PRESENTATION

REALD

Service Equity













Welcome!



Turn your camera on if you have the technical capability to do so



Mute yourself if you are not speaking/sharing



The chat box will be monitored, please share in whatever ways work best for you



If you would like to speak/share, please "raise your hand" or indicate so in the chat box



Use the "reactions" to provide quick information and indicate you are following the discussion

Community Agreements



Be present during the meeting. Participate, listen, focus.



Default to inquiry over judgement/defensiveness.



Be respectful in our language and interactions.



Step back if you are a talker, lean in if you are more quiet.



Self-care. Commit to taking care of yourself.



Let people complete their thoughts. Do not interrupt.

Topics included in this module:



Diversity within older adult and disability populations

Service Equity





Impacts to Service Equity

How REALD Data Can Be Used











- REALD stands for Race, Ethnicity,
 Language, and Disability.
- Demographic data standard that was initiated by Oregon community leaders
 - Previous data categories were overly broad and sometimes overlooked whole groups of people.
- REALD standards became law with the passage of HB2134 (2013) and part of ODHS policy in 2020











Why REALD?

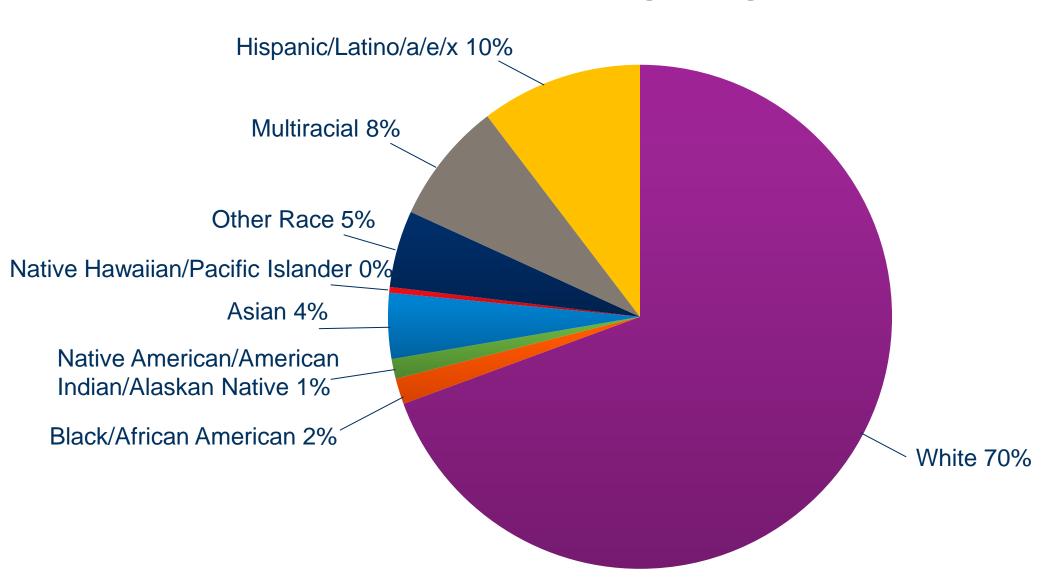
- Legal requirement
- Identifies avoidable inequities because of implicit bias, racism, disablism, and lack of language access
- Addresses unique inequities that occur at the intersections of race, ethnicity, language, and disability
- To better identify, understand, and develop culturally specific and accessible services in partnership with the communities we are here to serve



