

A stylized graphic on the left side of the slide. It features two dark green mountain peaks with rounded tops. Below the mountains is a dark green wavy band representing a forest or a middle ground. At the bottom is a dark blue wavy band representing water. The graphic is composed of solid colors and simple shapes.

Equity, Transportation, and Public Health

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Equity in Transportation

Equity is foundational to how we think about transportation topics, both in policy and process. It is both what we do, and how we do it

- Safety
- Tolling
- Access
- Engagement:

<p>Transactional Getting the story/ getting people Telling about or for / top down Parachuting / extracting</p>	<p>Relational Holding space for stories Telling with / co-creating Honoring, celebrating</p>
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Policies and Decision making

- **Redlining** - 1919, the Realty Board of Portland had approved a Code of Ethics forbidding realtors and bankers from selling or giving loans to minorities for properties located in white neighborhoods (other than Albina)
- **Displacement** - Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 provided funds for Portland to build Interstate 5 and Highway 99 (through Albina)
- **Right of way violations** (bias and environment)
 - Failing to cross the street at a right angle - Fifteen times the rate of whites.
 - Jaywalking - Eight and a half times the rate of whites.
 - Walking in the road - Five and a half times the rate of whites.



Why the County leads with race



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Why We Lead with Race

 Menu

We lead with race with the recognition that the creation and perpetuation of racial inequities have been baked into American culture and our government, and that racial inequities across all indicators for success are deep and pervasive. We also know that other groups of people are still marginalized, including based on gender, sexual orientation, ability, and age, to name but a few. Knowing this helps us take a more intersectional approach, while always naming the role that race plays in people's experiences and outcomes.

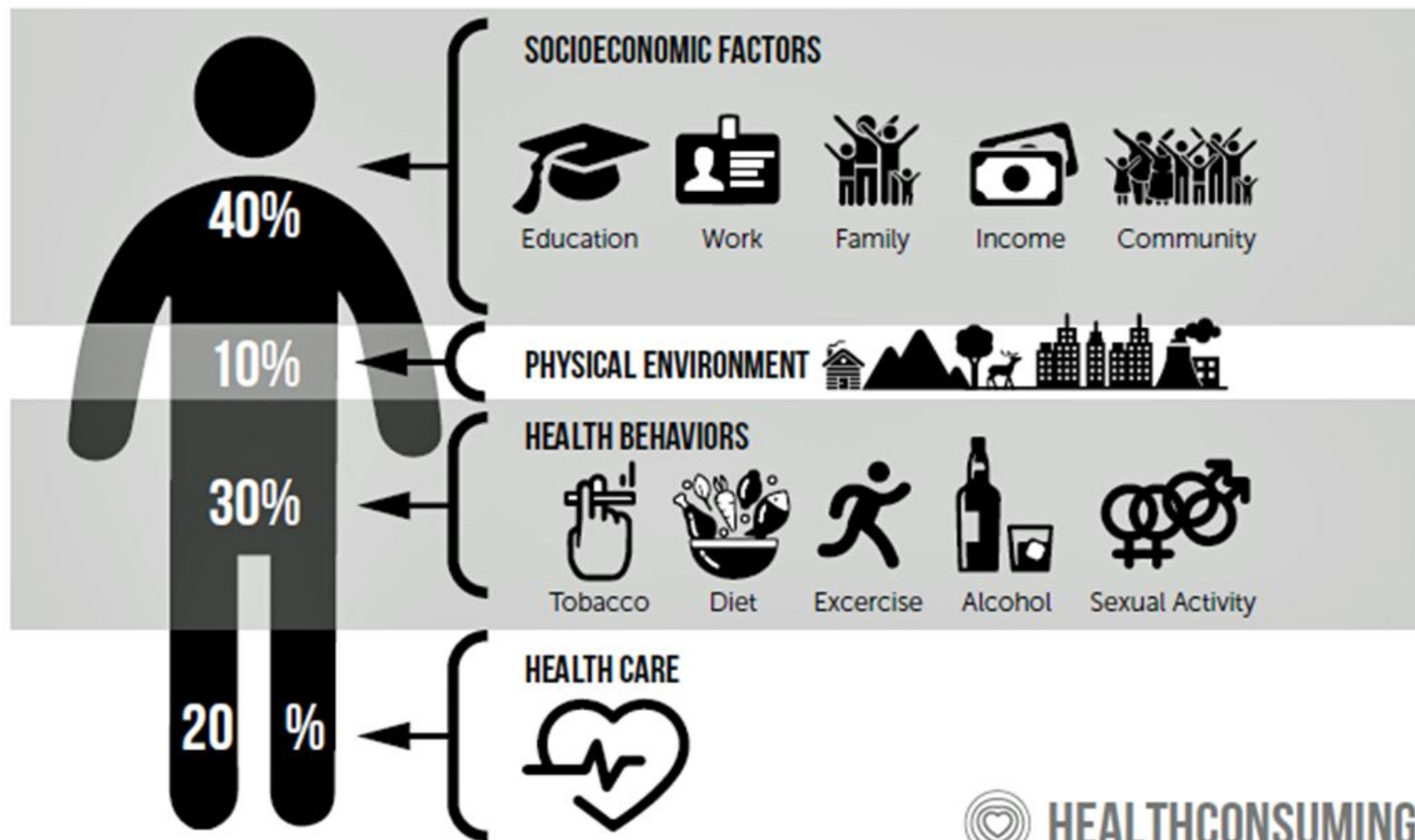
Focusing on racial equity provides the opportunity to introduce a framework, tools, and resources that can also be applied to other areas of marginalization. This prioritization is not based on the intent to create a ranking of oppressions (i.e. a belief that racism is "worse" than other forms of oppression), but rather to create strategies that will impact all communities.

