



July 21-24, 2024 Asheville, North Carolina

Monday, July 22nd

Breakfast

Eric Lupher | Presidents Meeting Justine Oliva | Researchers Meeting



Welcome | Challenges and opportunities for Asheville and the region

Mebane Rash, EducationNC Jack Cecil, Biltmore Farms, Chair of Dogwood Health Trust



Housing | Equity & Affordability

Jeff Hornstein, Economy League of Greater Philadelphia Phyllis Resnick, Colorado Futures Shawn Teigen, Utah Foundation Paul Matthews, Worcester Regional Research Bureau



GRA

Housing: Equity and Affordability

Annual Conference 2024

Asheville, NC

July 22, 2024

Presenters



Jeff Hornstein Economy League of Greater Philadelphia



Shawn TeigenUtah Foundation



Phyllis ResnickColorado Futures



Paul Matthews
Worcester Regional
Research Bureau



KNOW YOUR PRICE PHILADELPHIA GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ASSN ASHEVILLE, JULY 22, 2024



Jeff Hornstein
Economy League of Greater Philadelphia jhornstein@economyleague.org

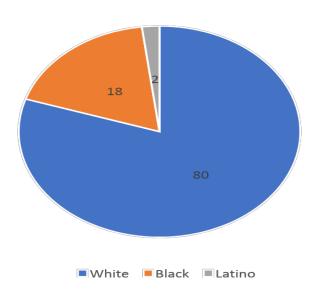
Goals & Methods of the Study

- Central Hypothesis: The accumulation of household wealth through residential property ownership in Philadelphia is not evenly distributed by race and neighborhood.
- Data: a painstakingly assembled file of 70 years of normalized and geocoded property sales data from 1950-2022 provided by our research partners at Drexel University.
- Methodology:
 - Using a shapefile created by ELGP that converts Census tracts into Philadelphia's historic 110 neighborhoods, neighborhoods were coded by their racial composition in both 1950 and 2021.
 - When the property value data was plotted, there was a very clear and strong correlations between race and property values, both crosssectionally and over time.
 - Statistical tests identified that racially-related factors are strong correlates of both the levels and trends in Philadelphia's property values.
 - This empirical result has strong implications for the determinants of the accumulation—or lack thereof—of housing wealth for households in predominately minority neighborhoods.

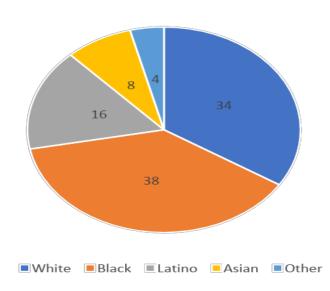


Philadelphia Demographics

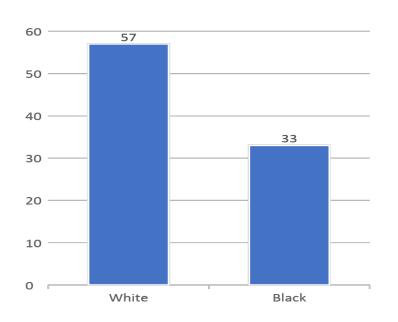


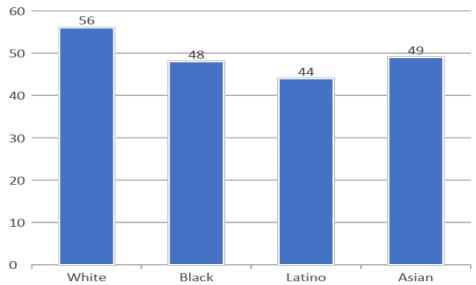


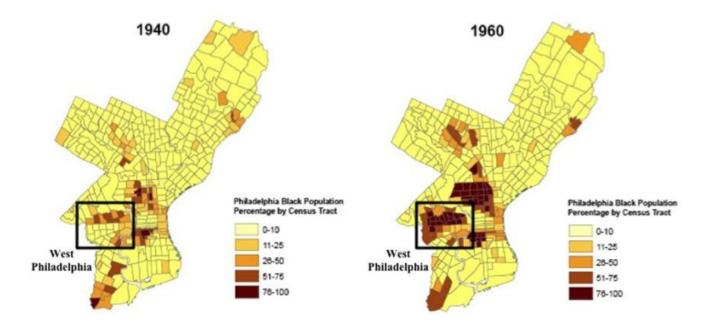
Racial Composition 2020



Philadelphia Demographics

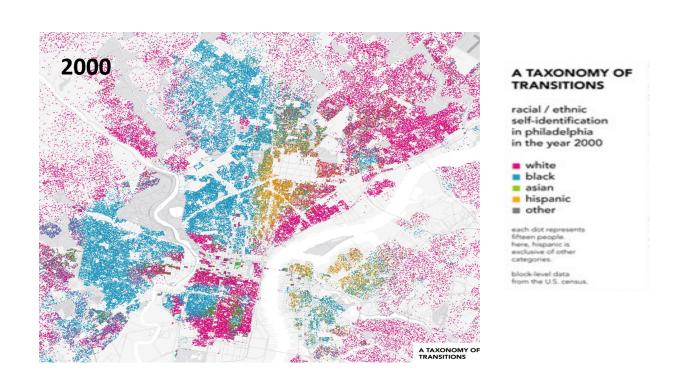


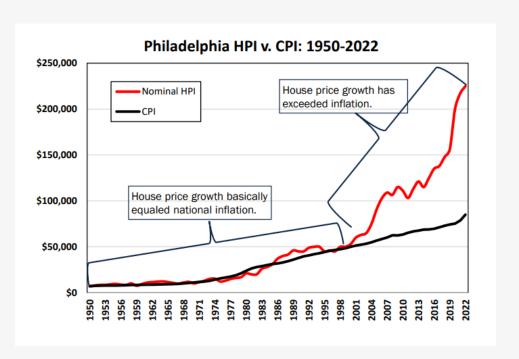




Racial Geography

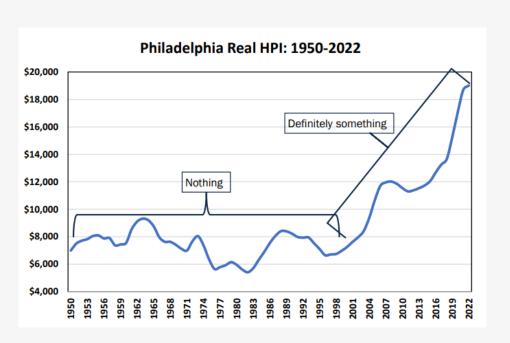
Racial Geography





House Price Trends in Philadelphia v. National Inflation: 1950-2022

- This chart compares the growth in Philadelphia's general level of house prices (HPI) to the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1950.
- As the chart clearly indicates, most of Philadelphia's <u>real</u> house price growth since 1950 has only occurred in the last 23 years.
- That is, there was essentially 0% real growth for the 50 years before that: house prices grew at the same rate of nationwide inflation.



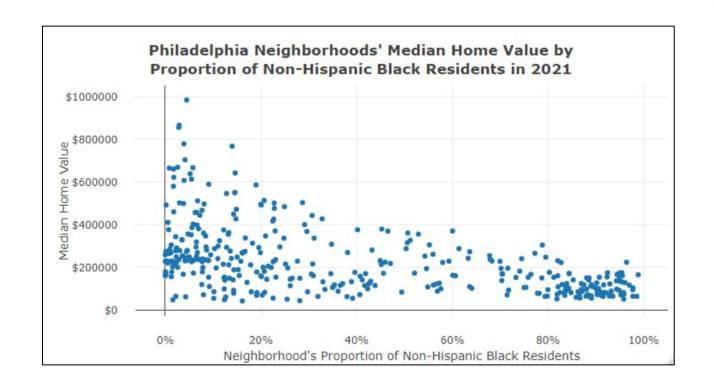
Foregone Housing Wealth in Philadelphia

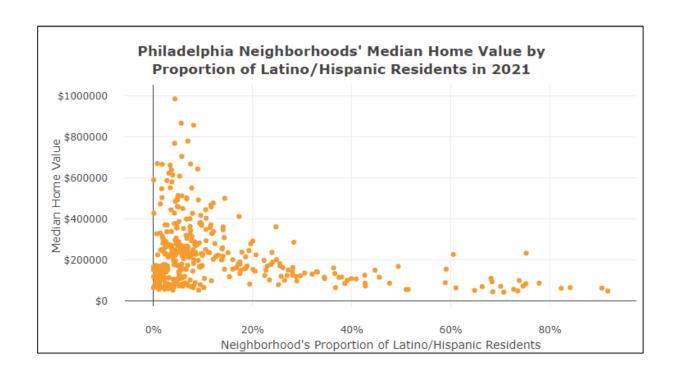
- From 1950 to 2000, real house price growth (net of inflation) averaged 0.2% per year.
- Since 2000, real house price growth (net of inflation) has averaged 4.6% per year.
- This means that someone who bought a house in 1950 at Philadelphia's median price of \$7,000 has experienced a loss in real housing wealth of just over \$146,000

MAJOR REPORT FINDINGS

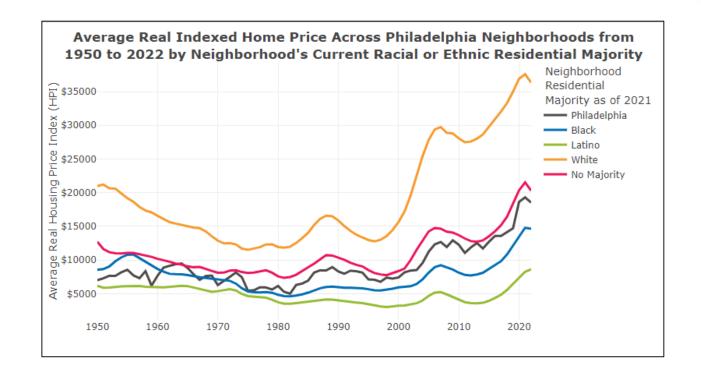
- > The distribution of gains from housing appreciation was and is dramatically skewed by the racial and ethnic composition of the neighborhood in question.
- > The main predictor of housing price appreciation from 1950 to 2000 is the neighborhood's homeownership rate in 1950.
- Due to the prevalence of redlining prior to the Fair Housing Act of 1968 among other factors, homeownership rates were far higher for white than for non-white households in 1950.
- > The Bottom Line:
 - >> Had houses in majority Black neighborhoods appreciated at the same rate as houses in white neighborhoods (after inflation) since 1950, homeowners in Black neighborhoods would have \$24bn more in housing wealth, while homeowners in Latino neighborhoods would have \$33.4bn more in housing wealth.
 - >> Individually, Black homeowners who bought in 1950 would have nearly \$113,000 more in housing wealth, while Latino homeowners would have just over \$157,000 more in housing wealth.



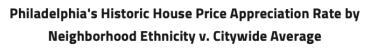


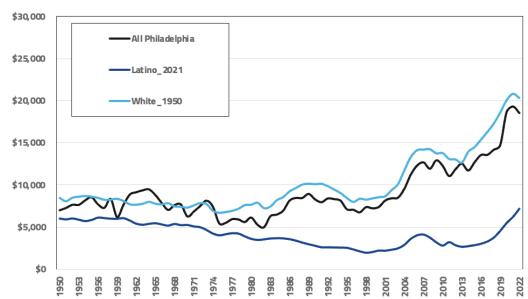








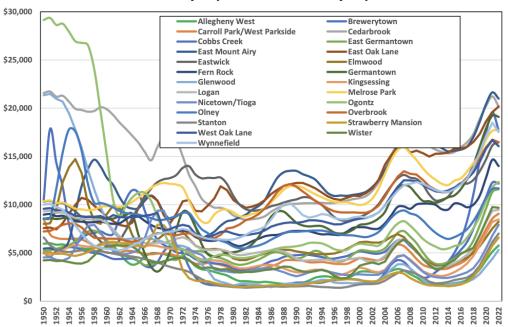




Since 1950, inflation-adjusted house prices in historically white neighborhoods grew by 140%, while those in currently Latino neighborhoods grew by just 19% - a factor difference of 7.26.

THE PRICE OF WHITE FLIGHT...

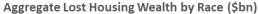
Philadelphia's Historic House Price Appreciation Rate for Neighborhoods that Transitioned from Majority White in 1950 to Majority Black in 2021

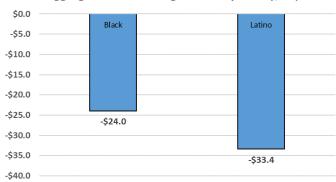


Neighborhoods that transitioned from majority-white to majority-Black only grew by 66%, compared to an average of 210% in neighborhoods that remained majority-white during this same period – a differential factor of nearly 3.2.

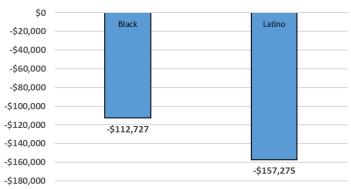


THE PRICE OF RACE IN REAL ESTATE





Individual Lost Housing Wealth by Race



Had house values in predominately minority neighborhoods appreciated at the same rate as house values in predominantly white neighborhoods since 1950, housing in Black neighborhoods would collectively be worth \$24 bn more and housing in Latino neighborhoods would collectively be worth \$33.4 bn more.

For context, Philadelphia's most recent city budget is \$6.2 bn.

The average Black homeowner would be \$112,727 wealthier and the average Latino homeowner would be \$157,275 wealthier.





Housing affordability: Focusing on where the need is greatest

GRA Annual Conference July, 2024

Phyllis Resnick

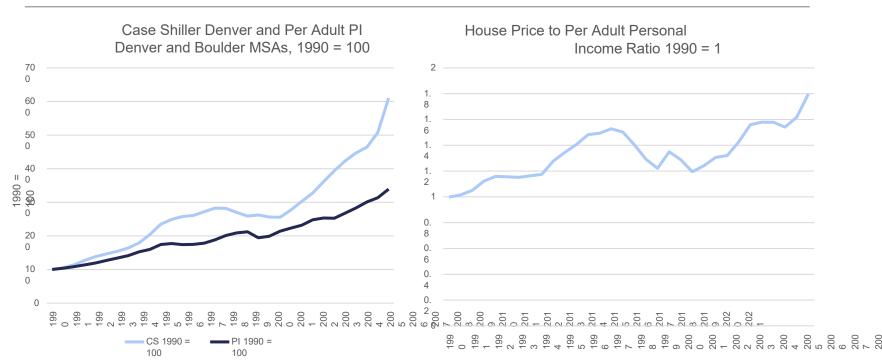




The Colorado Health Foundation

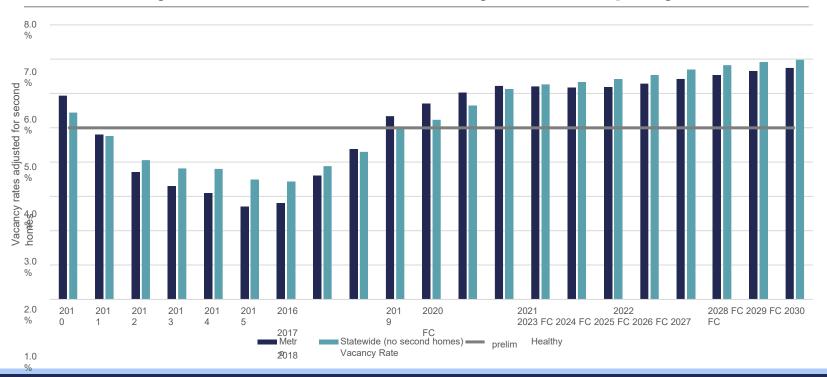
Both studies available at https://www.coloradofuturescsu.org/

Affordability had become mounting challenge





Prior to COVID it was the housing economy. Currently, other factors likely are at play.





COVID became a source of irrationality





National pattern similar, but normalizing



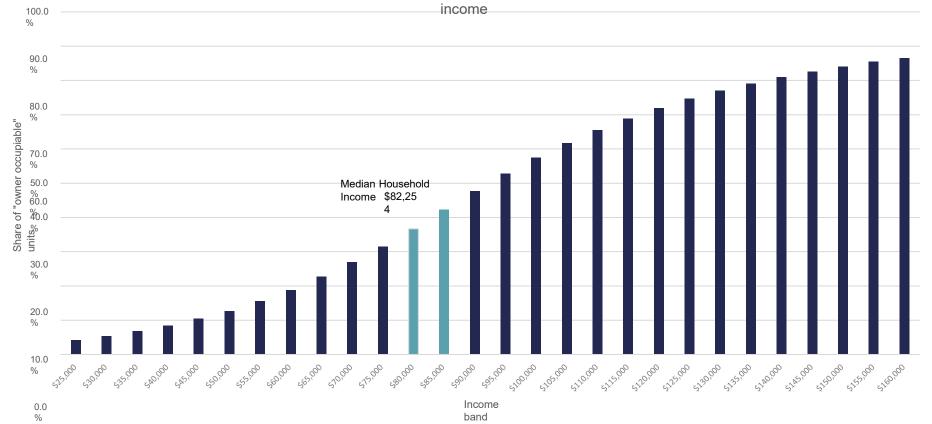




And even with rise in interest rates, majority of housing, by value, is affordable with 2 earners at approximately the median

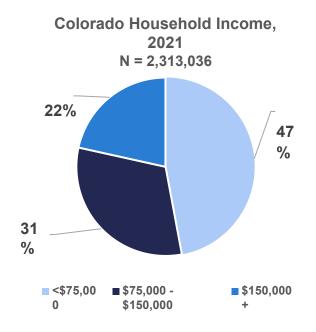


Statewide
Share of "owner occupiable" inventory affordable to





About half of Colorado households have income less than \$75k

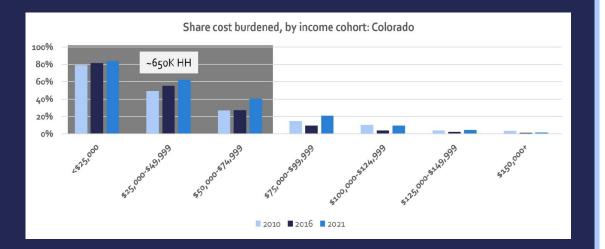




Yet, of cost burdened households,

86 percent earn \$75,000 or less





In 2021, approximately 650,000 households earning \$75,000 or less were cost-burdened

Foregone spending of HHs earning \$75k or less





THE DENVER POST





New homes being built in the Prospect... More

Housing affordability, cost of living are Coloradans' top concerns in new poll

By Meg Wingerter July 17, 2024 at 08:00 ET

Coloradans aren't feeling good about the state of their pocketbooks this year, with three of the top four issues on their minds in a new survey directly related to the cost of necessities.

