

Community Needs Assessment in Lincoln County:

Building Resiliency and Stronger Communities

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## Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention suggests that the cases for COVID-19 grew nationwide, while increased evidence has shown that communities of color like Latino and Indigenous communities have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic (CDC, 2020). One example of this disproportionate impact is the age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations for Latinos as it was estimated to be **four** times higher than non-Hispanic white persons (see Figure 1) (CDC, 2020). This was no different in Oregon and was further exacerbated with the wildfires that occurred in the western part of the state in late summer and early fall 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic and recent wildfires has revealed deep gaps in services and programs that serve the Latino and Indigenous communities of Lincoln County. New efforts in Lincoln County to “Build Back Better” and Newport’s Vision 2040 provide frameworks and resources for the Latino and Indigenous communities of Lincoln County to build stronger communities with enhanced infrastructure. This will hopefully support COVID-19 recovery and in the in long-term build community resilience in the face of future crises. A collaborative team came together called Juntos en Colaboración to work on addressing the needs related to not only the COVID-19 pandemic but looking at long term systems changes and overall improvements of services for Latino and Indigenous communities in Lincoln County.

In order to better serve the community, the Juntos en Colaboración team agreed that a community needs assessment was needed to learn about the following:

- 1) Identify needs, gaps and strengths in Lincoln county from Latino and Indigenous communities
- 2) Learn about concerns, and changes community members would like to see in their community
- 3) Provide recommendations for those in leadership
- 4) Identify community members who want to be part of Juntos en Colaboración

The following **four main themes** were identified through analysis:

- Resources: more information and services to provide support to community members
- Barriers: challenges faced by Latino and Indigenous communities to access services
- Communication: key methods of how Latino and Indigenous communities know of resources and community activities
- Language services: concerns and suggestions to improve services

## Purpose:

The purpose of the community needs assessment is the following:

- 1) Identify needs, gaps and strengths in Lincoln county from Latino and Indigenous communities
- 2) Learn about concerns, and changes community members would like to see in their community
- 3) Provide recommendations to leadership and
- 4) Identify community members who would be willing to join Juntos en Colaboración

This community needs assessment was conducted in late October and early November 2020. This assessment would allow the Juntos en Colaboración team to keep working on not only addressing the COVID-19 pandemic but also to improve access to other community services.

**Methods:**

With assistance from a Master's in Public Health (MPH) graduate student in the OSU College of Public Health and Human Sciences the assessment was planned and conducted. The MPH student worked closely with Dr. Dusti Linnell, PhD in Public Health who assisted with the planning and process of the assessment. Together in collaboration with the team members of Juntos en Colaboración we prepared to conduct community member interviews. The primary recruitment method was through direct connections and word of mouth (i.e., not broadly advertised). Beatriz Botello Salgado (OSU extension, SNAP-Ed Nutrition Program Assistant), and Alex Llumiquinga (Olalla Center, Outreach Program Coordinator) who are trusted members of Lincoln County who serve the Latino and Indigenous communities helped lead the recruitment efforts. The interviews were flexible and worked around the community member's availability and needs. Some of these needs included the use of an interpreter.

The population in Lincoln County has been growing, and so has the Latino community. In 2019 it was estimated that 49,962 people reside in Lincoln County, and of those 9.1% (4,546) were Hispanic/Latino (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019). There is a growing Guatemalan community in Lincoln County who primarily speak Mayan languages (e.g., Mam). The language varies depending on the region they are from and Spanish tends to be a second language for community members from Guatemala. The MPH student is bilingual/bicultural in Spanish/English, and with the assistance from a Mam interpreter interviews were conducted in the preferred Spanish or Mam language. The goal was to interview 8-12 community members. In this community needs assessment eight interviews were conducted, four with Spanish-speaking community members and four with Mam-speaking community members.

