Anchor Mission
Playbook

Prepared by Rush University Medical Center
with support from Chicago Anchors for a Strong Economy (CASE),
the Civic Consulting Alliance, and The Democracy Collaborative
Version 2.0, June 2017
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Suggested Citation
Executive Summary:
Anchor institutions can play a key role in helping the low-income communities they serve by better aligning their institutional resources—like hiring, purchasing, investment, and volunteer base—with the needs of those of communities. The recommendations in this “playbook,” drawn from research carried out to help Rush University Medical Center (RUMC) align around its Anchor Mission, are being published to help other hospitals and health systems accelerate their own efforts to drive institutional alignment with community needs.

We hope this playbook contributes to the anchor institution literature as this important field develops and deepens. We encourage other institutions to also document and tell their stories in a transparent manner—both opportunities and barriers, success and failures—because that is the only way we will succeed in closing the economic, racial and health disparity gaps that prevent us from achieving healthy communities physically, mentally and spiritually. Together, we can all learn and accelerate the implementation of these critical and needed strategies in our communities.

I: Overview

Anchor Institutions
Anchor institutions are nonprofit or public place-based entities such as universities and hospitals that are rooted in their local community by mission, invested capital, or relationships to customers, employees, residents, and vendors. Anchor institutions therefore have an ability to engage in long-term planning in a manner that aligns their institutional interests with those of their local communities. Thus they have both ability and motivation to leverage institutional resources to improve the long-term well-being of their communities.

In recent years, many anchor institutions have shifted their strategies to both advance their nonprofit missions and to reduce health and wealth disparities in their surrounding communities. These institutions have developed an “Anchor Mission” approach: a commitment to apply their economic power in partnership with community to mutually benefit the long-term well-being of both. For instance, anchor institutions can use their position as major employers and purchasers to improve economic opportunity and well-being in low-income and underserved communities.

Hospitals and universities have adopted Anchor Mission strategies that address a wide range of community needs and interests, as shown below:

1 Nancy Martin et al., Advancing the Anchor Mission of Healthcare, (Washington, DC: The Democracy Collaborative, April 2017), 10
2 Tyler Norris and Ted Howard, Can Hospitals Heal America’s Communities? “All in for Mission” is the Emerging Model for Impact (Takoma Park, MD: The Democracy Collaborative, 2015), 7, http://democracycollaborative.org/content/can-hospitals-heal-americas-communities-0
Many of these strategies for local hiring, procurement, investing and land use can advance the goals of racial and economic equity. By shifting these powerful economic drivers to more directly serve the needs of low-income communities, anchor institutions can help to increase wealth building opportunities for families in the communities they serve. Given the connections between economic and physical health, this is a powerful way for healthcare anchors in particular to realize their missions. Investing in local businesses owned by local people will increase a neighborhood’s multiplier effect, which will spur more secondary investments into communities, providing revitalization without displacement.3

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3 The multiplier effect refers to the increased impact of local spending. Dollars spent at locally owned businesses recirculate in the community at a greater rate than money spent at national chains and
This Playbook, adapted from research and analysis by Bain & Company and The Democracy Collaborative, provides guidance for institutions that wish to develop their Anchor Mission strategy. Bain developed its research and analysis on behalf of RUMC on Chicago's West Side, drawing heavily from a body research by The Democracy Collaborative on the leading promising practices in the field. We offer our lessons learned as other health system institutions in and around Chicago, and across the country develop their Anchor Mission.

**Anchor Mission Vision**

Critical to the success of an institution’s Anchor Mission (AM) strategies and initiatives is grounding the work in and connecting it to a core vision. This vision statement should encompass both an imperative for action and a statement of goals.

The imperative for action that helps inform the vision often stems from a legacy of disinvestment within the highest need communities the institution serves. The vision statement therefore helps demonstrate an institution’s commitment to being a partner in helping address community needs and also in leveraging and growing community assets. In developing its vision statement, an institution should invest time in understanding the surrounding community, including both the challenges residents face and the community’s assets. The problem statement may be related to inequalities in areas such as employment, health, housing occupancy, income and wealth, asset ownership, or education levels across racial, ethnic and social groups. Private nonprofit healthcare institutions have a unique opportunity to leverage their legally mandated Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) for their community diagnostics to align with this approach.⁴

In the summer of 2016, RUMC changed its corporate mission from “be the best in patient care” to “improve health.” Rush’s board adopted this broader mission in recognition of the ongoing health crises in the neighborhoods around the health system’s main campus on the West Side of Chicago. Many of these neighborhoods suffer from high unemployment, job scarcity, poverty, poor public education, environmental despoliation, and disproportionate levels of crime and violence—factors collectively known as negative social determinants of health. The overall effect of this neighborhood disadvantage is evident in the most basic metric of public health, life expectancy.

For instance, while the average resident of the Loop will live to 85, a resident in neighboring West Garfield Park has a life expectancy of only 69 years. Many other measures of community well-being, from housing to crime to education attainment, show a similar disparity, even when the communities are just five miles apart.

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The institution made being a catalyst and anchor for community health and economic wellness a strategic priority. Its Anchor Mission strategies help address four critical health needs identified in the West Side community:

- Improve social, economic, and structural determinants of health
- Improve access to care and community resources
- Improve mental and behavioral health
- Prevent and reduce chronic disease

In creating strategies to achieve its “improve health” mission, Rush first looked internally to re-orient portions of its existing business operations to benefit communities on the West Side. Rush created an Anchor Mission Work Group and created a framework and strategy based on four “Theory of Change” levers: hire and develop more West Side talent, purchase more goods and services from West Side vendors, invest portions of its endowment into West Side projects, and engage its employees in volunteering in West Side neighborhoods. With the help of Bain & Company, Rush identified leaders inside of all relevant business units, set goals and metrics, and has a clear path forward to continue to make progress on those initiatives.

A central part of the visioning process is setting expectations for the financial impact of the Anchor Mission work. The institution may aim for a revenue neutral approach with all initiatives or frame Anchor Mission activity in terms of acceptable loss. The scale of “acceptable loss” can be further qualified by calculating a “social ROI” in each initiative area. Social ROI calculations will be most objective in investing and purchasing initiatives, where impact into the target community can be measured directly in financial terms. The social ROI in hiring and volunteering initiatives can be estimated by considering the impact on employment and community vitality.

**Anchor Mission Partners**

The institution can leverage existing community-based organizations, collaboratives, and thought leaders to develop their anchor mission.