The annual Pulse Poll, conducted for the Col-

Yet Colorado housing policy increasingly focused on well into middle income. In 2024, Proposition 123 projected to defer ~ \$275M of TABOR refunds to housing – to support up to 120 percent AMI

CFC believes policy must address the most challenged first

THE DENVER POST



Total Market Overview Report Nov metric by report month and for your to date (YTC) starting from the lost of the year.			May 2024 Statewide Report		Nordiged B 00		
Key Metrics	Historical Sparkbars	5-2023	5-2024	Percent During	YTD-2023	YTD-2024	Record Change
New Listings	Military and I	11,538	14,068	+ 22.1%	45,571	52,236	+ 14.6%
Pending / Under Contract		8,431	0,728	+ 3.5%	38,684	30,296	- 1.0%
Sold Listings	الإدميلالليا	8,908	8,617	- 3.9%	34,788	34,075	- 2.0%
Median Sales Price		\$538,000	\$555,000	+ 3.2%	\$525,000	8545,000	+ 3.8%
Average Sales Price		\$682,704	\$705,692	+ 3.4%	\$663,399	\$715,013	+ 7.0%
Percent of List Price Received	IIII	99.8%	99.3%	- 0.5%	99.2%	99.0%	- 0.2%
Days on Market Until Sale		39	44	+ 12.8%	51	64	+ 5.9%
Housing Affordability Index	Manage all to a	53	49	-7.5%	54	50	-7.4%
Inventory of Active Listings	SHOW 2 MORE PI	нотс	S ⊕	+ 27.0%		-	-
Months Supply of Inventory	1111111111111111111111111111111111111	2.2	3.2	+ 45.5%		-	

Colorado's housing market moves closer to balance in May

By Sara B. Hansen June 14, 2024 at 22:15 ET

New home listings statewide increased nearly 24% in May compared to May 2023, creating a more balanced housing market, according to the latest market trends report from the Colorado Association of Realtors.

"Over the past decade, Denver has averaged around 1.5 to 2 months of inventory, a moderate seller's market," said Denver-area realtor



Further Inquiries | More Insight | Follow Us



The Colorado Futures Center is a 501c3 organization dedicated to informing about economic, fiscal and public policy issues impacting community economic health and quality of life.



Phyllis Resnick, PhD

Executive Director, Colorado Futures

Center phyllis@coloradofuturescsu.org

www.coloradofuturescsu.org/

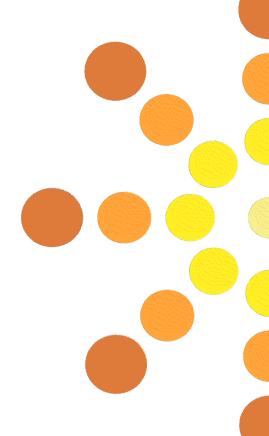


UTAH FOUNDATION

RESEARCH • ANALYZE • INFORM

Housing in Utah

Shawn Teigen July 22, 2024



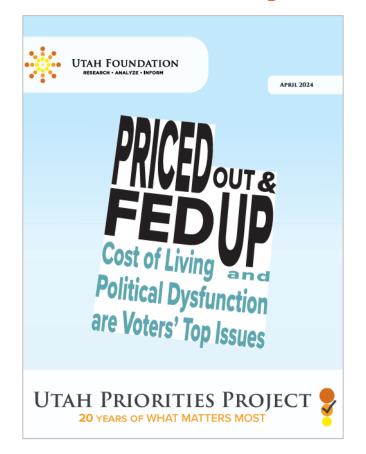
Housing in Utah

- Why are we writing about it?
 - A Utah Priority
 - > We alth
 - Prices
 - Shortage
- ► Can renting be preferable?
- ▶ What can we do?
 - Policies -- homeownership
 - ► Policies perspective of municipalities

Why?



Utah Priorities Project – 2024



Utah Voter's	
Top Issues	

Important High Importance Important Medium Importance

Low

Importance

Least Important

Category

Most

Issue of concern

Partisan Politics

Air quality

Immigration

Crime

Homelesssness

Housing affordablity

Government overreach

State and local taxes

Roads and transportation

Crowded neighborhoods

The Great Salt Lake

Abortion and women's rights

Transgender rights and access

Politicans listening to voters

Kindergarten-12th grade education

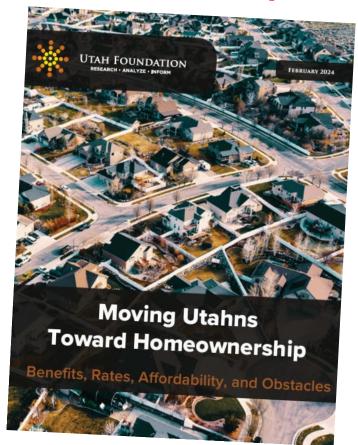
Earning enough to pay for non-housing needs

Having enough water (other than the Great Salt Lake)

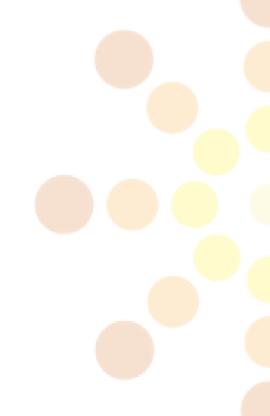
Utah Voter's Top Issues



Home Ownership – 2024



Wealth



Median values

Household wealth \$166,900

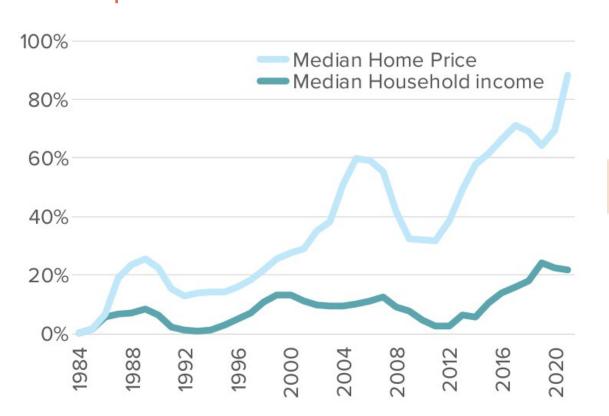
	Median values	Percent holding asset
Household wealth	\$166,900	
Rental property	200,000	7%

	Median values	Percent holding asset
Household wealth	\$166,900	
Rental property	200,000	7%
Home equity	174,000	62%
Other real estate	100,000	8%
Retirement accounts	79,900	60%

Prices

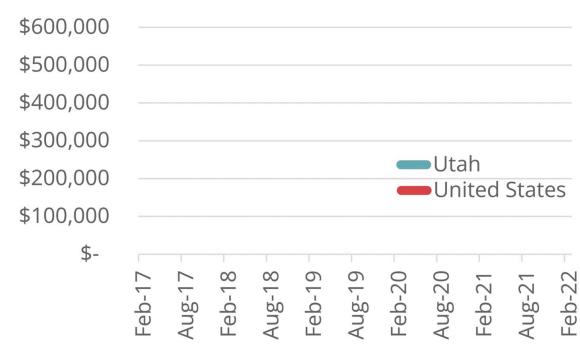


New home prices have increased much faster than incomes.





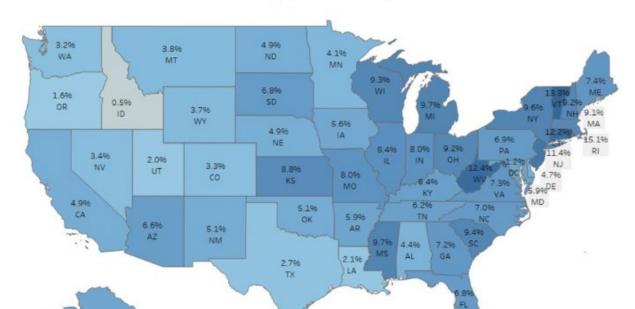
Median price home





UTAH FOUNDATION Significant Statistics

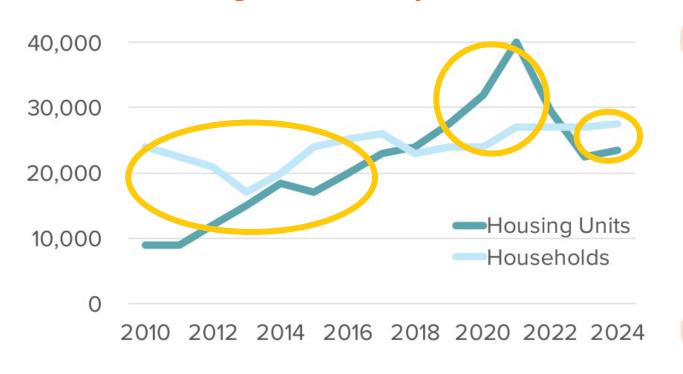
Home Price Appreciation, 2023



Shortage



Utah's current housing deficit has likely been decades in the making.



Drawbacks

Market fluctuations may limit or even decrease net worth.

Drawbacks

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- Similarly, in an environment of high mortgage interest rates and often stubbornly high home prices, monthly rental costs are generally cheaper than the total monthly costs of owning a home.

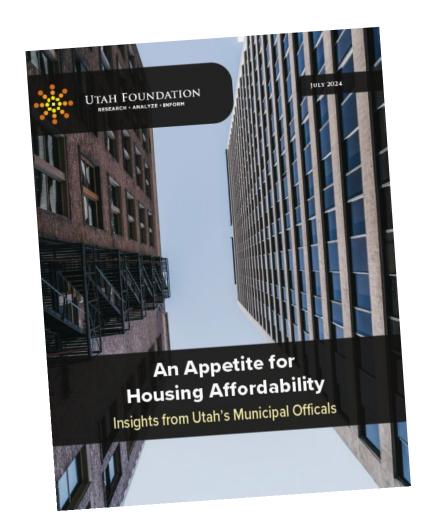
Drawbacks

- Market fluctuations may limit or even decrease net worth.
- Similarly, in an environment of high mortgage interest rates and often stubbornly high home prices, monthly rental costs are generally cheaper than the total monthly costs of owning a home.
- Renting also provides higher levels of flexibility in the event of life events that might require relocation such as health problems in the family, retirement, death, or divorce.



Housing and Homeownership

- Encouraging construction density can improve homeowner affordability as height limits are increased or smaller lots are embraced in neighborhoods otherwise characterized by single-family homes.
- Factory-built housing can be used to improve affordability as economies of scale reduce construction costs.
- Tax policies can be used to discourage housing speculation and increase the supply of ownable and rentable housing. These might include land value, flip, and vacancy taxes.
- Shared equity models and downpayment assistance can be used to increase homeowner affordability and allow residents access to the housing ladder.
- Various policy options can encourage condominium construction and help increase homeowner affordability



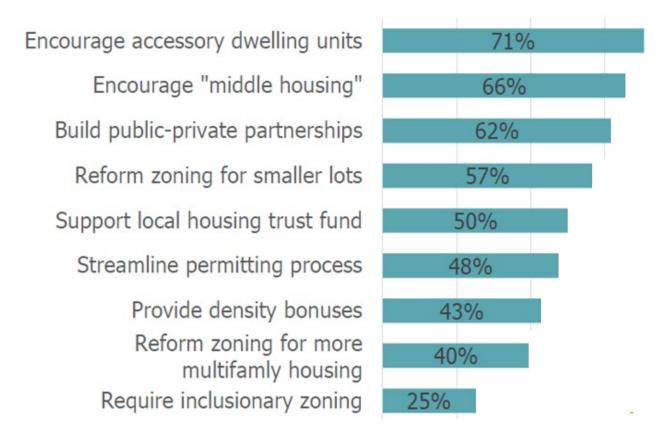
Housing and Municipalities

- "Affordable housing" defined:
 - technical definitions based on local area median income
 - "dense"
 - "low quality"

Municipal officials prioritize research and Research 76% the right thing It is the right thing to do 60% over individual Preferences of local residents 54% preferences. My preferences 32%

Survey question: "What informs your professional view regarding affordable housing? (choose all that apply)."

Accessory **Dwelling Units** (ADUs) and middle housing are the most popular affordable housing options.



Survey question: "When thinking about affordable housing, how supportive are you in having your municipalit enact or expand the following: supportive, neutral, unsupportive, not familiar with term."

Housing in Utah

- Why are we writing about it?
 - A Utah Priority
 - > We alth
 - Prices
 - Shortage
- ► Can renting be preferable?
- ▶ What can we do?
 - Policies -- homeownership
 - ► Policies perspective of municipalities

► The growing West – state perspectives

► Now to East – small communities

STATIC INCOME, RISING COSTS:

Renting in the Heart of the Commonwealth

GRA Annual Conference 2024
Paul Matthews, WRRB Executive Director and CEO

Thanks to the work of:

Joshua Boucher, PhD, WRRB Senior Research Associate David Cruz Mejia, MPP, former WRRB Research Associate

https://www.wrrb.org/reports/2022/12/static-income-rising-costs-renting-in-the-heart-of-the-commonwealth/

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS



Chart 1A: Change in Owner
Occupied and Renter Occupied
Units in Worcester
2010 - 2020

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2020 5-year estimates



HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS





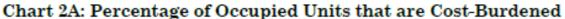
Race and Ethnicity Age Educational Attainment Date they moved in

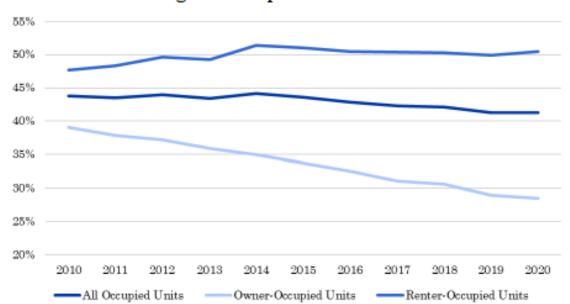
Black Asian Latino Owner 75.1% 7.5% 6.2% 10.1% Renter 51.1% 13.9% 28.2% <35 35-4445-54 >55 years years years years Owner 11.3% 14.9% 23.1% 50.7% 18.7% Renter 32.1% 15.5% 33.7% Less than High school or Some college or Bachelor's degree or high school associate's degree higher Owner 23.1% 6.5% 26.6% 43.7% Renter 17.6% 30.3% 28.6% 23.5% >2019 2015-2018 2010-2014 2000-2009 <2000 3.4% 14.3% 18.0% 27.2% 37.1% Renter 6.8% 43.2% 29.1% 14.2% 6.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2020 5-year estimates

COST BURDENS BY HOUSEHOLD

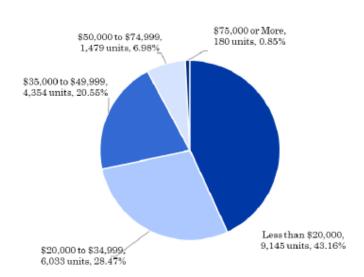






Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2020 5-Year Estimates

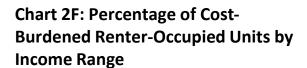
Chart 2D: Number of Cost-Burdened Renter-Occupied Units by Income Range in Worcester, and as a Percentage of all Cost-Burdened Renter -Occupied Units, 2020

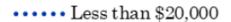


Source: American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

COST BURDENS BY HOUSEHOLD







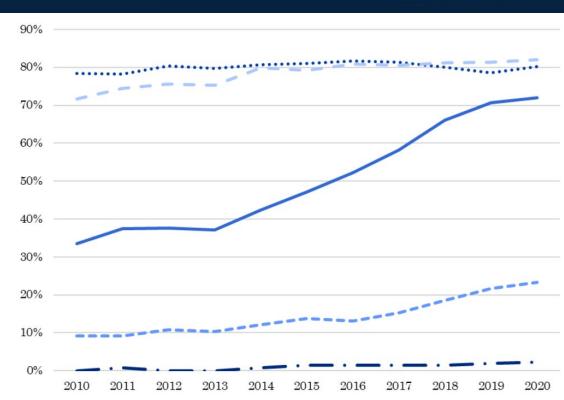






\$75,000 or More

Source: American Community Survey, 2010–2020 5-Year Estimates



COST BURDENS BY REGION



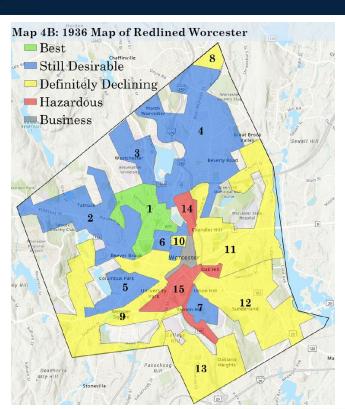
Table 3H: Percentage of Cost-Burdened Units, Gateway Cities and Northeast								
	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				
City	2010	2020	% Change	2010	2020	% Change		
Lowell	39.80%	27.92%	-29.85%	48.70%	48.77%	0.13%		
New Bedford	43.70%	30.19%	-30.91%	50.60%	43.52%	-13.99%		
Quincy	39.50%	35.47%	-10.22%	44.50%	43.91%	-1.33%		
Springfield	38.80%	30.97%	-20.17%	56.70%	56.02%	-1.20%		
Worcester	39.10%	28.47%	-27.19%	47.70%	50.50%	5.87%		
Providence, RI	48.00%	34.94%	-27.21%	53.50%	44.34%	-17.12%		
Rochester, NY	30.80%	22.52%	-26.89%	59.30%	53.19%	-10.31%		

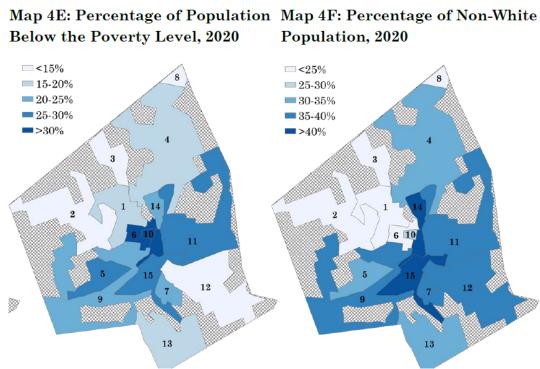
Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2020 5-Year Estimates

Note: Tables are in 2020 inflation-adjusted dollars.

REDLINING'S IMPACTS TODAY

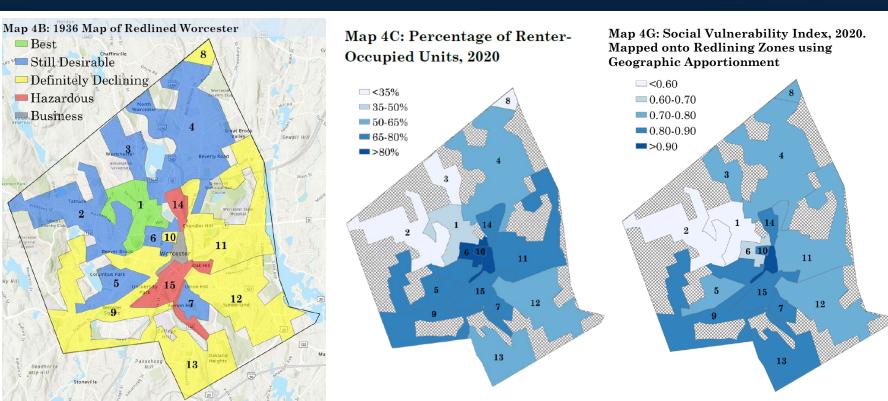






REDLINING'S IMPACTS TODAY





GRA Spotlight | Early Education

Doug Howgate, Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation





MTF & Early Childhood Education Research

GRA Conference

July 2024

Outline

- I. MTF Background
- II. Why MTF; Why Early Ed?
- III. Defining Our Work & Role
- IV. Building on Progress





MTF Mission

MTF is a norprofit, non-partisan research organization committed to providing accurate, unbiased research with balanced policy recommendations that serve to enhance sustainable and equitable economic growth in Massachusetts.

