

Community Themes & Strengths Assessment

Summary

Report

for Solano County



CTSA Overview

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) is one of the four assessments in the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. The CTSA engages community members by asking them to voice their thoughts, experiences, opinions, and concerns. The CTSA provides valuable insight into the health issues residents feel are important, perceptions of the quality of life in our community, and community strengths and assets. The information collected helped identify themes that Solano residents are interested in, concerned about, and would support. This community input has helped determine strategic health issues and identify strengths and assets in our community that will be incorporated in the strategies of our Solano Community Health Improvement Plan.

CTSA data was supplemented with primary data from the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) gathered by Valley Vision's focus groups and key informant interviews. The data from the CHNA are presented in text boxes to support survey findings. Unique perspectives are also included at the end of the survey.

Process

Information within the CTSA came from three major sources: 1) a survey disseminated to the general public and partners; 2) focus groups; and 3) key informant interviews. The Solano County Community Health Survey was developed in late spring 2014 to capture the community's ideas regarding the quality of life in Solano County and its cities, and to gather information on the health issues, behaviors and environmental circumstances that most affect the community. The survey was available in both Spanish and English, and over the next two years, the survey was administered at more than 45 libraries, community centers, and fairs and festivals. In 2016, an electronic version of the survey was also developed and sent out through email and as a link on social media. A total of 1365 surveys were collected, representing all cities and age groups within Solano County.

In addition to information collected in the surveys, the CTSA includes information collected between May and November 2015 through key informant interviews and focus groups. Key informant interviews were conducted using a standardized series of questions with area health experts and service providers familiar with health issues, as well as in places and within populations experiencing health disparities. A total of 11 key informant interviews were completed. Focus group interviews were conducted with community members representing vulnerable populations such as the medically underserved, minority and low-income populations and/or community members living in vulnerable locations. A total of 6 focus groups were conducted with 67 participants.

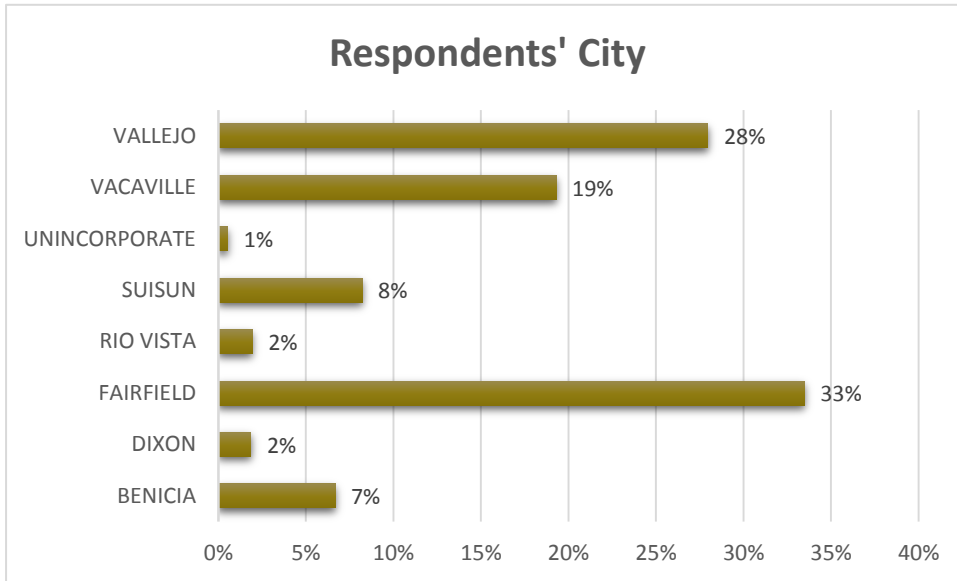
Survey Collection

Event	Date
Public Health Fair	4/16/2014
CDA Cares	4/24-4/25/2014
Annual Public Health Division Meeting	4/29/2014
Flu Clinic	

Event	Date
PHASPAR Meeting	5/8/2014
Fairfield FRC (Cleo Gordon)	5/20/2014
Vacaville FRC	5/20/2014
Suisun FRC	5/27/2014
Fairfield FRC (Anna Kyle)	5/20/2014
Emergency Medical Services Fair	
Pista Sa Nayon	6/7/2014
Juneteenth	6/21/2014
Latino Festival	6/22/2014
Suisun library	7/22/2014, 8/29/14
Fairfield Library	8/13/2014
Vacaville Library	
Rio Vista Library	
Dixon Library	
FHS Parking Lot Celebration (Vacaville)	8/13/2014
Emergency Medical Response Summit	8/14/2014
Other (family, friends, etc)	8/29/2014
Diversity Festival (Fairfield)	9/13/2014
Open Enrollment Employee Health Fair	9/16/2014
Kroc Center: Senior Health Fair	9/17/2014
Vacaville Kid Fest	10/4/2014
Benicia Senior Center Flu Clinic	10/15/2014
Vacaville Town Square Library Flu Clinic	11/3/2014
Fairfield Library Flu Clinic	11/6/2014
Cordelia Library	11/1/2014
Healthy Solano Steering Committee Meeting	2/23/2015
Public Health Fair	4/9/2015
Health Safety Fair (FF/Suisun Adult School)	4/25/2015
Fruit and Veggie Fest (Vallejo)	5/8/2015
Celebrate Seniors (Vacaville)	5/13/2015
Latino Festival	6/14/2015
KP Youth Focus Group	7/30/2015
Solano County Fair	7/29-8/2/2015
Vital Records	8/2015 - 3/2016
Get Fit Vallejo	9/26/2015
Lambtown	10/3-10/4/2015
Solano Family Justice Center	10/17/2015
Rio Vista Library	5/4/2016
Benicia Farmer's Market	5/5/2016

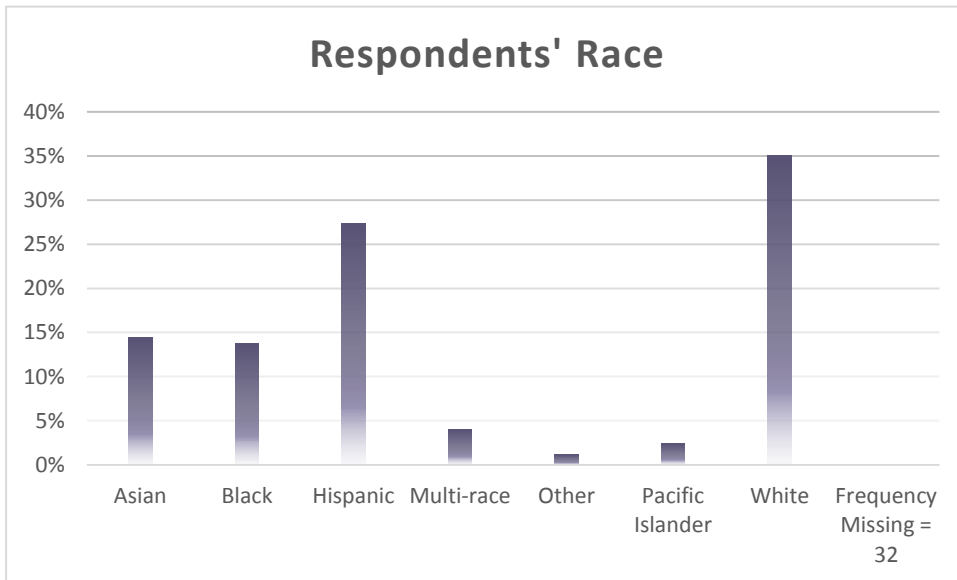
Demographic Information

The following charts, graphs and tables summarize the information about who participated in this survey. The diversity of participants, while not an exact match for those living in the County; it does provide a good assessment of what the public is concerned about regarding the health and well-being of their communities and the county. Continued planning efforts will need to include strategies to include even more community input.



