



UCITY FAMILY ZONE:

A place-based initiative improving quality of life through equity and inclusion

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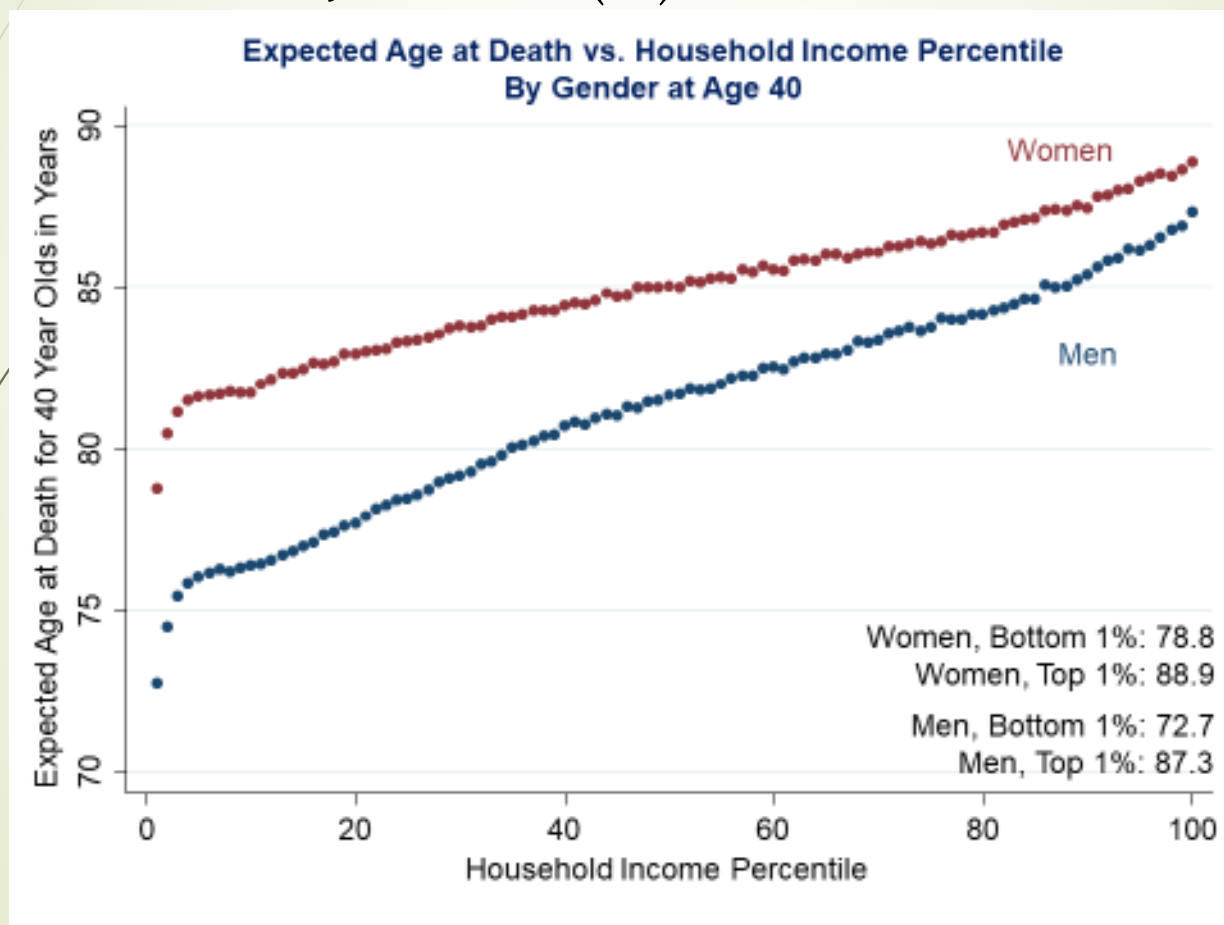
Chetty R., et al. Where is the Land of Opportunity? The Geography of Intergenerational Mobility in the United States. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Volume 129, Issue 4, November 2014, Pages 1553–1623.

