GPVI Equity Panel Proceedings

Based on notes compiled from five GPVI Equity Panel meetings

CHAIR
Gale Castillo, Hispanic Metropolitan Chamber

MEMBERS
Thomas Aschenbrener, Northwest Health Foundation
Ron Carley, Coalition for a Livable Future
Ronault LS (Polo) Catalani, Portland Office of Human Relations
Andy Cotugno, Metro
Christopher Dunnville, US Trust
Francisco Garbayo, Regence BlueCross BlueShield of Oregon
Queta González, Center for Diversity & the Environment
Howard Klink, United Way of the Columbia-Willamette
Kalpana Krishnamurthy, Western States Center
Julia Meier, Coalition of Communities of Color
Olga Sanchez, Miracle Theatre Group
Bandana Shrestha, AARP Oregon
Rekah Strong, Clark County
Tricia Tillman, State of Oregon, Office of Multicultural Health

Compiled by Rita Conrad from data capture
by Liza Mylott, Alison Wicks and Kelly Moosbrugger
GREATER PORTLAND-VANCOUVER
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Executive Summary

At the first meeting of the GPVI Advisory Team on June 24, 2010, members expressed concerns about the biases inherent in many of our traditional data sets, sources and methodologies. Experience had demonstrated that existing data do not adequately account for diverse populations and their issues, rendering invisible many communities of low income, immigrants and people of color. The Advisory Team agreed to form an Equity Panel to provide guidance to the GPVI Advisory Team and nine Results Teams charged with developing inter-connected indicators of economic, social and environmental well-being.

The nine Results Teams are: Economic Opportunity, Education, Civic Engagement, Arts and Culture, Healthy People, Safe People, Access and Mobility, Quality Housing and Communities and Healthy Natural Environment.

This report compiles and summarizes notes captured from five Equity Panel conversations, three of which were learning dialogues with Results Team co-leads. At a minimum, all conversations touched on one of these four themes:

1. **DISAGGREGATION.** To understand the challenges and needs of diverse populations, it is critical to break and analyze data down for as many indicators as possible by demographic characteristics, including age, income and race and ethnicity.

2. **MAPPING.** To understand the effects of place-based issues, it is critical to geo-map as many indicators as possible so neighborhoods and communities can be compared for both beneficial destinations such as healthy food or jobs, and harmful qualities such as environmentally compromised environments.

3. **DATA AVAILABILITY.** As the conversations progressed, it became painfully obvious that for many important indicators, data are not available for disaggregation or mapping (or not at all) and that an important outcome of GPVI should be advocacy for “aspirational” indicator data and the development of a business case on why better data are critical to the cause of equity in this region.

4. **COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE.** Especially because data from traditional sources are often not adequate, it is critical to learn to see issues from the perspective of diverse communities. The importance and impact of cultural differences in choosing, measuring and using indicators is necessary to avoid stereotyping and to keep positive focus on the benefits of having and supporting a diverse community.

These proceedings will be made available to all GPVI teams and to the GPVI Equity Panel. Equity Panel members will be asked to continue to participate throughout the GPVI start-up phase at least through the summer of 2011, including review and comment cycles of the first GPVI report.
Meeting #1, 1-14-11

Initial thoughts on what GPVI should do to address equity

- Choosing
  - TRUE TO LIFE. Examine if an indicator that a Results Team is using reflects the real world experience of individuals.
  - INCLUSION. Don’t want to be framed as “those poor minorities.” Communities do not want a handout. They want to sit at the table.

- Measuring
  - BIASES. Understand data source biases. Even between departments of the same organization, race and ethnicity data can be collected differently.
  - INVISIBLE POPULATIONS. Lend help on how to reach populations that are not typically reached [as in surveys]. Understand the existence of cultural barriers. If you cannot make the language translations, you will miss the bi-cultural understanding.
  - DISAGGREGATION. Use an equity lens to look at the data, disaggregate the data, identify where inequities exist, identify specific next steps to take. By grouping together Asian communities, one can miss the fine grain story, such as differences between Chinese, Japanese, Hmong and Laotian
  - MAPPING. Think about what type of data or mapping would be helpful to your organization. What would be helpful to you to make positive change in the community?