County Data:
Population distribution, by city

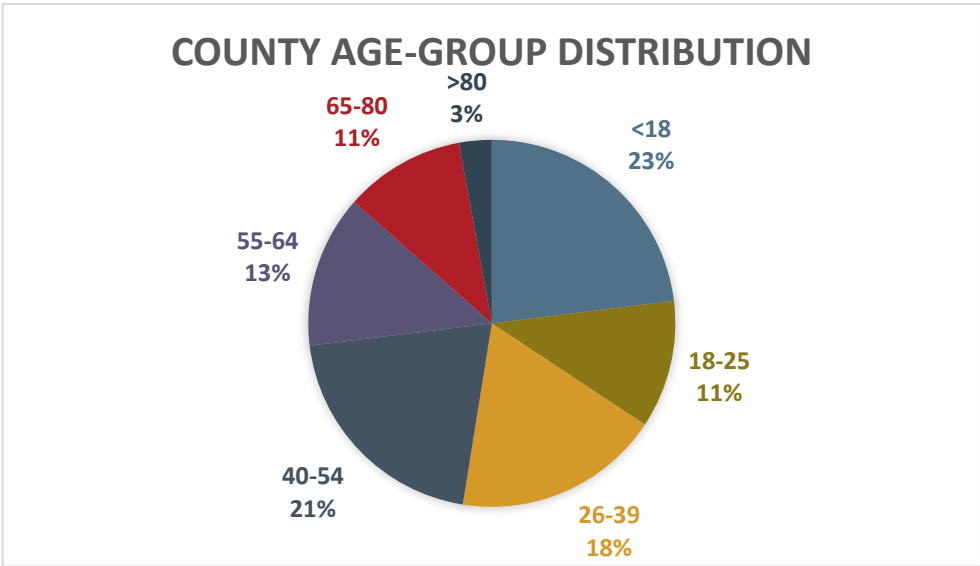
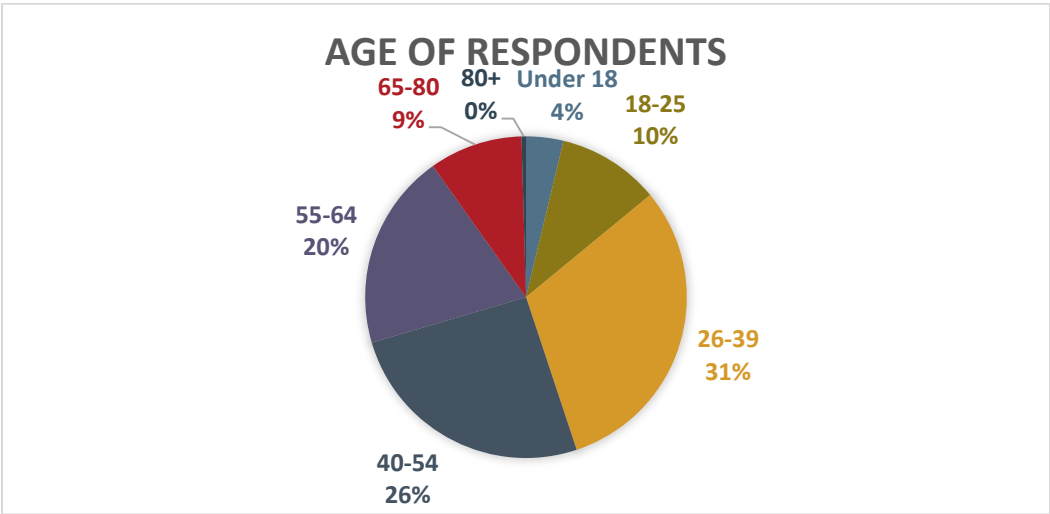
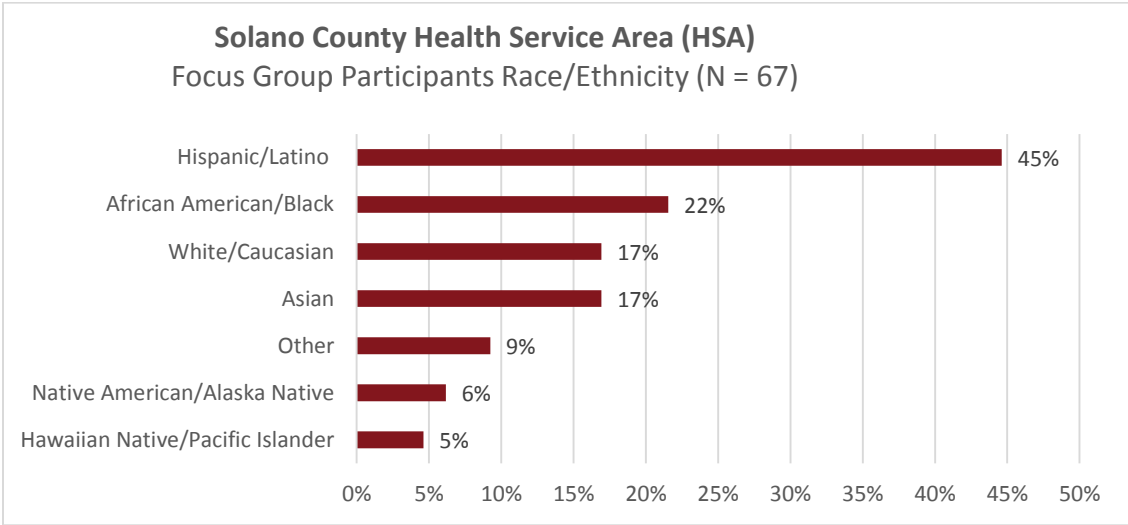
City	2016 5-Yr Percentage
Benicia	6.4
Dixon	4.4
Fairfield	26.0
Rio Vista	1.9
Suisun City	6.8
Vacaville	22.4
Vallejo	27.5
Unincorporated	4.6

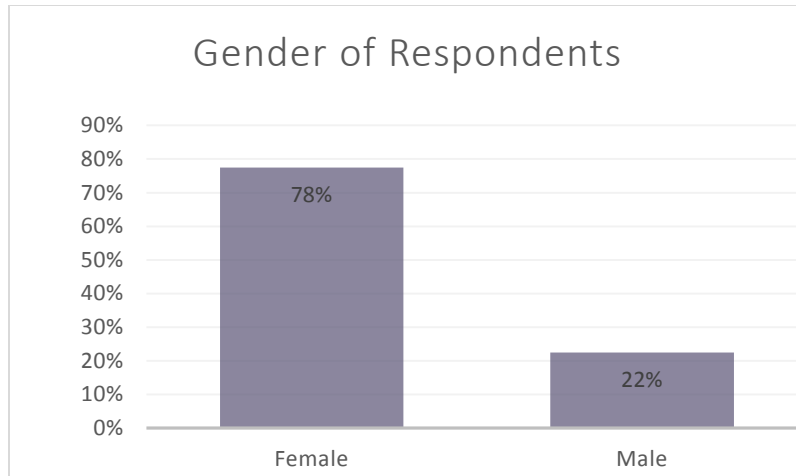


County Data:
Population distribution, by race

Race	2016 5-Yr Percentage
Asian	14.6
Black	14.0
Hispanic	24.9
Multiracial	5.4
Native American	0.5
Pacific Islander	0.8
White	39.8

The table below demonstrates the focus group participants' race/ethnicity for the CHNA data included in this report.





