

Presentation to the 2021 Joint Ways and
Means Subcommittee on Human Services

SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

Dan Haun
Director, Self-Sufficiency Programs

March 25, 2021

Presentation agenda

- Poverty overview
- Focusing on anti-poverty
- Path out of poverty
- Pandemic and wildfire response
- 21-23 Governor's Budget
- Key performance measures
- 21-23 biennium goals



Poverty overview

Guiding Oregonians out of poverty

Our programmatic mission is to provide a safety net, family stability and a connection to careers that guide Oregonians out of poverty.

- **Self-Sufficiency Programs is not one program, but many. All our support programs have the guiding principle of reducing poverty.**
 - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
 - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
 - Employment Related Day Care (ERDC)
 - Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)
 - Refugee Program
 - Runaway and Homeless Youth

Poverty is more than income

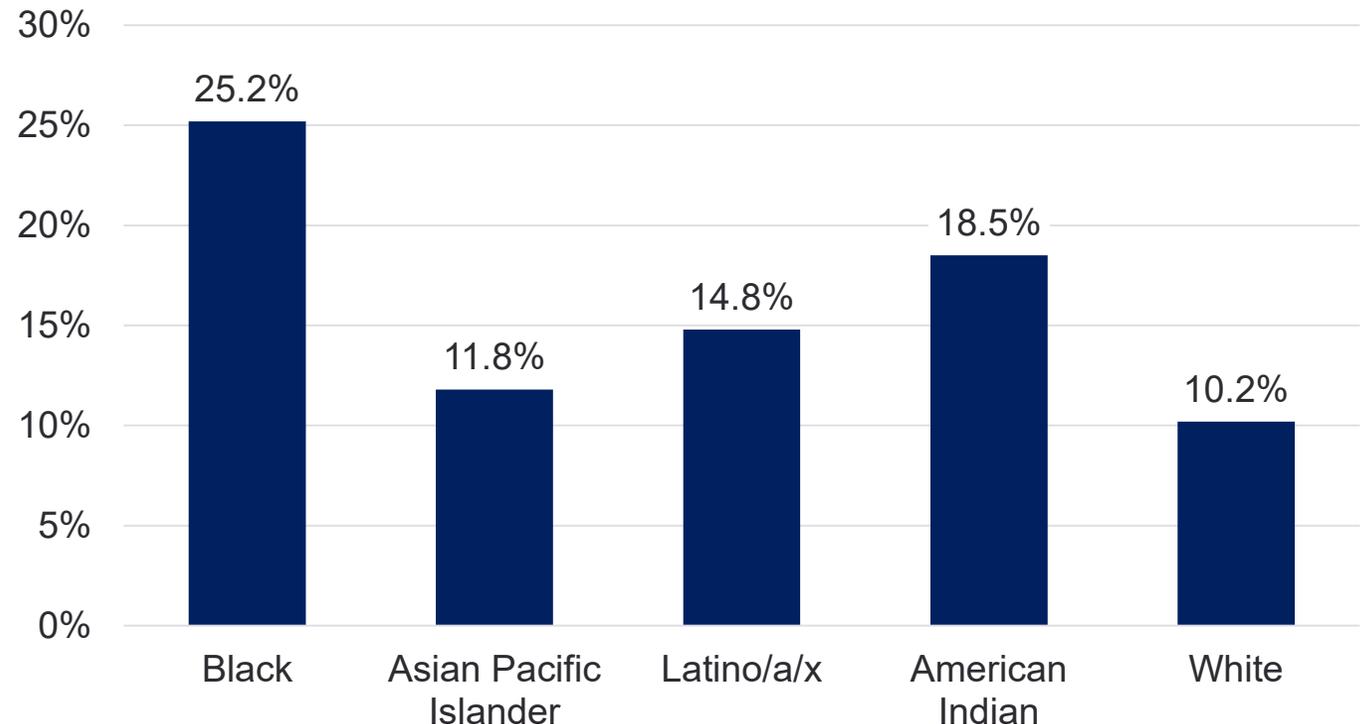
The World Bank Organization describes poverty in this way:

“Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time.”

Disproportionate experience of poverty

- 2020 pandemic related job losses disproportionately affected people with low incomes.
- Oregonians experiencing disabilities face higher poverty rates.
- Women face higher poverty rates, regardless of education.
- Poverty rates are higher for Black, Indigenous and Latino/a/x and rural communities.
- 50% of single mothers who are Black, Latina, or American Indians live in poverty.
- About 1 in 4 Black, Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Latino Oregonians falls below the federal poverty threshold.

Oregon poverty by race - 2020



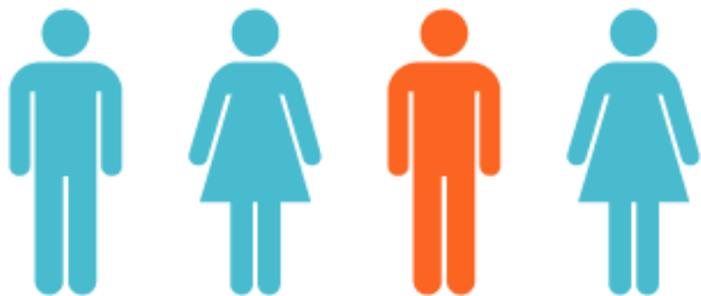
The self-sufficiency standard

- The Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington has created an alternative to the official federal poverty measure.
 - The measure is a budget-based, living wage measure that defines the real cost of living for working families.
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard is based on ALL major budget items faced by working adults, not just food. These basic needs include housing, child care, food, health care, transportation, taxes, and miscellaneous costs.
- It takes into account family composition and geographic location.

Oregon's self-sufficiency standard

	One adult	One adult, preschooler	One adult, preschooler and school-age child	Two adult, one preschooler and school-age child
Clackamas County	\$34,215.85	\$60,606.67	\$74,531.20	\$83,301.12
Deschutes County	\$28,083.14	\$52,500.62	\$64,682.89	\$72,541.32
Jackson County	\$24,142.98	\$48,529.45	\$59,012.19	\$67,444.65
Klamath County	\$21,673.58	\$42,713.01	\$47,351.29	\$54,875.31
Lane County	\$23,878.19	\$51,297.93	\$64,773.70	\$72,156.28
Marion County	\$23,162.85	\$45,647.28	\$56,223.31	\$62,032.28
Multnomah County	\$29,899.49	\$59,544.62	\$75,698.77	\$80,949.15
Umatilla County	\$22,160.96	\$43,265.10	\$47,731.35	\$55,272.19
Washington County	\$34,151.07	\$60,475.52	\$74,248.00	\$82,914.94
Yamhill County	\$30,586.70	\$52,798.32	\$64,265.26	\$71,583.55

Work, income and poverty



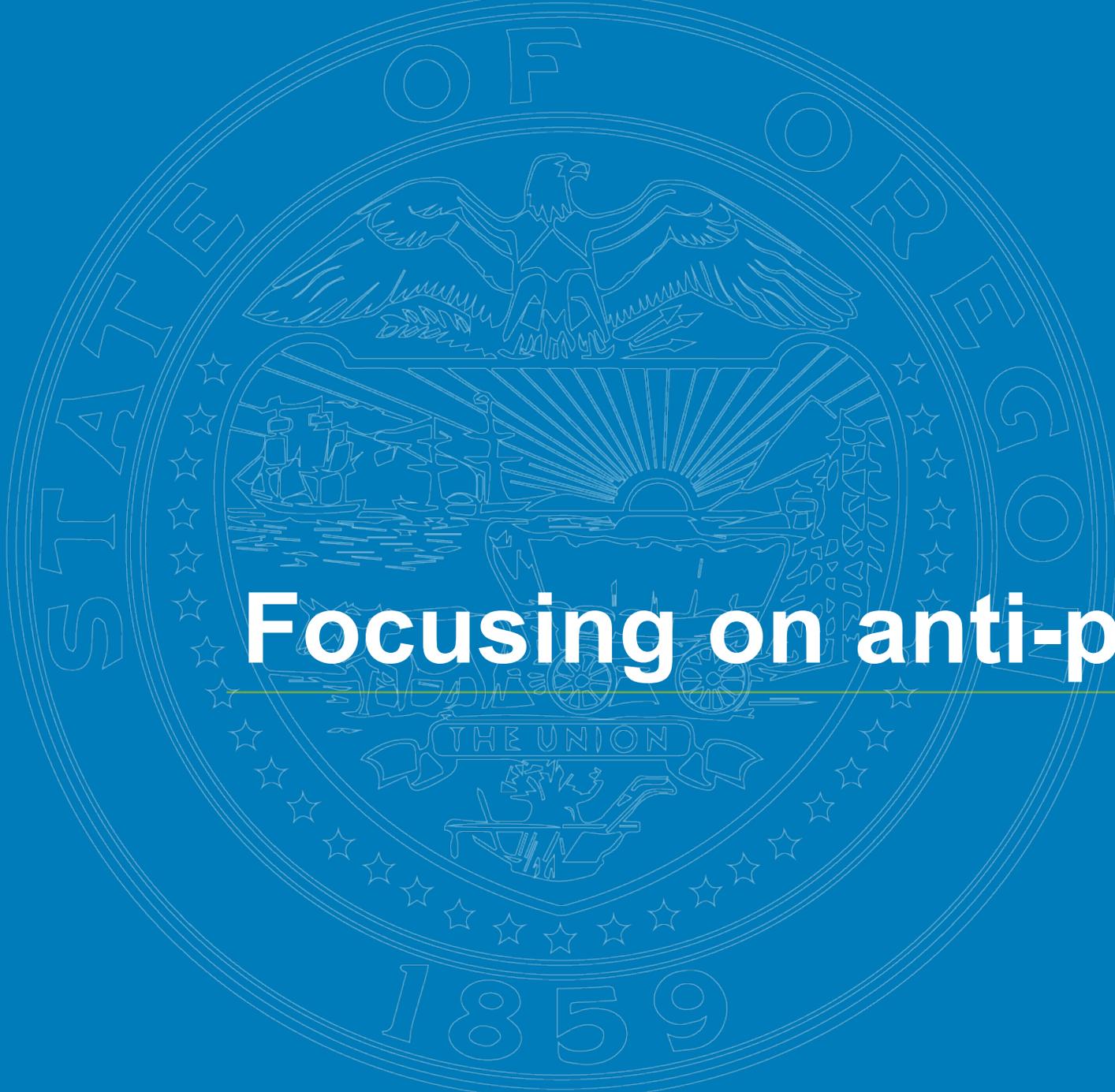
**1 of 4 workers in Oregon
are in low-wage jobs**

\$12.25

median income for the
top five low wage jobs



Top five low-wage jobs



Focusing on anti-poverty

Self-Sufficiency Programs (SSP)

