

# Oregon Children's Budget Project 2000-2005

September 8, 2006



**ECON**orthwest  
ECONOMICS • FINANCE • PLANNING

CHILDREN'S



INSTITUTE

**Board of Directors**

**Richard C. Alexander**

Founder  
Viking Industries

**Dan Bernstine**

President  
Portland State University

**Duncan Campbell**

Chair  
The Campbell Group

**Don Frisbee**

Chair (retired)  
PacifiCorp

**Joyce Furman**

Co-Founder  
New Avenues for Youth

**Peter Goldberg**

President/CEO  
Alliance for Children and Families

**Irving Levin**

CEO  
Genesis Financial Solutions

**Arlene Schnitzer**

Trustee  
Harold & Arlene Schnitzer CARE  
Foundation

**Ken Thrasher**

Chairman/CEO  
Compli

**Janet Webster**

Librarian  
Hatfield Marine Science Center, OSU

**Gary Withers**

Executive Vice President  
Concordia University

**Swati Adarkar**

Executive Director  
swati@childinst.org  
www.childinst.org  
(503)219-9034

## *Oregon Children's Budget Project*

In 2005, the Children's Institute commissioned ECONorthwest to produce this Oregon Children's Budget. We asked ECONorthwest to answer the question: what federal, state and foundation spending is devoted to low-income children in Oregon? As basic as this question may seem, the answer to it was unknown with any detail before the publication of this report.

Our goal in asking this question and commissioning this report is to help decision-makers and the general public better understand how Oregon addresses the needs of low-income children, so that resources can be allocated in a way that has the greatest possible benefit. The information in this report will serve as a baseline for comparing future spending and resource allocation.

This report is part of the Children's Institute's larger goal of moving research on best practices into action on behalf of Oregon's at-risk children. Our objective is to align public and private resources with what works.

*The Oregon Children's Budget Project was made possible by generous support from the following donors:*



**Meyer Memorial Trust**

The Penney  
Family Fund

HAROLD & ARLENE  
SCHNITZER



The Campbell  
Foundation

### **The Children's Institute**

*Founded in 2003 by business and philanthropic leaders, the Children's Institute is an independent action organization, marshalling resources and smart thinking to ignite action for Oregon's at-risk children.*



**ECONorthwest**  
ECONOMICS • FINANCE • PLANNING

888 SW Fifth Avenue  
Suite 1460  
Portland, Oregon 97204  
503-222-6060  
www.econw.com

## *Purpose of the Report*

**T**HIS REPORT TRACKS STATE, FEDERAL AND FOUNDATION SPENDING ON PROGRAMS other than K-12 education that served Oregon's low-income children during 2000-2005. It looks at how much was spent, who spent it (state, federal, foundations) and on what programs. It also tracks changes between 2000 and 2005.

Across the US, budget projects are being used to create greater transparency, inform public deliberation, and facilitate a more cost-effective allocation of our scarce public resources. In Oregon, the Oregon Business Council and The Chalkboard Project have called for such work on K-12 and higher education budgets. This children's budget takes a similar lens to other spending on behalf of low-income children.

This project follows the model for children's budgets established by The Urban Institute and The Finance Project. The Finance Project identified five objectives for a children's budget that are shared by the Children's Institute in this report :

- ♦ **Better Decisions, Better Results:** A children's budget can lead to more informed decisions about financing children's services and supports. This, in turn, can lead to more effective use of resources and better results for children.
- ♦ **Improved Coordination and Efficiency:** A children's budget can help make better sense of spending within and across services, leading to more coordinated and more efficient delivery.
- ♦ **A Shift Toward Investments in Prevention:** A children's budget can help policy makers better assess the trade-off between investing in preventions now and paying for crisis intervention or poverty amelioration later.
- ♦ **Support for Building Partnerships:** A children's budget can provide better information about the many players involved in children's services. A children's budget can help identify shared policy and financial interests, support existing partnerships, and help build new ones.
- ♦ **More Effective Advocacy:** A children's budget can educate decision-makers, the media, and the general public about issues of child and family well-being. It can make the budget process more accessible, and advocacy for children more effective.

This is one in a series of reports from the Children's Institute with the goal of improving how Oregon makes decisions about its investments in children. This report sheds light on how Oregon spends money on children but does not make recommendations for how to allocate resources effectively. Information on "what works" will be the focus of future reports and other Children's Institute projects.

## *Organization of the Report*

- ♦ **Background and Methodology** outlines the rules used to decide which programs would be included in the analysis and which would not be.
- ♦ **Findings** summarize the key conclusions drawn from the various analyses.
- ♦ **Analysis of 2000-2005 Spending** details federal, state, and foundation spending during 2000-2005 and highlights important changes in investments over time. The majority of data reported in this section were provided by Oregon's Department of Administrative Services.
- ♦ **Interstate comparisons** draws on a number of national data sources to compare Oregon's child-related expenditures to those nationally and in other states.
- ♦ The **Glossary** provides definitions for each of the programs included in the analysis.

# Background and Methodology

## PROGRAM CATEGORIES

- ◆ Food and nutrition
- ◆ Cash assistance and training
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Child care and early childhood development
- ◆ Child protection and family services
- ◆ Juvenile justice

See appendix for list of programs by category.

## *What we looked at*

This study examines federal, state, and foundation expenditures on programs that served low-income children and their families during 2000-2005. To be included in the study, the program either:<sup>1</sup>

Served low-income children exclusively (*e.g.*, Head Start)

Served families with eligible children (*e.g.*, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

Served low-income families with and without children; however, for these programs we report only the share of program spending associated with families with children (*e.g.*, Food Stamps)

## *What's included*

Programs fall into six major categories: food and nutrition, cash assistance and training, health, child care and early development, child protection and family services, and juvenile justice. Most—but not all—of the programs included are means tested and are targeted to children who live in low-income families—typically below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

## *What's not included*

The study does not consider spending on Kindergarten-12th grade (K-12). This information can be found in recent analyses of the Oregon Department of Education, The Chalkboard Project, the Oregon Business Council and others.

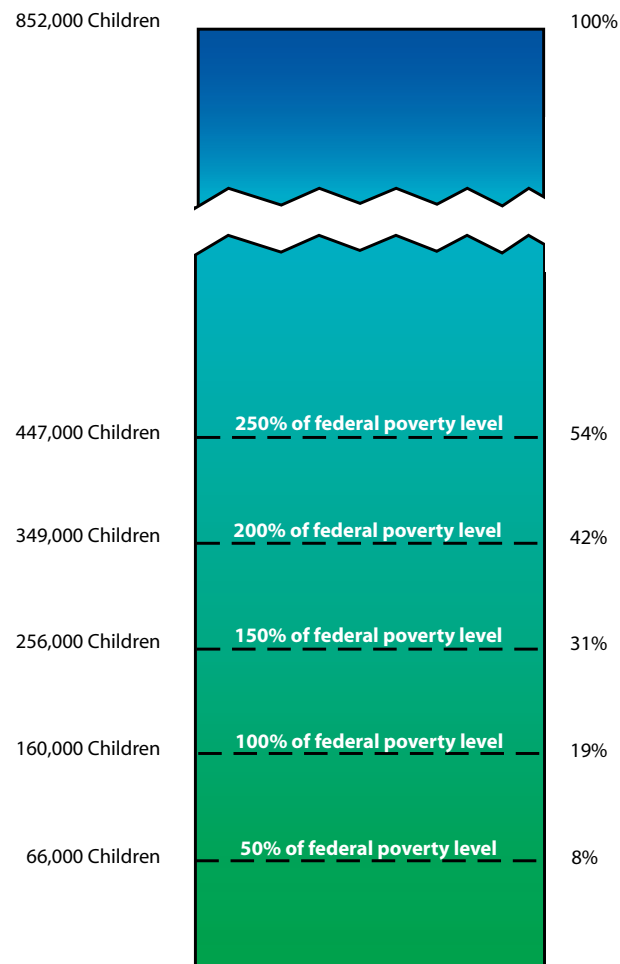
<sup>1</sup> The study adopts a program selection method developed by The Urban Institute in Flores, Kimura, *et al.*, The Children's Budget Report: A Detailed Analysis of Spending on Low-income Children's Programs in 13 States.

## *Summary of Findings*

1. The majority of funding for programs that serve low-income children comes from the federal government.
2. Deductions and tax credits from federal and state taxes account for almost one-quarter of the spending on low-income children.
3. Despite a recession and associated state fiscal crisis, total spending on low-income children—expressed as a share of personal income—increased slightly during 2000-2005. Federal spending increased from 1.2 to 1.3 percent of personal income while state spending held constant at 0.5 percent.
4. Two-thirds of the 2000-2005 spending increases were associated with three programs: Food Stamps, Medicaid (Oregon Health Plan), and the Earned Income Tax Credit. Those programs are financed exclusively or heavily by the federal government.
5. Oregon's Food Stamp participation ranks first nationally due to the state taking advantage of expansion of eligibility rules and increased outreach efforts by non-profit agencies. In 2002, an estimated 81 percent of Oregon families who were eligible for Food Stamps received them. Between 1996 and 2002, Oregon was one of only six states that saw a drop in the percentage of residents facing food insecurity.
6. Income eligibility for Oregon's TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) and child care programs are restrictive compared to other states. An eligibility cutoff at \$616 for a family of three keeps TANF caseloads low. Oregon's required co-payments for childcare are among the highest in the country.
7. Oregon's foundations devote close to one-quarter of their annual giving – about \$52 million per year – to children and families. Their contribution is less than 3% of what state and federal governments spend on low-income children.
8. More than 380,000 children – over 40% of Oregon's kids – receive assistance from programs administered by Oregon's Department of Human Services, such as Oregon Health Plan, Food stamps, TANF, and Employment Related Day Care. Many of these children are enrolled in multiple programs.