A qualitative method approach was used to complete the community needs assessment, as it would provide a deeper understanding of challenges faced by the Latino and Indigenous community groups in Lincoln County. This level of information may have been more limited if solely gathered by using more quantitative-focused surveys or questionnaires. Community members were given the option of their preferred method for conducting the interviews (phone call, Whatsapp, or Zoom), all were completed over the phone. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in participants' preferred language in order to gather information from community members. This format allowed for questions to be asked related to challenges being faced and allowed for guidance on how to address those challenges in the community. Due to the possible complexity of concerns for these communities to share their experiences these conversations were not recorded. Community members were informed about confidentiality of what they shared, that their participation was voluntary, that no identifiable information would be shared, and that the information would be generalized when being

shared. Interviews were conducted for up to sixty minutes and participants were compensated with a \$25 gift card to a local store in their area. The questions were open-ended so that community members would be able to elaborate on their experiences and share their concerns. This would allow for information to be shared with those in leadership that could help implement some of these needs and changes in Lincoln County. The information gathered from these interviews would be able to provide insight to the work being done by the Build Back Better efforts and Newport's Vision 2040. (See Appendix A for the full interview guide)

Participants: Limited participant characteristics

City Location	Primary Language	Years of Residence in Lincoln County
Lincoln City	Spanish	25+ years
Lincoln City	Spanish	20+ years
Newport	Spanish	25+ years
Newport	Spanish	10+ years
Newport	Mam	5+ years
Newport	Mam	5+ years
Newport	Mam	Less than 5 years
Newport	Mam	Less than 5 years

\*Demographic information was not gathered to ensure community members felt comfortable sharing their experiences. Limited information was collected regarding characteristics.

### Key Findings:

Latino and Indigenous community members described strengths in their community as well as four common themes that were **resources** (more information and services to provide support to community members), **barriers** (challenges faced by Latino and Indigenous communities to access services), **communication** (key methods of how Latino and Indigenous communities know of resources and community activities), and **language services** (concerns and suggestions to improve services). The strengths and each of these themes will be addressed further in the following paragraphs.

It is important to note that various social determinants of health (SDOH) have an impact on communities (e.g., housing, literacy level, job opportunities etc.). Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, (2020), defines social determinants of health as "conditions in environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks" (pg.1). It was clear that the COVID-19 pandemic and the wildfires had a major impact on the SDOH for the Latino and Indigenous communities in Lincoln County. The pandemic has caused vulnerable communities to not have the adequate resources needed in a timely manner having a further

impact on an individual's overall health (Singu, Acharya, Challagundla, & Byrareddy, 2020). In order to be able to make changes it's important to understand how disadvantaged populations are impacted to build stronger, resilient communities.

### ***Strengths in Lincoln County***

Participants shared how they have seen their community change over time, and the strengths that have come with those changes. One of those strengths is that people described their community as safe and calm. They reported seeing less crimes as opposed to places where they've come from. They are not afraid to go outside for a walk or visit the coastal beaches. Where people live also plays a role in health, and having safe neighborhoods allows for people to spend more time outdoors (Singu et al., 2020).

People overtime have also seen an increase in the population of the Latino and Indigenous communities, and because of this increase there is now more resources available (e.g., interpretation, Medicaid, food, etc.). Those who have lived in the area for 20 years or more described how when they first arrived there were not many resources available. One of those limited resources was interpretation services. Now there is an increase of this service, and this has helped the community overtime.

### **Resources**

In regard to resources there were four types that were commonly reported by community members: **1)** Food accessibility: with regards to needing more access to places to get food assistance **2)** Financial resources for rental relief, and **3)** Information in preferred language (Spanish and Mam)

#### ***Food Accessibility:***

Many respondents mentioned that more access to food resources was needed as some of the food pantries had limitations with hours and access. They mentioned that some food banks only allowed people to access the service once or twice a month. With the pandemic many individual's jobs were impacted. Some of them had to stop working because either there was an outbreak at their job, their employer temporarily closed, or production had slowed down. This caused a significant strain on their finances. In addition, due to their immigration status some mentioned that they were not eligible to apply for SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) services. They heavily relied on food banks, and other community resources that were providing support such as Centro de Ayuda or the Olalla Center in Lincoln County.

