



## Poverty and Homelessness Board

Thursday, December 18, 2014

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Lane County Youth Services Serbu Campus, Carmichael Conference Room  
2727 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Eugene, OR

### AGENDA

Time	Topic
11:45 a.m.	<b>Arrival and Lunch</b>
12:00 p.m.	<b>Welcome and Introductions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-introduce with your name and organizational affiliation</li> </ul>
12:05	<b>Public Comment</b> Individuals who plan to offer comment must sign in with name and contact information prior to beginning of the meeting.
12:15	<b>Follow-Up from Previous Meeting</b> Approve Minutes November 20, 2014  <u><b>Committee Reports</b></u> <b>Steering Committee/ Pat Walsh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-voting Update</li> </ul> <i>Information/ Discussion</i>  <b>Winter Strategies Committee/ Dan Bryant</b> <i>Car Camping Kit Event Endorsement</i> <i>Information/ Discussion</i>  <b>Legislative Committee/ Steve Manela</b> <i>Information/ Discussion</i>  <b>Other</b> <i>Committee Development: chairs and community members</i> <i>Scheduling of Veteran's and Strategic Planning Committees for January</i> <i>Information/ Discussion</i>
12:50	<b>Focus Topic : Poverty/ Self Sufficiency</b> <i>Information/ Discussion</i>  <b>Theory of Change/ Steve Manela</b> <b>Self Sufficiency Programs Update/ John Radich</b> <b>Lane Workforce Programs/ Kristina Payne</b>
1:20	<b>Wrap up</b> Summarize board decisions, assignments, and next steps
1:25	<b>Planning the January 2015 Agenda</b> What new business should the PHB consider at its January 15 meeting?
1:30 p.m.	<b>Adjourn</b>



#### Rural Studies Program

213 Ballard Extension Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-3601  
T 541-737-1442 | F 541-737-2563 | <http://ruralstudies.oregonstate.edu>

## CAPO Indicators Project

The Community Action Partnership of Oregon (CAPO) is a non-profit association that supports eighteen Community Action Agencies across the state. Each agency serves low-income Oregonians through a network of programs, using a variety of local, state, and federal funding resources. Services provided at local agencies vary, but generally include food and nutrition, energy assistance, weatherization, affordable housing, Headstart, workforce and education, and transportation programs.

In June of 2013, CAPO approached Oregon State University to assist them with development of key indicators which demonstrate the impact of Community Action Agencies on stabilizing and equipping low-income Oregonians to exit poverty. More importantly, indicators provide local agencies with the data necessary to adapt, improve, or better target programs to reach these intended outcomes.

Indicators initially drafted by OSU researchers are shaped by CAPO goals, poverty research, and existing measures/data collection as follows:

- **CAPO Indicators Are Housed in a Theory of Change.** Using OSU poverty research, as well as their experience in the field, CAPO developed a Theory of Change (TOC) which identifies the individual, family, and community level conditions that are necessary for stabilizing low-income households and equipping them to move out of poverty. The Theory of Change helps to assure that *the specific work of CAPO* aligns with the primary goals they hope to accomplish.
- **CAPO Indicators Are Informed by Poverty Research.** OSU started the indicators project by developing a theoretical framework for explaining the causes of poverty. This helped us understand the conditions necessary for stabilizing low-income households and equipping them to move out of poverty—as well as how Community Action Agencies fit within the larger anti-poverty landscape.
- **CAPO Indicators are Informed By and Include Existing Outcome Measures.** To better understand the current data collection and reporting requirements of Community Action Agencies, OSU researchers studied academic (peer-reviewed) literature, policy briefs, white papers, budget documents, case studies, state and national program reports, strategic plans, grantee information memoranda and action transmittals, manuals, reporting forms and instructions, as well as various local, state, and national websites. OSU researchers also conducted field observation, as well as interviews with local, state, and federal program experts. As a result, draft CAPO Indicators take into account existing state and federal outcome measures/indicators, and data collection/reporting requirements.

