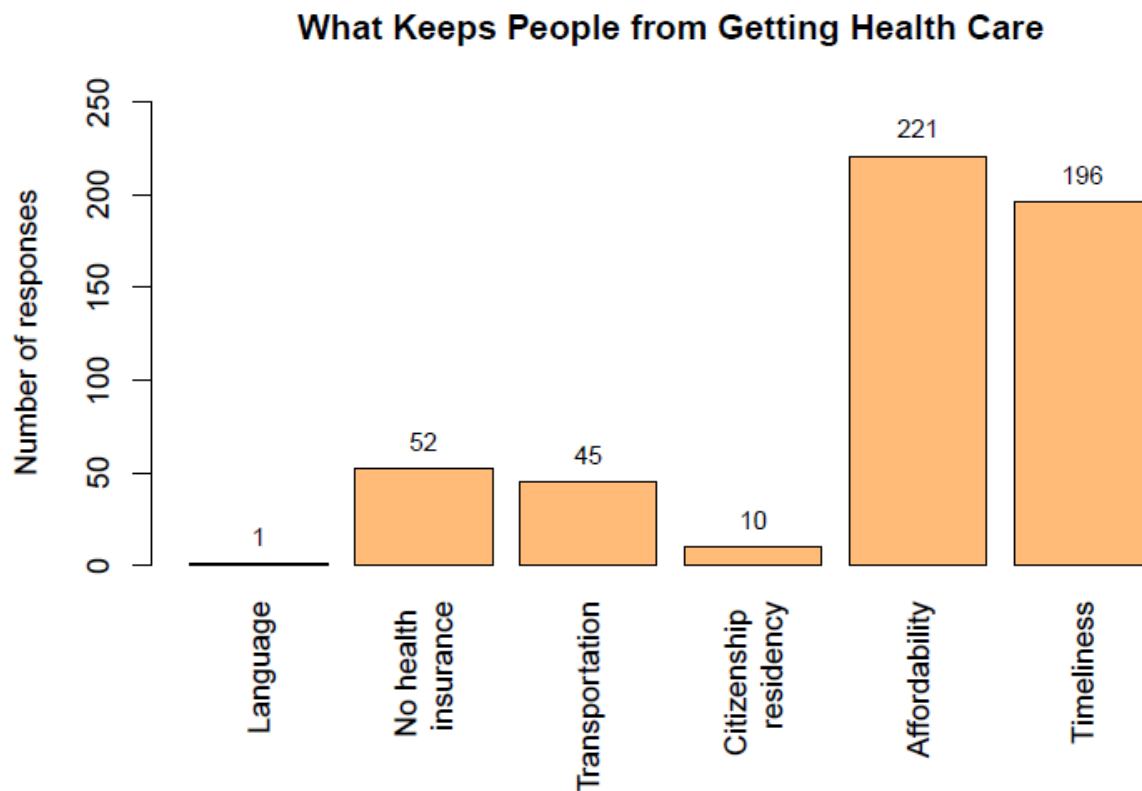
What is most needed to make a healthy community? (stratified by ethnicity)

Ethnicity	Affordable healthcare		Affordable housing		Affordable food		Jobs		Schools		Safe Neighborhoods	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	164	(33)	156	(32)	61	(12)	86	(17)	11	(2)	15	(3)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	7	(32)	7	(32)	3	(14)	2	(9)	0	(0)	3	(14)

What is most needed to make a healthy community? (stratified by residence)

Residence	Affordable healthcare		Affordable housing		Affordable food		Jobs		Schools		Safe Neighborhoods	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	39	(31)	40	(31)	15	(12)	24	(19)	4	(3)	5	(4)
Town	66	(35)	56	(29)	23	(12)	34	(18)	3	(2)	9	(5)
Rural Area	65	(34)	64	(33)	25	(13)	30	(16)	4	(2)	4	(2)

Figure A.9: What keeps people in your community from getting health care?



A total of **525** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What keeps people in your community from getting health care?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**221**) indicated “Not being able to afford health care” keeps people from getting health care. A total of **196** respondents indicated “Not being able to get care when it is needed”; **52** respondents indicated “No Health Insurance”; followed by **45** respondents indicating “No transportation to get to health care services”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Not having U.S. citizenship, U.S. residency, or state identification” (n=**10**) and “Health care services are not provided in languages other than English” (n=**1**).

Table A.9: What keeps people in your community from getting health care?

