

FAIRFAX COUNTY ECONOMIC INITIATIVES COMMITTEE

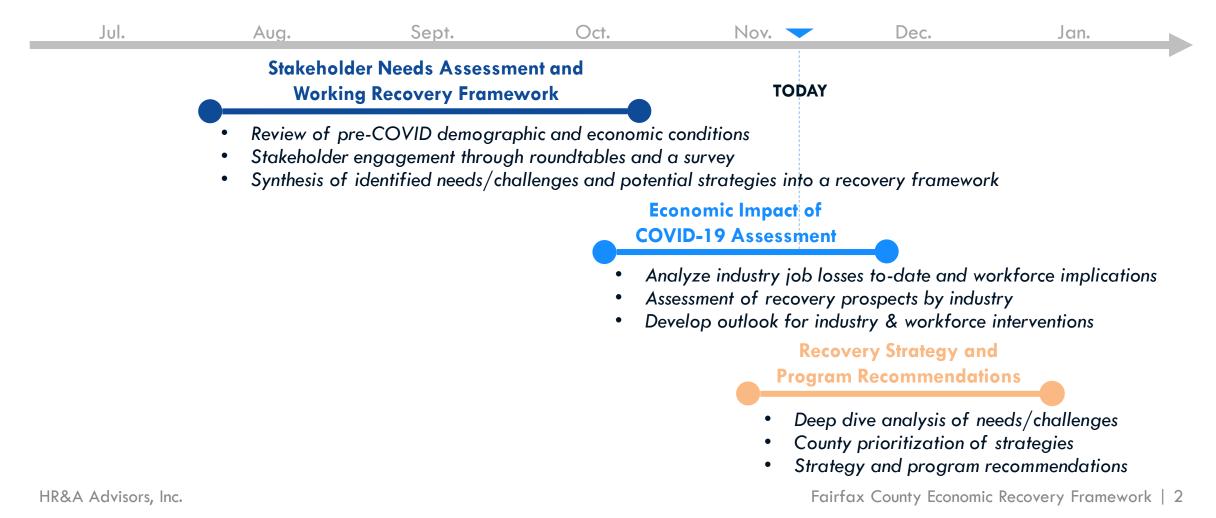


ECONOMIC RECOVERY FRAMEWORK UPDATE

NOVEMBER 2020

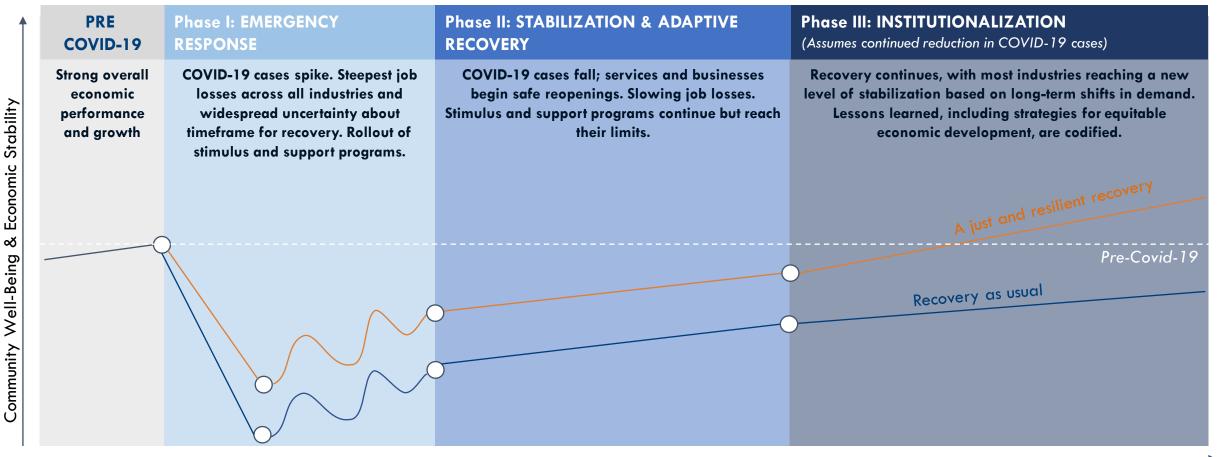
STUDY OVERVIEW & SCOPE

HR&A was engaged to support development of an economic recovery strategy in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This strategy will outline recommendations for fostering an equitable, inclusive recovery based on stakeholder input, analysis, and best practices.



