

**THE GLOBAL STATE OF WASHINGTON:
A FOCUS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY AND
SOCIAL JUSTICE**

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DRAFT REPORT

PREPARED BY:

SARA CURRAN AND JENNIFER DEVINE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

KATHERINE BARR, SEATTLE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

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Washington's Non-Profit Organizations, Foundations, For-Profit Companies and Academic Institutions

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Introduction: The Global State of Washington – A Focus on Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice

Given Washington's high profile philanthropy, world-class universities, significant non-profit relief and development organizations, as well as a geographic and economic orientation towards the Pacific Rim, one might presume that Washington State is a significant contributor to poverty alleviation. As a crucial hub for social movements that have challenged the current logic of global trade agreements, consumer movements for fair trade and organic foods, and human rights work, Washington also plays a critical role in addressing social justice concerns with a variety of political and economic tools; however, to date there has been no systematic assessment of the state's assets and contributions toward economic development, poverty alleviation, or social justice. And, to our knowledge, no other state has attempted such an assessment. This report of the *Global State of Washington Initiative* takes the first step towards describing the many ways that citizens, organizations, foundations and businesses around the state of Washington work to address poverty and social justice, as well as contribute to the growth of economies without jeopardizing environmental or social cohesion.

The Global State of Washington Initiative

At the start of the Global State of Washington Initiative, preliminary research was undertaken on the global sustainable activities initiated by organizations and individuals based in Washington as well as the global learning opportunities available through the state's colleges and universities. This economic development, poverty and social justice report is one of four reports based on these research results. The others address global health, humans and the environment, and global learning.

Research about environmental contributions emanating from the state of Washington is part of a larger initiative led by the *Global State of Washington* team. Beginning in September 2006 through the initiative of the University of Washington's Office of Global Affairs and the Seattle International Foundation, the *Global State of Washington* was formalized with the inclusion of Washington State University's Office of International Programs and a three-way memorandum of understanding in January 2007. The partnership and project are dedicated to bringing Washington's resources to bear to lower poverty, improve health, preserve the environment, enhance rights and security, and increase opportunities for all people in the state of Washington and around the globe. The *Global State of Washington Initiative's* goals are to: (1) increase the effectiveness and impact of Washington State's global sustainable work, (2) grow awareness and support for our contributions to global sustainable development throughout the state and elsewhere, (3) make the State of Washington an important global center for sustainable development and policy work, (4) contribute to a vibrant economy, attracting investors, creating jobs, and enhancing the quality of life through our work, and, (5) offer Washington State students and citizens the opportunity to be "global citizens."

In its first nine months, the *Global State of Washington Initiative* generated significant interest and excitement throughout the state. This was not surprising as statewide initiatives like Washington Learns, the Global Competitiveness Council, and the Life Sciences Discovery Fund

recognize how the world is changing and work to uncover the ways in which the new global economy will demand responsive citizenry as well as flexible and capable organizations and institutions. As *The Global State of Washington* began to define its scope of work in October 2006 and word started circulating among stakeholders, it soon became clear that there was a high demand for an effort to describe how a global sustainable development sector might be defined in Washington State, and how that sector could contribute to the state's overall economic and social well-being.

As the research team, the founding partners, and the project's steering committee members convened during January and February of 2007, it was soon apparent that the research project would be the first step in a larger vision to bring forth, publicize, and grow Washington's contributions to global sustainable development. To build momentum and develop a vision for Washington in the near future, the *Global State of Washington* facilitated three workshops to discuss each of the three substantive areas of focus: Health, Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice, and the Environment. These three workshops then culminated in a statewide forum on the *Global State of Washington*. The workshops and forum will shape a plan for making the state an important global center for sustainable development and policy work, as well as further contribute to a vibrant state economy.

As Washington looks forward to the next 10 years of economic growth, vital development and continued global engagement, its citizens, organizations and businesses should continue to provide leadership in the areas of global health, poverty alleviation and environmental preservation. To do so, they require a baseline understanding of Washington's current strengths, continued efforts to communicate and collaborate within and across sectors, and a plan for achievable goals to mark progress. Towards this end, the research presented in this report provides a baseline for such assessments.

The approach taken in this preliminary research effort was to first identify secondary data sources in each of the sectors that would provide an overview of the organizations within each sector (non-profit, academic, and for-profit) engaged in activities contributing to economic development, poverty and social justice. These secondary sources were mined to answer questions about the population and activities of these organizations. In a second phase of the research, more detailed and in-depth investigations explored particular cases and subsets of organizations and activities. This report contains the results of the research project. We provide a brief overview of the research approach and findings here (more details can be found in Sections 1-4).

Non-Profit Sector Findings

For the non-profit sector a rich source of secondary data is available through the National Center for Charitable Statistics and the Washington State Charities Database. These data provide information about each Washington-based organization's name, purpose, mission statement, size, and contact information. Based on these data and supplemented with online research, the team identified 805 organizations engaged in global sustainable development activities (see Section 3 for our definitions). 530 of these organization have been identified as working domestically and the other 275 were identified as working internationally (see Section 2 for definitions). Among these, *265 organizations were engaged in global poverty, economic*

sustainable development & social justice activities, 170 of which worked primarily internationally and another 95 of which work primarily domestically. These organizations include but are by no means limited to such programs as the World Impact Network, UNITUS, Global Partnerships, and the Ashesi University Foundation.

During the second phase of research with the non-profit sector, the team administered an online survey and received responses from more than a third of the 805 organizations. Through the survey, they collected detailed information about each organization's activities, their global reach, recent collaborative projects, and their interest in future collaborations. This research revealed a vibrant not-for-profit sector working on global sustainable development, poverty alleviation and social justice from the state of Washington with comprehensive geographic coverage including work in the US, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. These organizations work across the entire spectrum of global sustainable development issues from community development to education and literacy, fair trade, and foreign policy; even so, *most economic development, poverty and social justice organizations in Washington focus on the issues of community development, education and literacy, economic development, economic and social inequalities, and employment and income generation*. In addition, most of the organizational efforts of the non-profit sector are focused upon public awareness, education, and training. Nonetheless, there is still comprehensive coverage in all other areas of programmatic approaches including technology development, grant making & philanthropy, research, policy, technical assistance, capacity building, service delivery, and advocacy. These same non-profit organizations work with a broad spectrum of populations around the world, from low income communities here in the US and abroad, to children, women, refugees, indigenous peoples, and many more.

Besides demonstrating the comprehensive and vibrant character of the economic development, poverty and social justice efforts of the non-profit sector, the online survey results also revealed that the non-profit organizations take a comprehensive, systemic approach towards their work. *A vast majority of organizations tackle poverty and social justice issues while also addressing health and environmental preservation*. For example, they may bundle their poverty & social justice programs with approaches that also addresses sustainable agriculture, pollution & toxins, natural disasters, or wildlife preservation; another common example is an organization that addresses a combination of education and literacy, microfinance, or land distribution and reform while delivering health care services.

Finally, the economic development, poverty & social justice *non-profit organizations demonstrate that their work moves forward through collaborative efforts both here and around the world*. These collaborations have proved vital for organizational success. Nevertheless, most of the collaborations occur within the not-for-profit sector and *many fewer collaborations bridge the non-profit with the private or academic sectors*. An urgent need identified by the non-profit sector was greater collaboration with the private and academic sectors to better leverage non-profit capacities and resources.

Academic Sector Findings

During the first phase of the academic sector research, identifying adequate, secondary databases proved to be more difficult than anticipated. There are no comprehensive databases that could be

efficiently repurposed to answer questions about teaching, research or outreach pertaining to global economic development, poverty and social justice, or global sustainable development. Course and research databases are limited to cursory amounts of information and frequently grant or course titles are opaque, defying categorization. Instead, the team resorted to key informants and online research. In the first phase, the team focused exclusively upon Washington's largest two universities, Washington State University and the University of Washington. In a second phase the research extended to Washington's regional universities, including Western Washington University, Central Washington, Eastern Washington University, and the Evergreen State College.

The online search of center-based activities provided the best and most comprehensive view of the formalized activities of the universities' faculty and students in relation to global sustainable development. Center- or program- related activities can be the best indication of the breadth and depth of a university's collective capacities for addressing issues such as global poverty, and increasingly provide the infrastructure to support interdisciplinary research, teaching and outreach. Between the six universities there are 124 centers that address global sustainable development. Of these, 64 chiefly address global poverty and social justice, 67 address environmental concerns, and 57 address mainly global health. At UW these centers are found throughout the campus and range from the Center for Studies in Demography & Ecology in the College of Arts and Sciences to the Marc Lindenberg Center in the Evans School, while examples from WSU include the Center to Bridge the Digital Divide and the Center for Social and Environmental Justice. Still, the other universities have their own centers and sustainable development programs such as the Northwest and Alaska Tribal Technical Assistance Program at Eastern Washington University, the Civic Engagement Center at Central Washington University, the Labor Education and Research Center at the Evergreen State College, and the newly founded Institute for Global and Community Resilience at Western Washington University.

The poverty and social justice issues addressed by these centers include the full range of global poverty concerns. Rather than a predominate focus on community development, university center activities are oriented towards understanding and addressing economic and social inequalities as well as economic development. Each university also has a unique and complementary array of centers, suggesting the possibilities for significant cross-campus collaborations. To our knowledge, there is only one formalized collaboration between universities: The William D. Ruckelshaus Center, a collaboration between the UW and WSU. We would suggest that many resources could be effectively leveraged through greater collaboration between centers and across the state's universities.

There are unique clusters of strengths across the six universities. Central Washington maintains its focus upon domestic environment and health issues while Eastern Washington centers its attention on domestic poverty concerns with a particular target population of indigenous and migrant communities. The Evergreen State College concentrates on poverty and social justice as domestic issues, but approaches the concerns holistically. UW tends to have a more international focus, with significant strengths in regional and area studies. WSU is more domestically oriented and applies a large share of its efforts on economic development, poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability and health. Lastly, Western Washington University seems

concerned with both international and domestic issues of poverty with growing clusters in environmental and global health.

At all universities a sizeable number of centers take a comprehensive approach to economic development, poverty & social justice. Of the 64 university-based centers across the state that address poverty & social justice, 24 also address environmental sustainability and 29 address global health concerns. These centers work on issues both domestically and around the globe.

The limitations of the current databases related to courses and research suggest that it would behoove university institutions to enhance these databases by providing abstracts that describe the courses and project content. Further, including codes about the courses or research as it pertains to its global content, the geographic source of data or location of activities, and the type of collaborating partners and their geographic location would quickly reveal the extent of each institution's global reach.

Private Sector Findings

Our private, for-profit sector research also relied on secondary lists of organizations compiled by several different, issue-based umbrella organizations. This yielded a snowball, convenience sample of 293 Washington companies engaged in global sustainable development philanthropy, product and service development, and operations or business practices. Information about these organizations was supplemented by online research and a select set of key informant interviews. *The 293 companies were identified to be working on 408 global sustainable activities at home and around the world.* These companies include big players like Microsoft and Starbucks as well as smaller companies such as Pacific Market International and Cutter and Buck.

25% of the companies engaged in global sustainable development activities contribute to economic development, poverty alleviation and social justice. Most of the companies in our current sample that are engaged in global poverty activities do so through their operations. Among those engaged in philanthropy, most work on economic development, poverty and social justice, followed by environmental sustainability, and lastly global health. *Philanthropic activities take place all over the world and are the most varied projects within businesses, with 28 Washington companies contributing to 124 different philanthropic projects.* Much of the philanthropic issue focus in the area of global poverty and social justice is on education & literacy (68), economic development (51), and community building (48).

Of the products and services developed by Washington's private sector for global sustainable development, the smallest proportion addresses global poverty and social justice, which are predominantly labeled products that are fair trade or promote economic development. For example, Moonflower Enterprises sells Fair Trade accessories, purses, bags, jewelry, musical instruments, fine art, weavings, textiles, folk art, educational materials, T-shirts, clothing, home furnishings, and organic coffee produced by Mayan artisans and farmers in Guatemala. Another example is Far East Handicrafts, a direct importer from indigenous craftspeople of Nepal, Tibet, Lao, Cambodia, and Vietnam, specializing in handmade paper and singing bowls.

Assessing the for-profit sector's operations and business practices proved a more difficult task. Although some organizations publicize these efforts through their annual reports, generally this

data is not easily accessible to the public. Instead, to learn about business practices as they relate to health, poverty or the environment requires primary data collection. This could be accomplished through a survey of a representative sample of businesses in the state of Washington. To our knowledge, there has not been an effort to compile such data. Nevertheless, our key informant interviews revealed a sense of an emergent corporate responsibility among Washington's business leaders to move toward green products and technologies, provide living wages and support the health and well-being of workers and citizens around the world through economic development (26), economic and social inequalities (25), and fair trade (24).

Conclusion

Despite the preliminary status of these research results, the data provides a strong and palpable sense of the depth and breadth of the global economic development, poverty, and social justice activities taking place across the state of Washington amongst our citizens and organizations in the non-profit, academic and for-profit sectors. The non-profit sector in particular appears to be a vibrant place making significant contributions. These activities are somewhat matched by those in the academic and for-profit sectors, although data limitations constrain our capacity to make a comprehensive assessment.

This initial data provides a starting point from which we can make recommendations for future contributions to global economic development, poverty and social justice, and broader global sustainable development movements and projects. A striking commonality across all sectors is the comprehensive attention paid to global economic development, poverty, and social justice through the bundling of activities that include work with global health and environmental preservation. Indeed, this may not be surprising given Washington's unique heritage of natural and human resources as well as its legacy of innovations and entrepreneurialism. Finally, these examples of comprehensive approaches may also point to the uniqueness of the Washington contribution to global sustainable development.

1

Background on Poverty¹

NOTE: This background does not address economic development or social justice.

Adjusting the Boundaries of Global Poverty

Extreme poverty within the post-industrial, capitalist economies of the West rarely makes the front page. However, as catastrophes such as Hurricane Katrina and the 2005 riots in Paris uncovered, poverty persists even in high-income countries. The phenomena resulting from poverty worldwide illustrates that poverty is a global challenge.

Measuring Poverty

Until recently, the World Bank's definition of poverty was looked to as the authority of definitions and measures of poverty. The Bank's definition of poverty was narrow, looking at developing countries' GNP and GDP to determine which countries were the poorest, thereby determining which people were the poorest. In this manner, only people receiving extremely low or no incomes in countries with low GNP or GDP were classified as "impoverished" (HDP 1990, 9). This categorization does not take into account impoverished communities within rich nations, such as Native American and immigrant communities in the United States. The omission of other dimensions of poverty also contributes to skewed understandings of what policies could be implemented to spur economic development and contribute to poverty alleviation.

Conceptions of Poverty

Rooted in the activism of the early 1970s but taking-off in the 1990s with the end of the Cold War, there has been a growing consensus among scholars that measures of income distribution do not represent the dire needs of the impoverished around the world (Chossudovsky 1998; Grusky and Kanbar 2006; Nussbaum 2006; Sen 1999, among others). In order to address important and urgent matters of policy, a conceptual understanding of poverty and inequality that reaches beyond the limitations of income needed to be established (Grusky and Kanbar 2006, 2).

Capabilities Approach

The capabilities approach to measuring poverty worked out by philosopher Martha Nussbaum and economist Amartya Sen in the 1990s stems from human rights based development theories and places the individual as a holder of basic rights at the center of the process of development. This conception has caused a shift within some international development agencies from "poverty" to "lack of capabilities," "vulnerability" and "human security," with an emphasis on social justice.

The capabilities approach includes a measure of political and civil liberties, and takes into account the social and economic rights that allow people the ability to escape poverty and live lives of their choosing (Nussbaum 2006, 52; Sen 2006, 35).

Human Development Approach

¹ The majority of this background section was drafted by Heidi Wickersham, Senior, Jackson School of Public Affairs at the University of Washington.

This capabilities approach to evaluating poverty resonates with the United Nation's definition of human development. In 1990, the first UN Human Development Report was published. This report defined human development as "creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests (HDR 1990, 10)."² This entails empowering people to govern their lives by ensuring they have access to education, healthcare and essential resources to create a livelihood for themselves and their families. By moving development from the national platform to the individual platform the report stresses significant harms to people that were not being addressed under the former approach, which focused largely on national income (Owen 2004, 18).