What keeps people in your community from getting health care? (stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Language		No health insurance		Transportation		Citizenship residency		Affordability		Timeliness	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	0	(0)	1	(4)	1	(4)	0	(0)	15	(58)	9	(35)
East Lincoln County	0	(0)	11	(13)	3	(4)	1	(1)	38	(46)	29	(35)
Lincoln City	0	(0)	19	(13)	12	(8)	1	(1)	73	(51)	39	(27)
Newport	1	(1)	16	(11)	8	(6)	5	(4)	45	(32)	67	(47)
Other	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(7)	1	(7)	11	(79)	1	(7)
South Lincoln County	0	(0)	5	(5)	15	(14)	1	(1)	39	(36)	49	(45)

What keeps people in your community from getting health care? (stratified by **income**)

Income	Language		No health insurance		Transportation		Citizenship residency		Affordability		Timeliness	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	0	(0)	10	(11)	8	(9)	4	(5)	40	(45)	26	(30)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	0	(0)	10	(9)	11	(10)	0	(0)	49	(46)	36	(34)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	0	(0)	16	(11)	12	(8)	2	(1)	61	(42)	54	(37)
\$80,000 or more	1	(1)	6	(6)	7	(7)	3	(3)	40	(37)	50	(47)

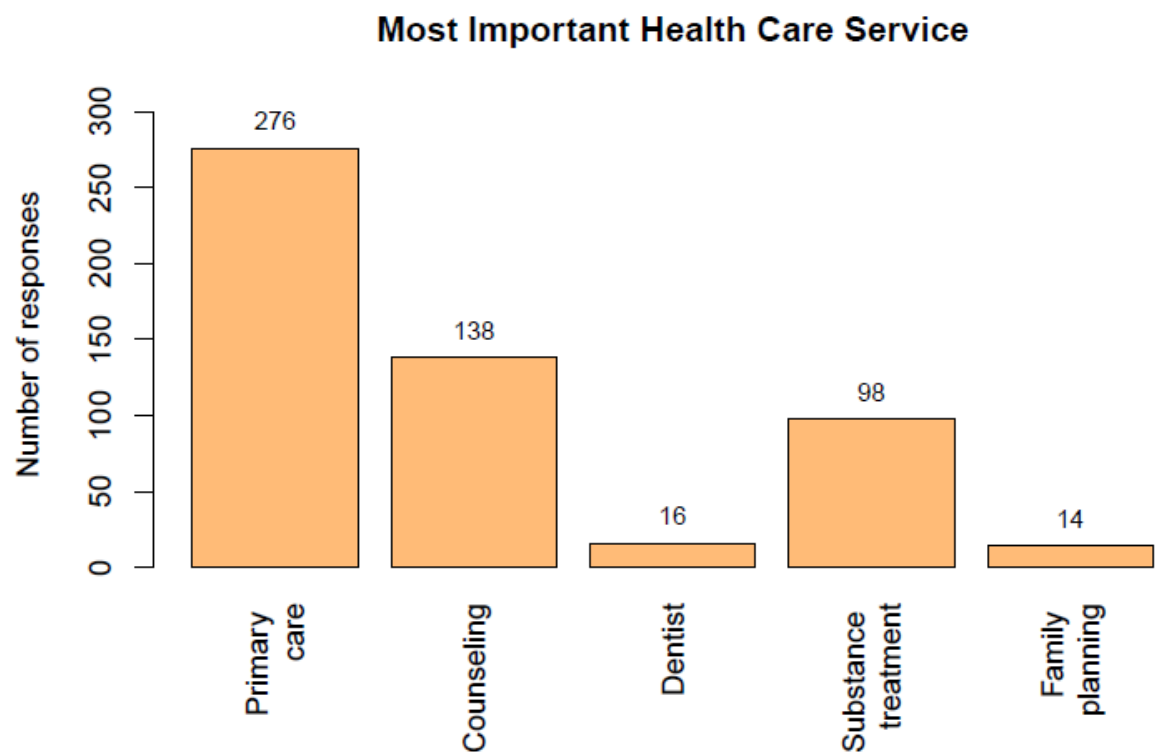
What keeps people in your community from getting health care? (stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Language		No health insurance		Transportation		Citizenship residency		Affordability		Timeliness	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	1	(0)	50	(10)	45	(9)	8	(2)	210	(42)	190	(38)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	0	(0)	2	(10)	0	(0)	2	(10)	11	(52)	6	(29)

What keeps people in your community from getting health care? (stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Language		No health insurance		Transportation		Citizenship residency		Affordability		Timeliness	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	0	(0)	12	(9)	10	(8)	6	(5)	58	(44)	45	(34)
Town	1	(1)	19	(10)	15	(8)	2	(1)	83	(42)	77	(39)
Rural Area	0	(0)	19	(10)	20	(10)	2	(1)	78	(40)	74	(38)

Figure A.10: What health care service is the most important for people in your community?



