

Address Poverty and Enhance Self-Sufficiency

Regional Health Improvement Plan Workgroup

Join Zoom Meeting https://zoom.us/j/728200141

Join by phone: +1 669 900 6833 Meeting ID: 728 200 141

July 21, 2020 11:00am – 12:30pm

Aim/Goal

Individuals and families in Central Oregon experiencing poverty are provided equitable access and connected to appropriate resources that help them overcome obstacles to self-sufficiency and address health-related challenges.

Future State Metrics

- 1. Increase high school graduation rates among economically disadvantaged students
- 2. Decrease food insecurity
- 3. Decrease percent of income constrained households
- 4. Decrease housing and transportation costs as a percent of income

AGENDA					
	11:00-11:15	Welcome & Land Acknowledgement			
	11:15-11:30	Finalize root cause Analysis			
	11:30-12:00	Workgroup Reflections on Equity - Ignatius Bau, DEI Consultant • Reading: Faces of poverty: What racial, social groups are more likely to experience it?			
	12:00-12:30	Strategic Directions			



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Future State Metrics – Full Detail

1. By December 2023, Central Oregon graduations rate among economically disadvantaged students will improve by 3 percentage points to:

2023 Central Oregon Graduations Rate for Economically Disadvantaged		
Crook	76.60%	
Deschutes	77.30%	
Jefferson	83.40%	

2a. By December 2023, decrease the % of total population reported as food insecure by 2 percentage points to:

County	% of (total) Population Food Insecure
Crook	13%
Deschutes	11%
Jefferson	11.3%

- 2b. By December 2023, develop a regional metric to evaluate food insecurity among seniors in our community (ages 65+).
- 3. By December 2023, decrease the population of households living at the poverty level and income constrained by 2 percentage points to:

Crook: 27% Deschutes: 24% Jefferson: 32%

4. By December 2023, reduce combined housing and transportation cost for residents as a percent of income in their respective counties to no more than:

Crook County: 64% Deschutes: 55% Jefferson: 55%



Guiding Principles

Shared Focus

We come together to improve the health and well-being of individuals living in various and diverse communities throughout Central Oregon region. We use the Regional Health Improvement Plan (RHIP) as our guide. It is our region's shared vision of current problems and our aims. As workgroup partners we develop agreed-upon actions to solve the issues and keep the needs of our communities as the main focus.

Shared Metrics

We measure progress, process and outcomes through a shared lens. We use the Regional Health Assessment (RHA), Regional Health Improvement Plan and community dashboard.

Involve Targeted Population

The individuals living in our diverse Central Oregon communities are the center of our work. We make every effort to include people from every part of the region in our workgroups, discussions, processes and decisions.

Collaborate to Solve Complex Issues

Inviting diverse perspectives from throughout the Central Oregon region deepens our shared understanding of complex issues and propels us toward better progress and outcomes. We practice frequent, structured, open communication to build trust, assure shared objectives, and create common motivation. We respect the privacy and sensitivity of information partners share.

Coordinate Collective Efforts

We are made up of diverse partner organizations and individuals with unique strengths, skills, and resources. We coordinate our efforts and use our unique strengths and skills to meet the goals of the RHIP.

Learn and Adapt Together

We embrace shared learning and a growth mindset. We create a space that allows for mistakes, failures, second changes, and a celebration of brave attempts. We adjust and apply our learnings to the complex and changing landscape of health and well-being in Central Oregon.

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Background: Why are we talking about this?

1990s Mill Closures / Timber Industry Decline **2000s** Population Growth in Central Oregon

The Great Recession
Decreasing safety net – "War on Poor"
Local workforce displacement
Widening Opportunity Gap

Central Oregon has grown rapidly over the past two decades. Individual communities face different economic and social challenges associated with this development, including increased unemployment, lack of affordable housing, and income inequality. There is significant evidence linking poverty to health disparities and poor outcomes.

Current Condition: What's happening right now?