#### ***Financial Resources for Rental Relief***

One of the biggest financial worries for community members was their rental expenses. There is a need for more information to be shared regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and programs that provide support. One of those main programs being related to rental relief resources. Rental relief programs provide help with rent costs and this was of importance with many losing their jobs or having lower wages. Many were worried and concerned about how they

would pay their rent if they were currently unemployed or had a decrease in wages. Community members reported trying to apply for community programs that were offering to help with rent. Some reported a long waiting period to get notified regarding assistance availability. Others tried calling various phone numbers that were being shared, and some were notified they were approved but never received the funding support.

### **Information in Preferred Language**

Community members reported most commonly that they would like to see more information in Spanish and Mam for the following: **emergency preparedness, COVID-19 pandemic, mental health services and public transportation**. Due to the Oregon wildfires in early September 2020, community members reported needing more information and training about how to better prepare for emergencies. Many reported not receiving alerts regarding the emergency response or if they did it was in English only. Many were informed about what was happening via word of mouth by others in the community. There was mixed messaging among community members regarding where to go for evacuations.

### ***Increased Information for COVID-19:***

In general community members would like to see more information about what is happening with the pandemic in their language. Some mentioned misinformation about those who seek care in hospital emergency rooms for COVID-19. For example, it was mentioned that once someone goes to seek help for COVID-19 the doctors will “abandon” the patients due to the virus being contagious. There is also a need for more information related to financial assistance if they do seek treatment at the hospital emergency room for COVID-19. There is a huge concern about cost. Participants of the Guatemalan community reported opting to stay home and instead relying on home remedies.

### ***Increased information for Emergency Preparedness:***

Community members reported needing more information in their languages (Spanish and Mam) related to emergencies. When the wildfire emergencies occurred, many reported not receiving information or alerts to know what was happening. They relied on community partners sharing information to know what was happening. Even when it came to evacuations most didn't know where to go or who could help them evacuate if that was a need. Community members expressed losing power service and, with no access to their phones for information, feeling disconnected. They expressed the need for alert messages to be in their language and an interest in emergency preparedness training.

### ***Mental Health Services:***

Community members reported experiencing fear, trauma, and stress related to what is currently happening with the COVID-19 pandemic. Most were unsure of where to seek help for mental health services. Some informed needing to seek services outside of their county as they've heard that there are no services in Spanish. There is fear about falling ill, and the expenses that will come with needing to seek health care services. Those who shared testing positive for COVID-19 expressed concern about becoming reinfected. Along with this comes

trauma for some individuals. Due to the fear of the virus some mentioned not wanting to leave their home or thinking that a cold like symptom was COVID-19. Stress was heavily expressed by various community members. Stress related to finances, the unknown of the virus, misinformation about what happens if someone seeks medical care for COVID-19, and work availability.

***Transportation:***

For transportation, community members reported having their own vehicles or relying on rides from known contacts to get to the places they needed to go. Those that reported relying on rides from others said that this caused a limitation when the wildfires occurred. They were not sure who would be able to give them a ride if there was a need to evacuate. In general, community members reported being unaware of public transportation or not knowing how to access or use the service. They think there should be more information about how to use the city buses. The biggest worry is not knowing how to request a stop, and the routes for the buses. If they had more information about how to use public transportation, then they might be able to use the service more often.

**Barriers**

The most common types of barriers were the following: **1) Financial barriers 2) Service barriers and 3) System navigation barriers.**

***Financial Barriers:***

Participants reported that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted their employment significantly. Most reported working in agriculture, restaurants, and house cleaning. The pandemic has caused a huge strain on their finances. Most reported being worried about their expenses and seeking health care services if they became ill. For the Guatemalan community it was mentioned that they work cutting salal leaves out in the mountains. There are restrictions due to the pandemic on how many days a person can work, and how much they can cut per day, partly because companies are slowing down production or closing. During the pandemic they might have to agree to get paid lower wages as there are not many other employers offering jobs which makes it challenging. Those that worked in restaurants or house cleaning jobs also faced challenges as employer's shutdown temporarily.