Human Security Approach

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) definition of human security is the protection of the vital core of all human lives from critical and pervasive environmental, economic, food, health, personal and political threats (Owen 2004, 20). The decreasing number of wars between states and the concurrent increase in violent conflicts that occur within state (where 95% of conflicts take place), has triggered a need for this new approach to security and development (HSR 2005, VIII). According to the *Human Security Report*, human security is "a relatively new concept, now widely used to describe the complex of interrelated threats associated with civil war, genocide and the displacement of populations" (HSR 2005, VIII). And, although the UN Human Security Report is based on the limited definition of human security as it regards to political violence, it concedes that capturing elements of poverty such as disease and hunger—the major killers—in the definition would be a much more accurate way to understand human security (HSR 2005, VIII).

World Bank's "Voices of the Poor"

Many argue that re-conceptualizing poverty has been an important step in understanding the problems poor people face, but others have gone even farther by asking impoverished people how they define poverty. In the 1990s, the World Bank carried out poverty assessments of women and men in 50 countries to find out what is most important for poor people by listening to their experiences, priorities and recommendations.³ The result of these efforts, found in the report *Can Anyone Hear Us*, converge into five main findings: poverty is complex and multidimensional, it is routinely defined as a lack of material well-being, there are important psychological aspects of poverty which can lead to a breakdown of social relations, the absence of infrastructure is critical and, finally, poor people generally link wealth to assets rather than income (Narayan et al 2000, 26).

Re-measuring Poverty

As a result of the arguments outlined above, large institutions such as the World Bank have begun to change the way they measure poverty: "As poverty has many dimensions, it has to be looked at through a variety of indicators -- levels of income and consumption, social indicators, and indicators of vulnerability to risks and of socio-political access."⁴ Although the dollar-a-day

²UN Human Development website, available: <http://hdr.undp.org/hd/>

³ World Bank website, available: <http://www1.worldbank.org/prem/poverty/voices/overview.htm>

⁴ World Bank Poverty Net website, available:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/0,,contentMDK:20153855~menuPK:373757~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:336992,00.html>

definition is useful in quick assessments of poverty, the Human Development Index (HDI) provides a more comprehensive range of measures. The HDI, a measure used in the UN Human Development Report since 1993, is “a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.”⁵ Many institutions use the HDI to measure poverty, but poverty measurement is by no means limited to its dimensions. A few other measures of human development used by the World Bank include: literacy, population growth, carbon emissions, children under height for age, school enrollment, condom use, conventions against inhumane punishment, estimated income, female employment, GDP, and inequality measures such as the Gini index.

These new measures of poverty have led to the creation of new methods for alleviating it and monitoring progress. The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are an example of concrete goals that have been formed around the new concept of poverty. In 2000, all the world’s countries and leading development institutions agreed to a set of eight development goals to work on by the target date of 2015 that incorporate many aspects of poverty, from economic and material needs to health and environmental issues:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development⁶

How much progress will be made by 2015 is still hard to tell, but the *Millennium Development Goals Report* for 2006 shows mixed progress towards the first goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. For example, the proportion of people going hungry in the developing world is decreasing, but the overall number of people without enough food to meet their daily needs has increased (MDGR 2006, 2:5). This shows that re-conceptualizing poverty is not enough; we also need to rethink how we tackle poverty. As embodied by Goal 8, there is a need for increased collaboration and partnership for development, and the rise of both transnational networks and grassroots organizations has already paved part of the way.

Implications for Sustainable Development

In an increasingly interdependent world, there is no doubt that global poverty is a pervasive and persistent challenge. Grusky and Kanbar insist that, “There is a growing consensus among academics, policy makers, and even politicians that poverty and inequality should no longer be treated as soft social issues that can safely be subordinated to more important and fundamental interests in maximizing total economic output” (2006, 1). Poverty hinders sustainable development, and is directly linked to reduced health and decreased environmental sustainability.

⁵ Human Development Report website, available: <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/10.html>

⁶ UN Development Goals, available: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/goals.html#>

Poverty and Global Health

"The biggest enemy of health in the developing world is poverty."
-Kofi Annan⁷

The World Health Organization states that "Poverty creates ill-health because it forces people to live in environments that make them sick, without decent shelter, clean water or adequate sanitation."⁸ Drastic levels of poverty translate into equally drastic health problems that threaten social, political and economic stability. The UN Millennium Development project devotes the fourth, fifth and sixth MDGs to global health issues. Global health problems not only affect impoverished people in developing nations, but are also an increasing threat to global stability and development as diseases such as avian influenza and the AIDS epidemic migrate across borders.

Poverty and the Environment

The 1998 *Human Development Report* states, "Poor people and environmental damage are often caught in a downward spiral" (HDR 1998, 66). The report concisely outlines the intertwined problems of poverty and environmental concerns creating barriers for development:

"Past resource degradation deepens today's poverty, while today's poverty makes it very hard to care for or restore the agricultural resource base, to find alternatives to deforestation to prevent desertification, to control erosion and to replenish soil nutrients. People in poverty are forced to deplete resources to survive, and this degradation of the environment further impoverishes people" (HDR 1998, 66).

This poverty-environmental damage nexus has severe implications for sustainable development when population growth is taken into account. According to United Nations projections, by the year 2050, 8 billion of the global population will be in developing countries, and this will put great strain on already stretched natural resources in fragile environments (HDR 1998, 66). Environmental sustainability must be considered when focusing on poverty or human development. Green technologies will be crucial, as will policy reforms, institutional arrangements and changes in collective responsibility for the environment (HDR 1998, 83).

Conclusion

Recently we have witnessed a shift in the field of poverty alleviation from top-down efforts by government and international institutions to the bottom-up efforts led by grassroots organizers. In the new millennium, a variety of organizations big and small, private and non-profit, governmental and non-governmental are working together to come up with better solutions to the problems poverty presents. As a result of collaborative, multidisciplinary and cross-sector approaches to global poverty more thorough research has been done into the causes and dimensions of poverty, and more progress has been made to ensure impoverished people have access to valuable resources and tools.

⁷ World Health Organization website, available: <http://www.who.int/hdp/poverty/en/>

⁸ *ibid.*

The way poverty is understood has progressed from a definition of poverty as earning low or no-income to a definition based on a lack of capabilities, human development and human security. This conceptual overhaul has affected not only the definition and measurement of poverty, but has also changed approaches to poverty alleviation. This move towards sustainable and equitable development is even starting to influence governments and large international institutions such as the World Bank. Due to a broadened understanding of what poverty is comprised of, the understanding of global poverty has widened as well. The arbitrariness of defining poverty as “a dollar a day” and waiting for national economies to pick up the slack in alleviating poverty in developing nations has not produced satisfactory results. Only by looking at poverty through the lens of capabilities and lack of human development and human security can we understand the causes and the underlying institutional factors leading to unequal growth and unsustainable development both locally and globally.

Methodology

As a first attempt to observe Washington's strengths and activities related to economic development, poverty and social justice, this study took a multi-method, multi-pronged approach. Drawing upon key informants, secondary data, an online survey, and in-depth interviews, we have compiled a first look at what is being done throughout the state. We know of no other state that has attempted such an accounting.

To set the stage for our analysis, this section first defines what we mean by 'sustainable development,' 'economic development, poverty and social justice,' and 'global' for the purposes of this research, which paves the way for a discussion of how we observe and categorize activities promoting global sustainable development. In short, we refer to 'economic development, poverty and social justice' (EDP&SJ) as an umbrella term that captures a spectrum of economic, social and political issues and concerns. This umbrella term represents one of three non-exclusive and interdependent 'clusters' of issues areas that constitute our operational definition of global sustainable development. Lastly, this section describes the methods used to observe economic development, poverty and social justice activities in the not-for-profit, academic, and for-profit sectors.

Defining Terms

Identifying organizations based in Washington and observing their efforts to address economic development, poverty and social justice requires defining terms as they are generally understood and crafting a working definition for the purposes of this study.

Sustainable development is defined as a holistic and multi-dimensional development process predicated on economic growth and social cohesion that does not compromise the natural environment.⁹ Global sustainable development takes into account the connections between the local and the global, between Washington State and the world. For the purposes of our study, we characterize sustainable development activities broadly to include a range of activities that encompass economic, social justice, health and environmental projects and concerns oriented towards improving human and environmental well-being.

Our working definition of *economic development, poverty and social justice issues* encompasses a spectrum of social concerns and systems that produce material and social gains and inequalities, as well as power relations that can be unequal or unjust. These include global economic systems like trade, economic development, democracy and political participation, as well as social issues such as education, literacy and economic and social inequalities. This approach includes a focus on the agency of individuals that address the poverty and injustice they encounter in their own lives as well as the structural production of inequality and social exclusion. See Table 2.2 for a complete list of the economic development, poverty and social justice issues addressed in this study.

⁹ Buntland, G (ed) 1987. *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Global in this case relates to the social, technological and biophysical systems¹⁰ that rework boundaries of national borders, class, race, ethnicity and culture. Systems connect what happens here to what happens anywhere else in the world. As such, they draw attention to local action and global awareness.

Global Sustainable Development Framework

The figure below describes our three-tier approach for conceptualizing global sustainable development capacity and activity. Organizations, companies and individual actors may take one or more program approaches from philanthropy to education, research to service provisions, advocacy to policy. These approaches may address issues along a continuum of concern from human to environmental well-being. And, the issues addressed through various program approaches are generally situated within a global system that interconnects localities, whether social (political, economic, cultural, etc.), technological (transportation, communication, etc.), or biophysical (ecological, climatic, or epidemiological).

This understanding of the ‘global’ enables us to think about economic development, poverty and social justice activities implemented here in Washington State as connected to the world through the flows and networks of people, goods, and ideas. In other words, this systems approach recognizes that projects and activities that Washington-based organizations conduct in other parts of the globe are likely to have impacts both there and in Washington. Similarly, global health activities conducted in the state of Washington will also generate ripple effects to other parts of the globe through the movement of people, goods and ideas.

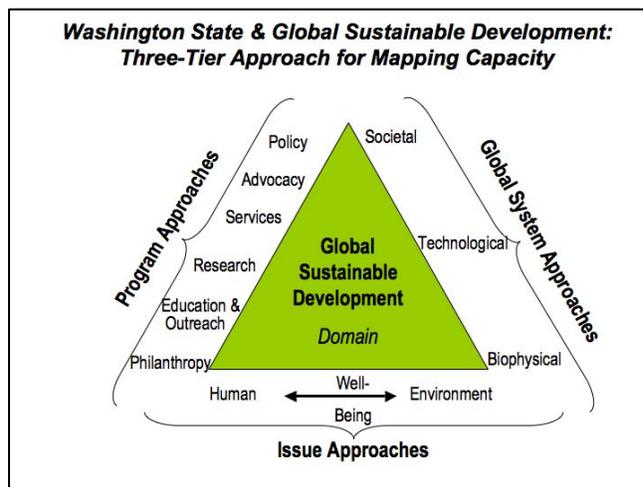


Figure 2.1: Three Tier Approach to Global Sustainable Development

With the aim of capturing these connections through our research, we have identified local sub-populations in Washington State that have strong international connections through mobility, citizenship, communication, and cultural and economic exchange. These Washington sub-populations include: migrants, refugees, immigrants and Native Americans.

¹⁰ Systems describe the organizational structures and complex processes created from the interactions and transactions of various social actors with and within environmental settings.

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Activities

Economic development, poverty and social justice activities that target this distinctly global sub-population of people living in Washington State are categorized as ‘Domestic Activities’. ‘International Activities’ refer to efforts of Washington-based organizations to address the health concerns of people living outside the United States. Together, domestic activities and international activities compose our working definition of economic development, poverty & social justice activities.

Table 2.1: Definitions of Domestic, International, and Global Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice Activities

Definitions of Domestic, International, and Global Health Activities	
Domestic EDP&SJ Activities	Activities that target migrants, refugees, immigrants and Native Americans as clients.
International EDP&SJ Activities	Activities that target populations living outside of the United States
Global EDP&SJ Activities	The sum of both Domestic and International EDP&SJ Activities

This approach represents economic development, poverty & social justice concerns embedded within a larger spectrum of sustainable development issues. Rather than analyzing economic development, poverty & social justice activities in Washington State as distinct from efforts that address environmental degradation and global health concerns, this approach allows us to capture economic development, poverty & social justice activities that address these and other sustainable development concerns.

Global Health Activities

Our approach to global health encompasses the health problems, issues and concerns that transcend national boundaries and are best addressed by cooperative actions.¹¹ Global health highlights the global interdependence of the determinants of health, the transfer of health risks and the policy response of countries, international organizations and the many other actors in the global health arena. Many organizations working on global health seek to promote equitable access to health in all regions of the globe.¹²

Environmental Activities

In our approach to environmental sustainability, we focus on a wide range of issues and relationships between the environment, humans, and social systems. Climate change, biodiversity, natural disasters, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy are examples of the variety of issues we understand to influence environment sustainability and to structure the relationship between humans and the environment. In contrast to our analysis of global health, and poverty and social justice activities, we do not distinguish between ‘domestic’ and ‘international’ activities promoting environmental sustainability because we understand environmental systems to be distinctly global.

¹¹ <http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/avi/#sim> ‘America’s Vital Interest in Global Health’, Board on International Health, INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

¹² Kickbusch

Measuring Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice Activities:

Our methodological approach aims to identify activities and organizations in the not-for profit, for-profit and academic sectors in Washington State that address economic development, poverty and social justice by: issue area, program approach, geography of program implementation, and targeted beneficiaries (or populations). Before discussing our distinct approaches for these three sectors, we first describe our measures of global sustainable development issues (Table 2.2), geography (Table 2.3) and program approaches (Table 2.4).

For the purposes of our study, we have identified 53 global sustainable development issues, which have been grouped into the three broad, overlapping, and non-exhaustive categories of: Global Health, Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice, and Humans & the Environment. This framework was developed from extensive analysis of existing approaches employed in practitioner and academic publications¹³, and was further refined through the feedback of over 13 individual sustainable development scholars and practitioners¹⁴ in Washington State.

Table 2.2 Global Sustainable Development Issues

Global Sustainable Development Issue Clusters		
Global Health	Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	Humans & the Environment
Accidental Injury	Economic Development	Climate Change
Chronic Disease	Education & Literacy	Air Quality
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	Housing	Watersheds
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	Migration	Water & Sanitation
Health Care & Drug Access	Human Rights	Energy
HIV/AIDS	Security, Conflict & Violence	Oceans and Estuaries
Malaria	Foreign Policy	Aquaculture
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	Land Distribution & Reform	Ecosystems Services
Medical Biotechnology	Transportation	Biodiversity
Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals	Internet and Communication	Pollution & Toxins
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	Economic & Social Inequities	Natural Disasters
Nutrition	Employment & Income Generation	Sustainable Agriculture & Farming
Other Infectious Diseases	Microfinance	Urban Ecology & Sustainable Cities
Reproductive health/Family Planning	Democracy & Political Participation	Eco-tourism

¹³ For example, the *United Nations Dept. for Social & Economic Affairs, Dept. for Sustainable Development*, ‘Sustainable Development Indicators’. Available online:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isdms2001/table_4.htm,

Brundtland, Gro Harlem. *Our common future: The world Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1987.

The Earth Institute at Columbia, ‘Cross-Cutting Themes’. Available online:

<http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/>

¹⁴ Special thanks to Susan Jeffords, Bill Clapp, Amy Hagopian, Sally Weatherford, Steve Gloyd, Vicky Lawson, Lucy Jarosz, Joel Migdal, Angelina Godoy, Dave Secord, Stephanie Harrington, Chris Pannkuk, Ken Spitzer, and Lance Leloup for shaping this framework.

Global Sustainable Development Issue Clusters		
Global Health	Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	Humans & the Environment
Tuberculosis	Fair Trade	Wildlife
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	International Trade	Public Environmental Conceptions & Behavior
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	Community Development	Environmental Justice
Violence Recovery		Environmental History

The geography of program activity implementation has been categorized by country into five regions listed in Table 2.3. The classification scheme we employ in our analysis was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division.¹⁵

Table 2.3: Regions of the World

Regions of the World
Africa
Asia
Europe
North, Central, South America & the Caribbean
Oceania

Finally, the survey employed with the non-profit organizations and foundations allowed us to make some finer distinctions about program approaches. Table 2.4 defines the nine types of program approaches employed to categorize global economic development, poverty and social justice activities of non-profit organizations and foundations located in Washington State.

