

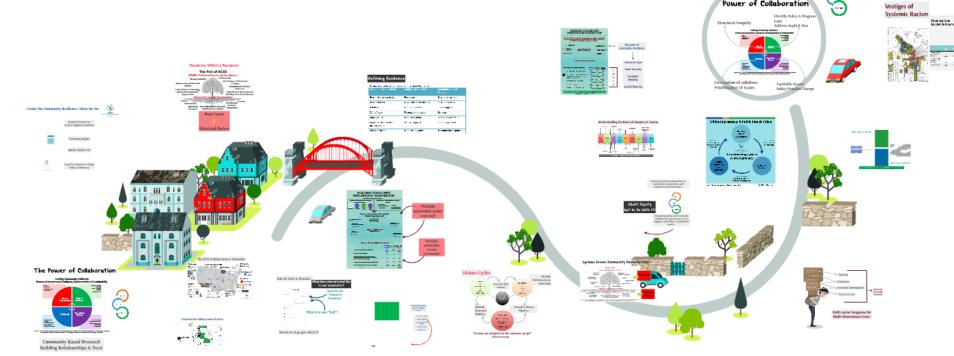
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"Pair of ACEs" group

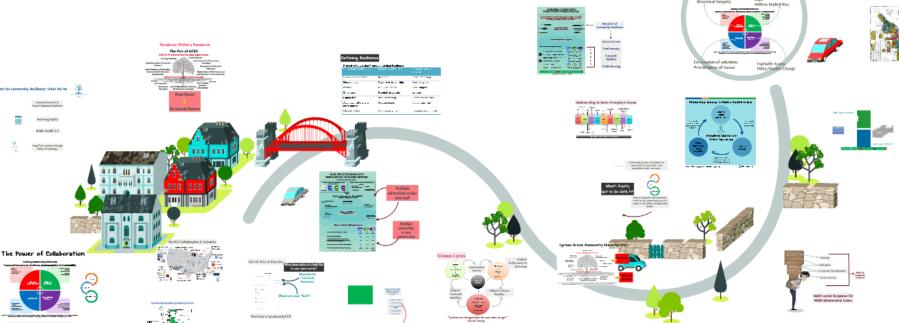




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Power of Collaboration



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

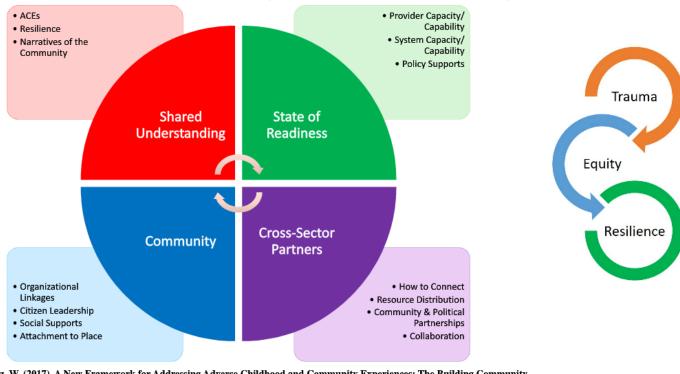


Statewide Network Building Community Resilience



The Power of Collaboration

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



Ellis, W., Dietz, W. (2017) A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences: The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model. Academic Pediatrics. 17 (2017) pp. S86-S93. DOI information: 10.1016/j.acap.2016.12.011

