

# Update on Resolution 2021-01 Declaring Racism a Public Health Crisis

Siri Kushner  
Director, Public Health Infrastructure



KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT

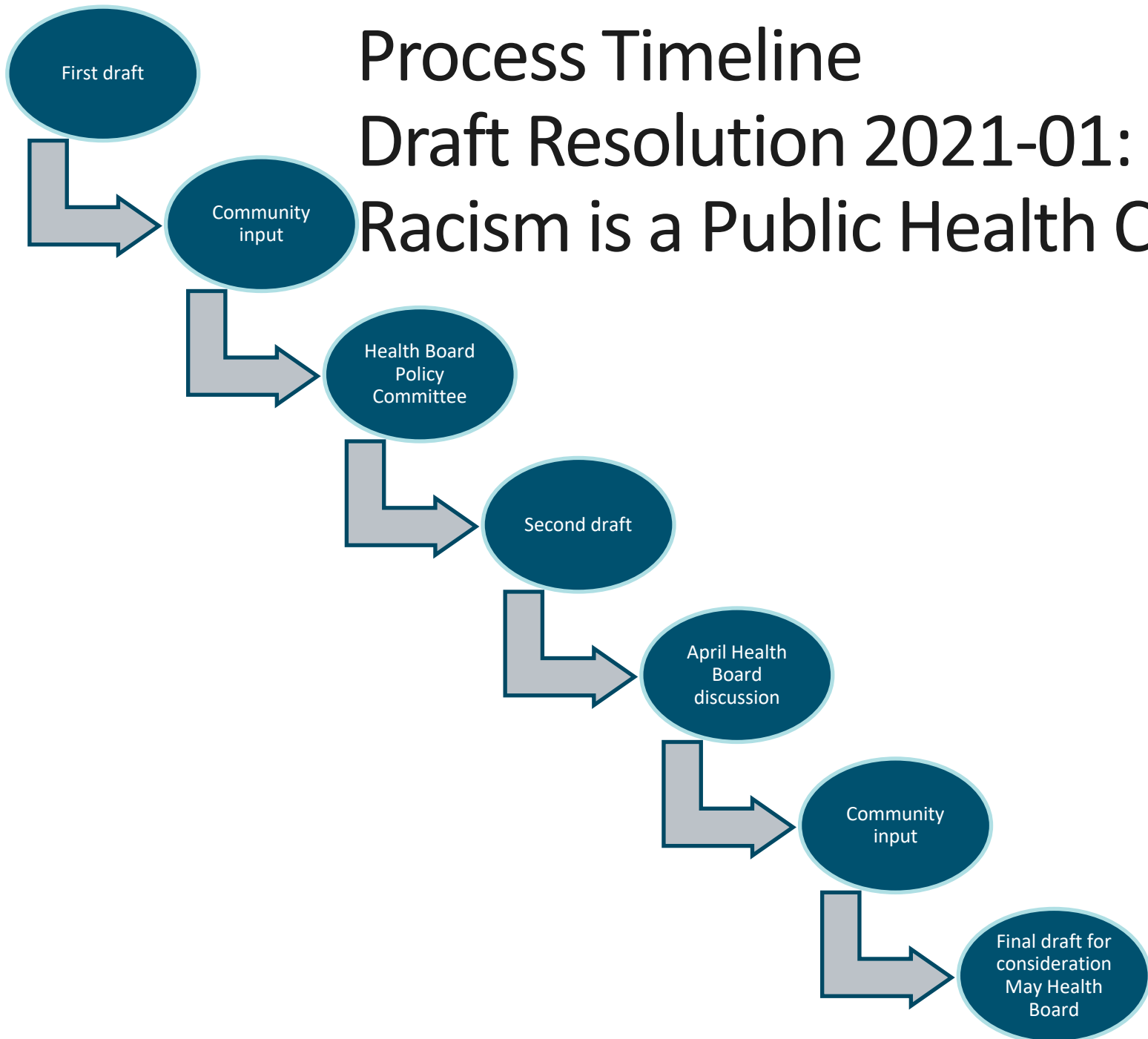
# Declaring Racism a Public Health Crisis

- COVID-19 revealed and widened longstanding health inequities.
- Kitsap community members called for concrete action on racism and equity.
- KPHD employees drafted a resolution, got community input, and shared with the KPHB.
- In May 2021, the Kitsap Public Health Board declared racism a public health crisis.