The County distribution is 50% Female and 50% Male.

Languages

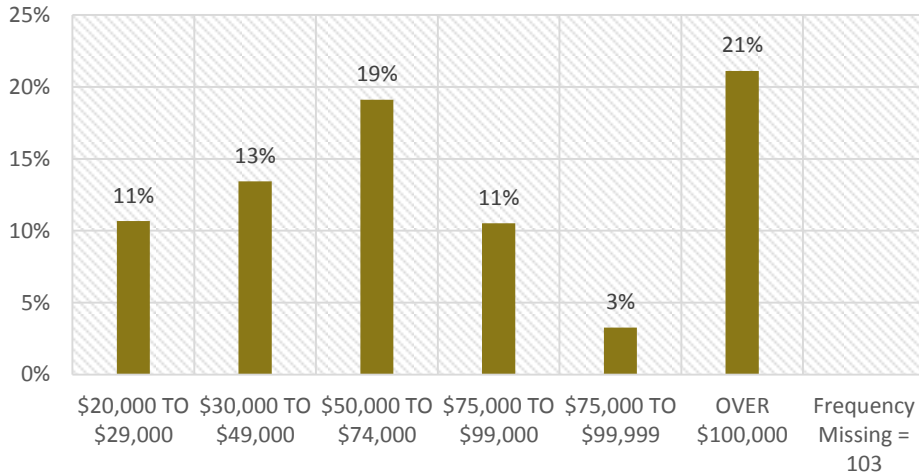
Respondents' Language were as follows:

- English (68%)
- Multiple Languages (18%)
- Spanish (10%)
- Tagalog (2%)
- Unknown (2%)
- The following were less than 1% - Arabic, Chinese, Indonesian, Punjabi, Urdu, Vietnamese

The following languages were listed by the respondents when they indicated speaking multiple languages:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| • Cantonese | • Italian | • Sign Language |
| • Chinese | • Japanese | • Spanish |
| • English | • Korean | • Sign Language |
| • German | • Pampanga | • Tagalog |
| • Hmong | • Pangilinan | • Vietnamese |
| • Ilocano | • Portuguese | • Visayan |
| • Indonesian | • Punjabi | |

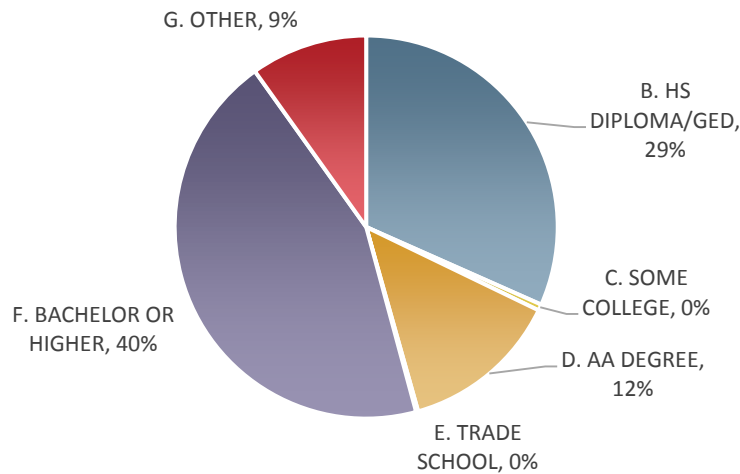
Income of Respondents



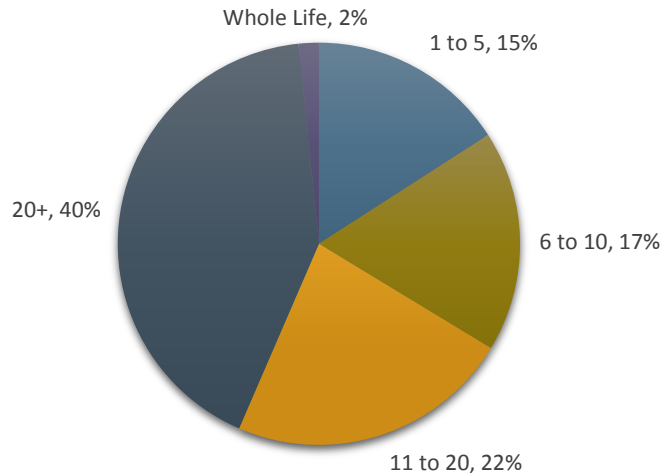
County Income Data

Household Income	2014 5-Yr Est.
Less than \$50,000	36.4
\$50,000 – \$74,000	18.4
\$75,000 – \$99,000	14.7
\$100,000 or more	30.6

Respondents' Education



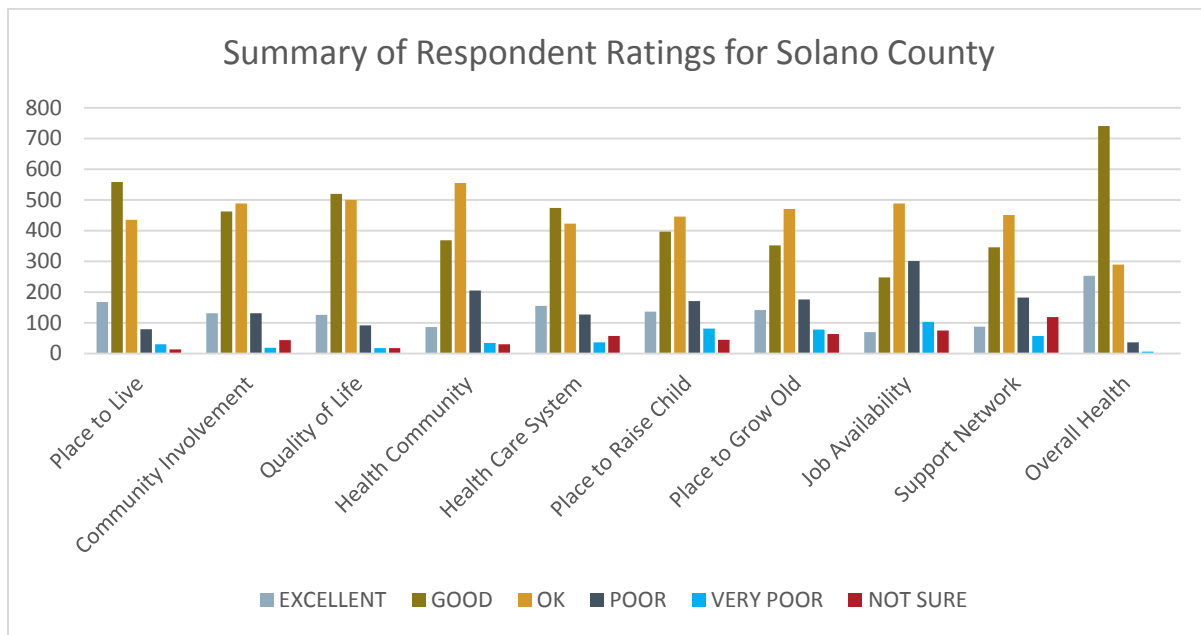
How Long Living in Solano County (Years)