PHASES OF RECOVERY

The rate of economic recovery will depend on many factors, including the initial level of job loss due to shock of business closures, when businesses are able to re-open safely, and how well-positioned the economy is to grow once businesses are able to re-open.



June – December 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic did not impact all communities in Fairfax County equally and had the greatest impact on communities of color and low-income households.

COVID-19 CASES AND MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

MM

COVID-19 CASES AND POPULATION OF COLOR

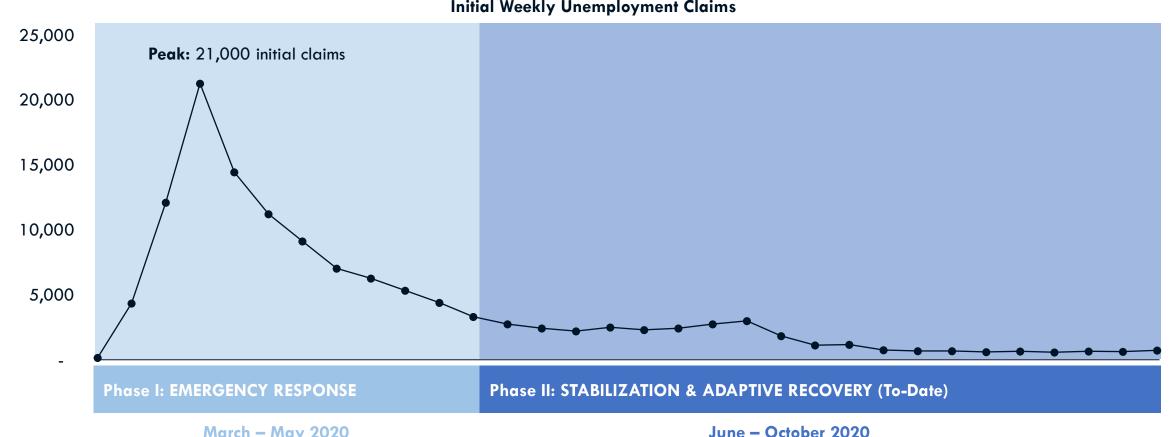
High Cases, Low Income High Cases, High Income Low Cases, High Income Low Cases, High Income

High Cases, High % Minority Population High Cases, Low % Minority Population Low Cases, Low % Minority Population Low Cases, High % Minority Population

- Zip codes with the greatest number of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 residents were primarily concentrated around Falls Church, Annandale, and Bailey's Crossroads.
- Every zip code except two that experienced an above average number of cases had below average median incomes relative to the county.
- Similarly, almost every zip code with an above average number of cases, also had an above average share of residents of color compared to the county.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Fairfax County

Between March and October, 130,000 initial unemployment claims were filed in Fairfax County. 100,000 claims were filed during "Phase I" of the pandemic and cases peaked during the week of March 29th. Since then, initial claims have steadily declined. Throughout October, claims averaged 650 per week – 4.3x more than the pre-COVID average.



