

# AGENDA

## **PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD Incentives and Funding Subcommittee**

**April 9, 2018**

**1:00-3:00 pm**

Portland State Office Building, 800 NE Oregon St., Conference Room 918, Portland, OR 97232

Webinar: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1017967828287751171>

Conference line: (877) 873-8017

Access code: 767068

Subcommittee Members: Carrie Brogoitti, Bob Dannenhoffer, Jeff Luck, Alejandro Queral, Akiko Saito

### Meeting Objectives

- Approve March meeting minutes
- Make recommendation for allocating funds to incentives and matching funds in the 2019-21 biennium
- Finalize set of funding formula indicators for the 2019-21 funding formula

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**1:00-1:05 pm**

#### **Welcome and introductions**

- Review March 12 meeting minutes
- Subcommittee updates

Akiko Saito,  
Meeting Chair

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**1:05-1:10 pm**

#### **Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) funding formula**

- Provide update on discussions about changes to the PHEP funding formula, and connection to public health modernization funding formula

Akiko Saito,  
Meeting Chair

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**1:10-1:50 pm**

#### **2019-21 funding formula allocations for incentives and matching funds**

- Discuss and make recommendation for the funding threshold at which funds should be allocated to the incentive and matching fund components of the funding formula
- Discuss and make recommendation for the level of funding that should be allocated to incentives and matching funds
- Discuss timeline for awarding incentive and matching funds to LPHAs

All

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<b>1:50-2:20 pm</b>	<b>Funding formula indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and make recommendation for poverty, limited English proficiency, and rurality indicators for base component of the funding formula</li> <li>• Discuss and make recommendation for allocation of funds across indicators</li> </ul>	All
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<b>2:20-2:25 pm</b>	<b>Subcommittee business</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm that Akiko will provide subcommittee update at April 19 PHAB meeting</li> <li>• The next PHAB Incentives and Funding subcommittee meeting is scheduled for May 14 from 1:00-3:00. Carrie is next in line to chair.</li> </ul>	All
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<b>2:25-2:30 pm</b>	<b>Public comment</b>	
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<b>2:30 pm</b>	<b>Adjourn</b>	Akiko Saito, Meeting Chair
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Public Health Advisory Board (PHAB)  
Incentives and Funding Subcommittee meeting minutes  
March 12, 2018  
1-2:00 pm

Welcome and Introductions

PHAB members present: Alejandro Qeral, Bob Dannenhoffer, Jeff Luck, Carrie Brogoitti

Oregon Health Authority (OHA) staff: Cara Biddlecom, Julia Hakes, Chris Curtis

The February 12 meeting minutes were approved.

There will be a PHAB joint subcommittee meeting on March 29 from 1-3pm.

2019-21 modernization funding formula

Alejandro walked subcommittee members through a review of [funding formula indicators, measures and data sources](#). Subcommittee members had no changes to the county population, burden of disease, health status, and racial and ethnic diversity measures or data sources.

Alejandro proposed changing the poverty measure to either 133 or 185 percent of federal poverty level as 100 percent of federal poverty level is only representative of extreme poverty. Staff will look for additional county-level indicators and Chris will input these measure scenarios into the funding formula for review at the subcommittee at the next meeting.

Jeff recommended looking at percent of population that has a bachelor's degree as a measure for the education indicator.

Alejandro asked subcommittee members if English not being the primary language spoken at home would be a better measure for the limited English proficiency measure. Subcommittee members were unsure whether "speaks English less than 'very well'" is the right indicator. Jeff sent out <https://www.lep.gov/> for subcommittee members to review.

Subcommittee members agreed that the geographic complexity and community complexity indicators would likely be correlated. Cara proposed using a point

system from 1-3 based on county rurality for the geographic complexity indicator. A similar point system is used for the Maternal and Child Health Title V and reproductive health funding formulas already.

Subcommittee business

Alejandro will provide a subcommittee update at the March 15 PHAB meeting.

Akiko will chair the subcommittee meeting April 9. If Akiko is no longer available, Alejandro is willing to chair.

Public Comment

No public testimony.

DRAFT

**Public Health Advisory Board**  
**Funding principles for state and local public health authorities**  
**February 15, 2018**

The Public Health Advisory Board recognizes that funding for foundational capabilities and programs is limited, but innovations can maximize the benefit of available resources. These funding principles are designed to apply to the public health system, which means state and local public health authorities in Oregon. These funding principles can be applied to increases or decreases in public health funding.

**Public health system approach to foundational programs**

1. Ensure that public health services are available to every person in Oregon, whether they are provided by an individual local public health authority, through cross-jurisdictional sharing arrangements, and/or by the Oregon Health Authority.
2. Align funding with burden of disease, risk, and state and community health assessment and plan priorities, while minimizing the impact to public health infrastructure when resources are redirected.
3. Use funding to advance health equity in Oregon, which may include directing funds to areas of the state experiencing a disproportionate burden of disease or where health disparities exist.
4. Use funding to incentivize changes to the public health system intended to increase efficiency and improve health outcomes, which may include cross-jurisdictional sharing.
5. Align public health work and funding to coordinate resources with health care, education and other sectors to achieve health outcomes.

**Transparency across the public health system**

6. Acknowledge how the public health system works to achieve outcomes, and direct funding to close the identified gaps across the system in all governmental public health authorities.
7. Improve transparency about funded work across the public health system and scale work to available funding.

**PHAB Funding and Incentives Subcommittee**

Subcommittee Members: Carrie Brogoitti, Bob Dannenhoffer, Jeff Luck, Alejandro Queral, Akiko Saito  
 April, 2018

**Local public health funding formula model: This model includes a floor payment for each county. Awards for each indicator (burden of disease, health status, racial and ethnic diversity, poverty, income inequality, and limited English proficiency) are tied to each county's ranking on the indicator and the county population. This funding formula assumes an annual allocation to LPHAs of \$10 million. This is an example only.**