Survey Results

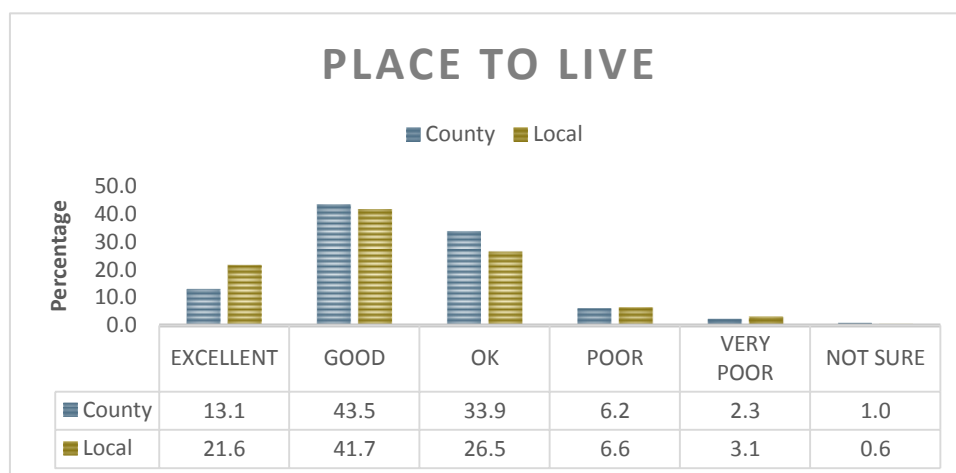
Ratings of County, Communities, & Individual Health

The CTSA results summarized below highlight the findings from inquiring of the residents and service providers knowledgeable about health issues in Solano County about their perceptions of health and well-being in Solano County and their communities. The chart below demonstrates that for the County overall, people rated the categories generally at least OK. Following that table are charts where the results are compared with how respondents feel about the County vs their local communities. One notable finding, for each of the categories, except Job Availability and Overall Health, citizens rated their local communities as excellent more often than the County.



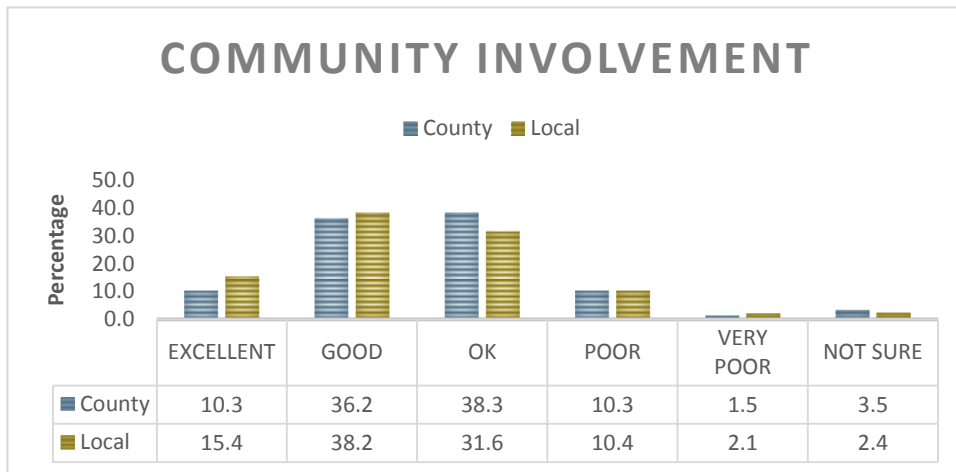
Solano County and Your Community as a Place to Live

Participants were asked, *how would you rate local community AND Solano County as a place to live?* The following chart summarizes the responses. Over 56% of the people responding indicated that the County is Good or Excellent. For their local communities, it was slightly higher, at 63%.



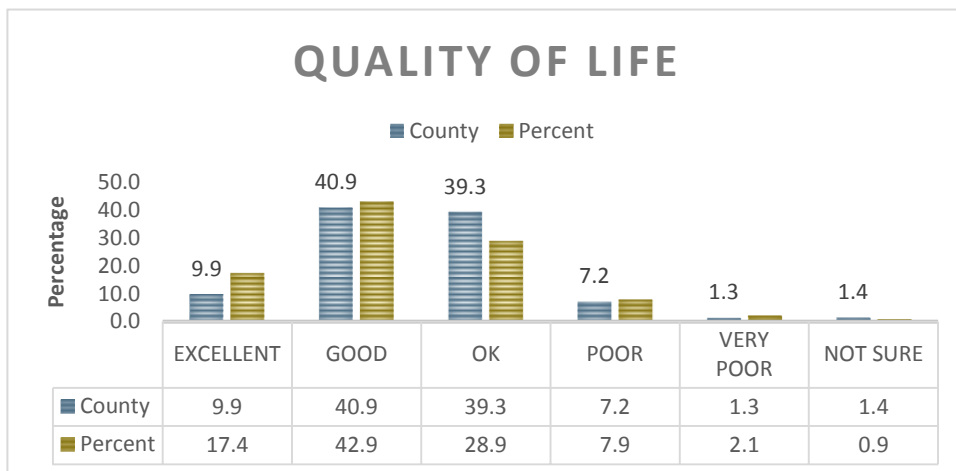
Sense of Community Involvement and Responsibility

The chart below depicts the responses to *How would you rate the sense of community involvement and responsibility in your local community AND in all of Solano County?* The responses for the County indicate that almost 47% believe that Community Involvement is Good or Excellent, and for local communities, it is again slightly higher at 54%. For the local community, more people responded the community involvement is excellent compared to the county.



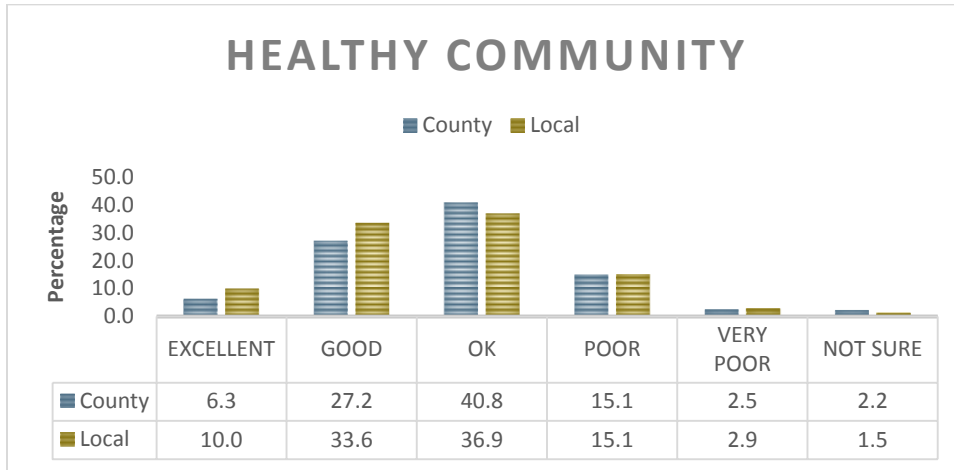
Quality of Life

How would you rate the quality of life in your local community AND in all of Solano County? In rating Quality of Life, over 50% of the respondents again said that Solano County is Good, or Excellent. Just over 60% rated their local communities the same.



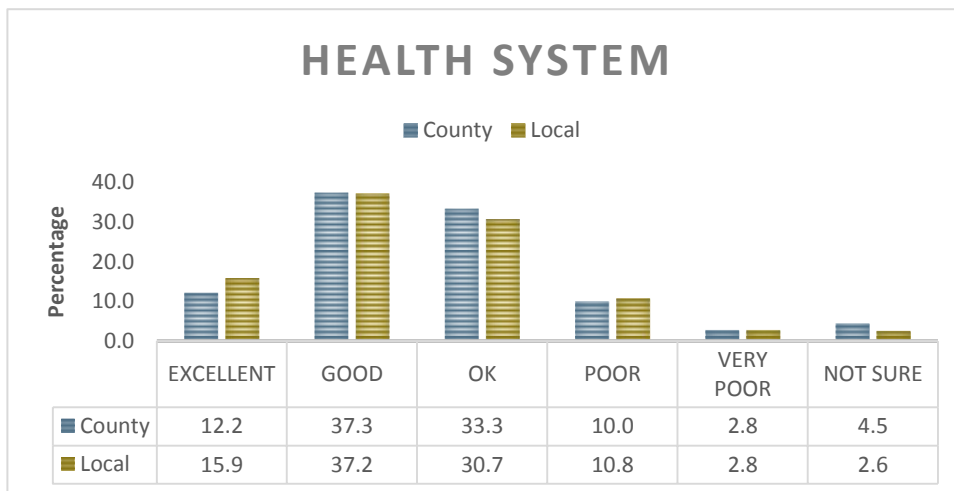
Healthy Community

The question on healthy community asked the respondents *how would you rate your local community AND all of Solano County as a "healthy community"?* For this question, only around 1/3 (33%) of the people thought the County is Excellent or Good. For their local communities, 2/5 (44%) feel the health of the community is Excellent or Good.