Anchor partners help provide guidance, resources, and expertise to support the Anchor Mission. Partnerships also allow for collaboration and greater collective impact. Anchor Missions across multiple health systems can magnify the impact of Anchor Missions and help improve health and wellness in specified communities and neighborhoods. For example, collaborating anchors can leverage their combined purchasing power to help local vendors through joint commitments to long-term contracts, which provides the incentive and security necessary for the local business to expand. Cleveland’s Greater University Circle Initiative and the planned West Side Anchor Committee in Chicago are two examples of efforts to scale up impact of Anchor Mission work.5

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II: Readiness Review

Before an institution can begin implementing its Anchor Mission strategy, it should build an infrastructure to ensure long-term success of the Anchor Mission. This section outlines logistical pre-work an institution should take on before implementing its Anchor Mission. This work may be done concurrently with the visioning pre-work outlined in Section III: Internal Anchor Mission. During the Readiness Review, an institution will evaluate if it has the 1) resource capacity 2) organizational structure and 3) accountability structure to develop and execute an Anchor Mission strategy effectively.

**Resource Capacity**
Catalyzing and institutionalizing an anchor mission approach will require an institution to dedicate people, time, and resources. While not every institution may be able to commit these

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resources from the onset, the following should be seen as goals for systematizing and sustaining this approach:

- At least 0.75 – 1.0 FTE of project manager’s time and at least 0.5 FTE data analyst dedicated to anchor mission efforts
- Staff in the relevant departments or business units dedicated to Anchor Mission Initiatives as part of their existing job
- 1.0 FTE Career Development Manager and 1.0FTE Recruiter/Community Liaison Talent Acquisition Consultant dedicated to HR anchor initiatives
- Financial readiness assessment and preliminary budget
- Institutional databases from HR, Supply Chain/Procurement and other business units
- A dashboard for tracking and reporting progress
- Buy-in from leadership team to build and execute plans

**Organizational Structure**

To launch an Anchor Mission program, it is recommended that an institution incorporate ongoing Anchor Mission support into its organizational structure. Based on our experience, the team of individuals involved in the Anchor Mission, referred to in this playbook as the Anchor Mission Working Group, and should include an Executive Leadership Team, a Core Team responsible for project management and strategic direction and business unit/department leads.

Below is a sample structure for an Anchor Mission Working Group:
Anchor Mission Senior Leadership Team: Executive leaders in the organization with authority to direct high-level operations, budgetary and HR decisions should have strategic oversight of Anchor Mission activities. This group might address Anchor Mission work in the context of previously scheduled meetings or in separately constituted Anchor Mission meetings.

The role of senior leadership includes:

- Serving as overall leaders of the Anchor Mission
- Supporting vision development and communicating to key stakeholders
- Developing strategy and approving measures and initiatives
- Acting as ambassadors of the mission with CBOs, business partners, etc.
- Holding the organization accountable for execution

Senior leadership should designate a key leader to drive the engagement and act as the spokesperson for Anchor Mission strategy. The ideal key leader will have the following characteristics:

- Ability to dedicate 5–10% of his/her time to the cause to mobilize mission, attend and lead meetings, update organization leadership, etc.
- Established relationships with senior leadership and credibility as a decision maker for the organization
- Relevant background experience in community health, community engagement, community economic development, and/or with other community-based organizations working to solve similar issues

Core Team: The Core Team should include individuals directly involved in the Anchor Mission who oversee components of the initiative in its planning and implementation stages. Not all members of this team would need to be new hires. In fact, it would be valuable to have more of them be existing employees already familiar with the organization. The Core Team would work directly with business units to track progress on Anchor Mission initiatives.

The role of the Core Team includes:

- Implementing strategies and corresponding programs
- Tracking results and providing reports to the Anchor Mission Board

The Core Team should have a project manager to oversee the different business unit leads and to report to the leadership team regarding progress and milestones for the Anchor Mission strategy. The project manager will be in charge of coordinating existing efforts, driving new initiatives, and keeping the wheels turning. The ideal project manager will have the following characteristics:

- Ability to dedicate 75-100% of his/her time to the Anchor Mission
- Ability and opportunity to develop relationships with leadership and business unit leads
- Relevant background experience in community health, community engagement, community economic development, and/or with other community-based organization
working to solve similar issues

**Business Unit Leads:** Business unit leads would be responsible for overseeing and executing anchor mission initiatives within the business units identified as key to the AM strategy. See Section III: Anchor Mission – AM Initiatives for how to identify Anchor Mission business units.

The role of business unit leads includes:

- Ability to dedicate 10–15% of his/her time to the AM activities
- Driving design and mobilization of AM initiatives
- Engaging relevant stakeholders to support and approve initiatives
- Designing metrics, setting timelines, and conducting resource planning
- Monitoring and reporting progress of initiatives

**Accountability Structure**

Anchor Mission leaders should clearly define decision-making processes and accountability for key roles. To help speed decision-making and establish clear points of accountability, the institution should create a process for defining roles and expectations. Institutions may also consider linking performance evaluations to Anchor Mission activities. This practice strengthens incentives for employees and would clarify the commitment level of the institution’s senior leadership.

Institutions can create a RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed) matrix to specify what, by whom, and how to accomplish essential tasks. RACI matrices help clarify ownership of initiatives, decision rights, and the role of key leaders and stakeholders. See Appendix 1 for a template for an Anchor Mission RACI matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RACI</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Principles for Allocating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| R Responsible | Responsible for executing – “doing the work” | Only the smallest effective number of people should be responsible
| | Participates in the decision-making | Others may be kept informed but do not have a formal right to providing input
| | Is also consulted and contributing to the decision - “R” implies “C” | “R”s always are “I”s and implied “C”s
| A Accountable | Accountable for outcomes of the decision – “the buck stops here” | Only one role is accountable for decision-making; however, the decision-making process should be collaborative
| | Ensures the decision is made using the appropriate decision-making process with the participation by the designated stakeholders (“R”’s) | The individual who is accountable for a final outcome should finalize the decision only after collaboration with right stakeholders, and make decisions in the best interest of the system
| | Gains alignment during the decision-making process | “A”s can also be “R”
| C Consulted | Consulted by the “Responsible” stakeholders to provide input to the process | Being consulted indicates that the individuals are not directly involved in the decision-making activity
| I Informed | Informed about the decision after the decision has been made | People should be informed if they are required to participate in the implementation of the decision or require the information to do their work

The institution should also develop a reporting structure for program staff to ensure the
effectiveness and sustainability of the Anchor Mission. The institution should create a tracking and reporting cadence, which would describe the process for communicating progress for the Anchor Mission on an ongoing basis.

The institution should meet often to discuss Anchor Mission updates. Below is a proposed meeting cadence for the Anchor Mission Workgroup:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting type</th>
<th>Cadence</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Initiative check-in              | Weekly/Bi-weekly | • Business Unit leaders provide project manager with detailed update on actions and progress made over past month  
• Ensure initiative is on track to achieving Y1 targets |
| Communications – Anchor Mission update | Monthly       | • Communications leads and other Business Unit leaders discuss latest Anchor Mission progress to develop content for internal and external communications  
• Flag any changes in initiative roll-outs to ensure proper communication timeline |
| Full Anchor Mission working team update | Monthly       | • All initiative leads provide read outs of progress on their respective initiatives                                                |
| Update to Executive Leaders      | As needed     | • Key leader engages Executive Leadership as needed to make decisions around Anchor Mission execution                                   |
| Anchor Mission Core Team meeting | Biweekly       | • The Core Team ensures alignment across ongoing initiatives and makes operational decisions                                           |

**Compliance Review**

Public institutions will need to seek input from their legal departments at the outset of Anchor Mission planning to ensure compliance with all relevant legal restrictions and consent decrees. Public institutions may face significant legal restrictions in the areas of both hiring and purchasing. Legal restrictions are likely to affect both the feasibility of specific initiatives and their timeline to implementation. Public institutions may find that close consultation with their legal departments is a necessity throughout the planning and implementation of Anchor Mission work.

