SHIP SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

☐ **Bias** ☐ **Trauma** ☒ **Economic Drivers** ☐ **Access to Care** ☐ **Behavioral Health**

May 22, 2020 | 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. | Call: (669) 900-6833, Access: 393-128-009

Members Present: Emileigh Canales, Lucia Ramirez, Tammy Baney, Cord Van Riper, Brian Frank, Carolina Iraheta Gonzalez

Members Absent: Bill Baney, Brenda Bateman, Caitlin Baggot, Carly Hood, Chelsea Bunch, Connor McDonnell, Courtney Crowell, Jacob Fox, Julie Maher, Kim Sogge, Mayra Rosales, Michelle Thurston, Sam Engel, Sarah Beaubien, Tameka Brazile, Trilby de Jung (OHA Lead), Victoria Warren Mears

OHA Staff: Elizabeth Gharst, Heather Owens, Cara Biddlecom

Members of the Public: Tim Holbert, Sky (Portland State University), Amy (…)

Welcome & Agenda Overview

Tammy Baney welcomed the subcommittee members to the meeting. She asked the members to introduce themselves. The attending subcommittee members introduced themselves.

Update on Community Feedback Process and Timeline

Elizabeth Gharst provided an update of the timeline for developing 2020-2024 SHIP. The work paused only for a month, due to COVID-19. The subcommittee will be finalizing the indicators and identifying short-term measures. The strategies and the draft will receive community feedback, which will be incorporated into the plan in June. The PartnerSHIP will approve the SHIP in July. The plan will launch on August 5, 2020.

Elizabeth Gharst remarked that OHA recently shared with all subcommittees an online survey, both in English and Spanish, to collect feedback on the strategies. Subcommittee members are encouraged to forward the survey to their networks, both personal and professional. The survey is shared with state agencies and partners across the state. Seven community-based organization collect feedback from priority populations (i.e., communities of color, LGBTQ+, disability community, low-income community). The feedback data from the English version of the survey is presented on a data dashboard online.

Carolina Iraheta Gonzalez asked how the Latino-specific organizations would do outreach to the LatinX community and if there was a concern about engagement since these organization were focused on issues related to COVID-19.

Elizabeth Gharst answered that there were two organizations doing outreach in LatinX communities: Next Door Incorporated and So Health-E Coalition. In terms of being able to gather feedback, the SHIP is not a top priority for these organizations, but the OHA team is trying its best to provide support to the organizations, so that they can get feedback. The goal for the feedback is to go in-depth instead of to reach a number of responses. The original intention was to reach between 50 and 100 people.

Finalize Key Indicators

Elizabeth Gharst reminded the subcommittee that the last discussion about the key indicators was about accessible data sources and that they were annual. The first three indicators selected by the subcommittee (3rd grade reading proficiency, opportunity index economy dimension, childcare cost burden) did not raise any concerns. For the fourth key indicator, housing cost burden, the National Equity Atlas data is old (most recent is 2015) and presents an issue. The Oregon Housing Community Services suggested three options: all households, renters only, homeowners only. The Institutional Bias (IB) subcommittee had selected the same indicator and had a recommendation for the data source.

Tim Holbert remarked that the main interest of the Institutional Bias subcommittee was to coordinate with the Economics Drivers subcommittee around metrics. Initially, the IB subcommittee looked at home ownership as a metric and eventually landed on housing cost burden. Data are available for all households, renters, and homeowners. When looking at the data for all households, the disparities for rental cost burden are buried. The IB subcommittee didn't want to minimize the rent burden experience. The rental burden is connected to displacement of communities in the tri-county metro area. These are the reasons why the IB subcommittee chose rent burden. Home ownership is related to a different metric. Looking at rental cost burden reveals the most disparities.

Elizabeth Gharst added that another point that came out of the IB subcommittee discussion was that the suggested data source was the American Community Survey (ACS).

Tim Holbert clarified that in contrast to the National Equity Atlas data, the ACS data were annual and provided a breakdown by race and ethnicity.

Elizabeth Gharst asked the subcommittee whether it would accept the recommendation to choose housing cost burden among renters and ACS as a data source.

Emileigh Canales noted that homeownership was an important goal for marginalized communities. She asked if the subcommittee could go with both cost burden for renters and cost burden for homeowners. She wondered about the sacrifices homeowners made to remain homeowners and whether that was a greater burden than just looking at the cost burden for renters. She also asked if there was opportunity and value in having both burdens as outcome indicators.

Tim Holbert answered that, originally, that was the reason why the IB subcommittee looked at the percent of home ownership. One of the reasons why the IB subcommittee chose rental cost burden was because of the extremity of the disparity and its high impact. It is a good point of conversation whether the two subcommittees should have the same measures or complimentary measures.