*Almost one-fifth of Oregon children live in poverty.  
More than 40% live in low income (below 200% of poverty) families.*

**FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN OREGON BY POVERTY LEVEL**



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2004

A family is considered living in poverty if it earns less than the following amounts:

- Family of 2     \$12,940
- Family of 3     \$15,670
- Family of 4     \$18,850

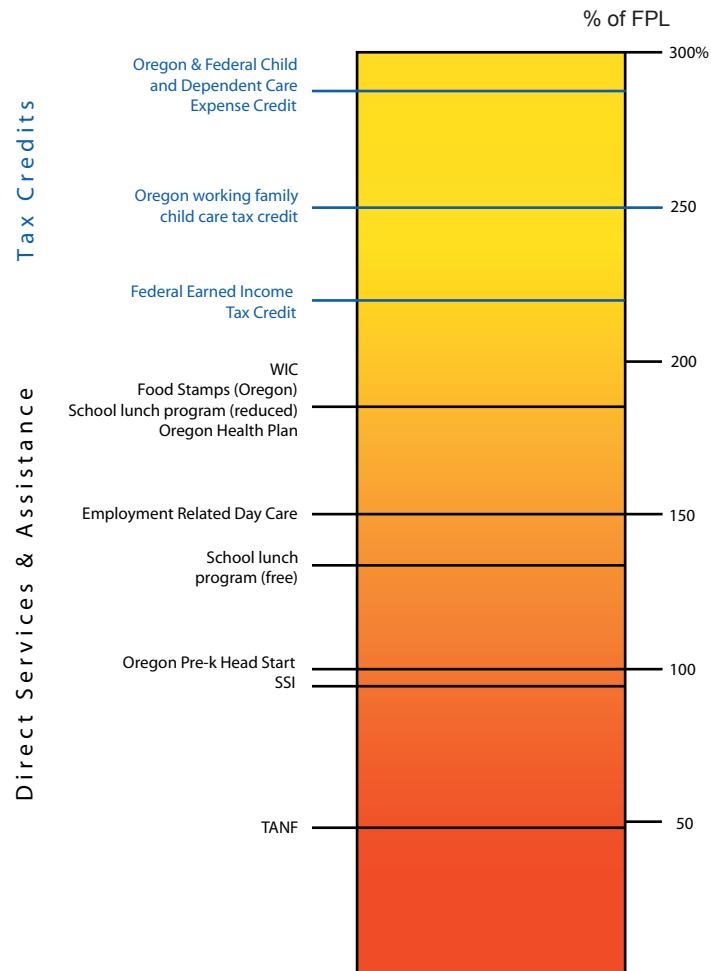
Source: 2004 Federal Poverty Guidelines. Federal Register, Vol 69, No. 30

Families earning 200% or less of the federal poverty line are generally considered to be “low-income,” and have trouble meeting basic needs.

<sup>2</sup> Bernstein, J.; Brocht, C.; & Spade-Aguilar, M. (2000) *How Much is Enough? Basic family budgets for working families*, Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute.

*Only the lowest income families receive direct assistance or services.*

FIGURE 2: INCOME ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



All figures are based on 2004 FPL, for single parent, 2 child household

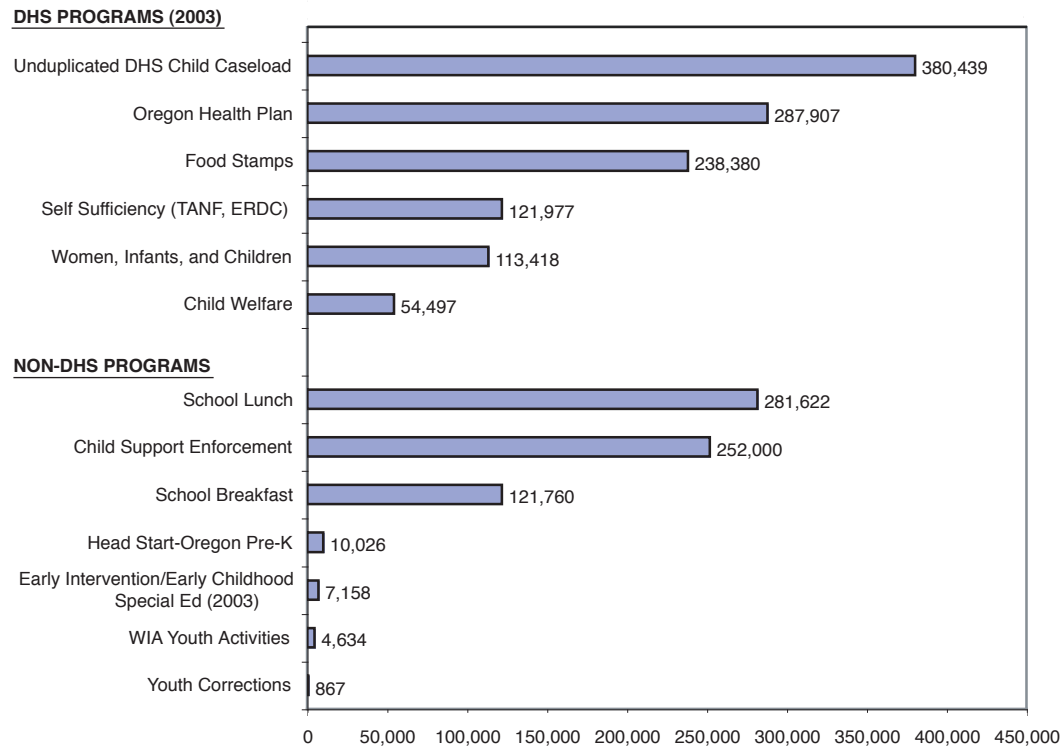
Programs that offer direct assistance or services mostly serve the very poorest of families. In order for a family to receive cash assistance from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families it must earn less than 47 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Aid to families at slightly higher income levels tends to be in the form of tax credits. Eligibility for federal and state child and dependent tax credits extends to almost 300 percent of the FPL.



*More than 40% of all Oregon children receive assistance from the Department of Human Services.*

**FIGURE 3: CHILD CASELOADS FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, INDICATED YEAR**



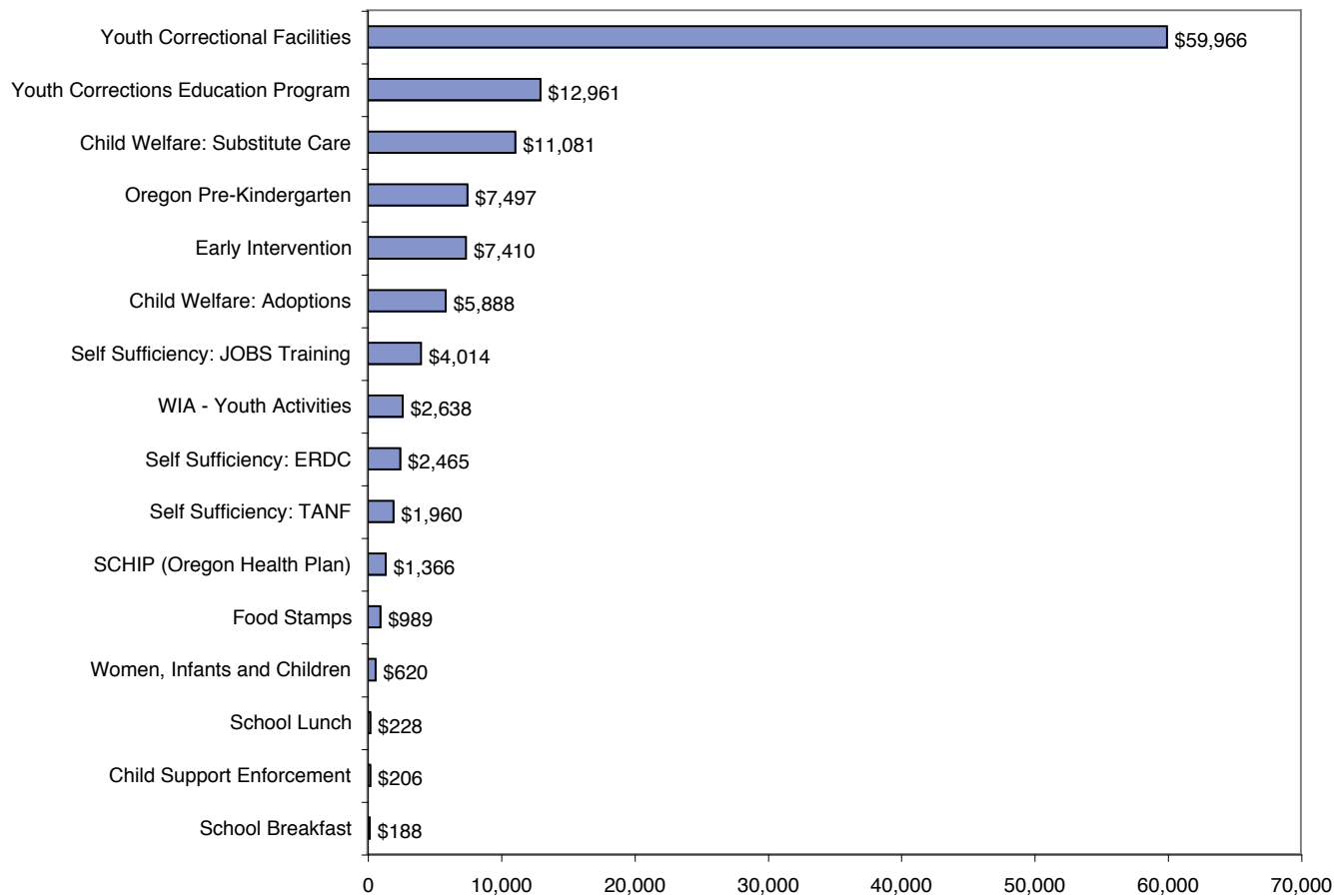
Source: Oregon Department of Human Services  
<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/data/publications/2003youthsrc-benefits.jpg>,  
 Oregon Department of Administrative Services, and Food Research and Action Center