**III: Developing an Anchor Mission**

In addition to the Readiness Review, the institution should align on principles and methods of the Anchor Mission. The timing of the processes outlined in this section may overlap with the Readiness Review outlined in Section II. The Anchor Mission should be clearly defined so that all stakeholders can understand its purpose and importance. To maximize impact on the overall institution and surrounding neighborhoods, there should be an institution-wide understanding of the Anchor Mission. If everyone in the institution clearly understands the Anchor Mission, the mission becomes part of the institution’s culture and can then be supported and upheld throughout all levels of the institution. The framework serves as a communication tool to help all
employees and stakeholders understand the Anchor Mission and how it relates to their roles. To develop its Anchor Mission, an institution should 1) align on its Anchor Mission Framework and 2) develop Anchor Mission Initiatives.

**Anchor Mission Framework**
The institution should develop a framework that communicates its Anchor Mission strategies. An Anchor Mission framework should be a comprehensive description of the institutions’ overall vision that maps out how different initiatives that will allow the institution to meet their Anchor Mission goals. The framework should include the institution’s vision, intended impact, theory of change, and geographic area of focus.

See [Appendix 2a](#) for a case study of the Anchor Mission framework for RUMC

**Vision:** The vision for the Anchor Mission is the purpose and goal of the Anchor Mission. The vision should be clearly communicated, and the Anchor Mission strategies will build off the vision. See Section I for how to develop a vision for the Anchor Mission.

**Intended Impact:** The intended impact represents the social benefit that the Anchor Mission seeks to create, and is a response to the problem statement and community needs. The intended impact should be measurable and achievable.

Some possible intended impacts include:

- Measurable impact with internal community, e.g. decreased employment turnover for target positions
- Measurable impact with external community, e.g. decreased unemployment within a target area
- Employee engagement in local communities through volunteering or patronizing neighborhood businesses
- Involvement of local community members in organizational governance
- Increased numbers of local, community-owned and controlled institutions (such as employee-owned businesses or community land trusts)

**Theory of Change:** The theory of change describes the pathway for getting to your intended impact. The theory of change includes assumptions of current and proposed services. The theory of change should provide channels and methods for addressing the stated issues. It should also reflect the institution’s core competencies and capabilities.

Rush University Medical Center identified five overarching theory of change levers when it initiated its Anchor Mission:

- Hire locally and create sustainable career pathways for entry level employees
- Utilize local labor for capital projects
- Buy and source locally
- Invest locally
- Volunteer and support community building
An institution should decide on theory of change levers that are suitable for the institution. This playbook will focus on the five theory of change levers listed above; however, the process for executing Anchor Mission strategies can be adapted to other levers, such as community banking or aligning real estate and land-use to support permanently affordable housing.

**Geographic area of focus:** A well-defined geographic focus will help articulate the Anchor Mission. The organization should identify the target community it wants to serve, and the identification of the target community should be responsive to the challenges faced by the community. Imposing geographic limits will also clarify the tasks of data collection and tracking progress. The scope of an initiative could be a single neighborhood (e.g., Cleveland’s University Circle), or a collection of neighborhoods or community areas (e.g., Chicago’s West Side).

Several considerations may drive the selection of a geographic area of focus, including the availability of data and disparities in public health outcomes within and between spatial units. For example, the RUMCs Anchor Mission focuses on the West Side defined by nine target neighborhoods and relies on zip codes for data collection and measurement purposes. Rush’s Anchor Mission target neighborhoods are North Lawndale, South Lawndale, East Garfield Park, West Garfield Park, Near West Side, Lower West Side, West Town, Humboldt Park and Austin.

**Anchor Mission Initiatives**

Once the institution has developed a framework for the Anchor Mission, it should align on programs and services that support the Anchor Mission. It should design, prioritize, build, and socialize specific organizational initiatives that move Anchor Mission goals forward. The Anchor Mission Senior Leadership Team should meet to discuss priorities and identify areas of opportunity. Key steps in this process are:

- Identifying business units/departments essential to Anchor Mission implementation
- Prioritizing initiatives and allocating resources
- Securing commitment to resources from leadership
- Developing an internal communication plan

**Identifying Anchor Mission business units**

The organization should identify key business units that will drive the Anchor Mission. For the theory of change levers outlined above, the relevant business units are likely to include:

- Human Resources – Hire and develop talent
- Supply Chain/Procurement – Buy and source locally
- Treasury/Finance – Invest locally
- Capital Projects – Utilize local labor
- Community Health Equity – Volunteer and support community building

**Prioritizing initiatives and allocating resources**

The Anchor Mission Senior Leadership Team should work with department leads to identify high-priority initiatives for each business unit.
The following questions can help guide the discussion:

- What would an Anchor Mission strategy look like in your business area?
- What internal or external forces could be barriers to moving the strategy forward?
- What internal or external forces could facilitate moving the strategy forward?
- What is the best practice for leveraging the anchor strategy within your business area (if one exists?)
- How will you measure progress over the next year and over the next five years?
- What support do you need to develop the strategy and who else should be involved?
- What support do you need to implement the strategy and who else should be involved?

The Anchor Mission Core Team should work with business unit leads to create a list of possible initiatives that support the Anchor Mission Framework. From this list, the organization should focus limited organizational resources on high-impact and relatively easy-to-implement initiatives. Below is a sample framework for prioritizing initiatives based on analysis at our institution.

![Feasibility of scaling initiatives diagram]

Each business unit, in collaboration with the Anchor Mission Working Group, should select and build out components of the initiatives. The following sections (IV-VIII) will discuss how each business area can build and implement Anchor Mission initiatives. See Appendix 2b for a case study of Rush’s key initiatives.

**Internal communication plan:** Anchor institutions should set up an internal communication
strategy to keep employees engaged and to sustain momentum. It should focus on: 1) explaining the vision and framework for Anchor Mission, celebrating small successes, recognizing employee efforts, and sharing progress in a proactive, multi-channel manner and 2) intentionally articulating the core connection of Anchor Mission initiatives to the institution’s overall mission.

The plan can rely on the following channels of communication:

- Developing internal talking points for key leaders and middle managers
- Email updates and newsletters
- Websites (the organization’s main page as well as social media sites)
- Workshops/panel

IV: Human Resource Initiatives

The human resources business unit can oversee and manage Anchor Mission strategies related to hiring locally and developing internal talent pipelines, with a particular focus on residents and employees facing barriers to employment or career pathways. When developing and launching these AM initiatives, the institution should take stock of its current HR initiatives, define its target community, and define metrics and a clear method for tracking them.

