Center for Community Resilience: What We Do

National Network of Local & Regional Coalitions

Fostering Equity

Public Health 3.0

Long-Term Systems Change Policy & Advocacy
The BCR Collaborative & Networks

- Washington
- Kansas City (KS & MO) & St. Louis, MO
- Louisville, KY
- SW Ohio & N Kentucky
- Cambridge, MA
- DC-MD-VA
- Mesa County, CO
- Appalachian District, NC
- Dallas County, TX
- Oregon
- Other Logos and Organizations

Map showing various locations and organizations related to the BCR Collaborative & Networks.
Statewide Network Building Community Resilience
The Power of Collaboration

Building Community Resilience: Process of Assessment, Readiness, Implementation & Sustainability

- ACEs
- Resilience
- Narratives of the Community

- Provider Capacity/Capability
- System Capacity/Capability
- Policy Supports

Shared Understanding
State of Readiness
Community
Cross-Sector Partners

- Organizational Linkages
- Citizen Leadership
- Social Supports
- Attachment to Place

- How to Connect
- Resource Distribution
- Community & Political Partnerships
- Collaboration


Community Based Research Building Relationships & Trust
Systems Driven Community Characteristics

The Pair of ACES
Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Maternal Depression
- Emotional & Sexual Abuse
- Substance Abuse
- Domestic Violence

Adverse Community Environments
- Poverty
- Discrimination
- Community Disruption
- Lack of Opportunity, Economic Mobility & Social Capital
- Poor Housing Quality & Affordability

Outcomes
- Physical & Emotional Neglect
- Divorce
- Mental Illness
- Incarceration
- Homelessness

Policy & Practice

Pandemic Within a Pandemic

The Pair of ACES
COVID-19 Adverse Community Experiences

- Housing Instability
- Food insecurity
- Lack of Access to Primary Care & Testing
- Unemployment & Lack of Paid Leave
- Higher Rates of Risk Factors and Mortality due to Chronic Disease

Adverse Community Environments

- Poverty
- Discrimination
- Community Disruption
- Lack of Opportunity, Economic Mobility & Social Capital
- Poor Housing Quality & Affordability
- Violence

Root Cause

Structural Racism
What's Equity Got to Do With It?

Measuring equity and community resilience by connecting access to supports and buffers to population health.

Connecting systems and policies to community characteristics and population health outcomes.
White Supremacy: A Public Health Crisis

Belief in White Supremacy

White people dominate in power, health, wealth and wellbeing

White people should dominate all other races

The Reinforcing Cycle of White Supremacy

White Supremacy as an Outcome

Structural Racism

Systems & Policies designed to empower White supremacist belief

Learn More: go.gwu.edu/fosteringequity
Understanding the Roots of Inequity & Trauma

Significant U.S. Social & Criminal Policies Over Time
BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN WASHINGTON

ACEs are an American health problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</th>
<th>Adverse Community Environments (ACEs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% children with 2+ ACEs:</td>
<td>Include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington 19.3%</td>
<td>✓ Poor housing quality &amp; affordability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce County 18.6%</td>
<td>✓ Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County 18.4%</td>
<td>✓ Discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Lack of opportunity &amp; economic mobility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Together, these are the "Pair of ACEs". How do they show up?

- children 0-17 who...
  - have experienced economic hardship: 23% 21% 20%
  - lived with an adult with mental illness: 11% 9% 9%
  - had a parent in jail: 5% 5% 5%
  - witnessed domestic violence: 4% 5% 6%
  - whose guardian abuses substances: 10% 9% 9%

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse Community Environments

- Rate of violent crimes (per 100,000 pop)
  - Washington: 294 crimes
  - Pierce County: 458 crimes
  - King County: 341 crimes

- % children living in poverty
  - 14% 12% 12%

- % severely unaffordable or unsafe homes
  - monthly costs over 50% of income, no kitchen, no plumbing, or overcrowding
  - 18% 18% 18%

- % families with limited access to a grocery store
  - 21% 33% 16%
# Gap & Opportunity Analysis of Two Pierce County Communities