County Group	Population <sup>6</sup>	Floor	Burden of Disease <sup>2</sup>	Health Status <sup>3</sup>	Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	Poverty 150% FPL <sup>1</sup>	Education <sup>1</sup>	Limited English Proficiency <sup>1</sup>	Matching Funds <sup>4</sup>	Incentives <sup>5</sup>	Total Award	Award Percentage	% of Total Population	Award Per Capita	Avg Award Per Capita
Wheeler	1,480	\$ 30,000	\$ 575	\$ 1,068	\$ 144	\$ 374	\$ 243	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,414	0.3%	0.0%	\$ 21.90	
Wallowa	7,195	\$ 30,000	\$ 3,385	\$ 2,080	\$ 775	\$ 1,443	\$ 958	\$ 380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,021	0.4%	0.2%	\$ 5.42	
Harney	7,360	\$ 30,000	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,602	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,499	\$ 825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,974	0.4%	0.2%	\$ 6.11	
Grant	7,415	\$ 30,000	\$ 2,949	\$ 3,207	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,510	\$ 391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,731	0.4%	0.2%	\$ 5.49	
Lake	8,120	\$ 30,000	\$ 4,189	\$ 2,539	\$ 1,999	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,560	\$ 1,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,733	0.4%	0.2%	\$ 5.51	
Morrow	11,890	\$ 30,000	\$ 4,721	\$ 6,959	\$ 7,889	\$ 2,459	\$ 5,798	\$ 12,547	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,373	0.7%	0.3%	\$ 5.92	
Baker	16,750	\$ 30,000	\$ 8,295	\$ 5,237	\$ 2,463	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,149	\$ 1,105	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,828	0.5%	0.4%	\$ 3.21	\$ 5.42
Crook	22,105	\$ 45,000	\$ 10,714	\$ 12,367	\$ 4,309	\$ 5,238	\$ 5,368	\$ 1,021	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,016	0.8%	0.5%	\$ 3.80	
Curry	22,805	\$ 45,000	\$ 15,199	\$ 12,705	\$ 4,953	\$ 4,892	\$ 4,600	\$ 1,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,154	0.9%	0.6%	\$ 3.91	
Jefferson	23,190	\$ 45,000	\$ 12,965	\$ 10,302	\$ 15,822	\$ 5,747	\$ 7,493	\$ 7,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,366	1.0%	0.6%	\$ 4.50	
Hood River	25,145	\$ 45,000	\$ 7,835	\$ 11,703	\$ 15,264	\$ 4,810	\$ 9,701	\$ 24,047	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,361	1.2%	0.6%	\$ 4.71	
Tillamook	26,175	\$ 45,000	\$ 12,924	\$ 11,936	\$ 6,669	\$ 5,554	\$ 5,229	\$ 4,143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,455	0.9%	0.6%	\$ 3.49	
Union	26,900	\$ 45,000	\$ 11,983	\$ 9,105	\$ 4,738	\$ 6,896	\$ 3,898	\$ 2,484	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,104	0.8%	0.6%	\$ 3.13	
North Central	30,895	\$ 105,000	\$ 15,515	\$ 11,402	\$ 11,936	\$ 6,221	\$ 8,138	\$ 11,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169,523	1.7%	0.7%	\$ 5.49	
Malheur	31,845	\$ 45,000	\$ 14,137	\$ 21,483	\$ 20,693	\$ 9,520	\$ 12,411	\$ 19,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,566	1.4%	0.8%	\$ 4.48	
Clatsop	38,820	\$ 45,000	\$ 20,086	\$ 14,144	\$ 9,161	\$ 7,787	\$ 6,158	\$ 7,425	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,760	1.1%	0.9%	\$ 2.83	
Lincoln	47,960	\$ 45,000	\$ 28,852	\$ 23,223	\$ 14,024	\$ 11,143	\$ 10,050	\$ 9,806	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,098	1.4%	1.2%	\$ 2.96	
Columbia	51,345	\$ 45,000	\$ 22,630	\$ 23,294	\$ 9,307	\$ 9,305	\$ 9,653	\$ 4,741	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,929	1.2%	1.2%	\$ 2.41	
Coos	63,310	\$ 45,000	\$ 37,153	\$ 32,740	\$ 15,589	\$ 15,690	\$ 13,762	\$ 6,263	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,197	1.7%	1.5%	\$ 2.63	
Klamath	67,690	\$ 45,000	\$ 38,334	\$ 34,209	\$ 23,960	\$ 17,037	\$ 16,438	\$ 13,393	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188,372	1.9%	1.6%	\$ 2.78	\$ 3.38
Umatilla	80,500	\$ 60,000	\$ 33,327	\$ 41,629	\$ 44,875	\$ 18,578	\$ 27,431	\$ 55,217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 281,059	2.8%	1.9%	\$ 3.49	
Polk	81,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 29,195	\$ 27,608	\$ 28,671	\$ 15,243	\$ 14,277	\$ 23,506	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 198,501	2.0%	2.0%	\$ 2.45	
Josephine	85,650	\$ 60,000	\$ 50,843	\$ 38,454	\$ 18,015	\$ 23,680	\$ 18,786	\$ 6,779	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 216,557	2.2%	2.1%	\$ 2.53	
Benton	92,575	\$ 60,000	\$ 24,709	\$ 30,900	\$ 28,811	\$ 21,723	\$ 9,065	\$ 23,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 199,021	2.0%	2.2%	\$ 2.15	
Yamhill	106,300	\$ 60,000	\$ 38,390	\$ 47,725	\$ 39,990	\$ 20,334	\$ 24,981	\$ 37,859	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,280	2.7%	2.6%	\$ 2.53	
Douglas	111,180	\$ 60,000	\$ 66,423	\$ 61,154	\$ 21,293	\$ 24,884	\$ 23,733	\$ 8,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 266,286	2.7%	2.7%	\$ 2.40	
Linn	124,010	\$ 60,000	\$ 54,918	\$ 55,093	\$ 29,476	\$ 27,467	\$ 25,014	\$ 17,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,145	2.7%	3.0%	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.36
Deschutes	182,930	\$ 75,000	\$ 61,838	\$ 49,020	\$ 37,850	\$ 32,159	\$ 25,077	\$ 24,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 305,074	3.1%	4.4%	\$ 1.67	
Jackson	216,900	\$ 75,000	\$ 99,315	\$ 93,812	\$ 66,020	\$ 49,217	\$ 47,150	\$ 50,070	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 480,583	4.8%	5.2%	\$ 2.22	
Marion	339,200	\$ 75,000	\$ 130,225	\$ 156,276	\$ 191,990	\$ 77,757	\$ 98,978	\$ 237,142	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 967,367	9.7%	8.2%	\$ 2.85	
Lane	370,600	\$ 75,000	\$ 153,971	\$ 140,253	\$ 107,099	\$ 87,538	\$ 64,594	\$ 68,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 696,895	7.0%	8.9%	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.21
Clackamas	413,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 142,025	\$ 142,708	\$ 118,646	\$ 48,617	\$ 54,190	\$ 119,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 716,038	7.2%	10.0%	\$ 1.73	
Washington	595,860	\$ 90,000	\$ 158,997	\$ 186,284	\$ 329,110	\$ 85,370	\$ 107,357	\$ 373,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,330,466	13.3%	14.4%	\$ 2.23	
Multnomah	803,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 309,593	\$ 305,781	\$ 396,833	\$ 159,823	\$ 146,250	\$ 455,471	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,863,751	18.6%	19.4%	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,141,100</b>	<b>\$ 1,845,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,631,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,631,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,631,000</b>	<b>\$ 815,500</b>	<b>\$ 815,500</b>	<b>\$ 1,631,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 10,000,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 2.41</b>	<b>\$ 2.41</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: American Community Survey population 5-year estimate, 2012-2016.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Premature death: Leading causes of years of potential life lost before age 75. Oregon death certificate data, 2012-2016.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Quality of life: Good or excellent health, 2012-2015.