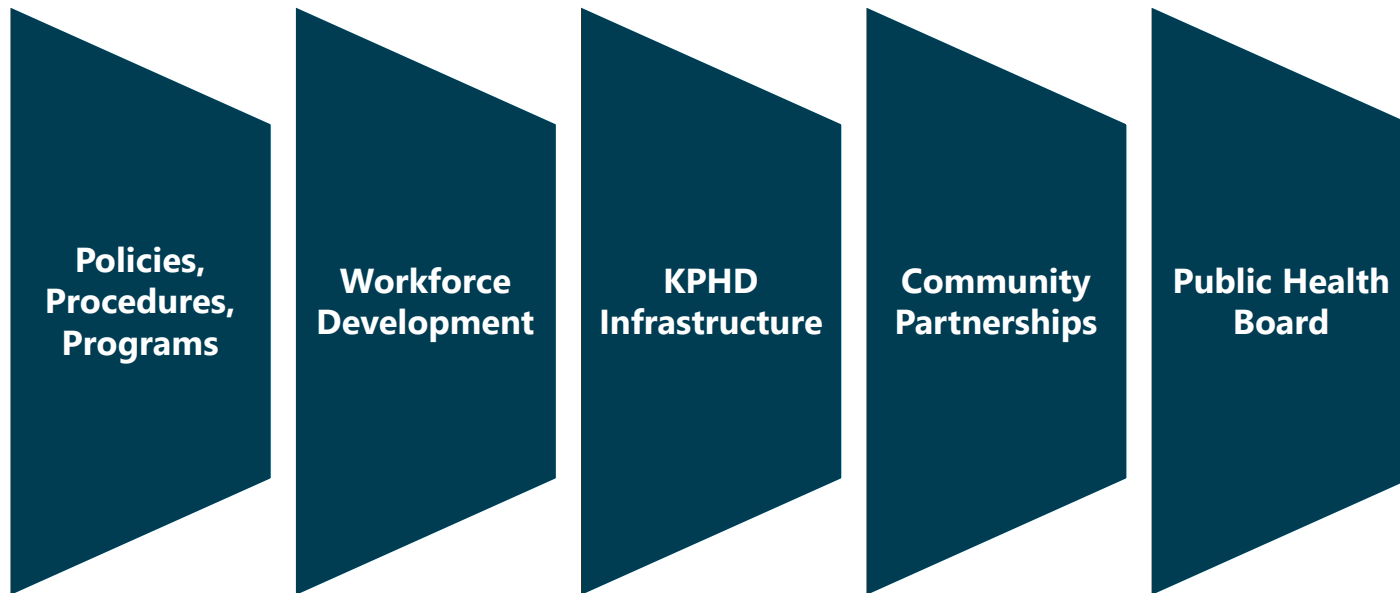
# Process Timeline

## Draft Resolution 2021-01: Racism is a Public Health Crisis



# KPHB Resolution 2021-01

- Resolution acknowledges inequities and includes data and commitments
- Commitments fit into 5 categories:



# Updates: Policies, Procedures, Programs

- Equity review of PHAB documents (for 21 requirements).
- 7 internal policies reviewed with “equity lens.”
- Provided technical assistance to programs in all divisions.
- Draft internal policy equity review form, will test and finalize by December 2023.
- Started researching policy review processes for outward facing policies.



# Workforce Development

- Launched 1<sup>st</sup> employee training (focus: identity and power), > 90% of employees trained.
- Conducted 3 presentations on bias at all hands meetings.
- Currently revising equity training plan.
- Hired Equity Program Community Engagement Specialist.
- Provided input and supported recruitment of select positions.
- Employee demographics on website (updated twice year, last updated January 9, 2023).