- **SSP serves Oregonians of all ages through a variety of inter-related programs and partnerships.**
- **Benefits and services work together to reduce poverty in Oregon and stop the cycle of poverty for the next generation.**



Programs work together to reduce poverty

Safety Net

- Housing
- Food
- Security
- Income
- Transportation
- Medical access
- Clothing

Family Stability

- Child care
- Physical health
- Emotional health
- Substance use
- Social support
- Safety
- Parent education

Connection to Careers

- Training and education
- Workplace skills
- Work skills

Who we serve

1,007,791	Oregon Health Plan Members
1,002,937	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients
35,382	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) children
13,182	Employment-Related Day Care (ERDC) children
12,113	Nutrition Education (SNAP-ED) classroom participants
5,784	Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)
5,603	Family Support and Connections children and adults
683	Refugee Program children and adults

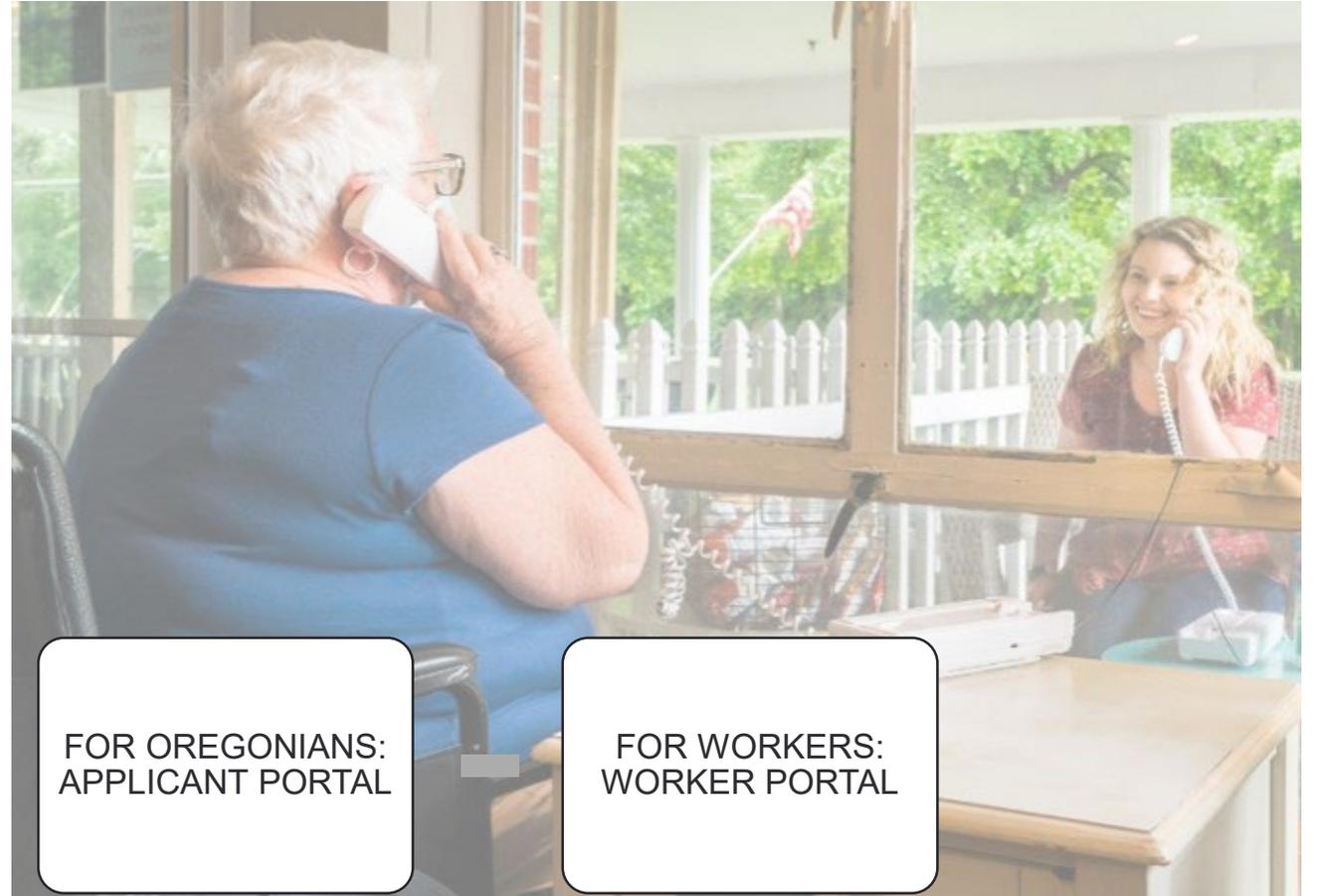
Integrated ONE system

One Application for Multiple Programs

- Medical
- Food
- Cash
- Childcare
- Information Sharing Across Programs
- Person-Centered Approach

Oregonians can apply for benefits any way they choose – online, over the phone, or in person at a local office

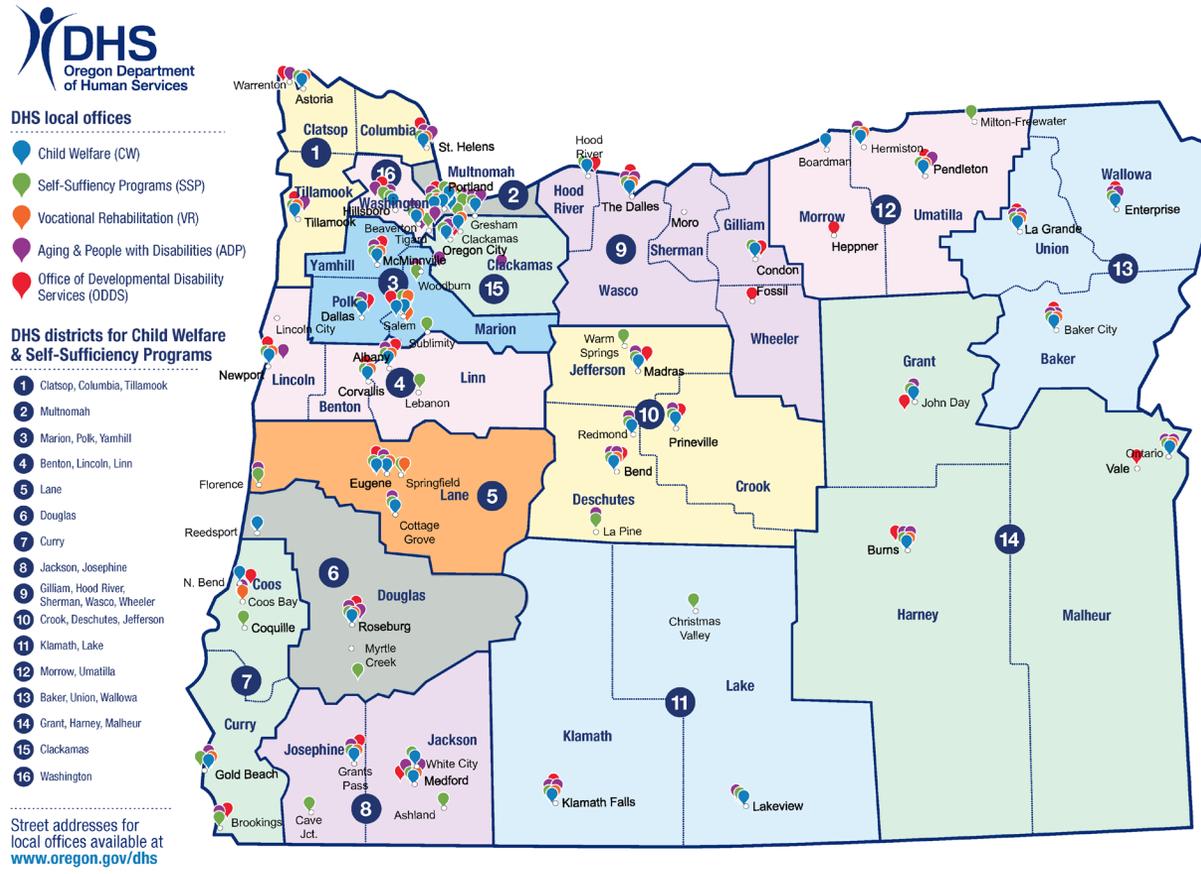
ODHS staff have new tools to help any Oregonian – regardless of where they live or the benefits they receive