Table 2.4 Categories and Definitions of Program Approaches

Categories and Definitions of Program Approaches	
Public Awareness	includes public media and education campaigns.
Capacity Building	includes building institutions or institutional strengths.
Technical Assistance	provides technical expertise to other organizations.
Service Delivery	includes direct services to clients.
Education & Training	works to increase human capital and knowledge.
Advocacy	includes work with social movements and includes efforts to influence public policy makers.
Research	provides information and area-specific research.
Technology Development	includes developing technologies or means of applying knowledge to promote sustainable development.
Grant making & Philanthropy	provides funds to individuals or organizations
Policy	programs are intended to influence and determine decisions, plans, or courses of action.

Sector Specific Research

¹⁵ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

For each of the not-for-profit, for-profit, and academic sectors we took a different methodological approach when analyzing organizational activities within those sectors. Each is addressed in turn.

Non-profit sector

Approximately 15,000 not-for-profit organizations with offices located in Washington State and with 501(c)3 status were identified using the National Center for Charitable Statistics and the Washington State Charities databases. Using the organizations' stated mission statements within these databases, and supplemented by online research, we identified 805 organizations that address one or more of the global sustainable development issues listed in Table 2.2. Based on the issues addressed, organizations were categorized as working in one, two or all three of the global sustainable development issue clusters.

An online survey was administered to the 805 identified organizations addressing global sustainable development. The goal of the survey was to refine our understanding of an organization's contributions to global sustainable development and to elaborate upon the nature of their collaborations and projects around the world. 295, or 37%, of the organizations fully or partially completed the survey. The survey allowed respondents to identify which of the 53 sustainable development issues they address, and thus which issue cluster(s) the organization belongs to. This research design allowed organizations to select issues across the spectrum of sustainable development issues, from health to economic development, poverty and social justice to the environment. Organizations that self-identified as addressing at least one issue in the category of economic development, poverty and social justice are the focus of Section 3 of this report.

As described in Section 3, survey participants identified which economic development, poverty and social justice issues they address, the program approaches their organization employs to address these issues, the countries and regions of the world where their programs are implemented, and which sub-populations their programs target. In addition, survey respondents described their US and international partnerships and discussed the opportunities collaborations offer, as well as barriers they face in partnering with other organizations. Lastly, respondents offered insight into how private sector companies, academic institutions, state government and other non-profits could enhance the effectiveness of their work.

Academic Sector

For the purposes of this report, we limited our scope to center based activities taking place at the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University and the Evergreen State College. Together, these institutions constitute the six comprehensive four-year universities in Washington State. While activities taking place across the state in the remaining institutions of higher education and K-12 education certainly merit analysis, a census of academic activities is beyond the scope of this research and poses future directions for further research. Despite this limited focus, this analysis is the first of its kind and provides a window into the collective efforts of Washington State's universities to address economic development, poverty and social justice issues.

Focusing on sustainable development activity emanating from centers allows us to capture research taking place at universities that is funded both externally and internally. Centers were identified through previous analysis of center activities at the UW, through online research, and through the research conducted for the *Global State of Washington Global Learning Report*. This distinct study focuses on global learning at 19 of Washington's four-year colleges and universities and the 34 community colleges, accompanied by interviews with key informants in the 19 four-year colleges.

Private Sector

293 Washington companies have been identified as the initial sample of companies participating in global sustainable development activities.¹⁶ This list of companies was generated through snowball (convenience) sampling, starting from the *Puget Sound Business Journal 2006 Book of Lists*,¹⁷ the *National Green Pages*,¹⁸ the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association industry directory,¹⁹ and interviews with business leaders from Boeing, Microsoft, Starbucks and PATH.²⁰

Private sector global sustainable development activities have been categorized in three areas: philanthropy, products and services, and operations. Table 2.5 outlines our framework for analysis and defines these three areas of activity by issue cluster. This framework is built upon the Center for Corporate Citizenship categories of private sector activities and was refined based on the definitions of corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship of Washington-based companies.

¹⁶ 291 companies headquartered in Washington are included in this study. Boeing, headquartered in Washington until September 2001, and CH2M Hill are also included due to their unique presence and history in the region, completing the sample at 293.

¹⁷ "Corporate Philanthropists," p. 88; "Largest Private Companies," pps. 114-120; Puget Sound Business Journal Book of Lists, 2006, Vol. 27, No. 35.

¹⁸ Co-op America's National Green Pages, <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/>, Accessed 4/11/07.

¹⁹ WBBA Industry Directory, <http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory>, accessed 4/13/07.

²⁰ From Boeing, Billy Glover, Managing Director Environmental Strategy Commercial Airplanes and Gordon McHenry, Dir. Corporate Strategy & NW Region Global Corporate Citizenship, were interviewed on March 13th, 2007. From Microsoft, Akhtar Badshah, Director of Community Affairs, and Timothy Dubel, Senior Manager Community Affairs were interviewed on March 16th, 2007. From Starbucks, Dennis Macray, Dir. Business Practices Corporate Social Responsibility, and Brantley Browning, Social Programs Corporate Social Responsibility, were interviewed on March 23rd, 2007. From PATH, Scott Jackson, Vice-President of External Relations, Ellen Cole, Senior Communications Officer, and Jan Jacobs, Director of Development were interviewed on March 30th, 2007.

Table 2.5: Corporate Citizenship Framework

	Philanthropy	Products & Services	Operations
Health	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic health activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address health needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating health concerns into their business practices</i>
Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic economic development, poverty & social justice activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address economic development, poverty & social justice needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating economic development, poverty & social justice concerns into their business practices</i>
Environment	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic environmental activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address environmental needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating environment concerns into their business practices</i>

3

Activities in Washington's Non-Profit Sector

250 women [were] trained in income generating skills over the last six years in Uganda ending in 2006. This has resulted in the trained women starting their own businesses, employing other locals, writing business plans, using websites as a promotion tool and finding outlets for their marketable products. It has also resulted in U.S. volunteers individually contributing to orphan scholarship programs in order to help house, educate and care for the many orphans found in the areas in which we worked.

- World Impact Network

90% of Ashesi's students were employed within 3 months of graduation; seven were placed in internship programs at international corporations; and the student body as a whole continued its prize winning tradition: Ashesi students won the Standard Chartered Bank Innovation Incubator competition for its Information Technology-based banking product.

- Ashesi University Foundation

Decrease participants' barriers to self-sufficiency and increase participants' knowledge of American culture, laws and systems; community integration; civic participation; and self-confidence through cultural orientation and assistance services.

- Ukrainian Community Center of Washington

These quotes were collected as part of the Global State of Washington survey, in response to a question asking about organizational accomplishments. These accomplishments highlight just a small portion of the global economic development, poverty and social justice work being done by Washington-based non-profit organizations and foundations.

Washington has a strong non-profit sector. The initial database of organizations used in this research listed 15,000 organizations based in Washington filing for tax exempt status in 2006.²¹ These organizations are mission driven, and are staffed with passionate people (often volunteers) working to “make a difference.”

This section will look at the global economic development, poverty and social justice (EDP&SJ) issues addressed by Washington's non-profit organizations and foundations, the activities those organizations are undertaking, and the populations and geographies targeted by those activities.

²¹ 501 (c) organizations include: 501(c)(1), corporations organized under acts of Congress such as Federal Credit Unions; 501(c)(2), title holding corporations for exempt organizations; 501(c)(3), various charitable, non-profit, religious, and educational organizations; 501(c)(4), various political education organizations; 501(c)(5), labor unions and agriculture ;501(c)(6) business league and chamber of commerce organizations; 501(c)(7), recreational club organizations; 501(c)(8), fraternal beneficiary societies; 501(c)(9), voluntary employee beneficiary associations; 501(c)(10), fraternal lodge societies; 501(c)(14), credit unions; 501(c)(19) or (23), U.S. Veterans' posts and auxiliaries.

The section concludes with a snapshot of organizations working across global sustainable development issues, as well as a quick look at collaborative activities in global EDP&SJ.

Washington’s Tax Exempt Organizations

Of the approximately 15,000 organizations registered in Washington State under IRS provision 501(c) (which grants federal tax-exempt status to organizations including non-profits, foundations, and political education associations), 805 were identified through their mission statements to be carrying out activities fitting within this project’s definition of global sustainable development.²² Among these, 23% work in global health (183 organizations), 32% work in economic development, poverty, & social justice (259 organizations), and 55% work in humans & the environment (439 organizations). (See Figure 3.1)

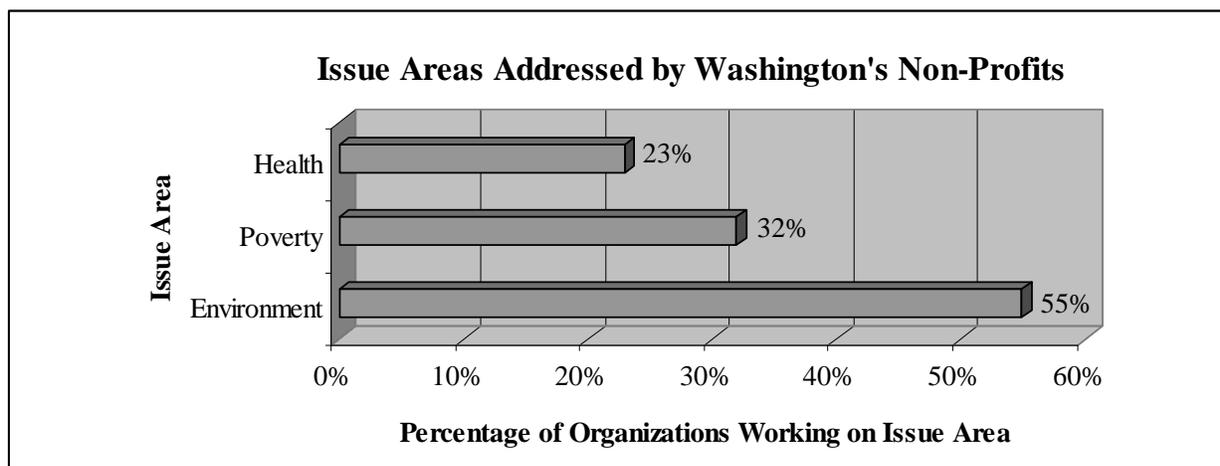


Figure 3.1 Global Sustainable Development Issue Areas

Table 3.1 outlines the distribution of these 805 organizations around the project’s three issue clusters of health, economic development, poverty, social justice, and humans & the environment. The table further separates the organizations into those addressing issues domestically, and those addressing them internationally.²³

Table 3.1 Washington State Non-Profit Organizations’ Distribution across Issue & Global Focus²⁴

Issue	Organizations working on global issue domestically	Organizations working on global issue internationally
Health	36	149
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	99	163
Humans & the Environment	408	32

²² See the methodology section for more information on the definition of global sustainable development and further information about the methods used to develop and implement this survey.

²³ See the methodology section for a detailed explanation of the differences between domestic and international global sustainable development work.

²⁴ Total does not equal 805, as some organizations work on multiple issue areas

While the full database of 805 non-profit organizations and foundations was classified through examinations of mission statements and websites, organizations were also asked to self-identify by means of an online survey, distributed to all 805 organizations in the population. Of these 805 organizations, 295, or 37%, took part in the survey.

Table 3.2 outlines the issue clusters that these 295 organizations self-identified through the survey. This categorization is not separated into domestic and international global sustainable development work, as organizations were not asked to identify an international or domestic focus.

Table 3.2 Washington State Non-Profit Organization & Foundation Sample Distribution²⁵

Issue	Organizations' self-identification
Health	116
Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	174
Humans & the Environment	186

Washington's Global Reach

Washington's global economic development, poverty and social justice non-profit organizations and foundations work throughout the state, the country, and the world. Programs linked to Washington State are implemented in places as diverse as Costa Rica, Papua New Guinea, and Sri Lanka.

Of the 174 surveyed organizations working in EDP&S, 66 have programs working exclusively with global populations in the United States, and 11 work with populations both at home and abroad. 51% work internationally (88 organizations), and 49% implement their programs domestically (86 organizations). The greatest number of Washington's EDP&SJ non-profit organizations and foundations work internationally in the Americas (58), followed by Asia (43) and Africa (42).

Figure 3.2 shows the various geographic regions where Washington's EDP&SJ non-profit organizations and foundations have programs.²⁶

²⁵ Total does not equal 295, as some organizations work on multiple issue areas

²⁶ The following outline the actual number of organizations working in each region: United States, 66; Africa, 42; Asia, 43; Americas (non U.S.), 58; Europe, 23; Oceania, 11.

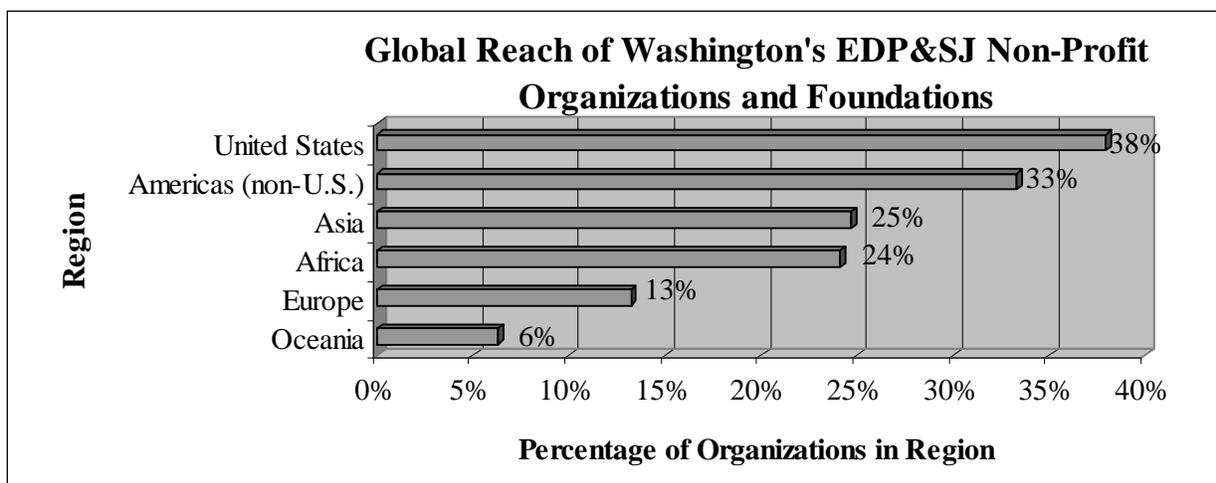


Figure 3.2 Global EDP&SJ Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Geographic Reach

Global Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues

Washington's non-profit organizations and foundations are working on a wide range of global EDP&SJ issues. These issues run the gamut from microfinance to economic development. The global EDP&SJ issues most often addressed by Washington's non-profits and foundations are community development (64%) and economic development (51%). Migration, foreign policy and international trade were selected by 10% or less of the organizations responding.

Table 3.3 indicates the number of organizations identifying each individual issue of global EDP&SJ as an area where they work.

Table 3.3 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global EDP&SJ Issues

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issue Areas	Number of Organizations Working on Issue	Percentage of Organizations Working on Issue
Community Development	111	64%
Education & Literacy	97	56%
Economic Development	89	51%
Economic & Social Inequalities	67	39%
Employment & Income Generation	59	34%
Housing	50	29%
Human Rights	38	22%
Transportation	32	18%
Microfinance	32	18%
Democracy & Political Participation	32	18%
Land Distribution & Reform	29	17%
Internet and Communication	28	16%
Fair Trade	20	11%

Security, Conflict & Violence	19	11%
International Trade	18	10%
Migration	12	7%
Foreign Policy	12	7%

Approaches to Global Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues

Washington’s non-profit organizations and foundations take a variety of approaches to the global EDP&SJ issues they address. Among the most common approaches to EDP&SJ issues were improving education & training (80%) and increasing public awareness (78%).