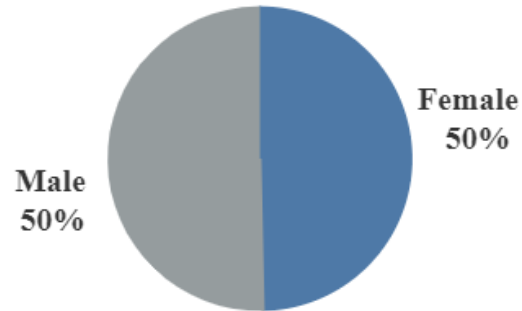


# Kitsap Public Health District (KPHD) Demographics

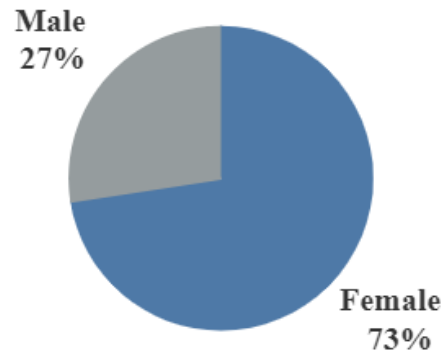
Updated January 9, 2023

## Gender

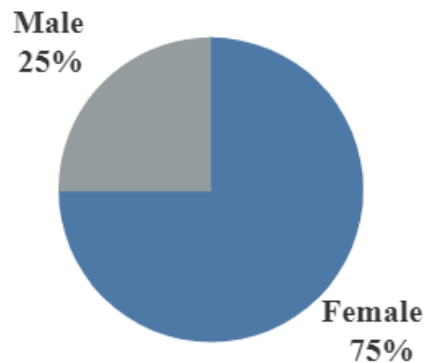
Kitsap County,  
Washington



KPHD Staff



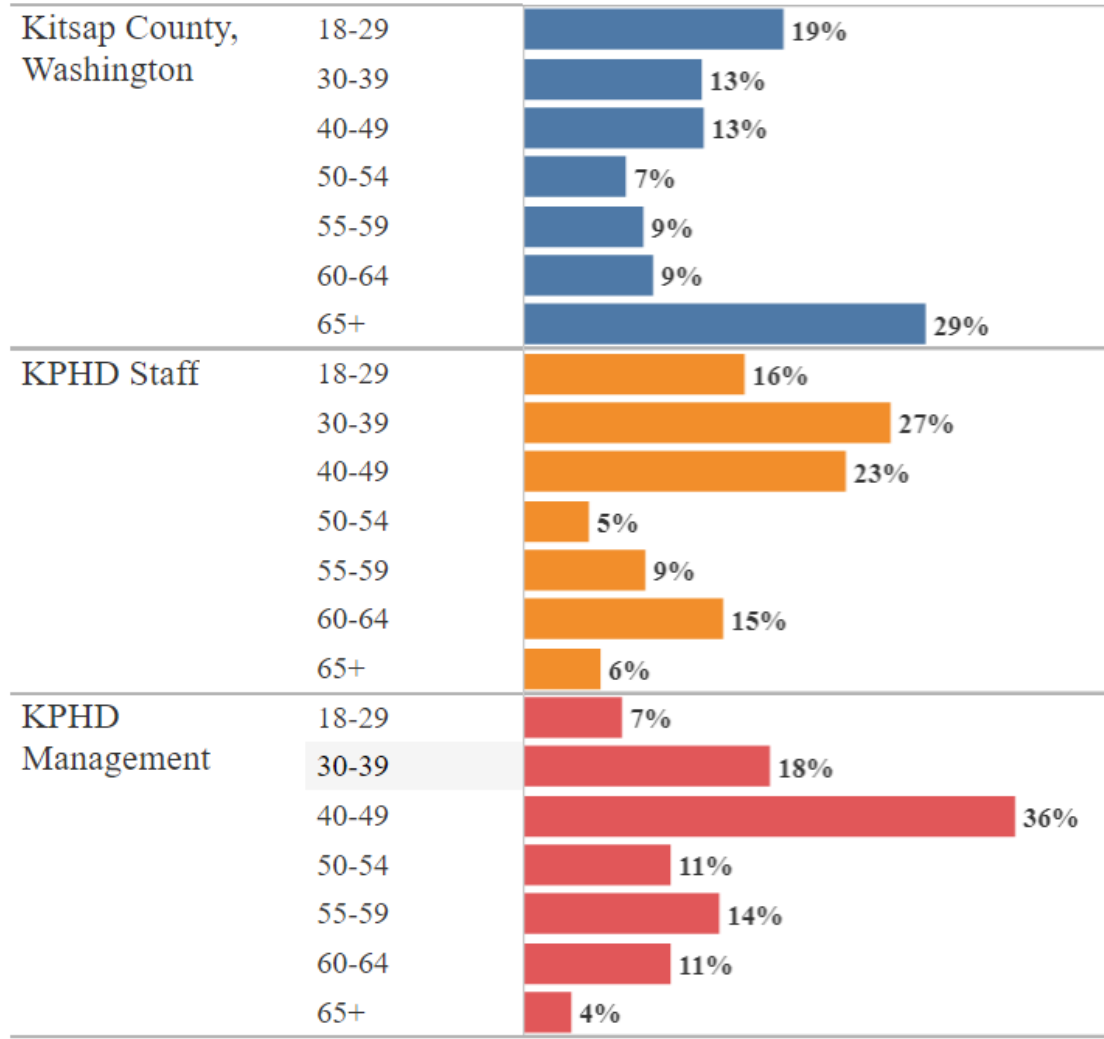
KPHD Management



# Kitsap Public Health District (KPHD) Demographics

Updated January 9, 2023

## Age

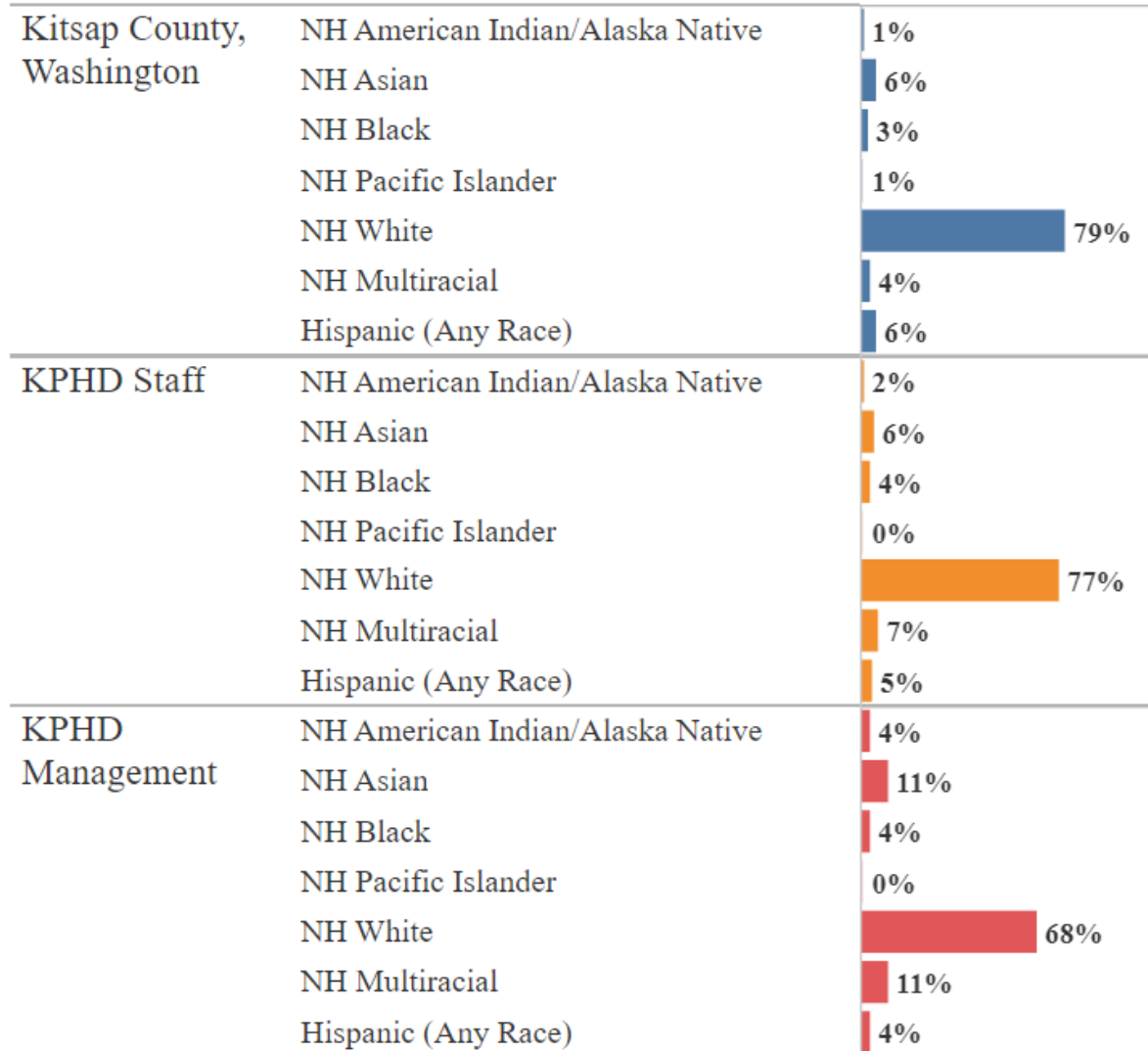




# Kitsap Public Health District (KPHD) Demographics

Updated January 9, 2023

## Race/Ethnicity



# KPHD Infrastructure

- Equity Program has 2.0 FTE (Program Manager and Community Engagement Specialist).
- Currently working on proposal for Internal Equity Committee; launch in next year.
- Conducted multi-phase equity organizational assessment in 2022. Process deemed best practice by Johns Hopkins research team.
- Incorporated equity into strategic planning process.



# Community Partnerships

- Working with other KPHD programs to have information tables at community events (6 events in 2022, 7 events so far in 2023).
- Building relationships with community leaders, organizations.
- Participating in community initiatives, coalitions, and meetings.
- Convening Kitsap Health Equity Collaborative.



# Kitsap Public Health Board

- Supported recruitment of non-elected board members.
- Provided 3 updates to board since Equity Program started.



# Priorities for Next 12 Months

- Complete internal and external policy equity assessment form and processes.
- Conduct 2 employee trainings.
- Launch KPHD Equity Committee.
- Work with Collaborative on addressing systemic inequities.
- Continue to build relationships and listen to community.