FOR OREGONIANS:
APPLICANT PORTAL

FOR WORKERS:
WORKER PORTAL

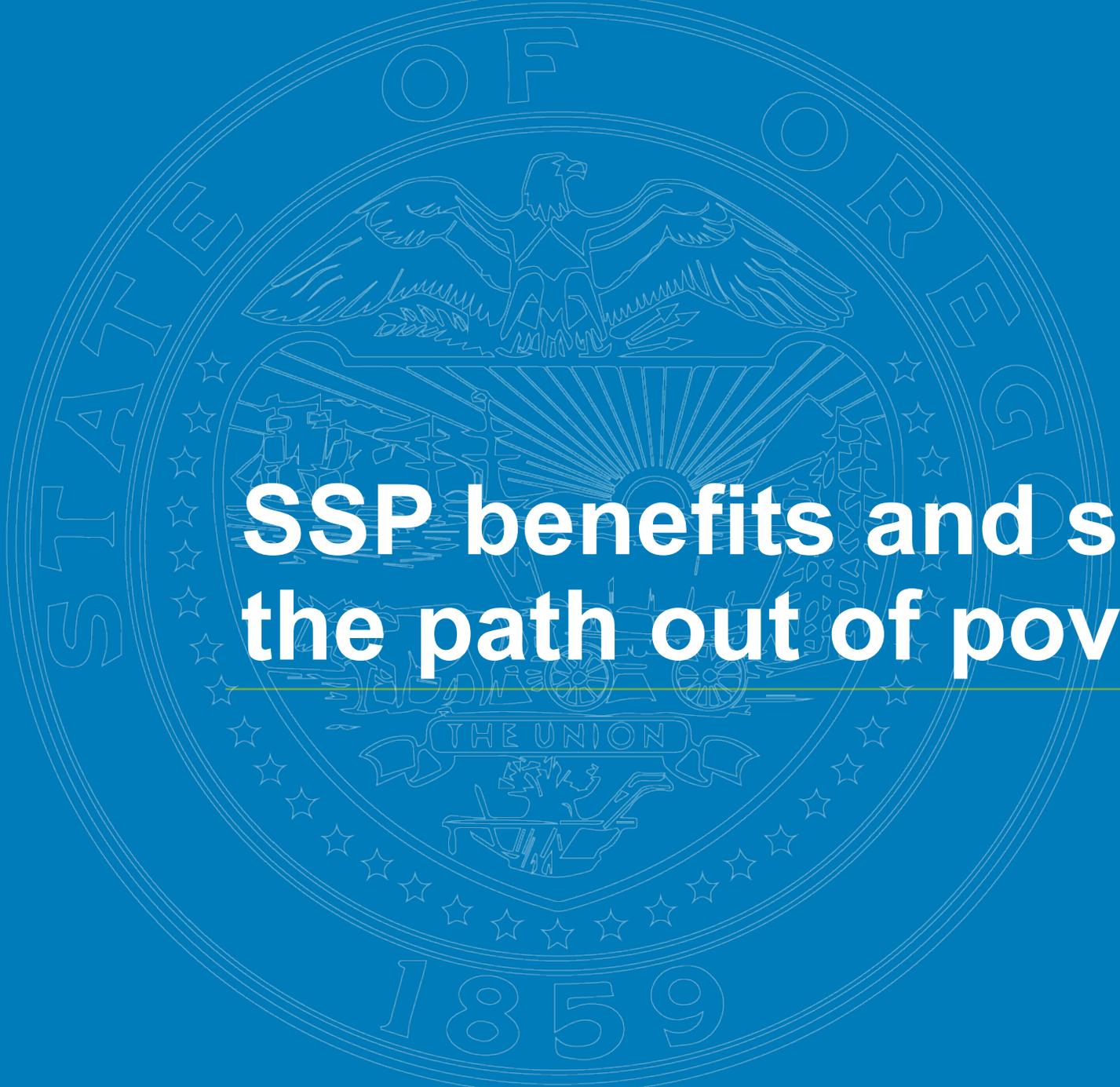
Store front offices



DHS 8204 (02/2017)

Some of our community partners

- 211info
- ACCESS
- Boys and Girls Club
- Catholic Community Services
- Centro Latino Americano
- Central City Concern
- Clackamas Service Center
- Co-located DV advocates
- Community College Consortium
- Dress for Success
- El Programa Hispano Catolico
- Family Tree Relief Nursery
- Goodwill Industries
- Impact NW
- Klamath Works
- Local Workforce Boards
- Multnomah County
- Marion-Polk Food Share
- Oregon Food Bank
- Oregon Law Center
- Outside In
- Oregon State University
- Peace at Home: Advocacy Center
- Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon
- United Community Action Network
- Yamhill Community Action Partnership



**SSP benefits and services:
the path out of poverty**

Benefits and services

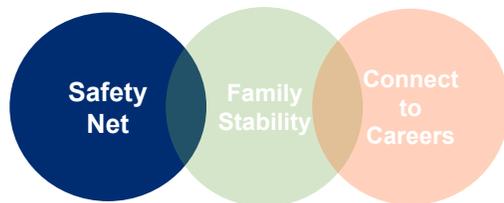
People need to have their most basic needs met before they can attend to higher needs like community and well-being.

Our benefits and services help Oregonians meet these basic needs.



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

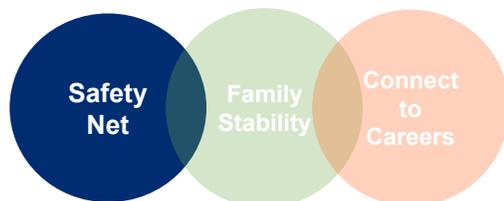
- This program helps alleviate the impact of poverty for Oregon's families living in deep poverty.
- TANF benefits are a crucial resource for these families. Benefits include:
 - Cash grant
 - Family stability services
 - Employment and training services
- Recipients are often more likely to have difficulty finding stable, secure employment due to health issues, domestic violence, lack of housing and child care limitations.



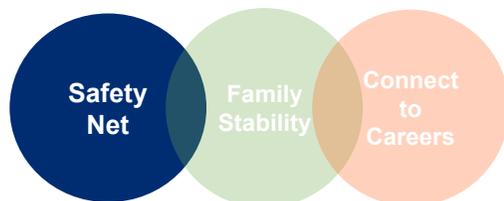
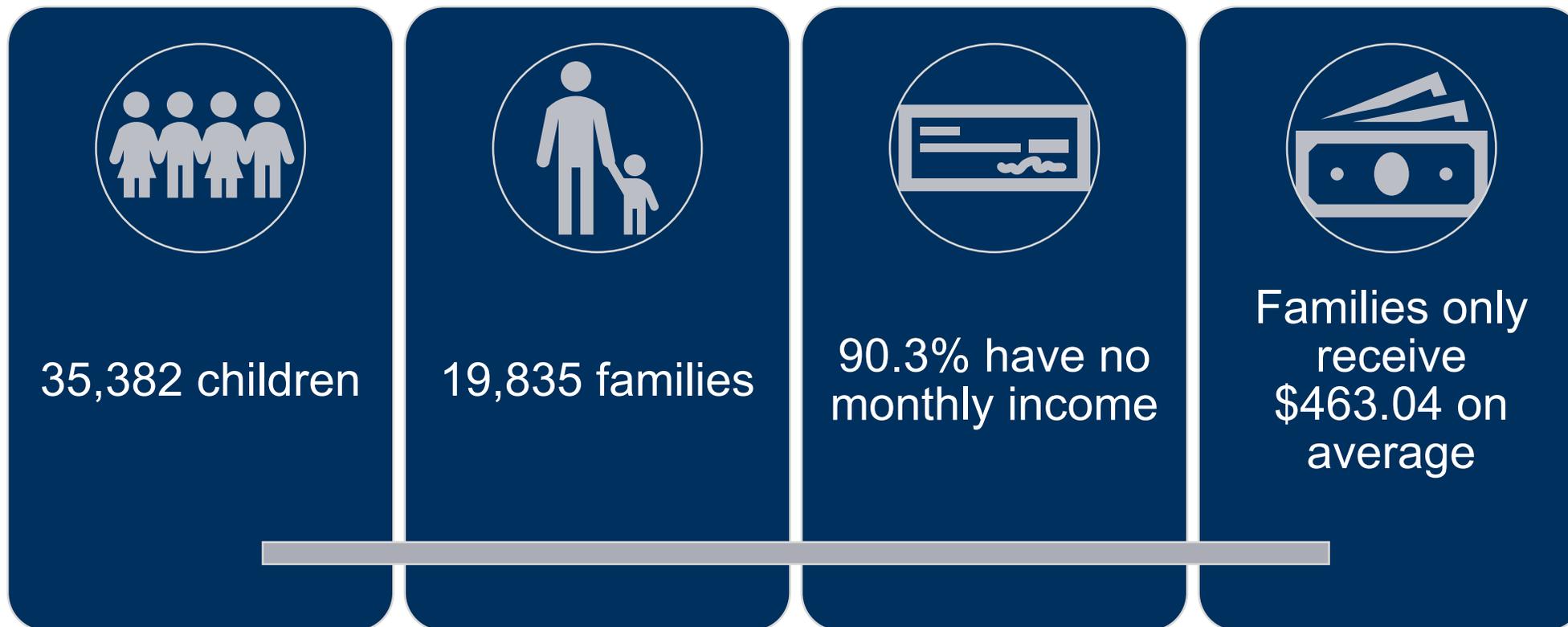
TANF: who is eligible

- Pregnant women and families
- Participants must:
 - Meet income requirements; and
 - Be a resident of Oregon and a U.S. citizen, legal alien or qualified alien.

Income Limits for a family of 3	
Initial	\$616 or 34% FPL
Exit	\$1,012 or 55% FPL



TANF: overview



TANF funding

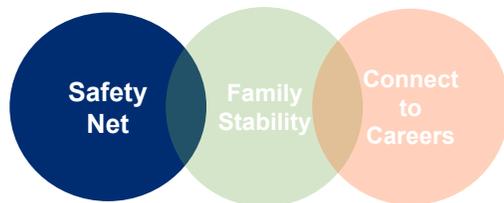
TANF is a federal and state funded program

90% Federal Funding

- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides a block grant to states to provide a TANF program
- Regulations are outlined in 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200

10% State Funding

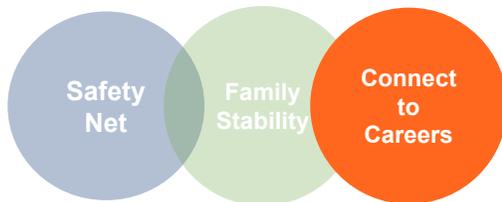
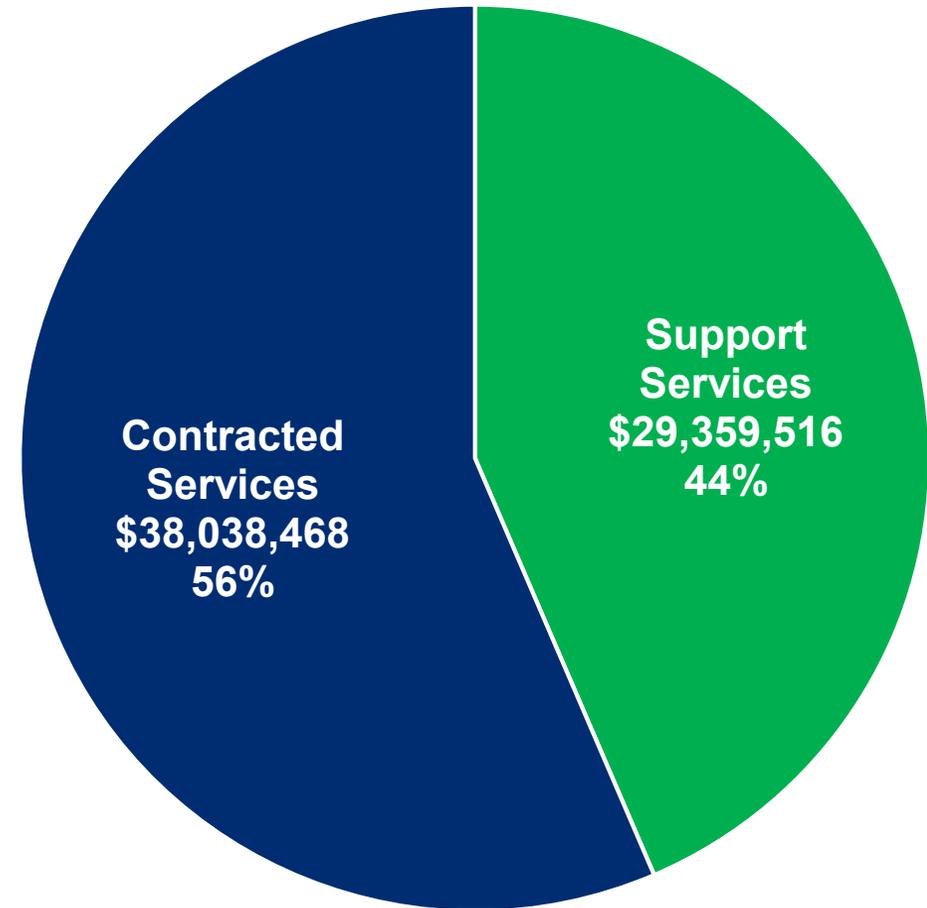
- To receive federal block grant funds, states must also pay for a portion of the program. The state's portion is called the maintenance of effort (MOE). Oregon's MOE is paid for with General Funds.
- State authority lies in ORS 412.006