Leading with race is important because:

- To have maximum impact, focus and specificity are necessary. Strategies to achieve racial equity differ from those to achieve equity in other areas. "One-size-fits all" strategies are rarely successful.



THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH: HEALTH MADE BY MANY FACTORS BEYOND HEALTH CARE



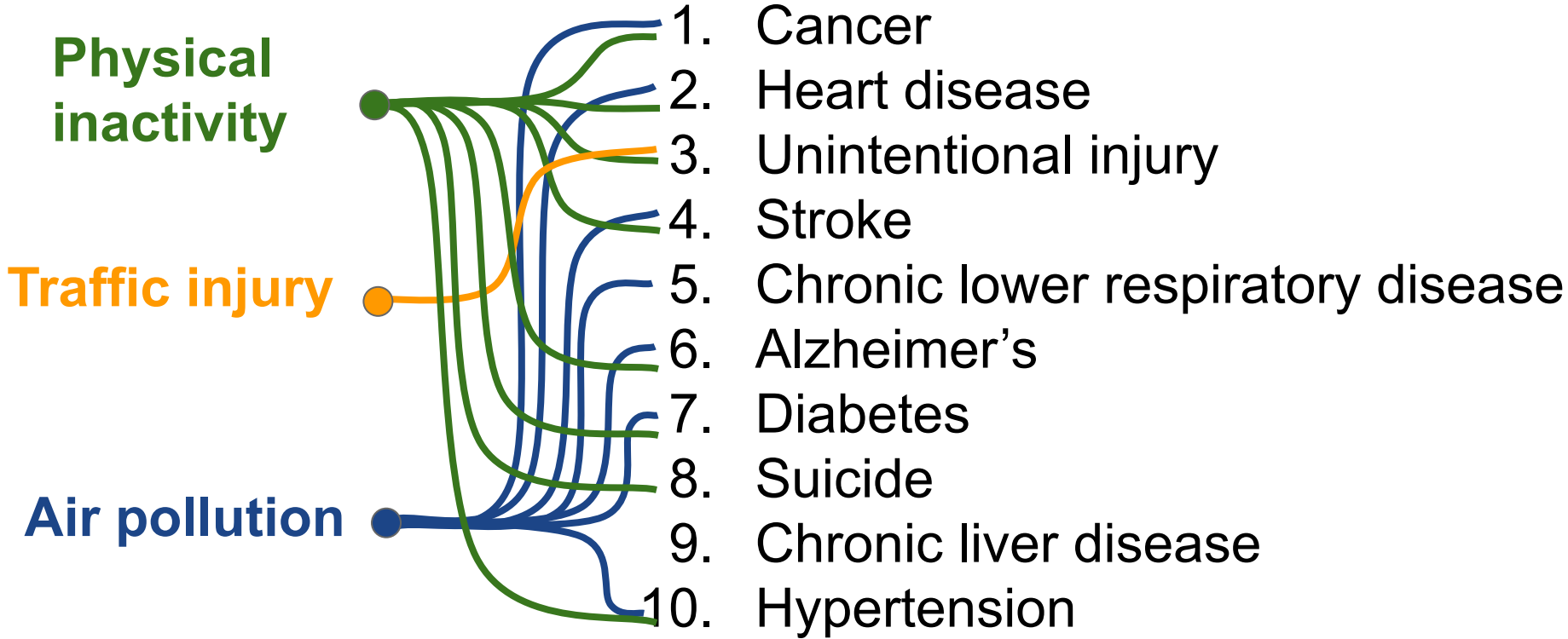
 **HEALTHCONSUMING**



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AND SOCIAL NEEDS: MOVING BEYOND MIDSTREAM



Leading causes of death in Multnomah County 2014-2018



Compared to non-Hispanic white residents, for Black residents, the death rate is:

3.0 times higher for diabetes

2.3 times higher for stroke

1.8 times higher for traffic crash injury

1.1 times higher for cancer



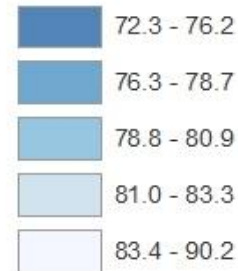
Life expectancy by race and ethnicity in Multnomah County, 2013-2017

Group	Life expectancy in years (95% CI)
Total population	79.4 (79.3-79.6)
American Indian/Alaska Native	74.4 (72.7-76.2)
Black	74.9 (74.3-75.6)
Non-Hispanic White	79.5 (79.4-79.7)
Hispanic or Latinx	83.5 (82.7-84.3)
Asian/Pacific Islander	85.5 (84.9-86.0)

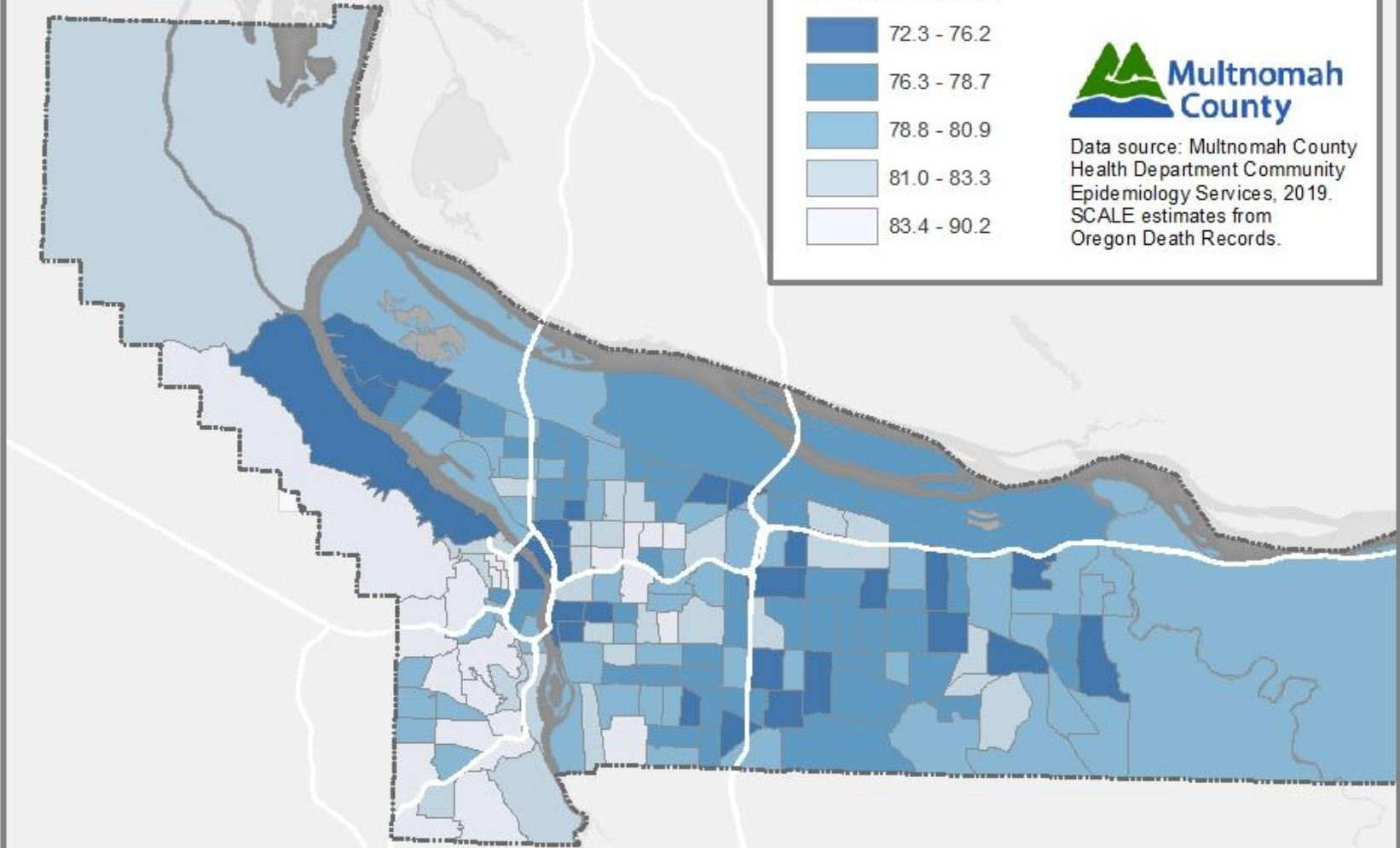


Life expectancy 2008-2012

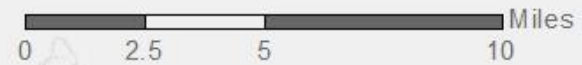
Census tracts



Data source: Multnomah County Health Department Community Epidemiology Services, 2019. SCALE estimates from Oregon Death Records.