- Using
  - INVISIBLE POPULATIONS. Recognize invisible communities.
  - STORY. Understand relational cultures and the importance of communicating the report in different ways, including telling stories. Consider telling the stories of inequity from a granular level, such as using Photovoice to complement the data side.
  - POSITIVE APPROACH. How do you tell the story about how we need to make this better without saying this is a negative? Lead with opportunity. It is still important to name race and be specific about it so solutions can be directly related.
  - BEWARE STEREOTYPING. Be aware of how inequities are communicated to broader communities. We want actionable change vs. reinforcing negative stereotypes.
  - DIVERSITY AS STRENGTH. Reinforce that we are diverse communities. In that diversity we have strengths. Sometimes people see those differences as weaknesses, especially when a weakness is paired with poverty or other negatives. Dominant culture can see it as a flaw. Highlight where communities of color have better outcomes and recognize what this can suggest for policy moving forward. Cultural preservation vs. assimilation. Example: lower income individuals donate more per unit of income.
  - BUILDING CAPACITY. Think about how this can build capacity in communities.
  - INEQUITIES. Think about balancing out different inequities and which inequities get highlighted. Inequities also have negative impacts on dominate culture.
Meeting #2, 2-8-11

Equity definition and criteria have been reviewed by the Equity Panel and comments have been incorporated.

Proposed GPVI Definition of Equity

Includes minor edits submitted by a panel member:

Equity means that all individuals, regardless of “markers of difference” including but not limited to race, ethnicity, income, disability, and age, have equal privilege and opportunity to access the basic needs, services, skills and assets required to succeed in life. This includes affordable access to healthy food, adequate and appropriate housing, quality jobs, safe neighborhoods, transportation and mobility options, education, civic engagement, health services, natural areas, and opportunities to participate in arts and cultural activities.

Other feedback from Equity Panel members:

- Equity is the institutional arrangements or frameworks to promote equality. What it looks like:
  - Nothing about who you are or where you live – nothing that you cannot control or change – should be predictive of one’s future. Equity creates the ability of all people to lead lives that are self-determined by their interests and capabilities.
  - Equity differs from equality. Though a policy or practice may be equally applied to all and appear race-neutral, it may have a discriminatory effect. Equity is a structural effort to create equal access over time and may require unequal distribution of resources.
  - The benefits and burdens of growth and change are fairly shared among our communities. Communities that have significant economic resources and political capital share burdens and benefits with communities that have fewer resource.
  - All residents and communities are fully involved as equal partners in public decision-making.

- The GPVI definition above is compatible with the more concise equity definition from the Portland Plan’s Equity Initiative:
  - Equity is when everyone has access to opportunities necessary to satisfy essential needs, advance their well-being, and achieve their full potential (from Preamble)

Proposed GPVI Indicator Criteria on Equity (#1e and #2e)

1. Each indicator should
   a. Measure progress toward a desired regional result or outcome
   b. Be understandable and transparent to most people
   c. Drive multiple results
   d. Generate synergy across indicator categories and serves as a catalyst for systems change
   e. Proposed: At least one indicator in each indicator category (economy, education, etc.) should have data that can be broken down by race, ethnicity, age, income and disability.

2. Data for each indicator should be
   a. Affordable to gather
b. Produced by a trusted source

c. Available consistently over time to produce a trend

d. Available region-wide, but can be disaggregated to local areas for comparisons and mapping

e. Proposed: Disaggregated by race, ethnicity, age, income and disability wherever possible.

3. The number of indicators for each category should be few for the sake of clarity and simplicity, but allow secondary indicators to honor the breadth and complexity of issues.

4. Developmental indicators - although priority is given to using existing data, it is possible that consensus will emerge around the development of new indicators.