TANF Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS)

This TANF program provides paths to obtain living wage jobs with opportunities for career advancement through:

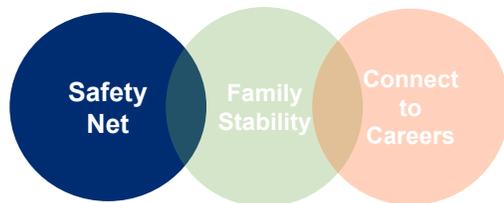
- Stability and wellness services
- Education and vocational training
- Job readiness services



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

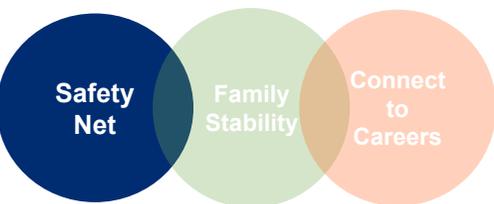
SNAP offers food benefits and a bridge to employment, training, and opportunity by:

- Supplementing the monthly food budget of people who are unemployed or underemployed
- Reducing food insecurity
- Building the employment skills of recipients and supporting their pursuit of work that moves them towards self-sufficiency



SNAP: who is eligible

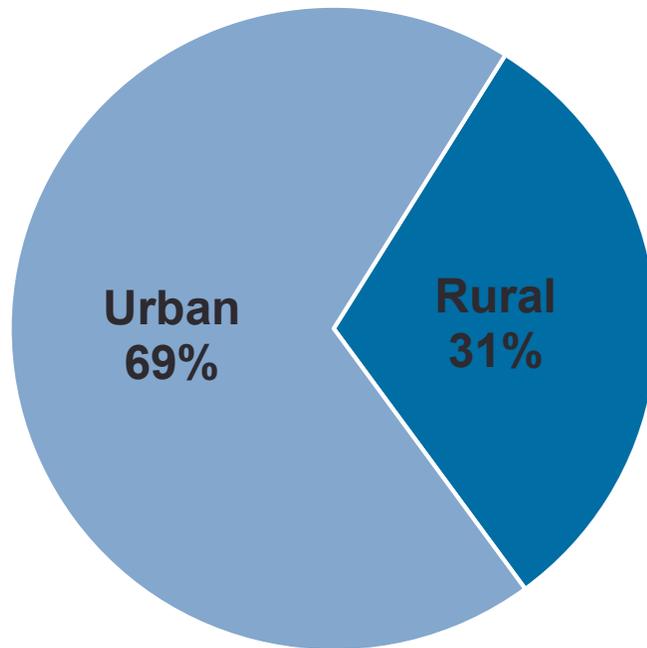
- Eligibility is based largely on an individual's or household's monthly gross income:
 - This includes both earned income (the money you make from jobs) and unearned income (cash assistance, Social Security, unemployment insurance, and child support, etc.)
 - For most, resources such as a house, car or money in the bank do NOT count against eligibility
 - Household size is how many people you live and buy/make food with



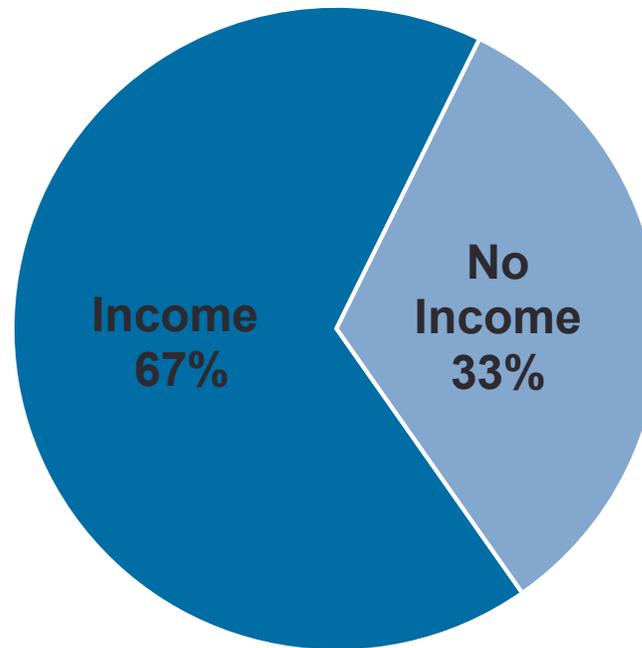
Household Income Guidelines for a family of 3 (185% FPL)	
Annual	\$40,632
Monthly	\$3,386
Weekly	\$781.38

SNAPshot

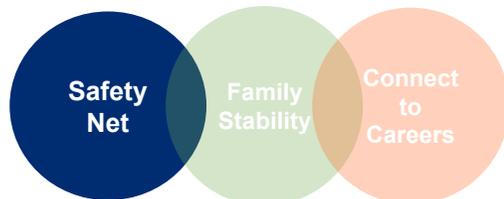
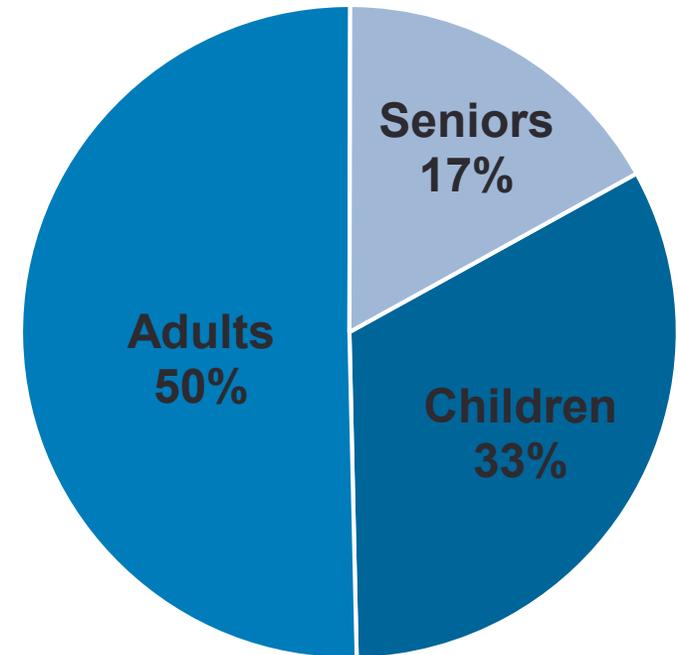
Rural vs Urban



Income vs No income



Population



SNAP funding

- SNAP benefits are federally funded by Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) within the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Administrative costs are split evenly between federal funds and Oregon general funds
- From July 2019 to June 2020, over \$1 billion was brought into Oregon in SNAP dollars

Benefits

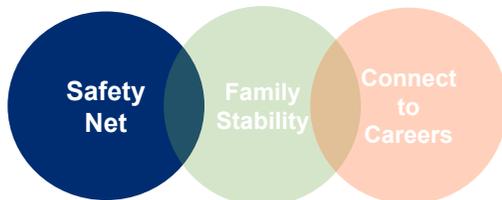
100% Federal

0% State

Administrative Costs

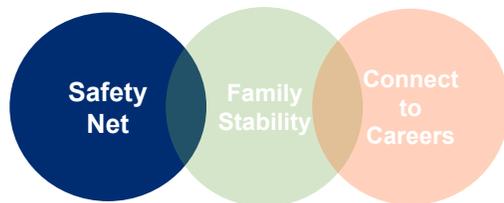
50% Federal

50% State



SNAP Outreach

- During FFY2020, the Oregon SNAP Outreach network reached Oregonians to prescreen and provide information about SNAP, assist through the application process and provide individualized support for better access and maintenance of SNAP.
- The Outreach network adjusted to the unique challenges presented during a nationwide pandemic and historic wildfires to reach potentially eligible individuals with information about how SNAP can be their bridge to employment, training, nutritional resources and opportunity.



2.7 million

Information given to potentially eligible individuals

7,900

Application assistance

14,000

Individualized support to SNAP participants

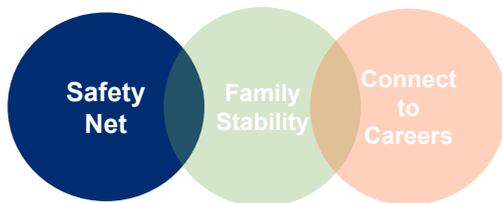
SNAP-Ed

- Federally funded nutrition and obesity prevention program
- SSP contracts with the Oregon State University Extension to deliver community-based nutrition education statewide
- Provides tools and resources to help individuals make:
 - Healthy food choices within a limited budget, and
 - Physically active lifestyle choices
 - Robust social marketing campaign
 - Tools are found online at www.FoodHero.org

12,113 individuals served FFY19-20 in nutrition classes

1.4 million visits to FoodHero.org

\$7,318,534
Oct 20-Sep 22



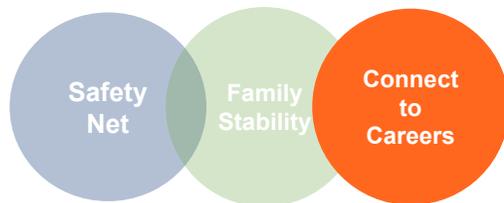
SNAP connects people to careers

31.8% of working families have incomes under 200% of the poverty line

- Most Oregon families living in poverty are working families, meaning they have at least one parent who works

SNAP recipients can participate in Employment & Training (E&T) programs where participants gain skills and experience to increase their earning potential

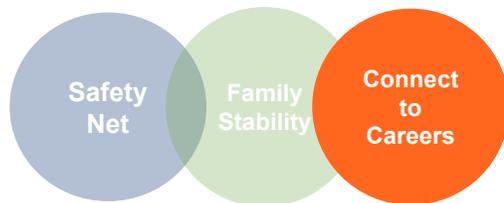
- **65% of participants achieved a job placement in subsequent quarters**



SNAP Employment and Training Program

- Nationally known as the SNAP 50/50 program
- Funded 50 percent by federal funds and 50 percent by partner agencies
- Partners must use their own non-federal funds