Understand Hiring and Career Development Initiatives

In developing Anchor Mission Initiatives, the institution should define its Human Resources objectives related to the Anchor Mission. As a starting point, the institution should identify any current community development initiatives to understand what already exists that might relate to HR issues. HR-related community development initiatives may include programs focused on access to jobs, career development, child education, financial education for employees and more.

After mapping out its current initiatives, the institution can identify areas of opportunity and gaps where new initiatives may need to be developed. Some possible HR initiatives include:

- Create employment preferences for entry-level jobs for those facing barriers to employment
- Build and facilitate career paths for entry-level employees to move up in the organization
- Provide tuition support for certifications of skills training for frontline employees
- Build a program to boost volunteer participation among employees
- Provide financial literacy training to employees
- Assist employees’ children with applying to and paying for college
- Offer STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) courses to employees’ children
- Partner with local community-based organizations and workforce development programs in underserved areas to host recruitment events.
- Partner internally with key stakeholder groups to increase employee voice and participation in workplace decision-making at various levels, and overall employee engagement.
- Assess opportunities for wealth building for lower-wage employees through additional
employer’s savings match or housing assistance. Because Human Resources work is particularly time intensive and relies heavily on organizational culture, it is especially important that Anchor Mission HR activities be carefully planned at well executed at the outset. Poor implementation of a program to give employment preference to those facing barriers to employment, for example, would only increase resistance for hiring and recruiting managers to support such a program in the future. The pace at which an institution hires from underemployed populations should be aligned closely with the institution’s ability to guarantee success. RUMC has committed to hiring to two new individuals to focus on recruiting hard-to-employee residents from the anchor communities and to create pipeline career pathways for entry-level employees. RUMC has set the local hiring goal for FY18 to 16% of new hires from anchor mission communities/zip codes with the current baseline of 14%. The Democracy Collaborative’s Inclusive, Local Hiring toolkit provides a list of success factors from leading efforts in this area to consider when designing such a strategy.\(^6\)

For each initiative, the organization should prioritize those that meet the institutions’ targeted objectives. Two to three initiatives should be designated as highest priority.

Appendix 2c outlines Rush’s two high priority human resource initiatives: an employment preference initiative and a career development program.

For each high priority initiative, the institution should identify the following: goal of the initiative, key steps or programs, and an initiative lead.

**Define Target Community**

After defining its HR objectives, the institution should understand its current role in the Anchor Mission neighborhoods in order to determine how it can best meet its Anchor Mission goals. The institution can leverage internal HR data to answer the following questions:

- Which employees live in Anchor Mission neighborhoods?
  - What percent of the institution’s workforce lives in AM neighborhoods?
  - What is the position and salary breakdown per neighborhood?
- Where do these employees work within the hospital?
  - Are these employees concentrated in a few departments?
  - What type of roles do they have? Clinical? Non-clinical? Apprentice?

From this analysis, the HR business unit lead can draw key insights to understand the AM neighborhood workforce. The institution can also establish a baseline by understanding how many employees it hires locally in different departments and positions, which may reveal opportunity areas for HR initiatives.

After gaining an understanding of its AM neighborhood workforce, the institution should clearly define a “target community” for the Anchor Mission to help focus and maximize impact and meet

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its Anchor Mission objective. This target does not need to be defined exclusively in terms of geography—it may also take into account wage gaps, entry-level positions with high employee turnover, concentrated disadvantage among racial or ethnic groups, etc.

Target community definitions should be framed and communicated as guidelines for the Anchor Mission that helps identify employees who may need assistance, but the definitions should not single out any employees.

After defining the target community, the institution can use internal data and surveys to develop a first-hand understanding of the target population. This will help the institution base their programs on evidence-based information from the people who will be impacted. Information from HR data and feedback from target community employees and their managers can provide focused insights and priorities for the institution.

Some insights that might be gained from this analysis include:

- Target population career needs such as:
  - Formal guidance
  - Mentoring
  - Skills training or certification
  - Internal communication about potential career pathways
- Barriers to career mobility and stability for the target population, such as:
  - Transportation
  - Child care
  - Changing shifts
Define and Track Metrics
To measure the progress and success of each HR initiative, the institution should align on key metrics to track. Likely sources for these metrics include HR internal data, employee and community member feedback, supervisor feedback and information from the recruiting team.

To ensure the HR Anchor Mission initiatives have a measurable impact on external communities, as outlined in the framework, the institution must choose externally facing outcome metrics by which to measure the success of its HR initiatives. Some potential HR metrics for the Anchor Mission include:

- Number of new hires through Employment Preference Initiative
- Percent of new hires from Anchor Mission zip codes
- Percent of Employment Preference hires retained after 1 year
- Percent of new hires from AM zip codes retained after 1 year
- Employee satisfaction with career mobility opportunities
- Annual turnover in target roles
- Percent of target community utilizing tuition funds
- Number of internal candidates making <$25/hr hired into new positions at Rush

After defining the key metrics to track HR initiatives, the institution should identify the baseline for each initiative as well as goals several years out (five years is often a good scope for a strategic plan like this). This information can be recorded in a dashboard, maintenance of which is the responsibility of the anchor mission project manager.

The Anchor Mission project manager should work with department leads to establish a reporting cadence for these metrics, with department leads updating the dashboard monthly or quarterly or annually depending on the metric.

Below is a sample dashboard with sample targets for HR initiatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Data source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of new hires through Employment Preference Initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y1</td>
<td>Y3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of new hires from AM zip codes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Employment Preference hires retained after 1 year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of new hires from AM zip codes retained after 1 year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
progress of Anchor Missions strategies. The tracker should be updated quarterly by the Anchor Mission project manager with information from supporting business units.

V: Procurement and Supply Chain Initiatives

The procurement, supply chain, or business diversity unit can oversee and manage Anchor Mission strategies related to buying locally from inclusive and sustainable businesses like minority- and women-owned enterprises and employee-owned companies. Institutions can find support for the “buy local” anchor initiatives from prime vendor partners and local business assistance agencies, such as Chicago Anchors for a Strong Economy or Five Forward in Chicago in the case of our region. See Appendix 2d for a case study on Rush University Medical Center’s local purchasing initiative.

If the institution decides that inclusive, local purchasing is a high AM priority, the institution should understand current initiatives, identify addressable spend, develop plans for integrating these goals into the RFP process, and define and track metrics.

Understand Current Initiatives

If an institution seeks to scale up local purchasing, it should first identify its current initiatives and capabilities as the institution may need additional resources or infrastructure. The supply chain and procurement department leads should meet with the Anchor Mission Core Team to understand what resources might be required to achieve goals to spend more locally with inclusive and sustainable businesses. The institution should ensure it is willing to dedicate the resources needed to support a local purchasing initiative.