- ◆ In 2003, the Department of Human Services enrolled 380,439 children in one or more programs.<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ These programs included: Oregon Health Plan, Food Stamps, TANF, and Employment Related Day Care.
- ◆ About half of the children served by DHS are enrolled in both the Oregon Health Plan and the Food Stamps programs.

<sup>3</sup> State fiscal year 2003 is the most recent year for which unduplicated counts are available from DHS.

# *Crisis Intervention Programs such as Youth Corrections and Foster Care cost the most per child.*

**FIGURE 4: PER CHILD SPENDING PER CASE-YEAR FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, COMBINED FEDERAL AND STATE. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2004**



The cost of one year in an Oregon Youth Correctional Facility would pay for eight children in Oregon Pre-kindergarten or forty-three children in the Oregon Health Plan.

Source: Oregon Department of Administrative Services and Food Research and Action Center

# *More than one-quarter of state spending is for health-related spending.*

The state's expenditures on children represent about 9 percent of the state General/Lottery Fund budget.

**TABLE 1: TOP TEN CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS RANKED BY STATE EXPENDITURES SFY 2005**

Rank	Program	SFY 2005 Expenditure
1	Medicaid + SCHIP	131,529,429
2	Youth Correctional Facilities	52,856,691
3	Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Ed.	43,176,138
4	Substitute Care	31,907,602
5	Child Care Tax Credits	30,651,000
6	Oregon Pre-K	27,326,987
7	Adoptions	23,828,829
8	Individualized/Community Services	18,428,723
9	Child Support Enforcement	18,151,761
10	Children's Mental Health Services	18,036,478
	Subtotal	395,893,638
11 - 30	All Other Programs	103,891,004
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>499,784,642</b>

Source: ECONorthwest based on Oregon Department of Administrative Services data.

*Almost one-quarter of spending on low-income kids comes in the form of credits or deductions from federal and state income taxes.*

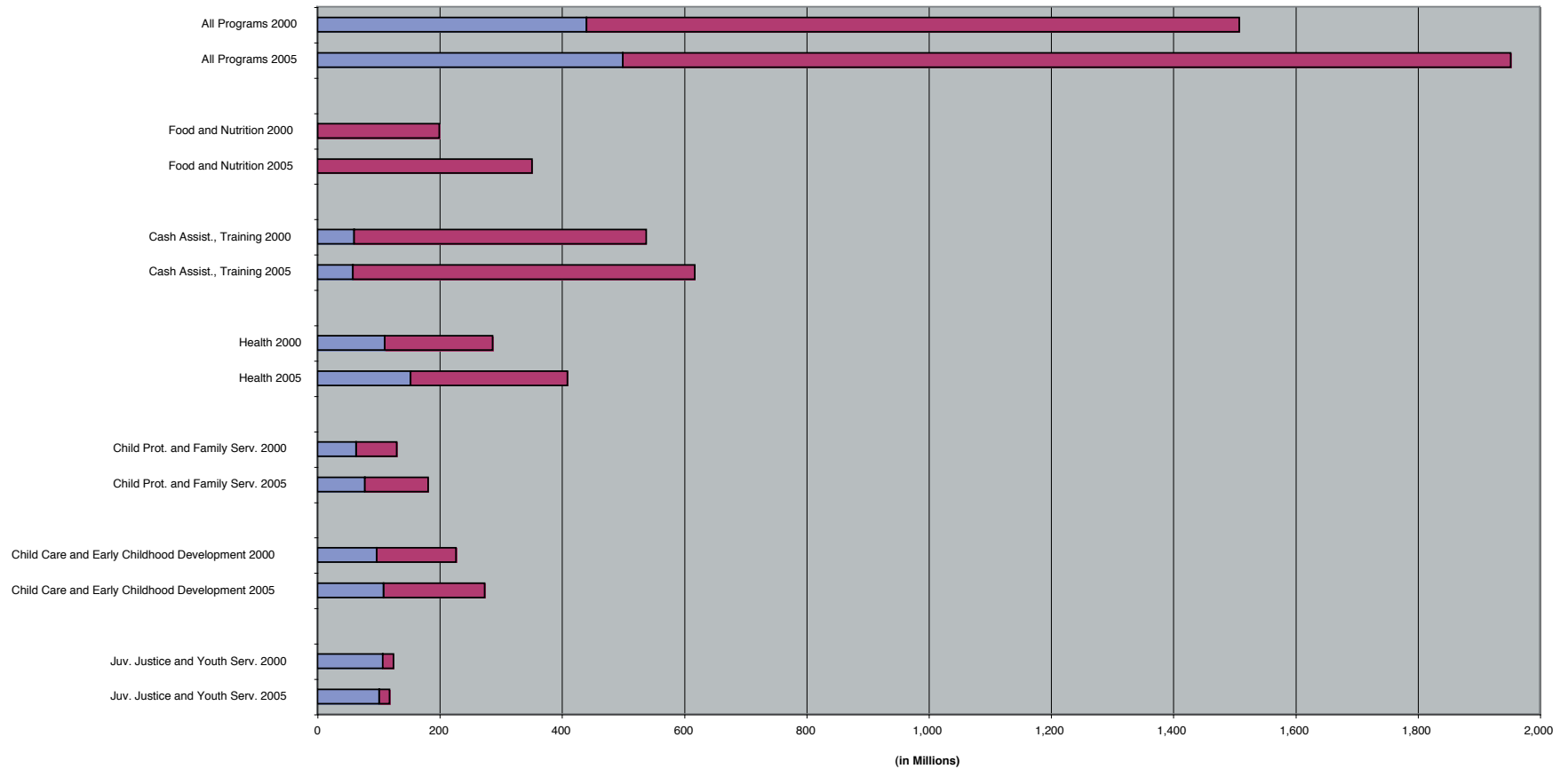
**TABLE 2: TOP TEN CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS RANKED BY TOTAL COMBINED FEDERAL AND STATE EXPENDITURES SFY 2005**

Rank	Program	SFY 2005 Expenditure
1	Earned Income Credit	366,068,000
2	Medicaid + SCHIP	351,915,300
3	Food Stamps	242,106,068
4	School Nutrition Programs	108,676,768
5	Substitute Care	89,882,697
6	TANF	89,047,824
7	Head Start + Oregon Pre-K	86,821,965
8	Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Ed.	60,313,776
9	Child Care Tax Credits	58,525,000
10	Child Support Enforcement	54,051,611
	Subtotal	1,507,409,009
11 - 41	All Other Programs	445,350,434
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,952,759,443</b>

Source: ECONorthwest calculated using data from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, US Internal Revenue System, and US Social Security Administration

*Spending on children's programs increased from \$1.51 billion to \$1.95 billion between 2000 and 2005.*

**FIGURE 5: EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN BY CATEGORY AND SOURCE OF REVENUE (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS UNADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)**