# Declarations Across the U.S.

The screenshot shows the APHA website with the following details:

- Header: APHA AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. For science. For action. For health.
- Navigation: About APHA, Join, Renew, Annual Meeting, Careers, Contact Us, Store.
- Search: Search APHA.org, LOGIN.
- Menu: What is Public Health?, Topics & Issues, Policy & Advocacy, Publications & Periodicals, Professional Development, Events & Meetings, News & Media, APHA Communities, APHA Membership.
- Breadcrumbs: APHA > Topics & Issues > Health Equity > Racism and Health > Racism Declarations.
- Section Title: Racism is a Public Health Crisis.
- Text: Across the country, local and state leaders are declaring racism a public health crisis or emergency. These declarations are an important first step in the movement to advance racial equity and justice and must be followed by allocation of resources and strategic action.
- Buttons: Become a Member, Donate Now.
- Text: Have a declaration to add? Please let us know.
- Map of declarations: Type of declaring entity: All levels (217), State (16), City (118), County (83), County Board (1). Filtered by: Health/Public Health Entity (149), City/Town Council (27), County Board (42), Other (2), State Legislature (4), Education Entity (5), Governor/Mayoral Statement (15).
- Map: States colored by declaration count: 1 to 30+.

- As of May 11, 262 city, county, and state declarations listed.
- 11 declarations listed in WA State: Clark, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Kent City Council, Snohomish, Spokane, Tacoma-Pierce, Thurston, Whatcom, WA Public Health Association.

<https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/health-equity/racism-and-health/racism-declarations>