- Focus on economic health of the Commonwealth:
 - o Long-term
 - o Sustainable
 - o Equitable
- Specialize in state and local public finance
- Public and private sector audiences



Historic Focus: Budget & Tax

Tax

- FY 2025 Consensus Revenue Agreement
- FY 2025 Revenue & Resources
 Analysis
- FY 2024 Tax Shortfall
- Massachusetts Tax Relief Legislation
- Tax Legislation Preview
- <u>Massachusetts Tax Legislation</u> <u>Recommendations</u>
- Key Policy Questions for the Income Surtax

Budget

- Governor Healey's FY 2025 Budget
- FY 2025 State Budget Deep Dives:
 - Local Aid & K-12 Education
 - Surtax Spending
 - Transportation
 - Early Education & Care
 - Workforce
 - MassHealth
- House Ways & Means FY 2025 Budget
- Senate Ways & Means FY 2025 Budget
- FY 2025 Budget Conference Preview



Typical MTF Research



Housing

Affordable Homes Act Bill Summary



Education

- How to Capitalize on Minority Serving Institutions in Massachusetts.
- The Importance of C3 Continuation for the Commonwealth



Federal Funds

 Capitalizing on Federal Funding Opportunities



Transportation

<u>Labor Shortages Raise Doubts</u>
 About MBTA's Capabilities



Workforce

- MTF Workforce Primers
- <u>Massachusetts Workforce Investments:</u>
 Sector-Based Programs



Demographics

 Urban Economies on the Precipice: <u>A Tale of 6 Cities</u>





Ingredients for Early Childhood Work

Desire to apply mission in new ways

Interest in expanding non-member support

Reputation on budget work

Prior relationships

Early model for how this could work



Thinking Through Engagement

What This Work Brought to MTF

- 1) Continued relevance on Beacon Hill
- 2) New application of mission
- 3) Ability to increase staff investment
- 4) Opportunity to engage with new funders and build relationships with advocacy organizations
- 5) Chance to inform policy improvements

What MTF Brought to the Work

- 1) Credibility
- 2) Expertise
- 3) Research capacity
- 4) Cross-connection with other critical policy issues
- 5) Platform for attention and engagement





Thinking Through the Scope of Research

- What's been happening?
 - o Federal childcare funding update
 - o MA response
 - Actions in other states
- Why does it matter?
 - o Economic impact of insufficient childcare
- What can we do better?
 - o Assessment of MA childcare financial assistance system
- What should we do?
 - Childcare operational grants recommendations



What's Happened?

DECEMBER 14, 2021 EDUCATION

Federal Relief Funds for Child Care: What it Means for MA

SEPTEMBER 07, 2022 EDUCATION

Innovative Federal Relief Spending on Child Care: How Massachusetts Stacks Up

Figure 1. CCDBG Funding Streams by Federal Legislation

Legislation	Total in Bill	CCDBG	MA CCDBG
CARES Act	\$1.7 trillion	\$3.5 billion	\$45.7 million
CRRSA Act	\$868 billion	\$10 billion	\$131 million
ARPA	\$1.8 trillion	\$15 billion	\$196 million
Total	\$4.4 trillion	\$28.5 billion	\$372.7 million

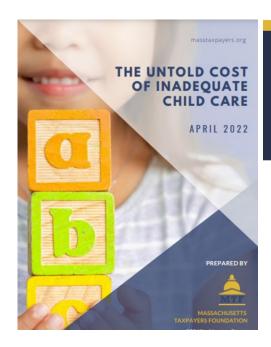
Table 6. Components of Stabilization Grant Formulas by State

Formula Component	MA	CT	NM	ME	ОН
License Capacity	X	X	X	X	X
Staffing Costs	X			Χ	
Equity Adj.	X	Χ	Χ		
Quality			X	X	
Non-traditional Hours				Χ	X
Full/Part Time		X	X		
Program Type					X
Accreditation Status		X			
Accepts Subsidy		X		X	
Enrolling Younger Children		X	X		
Peak Pandemic Operation		X	X		

Key: X = base, X = supplement/bonus



Why Does it Matter?



MTF ESTIMATES that due to inadequate child care,
MASSACHUSETTS LOSES ROUGHLY \$2.7 BILLION EACH YEAR
in lost earnings for employees, additional costs and lower
productivity for employers, and fewer tax revenues for the state.
Further broken down, every year:

- EMPLOYERS LOSE \$812 MILLION due to lower productivity and turnover/replacement costs.
- INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES LOSE \$1.7 BILLION in wages from missing work or reducing their hours.
- MASSACHUSETTS FOREGOES \$188 MILLION in tax revenues due to lower earnings and lost wages.





What Can We Do Better?

JANUARY 2023

MASSACHUSETTS TAXPAYERS FOUNDATION

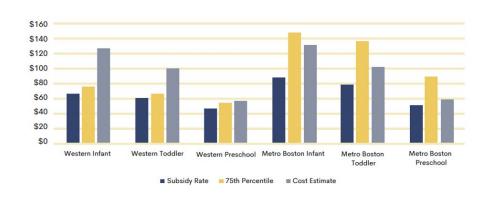
PREPARING FOR CHILD CARE REFORM:

How to Improve the Subsidy System to Maximize Future Investment



"THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM IS MADE UP OF A MULTITUDE OF POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE BEEN LAYERED ON TOP OF EACH OTHER OVER TIME WITHOUT REGARD FOR HOW THEY MAY INTERACT. THE RESULT IS A SYSTEM THAT PRIORITIZES ENFORCEMENT OVER ACCESS, OVERBURDENING FAMILIES, AND DELAYING THE USE OF MUCH NEEDED CHILD CARE SERVICES."

Subsidy Rates vs. Market Rates vs. Preliminary Cost Estimate





What Do We Recommend?

MA's childcare operational grants program – Commonwealth Cares for Children is key to enhancing the state's early education system.

The state should:

- 1) Codify C3 into state law to provide consistency and stability for providers.
- 2) Maintain the program's universality and consider the ways that C3 calbe used to incentivize participation in the subsidy system.
- 3) Continue to evaluate the grant formula to make sure that the goals of equity and supporting our most vulnerable communities remain centered.
- 4) Allow flexibility for the Department of EEC to evolve the program.
- 5) Use C3 to increase support for the early education workforce with special focus on wages, benefits, and career paths.

Systemwide Capacity

7,500 programs supported to date

7,100 slots over prepandemic levels

85%of licensed seats are filled with enrolled children





Staff and Support

- MTF brought on a dedicated early education policy research with support of initial grant
 - o We have now maintained that position for 3 years
- Ongoing work in early childcare has:
 - o Deepened philanthropic relationships with two organizations
 - o Established new relationships with two funders
- Our early childcare work has been incorporated into standard MTF products:
 - o Expanding our budget/legislative analysis
 - o Creating a new series of ongoing external presentations



MTF Implemented Recommendations

Commonwealth Cares for Children

- Full funding for C3 in all FY 2025 budget proposals
- EEC commitment to universality with additional support to those serving high needs communities
- Re-assessment of the pandeneira grant formula to consider effect of increased staffing levels

CCFA Subsidy System Reform

- Building of a new provider rate structure that more closely meets the true cost of care
- Improved policies to make the system friendlier and more accessible for families

PublicPrivate Childcare Partnerships

- Proposed employesupported pilot program with costs split between the employer and the state
- Early Education Task Force created to bring together government agencies, providers, the community, and the business sector to ensure affordable, duglity childcare across the state



EdNC Supporting Investment in Early Childhood Education

Katie Dukes, EducationNC

- · Doug Howgate, President, Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation
 - · Dr. Ereka Williams, VP of Education for Dogwood Health Trust
 - · Greg Borum, Director of Western NC Early Childhood Coalition
- · Dr. Amieris Lavender, Chief Program Officer of YWCA-Asheville



Supporting investment in early childhood care & education

Katie Dukes

Director of Early Childhood Policy



Investment in the future

Research shows investments in early childhood bring higher returns than investments at any other stage of life

Vast majority of human brain development occurs in first three years of life

Strengthening neural connections during this critical period leads to:

- improved health
- lower incarceration rates
- better educational outcomes
- greater workforce readiness



Investment in the present

North Carolina ranked Top State for Business by CNBC two years in a row

- 2022: "putting partisanship aside"
- 2023 warning: "the political harmony that has helped [make] the state so competitive is fading"

Investment in early care & education enables parents to fully participate in the labor force

Economy is stronger when parents can earn family-sustaining wages knowing their children are safe and cared for



Systemic problems require systemic solutions.

North Carolina was a leader
— and can be again —
but five other states are leading the way
in early childhood policy & investment.

Oregon & Vermont & Michigan & New Mexico & Massachusetts.



Four successful strategies

- 1. Advocacy from the business community
- 2. Grassroots organizing
- 3. Streamlining governance
- 4. Identifying/creating new funding streams



Supporting investment in early childhood care & education

Doug Howgate

» President, Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation

Dr. Ereka Williams

» Vice President of Education, Dogwood Health Trust

Greg Borom

» Director, Western North Carolina Early Childhood Coalition

Dr. Amieris Lavender

» Chief Program Officer, YWCA-Asheville and WNC



Unlocking potential: The role of coaching

Nancy Richmond Rose, RichmondRose Coaching & Consulting



Unlocking potential: The role of coaching

Hallmarks of coaching

- partnership
- find your own answers
- gain clarity and uncover insights
- tailored

- confidential
- offer and invite
- trust and safety
- bias to action

Change

here ______ there

Awareness Clarity Vision **Innovation Activation**

Dedicated time Empowerment Accountability Get results faster Frameworks

Best way to understand the power of coaching

is to

experience coaching

Nancy Richmond Rose

www.richmondrosecoaching.com nrose@richmondrosecoaching.com

https://calendly.com/nancyrichmondrose



RICHMONDROSE COACHING & CONSULTING

SEO + Distribution

Anna Pogarcic, EducationNC



What is SEO?

Search Engine Optimization is the practice of making your website easier for search engines to crawl, and improving it so that your pages rank higher in search results.

It is as much about what you produce and write about as it how you optimize the content.



What affects search performance?

There are lots of factors that can affect how well your website performs on search.

They include:

- Algorithms
- User's past behavior
- Load times
- Use of keywords, both in page titles and throughout posts
- URLs
- Subject matter authority
- Internal and external linking
- And so much more! And it's constantly changing.



Here's what you can control

Surfacing useful and relevant content

Our primary means to connect you with the most useful content is to rely on our news algorithms, which look at signals like relevance, prominence, freshness, authoritativeness and usability, the location you are querying from and language. Some features also consider your interests to personalize the results you see. Each of these signals is weighed alongside the others and would not be the sole reason for showing a story. Many of our approaches build on the ranking systems used by Google Search. The key factors we evaluate include:

Relevance

Location

Prominence

Authoritativeness

Freshness

Usability

Interests



Keywords

Keywords, key phrases, and key topics are the central focus of the search query, and should be the central focus of your content.

It should appear multiple times in multiple places: in the post, in URLs, headlines, etc.



- Use Google Trends to identify popular keyword searches
- If you can pay: SEM Rush and Moz are good options as well



Linking

External linking: Hyperlinks to content that is not on your website.

Internal linking: Linking to other content on your website.

Backlinks: Other websites linking to your content.



- Promote content
- Invite experts to write guest pieces
- Develop relationships with relevant experts and other authoritative sites



Other tips

- Measure your success.
 - Metrics that matter: clickthrough rate, search position
- Follow the <u>Google search blog</u>.
- Designate someone on your team as an SEO expert, give them resources, and consult them.
- When in doubt, ask yourself: What question is this answering?



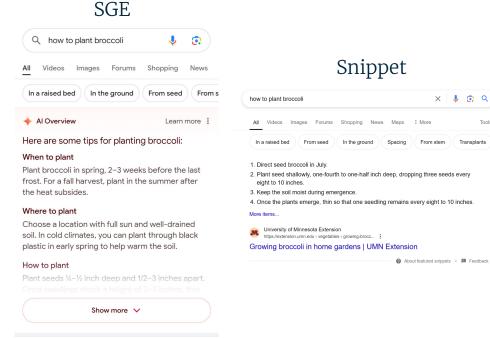
- Google Analytics is free, but there are paid options as well that allow you to track your search traffic
- Google Search Console



SGE and snippets

An AI Overview is an AIgenerated search result on Google. Depending on the query, it could provide an answer that combines multiple sources.

A snippet elevates a portion of a specific search result to the top of the page.

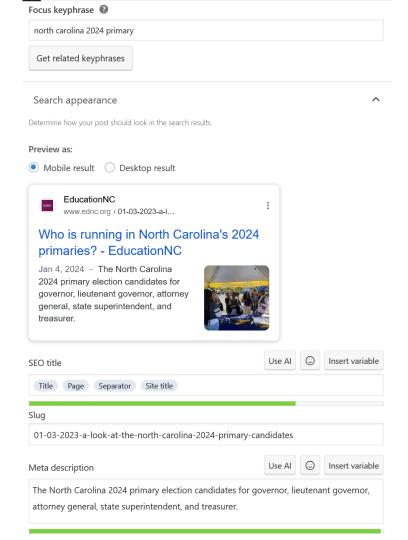




In practice: Yoast SEO

Yoast SEO is a WordPress plug-in that allows you to customize data on the back end to help your search performance.

There are free and paid versions available.







Thank you!

Anna Pogarcic, Director of Content at EdNC

Contact information 704-421-2307 apogarcic@ednc.org

Follow me on X @ampogarcic



Strengthening governmental research since 1914

Revenue Models + Board Governance

Kelley O'Brien, KTO Strategy & Communications



GRA conference July 2024

ALIGNING GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE WITH REVENUE GOALS

Nonprofit revenue falls into four main categories

- Grants
 Government
 Foundation
- Gifts
 Individual
 Corporate
- 1) Membership dues and fees
- Earned revenue or fee for service Conferences and events Consulting

Other sources: Loans and interest off investments

Discussion: What are your primary sources of funding?

What sources of revenue support your organization?

Where have you had the most luck in meeting your revenue goals?

What is your board's role in helping you meet these goals?

A shift in thinking (and doing) about board composition

1990s and 2000s: General thinking that larger boards meant more opportunities for fundraising (grants and gifts)

2020s: Organizations should examine revenue outcomes alongside other measures of board effectiveness

Board members have three key duties

Duty of care – actively participating in meetings, advancing mission and goals, monitoring budget, and engaging in strategic planning

Duty of loyalty – placing the organization's interests above their own

Duty of obedience – ensuring the organization is abiding laws and regulation

Nonprofit boards are becoming smaller

BoardSource's 2017 "Leading with Intent": over the last 20 years, the average nonprofit board has shrunk from about 17 members to about 14 (https://leadingwithintent.org/previous-reports/)

The Wall Street Journal 2014 Study: smaller boards are more effective and get bigger returns than larger boards. (https://www.wsj.com/articles/smaller-boards-get-bigger-returns-1409078628)

A board's function should drive its form

- How does everyone feel about the board's size? Too small? Too large?
- What do we need to get accomplished, and do we have the right people on board to get the work done?
- How does our mission or mandate affect the size of the board?
- What would be the perfect size for group dynamics and a culture of inquiry?
- What are the criteria to judge the suitability of our board at this phase of our lifecycle?

Source: BoardSource

Discussion: Does your board form align with function?

Where do you see structure supporting function?

Where do you see opportunities for better alignment?

- Terms
- Size
- Composition

Ran's Recommendations

Mebane Rash, EducationNC





Our Collective Research

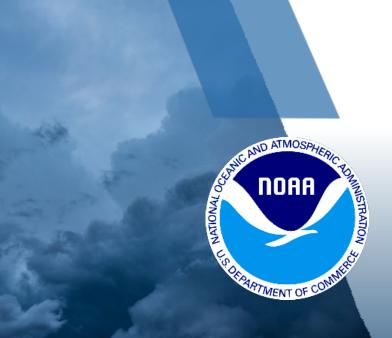
Mebane Rash, EducationNC Ryan Hankins, Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama Brian Straessle, The Sycamore Institute



NOAA | What is NOAA?

Derek (Deke) Arndt, Director of NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)





National Centers for Environmental Information

Welcome

Escorting the world's environmental observations and data into their second career.

Deke Arndt, NCEI Director

NCEI Mission

NCEI provides environmental data, products, and services covering the depths of the ocean to the surface of the sun to drive resilience, prosperity, and equity for current and future generations.

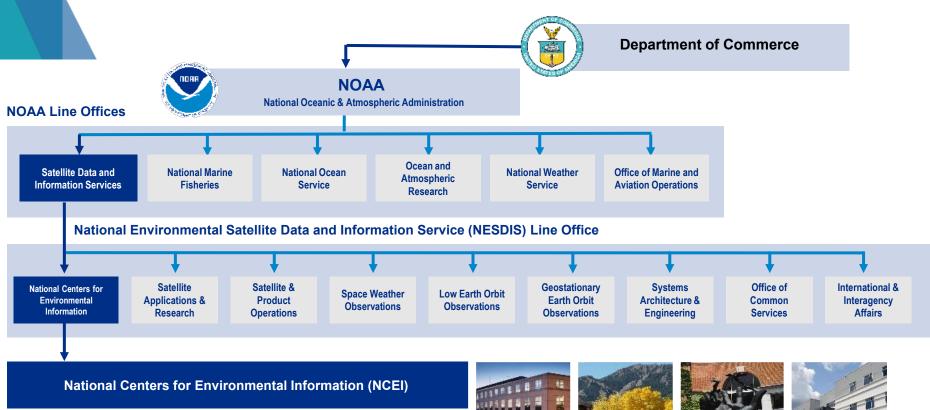


A tenacious and trusted leader in environmental information for a rapidly changing world with a focus on driving lasting good across our partnerships, our economy, around the U.S and the world through generations.















Boulder, CO



Silver Spring, MD

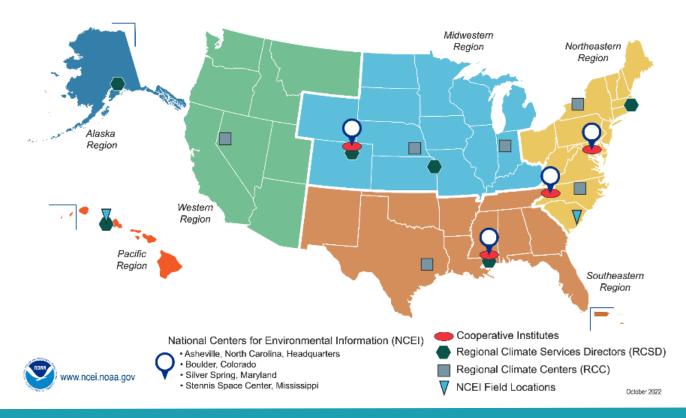


Stennis, MS



NCEI's Nationwide ecosystem of partners

National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)





Authoritative Information and Services

"In the context of authoritative products and services, the notion of "authoritative" means...