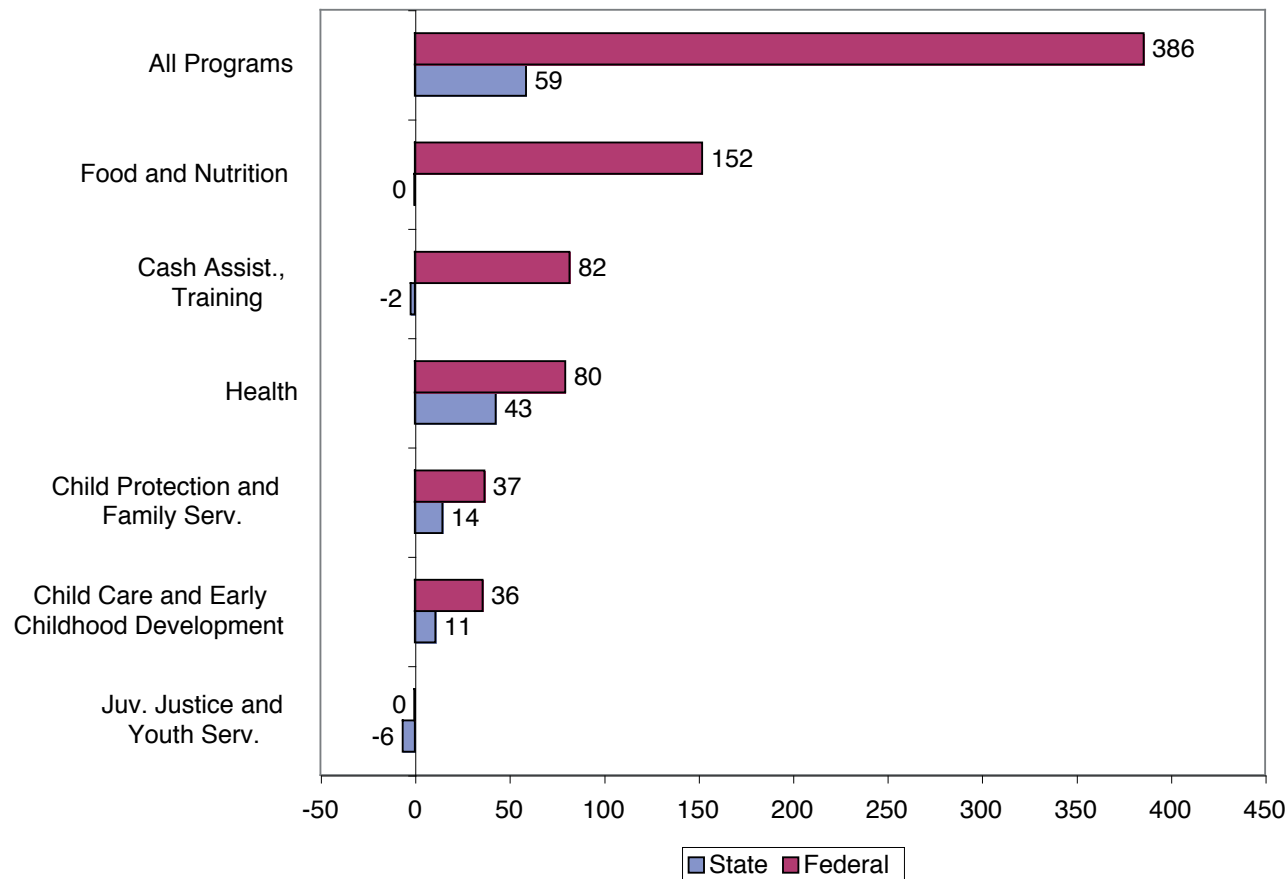


Source: ECONorthwest calculated using data from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, US Internal Revenue System, and US Social Security Administration

STATE FEDERAL

# *Most of the increase resulted from increased federal spending.*

**FIGURE 6: CHANGE IN EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 2000 AND 2005 BY CATEGORY AND SOURCE OF REVENUE (IN MILLIONS)**

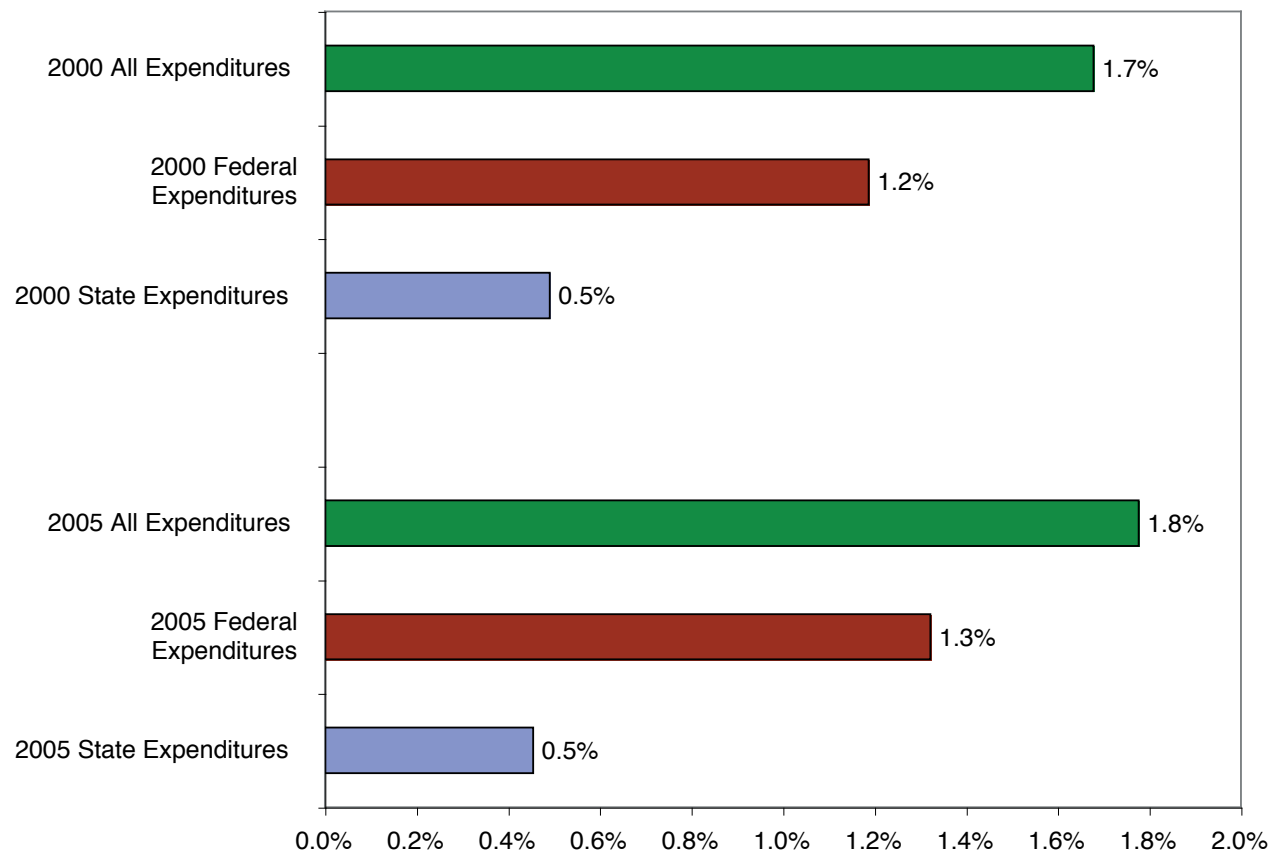


- ◆ The federal government was responsible for 87 percent or \$386 million of the increase.
- ◆ The state accounted for 13 percent or \$59 million.
- ◆ Increased Food Stamp participation accounted for a third of the federal increase.
- ◆ Increases in state spending were mostly in health and child protection and family services.

Source: ECONorthwest calculated using data from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, US Internal Revenue System, and US Social Security Administration

## *Spending has kept pace with growth in personal income.*

**FIGURE 7: EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS EXPRESSED AS A SHARE OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN OREGON, 2000 AND 2005**

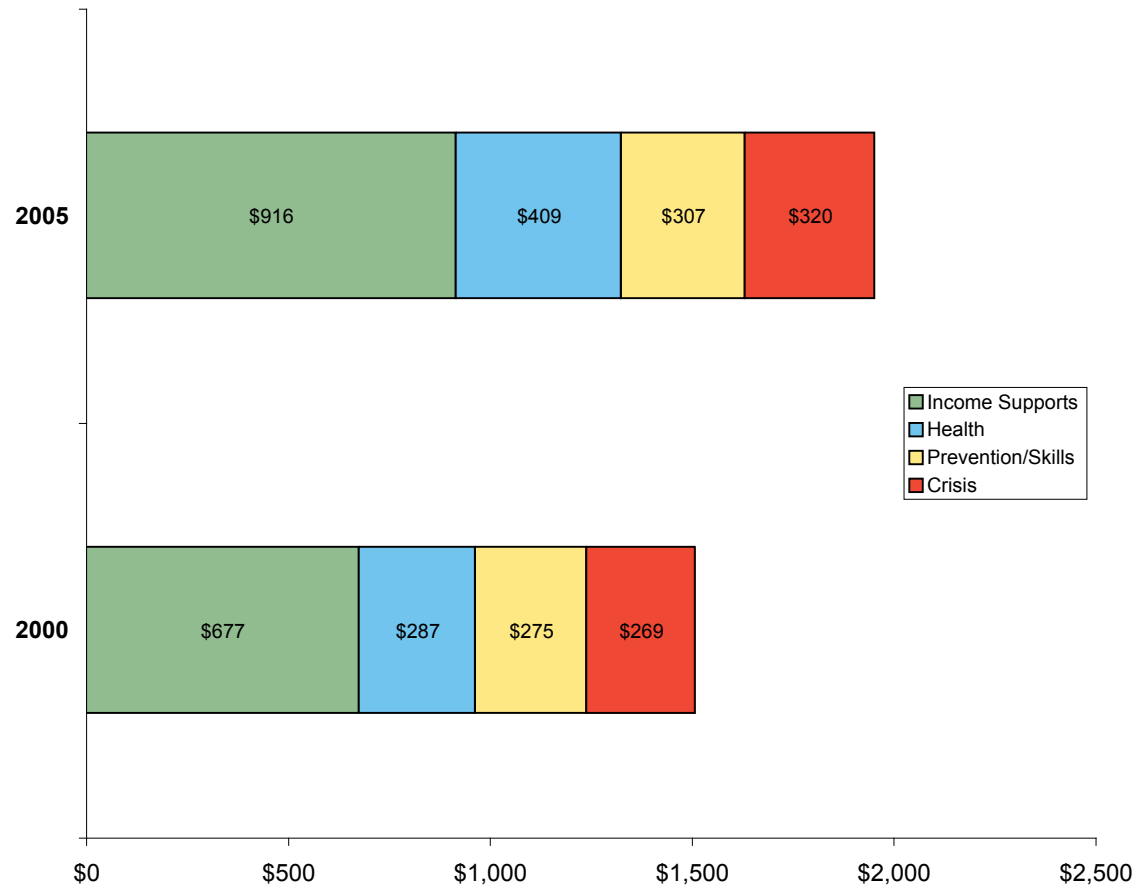


- ◆ Total personal income provides a basic measure of a community's ability to pay for social services.
- ◆ Combined federal and state expenditures on children's programs as a share of personal income increased from 1.7 to 1.8 percent.
- ◆ Federal spending increased from 1.2 to 1.3 percent.
- ◆ State spending held constant at 0.5 percent.