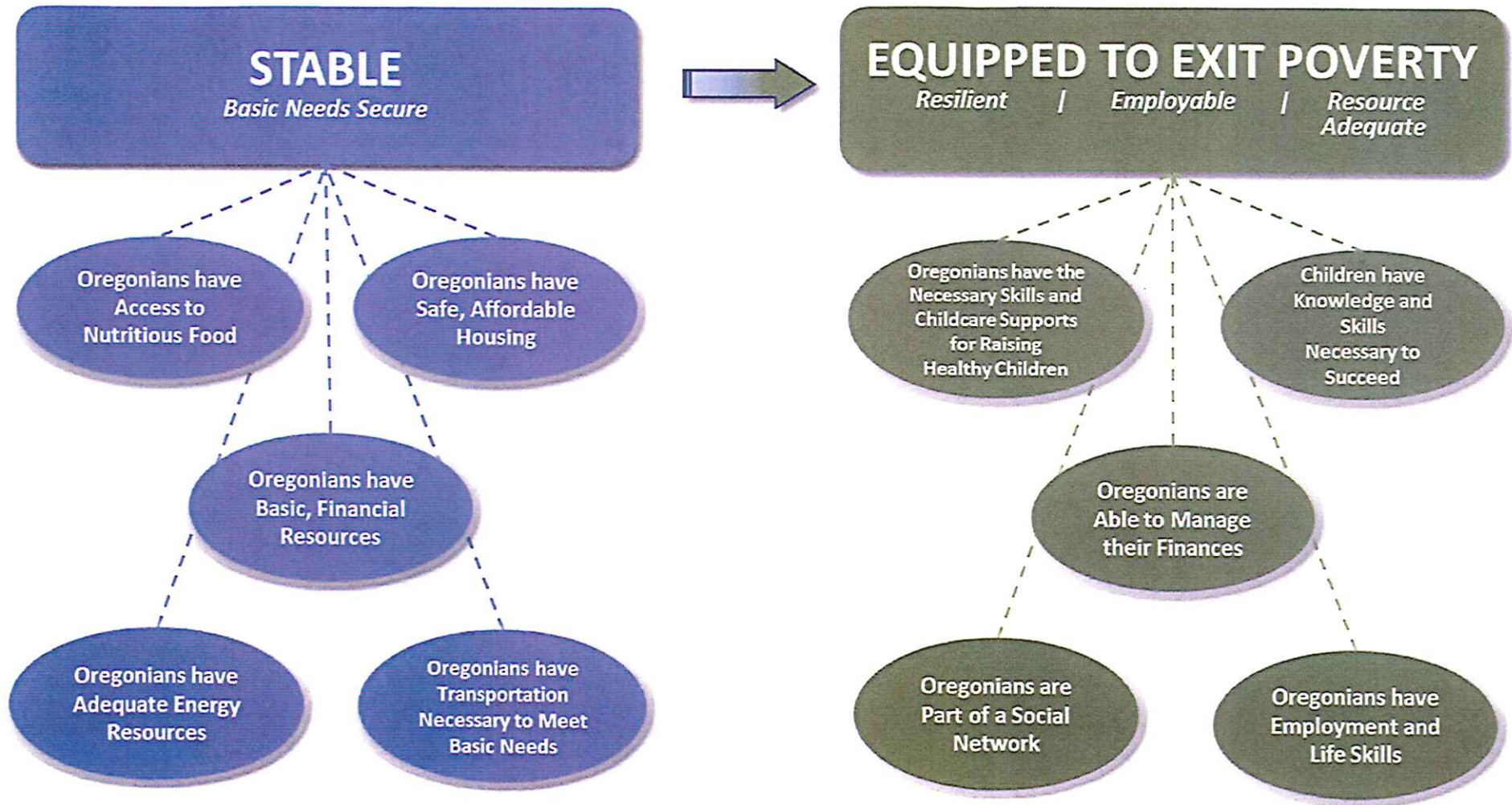
Over the next year, OSU researchers hope to work with CAPO and their partners to further develop and refine specific indicator measures and implementation plans (e.g., data collection, reporting). Ideas, comments, or questions are welcome, and should be directed to: Tom Clancey-Burns ([tom@caporegon.org](mailto:tom@caporegon.org)) or Melissa Torgerson ([melissa.torgerson@oregonstate.edu](mailto:melissa.torgerson@oregonstate.edu)).

The Indicators study was produced under contract with the Community Action Partnership of Oregon by the Oregon State University Rural Studies Program. Research on this study was conducted by Rose Hickman (a recent graduate of the OSU Public Policy program), Melissa Torgerson (who has an OSU faculty research appointment), with guidance from Bruce Weber (professor of Applied Economics and director of the Rural Studies Program).



# INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SUCCESS MODEL

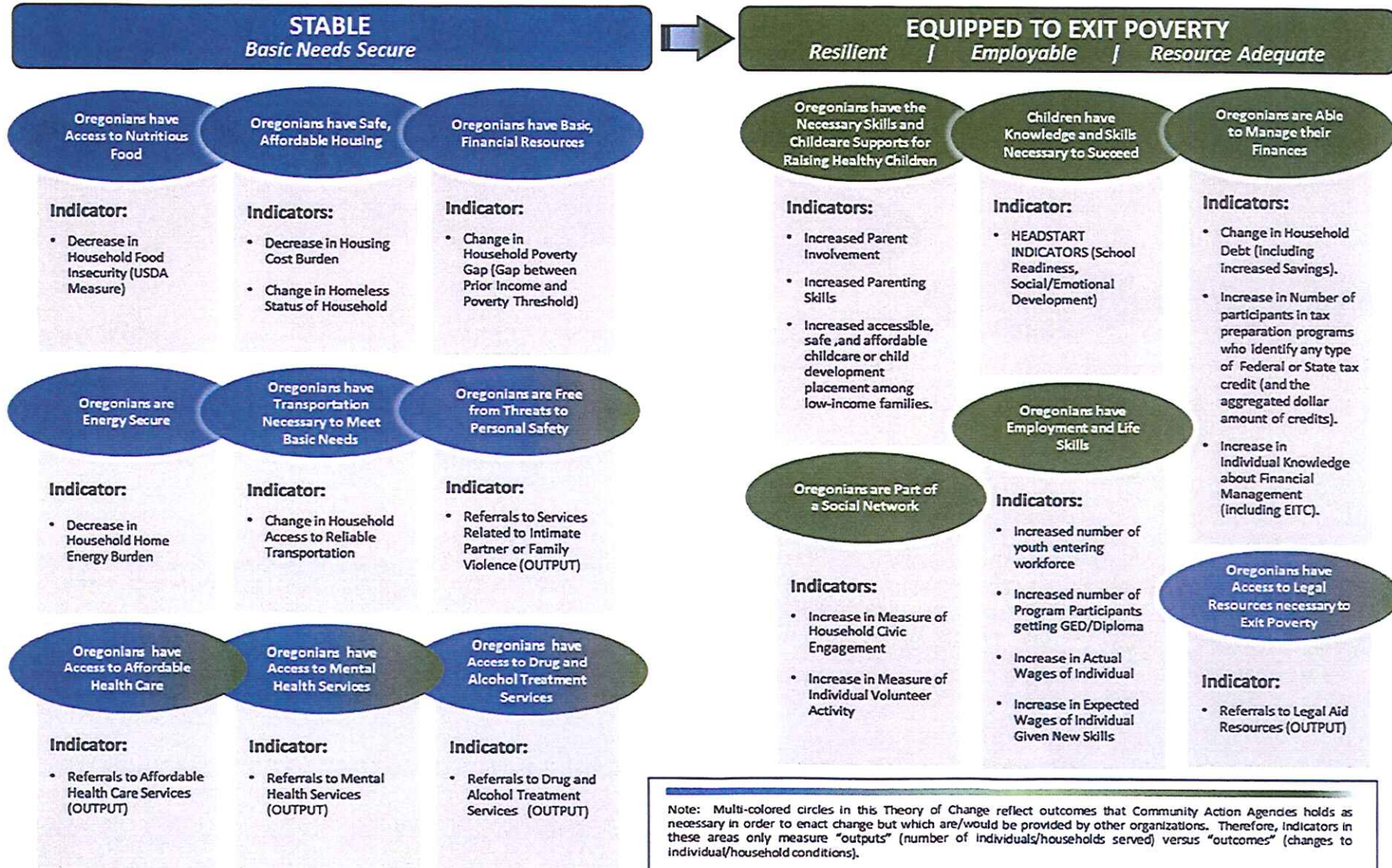
Draft version proposed by OSU (6/30/2014)





# INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SUCCESS MODEL (WITH DRAFT INDICATORS)

Draft version proposed by OSU (7/08/2014)





# COMMUNITY SUCCESS MODEL with Example Indicators

Drafted by OSU 7/8/2014



## RESOURCES SUPPORT STABILITY

*Basic Needs, Services & Resources*

**Oregonians have Access to Nutritious Food**

### Indicators:

- Maintained or increased access to low cost or free healthy food among low-income households.
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve nutritious food outcomes among low-income households.

**Oregonians are Energy Secure**

### Indicators:

- Maintained or increased number of safe and affordable housing units preserved or improved through weatherization (in part or wholly as a result of CAA activities).
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve energy security outcomes among low-income households.

**Oregonians have Access to Affordable Health Care**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve health care outcomes among low-income households.

**Oregonians have Safe, Affordable Housing**

### Indicators:

- Maintained or increased number of safe and affordable housing units developed or preserved through construction or rehabilitation (in part or wholly as a result of CAA activity or advocacy).
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve affordable housing outcomes among low-income households.

**Oregonians have Transportation Necessary to Meet Basic Needs**

### Indicators:

- Value added to existing public transportation infrastructure by CAA transportation services (road distance, area)
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve transportation outcomes among low-income households

**Oregonians have Basic, Financial Resources**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand basic financial resources among low-income households.

**Oregonians are Free from Threats to Personal Safety**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve personal safety outcomes among low-income households.

**Oregonians have Access to Mental Health Services**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand mental health care resources among low-income households.

**Oregonians have Access to Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand drug and alcohol treatment resources among low-income households.

## STRONG LOCAL PATHWAYS TO EXIT POVERTY

*Engaged Community Members*

*Shared Vision*

*Services, Resources & Economic Opportunity*

*Reduced Institutional Racism & Bias*

**Oregonians have the Necessary Skills and Childcare Supports for Raising Healthy Children**

### Indicators:

- Change in number of accessible, safe, and affordable childcare placement opportunities for low-income families.
- Increased availability of parenting education resources for low-income families.
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve healthy family outcomes among low-income households.

**Children have Knowledge and Skills Necessary to Succeed**

### Indicators:

- Change in the number of accessible, safe, and affordable child development placement opportunities for low-income families.
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve early learning outcomes among low-income families.

**Oregonians are Able to Manage their Finances**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve financial management outcomes among low-income households.