A variety of program approaches were presented in the survey. Figure 3.3 indicates the number of organizations selecting each type of program approach.²⁷

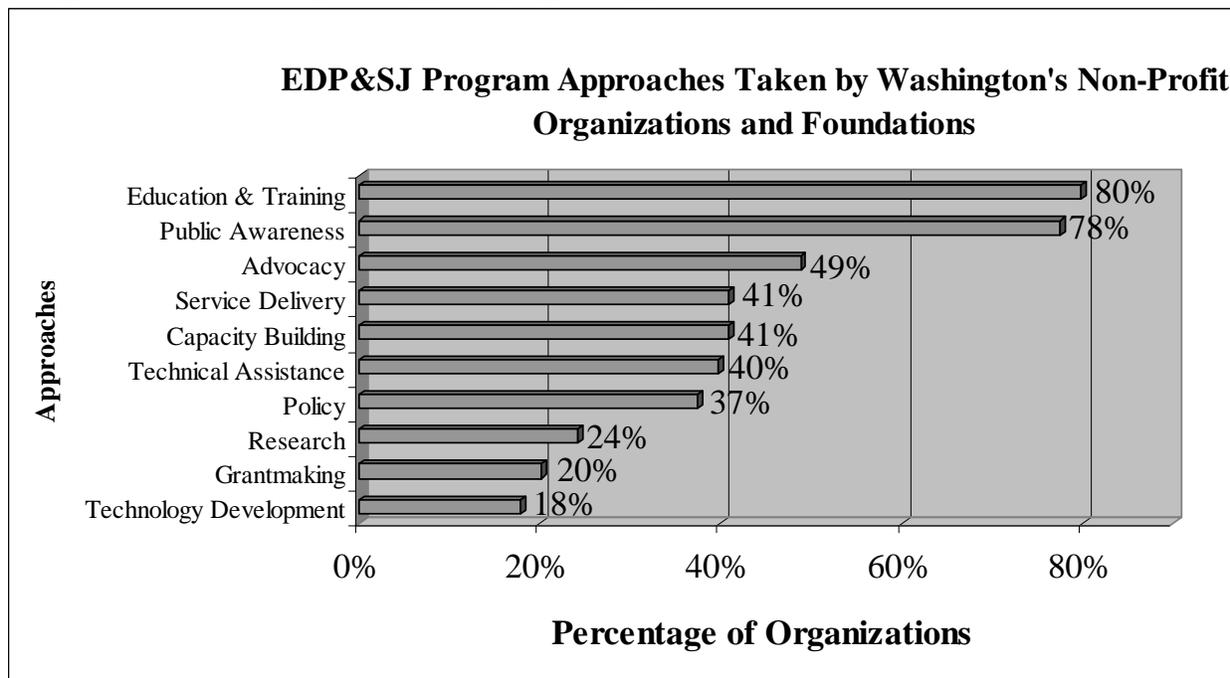


Figure 3.3 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global EDP&SJ Program Approaches

Target Populations

75% of the organizations working on global EDP&SJ target specific population groups. The populations most targeted by organizations working on global health issues in Washington are people from lower income brackets, teens, children, adults and women. 10% or less of the organizations targeted victims of violence, gay, lesbian, bi-sexual, trans-sexual, queer populations or sex workers.

²⁷ The following outlines the actual number of organizations identifying each approach: Education & Training, 139; Public Awareness, 135; Advocacy, 85; Service Delivery, 71; Capacity Building, 71; Technical Assistance, 69; Policy, 65; Research, 42; Grantmaking & Philanthropy, 35; Technology Development, 31.

Table 3.4 indicates the number of organizations specifically targeting each population.

Table 3.4 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global EDP&SJ Target Populations

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Target Populations	Number of Organizations Targeting Population	Percentage of Organizations Targeting Population
Low Income	79	45%
Teens	68	39%
Children	67	39%
Adults	61	35%
Women	57	33%
Organization does not target a specific population	44	25%
Men	43	25%
Indigenous People	42	24%
Seniors	39	22%
Ethnic or Racial Minorities	38	22%
Organization's membership base	38	22%
Infants	33	19%
Elected and/or Government Officials	31	18%
Refugees	28	16%
Homeless Population	26	15%
Immigrants	26	15%
Business leaders	24	14%
Other	20	11%
Middle Income	20	11%
Migrant Workers (domestic or international)	20	11%
Victims of Violence	18	10%
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Trans-sexual, Queer	10	6%
Sex Workers	4	2%

Organizations Working Across Issues

Organizations completing the survey did not have to pigeonhole themselves into one issue or another. It is striking that the majority of the organizations surveyed (79) chose issues across the spectrum of health, poverty and the environment. Only 21 organizations selected issues exclusively from the category of economic development, poverty and social justice.

Figure 3.4 shows how organizations' issue areas break down across issue clusters. The cases listed pertain to those organizations identifying themselves as working exclusively on each issue or set of issues.

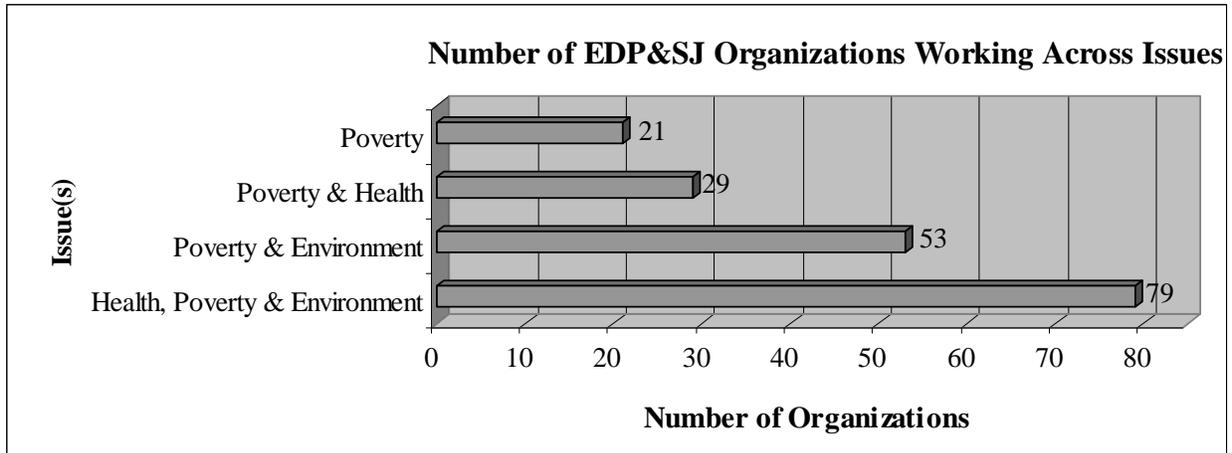


Figure 3.4 Organizations Working Across Issue Areas

The most common environmental issues selected alongside economic issues were sustainable agriculture and watersheds.

Table 3.5 outlines all of the environmental issues that were also selected by organizations selecting EDP&SJ issues.

Table 3.5 Environmental Issues Selected with EDP&SJ Issues

Humans & the Environment	Number of Organizations working on EDP&SJ and Environmental Issue
Sustainable Agriculture & Farming	71
Watersheds	60
Public Environmental Conceptions & Behavior	56
Water & Sanitation	54
Biodiversity	53
Urban Ecology & Sustainable Cities	48
Wildlife	45
Energy	43
Climate Change	42
Air Quality	40
Ecosystems Services	38
Pollution & Toxins	37
Oceans and Estuaries	37
Environmental Justice	31
Eco-tourism	30
Environmental History	24

Humans & the Environment	Number of Organizations working on EDP&SJ and Environmental Issue
Natural Disasters	20
Aquaculture	17

The most common health issues selected alongside economic issues were nutrition and clean water.

Table 3.6 outlines all of the health issues that were selected by organizations that selected EDP&SJ issues.

Table 3.6 Health Issues Selected with EDP&SJ Issues

Global Health	Number of Organizations working on EDP&SJ and Health Issue
Nutrition	60
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	53
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	37
HIV/AIDS	33
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	27
Chronic Disease	24
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	23
Other Infectious Diseases	19
Malaria	18
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	18
Reproductive health/Family Planning	18
Health Care & Drug Access	16
Tuberculosis	14
Violence Recovery	12
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	9
Medicinal & Pharmaceuticals	8
Accidental Injury	6
Medical Biotechnology	2

Non-Profit and Foundation Collaborations

We are working on giving disadvantaged children a headstart in their life by improving their nutritional, psychological and educational wellbeing, whilst improving their home and community environment

-Cigarra, in collaboration with Vista Hermosa Hospital, INCCA University, Bienestar Familiar, St. George's School and ServiVienda

Promoting the connection between literacy, education, and awareness to economic success in the 21st century and how it will be highly dependent on a workforce committed to life long learning. Successful outcomes are: higher levels of immigrants learning English and entering education venues, higher levels of high school completion, adding to a HS diploma certificates, AA degrees, etc.

- Lewis County Literacy Council, in collaboration with Lewis County Superior Court, Book Warehouse, Bocatta Deli & Market, PageAhead Foundation, and Lewis County Jail

These quotes were collected from the survey, in answer to a question regarding the outcomes of collaborations. It is clear from the survey responses that Washington State has a healthy collaborative environment. 77% of the EDP&SJ organizations surveyed identified that they collaborate with other organizations domestically and 40% have collaborations internationally. These collaborations span the globe. The greatest number of collaborations was with others in the non-profit sector.

The most common program approaches to collaborate around were education & training (88) and public awareness (87). The greatest number of international collaborations took place in Africa (23), and Asia (23).

Figure 3.5 and 3.6 illustrate the spread of collaborations across sectors for Washington’s EDP&SJ non-profit organizations and foundations, both within the U.S. and internationally.²⁸

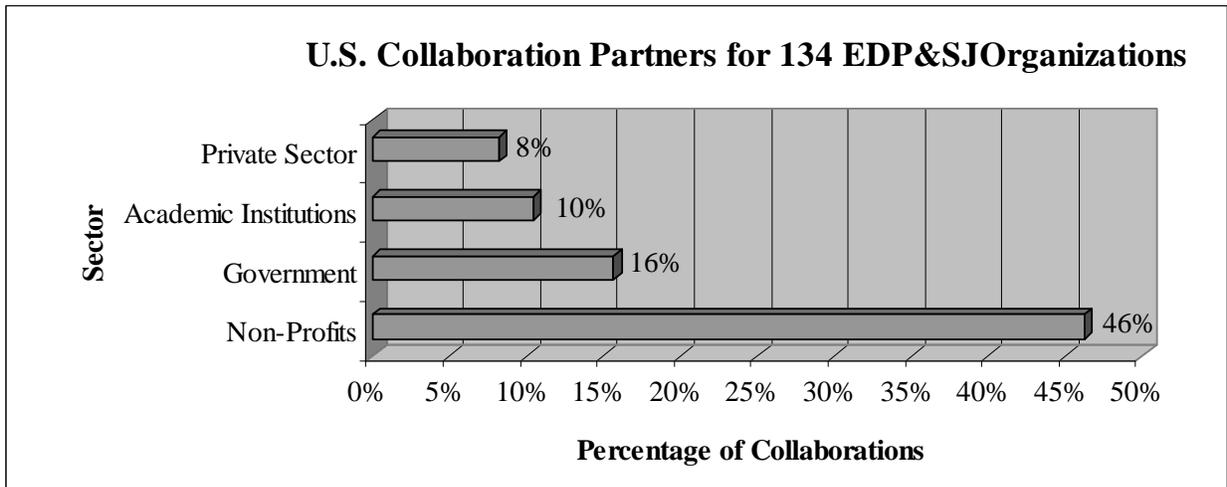


Figure 3.5 U.S. Collaboration Partners for 134 EDP&SJ Organizations

²⁸ Note that respondents were asked to identify two collaborations, so these numbers aggregate answers about each partner.

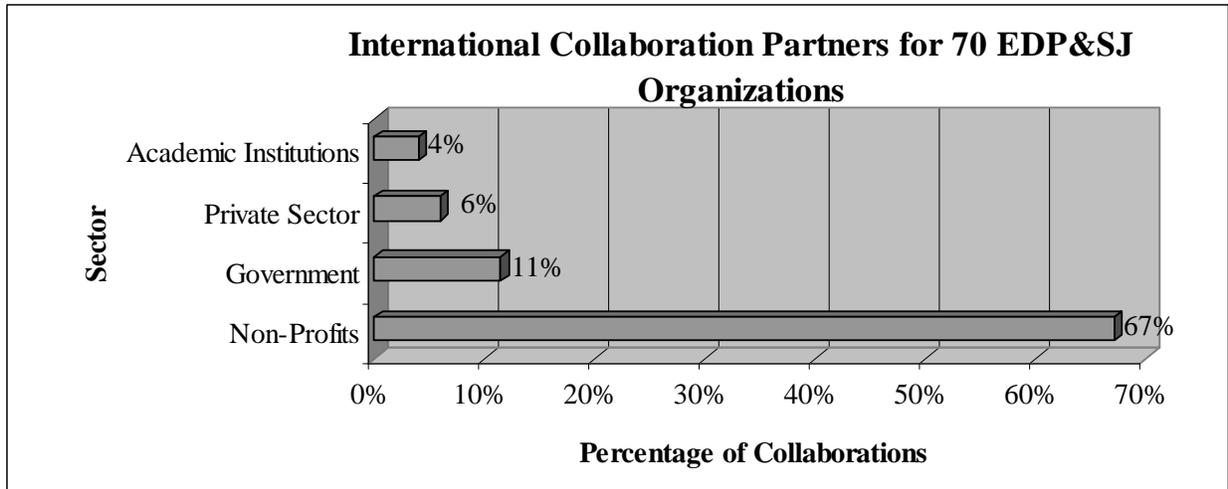


Figure 3.6 International Collaboration Partners for 70 EDP&SJ Organizations

Conclusion

The data that has been collected in this study of Washington State’s non-profit organizations and foundations working on global economic development, poverty and social justice issues confirms the initial broad hypothesis of the Global State of Washington project: there is a lot of work occurring in global EDP&SJ emanating from the state of Washington.

The data collected on non-profits and foundations also shows us that there is a wide range of global economic development, poverty and social justice programming being implemented around the world, both inside Washington State and in every region of the world. Issues addressed range from the systemic, such as land distribution & reform and international trade, to the individual, such as human rights and social inequities.

Wide spectrums of populations are targeted by Washington’s global EDP&SJ organizations, from women to refugees to business leaders. An interesting finding from the survey is that organizations really see themselves as working across issues of health, poverty, and the environment. This may be why so many of them have undertaken collaborative projects with partners both within the United States and abroad.

There is a speculation that a lack of knowledge about the statewide activities in global EDP&SJ affects the efficacy of that work. The findings from this survey of the activities and foci of Washington State’s non-profit organizations and foundations demonstrate that there is already a great deal of cross-issue and cross-sector collaboration in the field of global EDP&SJ, and that the success of these existing collaborative activities calls for efforts to bolster such initiatives. This report can contribute to this effort by giving an aggregate view of the state’s current core competencies.

This snapshot of Washington’s non-profit sector can contribute to the state’s ability to promote Washington as a region of excellence in education, research, service and advocacy in global EDP&SJ issues. There is a large number of organizations working on and passionate about global EDP&SJ issues in this state. The database of non-profit organizations and foundations

developed out of this research will greatly benefit Washington State and its global EDP&SJ organizations by giving them easy access to information about other organizations and individuals working on global EDP&SJ and other sustainable development issues. This information can be used not only to make contacts and improve partnerships and collaborations, but can also help the state identify areas where its organizations truly excel. These areas of global sustainable development work, evidenced across issues as well as sectors, will be invaluable when taken to the next step: to develop Washington State's resources into an integrated system working to influence global sustainable development worldwide.

Activities in Washington's Academic Sector

Washington State is home to 19 accredited, non-professional four-year degree-granting institutions of higher learning. These academic institutions promote sustainable development here in Washington State and across the globe in numerous ways. They play a key role on our state's economy, produce world-class research, serve Washington State's population through community extension and outreach, and most importantly, educate and prepare students to become global citizens.

Our assessment of the academic sector's activities in economic development, poverty and social justice examines center- and program- related activities. Center- or program-related activities are the good reflections of the cross-cutting and interdisciplinary responsiveness of the institutions and individuals working within them. As knowledge has grown and the issues and concerns of the globe become more complicated, single disciplinary responses have fallen short of providing adequate training or knowledge. Increasingly, universities have responded to this dilemma by establishing interdisciplinary structures that create communities of collaboration across disciplines to focus on particular intersections of ideas or problems. Center or program related activities can be the best indication of the breadth and depth of a university's collective capacity for addressing issues such as global economic development, poverty and social justice. As such, center- or program-related activities increasingly provide the infrastructure to support research, teaching and outreach.

This analysis of center-based activities is limited to the six public four-year universities in Washington State: the University of Washington (UW), Washington State University (WSU), Central Washington University (CWU), Eastern Washington University (EWU), Western Washington University (WWU) and the Evergreen State College (Evergreen). Center-based research, teaching and outreach housed at WSU, CWU, EWU, WWU and Evergreen are not as well represented as activities taking place at the UW. This bias stems from the research being lead and conducted by UW faculty, staff and research assistants, a bias we aim to address in future *Global Washington* research projects. For a complete list of the centers included in this analysis see Appendix II.