Some discussion questions include:

- **Cost profile:** Are we willing to pay more than market rate to purchase more supplies locally? If so, how much more? Is it possible to shift evaluation of contracts from lowest price to best value?
- **New processes:** Will we institute any new events or steps to the RFP processes to ensure local businesses that might require additional resources?
  - E.g. local-only vendor fair, online research to identify vendors available, etc.
- **Tracking initiative’s success:** Does the current procurement reporting system allow us to categorize spend data in the way we’ll need to for tracking purposes? Do any expense recording procedures need to be modified?
- **Current initiatives:** What do we currently buy locally? Who helps us find our vendors?
- **Capacity building:** How can we build capacity of local businesses and/or offer technical assistance around contracting opportunities?
- **Improving equity:** Can we set up any preferred purchasing and living wage considerations for primary vendors?
- **Collaboration opportunities:** How can we build capacity of local businesses and/or work with other regional anchor institutions to support businesses that can serve multiple anchors?
Identify Addressable Spend
To effectively support the Anchor Mission Initiative of increasing inclusive, local purchasing, the institution should work with purchasing managers to identify spend areas with high potential for inclusive, local sourcing and prioritize opportunities. Some points to consider are:

- Do we currently purchase any goods or services locally?
- What are the best goods and services (e.g. maintenance, food/dining, medical equipment) to purchase locally?
- Who are our prime vendor partners?
- How have we partnered with local retail businesses in the past?
- Have we partnered with any other regional anchor institutions in the past around joint purchasing?

The institution can also work with vendor partners and local business assist agencies, such as Chicago Anchors for a Strong Economy (CASE), to identify addressable spend.

Plans for RFP Process
To provide purchasing managers with resources that will facilitate shifting more spend to AM vendors, the institution can develop a list of local vendors (based on your institution’s definition of local). The vendor list may be included in the RFP processes for expiring contracts.

Department leads should identify which of their contractors and subcontractors are local. For national vendors, department leads should determine if they have local partners. Institutions can develop local procurement plans with spend goals at the division or departmental level that feed into the larger organizational plan.

Institutions may also add clauses with their national and regional vendors that incentivize or require vendors to purchase and hire locally.

When an institutional Anchor Mission focuses on local purchasing, the institution may choose to tie performance reviews or compensation to progress on this initiative. The table below compares the actions taken by other health system institutions to support their local purchasing initiatives:
Define and Track Metrics

To measure the progress and success of an inclusive, local purchasing initiative, the institution should align on key metrics to track. The sources for these metrics include procurement spend data and procurement bid data.

Some potential supply chain/procurement metrics to track include:

- Number of direct Anchor Mission community vendors doing business with RUMC
- Dollar amount of direct Anchor Mission spend doing business w/ RUMC
- Percent of direct spend with Anchor Mission vendors against addressable spend
- Percent of direct spend with Anchor Mission vendors against Total spend
- Percent of vendor employees at living wage
- Percent of vendor employees from the target neighborhoods
- Percent of spend with minority- and women-owned enterprises (MWBEs), including primary vendor subcontracting

After defining the key metrics to track initiatives, the institution should identify the baseline for each initiative as well as goals several years out (five years is often a good scope for a strategic plan like this). This information should be recorded in a dashboard, maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Anchor Mission project manager.

The Anchor Mission project manager should work with department leads to establish a reporting cadence for these metrics, with department leads updating the dashboard weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annually depending on the metric.

Below is a sample dashboard with sample targets for supply chain/procurement initiatives:
Additionally, the institution can create a reporting dashboard spreadsheet that can track the progress of Anchor Missions strategies. The tracker should be updated quarterly by the Anchor Mission project manager with information from supporting business units.

### VI: Capital Projects

The capital projects business unit can help support the Anchor Mission initiatives to buy and hire locally when construction projects are in the pipeline. Initiatives in this domain would focus on working with inclusive, local construction firms or developing local hiring provisions for to increase the number of residents employed from the anchor neighborhoods.\(^7\) See Appendix 2e for a case study of Rush’s local construction initiative.

To accomplish this, institutions can work with local business assistance agencies. If the institution decides that local purchases and hiring for capital projects is a high AM priority, the institution should understand its current initiatives, develop plans for RFP processes, and define and track metrics.

#### Understand Current Local Construction Initiatives

To support a local construction labor initiative, the organization should first establish a baseline from prior projects to help set realistic goals for local construction.

Some key questions include:

- What has been the capital projects profile at your hospital over the past 20 years?

● What capital projects are in the pipeline for your hospital over the next 10 years?
● What prior experience do you have working with AM community construction in the past? What percentage of spend on capital projects goes to these firms?
● Would we look to work with local construction companies or companies that hire AM community workers? Why or why not?
● What channels do you currently use to request proposals from this group?
● How has the sub-contract relationship worked best in the past to encourage local buying and hiring?
● Do your upcoming capital projects have any required hiring or contracting targets for local companies, Minority/Women Business Enterprises (M/WBEs), or employee/community-owned businesses set internally or through agreements with local governments? Are there any contracting requirements around providing a living wage?

For previous capital projects, the following data should be collected by project for the past three major capital projects:
- Description of project
- Year(s) of project
- Budget/cost of project
- Contractor(s)/vendor(s) used
- Location of contractors/vendors
- Diversity profile of contractors’/vendors’ employees working on project

For future projects, the following data should be collected by project:
- Planned project start date and duration
- Planned project budget
- Planned number of contractors/vendors

Payroll data from past tax increment financing (TIF) projects can be used to identify what percentage of construction hours and spend went to AM community residents, which serves as a baseline for setting local hiring goals. By understanding its current state, the institution can build its local construction hiring goals from the baseline.

**Plans for RFP Process**

After establishing local construction hiring goals, the capital projects business unit should align on strategies to meet those goals. The process to select vendors should prioritize these Anchor Mission goals. In particular, the vendor selection process should be tailored to meet the type of goals set.

The table below outlines the steps in two different approaches to a local hiring initiative for capital projects:
If the institution decides that local hiring for capital projects is a high AM priority, it can take the following steps to ensure successful implementation:

- Draft communications explaining local constructing hiring initiatives to be shared externally with vendors and internally with rest of capital projects team
- Create a profile of ideal vendors to communicate both internally and externally
- Outline refinements made to RFP process – such as requirement of vendors to report local hiring, plans to track data, and communication strategy to vendors – to ensure new anchor mission initiatives are built into all components

Below is a sample Anchor Mission vendor vetting framework that can be incorporated into the RFP process to evaluate capital projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anchor Mission vendor vetting framework</th>
<th>One criterion must be met</th>
<th>“Bonus points”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>AM Community employment</td>
<td>Company can prove that X% of construction hours worked on projects will be by residents of AM neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits to target community</td>
<td>Commercial address</td>
<td>Company with a commercial address in one of the AM neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts toward goal(s) of:</td>
<td>AM Community involvement</td>
<td>Company with track record of community involvement (e.g. donations, volunteering)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall reliability</td>
<td>Company is financially sound and can demonstrate success on similar engagements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Define and Track Metrics**

To measure the progress and success of the institution’s capital projects initiative, institutional and business unit leaders should align on key metrics to track. The sources for these metrics
include vendor data, capital projects data, and vendor payroll data.