**98444 and 98445: Franklin Pierce**

**98404: East Tacoma/Salishan**

## Family Labor Force Participation & Income

About 60-70% of households have all parents in the labor force. This data is similar among Washington State, Pierce County, Franklin Pierce, and East Tacoma/Salishan. However, median family income in eastern Franklin Pierce and the East Tacoma/Salishan communities is lower than the Pierce County average ($50K-$70K vs $80K). The difference in median family income could, in part, be explained by the occupation distribution and educational attainment distribution seen in the previous page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WA State</th>
<th>Pierce County</th>
<th>98444 Zip Code</th>
<th>98445 Zip Code</th>
<th>Parkland census tract</th>
<th>98404 Zip Code</th>
<th>Midland census tract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% households with children under 6 where all parents are in the labor force</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% households with children 6-17 where all parents are in the labor force</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median family income</td>
<td>$84,212</td>
<td>$80,328</td>
<td>$50,051</td>
<td>$71,644</td>
<td>$58,618</td>
<td>$57,050</td>
<td>$52,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ACS 2018 5-year Estimate

## Using Local Data & Maps to Illustrate Inequity in Policy & Community Outcomes

- Burdens of Inequity
- Income Inequality
- Access to Mental Health Supports
- Housing Instability
- Food Insecurity
"Systems are designed for the outcomes we get"
Edwards Deming
Power of Collaboration

Structural Inequity

Identify Policy & Program Gaps
Address Implicit Bias

Building Community Resilience:
Process of Assessment, Readiness, Implementation & Sustainability

• Acts
• Resilience
• Strengths of the Community

• Provider Capacity/
  Capacity
• Systems Capacity/
  Capacity
• Policy Supports

Shared Understanding

State of Readiness

Community

Cross-Sector Partners

Co-creation of solutions
Prioritization of Issues

Equitable Access
Policy/Practice Change

Vestiges of Systemic Racism

Housing Cost Burden & Insecurity

Housing cost burden can be measured through the percent of residents who spend over 30% of their income on rent or their monthly mortgage. About half of Pierce County renters and one-third of the households with mortgage are experiencing housing cost burden. There is a proportion of households experiencing housing cost burden is even higher in our zip codes of interest, with zip code 98444’s 59% renters experiencing rent burden as the most extreme example. This level of cost burden can put families at danger for housing insecurity.

Questions for Community: Are any local housing or financial programs helpful at alleviating housing cost burden?

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<th>Midland census tract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% residents with rent &gt; 30% of income</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% residents with mortgage &gt; 30% of income</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% vacant homes</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ACS 2018 5-year Estimates
Multi-sector Response for Multi-dimensional issues
# Defining Resilience

## Protective Factors that Promote Individual Resilience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual-Level Factors</th>
<th>Family-Level Factors</th>
<th>Community-Level Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal characteristics</td>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Peer relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal traits</td>
<td>Supportive relationships</td>
<td>Social Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellect</td>
<td>Family coherence</td>
<td>Social Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-efficacy</td>
<td>Parental relationship</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping skills</td>
<td>Stable caregiving</td>
<td>Community cohesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appraisal of adversity or maltreatment</td>
<td>Spousal support</td>
<td>Civic engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life satisfaction</td>
<td>Stable employment</td>
<td>Economic development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN WASHINGTON

BCR is working to transform program, practice, and policy across systems to improve the health and life outcomes of children, families, and communities.

We can build community resilience by:

- Ensuring all children have a medical home
- Guaranteeing access to good, nutritious food
- Providing school-based healthcare centers with mental health services
- Promoting working class job growth
- Ensuring access to jobs
- Providing access to affordable housing

**Measures of Community Resilience**

- Access to Care
- Food Security
- Economic Mobility
- Stable Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>Pierce County</th>
<th>King County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of children have a medical home</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of families do not have consistent access to healthy food</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of these centers in our community</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% job growth over 2017-2018</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of workers have ≤ 30 minute commute</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of families spend &lt; 30% of income on housing costs</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>