

ENERGY INSECURITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH: GOING FURTHER THROUGH CROSS-SECTOR COLLABORATION

Update On The Project And Plans For The Future



INTER
DISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH
LEADERS

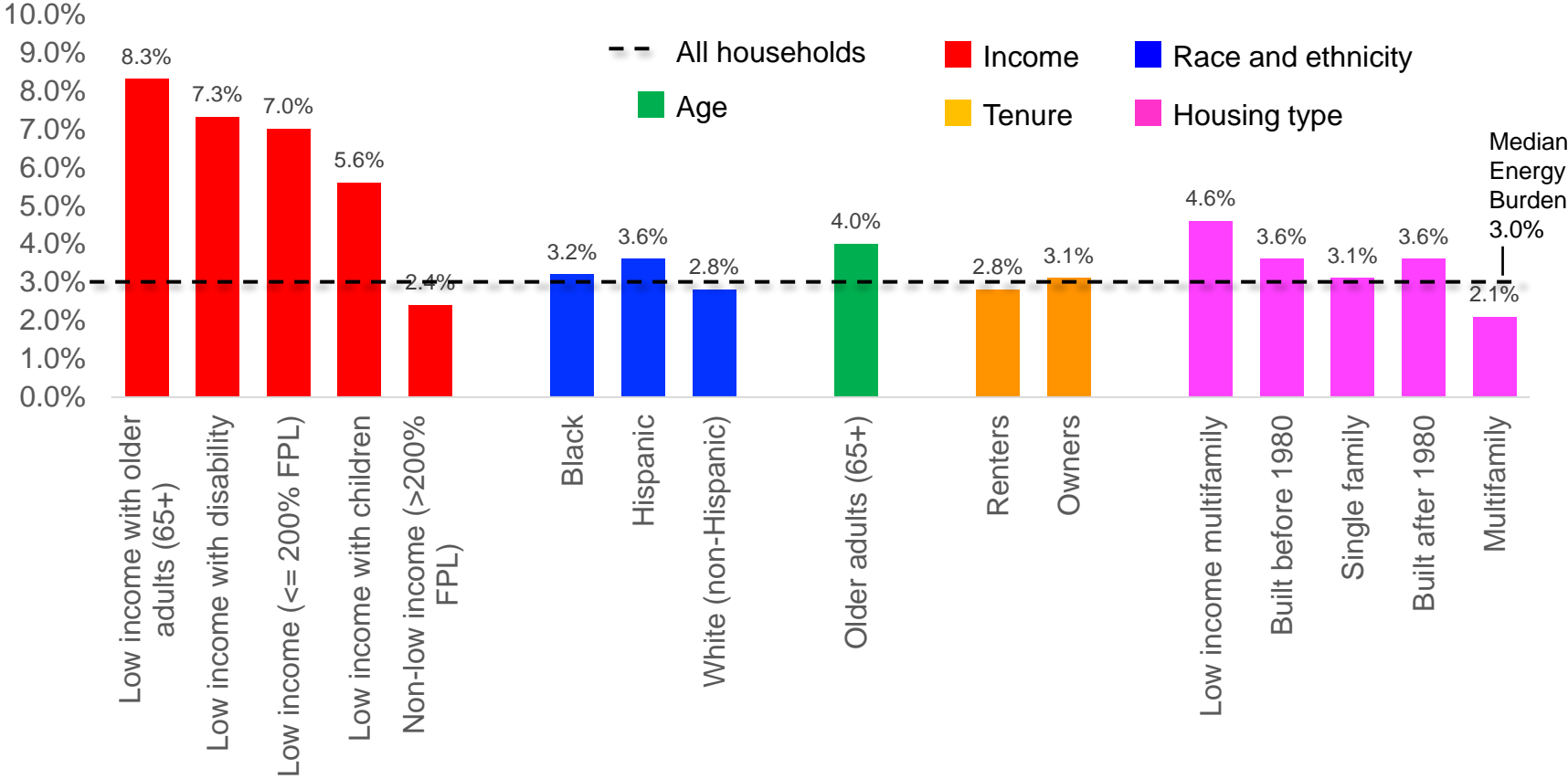


PROJECT PRIORITIES

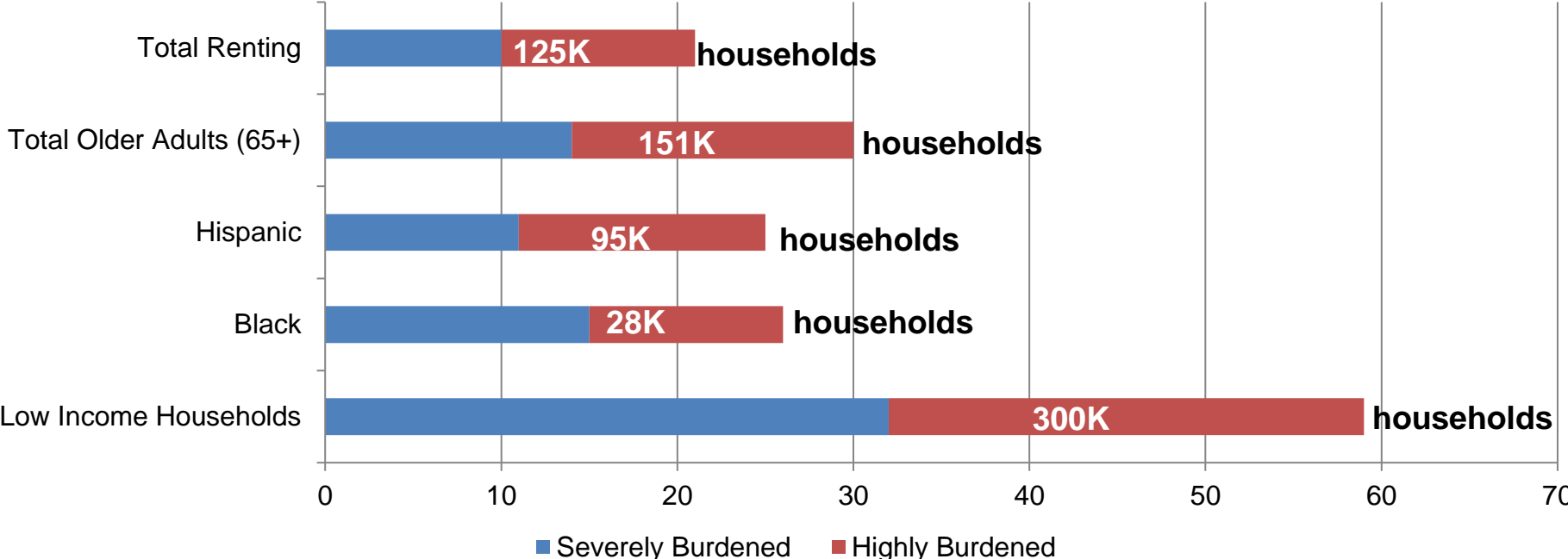
➤ Priorities:

- Raise the understanding about energy insecurity and implications to health
- Encourage engagement of stakeholders and community members/residents in creating partnership of energy insecurity workgroup
- Develop data-driven platform for addressing energy insecurity

Phoenix energy burdens across subgroups (i.e., income, race and ethnicity, age, tenure, and housing type) compared to the Phoenix median energy burden, 2017



The percentage and number of households in Phoenix with a high energy burden (> 6%) across different subgroups in 2017



Severely burdened means that more than 10% of household income goes to energy
Highly burdened means that more than 6% of household income goes to energy
Among all households in Phoenix, 10% are severely burdened and 21% are highly burdened

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Promote and Introduce Project

Disseminate information and build relationships

Website

Activity 2: Establish Energy Insecurity Workgroup

Community engagement

Meetings
Workshops

Activity 3: Identify Community Partners & Collect Data

Understand the experience and social distribution of energy insecurity among residents in MC

Community & Stakeholder Surveys

Activity 4: Research Into Action

- 1) Identify vulnerable communities
- 2) identify collaborative solutions

Designing & Implement (*EII*)
Introduce mapping/analytical tool for community assessment
Initiate solutions