... conferred by users

- Community /Partner
 Use and impact
- · Proof is in their use
- · Reliable, valuable

"service"

NCEI: — Aim here

"science"

... credibly represent earth system

- Accuracy, rigor
- Scientific credibility

... carefully sourced and transparent

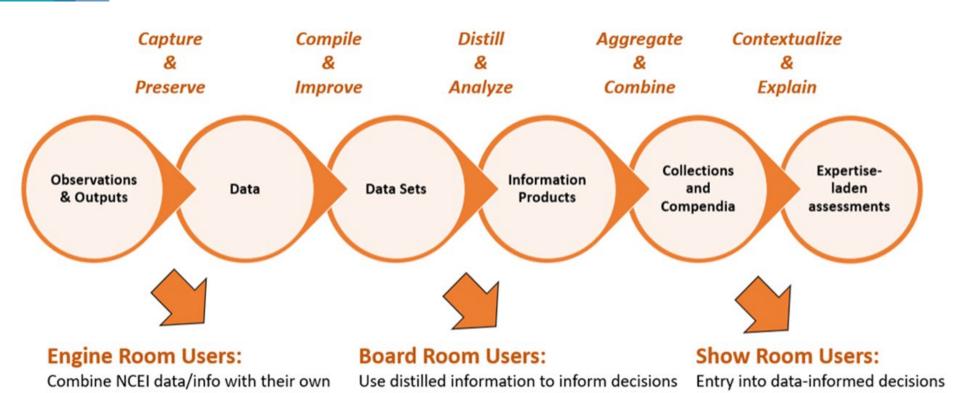
- Discoverability
- Provenance
- Preservation

"stewardship"



NCEI products span from local to global, and weekly to decadal scales

Annual to Seasonal - Annual Monthly Daily/Weekly Decadal Billion \$ Disasters, Snowfall Impact Temperature & **Heating & Cooling** Index **Climate Extremes** Precipitation Degree Days Index Local Outlooks FEMA, disaster **Energy Sector** Agriculture nsurance response Climate **Hurricane Tracks** Normals Space Weather Drought Outlook Regional Construction, Emergency **Aviation Industry** Agriculture **Planners** Infrastructure, Agriculture STATE OF THE CLIMATE IPCC & National IN 2013 **Drought Monitor** Climate Global and U.S. National Annual State of the Assessments Climate Summarie & Global **Climate Reports** Agriculture Numerous Sectors Gov't Scientists **Policymakers**





Tiers of Data Stewardship

From Acquisition to Archive to Access

Long Term Preservation and **Basic Access**

- · Preserve original data with metadata for discovery and access
- Serve as expert advisors on standards for data providers and coordinate support agreements for sustainable data archiving

01

Enhanced Access and Basic Quality **Assurance**

 Create complete metadata, automate QA and provide enhanced data access through specialized software services

Scientific **Improvements**

 Improve data quality or accuracy with scientific quality assessments, controls, warning flags, and corrections

03

Derived Products

· Distill, combine, or analyze products and data to create new or blended scientific data products

04

Authoritative Records

 Establish authoritative quality, uncertainties, and provenance

05

National Services and

Leadership

 Establish highly specialized levels of data services and product

06



Providing Climate Information to Inform the Future



Monthly U.S. & Global Climate Reports



U.S. Billion-Dollar Weather & Climate Disasters Report



U.S. Drought Monitor



Regional Snowfall Index



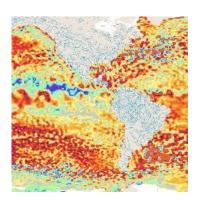
Tornado Climatology



Hourly Precipitation Data



Climate Extremes Index



Blended Sea Winds



Coast, Oceans, and Geophysics

Providing data and information from the Sun to Earth's seafloor



Ocean Exploration
Digital Atlas



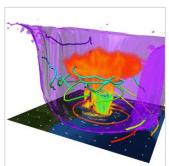
Enhanced Magnetic Model



Passive Acoustics



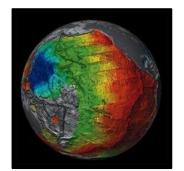
Gulf of Mexico Data Atlas



Model Reanalysis



Deep Sea Corals Data Portal



Bathymetry and Global Relief



World Ocean Database



NCEI's Value to the Nation

NCEI Stakeholders by Sector

Science, Technology, and Engineering

Ecosystems (Agriculture/Aquaculture)

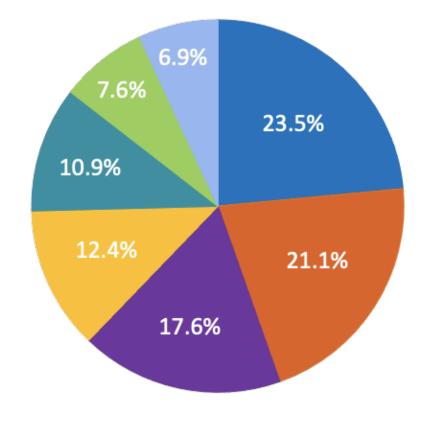
Transportation and Infrastructure

Energy

Insurance, Finance, and Legal

Health and Emergency Management

Higher Education





NCEI's closest research partners



https://cires.colorado.edu/



https://cisess.umd.edu/



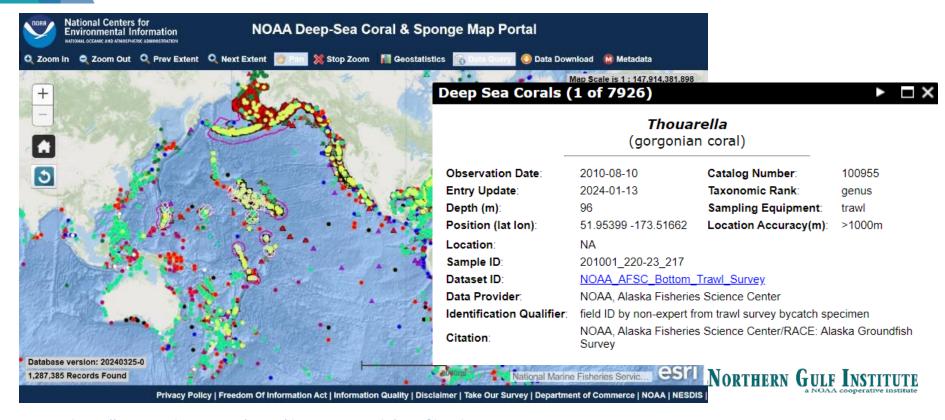
https://ncics.org/



https://www.northerngulfinstitute.org/



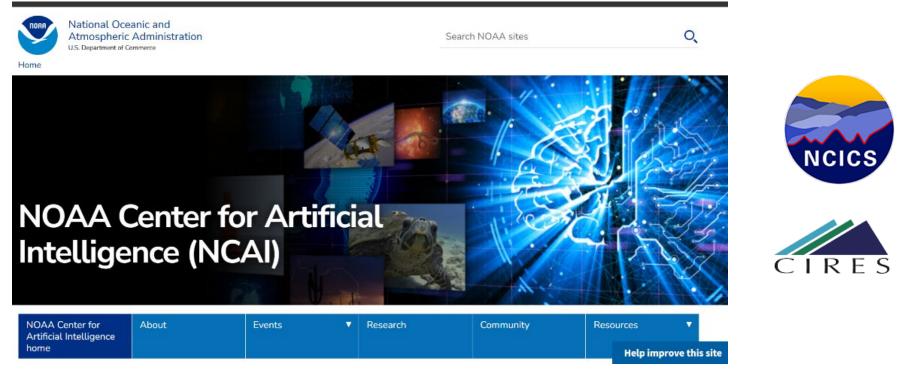
Our partner research reflects information's journey





https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/maps/deep-sea-corals/mapSites.htm

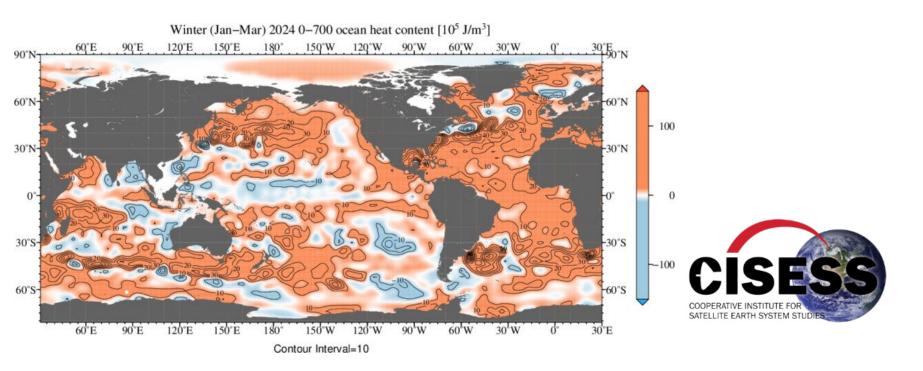
Our partner research reflects information's journey



https://www.noaa.gov/ai



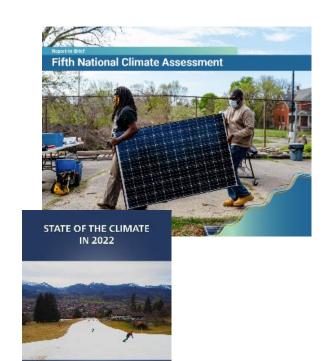
Our partner research reflects information's journey



https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/global/ https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/world-ocean-atlas

Climate Monitoring & Assessment at NCEI

- *Fifth National Climate Assessment:* Broad, accessibly written comprehensive overview of the state of the climate and our relationship with it
 - https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/
- **BAMS State of the Climate:** Deep, observation-driven "annual physical" of the climate system
 - SoC 2022: https://doi.org/10.1175/2023BAMSStateoftheClimate.1
 - catalog: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/bams-state-of-climate
- **NCEI Climate Monitoring:** Routine daily to monthly updates of climate conditions as measurements allow
 - https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/climate-monitoring



Technical Support Unit for Nat'l Climate Assessment



Asheville (NCICS/NCEI) was again the nerve center for the National Climate Assessment:

- Science
- Data
- Editorial
- Web / Cloud development
- Communications



https://ncics.org/cics-news/technical-support-for-the-fifth-national-climate-assessment/

ps://nca2023.globalchange.gov/

Science

OVERVIEW

Projected Changes at 3.6°F (2.0°C) of Global Warming

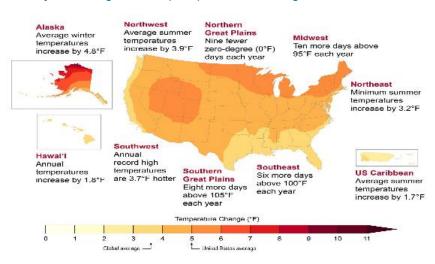


Figure 1.15 What would 3.6°F (2°C) of global warming feel like in the United States?

SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS

Projected Change in Annual Risk of Late False-Spring Events

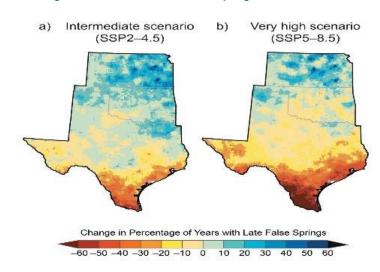


Figure 26.9 The risk of plant bud burst before the last freeze is projected to increase for the northern portion of the Southern Great Plains. The risk decreases for the southern portion of the region.

Favorite Figures

OCEANS

Ocean-Related Climate Impacts on People and Ecosystems

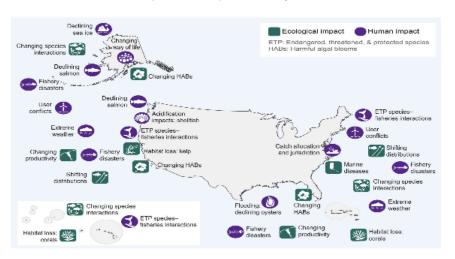


Figure 10.1 Many broad-scale climate-related ecological and human impacts are occurring in US marine areas.

Selected by: Ciara Lemery

INDICATORS

Wildfires and Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Growth

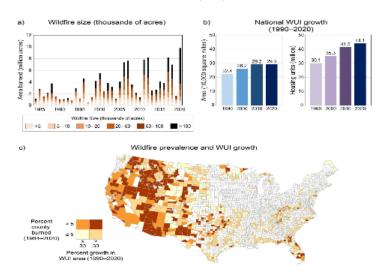


Figure 36.14 Area burned by wildfires is increasing and the wildland—urban interface is expanding in the contiguous US.

Selected by: Laura Stevens

Favorite Figures

CLIMATE TRENDS

Figure 2.1 China is now the largest single-country emitter of carbon dioxide on an annual basis. The United States and Europe have emitted the majority of cumulative carbon dioxide.

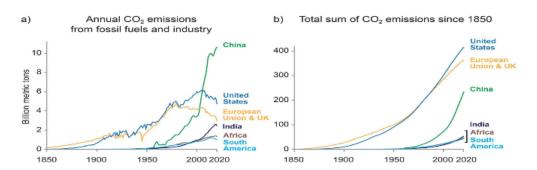
Selected by: Tom Maycock

HUMAN HEALTH

Figure 15.4 The number of climate hazards a person born in North America will experience during their lifetime depends on how much Earth warms above preindustrial levels

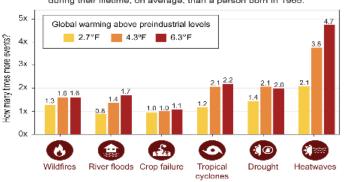
Selected by: Mark Essig

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the US and Other Sources



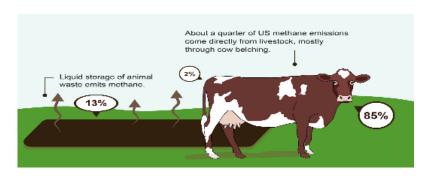
Intergenerational Inequity

A person born in 2020 will experience more climate hazards during their lifetime, on average, than a person born in 1965.

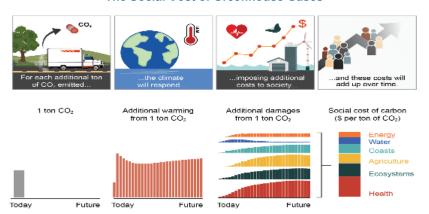


Favorite Figures

Cattle-Based Methane Emissions



The Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases



AGRICULTURE

Figure 11.7 Ruminant livestock systems contribute to US methane emissions primarily through belching.

Selected by: Aaron Grade

ECONOMICS

Figure 19.5 The social cost of greenhouse gases is a monetary estimate of the total economic impact of an additional greenhouse gas emission today.

Selected by: April Lamb

Website and Web Development

- Serves as the official report of record
- Developed over the course of a year
- Hosted on Amazon Web Services
- Iterative design work and rigorous testing for usability and accessibility
- Improvements from NCA4 include:
 - new and improved Search
 - Key Messages used to organize chapter content
 - All Figures page
 - Art × Climate gallery
 - links to the NCA Interactive Atlas, companion podcast, and additional resources

Screenshot from the All Figures page



















Screenshot from the Art x Climate Gallery

Award Winners



TACHNOL YOUTHERMEN CRAFE DICKNOCKED WEST (TOX ARCHITECT)

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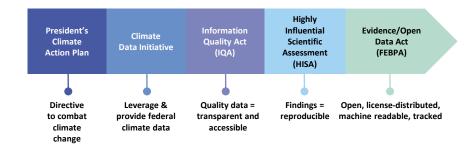


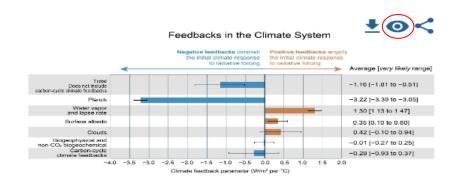
BY CONDOMINESTS SAN AREA (CRIST)

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Metadata

- Collected for all report figures and extensively reviewed to ensure that figures and data sources are findable, reproducible, accessible, and interoperable.
- Include (if applicable):
 - figure source information and terms of reuse
 - spatial and temporal extents
 - keywords
 - o analysis and visualization methods, software, and code
 - dataset details, including URL and citation
- Viewable on the NCA5 website by clicking the metadata viewer (eyeball icon) located to the upper right of each figure.





Let's talk about trends, but first ...

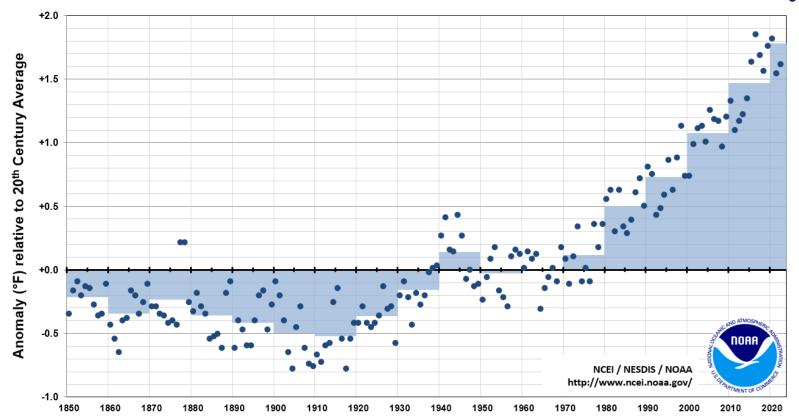
" ... human-caused climate change are already far-reaching and worsening across every region of the United States. Rapidly reducing greenhouse gas emissions can limit future warming and associated increases in many risks. Across the country, efforts to adapt to climate change and reduce emissions have expanded since 2018, and US emissions have fallen since peaking in 2007. However, without deeper cuts in global net greenhouse gas emissions and accelerated adaptation efforts, severe climate risks to the United States will continue to grow.

Fifth National Climate Assessment



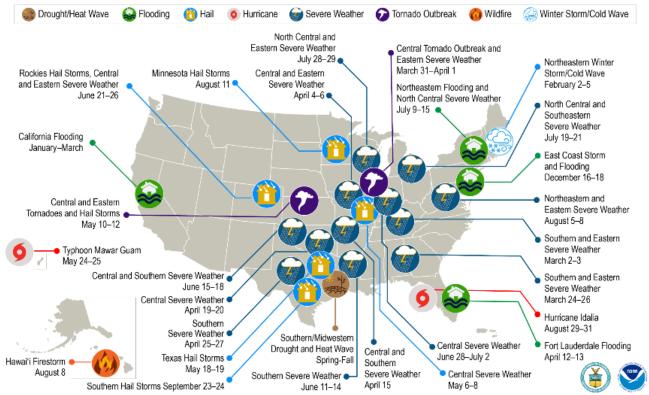
Global temperature, difference from 20th century average







U.S. Billion Dollar Weather & Climate Disasters, 2023

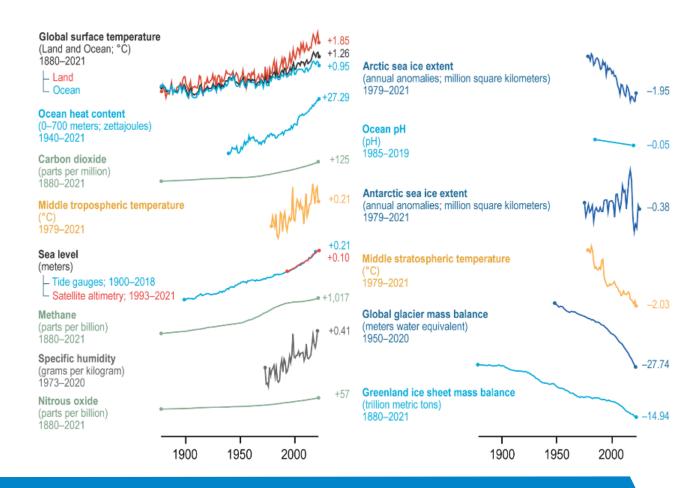




This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 28 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States in 2023.