A total of **542** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What health care service is the most important for people in your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**276**) indicated “Regular visits with a doctor or nurse for checkups in a clinic or at home” as the most important health care service in their community. A total of **138** respondents indicated “Counseling and mental health services”; followed by **98** respondents indicating “Drug or alcohol treatment”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Regular dentist visits” (n=**16**) and “Family Planning” (n=**14**).

Table A.10: What health care service is the most important for people in your community?

What health care service is the most important for people in your community? (stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Primary care		Counseling		Dentist		Substance treatment		Family planning	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	14	(52)	9	(33)	0	(0)	3	(11)	1	(4)
East Lincoln County	39	(47)	20	(24)	0	(0)	22	(27)	2	(2)
Lincoln City	64	(43)	39	(26)	8	(5)	33	(22)	6	(4)
Newport	77	(51)	47	(31)	7	(5)	17	(11)	4	(3)
Other	5	(45)	3	(27)	0	(0)	2	(18)	1	(9)
South Lincoln County	71	(65)	18	(16)	1	(1)	20	(18)	0	(0)

What health care service is the most important for people in your community? (stratified by income)

Income	Primary care		Counseling		Dentist		Substance treatment		Family planning	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	54	(60)	19	(21)	6	(7)	9	(10)	2	(2)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	53	(50)	31	(29)	2	(2)	18	(17)	2	(2)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	74	(49)	37	(25)	3	(2)	32	(21)	5	(3)
\$80,000 or more	55	(47)	33	(28)	0	(0)	25	(22)	3	(3)

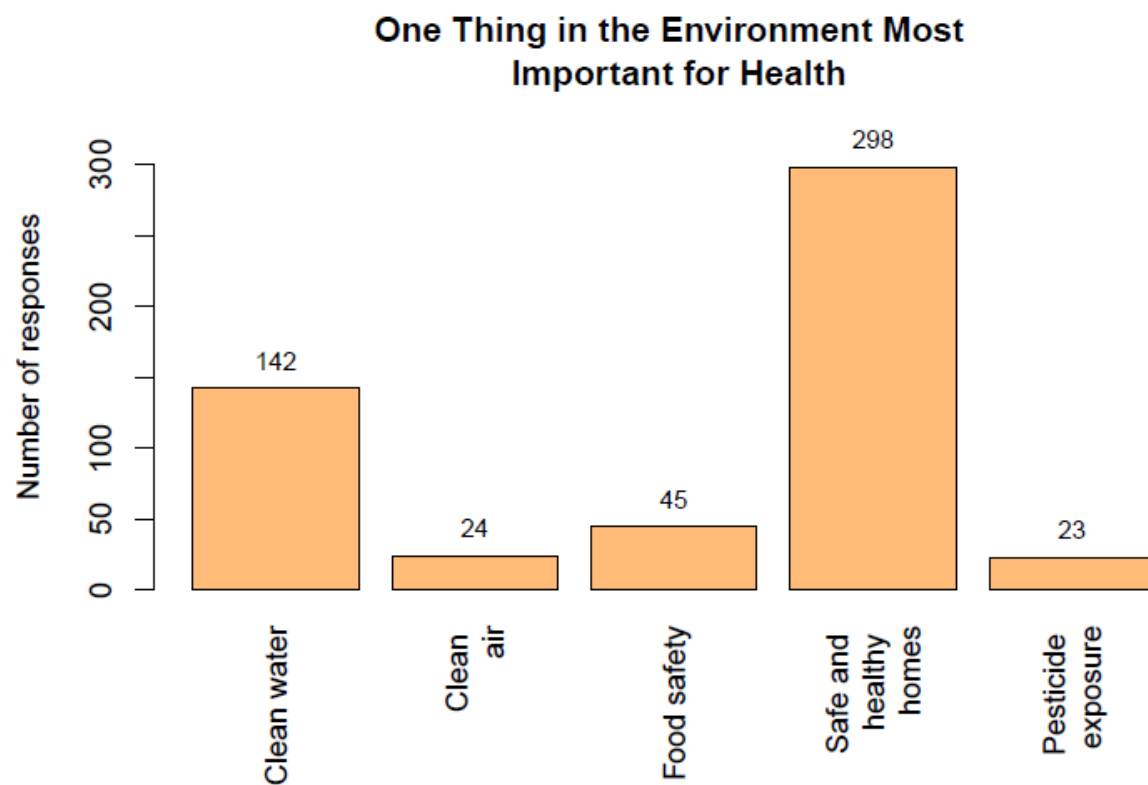
What health care service is the most important for people in your community? (stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Primary care		Counseling		Dentist		Substance treatment		Family planning	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	264	(51)	133	(26)	14	(3)	96	(18)	14	(3)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	12	(57)	5	(24)	2	(10)	2	(10)	0	(0)