Partnerships Move us Forward

2006

Heat Surveillance

Partnership

2015-2016
Public Health Institute

Climate and Health Program

Bridging Climate change and
Public Health (BCCPH)
Collaborative

2017-2021
BRACE

Maricopa County BCCPH
Strategic Plan

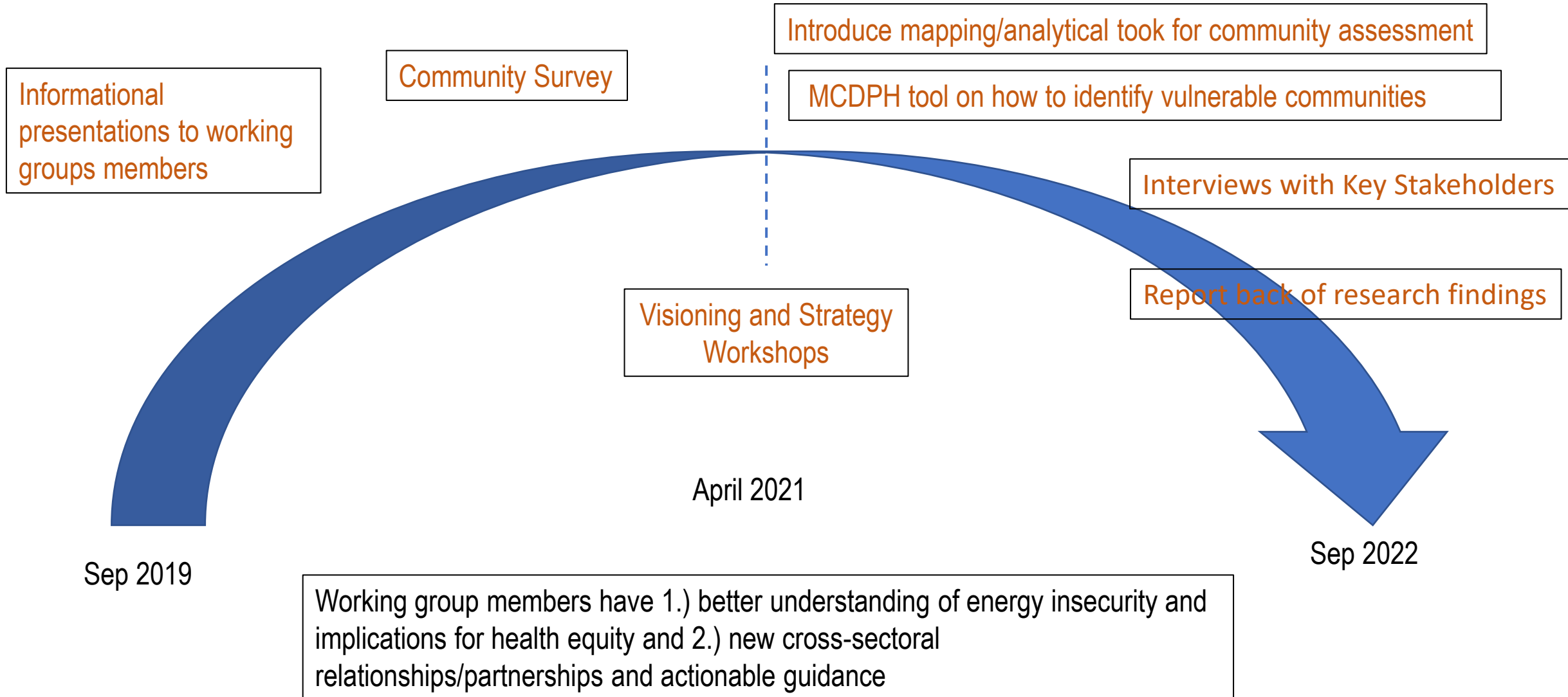
Mission
Strategic Directions
Action Teams

2019-2022
RWJF -IRL

Energy Insecurity Workgroup
(EI)

Long-term Collaboration
Secure more funding

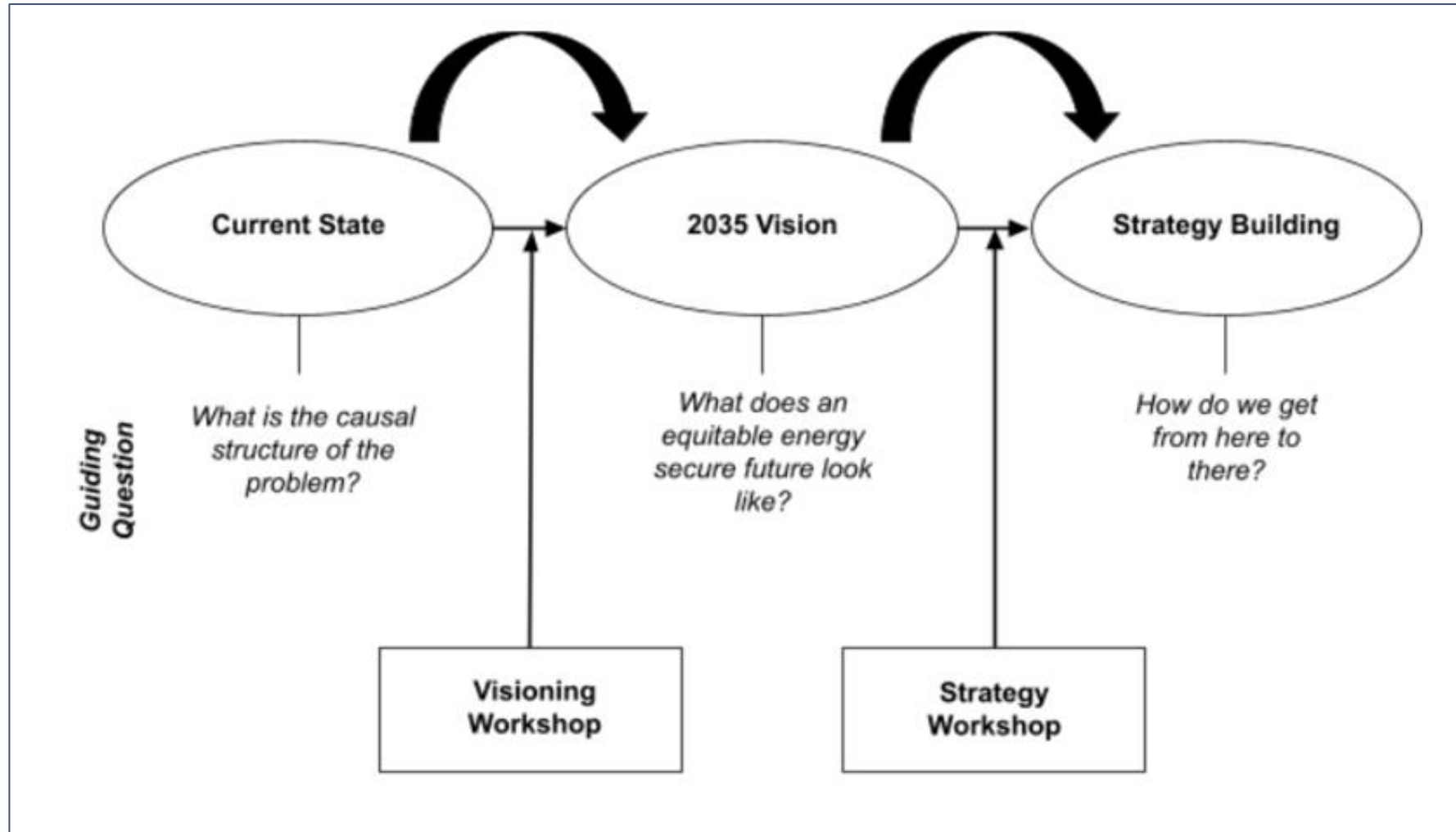
Where we are and where we're going:



What does an energy
secure Maricopa County
look like in 15 years?



Proposed Process



Vision

What is a vision?

- A vision is a desirable future state or goal to be achieved
- The visioning process does **not** include strategy building
- Evidence-based, more than just wishful thinking
- Motivational, inspires people to contribute

Benefits

- Promotes dialogue
- Inspires transformational change
- All stakeholders work towards a shared equitable future



Visioning Workshop Structure

Structure:

1. Current State of Energy Insecurity in Maricopa County
2. Breakout Group Discussion
3. Preliminary 2035 Vision of Energy Security in Maricopa County
4. Breakout Group Discussion
 - a. Future Scenario Planning
5. Next Steps

Time Length: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Date: TBD

Group Feedback

1. Is this process something you would like to work towards?
1. Will this be beneficial for you in this workgroup or in your own personal work?
1. Is there anything you would want to be included in the workshop that wasn't already mentioned?

Presentation from Emma Viera



Executive Director,
Unlimited Potential



Unlimited
Potential

ENERGY INSECURITY

EMMA VIERA, PHD, MPH

BACKGROUND



Established in 1985



Mission - To ignite unity, pride and dignity through education and advocacy



Vision - Equitable opportunities grounded in acceptance and respect, promoting strong individuals, families and communities

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN SOUTH PHOENIX



Race/Ethnicity

63% are Hispanic
16% African American



Language

20% do not speak English



Education

63% of children begin school without the necessary developmental competencies for kindergarten



Health Insurance

23% to 45% of immigrants do not have health insurance

Source: 2019 Kaiser Family Foundation study

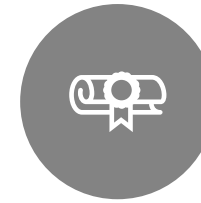
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS IN SOUTH PHOENIX



Poverty in south Phoenix is 65% higher than in the rest of Phoenix



Unemployment rate of 8.6%



High school graduation rate is 22% lower than the US average



Total crime in South Phoenix is 10% higher than in Phoenix and 42% higher than the rest of Arizona.



Income per capita is 44% less than income for the rest of Phoenix



Census tracts in the area are designated by the USDA as “food deserts”

ADAPTING TO THE COMMUNITY NEED



Adult Education



Community Program



Children and Youth



Healthy Living

Health Education
Fresh Connections
Physical Activity



Social determinants of health

Programs



Adult Education Programs: English as a second language, General Education Development Classes (GED), Community Health Worker training, computer classes



Environmental Justice Programs: Heat Awareness, Environmental Action Plan Phoenix and Tempe, Energy Insecurity.



Disease Control and Healthy Living: Diabetes Education, Health Start, Oral Health, Tobacco Cessation, Hypertension, Desert Edible Plants, Food Distribution and demonstrations.

ENERGY INSECURITY SURVEY

Methodology

- 5 CHW
- Develop a unique identifier for the respondent
- Interviews by Telephone and In-person

Stipend

- Individuals received their stipend based on their unique number assigned for the interview

Participants comments included

- Lost of income made it difficult to cover electricity
- COVID had a big impact in their life.
- Individuals were forced to choose between paying food, medication or the electric box