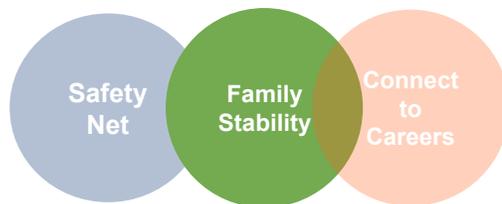
	Participants	Providers	Budget federal/local
FFY 2013	1,069	2	\$237,985
FFY 2014	1,863	3	\$3,951,588
FFY 2015	3,790	9	\$4,595,791
FFY 2016	6,088	12	\$8,916,066
FFY 2017	8,974	18	\$18,488,654
FFY 2018	61,990	30	\$23,723,807
FFY 2019	45,823	80	\$26,944,738
FFY 2020	39,601	75	\$44,294,164



Employment Related Day Care (ERDC)

- Provides access to stable childcare where children can learn and grow
- Supports school readiness and school success
- Helps families confidently re-enter the workforce
- May be the last SSP benefit families receive as they become self-sufficient

“The cost of child care is more expensive than full-time tuition and fees at Portland State University.” –ouregon.gov



ERDC funding

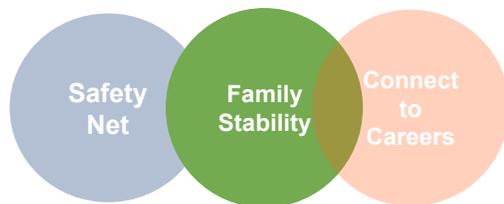
ERDC is a federal and state funded program

65%
**Federal
Funding**

- Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) provides States, Indian tribes, and territories with funding to provide childcare services for low-income working families. CCDF is also known as the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- Regulations are outlined in 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 98

35%
State Funding

- State funding comes from SSP's General Fund. General Funds are used to pay for any state policies not allowed under CCDF.
- State authority lies in ORS 329A.500.



Who is eligible

Working families

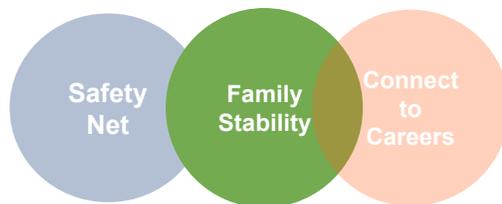
- Most families served are single parents with one or two children

Current ERDC families

- Childcare support can continue while a parent is on medical leave or for three months of job search due to loss of employment

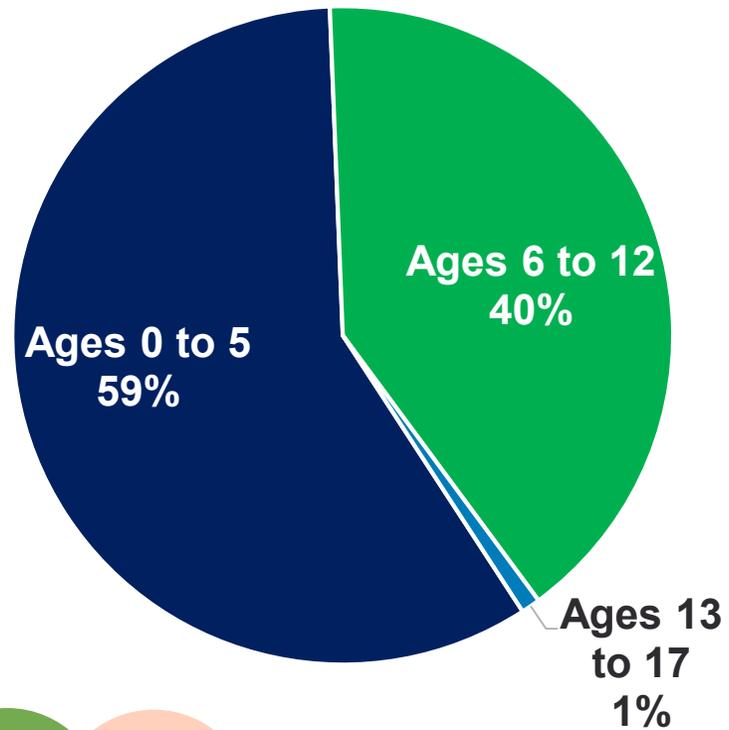
Initial income	Exit income
185% FPL or \$3,349 for a family of 3	85% SMI/250% FPL or \$4,956 for a family of 3

Federal Poverty Level (FPL) / State Median Income (SMI)

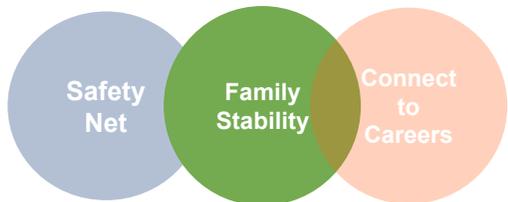


Who Does ERDC Serve?

Ages of Children Served



52.3%
of families have
at least one
school aged child
receiving
benefits



Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)

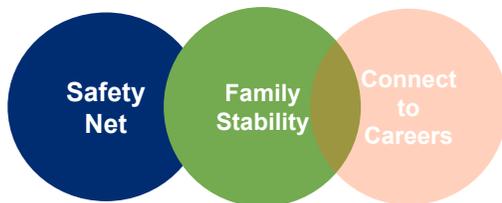
The program provides temporary financial support to families whose safety is at risk due to domestic violence.

Over 5,000 families were eligible in 2019-20 and could receive up to \$1200 over 90 days.

1 in 3

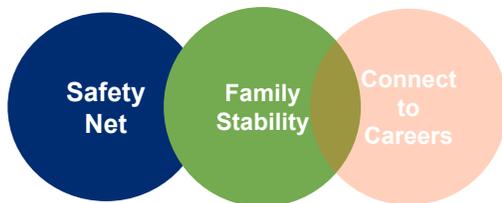
WOMEN

have been impacted by domestic violence



Co-located Advocates

- Co-Located Domestic Violence Advocates from local domestic violence sexual assault organizations provide confidential and trauma informed advocacy services.
- From July 2019-June 2020, Co-located advocates served over **11,038 survivors** and **completed 11,401 safety plans**.
- The number of people served increased even with Stay-at-Home orders when Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors saw a decline as survivors were unable to safely access services.



SSP: 2021 proposed investments

- \$10 Million Investment for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- SIP was developed in partnership with the Governor's Office, the Oregon Tribes, culturally specific Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVSA) providers and our partner DVSA providers statewide.
- SIP recognizes that tribes and culturally specific organizations know their communities best and survivors know their circumstances best.

Survivor Investment Partnership (SIP) Policy Option Package (POP) #130



The SIP POP was put forward by the Oregon Department of Human Services' (ODHS) Self-Sufficiency Program (SSP) and is included as a \$10M investment in the Governor's Recommended Budget. SIP was developed in partnership with the Governor's Office, the Oregon Tribes, culturally specific Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVSA) providers and our partner DVSA providers statewide.

SIP recognizes that tribes and culturally specific organizations know their communities best and survivors know their circumstances best.

Increase accessibility and meaningful financial support for survivors

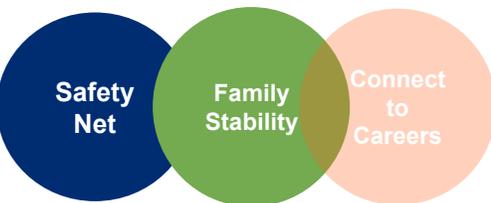
The intent of the SIP POP is to increase the accessibility of advocacy services and meaningful financial support to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault including Tribal members, individuals without children, and vulnerable populations.

Increase autonomy and resources for providers

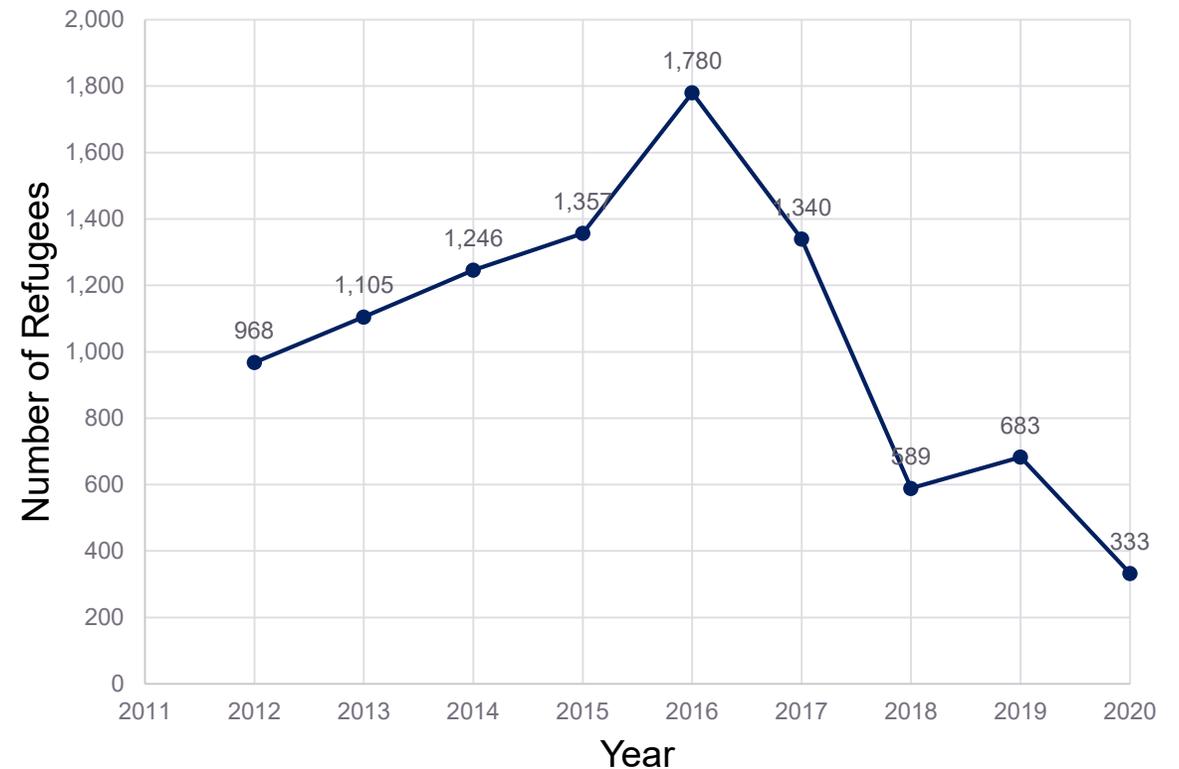
The funding gives tribes and organizations autonomy on how to administer their programs and provides survivors the ability to decide which supports they need to stay safe and maintain stability. In addition to serving survivors in a more culturally holistic way and providing resources for those who may be ineligible for the Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS) Program, a portion of the funds will support the administrative costs of overseeing the program.

