

Intergenerational Poverty in Washington State Definitions, Data, and Opportunities

Taskforce on WorkFirst & Poverty Reduction

1:00 – 4:00

November 26, 2018

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Agenda

TIME	AGENDA ITEM
1:00 - 1:15	Welcome & Introductions
1:15 - 1:45	Taskforce Business
1:45 – 2:00	TANF Spending
2:00 - 2:45	Intergenerational Poverty
2:45 - 3:30	Federal Landscape
3:30 - 4:00	Public Comment

Goals

- **Finalize Taskforce structure**
 - › Co-chair selection
 - › Advisory Committee proposal
- **Deepen understanding of intergenerational poverty**
 - › Review definitions of intergenerational poverty
 - › Develop common understanding of data and research
 - › Discuss opportunities to accelerate solutions for poverty reduction
- **Discuss poverty reduction goals in context of federal policy landscape**

TASKFORCE BUSINESS

Co-Chair Selection

Meeting Schedule

Open Meetings Act

Alignment with Governor Inslee's Workgroup

**Governor's Poverty
Reduction Workgroup**
(Taskforce Advisory Committee)



**Legislative-Executive
Taskforce on WorkFirst
and Poverty Reduction**



“Use data, research, and the voice of those affected to examine the root causes of poverty in communities across the state, how poverty manifests itself in the lives of our citizens, the effects of intergenerational poverty and how we, as a state, can aid individuals and families in exiting poverty.”
-Governor's Directive, November 2017

Prepares recommendations for Governor Inslee
Serves in an advisory capacity to Taskforce on situational and intergenerational poverty

10-year strategic plan to reduce poverty due December 1, 2019

Areas of focus:
Early education; post-secondary success; economic stability, assets, & wealth; health and well-being; and social capital

“Policy and program development to address intergenerational poverty and to develop specific strategies to provide families the support they need to overcome a history of poverty.”
-HB 1482, Signed into law March 2018

Vets recommendations from Governor's workgroup
Develops legislation when appropriate and needed

5-year strategic plan to reduce poverty due December 1, 2019

Areas of focus:
WorkFirst program; poverty and its relationship to outcomes related to education, health care, employment, child welfare, and other related areas