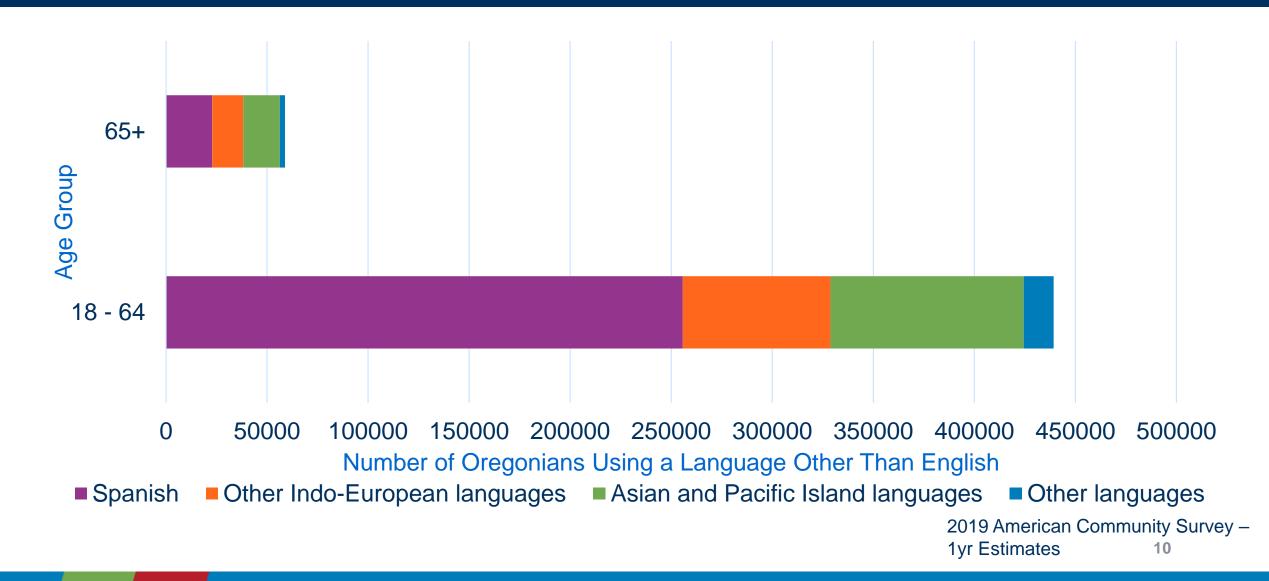
Oregon's population is becoming more diverse...



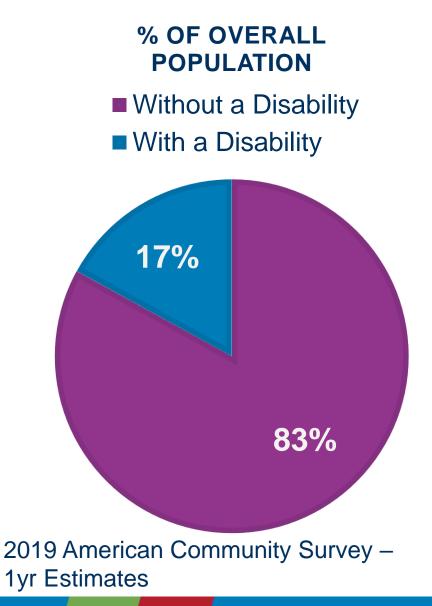
Race & Ethnicity of Adults in Oregon (ages 18+)

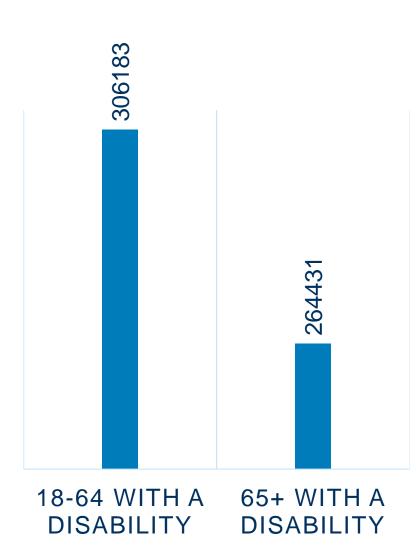


Languages other than English by Adults in Oregon



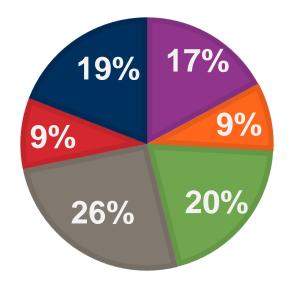
Disability Status of Adults in Oregon (ages 18+)