**Oregonians have Employment and Life Skills**

### Indicators:

- Maintained or increased availability of OTJ training and Internships opportunities for low-income Oregonians.
- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand resources and opportunities necessary to achieve employment and life skills outcomes among low income households.

**Oregonians have Access to Legal Resources Necessary to Exit Poverty**

### Indicator:

- Maintained or increased number of partners CAA works with to expand legal resources available to low-income households.

**Oregonians are Part of a Social Network**

### Indicators:

- Increased opportunities for community involvement among low-income households.
- Increased outreach to low-income households.

## COMMUNITY ACTION STRATEGIES: COMMUNITY COLLABORATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

*Bundling Services*

*Leveraging Resources*

*Community Needs Assessment*

*Partnering with Others*



Figure 7. Effects of Taxes, Public Benefits, and Expenses on Overall Poverty in Wisconsin, 2008–2012

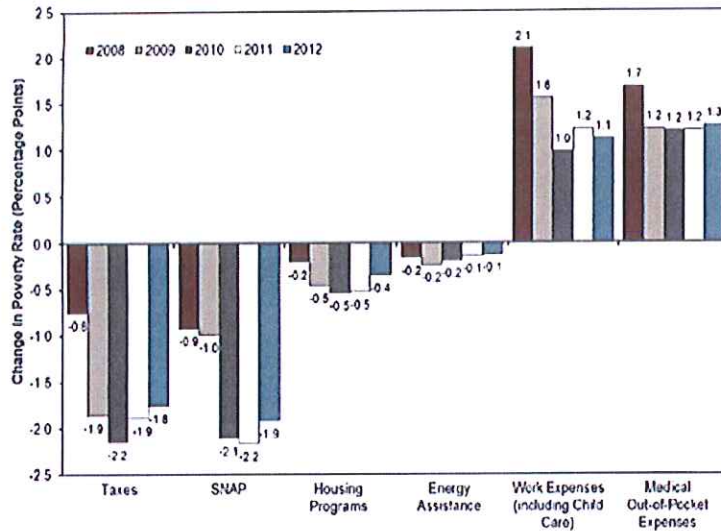


Figure 8. Effects of Taxes, Public Benefits, and Expenses on Child Poverty in Wisconsin, 2008–2012

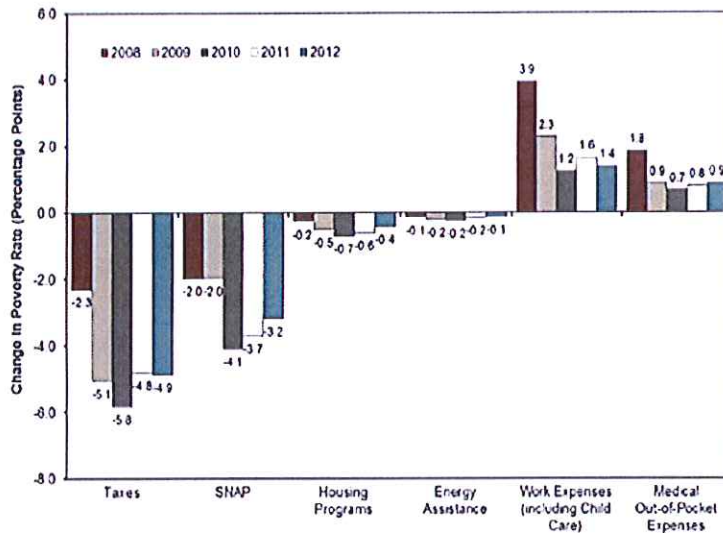
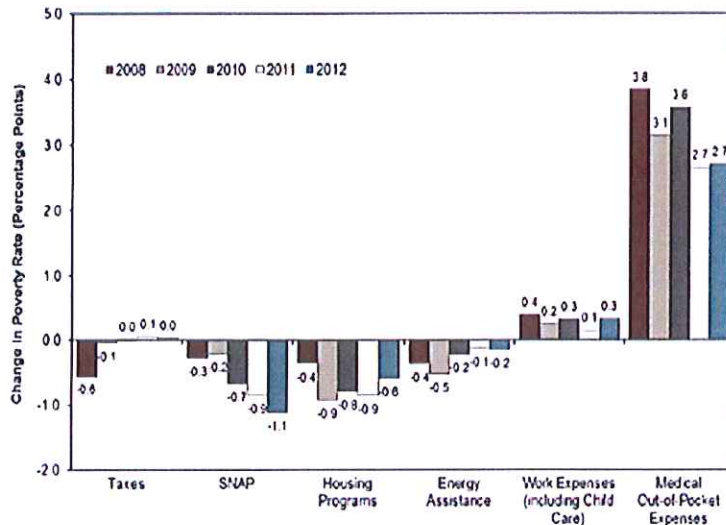


Figure 9. Effects of Taxes, Public Benefits, and Expenses on Elderly Poverty in Wisconsin, 2008–2012



## The Wisconsin Poverty Report:

- Provides policymakers with a supplemental poverty measure that includes household income and expenses not accounted for within existing poverty measures.
- Explores how refundable tax credits, non-cash benefits, and out-of-pocket expenses impact poverty across different groups within the state.