PURPOSE

ROLES

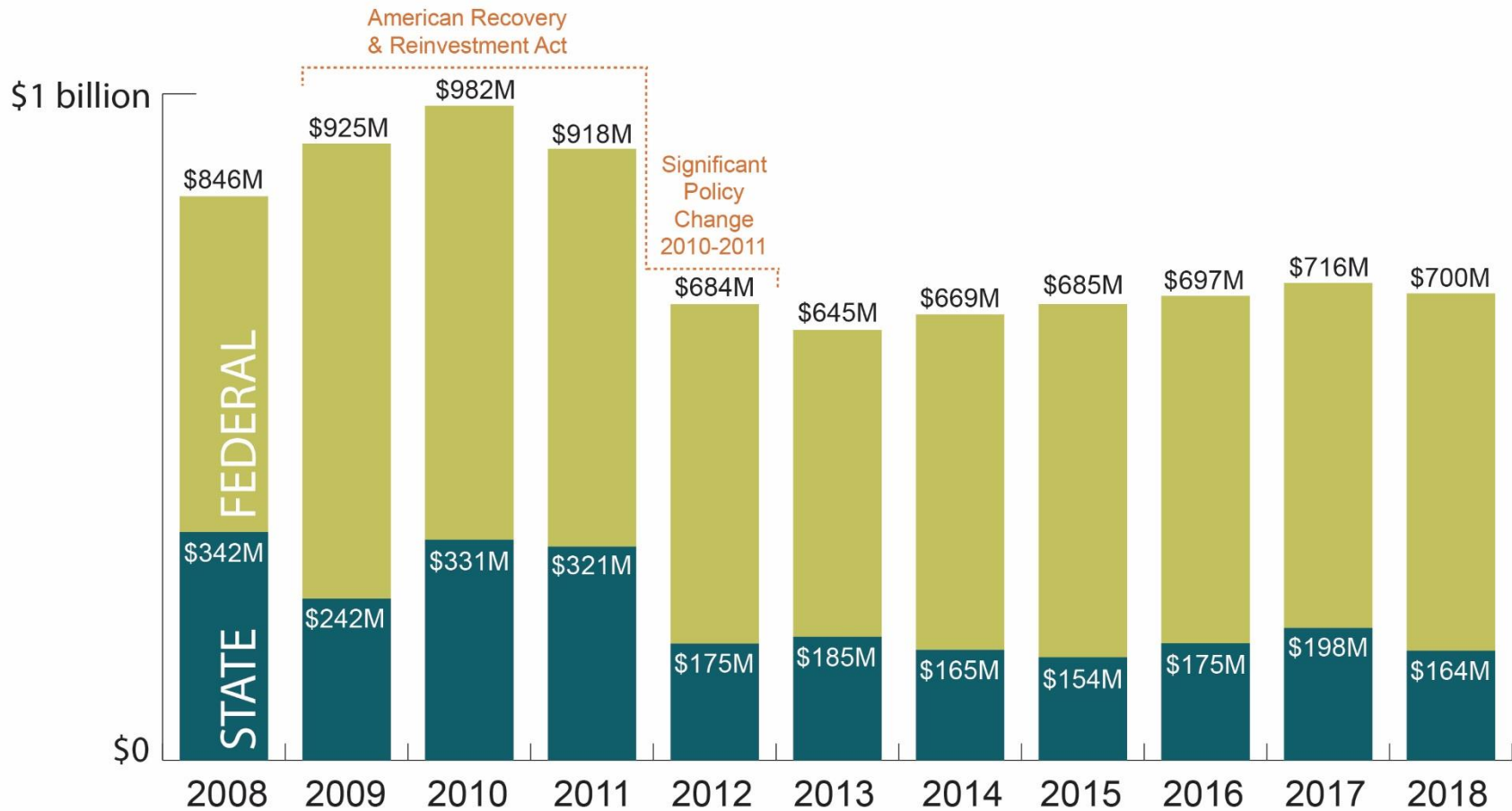
DELIVERABLES

TANF Spending

Historical and Current TANF Spending

TANF Block Grant & Related State Spending

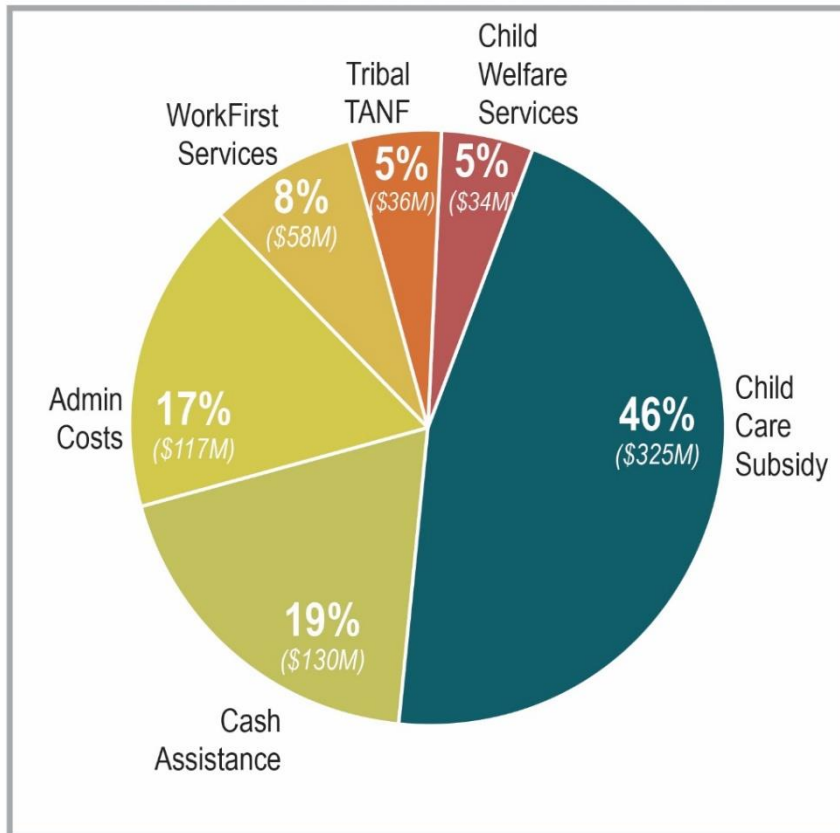
Washington State SFY 2008 - SFY 2018



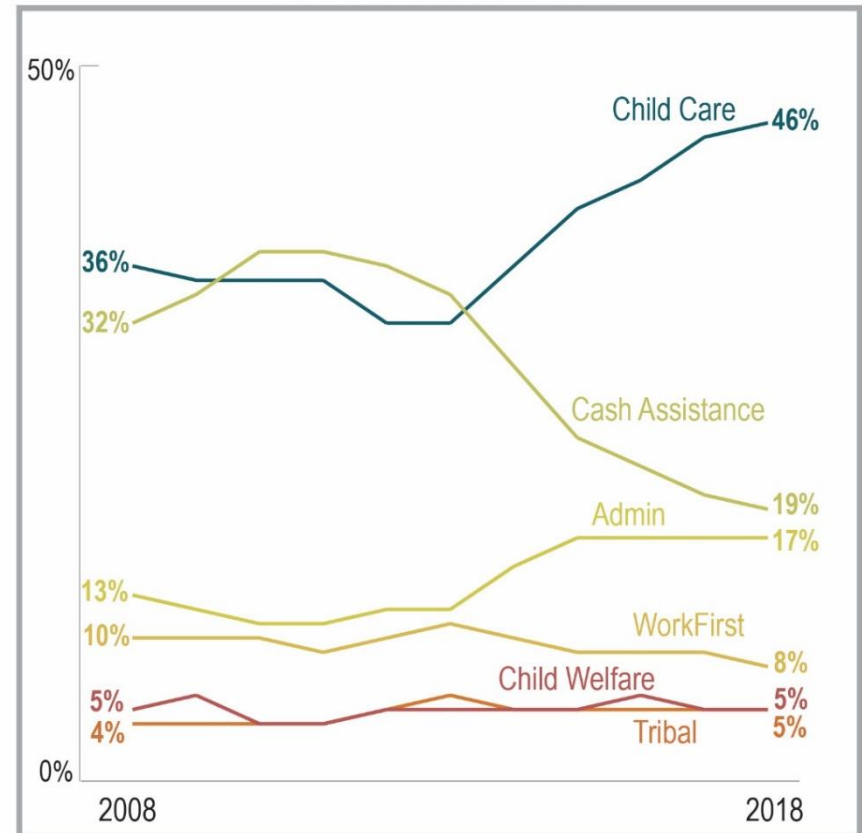
