

Data support guide

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Why are we talking about data?

- Data is a required part of the Case Management Entity (CME) service equity assessments & action plans.
- Data is needed for Office of Developmental Disabilities Services (ODDS) and other agencies to identify equity impacts and disparities between groups of people
- Data helps us see situations from a different perspective and can help tell a full story
- By using data, we can set a foundation to start asking new questions (a list of suggested conversation starting questions can be found at the end of this guide)
 - ODDS has been working to assess equity within the Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (I/DD) systems. ODDS will use this data as a starting point to understand how our system serves people differently based on race and ethnicity. This can happen unintentionally, and data helps us notice differences we wouldn't otherwise know to look for. From this, we can start building questions to have conversations and develop efforts that potentially address inequities we see within our system.
 - With both ODDS and CMEs having access to the same data, we can support each other in understanding what the data is telling us and how we can adjust engagement with different communities.
 - Data allows us to see the effectiveness of our efforts and to be able to see improvements more accurately.

Definitions

When reviewing data, it's important we all have the same understanding of what words mean. Here are common words you may hear or see as we start diving into conversations around data:

Incidence: An occurrence or rate of which something happens

Parity: An equal between data points (this is our goal)

Disparity: A great difference between data points

Underrepresented: Less than what census data would tell us should be happening. Might have clearer actionable steps for how to increase service access to people in these categories. Can lead to questions and conversations around action steps for improving access to I/DD services.

Overrepresented: More than what census data would tell us should be happening. Can lead to questions and conversations and identifying if there are incidences of certain events that lead more populations to access I/DD services. This isn't showing that we need to take or remove these populations from services.

Operating Assumptions: beliefs supported by national trends, expert opinions, but unconfirmed by evidence.

- For applying to this data, ODDS used data about National I/DD incidence rates and applied it to Census data, using the fact that I/DD rates should not change based on racial or ethnic identities.
- For applying to this data, this means the rate of diagnosis for Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities occurs at the same rate across races and ethnicities.
 - This assumption helps us explore how societal and systemic barriers may cause disproportionalities in how individuals of various racial and ethnic background access services and supports through ODDS. There is nothing inherent in any race or ethnicity that causes disability so our base assumption is that disparities are due to social factors that we may be able to mitigate through policy and practice.

Service categories as outlined in the charts

Receiving services: these are people who are currently receiving services from ODDS.

CM contacts: a contact between an individual and/or their guardian and their case manager.

Eligibility: the number of people who have applied and been found eligible for I/DD services.

Enrolled: the number of people who are enrolled in one or more I/DD service such as an employment service or an adult foster home.

Facts and assumptions

- 1. The incidence of I/DD in the general population is 2.2% (variable used in ODDS model)
- 2. Parity is defined as the 2020 Census proportion ± 5% (variable used in ODDS model)
 - Example: The 2020 Census states that 10% of County A identify as Asian; therefore, we would expect that 9.5-10.5% of the people enrolled in I/DD services in County A would identify as Asian. Anything less than 9.5% would constitute underrepresentation; likewise, anything over 10.5% would constitute overrepresentation.

Limitations

We want to acknowledge select groups of people that are not included in the data charts and the negative impacts this may have on people within these categories:

- Unknown Race/Ethnicity data in the system which includes:
 - o People who selected "unknown"
 - People who were not asked the question
 - o People who left the question unanswered
 - Populations in counties that were blank (missing) or read "0"

At this point in time, ODDS did not include the "unknown" category in the data as we are unable to separate those people into the race/ethnicity categories they would identify with.

Census data categories and information on why they are used can be found <u>on the census webpage</u>. These data categories correspond to state data systems used to compile the service equity charts.

You may have heard about "REALD". REALD means Race Ethnicity and Language, Disability and includes many more categories for race and ethnicity than the Census. REALD data can give us deeper insight into those who respond to State surveys that use it. There are many identities within each of the Census categories and REALD standards. If you have more questions or want to read more about REALD you can find that information in the "resources" section below.

