

**THE GLOBAL STATE OF WASHINGTON:
A FOCUS ON HEALTH**

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Introduction: The Global State of Washington: A Focus on Health

Given Washington's high profile philanthropy, world class university health centers, significant private and non-profit global health product development, and a geographic and economic orientation towards the Pacific Rim, one might easily presume that Washington State is already a leader in global health. Indeed, it may well be, but to date there has been no systematic attempt to assess the state's assets and contribution to improving global health. And, to our knowledge, no other state has attempted a similar assessment. This *Global State of Washington: A Focus on Health* report takes the first step towards describing the many ways in which the citizens, organizations, foundations and businesses from around the state of Washington make a difference improving global health.

This research about global health contributions emanating from the state of Washington is part of a larger initiative led by the *Global State of Washington* team. Begun 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 a three-way memorandum of understanding in January 2007, including Washington State University's Office of International Programs. The partnership and project are dedicated to bringing Washington 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."

To address the first two goals of the project, preliminary research was undertaken to assess the global sustainable activities initiated by organizations and individuals based in Washington and the global learning opportunities available through the state's 19 four-year non-professional colleges and universities. This health report is one of four reports based on these research results. The other three reports include a report on economic development, poverty and social justice, the environment, and global learning.

As we began to define our scope of work in October 2006 and word began circulate among stakeholders, it soon became clear that there was a high demand for just such an effort. There was a strong desire among many throughout the state to know exactly how a global health and a global sustainable development sector might be defined, and how that sector could contribute to the state's overall economic and social well-being.

In its first nine months, the *Global State of Washington Initiative* stimulated significant interest and excitement throughout the state. This is not surprising, as statewide initiatives like Washington Learns, the Global Competitiveness Council, and the Life Sciences Discovery Fund are uniformly oriented toward recognizing how the world is changing, and uncovering the ways

in which the new global economy demands a responsive citizenry and flexible and capable organizations and institutions to meet those demands.

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 should be the first step in a larger vision to bring forth, publicize, and grow Washington's contributions to global sustainable development. To begin the process of building momentum and developing a vision for the state of Washington, the *Global State of Washington* has conducted three workshops to focus on each of the three substantive areas of health, economic development, poverty and social justice, and environment. The research and workshops culminated in a statewide forum on the *Global State of Washington*. The workshops and forum will create a plan for making the state of Washington an important global center for sustainable development and policy work, contributing to a vibrant state economy.

As the state of 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 begins to provide a baseline for future 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 (not-for-profit, academic, and for-profit) engaged in activities contributing towards global health. These secondary sources were mined to answer questions about the population and activities. In a second phase of the research, more detailed and in-depth investigations explore particular cases and subsets of organizations and activities. This report contains the results for the first phase of the research project. We provide a brief overview of the research approach and findings here (more details can be found in Sections 2-5).

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 2 for definitions). Among these, *189 organizations were engaged in global health activities, 153 of which were identified as working internationally and another 36 of which were identified as working domestically*. These organizations include such programs as the Cross Cultural Health Care Program, Health Alliance International, Health Emergent International Services, Kind Heart Child Development AID Organization, to name but a handful of the many organizations actively engaged in global health activities.

During the second phase of research about 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 more detailed information about each organization's activities, their global reach, recent collaborative projects, and their interests in future collaborations. This research revealed a vibrant not-for-profit sector working on global health in the state of Washington with comprehensive geographic coverage including work in the U.S., as well as Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. These organizations work across the entire spectrum of global health issues from the basics of public health (nutrition, clean water and sanitation, etc.) to accidental injuries and medical biotechnology. Even so, *most global health organizations in Washington focus on the basic issues of nutrition, clean water & sanitation, maternal & child health, and HIV/AIDS.* In addition, many of the organizational efforts of the not-for-profit sector are focused upon public awareness, education and training. Nonetheless, there is still comprehensive coverage in all other areas of programmatic approaches among the not-for-profit organizations surveyed including technology development, grant making & philanthropy, research, policy, technical assistance, capacity building, service delivery, and advocacy.

Besides demonstrating the comprehensive and vibrant character of the global health efforts of the non-profit sector, the online survey results also revealed that the non-profit organizations working on global health take a comprehensive, systemic approach towards their work. *A vast majority of organizations tackle global health issues while also addressing poverty alleviation and environmental preservation.* For example, they may bundle their global health program approaches with programming that also addresses sustainable agriculture, pollution & toxins, natural disasters, or wildlife preservation. Or, they may address education and literacy, microfinance, or land distribution and reform, while at the same time delivering health care services.

Finally, the global health 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 not-for-profit with the private or academic sectors. An urgent need identified by the not-for-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 and outreach as they pertain to global health or global sustainable development. Course and research databases are limited to very cursory amounts of information and frequently grant or course titles are opaque, defying categorization. Instead, the team resorted to key informant sources 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. The second phase extends the research 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 as it relates to global health and

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 health. As such, center or program related activities increasingly provide the infrastructure to support interdisciplinary research, teaching and outreach. Between the two largest universities as well as the four regional universities there are 124 centers that address global sustainable development. Of these, 57 address global health issues. 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, to the UW Center for AIDS and STDs in the School of Public Health. At WSU these centers range from the Center for International Health Services Research and Policy, to the Agricultural Research Center (ARC) and the Zoonosis Research Unit (ZRU).

The health issues addressed by these centers include the full range of global health concerns. However, *UW centers focus their programming on HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, health care and drug access, as well as reproductive health and family planning. At WSU center-based activities focus primarily upon nutrition* and the relationship between animal, environment and human health, although a number of centers also focus on clean water & sanitation, as well as food and water born & diarrheal illnesses. Interestingly, there is little overlap in the foci of the center-based activities between the two universities. This suggests considerable collaboration might be possible to build on each institution's respective comparative advantages.

At all of Washington's large universities a sizeable number of centers take a comprehensive approach to global health. Of the 57 centers that focus on health, 16 also focus on the environment, and economic development, poverty and social justice, while another 24 have a range of cross-cluster foci. This comprehensive approach towards global health is similar to that found among the non-profit sector organizations.

In a cursory assessment of courses taught about global health at the UW and WSU the team relied upon key informants to identify graduate level courses. These show that *global health teaching takes place across the campus from Anthropology to Geography, Engineering, Public Health, and Nursing*. Within the Health Sciences at WSU and UW the courses also reflect a comprehensive and systemic perspective, often including content about poverty, development, environment, and policy.

Unfortunately, the academic research databases were too difficult to code for their global sustainable development content, let alone their global health content. The 7,000 externally funded projects in 2006 at both UW and WSU could provide a wealth of information about faculty research and activities. Currently, however, the offices of sponsored research at both WSU and UW do not include enough information in their databases to assess where research is taking place and the nature of the data and research questions as they might relate to global sustainable development. The limitations of the current databases suggest that it would behoove university institutions to enhance these databases by providing abstracts that describe the project in accessible terms to the general public, similar to those required by the National Science Foundation. Further, including codes about the 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 409 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 Calypso Medical Technologies and Puget Consumer's Co-op (PCC).

Most of the companies in our current sample that are engaged in global health activities do so through product and service development. Among those engaged in philanthropy, most work on economic development, poverty and social justice, followed by the environment and then global health. Sizeable portions of these efforts are focused upon Europe and Africa. Much of the philanthropic issue focus in the area of global health is on nutrition.

Washington's for-profit sector activities include a wide range of product and service development contributing to global health, and more generally global sustainable development. These include new vaccines, technologies for clean water and sanitation, and organic food products. Companies involved include such organizations as Seattle Biomedical Research Institute, PATH and a multitude of organic farms. Washington is the base for a number of innovative corporate and for-profit ventures marketing products and services for global health.

Assessing the for-profit sector's operations and businesses practices proved a more difficult task. Although some organizations publicize these efforts through their annual reports, generally these data are not available to the public. Instead to learn about business practices as they relate to health, poverty or environment requires primary data collection, perhaps a survey of a representative sample of businesses in the state of Washington. To our knowledge, there is no 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.

Despite the preliminary status of these research results, after six months of research, these data provide a stronger and more palpable sense of the depth and breadth of the global health 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 appears to be a vibrant place for 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 towards enhancing global health and global sustainable development. A striking commonality across all sectors is the comprehensive attention paid to global health through the

bundling of poverty alleviation and environmental preservation with global health activities. Indeed, this may not be surprising given our unique heritage of natural and human resources and legacy of innovations and entrepreneurialism. These examples of comprehensive approaches may also point to the uniqueness of the Washington contribution to global health.

Background: Health in a Borderless World¹

Introduction

An old environmental slogan warns us to “think globally, act locally.” This phrase has special resonance for those working around the world to improve public health. In the last decade, for instance, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, terrorism, natural disasters, and wide-scale population migration have affected every nation around the globe. These challenges transcend the geopolitical borders of low- and middle-income states to pose significant global challenges. In order to fully understand these challenges, one must examine the discourse shift from international to global health. In the United States, international health generally is understood to refer to health issues affecting people in foreign nations, while global health issues affect international communities both abroad and at home, including migratory workers, indigenous populations, Native Americans and refugees. Global health challenges are not unique to certain geographic regions, and it is not necessary to leave the United States to find them. Powered by mechanisms of globalization, this global health paradigm connects global issues to every community.

Broadly defined, public health is the art and science of preventing disease, promoting population health, and extending life through organized local and global efforts (Acheson 1998). The Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of a disease or infirmity.”² Health must therefore be considered a resource for development, not merely a desirable outcome of development. In this way, public health activities transcend epidemiology and biological science to include biostatistics, psychology, economy, anthropology and sociology. The latter disciplines are, today, at the forefront of public health programs that have a greater emphasis on tackling the social, economic and behavioral precursors to illness, not simply on physical health problems (Ashton and Seymour 1998).

Beyond Semantics: A Paradigm Shift from ‘International’ to ‘Global’

In recent years, the general goals of public health have been repackaged to incorporate a truly global aspect. International health has become increasingly globalized, as the world becomes smaller and public health challenges that were once isolated thousands of miles away suddenly appear much closer to home. While some may view this discourse shift as merely an issue of semantics, the new global health paradigm incorporates a new framework for identifying, preventing and eradicating public health challenges, both abroad and at home. Indeed, the global health discourse represents a major transition in the way health systems are structured, developed and financed (Brundtland 2002:4).

Many historians correlate the birth of formal international health programs with the end of World War II, when new intergovernmental organizations were established to reconstruct war-damaged

¹ Footnote Lydia

² World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/gpw/en/index.html>

economies and help build the newly independent states in Africa and Asia. International public health has been defined as “the application of the principles of public health to health problems and challenges that affect low- and middle- income countries and to the complex array of global and local forces that influence them” (Merson et al. 2006:xiv). The international health discourse has been largely confined to public health problems identified as relevant only to less developed states, addressed by aid programs of developed states. Merson, for instance, acknowledges that public health is influenced by global forces including migration, urbanization, and expanding global markets, but his discussion of international health is framed in terms of the geopolitical boundaries of the developing world. He does not acknowledge that public health challenges in low-income countries are, by virtue of the speed of travel and communications, the public health challenges of industrial countries as well.

The global health discourse, on the other hand, addresses the impact of modern globalization on public health services, policies and agendas, at all levels of governance and within both migratory and permanent communities. Global public health is concerned with preventing disease, promoting population health, and extending life through organized local and global efforts (Beaglehole 2003:2). While international health is largely confined to the geopolitical borders of individual developing countries, global health solutions recognize that today’s porous borders facilitate the constant flow of ideas, people, technologies, and diseases. This is not, however, meant to suggest that public health programs are not greatly needed in developing countries. Rather, the global discourse insists that health concerns are not confined to developing states. Emerging diseases, drug resistance, and a rising rate of chronic disease associated with an aging population pose a substantial challenge for the entire global health community. Public health in the United States is threatened by global challenges such as *E. coli* contamination, AIDS, and Lyme disease. Emerging global diseases, such as avian influenza and SARS, add to the urgency of global health. Finally, chronic, non-communicable diseases, including mental disorders, already represent 60% of the current global disease burden (WHO Global Programme of Work 2006: 3).

Global health transcends purely epidemiological issues to encompass all factors fundamental to health, including poverty, education, environmental degradation, urbanization, responsible governance, and administrative infrastructure. For instance, nearly half of diseases caused by *streptococcus*, *staphylococcus*, and *mycobacterium* strains of bacteria in developing countries are drug resistant (K.Brown 1997: 1057). Multi-drug resistance, which has undermined many disease control efforts, requires action in the realms of international research and development, patent law, intellectual property rights and international trade and finance (WHO GPW 2006: 10). Indeed, as Lurie writes, the universalization of health goals, globalization of capitalism and specialized medicine must confront both regional political, social, and economic realities and conflicts and global forces that transcend regionalism (2002:387).

Dual Impact of Globalization on Health

Many scholars agree that globalization promotes uneven development that presents both benefits and disparities in public health arena (McMurray 2004, Brown and Fee 2006, Yach and Bettcher 2000). On one hand, globalization facilitates an easier diffusion of technologies and ideas, including values of human rights. Conversely, there are risks associated with “diminished safety nets,” such as the facilitated marketing of tobacco, alcohol and psychoactive drugs, the easier

worldwide spread of infectious diseases, and rapid environmental degradation (Brown and Fee 2006:63). McMichael and Beaglehole (2000) argue that new technologies enhance standards of living and longevity, but simultaneous aspects of globalization “jeopardize population health via the erosion of social and environmental conditions, the global division of labor, the exacerbation of the rich-poor gap between and within countries, and the accelerating spread of consumerism” (2000: 496-497).