Pairs took on responsibility for teams and did an initial review on the spot. Initial comments, pre-conversation:

Access & Mobility

Positives: Outcome #6 is Transportation System that Ensures Equity. The driver “amount and quality of educational campaigns for health, traffic laws, and fitness” is good, but add “culturally appropriate”

Initial suggestions and concerns, pre-conversation with co-leads:

- Make sure the jobs-housing balance indicator is complete. We know lower income people who live farther out have to take a long bus trip to work, which affects their quality of life.
- Add mobility to Outcome #6 (equitable access AND mobility), which you could measure by geography
- Need to mention ADA sensitivity more – review all outcomes and indicators with an ADA lens. Should have an exclusive metric related to ADA. 70% of disabled are unemployed, they are not mobile.
- Be explicit about changing demographics and aging in place
- No indicator around mass transit? Transit is a huge part of equity.
- Emissions concentration indicators should show effect on different groups and be broken down geographically
- Could measure street repair, deferred maintenance, curb cuts for sidewalks
- What does travel delay measure?
- Title of team is confusing – just call it Transportation, or Transportation: Access and Mobility
- Could measure public participation in long term planning decisions [civic engagement team]
- Think about urban versus rural areas for Indicator #1 relating to sidewalks

Economic Opportunity - Initial suggestions and concerns, pre-conversation with co-leads:

- The Household Sufficiency indicator is a new-age construction – it doesn’t fit with the reality of people’s lives. Should use living wage jobs as a measure (living wages allow people to have lives and take care of their children)
- Homeownership should be broken down by race and income (measures community prosperity)
- For business prosperity – from an equity perspective, we have an expectation that businesses share their prosperity with the community through CSR efforts, employee benefits, creating healthy environments
• Concern that the Volunteerism indicator could set expectations too high for small businesses that don't have the capacity or money to do it
• For the Land for businesses indicator, when mapping industrial land, determine if it is in communities of color
• Could measure revenues for minority-owned businesses.
• For the Business loans indicator, should have a broader measure of access to capital, not just SBA loans
• Could measure MWB contracting
• For the Jobs indicator, break down by types of jobs

**Arts and Culture - Initial suggestions and concerns, pre-conversation with co-leads:**

• For Indicator #1, what is the ratio for each school and district, and for the region? We want to see which schools are high and low. What about private schools? Will data be available?
• Comparing private to public could show inequities. We would like to see the ratios for the schools compared to school racial makeup, students on free and reduced lunch, and ESL students at each school. For indicator #2, compare to ESL, race, free and reduced lunch
• Community-based organizations are often culturally based
• What about Faith-based organizations? Is that considered culture?
• Explain the definition of arts and culture – could you drop culture?

**Preparation for team meetings:** Remember that the co-leads, like us, are all volunteers. Give them positive comments first. Ask them to give us a 5 minute explanation of their equity approach before we start. Ask “What was your thinking on equity? Give us an overview of your team’s equity point of view.” Give them data ideas.

**Economic Opportunity Conversation, 2-14-11**

Sheila Martin and Denis Yee, co-leads: The team struggled on what should be our desired outcomes especially in community prosperity. Economy is wide and deep and reducing to seven indicators hard. Considered including the unemployment rate because it can be disaggregated. Asked if the land for business indicator addresses the full spectrum of the land supply issue; liked how the team is capturing the three inputs in production: land, labor and capital; trying to figure out how government contributes to economy.

**Conversation**

• **GENERAL.**
  ✓ COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE. Seems like a top down perspective and asked the team to consider what economic opportunity looks like from the community perspective. What indicators can you use to represent the point of view of community? How do they build capacity in marginalized communities?  
  *Response: team is aware of how averages don’t speak to every person’s experiences, and that they need to find a way to show how different groups are doing.* Panel would like to see the data broken down by age, sex, and race.
  ✓ COLOR BLIND. Many records are color blind.
• INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY PROSPERITY. Discussed the household sufficiency measure vs. living wage jobs. Team was asked to address the number of hours (usually far beyond 40) it takes for many households to attain a living wage. Would like to see unemployment rate and questioned homeownership as a measure of wealth given recent collapse. How can we talk about prosperity without looking at child poverty?