<sup>4</sup> Matching funds will not be awarded until 2019 or thereafter.

<sup>5</sup> Funds will not be awarded for achievement of accountability metrics until 2019 or thereafter.

<sup>6</sup> Source: Portland State University Certified Population estimate July 1, 2017



**Public Health Advisory Board**

**Public health modernization funding formula: Incentive funds model**

March, 2018

**Incentive Pool** \$ 1,000,000  
**Incentive Floor** \$ 2,500

**Incentive funds model:** This model divides the total incentive pool into any number of incentives (this model shows 2 modules). Each module is paid out to counties on a pass/fail basis. If the county meets the incentive they are guaranteed a floor plus a per capita payment based on county population proportioned based on total population of qualified counties.

Weight	50%		\$ 457,500		50%		\$ 457,500							
County	Population <sup>1</sup>	Incentive 1 Met? (Y/N)	Incentive 1 Floor Payout	Incentive 1 Population	Incentive 1 Per Cap Pay	Incentive 1 Total Payout	Incentive 2 Met? (Y/N)	Incentive 2 Floor Payout	Incentive 2 Population	Incentive 2 Per Cap Pay	Incentive 2 Total Payout	Total Incentive Payout	Total Per Cap	Avg Award Per Capita
Oregon	4,141,100	34	\$ 42,500	4,141,100	\$ 457,500	\$ 500,000	34	\$ 42,500	4,141,100	\$ 457,500	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0.24	
Wheeler	1,480	Y	\$ 1,250	1,480	\$ 164	\$ 1,414	Y	\$ 1,250	1,480	\$ 164	\$ 1,414	\$ 2,827	\$ 1.91	
Wallowa	7,195	Y	\$ 1,250	7,195	\$ 795	\$ 2,045	Y	\$ 1,250	7,195	\$ 795	\$ 2,045	\$ 4,090	\$ 0.57	
Harney	7,360	Y	\$ 1,250	7,360	\$ 813	\$ 2,063	Y	\$ 1,250	7,360	\$ 813	\$ 2,063	\$ 4,126	\$ 0.56	
Grant	7,415	Y	\$ 1,250	7,415	\$ 819	\$ 2,069	Y	\$ 1,250	7,415	\$ 819	\$ 2,069	\$ 4,138	\$ 0.56	
Lake	8,120	Y	\$ 1,250	8,120	\$ 897	\$ 2,147	Y	\$ 1,250	8,120	\$ 897	\$ 2,147	\$ 4,294	\$ 0.53	
Morrow	11,890	Y	\$ 1,250	11,890	\$ 1,314	\$ 2,564	Y	\$ 1,250	11,890	\$ 1,314	\$ 2,564	\$ 5,127	\$ 0.43	
Baker	16,750	Y	\$ 1,250	16,750	\$ 1,851	\$ 3,101	Y	\$ 1,250	16,750	\$ 1,851	\$ 3,101	\$ 6,201	\$ 0.37	0.51
Crook	22,105	Y	\$ 1,250	22,105	\$ 2,442	\$ 3,692	Y	\$ 1,250	22,105	\$ 2,442	\$ 3,692	\$ 7,384	\$ 0.33	
Curry	22,805	Y	\$ 1,250	22,805	\$ 2,519	\$ 3,769	Y	\$ 1,250	22,805	\$ 2,519	\$ 3,769	\$ 7,539	\$ 0.33	
Jefferson	23,190	Y	\$ 1,250	23,190	\$ 2,562	\$ 3,812	Y	\$ 1,250	23,190	\$ 2,562	\$ 3,812	\$ 7,624	\$ 0.33	
Hood River	25,145	Y	\$ 1,250	25,145	\$ 2,778	\$ 4,028	Y	\$ 1,250	25,145	\$ 2,778	\$ 4,028	\$ 8,056	\$ 0.32	
Tillamook	26,175	Y	\$ 1,250	26,175	\$ 2,892	\$ 4,142	Y	\$ 1,250	26,175	\$ 2,892	\$ 4,142	\$ 8,284	\$ 0.32	
Union	26,900	Y	\$ 1,250	26,900	\$ 2,972	\$ 4,222	Y	\$ 1,250	26,900	\$ 2,972	\$ 4,222	\$ 8,444	\$ 0.31	
North Central	30,895	Y	\$ 1,250	30,895	\$ 3,413	\$ 4,663	Y	\$ 1,250	30,895	\$ 3,413	\$ 4,663	\$ 9,326	\$ 0.30	
Malheur	31,845	Y	\$ 1,250	31,845	\$ 3,518	\$ 4,768	Y	\$ 1,250	31,845	\$ 3,518	\$ 4,768	\$ 9,536	\$ 0.30	
Clatsop	38,820	Y	\$ 1,250	38,820	\$ 4,289	\$ 5,539	Y	\$ 1,250	38,820	\$ 4,289	\$ 5,539	\$ 11,078	\$ 0.29	
Lincoln	47,960	Y	\$ 1,250	47,960	\$ 5,299	\$ 6,549	Y	\$ 1,250	47,960	\$ 5,299	\$ 6,549	\$ 13,097	\$ 0.27	
Columbia	51,345	Y	\$ 1,250	51,345	\$ 5,672	\$ 6,922	Y	\$ 1,250	51,345	\$ 5,672	\$ 6,922	\$ 13,845	\$ 0.27	
Coos	63,310	Y	\$ 1,250	63,310	\$ 6,994	\$ 8,244	Y	\$ 1,250	63,310	\$ 6,994	\$ 8,244	\$ 16,489	\$ 0.26	
Klamath	67,690	Y	\$ 1,250	67,690	\$ 7,478	\$ 8,728	Y	\$ 1,250	67,690	\$ 7,478	\$ 8,728	\$ 17,456	\$ 0.26	0.29
Umatilla	80,500	Y	\$ 1,250	80,500	\$ 8,893	\$ 10,143	Y	\$ 1,250	80,500	\$ 8,893	\$ 10,143	\$ 20,287	\$ 0.25	
Polk	81,000	Y	\$ 1,250	81,000	\$ 8,949	\$ 10,199	Y	\$ 1,250	81,000	\$ 8,949	\$ 10,199	\$ 20,397	\$ 0.25	
Josephine	85,650	Y	\$ 1,250	85,650	\$ 9,462	\$ 10,712	Y	\$ 1,250	85,650	\$ 9,462	\$ 10,712	\$ 21,425	\$ 0.25	
Benton	92,575	Y	\$ 1,250	92,575	\$ 10,227	\$ 11,477	Y	\$ 1,250	92,575	\$ 10,227	\$ 11,477	\$ 22,955	\$ 0.25	
Yamhill	106,300	Y	\$ 1,250	106,300	\$ 11,744	\$ 12,994	Y	\$ 1,250	106,300	\$ 11,744	\$ 12,994	\$ 25,988	\$ 0.24	
Douglas	111,180	Y	\$ 1,250	111,180	\$ 12,283	\$ 13,533	Y	\$ 1,250	111,180	\$ 12,283	\$ 13,533	\$ 27,066	\$ 0.24	
Linn	124,010	Y	\$ 1,250	124,010	\$ 13,700	\$ 14,950	Y	\$ 1,250	124,010	\$ 13,700	\$ 14,950	\$ 29,901	\$ 0.24	0.25
Deschutes	182,930	Y	\$ 1,250	182,930	\$ 20,210	\$ 21,460	Y	\$ 1,250	182,930	\$ 20,210	\$ 21,460	\$ 42,919	\$ 0.23	
Jackson	216,900	Y	\$ 1,250	216,900	\$ 23,963	\$ 25,213	Y	\$ 1,250	216,900	\$ 23,963	\$ 25,213	\$ 50,425	\$ 0.23	
Marion	339,200	Y	\$ 1,250	339,200	\$ 37,474	\$ 38,724	Y	\$ 1,250	339,200	\$ 37,474	\$ 38,724	\$ 77,448	\$ 0.23	
Lane	370,600	Y	\$ 1,250	370,600	\$ 40,943	\$ 42,193	Y	\$ 1,250	370,600	\$ 40,943	\$ 42,193	\$ 84,386	\$ 0.23	0.23
Clackamas	413,000	Y	\$ 1,250	413,000	\$ 45,627	\$ 46,877	Y	\$ 1,250	413,000	\$ 45,627	\$ 46,877	\$ 93,755	\$ 0.23	
Washington	595,860	Y	\$ 1,250	595,860	\$ 65,829	\$ 67,079	Y	\$ 1,250	595,860	\$ 65,829	\$ 67,079	\$ 134,159	\$ 0.23	
Multnomah	803,000	Y	\$ 1,250	803,000	\$ 88,714	\$ 89,964	Y	\$ 1,250	803,000	\$ 88,714	\$ 89,964	\$ 179,927	\$ 0.22	0.23

