Goal 2.1 – Economic Recovery Post Covid

June 23, 2021
Zoom Overview
Zoom Overview
The Public Performance Review is our monthly meeting with the Governor, leaders, agency experts, and community members designed to:

• Focus on a cross-agency project tied to the Governor’s priorities

• Hear from those impacted by the project – those with lived experiences and those who are customers and process partners in the community

• Engage in discussions and problem-solving on these complex topics
Public Performance Review Project Selection

1. Held agency meetings to finalize improvement project recommendations for each Goal area topic.

2. Agencies self-selected their participation and designated subject matter experts (SMEs) for each improvement project based on RASCI criteria.

3. Facilitated agency meetings to finalize improvement project focus for each Goal area.

4. RW and agency SMEs have been actively working to define project scope and develop charters and project plans.
Project Focus

The purpose of this project is to create and vet a process and framework state agencies can use in decision-making that includes and elevates the voices of people/communities historically excluded from recoveries and economic well-being.

**Project Team**

*Sponsoring Agencies*
Department of Commerce, Department of Social and Health Services, Employment Security Department, Office of Financial Management

*Support, Consulted, and Informed Agencies*

- Department of Children, Youth and Families
- Department of Financial Institutions
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Health
- Department of Licensing
- Department of Revenue
- Health Care Authority

- Labor and Industries
- Office of the Governor
- Office of Financial Management
- Office of Minority and Women’s Business Enterprises
- Washington State Department of Transportation
- Workforce Training Board
Opening Remarks
PROJECT INTRODUCTION

PRESENTED BY (IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION):
• DAN McCONNON, OFFICE OF REGULATORY INNOVATION AND ASSISTANCE/WASHINGTON RECOVERY GROUP
OPPORTUNITY & PROJECT OVERVIEW

Presented by (in order of presentation):

- Lisa Yanagida, Acting Chief of Staff, Department of Social and Health Services
- Chris Green, Department of Commerce
- Lori Pfingst, Department of Social and Health Services
Economic impacts: Recent swings in GDP

Real GDP: Percent change from preceding quarter

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Impacts on Businesses

Taxable business income by industry
Viewing 3 months ending April 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Taxable business income</th>
<th>Change in taxable business income from same period last year</th>
<th>% change in taxable business income from same period last year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>$3,917M</td>
<td>$1,742M</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>$355M</td>
<td>$555M</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services (except Public Admin)</td>
<td>$2,140M</td>
<td>$2,86M</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$31,133M</td>
<td>$31,133M</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>$3,783M</td>
<td>$28M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>$6,717M</td>
<td>$213M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>$9,850M</td>
<td>$342M</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>$12,477M</td>
<td>$90M</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$16,316M</td>
<td>$893M</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Business Services</td>
<td>$20,759M</td>
<td>$1,395M</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</td>
<td>$12,477M</td>
<td>$908M</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>$36,924M</td>
<td>$3,151M</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>$33,681M</td>
<td>$5,286M</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas</td>
<td>$148M</td>
<td>$14M</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, &amp; Hunting</td>
<td>$963M</td>
<td>$148M</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>$1,25M</td>
<td>$22M</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: WA State Department of Revenue
## Impacts on Businesses

**Taxable business income by industry**

*Viewing 3 months ending July 2020*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Taxable business income in selected period</th>
<th>Change in taxable business income from same period last year</th>
<th>% change in taxable business income from same period last year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>$3,752M</td>
<td>-$3,025M</td>
<td>-45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$258M</td>
<td>-$14,569M</td>
<td>-45%</td>
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<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>$1,805M</td>
<td>-27%</td>
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<td>Other Services (except Public Admin.)</td>
<td>$92M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td>-16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>$2,029M</td>
<td>-15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$15,377M</td>
<td>-15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>$30,675M</td>
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<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>$8,686M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional and Business Services</td>
<td>$17,683M</td>
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<td>Information</td>
<td>$6,041M</td>
<td>-8%</td>
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<td>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</td>
<td>$11,267M</td>
<td>-5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>$2,894M</td>
<td>-4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>$36,370M</td>
<td>-1%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas</td>
<td>$173M</td>
<td>$12M</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining</td>
<td>$913M</td>
<td>$513M</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$9M</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$120M</td>
<td>15%</td>
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**Source:** [Wy State Department of Revenue](#)
International Trade Impacts