The International Development Research Centre points out some of the potential gains to health that can come from globalization. “Liberalized trade in agricultural products may provide short-term economic benefit to less developed countries. This can improve human health, depending on how equitably these benefits are allocated among all citizens...Protectionist policies, including subsidies, may preserve rural life and livelihoods...This benefits the health and quality of life of rural people...Trade openness might increase women’s share of paid employment, which is an important element of gender empowerment” (Labonte 2004).

Manderson and Whiteford (2000:1) argue that too often, international health planners design programs based on the assumption that ‘all else is equal’ and that each nation is part of the same ‘level playing field’. In reality, however, globalization produces uneven gains and, more often than not, the poorer players lose. Mechanisms of globalization stimulate both positive and negative challenges for global health. For instance, modern technologies create new forms of social interactions, including cell phones, satellite communications, illicit drug trafficking, undocumented migration and the Internet, that create distinct benefits and challenges for public health (Sholte 2000, Lee and Yach 2006).

Yach and Bettcher (1998:735) define the “new paradigm” of globalization as “the process of increasing economic, political, and social interdependence and integration as capital, goods, persons, concepts, images, ideas and values cross state boundaries.” The current phase of globalization facilitates the rapid transnational movement of capital, goods, and people. Borders have become porous to foreign business branches, immigrants and outsourced labor, and with it infectious viruses and drug-resistant bacteria that come with this increased flow of people (K.Brown 1997: 1056). Increased, indeed almost unstoppable, human mobility is an important agent for the transmission of ideas, values, and microbiological agents (Beaglehole 2003:11). This interconnectedness has created a new global society, whereby “their” problems suddenly become “ours.” Indeed, once far-away conflicts and diseases are now imperiling global health and security (Harris and Said 2004).

Changing patterns of health and disease have been integrally linked to the historical evolution of human societies (Lee and Yach 2006: 682). Lee and Yach (2006:681) argue that globalization influences public health in three ways. First, processes of global change are shaping the broad determinants of health, influencing individual lifestyle choices, employment, housing, education, water and sanitation, and food production. In other words, globalization is restructuring human societies and influencing individual and population health. Second, globalization gives rise to new patterns of health and disease, increasing health inequalities within and between countries. Finally, globalization requires societies to adapt their collective responses to changing health determinants and outcomes. In this sense, globalization is influencing health care financing,

service provision, and produce regulation and marketing as new ideas and technologies flow around the world.

Whereas Yach and Bettcher argue that WHO (incidentally, their employers) could turn the risks of globalization into opportunities to develop global monitoring and alert systems, McMichael and Beaglehole (2000) provide a well-argued list of “primary health risks” associated with globalization, including:

- The perpetuation and exacerbation of income differentials, both within and among countries, thereby creating and maintaining the basic poverty-associated conditions for poor health.
- The fragmentation and weakening of labor markets as internationally mobile capital acquires greater relative power. The resultant job insecurity, substandard wages, and lowest-common denominator approach to occupational environmental conditions and safety can jeopardize the health of workers and their families.
- The consequences of global environmental changes include change in atmospheric composition, land degradation, depletion of biodiversity, spread of “invasive” species, and dispersal of persistent organic pollutants.
- The spread of smoking-related diseases, as the tobacco industry globalizes its markets.
- The diseases of dietary excesses, as food production and food processing become intensified and as urban consumer preferences are shaped increasingly by globally promoted images.
- The diverse public health consequences of the proliferation of private car ownership, as car manufacturers extend their marketing.
- The continued widespread rise of urban obesity.
- Expansion of the international drug trade, exploiting the inner-urban underclass.
- Infectious diseases that now spread more easily because of increased worldwide travel.
- The apparent increasing prevalence of depression and mental health disorders in aging and socially fragmented urban populations (McMichael and Beaglehole (2000:497).

Millen et al. (2000:3) write that today’s market-led economic globalization widens the chasm between the privileged and the destitute, imperiling the lives of the world’s poor. Indeed, globalization produces uneven gains across the world. The WHO reported in 2006 that over the last 30 years, life expectancy has increased by between six and seven years globally. This increase is largely attributed to social and economic development coupled with the expansion of national health services and a wider provision of safe water and sanitation facilities. Yet despite these gains, there are widening health inequalities within countries, between rich and poor, men and women, and different ethnic groups. For instance, life expectancy in several African countries is falling dramatically due to pandemics of AIDS and tuberculosis, exacerbated in part by externally imposed economic programs that intensify the effects of poverty (Millen et al. 2003:5).

Winners from globalization, in high- and low-income countries alike, comprise a social elite that Bauman (1998) calls ‘tourists’. With the money and status to move throughout the world, these elite are motivated only by their dreams and desires. ‘Vagabonds’ on the other hand, are the less privileged hundreds of millions: North Africans crossing the Mediterranean, Chinese hiding in Canadian-bound cargo ships, and more than a million Mexicans each year who try

unsuccessfully to enter the US illegally (Global Health Watch 2005-2006: 4). Increased mobility of labor can have mutual economic benefits, as many developing economies welcome cheap overseas labor, and international remittances from these workers assist their home economies (Beaglehole 2003:11). Population mobility is indeed a core feature of modern globalization, encompassing documented and undocumented laborers, refugees, asylum seekers, tourists, permanent settlers and internally displaced persons (Stilwell et al. 2003).

Reversals in public health gains in the developing world are due to factors such as infectious diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, deteriorating social and economic conditions, and collapsing health services (WHO 2006:1). The WHO identifies changing demographic trends – marked by a significant increase in the proportion and number of older people – along with deteriorating environmental conditions, unhealthy behavior, and inadequate nutrition as factors leading to the rise of several chronic diseases, including mental and substance abuse disorders, and a consequent surge in demand for expensive long-term tertiary care (WHO GPW 2006:4).

Health and Sustainable Development

Public health is closely linked to notions of sustainable development, or economic growth that must occur within the constraints of maintaining intact ecosystems that support human societies and the things that they value (Rees: 2000). Critical issue areas and resulting investments in public health reflect wider conditions of social, economic and natural environments. As Beaglehole argues:

“The sustained good health of any population requires a stable and productive natural environment that: yields assured supplies of food and fresh water; has a relatively constant climate in which climate-sensitive physical and biological systems do not change for the worse; and retains biodiversity. For the human species the stability, richness and equity of the social environment are also important to population health” (2003:5).

The sustained health of a population indeed depends on factors beyond the scope of epidemiology, including poverty, social justice and society; and the relationship between humans and the environment.

Poverty, Social Justice and Society

Social and material inequalities in a population generate health inequalities, which McMichael and Beaglehole (2003:2) identify as an increasingly important aspect of public health. The underlying political, social and behavioral determinants of health inequalities must be identified and incorporated into the development of sustaining public health practices (ibid). Public health therefore rests on notions of social justice, whereby health services and health education are extended equally to all groups in any society, even when the burden of illness within that society is distributed unequally (Merson 2006). Often the fair distribution of public health services is impeded by barriers of gender, social class, ethnicity, religion, and race. The WHO GPW argues that those treated inequitably in many countries include indigenous people, ethnic minorities, people in poor communities, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, migrants, and adolescents (2006: 9). The goals of contemporary public health, then, encompass several large-scale dimensions: the improvement of population health, the reduction of social and health inequalities, and the creation of health-sustaining environments.

The World Bank estimated that in 2001, 1.1 billion people had consumption levels below \$1 per day and 2.7 billion lived on less than \$2 daily.³ However, Chen and Ravallion (2004:1) argue that 390 million fewer people were living in poverty in 2001 than 20 years earlier. If the trends from 1981-2001 continue, then the aggregate \$1 per day poverty rate for 1990 will be almost halved by 2015, though East and South Asia may more than halve their 1990 poverty rates (ibid). Dollar (2002) similarly claims that globalization has reduced the number of people living in abject poverty (defined by the World Bank as living on less than a dollar a day) by 200 million since 1980. However, as Chen and Ravallion reported, in 2004 there were still over one billion people living on less than a dollar a day, and 2.8 billion, almost half the world's population, on less than two dollars a day. In low-income countries, 43% of the urban population lives in slums, and in the least developed countries, 78% of urban residents are slum-dwellers (WHO GPW 2006: 5).

Whether income inequality is the root of disease inequality remains a disputed topic among public health researchers (Deaton 2001, Harris and Said 2004). Income inequalities are associated with a decline in social cohesion, social solidarity and support for strong states with strong redistributive income, health, and education policies that have been shown to buffer liberalization's unequal effects (Deaton 2001, Gough 2001, Harris and Said 2004). McMichael and Beaglehole note that a deficiency of social capital (social networks and civic institutions) adversely affects the prospects for health through widened rich-poor gaps, inner-urban decay, increased drug trade, and weakened public-health systems (2000: 498). Potential and actual health emergencies, including morbidity and mortality, are linked to violence and poverty. Health in developing countries is highly dependent on access to safe food and water, financial security, and protection from the effects of climate change (WHO GPW 2006:2). Poverty is indeed intricately related to crime, malnutrition and poor education.

Humans and the Environment

Changes in the environment caused by growing economies and industrial practices directly impact infectious diseases, especially in low-income countries that may lack enforced industrial regulatory practices. For instance, deforestation of the Amazon rainforest may have a profound effect on climate change, with long-term and potentially severe health implications for much of the world's populations (Labonte 1999). Global climate change could additionally lead to regionally variable increases in weather disasters, the salination of coastal lands and freshwater supplies due to sea-level rise, and the disruption of complex ecological systems that determine the geography of certain infections, such as malaria, dengue fever and *leishmaniasis* (Beaglehole 2003:13). These environmental factors will likely affect the yields of agricultural crops and the health of plants and livestock (Harris and Seid 2004:35).

On the other hand, new technologies greatly increased food production in the 20th century. In addition to this increase in production, resulting in a greater amount of food for the world, there has been a movement toward the use of organic and sustainable farming methods. These pesticide and hormone-free foods have increased the nutritional benefit of many of the foods available on the market.

³ World Bank:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPA/0,,contentMDK:20153855~menuPK:435040~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:430367,00.html>, June 21st, 2007

Collaborations of Government and Non-government Actors

Along with an understanding of and perspective on the debates around global health and sustainable development, it is important to understand how different stakeholders work together on global health challenges. As health is, in many ways, a public good, the contributions of governments are critical, as are their increasingly common interactions with non-governmental organizations and for-profit vendors.

There is no shortage of stakeholders in global health. The implications and possible conflagration of public health epidemics necessitate global partnerships between many sectors and at all government levels – community, national, regional and global. Intergovernmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and individual countries filter and mediate between local realities and global categorizations of health, illness and risk (Manderson and Whiteford 2000:2). McMichael and Beaglehole warn that “unless the moderating role of the state or of international agencies is strengthened, increasing competition for the world’s limited natural resources is likely to damage intercountry relations, local and global environments, and population health” (2000: 497).

Because it is not always clear who is responsible for leading these actions, a global health infrastructure characterized by coherent policy and the active participation of global, national, and local organizations is crucial to implementing successful public health programs. Although many public health initiatives are conceived and delivered by non-governmental organizations and the private sector, governments play a crucial role in two ways. First, they design and implement public policies that shape social and environmental conditions, such as housing, education, and pollution control. Second, they provide health services and education, usually to populations with the greatest needs, in an effort to ensure equity in health access (Merson et al 2006:xiv).

Many direct health problems are addressed by domestic policies, but many also depend on international collaboration. For instance, health features prominently in recent international agreements, including the World Trade Organization Declaration on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights in 2001, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development in 2002, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 (WHO GPW 2006: 8). Walt and Buse (2006:655) call these collaborations “international public goods,” defined as activities for which national action alone is ineffective or impossible to organize or encourage. These public goods are often discussed at international meetings on standards regarding pollution, drug trafficking, and cooperation on research to find an AIDS vaccine or to eradicate smallpox. For instance, 18 Asian, European, West African and Middle Eastern countries synchronized national polio vaccination campaigns, immunizing 55 million children in April and May 1995. By recognizing the risk that non-immunized people could transmit poliomyelitis across borders, the countries were able to collaboratively establish collective National Immunization Days every three years (Walt and Buse 2006:656).

But, these large global efforts can take years to put in place and can prove to be unwieldy policy implementing institutions. Increasingly smaller localities, individuals and institutes are contributing to the enhancement of global public health through new initiatives, creative

collaborations and entrepreneurial efforts. The State of Washington is one of those places. This report begins to chart Washington's efforts in this sector.

Methodology

As a first attempt to observe Washington's strengths and activities in the global health arena, 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 work is being done on global health 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 'global health', 'sustainable development' and 'global' for the purposes of this research. Second, we discuss the global health and sustainable development issues identified and captured in our research. Lastly, this section describes the methods used to observe global health activities in the not-for-profit, academic, and for-profit sectors.

Sustainable Development & Global Health

In order to properly observe the organizations and the efforts occurring within the state of Washington related to global health and sustainable development requires, we must define terms as they are generally understood and craft a working definition for the purposes of this study. As with any recently defined field there are multiple definitions and interpretations. We draw upon generalized and widely accepted definitions for each as well as offer more specific, working definitions for the purposes of this study.

Global Health encompasses the health problems, issues and concerns that transcend national boundaries and are best addressed by cooperative actions.⁴ 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.⁵ For our study, global health activities occurring within the state of Washington encompass a range of public health concerns, from specific infectious diseases to food and water-borne illnesses, health interventions and technologies, and basic health needs, such as nutrition and clean water and air. These are global to the extent that the organization's activities reach across national borders or address the needs of populations that move across borders.

