

Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center

Introduction

Samaritan Health Services, Inc.

Samaritan Health Services, Inc (SHS) is a non-profit network of hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare facilities that support the healthcare needs of the more than 265,000 residents in the mid-Willamette Valley and on the central Oregon Coast. We work together to provide innovative and world-class healthcare in a way that supports the evolving needs, and the values of the communities we serve.

Samaritan Health Services, Inc. includes:

Five hospitals that includes 3 critical access hospitals in rural communities.

Nearly 90 specialty clinics

Over 7,000 employees

Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center

Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center (GSRMC) is a non-profit hospital that is part of the SHS healthcare network. GSRMC, the largest of the five hospitals within SHS, is a 188-bed Level II trauma center. GSRMC provides cancer care, cardiac surgery, cardiology services, vascular surgery, and orthopedics services among others. More than 2,000 employees and 200 volunteers support its operations and the SHS mission of “building healthier communities together.” In alignment with SHS’ values of Passion, Respect, Integrity, Dedication and Excellence, GSRMC supports the social and physical environments that promote good health for everyone.

Service Area

The GSRMC service area covers all of Benton County. This includes the city of Corvallis, classified as a metropolitan service area, and home of Oregon State University. Additionally, GSRMC serves the cities of Philomath, Monroe, Adair Village, and Alsea along with the rural and frontier communities of Wren, Blodgett, Summit, Bellfountain, and Kings Valley. GSRMC also serves portions of Polk County (Monmouth and Independence).

1. The year of publication for the current community health needs assessment.

The 2023-2026 GSRMC Community Health Needs Assessment was approved by the GSRMC Board of directors and the SHS Board of directors in December 2022.

GSRMC Community Health Needs Assessment

The 2022 GSRMC community health needs assessment was conducted in conjunction with the Health Departments of Benton, Linn, and Lincoln Counties, the Intercommunity Health Network Community Care Organization (IHN-CCO), the United Way, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. The process includes examining primary data collected through surveys, focus groups, community forums, listening sessions, and personal interviews with community members who reside throughout Benton County. These included low-income persons, people of color, international students, non-English speaking persons, unhoused persons, and members of the LGBTQ2SIA+ community. Secondary data was gathered from federal, state, and local

agencies that address the health needs of children and families. The information was reviewed by SHS staff members, partners, and community members to prioritize the healthcare needs of Benton County residents. Each year the GSRMC board of directors and various internal and external committees review the priorities to ensure we are continuing to address the needs of the community.

The overall population of Benton County based on race and ethnicity is listed in the chart below.

Race/Ethnicity	Population
White/Caucasian	86.6%
Black/African American	1.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.0%
Asian	6.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
Latino/Hispanic	8.2%
Reporting two or more races	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, Population Estimates, July 1, 2021 (V2021).

Benton County is designated as a metropolitan service area and experiences many healthcare-related challenges in the rural portions of the county. Transportation and distances required to travel to receive healthcare services are two of the environmental factors that impact the community. Language barriers for some community members impact health as Benton County has seen an increase in Mam-speaking populations as well as Spanish speakers.

2. The top health needs identified in the hospital's most recent community health needs assessment. Include information on geographies, populations, or demographic groups affected.

The top health needs assessment identified in the 2023-2026 GSRMC Community Health Needs Assessments are:

- Access to Medical Care
- Food Insecurity
- Housing/Homelessness

The targeted populations with the top health needs identified through the CHNA are as follows:

GSRMC community benefit activities address both social determinants of health and health-related needs. Our initiatives to address housing/homelessness focus on the social determinants of health while our initiatives to increase access to medical care and, food insecurity address the health-related needs in the community.

Access to Care

Problems with access to care include healthcare navigation issues and a lack of patient advocates. This especially affects persons who are uninsured/underinsured and who lack insurance literacy. The complexity of the regional healthcare system can be daunting,

especially for lower-income people, people with mental health issues, migrant workers, and people with specific linguistic or cultural needs and expectations.

Food Insecurity - Food security is defined as not having enough to eat and not being able to purchase or obtain healthy food in socially acceptable ways. Adequate nutrition is particularly important for children, as it affects their cognitive and behavioral development. Children from food-insecure, low-income households are more likely to experience irritability, fatigue, and difficulty concentrating on tasks, especially in school, compared to other children. The most recent data shows that Benton County has a 15% food insecurity rate.

Housing/Homelessness - Severe housing problems include overcrowding, high housing costs, a lack of kitchen facilities, and/or the lack of plumbing facilities. Renters in Benton County spent the largest proportion of their household income on rent, with 54.1% of households spending more than 30% and 32.7% of households spending more than 50% of their total income on rent. Homelessness in Benton County and particularly in Corvallis and Philomath continues to be a primary concern in the community, especially during the winter. The latest information for the homeless population data from the Oregon Housing and Community Services indicates that Benton County residents experienced a 14% homeless rate.

3. The significant community benefit activities the hospital engaged in that addressed the health needs identified above.

During 2023, GSRMC invested over 225,000 through grant awards to local agencies in Benton County that directly addressed access to medical care, housing/homelessness, and food insecurity.

Access to Care –GSRMC provided \$10,800 to Albany Helping Hands, 6,000 to the Benton County Health Department, 8,550 to Love in the Name of Christ of Benton County, and 10,450 to Strengthening Rural Families. Funding was used to provide transportation, respite care, and dental services to vulnerable populations in Benton County, and surrounding communities. Over 680 persons benefited from these services in 2023.

Housing/Homelessness, and Food Insecurity– GSRMC provided \$15,265 to Casa Latinos Unidos, \$25,461 to the Corvallis Daytime Drop-In Center, 54,000 to Northwest Coastal Housing, 9,060 to Stone Soup Corvallis, 6,600 to the Unity Shelter, 22,755 to We Care, 15,127 to Philomath Youth Activities Club, 10,000 to the Corvallis Environmental Center, 10,000 to the Boys and Girls Club of Corvallis, and 25,461 to Vina Moses to provide temporary housing services to unhoused populations, and to address food insecurity and poverty for vulnerable populations and persons in Benton County and surrounding communities. Over 3,400 people received housing vouchers, rental assistance, and support services to address these needs during 2023.