While the activities taking place across the state in institutions of higher learning in areas of teaching, research and K-12 education certainly merit analysis, a census of academic activities is beyond the scope of this research but provides directions for future research. Despite this limited focus, this analysis is the first of its kind and provides a window into the collective efforts of Washington's universities in promoting economic development, social justice and alleviating poverty.

In addition to these efforts, our research team has identified international and global learning opportunities for students at 19 four-year degree granting institutions in the state of Washington in addition to an aggregate view of the 34 community and technical colleges, which is the subject of the Global Learning Report.

For the purposes of our research, ‘centers’ are identified and defined by engaging in research or community outreach activities. While most centers included in this analysis also teach students through center-affiliated courses or programs, centers or programs that solely teach matriculated students were not included. Centers addressing economic development, poverty and social justice issues have been identified using a multi-method approach. Activities emanating from the UW were identified through previous research conducted by the Office of Global Affairs benchmarking the UW’s international activities, through data collection on international resource centers and research institutes for the forthcoming global learning report, and online research.

To date, our research has identified a total of 124 centers engaged in global sustainable development. As detailed in table 4.1, 64 of the centers address issues of economic development, poverty and social justice, 67 centers promote environmental sustainability, and 57 centers address global health concerns

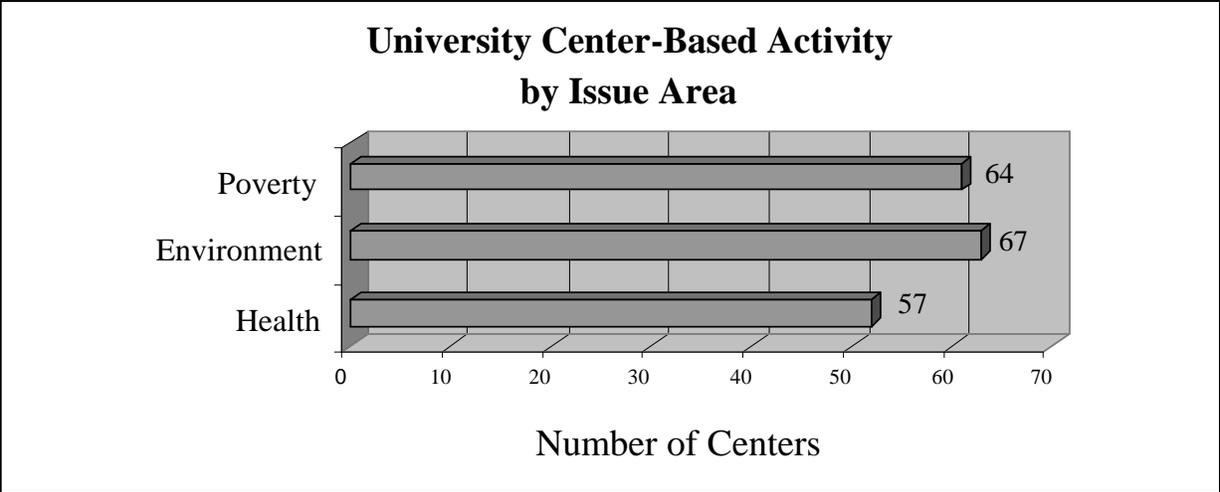


Figure 4.1 University Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Of the 64 centers in Washington State that address poverty and promote social justice, 24 also address environmental sustainability and 29 address global health concerns. This finding suggests that like the non-profit sector, university centers in the state of Washington address global sustainable development through multi-dimensional and holistic approaches, approaches that explore and highlight the inter-connectedness of development issues.

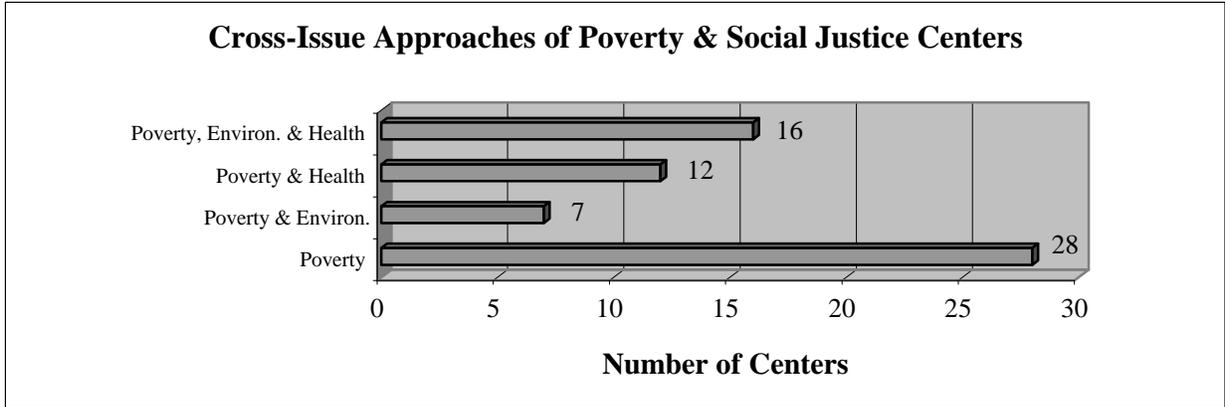


Figure 4.2 Cross-Issue Approaches of Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice Centers

Each of the six universities included in our research exhibit distinct strengths and expertise in economic development, poverty and social justice issues, as well as in the more broadly defined global sustainable development. One large difference between them is the geographic focus on domestic and international EDP&SJ issues. While our universities have a strong focus here at home and abroad, collectively, there are slightly more centers focused on international global health and EDP&SJ issues, and environmental centers demonstrate a stronger focus on domestic issues.

Table 4.1 Domestic and International Focus of University Centers

Issue Area	Total Number of Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	64	41	41
Humans & the Environment	67	59	39
Health	57	39	36

Washington State academic centers address a variety of economic development, poverty and social justice issues, which are detailed in Table 4.2. These centers address every identified issue and exhibit clear strengths in economic development (29 centers), employment and income generation (27 centers), international trade (13 centers), and foreign policy (16 centers). In addition to these approaches, centers at our six institutions demonstrate an equally strong expertise in approaches that emphasize social justice, which includes addressing human rights (21 centers), democracy and political participation (14) and community development (16 centers). Further, the issues most frequently addressed by Washington State academic centers are economic and social inequalities (35 of the 61 centers), which emphasizes a strong social justice component to center-based activities. Other core competencies include education and literacy (29 centers) security, conflict and violence (16 centers) and internet and communication (18 centers). In sum, Washington based centers exhibit expertise across a spectrum of social concerns, including strengths in conventional approaches to poverty alleviation which are matched by a commitment to addressing inequality and injustice.

**Table 4.2 Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues
Addressed by University Centers**

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issue Areas	Number of Organizations Working on Issue	Percentage of Organizations Working on Issue
Economic and Social Inequalities	35	54%
Education & Literacy	29	45%
Economic Development	29	45%
Employment and Income Generation	27	42%
Human Rights	21	33%
Internet and Communication	18	28%
Security, Conflict & Violence	16	25%
Foreign Policy	16	25%
Community Development	16	25%
Democracy & Political Participation	14	22%
Migration	13	20%
International Trade	13	20%
Housing	11	17%
Transportation	7	11%
Microfinance	6	9%
Land Distribution and Reform	5	8%
Fair Trade	5	8%

The remainder of this section provides a brief glimpse at the center-based activities taking place at Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, the Evergreen State College, University of Washington, Washington State University, and Western Washington University. In addition to looking at the breadth of sustainable development issues these centers address, the complementary differences between universities are explored and case studies are provided.

Central Washington University

Table 4.3 CWU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	1	1	1
Humans & the Environment	4	4	1
Health	4	4	1

Central Washington University center-based activity exhibits a focus on issues pertaining to health and environmental concerns here at home. The center we have identified that addresses issues of economic development, poverty and social justice is the Civic Engagement Center.

The Civic Engagement Center has taken "volunteer service" to a new level by coordinating purposeful and productive service to benefit the local and global community, preserve the environment and use higher education to remediate community challenges. Through Civic Engagement, CWU students are becoming active, concerned citizens working together to make a difference.²⁹

Eastern Washington University

Of the centers analyzed at EWU, all seven address economic development, poverty and social justice issues, primarily in Washington State, exhibiting a clear specialization and comparative advantage. This expertise is reflected in the issue areas that EWU based centers address, including: migration (2 centers), economic and social inequality (3 centers) education and literacy (3 centers), employment and income generation (2 centers), and transportation (1 center).

Table 4.4 EWU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	7	6	2
Humans & the Environment	2	2	0
Health	2	2	0

The College Assistance Migrant Program, known as CAMP, is an example of the unique contribution and issue-focus of EWU centers. CAMP is a federally funded program designed to support students from migrant and seasonal farm-working backgrounds during their first year in college. CAMP provides students with both financial assistance and academic support services, with the goal of preparing them to continue at a four year college or university, which enables "81% of EWU CAMP students to be the first in the family to attend college."³⁰ The Northwest and Alaska Tribal Technical Assistance Program is another example of the activities taking place in Washington-based universities to address sustainable development issues here at home by assisting tribes to develop transportation resources, infrastructure, and development support.³¹

Evergreen State College

Centers based at Evergreen State College are focused on addressing economic development, poverty and social justice issues here in Washington State. Of the seven centers at Evergreen that address poverty issues, two also address environmental issues, and one addresses health issues, both domestically and internationally.

Table 4.5 Evergreen State College Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	7	7	2
Humans & the Environment	1	0	1

²⁹ (foot: http://www.takeactioncwu.com/page/Civic_Engagement_Programs)

³⁰ See CAMP website, Available: <http://www.ewu.edu/x18092.xml>

³¹ <http://www.ewu.edu/x1036.xml>

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Health	1	1	1

The centers address nearly the full spectrum of poverty and social justice issues (save microfinance) and demonstrate leadership in human rights (5 centers), economic & social inequality (6 centers), education and literacy (6 centers) and community development (1 center). The Center for Community-Based Learning and Action (CCBLA) is an example of this holistic approach to poverty and social justice. The CCBLA supports the partnership of academic programs, students, and faculty with community organizations. CCBLA aims to meet mutually agreed upon community needs to strengthen and enhance student learning through critical engagement.

The Evergreen State College Labor Education & Research Center is an example of a center that addresses economic development and social justice issues here in Washington State. The center “provides a safe forum for workers, community members and Evergreen students to look at their lives and work through the lenses of labor history and political economics. The Center provides a place to think about what a movement for positive change in society should or could look like and develops educational programs in collaboration with organized labor and labor support groups to address relevant issues to worker's unions and work lives.”³²

University of Washington

We have identified 67 centers based at the University of Washington. Of these centers, 34 address economic development, poverty and social justice issues, 32 promote environmental sustainability, and 34 address global health issues. Unlike the other five universities included in our research, in all three issue areas UW centers tend to be more internationally focused.

Table 4.6 UW Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	34	15	27
Humans & the Environment	32	22	25
Health	34	16	28

Table 4.7 details the issues of focus of UW based centers, which exhibit strength in the areas of economic development (16 centers), economic and social inequalities (17 centers), education and literacy (13), internet and communication (12 centers) and foreign policy (13 centers). Also noteworthy, of the 34 UW centers that address economic and social development, 12 promote environmental sustainability and 19 address global health concerns.

³² www.evergreen.edu/laborcenter accessed 5/2/07

Table 4.7 Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues Addressed by UW Centers

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Global Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue
Economic Development	16	Security, Conflict, and Violence	8
Economic and Social Inequalities	16	International Trade	8
Education and Literacy	12	Democracy & Political Participation	8
Employment & Income Generation	12	Housing	5
Internet and Communication	12	Migration	5
Foreign Policy	12	Microfinance	4
Community Development	9	Transportation	2
Human Rights	8	Fair Trade	0

One of the centers, the Marc Lindenberg Center for Humanitarian Action, International Development and Global Citizenship, is committed to contributing to a world of sustainable development, human security, good governance and responsible citizenship from the local to the global level. The Center initiates and supports interdisciplinary and cross-sectored transnational action learning programs and networks in a range of areas including the transnational studies initiative, growing knowledge on globalization, disasters and relief, managing aging dams for sustainable development, corporate citizenship and new forms of market regulation, mapping and empowering public health networks in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.³³

Washington State University

27 centers have been identified at WSU; nine of which address economic development, poverty and social justice issues. 22 promote environmental sustainability, and 12 address global health concerns. Of the eight economic development, poverty and social justice centers, seven also address environmental issues and five address issues of health.

Table 4.8 WSU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Number of Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	9	7	3
Humans & the Environment	22	20	10
Health	12	8	6

³³ depts.washington.edu/mlcenter/, accessed 5/4/07

WSU center-based foci include community development (4 centers), economic and social inequality (4 centers), human rights (2 centers), economic development (5 centers), migration (1 center), housing (1 center), education and literacy (2 centers). Of the nine centers, seven address domestic poverty, three address international poverty. WSU’s domestic focus stems, in part, from its status as a land-grant university. WSU has been entrusted nearly 200,000 acres of state land for agricultural and environmental research purposes throughout the Pacific Northwest. In addition to shaping the focus of WSU research, this unique status has enabled WSU to develop a robust and diverse extension program with 42 extension offices in all 39 counties³⁴. These characteristics position WSU to be a leader in domestic sustainable development issues, while UW’s location in Seattle facilitates its connections with international business and non-profit organizations.

The Center to Bridge the Digital Divide at WSU provides a unique example of center-based work that is addressing inequality in access to technologies. The center focuses “on empowering people with the ability to apply technology with imagination and in ways that build community and create opportunity. The CBDD facilitates collaborative partnerships, provides educational outreach, research and policy guidance resulting in expanded access to necessary telecommunications infrastructure and critical information technologies among underserved populations.”³⁵

The William D. Ruckelshaus Center, jointly housed at WSU and the UW, is innovative in its collaborative structure and mission. The Center provides expertise to improve the quality and availability of voluntary collaborative approaches for policy development and multi-party dispute resolution. The Center builds on the unique strengths of the two institutions and is dedicated to assisting public, tribal, private, non-profit and other community leaders in their efforts to build consensus and resolve conflicts around difficult public policy issues.³⁶

Western Washington University

Table 4.9 WWU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	6	5	6
Humans & the Environment	6	6	5
Health	4	4	2

Of the 10 WWU centers identified, six address poverty. Two of the six also address environmental issues and two address health issues in addition to poverty and social justice issues. The foci of WWU centers include human rights issues (4 centers), economic and social inequalities (3 centers), democracy and political participation (2 centers) and economic development (2 centers). In addition to these concerns, WWU centers here at home and around the world increasing access to education and literacy (2 centers), and work to find sustainable solutions to transportation issues, address disaster relief concerns, and promote land reform and fair trade.

³⁴ <http://ext.wsu.edu/overview.html>

³⁵ cbdd.wsu.edu, accessed 5/4/07

³⁶ <http://pcc.wsu.edu/about/index.htm> accessed 5/4/07

The Institute for Global and Community Resilience is an example of the innovative center-based work taking place at WWU. The new Institute focuses on building community capacity for disaster resiliency, as well as participatory processes in emergency planning here in Washington State, the Pacific Northwest and throughout the world. Responding to a host of contemporary challenges, the Institute goes well beyond an operational-capacity or disaster-relief approach, to instead build proven methods of long-term hazards planning. The institute's systems approach recognizes the role of uncertainty, places a high importance on the inter-relationships between ecological services and economic livelihoods, and captures the underlying causes of socio-economic vulnerabilities.³⁷

Conclusion

The economic development, poverty and social justice issues addressed by Washington's comprehensive university centers include the full range of global poverty concerns. Rather than a predominate focus on community development, university center activities are oriented towards understanding and addressing economic and social inequalities, as well as economic development. Each of the universities also has a unique and complementary array of centers, suggesting the possibilities for significant cross-campus collaborations. To our knowledge, there is only one formalized collaboration between universities, the William D. Ruckelshaus Center, a collaboration between UW and WSU. We would suggest that many resources could be effectively leveraged through greater collaboration between centers and across the state's universities.