Sustainable development is a holistic and multi-dimensional development process predicated on economic growth and social cohesion without compromising the natural environment.⁶ 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 economic, social justice, health

⁴ Board on International Health, Institute of Medicine, 'America's Vital Interest in Global Health'. Available online: <http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/avi/#sim>

⁵ Kickbusch

⁶ Buntland, G (ed) 1987. *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

and environmental projects and concerns oriented towards improving human and environmental well-being.

Global in this case relates to the social, technological and biophysical systems⁷ 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.

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 services, advocacy to policy. These approaches may address issues along a continuum of concerns 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 public health 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.

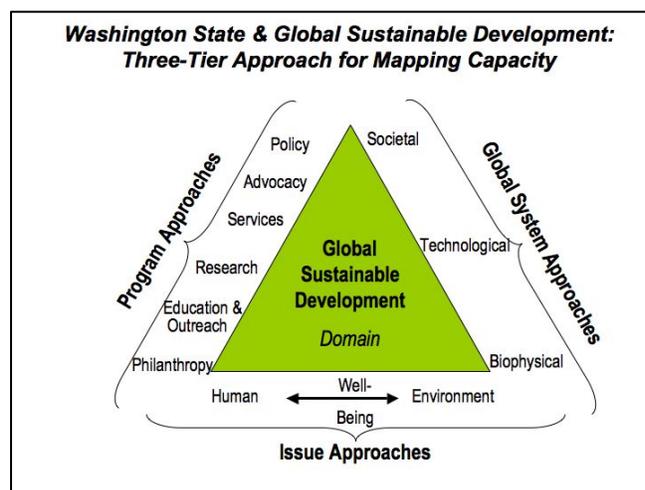


Figure 3.1: Three Tier Approach to Global Sustainable Development

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.

⁷ Systems describe the organizational structures and complex processes created from the interactions and transactions of various social actors with and within environmental settings.

Global health 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 that address the health concerns of people living outside the United States. Together, domestic activities and international activities comprise our working definition of global health activities.

Table 3.1: Definitions of Domestic, International, and Global Health Activities

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

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

Our working definition of poverty and social justice issues encompasses a spectrum of social concerns and systems that produce material and social inequalities, as well as unequal and unjust power relations. These include global economic systems like ‘free’ and ‘fair’ trade, economic development and inequality, issues of governance, and democracy and political participation. We employ the geographical framework described in Table 3.1 to draw connections between local, transnational and global manifestations of these concerns and to analyze the efforts undertaken by Washington-based organizations to address them. This analysis will be the focus of the publication *The State of Global Washington: A Focus on Economic Development, Poverty, and Social Justice*.

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, economic development, 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. *The State of Global Washington: A Focus on Humans and the Environment* will focus on these activities.

Measuring Global Health Activities: Methodology

Our methodological approach aims to identify activities and organizations in the not-for profit, for-profit and academic sectors in Washington State that promote global health 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 3.2), program approaches (Table 3.3), and geography (Table 3.4).

For the purposes of our study, we have identified 58 global sustainable development issues, which have been grouped into 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 publications⁸, and was further refined through the feedback of over 13 individual sustainable development scholars and practitioners⁹ in Washington State.

Table 3.2 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
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

⁸ 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/>

⁹ 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.

Table 3.3 defines the nine types of program approaches employed used to categorize global health activities of non-profit organizations located in Washington State.

Table 3.3 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.

The geography of program activity implementation has been categorized by country into five regions listed in Table 3.4. The classification scheme we employ in our analysis was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division.¹⁰

Table 3.4: Regions of the World

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

Sector Specific Research

For each of the not-for-profit, for-profit, and academic sectors we take a different methodological approach when analyzing organizational activities within those sectors. We address each of these in turn.

Non-profit sector

Approximately 15,000 not-for-profit organizations with offices located in Washington State and with 501c3 status were identified using the National Center for Charitable Statistics and the Washington State Charities databases. Using the organization’s stated mission statement within these databases and supplemented by online research, we identified 805 organizations that

¹⁰ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>, June 21st, 2007

address one or more of the global sustainable development issues listed in Table 3.2. 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 58 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-identify as addressing at least one issue in the category of global health are the focus of Section 3 of this report.

As described in Section 3, survey participants identified which global health 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 program collaboration offers, 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 the University of Washington and Washington State University. Our second research phase extended our analysis to include Central Washington University (CWU), Eastern Washington University (EWU), Western Washington University (WWU) 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 a future direction for 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 promote global health.

As detailed in Section 4, global health activities taking place in the academic sector are categorized in three areas. These include: 1) global health center-based activity. 2) global health teaching and 3) global health research.

Center-based activities refer to the various centers housed at the six universities addressing global health issues and an analysis of their activities, which include teaching, outreach and research. 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 the four-year colleges and universities and all of the community colleges, accompanied by interviews with key informants in the 19 four-year colleges. This study was published in June of 2007.

Teaching activities refer to the 41 classes taught at the University of Washington and Washington State University that address global health issues. The classes at the UW were identified by the UW International Health Program Curriculum Committee, and WSU classes were identified by the research team through online research of WSU course catalog and through discussion with five UW and WSU faculty members.

The analysis of research activities is limited to the over 7,000 externally funded projects occurring in the fiscal year of 2006 undertaken at Washington State's two A-1 research institutions, the University of Washington and Washington State University. Using the project descriptions and the knowledge of faculty members working in global health at both UW and WSU¹¹, the research team identified 278 projects addressing global health issues.

Private Sector

293 Washington companies were identified as the initial sample of companies participating in global sustainable development activities.¹² 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*,¹³ the *National Green Pages*,¹⁴ the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association industry directory,¹⁵ and interviews with business leaders from Boeing, Microsoft, Starbucks and PATH.¹⁶

Private sector global sustainable development activities have been categorized in three areas that include philanthropy, products and services, and operations. Table 3.6 outlines our framework for analysis and defines these three areas of activity by issue cluster. This framework built upon the Center for Corporate Citizenship¹⁷ categories of private sector activities and was refined based on definitions of corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship of Washington-based companies.

¹¹ These faculty members include Sally Weatherford (UW), Amy Hagopian (UW), and Guy Palmer (WSU).

¹² 291 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.

¹³ "Corporate Philanthropists," p. 88; "Largest Private Companies," pps. 114-120; *Puget Sound Business Journal Book of Lists*, 2006, Vol. 27, No. 35.

¹⁴ Co-op America's National Green Pages, <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/>, Accessed 4/11/07.

¹⁵ WBBA Industry Directory, <http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory>, accessed 4/13/07.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷

Table 3.6: 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>
Poverty & Social Justice	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic poverty activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address poverty & social justice needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating 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

Global Health Activities in Washington's Non-Profit Sector

WASH's health sector facilitated a community level health initiative to combat maternal and infant mortality in Intibuc, one of Honduras's poorest, most rural departments.

- Water and Sanitation Health (WASH)

IDRI has developed the first defined vaccine for leishmaniasis. Following a successful Phase-I study in the U.S., IDRI is conducting clinical trials in Peru, Brazil, and Colombia.

- Infectious Disease Research Institute (IDRI)

Ukrainian Community Center of Washington had developed a parent education program for immigrant families with children ages 0 to 18 from the former Soviet Union. This program increases knowledge about positive discipline, and reduces the usage of corporal punishment that is commonly used in the community.

- 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 health 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 2006.¹⁸ 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 health 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. 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 health.

¹⁸ 501 (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.

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.¹⁹ Among these, 23% work in global health (183 organizations), 32% work in poverty, social justice & society (259 organizations), and 55% work in humans & the environment (439 organizations). (See Figure 3.1)

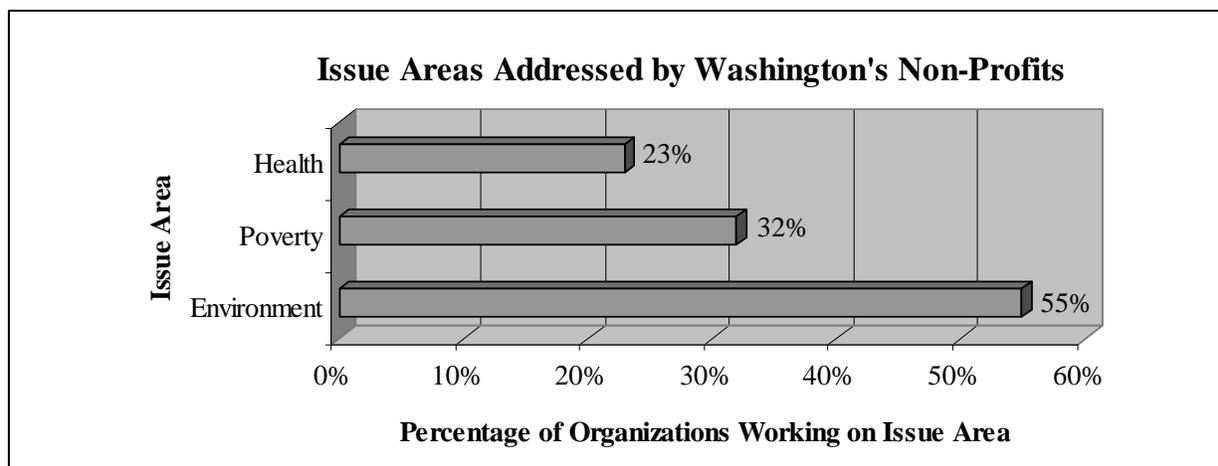


Figure 3.1 Global Health Issue Areas

Table 3.1 outlines the distribution of these 805 organizations around the project’s three issue clusters of health, poverty, social justice & society, and humans & the environment. The table further separates the organizations into those addressing issues domestically, and those addressing them internationally.²⁰

Table 3.1 Washington State Non-Profit Organizations’ Distribution across Issue & Global Focus²¹

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

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

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ See the methodology section for a detailed explanation of the differences between domestic and international global sustainable development work.

²¹ Total does not equal 805, as some organizations work on multiple issue areas

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 Distribution²²

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

Washington's Global Reach

Washington's global health 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 Myanmar, Tonga and Lichtenstein.

Of the 116 surveyed organizations working in global health, 33 have programs working exclusively with global populations in the United States, and 14 work with populations both at home and abroad. 60% work internationally (70 organizations), and 41% implement their programs domestically (47 organizations). The greatest number of Washington's non-profits work internationally in Africa (42), followed by Asia (37) and the Americas (31).

Figure 3.2 shows the various geographic regions where Washington's health non-profit organizations and foundations have programs.²³

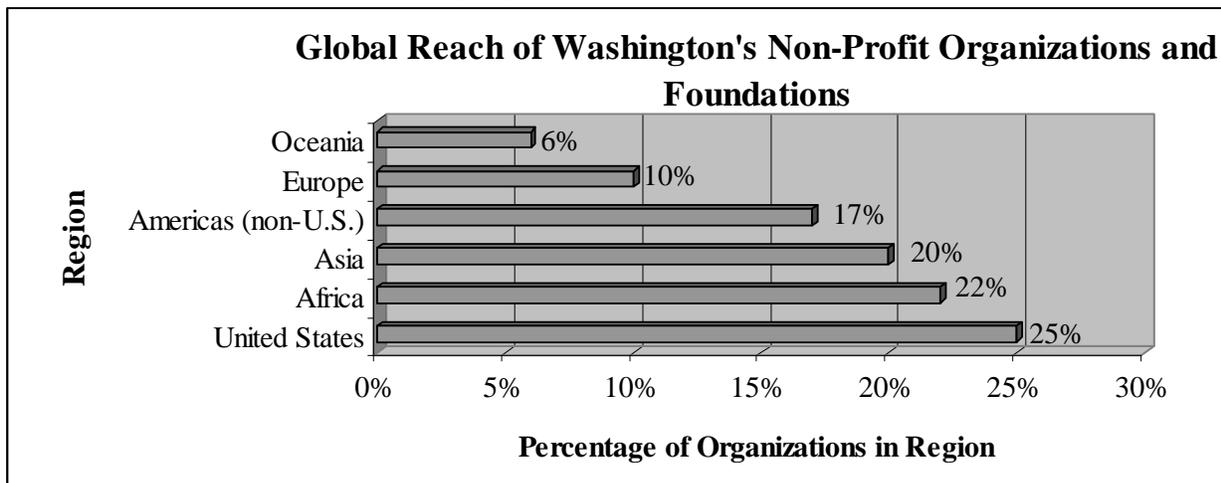


Figure 3.2 Global Health Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Geographic Reach

²² Total does not equal 295, as some organizations work on multiple issue areas

²³ The following outline the actual number of organizations working in each region: United States, 47; Africa, 42; Asia, 37; Americas (non U.S.), 31; Europe, 20; Oceania, 10.

Global Health Issues

Washington’s non-profit organizations and foundations are working on a wide range of global health issues. These issues run the gamut from mental health to HIV/AIDS. The global issues most often addressed by Washington’s non-profits and foundations are nutrition (53%) and clean water and sanitation (50%). Accidental injuries, biotechnology, and respiratory infections all were selected by less than 10% of the organizations responding.

Table 3.2 indicates the number of organizations identifying each individual issue of global health as an area where they work.