### What Does this Report Tell Us?

- How tax benefits and non-cash benefits impact poverty rates across different groups. For example, in Wisconsin both taxes and SNAP had the greatest impact in families with children (as many elderly households were not eligible for tax credits or did not apply for SNAP). Conversely, Housing and Energy programs tended to have slightly higher impacts among elderly households than in other groups.
- How out-of-pocket expenses impact poverty across different groups. In Wisconsin, the effect of work related expenses on poverty are higher on those families with children (Figure 8) compared to the general population (Figure 7) or the elderly (Figure 9). As expected, out-of-pocket medical expenses disproportionately impact the elderly.
- How non-cash benefits offset out-of-pocket expenses to impact poverty. In Wisconsin, “between 2008 and 2012, the net poverty increasing impacts of expenses were less than the poverty alleviating effects of non-cash benefits.”

### How could a Similar Report Help Oregon?

- An “Oregon Report” would help us to understand how policies intended to reduce poverty are working among different groups of Oregonians. More specifically, this data would explore how non-cash benefits impact poverty by mitigating out of pocket expenses and increasing resources for low-income households.

Source: Smeeding, Timothy, Julia B. Isaacs, and Katherine A. Thornton. “Wisconsin Poverty Report: Jobs Recover to Help Reduce Poverty in 2012.” Institute for Research on Poverty, Madison, WI, May 2014 at [http://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/WisconsinPoverty/pdfs/WI\\_PovertyReport2014.pdf](http://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/WisconsinPoverty/pdfs/WI_PovertyReport2014.pdf).





**JOHN A. KITZHABER, M.D.**  
GOVERNOR

## A Sustainable Budget

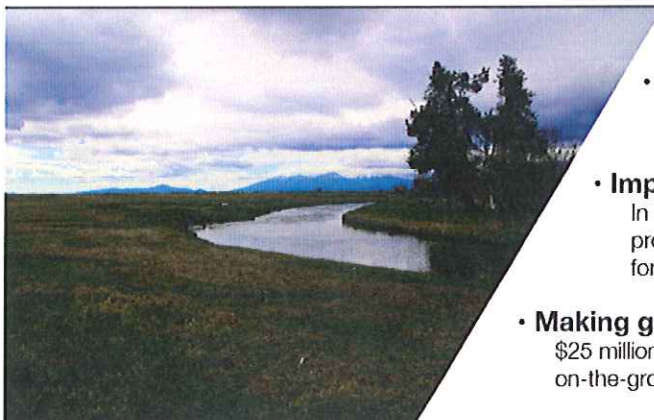
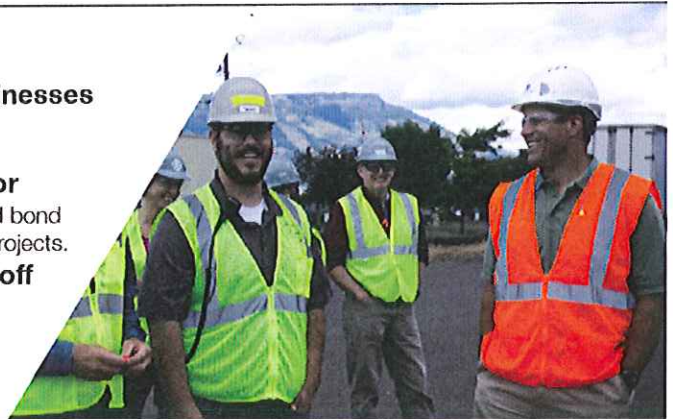


### Investing in Children and Families

- **Develop a seamless education system spanning birth to college/career**  
Education accounts for 50% of the budget's General Fund, \$9.4 billion going to schools, community colleges and universities.
- **Prioritize and invest in strategies proven to raise student and social outcomes**  
\$808.3 million to ensure children stay on track to a rewarding career.
- **Equity and Opportunity Investments**  
\$2.5 million investment aimed at better integrating communities of color into early learning hubs, STEM hubs and regional achievement collaboratives.

### Creating Good Jobs

- **Streamline efforts to attract, grow and support businesses**  
\$200 million in investments that will benefit rural Oregon and \$40 million for state innovation funds and accelerators.
- **Coordinate with local government and private sector**  
\$8 million in Lottery revenue and \$14 million in Lottery-backed bond proceeds to fund local and regional economic development projects.
- **Create better opportunities for people to transition off public assistance and into living wage jobs**  
A Working Family Addition tax credit will help smooth out the benefit cliff for those who are moving up the income ladder from \$9.10 per hour to \$17.10 per hour.



### Building Statewide Prosperity

- **Improve access to healthy housing and nutrition**  
\$100 million in bonds targeted primarily to providing increased housing inventory for homeless families with children.
- **Improve air and water quality**  
In addition to calling for the reauthorization of Clean Fuels, \$51.6 million is provided to continue work to develop an important new statewide program for water resources development.
- **Making government work for communities**  
\$25 million investment in a Community Leverage Fund to accelerate on-the-ground action and leverage public, private and civic resources.