What health care service is the most important for people in your community? (stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Primary care		Counseling		Dentist		Substance treatment		Family planning	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	70	(52)	32	(24)	4	(3)	23	(17)	5	(4)
Town	96	(47)	58	(29)	4	(2)	40	(20)	5	(2)
Rural Area	108	(54)	47	(24)	6	(3)	35	(18)	4	(2)

Figure A.11: What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community?



A total of **532** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**298**) indicated “Homes that are safe and don’t make people sick” as the one thing in the environment that is most important for health in their community. A total of **142** respondents indicated “Water that is safe to drink”; followed by **45** respondents indicating “Food that doesn’t make people sick”. A negligible number of respondents indicated “Clean Air” (n=**24**) and “Protecting people from pesticides” (n=**23**).

Table A.11: What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community?

What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community? (Stratified by **zip code**)

Zip Code	Clean water		Clean air		Food safety		Safe and healthy homes		Pesticide exposure	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	9	(33)	0	(0)	1	(4)	15	(56)	2	(7)
East Lincoln County	24	(30)	7	(9)	6	(8)	41	(51)	2	(3)
Lincoln City	35	(24)	3	(2)	8	(6)	97	(67)	2	(1)
Newport	36	(24)	7	(5)	12	(8)	85	(58)	7	(5)
Other	6	(43)	0	(0)	3	(21)	4	(29)	1	(7)
South Lincoln County	29	(26)	7	(6)	12	(11)	55	(50)	7	(6)

What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Clean water		Clean air		Food safety		Safe and healthy homes		Pesticide exposure	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	23	(25)	8	(9)	11	(12)	45	(49)	4	(4)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	30	(29)	3	(3)	11	(10)	57	(54)	4	(4)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	40	(27)	2	(1)	10	(7)	94	(63)	4	(3)
\$80,000 or more	23	(22)	1	(1)	9	(8)	67	(63)	6	(6)

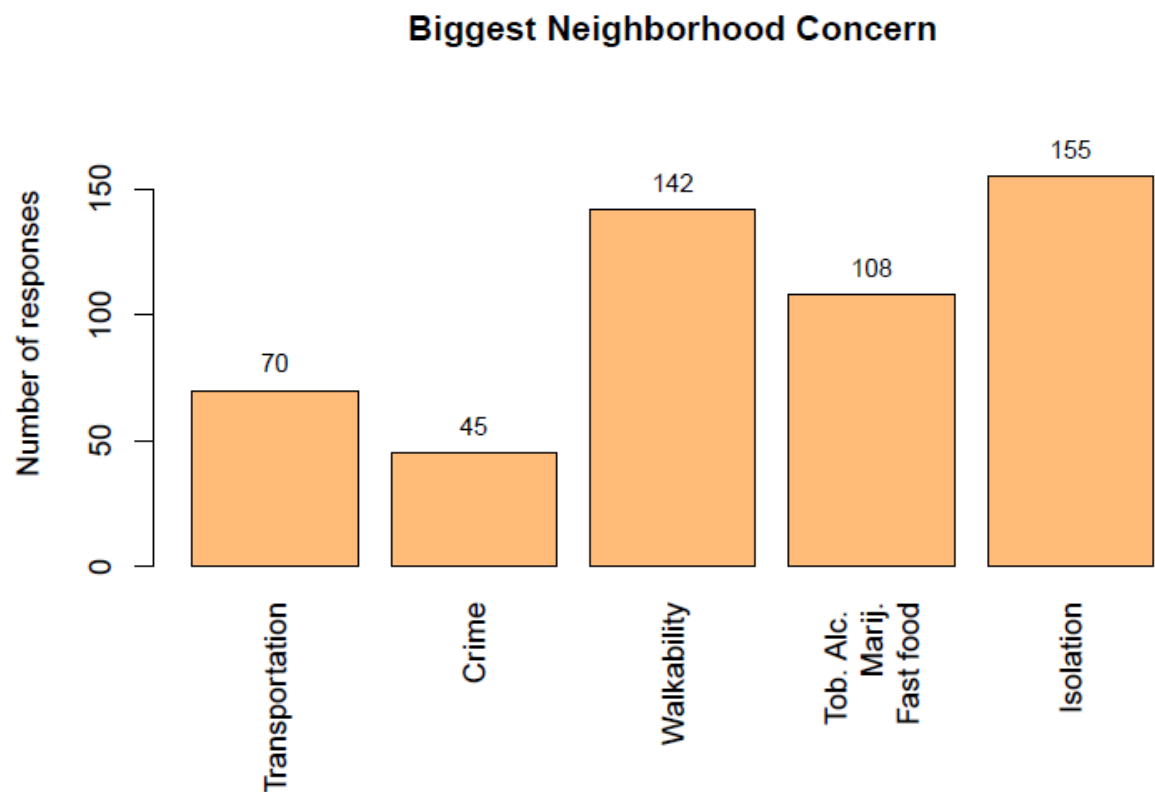
What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Clean water		Clean air		Food safety		Safe and healthy homes		Pesticide exposure	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	135	(26)	24	(5)	45	(9)	285	(56)	23	(4)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	7	(35)	0	(0)	0	(0)	13	(65)	0	(0)