Table 3.2 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global Health Issues

Global Health Issue Areas	Number of Organizations Working on Issue	Percentage of Organizations Working on Issue
Nutrition	62	53%
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	58	50%
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	42	36%
HIV/AIDS	38	33%
Chronic Disease	31	27%
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	30	26%
Other Infectious Diseases	24	21%
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	23	20%
Malaria	22	19%
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	22	19%
Reproductive health/Family Planning	19	16%
Tuberculosis	17	15%
Health Care & Drug Access	16	14%
Medicinal & Pharmaceuticals	14	12%
Violence Recovery	14	12%
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	10	9%
Accidental Injury	8	7%
Medical Biotechnology	6	5%

Approaches to Global Health Issues

Washington’s non-profit organizations and foundations take a variety of approaches to the global health issues they address. Among the most common approaches to global health issues were improving education & training (83%) and increasing public awareness (73%).

A variety of program approaches were presented in the survey. Figure 3.3 indicates the number of organizations selecting each type of program approach.²⁴

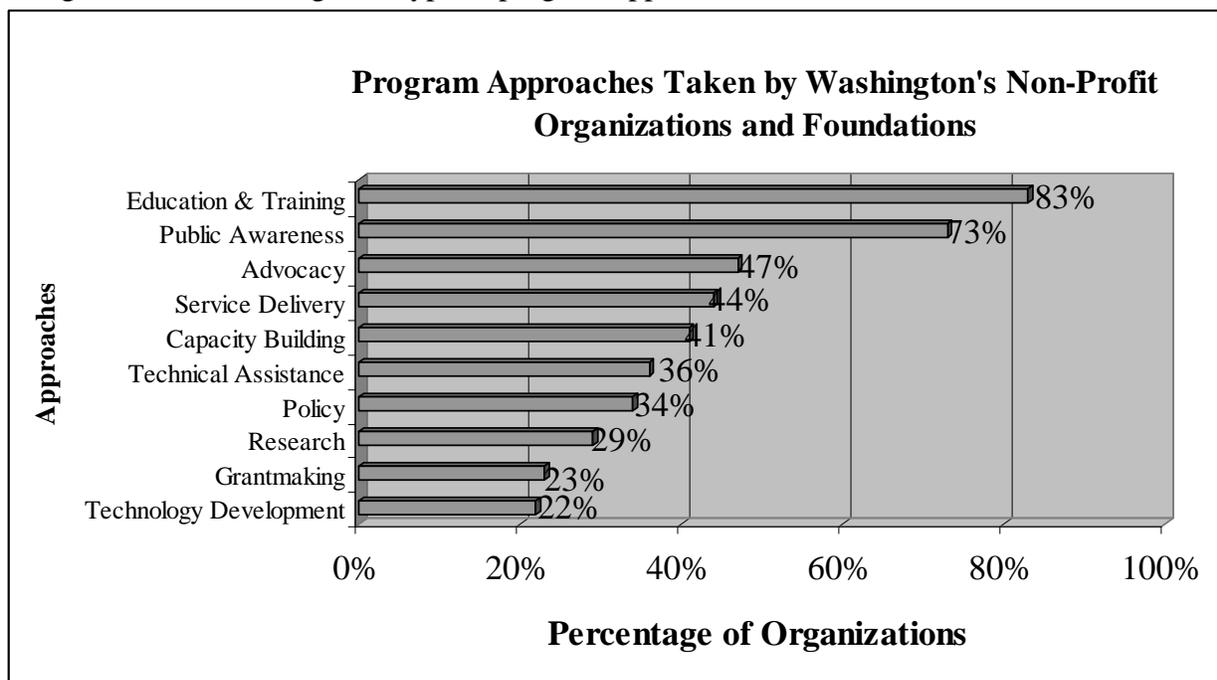


Figure 3.3 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global Health Program Approaches

Target Populations

80% of the organizations working on global health target specific population groups. The populations most targeted by organizations working on global health issues in Washington are people from lower income brackets, women and adults.

Table 3.3 indicates the number of organizations specifically targeting each population.

Table 3.3 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global Health Target Populations

Global Health Target Populations	Number of Organizations Targeting Population	Percentage of Organizations Targeting Population
Low Income	61	53%
Women	43	37%
Adults	41	35%
Infants	36	31%
Children	35	30%
Teens	32	28%
Indigenous People	32	28%

²⁴ The following outlines the actual number of organizations identifying each approach: Education & Training, 96; Public Awareness, 85; Advocacy, 54; Service Delivery, 51; Capacity Building, 47; Technical Assistance, 42; Policy, 40; Research, 34; Grantmaking & Philanthropy, 27; Technology Development, 26.

Global Health Target Populations	Number of Organizations Targeting Population	Percentage of Organizations Targeting Population
Men	30	26%
Seniors	29	25%
Ethnic or Racial Minorities	28	24%
Organization's membership base	24	21%
Organization does not target a specific population	23	20%
Refugees	21	18%
Homeless Population	19	16%
Immigrants	19	16%
Elected and/or Government Officials	17	15%
Business leaders	16	14%
Other	16	14%
Middle Income	13	11%
Victims of Violence	13	11%
Migrant Workers (domestic or international)	11	9%
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Trans-sexual, Queer	8	7%
Sex Workers	3	3%

Organizations Working Across Issues

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

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.

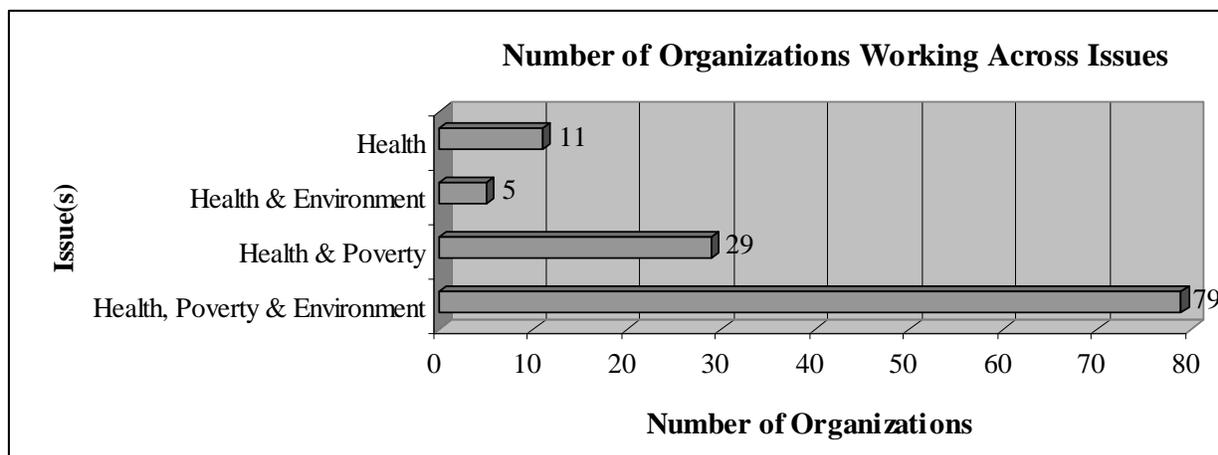


Figure 3.4 Organizations Working Across Issue Areas

The most common environmental issues selected alongside health issues were water & sanitation and sustainable agriculture. These issues fit nicely with the popular health issues of nutrition and clean water & sanitation access.

Table 3.4 outlines all of the environmental issues that were also selected by organizations selecting health issues.

Table 3.4 Environmental Issues Selected with Health Issues

Humans & the Environment	Number of Organizations working on Health and Environmental Issue
Water & Sanitation	48
Sustainable Agriculture & Farming	46
Watersheds	33
Public Environmental Conceptions & Behavior	30
Biodiversity	27
Wildlife	27
Pollution & Toxins	24
Energy	22
Air Quality	21
Ecosystems Services	21
Urban Ecology & Sustainable Cities	21
Climate Change	19
Oceans and Estuaries	18
Environmental Justice	18
Eco-tourism	17

Humans & the Environment	Number of Organizations working on Health and Environmental Issue
Natural Disasters	14
Environmental History	13
Aquaculture	10

The most common poverty and social justice issues that were selected along with health issues were community development and education & literacy.

Table 3.5 outlines all of the poverty issues that were selected by organizations that selected health issues.

Table 3.5 Poverty Issues Selected with Health Issues

Poverty, Social Justice & Society	Number of Organizations working on Health and Poverty Issue
Community Development	71
Education & Literacy	70
Economic Development	55
Economic & Social Inequities	41
Employment & Income Generation	41
Housing	36
Human Rights	28
Microfinance	24
Internet and Communication	21
Land Distribution & Reform	20
Transportation	20
Democracy & Political Participation	16
Security, Conflict & Violence	13
Fair Trade	12
International Trade	11
Migration	8
Foreign Policy	5

Non-Profit and Foundation Collaborations

Bahia Street is reaching a student population that would not otherwise be involved in its programs.

- *Bahia Street, collaboration with University of Washington and Rotary International*

Ongoing working partnership: \$2 million of dental care delivered to underserved people. Disease prevention education and tools delivered to over 5,000 children. Sustainable program left in place.

- *International Smile Power Foundation, collaboration with Great Shape Inc!, Sandal's Resorts, and Jamaican Ministry of Health*

Higher quality health care provided by Vietnamese doctors and nurses to their patients as a result of interaction with MEDRIX team members in the settings of hospitals, health clinics and community public health.

- *MEDRIX, collaboration with Seattle Pacific University, Hue Central Hospital and Provincial Health Services, TT-Hue Province, Vietnam*

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. 73% of the health organizations surveyed identified that they collaborate with other organizations domestically and 49% have collaborations internationally. These collaborations span the globe. The greatest number of collaborations was with others in the non-profit sector. The fewest number were with the private sector.

The most common program approaches to collaborate around were education & training and public awareness. The greatest number of international collaborations took place in Asia (10), followed by Africa (9).

Figure 3.5 and 3.6 illustrate the spread of collaborations across sectors for Washington's health non-profit organizations and foundations, both within the U.S. and internationally.²⁵

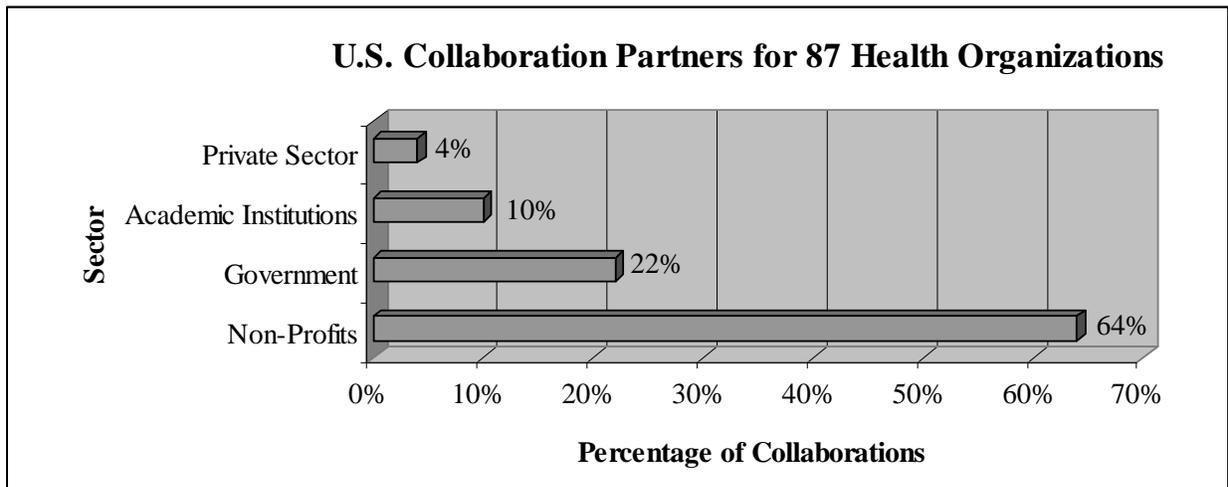


Figure 3.5 U.S. Collaboration Partners for 87 Health Organizations

²⁵ Note that respondents were asked to identify two collaborations, so these numbers aggregate answers about each partner.

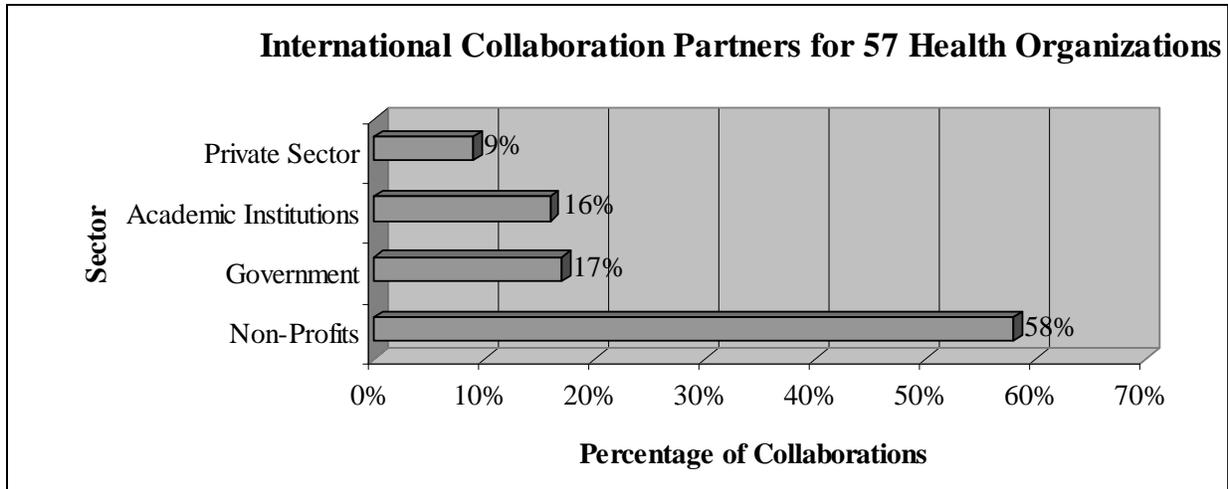


Figure 3.6 International Collaboration Partners for 87 Health Organizations

Conclusion

The data that has been collected in this study of Washington State’s non-profit organizations and foundations working on global health issues confirms the initial broad hypothesis of the Global State of Washington project: there is a lot of work occurring in global health 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 health programming being implemented around the world, both inside Washington State and in every region of the world. Issues addressed range from disease-focused, such as organizations working to eliminate tuberculosis, to systems-focused, such as organizations improving health care and drug access. A huge amount of education, training and public awareness is being provided worldwide – providing visibility both to Washington’s organizations as well as those global health issues they pursue.