There are unique clusters of strengths across the six universities. Central Washington focuses upon domestic environment and health issues. Eastern Washington focuses upon domestic poverty concerns with a particular focus upon indigenous and migrant communities. Evergreen State College focuses on poverty and social justice as domestic issues, but approaches the concerns holistically. UW tends to have a more international focus with significant strengths in regional and area studies. WSU is more domestically oriented and focuses upon economic development, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability and health. Finally, Western Washington University focuses upon both international and domestic concerns of poverty with growing clusters in environment and global health.

At all universities a sizeable number of centers take a comprehensive approach to economic development, poverty & social justice. Of the 64 university-based centers across the state that address poverty & social justice, 24 also address environmental sustainability and 29 address global health concerns. These centers work on issues both domestically and around the globe.

³⁷ Gigi Berardi, Interim Director, Institute for Global and Community Resilience, Available: <http://resilience.wwu.edu/>

Activities in Washington's Private Sector

121 publicly traded companies are headquartered in Washington State, and more than 250,000 businesses are registered in Reference USA's database.³⁸ Companies such as Microsoft, Costco, Nordstrom, REI, Weyerhaeuser, Starbucks, Amazon, and Expedia help create a diverse, robust and thriving economy here in Washington. The economic impact of these companies extends well beyond our state to the global economy, through the creation of jobs, the manufacturing and trade of products, the provision of services, and contributions to philanthropy. Our private sector firms are crucial to our state's innovative and entrepreneurial spirit and energy. This energy is being harnessed to address global sustainable development issues in a multitude of ways.

This section describes the global sustainable development contributions of Washington State's headquartered companies, with a particular focus on economic development, poverty and social justice (EDP&SJ). These activities are often described as corporate social responsibility or corporate citizenship. While an exhaustive account of these initiatives is outside the scope of this research, this section will provide the first analysis of the collective EDP&SJ efforts and activities of companies headquartered in Washington State. To this end, we first review the terms corporate citizenship and social responsibility, then briefly review the definition used in this research.

Corporate Citizenship & Social Responsibility

In recent years many corporations and small enterprises have begun to challenge business models that evaluate success strictly by measuring the bottom line. Today, environmental regulations and labor laws, pressure from consumers, and increased social consciousness have resulted in a corporate shift toward greater emphasis on sustainability, accountability, and equity. As result some corporations have begun to demonstrate leadership and innovation in social and economic development, environmental conservation, health care, and humanitarian relief.

Companies are now recognizing that in addition to meeting requirements set by governments and regulating bodies, corporate social responsibility³⁹ and sustainability are also good for business. For example, investments in sustainable agriculture increase the supply of primary products for companies like Starbucks and Weyerhaeuser, fairly traded and organic products often have higher market values, and investments in the work place lead to greater employee satisfaction and employee retention.

Corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship are defined in several ways, which we review before introducing our framework for classifying private sector activities that promote global sustainable development.

Definition and Justification for Corporate Social Responsibility

³⁸ Reference USA database, <http://www.referenceusa.com/>

³⁹ The terms corporate social responsibility (CSR), corporate citizenship (CC), and corporate responsibility systems (CRS) are used interchangeably.

The Center for Corporate Citizenship at Boston University identifies four core principles of corporate social responsibility: 1) Minimize the negative consequences of business activities and decisions on stakeholders 2) Maximize benefits and contributions to societal and economic well-being 3) Increase accountability and responsiveness to key stakeholders 4) Build support for strong financial results.⁴⁰

Companies operationalize these principles for a variety of reasons including compliance with national or international trade regulations, ensuring sustainable access to commodities necessary for production, meeting the expectations of more socially and environmentally conscious consumers, increasing profits by fulfilling demand in niche markets for environmentally friendly, socially conscious goods and services, a sense of responsibility to various stakeholders, and the economic benefits that can be gained through compliance with CSR principles. “Ultimately, what distinguishes a company’s practice of corporate citizenship is expressed by the way in which it delivers its core values. The competitive companies of the future will find how to fundamentally align and embed their core values — including the values that society expects them to hold. Values are becoming a new strategic asset and tool that establishes the basis of trust and cooperation.”⁴¹

The Corporate Citizenship Framework

This research draws upon the work of groups such as the Center for Corporate Citizenship, companies’ own definitions of corporate social responsibility, and the overall research framework of this project to develop the Corporate Citizenship Framework used in this section.

Table 5.1 defines this framework, based on two dimensions: the domain of activity (philanthropy, products & services, and operations) and the issue area addressed (health, poverty & social justice, and environment).

Table 5.1: Corporate Citizenship Framework

	Philanthropy	Products & Services	Operations
Health	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic health activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address health needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating health concerns into their business practices</i>
Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic economic development, poverty and social justice activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address economic development, poverty & social justice needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating economic development, poverty & social justice concerns into their business practices</i>
Environment	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic environmental activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address environmental needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating environment concerns into their business practices</i>

⁴⁰ Center for Corporate Citizenship <http://www.bcccc.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=567&nodeID=1&parentID=473>, Accessed 4/11/07

⁴¹ Ibid.

Philanthropic activities included are those non-commercial activities that address social and cultural challenges from the local to the global. Products and services included are activities that address societal needs with marketplace solutions and return a profit to the company. Operations included are responsible business practices that integrate a commitment to promoting global sustainable development.

The issues addressed under health, poverty and the environment are those global sustainable development issues previously delineated in the methodology section (section 2).

Washington's Companies and Activities

293 Washington companies were included in the initial sample of companies participating in global sustainable development activities.⁴² As outlined in the methodology, this list of companies was generated through snowball (convenience) sampling, starting from the *Puget Sound Business Journal 2006 Book of Lists*,⁴³ the *National Green Pages*,⁴⁴ the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association industry directory,⁴⁵ the Washington Council on International Trade⁴⁶ and interviews with business leaders from Microsoft, Boeing, Starbucks and PATH.

As can be seen in Figure 5.1, 62% of the companies contribute to human and environmental issues (183 companies), 43% contribute to health (128 companies), and 25% contribute to economic development, poverty and social justice issues (74 companies).⁴⁷

⁴² 291 companies headquartered in Washington are included in this study. Boeing, headquartered in Washington until September 2001, and CH2M Hill are also included due to their unique presence and history in the region, completing the sample at 293.

⁴³ "Corporate Philanthropists," p. 88; "Largest Private Companies," pps. 114-120; *Puget Sound Business Journal Book of Lists*, 2006, Vol. 27, No. 35.

⁴⁴ Co-op America's National Green Pages, <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/>, Accessed 4/11/07.

⁴⁵ WBBA Industry Directory, <http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory>, accessed 4/13/07.

⁴⁶ Washington Council on International Trade Member Directory, http://www.wcit.org/membership/member_directory.htm accessed 4/26/07.

⁴⁷ Companies often contribute to more than one issue area, so these percentages do not add up to 100%.

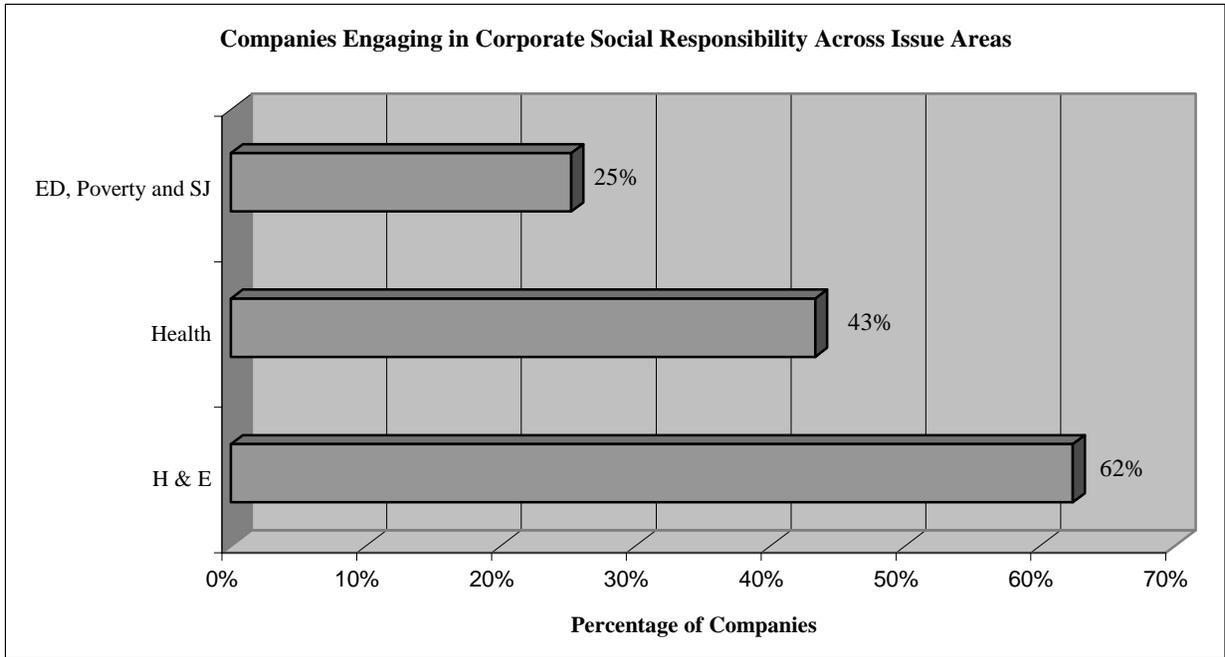


Figure 5.1 Company Distributions across Issue Areas

These 293 companies were examined and identified to be working on 408 global sustainable development activities at home and around the world. These activities were identified using the same resources as those used to generate the sample companies, secondary materials and primary interviews.

In terms of activities, there were almost an equal number of activities contributing to both the environment and to health. Among the activities, 38% contributed to global health (155 activities), 54% contributed to the environment (219 activities), and 38% addressed poverty & social justice (153 activities).⁴⁸ (See Figure 5.2)

⁴⁸ Again, these totals do not equal 408, as activities can contribute to more than one issue area.

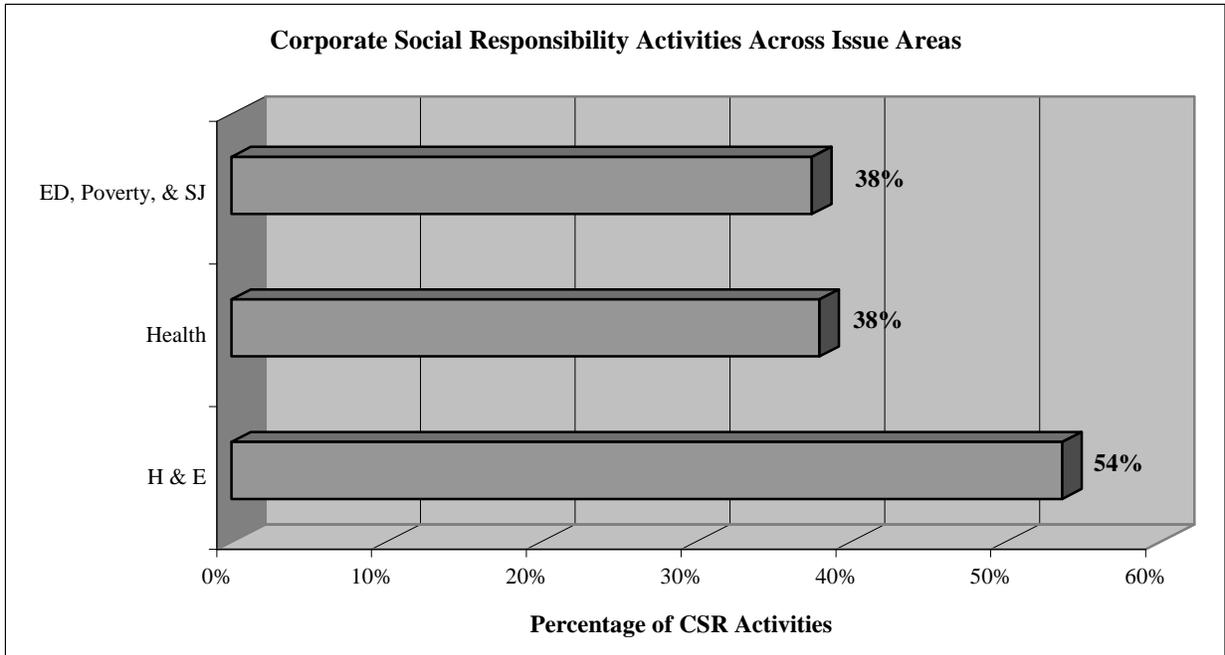


Figure 5.2 Activity Distributions across Issue Areas

Types of Corporate Citizenship

Non-profit organizations and foundations contribute to global sustainable development in many ways, depending on the focus of each particular organization. Companies also have various ways of contributing to global sustainable development – or being good corporate citizens. In order to help analyze the various approaches, three domains for analysis were developed to help distinguish company activities. These are: philanthropy, products and services, and operations.

Products and services is the domain of activity where the greatest numbers of Washington’s companies are working (266 companies). It should be noted, however, that the greatest number of activities per company can be seen in the domain of philanthropy, where 28 companies undertake 124 distinct activities. Operations activities are difficult to uncover through secondary research. Nonetheless, this cursory look saw 119 companies undertaking 119 responsible business practices.

A note on bias: the results in the philanthropy section demonstrate a bias that may support the hypothesis that companies doing philanthropy undertake a greater number of global sustainable development activities than those contributing through the production of goods and services or operations. However, philanthropy is the domain of activity most reported in annual reports, and as reports made a crucial contribution to this research the project could be relatively over-represented. The results in the products and services section may support the assertion that this is the most common domain of CSR activity. This may well be true, considering that products and services are the main purview of businesses. Finally, this research has not yet been able to fully examine corporate citizenship taking place through business operations. This is the most difficult area to assess, as CSR reports and websites rarely emphasize companies’ internal business practices to the public.

Table 5.2 defines the domains of corporate citizenship and identifies the number of companies that promote global sustainable development either through philanthropy, producing or performing sustainable goods or services, or conducting business responsibly. It also includes the breakdown of CSR activities across the domains.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Companies and Activities across Domains

Domain	Definition	Number of Companies	Number of Activities
Philanthropy	Non-commercial activities that address social and cultural challenges from the local to the global	28	124
Products and Services	Activities that address societal needs with marketplace solutions and return a profit to the company	266	268
Operations	Responsible business practices that integrate a commitment to promoting global sustainable development	119	119

When the domains of CSR activity are broken down across issue areas, some different patterns emerge. As can be seen in table 5.3, although the domain of products and services still dominates in both health and humans & the environment, philanthropy is the most common domain of activity for economic development, poverty and social justice work. Companies engaging in philanthropy most often address economic development, poverty & social justice work (21 companies and 92 activities), while companies engaged with products & services have the greatest number of links to the area of humans and the environment (163 companies and 163 activities). Operations are most responsibly conducted in the area of humans & the environment (90 companies with 96 activities).

In the current sample, products & services dominate activities in both sectors, but most particularly in the category of humans and the environment.. A contributing factor to this skew is the large number of products and services that reduce energy consumption or toxin and pollution emissions.

Table 5.3: Number of Companies addressing GSD Issues by Domain of Activity

	H&E Companies	H&E Activities	Health Companies	Health Activities	EDP&SJ Companies	EDP&SJ Activities
Philanthropy	17	38	11	37	21	92
Products & Services	163	163	118	119	43	43
Operations	90	96	8	8	46	46

Philanthropy

One of the most recognizable ways that companies contribute to global sustainable development is through philanthropy. There are a variety of ways that companies accomplish their philanthropic goals. Some companies give through their own foundations, some manage funds from within the corporation, some have matching gift programs that they offer to their employees, and others have additional ways to give. The activities captured in this research undercount Washington’s private sector philanthropic activities, as they do not measure employee match programs, nor do they capture activities other than the representative giving that is published in annual reports.

Nonetheless, the data does give a snapshot of Washington’s private sector philanthropic priorities. Table 5.4 demonstrates that the largest number of Washington’s companies engage with economic development, poverty, and social justice (21 companies), as well as the greatest number of activities (92 activities).