Fairfax County Initial Weekly Unemployment Claims

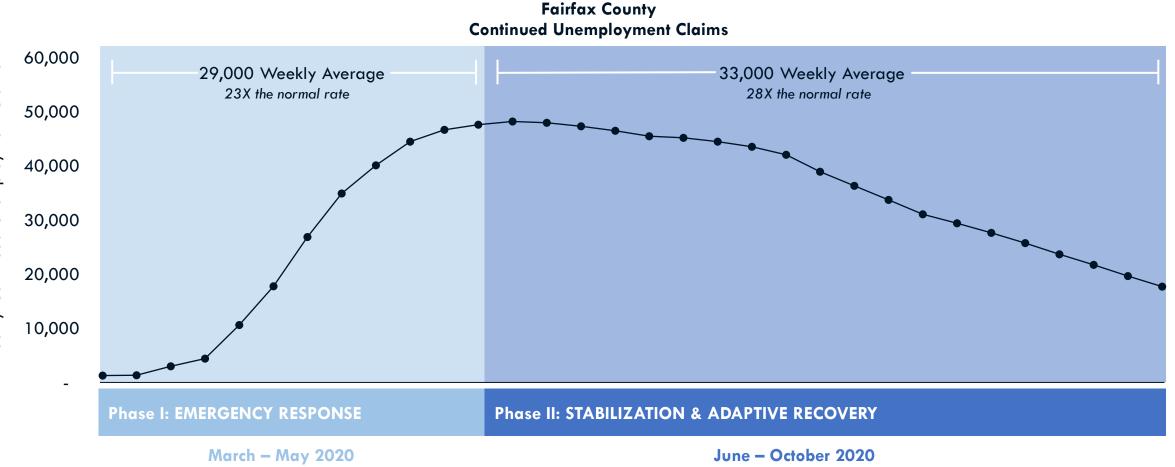
Fairfax County Economic Recovery Framework 5

March – May 2020

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

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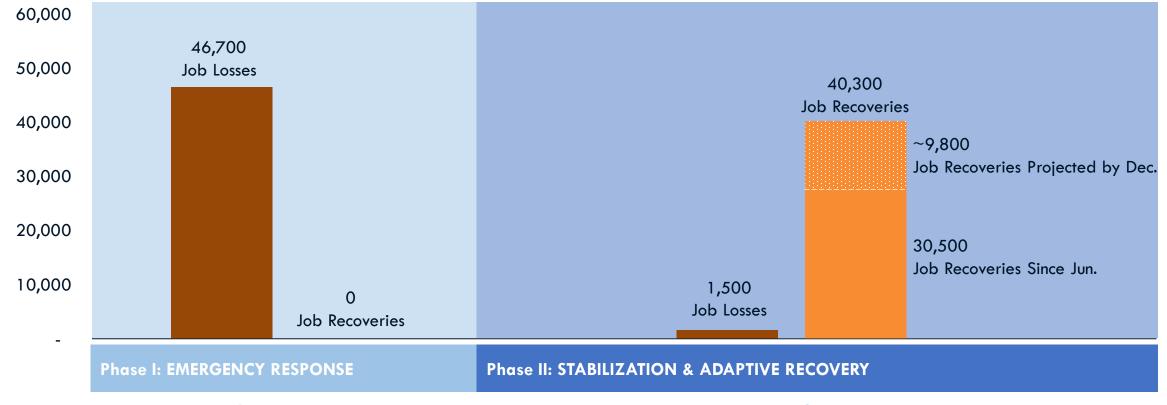
The total number of Fairfax County individuals who remain unemployed and continue to claim benefits after the initial filing increased rapidly during Phase I reaching **50,000 at its peak**. During Phase II, continued claims from June through October have averaged around **33,000 per week**, **28x the normal rate**, with a continuous decline to date.



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, 4-week moving average HR&A Advisors, Inc.

