Lane County
Community Health Needs Assessment

December 2012
This Community Health Needs Assessment is a collaboration between:

- Lane County Public Health
- PeaceHealth
- Trillium Health Plan
- United Way of Lane County

Improving community health is core to the mission of all four organizations. The assessment was carried out in compliance with federal and state regulations. It includes input from over 700 community members. It is meant to be widely shared and to serve as the basis for focusing our entire community on common community health objectives.
Numerous documents/resources were reviewed in preparing this Assessment, including:

- 2010 US Census
- Healthy People 2020
- National Prevention Strategy, the National Prevention Council, June 2011
- Oregon Databook 2010 and 2011
- County Databook, Children First for Oregon
- Oregon Healthy Teens 2007-2008 8\textsuperscript{th} and 11\textsuperscript{th} grade summarized
- United Way of Lane County’s 2008 Leading Indicators Report
- Lane Council of Governments Senior & Disabled Services, 2011 Community Needs Assessment
- Oregon Tobacco Prevention and Education Program
- County Health Rankings, 2012
- Oregon Healthy Teens 2007-2008 8\textsuperscript{th} and 11\textsuperscript{th} grade summaries
- Multnomah County Community Health Assessment Focus Group Report
- Head Start of Lane County Community Assessment 2011-2012
Documents Reviewed, continued

- Kids Count
- Emergency Department Utilization in Lane County, 2006-2007, A project of the 100% Access Healthcare Initiative, Health Policy Research Northwest
- Florence Area Coordinating Council Meeting Minutes May 2, 2012
- Black Butte Mine Summary, Oregon Health Authority
- Lifetime Risk for Diabetes Mellitus in the United States
- Community Conversation Guide, the Harwood Institute
- HACSA Moving Towards Smokefree Housing
- Healthy Air Survey, Lane County Public Health
- Oregon Tobacco Facts and Laws
Documents Reviewed, continued

- Keeping Oregonians Health
- Oregon Chronic Disease, years 2006-09
- Local Actions to Prevent Obesity – Institute of Medicine
- Oregon Student Wellness Survey results, grades 8 and 11, school year 2007-08
- Lane County Air Quality Field Burning
- Lane County HACSA tenant survey
- HACSA resident meeting PowerPoint presentation
- Opportunity Eugene Community Taskforce on homelessness solutions
- Thriving Communities Executive Summary
Who is in our Community?
Consistent with each Collaborative member’s service area, the CHNA encompasses Lane County in its entirety.
Lane County’s Population

- Lane County has a total population of 351,715. About 70 percent of Lane County residents live in the six cities represented below.

**Population by City**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Grove</td>
<td>9,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creswell</td>
<td>5,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene</td>
<td>156,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>8,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction City</td>
<td>5,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>59,403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2010 Census
## Racial, Ethnic and Age Demographics in Lane County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Percent 65 years of age or older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Grove</td>
<td>9,686</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creswell</td>
<td>5,031</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene</td>
<td>156,185</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>8,466</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction City</td>
<td>5,392</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>59,403</td>
<td>85.9%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>351,715</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>3,831,074</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>308,745,538</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: US Census, 2010*
Race and Ethnicity

Race by City

Source: 2010 Census
Percent of Population that is of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin

Source: 2010 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Grove</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creswell</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction City</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elderly by City

Percent 65 years of age or older

Source: 2010 Census
Florence has more than twice the rate of elderly than the County.
Social and Economic Environment
Social determinants of health, conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age – play an important role in health status.

For example, education:

- More education correlates with a lower risk of poverty.
  - Research shows that the risk for poor or fair health status could be halved by an additional four years of education.
  - More educated individuals are nearly half as likely to smoke and engage in binge drinking.
  - While more educated individuals are more likely to have “good health behaviors,” this does not entirely account for the difference in health status. They also are more likely to have better access.

- Life expectancy for individuals at age 25 with any college education rose by 1.6 years between 1991 and 2000, while no increase in life expectancy was reported for those without any college education.
  - In 2000, this amounted to a 7 year difference in life expectancy (Meara et al, 2008).
Education and poverty levels vary throughout the County.
Nearly 62,000 or 17.7% of Lane County residents rely on Medicaid, though the rates vary significantly by community. By 2014, up to 90,000 people might be enrolled in OHP.
Lane County residents are less likely to be foreign-born or speak a language other than English at home than the rest of the State or Nation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percent foreign-born</th>
<th>Percent with a language other than English spoken at home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Grove</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creswell</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction City</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lane County</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.6%</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: US Census, 2010*
Lane County is similar to the State and Nation in select social determinants of health. Exceptions are better rates of English proficiency and literacy. We have a higher rate of violent crime than the rest of the State, but the rate is lower than the Nation.