WA export volume by commodity category
Viewing 1 month ending March 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Trade volume in selected period</th>
<th>Change in trade volume from same period last year</th>
<th>% change in trade volume from same period last year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace</td>
<td>325M</td>
<td>-806M</td>
<td>-71%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plastics &amp; chemicals</td>
<td>107M</td>
<td>-15M</td>
<td>-12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical, optic, and photo instruments</td>
<td>188M</td>
<td>-19M</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and paper products</td>
<td>167M</td>
<td>-12M</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial machinery (incl. computers)</td>
<td>228M</td>
<td>15M</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>218M</td>
<td>18M</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric machinery</td>
<td>217M</td>
<td>30M</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>95M</td>
<td>30M</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and metal products</td>
<td>190M</td>
<td>67M</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Fuel</td>
<td>264M</td>
<td>103M</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2,193M</td>
<td>1,072M</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WISEETrade
# International Trade Impacts

## WA Export Volume by Commodity Category

**Viewing 1 month ending July 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Trade Volume in Selected Period</th>
<th>Change in Trade Volume from Same Period Last Year</th>
<th>% Change in Trade Volume from Same Period Last Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace</td>
<td>413M</td>
<td>-1,700M</td>
<td>-80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Fuel</td>
<td>164M</td>
<td>-143M</td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>51M</td>
<td>-25M</td>
<td>-33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric machinery</td>
<td>122M</td>
<td>-58M</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>171M</td>
<td>-51M</td>
<td>-23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,058M</td>
<td>-215M</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastics &amp; chemicals</td>
<td>103M</td>
<td>-17M</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial machinery (incl. computers)</td>
<td>198M</td>
<td>-30M</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and metal products</td>
<td>126M</td>
<td>-14M</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and paper products</td>
<td>151M</td>
<td>-9M</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical, optic, and photo instruments</td>
<td>185M</td>
<td>-4M</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WISERTrade
Consumer Behavior

Credit/debit card spend by day

% change vs. Jan 2020 (7 day rolling average)

Time spent outside of home by day

% change vs. Jan 2020

Source: Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker
Basic Food Program Participation

Program participants by month

Sources: WA State Department of Social and Health Services
The economic impact of COVID-19 is unprecedented
Employment declines greater than the deepest point of the Great Recession

Dashboard screenshot: state comparison of % change in total employment between January 2020 to March 2021 (seasonally adjusted)

Impact is deep
WA employment rates are steadily improving but the drop in total employment is still near Great Recession levels

Improving outlook around long-term recovery
Improving disease trajectory; vaccinations underway; new state support approved and fed support underway

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) - Seasonally Adjusted, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Includes all workers in the labor force)
## Impacts on Employment

### Washington employment by industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Employment at end of selected time period</th>
<th>Change in employment during selected time period</th>
<th>% change in employment during selected time period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>262K</td>
<td>-89K</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>118K</td>
<td>-15K</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>262K</td>
<td>-32K</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education services</td>
<td>60K</td>
<td>-5K</td>
<td>-8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>551K</td>
<td>-42K</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>130K</td>
<td>-7K</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>109K</td>
<td>-4K</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, and real estate</td>
<td>158K</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>5K</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>6K</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>436K</td>
<td>-6K</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services and social assistance</td>
<td>448K</td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>224K</td>
<td>2K</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>404K</td>
<td>8K</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>155K</td>
<td>6K</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [BLS Current Employment Statistics](https://www.bls.gov)
Impacts on Employment

Washington employment by industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Employment at end of selected time period</th>
<th>Change in employment during selected time period</th>
<th>% change in employment during selected time period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>238K</td>
<td>-112K</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>113K</td>
<td>-20K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education services</td>
<td>55K</td>
<td>-10K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>266K</td>
<td>-28K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>104K</td>
<td>-9K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>127K</td>
<td>-10K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>413K</td>
<td>-29K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>559K</td>
<td>-34K</td>
<td>-15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, and real estate</td>
<td>156K</td>
<td>-7K</td>
<td>-14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>212K</td>
<td>-10K</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>6K</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services and social assistance</td>
<td>430K</td>
<td>-15K</td>
<td>-14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>387K</td>
<td>-9K</td>
<td>-14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>147K</td>
<td>-2K</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>5K</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment change between Jan 2020-July 2020