## An Opportunity for Oregon

To download the Governor's Budget in full, visit:  
[www.budget.oregon.gov](http://www.budget.oregon.gov)



# Call for Volunteers



Lane County Street and Shelter

Homeless Point in Time Count

## ***VOLUNTEER SIGNUP***

**Contact: Community Alliance of Lane County**  
**541-485-1755 [calcoffice@gmail.com](mailto:calcoffice@gmail.com)**

### **TRAINING DATE:**

**Thursday, January 22, 2015**

**5:30 to 7:00 p.m.**

**Health & Human Services**

**Charnelton Room # 258**

**151 W. 7th Avenue, Eugene**

### **HOMELESS POINT IN TIME**

### **COUNT DATE:**

**Wednesday, January 28, 2015**

- **Help us complete surveys**
- ***Every homeless person counts!!!!***



# Introducing EMERALD VILLAGE

A Place to Call Home



## HERE'S WHAT'S PLANNED:

- 15 tiny homes, 128-144 sq. ft. with heat and kitchenette
- Community gathering yurt
- Bathhouse and laundry
- Community kitchen
- Garden beds

A Community of  
Tiny Homes for  
people with very  
low incomes

## A UNIQUE MODEL OF HOME OWNERSHIP

- Residents will pay \$200-\$250 a month to maintain the Village
- Part of this payment will be held for them as equity in their home
- When residents leave, this equity will be returned to them for use with future needs

## You can help make this vision come true.

You can help people with very low incomes achieve their dream of a home of their own.



Financial donations, as well as in-kind donations of labor, materials and supplies, are welcome and are tax-deductible.

Emerald Village is a project of Opportunity Village Eugene, a 501(c)(3) organization.

[www.OpportunityVillageEugene.org](http://www.OpportunityVillageEugene.org)

Like us on Facebook

## EMERALD VILLAGE

YES, I WOULD LIKE TO HELP MAKE THIS INNOVATIVE DREAM OF A PLACE TO CALL HOME COME TRUE.

Enclosed is: ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$1,000 ☐ \$2,500 ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I would like to make a pledge for \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid on \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I would like to donate: ☐ materials/supplies ☐ labor ☐ other \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I would like to make a monthly gift of \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you! A generous donor will match every dollar you give, up to \$50,000.





A Project of Opportunity Village Eugene

# A place to call home EMERALD VILLAGE

An Innovative Approach to Affordable Housing

*It began with a safe place.*

## OPPORTUNITY FOLLOWED....

35 people now live at Opportunity Village. They now have a safe place to be and keep their belongings. They support each other. Many have found jobs and are saving to move into more permanent housing.

That was the goal. And it's working.

*But Opportunity Village is only the beginning.*



It takes a village to build a Village. Visit Opportunity Village at 111 N. Garfield St., Eugene



# A place to call home EMERALD VILLAGE

## You can help

Your financial gift of any amount or in-kind donations of labor, materials and supplies will help make this dream come true.

## Individuals or organizations can also sponsor:

- |                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| • Roof on a Tiny Home      | \$1,000  |
| • Half of a Tiny Home      | \$5,000  |
| • A Tiny Home              | \$10,000 |
| • Bathhouse & Laundry      | \$15,750 |
| • Community Kitchen        | \$15,750 |
| • Community Gathering Yurt | \$21,000 |

A challenge grant from the Evergreen Hill Fund of the Oregon Community Foundation will match every dollar you give to help build Emerald Village... up to \$50,000!



# Call for Volunteers



Lane County Street and Shelter

Homeless Point in Time Count

## ***VOLUNTEER SIGNUP***

*Contact:* Community Alliance of Lane County  
541-485-1755 [calcoffice@gmail.com](mailto:calcoffice@gmail.com)

### **TRAINING DATE:**

Thursday, January 22, 2015

5:30 to 7:00 p.m.

Health & Human Services

Charnelton Room # 258

151 W. 7th Avenue, Eugene

### **HOMELESS POINT IN TIME**

### **COUNT DATE:**

Wednesday, January 28, 2015

- Help us complete surveys
- *Every homeless person counts!!!!*



## CAPO INDICATORS PROJECT

---

Oregon State University Rural Studies Program  
December 2014



## Presentation Outline

- Indicator Project Background
- Data and Methods
- Summary of Research/Work To-Date
- Moving Forward: Next Steps
- What We Need from CAPO Partners



## Background

- In June of 2013, CAPO approached Oregon State University to assist CAPO with development of key indicators which demonstrate the impact of Community Action Agencies on stabilizing and equipping low-income Oregonians to exit poverty.
- More importantly, indicators would provide local agencies with the data necessary to adapt, improve, or better target programs to reach these intended outcomes.