Climate Trends dashboard view

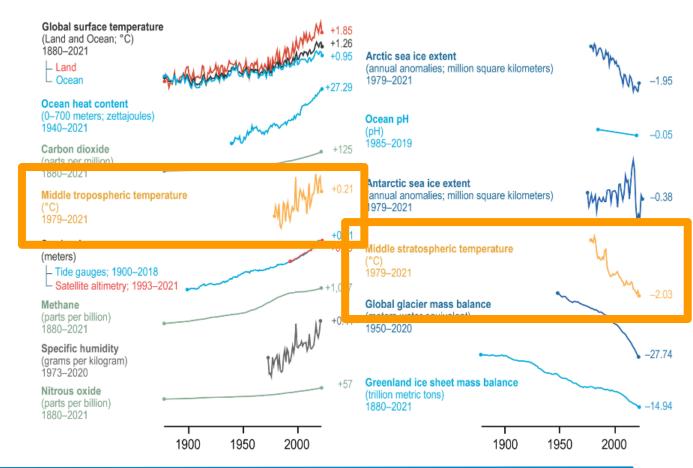
Fifth National Climate Assessment, Figure 2.3.





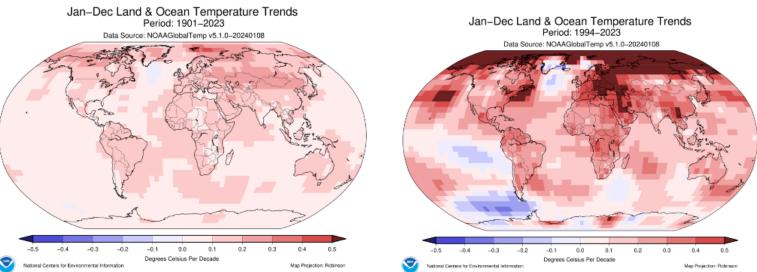
Climate Trends dashboard view

Fifth National Climate Assessment, Figure 2.3.





The rate of warming varies around the world



From NCEI Annual Climate Report: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/global/202313/supplemental/page-3

In the past half century, temperatures in these major zones increased by:

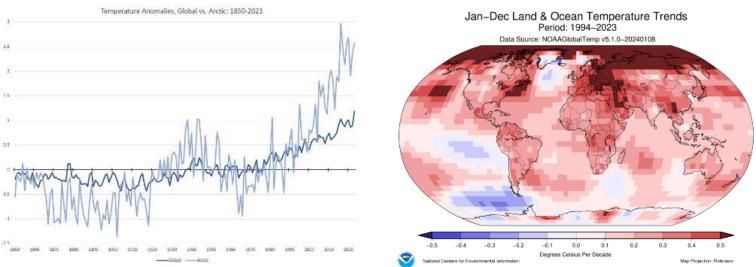


Arctic: 1.05°F / decade Land surface: 0.60°F / decade Sea surface: 0.23°F / decade

Data: NOAAGlobalTemp, from Climate at a Glance: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series



The rate of warming varies around the world



From NCEI Annual Climate Report: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/global/202313/supplemental/page-3

In the past half century, temperatures in these major zones increased by:



Arctic: 1.05°F / decade Land surface: 0.60°F / decade Sea surface: 0.23°F / decade

 ${\it Data: NOAAGlobal Temp, from Climate at a Glance: } \underline{\it https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series}$

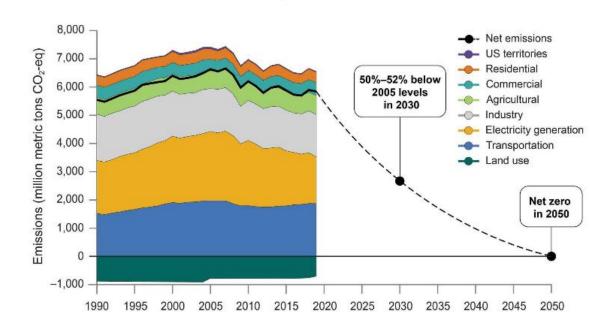


U.S. GHG Emissions Profile since 1990

U.S. emissions have fallen since peaking in 2007. Without deeper cuts in global net GHG emissions and accelerated adaptation efforts, severe climate risks to the U.S. will continue to grow.

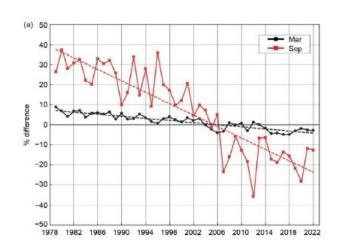
Paraphrased from Fifth National Climate Assessment

US Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector with 2030 and 2050 Goals Added



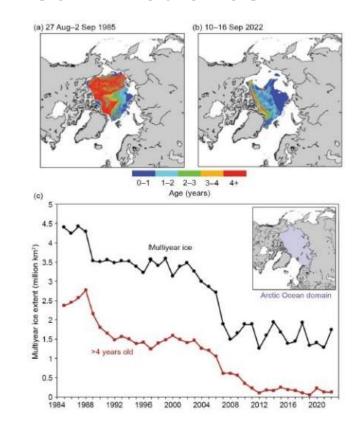


Sea Ice Extent & Multi-Year Arctic Ice



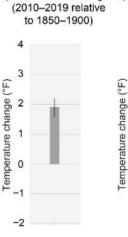
- Left: Sept. (red) Arctic Sea Ice Extent has decreased by about 14% per decade since 1979.
- Right: Multi-year Arctic sea ice extent, showing "[s]ince 2012, the Arctic has been nearly devoid of the oldest ice (>4 years old)"

Figs. 5.11 and 5.12 of BAMS State of the Climate in 2022.

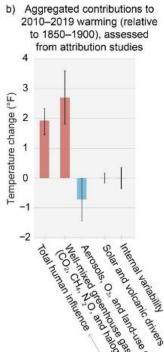


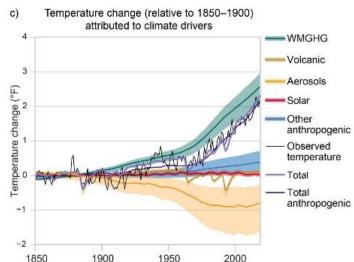
Observed Global Warming and Attribution to Climate Drivers

What About
Other
Potential
Explanations
for Warming?



a) Observed warming

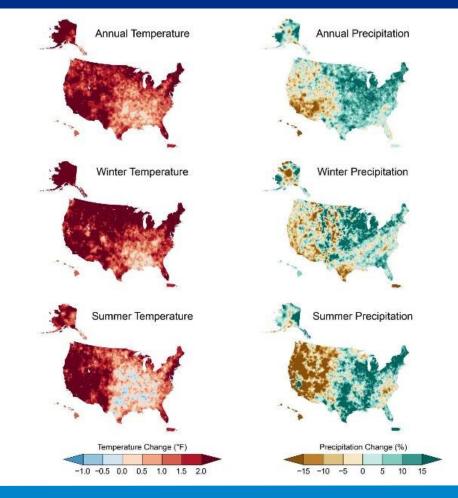






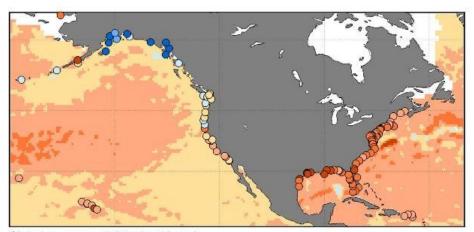
Temperature and precipitation changes over the United States.

Present day (2002-21) versus early 20th century (1901-60)

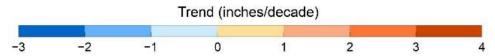




Sea Level Rise & associated consequences



Global average: +1.3 inches/decade Contiguous US average: +1.8 inches/decade



Observed Sea Level Trends, 1993-2020

https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/2/ Fig. 2.5



Change, Recurrent Tidal ("Nuisance") Flooding

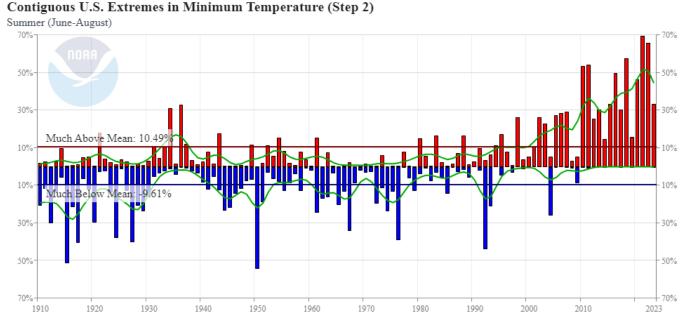
https://coast.noaa.gov/states/fast-facts/recurrent-tidal-

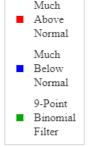




Climate Extremes Index (component 2):

Trends in extremes of summer minimum temperatures (overnight lows)

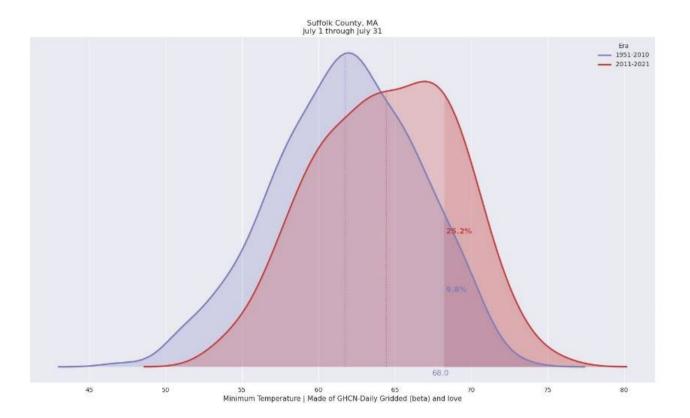




What you're looking at: Percent area of CONUS with top 10% warm (red) or cool (blue) summer morning temperatures, since 1910.



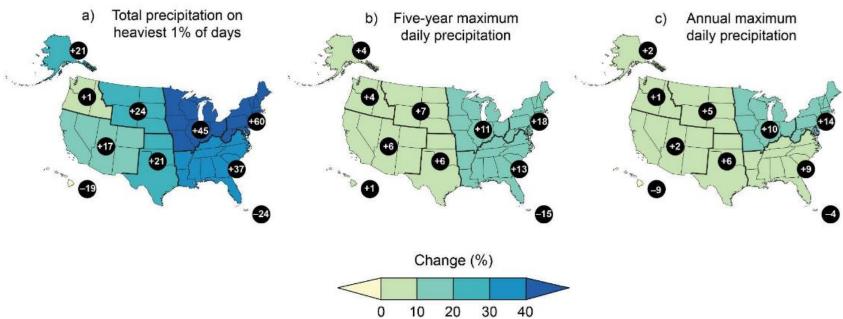
Big Heat generally increasing (mostly at night)





Big Rain is generally getting Bigger

Observed Changes in the Frequency and Severity of Heavy Precipitation Events





Industry Proving Grounds Part of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

Coming soon to https://www.noaa.gov/industry



Industry Proving Grounds

Building on existing work, NOAA will use 'proving grounds' to collaboratively develop and test tailored products and services for the private sector, designed to improve delivery of climate data and services. Through this ~\$85 million investment, NOAA will improve risk modeling at climate timescales to support decision making, and partner with companies on the development of risk models for use in underserved communities. This investment will also evaluate the use of NOAA's service deliverables, to ensure it meets the needs of users and improve existing and new deliverables, making sure information is useful, usable, and being utilized to make decisions.



Testbeds are unique collaborative spaces where researchers and forecasters work together to improve



The Long View: Build on Lasting Success

Arch & Engr Ins & Reins

Retail IPG / proto-IPG

ASCE data and — chapter updates

Sector Success Stories hilight NCEI impact to US economy Multiple RAA interactions → detailed needs catalog

Listening Sessions with 5 sectors

NOAA-ASCE Taskforce

IPG support vehicles in place

2000s

2010s

2020s

NCDC Normals into building stds incl. footer depth from Air Freezing Index

Multiple Engineering engagements over the decade incl ASCE, ASHRAE, waste water.

Climatic Data for Frost Protected Shallow Foundations

NCEI information incorporated in AIA curriculum

NCEI User Conference incl. IPG sectors as speakers

> Insurance educational outreach

Ongoing

industry

regional

interactions,

national and

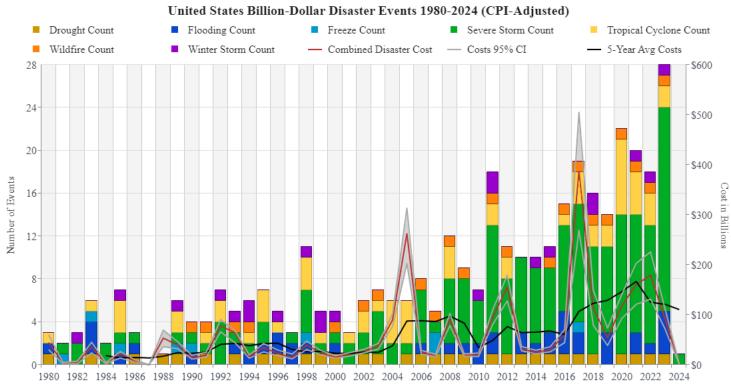
IPG kickoff w/ DSG, DRS

> NCEI info in row crop parametric insurance

Specific work on IPG tasks begins



U.S. Billion Dollar Weather & Climate Disasters, 1980-2023





Updated: March 8, 2024

Industry Proving Grounds Legacy



Data, Info,
Products & Services
new / improved @NOAA

Maybe spark private sector opportunities



Sector Literacy & Capacity tools, help, understanding

Sectors more informed on the value of authoritative data and how to use it.



Renewed Relationships sectors - NOAA - public

Generate post IPG momentum for innovation, advocacy



Equity Offshoots and Investments tools, info & practice

Ensure the rest of us benefit from these investments



NCEI National Climate Services Partnership



National scope

C imare Center

- 6 Regional Climate Service Directors
- Voice of NOAA Climate in each region
- NOAA and cross-Agency engagement and coordination

Implemented Regionally

- 6 Regional Climate Centers (RCC)
- Regional themes
- State coordination



and at the

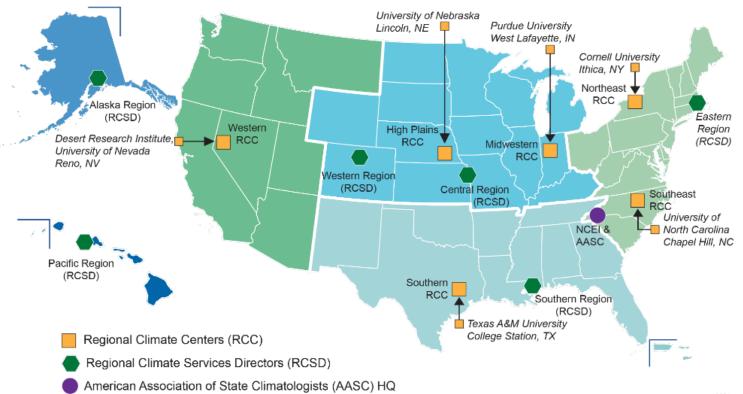
State level

- State climatologists



What is NCEI's RCS

a Federated network of climate service professionals



NCEI: climate info services since 1951. RCS Directors grow partnerships and help products & services mean even more locally.

Regional Climate Centers: est. nationwide 1982

State Climatologists: chartered and headquartered in Asheville, practicing since mid 1970s



Dec 2021

Relationships with States



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TAYAH, BUIDING, SICONE FICCO
MAKIN LETTER KING, Jr. BORROWAT SOUTH
DOORS, DILAWARE 19901

Paose (302) 744-4101 Pax (302) 739-2775

June 21, 2024

JOHN CARNEY

Government

Mr. Deke Arndt

Director, National Centers for Environmental Information 151 Patton Avenue Federal Building Asheville, NC 28801-5001 United States

Dear Director Arndt:

Lam pleased in appoint Kevin R. Brinson, Ph.D. as State Climatologist for the State of Delaware to fulfill duties exenciated with the National Climate Program Act, effective June 21, 2024. Dr. Brinson, who works as the Director of the Delaware Environmental Observing System at the University of Delaware, comes with high regard from our retiring State Climatologist, Dr. Daniel J. Leabers.

I am cortain you will find his contributions valuable and that he is a worthy successor to Dr. Leuthers.

Sincerely,

Apr C. Caunty

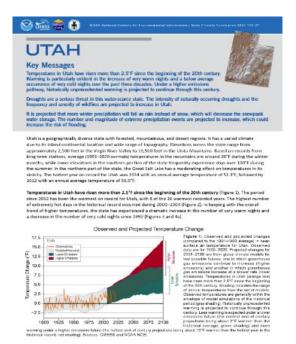
John C. Carney

Gavernor, State of Delaward

Recognize State Climatologists
(consistency / confidence of services in states)



Support States (grants via AASC) (to improve services appropriate to their states)



Co-Produce with States (RCCs, SCOs refine NCEI/CISESS state summaries)

A Story

that has little to do with climate change, little to do with today, little to do with Asheville, and also, everything to do with all three

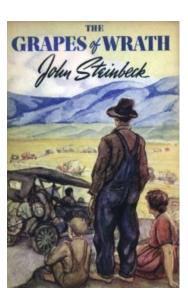


I'm from Oklahoma ...