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**

Poverty Discrimination

> Community Disruption

Lack of Opportunity, Economic Mobility & Social Capital

Physical & **Emotional Neglect**

Divorce

Mental Illness

Incarceration

Homelessness

Adverse Community Environments

Violence

Poor Housing Quality & Affordability

Policy & **Practice**

Outcomes

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Pandemic Within a Pandemic

The Pair of ACES

COVID-19 Adverse Community Experiences

Housing Instability

Substance Abuse & Domestic Violence

Lack of Access to Technology, Remote Work & Education Opportunities

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

Violence Poor Housing

Quality & Affordability

Root Cause



Structural Racism

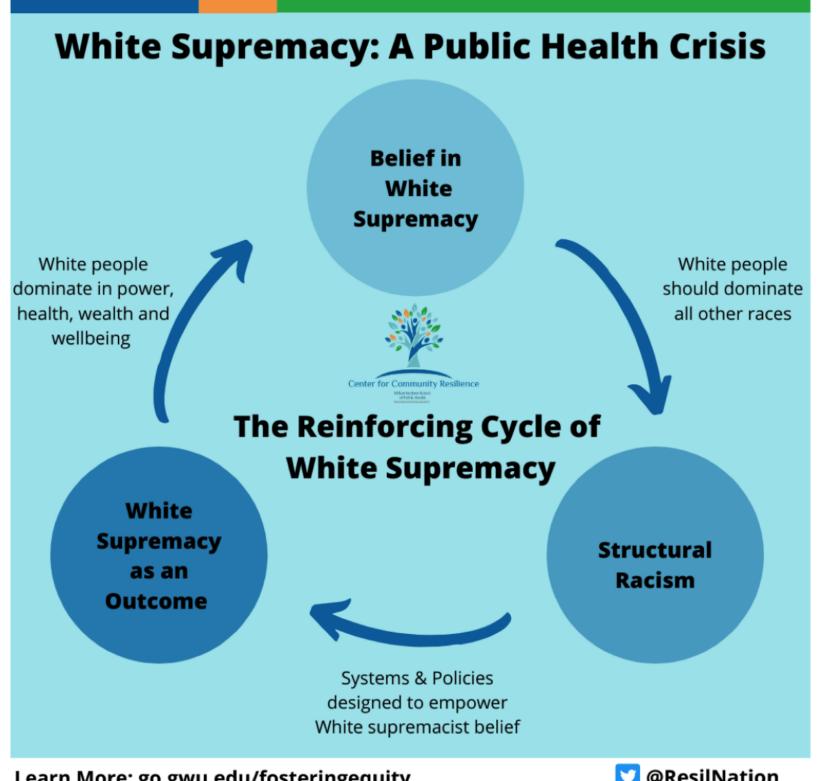
Connecting systems and policies to community characteristics and population health outcomes.



What's Equity Got to Do With It?



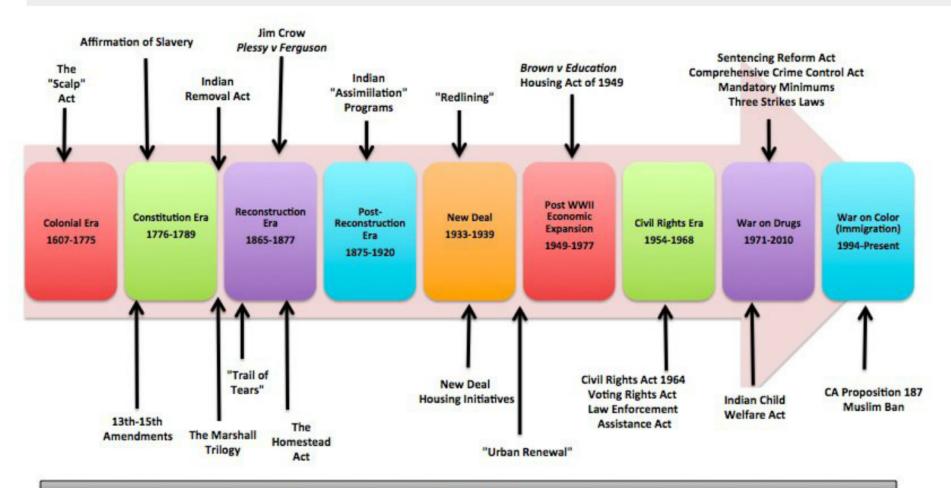
Measuring equity and community resilience by connecting access to supports and buffers to population health.



Learn More: go.gwu.edu/fosteringequity

@ResilNation

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.



Adverse Community Environments (ACEs) include: Poor housing ✓ Violence quality & affordability Lack of opportunity & economic mobility

Discrimination

Together, these are the "Pair of ACEs".

How do they show up?



had a arent in jail

5% 5%

..have experienced economic hardship 23% 21% 20%

> ...witnessed domestic violence 4% 5% 6%

Adverse Childhood Experiences



10% 9% 9%

Adverse Community Environments

		Washington	Pierce County	King County	
)	Rate of violent crimes (per 100,000 ppl)	294 crimes	458 crimes	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 over-crowding)	18%	18%	18%	
	% families with limited access to a grocery store	21%	33%	16%	
		15	18	14	

Multiple adversities under one roof

> Multiple adversities in one community

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 western Franklin Pierce and the East Tacoma/Salishan communities is lower than the Pierce County average (\$50K-72K 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.