Source: ECONorthwest calculated using data from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, US Internal Revenue System, and US Social Security Administration

## *Skill-building/Prevention programs receive the smallest share of spending.*

FIGURE 8: FEDERAL AND STATE EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM TYPE, 2000 AND 2005 (IN MILLIONS)



Source: ECONorthwest calculated using data from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services

*Only \$1 out of about every \$6 spent on children goes to skill-building/prevention programs.*

**Income Supports:** Programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child Care subsidies and Food Stamps that supplement the purchasing power of low income families.

**Health Treatment & Prevention:** Includes Oregon Health Plan (including Medicaid expenditures), CHIP and children's mental health services.

**Crisis:** Programs that assist families in crisis, address abuse & neglect or deal with children who have been involved in crime and delinquency. Programs include Emergency Food Assistance Program, Crisis Nurseries, and Youth Correctional Facilities.

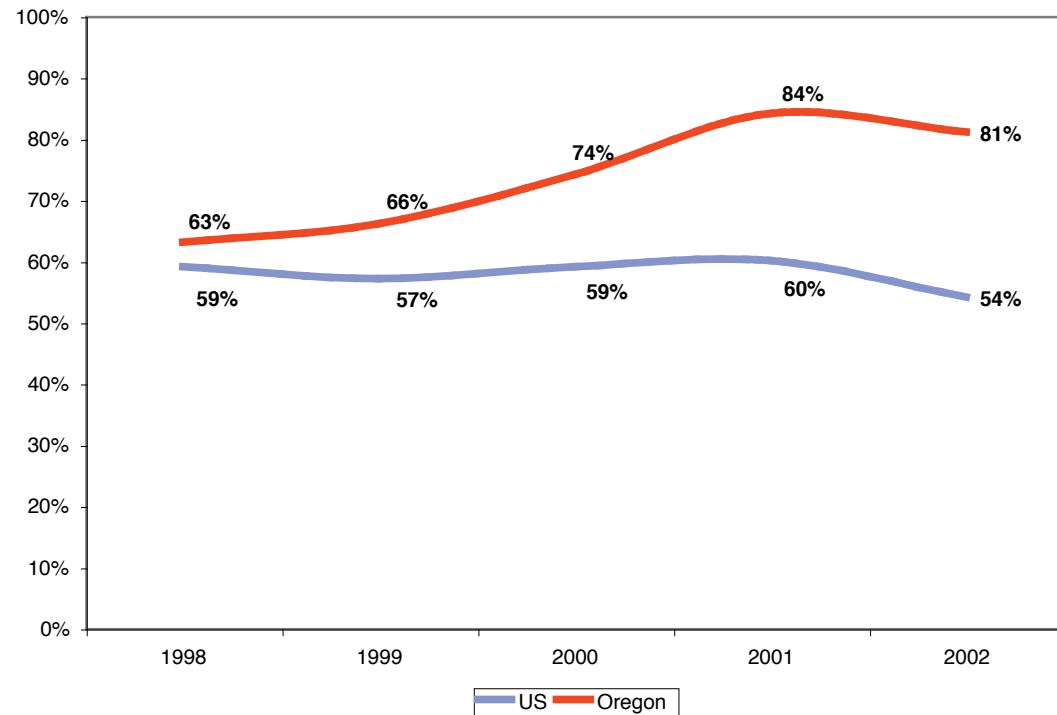
**Skill-building/Prevention:** Programs designed to increase the odds that at-risk youth will succeed in life. Programs include Oregon Pre-Kindergarten, Healthy Start, JOBS, and Juvenile Crime Prevention grants.



*Since the late 1990s, Oregon has increased its percentage of eligible families receiving Food Stamps and decreased its hunger rate.*

- ◆ 1998, 63% percent of eligible Oregon households participated in the program—a rate that was close to the US average.
- ◆ A combination of Oregon taking advantage of expansion in federal eligibility rules and outreach by non-profits led to increased Food Stamp enrollments.
- ◆ By 2002, Oregon's food stamp participation rate rose to 81 percent—the highest in the nation.
- ◆ The federal government fully funds food stamp benefits; however, the state shares in administration costs.
- ◆ In 2003, 238,380 Oregon children participated in the Food Stamp Program during a typical month. The average benefit was \$79.70 per month.

FIGURE 9: FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION RATES, US AND OREGON, 1998-2002



Source: Urban Institute Annual Report Reaching Those In Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates 1998-2002

- ◆ Between 1996-98 and 2002-04 the percentage of Oregonians facing food insecurity dropped from 14.2% to 11.9%.<sup>4</sup>
- ◆ During the same period, the percentage facing food insecurity with hunger dropped from 6% to 3.8%.
- ◆ Oregon was one of only six states that saw a drop over this period in the percentage facing food insecurity, and the only state that saw a decline in food insecurity with hunger.

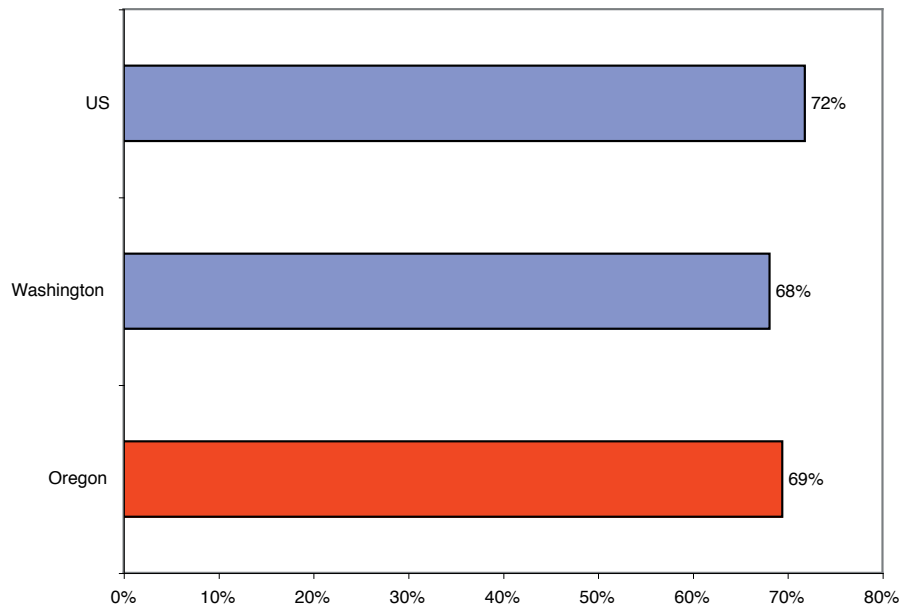
<sup>4</sup> Source: Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews and Steven Carlson, Household Food Security in the United States, 2004/ERR-11, Economic Research Services, USDA

# *Oregon's health spending is in line with the national average...*

Oregon and other states provide health insurance to low-income children primarily through the Medicaid and State Children Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). In Oregon, these programs are provided under the Oregon Health Plan.

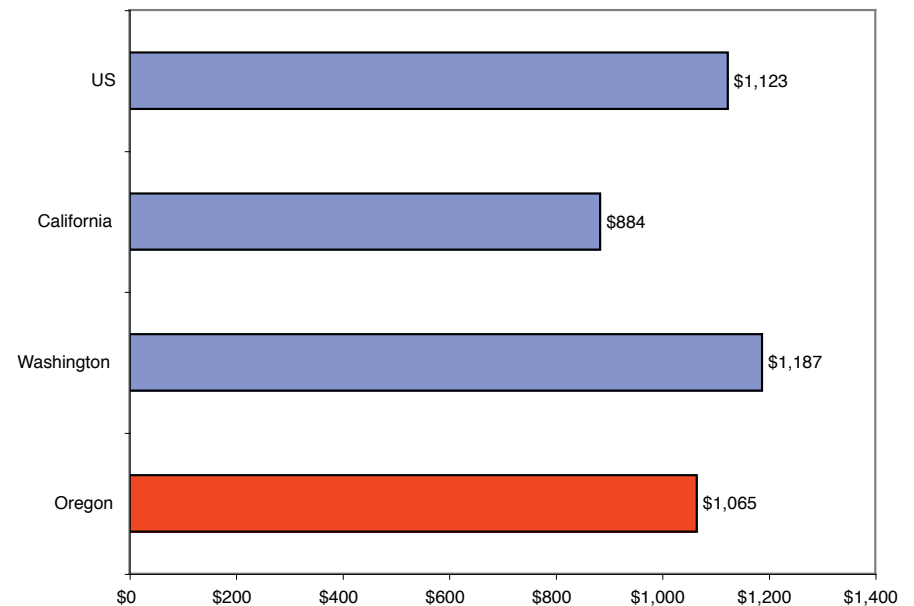
- ♦ Oregon's participation rate—expressed as a share of eligible children—stands at about 69 percent, which is in line the US average and Washington rate.
- ♦ Oregon's spending on Medicaid and SCHIP—per child below 200 percent of poverty—stood at \$1,065 in 2001, which was also in line with the US average.