### Selected Determinants for Lane County and Oregon State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Lane County</th>
<th>Oregon State</th>
<th>Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of the population with inadequate social Support</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of the population that is not proficient in English</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of the population that is rural</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent with high housing costs – more than 30% of income used for housing</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Illiterate</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime rate, per 100,000</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: County Health rankings 2012. Violent Crime is defined as: murder and negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault*
Lane County faces some significant economic challenges.

- Employment is volatile. While currently the County’s unemployment rate (8.8%) is lower than the State’s rate (9.2%), at the peak of the recession, Lane County’s rate soared to nearly 14% while the Oregon rate only reached about 12%.

- Wages in Lane County are lower than the State overall, and were low enough that Lane County ranks in the lower third of all counties in the nation in wages earned.

- The United Way estimates that the mean renter in Lane County makes $10.34 an hour, but would need an extra $4.28 an hour (29%) to afford a 2-BR apartment.

- Housing is less affordable. 40% of Lane County residents spend more than 30% of their income on housing.

Sources: National Bureau of Labor Statistics; County Health Rankings United Way of Lane County 2008 Leading Indicators Report; Head Start of Lane County Community Assessment 2011-2012
Income in Lane County

Median Family Income (Table 1)
(Source: US Census Bureau 1-Year ACS Summary)

$55,000
$50,000
$45,000
$40,000
$35,000

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Oregon Lane County
Homelessness

- The most recent one night count identified 633 chronically homeless individuals in the Eugene-Springfield metro area.

- In 2011, Community Health Centers of Lane County treated 2,349 homeless patients.

- In 2011 SHMC served 417 homeless patients with 678 admissions.

- These same 417 patients had 1,395 ED visits.

- In a two month period beginning in August 2010, 102 Head Start families were homeless.

Sources: National Bureau of Labor Statistics; County Health Rankings United Way of Lane County 2008 Leading Indicators Report; Head Start of Lane County Community Assessment 2011-2012
Child Abuse and Neglect

Child Abuse and Neglect Among Children Ages 0-17 (Table 1)
(Source: Oregon Department of Human Services)
Access to Care
In comparison to the Nation, Lane County and Oregon residents are more likely to be uninsured, with 23% of residents uninsured. In 2014, The Affordable Care Act could make a dramatic impact on these rates.

Source: State, County, BRFSS 2006-2009; National, BRFSS 2010
Lane County has more Mental Health Providers per 1,000 residents and comparable Primary Care Providers (PCPs) and Dentists per resident to the State.

Source: County Health Rankings 2012. Providers per 1,000 Population.
Portions of Lane County have Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) designations, further indicating that there are geographies or populations that are underserved.

- Oakridge and Veneta have been identified as HPSAs by the Federal Office of Manpower Shortage.
- Eugene has been designated as a Low Income Farmworker HPSAs.
- Unincorporated Lane County and Cottage Grove have also been declared low income HPSAs.
- West Springfield and Unincorporated Lane County have MUA/P areas
- Lane County has been designated a low income dental HPSA.
Dental Care

- Access to dental care has been identified by the medical and social services providers as a significant problem.
- In 2005-2006, there were 6,718 ED visits for dental problems.
- Oral pain is the 2nd leading cause of ED visits at Cottage Grove Hospital.
- 48% of these patients did not have insurance.
- From 2002-2007, tooth decay, untreated decay and rampant decay among Oregon 1st and 2nd graders worsened.
- Ethnic minorities have significantly higher rates of untreated dental problems.
- From Jan 2010-June 2011, 120 uninsured adults had 255 visits at the Lane Community College’s dental clinic.
- Last year, the White Bird Dental Clinic served 1,580 people.
- White Bird receives an additional 50 calls a day for dental assistance.
Health Status: Leading Causes of Death
What’s *REALLY* killing Oregonians?

![Bar chart showing the leading causes of death in Oregon, with tobacco being the most significant.](chart.png)

*Includes alcohol-related crashes*
Causes of Death

- Tobacco: 7000 deaths
- Diet/Activity Patterns: 1400 deaths
- Alcohol: 1000 deaths
- Toxic Agents: 700 deaths
- Microbial Agents: 600 deaths
- Motor Vehicles: 500 deaths
- Firearms: 400 deaths
- Sexual Behavior: 200 deaths
- Illicit Use of Drugs: 200 deaths

- Cardiovascular diseases: 27%
- Cancers: 28%
- Respiratory diseases: 22%
- Other: 24%
Cancer and heart disease are the top causes of death in Lane County, and in the years 2007-2009, these causes accounted for 42% of all resident deaths.