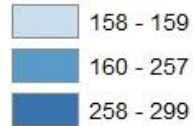


Multnomah County Health Department 2020
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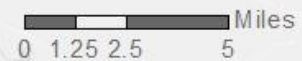
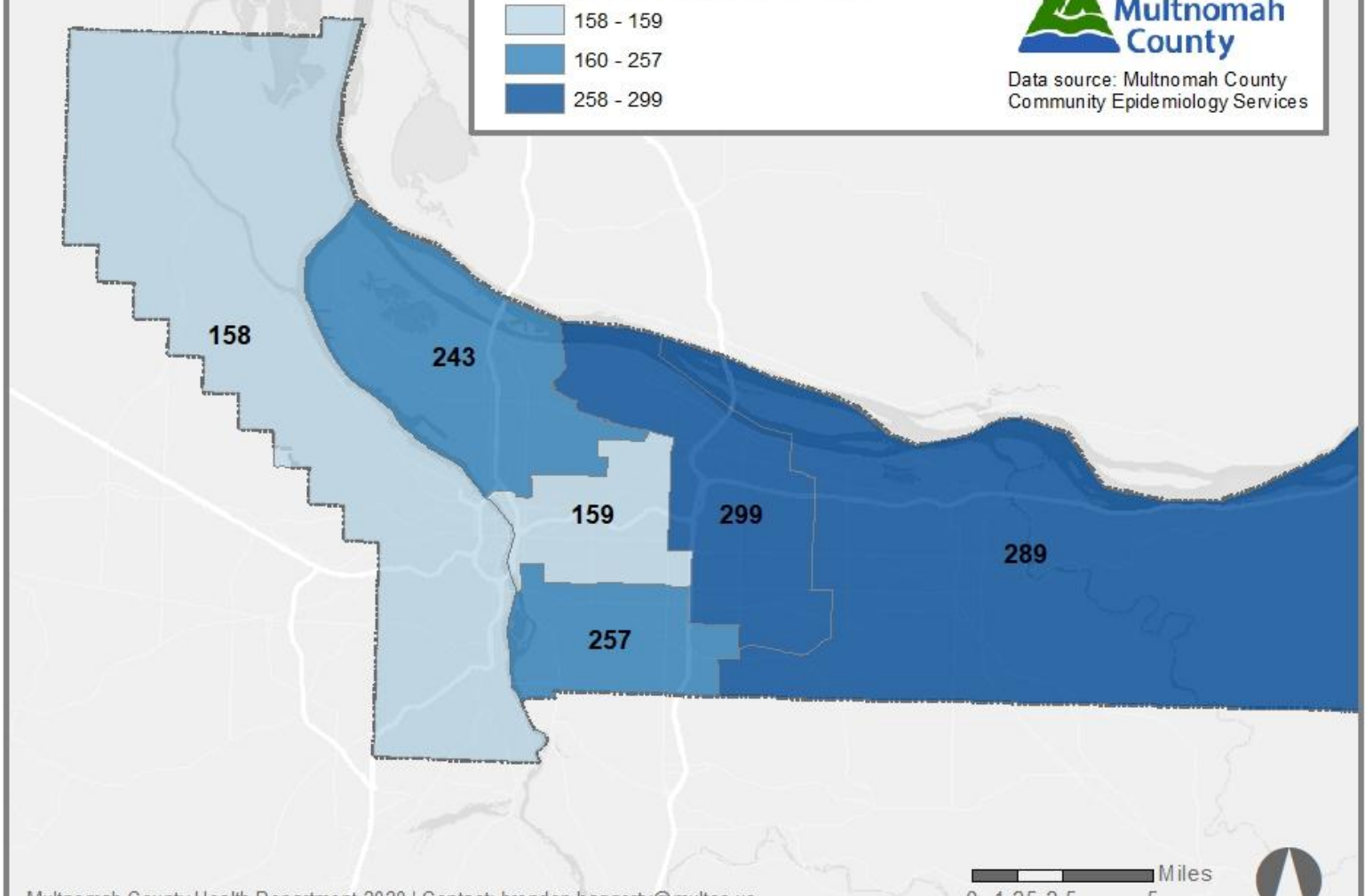


Years of Potential Life Lost from Traffic Injuries

YPLL per 100,000 (2008-2017)



Data source: Multnomah County
Community Epidemiology Services



Discussion: Working towards just outcomes

- How would you like to build on your understanding of how past decisions led to inequitable outcomes?
- What resources can we (agency staff, county or cities) provide to help with this understanding?
- How does EMCTC want to influence and make decisions around equity?