<sup>1</sup> Source: Portland State University Certified Population estimate July 1, 2017

County Size Bands				
Extra Small	Small	Medium	Large	Extra Large

**Public Health Advisory Board**

**Public health modernization funding formula: state matching funds**

March, 2018

State Matching Funds Pool \$ 1,000,000  
 State Matching Funds Floor \$ 2,500

State Matching Funds: Payment is based off of comparative increased County Funding Per Capita with largest distribution per capita paid to counties with highest increase in County Investment Per Capita from a previous stated period. "New County Funding" figures are fabricated to show model functionality and should not be seen as true numbers.

\$ 937,500

County	Population <sup>1</sup>	Previous County Funding <sup>2</sup>	Previous Funding Per Capita <sup>2</sup>	New County Funding <sup>3</sup>	New County Funding Per Capita <sup>3</sup>	Increase Funding Per Capita	Weight	Weight %	Floor	Per Cap	Distribution	Dist. Per Cap	Avg Award Per Capita
Oregon	4,141,100	\$ 68,747,850	\$ 16.60	\$ 71,228,712	\$ 17.20	3.6%	170,204	100.0%	\$ 62,500	\$ 937,500	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0.24	
Wheeler	1,480	\$ 22,900	\$ 15.47	\$ 25,190	\$ 17.02	10.0%	148	0.1%	\$ 2,500	\$ 815	\$ 3,315	\$ 2.24	
Wallowa	7,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 0.35	
Harney	7,360	\$ 96,952	\$ 13.17	\$ 101,800	\$ 13.83	5.0%	369	0.2%	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,032	\$ 4,532	\$ 0.62	
Grant	7,415	\$ 73,636	\$ 9.93	\$ 66,272	\$ 8.94	-10.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Lake	8,120	\$ 151,267	\$ 18.63	\$ 166,394	\$ 20.49	10.0%	811	0.5%	\$ 2,500	\$ 4,467	\$ 6,967	\$ 0.86	
Morrow	11,890	\$ 621,474	\$ 52.27	\$ 745,769	\$ 62.72	20.0%	2,377	1.4%	\$ 2,500	\$ 13,093	\$ 15,593	\$ 1.31	
Baker	16,750	\$ 246,676	\$ 14.73	\$ 234,342	\$ 13.99	-5.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.55
Crook	22,105	\$ 622,139	\$ 28.14	\$ 684,353	\$ 30.96	10.0%	2,215	1.3%	\$ 2,500	\$ 12,200	\$ 14,700	\$ 0.67	
Curry	22,805	\$ 144,795	\$ 6.35	\$ 144,795	\$ 6.35	0.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 0.11	
Jefferson	23,190	\$ 566,944	\$ 24.45	\$ 595,291	\$ 25.67	5.0%	1,157	0.7%	\$ 2,500	\$ 6,373	\$ 8,873	\$ 0.38	
Hood River	25,145	\$ 822,751	\$ 32.72	\$ 740,476	\$ 29.45	-10.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Tillamook	26,175	\$ 146,840	\$ 5.61	\$ 161,524	\$ 6.17	10.0%	2,613	1.5%	\$ 2,500	\$ 14,393	\$ 16,893	\$ 0.65	
Union	26,900	\$ 145,000	\$ 5.39	\$ 174,000	\$ 6.47	20.0%	5,390	3.2%	\$ 2,500	\$ 29,689	\$ 32,189	\$ 1.20	
North Central	30,895	\$ 545,643	\$ 17.66	\$ 518,361	\$ 16.78	-5.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Malheur	31,845	\$ 489,035	\$ 15.36	\$ 537,939	\$ 16.89	10.0%	3,172	1.9%	\$ 2,500	\$ 17,472	\$ 19,972	\$ 0.63	
Clatsop	38,820	\$ 431,075	\$ 11.10	\$ 431,075	\$ 11.10	0.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 0.06	
Lincoln	47,960	\$ 307,500	\$ 6.41	\$ 322,875	\$ 6.73	5.0%	2,394	1.4%	\$ 2,500	\$ 13,186	\$ 15,686	\$ 0.33	
Columbia	51,345	\$ 144,489	\$ 2.81	\$ 130,040	\$ 2.53	-10.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Coos	63,310	\$ 52,178	\$ 0.82	\$ 57,396	\$ 0.91	11.0%	6,949	4.1%	\$ 2,500	\$ 38,276	\$ 40,776	\$ 0.64	
Klamath	67,690	\$ 232,280	\$ 3.43	\$ 278,736	\$ 4.12	20.1%	13,617	8.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ 75,004	\$ 77,504	\$ 1.14	0.48
Umatilla	80,500	\$ 386,278	\$ 4.80	\$ 366,964	\$ 4.56	-5.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Polk	81,000	\$ 251,759	\$ 3.11	\$ 276,935	\$ 3.42	10.0%	8,074	4.7%	\$ 2,500	\$ 44,472	\$ 46,972	\$ 0.58	
Josephine	85,650	\$ 364,715	\$ 4.26	\$ 364,715	\$ 4.26	0.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 0.03	
Benton	92,575	\$ 2,090,815	\$ 22.59	\$ 2,195,356	\$ 23.71	5.0%	4,590	2.7%	\$ 2,500	\$ 25,282	\$ 27,782	\$ 0.30	
Yamhill	106,300	\$ 650,791	\$ 6.12	\$ 585,712	\$ 5.51	-10.0%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Douglas	111,180	\$ 671,902	\$ 6.04	\$ 739,092	\$ 6.65	10.1%	11,228	6.6%	\$ 2,500	\$ 61,845	\$ 64,345	\$ 0.58	
Linn	124,010	\$ 651,346	\$ 5.25	\$ 781,615	\$ 6.30	20.0%	24,802	14.6%	\$ 2,500	\$ 136,612	\$ 139,112	\$ 1.12	0.41
Deschutes	182,930	\$ 2,968,217	\$ 16.23	\$ 2,819,806	\$ 15.41	-5.1%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Jackson	216,900	\$ 670,465	\$ 3.09	\$ 737,512	\$ 3.40	10.0%	21,760	12.8%	\$ 2,500	\$ 119,856	\$ 122,356	\$ 0.56	
Marion	339,200	\$ 2,152,253	\$ 6.35	\$ 2,152,253	\$ 6.35	0.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 0.01	
Lane	370,600	\$ 1,716,536	\$ 4.63	\$ 1,802,363	\$ 4.86	5.0%	18,410	10.8%	\$ 2,500	\$ 101,404	\$ 103,904	\$ 0.28	0.21
Clackamas	413,000	\$ 1,965,745	\$ 4.76	\$ 1,769,171	\$ 4.28	-10.1%	-	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Washington	595,860	\$ 4,800,731	\$ 8.06	\$ 4,800,731	\$ 8.06	0.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 0.00	
Multnomah	803,000	\$ 43,542,723	\$ 54.23	\$ 45,719,859	\$ 56.94	5.0%	40,128	23.6%	\$ 2,500	\$ 221,029	\$ 223,529	\$ 0.28	0.12