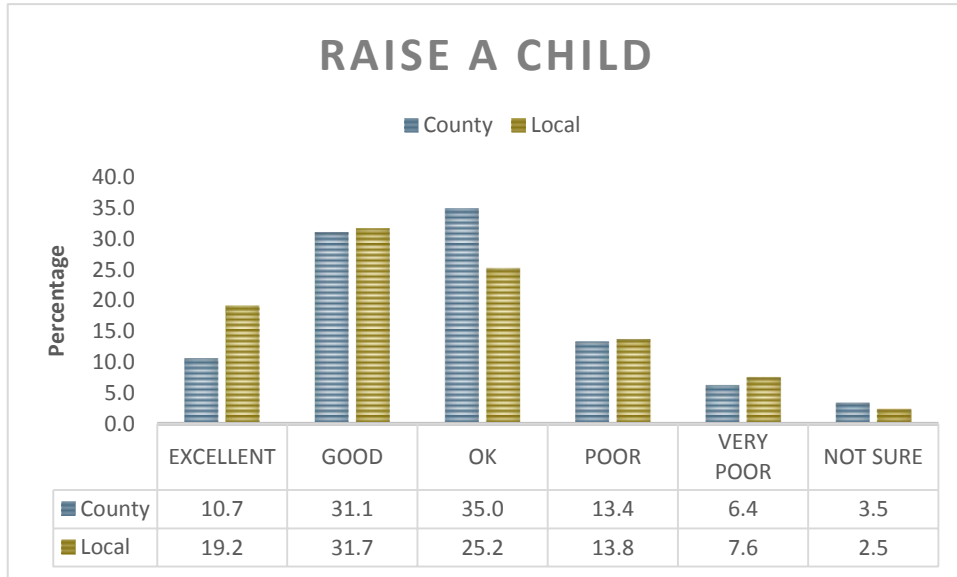
Satisfied with the Health Care System

Just under 50% of the people responding indicated their satisfaction with the Health Care System in the County is Good or Excellent and just over 53% for their local communities. The question read, *how satisfied are you with the health care system in your local community AND in all of Solano County?*



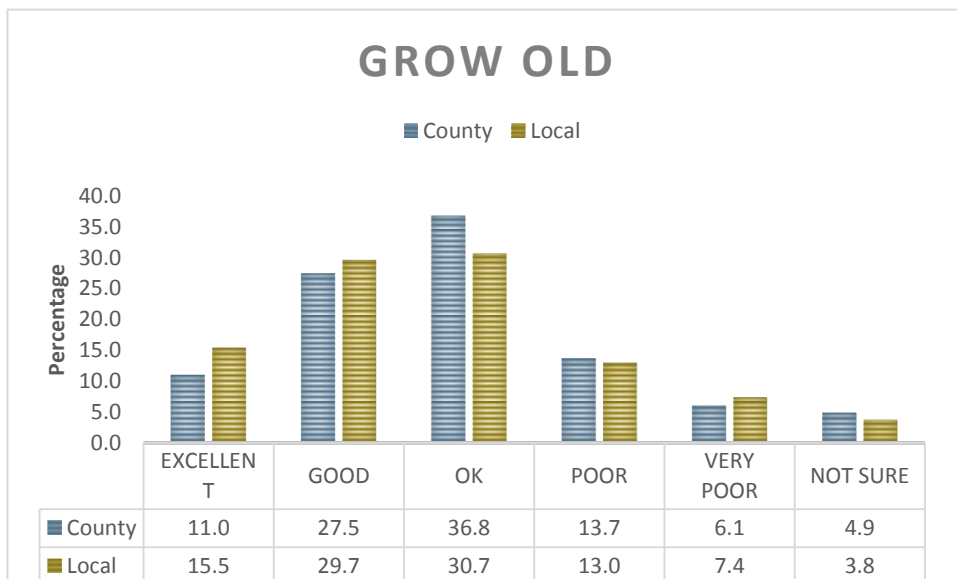
Good Place to Raise Children

How would you rate your local community AND all of Solano County as a good place to raise children? For Solano County and local communities, the responses were Excellent or Good for more than 40% of the people responding. Again, the trend is that more people indicated their local communities (19.2%) are Excellent vs how they feel about Solano County (10.6%).



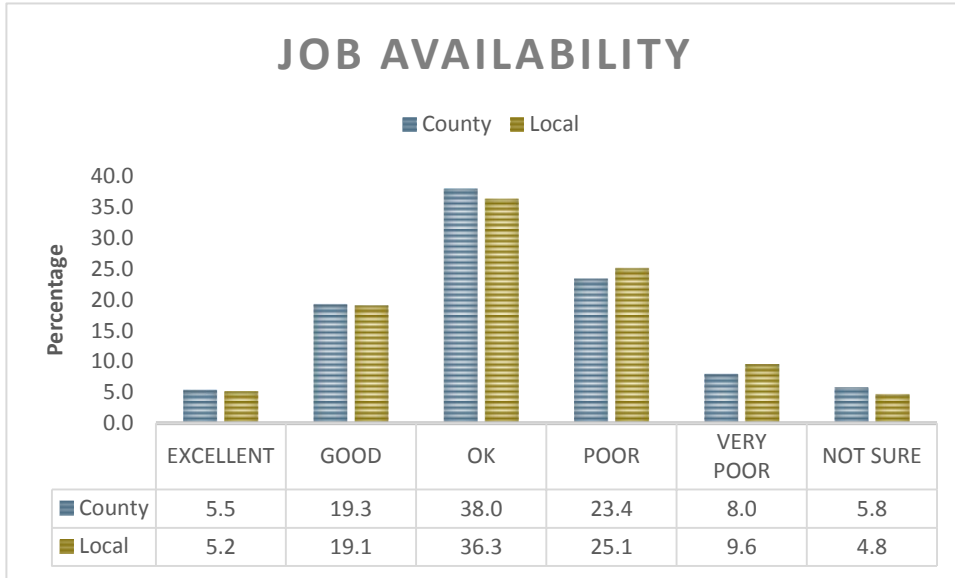
Place to Grow Old

Solano County and people's local communities rated Good or Excellent as a place to grow old by over 1/3 of the respondents. The question read *how would you rate your local community AND all of Solano County as a place to grow old?*