What one thing in the environment is most important for the health of your community?(Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Clean water		Clean air		Food safety		Safe and healthy homes		Pesticide exposure	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	38	(28)	1	(1)	11	(8)	81	(60)	5	(4)
Town	51	(26)	17	(9)	15	(8)	108	(54)	9	(5)
Rural Area	51	(27)	6	(3)	19	(10)	106	(55)	9	(5)

Figure A.12: What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood?



A total of **520** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood?” from the Community Health Survey. The majority of respondents (n=**155**) indicated “People are socially separated from their community” as the biggest concern in their neighborhood. A total of **142** respondents indicated “It is hard to walk or bike around because there are busy streets, no crosswalks, or bad street lighting”; **108** respondents indicated “It is easy to get to a store that sells tobacco, marijuana, alcohol, or fast food”; **70** respondents indicated “There are no buses or other public transportation”; and lastly **45** respondents indicated “There is crime and it is not safe”.

Table A.12: What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood?

What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood? (Stratified by zip code)

Zip Code	Transportation		Crime		Walkability		Tob. Alc. Marij. Fast food		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Depoe Bay	3	(12)	1	(4)	8	(32)	3	(12)	10	(40)
East Lincoln County	11	(14)	18	(22)	14	(17)	12	(15)	26	(32)
Lincoln City	12	(8)	9	(6)	54	(38)	34	(24)	34	(24)
Newport	21	(14)	13	(9)	33	(22)	30	(20)	51	(34)
Other	4	(31)	0	(0)	0	(0)	6	(46)	3	(23)
South Lincoln County	18	(18)	2	(2)	33	(32)	21	(21)	28	(27)

What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood? (Stratified by **income**)

Income	Transportation		Crime		Walkability		Tob. Alc. Marij. Fast food		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Less than \$20,000	17	(20)	13	(15)	18	(21)	10	(12)	26	(31)
\$20,000 to \$39,000	12	(12)	10	(10)	28	(27)	25	(24)	29	(28)
\$40,000 to \$79,000	16	(11)	8	(6)	34	(24)	32	(23)	50	(36)
\$80,000 or more	13	(12)	7	(6)	40	(35)	22	(19)	31	(27)