***Service Barriers:***

Due to their immigration status, there are barriers to services Latino and Indigenous communities are eligible for. Some reported trying to apply for SNAP benefits or unemployment benefits but realized it was a program for those that have proper documentation. They heard about other community programs supporting undocumented communities and applied. Appointment availability was another barrier mentioned. When trying to schedule or reschedule health care appointments community members reported not being able to get one within a reasonable time frame. Examples of this was a person calling a week in advance to reschedule an appointment and was given a new appointment two months later. Another reported being told their appointment would be re-scheduled as it was impacted

by COVID-19, and when the person called was told there were no appointments available. Some experienced going to the emergency room, but faced challenges with language barriers, or not finding a specific number to be able to ask questions related to COVID-19.

***System Navigation Barriers:***

In order to be able to use services people need to know how to navigate the systems. In this case community members reported that it was challenging to be able to apply for rental relief programs, or financial assistance for health care services. Examples of this included a participant trying to apply for the rental relief program and not hearing back from anyone but kept trying, until eventually were able to start the application process. Another mentioned how challenging the process for applying for financial assistance was as they asked for various types of information like proof of income, taxes, and spouse information. Some of them don't file taxes and their spouses are not in the U.S., so they faced some challenges when applying. Billing of services from the hospital is complex and was challenging to understand. This was because emergency doctors charge for services separately from the hospital. Additionally, with the emergency alert system, most didn't know the process to sign-up for alerts. They were not aware that there was a process to register in order to get alerts. Participants mentioned that if e-mail was required to sign up this would not work for the majority of Latino and Indigenous communities as they don't know how to use e-mail.

**Communication**

Latino and Indigenous communities would like to see more information in their languages, the following was the most common method to stay informed about what was happening in their communities: **1) word of mouth** and **2) methods to share information:** feedback on how information can reach these communities.

***Communication via Word of Mouth:***

Participants more commonly reported that communities learned about resources, community events and general information by word of mouth. Many reported that they learned about resources from community partners and then shared the information with known contacts. The following are the organizations participants reported receiving information from, Lincoln County School District, Oregon State University Extension services, the Olalla Center, and Centro de Ayuda. Community members shared that most information they received was from a known contact. This is how most of them learned about what was happening with the COVID-19 pandemic and the wildfires.

***Preferred Methods for Communication:***

The methods to share information with the Latino and Indigenous communities is by sending a text message or video that is in Spanish and Mam. Mam-speakers reported that video with audio by someone who speaks Mam was a good method to share information. Mam-speakers mentioned that there are limitations with text messaging as not all can read Spanish. They might receive the information but are unable to know what the message says, as they mostly understand Spanish orally. It was also mentioned that they understand Mam orally, and not



written. This is why videos in Mam are preferred for communication. Other preferred methods were by sharing information via the news, social media (Facebook), radio or to create a specific webpage that can be accessed by the public with information. There was a participant who shared that they lost their vision and the only way they are able to receive information is by being able to listen, whether it's the news or radio.

### **Language Services**

Community members reported facing challenges due to language barriers and needs. They would like to see more of the following in their community: **1) Increase in bilingual staff 2) Increase in interpretation services**

#### ***Increase in Bilingual Staff:***

With the population growth in Lincoln County of Latino and Indigenous communities, community members identified the need for more bilingual staff. This included different job areas like grocery stores, all health care clinics (e.g., hospitals, primary care, dental etc.) as well as for public transportation services. Many faced challenges with trying to communicate their needs related to COVID-19, ask for help at stores, or access public transportation. Community members rely on community organizations to help with scheduling of health care appointments because many of the healthcare staff are not bilingual. Participants shared that if the public transportation drivers spoke Spanish, they would consider utilizing the service because they could ask questions if needed.