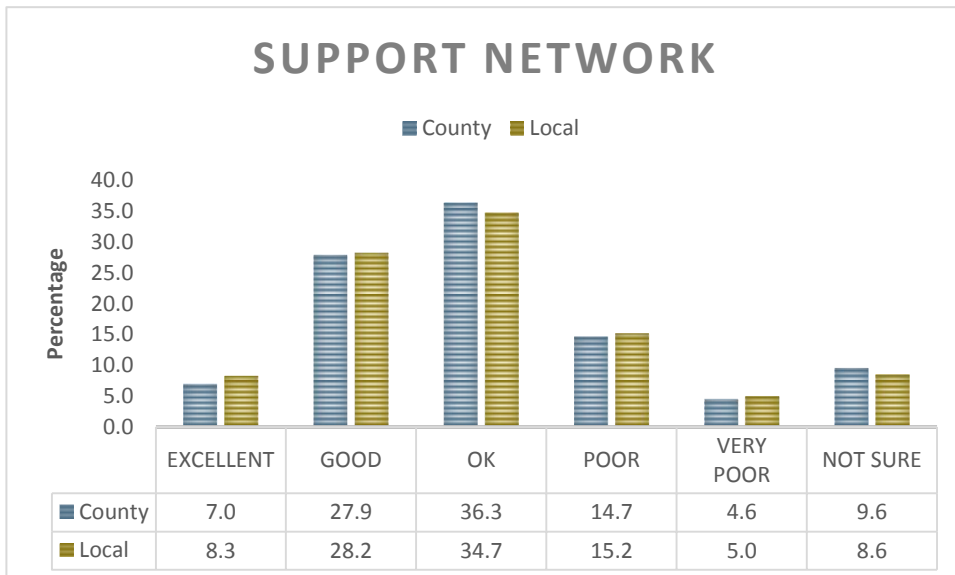
Job Availability

How would you rate your local community AND all of Solano County with regards to job availability? Over 69% of the respondents considered the availability of jobs to be OK, Poor or Very Poor for the County and local communities. This is the only one of the 10 category rated where the number of people felt the situation was Poor or Very Poor more frequently than Good or Excellent.



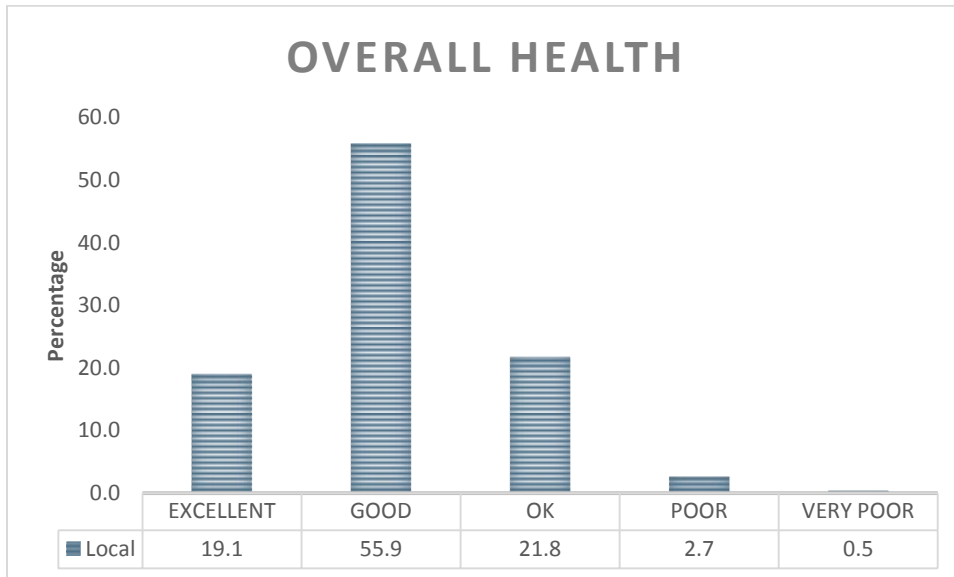
Support Networks for Individuals and Families During Times of Stress and Need

How would you rate your local community AND all of Solano County as a place with support networks for individuals and families during times of stress and need? For this question, over 1/3 of the people responded that the Solano County and local community support networks are Good or Excellent.



Individual Overall Health

People rated their overall health. Almost 90% of the respondents rated their health as OK, Good, or Excellent with 75% of them indicating their health is Good or Excellent. They did not indicate any significant difference between the County vs. their local community for this factor.



Top Factors Impacting Solano County Health

The tables below list the top 10 issues influencing Health in Solano County for each of the 5 factors which were:

- Health Issues
- Individual Behaviors
- Social / Economic
- Environmental
- Healthy Community

Participants were asked to select their top 3 issues for each factor. In the tables below, the overall top 3 ranks for each factor are highlighted in light blue for Solano County.

Health Issues

The top 3 issues were Alcohol/drug abuse, Obesity and Mental health problems. In the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) development process, it will be crucial to understand the root causes of drug and alcohol in the County to determine what strategies are most crucial.

Health Issues	Percent
Alcohol/drug abuse	62%
Obesity	43%
Mental health problems	37%
Diabetes	26%
Aging problems (e.g., arthritis, hearing/vision loss)	18%
Cancer	14%
Homicide	14%
Child abuse/neglect	12%
Heart disease and stroke	12%
Respiratory/lung disease/asthma	12%

Key informant and focus group participants spoke about the need for more substance abuse treatment facilities in the county. Substance abuse treatment programs to support homeless, as well as youth, were specifically mentioned. Community members expressed concern with the lack of consistent and comprehensive care, which sometimes resulted in recidivism with many residents going back to using substances.

The use of marijuana and the number of medical marijuana dispensaries in Solano County was concerning for key informants, especially in Vallejo. One key informant mentioned about Vallejo, *“the vaping stores have been opening up, but the problem with those stores isn’t really the tobacco and nicotine, so much as it is that they’re becoming more focused on marijuana and dispensing marijuana”* (KI_10).

Lack of psychiatrists and access to mental health providers has resulted in many residents going untreated for mental illness. Participants discussed patients needing care for mental illness and having a difficult time getting adequate care in the HSA. The need for access to mental health/behavioral health services was mentioned in all 17 primary data sources.

Participants also spoke about mental illness in the homeless populations of the county, stating the majority of the homeless population suffers from mental illness and substance abuse.

Diabetes was mentioned in more than half of the key informant and focus group interviews as a health issue for community residents. Interviewees often mentioned diabetes in both adults and youth as a significant health need for Solano County and discussed possible causes, such as low access to healthy, affordable food options and health education, including understanding how to manage the disease.

Community Health Needs Assessment Category	Qualitative Themes
Access to behavioral health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of psychiatrists and mental health providers • Mental health care services are limited • Lack of law enforcement education on handling mental health cases • Depression, anxiety and daily stress common for both youth and adults • Dual diagnoses (mental health and substance abuse) has increased • Barriers in accessing care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of providers in general - delay of appointment times - transportation • Long wait times and provider insensitivity • Lack of culturally competent providers who understand LGBTQ populations • Mental health issues such as depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer’s and dementia were mentioned most often • Accessing behavioral and substance abuse care is difficult • Care system in county lacks capacity • Alcohol and drug use a major issue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drug paraphernalia in streets and parks where kids play • Substance abuse programs are limited • Substances most commonly mentioned include crack, crystal meth, alcohol and tobacco • Homelessness youth and adults with mental health and drug/alcohol abuse common
Access to disease prevention, management & treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually transmitted infections are high in the county, most common are chlamydia, gonorrhea and HIV • Heart disease, hypertension and diabetes were most commonly mentioned conditions in the community • Asthma and allergies are high in the county for both adults and youth

Individual Behaviors

For Individual Behaviors, the top 3 issues as rated by the respondents were drug abuse, alcohol abuse and poor eating habits. Crime/violence was fourth, but only by 1 percentage point.