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

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



Vicious Cycles Student Performance & Housing **Public Schools** Retention **Concentrated Real Estate Values Poverty Financing Economic** Development Governance Community Resilience Limited **School to Prison Economic Pipeline Mobility Criminal Justice Adult & Juvenile Courts Transfer Laws & Procedures** Law Enforcement

"Systems are designed for the outcomes we get"

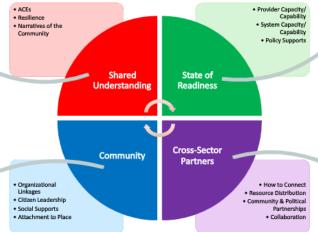
Edwards Deming

Power of Collaboration

Structural Inequity

Identify Policy & Program
Gaps
Address Implicit Bias

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



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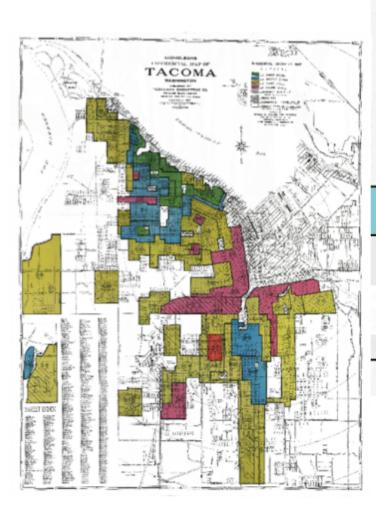
Co-creation of solutions Prioritization of Issues

Equitable Access Policy/Practice Change





Vestiges of Systemic Racism



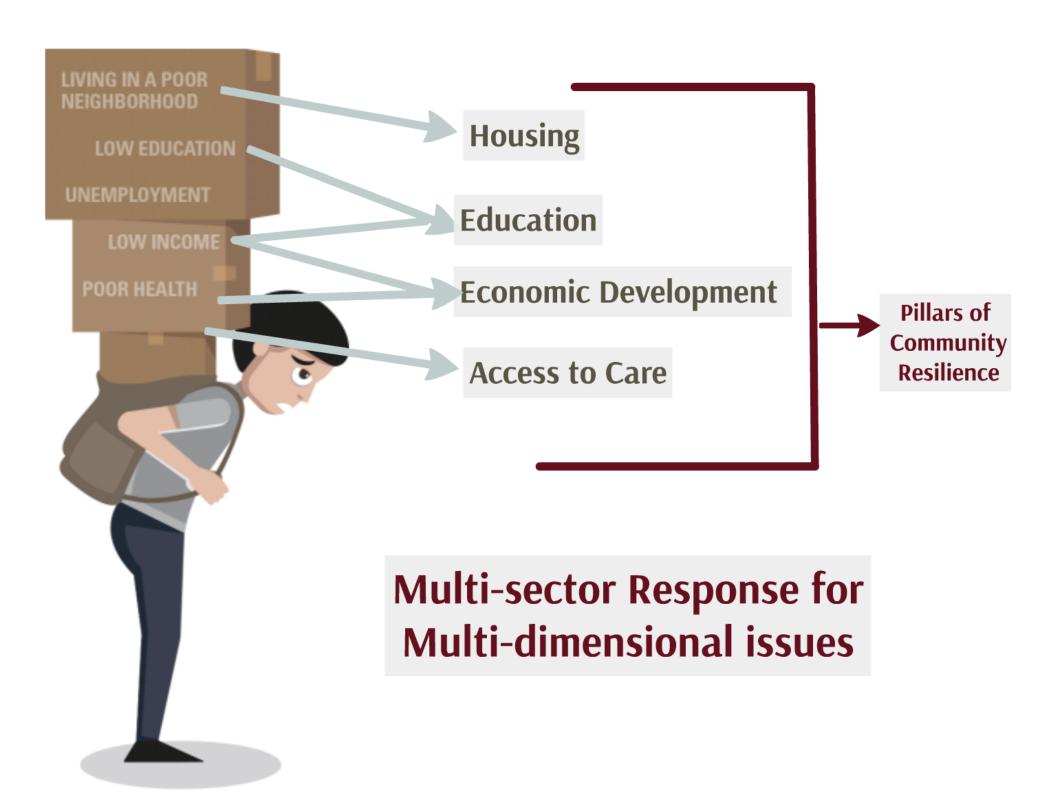
Housing Cost Burden & Insecurity

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. The 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?