TANF/WorkFirst Spending Plan & Trends

Washington State, SFY 2008 to 2018

CURRENT SPENDING PLAN



10-YEAR TREND



INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY

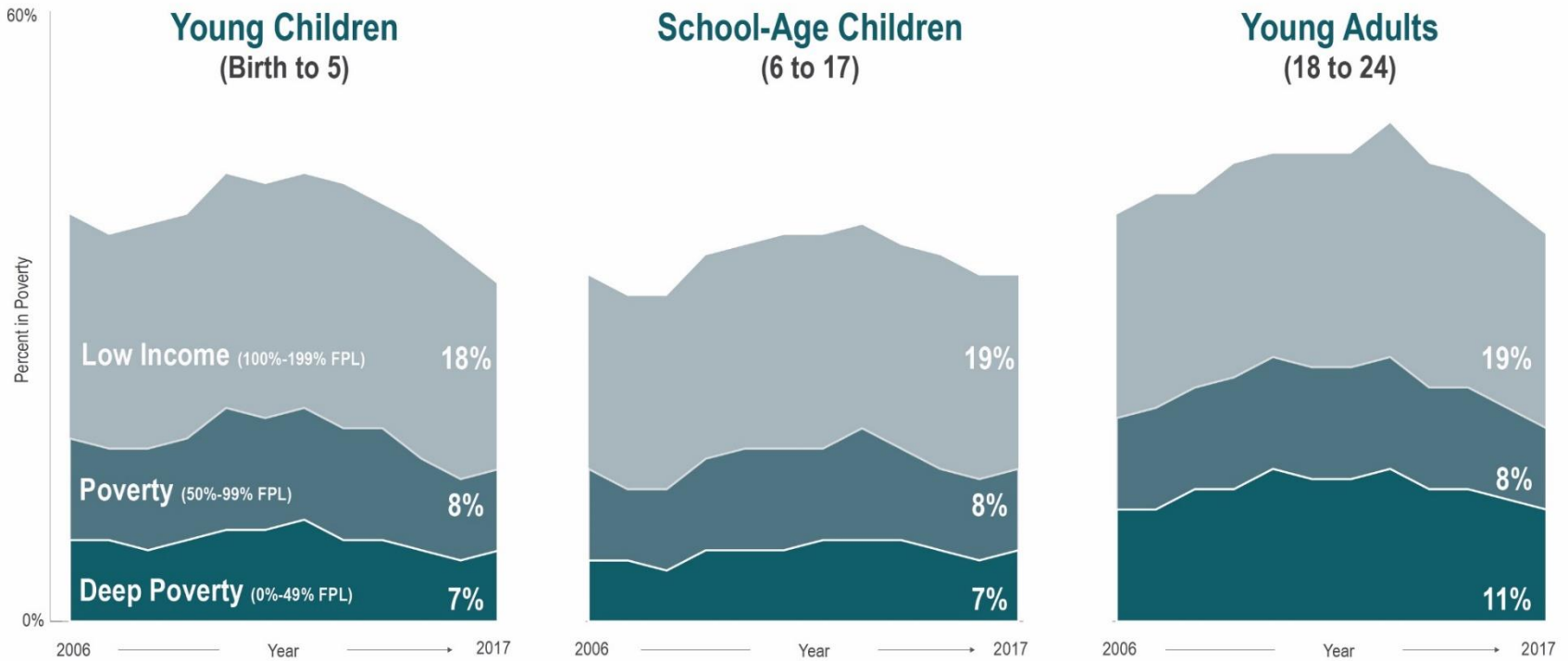
Data

Definitions

Eligibility for Programs