Wide spectrums of populations are targeted by Washington’s global health 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.

This research began because of the hypothesis that a lack of knowledge about the statewide activities in global health affects the efficacy global health 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 health. 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 also contribute to the state’s ability to promote Washington as a region of excellence in education, research, service and advocacy in

global health issues. There is a large number of organizations working on and passionate about global health issues in this state, and this analysis of the non-profit sector, along with those on the private and academic sectors, will reinforce with statistics what is already becoming anecdotally accepted: Washington is a leader in global health.

Finally, the database of non-profit organizations and foundations that will be developed out of this research will greatly benefit Washington State and its global health organizations by giving them easy access to information about other organizations and individuals working on global health 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.

Global Health Activities in Washington's Academic Sector

“Some of the top scientists in the world are addressing global health issues of profound importance for developing nations. That they anchor this work at Washington State University—and use it to better our world—demonstrates the true mission of the public university”²⁶

*-V. Lane Rawlins, President
Washington State University*

Washington State is home to 19 accredited 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.

We begin our assessment of the academic sector's Global Health activities with an examination of center and program related activities. Center or program related activities are a good reflection 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 is limited to the six public four-year universities in Washington State: Central Washington University (CWU), Eastern Washington University (EWU), the Evergreen State College, the University of Washington (UW), Washington State University (WSU), and Western Washington University (WWU)²⁷. 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 environmental sustainability.

²⁶ <http://research.wsu.edu/about/GlobalHealth-81.pdf>, April 1st, 2007

²⁷ For information and a complete index of Washington State institutions of higher education, see the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, available: <http://www.hecb.wa.gov/links/colleges/collegesindex.asp>

In addition to these efforts, our research team has identified international and global learning opportunities for students at the 19 four-year degree granting institutions in Washington State in addition to an aggregate view of the 34 community and technical colleges. This research is the subject of *The Global State of Washington: A Focus on 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 global health 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, online research, and through data collection on international resource centers and research institutes for the forthcoming global learning report.

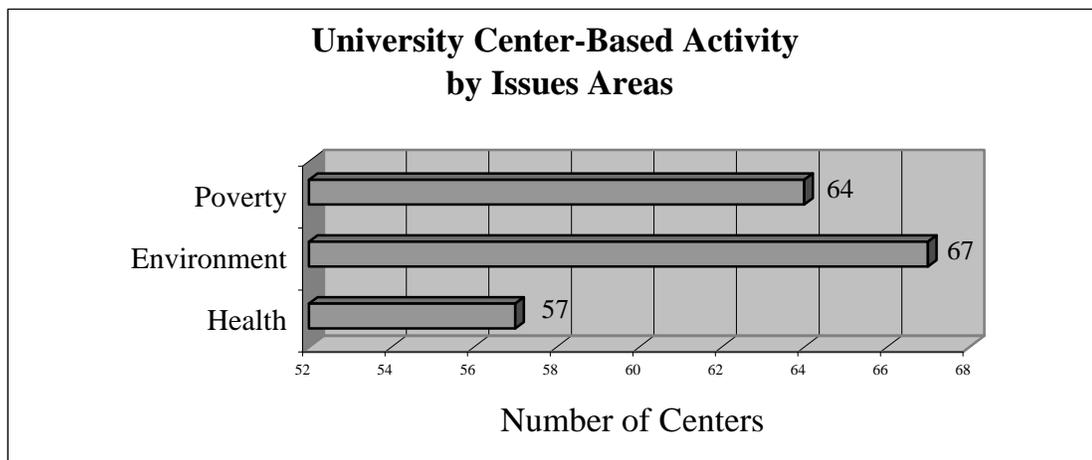


Figure 4.1 University Center-Based Activities by Issue

To date, our research has identified a total of 124 centers engaged in global sustainable development. As detailed in Figure 4.1, 67 centers address issues of humans & the environment, 64 of the centers promote economic development, poverty alleviation and social justice, and 57 centers address global health concerns.²⁸ The 124 centers housed in Washington State’s six public, four-year degree granting universities represent a diversity of global environmental, economic development, social justice and health activities. This section aims to describe and analyze center-based research, teaching and community outreach activities that address issues pertaining to global health. We examine the cross-issue sustainable development approaches being taken by centers addressing global health concerns, look at the geographical focus of activities, and then describe the issues.

²⁸ The total number of centers equals more than 121, as several centers address more than one sustainable development issue area.

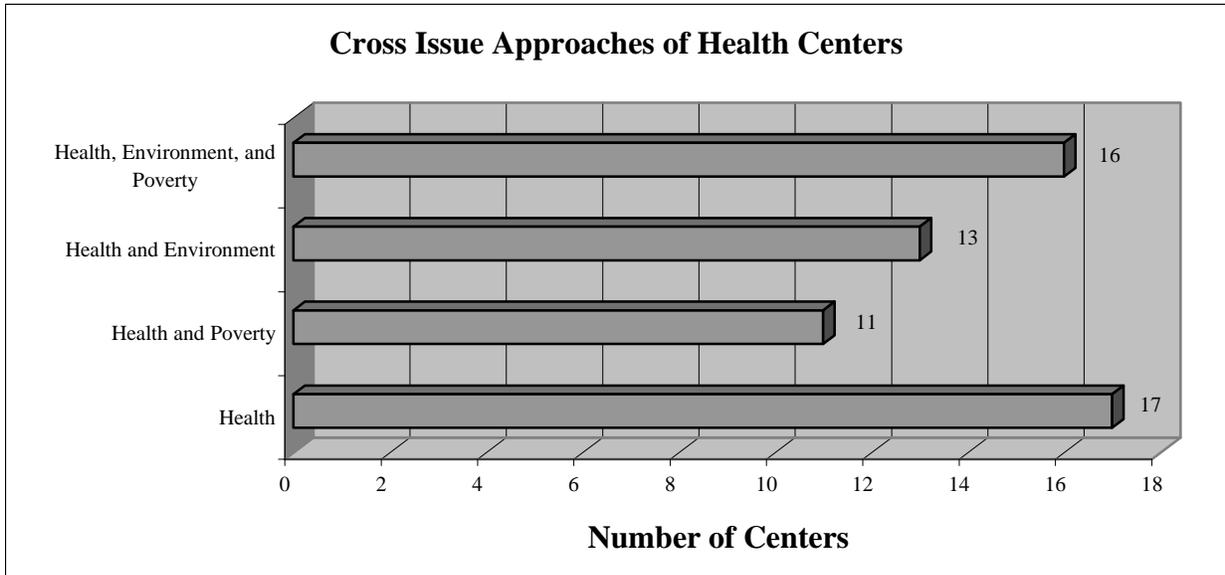


Figure 4.2 Cross-Issue Approaches of Health Centers

As Figure 4.2 describes, 16 of the total 57 health focused centers address issues across the sustainable development spectrum, while 13 address issues of health and the environment, and 11 centers include a focus on the intersection of poverty and health issues. That is, 30% of the health centers identified thus far focus exclusively on health (17 centers), and 28% (16 centers) address issues across all three issue clusters.

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	54	42
Health	57	35	38

Of the 57 health centers, 61% (35 centers) include a focus on domestic health issues and 66% (38 centers) focus on international issues.

Washington State academic centers address a variety of global health issues, which are detailed in Table 4.2. Center based activity reflects Washington State’s drug and health Care focus, as 28% (16) centers address health care and drug access, 25% (14) engage in clean water and sanitation access and another 23% (13) address issues affecting infectious diseases. Our health centers also demonstrate clear strengths in reproductive health and family planning (13 centers), food, water borne & diarrheal illnesses (12 centers) and violence recovery (11 centers), and maternal, newborn, and child health (10 centers).

Table 4.2 Global Health Issues Addressed by University Centers

Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Percentage of Organizations Working on Issue
Health Care & Drug Access	16	28%
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	13	23%
Other Infectious Diseases	13	23%
Reproductive health/Family Planning	13	23%
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	12	21%
Violence Recovery	11	19%
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	10	18%
HIV/AIDS	9	16%
Nutrition	9	16%
Medical Biotechnology	8	14%
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	6	11%
Accidental Injury	5	9%
Chronic Disease	5	9%
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	5	9%
Tuberculosis	2	4%
Malaria	1	2%
Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals	1	2%
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	1	2%

As we shortly discuss, each of the six universities included in our research exhibit distinct strengths and expertise in global health issues, as well as the more broadly defined global sustainable development. 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, the 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 similarities and differences between universities are explored and examples 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 concerns here at home. An example of this focus is the Civic Engagement Center, which encourages and helps students participate in local organizations across all sectors of development and service.²⁹ Students have a variety of choices of short term or long term programs such as volunteering for the American Red Cross or becoming involved with community health clinics for a day or for their entire college career.

Eastern Washington University

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

As Table 4.4 describes, centers at Eastern Washington University exhibit a strong focus on issues of domestic economic development, poverty and social justice. However, we have identified two centers that address issues of global health. The mission of one of these centers, the Center for Farm Health and Safety, is to promote the health and well being of the rural and farm communities in Eastern Washington through research, community programs and building coalitions. To accomplish this mission, the center works to understand the socio-cultural and behavioral elements of the health and safety process in order to design effective programs which will help to prevent injuries and illness in agriculture, including forestry and fisheries industries.³⁰

Evergreen State College

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
Health	1	1	1

Of nine centers identified at the Evergreen State College, one focuses on health issues. Bacteriophage Biology researches applications of phage biology in the treatment of diseases such as Cystic Fibrosis. Bacteriophage Biology has a partnership with the Eliava Institute of Bacteriophage, Microbiology, and Virology in Tbilisi, Georgia.³¹

²⁹ See the Civic Engagement Center website, available: <http://www.takeactioncwu.com/>

³⁰ See the Center for Farm Health and Safety website, available: <http://www.ewu.edu/x11667.xml>

³¹ See the Bacteriophage Biology website, available: <http://academic.evergreen.edu/projects/phage/home.htm>.

University of Washington

We have identified 67 centers based at the University of Washington. Of these centers, 32 address concerns of humans and the environment, 33 address economic development, poverty and social justice issues, 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 Health centers, which exhibit strengths in health care and drug access (13 centers), reproductive health/family planning (11 centers), HIV/AIDS (nine centers), and issues of infectious diseases (eight centers). UW-based centers also demonstrate an expertise in maternal, newborn, and child health, medical biotechnology, violence recovery, and clean water and sanitation access.

Table 4.7 Global Health Issues Addressed by UW Centers

Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue
Health Care and Drug Access	13	Nutrition	4
Reproductive health/Family Planning	11	Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	4
HIV/AIDS	9	Accidental Injury	3
Other Infectious Diseases	8	Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	3
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	8	Mental Health & Drug Addiction	2
Medical Biotechnology	7	Tuberculosis	2
Violence Recovery	7	Malaria	1
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	5	Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals	0
Chronic Disease	4	Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	0

An example of work taking place at the UW is the Center for Ecogenetics and Environmental Health that strives to understand and communicate how genetic factors influence human susceptibility to environmental health risks. The center aims to foster collaborations between investigators working in toxicology, molecular biology, genetics, and environmental epidemiology, apply basic research on biomarkers of disease susceptibility to studies in human populations, catalyze the development of multi-investigator grants in the research core areas, and

support community outreach and education that informs the public about ecogenetics and encourages environmental health education in the broader community.³²

Washington State University

27 centers have been identified at WSU, 12 of which promote global health, eight of which address economic development, poverty and social justice issues, and 22 that address humans and the environment concerns. Of the 12 that address global health issues, five also address economic development, poverty and social justice issues and eight address issues of humans and the environment.

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

Table 4.9 details the issues of focus of WSU based Health centers, which exhibit strengths in food, water borne and diarrheal illnesses (seven centers), nutrition (four centers), clean water and sanitation access (three centers), and issues of infectious diseases (three centers).

Table 4.9 Global Health Issues Addressed by WSU Centers

Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	7	Mental Health & Drug Addiction	1
Nutrition	4	Reproductive health/Family Planning	1
Clean Water and Sanitation Access	3	Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	1
Other Infectious Diseases	3	Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	1
Health Care & Drug Access	2	Violence Recovery	1
Chronic Disease	1	Accidental Injury	0
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	1	HIV/AIDS	0
Medical Biotechnology	1	Malaria	0
Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals	1	Tuberculosis	0

WSU exhibits many strengths in food, water borne, & diarrheal illness as well as nutrition issues. One program reaching out to the community is the Nutrition Program. Through the program, citizens of the communities surrounding WSU can learn about healthy food choices, how to cook

³² <http://depts.washington.edu/ceeh/about/about.html>

well and make sure food is clean to avoid food borne illnesses, and how to deal with disorders or diseases that make food selection a life saving matter.