#### ***Increase Linguistically Appropriate Interpretation Services:***

Participants also addressed the need for more interpretation services, even though there has been an increase to this service. While most reported seeing improvements with language services via video interpreters most think there is room for improvement. For example, some shared that while trying to schedule appointments they needed to request help from someone else to help them. When they call different clinics, they are not offered interpreters on the call with frontline workers. There can also be technical issues with video interpreters, and some reported preferring in-person interpreters. In the section about barriers, participants mentioned that some had difficulty accessing services because of language barriers. Those who went to the emergency room or tried to call to ask questions related to COVID-19 had to rely on family members or community partners to help them. Once connected to the institution, because they were admitted or were going to get treatment, they received interpretation services, but not in the initial steps.

**Recommendations:** These recommendations are generated towards long-term planning in Lincoln County to build stronger, resilient communities that can be used alongside Build Back Better and Newport 2040 Vision efforts.

General Recommendations	Examples
Establish communication channels to share information that will reach Latino and Indigenous communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consider a text messaging service that can send messages to community members to share information</li> <li>● Prioritize using videos in Spanish and Mam to share information</li> <li>● Increased information in various methods can help with reaching various community members (e.g., news, social media (Facebook), radio or to create a specific webpage that can be accessed by the public)</li> </ul>
Recruitment of bilingual/bicultural staff in all service agencies who speak Spanish, and other Indigenous languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increase hiring of bilingual/ bicultural staff in clinics (e.g., reception, practitioners, interpreters)</li> <li>● Increase hiring of bilingual/ bicultural staff in Hospitals including operators and receptionists</li> <li>● Increase hiring of bilingual/bicultural staff at Grocery stores</li> </ul>
Increase access to information related to public transportation, and COVID-19 pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Guide &amp; video on how to use public transportation</li> <li>● Information on different routes, cost, and vouchers</li> <li>● A bilingual call center line for questions related to COVID-19 and public transportation</li> <li>● Extending hours for the call center line to ask questions related to COVID-19</li> </ul>
Emergency preparedness training in Spanish and other Indigenous languages and Increase in information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Training of general emergency preparedness not only earthquakes but fires, tsunamis, other</li> <li>● Messaging alert system in Spanish and other languages</li> <li>● Outreach efforts on how to sign up for alerts</li> <li>● Evacuation information</li> </ul>
Increased support to help navigate systems and service programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Train or hire staff at the hospital who can directly assist patients to apply for financial assistance</li> <li>● Increased awareness of financial assistance for patients during intake (e.g., can help with hospital bills)</li> <li>● Hospitals to hire or employ community health workers, health navigators or others in similar positions (these positions help bridge the connection between service providers and the</li> </ul>

	<p>community, and are able to help patients navigate different systems)</p>
<p>Provide increase of resources information, and assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of food access that is more frequent during the pandemic</li> <li>• Increased outreach of Rental Relief programs and assistance (expansion of funding)</li> <li>• Outreach to increase awareness of Mental Health Services</li> <li>• Increased hiring of staff to help with accessing and utilization of resources (e.g., community health workers, health navigators, others)</li> </ul>
<p>Increase and improvements in interpretation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard process on how frontline workers can best serve non-English speaking clients across various clinics/emergency rooms (e.g., call center, interpreters, or staff on call)</li> <li>• Ensure technology works for video interpreters</li> <li>• Consider a customer survey or picture survey (e.g., emojis with a rating scale from 1-5 to rate satisfaction of interpretation services) to ensure patients are receiving appropriate level of service</li> <li>• Thinking ahead after COVID-19 pandemic increase in in-person interpreters (preferred by community members)</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:**