Some potential capital projects metrics include:

- Number of inclusive and/or local construction companies subcontracted with
- Percent of construction spend with inclusive and/or local businesses
- Percent of construction hours worked by Anchor Mission communities zip code residents
- Percent of wages paid to Anchor Mission communities zip code residents

After defining the key metrics to track initiatives, the institution should identify the baseline for each initiative as well as goals projected out several years (we would recommend five years as a good duration for a strategic plan like this). This information should be recorded in a dashboard, maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Anchor Mission project manager.

The Anchor Mission project manager should work with department leads to establish a reporting cadence for these metrics, with department leads updating the dashboard weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annually depending on the metric.

Below is a sample dashboard with sample targets for capital project initiatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Data source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local labor for capital projects</td>
<td># local construction companies sub-contracted with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vendor data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% construction spend with local businesses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capital Projects spend data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of construction hours worked by AM zip code residents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vendor payroll data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of wages paid to AM zip code residents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vendor payroll data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the institution can create a reporting dashboard spreadsheet that can track the progress of Anchor Missions strategies. The tracker should be updated quarterly by the Anchor Mission project manager with information from supporting business units.

**VII: Treasury/Finance Initiatives**

The treasury and finance business units can oversee and manage the Anchor Mission strategies related to local impact investing. Hospitals hold large amounts of unrestricted cash and investments on their balance sheet. A portion of these investments, measured in either dollars or Days Cash on Hand, can be deployed in impact investing. If the institution chooses to support the Anchor Mission through impact investing, the initiative leaders should first
understand current initiatives, then outline criteria for investments, define target beneficiaries, and define and track metrics.

**Understand Current Impact Investing Initiatives**

Impact investing involves reallocating a portion of operating reserve funds to Anchor Mission community-focused impact investments. There are a number of ways to get involved with impact investing and the institution should determine which is most suitable for its Anchor Mission. The treasury and finance business units should start by mapping out current investment strategies and determine which impact investing method is most suitable for the institution to support the Anchor Mission and the talent of the local community.

### Investment Criteria

After the institution has determined the type of impact investing it wants to pursue, it should define criteria for investments to focus its search. The institution should align on the acceptable parameters for financial risk and return, impact area, geographic focus and the investment management services to be used. Below are discussion questions to help develop criteria for impact investing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Greatest ability for direct impact</th>
<th>Greatest likelihood of capital return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct: Donations/Grants</td>
<td>Direct: Equity (invest)</td>
<td>Direct: Debt financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct infusion of capital to a non-profit focused on desired social impact area</td>
<td>Investor takes ownership stake in a social enterprise or mission driven for-profit</td>
<td>Investor provides loan direct to beneficiary, expecting a return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Guarantee that capital provided goes directly to desired cause</td>
<td>• Guarantee that capital provided goes directly to desired cause/organization</td>
<td>• Guarantee that capital provided goes directly to desired cause/organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Can use non-profit’s reporting to report out on social impact success of capital deployed</td>
<td>• Investee answers directly to investor allowing for greater input on exact use of funds</td>
<td>• Investee answers directly to investor allowing for greater input on exact use of funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tax-deductible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considerations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No return of capital</td>
<td>• Can require or have expectation of more active involvement to ensure enterprise’s success</td>
<td>• Requires investor to be the investment manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Appendix 2 for a case study of RUMC’s impact investing initiative.
By aligning on investment criteria, the institution has a way to narrow down its investment options and to select those that will best support its anchor mission. The institution should continue to research investment opportunities with refined investment criteria.

**Target Beneficiaries**

Once the organization has developed its investment criteria to support its Anchor Mission, it should create an investment “wish list” to measure opportunities. It should select target beneficiaries based on their ability to check off items on the investment list. See Appendix 2f for an example of an investment check list based on RUMC’s criteria for investment.

Each investment opportunity should be evaluated based on the investment criteria. A scorecard for each opportunity can be created and compiled from interviews from the organization’s staff, the organization’s website, or other external research. The scorecards create a standardized method to compare different opportunities. Below is a sample scorecard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Discussion questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Financial return (targeted)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Are below-market rate returns acceptable? If so, what range is comfortable?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Which is our top priority: best financial return or greatest social impact in target areas?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Impact</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impact area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Are there any topics in particular the institution is hoping these funds will support?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· E.g. education, public safety, health/nutrition?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Are there any topics that the institution would not consider (non-core to Anchor Mission)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Geographic focus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• How important is it that an organization be able to guarantee funds will go to AM communities vs. the city as a whole?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Should we consider any outside-of-AM-community investment opportunities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment management services</strong></td>
<td><strong>What is absolutely required from a management perspective in order to consider an opportunity?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· E.g. financial-only reporting, reporting of the overall fund’s impact vs. intuition’s dollars’ impact specifically, frequency of performance updates, etc.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk profile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Track record/ability to report on social return</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What historical data would make the institution comfortable with choosing an investment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· E.g. list of current investors, ability to deliver on communicated returns, targeted social impact metrics showing improvement over time, etc.?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 2f
Define and Track Metrics

To measure the progress and success of the institution’s impact investing initiative, it should align on key metrics to track. The sources for these metrics may include return on operating reserves, treasury and HR data.

Some potential impact investing metrics include:

- Amount invested in Anchor Mission community business
- Return on investment
- Impact area-specific metrics (e.g., number of affordable houses built, number of jobs created, foot traffic increase to retail or restaurant locations that are targets for local investment initiatives)

After defining the key metrics to track initiatives, the institution should identify the baseline for each initiative as well as goals several years out (five years is often a good scope for a strategic plan like this). This information should be recorded in a dashboard, maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Anchor Mission project manager.

The Anchor Mission project manager should work with department leads to establish a reporting cadence for these metrics, with department leads updating the dashboard weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annually depending on the metric.

Below is a sample dashboard to track local investments:
### Initiative | Metric | Baseline | Targets | Data source
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**Impact investing in targeted communities** | Amount invested in AM community businesses | | | N/A
 | Return on investments | | | Return on operating reserves
 | Impact area-specific metric(s): TBD | | | N/A

Additionally, the institution can create a reporting dashboard spreadsheet that can track the progress of Anchor Missions strategies. The tracker should be updated quarterly by the Anchor Mission project manager with information from supporting business units.

**VIII: Volunteerism**

The Department of Community Health Equity can oversee and manage the Anchor Mission strategy related to local volunteering or community participation in institution planning and decision making (especially when it comes to issues that are of importance to the community, for instance land use). RUMC has initially focused on designing a volunteer program that will increase the value of employees' time volunteered.