Children Experiencing Poverty by Age & Degree of Severity

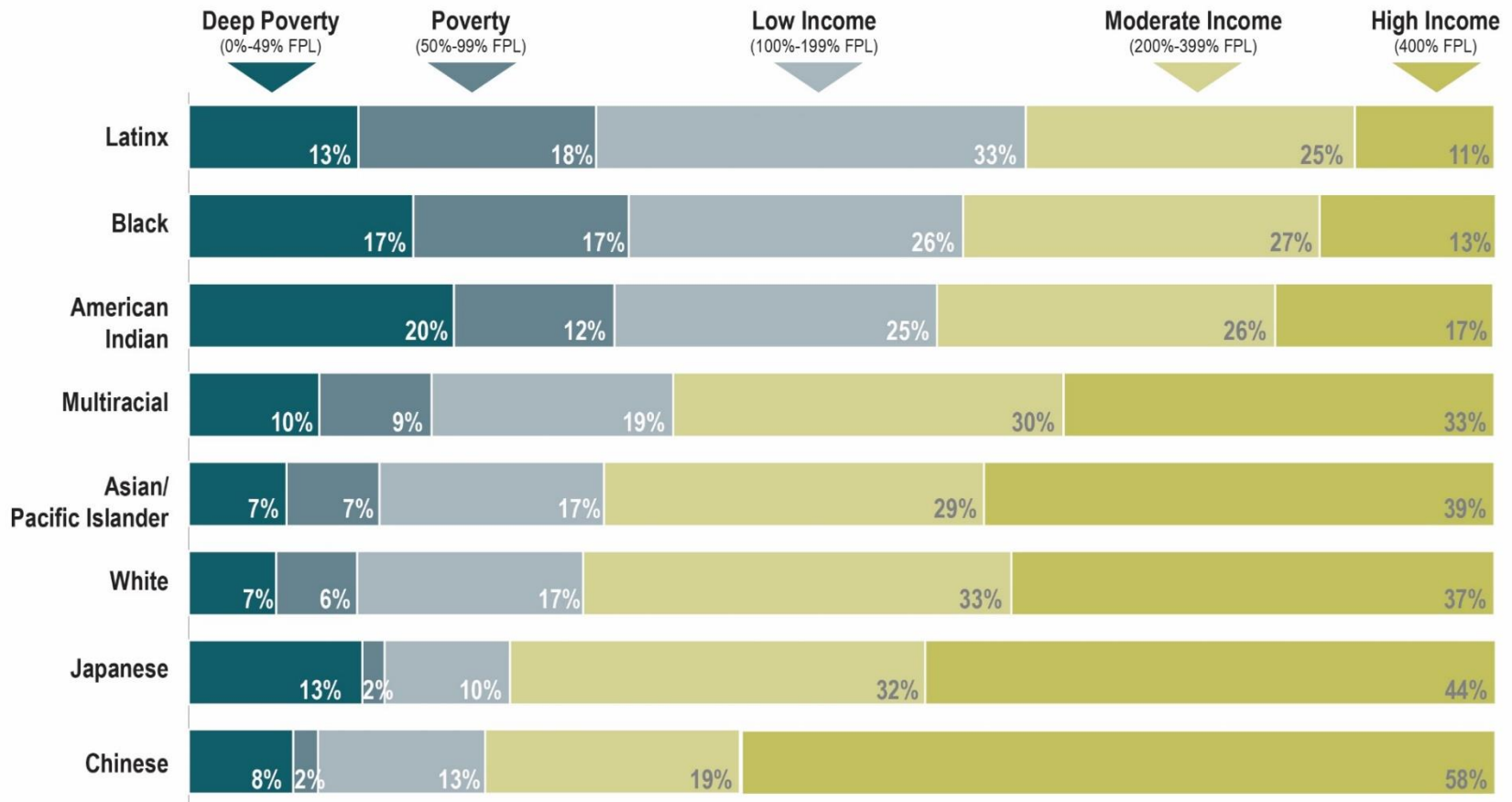
Washington State 2006-2017



Source: American Community Survey; Table B17001 2006-2017

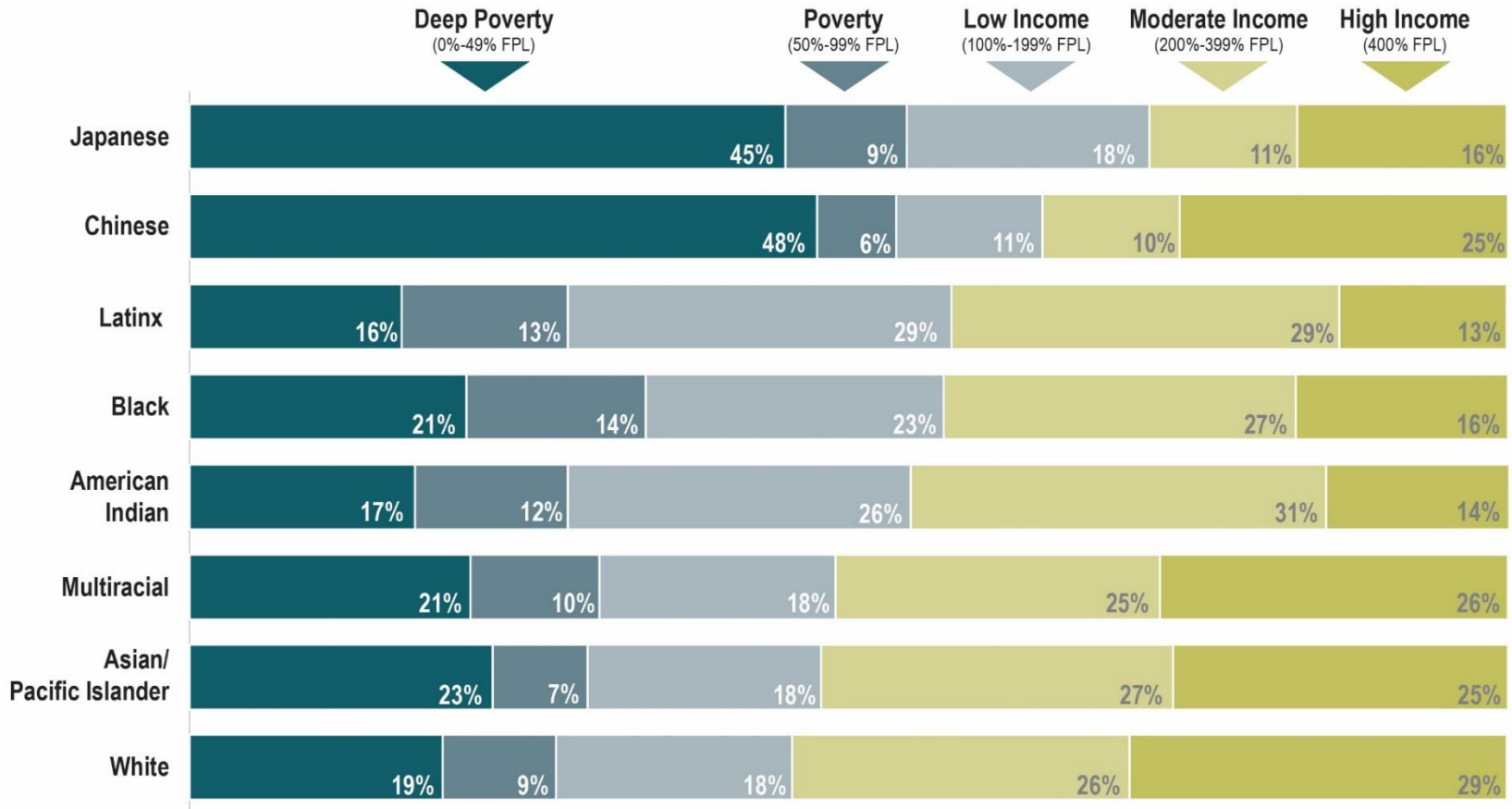
Children in Lower, Moderate, & Higher Income Households by Race