... you may know part of our climate history







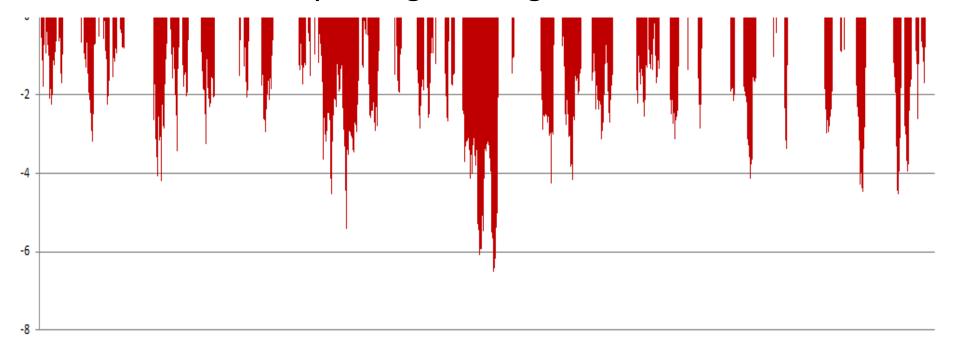






The Drought Decade

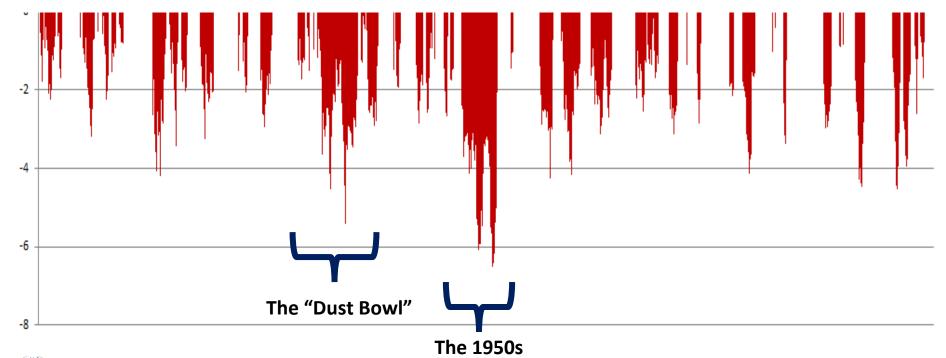
Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index: OKCD2





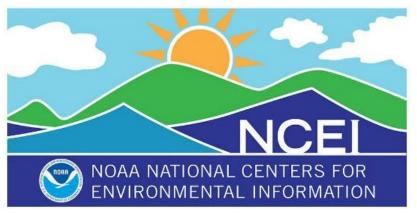
The Drought Decade

Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index: OKCD2





Thank you for your time



Derek.Arndt@noaa.gov www.ncei.noaa.gov



NCEI Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/NOAANCEI

NCEI Twitter: https://twitter.com/NOAANCEI



Diversity, Equity, Inclusion + Belonging

Tara Kenchen, UF Strategies



LET'S DANCE



Education NC/GRA Association | Tara C. Kenchen

)iversit y, and clusion

Diversity



Diversity: Psychological, physical, and social differences that occur among any and all individuals; including but not limited to race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, socioeconomic status, education, marital status, language, age, gender, sexual orientation, mental or physical ability, and learning styles

Equity



□ Equity: The guarantee of fair treatment, access, opportunity, and advancement while at the same time striving to identify and eliminate barriers that have prevented the full participation in some groups

Inclusion



Inclusion: The act of creating environments in which any individual or group can be and feel welcomed, respected, supported, and valued to fully participate and bring full, authentic self

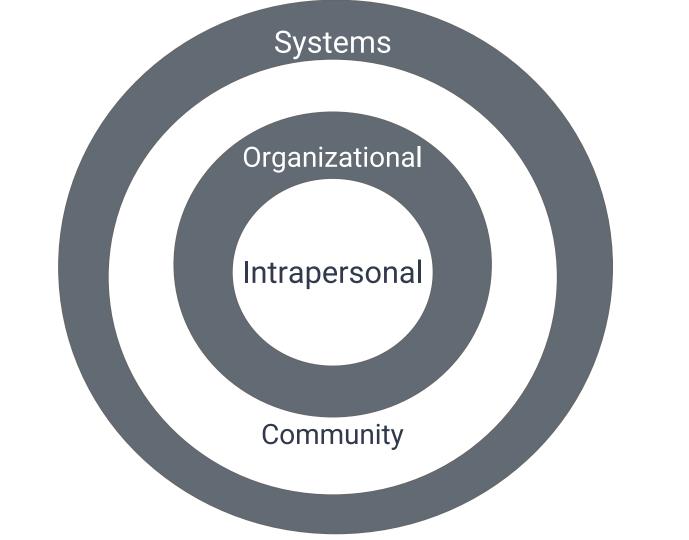
Belonging



Belonging



Does Any of this Matter?



Questions?



Contact Information

Tara C. Kenchen President, UF Strategies

Phone: 919.698.6070

Email: tara@uf-strategies.com

National League of Cities

Ivonne Montes Diaz, Senior Research Specialist at the Center of Research and Data Analysis at the National League of Cities





City Fiscal Conditions 2023

Ph.D. Ivonne Montes Diaz

Ph.D. Farhad Omeyr





Introduction



Cities are back on their feet but cautious bout the future.



Fiscal health has rebounded. However, high inflation has eroded some revenues.

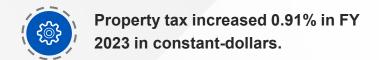


Cities remain vigilant of their budgets while trying to retain workforce and meet infrastructure needs.



Tax Sources





Sales tax receipts are expected to increase 3.14% FY 2023 in constant-dollars.



Income tax receipts are expected to decline 5.91% FY 2023 in constant-dollars.





Fiscal Structure



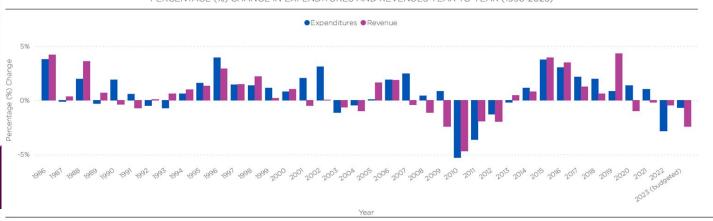
Most cities rely on a combination of sales taxes and property taxes.



1 in 10 cities also depend on income tax

Figure 1: General funds show marginal decline as cities rein in spending and implement responsible budgeting in times of moderate fiscal uncertainty

PERCENTAGE (%) CHANGE IN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES YEAR TO YEAR (1996-2023)



 $Source: NLC\ analysis\ of\ data\ from\ the\ City\ Fiscal\ Conditions\ survey\ and\ annual\ financial\ reports$



Revenue and Spending Trends



Constant-dollar fund revenues declined 0.46 percent in FY 2022



Cities anticipate a decline of 2.41 percent in FY 2023



Budgets in FY 2023 had a recession in mind.

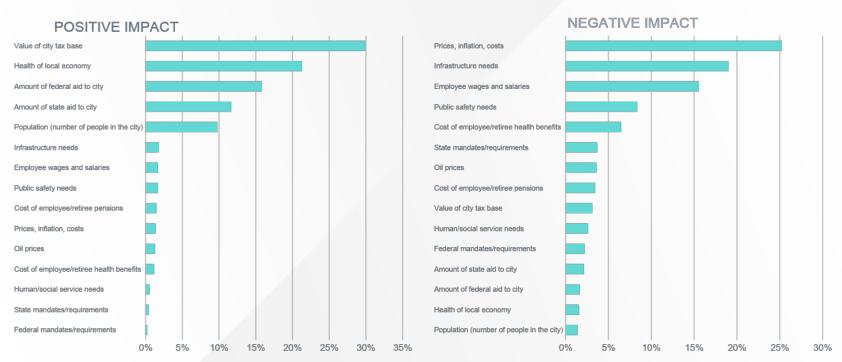
Figure 2: Sales and income taxes grew in 2022, while property taxes show signs of growth in 2023

PERCENTAGE (%) CHANGE IN TAX REVENUES FROM YEAR TO YEAR (1996-2023)



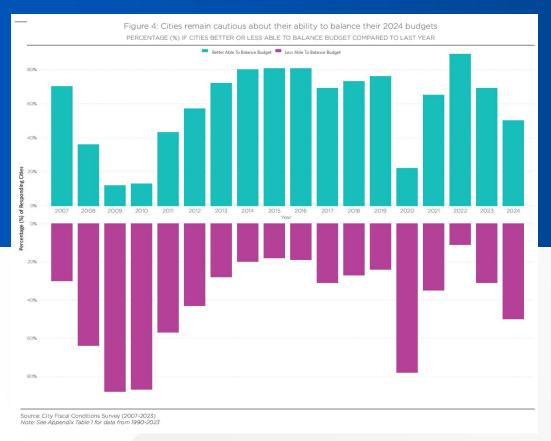
Source: NLC analysis of data from the City Fiscal Conditions survey and annual financial reports Note: More than 50% of the cities collect sales taxes. Only 10% of the sample collects income tax

Items that had the most positive and negative impact on the FY2023 budget





Perspectives on Ability to Meet Fiscal Needs



Seven out of ten cities think they will be able to meet their needs.

Only 50% are optimist about 2024.

Beyond 2023

While cities faced difficulties in last couple of years due to the COVID, they have shown resilience and adaptability



State of the Cities Report 2023

Ph.D. Ivonne Montes Diaz

Ph.D. Farhad Omeyr



Introduction

The State of the Cities report explores how U.S. municipalities identify and address the most urgent challenges and strategies for the current and future fiscal years.

Method

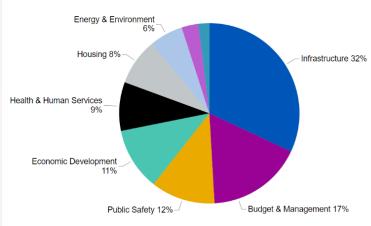
Mayoral Speeches

 37 mayoral speeches delivered between October 2022 and April 2023.

Top 5 Mayor's Categories

- · Infrastructure
- Budget and Management
- Public Safety
- · Economic Development
- Housing

Figure 1: Mayor's Priorities





#1. Infrastructure



Challenges:

- Investing in new infrastructure and maintenance of current infrastructure
- MIC report found that streets and roads are on top of the infrastructure priority list from a sample of 395 cities
- Water, sewer, and stormwater facilities infrastructure and maintenance projects
- Climate change



Strategies:

- Federal funding sources like BIL play a critical role in shaping the future of American infrastructure
- Building climate-resilient infrastructure can withstand and recover from the impacts of extreme weather events.

#2. Budget and Management

- Financial system lending, consumer spending, and business investments have declined.
 - Some economists expect the economy to contract as soon as the current quarter or the next one.
- A potential recession and elevated inflation may impact American cities and their budgets.
 - Tax revenues from income and sales taxes may decrease as unemployment rises and consumer spending falls.
 - Inflation may increase the costs of public services and pensions, as well as erode the purchasing power of residents.
- Therefore, cities need to prepare by **exploring other sources of revenue**,
- adopting more conservative budgets.





#3. Public Safety

Challenges

- Mental health, homelessness and housing insecurity and gun violence
- Retention and recruitment of workforce
- Opioid and fentanyl epidemic

Solutions

- Reforms to improve transparency, accountability, and trust between police and the communities
- One-on-one support, targeted assistance, and coaching for candidates from diverse backgrounds



#4. Economic Development

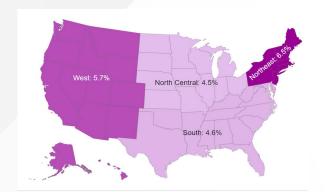
- · Vital component of urban planning and policy-making.
- Not uniform across the United States.

Indicators of Economic Development

- Unemployment rate
 - High unemployment rate indicates a lack of productive opportunities for the labor force, which can negatively affect the income, consumption, and well-being of the population.
 - Census data shows that municipalities in the Northeast and West census
 - regions tend to have higher average unemployment rates than cities located in the South and North Central regions.

Parks and recreation

 Influence various aspects of economic performance, such as business attraction and retention, job creation and income generation, innovation, and entrepreneurship.



Housing affordability

Not evenly distributed across regions and income groups

Supply shortage

#5. Housing



- Rise rents and home prices
- Increase
Homelessness
- Reduced economic mobility

Solutions



State of the Cities Report 2024

Ph.D. Ivonne Montes Diaz

Ph.D. Farhad Omeyr



Three different Methodologies used

- Mayoral Speeches: 50 State of the City addresses from January 1 and April 1, 2024.
- Mayors Survey: 202 responses regarding Mayors' main priorities for 2024.
- Public Engagement: Engagement in social media (Post, Reposts) regarding policy issues.





JULY 24, 2024 11:00 am EST

Registration at NLC webpage

Contact us:

Ph.D. Farhad Omeyr: omeyr@nlc.org

Ph.D. Ivonne Montes Diaz: montes-diaz@nlc.org

Thank You

GASB and the GRA

Stephen Stuart, Bureau of Governmental Research







GASB and the GRA

Presentation to the Governmental Research Association 2024 Annual Conference

Stephen Stuart
Bureau of Governmental Research

What GASB Does



- The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) develops and maintains high-quality accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments across the United States.
- Ultimately, those standards help ensure that users of government financial statements – such as citizens, elected officials, and GRA members – have access to relevant, reliable, consistent information they can use to make decisions and assess accountability.

Inside GASB



- Independent, private, nonprofit organization formed in 1984
- Funded primarily by accounting support fee imposed by SEC and collected by FINRA
- Seven-member board, appointed by the Financial Accounting Foundation, another independent, private, nonprofit organization.
 - Mix of users, preparers and auditors
 - Appoints Director of Research and Technical Activities
- Professional staff
- Advisory council and task forces



How GASB Sets Accounting Standards



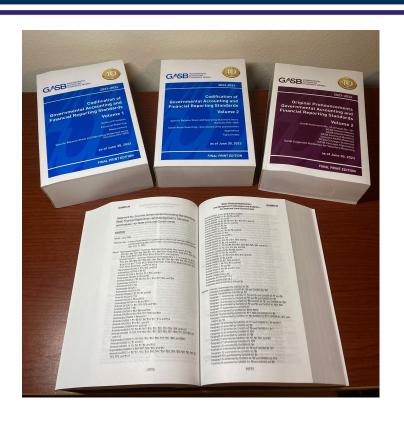


GAAP for State and Local Governments



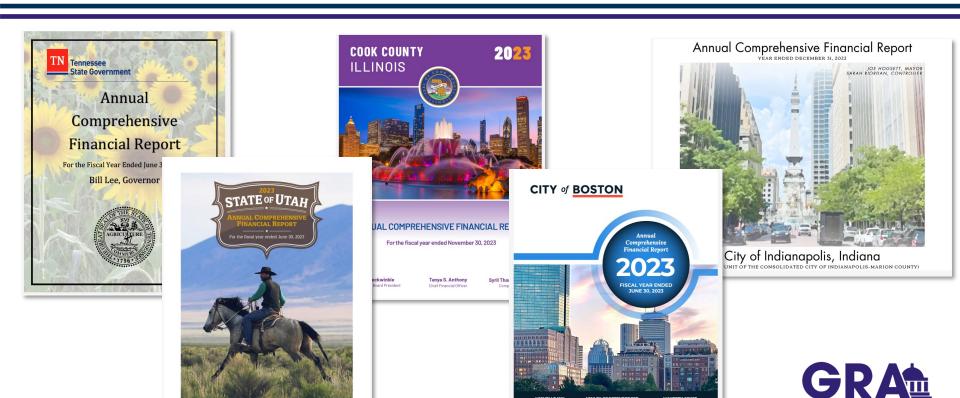
- GASB statements are the basis for generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments
- GASB supports them with concepts statements, technical bulletins, implementation guides, and other nonauthoritative pronouncements

From GASB's Guidance ...

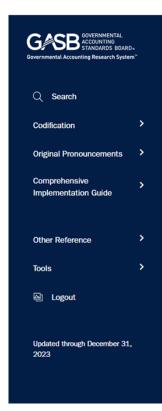


- GASB's body of work touches many areas we research: Fund balance, pensions, risk and uncertainties, tax abatements, and much more!
- New Statement 103 enhances the financial reporting model for state and local governments (GASB 34)

... to Financial Reports We Use



Where to Find the Standards at GASB.org



Welcome to the Governmental Accounting Research SystemTM

The Governmental Accounting Research System[™] has been updated through December 31, 2023.

About GARS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Governmental Accounting Research System™ (GARS) provides access to all U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments. It includes material from the GASB's Codification, Original Pronouncements, and Comprehensive Implementation Guide, as well as related resources and tools.

What's New in This Update

This update incorporates into the Codification and the Comprehensive Implementation Guide the effects of the following pronouncements that first became effective between July and December 2023:

Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022 [7]

Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences

This update incorporates into the Original Pronouncements the following pronouncement that was issued by the GASB between July and December 2023:

Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures

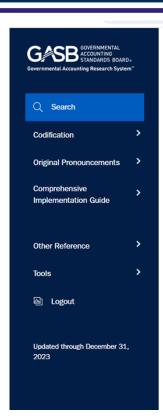
Help

The website offers several resources to enhance your working knowledge of GARS. They include a help page with descriptions of specific functions and features of the site and a downloadable user guide.

Help Topics >

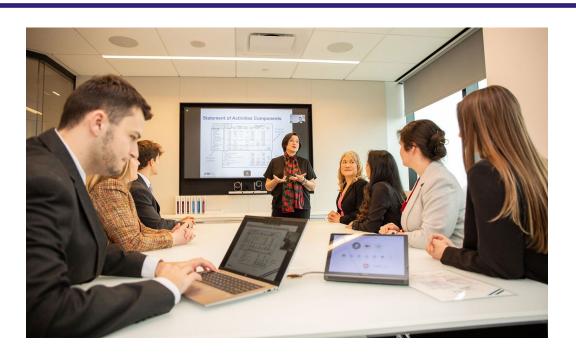
User Guide >

Where to Find the Standards at GASB.org



Showing 152 results in 3 categories for			Content Type:
tax abatement × New Search			Standards (9)
Codification (32)	Original Pronouncements (104)	Comprehensive Implementation Guide (16)	GASB Implementation Guides (16)
()			☐ Nonauthoritative Discussion (6)
$Codification \rightarrow IV. \ Specific \ Balance \ Sheet \ and \ Operating \ Statement \ Items \rightarrow T10-Tax \ Abatements \rightarrow Standards \rightarrow General \ Disclosure \ Principles \rightarrow T10.103$			Narrow Results By Section:
by the government that entered into the tax abatement agreement and the specific tax being abated. • Disclosure should commence in the period in which a tax abatement agreement is entered into and continue until the tax abatement agreement expires, except as specified in paragraph .105d			Section Add Click into the field to start filtering the results.
$\label{eq:codification} \begin{cal}{l} cal$	rating Statement Items \rightarrow T10 $-$ Tax Abatements \rightarrow	${\tt Standards} \Rightarrow {\tt Disclosure\ Requirements} \Rightarrow$	
taxes are abated, including: • How the tax abatement recipient's taxes are reduced, such as through a reduction of assessed value • How the amount of the tax abatement is determined, such as a specific dollar amount or a specific percentage of taxes owed • Provisions for recapturing abated taxes, if any, including the conditions under which abated taxes become eligible for recapture • The types of commitments made by the recipients of the tax abatements. • The gross			
$\label{eq:codification} \textbf{Codification} \rightarrow \text{IV. Specific Balance Sheet and Operating Statement Items} \rightarrow \textbf{T10-Tax Abatements} \rightarrow \text{Nonauthoritative Discussion} \rightarrow \textbf{Example 1-Small Government with Few Abatements}$			
may grant abatements of up to 50 per	ent of annual property taxes through a direct	cate to a local government's geographic area. Localities reduction of the entity's property tax bill. The state law not does not fulfill the commitment it makes in return for	
$ \text{Codification} \rightarrow \text{IV. Specific Balance Sheet and Operating Statement Items} \rightarrow \text{T10-Tax Abatements} \rightarrow \text{Nonauthoritative Discussion} \rightarrow $			

Highlights of GASB's Active Research Projects



- Revenue and Expense Recognition
- Going Concern
 Uncertainties and Severe

 Financial Stress
- Nonfinancial Assets
- Subsequent Events
- Infrastructure Assets



How Can You Join the Conversation?