**FIGURE 10: MEDICAID AND SCHIP PARTICIPATION RATES, US AND SELECTED STATES, AVERAGE OF 2000 AND 2001 ESTIMATES**



Source: ECONorthwest analysis of the Urban Institute TRIM2 Microsimulation data

**FIGURE 11: MEDICAID AND SCHIP SPENDING PER CHILD BELOW 200 PERCENT OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, US AND SELECTED STATES, 2001**

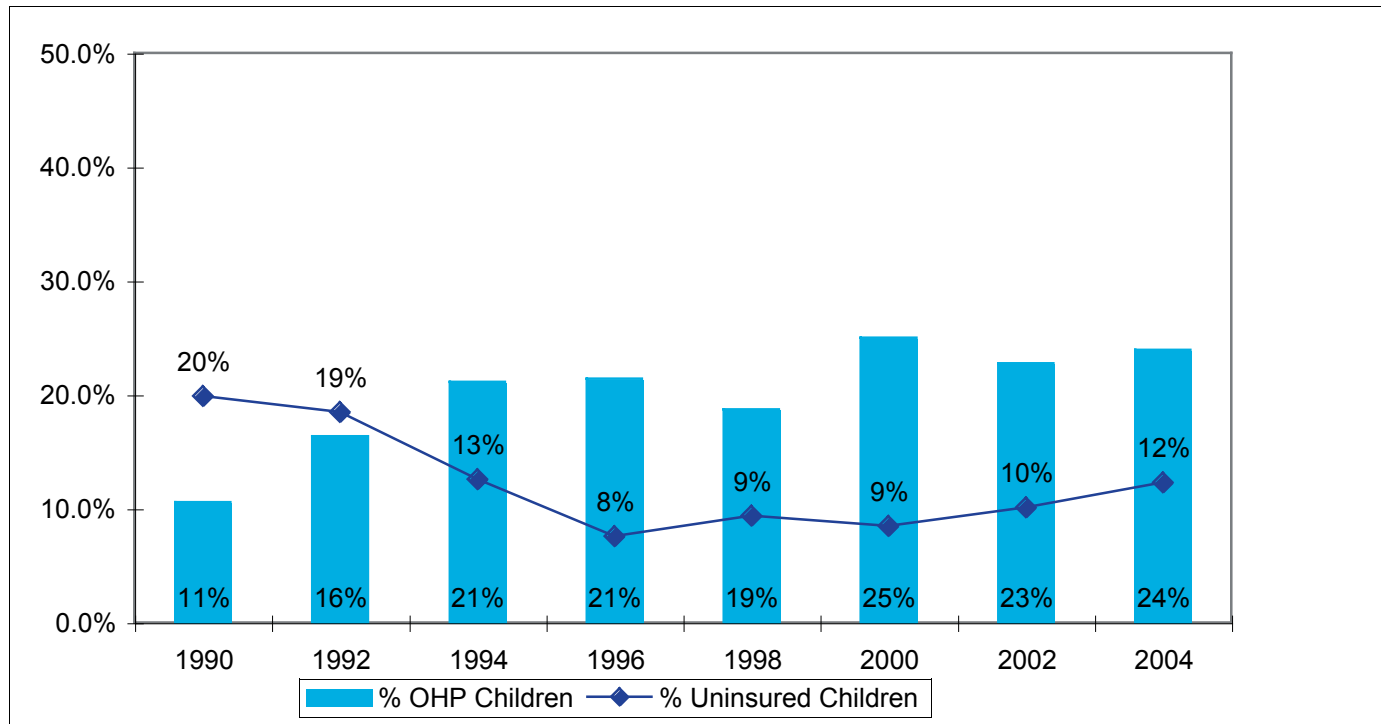


Source: Kaiser Health Facts enrollment and Casey Kids Count Poverty Data

*...but Oregon's health spending is still outpaced by growing need.*

While nearly a quarter of Oregon children are enrolled in the Oregon Health Plan – a rate that has remained relatively steady since 2000 – the rate of uninsured Oregon children has increased 3 percentage points since 2000. In 2004, about 100,000 Oregon children were uninsured.

**FIGURE 12: PERCENT OF OREGON CHILDREN ENROLLED IN THE OREGON HEALTH PLAN/MEDICAID OR UNINSURED, 1990-2004**



Source: Oregon Office of Medical Assistance Programs and the Oregon Population Survey

# *Oregon's maximum cash TANF benefit for extremely poor families is slightly above the national median...*

**TABLE 3: MAXIMUM CASH TANF BENEFITS FOR A FAMILY OF THREE, US MEDIAN AND SELECTED STATES, JANUARY 2004**

Rank	State	Family of Three	
1	Alaska	\$923	
2	Vermont	709	
3	California	704	
4	New York	691	
5	Wisconsin	673	
11	Washington	546	
15	Maryland	477	
16	North Dakota	477	
17	Utah	474	
<b>18</b>	<b>Oregon</b>	<b>460</b>	
19	Michigan	459	
20	West Virginia	453	
26	New Mexico	389	median
27	Virginia	389	
47	Alabama	215	
48	South Carolina	205	
59	Arkansas	204	
50	Tennessee	185	
51	Mississippi	170	

- ◆ Federal welfare reform—enacted in 1996—replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).
- ◆ TANF provides cash aid, as well as other forms of assistance, to families with children living in poverty for a limited period. Most families who receive TANF are headed by single parents.
- ◆ Oregon's benefit level for a family of three is \$460 per month compared to the US median of \$389.

Source: US Congressional Research Service

*...but fewer Oregon families are eligible compared to other states.*

**TABLE 4: MAXIMUM GROSS INCOME ALLOWED FOR TANF ELIGIBILITY FOR A FAMILY OF THREE, 2004**

Rank	State	Earning limit for family of three – family exits program if income exceeds limit for 6 months
1	Alaska	\$1,961
2	California	\$1,613
3	Wisconsin	\$1,462
4	Hawaii	\$1,343
5	Connecticut	\$1,272
18	Washington	\$1,072
23	Tennessee	\$1,020
24	North Dakota	\$984
25	Ohio	\$976
26	Minnesota	\$914
27	New Mexico	\$901
<b>44</b>	<b>Oregon</b>	<b>\$616</b>
45	Arizona	\$571
46	Georgia	\$534
47	Wyoming	\$530
48	Mississippi	\$441
49	Louisiana	\$350
50	Texas	\$327
51	Alabama	\$256

Source: US Congressional Research Service

- ◆ In Oregon, only families living below 47 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for TANF.
- ◆ A family of three would have to earn less than \$616 per month to be eligible for TANF.
- ◆ A similar family living in California or Wisconsin could earn more than twice this amount and still be eligible.

## *Oregon ranks 34th in percentage of families living in poverty who are enrolled in TANF.*

**TABLE 5: TANF RECIPIENTS EXPRESSED AS A SHARE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY, 2002**

Rank	State	TANF Recipients as a Share of Population Living in Poverty
1	District of Columbia	44%
2	Rhode Island	32%
3	Alaska	27%
4	Minnesota	26%
5	Indiana	25%
6	California	24%
9	Washington	21%
	US	14%
33	Georgia	12%
<b>34</b>	<b>Oregon</b>	<b>10%</b>
35	Wisconsin	10%
47	Arkansas	6%
48	Alabama	6%
49	Florida	6%
50	Idaho	2%
51	Wyoming	1%