Washington State 2017



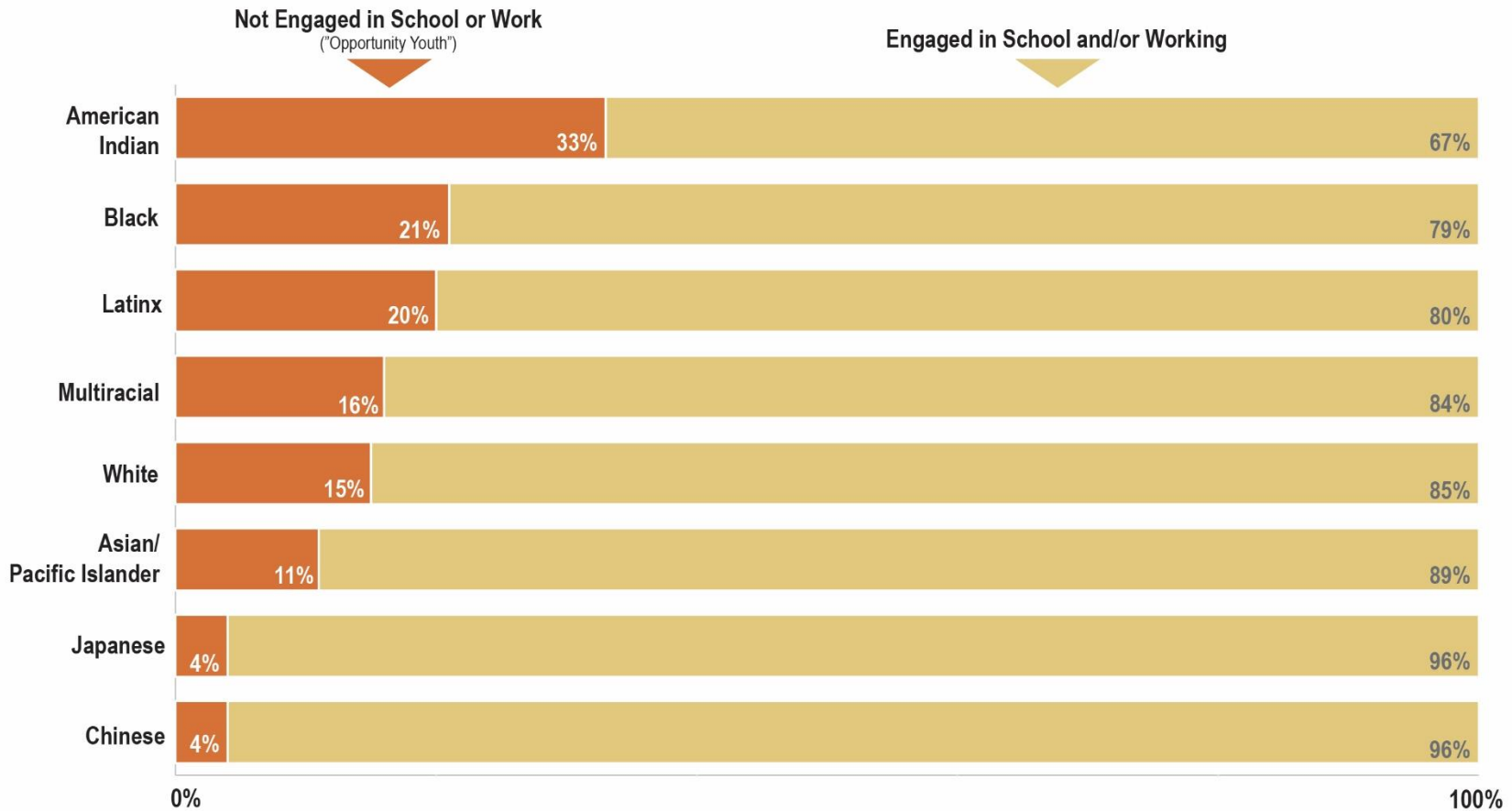
Young Adults in Lower, Moderate, & Higher Income Households by Race

Washington State 2017



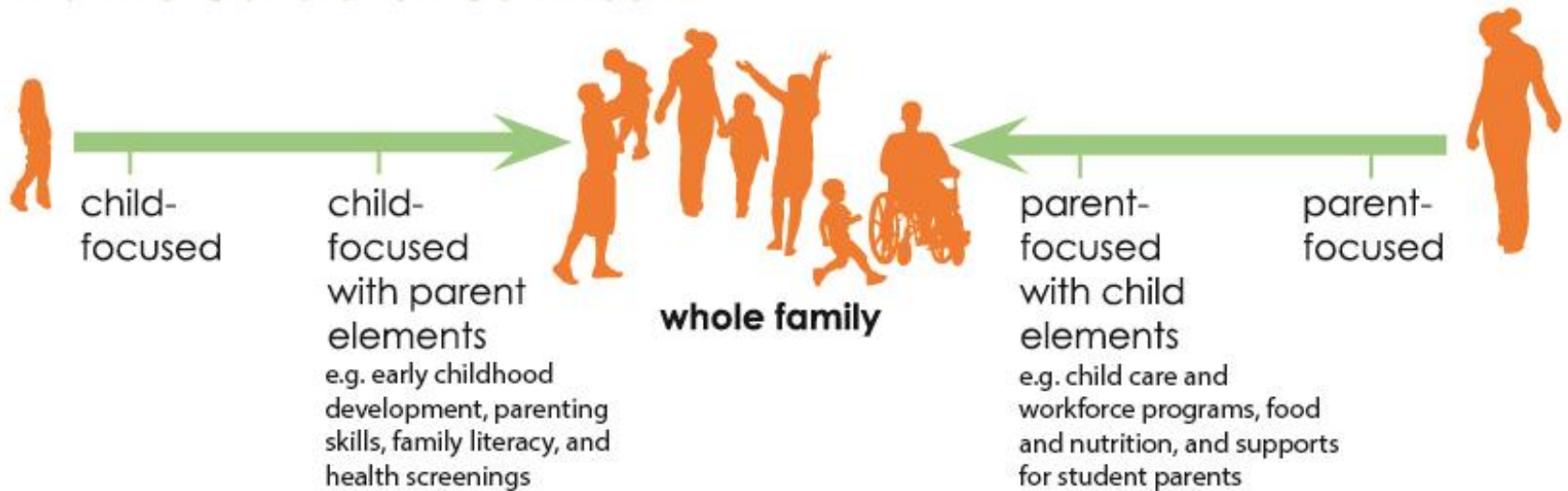
Young Adults by Engagement in School, Employment, & Race

