

SHIP Summit Jigsaw Exercise Responses September 20, 2019

The bullet points below reflect responses of SHIP Summit participants during the small group discussions at the 2019 SHIP Summit.

Question #1: Which of the 2-3 upstream factors (SDoH) are the primary contributors to these issues and are therefore most important to address? Why?

Economic stability

- Housing instability
- Housing affordability/quality
 - Aging buildings older housing stock in cites often originally built as temporary around emerging industries that have since run their course or moved on from CT; buildings now need updating to protect the health and safety of occupants
 - Absentee Landlords need to invest in buildings to assure health & safety
 - Need to address the dynamics of where people live Intentionality of real estate industry continues to influence poverty and centralization of poverty in some situations
 - Affordable housing is often a "bad" word in some communities believe it is related to condition of housing
 - Lack of affordable housing contributes to childhood obesity parents forced to pay for not so healthy foods to pay for rent, especially single parents who would then need to work two jobs to pay the bills
 - There is a long waiting list for affordable housing
 - Priority goes to women and children -Low income men also have housing issue.

o **Poverty**

- Found this question difficult as we are looking for silver bullet but issues are multifactorial –
 if forced to answer the question: poverty it is a cause and effect, it encompasses all issues
- We need a poverty map of Connecticut need to spread across geography and address all groups experiencing poverty
- Language barrier often equals lack of access to income, housing, and healthcare
- Is it easier to get buy-in if more communities perceive that it impacts them vs focus only on those communities with greatest need, which the low need communities perceive as someone else's problem
- Children of teen parents are more likely to have teen parent children
 - More teen pregnancy education would prevent more kids from growing up in poverty
- People don't know what resources are out there;
- Systemic institutional racism Contributes to keeping people living in poverty and/or living paycheck to paycheck

Food insecurity

Families don't have means to find access to healthcare or find food; parents having to work
 2-3 jobs - kids home by themselves – contributes to obesity



• Neighborhood & Built Environment

Environmental Conditions

- CT cities built around aging industry, perhaps they were built to be temporary
- Landlords, absentee landlords, how do we get people to invest in these buildings to revitalize them
- Housing: need to lead a conversation dynamics of where people live
 - Societal trends that millennials are moving into urban neighborhoods
 - Why is affordable housing such a bad word, some communities do not want to think about it
 - Affordable housing is thought to be dirty
 - Renters are discriminated against vs. home owners
 - Intentionality of real-estate which segregates to urban and suburban which perpetuates poverty

Safety

- Secure safe housing for everyone CT already has a lot of legislation in place may need to look at other states to see what else we could do to improve housing access for low income
- Kids not home in safe environment nowhere for kids to go out and play

Health & Healthcare access

Health Literacy

- literacy tied to knowledge and education; People don't know what they don't know
- Home economics, basic life skills (balance check, make bed, "adulating")no longer offered in schools
- Discrimination (including beyond race/ethnicity)
- o Underlying the SODH is intentional inequity and systemic institutional racism
- Mental Health parity and equity

Incarceration

- Generational and Intergenerational
- Laws of the past have impacted communities including both women and men which has created a ripple effect
- There is a tie to teen pregnancy need for evidence based pregnancy prevention interventions

Stigma

- Especially related to mental health/behavioral health cuts across socioeconomic levels
- Often a barrier to addressing SDoH
- Poverty has no color

Civic participation:

- The element of voting Those who vote contribute to power structure within communities;
 Empowering local leaders; or repressing voices
- Making voting day a holiday to support a culture where everyone can vote

Diversity:

 Needing more diverse teachers, not just race and ethnicity but also LGBTQ for lived experience so kids can relate



Need diversity in healthcare workforce – nursing, physicians, physician assistants

Education

- o Infrastructure is depleted
- Need to address Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which impact
 - A child's readiness to learn and ability to concentrate when material presented
 - Simple needs such as hunger and lack of clothing, which are causing children to miss school
 - These are simple needs but we need to find a way to connect and help kids obtain education to fix the infrastructure
 - Overarching issue tied to this are obesity and type II diabetes and on insulin pumps
- Improve diversity of teachers
- o Lack of education is a major driver for poverty
- Parents who are not educated may also lack knowledge of a healthy diet and how to find quality foods for a reasonable/economical price –This contributes to food insecurity and obesity
- The foundation of children being educated now will contribute to generations to come and form the basis of services being provided; children need to be able to obtain the knowledge to navigate the maze of life and provide for their future families/communities; education is required to know how to navigate through barriers and adversity
- Everything leads back to education need to be educated on where to go for help; where to find services; how to cook; feed family at decent price
- o Segregation contributes to inequity

COMMENT:

- o If you had to pick one organ to save: heart, brain, lungs organs and systems too intertwined to focus just on one and not the others similar to choosing just one social determinant.
- Question is a little difficult trying to find bottom line cause when most issues are multi-dimensional
 poverty is both cause and effect
- o Maybe the question we should be asking is which one is the most amenable to improvement?
- Equitable wellbeing what is in the way of that --- short term thinking how do you move into long term thinking? Move from self-interest to shared interest; CT is 3rd healthiest state in the nation. 43rd in terms of disparity

Question #2 – What would you like to see done to address the primary contributors and who should be engaged to address them (consider innovative development; design thinking)?