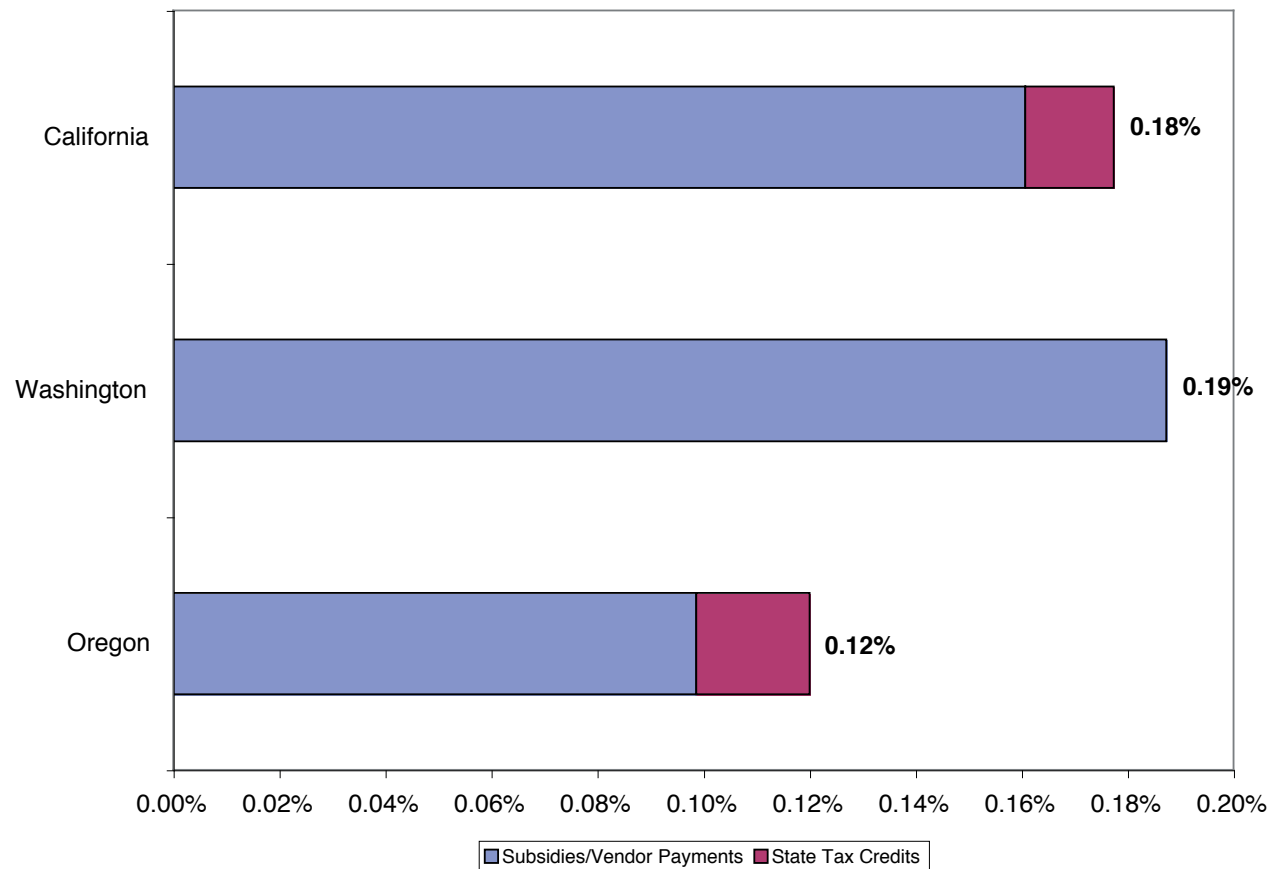
- ◆ In Oregon, about 10 percent of members of households with children living in poverty are enrolled in TANF in the average month.
- ◆ The rate is below the US average (14 percent).
- ◆ Oregon's strict eligibility requirements contribute to lower caseloads as do the state's diversion policies, which encourage TANF applicants to seek one-time, emergency assistance rather than enroll in the longer-term cash assistance program.

Source: ECONorthwest calculated using US Department of Health and Human Services [http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/4thquarter02\\_new.htm](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/4thquarter02_new.htm)

and US Census Data <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/county.html>

## *Oregon's child care spending is below California's and Washington's average.*

**FIGURE 13: CHILD CARE SPENDING EXPRESSED AS A SHARE OF PERSONAL INCOME, SELECTED STATES, 2002**



The federal and state governments use a variety of programs to fund subsidized child care for low-income parents who work or are in school, including the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and TANF.

Oregon's child care spending—expressed as a share of personal income—is well below levels in California and Washington.

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy for child care spending; Bureau of Economic Analysis for state personal income.

*Oregon's required child care co-payments are among the highest in the nation.*

**TABLE 6: CHILD CARE CO-PAYMENTS EXPRESSED AS A SHARE OF FAMILY INCOME BY INCOME GROUP, US AND SELECTED STATES**

State	Below Poverty Line	100% to 125% of Poverty	125% to 150% of Poverty	150% to 175% of Poverty
Oregon	7.1%	9.7%	11.9%	12.4%
Washington	5.8%	3.7%	5.3%	4.5%
California	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%
US Avg.	3.6%	5.2%	6.3%	7.0%

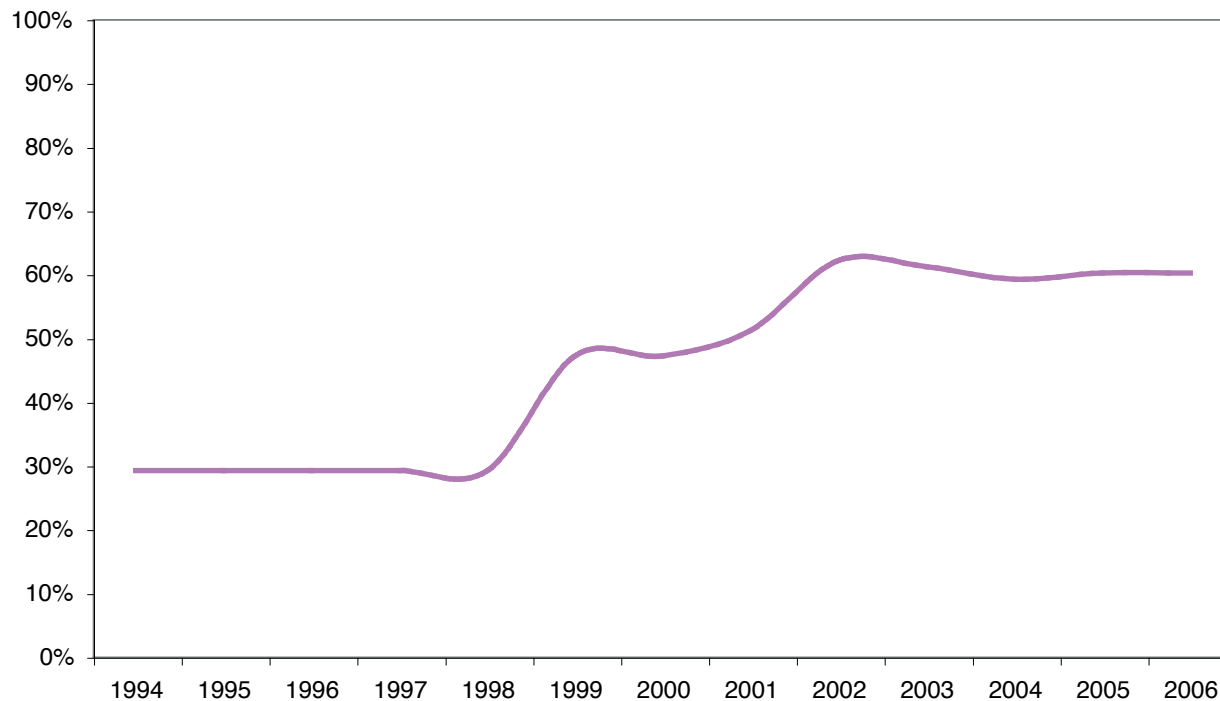
Source: US Department of Health and Human Services information on the 2003 TANF High Performance Bonus <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/HPB/2003/tab6a.htm>

- ◆ Oregon's child care program requires participants to make co-payments that are high relative to those nationally and in neighboring states.
- ◆ Even with the subsidy, a family whose income was just above the poverty line would still have to devote close to \$1 out of every \$10 dollars earned for child care.
- ◆ At 150% of poverty, Oregonians pay the full cost of child care, unlike in states such as Washington and California.



*Oregon's pre-kindergarten program has increased the number of children served, but still reaches only 60% of those eligible.*

**Percent of Children Served through Head Start and Oregon Pre-kindergarten, 1994-2006**



Source: Oregon Department of Education

According to the 2004 Oregon Department of Education Kindergarten Survey Report, one in five of Oregon's children arrives at kindergarten deficient in one or more of six areas of school readiness.

- ◆ For the 2002-03 school year, Oregon state pre-K spending per child ranked third nationally. Oregon has adopted a high-quality comprehensive model that offers not only classroom based education, but also parental support, home visits, and referrals to dental, health and mental health services.
- ◆ Federal and Oregon Head Start Pre-kindergarten together serve 60% of the eligible children—3- and 4-year olds living in poverty.

*While Oregon's foundations devote close to one-quarter of their annual giving to children and families, they account for less than 3% of the spending on low-income children.*

Nationally,<sup>5</sup> charitable giving for children and youth programs doubled between 1996 and 2001, with annual gifts increasing from \$2.09 billion to \$4.46 billion. Foundations based in Western states award about 30 percent of all grant dollars to children and family programs.

In 2002, Oregon-based foundations gave a combined total of \$200 million in grants.

In both 2000 and 2005, six of the largest Oregon-based foundations gave 26 percent of their grants to programs for children and families.

Assuming the distribution of grants for all foundations was the same as for these six, then child and youth focused grants would have equaled **\$52 million in 2002**.

This \$52 million in foundation spending would be less than 3% of the total that the state and federal governments spent on children in Oregon.