## Data and Methods (How We Get Our Information)

- **Meetings.** This includes meetings with CAPO board members, as well as Washington and Idaho Community Action Agency representatives to discuss Theory of Change concepts. Recently, we've started presenting our work to partners to get their thoughts and ideas (e.g., DHS).
- **Literature Review.** This includes academic (peer-reviewed) articles, policy briefs, white papers, budget documents, case studies, state and national program reports, strategic plans, grantee information memoranda and action transmittals, manuals, reporting forms and instructions, as well as various local, state, and national websites.
- **Interviews.** This includes conversations with local field staff, state program coordinators (Oregon and beyond), as well as national program experts.
- **Field Observation and Analysis.** This includes on-site work at Community Action Agencies to review program documentation, interview employees, as well as observe data collection systems and reporting processes.



## Work to-date: Theoretical Framework of Poverty

### Theoretical Framework of Poverty

- OSU started the indicators project by developing a theoretical framework for explaining the causes of poverty.
- This research helped us to understand the conditions necessary for stabilizing low-income households and equipping them to move out of poverty—as well as how Community Action Agencies fit within the larger anti-poverty landscape.

## Work to-date: Community Action Theory of Change

### Community Action Theory of Change

- Using OSU poverty research, as well as their experience in the field, CAPO worked with regional partners to develop an initial Theory of Change.
- The Theory of Change is designed to help Community Action Agencies determine shared goals, as well as communicate these goals with community members, decision makers, and funders.
- Building upon CAPO's existing efforts, OSU worked with local agency representatives to further clarify the Theory of Change—more specifically, the individual/family level conditions that are necessary for stabilizing low-income households and equipping them to move out of poverty

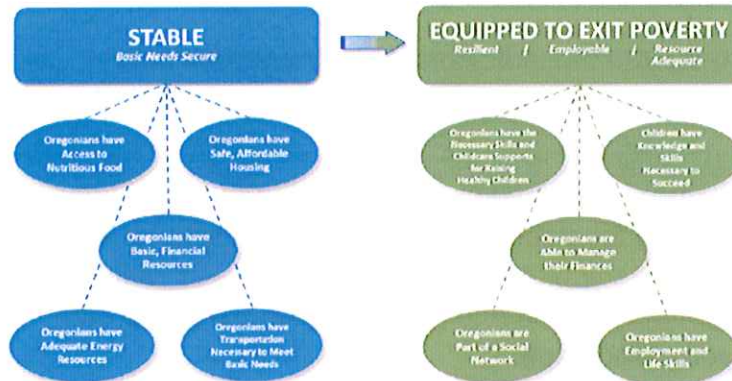
*[See handout titled "Individual and Family Success Model."]*



## Handout 1: Individual and Family Success Model

### INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SUCCESS MODEL

Draft version prepared by OSU (6/30/2014)



## Work to-date: Draft Outcomes, Indicators

Using the Theory of Change as a framework, OSU began to draft indicators for each of the outcome areas.

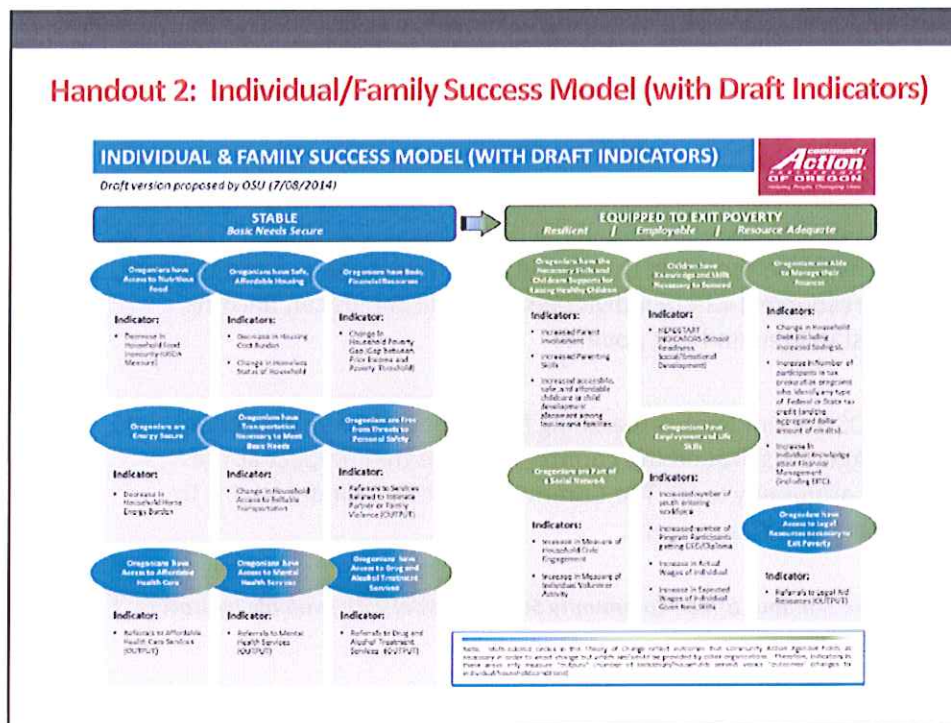
*[See handout titled "Individual, Family Success Model with Draft Indicators."]*

OSU recognizes that draft indicators must:

- 1) Rise above any one program or funding source to look at the impact of Community Action *as a system*.
- 2) Take into account existing program/funding outcomes, data collection, and reporting.
- 3) Realistically represent the areas that CAPO can impact (or wishes to impact in the future).