\$ 433.97

<sup>1</sup> Source: Portland State University Certified Population estimate July 1, 2017

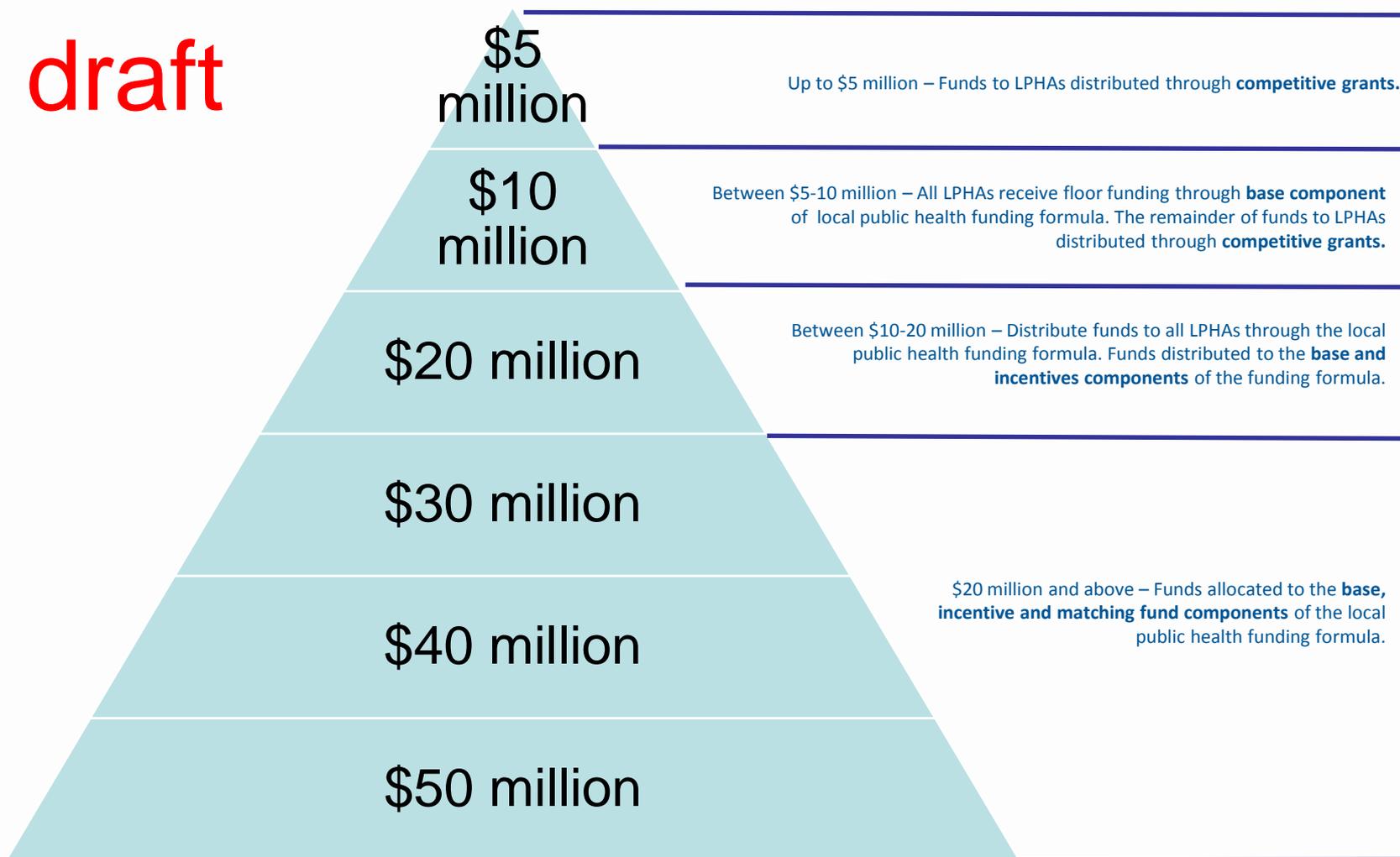
<sup>2</sup> Source: Fiscal Year 17 LPHA Expenditures Reporting

<sup>3</sup> "New County Funding" figures are fabricated and are included for the purpose of showing the functionality of this matching fund model

County Size Bands				
Extra Small	Small	Medium	Large	Extra Large

# Allocations to funding formula components at a range of funding levels for 2019-21 biennium\*

draft



\* Funding levels reflect total for the 2019-21 biennium (two years).