Refugee Program

- Works with partners to help refugee families gain access to all SSP services while respecting cultural differences
- Refugees include asylees, survivors of human trafficking, individuals who worked with the U.S. military overseas
- Refugee arrivals anticipated to increase under new Biden-Harris administration



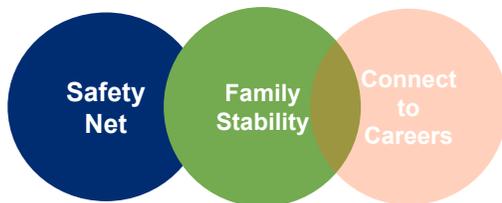
Total Oregon Refugee Arrivals (2011 - 2020)



Refugee Services

- Cash Assistance
- Medical Assistance
- Employment Services/Pre-Employment Training
- Oregon Refugee Children Assistance Services
- Senior Services
- Youth Mentoring Projects
- Extended Case Management

Funding extension proposed in GRB includes \$2 million dedicated in HB2508 to support extending case management services and employment support for refugees and families beyond six months.



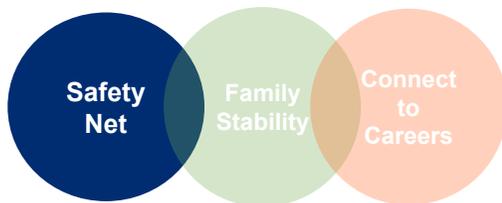
Runaway and Homeless Youth

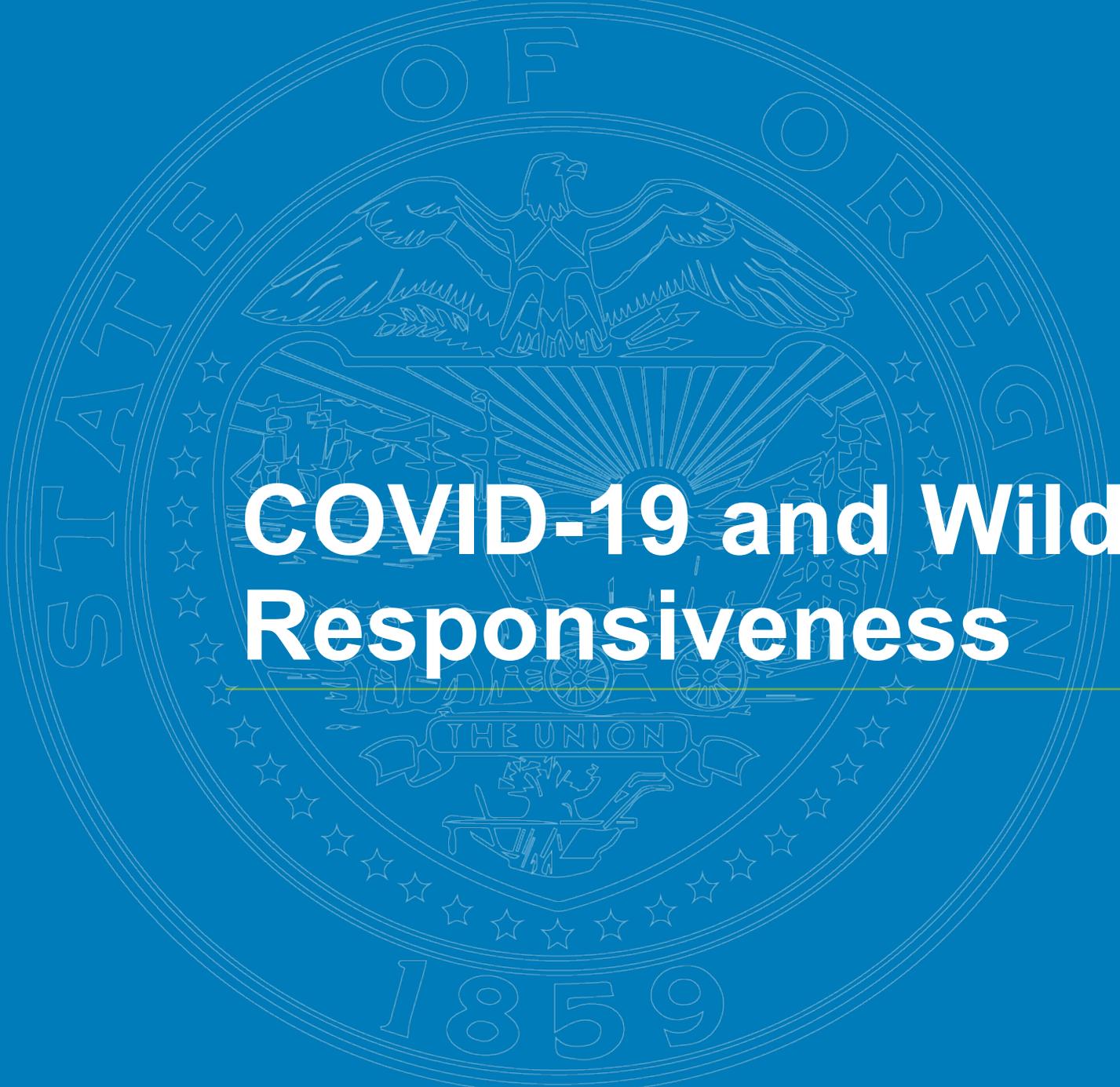
Each year, thousands of youth across Oregon are homeless and unaccompanied, struggling to survive without a safe, stable place to live.

- This program is responsible for coordinating statewide planning for delivery of services to runaway and homeless youth and their families.

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2019 Point-in-Time Count, there were **1,590 homeless youth in Oregon.**

We are currently engaged in an assessment that will provide recommendations and a roadmap for building an optimal system for homeless youth in Oregon.





COVID-19 and Wildfire Responsiveness

Pandemic and wildfire assistance

\$483 million in emergency food benefits

Disaster SNAP provided \$74,295 in food benefits to over 160 households

\$170 million in Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfers for over 316,000 students

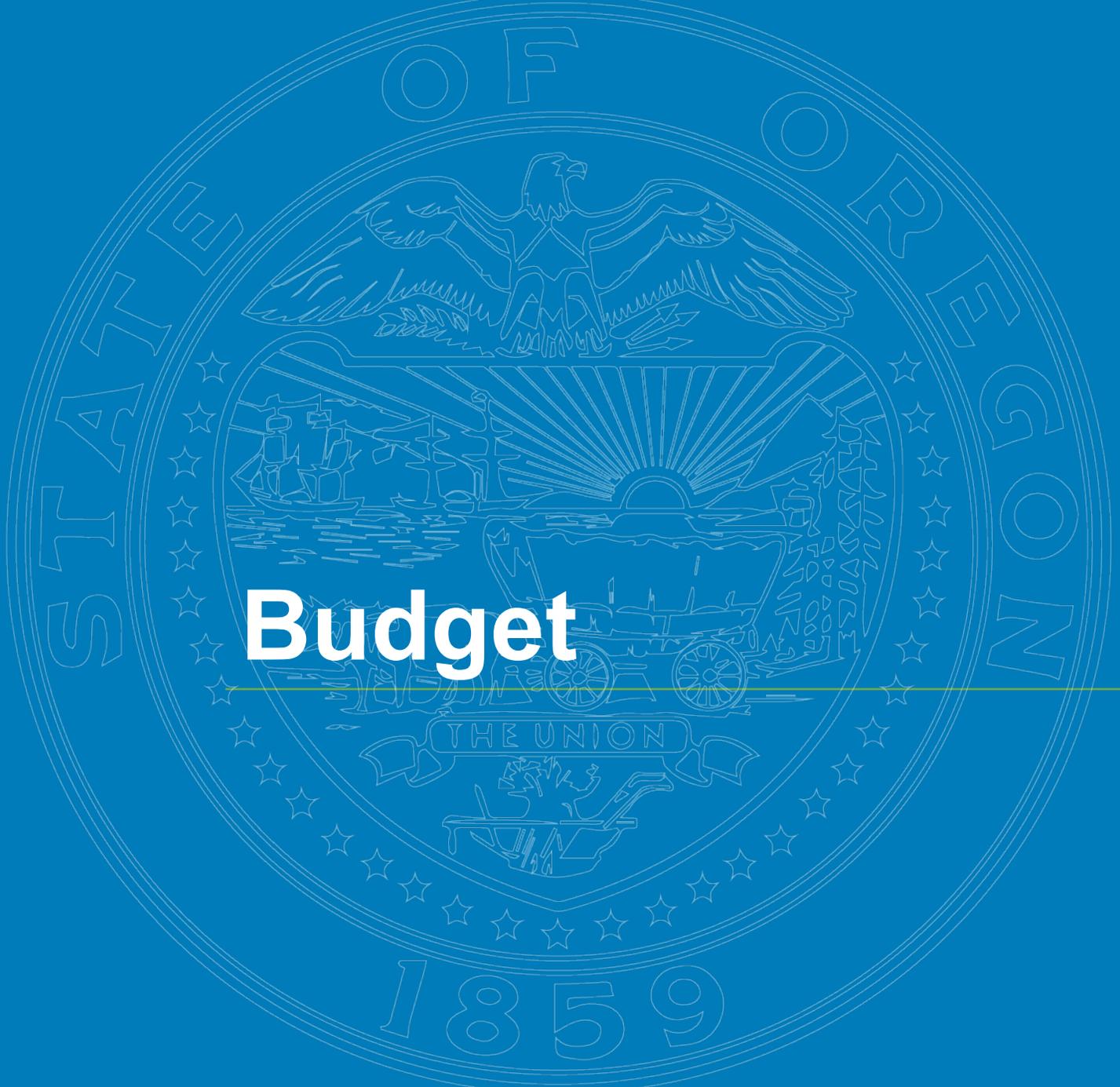
Child care copays reduced to \$0 through June 30, 2021