• BUSINESS PROSPERITY. Panel is interested in a business profile, how business gives back to the community, corporate social investment, employee benefits, bus passes, and community benefits programs. Asked if data is available on benefits. Response: Benefits Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Also asked the team to consider that small business does not always have ability to donate as much as larger companies. Panel is interested in jobs, and jobs within Urban Growth Boundary by race/ethnicity

✓ EFFECT OF URBAN RENEWAL ON COMMUNITIES. “As a resident of the Alberta Arts District, I have not seen any employees of color in any of the stores on Alberta Street that I have gone in to - other than those owned and operated by people of color. In a historically African American community, it reinforces the belief that Urban Renewal does not support the residents of that community.”

✓ PANEL-SUGGESTED INDICATORS. Current occupations by race/ethnicity; using HR databases to compare filled jobs to available people by race/ethnicity; inventory of vacant office space. Team response: sees business loans indicator as measure of capital availability; team is looking at the net absorption rate & considering the impact of the building industry on communities that have least access to services. Panel asked the team to consider breaking down measures by minority and women-owned businesses.

• COMMUNITY PROSPERITY. Panel asked the team to consider where public investments are being made (i.e. roads, parks) compared to race/ethnicity and income.

Education Conversation, 2-14-11

John Tapogna, co-lead: Education Results Team is still working to boil down indicators. Equity has been at the forefront of the team’s thinking. The team has had three major challenges: 1. “Paradox of Choice”, given that Education is already such a measured topic that there are many potential indicators to choose from. 2. Parallel projects: the team is working to see how their work can reinforce and compliment other local projects like PSU Cradle to Career, PSS Milestones. 3. Data is weakest where team needs it most: early childhood measure; measure of quality teaches, etc. Could the Equity Panel suggest indicators to cut from the Education Team’s list?

Conversation

• TEAM INDICATORS

✓ QUALITY HUMAN CAPITAL: consider the racial and demographic makeup in addition to cultural competency, including race/ethnicity of teachers, more important cultural competency. With any teacher training measures, consider whether diversity training is included.

✓ QUALITY CURRICULUM: consider if there is culturally competent curriculum

✓ SAFE AND CIVIL ENVIRONMENTS: consider discrimination in bullying rules or polices that are in place in schools

✓ STABLE HOME RELATIONSHIPS: be careful when measuring family stability because support may look different in different types of communities and cultures

✓ HOME-SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP: consider access for parents that are poor, working multiple jobs; look at emailing with teachers when parents cannot come to school during school hours
BASIC HEALTH AND WELLNESS: good

FUNDING DISTRIBUTION indicator: consider if there is equity in the way we are funding schools

PANEL-SUGGESTED INDICATORS/ISSUES

- LGBTQ STUDENTS: data shows that the push-out rate is higher for this set of students. Possible data sources are Basic Rights Data, Safer Schools in Oregon

- OREGON HEALTHY TEENS SURVEY. Might recommend reactivation of the Oregon Healthy Teens survey. Brian Renauer (Safe People co-lead) had approached them in the past about adding trust questions regarding the criminal justice system.

- DISAGGREGATION. How will data sets will be disaggregated - by school district, by school, etc?

- OTHER INDICATORS: access to culturally specific early childhood education; school discipline and suspension rates, by school, by race/ethnicity; OSU and community college, how many degrees and certificates are awarded by race/ethnicity; OSU and community college, completion rates by race/ethnicity

Arts & Culture Conversation, 2-14-11

Lisa Garcia Seabold attended on behalf of the co-leads. Diversity and equity is part of the DNA of the arts and culture community and that the team has had challenges due to lack of data. The Regional Arts and Culture Council (RACC) will be a great source of data.

Conversation

- EQUITY LENS CAN BE APPLIED. The Team was clearly thinking about equitable access; that indicators for school arts specialist, youth participants, earned income, financial health of arts providers can each have an equity lens applied.