# Funding for incentives and matching funds

Based on subcommittee recommendations for the level of funding at which to include allocations for incentive funds, **what dollar amount should be allocated to incentive and matching funds?**

- Discuss what funding amount is needed to encourage change
- Consider total dollar amount and proportion of overall funding

# Timeline for awarding incentive funds

If funds are allocated to incentive funds in the 2019-21 biennium:

January-March 2019	January-March 2020	Spring 2020
<p>Collect and report on Calendar Year 2018 (CY18) process measures.</p> <p>CY18 data would be used as a baseline for incentivized process measures.</p>	<p>Collect and report on Calendar Year 2019 (CY19) process measures.</p> <p>CY19 data would be used to award incentives to LPHAs that achieve benchmark or improvement target.</p>	<p>Incentive funds awarded to LPHAs that met one or more incentivized process measures.</p> <p>Funds must be spent by June 30, 2021.</p>

# Timeline for awarding matching funds

If funds are allocated to matching funds in the 2019-21 biennium:

Oct-Dec 2019	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-March 2021
<p>Collect and report on Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19) county general fund investment.</p> <p>FY19 data would be used as a baseline for matching funds.</p>	<p>Collect and report on Fiscal Year 2020 (FY20) county general fund investment.</p> <p>FY20 data would be used to award matching funds for sustained or increased county general fund investments.</p>	<p>Matching funds awarded to LPHAs.</p> <p>Funds must be spent by June 30, 2021.</p>

PHAB Incentives and Funding subcommittee

April 9, 2018

Public health modernization funding formula: review of indicators

**Objectives:**

1. Review changes (in red font) to Section 1 based on PHAB subcommittee discussion at the March meeting.
2. Make recommendation for how funds are allocated across funding formula indicators

**Section 1: Funding formula indicators, measures and data sources**

Indicator	Measure	Required indicator?	Data Source	Subcommittee discussion in 2016
County population		Yes	Portland State University Certified Population estimate	<a href="#">November 2016</a> : Subcommittee members agreed to use PSU estimates rather than U.S. Census Bureau data.
Burden of disease	Premature death: Leading causes of years of potential life lost before age 75.	Yes	Oregon death certificate data	<a href="#">July 2016</a> : Subcommittee members agreed to use premature death as indicator for burden of disease. The group also discussed disability due to disease as an option.
Health status	Quality of life: Good or excellent health.	Yes	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  In 2016 the PHAB Incentives and Funding subcommittee agreed to continue to explore alternative measures of health status.	<a href="#">July 2016</a> : Subcommittee members agreed to use quality of life as an indicator for health status. Other suggestions included tobacco use and obesity.  <a href="#">November 2016</a> : Subcommittee members questioned whether BRFSS has an acceptable reach into communities of color. Alternative data sources were not proposed.

Indicator	Measure	Required indicator?	Data Source	Subcommittee discussion in 2016
				<p>March 2018: State Population Health Indicator includes racial and ethnic data from the 2010-11 BRFSS race oversample.</p>
Racial and ethnic diversity	Percent of population not categorized as “White alone”.	No	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey population five-year estimate	<p>May 2016: Subcommittee members recommended adding racial/ethnic diversity and poverty indicators to increase focus on health equity.</p>
Poverty	Percent of population living below 100% of the federal poverty level in the past 12 months.	No	<p>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey population five-year estimate</p> <p>In 2016 the PHAB Incentives and Funding subcommittee agreed to continue to explore alternative measures of poverty.</p>	<p>July 2016: Subcommittee members discussed indicators for economic well-being including new jobs, education, cost of housing, unemployment, and income inequality.</p> <p>November 2016: Subcommittee members recommended exploring U.S. Census Bureau Supplemental Poverty Measure as a potential data source. Upon review, this data source is not reportable at the county level.</p> <p>December 2016: Subcommittee members looked at income inequality and educational attainment as potential additional indicators, in addition to “Percent of population living below federal poverty level”. Subcommittee members recommended adding</p>

Indicator	Measure	Required indicator?	Data Source	Subcommittee discussion in 2016
				educational attainment, but not income inequality.  March 2018: Funding formula updated to include 150% FPL.
Education	Percent of population age 25 years and over with less than a high school graduate education level.	No	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey population five-year estimate	<a href="#">December 2016</a> : Subcommittee members recommended including educational attainment indicator.
Limited English proficiency	Percent of population age 5 years and over that speaks English less than “very well”.	No	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey population five-year estimate	<a href="#">June 2016</a> : Subcommittee members noted that language access is a civil right, and LPHAs with a higher percent of community members with limited English proficiency experience a higher burden related to service provision.  March 2018: Alternative data sources explored; none reportable at the state and local level.
<b>Other indicators that were discussed but not added to the funding formula</b>				
Geographic complexity (e.g. distance to health services)				
Rurality	Population density (% of population that lives in an area with <2500 people per square mile, and total population density	No	PSU population estimates	March 2018: PSU population estimates are no longer collecting and updating these measures of population density.

Indicator	Measure	Required indicator?	Data Source	Subcommittee discussion in 2016
	<100 people per square mile)			
Health care access	Population-to-provider ratio by provider type.	No	OHA Health Care Workforce Reporting Program	March 2018: This is a different option for looking at access to care.
Community complexity (e.g. air and lead toxics; or jurisdictions with multiple cities, school districts, and health care systems)				

## Section 2: Funding allocation across funding formula indicators

The funding formula that was developed for the 2017-19 biennium split funding equally across indicators. Are changes needed for the 2019-21 funding formula?