Fortuna, Tolou-Shams, Robles-Ramamurthy, and Porche (2020) reported that “preexisting inequities are at the root of the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 [pandemic]” (p.443). Most Latino and Indigenous communities do not have the privilege of having jobs that allows them to work from home or get paid sick leave (Fortuna, Tolou-Shams, Robles-Ramamurthy, & Porche, 2020). In the state of Maryland due to the limitations of individuals’ immigration status undocumented immigrants could not afford to stay home and risked being exposed to COVID-19 while traveling for work (Page & Flores-Miller, 2020). These are the same stories that were shared from Lincoln County residents as well. They informed of traveling to work with others, risking possible exposure. The need to work to be able to have food on the table and cover their expenses was at the forefront for them during this pandemic and wildfire emergencies. One of the biggest limitations that interferes with individuals to have access to resources is their immigration status (Macias Gil et. al., 2020). There needs to be increased information regarding resources available that can support those who have limitations because of their immigration status. This pandemic and wildfire emergencies have already shown that there is a need for increased information in other languages, awareness of programs offering mental health services, and increased information regarding transportation resources among other services. The hope is that this community needs assessment will provide a snapshot of the support needed in Lincoln County. The identified needs can be a starting point for the Juntos en Colaboración team to be able to work with community members to address these needs together.

**Note:**

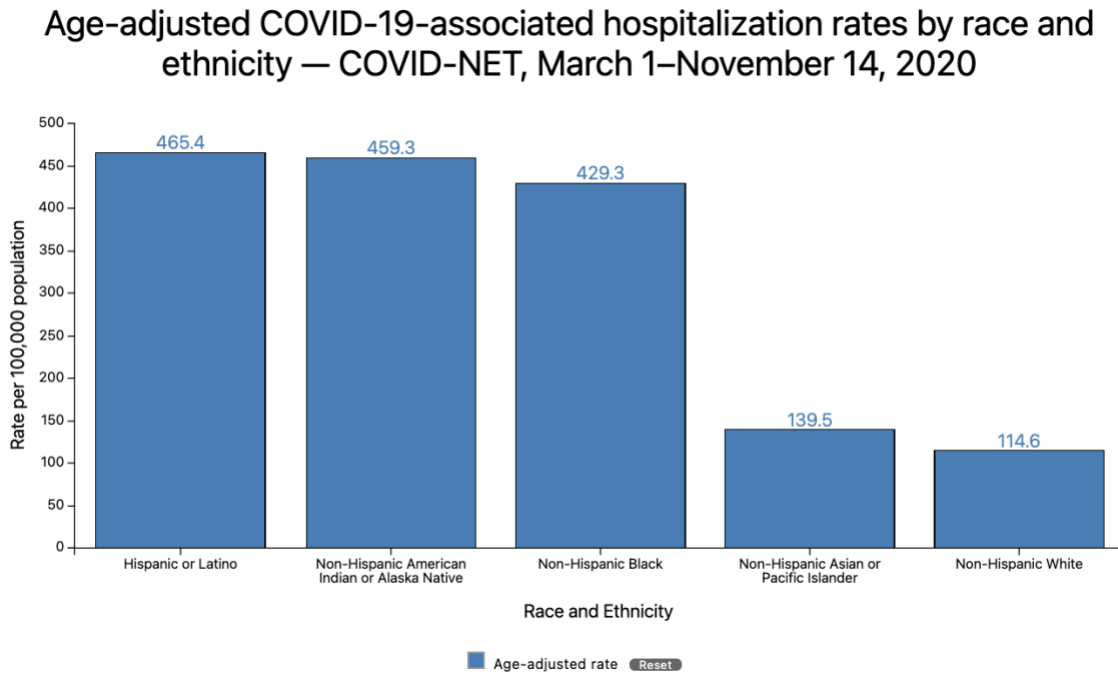
Please note that throughout this paper the term Latino was used due to preference by members of the Latino community in Lincoln County.