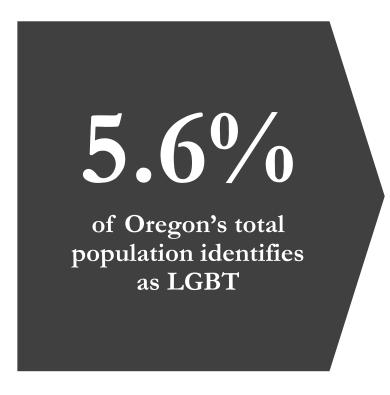


DISABILITY TYPE

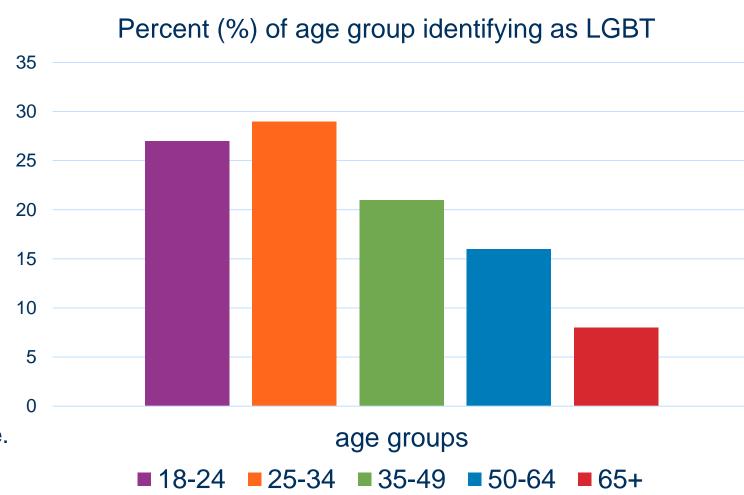
- Hearing Difficulty
- Vision Difficulty
- Cognitive Difficulty
- Ambulatory Difficulty
- Self-care Difficulty
- Independent Living Difficulty



Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression



LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019).
Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.



Country Age Health **Practices** Origin Education Language **Family** Religion **Dynamics** Cultural **Identities** Gender Wealth Sexual Occupation **Orientation** Diet/ Race **Nutrition Politics Ability**

Intersectionality:

Coined by Professor Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989, this term describes the ways in which race, class, gender, and other aspects of our identity "intersect" overlap and interact with one another, informing the way in which individuals simultaneously experience oppression and privilege in their daily lives interpersonally and systemically. Intersectionality promotes the idea that aspects of our identity do not work in a silo. Intersectionality, then, provides a basis for understanding how these individual identity markers work with one another.

- Key Equity **Terms** & Concepts, Center for the Study of Social Policy 2019





Definitions: Equity

- ♣ An ideal, a goal
- Everyone has the resources they need to succeed
- Fair and just distribution of resources
- Just decision-making and involvement processes, leading to greater shared power and involvement of communities most affected





Definition: Service Equity

Programs, services, and supports are designed, improved and provided to Oregonians through an understanding and acknowledgement of historic inequities, current disparities and individual experiences.



What impacts Service Equity?

Policy and Procedure

Examples:

- Treaties with Tribal Nations
- Older Americans Act
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Chinese Exclusion Act

Internment camps in Ontario

- Japanese Internment Camps in Oregon
- Braceros and Repatriation
- Civil Rights Act
- Suffrage

Top: Bracero Workers during WWII
Bottom Left: Chinese Oregonians during the
Exclusion Era
Bottom Right: Japanese Oregonians bound for