Individual Behaviors	Percent
Drug abuse	55%
Alcohol abuse	38%
Poor eating habits	30%
Crime/violence	29%
Life stress/lack of coping skills	21%
Lack of exercise	19%
Tobacco use/smoking or electronic cigarette use	16%
Not getting regular check-ups by a health provider	11%
Texting/cell phone use while driving	10%
Bullying	10%

Key informant interview and community focus group participants spoke about their concerns regarding poor eating habits and drug abuse.

“Physical inactivity, healthy eating and tobacco use are our top three modifiable risk factors that impact some many others things” (KI_8)

“I would say that, if we address the risk factors of physical activity, quality of nutrition, and smoking, that the results of those are diabetes, heart disease, and a number of cancers... so if you ask me what is most important from the stand point of burden impact on the county, I would say those.” (KI_1)

“In Vallejo, we have more fast foods restaurants than we have healthy exercising places” (FG_4).

“Certain areas of Vallejo are deemed as a food desert, there’s a lot of families that doesn’t have access to healthy foods and therefore affecting their health” (KI_7).

Regarding crime and violence, one community member stated, *“Fourth of July, we don’t hear fireworks, we hear gun shots. Right down where I live... I know somebody who got shot there” (FG_3)*

Community Health Needs Assessment Category	Qualitative Themes
Healthy Eating and Active Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to places to be physically active <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - crime and drug abuse; concerns with safety - large freeways, spread-out and non-walkable communities • More liquor stores than grocery stores • Lack of healthy and affordable foods in the community • Lack of healthy and affordable food options in a walkable distance • Abundance of unhealthy food options, including fast food restaurants • Increased marketing and advertisements of unhealthy food options • Not enough outdoor activities for youth • High cost of eating healthy – cheaper food is more filling • Food deserts in low SES communities • Concern that youth are drinking sugar-sweetened; unhealthy food options and vending machines in public places, including schools • Need more WIC locations, making it more accessible to access fresh food • Knowledge and education on how to make healthier food options is needed

Social / Economic

Unemployment, Poverty and Education issues sorted to the top of the list, but were followed closely by Homelessness and No Health Insurance. Further exploration is needed to understand what is meant by the responses that indicated no health insurance is an issue. Does it mean undocumented people or those who cannot afford insurance.

Social / Economic	Percent
Unemployment	46%
Poverty	39%

Lack of education/no high school education	31%
Homelessness	30%
No health insurance	28%
Lack of affordable and safe housing	24%
Language barriers	19%
Racism and discrimination	18%
Cultural barriers	16%
Lack of preventive services	15%

“So for our low income families, we have a lot of families that are homeless or rooming with another family because they can’t afford the rent. We had a meeting with the Housing Office last week and they did explain that for a 1 bedroom in Vacaville, it could be \$1,000, so it’s really, really hard for families” (KI_7).

“I’ve been on the waiting list to get affordable housing for 2 years now and I’m still waiting. And I’m basically disabled...I’m still waiting, even though I’m labeled as disabled and I got that extra point up. I’m not the only disabled person who’s trying to get that affordable housing and housing is just going up, like ridiculous” (FG_4).

“I think poverty is the biggest barrier and I think we’ve designed our county to require a car. And so, if you don’t have one, you really can’t get access to services. So, I think poverty is the driver for that...I think transportation therefore is an issue. I think distribution of necessary resources is poor.” (KI_1).

The key informant said, “quality of life, it is affected by healthy choices, it is affected by dealing with poverty, dealing with... having to go to schools that are not as good as schools in wealthier areas” (KI_5).

Community Health Needs Assessment Category	Qualitative Themes
Basic Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable housing options leaving people homeless • Long waiting lists to access affordable housing • Concern with the amount of homeless adults and youth in the community • A need for more homeless shelters and safe place for them to go • Cost of living is high and wages are low • A common need to work more than one job in order to make ends meet • A lot of poverty spread out through Solano County • Too many family living in poverty • People still recovering from the recession • Often times over qualified for child care, however working multiple jobs to make ends meet • Lack of employment opportunities in the region

Environmental:

All of the issues in this category have direct impact on the ability to meet the basic needs of the citizens. This aligns with the recent discoveries and work on the Social Determinants of Health and indicates a need to address such issues in future planning efforts.

Environmental	Percent
Cigarette smoke	40%
Poor housing conditions	34%
Air pollution	33%
Lack of access to healthy foods	27%
Trash on streets and sidewalks	23%
Lack of access to places for physical activity	18%
Lack of public transportation	17%
Lack of safe walkways and bikeways	17%
Poor neighborhood designs	15%
Heat/hot days	14%

One key informant said, “for Fairfield, what we have encountered as common among the families that we serve is asthma, especially in children” (KI_7). Another key informant mentioned Rio Vista as having high rates of asthma. A key informant from Rio Vista said, “for Rio Vista, I could say that asthma is one of our biggest things in this town. We hear a lot [about] adults and kids with asthma...” (KI_7).

If someone is in Section 8 Housing or in a multi-unit housing and smoke drifts through outlets and across patios and through heating and ventilation HVAC systems and so children and seniors or anyone who is exposed to secondhand smoke in their dwelling... can't have a choice, who may not have a voice (KI_9).

Solano County has adequate but not excellent transportation infrastructure. People have a lot of trouble getting, again I am speaking to MediCal beneficiaries not people that own cars, they have trouble getting to their services. They often can't get there or they are late and then they are excluded from their visits. So there's that lack of infrastructure for that particular population... (KI_4).

One key informant talked about transportation issues in Rio Vista: “The bus only comes here twice a day. It comes at nine in the morning and one in the afternoon. So if you are in Rio Vista and you want to come here [Fairfield], you just don't” (KI_1).

One community member mentioned, “it's really hard to exercise in Vallejo because, like if you wanted to run it's dangerous and you have no open free space that's free to exercise.” (FG_3).

Primary data participants also expressed concern about the safety of the parks in Solano County; the perception that there were a lot of persons experiencing homelessness, active drug users and gang activity, even during the day.

Community Health Needs Assessment Category	Qualitative Themes
Pollution-Free Living and Work Environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High density of freeways throughout Solano County • Pesticide used on agriculture crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plane spraying crops with chemicals on a reoccurring basis • Dust and mold believed to be contributing to asthma • Asthma and allergies are major issues for area residents • Concerns with second hand smoke going through vents in section 8 housing impacting adults and kits
Affordable and accessible transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many residents lack adequate reliable and affordable transportation • Lack of transportation effects ability to get to grocery stores, health care services and jobs • Residents have to travel far to get comprehensive care services • Bus system is inconsistent and not running often enough • Transportation is least common in low SES communities • County residents have to travel far for work • Public transportation is expensive for daily usage

Factors of Healthy Community

For this question, respondents defined the factors impacting the health of a community. Safety, housing and jobs were on the top of the lists along with good schools.

Factors of a Healthy Community	Percent
Low crime/safe neighborhoods	45%
Safe place to raise kids	34%
Job opportunities	31%
Affordable housing	27%
Good schools	26%
Park and recreation facilities	23%
Community involvement	14%
Well-informed community about health programs	14%
Access to healthcare	12%
Time for family	12%

In the Solano County HSA, gang violence, gun violence, domestic violence and drug use were mentioned most often as making communities feel unsafe and non-walkable.

“There are truly things we can do to make our school infrastructure healthier... like using green cleaners like less harsh chemicals in the classrooms so kids have less asthma.” (KI_8)

Community Health Needs Assessment Category	Qualitative Themes
Safe, crime & violence-free communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern over park safety (homelessness, active drug users, needles and gang activity even during the day) • Gang violence is an issue throughout the county • Safety concerns in high schools; lots of crimes, gangs and bullying • Domestic violence is of concern in the county • Need safe places to go for families experiencing domestic violence • Sex trafficking and prostitution is a concern • Need increased community and law enforcement connectedness • Concern over gun violence in Solano County communities • Concern over people growing up with few resources and turning to drugs and gang violence • Alcohol and substance abuse contributed in increased community violence

Social Services Benefits

Respondents were asked which types of social services they or their family needed in the past year. The table below displays the percentage of respondents who needed each service (they checked all that applied).