Source: WA QB Current Employment Statistics (seasonally adjusted)
Impacts on Employment

**Continued claims per 100 workers by demographic group**

Only includes regular program claims (No PUA, PEUC, or Shared Work)

- African American: 8.6
- American Indian: 8.6
- Asian: 7.1
- Caucasian: 8.2
- Hispanic or Latino: 8.7
- Pacific Islander: 16.2
- Two or more races: 8.1

Toward a Just & Equitable Recovery

• Traditional definitions and measures of recovery from economic downturns are not equitable or inclusive.

• COVID-19 and its economic consequences are exacerbating existing inequality.

• Without a shared vision and accountability toward a just and equitable future we risk maintaining the status quo and limiting progress.

• People and communities historically excluded from economic well-being are vital to our success.
What’s in the Soil Bears the Fruit

**OPPORTUNITY**
Educational and vocational attainment rise; a vibrant, entrepreneurial, and sustainable business community thrives.

**FOUNDATIONAL NEEDS**
All children, adults, and families have abundant and nutritious food, are safe and stably housed, digitally connected, with mobility/accessibility.

**WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**
High quality P-20 education is provided; apprenticeship and training are abundant; financial tools increase access.

**BUSINESS + LABOR**
Child care is affordable and abundant; workers have protections and earn living wages; biz conditions support manufacturing, small business, STEM, and fair trade.

**GOVERNANCE & RESOURCES**
Power and revenue are equitably wielded and distributed; decision-making is inclusive.

**EQUITABLE & JUST ECONOMY**
Prosperity is widely shared in an expanding middle class and sustainable economy.

**ECONOMIC RESILIENCE**
Full employment is achieved; wages and income rise to support wealth-building.

**HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL WELL-BEING**
Health outcomes, hope and happiness increase; air, water, and land quality improve.

**SOCIAL WELL-BEING**
Truth and reconciliation is underway; housing is affordable; involvement with the child welfare and justice systems is low.

**HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT**
Health care and insurance is affordable and abundant; public health is protected; carbon emissions decline; air, land, water, and built environment are healthy and accessible.

A Community Caucus Model

A process that elevates community-led expertise and partnership to meaningfully inform policy, program, and funding decisions that result in a just and equitable future.
An Accountability Process to Achieve Equity

1. Vision developed in collaboration with stakeholders
2. Custom community data reports track progress toward vision
3. Caucuses interpret and bring meaning to data, discuss priorities and identify solutions
4. Caucuses’ priorities and solutions shared via existing or new formal channels
5. Policy, program, and funding decisions accountable to data and caucuses to guide state toward vision

Timely review to inform accountable decision-making
Annual review of vision to track progress
## Project Specifics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT KICK-OFF</strong></td>
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<td>Building Trust &amp; Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposal Refinement, Review &amp; Sharing</td>
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<td><strong>IMPLEMENTATION PHASE</strong></td>
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### PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION
- Poverty Reduction Work Group
- Community Partners
  - Statewide Poverty Action | Front & Centered
- Tribal Nations
- State Agencies
- Office of Equity, WA Recovery Group

### PHILANTHROPIC SUPPORT
- Kresge Foundation
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Support for communities to participate
Governor Q&A
Drayton Jackson
Executive Director, Foundation for Homeless and Poverty Management
Co-Chair, Poverty Reduction Workgroup Steering Committee
Governor Q&A
NICKOLAUS LEWIS
Lummi Indian Business Council & Member,
& Poverty Reduction Work Group
Governor Q&A
Michael Brown
Civil Architect, Civic Commons, Seattle Foundation
Communities of Opportunity is creating greater health, social, economic, and racial equity in King County so that all people thrive and prosper, regardless of race or place.