Western Washington University

Table 4.10 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

Although their least common issue cluster of focus, WWU centers demonstrate clear strengths in global health issues. Of the 10 centers at WWU, four work strongly with global health issues. For example, the Center for Cross Cultural Research researches and applies their research to helping people psychologically cope with natural disasters and/or terrorist attacks, how to adapt to changing environments, changing cultures, and evolving human life.

University Teaching

Global health issues are being taught across disciplines and in several departments at the University of Washington and Washington State University. The analysis of global health teaching activities at the UW and WSU is limited to permanent courses taught at the graduate level during the 2005-2006 academic year and was generated using secondary research methods. As such, there is a significant undercount of global health teaching activities and this count is biased in several ways. For example, courses were primarily identified by faculty in the health sciences at the UW, which contributes to an undercount of global health courses taught in the social sciences. Further, undergraduate courses have not been included in our analysis and several courses that teach global health issues among other social and environmental concerns are not well represented. However, this analysis provides insight into the multidisciplinary global health education provided at UW and WSU and the distinct teaching strengths at each university.

At the UW, a total of 41 global health courses have been identified. 36 of these courses were identified using a list of permanent courses taught during the 2005-2006 school compiled by the International Health Program (IPH) Curriculum Committee. An additional 6 courses were identified by Dr. Amy Hagopian, project research team member and Chair of the IPH Curriculum Committee. The distribution of global health courses by department, detailed in Figure 4.4, suggests that students have an opportunity to learn about global health issues from a multi-disciplinary perspective. This multi-disciplinary approach is reflected in global health courses offered across the campus, from the anthropology of women's health and reproduction to the epidemiology of infectious disease in developing countries.

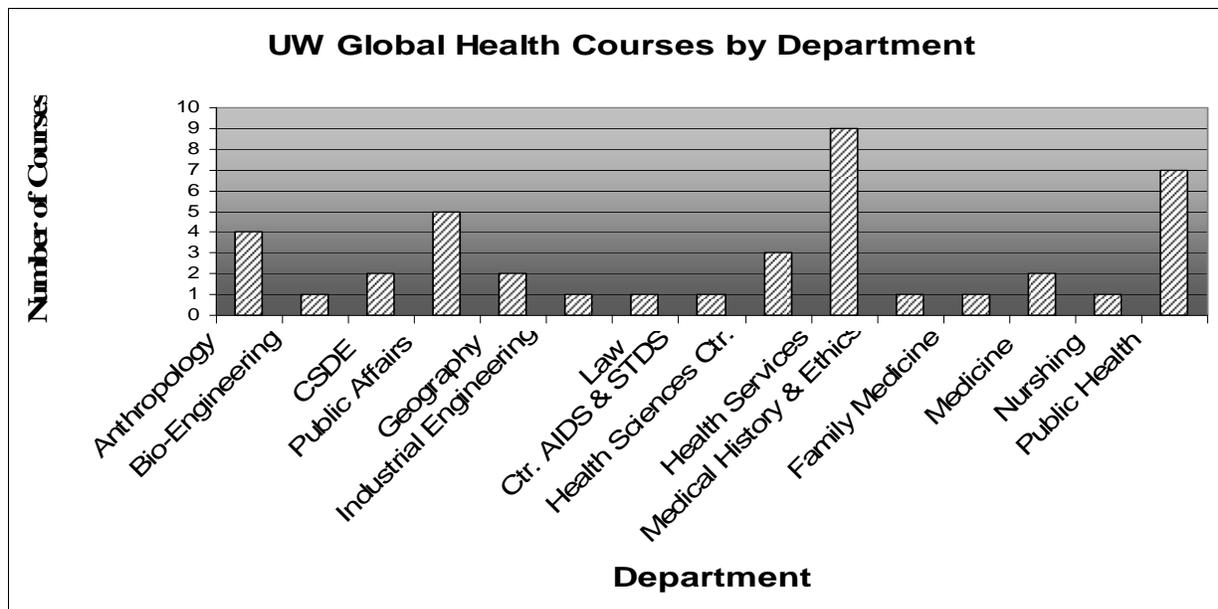


Figure 4.3 UW Global Health Courses by Department

Table 4.5 and 4.6 provide course titles by department and some sense of the variation of the global health course content at the University of Washington.

Table 4.11 UW Global Health Courses in the Social Science & Engineering

Department	Name of course
Anthropology	Anthropology of Women's Health and Reproduction
	Cultural Aspects of International Development
	Human-Primate Interface: Implications for Global Health and Primate Conservation
	Clinically Applied Anthropology
Bio-Engineering	Special Projects: Biotechnology and World Health: Focus on Africa
Center for Studies in Demography & Ecology	Sustainability: People, Institutions, Knowledge, and the Environment
	Population Metrics in Global Health
Evans School of Public Affairs	Development Management in the 21st Century: Humanitarian Relief and International Development
	Managing Policy in a Global Context
	Topics in International Affairs: The Role of NGOs in International Development
	Topics in International Affairs: Program Analysis and Evaluation in the Developing World
	The Role of Scientific Information in Environmental Decision Making
Geography	Environmental Change and Human Health
	Medical Geography
Industrial Engineering	Humanitarian Logistics
School of Law	Health and Human Rights

Table 4.12 UW Global Health Courses in the Health Sciences

Department	Name of course
Center for AIDS & STDS	Principles of STD and HIV Research Course
Center for Health Sciences Inter-professional Education	Advanced Interdisciplinary Case Studies in Global Health
	Introduction to International Health
	International Global Health
Health Services	Qualitative Methods
	Problems in International Health
	Reproductive Health, Population and Development
	Global Population Health and Development
	Emerging Infections
	Research Methods in Developing Countries
	Maternal and Child Health in Developing Countries
	Global Population Health and Development
	International AIDS Program Planning and Evaluation
Medical History & Ethics	Human Genomics: Science, Ethics and Society
Family Medicine	Health & the Global Environment
School of Medicine	Advanced Global Health
	Tropical Medicine
School of Nursing	Study of International Health
School of Public Health & Community Medicine	Emerging Infections of International Public Health Importance
	AIDS: A multidisciplinary approach
	Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases in Resource-Limited Countries
	Nutrition in Developing Countries
	Emerging Infections of International Public Health Importance
	Maternal Child Health in Developing Countries
	International Health Program Seminar

Global health curriculum at the UW is expected to change significantly with the recent founding of the Department of Global Health, which was established in January of 2006 as a joint venture of the University of Washington Schools of Medicine and Public Health and Community Medicine. The Department is the first joint global health department in the nation and in addition to student teaching activities; the department will provide professional educational programs and engage in collaborative research with the aim of promoting sustainable improvements in global health.³³

Global health courses taught at WSU reflect the university's strengths and focus the relationship between animal and human health, as well as nursing. The research identified 11 graduate-level global health courses taught at Washington State University. Courses were identified through secondary research of the university's 2005-2006 graduate course catalogue³⁴ as addressing one or more global health concerns listed in Table 4.2. This list was then vetted by Dr. Guy Palmer

³³ <http://depts.washington.edu/deptgh/index.html>

³⁴ Available: http://www.wsu.edu/~gradsch/forms/2005_06catalog.pdf, accessed 4/11/07

at WSU, professor of veterinary pathology. Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of courses by department, and Table 4.13 lists global health courses identified thus far at WSU.

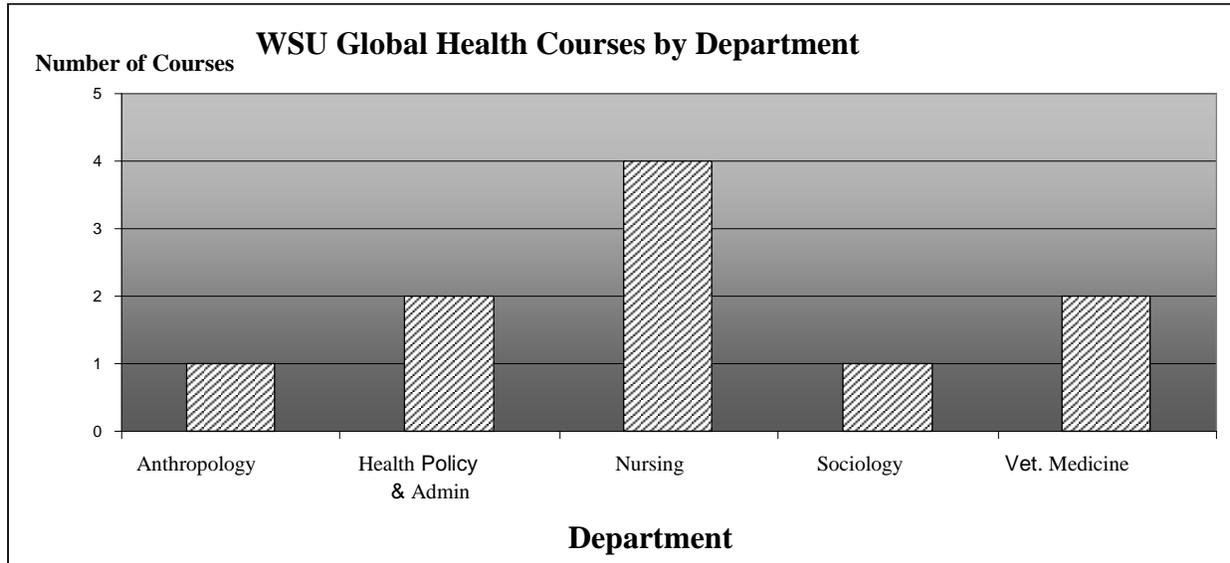


Figure 4.4 WSU Global Health Courses by Department

Table 4.13 WSU Global Health Courses

Department	Course
Anthropology	Medical Anthropology
Health Policy and Administration	Health Care Economics
	Comparative International Health Care
Nursing	Plateau Tribes: Culture and Health
	The Human Experience of Diversity and Health
	Nursing Education in a Multicultural Society
	International, Interdisciplinary, and Trans-cultural Health Care
Sociology	Medical Sociology
Veterinary Medicine	International Field Studies
	International Veterinary Medicine (VM 501P)

Despite the limitations of our data collection, this preliminary analysis suggests that at both UW and WSU global health issues are taught across the social and natural sciences. It also highlights the distinct strengths in global health teaching at the UW and WSU. WSU is a world-renowned leader in veterinary health, environmental food systems and their interaction and impact on human health. UW’s teaching strengths in global health stem from its six Health Sciences Schools, the School of Law, the Daniel J. Evan’s School of Public Affairs, the Jackson School of International Studies, and the newly founded Department of Global Health. Together, UW and WSU offer students a range and depth of global health learning opportunities that is a critical component of our state’s current and future leadership in global health.

Academic Research Activities

The analysis of research activities is limited to the over 7,000 externally funded projects occurring in the fiscal year of 2006 undertaken at the University of Washington and Washington State University. Our preliminary analysis of research activities is the most limited component of our academic sector analysis, due to the lack of existing comprehensive databases on international research. Yet, our initial findings further support our observations of global health center-affiliated activity and teaching.

The overwhelming proportion of sponsored projects at UW focuses on HIV/AIDS. This is not surprising since one of the world's leading HIV/AIDS research centers is housed at the UW. In addition, there are a large number of sponsored projects that focus on other infectious diseases. Taken together these two categories account for most health-related sponsored projects at the University of Washington. There are also several research projects that focus on medicinal and pharmaceutical development, medical biotechnology, and mental health and/or drug addiction. Global health research projects taking place at WSU reflect an expertise and focus on health issues associated with nutrition and food systems. WSU's expertise in the relationship between human health and the environment is reflected in our analysis.

Global Health Activities and Washington's Private Sector

121 publicly traded companies are headquartered in Washington State, but there are more than 250,000 businesses registered in Reference USA's database.³⁵ Companies such as Microsoft, Costco, Nordstrom, REI, Weyerhaeuser, Starbucks, Amazon, and Expedia help create a diverse, robust and thriving economy here in Washington State. 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 health and 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 global health. These activities are often described as corporate social responsibility (CSR) or corporate citizenship (CC). While an exhaustive account of these initiatives is outside the scope of this research, this section will provide the first analysis of the collective global health 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 responsibility³⁶ 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

³⁵ Reference USA database, <http://www.referenceusa.com/>

³⁶ 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 results³⁷.

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.”³⁸

The Corporate Citizenship Framework

This research drew 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>
Poverty & Social Justice	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic poverty activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address poverty & social justice needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating 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>

³⁷ Center for Corporate Citizenship
<http://www.bccccc.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=567&nodeID=1&parentID=473>, Accessed 4/11/07

³⁸ Ibid.

Philanthropy 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 identified as the initial sample of companies participating in global sustainable development activities.³⁹ 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*,⁴⁰ the *National Green Pages*,⁴¹ the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association industry directory,⁴² and interviews with business leaders from Microsoft, Boeing, Starbucks and PATH.