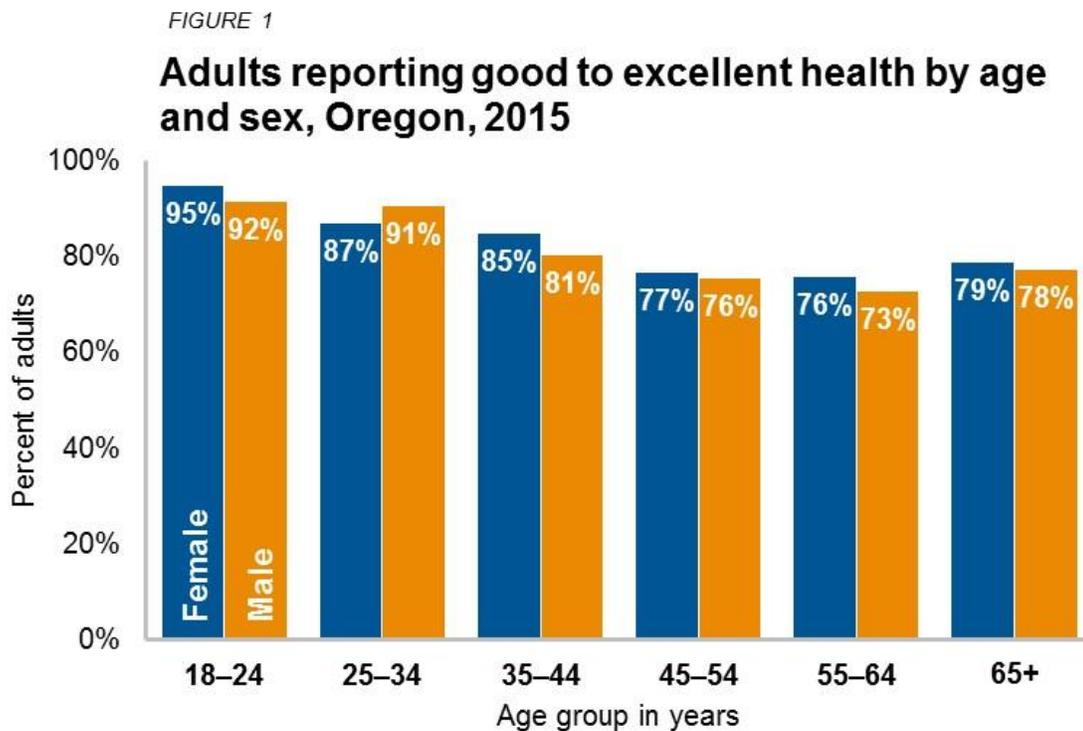
2017-19 funding formula methodology	
Indicator	Allocation
Burden of disease	20%
Health status	20%
Racial and ethnic diversity	20%
Poverty	10%
Education	10%
Limited English proficiency	20%
<b>Total indicator pool</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Quality of Life

# Good to excellent health

Self-reported good, very good, or excellent health is a measure of health and well-being, which is an important indicator of the overall health status of the population. From 2000 through 2015, about 80% of Oregon adults reported good to excellent health.

Data from 2015 show that self-reported good to excellent health declines slightly with age (Figure 1). Similar proportions of men and women reported good to excellent health.

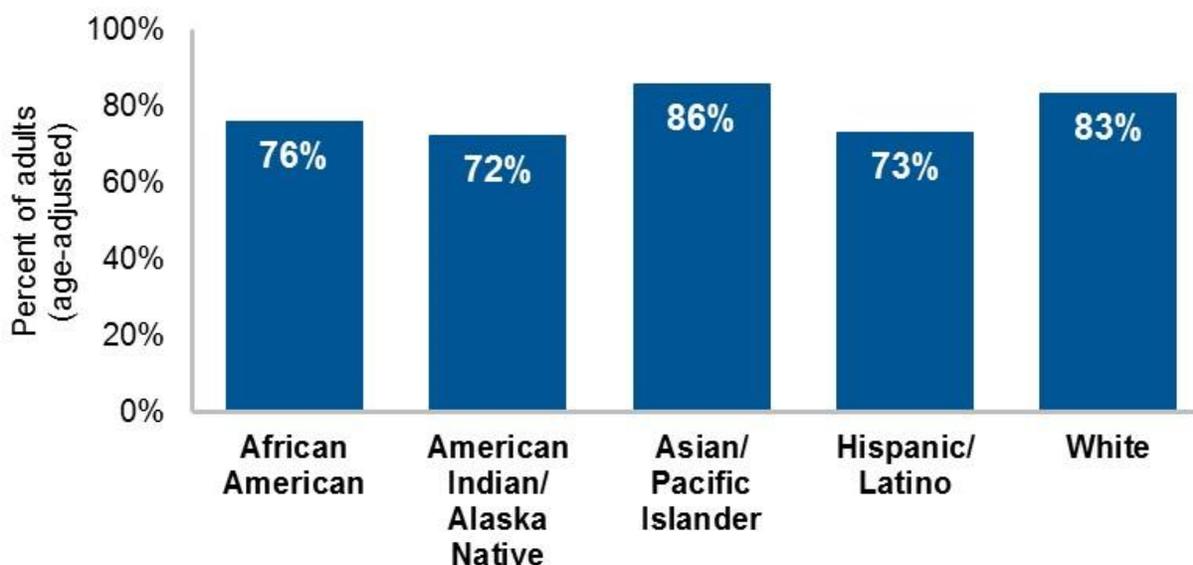


Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

For African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Hispanics, the percentage of adults reporting good or excellent health was significantly lower than that of whites (Figure 2). For Asian/Pacific Islanders, the percentage was slightly higher, but the difference was not statistically significant.

FIGURE 2

## Adults reporting good to excellent health by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2010–2011



Notes: All other groups exclude Hispanic ethnicity

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Race Oversample

### Additional Resources: [Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \(BRFSS\)](#)

**About the Data:** Data source is the Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). BRFSS is a telephone survey conducted annually among non-institutionalized adults age 18+. Since 2010, the BRFSS data have included cell phone respondents as well as those reached by landline, and data weighting methods have changed. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting changes over time. Data include responses of “good,” “very good” or “excellent” to question: “How is your general health?”