• Economic Stability

- Progressive tax reform; Equitable tax structure; Earned income tax credit; Redistribute the money to where the need exists; Example - School taxes should be collected and utilized statewide
- Statewide centralization/regionalization of government systems
- Establish universal/baseline income for all
- Ensure employment for all including those with low income and/or mental health and/or DOC histories



- o "Everyone needs a job"
- Housing affordability
 - This can be achieved in 5 years if legislation is in place for housing issues that require new buildings to be mixed income, municipality levels enforce safety standards, secure safe housing for everyone
 - CT needs to go further to adopt other best practices like rent control, this is feasible in 5
 year view

• Neighborhood & Built Environment

- Code Enforcement; Enforcement of existing regulation; Make sure properties are safe and hold owners accountable; Identify what is needed to do this?
- Rent Control Legislation
- o Repurpose abandoned buildings; Ensure that all regulations are maintained
- o Explore rezoning and promote mixed use properties
- Change from short term thinking to long term planning for our communities; Are actions being made to benefit one vs many. Rising tide raises all boats; Unravel the root causes of our current issues
- Affordable housing EXAMPLE: Boston is tackling poverty by having nice apartment units with sliding fee rents and mixed income rent housing units to change the residential composition of the building/neighborhood and give affordable housing to low income; Property has no color
 - Could be replicated in CT cities with lots of empty buildings.
 - Viewing Boston project through equity –wellbeing being a broader definition

Health & Healthcare

- Put money back into community organizations so as to allow programs/services to continue and expand their reach
- Educate residents about what resources are available so as to maximize utilization
- o Education and prevention activity around mental health
- o Re-evaluate mental health services including those offered in schools
- Home/Life Person in Environment (PIE)
- Project Echo offers telephonic and on-line counseling

• Social & Community Context

- Incentivize resident participation by providing money and/or resources to people and/or communities that actively engage in improvement efforts
- o Reduce the stigmatization of mental health
- o Eliminate institutional racism by introducing anti-racism curriculum in all schools
- Decrease incarceration for non-violent crimes
- o Increase programs for those recently released from correctional facilities
- Young men are incarcerated an alarmingly high rate as compared to woman so focus release programs on those men.

Education

- o Educational Service Partnerships
 - Connect technical schools to housing entities so that repairs can be done efficiently and inexpensively; Youth Build is an example of such a project though it has limited reach
- Funding behind school choice needs to be appropriate and effective



- Take a two-gen approach
 - Provide education to mothers
 - Mental Health needs should be assessed and addressed for all members of the household
 - Shift money from less effective programs to things like universal access to preschool programs and college; This will free up money within families for housing and healthcare

• Cross Cutting Comments

- Promote and use diverse community informed decision making; Make sure policies are community informed; Consumer driven change to services; Consumer driven agenda to effort
- Operate from a strength based perspective when creating community programs; Build on the strengths of a community and/or family
- o Start all interventions early such as in Preschool or Head start

Question #3: What would success look like in five years if we are able to impact the upstream factors?

• Economic Stability

- o More jobs for all that pay well enough to sustain
- o Better fiscal planning and cost-shifting for communities and state
- Reduced income inequality and reduce cost burdens;
- o Move toward living wage by using self-sufficient standard to direct public policy
- Evaluate success based on economic and racial disparities
- o Increased affordability to live in this state

• Neighborhood & Built Environment

- o Lower crime and violence rates
- More stable housing
- o More affordable housing by decreasing housing cost burden on communities
- o Increased residential engagement in local communities
- Walkable communities

Health & Healthcare

- o Healthcare access, coverage for all,
- Integrated healthcare to serve mental health;
- o Integrated healthcare to serve LGBTQ population
- Change fee for service model to value-based payment model
- Physician education on SDOH prioritized in medical school and continuing education training
- o Improved health outcomes for all nonwhite populations

Social & Community Context

- o Improved mental health
- Reduced social segregation
- o Increased antiracist ethos as a state

Education

Increase number of residents seeking higher education (college/post high school)



- Universal pre-kindergarten
- o Increased equitable culturally appropriate education
- o Increased trends in higher education, trade schools;
- o Increased accessibility for non-traditional older students
- Health education embedded into standardized curriculum for elementary and middle schools that is culturally appropriate and inclusive

• Cross Cutting Comments

- Reduction in disparities
- o Better indicators for quality of life vs. relying on life expectancy
- o More investments and reinvestments into community to promote good public health practice
- Replicate Vita Health and Wellness District in Stamford Stamford Hospital Investment into community to improve housing and medical access
- o Communities with better housing, access to clinics, pharmacists
- Better partnerships with state and local communities
- Change in federal support for social programs by educating candidates and elected officials on constituency interests improved policies
 - Improved data impact of census on funding to address needs of communities fear of completing census will impact programs
 - Need for change when needs are apparent but then there needs to be federal support
 - Policy change and revision to accommodate needs
- Elimination of root causes of SDOH
- Coordination of services between departments one stop shop for benefits (e.g. housing, Medicare, food)
- Improved international health ranking
- Have data and information provide racial impact statements to inform public policy
- o Disparities between races decreased/eliminated