12 months of emergency allotments

Replacement benefits for those impacted by wildfires and winter storm

Waived interview requirements for new applicants and recertifications

Extended certification periods



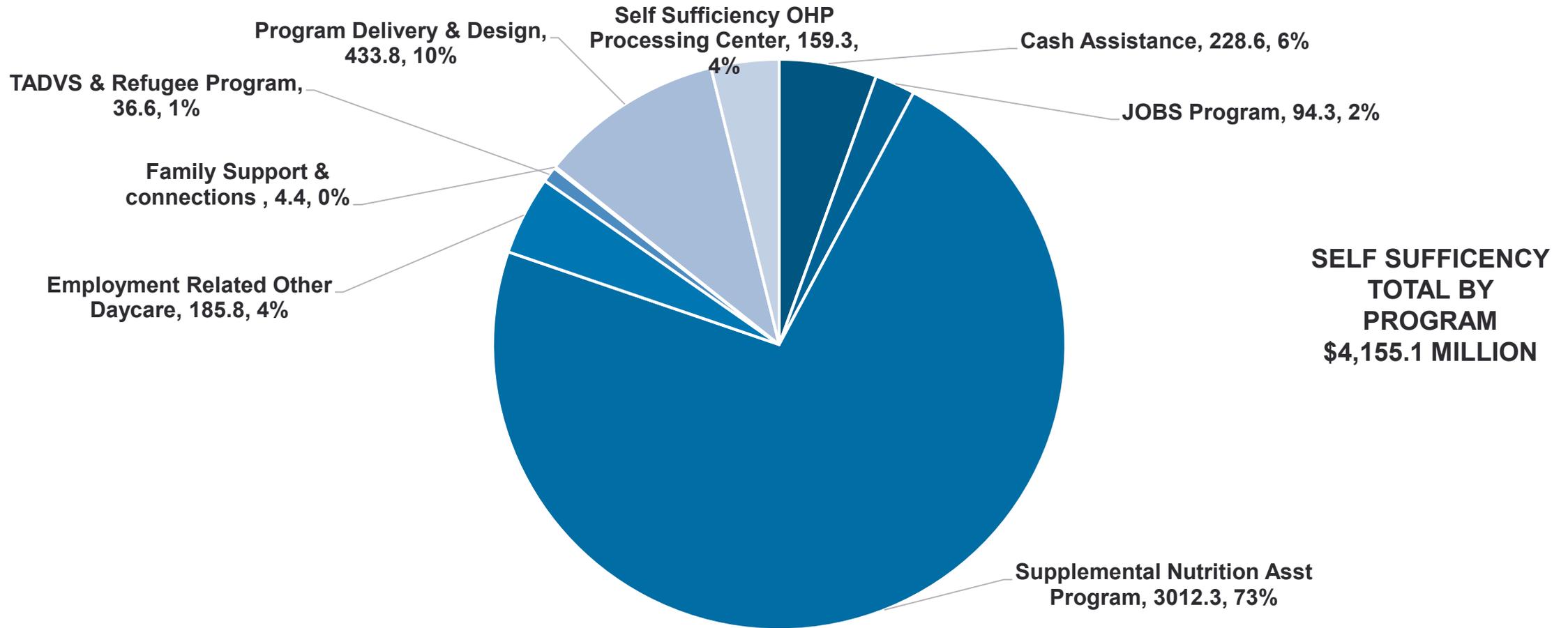
Budget

21-23 Biennium Budget

Key Priorities

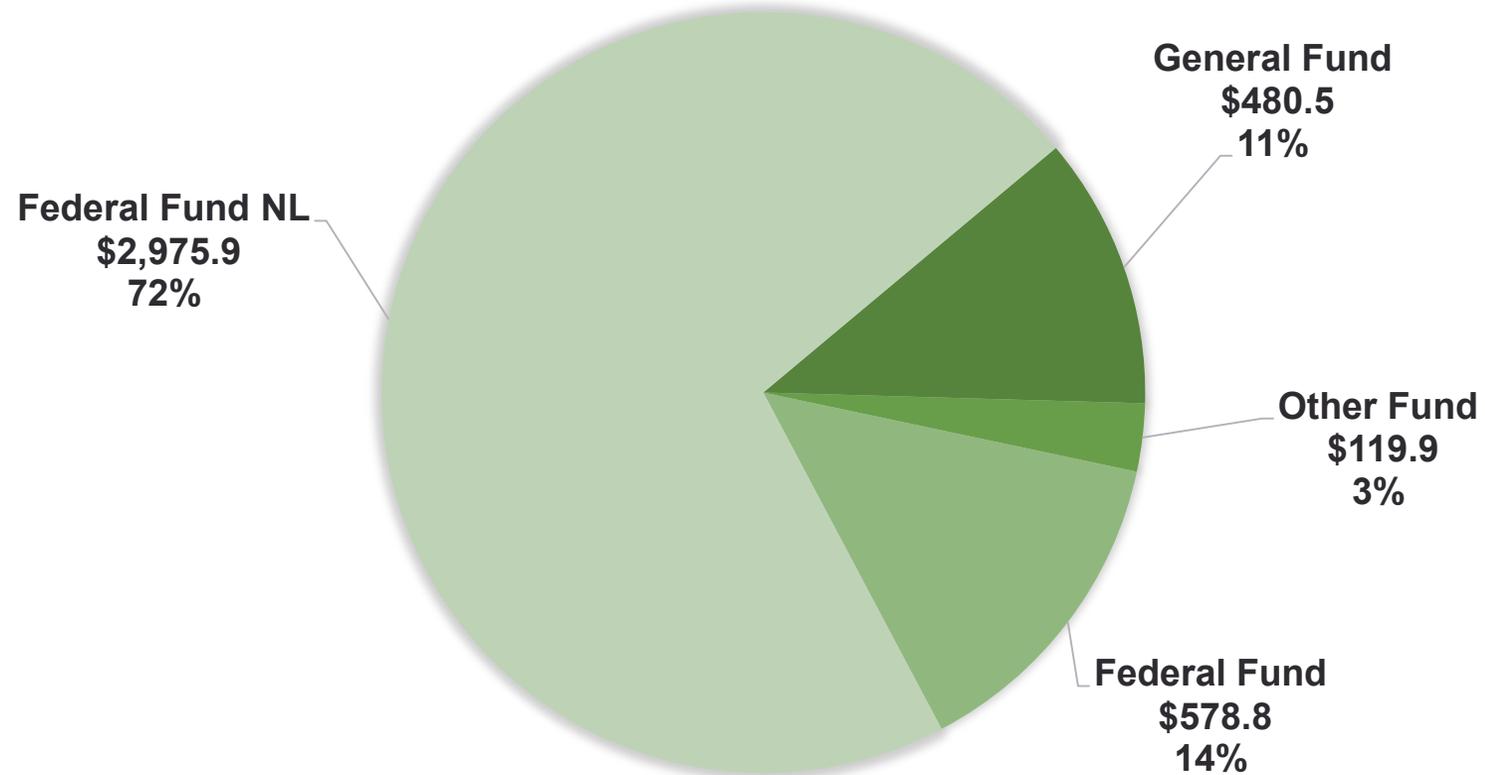
- Increase servicing and programs to the Tribal Nations and culturally specific providers
 - Survivor Investment Partnership
- Continue to support extended case management and employment services for refugee families

21-23 Governor's Budget: Total by Program



21-23 Governor's Budget: Budget by Fund Type

**SELF SUFFICIENCY
TOTAL BY FUND TYPE
\$ 4,155.1 MILLION**



21-23 Biennium Budget: Investments and Reductions

Investments

- \$10 million in the Survivor Investment Partnership (POP 130)
 - 3 staff positions
- \$2 million for refugee extended case management and employment services contracts
- Funds 127 staff positions for mandated caseload increases

10% Reductions

- \$7.6 million due to eliminating inflation and increased vacancy savings



Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measures

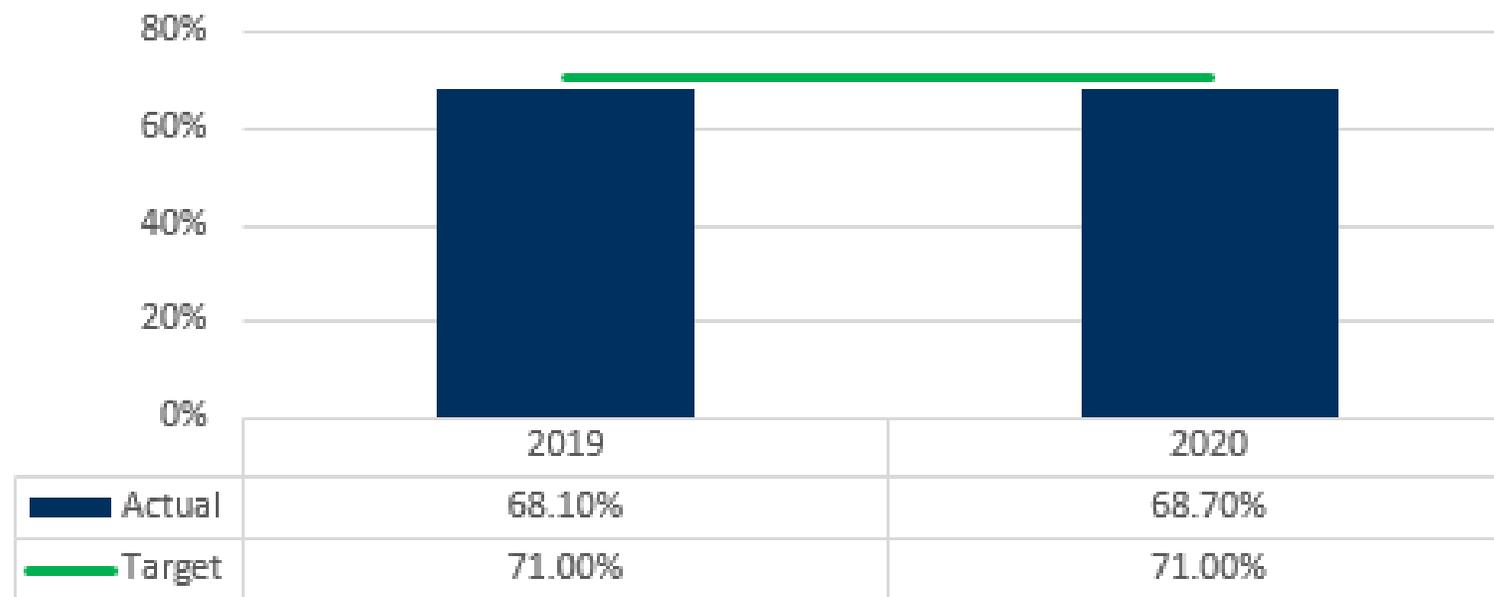
- Households at or above living wage four quarters after leaving SSP programs
- Customers reporting housing stability
- Customers reporting food stability
- Self-efficacy/hope

Living Wages

- One of the ways people move from poverty is by earning a living wages after participating in employment & training programs.
- SSP continues the expansion of STEP employment and training in partnership with communities, participants, agencies, employers, nonprofit organizations and the federal government.