- Asked the Team to consider:
  - WHAT IS CULTURALLY SPECIFIC? What their definition of a culturally specific art organization is. Team response: they thought about adopting the RACC definition.
  - MAINSTREAM ARTS GROUPS. Where do they advertise/draw audience members; what is their makeup?
  - FUNDING INEQUITIES. Funding streams from public investment and the existence of inequities in funding
  - CAPACITY BUILDING. How to capture support and building capacity of arts organizations

CLOSING COMMENTS focused on cross-team linkages and the need to advocate for funding to develop data to focus on race & ethnicity at a more granular level.
Civic Engagement Conversation, 2-16-11

Carol Ford, co-lead. Equity is central to their conversations.

Conversation

- **BARRIERS.** Language and cultural barriers are significant, particularly for the local Slavic community. How can the indicators help those of us who are trying to work with that community? *Response: In narrowing down to 5-7 indicators we lost some of the story. We talked a lot about barriers, language and disability being two. There are also structural barriers like meeting times and the availability of child care.*
  - LANGUAGE – Can we get library usage of materials in other languages? *Libraries are very good about trying to understand their customer base. Libraries keep a lot of date but it’s different across the counties. Clark really supports Skamania and some of the other counties.*
  - BASIC DISPARITIES. People won’t engage if they are stressed over food and rent. We need to address those disparities first.
  - ACCESS TO INFORMATION. Which public meetings, opportunities for testimonies and services are making a concerted effort to extend access through scheduling or other methods? What about local elections? Who is participating in them? Don’t forget about Clark County. There is no information about how your vote counts in Washington State. *Response: We looked at eligible voters, not just registered voters. That data can be broken down by race, gender and ethnicity. Who could be voting but isn’t? How can we reach out to them? We don’t offer surveys in native languages. The Slavic Community is a huge, huge issue. There are many people trying to work with them but there are some substantial barriers. Voting data breaks out racially and ethnically but you can’t look at the Slavic community. When do people have the ability to give public testimony? Can you measure the demography of people who testify at City Council hearings?*

- **CIVICS.** Do you have an indicator on the prevalence of true civics being taught in schools? *We talked about government education and civic education. What will help parents become more engaged? What will help the next generation? How are we supporting programs that get the next generation involved? That generation can provide access to their parents. It’s on our list but we don’t know how to measure it. It’s not part of a state required curriculum.*

- **ASPIRATIONAL MEASURES.** What are your aspirational measures? We need to develop or find vehicles to measure aspirational indicators. If the indicator project has any meaning at all it has to serve us for 15 years. If we are not aspirational we are selling ourselves short.
  - *Elected and non-elected public officials racially and ethnically represent the communities they serve (Civic Engagement Developmental Indicator #4), is a developmental indicator because no one currently collects the data, but if someone did we could use it to develop leadership committees and other vehicles for improved service. It is so fundamental and would be relatively simple to measure.*
  - It’s important to measure board participation by race and ethnicity.
  - If we develop a survey, people who are going to be surveyed should choose the questions (not the funders). And survey questions should get at the issue of trust, which emerges in indicators across several GPVI teams.
  - *Healthy ethnic and racial relations (Civic Engagement Developmental Indicator #3). How should we measure healthy ethnic and racial relations? Advise us.* Places to look for measures of race relations:
Human Rights Commissions, complaints of racial bias and racism in school systems and neighborhood mediation programs, like the one in Clark County.

- DISAGGREGATION OF DATA. For which indicators can you break down the data by race, ethnicity, income and gender? Volunteering – We can get it for the region but we wouldn’t be able to break it down. Voting, yes. Charitable Giving - We can’t break down who gives but we can look at who the money is going to.

- INEQUITABLE FUNDING. We just don’t get the same amount of money that other groups get. What other teams are looking at philanthropy? The Arts team is looking at funding for arts organizations, including culturally specific arts organizations.