			Franklin Pierce			Salishan	
	WA State	Plerce County	98444 Zip Code	98445 Zip Code	Parkland census tract	98404 Zip Code	Midland census tract
% residents with rent >30% of income	48%	51%	59%	53%	55%	52%	45%
% residents with mortgage > 30% of income	30%	31%	41%	33%	36%	42%	45%
% vacant homes	9%	7%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%

Source: ACS 2018 5-year Estimat



Defining Resilience

Protective Factors that Promote Individual Resilience

Individual-Level Factors	Family-Level Factors	Community-Level Factors
Personal characteristics	Resources	Peer relationships
Personal traits	Supportive relationships	Social Networks
Intellect	Family coherence	Social Support
Self-efficacy	Parental relationship	Religion
Coping skills	Stable caregiving	Community cohesion
Appraisal of adversity or maltreatment	Spousal support	Civic engagement
Life satisfaction	Stable employment	Economic development



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.



le can build community resilience by:

Ensuring all children have a Guaranteeing access to goo Providing school-based heal with mental health services Promoting working class job

Ensuring access to jobs

Providing access to affordab

medical home
d, nutritious food
thcare centers
growth
le housing

Washington	Pierce County	King County						
48%	53%	53%						
% of childre	% of children have a medical home							
000/	26%	24%						
30% % of familia								
	% of families do not have consistent access to healthy food							
30	0	24						
# of these co	enters in our	community						
2.4%	2.1%	2.8%						
% job gro	wth over 20	17-2018						
62%	54%	54%						
% of workers h	nave <30 min							
66%	63%	65%						
	es spend <30 on housing co							

Measures of **Community Resilience**

Access to Care

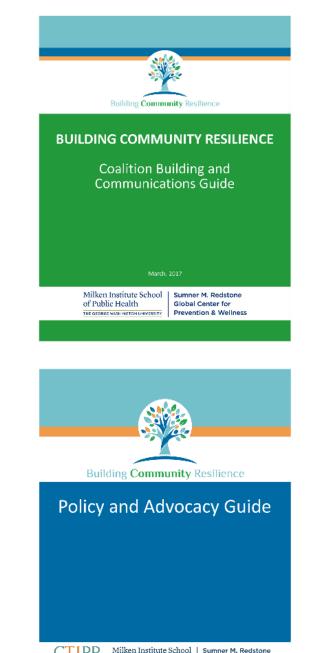
Food Security

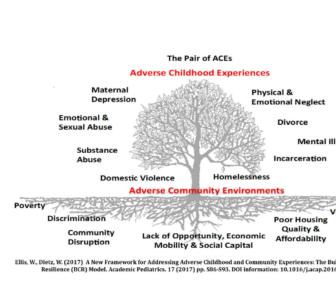
Economic Mobility

Stable Housing

BCR Tools in Action







Ignite your Netwo

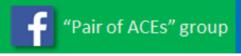




of Public Health

Sumner M. Redstone

Global Center for Prevention & Wellness

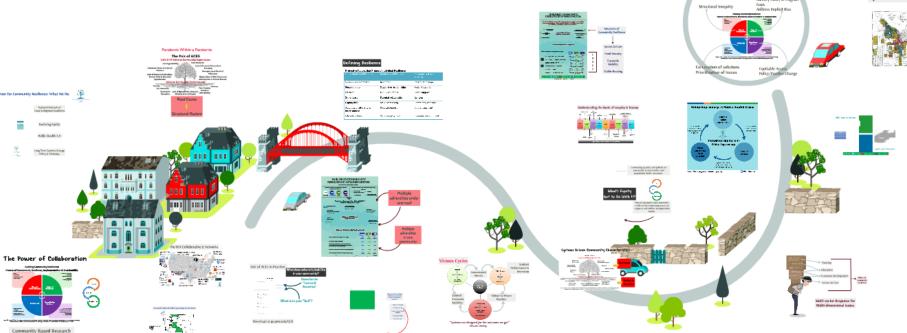




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