Conclusions:

Factors such as segregation, social capital, and the quality of schools limit intergenerational mobility and opportunity

Intergenerational mobility is a local problem that could potentially be tackled using place-based approaches

Chetty, R. et al. 2016. The Association Between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014.
JAMA, 315(16):1750-1766.



The richest American men live 15 years longer than the poorest men, while the richest American women live 10 years longer than the poorest women.



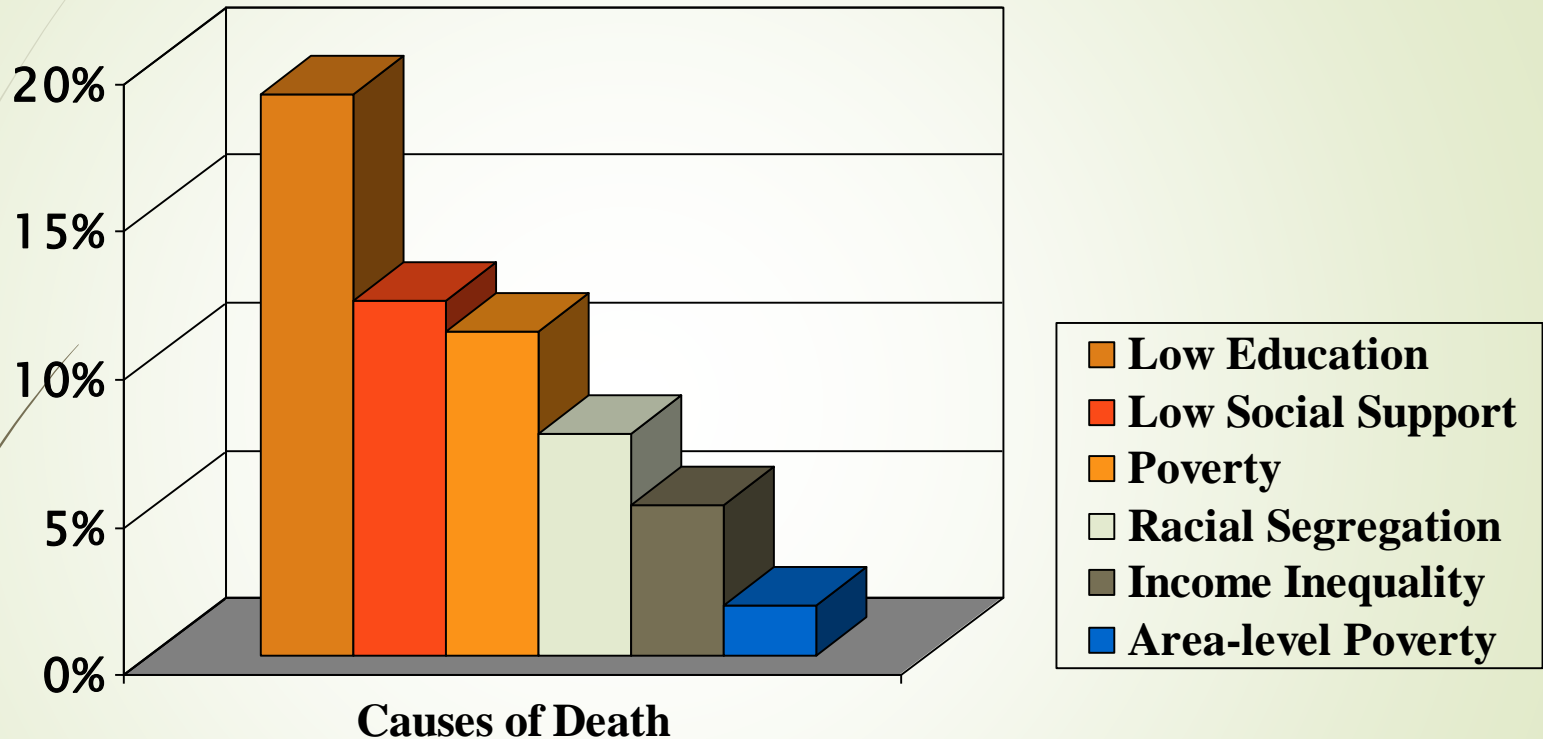
The gaps between the rich and the poor are growing rapidly over time. From 2001-2014, the richest Americans gained approximately 3 years in longevity, but the poorest Americans experienced no gains.