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**Figure 1**

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity



Among the 74,573 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19-associated hospitalizations, 71,211 (95.5%) had information on race and ethnicity, while collection of race and ethnicity was still pending for 3,362 (4.5%) cases. When examining overall age-adjusted rates by race and ethnicity, the rate for Hispanic or Latino persons was approximately 4.1 times the rate among non-Hispanic White persons. Rates for non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native persons and non-Hispanic Black persons were approximately 4.0 and 3.7 times the rate among non-Hispanic White persons, respectively.

CDC. (2020). *COVIDView, Key Updates for Week 46*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>

## Appendix A

### Interview Guide for 1:1 Conversations with Community Members

(Note: This guide was translated to Spanish)

1. Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am part of a group called Juntos en Colaboracion. We are working together to support the Latino and Indigenous communities in Lincoln County.

One of the first things we did was to develop a news channel on YouTube called Novedades del Conadado de Lincoln. Have you heard of it? *(If no, offer to send the link).*

2. We are hoping to build a stronger community for the Latino and Indigenous people in Lincoln County. We are talking with community members about what they think needs to change. This information will be shared with people who can make changes in our community.

I will not share any of your personal information or anything that could identify you. None of the ideas you share will be connected to you personally.

3. First, let me tell you about me. I grew up in \_\_\_\_\_, I live in \_\_\_\_\_, and I work at OSU as \_\_\_\_\_. I'm working on a degree in public health because I am passionate about \_\_\_\_\_. I've been working with families in Benton county to \_\_\_\_\_. I am excited to be part of Juntos en Colaboracion because \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Tell me about yourself:

- a. Where did you grow up?
- b. Where do you work?
- c. Do you have children?
- d. How long have you lived in Lincoln County?
- e. Since you have lived here, how have you seen the community change?

5. What kind of changes would you like to see that would strengthen the community for Latino and Indigenous people?

(Ask about during COVID-19 and before COVID-19 for the following questions)

I have heard that many people from the Latino and indigenous communities have had difficulty getting information and services they need. (Use follow up prompts as needed to dig deeper into the concerns. Example: "Tell me more about that." "What else

concerns you about that?") (Ask about during COVID-19 and before COVID-19 for the following questions)

6.
  - a. How do you receive your information? How do you know about resources or activities in your community?
  - b. What are your concerns about finding a doctor and being able to get medicine?
  - c. What are your concerns with your children in school? (If they mention they have children)
  - d. I have heard that many people are experiencing feelings of stress and anxiety. Do you have any concerns for your family, friends, or coworkers?
    - i. Do you know where you can receive services for support?
    - ii. What resources do you think are needed? What do you think needs to happen so that these services can be offered?
  - e. What are your concerns about getting around town to go to work, the doctor, or the grocery store? (Note for development: "getting around town" is a euphemism for transportation. I don't want to say "transportation" but instead ask about how people get from place to place).
    - i. (After response follow up question) Do you use public transportation? If not, what are the barriers to using this service if any? What would help you and your family to use this service?
  - f. What are your concerns about providing your family with healthy, affordable food? Follow-up: are there ingredients for traditional foods that you wish you could get here?
  - g. What should change so you can get information in your language?
    - i. (After response follow up) Would you like to see more information or emergency signs in your language?
  - h. Are there programs or services you need but that you can't find or aren't offered in your language?
  - i. I have heard that some of our community members feel isolated and disconnected from the community. What do you think should change to bring people together to create a thriving community?
  - j. What do you think are strengths in our community that we can build upon to create a thriving community?



7. Would you like to receive more information about our group and how you can join us to build a stronger community for Latino and Indigenous community members?
  - a. Would you like to join our meetings to help develop ideas?
  - b. Are there other ways you would like to get involved?
  - c. Would it be ok if we follow up with you again in the future?
8. Is there anyone else you think we should talk to about how we can strengthen the Latino and Indigenous community in Lincoln County?
9. If you would like to talk with us more about our group, you can call \_\_Araceli, Alex, or Beatriz. Do you know them? Would you like their contact information?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your time. We would like to give you a \$25 gift card as a thank you for your time.