We are a growing network of residents, communities, decision makers, and funders who believe every community can be a healthy, thriving community—and that equity and racial justice are both necessary and achievable.
All people in King County...

| thrive economically          | • Increase households earning a living wage  
|                             | • Increase youth/young adults who are either in school or working |
| have quality affordable housing | • Increase # of people paying less than 30% and 50% of the income for housing  
|                             | • Decrease involuntary displacement of local residents |
| are connected to community   | • Increase youth who have an adult to turn to for help  
|                             | • Increase adults engaged in civic activities |
| are healthy                  | • Increase consumption of fruits and vegetables among youth  
|                             | • Increase life expectancy |
“Communities of Opportunity isn’t just about bringing new resources to the areas where they are most needed – it’s also about tapping into existing community assets and strengthening the capacity of communities to proactively tackle these new challenges.”

DEANNA DAWSON
Sound Cities Association & COO Governance Group Member
“This new process of empowering local communities to identify their priorities, which exist at the intersection of health, housing and economic opportunity will bring positive changes to places throughout King County that have struggled for much too long.”

GORDON MCHENRY JR. Governance Group Member
# Communities of Opportunity
## Investment Strategies

### Learning Community
- Build capacity & skills
- Share learning & best practices
- Innovate and catalyze change

### Systems & Policy Change
- Awards to more than 100 organizations
- Decrease/prevent continued inequity in communities of color

### Community Partnerships
- Place-Based Sites: 6 partnerships
- Cultural Communities: 3 partnerships
- More than 60 partner organizations
# COO Performance Measures
## Progress Highlights

### Place-Based & Cultural Community Partners
- 956 capacity building events
- 1,849 community events
- 118,072 community members engaged*
- 4,054 community members with capacities built
- 845 leaders developed
- 184 new partnerships
- 234 relationships/connections made

### Systems & Policy Change partners†
- 1,611 capacity building events
- 2,099 community events
- 99,486 community members engaged*
- 99 leaders developed
- 174 new partnerships
- 306 relationships/connections made
- 10 policies passed or changed

### Workforce Development
- 137 capacity building events
- 2,443 community member engaged*
- 747 hired into jobs

### Learning Community
- 106 capacity building events
- 1,268 community members engaged*

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*Seattle Foundation-funded SP partners

*Number of people participating may include duplicates across events.
Governor Q&A
SCHOOL’S OUT WASHINGTON: INCLUDING THE VOICES OF CUSTOMERS AND THOSE WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

PRESENTED BY
- CHERYL SMITH, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- ELIZABETH WHITFORD, CEO, SCHOOL’S OUT WASHINGTON
Youth Development Nonprofit Relief Fund

Relief for a critical sector through an equitable grantmaking process

- Listen to those affected and incorporate their guidance
- Use data to inform program design and decisions
- Equity-focused and broad-based outreach
- Lower barriers to access
- Share decision-making
Funding Priorities

1. Program/organization engagement of youth furthest from educational justice.

2. Staff, board, leadership and volunteers that are reflective of the priority youth populations served.

Goals for Geographical Distribution of Review Groups and Funding

Goal based on: Youth under 18 in Poverty per region (2018) and % BIPOC youth under 18 per region (2018)

Overall share of population per region (2018)
Reviewer Selection

Principle: Those most affected, those with the highest stakes, and those with lived experience and deep community knowledge, are best placed to help decide how to best invest in their communities

• 112 Reviewers were selected from over 200 who expressed interest

• 55% identified as BIPOC; 84% reported having lived experiences/identities connected to the priority youth population

• All reviewers participated in anti-bias training
Awardee Data Overview

441 (61%) of 612 Applications were funded

- On average, 87% of youth served are in Fund’s priority populations
- Nearly half are fully focused on youth in the priority populations
- Most of our awardees were small; one third of awardees had 2019 expenditure budgets under $619,000
Diverse Awardees Across the State

**Seattle CARES**
The grant enabled them to offer continued tutoring support from their Black mentors for their Black scholars.