There is a *direct, causal, and measurable* pathway between the conditions in which people live, grow, learn, and work; and their physical, social, cognitive, and emotional development and health

DeHaven MJ and Gimpel NE. Reaching Out to Those in Need.
Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine, 2007;
20(6):527-532.

DeHaven MJ. Multimorbidity, chronic disease, and community health science. J Eval Clin Pract . 2017;23:219-221.

Social Causes of Premature Mortality



Galea S, et al. Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States.
Am J Public Health. Ahead of Print on June 16, 2011

Improving Community and Family Wellbeing Through Dynamic Process Intervention

Social Determinants of Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	Quality of care
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education			
Support	Walkability				

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

What is missing?

- Social Equity Consists of Two Components

Distributional equity - resources

Procedural equity - decision making

- Inclusion – diverse participants who have an active role in decisions related to and affecting their community

EQUALITY VERSUS EQUITY



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.



In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.



In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.

“a zip code is a stronger predictor of a person’s health than a genetic code”



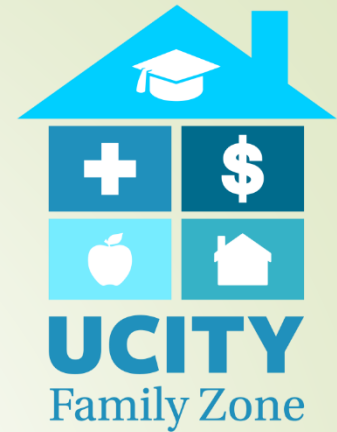
UCITY Family Zone – Place Matters

(Pop. 45,426)

- **Age of death - 64 years (County, 71 years; Highest 79 years)**
- Household income - \$38,961 (County, \$56,854)
- Race and ethnicity - African-American (44%), White (22%), and Latino (30%)
- Bachelor's Degree - 30% (County, 42%)
- Test proficiency in Elementary School - 36.6% (County, 51.2%); Middle School - 26.8% (County, 44.4%); High School - 30.2% (County, 50.4%)
- Home ownership - 33% (County, 57%); Single Family Housing - 36% (County, 60%)
- Property crime - 61.4 crimes per 1,000 people (County, 31.8)

MISSION

A Collaborative Place-Based Initiative (PBI)
Empowering Communities to Increase
Opportunity and Improve Quality of Life.