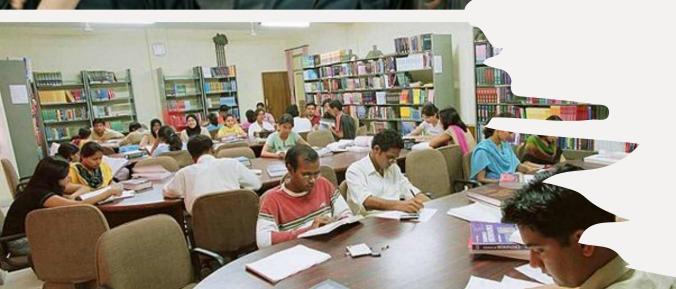


Trauma

- Historical
- Individual
- Collective
- Vicarious







Education



Food Access







Housing





How REALD Data Can be Used

Identify

- Cultural practices of an Oregonian we are serving
- Unique caregiving preferences for an Oregonian
- Support systems and natural supports

Understand

 Better understand and avoid triggers or re-traumatization

Improve

 Internal systems by identifying gaps in service delivery

Person-Centered Approach

Recognizes individuals, acknowledges the whole person, and supports choice and self-direction.

Graphic from Charting the Life Course: https://www.lifecoursetools.com/lifecourselibrary/foundational-tools/



The way we ask the questions determines the responses we receive

- Ask questions respectfully and from a place of positivity.
- Be genuine. Consumers can hear when we are inauthentic.

Considerations when Asking the Questions







Control your reactions and potential biases.

Demonstrate humility.

If confronted with negativism, remain positive and adapt.

Be aware of your triggers.

Manage your verbal and
non-verbal communication.

Pause.

REALD responses are self-reported



Encourages consumers to use their own words to describe themselves.



Keeps individuals from feeling like they need to fit into a box.



The option to decline to respond or answer a specific question gives consumers some control.

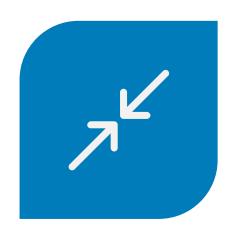
Remember:



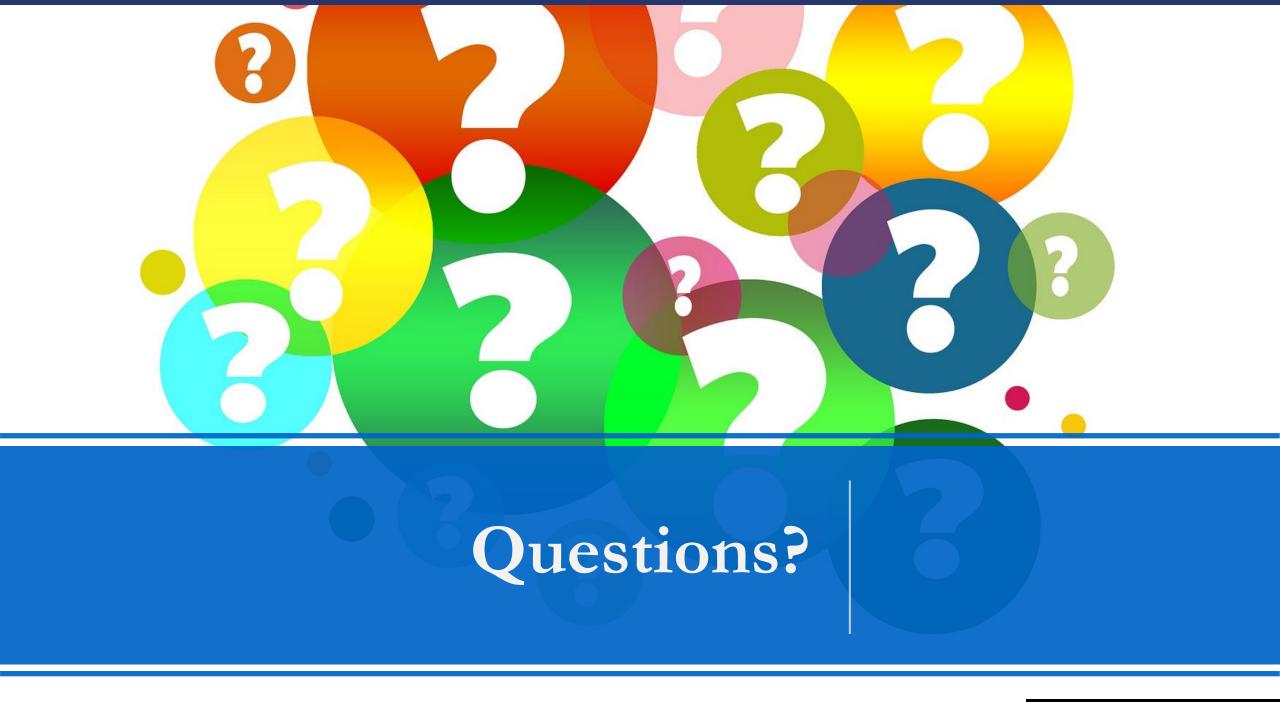




WHEN YOU LISTEN AND ASK QUESTIONS BASED ON WHAT YOU HEAR, YOU CREATE A CONNECTION.



CHANGE YOUR PERSPECTIVE.



REALD Data Collection

Collecting Quality Data
Asking REALD Questions









Collecting Quality Data

Why do we collect granular race, ethnicity, language and disability data?

- Identify subgroups who experience inequities
- Discover the causes and magnitude of inequities
- Implement focused responses
- Understand change over time



Collecting Quality Data

How do we ask the questions well?

- Accessible questions (multiple languages, interpreters, etc.)
- Consistent wording of questions
- Consistent categories
- Collecting and recording valid responses







Collecting Quality Data REALD Disclosure

During this conversation I am going to ask about your language and interpreter needs, your abilities and your race and ethnicity.

We ask everyone the same questions. This is to make sure everyone receives the highest quality of care.

You may answer these questions any way you like, and you can always choose to not answer a question.

Your answers are confidential, and they will not negatively impact your ability to receive services or benefits, in any way.

Language Questions: Communication Preferences

What language or languages do you use at home?

In what language do you want us to communicate with you on the phone?

In what language do you want us to write to you?





Language Questions Interpreter Support

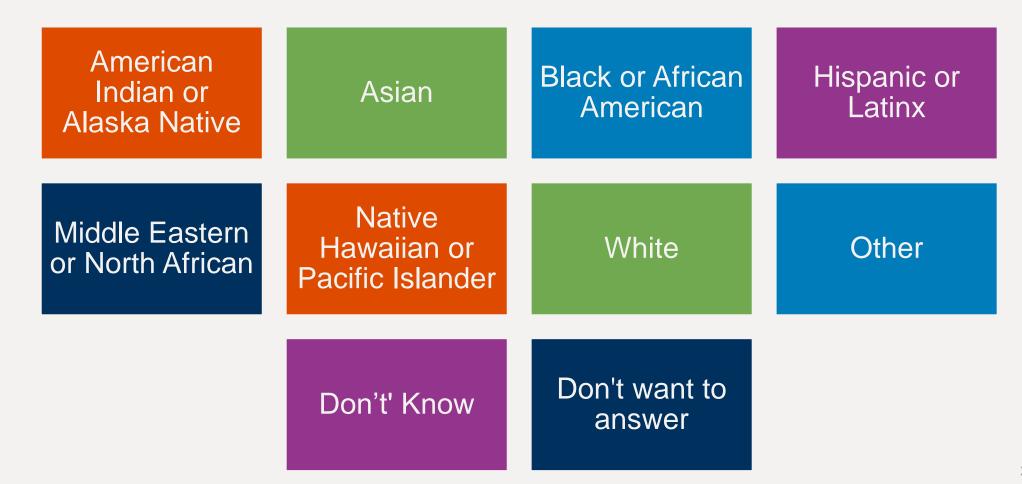
- Do you need an interpreter for us to communicate?
- What type of interpreter do you prefer?
- How well do you speak English?
- (Arrange appropriate interpreter services if requested)

"How do you identify your race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, country of origin, or ancestry?"