How GRA Members Can Participate

- Surveys and interviews
- User forums and roundtables
- Task forces
- Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Council (GASAC)







GRA's Voice Among User Groups on GASAC

12 of GASAC's 31 members are user groups, including the GRA:

- American Accounting Association
- Association for Budgeting and Financial Management
- Bond insurance firms
- Bond rating agencies
- Governmental Research Association
- Insurance industry investors
- Investment Company Institute
- National Association of Bond Lawyers
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- National Federation of Municipal Analysts
- Securities Industry and Financial Markets Assoc.
- U.S. Census Bureau





What You Will Get

- A better understanding of the financial statements we use to help identify paths to better government
- Insights from and contacts with other financial statement users, preparers, auditors, academics, and GASB staff
- A voice in a broad-based standardssetting process that supports more transparent and accountable government





GRA Annual Meeting

Shawn Teigen, GRA President





Tuesday, July 23rd



The Role of Community Colleges in Workforce Development

Emily Thomas, EducationNC
Shelley White, Haywood Community College
Stacy Buff, McDowell Tech Community College
Margarita Ramirez, CULA
Kim Effler, McDowell Chamber of Commerce



North Carolina's Community Colleges:

Anchor Institutions – Workforce Engines – Community Partners





Haywood Community College Video



Regional Center for the Advancement of Children at Haywood Community College





Regional Center for the Advancement of Children









Gala Keynote

Stephanie Norris, Economist, Federal Reserve

Stephanie is a senior research analyst at the Richmond Fed. In her role with the Regional and Community Analysis team, she produces research on community development and economic issues.





Insights into the Future of the Labor Force

Stephanie Norris

Senior Research Analyst & Associate Director, Community College Initiative

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

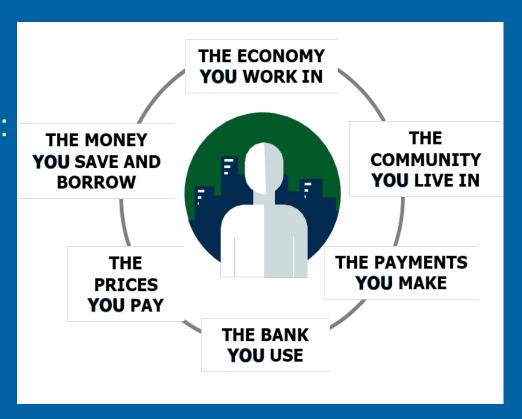
July 23, 2024

The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the author. They do not represent an official position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, or the Federal Reserve System.

A quick reminder on the role of the Fed

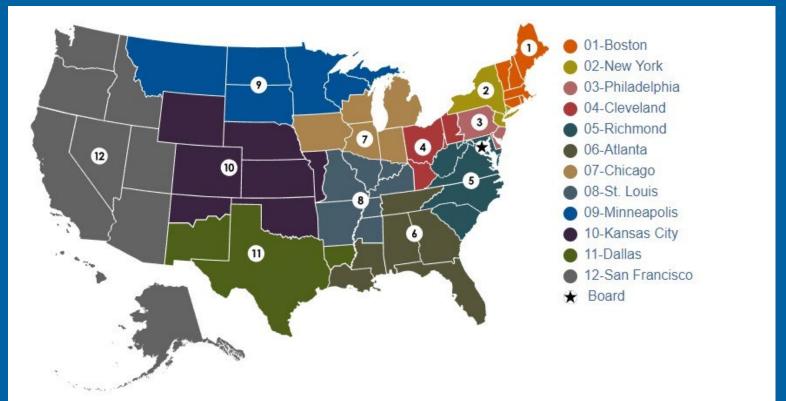
The Federal Reserve System has a dual mandate from Congress:

- 1. Price stability
- Maximum employment





The Federal Reserve System's 12 Regional Banks





The Richmond Fed – Region and Communities

Our Fifth District



What we do:

We help strengthen the economies of our region's diverse communities through research, surveys and data analysis.

We also engage regularly with business leaders, community leaders and policymakers to understand and address economic challenges.

How we do it:

- Regional Data, Surveys, and Analysis
- Applied Research
- Community Development and Engagement
- Small Town and Rural Initiative

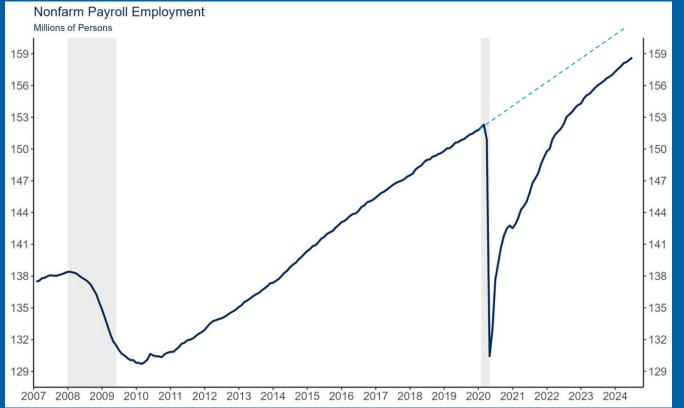
What are we seeing in the labor market?

There is a gap between <u>demand</u> for and <u>supply</u> of workers.

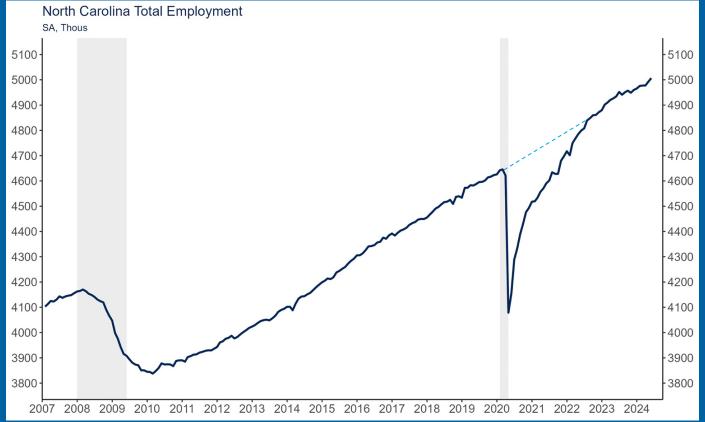




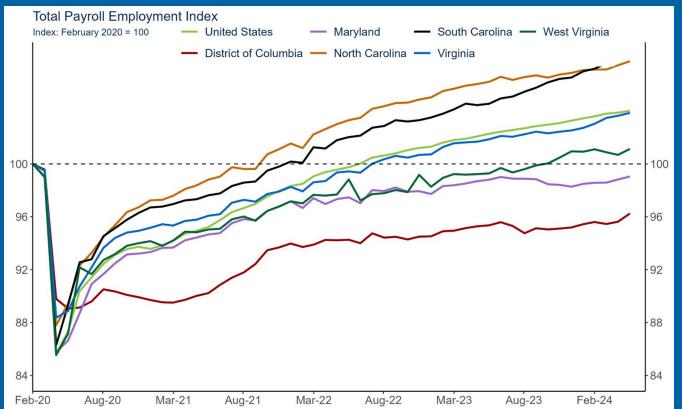
On the demand side, we are below the trajectory we were on pre-pandemic.



But some states, like North Carolina, are outpacing pre-pandemic trends.

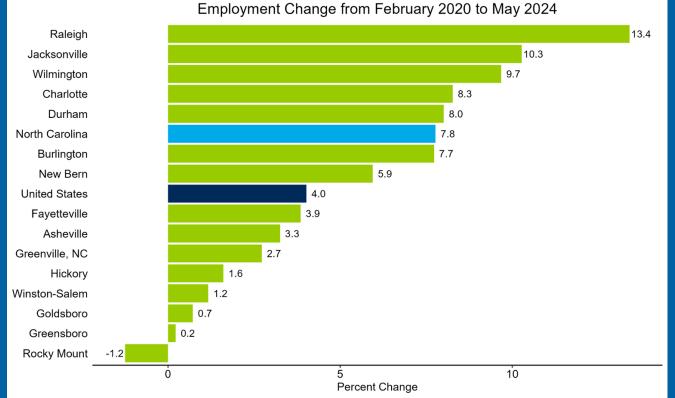


But that's not true everywhere.



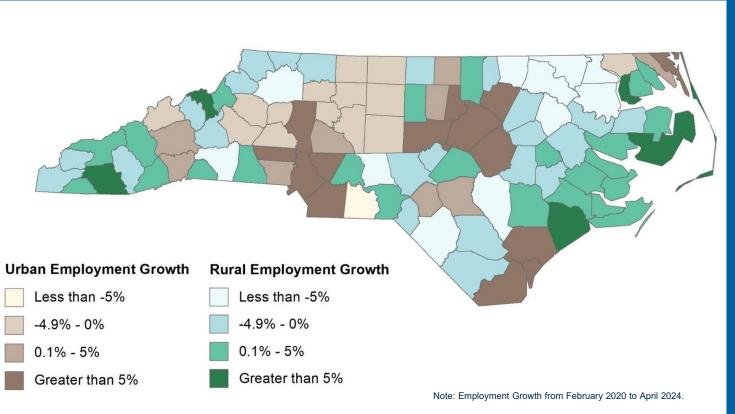


Even in high-growth states like North Carolina, growth is not evenly distributed across metro areas.



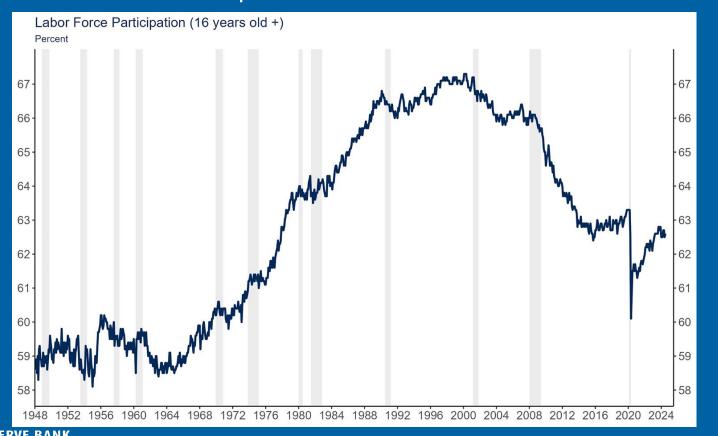


It's also not distributed evenly across urban and rural spaces

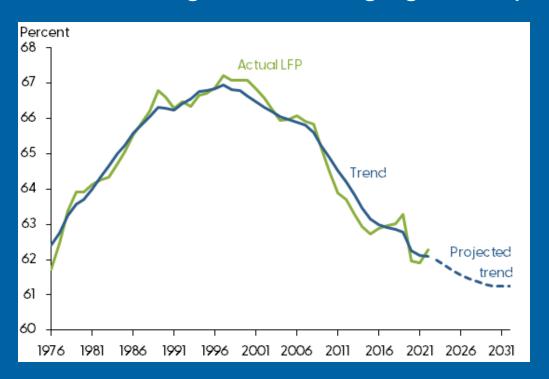


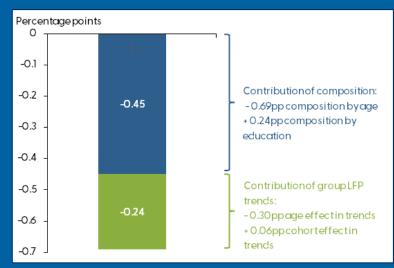


On the supply side, labor force participation has not quite recovered to pre-pandemic levels and is expected to continue to decline.



What's driving this? The aging of the population, mainly.

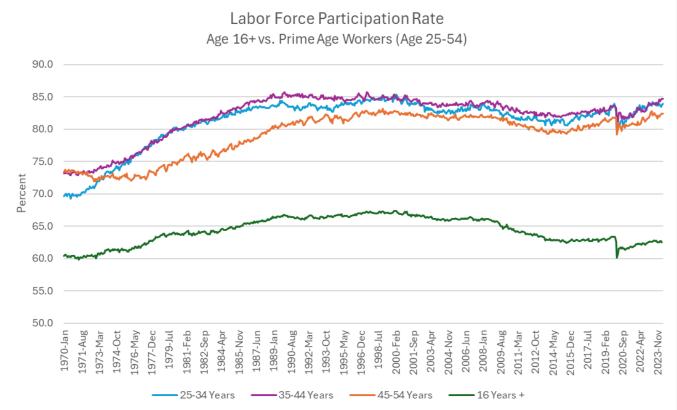






If we look at the prime working age population, things don't look so

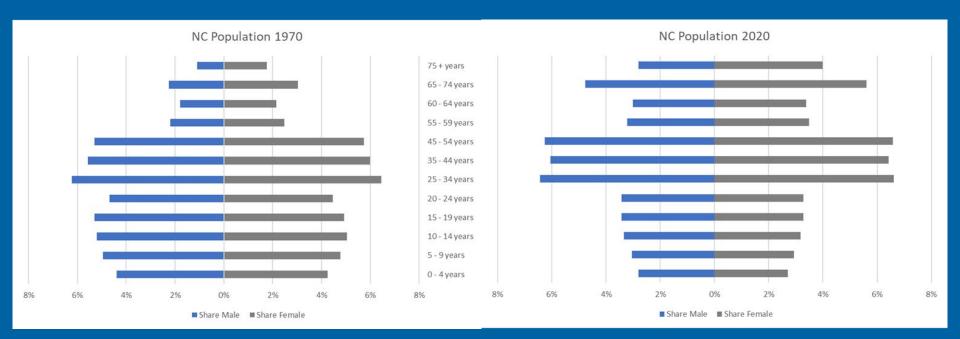
bad...



But the 50 year 'baby bust' is catching up with us...

NC Median Age in 1970: 26.5 years

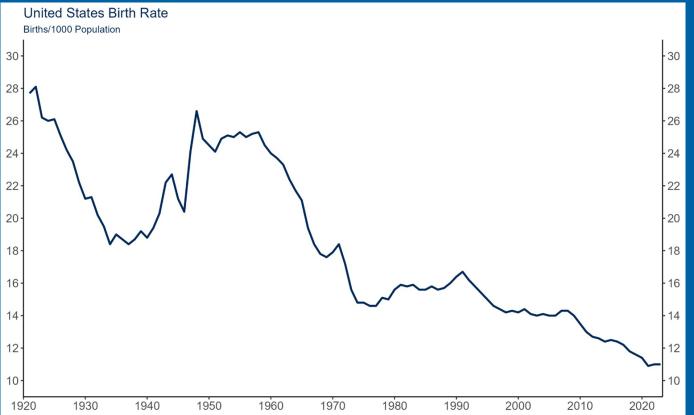
NC Median Age in 2020: 39.4 years





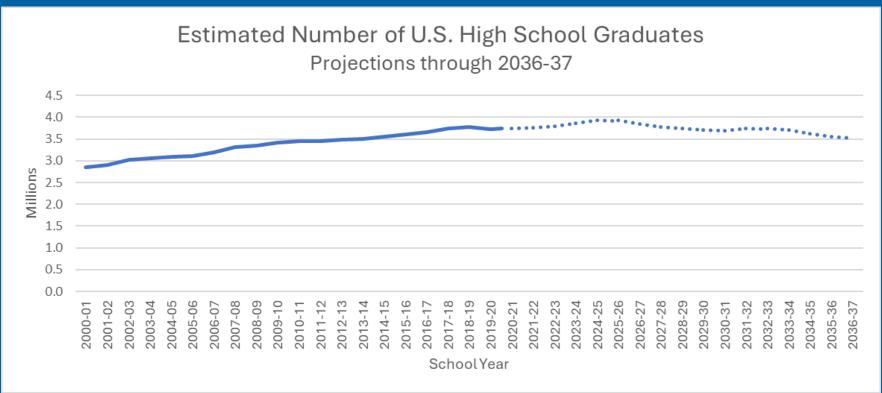
Source: 1970 & 2020 Decennial Census

...and fertility rates continue to decline.



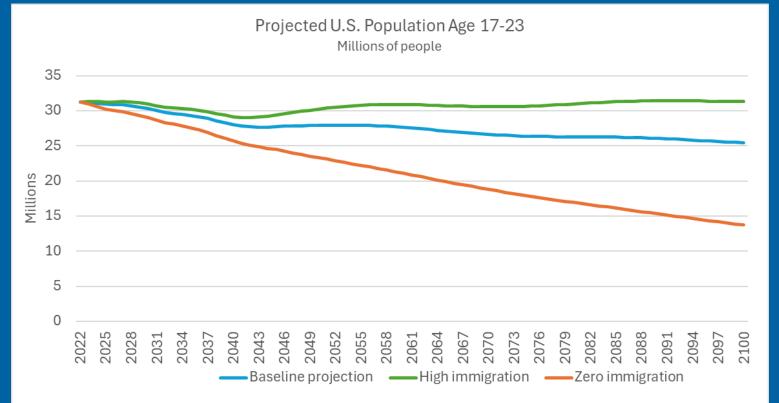


The 2025 demographic "cliff" is coming, and the working age population will begin to shrink.

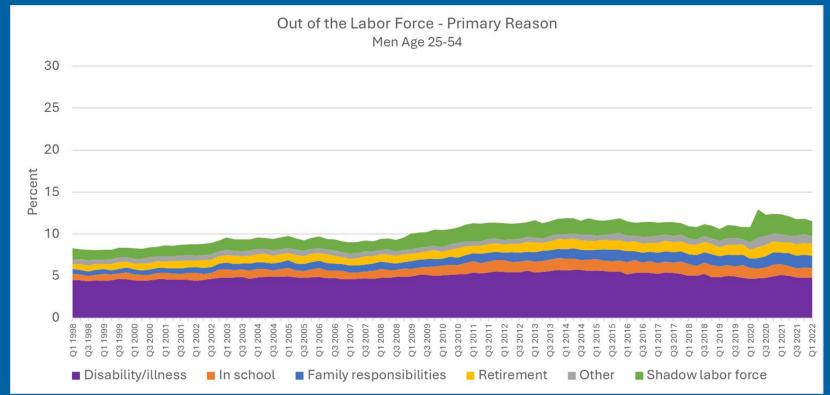




Immigration will play an important role, but it won't fully compensate for the demographic shift.

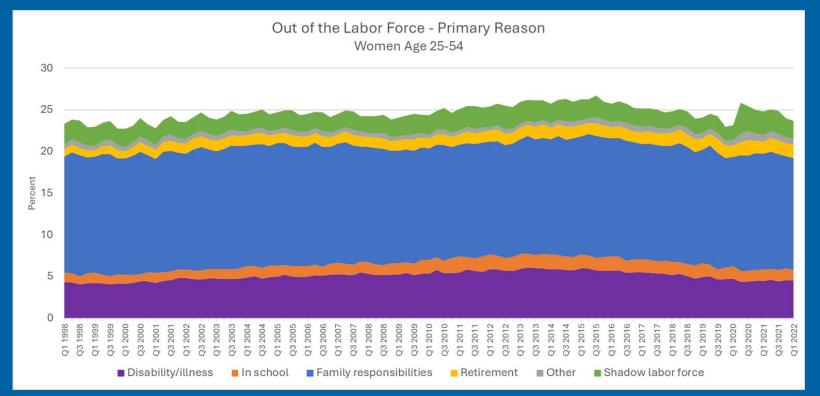


Disability/illness is the main factor keeping prime-age men out of the labor force...





...while family responsibilities are the main barrier for women.





What could get people back into the labor force?

Flexible work environments can help workers with young children or those with other caregiving responsibilities.

Hybrid/remote environments may also appeal to younger workers.

Improved healthcare access and mental healthcare infrastructure could reduce health-related challenges.

Defined pathways and support for transitioning to new careers could help workers in physically-demanding jobs avoid early labor force exits.

Policies aimed at easing barriers to entry or reentry, including:

- Subsidies for child care + investments in child care workforce.
- Addressing benefits cliffs.
- Pell grants for short-term workforce programs.
- Ensuring broadband access.