Washington State 2017

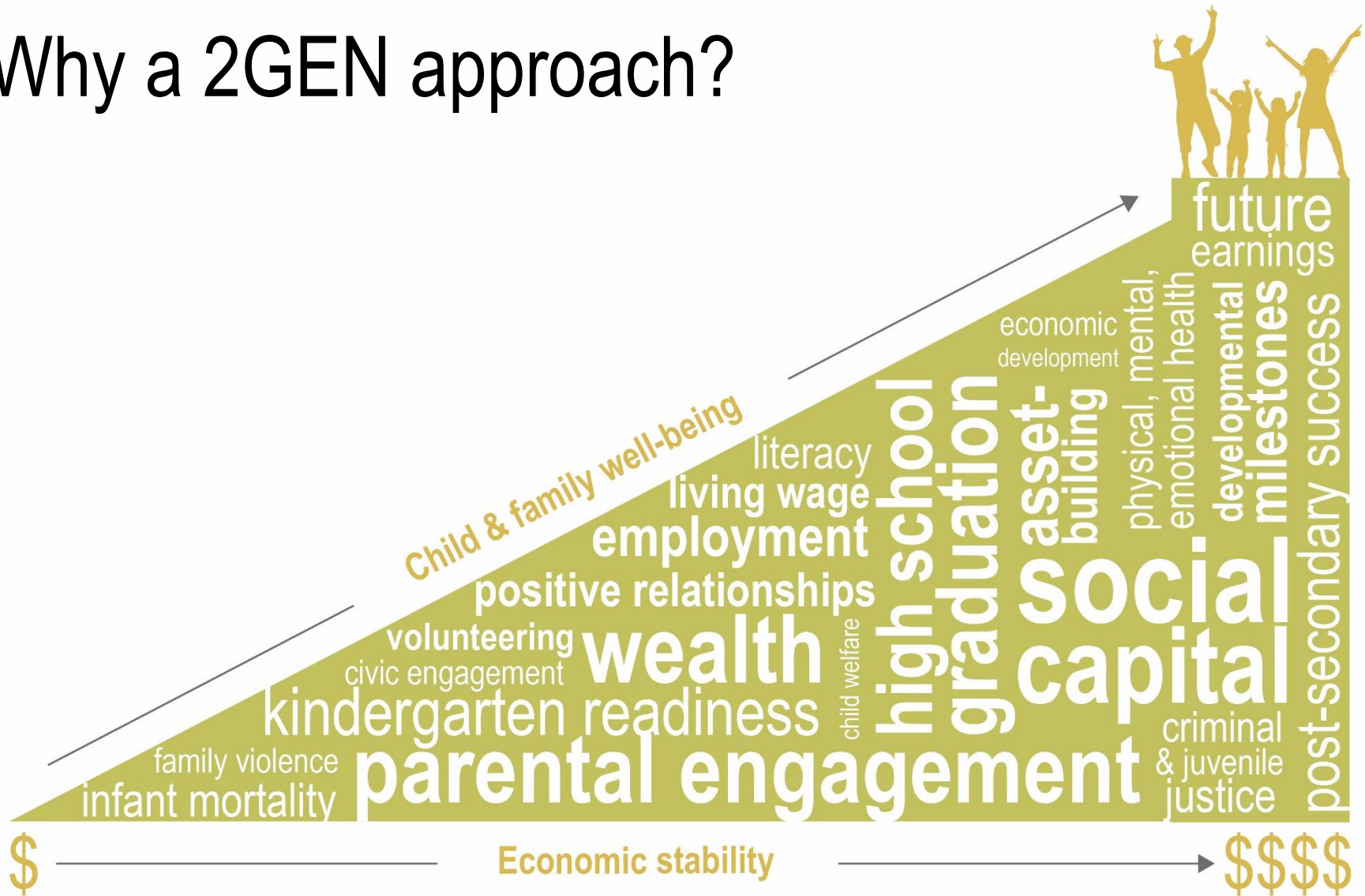


What is a 2GEN approach?