Fairfax County experienced a sustained job loss of approximately 48,200 jobs. The county has regained 30,500 jobs and, if recovery continues at this pace, will recover another 9,800 jobs by the end of 2020. At the same time, the labor force shrunk by approximately 22,000 workers between September 2019 and the same month in 2020, and unemployment remains far above its 2019 levels. Fairfax County

Projected Job Losses & Job Recoveries



March – May 2020

June – December 2020

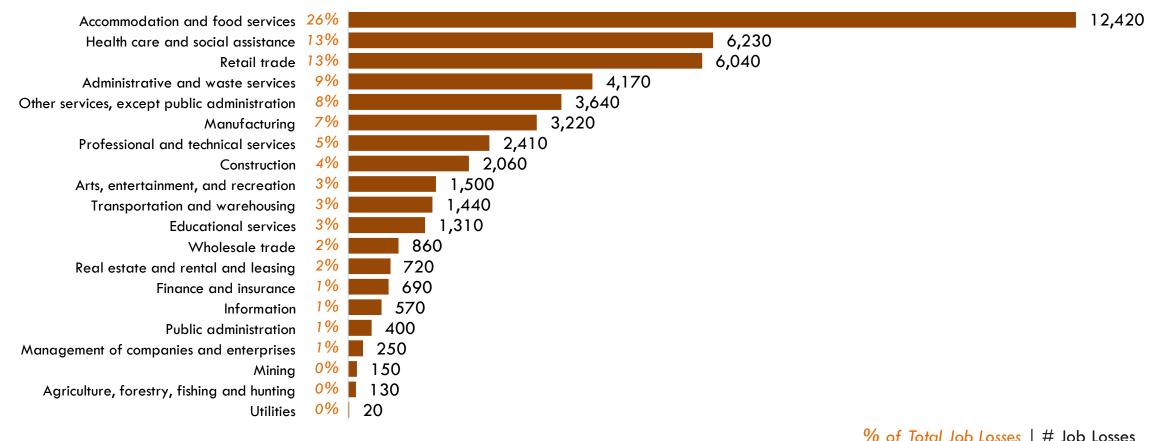
Source: Virginia Employment Commission; November and December job recoveries/losses based on HR&A projections

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Fotal Jobs

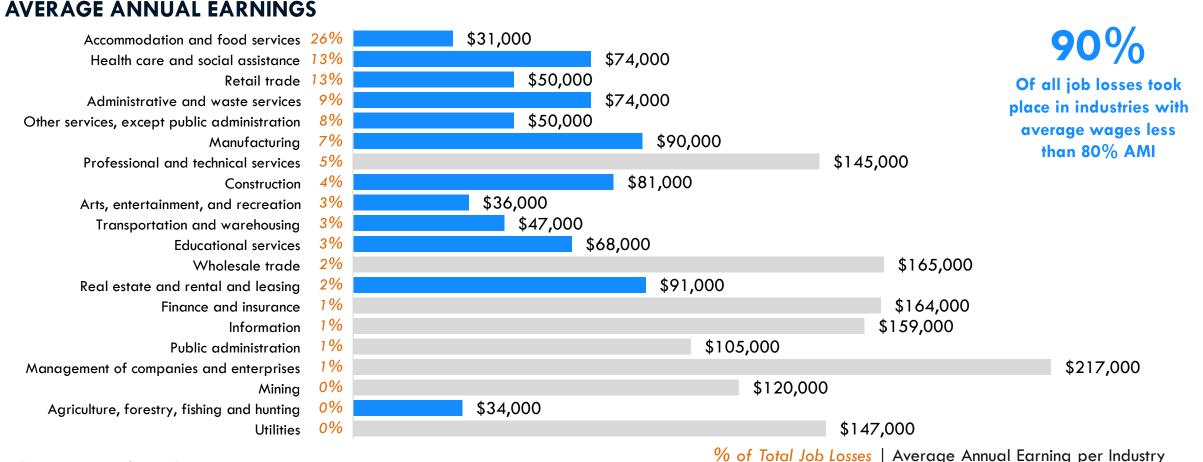
Although the county overall is improving, these job losses have not been experienced evenly across all industries. The majority of job losses were concentrated in just a few sectors including Accommodations and Food Services – which lost more than 12,000 jobs or 26% of its entire workforce – as well as Health Care, Retail Trade, and Administrative Services.