## Questions:

Jessica Guidry

Equity Program Manager

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(360) 509-0966



# Community Health Assessment Updates

Siri Kushner, Kari Hunter, and Ally Power, Kitsap Public Health District  
Tony Ives, Executive Director, Kitsap Community Resources

June 6, 2023



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# Topics we'll cover:

- KPHD Community Health Assessment and Improvement Process – Siri
- Methods for Assessment - Kari
- Results from KCR Assessment – Ally
- KCR Next Steps - Tony



# KPHD Community Health Assessment updates

- Collaborative process to create a community health assessment (CHA) and improvement plan (CHIP) is best practice
  - every 5-year requirement for public health accreditation
- Last KPHD CHA/CHIP process was late 2019/early 2020
- In Kitsap, this has been called Kitsap Community Health Priorities (KCHP)



# KPHD Community Health Assessment process

- Current timeline:



# Community Assessment Methods

## Inputs:

- Quantitative data
  - [www.kitsappublichealth.org/data](http://www.kitsappublichealth.org/data)
- Qualitative data:
  - Focus Groups
  - Interviews
  - Community survey

## Kitsap CHA Chapters:

- Demographics and Social Determinants of Health
- Environmental Health
- Access to health care
- Pregnancy and Births
- Health Related Behaviors and Violence
- Communicable Disease
- Chronic Disease
- Emotional Well-being
- Injuries, Hospitalizations and Deaths

Where possible, break down data to look at our community by sub-groups



# Thank You!

We thank the many community members and organizations that supported and participated in the focus group discussions and community survey.