**For More Information Contact:** Myde Boles, [myde.boles@state.or.us](mailto:myde.boles@state.or.us)

**Date Updated:** October 16, 2017

[Oregon State Health Profile](#)

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PHAB Incentives and Funding subcommittee  
 April, 2018

Comparison of 100% Federal Poverty Level and 150% Federal Poverty Level indicators for public health modernization funding formula<sup>1</sup>

County Group	Popl.	% Below 100% FPL	Award	Award Per Capita
Wheeler	1,480	20.2%	\$ 374	\$ 0.25
Wallowa	7,195	14.6%	\$ 1,315	\$ 0.18
Harney	7,360	16.4%	\$ 1,511	\$ 0.21
Grant	7,415	14.9%	\$ 1,383	\$ 0.19
Lake	8,120	17.6%	\$ 1,789	\$ 0.22
Morrow	11,890	15.2%	\$ 2,263	\$ 0.19
Baker	16,750	15.1%	\$ 3,167	\$ 0.19
Crook	22,105	17.7%	\$ 4,899	\$ 0.22
Curry	22,805	15.2%	\$ 4,340	\$ 0.19
Jefferson	23,190	20.3%	\$ 5,895	\$ 0.25
Hood River	25,145	13.3%	\$ 4,187	\$ 0.17
Tillamook	26,175	15.4%	\$ 5,047	\$ 0.19
Union	26,900	18.6%	\$ 6,265	\$ 0.23
North Central	30,895	14.5%	\$ 5,598	\$ 0.18
Malheur	31,845	24.8%	\$ 9,889	\$ 0.31
Clatsop	38,820	14.0%	\$ 6,805	\$ 0.18
Lincoln	47,960	18.6%	\$ 11,170	\$ 0.23
Columbia	51,345	13.4%	\$ 8,615	\$ 0.17
Coos	63,310	18.1%	\$ 14,348	\$ 0.23
Klamath	67,690	18.6%	\$ 15,765	\$ 0.23
Umatilla	80,500	18.0%	\$ 18,143	\$ 0.23
Polk	81,000	15.5%	\$ 15,721	\$ 0.19
Josephine	85,650	19.5%	\$ 20,913	\$ 0.24
Benton	92,575	21.5%	\$ 24,922	\$ 0.27
Yamhill	106,300	15.7%	\$ 20,897	\$ 0.20
Douglas	111,180	18.6%	\$ 25,894	\$ 0.23
Linn	124,010	17.3%	\$ 26,863	\$ 0.22
Deschutes	182,930	13.9%	\$ 31,838	\$ 0.17
Jackson	216,900	18.0%	\$ 48,886	\$ 0.23
Marion	339,200	17.2%	\$ 73,053	\$ 0.22
Lane	370,600	19.7%	\$ 91,416	\$ 0.25
Clackamas	413,000	9.2%	\$ 47,576	\$ 0.12
Washington	595,860	11.1%	\$ 82,817	\$ 0.14
Multnomah	803,000	17.1%	\$ 171,935	\$ 0.21

County Group	Popl.	% Below 150% FPL	Award	Award Per Capita
Wheeler	1,480	32.6%	\$ 374	\$ 0.25
Wallowa	7,195	25.9%	\$ 1,443	\$ 0.20
Harney	7,360	28.9%	\$ 1,647	\$ 0.22
Grant	7,415	28.9%	\$ 1,660	\$ 0.22
Lake	8,120	33.5%	\$ 2,107	\$ 0.26
Morrow	11,890	26.7%	\$ 2,459	\$ 0.21
Baker	16,750	27.6%	\$ 3,580	\$ 0.21
Crook	22,105	30.6%	\$ 5,238	\$ 0.24
Curry	22,805	27.7%	\$ 4,892	\$ 0.21
Jefferson	23,190	32.0%	\$ 5,747	\$ 0.25
Hood River	25,145	24.7%	\$ 4,810	\$ 0.19
Tillamook	26,175	27.4%	\$ 5,554	\$ 0.21
Union	26,900	33.1%	\$ 6,896	\$ 0.26
North Central	30,895	26.0%	\$ 6,221	\$ 0.20
Malheur	31,845	38.6%	\$ 9,520	\$ 0.30
Clatsop	38,820	25.9%	\$ 7,787	\$ 0.20
Lincoln	47,960	30.0%	\$ 11,143	\$ 0.23
Columbia	51,345	23.4%	\$ 9,305	\$ 0.18
Coos	63,310	32.0%	\$ 15,690	\$ 0.25
Klamath	67,690	32.5%	\$ 17,037	\$ 0.25
Umatilla	80,500	29.8%	\$ 18,578	\$ 0.23
Polk	81,000	24.3%	\$ 15,243	\$ 0.19
Josephine	85,650	35.7%	\$ 23,680	\$ 0.28
Benton	92,575	30.3%	\$ 21,723	\$ 0.23
Yamhill	106,300	24.7%	\$ 20,334	\$ 0.19
Douglas	111,180	28.9%	\$ 24,884	\$ 0.22
Linn	124,010	28.6%	\$ 27,467	\$ 0.22
Deschutes	182,930	22.7%	\$ 32,159	\$ 0.18
Jackson	216,900	29.3%	\$ 49,217	\$ 0.23
Marion	339,200	29.6%	\$ 77,757	\$ 0.23
Lane	370,600	30.5%	\$ 87,538	\$ 0.24
Clackamas	413,000	15.2%	\$ 48,617	\$ 0.12
Washington	595,860	18.5%	\$ 85,370	\$ 0.14
Multnomah	803,000	25.7%	\$ 159,823	\$ 0.20

% of Popl. (+/-)	Award (+/-)	Per Cap (+/-)
12.4%	\$ (1)	\$ (0.00)
11.3%	\$ 128	\$ 0.02
12.5%	\$ 136	\$ 0.02
14.0%	\$ 276	\$ 0.04
15.9%	\$ 317	\$ 0.04
11.5%	\$ 196	\$ 0.02
12.5%	\$ 413	\$ 0.02
12.9%	\$ 339	\$ 0.02
12.5%	\$ 552	\$ 0.02
11.7%	\$ (148)	\$ (0.01)
11.4%	\$ 622	\$ 0.02
12.0%	\$ 507	\$ 0.02
14.5%	\$ 631	\$ 0.02
11.5%	\$ 623	\$ 0.02
13.8%	\$ (369)	\$ (0.01)
11.9%	\$ 981	\$ 0.03
11.4%	\$ (27)	\$ (0.00)
10.0%	\$ 690	\$ 0.01
13.9%	\$ 1,341	\$ 0.02
13.9%	\$ 1,272	\$ 0.02
11.8%	\$ 435	\$ 0.01
8.8%	\$ (477)	\$ (0.01)
16.2%	\$ 2,767	\$ 0.03
8.8%	\$ (3,199)	\$ (0.03)
9.0%	\$ (563)	\$ (0.01)
10.3%	\$ (1,010)	\$ (0.01)
11.3%	\$ 604	\$ 0.00
8.8%	\$ 321	\$ 0.00
11.3%	\$ 332	\$ 0.00
12.4%	\$ 4,704	\$ 0.01
10.8%	\$ (3,878)	\$ (0.01)
6.0%	\$ 1,040	\$ 0.00
7.4%	\$ 2,554	\$ 0.00
8.6%	\$ (12,111)	\$ (0.02)

<sup>1</sup> Source: American Community Survey population 5-year estimate, 2012-2016.