**Wenas Mammoth Foundation**
The grant enabled them to offer continued virtual programming and invest in camp equipment.

**Cup of Cool Water**
Funding allowed for stipends to fairly compensate the youth. So far, all their graduates have stayed employed and housed.
Feedback

Baionne Coleman, Rainier Valley Leadership Academy

“Thank you for also letting this be a grant process that almost anyone could apply for based on technical skills. As a Black leader, too often I am asked to apply for a grant and end up feeling inadequate and overwhelmed. Thank you for this opportunity and having an equitable grant.”
Governor Q&A
ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR ALL: INCLUDING THE VOICES OF CUSTOMERS AND THOSE WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

PRESENTED BY
• PHIL CASTLE, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
• SHANNON BRUNDLE, STATE ECSA MANAGER
• COMMUNITY PARTNER: JAMILLET NERELL, ECSA PROGRAM MANAGER, BENTON-FRANKLIN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
Economic Security for All (EcSA) develops replicable models to measurably reduce poverty.

EcSA began by listening to the voice of people experiencing poverty at Governor Inslee’s Poverty Reduction Work Group, and it requires each local partnership to elevate the voice of lived experience in their designs.

Local EcSA partnerships streamline access to existing services, identify regional resources to fill in gaps, and help people move from poverty to self-sufficiency in middle-income careers.

For more information, contact Tim Probst at tprobst@esd.wa.gov.
Isaiah – Spokane
Isaiah was disconnected from school and did not have access to technology to complete his GED. Through EcSA, Isaiah gained a career coach, self-sufficiency goal, career plan, and access to multiple services from different agencies, including a laptop and wifi access to complete his education. He is actively working toward permanent self-sufficiency.

EcSA amplifies the collective impact of existing support systems through:

- **A strong focus on equity** for people of color, rural communities, and other disadvantaged populations.
- **Braided service-delivery** models.
- **Intensive case management** and wraparound support.

4 Pilot regions across WA
25+ Reached self-sufficiency so far
60+ Community-based Partners
400+ Individuals enrolled so far
EcSA is *expanding statewide*, beginning June 2021.

EcSA **prioritizes populations disproportionately harmed by COVID**, including BIPOC, rural, and those experiencing homelessness and food insecurity.

The goal of EcSA is to **elevate the standard of living** for Washingtonians to self-sufficiency. This is accomplished through combined support for education, training and credential attainment, and relevant wraparound supports, including social and behavioral health, housing, and food assistance.
49% of EcSA clients identify as BIPOC or multiethnic

24% of existing EcSA participants have experienced homelessness

100% of current participants have household income below the SNAP income standard, i.e., 200% of FPL
Problem/ Opportunity

Cost-effective new way to increase collective impact on poverty reduction, equity and economic inclusion.

Many partners coordinating across multiple programs.

Scale is small.

EcSA is designed to:

- Promote equitable economic recovery.
- Help populations most impacted by COVID-related job losses.
- Replicate models already underway in Spokane, Tacoma, Connell, and Kelso.
- Benefit a broad array if stakeholders.
- Reduce poverty in Washington.
Christopher was experiencing employment and housing insecurity. With a history of involvement with the justice system, he was limited in potential job opportunities. Through EcSA, Christopher developed a career plan to reach his customized self-sufficiency goal. He accessed multiple services, including WorkSource, WIOA, and support to set up an upholstery workshop in his home. With mentorship and self-employment training, Christopher is now self-employed, working full-time, and saving up to repair his Cadillac!
“Everyone was so supportive, friendly, and nice; I am thankful for this program. The EcSA services helped me keep my family stable and attend workshops and training which played a huge role in me finding employment in a field I enjoy.”

– Spokane Customer

You can assist with strategy and planning. EcSA is the product of combined voices, including people with lived experience of poverty, practitioners, and state and local leaders. To join the state-level strategic leadership committee or technical advisory committee, email Tim Probst at tprobst@esd.wa.gov.

State agency support. Agencies can help by encouraging their local staff to seek out creative partnership with EcSA leaders at the local level.

Continuous improvement. EcSA is committed to authentic inclusion of the voice of lived experience, and we are always seeking new tools and new partners to make it happen!

THANK YOU!
Closing Remarks
THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING TODAY!

PLEASE TAKE A MOMENT TO COMPLETE OUR BRIEF SURVEY

YOU CAN VIEW THE RECORDING OF TODAY’S MEETING AT:
HTTPS://RESULTS.WA.GOV/MEASURING-PROGRESS/PUBLIC-PERFORMANCE-REVIEWS