**TABLE 9. GIVING TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BY SELECTED OREGON FOUNDATIONS, 2000 AND 2005**

Foundation	2000			2005*		
	Total Giving	Total giving to children and families	% of total	Total Giving	Total giving to children and families	% of Total
Jeld Wen*	\$5,575,785	\$1,421,813	26%	\$5,128,342	\$530,900	10%
Collins	\$7,996,859	\$1,088,500	14%	\$5,808,934	\$1,272,475	22%
Ford Family	\$10,199,521	\$4,202,368	41%	\$9,133,909	\$3,402,796	37%
Oregon Community*	\$19,937,617	\$4,785,028	24%	\$37,506,719	\$12,002,150	32%
NW Health	\$2,513,301	\$1,104,647	44%	\$2,948,776	\$732,580	25%
Meyer Memorial Trust*	\$22,939,063	\$5,156,383	23%	\$15,872,401	\$2,175,101	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,586,361</b>	<b>\$16,336,926</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$76,399,081</b>	<b>\$20,116,002</b>	<b>26%</b>

Source: Meyer Memorial Trust, Sandy Hopkins; NW Health Foundation, Suk Rhee; Ford Family Foundation, Norman Smith; Collins Foundation, Cecilia Tanaka; Jeld-Wen, Nana Bellerud; Oregon Community Foundation, 2004 Annual Report.

Note: \* indicates the most recent totals are from 2004, not 2005.

<sup>5</sup> The Foundation Centers's 2002 Children and Youth Funding Update, Steven Lawrence: [http://fdncenter.org/research/trends\\_analysis/pdf/cyupdt.pdf](http://fdncenter.org/research/trends_analysis/pdf/cyupdt.pdf).

# *Glossary*

# *Glossary of Programs and Spending Category Details*

## Programs within Spending Categories

**Cash Assistance and Training:** TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), Child support enforcement, JOBS, WIA - Youth Activities, Earned income tax credit, Supplemental Security Income

**Juvenile Justice and Youth Services:** Youth Correctional Facilities, Youth Corrections Education Program, Parole and Probation, Youth Investment, County Diversion programs, Juvenile Crime Prevention grants, Oregon Youth Conservation Corp, Individualized/Community Services

**Health:** Oregon Health Plan expenditures on children (includes Medicaid), Children's mental health services, CHIP, Child and Perinatal Health, Adolescent Health

**Food and Nutrition:** Food Stamps, Nutrition Programs, Emergency Food Assistance Program, Commodity Supplemental Food Program, Community Food and Nutrition Program

**Child Protection and Family Services:** Substitute Care, Adoptions, Child Safety, Healthy Start, Crisis Nurseries, Safe and Stable Families, Children of Incarcerated Parents program

**Child Care and Early Childhood Development:** Employment Related Day Care, Oregon Pre-Kindergarten, Head Start, Working family childcare credit, Child Care Licensing & Regulation, Child Care Subsidies, Child Care Quality Initiatives, Child Care and Development Block Grant, Child Care Resource & Referral, Even Start, Children, Youth and Families Grant, Great Start, Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education

## Glossary of Programs

**Adolescent Health:** Improving & expanding access to physical and preventive health and mental health care services and reducing risk behaviors in youth.

**Adoptions:** Services to help achieve permanent living placements for children in the system who can't return home.

**Child and Perinatal Health:** Promotes the health and well being of pregnant women and infants by providing information and data on health trends, developing public policy and providing a variety of primary preventive activities and health services at the local level.

**Child Care and Development Block Grant:** Assists low-income families who are receiving or transitioning from public-assistance obtain child care.

**Child Care Licensing & Regulation:** Ensures safety of children in care; registration/ certification, health & safety, reviews, criminal records checks.

**Child Care Quality Initiatives:** Expanded early childhood education and training, compensation programs for providers, assessment and evaluation of programs, expansion of child care in rural areas and for parents who work non-traditional hours, increase providers who service infants, toddlers, and children with

# *Glossary of Programs and Spending Category Details*

special needs, improve use of technology in providing services and information.

**Child Care Resource & Referral:** Support a child care resource and referral system to facilitate placement of children in care, consumer education, and training for child care providers.

**Child Care Subsidies:** Subsidies for families transitioning off public assistance. Low-income working families, and targeted populations.

**Child Safety:** Child safety is comprised of a variety of purchased or contracted child protective services, family preservation services, and domestic violence services.

**Child Support Enforcement:** This program establishes paternity, establishes, enforces and modifies child support orders, and receives and distributes child support payments. The program serves about 252,000 families each year, at all income levels.

**Children of Incarcerated Parents program:** Services to inmates to keep children and parents bonded and to teach parenting skills so that inmates may re-unite with their children successfully after they leave prison.

**Children, Youth and Families Grant:** Flexible grant stream to local commissions for programs to serve ages 0-18.

**Children's mental health services:** Mental health services are provided to people who have been clinically diagnosed as having a serious mental or emotional disorder. The program is called "Kids Intensive."

**Commodity Supplemental Food Program:** Assistance to low-income persons who are vulnerable to malnutrition, such as women

during pregnancy; infants and children five years and under; and the elderly.

**Community Food and Nutrition Program:** Funding to the Oregon Food Bank to reduce hunger, especially for children.

**County Diversion programs:** Includes youth court, mediation, crime prevention, or chemical substance abuse education programs or other programs for the purpose of providing consequences, reformation and preventing future delinquent acts.

**Crisis Nurseries:** Comprehensive family services for the most at-risk low income families, including early childhood programs.

**Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education:** Special Education programs - EI serves age 0-2, ECSE serves ages 3-4.

**Earned Income Tax Credit:** Tax credit for low income working families. State credit is not currently refundable.

**Emergency Food Assistance Program:** Provide USDA commodities to low-income households through emergency food box activities and the Soup Kitchen Food Bank program.

**Employment Related Day Care:** Subsidized child care services for low-income working parents.

**Even Start:** Federally funded literacy program serving parents and their children ages 0-8.

**Food Stamps:** Federally funded benefit program to help low-income families, single adults, and childless couples buy the food they need to stay healthy.

**Great Start:** Flexible grant stream to local commissions for school preparedness programs to serve ages 0-8.

# *Glossary of Programs and Spending Category Details*

**Healthy Start:** Home visitation/family support program for all new families.

**Individualized/Community Services:** Provides specific supervision treatment and support services for youth offenders. Includes Foster Care.

**JOBS:** Education, training, and job placement services are provided to welfare clients with the goal of helping them get and keep a job.

**Juvenile Crime Prevention grants:** State and Federal funds granted to county, tribes and local non-profit organizations.

**Nutrition Programs:** School nutrition programs including free and reduced lunch, school breakfast, special milk program, summer nutrition program.

**Oregon Health Plan (children):** Includes medical payments for TANF children, poverty level medical children, foster care and sub adoptive care (includes Medicaid).

**Oregon Pre-Kindergarten:** The state supported side of Head Start.

**Oregon Youth Conservation Corp:** Conservation programs for at-risk youth ages 13-25 to increase employability.

**Parole and Probation:** public safety, reformation and accountability to delinquent youth who are living in the community whether at home, in foster care or in residential treatment.

**Safe and Stable Families:** Family preservation and support.

**SCHIP (State Child Health Insurance Program):** SCHIP is designed to improve the health of children by increasing their access to health care services.

**Substitute Care:** A broad range of care, supervision, and treatment services for children in temporary or permanent custody of the state. (Includes family foster care, relative care, emergency foster care, Independent Living Program, etc.)

**TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families):** Provides cash assistance, which, when coupled with food stamps, supplies minimal support for families with children under the age of 19 that meet eligibility criteria.

**WIA - Youth Activities:** Serves low-income (100% FPL) youth between the ages of 14 and 21 acquire the educational and occupational skills, training and support.

**Working Family Childcare Credit:** State tax credit for a portion of eligible child care expenses. Became refundable in 03-05.

**Youth Correctional Facilities:** Facility programs provide public safety, accountability, and reformation opportunities to youth offenders.

**Youth Corrections Education Program:** The education program for youth in OYA and in county juvenile facilities.

**Youth Investment:** Targets population of at-risk, non-delinquent youth ages 13-18.

# *Program Classification for Income Supports, Health, Crisis, and Prevention Analysis*

## **Prevention/Skills**

Healthy Start  
Child Care Licensing & Regulation  
Child Care Resource & Referral  
Child support enforcement  
WIA - Youth Activities  
Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education  
Safe and Stable Families  
Oregon Pre-Kindergarten  
Head Start  
Even Start  
Children, Youth and Families Grant  
Great Start  
Youth Investment  
Oregon Youth Conservation Corp  
JOBS  
Juvenile Crime Prevention grants

## **Health**

Oregon Health Plan expenditures on children (includes Medicaid.)  
CHIP  
Child and Perinatal Health  
Adolescent Health  
Childrens mental health services

## **Income Supports**

Employment Related Day Care  
Child Care Subsidies  
Child Care Quality Initiatives  
Child Care and Development Block Grant  
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)  
Earned income credit  
Working family childcare credit

Child and Dependent care expenses credit  
Food Stamps  
Nutrition Programs  
Commodity Supplemental Food Program  
Community Food and Nutrition Program

## **Crisis**

Supplemental Security Income  
Substitute Care  
Adoptions  
Individualized/Community Services  
Child Safety  
Parole and Probation  
Crisis Nurseries  
Youth Correctional Facilities  
Youth Corrections Education Program  
Emergency Food Assistance Program  
County Diversion programs