Table 5.4: Philanthropic Companies and Activities by Issue Area

Issue	Number of Companies	Number of Activities
Health	11	37
Economic development, poverty & social justice	21	92
Humans & the environment	17	38

The focus of this section is on the philanthropic economic development, poverty and social justice activities of Washington’s private sector companies. The greatest number of philanthropic EDP&SJ activities are benefiting Asia (30 activities) followed by Europe (with 14 activities).⁴⁹

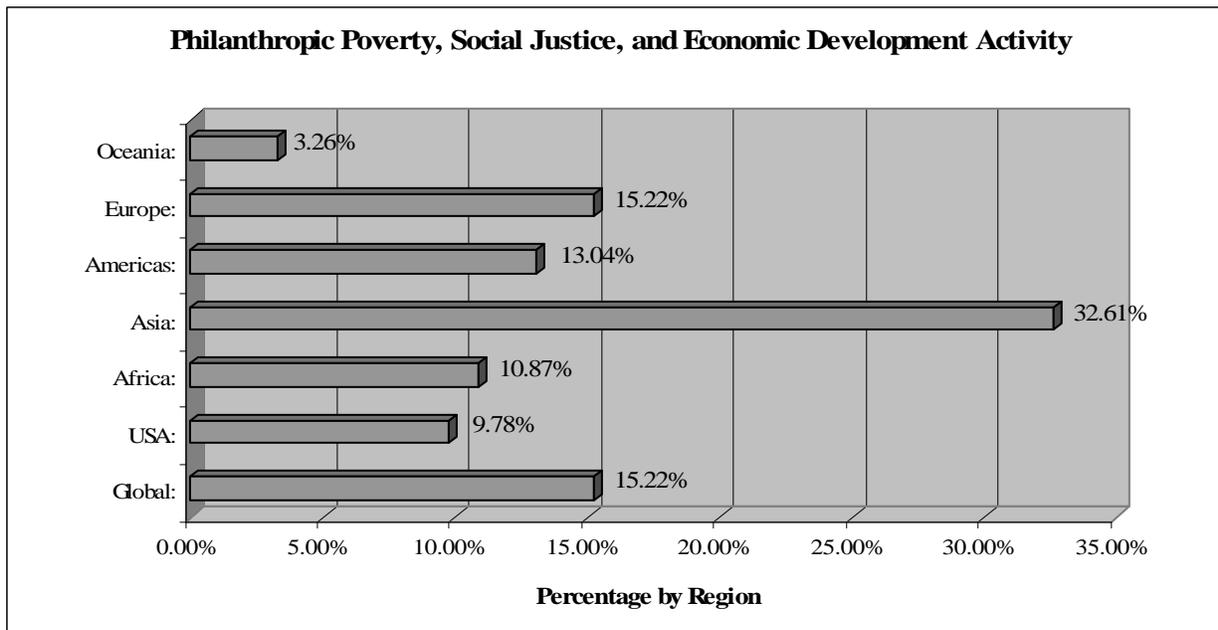


Figure 5.3 Geographic Distribution of Poverty, Social Justice, and Economic Development Philanthropy

Washington’s private sector supports a wide range of EDP&SJ activities. For example, Starbucks Taiwan supports education programs for aboriginal children in which Starbucks pay for tuition and school supplies and funds improvements in their schools. In another case, Microsoft funds innovation centers in Brazil that offer training scholarships and research opportunities for teachers and students; courses, certification, technical guidance for software developers, and specialized services to help companies test their solutions.

Table 5.5 describes the focus of the 92 philanthropic EDP&SJ activities supported by Washington’s private sector. By far the largest number of activities relate to education and

⁴⁹ Activities for each region: Asia, 30; Europe, 14; Global, 14; Americas, 12; Africa, 10; USA, 9; Oceania, 3.

literacy (68 activities). The next strongest focus is on economic development (51 activities) and economic and social inequalities (50 activities).

Table 5.5: Global Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues Supported by Private Sector Philanthropy

Global EDP&SJ Sub-Issues	Number of Projects
Education & Literacy	68
Economic Development	51
Economic & Social Inequalities	50
Community Building	48
Employment & Income Generation	38
Human Rights	28
Internet and Communication	25
Housing	11
Security, Conflict, and Violence	11
Transportation	7
Microfinance	7
International Trade	6
Fair Trade	5
Democracy & Political Participation	5
Land Distribution & Reform	3
Foreign Policy	3
Migration	2

Products and Services

Many firms in Washington State promote global economic development, social justice and sustainable development through production and service activities that return a profit to the company. This is by far the largest domain of activity for Washington’s private sector. Many of the products and services that contribute to EDP&SJ are fair trade products and other income-generating products. For example, The Ojoba Collective offers Fair Trade endorsed, high quality, handpicked drums, percussion, shea butter, baskets, modern apparel, and accessories. Mariposa Indigenous Art imports traditional, artisan-quality masks, handwoven bags, and other accessories from the indigenous tribes of Costa Rica.

Table 5.6 describes the number of firms from our sample engaged producing goods and providing service that promote global sustainable development.

Table 5.6: Products and Services Related to Global Sustainable Development

Issue	Number of Companies	Number of Activities
Health	118	119
EDP&SJ	43	43
Humans & the Environment	163	163

Table 5.7 describes the focus of the 43 EDP&SJ products and services produced by Washington’s private sector. The largest numbers of goods and services are related to education and literacy (21) and fair trade (18). Economic development products came in a strong third (16).

Table 5.7: Products and Services by Issue Code

Global EDP&SJ Sub-Issues	Number of Products and Services
Education and Literacy	21
Fair Trade	18
Economic Development	16
Economic & Social Inequalities	15
Community Building	15
International Trade	14
Employment & Income Generation	13
Human Rights	12
Transportation	5
Security, Conflict, and Violence	4
Microfinance	4
Housing	2
Land Distribution & Reform	2
Internet and Communications	2
Democracy and Political Participation	0
Migration	0
Foreign Policy	0

Operations

Businesses can promote global sustainable development not only through production and service provision, but through their operations and business practices as well. It is well known that a majority of sustainable operations in the fields of EDP&SJ are in the issues of economic development (26), economic and social inequalities (25), and fair trade (24).

Conclusion

Washington's private sector companies contribute to global sustainable development across the areas of philanthropy, goods and services, and operations. Philanthropic activities related to economic development, poverty and social justice are implemented both at home in Washington State, and across the world. The majority of funded projects examined thus far reflect some of the strengths of the non-profit sector here: education and literacy, as well as community building. More research is forthcoming on these philanthropic activities.

Washington's companies contribute goods and services to a differing range of economic development, poverty and social justice issues. These products and services primarily center on fair trade or trade promoting economic development.

One direction for future research indicated by this for-profit research must look further into the operations of Washington's companies. There are surely many more activities that have not been uncovered that integrate economic development, poverty and social justice concerns into their

business practices. These have not yet been captured, but call for a more rigorous and systematic research instrument, such as a survey similar to that used for the non-profit sector.

Appendix I: Non-Profit Organizations Responding to Survey

No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
1	A World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity	53	ECOSTUDIES INSTITUTE
2	ADOPT-A-STREAM FOUNDATION	54	ECOTEACH FOUNDATION
3	ADOPTION ADVOCATES INTERNATIONAL	55	Educational Resources Ukraine
4	Agathos Foundation	56	Elisabeth Carey Miller Botanical Garden Trust
5	Aglow Relief	57	Embrace Guatemala
6	Agriculture and Forestry Education Foundation	58	Empty Vessel Ministry Foundation
7	AGROS International	59	ENTRE HERMANOS
8	AHOPE for Children	60	Environmental Media Northwest
9	Airboats North By Northwest	61	Environmental Policy Interest Coalition, The
10	Ameri-Asia Charities, Incorporated	62	Eppard Vision
11	American Civil Liberties Union of Washington Foundation	63	ESPERANZA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
12	AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP FOUNDATION	64	EVERGREEN LAND TRUST ASSOCIATION
13	Architects Without Borders Seattle	65	Facing the Future: People and the Planet
14	Ashesi University Foundation	66	Fertile Ground Community Center
15	Asian & Pacific Islander Women & Family Safety Center	67	Fisher Broadcasting Company Minority Scholarship Fund
16	Bahia Street	68	For the Children of the World
	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND LAND TRUST		Foundation For The Orphanage Of The Virgin Of
17		69	Guadalupe
18	BLACK MOUNTAIN FORESTRY CENTER	70	FOX ISLAND MUTUAL WATER ASSOCIATION
19	Blue Earth Alliance	71	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
20	Blue Mtn. Resource Conservation & Development Council	72	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center Foundation
21	Boreal Songbird Initiative	73	FRIENDS OF CAMANO ISLAND PARKS
22	Botswana Orphan Program	74	Friends of Jose Carreras International Leukemia Foundation
23	Breakthrough Partners	75	Friends of Pierce County
24	Bremerton Rotary Foundation	76	FRIENDS OF SEATTLES OLMSTED PARKS
25	BRIDLE TRAILS PARK FOUNDATION	77	FRIENDS OF SKAGIT COUNTY
26	Brigand's Hideout	78	Friends of the Anacortes Community Forest Lands
27	Cafe Femenino Foundation	79	FRIENDS OF THE CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED
28	Cambodia Tomorrow, Inc. DBA Cambodia Tomorrow	80	FRIENDS OF THE FIELDS INC
29	Carbon Forest Foundation, The	81	Friends Of The Hylebos Wetlands
30	Care To Help Project	82	FRIENDS OF THE SAN JUANS
31	CASA LATINA	83	Friends of the Trail
32	CASCADE HARVEST COALITION	84	GBCRI - Global Burn Care & Reconstructive Institute
33	CHAMBERS CREEK FOUNDATION	85	Gear for Good
34	Chaya	86	Giving Anonymously
35	CHERUBS	87	Glaser Progress Foundation
36	CHEWUCH BASIN COUNCIL	88	Global ENT Outreach
37	Childcare Worldwide	89	Global Partnerships
38	Children of the Nations	90	GLOBAL VISIONARIES
39	Cigarra	91	GLOBAL-HELP ORGANIZATION
40	CITIZENS FOR A HEALTHY BAY	92	GREAT PENINSULA CONSERVANCY
41	COLUMBIA PACIFIC RESOURCES CENTER INC	93	GREENBANK FARM MANAGEMENT GROUP
42	Confluence Project	94	HANDS OF HOPE FOR HUMANITY
43	COWICHE CANYON CONSERVANCY	95	HARDY FERN FOUNDATION
44	Cross Cultural Health Care Program	96	Healing the Children
45	Cuentas de Esperanza (Beads of Hope)	97	Health Alliance International
46	Divers Ecological Society	98	HEALTH EMERGENT INTERNATIONAL SERVICES
47	DRY CREEK WATER ASSOCIATION INC	99	HENRY M JACKSON FOUNDATION
48	Earth Economics	100	Heritage University HEP Alliance
49	EARTH MINISTRY	101	Hispanic Roundtable
50	EARTH SYSTEMS INSTITUTE	102	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
51	EarthCorps	103	Humble Hearts
52	ECO ENCORE	104	IAM Children's Family Foundation

Appendix II: University Centers

No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
105	INDIAN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION	157	NORTH CASCADES INSTITUTE
106	INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	158	NORTH OLYMPIC SALMON COALITION
107	Initiative for Global Development	159	Northwest Biosolids Management Association
108	INLAND POWER & LIGHT CO	160	NORTHWEST COMMUNITY LAND TRUST COALITION
109	International Bicycle Fund	161	NORTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY COUNCIL
110	International Children's Drive	162	NORTHWEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
111	International Children's Network	163	Northwest Natural Resource Group
112	International Childrens Outreach Network	164	NORTHWEST NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP
113	INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT HOUSING ALLIANCE	165	NORTHWEST NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE
114	International Drop-in Center (IDIC)	166	NORTHWEST PERENNIAL ALLIANCE
115	International Evangelism Outreach	167	Northwest Sustainable Energy for Economic Development
116	International Smile Power Foundation	168	Northwest Wilderness and Parks Conference NWWPC
117	International Snow Leopard Trust	169	NORTHWEST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS
118	Intracranial Hypertension Research Foundation	170	NOVA SERVICES
119	IRTHLINGZ	171	NURIA PAGES FOUNDATION
120	Islandwood	172	NW ENERGY COALITION
121	Ivory Coast Medical Relief Team (ICMRT)	173	OCEAN INQUIRY PROJECT
122	JEFFERSON LAND TRUST	174	Olympia Salvage
123	JJI FOUNDATION	175	OPAL COMMUNITY LAND TRUST
124	Kin On Health Care Center	176	OPERACION ESPERANZA
125	Kind-Hearts Child Aid Development Organization	177	Orca Network
126	KITTITAS CONSERVATION TRUST	178	Organic Seed Alliance
127	KRUCKEBERG BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION	179	Orphan's Hope
128	LEAD INTERNATIONAL MINISTRY NETWORK	180	PACIFIC ECOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
129	LELO Legacy of Equality, Leadership and Organizing	181	PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALMON CENTER
130	Lewis County Literacy Council	182	Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust
131	LifeNets - Puget Sound	183	PADILLA BAY FOUNDATION
132	Lighthouse Environmental Programs	184	PARTNERS FOR HEALTH
133	LINGOS	185	Partnership For A Sustainable Methow, The
134	Literacy Council of Kitsap	186	Passing The Light Ministries
135	Literacy Source, A Community Learning Center	187	PATH
136	Long Live the Kings	188	PAUL G ALLEN FAMILY FOUNDATION
137	Lopez Community Land Trust	189	PCC FARMLAND TRUST
138	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	190	PENINSULA TRAILS COALITION
139	Lummi Island Community Land Trust	191	PIPELINE SAFETY TRUST
140	Lummi Island Heritage Trust	192	Planet Earth Foundation
141	Maasai Environmental Resource Coalition	193	PLANTAMNESTY
142	Marine Affairs Research And Education	194	POINT DEFIANCE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
143	MBO Development Foundation	195	POOREST OF THE POOR EDUCATION FOUNDATION
144	MEDIA ISLAND INTERNATIONAL DTD 0391	196	P-Patch Trust
145	MEDRIX	197	Prakash Foundation
146	METHOW RECYCLES	198	PRESERVE OUR ISLANDS
147	Middleton Foundation For Ethical Studies	199	Project Uplift, Inc.
148	MISSION AND WELFARE SOCIETY-INDIA	200	Protect the Peninsula's Future
149	Nature Consortium, The	201	PUGET CREEK RESTORATION SOCIETY
150	NATURE VISION INC	202	PUGET SOUNDKEEPER ALLIANCE
151	NatureScaping, Wildlife Botanical Gardens	203	PURA VIDA PARTNERS
152	Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance	204	Rabour Village Project
153	New World Villages	205	RAINCOAST CONSERVATION SOCIETY
154	Nisqually Reach Nature Center	206	Rainier Valley Community Development Fund
155	NISQUALLY RIVER FOUNDATION	207	RE SOURCES
156	North American Hazardous Materials Management Assn.	208	Recycling Foundation, The
No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
209	RenegAID(tm)	261	Tri-State Steelheaders

