Road to Recovery

BRAINSTORMING: MEASURES OF SUCCESS

March 10, 2022
Measures of Success
Measures of Success
HOW WILL WE ASSESS IMPACT?

- Means of evaluating impact of programs and projects funded by the ARPA funds

**Output Measures**
(e.g. number of students enrolled in an early learning program)

**Outcome Measures**
(e.g. percent of students reading on grade level)

**EXAMPLE:**
Number of students enrolled in an early learning program

**EXAMPLE:**
Percent of students reading on grade level
# ARPA Quarterly Reporting

## (OUTPUT) PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Health</th>
<th>Negative Economic &amp; Disproportionately Impacted Communities</th>
<th>Public Sector Capacity / Premium Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>Total allocated toward evidence-based interventions</td>
<td>Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19 supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Small Businesses Served</td>
<td>Number of households served</td>
<td>Number of government FTEs rehired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Non-Profits Served</td>
<td>Number of small businesses served</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of non-profits served</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The term “equity” means the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as:

- Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color;
- Members of religious minorities;
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Persons who live in rural areas; and
- Persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality.

The term “underserved communities” refers to populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life, as exemplified by the list in the preceding definition of “equity.”
Promoting Equitable Outcomes

**GOALS**
Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve within your jurisdiction?

**AWARENESS**
How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?

**ACCESS & DISTRIBUTION**
Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups? Are there administrative requirements that result in disparities in ability to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria?

**OUTCOMES**
Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
Goals
FOR OUR PANDEMIC RECOVERY

VALUES FOR OUR RECOVERY
Equitable, Collaborative, Innovative & Resilient

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE
Goals
FOR OUR PANDEMIC RECOVERY

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POSSIBLE MEASURES

- Median Household Income
  US Census Bureau
  • Number of full-day, full-year childcare spaces
    WYEDC measures

- Percent of residents with health insurance
  US Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimate

- Percent of households that spend 30% or more of household income on rent or mortgage
  US Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimate

- Rate of reported violent crime
  KBI Crime Index
**Goals**

FOR OUR PANDEMIC RECOVERY

**VALUES FOR OUR RECOVERY**
Equitable, Collaborative, Innovative & Resilient

**POSSIBLE MEASURES**

- Increase the 2018 average pavement condition index rating (PCI) of 56 to an average of 65 for the entire road network by 2045.
- Increase the sufficiency index rating by 2040.
- Modernize the streetlight system to provide adequate lighting while reducing energy consumption throughout KCK by 2030.
- Increase average condition rating for existing sidewalks to an acceptable level by 2030.
- Increase community interest and participation by tailoring recreation and programs to the surrounding community’s needs.
- Create an ownership culture and introduce long-term cost savings by establishing a building and logistics internal services fund.
- Increase the quality, usefulness, and sustainability of Unified Government facilities and parks.

**CAPITAL MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN PRIORITIZATION**

- Infrastructure Committee Outcome Definition
- goDotte Mobility Strategy (in-process)
- Area Plans
CMIP Project Criteria
CAPITAL MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Long-Term Forecasts
Long-term forecasts should be prepared to better understand resources available for capital spending and to assess operational impacts and eventual maintenance replacement costs.

Revenue Generation/
Eco. Devo. Advantages
Projects should be given priority that demonstrate the potential to have a positive return on investment, either through expected increases in assessed valuation or other economic values that could generate future additional revenues.

Impact on Other Projects
Projects should not be considered in isolation. One project’s impact on others should be recognized and costs shared between projects where appropriate. Project coordination will be properly sequenced both internally and alongside external stakeholders operating in Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Ks.

Allow for Funding of
Preliminary Activities
For some projects it may be wise to fund only preliminary engineering and planning before committing to funding the whole project. However, even these expenditures can be considerable. Therefore, these preliminary engineering/planning should also be evaluated, analyzed and prioritized appropriately.

Full Lifecycle Costing
Cost analysis of a proposed project should encompass the entire life of the asset, from planning and acquisition to disposal.

Predictable Timing & Scope
Schedule and scope estimates should be practical and achievable within the requested resources, including financial and human.

Population Served
An estimate of the population that would directly benefit from a project should be considered in the prioritization of project selection.

Capacity Needs
Using volumetric data, traffic counts, or daily visitors to evaluate the current and future needs of systems to prioritize projects that improve the overall function of network assets.

Community Sites
The social impact of projects near community locations should be considered in project selection.

Commerce
Projects that enhance the economic viability of future and existing commercial corridors should be considered during project selection.

Master Plans
UG master plans for zoning, transportation, trails, parks, bus routes and bike lanes should be considered in project selection.

Safety
The safety of the public interacting with UG infrastructure should be considered in project selection.

Infrastructure Condition
A combination of condition ratings, consequence of failure analysis, and likelihood of failure estimates should be considered in project selection.
CMIP Project Criteria
CAPITAL MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- Weights are set by the Planning & Zoning and UG Board of Commissioners and are reassessed every two years.

These weights are currently being updated based on recent feedback from the Unified Government Public Works & Safety Standing Committee.
Goals
FOR OUR PANDEMIC RECOVERY

VALUES FOR OUR RECOVERY
Equitable, Collaborative, Innovative & Resilient

POSSIBLE MEASURES
• Employee Recruitment, Hiring and Retention
• Employee Development and Training
• Fiscal sustainability and resiliency
  • Reserves (LTFF)
• Community survey?
• Partnerships to deliver services (LTFF)
Define success.