PROJECTED JOB LOSSES THROUGH DECEMBER 2020



Source: Virginia Employment Commission; November and December job losses based on HR&A projections HR&A Advisors, Inc.

Job losses were disproportionately concentrated in sectors with relatively low wages, which means that workers who were already relatively more vulnerable were the most likely to lose employment. In fact, 90% of all job losses in Fairfax County took place in industries with average annual wages less than 80% AMI.



Source: Virginia Employment Commission

HR&A Advisors, Inc.

Job losses were also disproportionately concentrated in sectors with relatively more diverse workforces and higher concentrations of workers of color. 63% of all job losses in Fairfax County took place in industries with higher-than-average shares of workers that represent people of color.

63% 61% Accommodation and food services 26%57% Health care and social assistance 13% Retail trade 13% 52% Of all job losses took Administrative and waste services 9% 56% place in industries with Other services, except public administration 8% 44% higher than avg Manufacturing 44% 7% representation of people 39% - 5% Professional and technical services of color 4% 42% Construction 3% 34% Arts, entertainment, and recreation 3% 61% Transportation and warehousing 3% 37% Educational services 2% 35% Wholesale trade 2% 40% Real estate and rental and leasing 1% 44% Finance and insurance 1% 39% Information 1% 36% Public administration 1% 44% Management of companies and enterprises 0% 73% Mining 0% 25% Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting 0% 41% Utilities

% of Total Job Losses | Share of Non-White Workers per Industry

SHARE OF WORKERS OF COLOR

Recovery in Fairfax County, and future projections of slowing job losses through the end of the year will be heavily influenced by whether there is a resurgence in COVID-19 cases, whether there is an additional round of stimulus funding, and whether consumer confidence starts to return to the market. The region is still seeing the impacts of the pandemic compared to its performance in January 2020.

- Residents in Fairfax County are still primarily working remote and spending 40% less time at their workplaces.
- Residents in Fairfax County are spending 22% less time visiting retail shops and restaurants, and consumer spending has decreased by 14%.
- In the Washington D.C. Metro area, 38% of small businesses have closed either temporarily or permanently and for those that remain open, small business revenue is down nearly 55%.
- Total passenger activity is down 64% at both Ronald Reagan and Dulles airports (year-to-date as of August).

EMERGING THEMES FOR A JUST RECOVERY

To date, HR&A has conducted virtual roundtables with 35+ stakeholders/organizations who bring varied experiences of the pandemic and ideas for recovery and provided an online questionnaire to gather additional input. Preliminary takeaways from these conversations include:

- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Fairfax County's economy was thriving. However, not all residents had the
 opportunity to participate in this success and reap the benefits.
- Recovery requires a sector-specific approach to ensure support is highly targeted to the unique needs of each industry.
- Certain workforce supports transcend industry lines (childcare, crucial support resources, etc.).
- Stakeholders are looking to the County to support economic recovery by **optimizing their internal processes** and **building back consumer confidence**.
- In the long-term, an equitable recovery should build toward a "new normal" that uses this moment as an opportunity to address existing disparities in the County.

EMERGING NEEDS & CHALLENGES

Stakeholder discussions surfaced the following needs and challenges to a just economic recovery, requiring different types of interventions.

IDENTIFIED NEED OR CHALLENGE

- Disproportionate impacts across industries
- Consumer & workforce confidence
- Threat to talent attraction
- Shift in demanded skillset
- Newly vulnerable residents
- Inadequate childcare access & availability
- Inequitable digital access
- Gaps in digital literacy
- Sustainability of public education institutions
- Disparate health impacts
- A comprehensive view of community health

POTENTIAL TYPES OF INTERVENTION

Support for Industry & Businesses

- Industries experiencing a slow recovery vs. a steady recovery
- Industries poised to support future economic resiliency

Example: Develop strategies to support the hardest-hit industries, such as tourism, restaurants, and small retailers, including reducing costs and alleviating regulatory barriers to getting back to business.