The data shows that the highest number of companies in this sample work with the environment, followed by global health, then poverty. As can be seen in Figure 5.1, 62% of the companies contribute to the environment (183 companies), 46% contribute to global health (128 companies), and 25% contribute to poverty and social justice issues (74 companies).⁴³

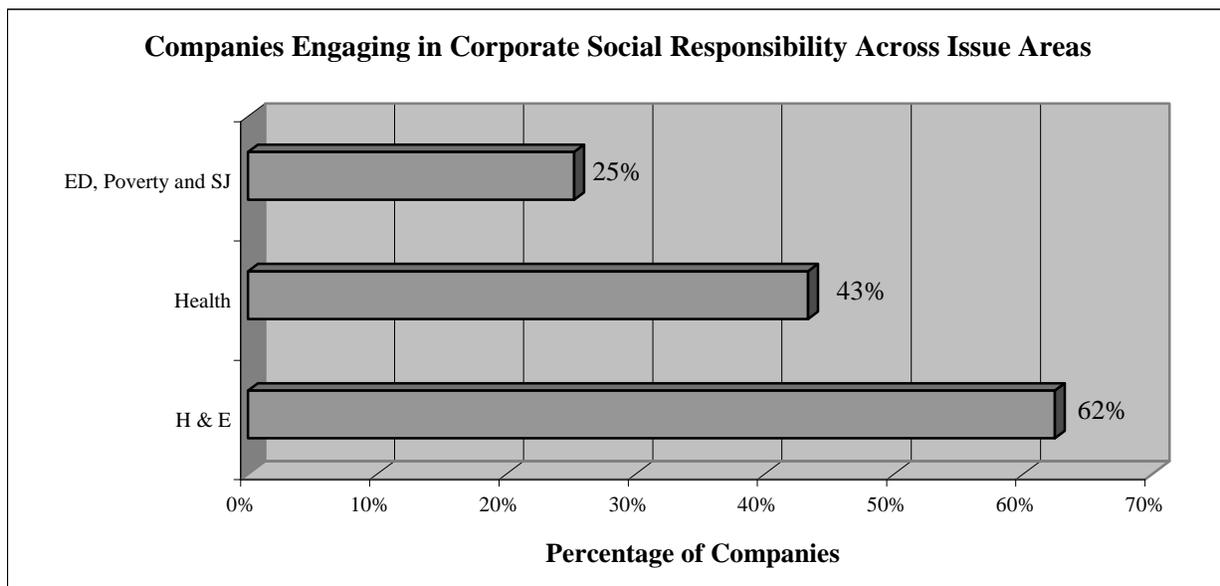


Figure 5.1 Company Distributions across Issue Areas

³⁹ 291 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.

⁴⁰ "Corporate Philanthropists," p. 88; "Largest Private Companies," pps. 114-120; Puget Sound Business Journal Book of Lists, 2006, Vol. 27, No. 35.

⁴¹ Co-op America's National Green Pages, <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/>, Accessed 4/11/07.

⁴² WBBA Industry Directory, <http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory>, accessed 4/13/07.

⁴³ Companies often contribute to more than one issue area, so these percentages do not add up to 100%.

These 293 companies were examined, and they were 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 global health and to economic development, poverty and social justice issues. 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).⁴⁴ (See Figure 5.2)

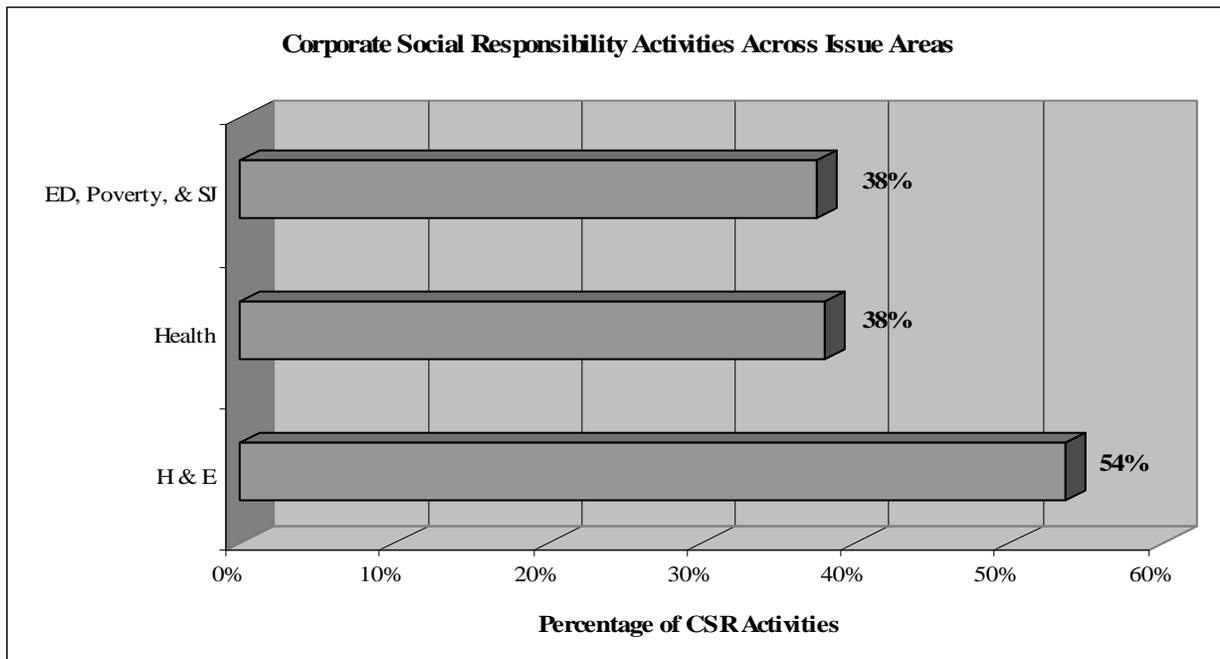


Figure 5.2 Activity Distributions across Issue Areas

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.

A note on bias: the results in the philanthropy section demonstrate a bias that may support the hypothesis that companies doing philanthropy undertake more global sustainable development

⁴⁴ Again, these totals do not equal 350, as activities can contribute to more than one issue area.

activities. 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 does not yet address 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. For this reason, we have not yet included operations results for Washington's private sector.

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 sustainable goods or performing sustainable 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 across the issue areas, companies engaged in philanthropy most often address economic development, poverty, and social justice issues (21 companies), but their products & services are much more affluent in humans and the environment (163 products and services).

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 thus far 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 do the greatest number of activities (92 activities).

Table 5.4. Number of Companies Engaged in Philanthropic Activities

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 health activities of Washington’s private sector companies. Figure 5.3 demonstrates how the 37 health philanthropic activities are distributed across the world. The greatest number of philanthropic health activities are benefiting Asia (9 activities) and Europe (8 activities).

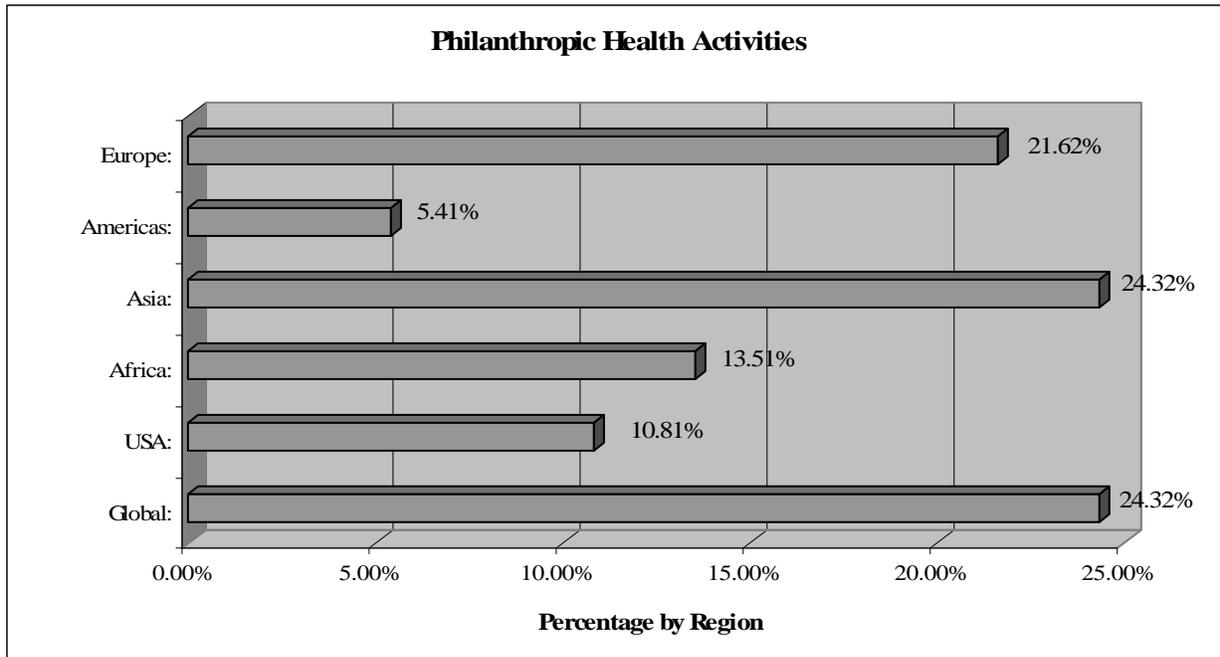


Figure 5.3 Geographic Distribution of Philanthropic Health Activities

Washington’s private sector supports a wide range of health activities. For example, Starbucks and its business partners funded programs that serve AIDS-affected children through the sale of special bracelets. The proceeds included the sale of nearly 20,000 bracelets in north and east China stores. In another case Boeing supports projects in Mali to help communities and families suffering from locust infestation.

Table 5.5 describes the focus of the 37 philanthropic health activities supported by Washington’s private sector. By far the largest number of activities relate to health care and drug access (17 activities). The next strongest focus is on nutrition (12 activities). There are 11 supported activities for mental health & drug addiction.

Table 5.5: Global Health Issues Supported by Private Sector Philanthropy

Global Health Sub-Issues	Number of Projects
Health Care and Drug Access	17
Nutrition	12
Mental Health and Drug Addiction	11
Clean Water and Sanitation Access	9
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	8
Chronic Disease	7
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	6
Violence Recovery	5
Reproductive health/Family Planning	3
Accidental Injury	2
HIV/AIDS	2
Medical Biotechnology	2
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	1
Other Infectious Diseases	0
Tuberculosis	0
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	0
Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals	0
Malaria	0

Products and Services

Many firms in Washington State promote global health 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 health are connected to nutrition and health research. For example, Mountain Spirit is an herbal company with a family tradition of Earth-based medicine and Targeted Genetics Corporation has three clinical product development programs, targeting cystic fibrosis, AIDS prophylaxis and rheumatoid arthritis.

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 119 health products and services produced by Washington’s private sector. The largest numbers of goods and services are related to medical biotechnology (58), chronic disease (54), medicinals and pharmaceuticals (43), and vaccine preventable diseases (26).

Table 5.7: Products and Services by Issue Code

Global Health Sub-Issues	Number of Products and Services
Medical Biotechnology	58
Chronic Disease	54
Medicinal and Pharmaceuticals	43
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	26
Nutrition	26
Accidental Injury	8
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	8
Other Infectious Diseases	7
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	6
HIV/AIDS	3
Tuberculosis	3
Reproductive health/Family Planning	2
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	1
Health Care & Drug Access	1
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	1
Malaria	1
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	0
Violence Recovery	0

Operations

Businesses can promote global sustainable development not only through production and service provision, but through their operations and business practices as well. Although it is known that a variety of Washington State businesses engage in responsible business practices that integrate a commitment to promoting global sustainable development, this research does not appropriately address responsible business practices related to health.

Working Together: Suggestions from the Non-Profit Sector

Part of the survey that was conducted as part of this research with the non-profit sector asked those organizations to suggest ways that the private sector could support their missions. As one

respondent put it, “I have always maintained that businesses will prosper when communities are healthy. The private sector needs to play a greater role in helping non-profits accomplish their goal of community change.”

Here are a few additional responses:

“Linking with corporations that have connections in Africa or just want to help with the problems on that continent would be helpful, especially in financing programs and providing material support.”

“Taking responsibility for practices, products and operations that negatively impact health, health care and our environment. Integration of cultural competence into organizational framework.”

“More health care providers could take a few patients who can't afford to pay for services. Barter for other services besides money.”

“Donate new or nearly new medical equipment that meets an identified need in the health community in Vietnam.”