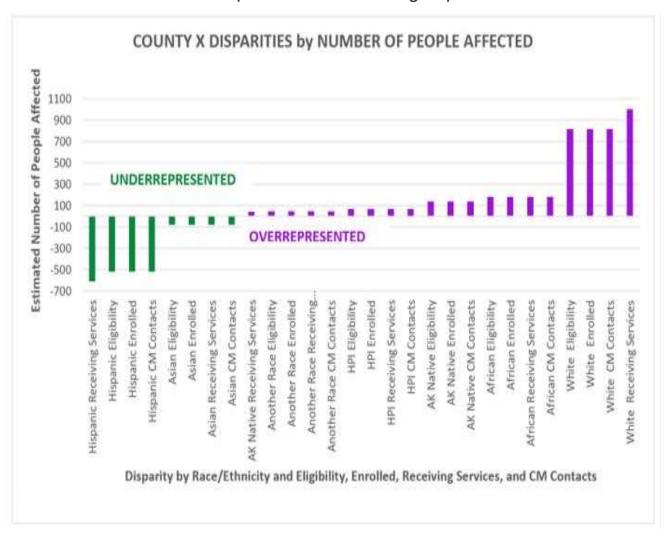
Method used to create charts

- Race and ethnicity data for individuals in Oregon's I/DD system were pulled from Oregon's Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS).
- 2. I/DD eligibility, enrollment, case management, and services received data were pulled from the eXPRS payment system. This data were combined with the MMIS race & ethnicity data for analysis. Combining this data allowed ODDS to look at the proportion each race and ethnicity made up for each of the service categories by county.
- 3. The race and ethnicity proportion for each service category (eligible, enrolled, case management, and received services) and county was compared to 2020 Census race and ethnicity proportion by county
- 4. These differences from (3) were then compared to the ± 5% parity rule to determine whether that group was over or underrepresented in that service category in that county compared to what is expected based on the US Census. These numbers are displayed in the percentage charts.
- 5. ODDS also wanted to display the potential number of individuals affected by these disparities. To do this the number of individuals in each race/ethnicity and service category was multiplied by the I/DD incidence rate and compared to the Census data multiplied by the I/DD incidence rate. The results were then charted by county, service category, race and ethnicity and are displayed in the numbers charts.

Considerations when looking at the numbers charts

- The numbers chart is designed for your eyes to be drawn to the far sides these represent the largest volume of disparities experienced by a group of people in the service category.
- The disparities that are shown in the Number charts represent how many people are represented in Census data as compared to the number of people represented in the DD service category by race or ethnicity (Ex: there are 7,500 fewer Hispanic people receiving

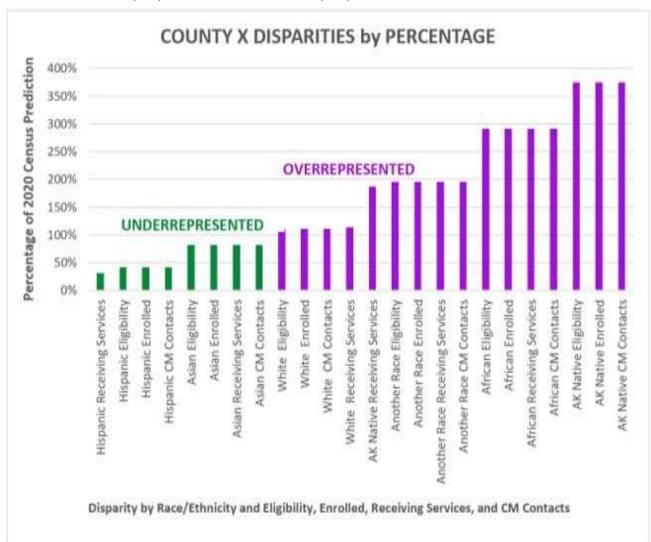
- services than the census would predict. Also, there's 10,000+ more White people receiving services than the census would predict.).
- Overrepresentation is not valued positively or negatively this is a
 point in which the agency can begin asking questions of what this
 means and if there are efforts to consider for further exploration or
 efforts (Ex: does this mean that investments in service categories
 demonstrate same disparities based in the group.



Considerations when looking at the percentage charts

 Percentage charts are displaying the rate of disparity (how far the group is from experiencing parity in DD services by race or ethnicity).

- Will look differently because while there may be a small number of people represented, they may experience a higher rate of disparity as compared to another group of people.
- Additional data to consider when exploring questions and potential efforts.
- Using percentage charts in addition to raw number charts helps us be able to see where potentially significant inequities are occurring.
- BOTH perspectives (raw number charts and percentage charts) hold value in creating a picture of service equity in our communities.



Questions that may start help a conversation around data

What surprises or doesn't surprise you with this data?

- What other data would be helpful for you?
- Who do you need to connect with in your community/workforce/etc. to shed more light on this data and folks' experiences with our work?
- What would you like to change?
- What maybe policy or project changes that happen with this data?
- How can we open a conversation with our community to get a different perspective on what this data is telling us?
- What would it look like to talk with providers about work they're also doing within their organizations?

CHART INDEX

Click on the links below to be taken to the county chart.

StatewideLake LaneBakerLincolnBentonLinnClackamasMalheur

<u>Clatsop</u> <u>Marion</u>

<u>Columbia</u> <u>Morrow</u>

<u>Coos</u> <u>Multnomah</u>

Crook Polk

<u>Curry</u> <u>Sherman</u>

Deschutes Tillamook

Douglas Umatilla

<u>Gilliam</u> <u>Union</u>

<u>Grant</u> <u>Wallowa</u>

Harney Wasco

Hood River Washington

<u>Jackson</u> <u>Wheeler</u>

<u>Jefferson</u> <u>Yamhill</u>

Josephine

Klamath