Objectives of community engagement initiatives may include:

- Improve engagement of institution with internal and external anchor mission communities
- Increase the resource pool to support the community and social impact goals
- Strengthen connections and demonstrate commitment to cultural value

See Appendix 2q for a case study of RUMC’s volunteer program initiative.

If an institution decides that community engagement is a high AM priority, the institution should understand its community engagement initiatives and define and track metrics.

**Understand Current Community Engagement Initiative**

To develop a community engagement plan to support its Anchor Mission, the institution should start by understanding the current status of volunteerism—an important indicator of community relationships. Below are some guiding questions that can help institutional leaders to understand the current volunteer program structure and prospects for developing a volunteer program in line with an Anchor Mission:

- What types of programs exist currently to encourage employees to volunteer their time?
• Are employees incentivized to participate?
• How much time is currently allotted for employees to spend volunteering?
• How many employees currently volunteer and where?
• How do you track participation and hours volunteered? Do you have an estimate of these figures currently?
• What are some of the more popular projects/causes?
• Do programs/policies vary by department or seniority?
• Do the volunteer programs we currently have align with our strategic engagement priorities or mission as an institution?
• Are there specific social impact priorities set centrally?
• Who receives reports of community engagement at your institution?
• Are any community engagement reports shared publicly?
• How do you ensure buy in to the volunteer program at all levels of management within the organization?
• What are the estimated costs associated with implementing a volunteer program organization-wide?
• What community partnerships currently exist to encourage employees to volunteer their time?

After the institution has an understanding of its current initiatives, it should determine whether or not to expand its current initiatives or develop a new volunteer program. Volunteer programs can operate in a number of different ways. Some examples of volunteer programs that other hospitals enacting Anchor Missions have deployed include:

• Service days
• Community engagement teams
• Focused campaigns
• Volunteer-time-off policy
• Funding and promotion of employees’ volunteer projects
• Project menu of local opportunities

The institution should shape its volunteer program or community engagement initiatives based on its resource capabilities and community engagement goals. When developing a volunteer program, the institution should leverage best practices for other corporations’ community engagement programs. The table below outlines seven best practices based on external research into volunteer programs:
Define and Track Metrics
To measure the progress and success of the institution’s community engagement initiative, it should align on key metrics to track. The sources for these metrics may include interviews with community volunteer leaders and volunteer teams, HR data, and additional surveys.

Some potential impact investing metrics include:

- Dollar value of volunteer hours, which may be included in community benefit report
- Number of volunteer hours
- Percent of participating volunteers
- Satisfaction with program

After defining the key metrics to track initiatives, the institution should identify the baseline for each initiative as well as goals several years out (5 years is often a good scope for a strategic plan like this). This information should be recorded in a dashboard, maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Anchor Mission project manager.

The Anchor Mission project manager should work with department leads to establish a reporting cadence for these metrics, with department leads updating the dashboard weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annually depending on the metric.

Source: Points of Light Institute (Points of Light is the largest organization in the world dedicated to volunteer service)
Below is a sample dashboard to track community engagement initiatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Data source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer and support community building</td>
<td>Dollar value of volunteer hours</td>
<td>Y1</td>
<td>Y3</td>
<td>Y5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># volunteer hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># volunteer hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of participating employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of participating employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfaction with program (score: 1-10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfaction with program (score: 1-10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the institution can create a reporting dashboard spreadsheet that can track the progress of Anchor Missions strategies. The tracker should be updated quarterly by the Anchor Mission project manager with information from supporting business units.

**Conclusion**

Rush University Medical Center began its Anchor Mission journey in the summer of 2016. By elevating it to an organizational priority, we have been able to effectively and efficiently 1) build the infrastructure for our Anchor Mission approach 2) establish baseline and goals for the next 5 years and 3) have expanded our internal strategy to include a West Side Anchor Committee and broader community strategy—which co-owned by the committee members.

Anchor institutions can play a key role in helping the low-income communities they serve by better aligning their institutional resources—like hiring, purchasing, investment, and volunteer base—with the needs of those of communities. The recommendations in this “playbook,” drawn from research carried out to help Rush University Medical Center align around its Anchor Mission, are being published to help other hospitals and health systems accelerate their own efforts to drive institutional alignment with community needs.

We hope this playbook contributes to the anchor institution literature as this important field develops and deepens. We encourage other institutions to also document and tell their stories in a transparent manner—both opportunities and barriers, success and failures—because that is the only way we will succeed in closing the economic, racial and health disparity gaps that prevent us from achieving healthy communities physically, mentally and spiritually. Together, we can all learn and accelerate the implementation of these critical and needed strategies in our communities.
Contacts

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Appendices

1. Sample RACI Matrix for Anchor Mission
A RACI matrix is a tool for defining decision rights. The matrix allows organizations to specify “what,” “by whom,” and “how” to accomplish a task.

Below is a sample RACI matrix for an Anchor Mission, based on Rush University Medical Center’s RACI Matrix.
### Case Study: Rush Medical University Center's Anchor Mission

**2a. RUMC’s Anchor Mission Framework**

Below is the framework developed by RUMC to communicate its Anchor Mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>CEO</th>
<th>COO</th>
<th>AM Program Leader</th>
<th>AM Co-Leader</th>
<th>AM Project Manager</th>
<th>SVPs for Business Units (HR, Cap. Projects, etc.)</th>
<th>Business Unit IAM leaders (HR, Cap. Projects, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Responsible</strong></td>
<td>- Set high level priorities for IAM</td>
<td>- Allocate funding needed for executing IAM priorities</td>
<td>- Ensure BU leaders have necessary resources to meet targets</td>
<td>- Support AM Program Leader in coordinating anchor activities outside RUMC</td>
<td>- Track progress across all initiatives</td>
<td>- Set high-level priorities for anchor mission activity within BUs</td>
<td>- Report data monthly to Project Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accountable</strong></td>
<td>- Problem solve missed targets and other difficulties in AM implementation</td>
<td>- Support Program Leader in problem solving difficulties in AM implementation</td>
<td>- Communicate AM funding needs to CEO</td>
<td>- Communicate AM personnel needs to CEO and COO</td>
<td>- Maintain consistent methodology in data collection and reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consulted</strong></td>
<td>- Review and prioritize major new opportunities for investment, purchasing contracts</td>
<td>- Help senior leadership set priorities across IAM initiatives</td>
<td>- Consulted by Program Leader on strategic and tactical shifts</td>
<td>- Help Core Team set priorities with reports from &quot;on the ground&quot; implementation issues</td>
<td>- Help senior leadership set priorities across AM initiatives</td>
<td>- Help Project Manager understand &quot;on the ground&quot; implementation issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informed</strong></td>
<td>- Kept abreast of IAM progress within each Business Unit</td>
<td>- Regularly informed by BU leaders of progress and potential issues in anchor mission implementation</td>
<td>- Regularly informed by BU leaders of progress and potential issues in anchor mission implementation</td>
<td>- Learn IAM priorities from senior leadership</td>
<td>- Learn IAM priorities from Project Manager and senior leadership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Case Study: Rush Medical University Center’s Anchor Mission**

**2a. RUMC’s Anchor Mission Framework**

Below is the framework developed by RUMC to communicate its Anchor Mission.
### RUMC’s Anchor Mission High-Priority Initiatives

Below are RUMC’s four high-priority initiatives for its Anchor Mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambition</th>
<th>Increase life expectancy</th>
<th>Reduce hardship</th>
<th>Improve quality of life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intended impact</td>
<td>Measurable internal community impact</td>
<td>Measurable external community impact</td>
<td>Employee engagement in our local communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Theory of change

- Collaborate with community partners
  - Hire locally and develop talent
  - Utilize local labor for capital projects
  - Buy and source locally
  - Invest locally
  - Volunteer and support community building
RUMC’s Anchor Mission Human Resource Initiatives

Below are RUMC’s priority initiatives for its Human Resources business unit. The priorities include an employment preference initiative and a career development program.