KPM #13 Households at, or Above, Living Wage Four Quarters After Leaving SSP Program

The median percentage of households leaving Self Sufficiency who are at, or above, a living wage four quarters out. Data Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

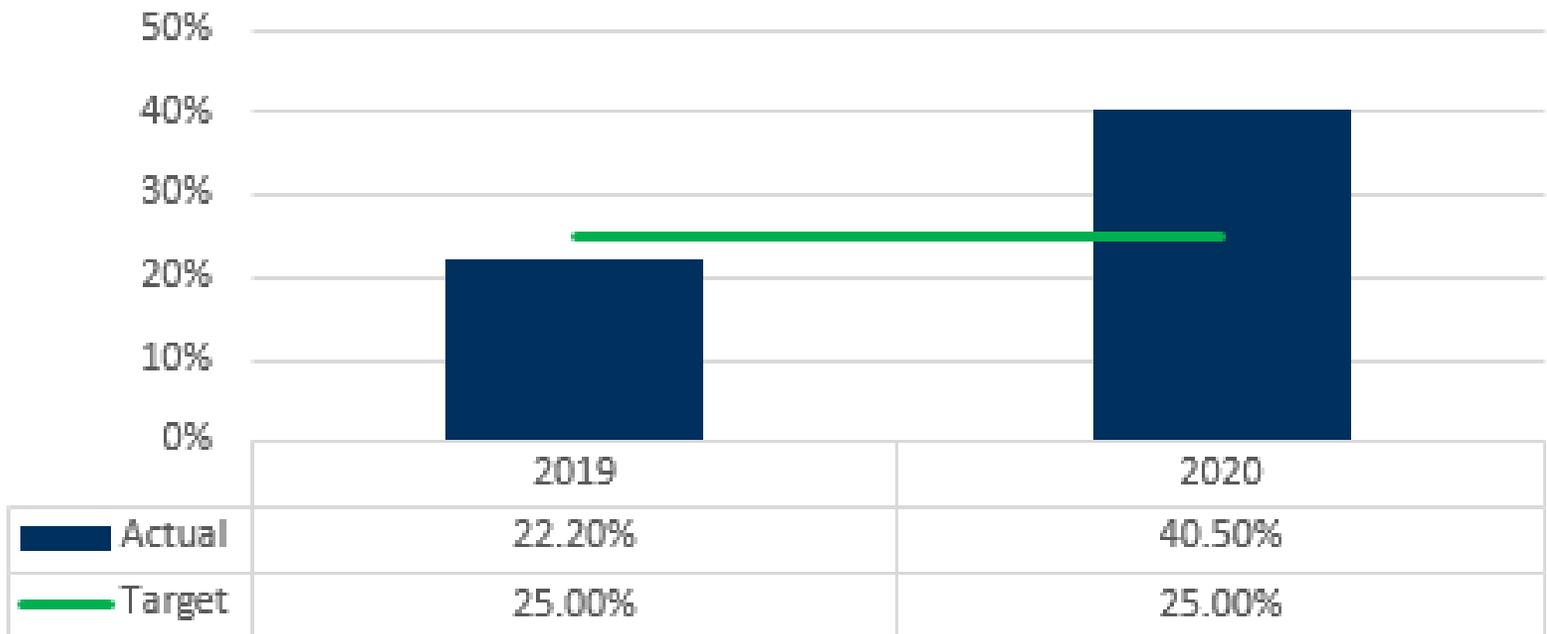


Housing Stability

- In 2019, 22.2% of survey respondents reported housing stability.
- In 2020, 40.5% of survey respondents reported housing stability.

KPM #14 SSP Participants Reporting Housing Stability

The percentage of Self Sufficiency participants who report their housing needs are fully met. Data Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

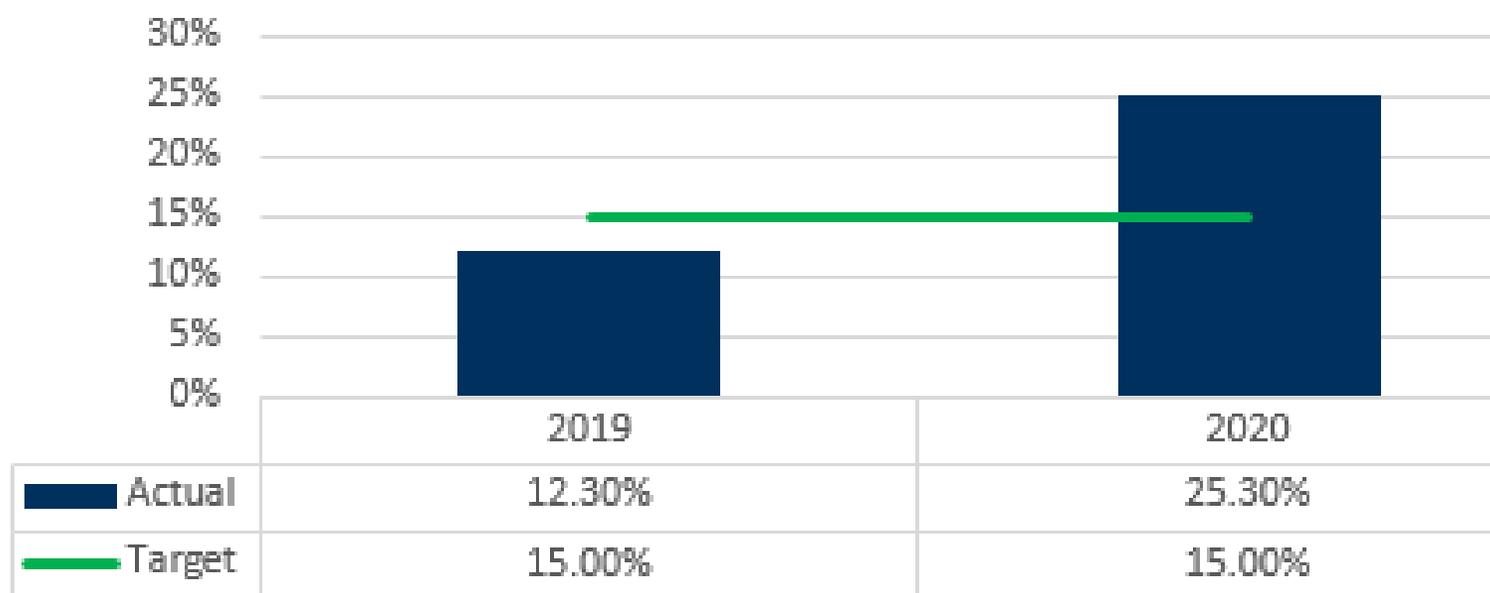


Food Security

- 2020 saw state and federal investments in food banks and USDA approved benefits like school lunches, increasing food supports.
- Higher food security rates may be attributed to emergency allotments that started in March 2020.

KPM #15 SSP Participants Reporting Food Security

The percentage of Self Sufficiency participants who report they did not worry about having enough food, or actually run out of food, in the past 12 months. Data Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



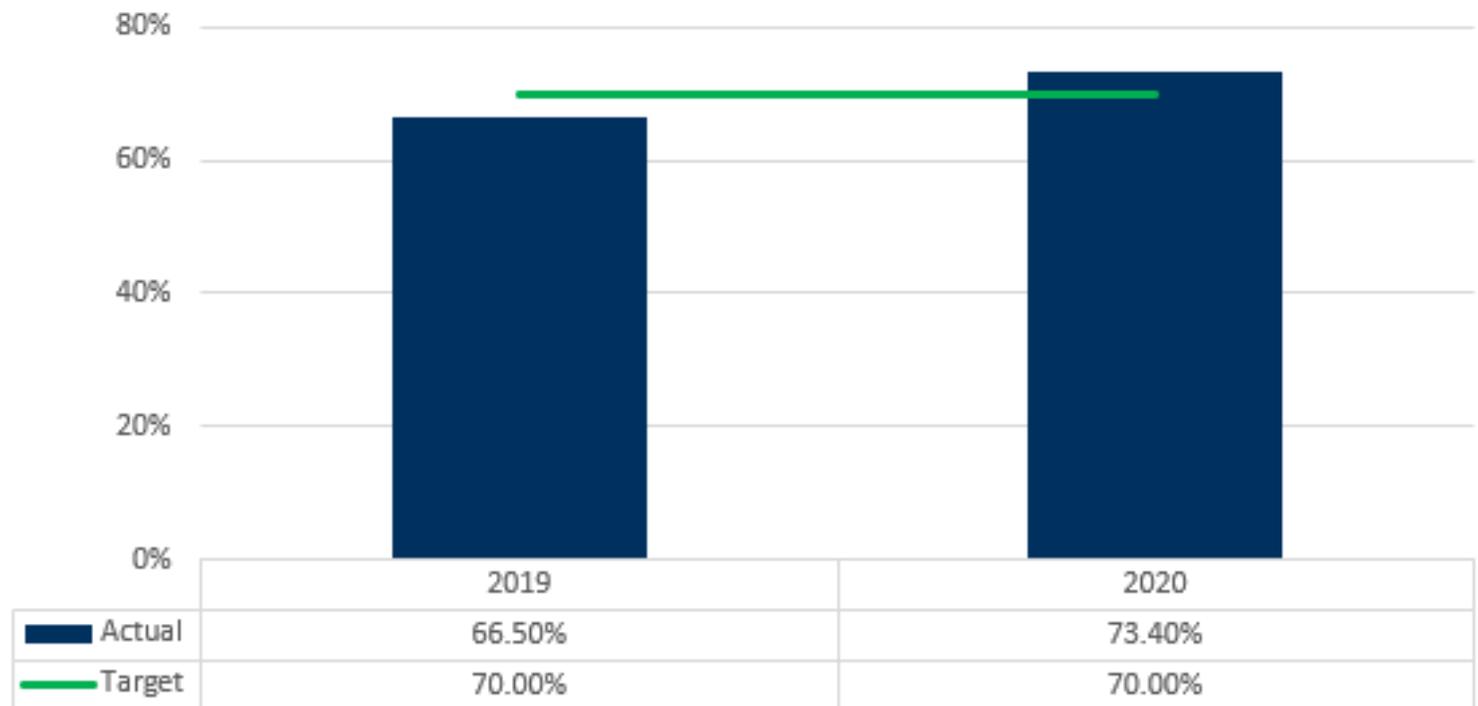
Self-Efficacy/Hope

We define self-efficacy as having a sense of control or influence over life's circumstances. Hope is the belief that current circumstances will improve.

- In 2020, 73.4% of survey respondents indicated that SSP programs helped them experience greater self-efficacy, an increase of 6.8 percentage points.

KPM #16 SSP Participants Reporting Greater Self-Efficacy

The percentage of Self Sufficiency participants who report they feel more confident in their ability to improve their current circumstances because of SSP and other services they were connected to. Data Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30





21-23 Biennium Goals

21-23 Biennium Goals

- Simplify benefit access for everyone.
- Ensure services meet the goals families set for themselves.
- Provide funding for extended case management and employment service supports for refugees.
- Expand sexual assault and domestic violence programs for survivors through Oregon's nine federally recognized Tribal Nations and culturally specific providers.
- Prioritize investments that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion in all programs.



Thank you.

Thank you

- **Upcoming ODHS Presentations to the Committee**
 - Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities April 1
 - Aging and People with Disabilities April 6