Elizabeth Gharst pointed out that there was already a strategy specific to increasing home ownership among communties of color. It is likely that that data will be tracked in terms of the process measure. There is a possibility of having two different indicators, but the ideal is to have them be the same.

Tammy Baney shared that she liked the complimentary idea. Some people who have become home owners recently are now maybe burdened by their own mortgages. The disruption and severity of challenge could be great to their financial well-being. Capturing that in some capacity makes great sense.

Elizabeth Gharst asked if the subcommittee approved moving forward with the recommendation of using housing cost burden among renters. The subcommittee approved the recommendation unanimously.

Elizabeth Gharst remarked that for the outome measure *food insecurity*, the subcommittee had decided on using USDA data. In discussing this choice, two options came up. One option is to go with the USDA data source, which is a statewide data source that is available annually. Another option is to use Map the Meal Gap (MTMG) data which is used in the State Health indicator. MTMG is also a food insecurity indicator and available statewide and annually. Both data sources meet the criteria. The reason MTMG was chosen for the State Health indicator was because it allows for more granularity of the data, as it is available at the county level and annual trends could be seen from county to county. Another reason was because it allowed granularity for total population and for children under 18 years of age.

Cord Van Riper stated that the MTMG was widely used by local communities in Oregon and he supported that data source instead of using the USDA data.

Elizabeth Gharst asked the subcommittee members if anybody was opposed using the MTMG data source.

Lucia Ramirez expressed support for the MTMG data source. The subcommittee approved the MTMG data source unanimously.

Identify Short-Term Measures

Tammy Baney explained that the short-term measures must align with the SMART framework (i.e., specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound), be statewide, and collected annually. Their purpose is to communicate the common agenda, create structure for organizational and collective accountability, support equitable actions and outcomes, support decision making and action for continuous improvement, and measure and monitor progress in strategy implementation.

Elizabeth Gharst stated that the reason for renaming the measures from process measures to short-term outcome measures was because some indicators would end up being outcome measures and some would end up being process measures.

The subcommittee discussed a short-term measure for each strategy.

Public Comment

Elizabeth Gharst invited members of the public to provide comments and ask questions.

Sky asked if there had been a discussion around displacement in the context of the physical environment of the measure.

Tammy Baney answered that the subcommittee should have displacement as a consideration.

Elizabeth Gharst added that the question was about where displacement fit across all five outcome indicators. Displacement is a factor in rent cost burden. In terms of specific strategies, displacement may come into play in the strategy about more affordable housing. There is also a strategy in another subcommittee related to home ownership in communities of color, as well as a strategy in the Behavioral Health subcommittee related to housing first for homelessness. Displacement is related to gentrification and it's causing a decrease in home ownership, it's causing more homelessness, and it's driving up rent prices. When finalizing and framing the strategies, the OHA team will work on integrating displacement and gentrification in them.

Carolina Iraheta Gonzalez noted that the physical environment subcommittee also discussed diplacement. When the subcommittee had to narrow down and prioritize all strategies, displacement was brough into the affordable housing strategies.

Sky commented that some nonprofit organizations were working on purchasing homes in certain areas that had been gentrified and sell them back to their communities. That fits into increasing home ownership within the impacted populations.

Carolina Iraheta Gonzalez remarked that displacement must be one of the overarching concepts when talking about this topic, because it had been a big issue in the Portland metro area and for communities of color that have been here for a long time, in terms of getting pushed to areas that have no infrastructure. It will be really important to include that language when writing the SHIP.

Sky asked how labor laws would come into play, because cost of living was a huge factor. Various labor laws are becoming increasingly important, especially access to paid sick leave, because of COVID-19. Work is on the way in Oregon to increase the amount of paid sick leave that people already have. Can labor laws become prevalent due to the efforts of labor unions to improve the median cost of living?

Tammy Baney pointed out that, from a health perspective, labor laws were critical, in terms of people having the time to get well.

Elizabeth Gharst wondered if that could be an area for the Institutional Bias subcommittee. That subcommittee has strategies related to workforce development, but not necessarily related to labor laws.

Tim Holbert confimed that the IB subcommittee's workforce strategies were more related to interships, workforce recruitment and training, and creating programs at community colleges.

Elizabeth Gharst remarked that this could be a recommendation to the IB subcommittee, as it had less than 15 strategies. This is an important area to consider, one that has not come up so far and hasn't been looked at from that perspective.

Amy shared that her organization looks at that constantly throught workforce development. There are new laws coming out in November that will be around that. We won't see the impact of disparities on these new laws for at least another year from November.

Next Steps

- The meeting on June 26 will most likely be rescheduled so that it doesn't fall on a Friday.

Adjourn

Tammy Baney adjourned the meeting at 2:57 p.m. The next meeting will be on June 26, 2020.