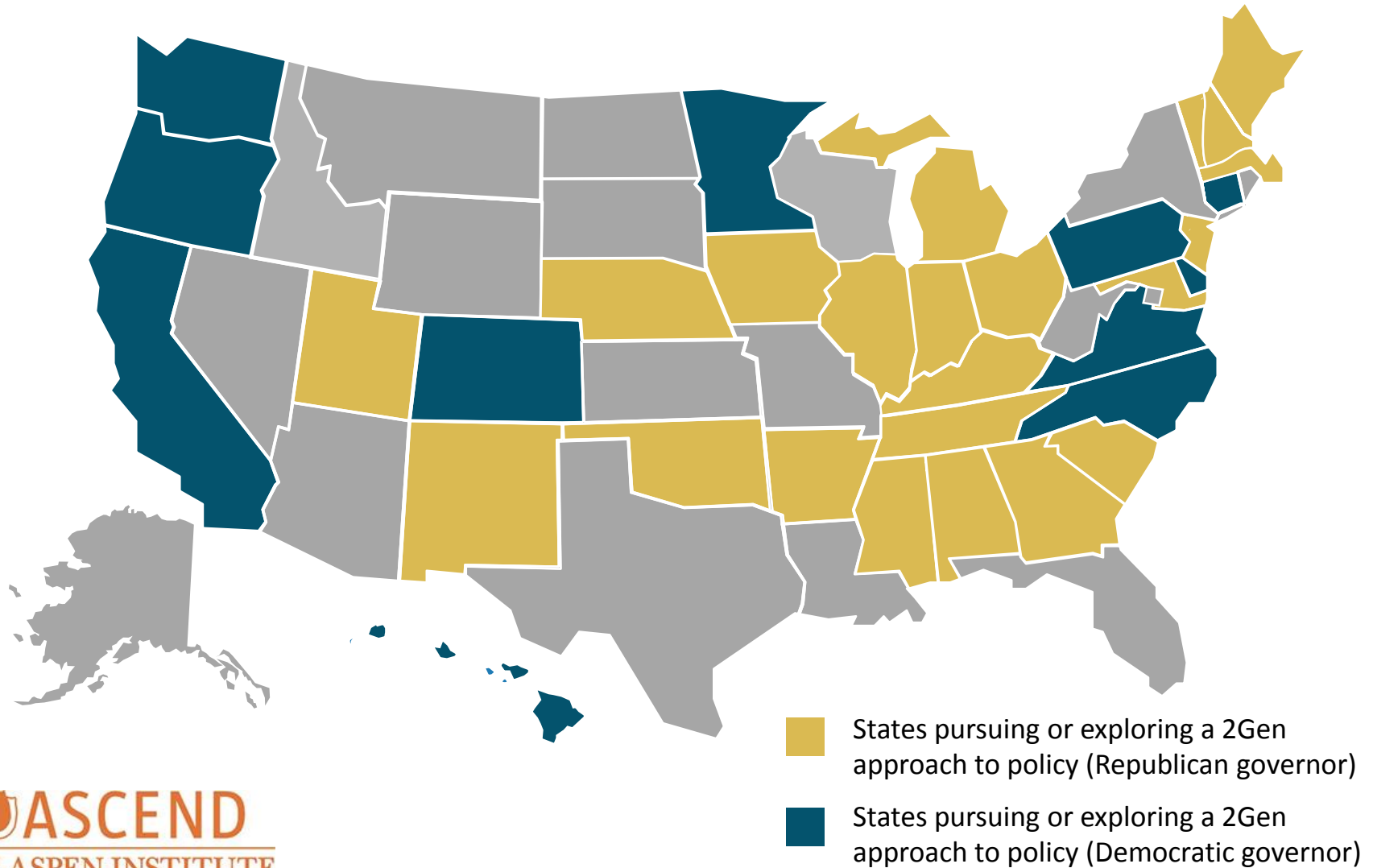
The Two-Generation Continuum



Why a 2GEN approach?

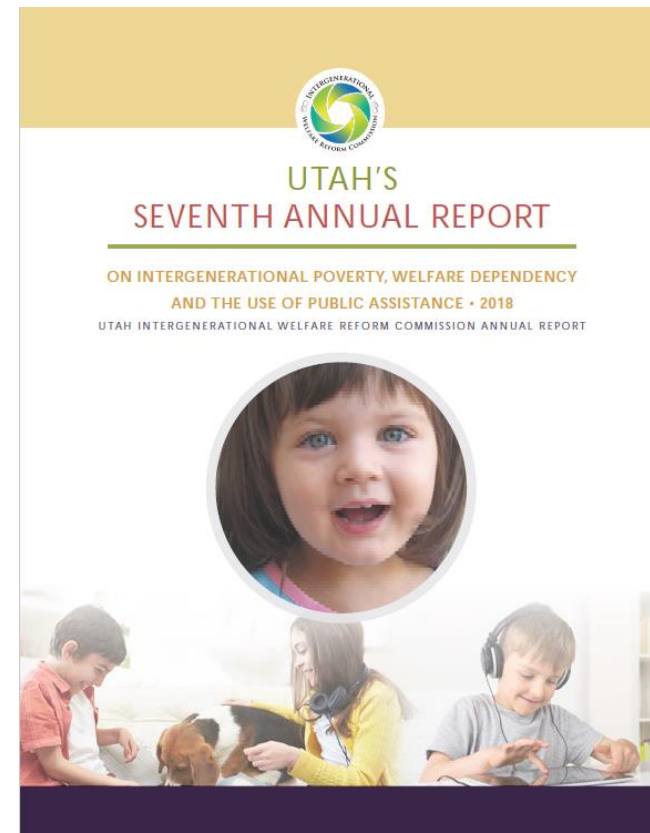


State 2GEN Efforts



Intergenerational Poverty in Utah

- **Began in 2012**
 - › First state to define intergenerational poverty
- **Successes**
 - › Elevated poverty as a concern
 - › Alignment among stakeholders
 - › Policy changes aimed at achieving shared results
 - › **Six-point reduction in poverty between 2012 and 2018**



SITUATIONAL POVERTY

INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY

VS.

**TIME-LIMITED AND DOES NOT
PASS INTO NEXT GENERATION**

Often triggered by temporary life events,
such as:



Attending
school



Loss of
employment



Sudden
illness



Divorce



Death of
loved one



Inequality
and "isms"



Lack of
opportunity



Siloed
systems



Poor
outcomes



Limitations of Utah Model

- Definition of situational and intergenerational poverty overly simplifies complexity of issue
- Data only includes people eligible for and accessing benefits
- Data cannot track residents that moved outside of UT
- Any child experiencing poverty is at an elevated risk for poverty as an adult

Intergenerational Poverty in Washington State (Utah Methodology)

Percent of children receiving food assistance in 2000 also receiving food assistance in 2018

Among children receiving food assistance in 2000....



46% are receiving food assistance today

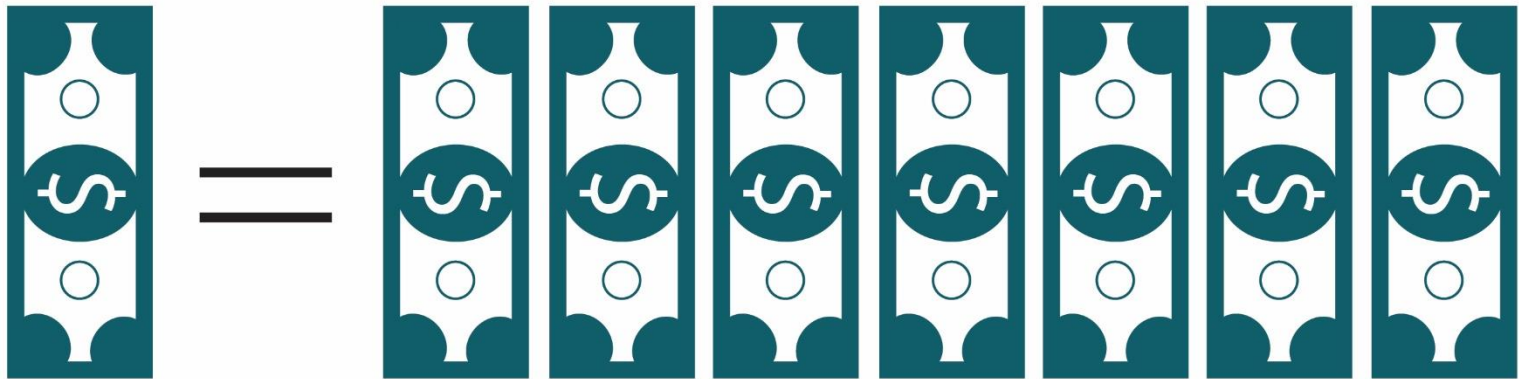


Eligibility for Select Child & Family Programs

Type of Assistance	To qualify, a family of three's income must be below:
TANF/WorkFirst	33% - 67% FPL (\$6,857 - \$13,923)*
Head Start/ECEAP	110% - 130% FPL (\$22,858 - \$27,014)*
Free/Reduced Cost Lunch	130% - 185% FPL (\$27,014 - \$38,443)*
SNAP, BFET, & Child Care (WCCC)	200% FPL (\$41,560)*
Apple Health: Adult with Dependent Child	47% - 138% FPL (\$9,767 - \$28,676)*
Apple Health: Child	216% - 317% FPL (\$44,885 - \$65,873)*