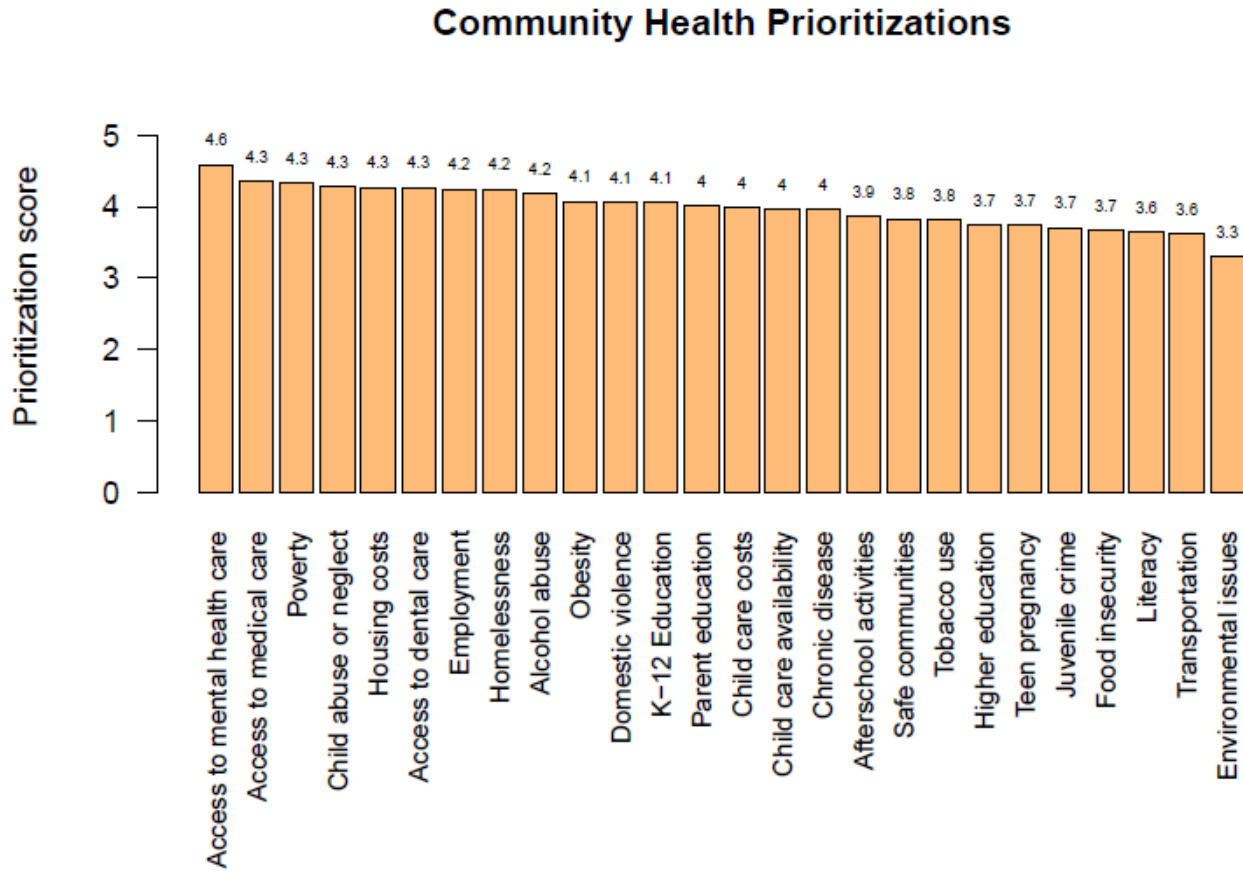
What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood? (Stratified by **ethnicity**)

Ethnicity	Transportation		Crime		Walkability		Tob. Alc. Marij. Fast food		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
Hispanic or Latino	69	(14)	44	(9)	137	(27)	104	(21)	146	(29)
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1	(5)	1	(5)	5	(25)	4	(20)	9	(45)

What is the biggest concern in your neighborhood? (Stratified by **residence**)

Residence	Transportation		Crime		Walkability		Tob. Alc. Marij. Fast food		Isolation	
	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)	no.	(%)
City	14	(11)	12	(10)	38	(30)	26	(21)	36	(29)
Town	26	(14)	22	(12)	39	(20)	42	(22)	62	(32)
Rural Area	29	(15)	10	(5)	64	(32)	39	(20)	56	(28)

Figure A.13: Community Health Prioritizations



A total of **633** respondents from Lincoln County answered the question: “For the following issues that affect health, please circle how much attention you think they should get in our communities on a scale of 1 to 5” from the Community Health Perceptions Survey. Responses are reported as mean values. Of those that responded, the top five issues were identified as: “Access to mental health care” with a mean value of **4.6**; “Access to medical care” with a mean value of **4.3**; “Poverty” with a mean value of **4.3**; “Child abuse or neglect” with a mean value of **4.3**; and lastly “Housing costs” with a mean value of **4.3**”.