### Top Causes of Mortality 2007-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Death Rate Lane County</th>
<th>Death Rate Oregon State</th>
<th>National Death Rate2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Cancer</td>
<td>183.9</td>
<td>181.3</td>
<td>184.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Heart Disease</td>
<td>131.1</td>
<td>152.2</td>
<td>180.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Unintentional Injury</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Stroke</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Alzheimer’s</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Diabetes</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Suicide</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Alcohol Induced</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Hypertension</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Causes</td>
<td>756.3</td>
<td>760.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cancer and heart disease account for the vast majority of deaths in the County. Cancer deaths have overtaken heart disease in recent years.

In Lane County, lung, bronchus, and tracheal cancers were the cancers with the highest death rates. Lane County’s rate of cancer and tobacco-related deaths is higher than the State at large.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Lane County Death Rate</th>
<th>Oregon Death Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung, bronchus, and tracheal</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphoid and hematopoietic</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon, rectum, and anus</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Cancers</td>
<td>183.9</td>
<td>181.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report, 2009; Death data are for the years 2007-2009 and are age-adjusted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer and Tobacco-related Deaths</th>
<th>Lane County</th>
<th>Oregon State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of tobacco-linked lung cancers, lung, and bronchus only</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate due to lung and bronchus cancers</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco-related deaths</td>
<td>184.8</td>
<td>178.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco-linked cancer mortality</td>
<td>95.2*</td>
<td>89.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oregon Tobacco Facts and Laws, January 2011
*statistically significant
Deaths due to alcohol and suicide are significantly higher in Lane County.

- The suicide rate is 40% higher in Oregon and Lane County than the national rate.
  - Only Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Alaska have higher death rates due to suicide.
  - In Lane County, the median age for suicides is 45; suicide has the lowest median age of death for any major adult mortality cause in the County.
- Alcohol-induced deaths in the County are more than twice as high as national rate.
  - Only Alaska, Montana, and New Mexico have higher rates of alcohol-related deaths.
Deaths per 100,000

Source: Lane County and Oregon Data from Oregon County Vital Statistics Book 2008; National Data from National Vital Statistics Report
Health Status: Morbidity and Prevalence
Yet, chronic diseases are on the rise

- In Oregon, diseases like asthma, heart disease, diabetes, arthritis and cancer...

Claim 19,000 lives each year
Generate $16 billion in health care costs annually
Chronic Conditions in Lane County

Source: Oregon BRFSS 2006-2009, age-adjusted
61 percent of Oregon adults have at least one of the following chronic conditions: arthritis, asthma, diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, high cholesterol or stroke.

Lane County’s Asthma rate exceeds the state rate by 10%
Behavioral Risk Factors
Obesity Trends* Among U.S. Adults
BRFSS, 1990, 2000, 2010
(*BMI ≥30, or about 30 lbs. overweight for 5’4” person)

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
60% of Lane County adults are overweight or obese. More than 25% of Cottage Grove 11th graders are overweight or obese.

Source: County, State Data, BRFSS 2006-2009; National data, BRFSS, 2010
Smoking Rates in Lane County and Oregon

18% of Lane County residents smoke cigarettes—placing us well above the State rate.

Source: County, State Data, BRFSS 2006-2009, National data, BRFSS, 2010
Children are at risk

Prenatal Smoking, Oregon vs. Lane County, 1990 through 2009

Lane County
Oregon

Year
Prenatal smoking (%)
24 22 21 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 14 13 12 12 12 14 16 17
Adults with an income below $15,000 are more than three times as likely to smoke as those with an income of $50,000 or more.

Source: Oregon Tobacco Facts and Laws
Binge Drinking – Past 30 Days (%)

(4 drinks for women, 5 drinks for men in a few hours or one sitting)

*Reported as consuming 5 or more drinks in a sitting in the past 2 weeks
(Source: Student Wellness Survey 2012; National College Health Assessment – University of Oregon 2012; BRFSS Data 2010)
Alcohol is the drug of choice for youth…

8th Grade Students – Past 30 Day Use

11th Grade Students – Past 30 Day Use

(Source: Student Wellness Survey 2012)
...and for our young adults

UO Students – Past 30 Day Use

(Source: National College Health Assessment – University of Oregon, 2012)
Maternal and Child Health
Prenatal smoking is much more common in Lane County than in the State and 70% higher than the national rate.