Healthy People Conversation, 2-16-11

Nancy Stevens, co-lead. Our original indicators were heavily reliant on health services which we know have the least impact on healthy people. We re-grouped and clustered issues into three categories: health promotion, health services and social context. - We are trying to make sure equity is accounted for in all nine teams and to focus on wellbeing as health rather than the presence of disease The two biggest predictors of health are economics and education. These revised indicators are heavily reliant on BRFSS:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Promotion</th>
<th>Health Services</th>
<th>Social Context</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Obesity Rates</td>
<td>• Prenatal Care</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Nutritious Food</td>
<td>• Behavioral/Mental Health</td>
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<td>• Physical Activity</td>
<td>• Immunizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Tobacco Use</td>
<td>• Tooth Decay</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Teen Pregnancy</td>
<td>• ER Visits (has been moved to a developmental indicators)</td>
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Conversation

- What about DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? Hospitals do not consider community health needs assessments, which address that. Domestic violence is collected by the State Department of Public Health based upon ER visits and is subjective and inconsistent. Other possible data sources are requests for domestic violence shelter beds and calls to the Portland Women’s Crisis Line or emergency hotlines run by shelters.

- What about HEALTH INSURANCE? Shouldn’t we have health care coverage (insurance coverage)? We have it disaggregated by age. I know it doesn’t mean everything but it seems important.

- What about PROVIDERS? What about the providers? Less than five percent of nurses in Oregon are nurses of color. Do the nurses look like their patients? Do they speak the same language?
  - ✓ What about immigrants who have been trained in other countries? For nurses the obstacle is not the education it’s the licensing boards. What about measuring health care graduates by race & ethnicity?

- EARLY CHILDHOOD MEASURES. Is there a reason you are looking at prenatal care instead of infant mortality or low birth rate? Prenatal care is about prevention and access and it is strongly correlated to outcomes.

- RACISIM. We know that poor outcomes exist but what is causing the poor outcomes? Watch the Unnatural Causes videos. There is pretty clear evidence that experiences of racism cause health outcomes. There is also a strong link to lifestyles. I hope you weren’t serious that health doesn’t need to be there if economics and education are. Race is a bigger predictor of health then education.
DATA ISSUES: BRFSS only does an over sample for race every five years. It is only done in English and Spanish and it is not promoted in communities of color. You might want to look to other data sources. Individual health clinics serving immigrant communities collect data but they don’t share it. Sometimes it is collected but not broken down by racial background.

Safe People Conversation, 2-16-11

Brian Renauer, co-lead. We have one indicator that directly measures equity: community demographics compared to persons a) arrested, b) charged, c) convicted and d) under supervision. We can look at disparities in different types of crimes. We have two developmental indicators: perceived safety and perceived trust. We have Oregon data but no information for Clark County. There is definitely disparity in trust of the judicial system, especially with the African American community.

Conversation

• DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT. Parity measure is great. Where are we investing our manpower? Are we policing particular communities more than others?

  ✓ When looking at parity, you don’t find it necessary to have a separate indicator for the juvenile justice system? Response: We lumped them together with the assumption that we will be able to break them out. Ideally we will do that.

  ✓ Is there data for pre-arrest contact and racial profiling? A few agencies voluntarily collect that data. We wouldn’t have good regional data. There are issues with the data quality.

  ✓ What about disproportionate sentencing for the same crime? Response: It all depends on a statewide system managed by the judicial system. It’s so complex that you have to write code to get the data out. The other option is to go through the Criminal Justice Commission, which requires a proposal.

  ✓ Does parity measure cover the actual racial and ethnic makeup of people who are incarcerated? Yes, jail, probation, prison, parole (not big in Oregon) and probation (community supervision).

  ✓ Are we arresting more prostitutes than johns? More people with crack then powder cocaine? Juveniles – how many are booked, how many taken home with a warning. Lawsuits and internal affairs investigations are good places to look for bias

• VICTIMIZATION/ COMMUNITY VALUES. It looks to me like the data being collected is all gathered by and reported by government. There is no statewide survey of victimization. You could look at domestic violence, sexual assault and hate crimes to get at feelings of safety. Even though they are underreported the data still tells us something,

• CULTURAL COMPETENCE. There is nothing about the racial and ethnic makeup of law enforcement agencies, and the level at which minorities serve. Are they the chiefs of police, are they on patrol? What about culturally specific reentry programs? How many law enforcement agencies have cultural competency trainings? How many have community outreach? Where are they held? A lot of this was part of the original conversation. We had to focus on outcomes and available data.

• USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE AND DEADLY FORCE? How many people die violently? That data comes from 30 individual departments from 30 agencies. It’s a decentralized system. I think it says something too that you have law enforcement agencies that aren’t tracking this data. Did you think about same race on same race crime? The degree of violence? Gang activity? Portland collects gang crime statistics. The data doesn’t exist at that rich level – the victim offender relationship.
• EFFECT OF CRIME ON KIDS. What about the effect of crime and the child welfare system on children? Where do we touch on that? DHS tracks the number of reports that come in from police. The child welfare system in general. Those are such good indicators. Add child welfare and aging to issues we aren’t talking about on the linkages document

**Access & Mobility Conversation, 2-22-11**

Deena Platman and John McArthur, co-leads. The team asked “How do we tell the story about the performance of the regional transportation system while still addressing specific equity issues, particularly access?” We talked about barriers (financial, quality, physical). We have issues with data availability – but next month Metro will have data on access to essential services that can be broken down by race, income, age, language, and disability. We were thinking about a geographic display of our data, not just the numbers. Our indicators are at a broad regional system level, but maybe with map displays we could look at different groups – is that an indicator or is that a dialogue? Access and mobility is not just about transportation, but also access to information. The Portland Plan includes information and web access in Access and Mobility as well.

**Conversation**

• PEOPLE’S EXPERIENCE. Would like stories to demonstrate how people are experiencing transportation.
• TRAVEL TIME TO WOR. Where does it fit in?
• What about PARATRANSIT, do we have a sufficient number of services offered to people (ADA)?
• HOUSING/TRANSPORTATION COSTS. Need larger definition for cost of housing and transportation: Time is also important. Time lost to transportation can allow less time for family, etc or more money for childcare, etc
• ADA. Need language to emphasize ADA

*Response: The team is working on travel time to work – don’t have the same data for WA and OR. We don’t have data down to neighborhood level for a lot of our data, like with mode share and vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Fatalities and injuries can be broken down. Indicator #1(multi-us paths) is an output measure, and just a placeholder. A better outcome measure would be percent of population that can access basic needs within 20 minutes bike, walk or transit, broken down into different groups. We will have that from Metro by late March.*

• Issues not currently addressed by the indicators:
  ✓ URBAN VERSUS RURAL realities regarding sidewalks, etc.
  ✓ Is the COMMUNITY INVOLVED in decision making?
  ✓ TRAVEL DELAY – how long does it take to get from point A to point B on transit? Are lines being cut in low income areas?
  ✓ EMISSIONS. Neighborhoods affected by emissions
  ✓ CULTURAL SENSITIVITY in information and campaigns
  ✓ AGING IN PLACE awareness
  ✓ SAFETY. Experience of threats and assaults in transportation system. Perception of safety
Healthy, Natural Environment Conversation, 2-22-11

Linda Dobson, co-lead. We talked about equity integrated into all indicators or as its own indicator, and we decided we should have both to be more robust. It is important to have working farms for job creation and local food production. Are the opportunities there locally for different communities? Fishing for subsistence can be an equity measure. Other equity measures:

✓ Geographic comparison of air quality, particulate matter.
✓ Accessibility to natural areas AND parkland, can be geographic and broken down by populations.
✓ Groups/areas close to brownfields, superfund, or air quality impacted areas.
✓ Other indicators about biodiversity relate to everyone.

Conversation

• ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY. Is there a way to measure environmental literacy across different communities? All of these are engagement opportunities with communities. Add cultural sensitivity.

• FARM WORDER HEALTH. Good that you included health of farm and forest workers.