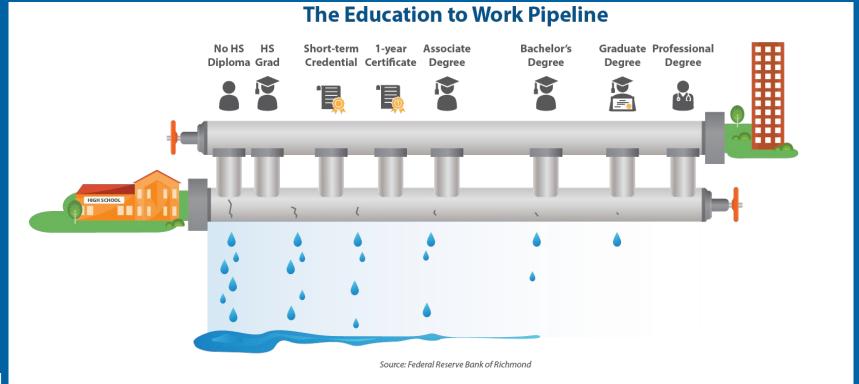


What could get people into the labor force?

Changes in recruiting and retention: As the working population shrinks, employers will have to evaluate how and who they recruit.

- Increasing opportunities for workers with disabilities and justiceinvolved individuals, and others routinely excluded from the labor market.
- Recognizing non-traditional pathways, apprenticeships, and experiential learning.
- Embracing skill-based hiring and easing degree requirements when possible.
- Promoting leaders with lived experience + support mentorship.

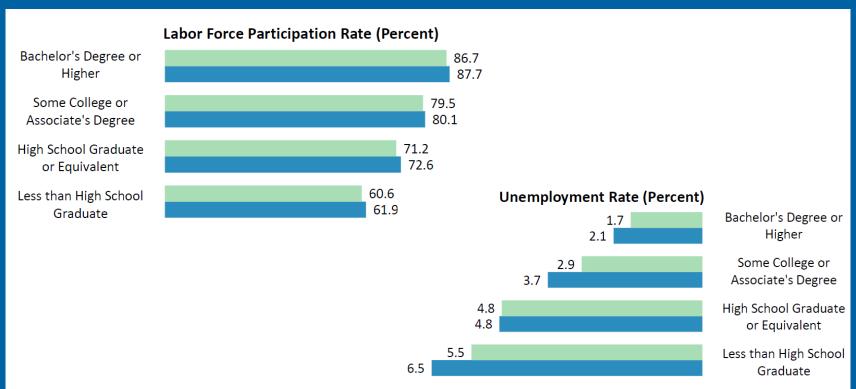
We also need to address leaks in the education-to-workforce pipeline.



On the aggregate, the data tell us the more education someone consumes, the higher the expected wage....



...and the more likely they are to be working.



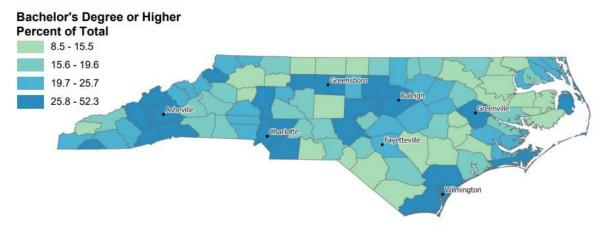


There is significant variation in educational attainment across localities and aligning skills and education with jobs is important.

In 2021, only 36 percent of jobs required a bachelor's degree or higher.

By 2031, 42 percent of jobs will require bachelor's degree or higher, but 72 percent of jobs will require some post-secondary education.

We need to increase both credential attainment and skill-job alignment to meet these needs.





But fewer young people are enrolling in college, and it will likely get worse this fall.

	2015	2019	2022
U.S. high school graduates	2.97 million	3.18 million	2.99 million
Percent of high school graduates enrolling in	 69.2 percent 72.6 percent of female graduates 	 66.2 percent 69.8 percent of female graduates 	 62.0 percent 66.1 percent of female graduates
college the fall after graduating	 65.8 percent of male graduates 	 62.0 percent of male graduates 	 57.2 percent of male graduates

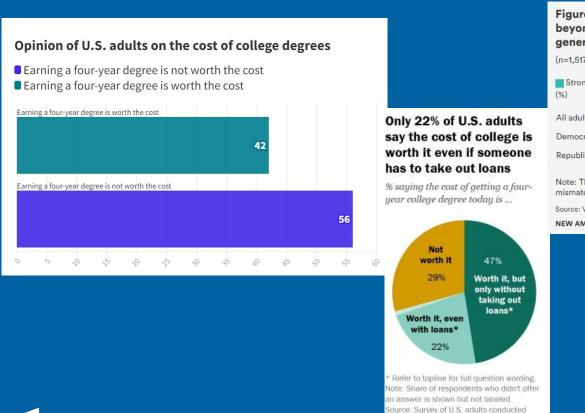


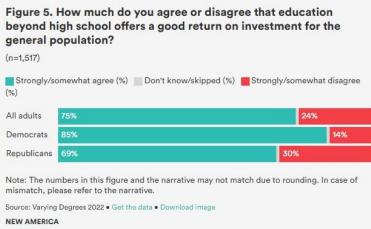
Students and their families are increasingly questioning the value of college

Nov. 27-Dec. 3, 2023

"Is College Worth It?"

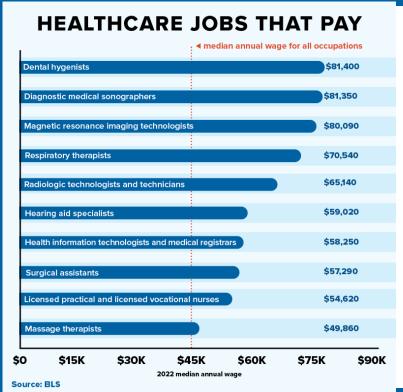
PEW RESEARCH CENTER





Source: Pew Research. New America Foundation

and many jobs in high-demand fields don't require a four-year degree.





A closer look at community colleges



Community colleges play an important (and often misunderstood) role in workforce

development.

Workforce - oriented

Accessible

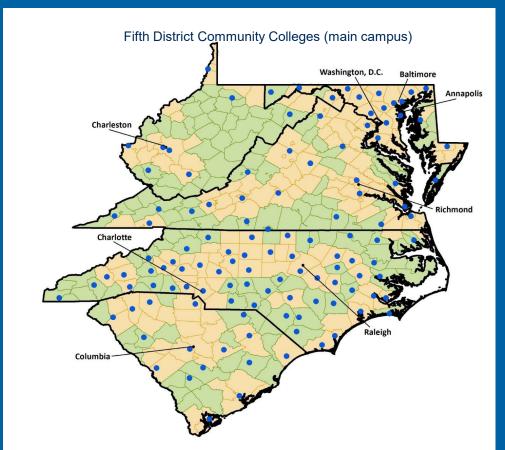
Nimble

Community

ī

anchored





Who relies on data about community colleges?



Individuals and families selecting postsecondary and workforce pathways.



Government agencies and foundations distributing resources and awarding grants.



Community and economic development leaders advocating for their region.



Businesses leaders making location decisions and developing workforce training.



Accreditors, policymakers, and researchers.



Community college leaders wanting to focus resources where they matter most.



What do we measure on a broad scale?

Enrollment

• Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment.

Graduation rate

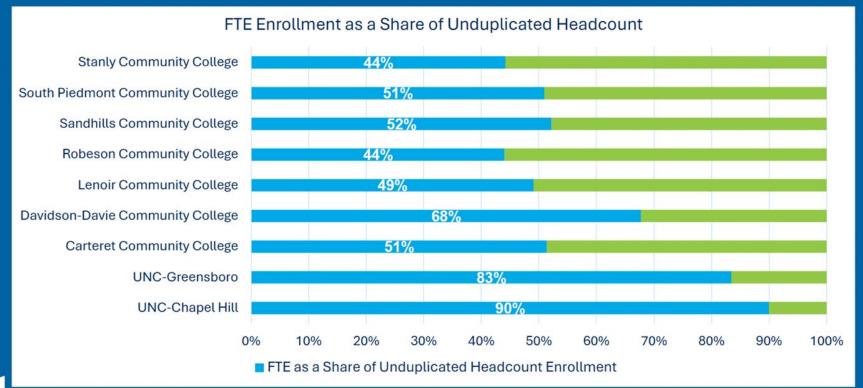
• Share of first-time, full-time degree seeking students who earn a certificate or degree within 150% of the expected time to completion.

What about value?

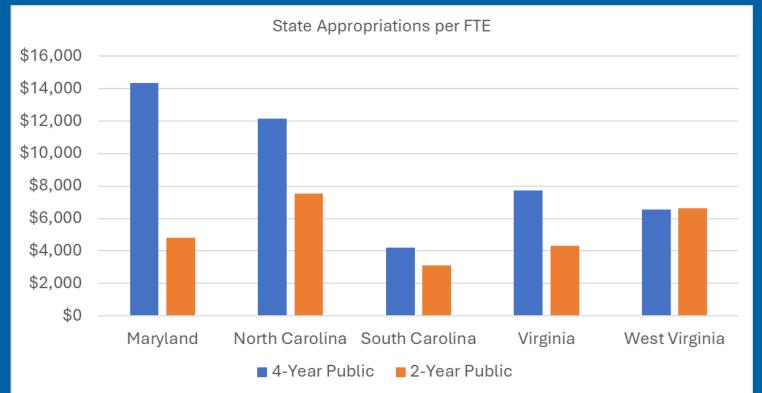
- For the government: Cost to the taxpayer vs. benefit to the taxpayer.
- For families/students: Cost of attendance vs. benefits of attendance (social experience, earnings premium, etc.)
- For funders: Dollars spent per desired outcome achieved



Higher education funding is often based on full-time equivalent enrollment.

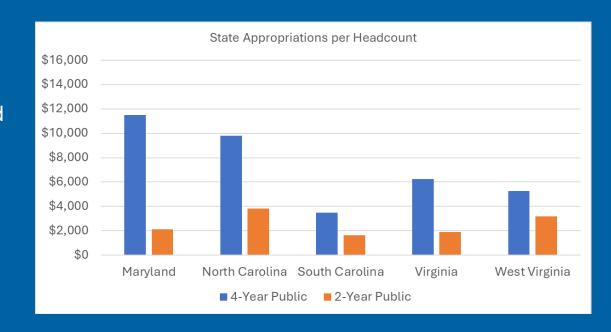


Community colleges generally receive less in state appropriations than fouryear peers per FTE.



Why is this such a problem for community colleges?

- When it comes to wraparound services and student supports, every head that walks through the door requires resources—only some of which can be scaled down for part-time students.
- Because community colleges are open access, they tend to serve students with higher levels of basic needs.





27

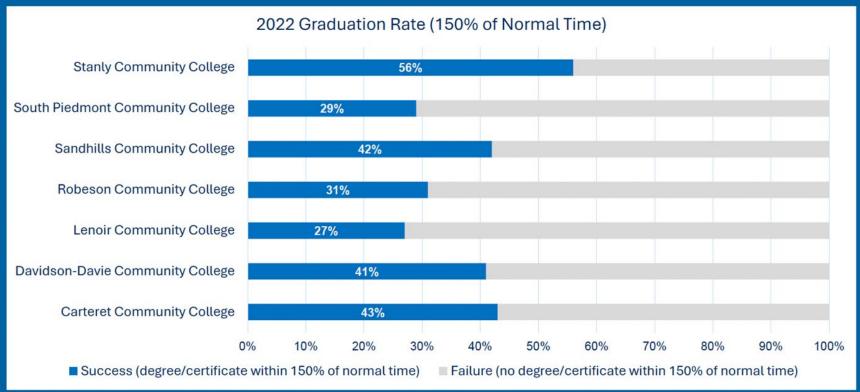
We ask community college leaders, "What is the biggest barrier to getting students in the door or getting them across the finish line?"

"Life gets in the way"

- Full cost of attending (including opportunity cost)
- Food insecurity
- Lack of reliable transportation
- Caregiving responsibilities
- Stigma
- Fear of failure
- Generational patterns
- · Affordable child care
- Housing instability
- · Mental health challenges

- Trauma
- Health (esp. mental health)
- Financial emergencies
- Low expectations about payoff
- Language barrier
- Difficulty navigating adversity
- Previous bad experience in school

Graduation rates don't tell the full story for community colleges.





Who are we not counting?

- A full-time student who graduates with an associate degree 2 years after entering but attended another college prior to enrolling. (Not in cohort).
- A student who enrolled in an associate degree program but left after attaining a short-term credential and entered the workforce. (Failure)
- A part-time student who takes 4 years to earn an associate degree in nursing while working full-time. (Not in cohort).
- A student who takes two semesters worth of courses, does well in all of them, and transfers to a four-year institution to complete a bachelor's degree. (Failure)
- A student who completes a 6-week non-credit welding program and accepts a job with a local employer (Doesn't exist).

Developing a better measure of community college success.

Early 2021: Conducted in-depth interviews with pilot schools Late 2021: Developed pilot survey instrument Early 2022: Collected initial survey data from pilot participants. August 2022: Release of pilot results September 2022 - March 2023: Worked to get full state participation; refined survey tool. March 2023 - November 2023: Collected and analyzed data from extend pilot results. November 2023: Extended pilot results webinar and

results released

What did we do? We worked with community colleges + systems to:

Create a **community-college specific metric**.

- Build a cohort to better fit community colleges.
- Redefine what counts as a success.

Collect data on noncredit students, dual enrollment + EC/CI high school students, and completions.

What does the Richmond Fed bring to the table?

- We are independent, non-partisan, and apolitical.
- We do not fund anyone, including community colleges.
- We are a large research organization with existing survey and data analysis expertise.
- We are mandated to focus on workforce.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND®

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Calculating the Success Rate: Redefining Success

Students who earn associate's degree or workforcerecognized credential within 4 years



Students who transfer before earning a degree or credential within 4 years

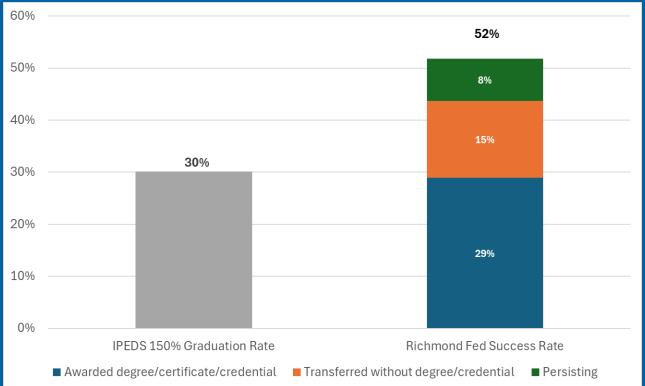


Students who continue persisting at 4-year mark

Students in cohort (full-time and part-time degree/certificate seeking students who are enrolled regardless of first-time status)

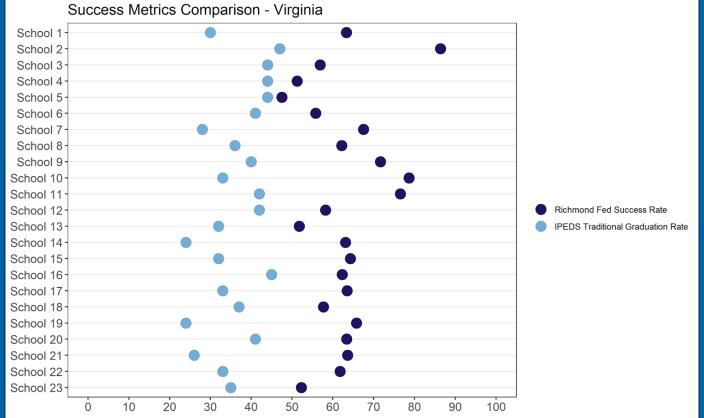


The Richmond Fed Success Rate is a lower-bound estimate but is still significantly higher than the IPEDS graduation rate.





Variation across schools reflects diverse program offerings, funding, and student composition.



Richmond Fed Community College Initiative: Research and Analysis

Survey of Community College Outcomes (SCCO)

Key findings report + webinar

External publications

- Policy (FAFSA, gainful employment, funding)
- Dual enrollment
- Non-credit workforce training.
- Community colleges as anchor institutions.

Tailored analysis for schools and systems.

NEW in 2024

- 122 schools participating (up from 63 in 2023).
- Added detail on student age + credential type.
- Launched new survey on wraparound services.

Coming in 2025: Expanding beyond the Fifth District.



Richmond Fed Community College Initiative: Engagement, Outreach, and Collaboration

- Engagement and collaboration with community college leaders
- Presentations and meetings with stakeholders
 - Higher ed institutions + boards
 - Foundations
 - Policymakers/staff
 - National organizations
 - Government agencies
 - Business leaders/employers



Richmond - Baltimore - Charlotte

We still need better data to inform policy, funding, and individual decisions about higher ed.

- Community colleges differ from four-year institutions in fundamental ways that make existing metrics challenging to interpret.
- Traditional metrics undervalue the role community colleges play in increasing access to populations traditionally underserved by higher education and often left out of the labor market.
 - We need better data on non-credit students, adult learners, dual enrollment students.
- Context matters—even if we don't have complete data, there is value in telling a more holistic story.
- Questions around value are increasingly important.



Misaligned incentives create inefficiencies, but better data can help.

- Inform funding models that support different types of programs.
 - Acknowledge the efficiency and demand for shorter term programs.
 - Acknowledge the increased costs associated with educating students for jobs in high demand/high skill areas (it's a lot more expensive to teach welding than psychology)
 - Rethink federal student aid
- Inform stakeholders on mismatches in skill attainment/education and occupation growth.
- Provide institutions with higher quality data regarding labor market outcomes.
- Measure institution and student success in ways that reflect contributions to workforce and economic mobility.
- Educate key stakeholders (including employers) about the hurdles that exist in the alignment of incentives



Where does workforce go from here?

- Labor is tight and likely to get tighter as demographic shifts reduce the prime working-age population.
- Getting people off the sidelines and into employment is going to be increasingly important.
- Engaging opportunity youth and underemployed workers will be key.
- Trends in the share of the young people transitioning into post-secondary education could further compound labor shortages.
- Educational opportunities and policies need to adjust to the demands of potential students (e.g. shorter terms, clearer ROIs).
- Community colleges will play a critical role in educating workers and connecting local employers to local talent.

There is so much more to show you!

SCCO Website:



Subscribe to our Community College Insights Blog



Check out our website! Survey results also include data on non-credit enrollment, dual enrollment and wrap-around services.

www.richmondfed.org



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Frederick P. Gruenberg Awards

Outstanding contributions to the field of governmental research during their careers.



Most Distinguished Research

This award recognizes an outstanding research effort by a governmental research agency or individual GRA member.



Outstanding Policy Achievement | Stephen Stuart

This award recognizes tangible improvements in public policy, management, service delivery, and/or cost savings resulting from the research and recommendations of a governmental research agency or individual GRA member.



Most Effective Education | Justine Oliva

This award recognizes research, communication, and educational activities by a governmental research agency or individual GRA member that are intended to educate the public and/or public officials on governmental matters, without necessarily making a recommendation(s) for change.



Best Digital Communication | Bob Schneider



Best Short-Form Writing | Bob Schneider