Social Service Benefit	Percentage of Respondents Indicating Need
Medi-Cal	31%
Food Stamps/Cal Fresh	22%
Housing Assistance	13%
Medicare	13%
Health Families Insurance	11%
Veteran’s Administration	7%
Subsidized Child Care	4%
CHIP	1%
None	48%

5% of the respondents indicated needing other benefits and listed some of the following needs:

- After School Program
- Homeless Help
- Job Assistance
- Mental Health
- Immunizations
- Dental

Health Care Services

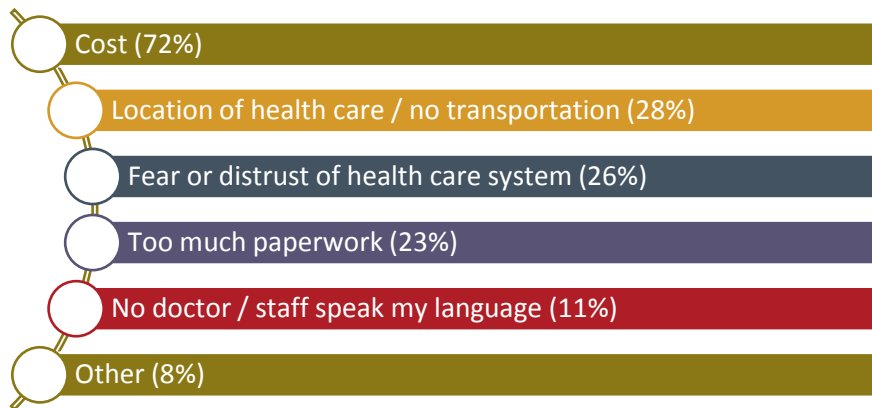
Participants were asked where they go when they are sick or need health care services.

Health Care Service Provider	Percentage of Respondents Using
Doctor's Office	73%
Hospital Emergency Department	19%
Hospital Outpatient Department	13%
Public Health Clinic	12%
Community Health Center	9%

The majority of the 2% who responded “other”, specified that they currently do not go anywhere.

Barriers to Getting Health Care

In the graphic below are the percentage of respondents who indicated each barrier is a problem for their communities. Themes in the responses for “other” include: access to care, cultural barriers, wait times, no time off work for appointments, and lack of providers.



One of the biggest findings of the primary data was the need for increased access to primary care for residents of Solano County HSA. Community members expressed concern over the lack of access to health care providers, especially Medi-Cal providers.

Key informants and community members shared that there's a lack of culturally competent health care providers in their communities. One key informant stated, “the Spanish speaking providers are called Unicorns because you can never find them” (KI_7). One focus group interviewee said, “what is needed is training and cultural competency for all staff. Yes, education training, compassion, and understanding is needed because right now there is a lack of those things” (FG_6).

The requirement of presenting a picture ID to go to doctor's appointment, so that is a challenge... a lot of our clients do not have the ID that is required and so it might be that once they're there at that appointment, they might be seen even if they don't have the ID, but when they're told on the phone that they need to present an

ID, that discourages them to keep that appointment or even make the appointment because they don't have the ID" (KI_7).

Many participants mentioned the lack of access to dental care services to support oral hygiene, including oral health in schools. It was shared that people are not going to the dentist because they don't have insurance, and it's too expensive to pay without insurance.

Key informant and community members mentioned the lack of rapport and understanding between the community members and police officers.

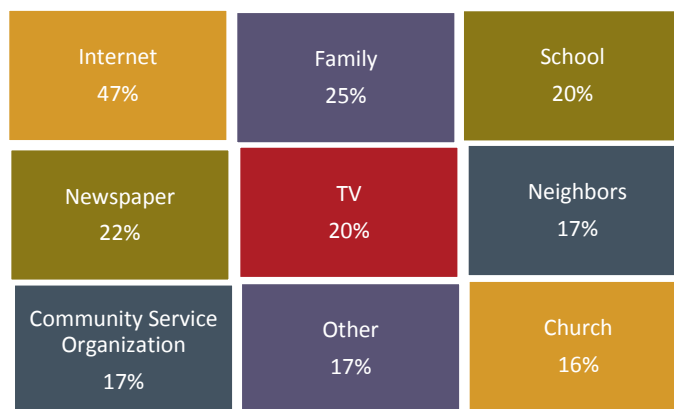
The transgender community expressed concern over violence that's often times directed at the LGBTQ community.

One community member spoke about the need for more mental health providers and counselors in all three major cities (i.e., Vacaville, Fairfield and Vallejo) who have experience and education working with LGBTQ populations. The same community member also stated, "We need culturally competent health care. For all types of health care, not just mental health" (FG_4)

Community Health Needs Assessment Category	Qualitative Themes
Access to high quality health care and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a provider is hard for low SES communities • Waiting times to see a provider are long (more people insured under the Affordable Care Act and not enough providers, causing increased weight times to see a doctor) • Coordinated, culturally competent care is important • Transportation barriers to health services • Majority of health care services are in Vacaville, Fairfield and Vallejo making it challenging for people outside these communities to access services without transportation • Medi-Cal providers are hard to find (High turnover rates of providers; lack of culturally competent care) • Lack of dentists who accept Denti-Cal • More education on understand the health care system and accessing care • Language barriers between provider and patient • A need for more health education, especially sex education in schools • Lack of understanding among community providers and organizations of who is providing what services • Lack of services for undocumented population • Health care prevention services are important

Information About Health Care Resources

This graphic shows the percentage of respondents who get their information about health care resources from the various sources. Other places people listed most often were co-workers/work, medical providers, and public agencies.



Strengths in your local community

The word cloud below highlights the frequently mentioned strengths of the Solano County communities that respondents think most improve the quality of life.



What makes residents proud of their local communities?

The following themes were seen the respondents' answers to the question, "What makes you most proud of your local community?"

Theme	Includes Responses Like:
Community Involvement	People Care, Pull Together, Look Out for Each Other, Belonging
Community Events & Resources	Fairs, Parades, Libraries, Social Services, VA Services
Small Town / Rural Feel	Good Neighbors, Stick Together, Agricultural
Beautiful Landscape	Parks, Mountains, Open Space, Waterways
Safe Place	Safe Neighborhood, Safe Schools, Safe Place to Raise Children
Diversity	Diverse Neighborhood, Diverse Groups Working Together
Nothing	I don't know, Nothing

What Spurs Involvement in Community?

People were asked what excites them enough to get involved in building a healthier community. The graphic below illustrates the responses.



Conclusion

The CTSA informs the MAPP process about what the people in the County (residents and visitors) are concerned about related to their health and well-being. People generally feel the same about how the County overall and their local communities are doing, but there are some areas where their concerns differ vastly. Issues like race and discrimination in the local communities being of most concern is one that is among the noteworthy. More input and analysis needs to be done related to these types of concerns to determine the root cause of the concern and what areas should become priorities for action moving forward the in the MAPP process.

Additionally, there were a significant number of concerns raised that related to access to services for such things as substance abuse and mental health services as well as transportation to get to health care services. Also Jobs, housing and access to healthy food surfaced which affect the ability of citizens to meet their basic needs. While the responses indicate there is a general feeling Solano County and its communities are generally a good to excellent place, there is room for improvement identified by the CTSA.