• DATA ISSUES
  ✓ We need to have consistent breakdowns among all teams (race, income, disability, etc).
  ✓ Maps included in data display? Yes

• POLICY AND REGULATIONS
  ✓ Often there are no swaths of land to create parks in communities of color, pockets of poverty. Could we monitor what kinds of investment services programs there are that invest in these issues?
  ✓ Is there a way to make a statement about what we’d like to track in our policymakers? Who are they? Community engagement? What are the priorities? What tools are being used, taught?
  ✓ What about beyond policy to regulation? How should we be addressing regulation and deregulation? Our data will let us know the effect of regulation or deregulation
  ✓ Measure of compliance? Enforcement? Are we meeting the goals of clean air, clean water acts or local policies? Regulators are underfunded and unable to enforce. Regulatory effectiveness is part of the story, it’s an output or a driver, not an outcome. Could add regulations to drivers

Quality Housing & Communities Conversation, 2-22-11

Trell Anderson and Lisa Bates, co-leads. A huge component of our team is equity. Team members come from affordable housing and related fields. We want to break down the data by critical populations. Our linkages revolve around housing connected to good stuff (parks, schools, jobs, healthcare, etc). We have two stories.

✓ One story is about regionalism and equity, about where the housing is and where the jobs are, housing plus transportation costs, the 20 minute neighborhood – and the flip side: where is affordable housing and what’s near that? We are struggling with measure for racial segregation; there are different ways to measure.
✓ The second story about persistent problems lie the homeownership gap (by race, gender), high interest rate loans (race, gender, location), cost burden for rentals (plus utilities costs), fair housing information (working on data) complaints and homelessness, street and shelter count (connections to health team).
Conversation

- SECTION 3 goals (hiring low income people)?
- MAKEUP OF HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEES?
- INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTs for saving for down payment - Is there a database to look at the effectiveness or these programs?
- INTEGRATION INDEX. Why is integration index important? Housing choice. Segregation happened because there are barriers. People should be able to choose where they live. But sometimes there are cultural communities by choice. Addition of fair housing complaints should help to take care of that. Can look at loan denials by neighborhood by race and by income.
- DATA ISSUES
  - HUD cost burden data includes utilities.
  - We stuck together a quantitative lens but qualitative information would be great to have; can look at contracting for that. Anecdotal information is on wish list. Why people live in certain neighborhoods?
  - Minority business contracting should be measured for all categories
- TAX BURDEN? Would be difficult to measure for all jurisdictions
- YOUTH/GAY/LESBIAN HOMELESSNESS – youth, 40 percent of homeless youth are gay/lesbian. Shelters are not accommodating. Difficult to track, but can you make those statements?
- PUBLIC DOLLARS DEVOTED TO HOME OWNERSHIP programs, subsidized housing, homelessness, in budgets of consolidated plans.
- ADA ACCESSIBILITY of homes, universal design? Accessory dwelling units...? Would have to analyze building codes. Not a significant portion of affordable housing. We can know housing cost burden for people with disability. We can get substandard housing data for those too. Also difficult to track appropriate housing, e.g. ADA accessible housing for families (not just 1 bedroom units)
- BAN LENDING. What is motivating the banks to lend only for certain types of housing? Analysis of impediments to fair housing studies being done now, will have qualitative data like that.
- HOME OWNERSHIP. Is ownership really wealth-creating? Blacks and Latinos are not buying houses, data shows bounce-backs for whites, Asians on home buying, but not blacks and Latinos.
- MOBILE HOMES? Land ownership in those areas? What about farm worker housing? Not on our top list. Clackamas County is looking at mobile homes, but is working from the ground up – no available data right now. People are displaced, Thunderbird (in Clackamas) was closed for redevelopment and is still vacant. Andree Tremoulet has data but there is no reliable future source.
- GENTRIFICATION? We get at it with the integration/segregation indicator. Would be great to be able to predict gentrification (relates to transportation). Multiple pieces get at that. Looking at where people live over time will tell part of the story. Described through geographic display of segregation over time. Shift of housing cost burdens. All retrospective.
  - We can address gentrification through linkages. We could look at types of services and supermarkets, retail that is going in to a neighborhood.
- Essential services is also CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE services. e.g. Somali women not interested in new
seasons, want to be close to Halal.

We have to think of this project as long term, what do we need in the future? What indicators do you want going into the future?

**Issue voiced by co-leads:**

The Equity Panel asking co-leads for more indicators, but project is asking us for less (five to seven key indicators). Is this indicators project meant to measure every little thing, or be a big picture look that acknowledges equity? Can equity be a separate, more detailed report for the region?