BRAINSTORM (ADDITIONAL) MEASURES FOR OUR RECOVERY

VALUES FOR OUR RECOVERY
Equitable, Collaborative, Innovative & Resilient

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE
Prioritization / Weighting
Framework for Recovery Fund Investment

Unless government is operating at full strength, it cannot lead recovery strategies.

Unless the virus is suppressed, the economy cannot recover.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rescue</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vibrant, Connected Communities</strong></td>
<td>Ensure every neighborhood, especially those struggling against poverty and structural racism, gets the necessary emergency relief to access stable housing and basic infrastructure and necessities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Creation and Quality Business Growth</strong></td>
<td>Deliver liquidity to still-vulnerable small businesses to avert widespread job loss, especially microbusinesses operating in underserved communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Preparation and Wage Gains</strong></td>
<td>Stabilize unemployed and underemployed workers through economic assistance and rewarding essential workers who have sacrificed their own health on the frontlines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**KEY MEASURES**

**Seattle & King County**

- Monitor several indicators of economic, social, and overall health impacts.
- Include measures related to economic stability, housing, food insecurity, education, health care, behavioral health, and overall health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Food Insecurity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Deaths</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,200+ King County residents received unemployment benefits the week of July 18 - July 24, 2021</td>
<td>16,100 more King County households received Basic Food assistance in June 2021 than January 2020, a 16% increase</td>
<td>6% increase in non-COVID deaths among working-age King County residents (ages 16-64) during March - December 2020 compared to 2017-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Stability</strong></td>
<td><strong>Food Insecurity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Healthcare</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% of King County CORONA survey respondents reported COVID-19 impacted meeting financial obligations or essential needs</td>
<td>5% of adults in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties did not have enough food to eat between March 17 - March 29, 2021</td>
<td>62,300 more King County residents were enrolled in Medicaid in June 2021 than in January 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td><strong>Family Violence</strong></td>
<td><strong>Behavioral Health</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-14% decrease in local highway traffic volume on June 27, 2021 compared to the same day in 2019</td>
<td>13% increase in calls from King County residents to the National Domestic Violence Hotline in July 2021 compared to January 2020</td>
<td>32% increase in calls to behavioral health crisis line in June 2021 compared to 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Toxic Exposures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48% of calls to 2-1-1 hotline requested housing-related assistance from January 4 - January 10, 2021</td>
<td>18% of King County adults with children in grades K-12 did not always have internet available for educational purposes in December 2020</td>
<td>-5% decrease in calls to WA Poison Center from King County residents in January-July 2021 compared to 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Dayton, OH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Measure</th>
<th>Determinant Type</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Release Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Individuals in HUD Assisted Housing</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>HUD Picture of Subsidized Household</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Vacancy Rate</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Families Living in Poverty</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Gross Rent as a Proportion of Monthly Income</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Adults in Poor Physical Health</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Adults with Poor Mental Health</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Adult Population without High School Diploma</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Households with No Computer Device</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropic Measure of Segregation: Proportion of Black Individuals</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Households Utilizing Snap</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>USDA ERS Food Environmental Atlas</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dayton, OH

- Directing funding to qualified census tracts would have included all of Dayton
- These additional qualifiers enabled Dayton to hone its qualification for investment (see previous slide)
National Equity Atlas

- Offers a snapshot of indicators to account for equity in our work.
- Equity indicators are available for Wyandotte County, KS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Economic Vitality</th>
<th>Readiness</th>
<th>Connectedness</th>
<th>Economic Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td>Wages: $15/hr</td>
<td>Educational attainment</td>
<td>Commute time</td>
<td>Eliminate rent burden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nativity and ancestry</td>
<td>Wages: Median</td>
<td>Disconnected youth</td>
<td>Housing burden</td>
<td>Racial equity in income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>School poverty</td>
<td>Car access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth</td>
<td>Working poor</td>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial generation gap</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhood poverty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diversity index</td>
<td>Income growth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>Income inequality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeownership</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business revenue</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Job and wage growth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Job and GDP growth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Community Workshop #1
March 29 – Community Engagement #1

- Welcome and ARPA Background (Comm. Markley)
- Survey #1 (Communications Team)
  - What’s been the most challenging for your community?
  - What are the three greatest challenges for your community?
  - What have you experienced, personally?
  - What’s the most important way you want money invested in your community?
  - What are the three other places you would want funding spent?
- Break-Out Groups (Community, Committee + Staff)
  - Community Health and Well-Being
  - Infrastructure and Built Environment
  - Organizational and Community Resilience
- Regroup/Recap (Committee)
- Survey #2 (from Survey #1) (Communications Team)
  - What’s the most important way you want money invested in your community?
  - What are the three other places you would want funding spent?
- Next Steps/Thank You (Comm. Markley)

Larimer County, CO

The Larimer County recovery plan identifies unmet community needs resulting from the pandemic and path toward recovery.

The Larimer County implementation outlines preliminary strategies through recovery action sheets.
Road to Recovery

THANK YOU.