**Workforce: Employment preference initiative will help overcome structural employment barriers**

- **Initiative lead:** Human Resources
- **Hire & develop local talent**

**Employment preference initiative**
- Create preferential access to entry-level jobs for ‘hard-to-employ’ individuals (individuals that face chronic employment challenges)
- Work with community partners to find, train, and support highly motivated individuals lacking traditional qualifications
- Work with stakeholders (supervisors, hiring managers) internally to manage development and retention of participants

**Initiative metrics**

**TRACK PROGRESS**
- # of new hires through Employment Preference Initiative
- % of new hires from AM zip codes

**TRACK EFFECTIVENESS**
- % initiative hires retained after 1 year
- % of new hires from AM zip codes retained after 1 year
**Workforce: Career development program will facilitate career mobility for entry-level employees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative lead:</th>
<th>Career development program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources</td>
<td>- Provide support to build and navigate individual career path through skills assessments and guidance from a job coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Design a playbook with career pathways for roles that are highly represented in the internal anchor mission target community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Provide funding for skills enhancement courses (medical terminology, ESL, math, writing) and broader degree programs (GED, technical certifications, Bachelors / Associate degrees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hire &amp; develop local talent</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative metrics</th>
<th>TRACK PROGRESS</th>
<th>TRACK EFFECTIVENESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Avg. # of internal applications per online job posting</td>
<td>- Annual turnover in target community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- % target community employees utilizing training funds</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**2d. RUMC’s Anchor Mission Supply Chain Initiatives**
Below are RUMC’s local purchasing initiatives for its Supply Chain business unit.
Local purchasing: Local purchasing initiative will help business and job growth in Anchor Mission areas

**Local purchasing**

- Introduce hyperlocal purchasing as a key attribute of Procurement strategy with a focus on Anchor Mission communities
- Identify spend areas with high potential for local sourcing; review and prioritize opportunities with purchasing managers
- Provide purchasing managers with resources that will facilitate shifting more spend to AM vendors
  - E.g. lists of area vendors, contact information, etc.

**Initiative metrics**

**TRACK PROGRESS**
- # of direct AM community vendors doing business with RUMC
- $ of direct AM spend doing business w/ RUMC
- % of direct spend with AM vendors against addressable spend
- % of direct spend with AM vendors against Total spend

**TRACK EFFECTIVENESS**
- # of new hires from Anchor Mission communities due to shift in spend
  - Figures ascertained via procurement managers’ conversations with vendors

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2e. RUMC’s Anchor Mission Capital Projects Initiatives

Below are RUMC’s local construction initiatives for its Capital Projects business unit.

Local construction labor: Initiative will help employ residents and businesses in the target area

**Local construction labor**

- Set standards and thresholds for capital projects to hire local residents and businesses
- Communicate local hiring goals in RFP process for all future projects
- Hold contractors and subcontractors accountable for meeting those goals by tracking and auditing payroll data and checking in with those not meeting slated goals

**Initiative metrics**

**TRACK PROGRESS**
- # local construction companies contracted/subcontracted with
- % construction spend with local businesses

**TRACK EFFECTIVENESS**
- % construction hours worked by target area residents
- % of wages paid to target area residents

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2f. RUMC’s Anchor Mission Treasury/Finance Initiatives

Below are RUMC’s impact investing initiatives for its Treasury/Finance business unit.
Below is an investment checklist for RUMC to incorporate Anchor Mission priorities.

### Primary requirements

| Geographic focus | • Ability to ensure funds will be used to benefit one or more of the following zip codes: 60607, 60608, 60612, 60623, 60622, 60624, 60639, 60644, 60651  
|                  | • Projects will positively impact health, the environment, or economic development  
| Clear reporting of social impact | • Provide frequent updates could include: Lists of businesses/projects supported by funds, zip codes affected, dollar amounts sourced against each business/project supported, jobs created, growth of business receiving funds, etc.  
| Positive financial return | • Competitive return rate (2 - 4%)  
| Track record of financial success | • Strong CARS/Aeris rating  
|                  | • Top 2 tiers of impact rating and top 2 tiers of financial strength and performance rating  
|                  | • History of perfect investor repayment (e.g. 5 years+)  

### Secondary requirements

| Ability to serve holistic Anchor Mission | • Allows anchor institution to refer beneficiaries; allows anchor institution to make tailored impact  
|                                          | • Can recommend businesses for anchor institution to contract with to promote Anchor Mission  
| Ability to engage additional investors | • Can inspire confidence from range of West Side investors (both for-profits and non-profits)  
|                                          | • End-goal would be a large-scale West Side development fund  

2g. RUMC’s Anchor Mission Community Engagement Initiatives
Below are RUMC’s community initiatives for its Community Engagement business unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative lead: Community Engagement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer and support community building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volunteer program</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Design a volunteer program structure suited to Rush’s organizational structure and community goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implement a volunteer-time-off (“VTO”) policy to improve employee participation rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Generate awareness and interest internally around Rush’s volunteer program</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative metrics</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRACK PROGRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• # volunteer hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dollar value of volunteer hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRACK EFFECTIVENESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• % of participating employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Satisfaction with program (score: 1-10)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. The Democracy Collaborative’s *Hospitals Aligned for Healthy Communities* toolkit series
As more healthcare institutions join the effort to reorient the business of healthcare in communities and integrate economic inclusion strategies in their central mission, hospitals and health system administrators need actionable approaches to shifting workforce, purchasing, and investment practices. Such approaches are detailed at length in *Hospitals Aligned for Healthy Communities*, a series of toolkits designed by The Democracy Collaborative with the support of The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

These toolkits provide tools for health systems to integrate community health principles into business functions often thought of as distinct from improving health: 1) workforce development and hiring, 2) procurement, and 3) investment. The series presents best practices of leading healthcare institutions across these functions and includes tools, templates, and other interactive resources to help healthcare institutions shift internal practices to improve health outcomes in the communities they serve. The full toolkits are available for free at: hospitaltoolkits.org.