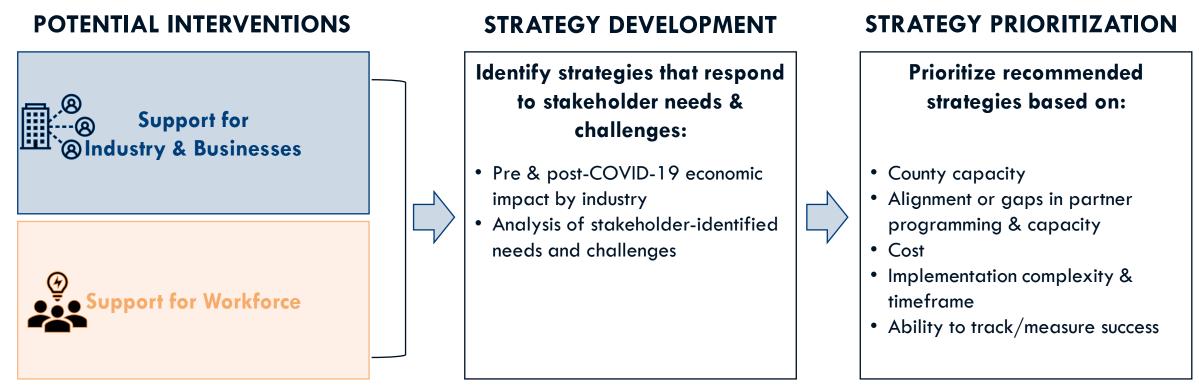


Support for Workforce

Example: Organize a partnership between regional industry leaders and academic partners to offer reskilling and credentialing programs aligned with industries with new potential for growth.

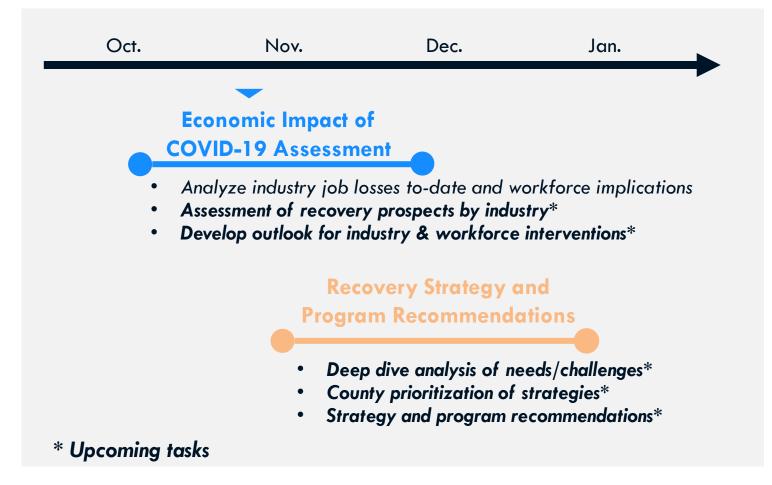
STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

HR&A will develop strategies that are responsive to identified needs and challenges and supported by rigorous economic analysis. Strategies will then be prioritized based on capacity, cost, implementation complexity, and alignment with County goals.



NEXT STEPS

Over the next few months, HR&A will continue the economic impact of COVID-19 assessment, define the needs/challenges that the county can respond to, and develop program recommendations based on County prioritization of draft strategies.



DISCUSSION

The HR&A team is seeking the Economic Initiatives Committee's guidance as we move forward to develop and prioritize recommendations for the County.

- What additional needs and challenges are you hearing about from workers and businesses throughout the county?
- What factors are most important to consider in prioritizing recovery strategies?
- What are the nearest-term priorities to support a just economic recovery vs. longer-term priorities?



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