- 9-17% of residents in Central Oregon lived in poverty between 2013 and 2017
- Almost 50% of the region's renters are considered to be cost burdened
- Almost 25% of the civilian labor force in Warm Springs is experiencing unemployment

Current State Metrics:

- 1. 2018 Central Oregon graduation rates were significantly lower among economically disadvantaged students
- 2. Food Insecurity by County: Crook 15%, Deschutes 13%, Jefferson 13.3%
- 3. Income constrained households: Crook 29%, Deschutes 26%, Jefferson 34%
- 4. Housing and transportation costs combined as a percent of income: Crook 67%, Deschutes 58%, Jefferson 58%

Goal Statement: Where do we want to be in 4 years?

Aim/Goal

Individuals and families in Central Oregon experiencing poverty are provided equitable access and connected to appropriate resources that help them overcome obstacles to self-sufficiency and address health-related challenges. **Future State Metrics -** By December 2023:

- 1. Increase high school graduation rates among economically disadvantaged students
- 2. Decrease food insecurity
- 3. Decrease percent of income constrained households
- 4. Decrease housing and transportation costs as a percent of income

Analysis: What's keeping us from getting there?

- Demand exceeds supply for range of housing needs required
- Disjointed Systems
- Funding/Educational system is designed not to meet the needs of historically marginalized students
- Inactive response to Awareness, Barriers and Cultural Sensitivity
- Transportation can be inaccessible due to distance/economic
- Inequity of resources for income constrained families
- Scarcity culture promotes exclusionary programming
- Historical classism and racist structures undervalue and constrain people
- Complex & excessive restrictions to access safety nets

				CO
Date updated:	Workgroup:		Version:	
Strategic Dire	ection: What a	re we going to ti	·y?	
{insert}				

Focused Implementation: What are our specific actions? (who,			
what, when, where?)			
sert}			

Follow-Up: What's working? What have we learned?			
{insert}			

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Demand exceeds supply for range of housing needs required

Inactive response to Awareness, Barriers and Cultural Sensitivity

disjointed Sytems

Funding/Educational system is designed not to meet the needs of historically marginalized students

inequity of resources for income constrained families historical classism and racist structures undervalue and constrain people

transportation can be inaccessible due to distance/ economic

Scarcity culture promotes exclusionary programming

complex & excessive restrictions to access safety nets

neglected
continuum of
affordable housing
options from
shelter to home
ownership

pervasive mental health and addiction prohibit access to food and housing

Safe and adequate Housing

Limiting policy for building new housing

individualism vs.
socialism (ex. some
folks would not want
bike path along canal)
(some people reluctant
to ask for help)

Race and ethnicity in schools

stigma to food assistance and transportation

disparities of addressing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

> fear of Public Charge

poor experiences erode trust unstable family situations contribute to other issues graduation rates, food instability,

stable housing

job skills/
accommodations,
child care, logistics of
jobs, social help,
mental health,
scheduling, flexibility

individuals accessing the system are in survival mode

infrastructure:
water, power,
garbage,
internet, bus
routes

one income due to need for childcare fragmented student support systems

Educational systems are built in 9-5 work school which aren't address student's needs

need paths in high schools that lead to good jobs making a living wage after graduation physical limitations for resource searches

Fragmented investment in prevention and early intervention

Resources for food storage are disconnected

ALICE
households face
barriers due to
undocumentation,

grocery stores more efficient, so fewer donations one income due to need for childcare

policies and practices prohibit living wage jobs

lower wage job growth outpace family wage job growth

individuals living near poverty level Smaller communities have grater distance to travel

Rural/ Smaller communities have smaller economic base to support trans.

Investment priorities in public transportation

pace of technology can overwhelm seniors

unbalanced funding
for elderly and
support for
transportation,
housing and food
costs

Don't know which resources are best suited for which people

older adult food insecurity: inadequate benefits outweigh energy expenditures to apply

Access to services aren't personalized based on their needs federal changes to SNAP benefits

reduction of tax benefits for charitable donations