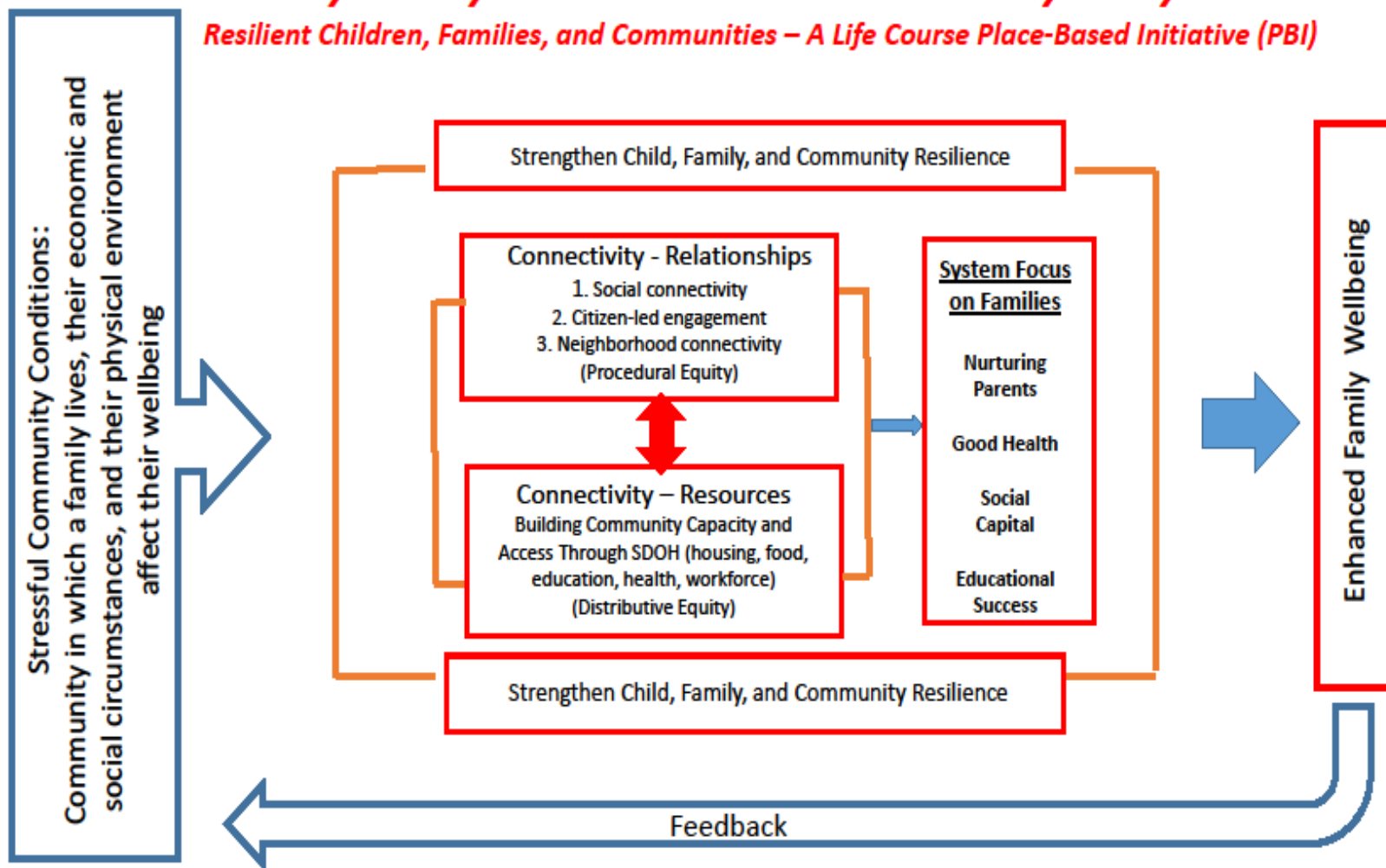


Focus Areas and Goals

- **Early years collaborative:** sustaining a continuum of care for children aged 0-5 years, to establish a foundation for success in life.
- **Food security:** providing sustainable access to health, affordable food and resources for all families.
- **Housing:** Promoting a variety of housing options for all income levels.
- **Social Capital:** Connecting and cultivating sustainable, positive relationships to reduce isolation and promote community resilience
- **Healthcare:** Promoting sustainable access to affordable, physical and mental health services and resources.
- **Education:** Promoting equitable and relevant school and community-based learning opportunities.

UCity Family Zone: A Resilient Community Ecosystem

Resilient Children, Families, and Communities – A Life Course Place-Based Initiative (PBI)



Sample Initiatives: 2017-2019

- Conducted an asset-based community development (ABCD) resource assessment.
- Visited the Magnolia Community Initiative and Population Change Learning Community at the UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Families, and Communities.
- Developed with partner organizations - civic engagement training program, Kids Eat Free, and afterschool literacy programs.
- Establishing a continuum of care for families with children ages 0-5 (linking Centering Pregnancy, Centering Parenting, ParentChild+ Home Visiting, Reach Out and Read, and Smart Start).
- Conducting multiple community-based asset and need evaluations (e.g. Atrium Health, E2D Technology, YMCA, Heal Charlotte, Men of Destiny, and Camino Community Center).
- Engaged more than 70 public, private, and non-profit organizations; developed a community-based steering committee and leadership structure.
- Conducted the first ever study of resilience and mental health among recent Latinx immigrants.
- Conducting a comprehensive survey of organizations and developing an ecosystem map of UC Family Zone.

UCITY Family Zone Ecosystem Map – May 2019

"A person's zip code is a much stronger prediction of their health than their genetic code."