*Corresponding income for a family of three

Every **\$1** invested in reducing child poverty yields **\$7** in return due to increased economic productivity in adulthood, and decreased costs associated with health, crime, homelessness, and child maltreatment



FEDERAL LANDSCAPE

TANF Reauthorization

Farm Bill

Public Charge

Census 2020

TANF Reauthorization

- **TANF Reauthorization**

- › TANF currently funded through December 7, 2018
- › APHSA does not believe bill will move forward
- › No date for consideration has been set

- **Two House Bills in Play**

- › **HR 5861 (Republican bill):** Jobs and Opportunities with Benefits and Services (JOBS) for Success Act
- › **HR 7010 (Democrat bill):** Rise Out of Poverty Act

JOB S for Success Act: Proposed Changes

- Elimination of the Work Participation Rate; replaced by an outcome-based performance accountability system by 2020
- Universal engagement
- Elimination of 3rd party Maintenance of Effort (MOE) by 2023
- Transfer of funds changes
- Eliminates the TANF Contingency Funds
- Requires states to report data to HHS and include reasons for why every adult is not participating

Rise Out of Poverty Act: Proposed Changes

- Makes reducing child poverty a core purpose of TANF, and requires assistance meet a family's basic economic needs, including child care
- Change in block grant, MOE requirement, & Contingency Fund
- Reduced participation requirements
- Stops TANF clock during a recession
- Option to extend TANF eligibility to children through age 21
- Prohibits testing welfare recipients for use of controlled substances or from sanctioning welfare recipients who test positive for use of controlled substances

Farm Bill

- The current farm bill, “Agricultural Act of 2014” was set to expire on September 30, 2018.
- The House and Senate released a compromise bill (H.R. 6157), which allows for SNAP to continue operating at the current-law and funding level. The current compromise bill is set to expire December 7, 2018.
- While a short term compromise was reached – the House and the Senate versions of Farm Bill Reauthorization were very different.

Agricultural Act of 2014: Proposed Changes

- Additional Work Requirements
- Work Requirements Exceptions
- Loss of Employment
- Referrals

Public Charge: Proposed Changes to Definition

CURRENT DEFINITION

An individual may be considered a public charge if he/she is **primarily dependent** on public benefits

PROPOSED DEFINITION

An individual may be considered a public charge if he/she **receives one or more** public benefits

When making a public charge determination, the totality of circumstances is taken into consideration, including: age; health; family status; assets, resources, and financial status; and education and skills

Public Charge: Proposed Changes to Benefit Rules

UNDER CURRENT DEFINITION	UNDER PROPOSED DEFINITION
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Medicaid
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Medicare Part D
Federal, state, or local cash benefit programs	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
Institutionalization for long-term care	Housing Assistance vouchers or Section 8
	Subsidized Housing

Public Charge: Who is impacted?

UNDER CURRENT DEFINITION	UNDER PROPOSED DEFINITION	DOES NOT APPLY TO:
Individuals seeking to legally enter the U.S.	Individuals seeking to legally enter the U.S.	Lawful Permanent Residents applying for citizenship
Individuals legally in the U.S. and seeking to become a Lawful Permanent Resident (e.g., obtain a “green card”)	Individuals legally in the U.S. and seeking to become a Lawful Permanent Resident (e.g., obtain a “green card”)	Refugees and Asylees
	Individuals seeking an extension of stay (e.g., extending a current visa)	Survivors of domestic violence, trafficking, or other serious crimes.
	Individuals seeking to change visa types (e.g., from a student to employment visa)	Certain Parolees, and several other categories of non-citizens.

Child Care and Development Fund

The CCDF is a federal and state partnership program under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) and administered by states, territories, and tribes with funding and support from the Administration for Children and Families' Office of Child Care.

States use CCDF to provide financial assistance to low-income families to access child care so they can work or attend a job training or educational program.

- › The CCDF program helps fund child care assistance for children under age 13.
- › In addition, states use the CCDF to invest in quality by building the skills and qualifications of the teacher workforce, supporting child care programs to achieve higher standards, and providing consumer education to help parents select child care that meets their families' needs.

Family First Prevention Services Act

FFPSA was signed into law as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act on February 9, 2018. This act reforms the federal child welfare financing streams, Title IV-E and Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, to provide services to families who are at risk of entering the child welfare system.

- › The bill aims to prevent children from entering foster care by allowing federal reimbursement for mental health services, substance use treatment, and in-home parenting skill training.
- › It also seeks to improve the well-being of children already in foster by incentivizing states to reduce placement of children in congregate care.

Higher quality standards (background check) and requirements (accreditation) may impact availability of foster care services

Greater level of accountability may impact accessibility of foster care services

Census 2020: Proposed Changes

- **The Decennial Census is used to determine:**
 - › Federal funding – over \$13 Billion in programs and resources
 - › Congressional seats and electoral college votes
- **In 2020, there is a proposed change to add a question about citizenship status:**
 - › Currently this question is asked only in the American Community Survey, completed by one in 38 households, and used to assess potential violations of the Voting Rights Act

PUBLIC COMMENT

Questions & Comments?

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