Appendix II: University Centers

210	RHODODENDRON SPECIES FOUNDATION	262	Ukrainian Community Center of Washington
211	Rose International Fund For Children, The	263	Unitus, Inc.
212	Roses And Rosemary	264	Viet Nam Scholarship Foundation
213	Rural Development Institute (RDI)	265	VillageReach
214	SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL	266	VOLUNTEERS FOR OUTDOOR WASHINGTON
215	Sahr Thomas Education Fund	267	WALLA WALLA WATERSHED ALLIANCE
216	SAN JUAN PRESERVATION TRUST	268	WA Association of Community & Migrant Health Centers
217	Save Our Wild Salmon Coalition	269	Washington Environmental Alliance for Voter Education
218	Sea Shepherd Conservation Society	270	WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL
219	SEA-MAR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	271	WASHINGTON FISH GROWERS ASSOCIATION
220	SEATTLE BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	272	WASHINGTON FOREST LAW CENTER
221	SEATTLE URBAN NATURE PROJECT	273	WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
222	Servants to Missions	274	Washington Native Plant Society
223	Shalom Ministries	275	Washington State Farm Worker Housing Trust
224	SHARE IN ASIA	276	WASHINGTON STATE MARITIME COOPERATIVE
225	SHARED STRATEGY FOR PUGET SOUND	277	Washington State Migrant Council
226	Shrifan Clinic Foundation	278	Washington Sustainable Food & Farming Network, The
227	Sister Island Project	279	WASHINGTON TILTH ASSOCIATION
228	Skagit Land Trust	280	WASHINGTON WHEAT FOUNDATION
229	SKAGIT WATERSHED COUNCIL	281	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Foundation
230	SKAGITONIANS TO PRESERVE FARMLAND	282	Water And Sanitation Health
231	Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland, aka SPF	283	Partnership for Water Conservation
232	Skill Training For Afghan Youth (Stay)	284	WESTERN LANDS PROJECT
233	SKOOKUM EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	285	Western Washington Indian Employment and Training Program
234	SOMALI COMMUNITY SERVICES OF SEATTLE	286	WHATCOM LAND TRUST
235	Songbird Foundation, The	287	WHATCOM LITERACY COUNCIL
236	SOROPTIMIST FOUNDATION INC	288	WHIDBEY ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NETWORK
237	Soroptimist International of Port Angeles Jet Set	289	WHIDBEY WATERSHED STEWARDS
238	SOUTH LAKE UNION FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS	290	Wild Fish Conservancy
239	South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	291	WILD SALMON RIVER EXPEDITIONS
240	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	292	WILLAPA BAY FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT GROUP
241	SPAFFORD CHILDRENS CENTER ASSOCIATION	293	Wise Use Movement
242	Sportsmen's National Land Trust - Washington Chapter	294	WOLF HAVEN INTERNATIONAL
243	Starfish Ministries	295	Wolfstown
244	STEWARDSHIP PARTNERS	296	Woodland Park Zoological Society
245	Stillwaters Environmental Education Center	297	World Aid
246	STILLY-SNOHOMISH FISHERIES	298	WORLD IMPACT NETWORK
247	SUSTAINABLE CONNECTIONS	299	World Medical Fund USA
248	TACOMA COMMUNITY HOUSE	300	WORLD OUTREACH MINISTRIES FOUNDATION
249	Tacoma Rescue Mission	301	WORLD STEWARD
250	TAHOMA AUDUBON SOCIETY	302	Yakima Area Arboretum
251	Tathagat Welfare Trust	303	Zoological Society of Washington Cougar Mountain Zoo
252	TEACHERS WITHOUT BORDERS		
253	THE LANDS COUNCIL		
254	THE MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY TRUST		
255	Thornton Creek Legal Defense Fund		
256	Thurston Santo Tomas Sister County Assoc		
257	TRANSPORTATION CHOICES COALITION		
258	Transportation Choices Coalition		
259	TRANSVERSE MYELITIS ASSOCIATION		
260	TRIBAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY NETWORK		

Appendix II: University Centers

Central Washington University Centers
Center for Spatial Information
Civic Engagement Center
Geo-Ecology Research Group
Yakima Waters

Eastern Washington University Centers
American Indian Studies Program
Center for Entrepreneurial Activities
Center for Farm Health and Safety
Center for Social Justice Research
College Assistance Migrant Program
Division for International Education and Outreach
Northwest and Alaska Tribal Technical Assistance Program

The Evergreen State College Centers
Bacteriophage Biology
Center for Community-Based Learning and Action
The Evergreen Center for Educational Improvement
The International Canopy Network
Labor Education and Research Center
The Longhouse Education and Cultural Center
Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute At The Evergreen State College
Reservation Based/Community Determined program
Washington Center for Improving the Quality of Undergraduate Education

University of Washington Centers
Air Pollution Training Center
Alaska Salmon Project
APEC Emerging Infections Network (EINet)
Berman Environmental Law Clinic
Center for AIDS & STD's
Center for Conservation Biology
Center for Ecogenetics and Environmental Health
Center for Labor Studies
Center for Law, Science, and Global Health
Center for Multicultural Education
Center for Science in the Earth System (CSES)
Center for Studies of Demography & Ecology
Center for Study of Ethnic Conflict & Conflict Resolution
Center for Sustainable Forestry at Pack Forest
Center for the Advancement of Health Disparities Research (CAHDR)
Center for Urban Horticulture
Center for West European Studies & European Union Center of Excellence
Center for Women's Health and Gender Research (CWHGR)
Center for Workforce Development
Climate Dynamics Group (CDG)
Climate Impacts Group (CIG)
Columbia Basin Research Group
Comparative Law and Society Studies (CLASS) Center
Department of Medical Education and Biomedical Informatics

Appendix II: University Centers

University of Washington Centers
Earth Initiative
East Asia Resource Center
Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies
Global Business Center
Global Health Resource Center (GHRC)
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program
Institute for Public Health Genetics
Institute for Transnational Studies
Institutes of Excellence
Interdisciplinary Program in Humanitarian Relief (IPHR)
International AIDS/HIV Research & Training Program
International Health Group (IHG)
International Health Program
International Scholars in Occupational & Environmental Health Program (ISOEH)
International Studies Center
International Training and Education Center on HIV (I-TECH)
International Training and Research in Emerging Infectious Diseases (ITREID)
Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean (JISAO)
Latin American Studies Center
Marc Lindenburg Center
Middle East Center
Multidisciplinary International Research Training (MIRT)
Native American Law Center
Northwest Center for Public Health Practice (NWCPPH)
Office of UW-Community Partnerships
Pacific Northwest Center for Human Health and Ocean Studies (CH2O)
Polar Science Center
Policy Consensus Center
Population Leadership Program
Program on the Environment (PoE)
Quaternary Research Center
Research Center for International Economics (RCIE)
School of Marine Affairs
School of Public Health and Community Medicine
South East Asia Center
Superfund Basic Research Program
The Center for International Trade in Forest Products (CINTRAFOR)
The Center for International Studies at the University of Washington's Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
The Water Center
UW Coastal Studies Group
UW Worldwide
UW World-Wide: IGERT/Sustainable Multinational Collaboration and Challenges to Environment
Washington Sea Grant Program
West Coast Poverty Center
William D. Ruckelshaus Center
Women's Center

Appendix II: University Centers

Washington State University Centers
Agricultural Research Center (ARC)
Bear Center
Center for Environmental Research, Education, and Outreach
Center for Integrated Biotechnology
Center for International Health Services Research and Policy
Center for Multiphase Environmental Research
Center for Social and Environmental Justice
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources
Center to Bridge the Digital Divide
Colockum Unit
E. H. Steffen Center
IMPACT Center
Institute of Biological Chemistry
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program
Intercollegiate College of Nursing International Learning Opportunities
International Research and Development
Irrigated Agriculture Research & Extension Center (IAREC), WSU Prosser
Large Carnivore Conservation Lab (LCCL)
Nutrition Program
Organic Nutrient Management and Water Quality
Pullman Plant Materials Center
Small Farms Team
Tree Fruit Research and Extension Center (TFREC)
Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL)
Water Research Center
William D. Ruckelshaus Center
Zoonosis Research Unit (ZRU)

Western Washington University Centers
Border Policy Research Institute
Center for Cross Cultural Research
Center for Educational Pluralism
Center for Educational Business
Center for Law, Diversity, and Justice
Institute of Environmental Toxicology
Institute for Global and Community Resilience
Institute for Watershed Studies
Shannon Point Marine Center
WWU Office of Sustainability

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Reviewed by this Study

1.	3Netics Corporation	47.	Callison Architecture
2.	3Tier Environmental Forecast Group, Inc	48.	Calypso Medical Technologies
3.	Acucula Inc	49.	Cancer Research and Biostatistics
4.	Adi Thermal Power	50.	Canyon Hydro
5.	Advanced Imaging Technologies	51.	Capstone Manufacturing LLC
6.	Advantage IQ	52.	Cardiac Dimensions, Inc.
7.	Agbanga Karite	53.	Cardiac Science Corporation
8.	Alaffia Fair Trade Shea Butter	54.	CardioMetrix, Inc.
9.	Alder BioPharmaceuticals, Inc.	55.	Carlson Sales, Inc.
10.	Aller Verte Shirts	56.	Cascade Design Collaborative
11.	Alpha Technologies	57.	Cascade Recycling Center – Waste Management
12.	Alpha-Tec Systems, Inc.	58.	Cascadia Consulting Group
13.	Amazon.com	59.	Cascadian Farm
14.	Amkor Pharma	60.	Catapult Community Developers
15.	Amnis Corporation	61.	Catch Incorporated
16.	Ample Power	62.	CDi Engineers
17.	Anchor Environmental LLC	63.	Cell Therapeutics, Inc. (CTI)
18.	Annie Grant	64.	CellCyte Genetics, Inc.
19.	Applied Process Engineering Laboratory (APEL)	65.	CEPTYR, Inc.
20.	Aprons Tied Round	66.	Certified Jean Co.
21.	Aquatic Research, Inc.	67.	CG Therapeutics
22.	ARC Architects	68.	CH2M Hill
23.	Archus Orthopedics, Inc.	69.	Childsake
24.	ARI Technologies	70.	Chinook Wind
25.	AudienceCentral	71.	Choice Organic Teas/Granum, Inc.
26.	Avista Corporation	72.	Chondrex
27.	Baby Bunz	73.	Clario Medical Imaging
28.	Barooti Bedwear	74.	Cleaner Production International LLC
29.	Barrentine Bates Lee	75.	CoAptus Medical Corporation
30.	Bassetti Architects	76.	Coffman Engineers
31.	Beecher's Handmade Cheese	77.	Columbia Gem House, Inc. - Trigem Designs
32.	Belshire Concrete Restoration, LLC	78.	CombiMatrix
33.	Bennett Homes	79.	ComleGen
34.	Berryman Family Orchard	80.	Composite Power Corp.
35.	Big Dipper Wax Works	81.	Control Contractors Inc.
36.	Bio Research Laboratories, Inc.	82.	Costco
37.	Boeing	83.	Costich Co.
38.	Boxwood Architecture	84.	Crooked Trails
39.	Brooks Rand, LLC	85.	Cusp Natural Products
40.	Brooks Solar, Inc.	86.	Cutter and Buck
41.	Bryant Christie	87.	Cytopeia
42.	Burke Electric	88.	Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
43.	Burnstead Construction	89.	Decent Exposures Inc
44.	Café Flora	90.	Dendreaon
45.	Café Humana	91.	Dharma Therepeutics Inc.
46.	Calistoga Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	92.	Dial Discoveries LLC
		93.	DKA

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Reviewed by this Study

94.	DLR Group	139.	Global Smart Energy
95.	Dungeness Organic Produce, Nash Huber	140.	Golden Glen Creamery
96.	Ecco Recycles	141.	Grays Harbor Paper
97.	Eco Depot, Inc.	142.	Green for Good LLC
98.	EcoDeposits at ShoreBank Pacific	143.	GreenDisk Inc.
99.	Ecolights	144.	Greener Lifestyles
100.	Ecotope	145.	Hallmark Refining
101.	Eddie Bauer	146.	Hargis Engineers
102.	Edtek, Inc.	147.	Harris Group Inc.
103.	EES Consulting	148.	Hart Crowser, Inc.
104.	EIC Environmental Health and Safety	149.	Helix BioMedix
105.	EKOS Corporation	150.	Heller Ehrman LLP
106.	EKOS International	151.	Hematologics
107.	El Quetzal	152.	Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.
108.	Elcon Corporation	153.	Holland America Cruise Lines
109.	Ellard Instrumentation Ltd.	154.	Hollister-Stier Laboratories LLC
110.	EMP2	155.	Holy Lamb Organics
111.	EndoGastric Solutions	156.	Hydrogen Power Inc.
112.	Energy Market Innovations, Inc.	157.	Icogenex
113.	Energy NewsData	158.	Illumigen Biosciences, Inc.
114.	EnerWaste International Corporation	159.	Inaba Farms
115.	Envirolssues	160.	InfrastruX
116.	Envirometrics Inc.	161.	InnovaTek
117.	Environment International Ltd.	162.	Insilicos
118.	Environmental Alternatives	163.	Institute for Environmental Health
119.	Environmental Home Center	164.	Interface Engineering
120.	Essential Baking Company	165.	Intertox, Inc.
121.	Essential Innovations Technology	166.	Island Spring
122.	Etubics	167.	ISM Therapeutics
123.	Evergreen Recycling	168.	IsoRay Medical, Inc.
124.	Ex Officio	169.	JAMTOWN
125.	Expedia	170.	JATS Alternative Power Co.
126.	Far East Handicrafts	171.	Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
127.	Fire Mountain Solar	172.	JX Crystals, Inc.
128.	Flying Apron Organic Bakery	173.	Karisma Ltd.
129.	Frause Group, The	174.	Kitsap SEED Project
130.	Full Circle Farm	175.	Koronis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
131.	Ganesh Himal Trekking & Trading Co.	176.	Leader International Corp.
132.	Genelex	177.	LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc.
133.	GenPrime	178.	Light Green Advisors
134.	GeoEngineers, Inc. Redmond	179.	Light Sciences Corporation
135.	GGLO Architecture and Design	180.	Lighting Design Lab
136.	Glacier Northwest	181.	Living Shelter Design Architect, PLLC
137.	Global Energy Concepts	182.	LMN Architects
138.	Global Folk Art	183.	LS Pharma, Inc.
		184.	Lumera, Inc.

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Reviewed by this Study

185.	MagnaDrive	232.	PCS Utilidata
186.	Magnusson Klemencic Associates	233.	Pelican Packers, Inc.
187.	Mahlum Architects	234.	PharmaIn, Ltd.
188.	Many Hands	235.	PhenoPath Laboratories
189.	Marigold Fair Trade	236.	Port of Everett
190.	Mariposa Indigenous Art	237.	Port of Longview
191.	Mark Ryan Winery	238.	Port of Olympia
192.	Medchem Source LLP	239.	Port of Seattle
193.	MediQuest Therapeutics	240.	Port of Tacoma
194.	Med-Tox Northwest	241.	Portage Bay Goods
195.	MicroPlanet Technology Corp.	242.	Powerit Solutions, LLC
196.	Microsoft	243.	PriTest Inc.
197.	Miller Hayashi Architects	244.	Progressive Kid
198.	Miller Hull Partnership, LLP	245.	Prometheus Energy Company
199.	Mithun	246.	ProteoTech, Inc.
200.	Moka Joe Certified Organic Coffee	247.	Puget Sound Consumers Coop (PCC) Foods
201.	Moon Valley Organics	248.	Pulsar Vascular Inc.
202.	Moonflower Enterprises	249.	Pura Vida Coffee
203.	Morning Myst Botanics	250.	Pure Farms Pork
204.	Mountain Spirit	251.	Quillisascut cheese
205.	Namu Baru Inc.	252.	REI
206.	NanoString Technologies	253.	ReliOn, Inc.
207.	Nastech Pharmaceutical Company Inc.	254.	Rent's Due Ranch
208.	Natural Choice Directory	255.	Sally Jackson Cheeses
209.	NBBJ	256.	Samish Bay Cheese
210.	Neah Power Systems, Inc.	257.	Sasak Gallery & Imports
211.	Neurovista Corporation	258.	SCOLR Pharma, Inc.
212.	Nonprofits Unlimited	259.	Scott Leach Orchards
213.	Northstar Neuroscience, Inc.	260.	Seattle Genetics, Inc.
214.	Northwest Kinetics	261.	ShoreBank Enterprise Cascadia
215.	Northwest Solar Electric	262.	Show Off Promotions
216.	Ojoba Collective	263.	Skin Biology, Inc.
217.	Omeros Corporation	264.	Sonus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
218.	Onconome, Inc.	265.	Sound Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
219.	Organic Gift Shop	266.	Spaltudaq Corp.
220.	Otte Farm, George and Apple Otte	267.	Spencer Technologies, Inc.
221.	Outback Power Systems	268.	Spiration, Inc.
222.	Paccar	269.	Starbucks
223.	Pacific Biometrics, Inc.	270.	Stecher Proprietary Interests, LLC
224.	Pacific Bioscience Laboratories	271.	Sunny Pine Farm
225.	Pacific Market International	272.	Sustainable Group
226.	Pacific Northwest Biotechnology	273.	Syntrix BioSystems
227.	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	274.	Targeted Genetics Corporation
228.	Paloma Pottery	275.	Therus Corporation
229.	Parsons Public Relations	276.	T-Mobile USA
230.	Pathway Medical Technologies, Inc.	277.	Traditions Cafe & World Folk Art
231.	Pavidia Farms	278.	Trubion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Reviewed by this Study

279.	Tully's Coffee
280.	Ultreo, Inc.
281.	Uptake Medical Corporation
282.	Urban Visions
283.	Vashon Organics
284.	VentriPoint, Inc.
285.	VisionGate, Inc.
286.	Vital Choice Seafood
287.	VizX Labs, maker of GeneSifter
288.	VLST Corporation
289.	Washington Biodiesel
290.	Weyerhaeuser
291.	Williamson Farms
292.	XactaGen, LLC
293.	ZymoGenetics, Inc.

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