Source: County, State Data, Oregon State Department of Health; Nation, NVSS, rates are for 2009
Lane County’s infant mortality rate is higher than State and Nation, and both maternal smoking and obesity correlate with infant mortality.

Rate: Deaths per 1,000 live births
Source: County, State Data, Oregon State Department of Health; Nation, NVSS, rates are for 2009
Low birth weight and inadequate prenatal care are most prevalent in the smaller and more rural areas of Lane County.
There is a higher rate of child abuse in Lane County, and the percent of child abuse reports that are confirmed is higher than the State rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent of child abuse reports that are confirmed</th>
<th>Rate of child abuse and neglect, per 1,000</th>
<th>Uninsured Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Oregon County Data Book 2011, Children First.*
25.7% of 8th graders and 24.5% of 11th graders in Lane County were either overweight or obese.

Source: Lane County Oregon Healthy Teens Survey 2007-08
Infectious Disease
Lane County’s rates of immunization place it as risk for outbreaks of preventable disease.

- In Lane County, 77.2% of two year olds receive the MMR vaccine, which is sufficient to prevent outbreaks for Mumps and Rubella, but not Measles, for which the threshold has been calculated at between 83% and 94%.
- In 2011, 8.4% of Lane County Kindergarteners had religious exemptions for vaccinations; only three Counties, Josephine, Deschutes, and Wallowa, had higher rates of religious exemptions.
- Diphtheria requires an 85% threshold and Pertussis 92-94%, but only 80.7% have all four doses in the DTP series, also placing the community at risk for outbreaks.
- 20% of reported cases of Pertussis are hospitalized; the average case costs $9,586.
Religious Exemptions: Kindergartners, 2011

Integration Of Public Health Immunization Program with FQHC program.
Childhood Immunizations

Religious Exemption Rates, 2000-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Children's Facility</th>
<th>Kindergarten and 1st Grade*</th>
<th>7th Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Denotes the school year.
The rates for early Syphilis and Gonorrhea are lower than the State rates, but the Chlamydia and HIV rates are higher than the State rate.

- STIs are most common in young adults.
- Rates of STIs in the Pacific Northwest are far below the rates found in other areas of the Country.
- In general, rates of STIs are higher in urbanized areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STI</th>
<th>Lane County</th>
<th>Oregon State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Syphilis</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV†</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>372.1</td>
<td>356.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rates are incidence per 100,000, except for †, which is the prevalence of infection per 100,000

Source: Oregon Department of Health, 2009 rates
Natural Environment
Lane County fares worse than the State for air pollution ozone days, with the most ozone days of any County in the State.

- Even though Multnomah County has more than twice as many residents as all of Lane County, there were more ozone pollution days in Lane County.
- Lane County also has one Superfund site, Black Butte Mine, which is eligible for Superfund designation (heavily polluted with toxic waste and a potential danger to public health).
- Lane County has recently instituted a ban on outdoor burning: the results are not yet available.

### Air Pollution Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollution</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Lane County</th>
<th>Oregon State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution particulate matter days per month</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution ozone days per month</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: County Health Rankings 2012*
Key Findings
The reality we face

- Individual actions and medical care are important, but they only go so far
- Where we live, work, learn, and play matters
- Prevention does not erase the need to support those with chronic diseases
The simple truth…

Eating better, moving more, and living tobacco free lets Oregonians live healthier lives and do the things they love.
The bright side: Most people want to be healthy

- 69% of Oregon adult smokers want to quit
- 78% of obese adults report trying to lose weight
- Oregonians report taking action in their communities to create healthier options
- Cottage Grove community members raised funds and grants to open a free pediatric dental care clinic this Fall
- Over 70% of Lane County parents are talking with their kids about the dangers of alcohol and drugs
But, it’s hard to be healthy when…

- Fast food is cheaper and more accessible than fresh produce
- Neighborhoods lack safe sidewalks or parks
- We’re exposed to smoke in our home, at work, or in the community
- Our schools or work places lack healthy food options
We *can* create the communities we want

Oregonians…

- Empower individual actions to eat better, move more, and avoid tobacco.
- Consider health implications of all policies
- Ensure a strong public health system
- Support and serve those with chronic diseases.
- Demand, create, and use healthy options
  - At home
  - At work
  - At school
  - In the community
  - With your elected officials
Lane County
Community Health Improvement Priorities

- Getting Care When and Where You Need It
- Reducing tobacco use
- Reducing obesity rates
- Improving dental care
- Improving mental health
- Reducing substance Abuse (drugs, alcohol, medications, etc.)

All of our objectives, policies and programs should engage specific, diverse populations and be modified to address their particular needs.