Open ended...



Here are some more specific categories. Which of these describe your racial or ethnic identity? You may choose more than one (Read these options):



If the respondent's choice is **American Indian or Alaska Native**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?"

- American Indian
- Alaska Native
- Canadian Inuit
- Metis or First Nation
- Indigenous Mexican
- Central or South American

If the respondent's choice is **Asian**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?"

- Asian Indian
- Cambodian
- Chinese
- Communities of Myanmar
- Filipino/a
- Hmong

- Japanese
- Korean
- Laotian
- South Asian
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian

If the respondent's choice is **Black or African American**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?":

- African American
- Afro-Caribbean
- Ethiopian
- Somali
- Other African
- Other Black

If the respondent's choice is **Hispanic and Latina/o/x**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?":

- Central American
- Mexican
- South American
- Other Hispanic or Latino/a/x

If the respondent's choice is **Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?":

- Guamanian
- Chamoru (Chamorro)
- Marshallese
- Communities of the Micronesian Region
- Native Hawaiian
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander

If the respondent's choice is **Middle Eastern or North African**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?":

- Middle Eastern
- North African

If the respondent's choice is **White**, ask "More specifically, do you identify as...?"

- Eastern European
- Slavic
- Western European
- Other White

If the respondent provides a **different response**, it should be recorded under "Other Categories"

- Don't know
- Don't want to answer

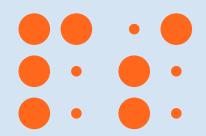
If the respondent mentions multiple race categories, ask "Is there one race/ethnicity you think of as your *primary* racial or ethnic identity?"

- Yes
- I identify as Biracial/Multiracial
- I don't have just one primary identity
- Don't know
- Don't want to answer

Functional Ability Questions For Everyone:



Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")



Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")



Functional Ability Questions For Ages 5+



Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")



Because of a physical, mental or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")

Functional Ability Questions For Ages 5+

Do you have serious difficulty dressing or bathing? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")

Do you have serious difficulty learning how to do things most people your age can learn? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")



Functional Ability Questions For Ages 5+

Using your usual or customary language, do you have serious difficulty communicating? For example, difficulty understanding or being understood by others? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")



Functional Ability Questions For Ages 15+

Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")

Do you have serious difficulty with the following: mood, intense feelings, controlling your/their behavior, or experiencing delusions or hallucinations? (If yes, "At what age did this condition begin?")

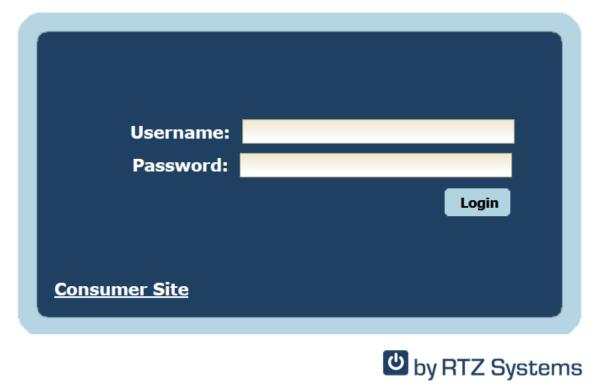






GetCare

Let's take a brief look at the layout of the questions in GetCare. If you have a current User ID and Password, please log in here. Currently only DHS and ADRC employees have access to log in here.



Breakout session

- Opportunity to practice
- Pair up. One person will role-play staff and the other person will be consumer.
- Switch!
- Choose one person to report out on how it went



What's Next

GetCare Technical Training and Office Hours

CSSU Training Calendar

Links to resources/materials

OHA Office of Equity and Inclusion REALD

Implementation

Additional REALD and SOGI Information

Questions?
Contact Community Services
and Support (CSSU) Team
SUA.Email@dhsoha.state.or.us