## Kitsap Community Resources

Anthony Ives

Chelsea Amable-Zibolsky

Arber Metuku

Otto Matias

Monica Atkins

Patience Kropp

Irmgard Davis

## Partnerships

- Amazon
- Bremerton Chamber of Commerce
- Coffee Oasis
- Islamic Center of Kitsap County
- Kitsap County Government
- Kitsap Economic Development Alliance
- Kitsap Immigration Assistance Center
- Kitsap Mental Health Services
- Kitsap Regional Library
- Kitsap Rescue Mission
- Marvin Williams Recreation Center
- NAACP Bremerton Unit 1134
- Olympic College
- Peninsula Community Health Services
- St. Vincent de Paul Bremerton

## Survey Sponsors

- Bainbridge Island Community Foundation
- Bremerton Housing Authority
- Fishline Food Bank & Comprehensive Services
- Kitsap Community Foundation
- Kitsap Community Resources
- Kitsap Public Health District
- Kitsap Strong
- Molina Healthcare
- OESD #114
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Puget Sound Energy
- The Suquamish Tribe
- United Way of Kitsap County
- Washington State Department of Commerce

And the many businesses and individuals who helped with outreach and engagement!



# Community Conversations

1. (10) community workshops with community members
2. (16) key informant interviews
3. Community survey
  - June-October 2022
  - More than 4,200 respondents
  - Good response rates by area of the county



# Results from the KCR Community Survey & Focus Group Discussions

Ally Power, MPH  
Epidemiologist  
Assessment & Epidemiology Program



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# Who participated in the survey?

The survey was open from June through October 2022, **4,205** responses were included in the analysis.

Race and Ethnicity* (n = 4,205)		
	# of respondents	% of respondents
African American or Black	124	3%
Asian or Asian American	210	5%
Hispanic, Latino or Latinx	233	6%
Native American or American Indian	201	5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	76	2%
White or Caucasian	3,405	81%
Middle Eastern or North African	35	1%
Prefer not to answer	371	9%
Multiracial	357	9%
Single Race or Ethnicity	3,477	91%

Age Group (n = 4,205)			Kitsap % of total
	# of respondents	% of respondents	
Younger than 18	9	0%	20%
18-24	153	4%	9%
25-34	565	13%	13%
35-44	711	17%	12%
45-54	561	13%	11%
55-64	760	18%	14%
65 or older	1,337	32%	21%
Prefer not to answer/Did not respond	109	3%	





# Who participated in the focus groups?

In all, **ten focus group discussions** were held from October through December 2022 with the general community and specific community groups.

General  
Community

African  
American/Black  
Community  
Members

Community  
Social Service  
Agency  
Providers

Mam-speaking  
Community  
Members

People  
Experiencing  
Homelessness

Spanish-  
speaking  
Community  
Members

Tribal  
Community  
Members



# What did we hear?

- 
- An illustration of six diverse people of various ages and ethnicities holding a large white sign. From left to right: an elderly woman with grey hair, a man in a plaid shirt, a woman in a blue hijab, a man in a yellow hoodie, a woman in a pink shirt with a rainbow flag, and a woman in a blue shirt and black skirt. Only their heads and hands holding the sign are visible above the sign, and their legs and feet are visible below it.
- 1. Challenges meeting basic needs.**
  - 2. Disconnect between services and the people they serve.**
  - 3. Barriers to accessing healthcare.**