Appendix I: Non-Profits 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
17	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND LAND TRUST	69	Foundation For The Orphanage Of The Virgin Of
18	BLACK MOUNTAIN FORESTRY CENTER	70	Guadalupe
19	Blue Earth Alliance	71	FOX ISLAND MUTUAL WATER ASSOCIATION
20	Blue Mtn. Resource Conservation & Development Council	72	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
21	Boreal Songbird Initiative	73	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center Foundation
22	Botswana Orphan Program	74	FRIENDS OF CAMANO ISLAND PARKS
23	Breakthrough Partners	75	Friends of Jose Carreras International Leukemia Foundation
24	Bremerton Rotary Foundation	76	Friends of Pierce County
25	BRIDLE TRAILS PARK FOUNDATION	77	FRIENDS OF SEATTLES OLMSTED PARKS
26	Brigand's Hideout	78	FRIENDS OF SKAGIT COUNTY
27	Cafe Femenino Foundation	79	Friends of the Anacortes Community Forest Lands
28	Cambodia Tomorrow, Inc. DBA Cambodia Tomorrow	80	FRIENDS OF THE CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED
29	Carbon Forest Foundation, The	81	FRIENDS OF THE FIELDS INC
30	Care To Help Project	82	Friends Of The Hylebos Wetlands
31	CASA LATINA	83	FRIENDS OF THE SAN JUANS
32	CASCADE HARVEST COALITION	84	Friends of the Trail
33	CHAMBERS CREEK FOUNDATION	85	GBCRI - Global Burn Care & Reconstructive Institute
34	Chaya	86	Gear for Good
35	CHERUBS	87	Giving Anonymously
36	CHEWUCH BASIN COUNCIL	88	Glaser Progress Foundation
37	Childcare Worldwide	89	Global ENT Outreach
38	Children of the Nations	90	Global Partnerships
39	Cigarra	91	GLOBAL VISIONARIES
40	CITIZENS FOR A HEALTHY BAY	92	GLOBAL-HELP ORGANIZATION
41	COLUMBIA PACIFIC RESOURCES CENTER INC	93	GREAT PENINSULA CONSERVANCY
42	Confluence Project	94	GREENBANK FARM MANAGEMENT GROUP
43	COWICHE CANYON CONSERVANCY	95	HANDS OF HOPE FOR HUMANITY
44	Cross Cultural Health Care Program	96	HARDY FERN FOUNDATION
45	Cuentas de Esperanza (Beads of Hope)	97	Healing the Children
46	Divers Ecological Society	98	Health Alliance International
47	DRY CREEK WATER ASSOCIATION INC	99	HEALTH EMERGENT INTERNATIONAL SERVICES
48	Earth Economics	100	HENRY M JACKSON FOUNDATION
49	EARTH MINISTRY	101	Heritage University HEP Alliance
50	EARTH SYSTEMS INSTITUTE	102	Hispanic Roundtable
51	EarthCorps	103	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
52	ECO ENCORE	104	Humble Hearts
			IAM Children's Family Foundation

Appendix I: Non-Profits Responding to Survey

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
	INLAND POWER & LIGHT CO		NORTHWEST COMMUNITY LAND TRUST
108		160	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	JIVI 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

Appendix I: Non-Profits Responding to Survey

No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
209	RenegAID(tm)	261	Tri-State Steelheaders
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) SKOOKUM EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	284	WESTERN LANDS PROJECT Western Washington Indian Employment and Training Program
233		285	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	Wolftown
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

Appendix II: University Centers

University of Washington Centers
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
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 (NWCPHP)
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

Appendix II: University Centers

University of Washington Centers
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

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
College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences (CAHNRS)
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 Included

1.	3Netics Corporation
2.	3Tier Environmental Forecast Group, Inc
3.	Acucula Inc
4.	Adi Thermal Power
5.	Advanced Imaging Technologies
6.	Advantage IQ
7.	Agbanga Karite
8.	Alaffia Fair Trade Shea Butter
9.	Alder BioPharmaceuticals, Inc.
10.	Aller Verte Shirts
11.	Alpha Technologies
12.	Alpha-Tec Systems, Inc.
13.	Amazon.com
14.	Amkor Pharma
15.	Amnis Corporation
16.	Ample Power
17.	Anchor Environmental LLC
18.	Annie Grant
19.	Applied Process Engineering Laboratory (APEL)
20.	Aprons Tied Round
21.	Aquatic Research, Inc.
22.	ARC Architects
23.	Archus Orthopedics, Inc.
24.	ARI Technologies
25.	AudienceCentral
26.	Avista Corporation
27.	Baby Bunz
28.	Barooti Bedwear
29.	Barrentine Bates Lee
30.	Bassetti Architects
31.	Beecher's Handmade Cheese
32.	Belshire Concrete Restoration, LLC
33.	Bennett Homes
34.	Berryman Family Orchard
35.	Big Dipper Wax Works
36.	Bio Research Laboratories, Inc.
37.	Boeing
38.	Boxwood Architecture
39.	Brooks Rand, LLC
40.	Brooks Solar, Inc.
41.	Bryant Christie

42.	Burke Electric
43.	Burnstead Construction
44.	Café Flora
45.	Café Humana
46.	Calistoga Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
47.	Callison Architecture
48.	Calypso Medical Technologies
49.	Cancer Research and Biostatistics
50.	Canyon Hydro
51.	Capstone Manufacturing LLC
52.	Cardiac Dimensions, Inc.
53.	Cardiac Science Corporation
54.	CardioMetrix, Inc.
55.	Carlson Sales, Inc.
56.	Cascade Design Collaborative
57.	Cascade Recycling Center – Waste Management
58.	Cascadia Consulting Group
59.	Cascadian Farm
60.	Catapult Community Developers
61.	Catch Incorporated
62.	CDi Engineers
63.	Cell Therapeutics, Inc. (CTI)
64.	CellCyte Genetics, Inc.
65.	CEPTYR, Inc.
66.	Certified Jean Co.
67.	CG Therapeutics
68.	CH2M Hill
69.	Childsake
70.	Chinook Wind
71.	Choice Organic Teas/Granum, Inc.
72.	Chondrex
73.	Clario Medical Imaging
74.	Cleaner Production International LLC
75.	CoAptus Medical Corporation
76.	Coffman Engineers
77.	Columbia Gem House, Inc. - Trigem Designs
78.	CombiMatrix
79.	ComleGen
80.	Composite Power Corp.
81.	Control Contractors Inc.
82.	Costco

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Included

83.	Costich Co.
84.	Crooked Trails
85.	Cusp Natural Products
86.	Cutter and Buck
87.	Cytopeia
88.	Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
89.	Decent Exposures Inc
90.	Dendreaon
91.	Dharma Therepeutics Inc.
92.	Dial Discoveries LLC
93.	DKA
94.	DLR Group
95.	Dungeness Organic Produce, Nash Huber
96.	Ecco Recycles
97.	Eco Depot, Inc.
98.	EcoDeposits at ShoreBank Pacific
99.	Ecolights
100.	Ecotope
101.	Eddie Bauer
102.	Edtek, Inc.
103.	EES Consulting
104.	EIC Environmental Health and Safety
105.	EKOS Corporation
106.	EKOS International
107.	El Quetzal
108.	Elcon Corporation
109.	Ellard Instrumentation Ltd.
110.	EMP2
111.	EndoGastric Solutions
112.	Energy Market Innovations, Inc.
113.	Energy NewsData
114.	EnerWaste International Corporation
115.	Envirolssues
116.	Envirometrics Inc.
117.	Environment International Ltd.
118.	Environmental Alternatives
119.	Environmental Home Center
120.	Essential Baking Company
121.	Essential Innovations Technology
122.	Etubics
123.	Evergreen Recycling
124.	Ex Officio

125.	Expedia
126.	Far East Handicrafts
127.	Fire Mountain Solar
128.	Flying Apron Organic Bakery
129.	Frause Group, The
130.	Full Circle Farm
131.	Ganesh Himal Trekking & Trading Co.
132.	Genelex
133.	GenPrime
134.	GeoEngineers, Inc. Redmond
135.	GGLO Architecture and Design
136.	Glacier Northwest
137.	Global Energy Concepts
138.	Global Folk Art
139.	Global Smart Energy
140.	Golden Glen Creamery
141.	Grays Harbor Paper
142.	Green for Good LLC
143.	GreenDisk Inc.
144.	Greener Lifestyles
145.	Hallmark Refining
146.	Hargis Engineers
147.	Harris Group Inc.
148.	Hart Crowser, Inc.
149.	Helix BioMedix
150.	Heller Ehrman LLP
151.	Hematologics
152.	Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.
153.	Holland America Cruise Lines
154.	Hollister-Stier Laboratories LLC
155.	Holy Lamb Organics
156.	Hydrogen Power Inc.
157.	Icogenex
158.	Illumigen Biosciences, Inc.
159.	Inaba Farms
160.	InfrastruX
161.	InnovaTek
162.	Insilicos
163.	Institute for Environmental Health
164.	Interface Engineering
165.	Intertox, Inc.
166.	Island Spring

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Included

167.	ISM Therapeutics
168.	IsoRay Medical, Inc.
169.	JAMTOWN
170.	JATS Alternative Power Co.
171.	Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
172.	JX Crystals, Inc.
173.	Karisma Ltd.
174.	Kitsap SEED Project
175.	Koronis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
176.	Leader International Corp.
177.	LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc.
178.	Light Green Advisors
179.	Light Sciences Corporation
180.	Lighting Design Lab
181.	Living Shelter Design Architect, PLLC
182.	LMN Architects
183.	LS Pharma, Inc.
184.	Lumera, Inc.
185.	MagnaDrive
186.	Magnusson Klemencic Associates
187.	Mahlum Architects
188.	Many Hands
189.	Marigold Fair Trade
190.	Mariposa Indigenous Art
191.	Mark Ryan Winery
192.	Medchem Source LLP
193.	MediQuest Therapeutics
194.	Med-Tox Northwest
195.	MicroPlanet Technology Corp.
196.	Microsoft
197.	Miller Hayashi Architects
198.	Miller Hull Partnership, LLP
199.	Mithun
200.	Moka Joe Certified Organic Coffee
201.	Moon Valley Organics
202.	Moonflower Enterprises
203.	Morning Myst Botanics
204.	Mountain Spirit
205.	Namu Baru Inc.
206.	NanoString Technologies
207.	Nastech Pharmaceutical Company Inc.
208.	Natural Choice Directory

209.	NBBJ
210.	Neah Power Systems, Inc.
211.	Neurovista Corporation
212.	Nonprofits Unlimited
213.	Northstar Neuroscience, Inc.
214.	Northwest Kinetics
215.	Northwest Solar Electric
216.	Ojoba Collective
217.	Omeros Corporation
218.	Onconome, Inc.
219.	Organic Gift Shop
220.	Otte Farm, George and Apple Otte
221.	Outback Power Systems
222.	Paccar
223.	Pacific Biometrics, Inc.
224.	Pacific Bioscience Laboratories
225.	Pacific Market International
226.	Pacific Northwest Biotechnology
227.	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
228.	Paloma Pottery
229.	Parsons Public Relations
230.	Pathway Medical Technologies, Inc.
231.	Pavidia Farms
232.	PCS Utilidata
233.	Pelican Packers, Inc.
234.	PharmaIn, Ltd.
235.	PhenoPath Laboratories
236.	Port of Everett
237.	Port of Longview
238.	Port of Olympia
239.	Port of Seattle
240.	Port of Tacoma
241.	Portage Bay Goods
242.	Powerit Solutions, LLC
243.	PriTest Inc.
244.	Progressive Kid
245.	Prometheus Energy Company
246.	ProteoTech, Inc.
247.	Puget Sound Consumers Coop (PCC) Foods
248.	Pulsar Vascular Inc.
249.	Pura Vida Coffee
250.	Pure Farms Pork

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies Included

251.	Quillisascut cheese
252.	REI
253.	ReliOn, Inc.
254.	Rent's Due Ranch
255.	Sally Jackson Cheeses
256.	Samish Bay Cheese
257.	Sasak Gallery & Imports
258.	SCOLR Pharma, Inc.
259.	Scott Leach Orchards
260.	Seattle Genetics, Inc.
261.	ShoreBank Enterprise Cascadia
262.	Show Off Promotions
263.	Skin Biology, Inc.
264.	Sonus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
265.	Sound Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
266.	Spaltudaq Corp.
267.	Spencer Technologies, Inc.
268.	Spiration, Inc.
269.	Starbucks
270.	Stecher Proprietary Interests, LLC
271.	Sunny Pine Farm
272.	Sustainable Group
273.	Syntrix BioSystems
274.	Targeted Genetics Corporation
275.	Therus Corporation
276.	T-Mobile USA
277.	Traditions Cafe & World Folk Art
278.	Trubion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
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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2	2005 Weyerhaeuser Sustainability Report
3	Amazon Corporate Social Responsibility (http://www.amazon.com/b/ref=amb_link_3333552_1/103-8663648-2288622?ie=UTF8&pf_rd%5Ft=101&node=13786321&pf_rd%5Fm=ATVPDKIKX0DER&pf_rd%5Fp=220965201&pf_rd%5Fs=left-1&pf_rd%5Fr=1T0DHANSZ8DN5BWT7Q69&pf_rd%5Fi=13786321)
4	Boeing Philanthropy Report 07
5	Eddie Bauer Corporate Responsibility (http://www.eddiebauer.com/about/company_info/corp_resp_global.asp)
6	Expedia "What is Expedia Doing" (http://www.expedia.com/daily/vacations/world-heritage/default2.asp?ccheck=1&)
7	Home Street Bank "About US" (http://www.homestreet.com/about/index.aspx)
8	Interview w/Microsoft Corporate Social Responsibility Representatives-Achtar Badshah, Director of Community Affairs and Timothy Dubel, Senior Manager Community Affairs
9	Interview w/Starbucks Corporate Social Responsibility Representatives - Dennis Marcray (Dir. Business Practices Corporate Social Responsibility) and Brantley Browning (Social Programs Corporate Social Responsibility)
10	Interview with Boeing Corporate Citizenship Representatives - Billy Glover (Managing Director Environmental Strategy Commercial Airplanes) and Gordon McHenry (Dir. Corporate Strategy & NW Region Global Corporate Citizenship)
11	Microsoft Citizenship Report 2005
12	National Green Pages (http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/)
13	NBBJ "Building Communities" Page (http://www.nbbj.com/whatwedo/markets/planning/)
14	PCC "Producer Profiles" Page - http://www.pccnaturalmarkets.com/producers/index.html
15	Port of Seattle "Environmental Programs" Page - http://www.portseattle.org/community/environment/index.shtml
16	Port of Tacoma "Environmental Projects" Page - http://www.portoftacoma.com/aboutus.cfm?sub=28&lsub=4
17	REI Stewardship Page - http://www.rei.com/aboutrei/stewardship.html
18	SSA Press Release Page - (http://www.ssamarine.com/02152007.html)
19	T-Mobile "Sustainability Principles" (http://www.t-mobile.net/CDA/sustainability_principles_4,2874,0,,en.html)
20	Tully's "Community Giving" (http://www.tullys.com/community/featured_charities.aspx)
21	Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association (http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory/companybyid?companyid=675)
22	Washington Mutual 2005 Community Report