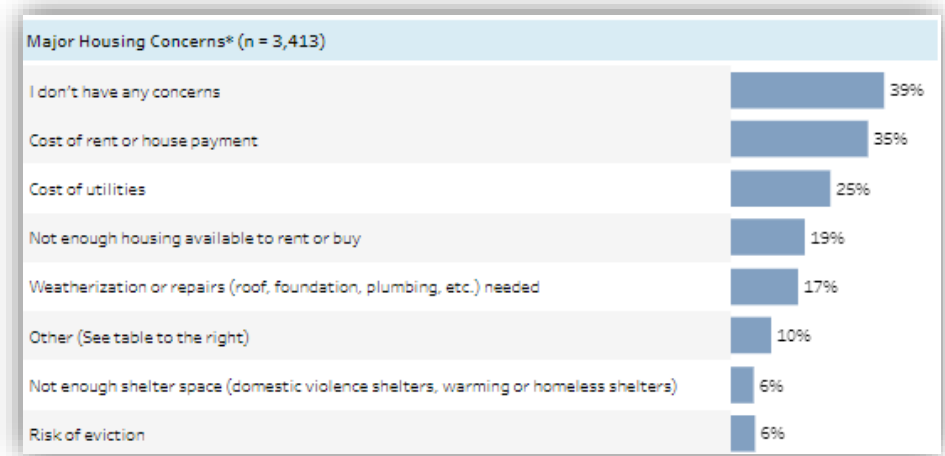
*Source: Image by upklyak on Freepik*



# 1. Challenges meeting basic needs

**Cost** was the primary barrier preventing survey respondents from meeting basic needs for housing, food, reliable transportation, and childcare. Of these basic needs, housing impacted the most participants with 35% (n=1,197) reporting cost of rent or house payment as a major housing concern (see figure on the right).

Participants in eight of ten focus groups discussed ongoing challenges to meeting basic needs for themselves and their families. Housing in particular was a major concern with participants discussing the **lack of affordable housing and shelters in Kitsap and the need for home repairs, including weatherization support and ramps for the elderly.**



*“[We need] affordable housing, transportation, and better shelters, because I was in one and they banned me permanently, because I'm incontinent. So they banned me permanently. So I was sleeping outside.”*



# 2. Disconnect between services and the people they serve

## ELIGIBILITY CONCERNS

- **Being ineligible or not qualifying for help** was the primary barrier to getting needed help with basic needs among survey respondents (19%, n=658).
- When they needed services but had not used them, about one in six (16%, n=473) participants reported they had **exceeded the income guidelines to receive services they needed.**

## COMMUNICATION CONCERNS

- Participants in all ten focus groups discussed a disconnect between services and the people they serve, referencing **difficulty navigating application processes, a lack of accountability, and fragmented service delivery.**
- Several participants discussed the **need for better integration and communication within and between community organizations.**

*“I really think poor interagency communication and collaboration is just adding to such a significant burden to those that need, deserve, qualify, want, whatever, services in general.”*



# 3. Barriers to accessing healthcare

**Appointment wait times** were reported as the primary barrier to accessing needed mental health counseling and needed medical care by survey respondents with more than two in five respondents (44%, n=476) reporting too long to wait for an appointment for medical care (see figure on the right).

Participants in nine of ten focus groups referenced several barriers to seeking and receiving healthcare, including **months-long wait times for primary and mental health care visits, fear of medical bills, and previous experiences with inadequate interpreter services.**



*“...I can't find service here for my kids, I can't find doctors that will bring them in...my kids are on state, they're on Apple Care, and nobody takes it.”*



# What can we do?

These next steps were generated from focus group discussions, where community members shared potential solutions to address the health needs of our community:



Source: Image by pch.vector on Freepik

*"[We need to make] sure that people understand what the available resources are and how to access them."*

1. Develop a **directory of resources** for the community.
2. Improve **access to services** that provide basic needs.
3. Build and maintain **strong partnerships** with community, healthcare, and tribal organizations.

*"We have to think about people that have the language barrier, that don't speak English...I understand there's deadlines and documents that need to be sent in and sent back, but are those hard deadlines and are they being accommodated for individuals that maybe have a disability or have a language barrier?"*

*"I really think it boils down to absolute lack of interagency connecting and networking and failure to address that...you're responsible to know that your clients rely on a multitude of agencies outside of the services you are giving them."*



# Tony Ives, Kitsap Community Resources





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## The Story

- Connect with the underserved population
- Information we can share within our community for all to benefit
- Not reinventing the wheel
- Access To Services
  - Healthcare
  - Housing



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# Community Needs Assessment

- Specific Needs to be addressed
- Franciscan Medical
- PSE
  - Energy Sustainability
  - Alternative energy solutions
- Kitsap Transit



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# Kitsap County Affordable Housing Task Force

KitsapHousingTaskForce@gmail.com

- Government Advocacy & Funding
  - Funding Pipeline
  - KCR
- Housing Data
  - CNA
  - St. Vincent De Paul
- Housing Opportunities
  - Project development along high transit corridors
  - BHA
- Leverage Funding



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# What's Next? Strategic Plan

- Improve access to services that provide basic human needs
- Build and maintain strong partnerships with community, healthcare, and tribal organizations.
- Develop a comprehensive directory of resources



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Questions?