## Handout 2: Individual/Family Success Model (with Draft Indicators)



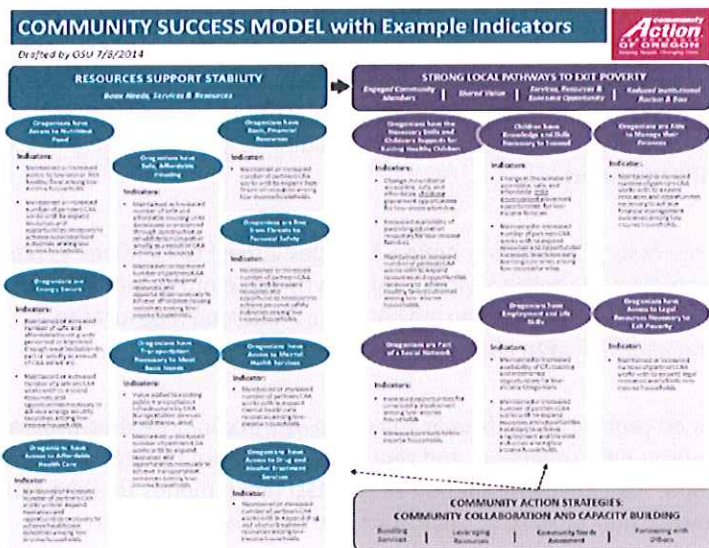
## Handout 2: Individual/Family Success Model (with Draft Indicators)

- Indicators are still under development—with some of the draft indicators further along than others. For example, some of the draft indicators on Handout 2 simply include what CAPO would like to measure (versus a specific indicator).
- In some cases, Community Action Agencies impact Oregonians as part of a larger system of social services. This is why some of the indicators in Handout 2 are delineated as output versus outcome measures (e.g., mental health, health care, drug and alcohol services).
- As noted previously, draft indicators take into account existing program outcomes, data collection, and reporting. Therefore in areas where robust outcome measurement already exists, OSU recommends utilizing existing indicators/measures (e.g., Headstart and HUD Homeless outcomes).

- In addition to measuring their direct impact on individuals and households—Community Action Agencies feel it is important to evaluate their role in creating a community (e.g., infrastructure, resources) where individuals and households can become stabilized and exit poverty.
- OSU spent time researching how other Community Action Agencies around the country measure their impact at the community level. The Community Success Model begins to explore this concept.

[See handout titled “Community Success Model with Example Indicators.”]

### Handout 3: Community Success Model (with Draft Indicators)





### Handout 3: Community Success Model (with Example Indicators)

- Generally, community level impacts occur as the result of collective impact. Therefore, building indicators that CAPO can use to measure their direct or unique impact in communities is challenging.
- To help us think about this concept, CAPO has engaged with other state agencies and partners to get input on how they see Community Action Agencies uniquely impacting and/or contributing local systems.
- Partner presentations and meetings have resulted in the generation of ideas for CAPO's Theory of Change—but also revealed a need and desire for outcome measurement across agencies/programs (Collective Impact).

### Moving Forward

OSU is currently in the process of assuring that Community Action Indicators are clearly outlined with data sources and definitions. This includes:

- a. Working with CAPO and relevant partners on proposed indicators to identify, refine, and finalize "what we want to measure." This involves presentations to, and collaboration with, various groups/organizations—as well as research to assure that indicators account for previously studied (and documented) problems and solutions.
- b. Working with CAPO and relevant partners to incorporate existing program outcomes and/or data collection efforts into proposed indicators where appropriate.
- c. Working with CAPO and relevant partners to understand potential data sources and data limitations related to proposed indicators.

## Moving Forward

Future work also includes engaging statewide partners to explore the possibility of measuring the ***collective impact on poverty*** across multiple agencies, programs, and funding sources.

## What We Need from CAPO Partners

- **Feedback on CAPO Theory of Change Outcomes.** Are these the areas where Community Action Agencies have the most impact in terms of stabilizing Oregonians and equipping them to move out of poverty? Are there other outcome areas where Community Action should be focusing?
- **Input on draft indicators.** Do these indicators accurately measure what we want to achieve? What are the opportunities associated with reporting this indicator? Limitations?
- **Ideas for Community Level Model.** What are Community Action's unique and/or direct impacts on the community (e.g., infrastructure, resources)? What are the less visible impacts that are tougher to measure?



## For More Information

**Bruce Weber**

[bruce.weber@oregonstate.edu](mailto:bruce.weber@oregonstate.edu)

**Melissa Torgerson**

[melissa.torgerson@oregonstate.edu](mailto:melissa.torgerson@oregonstate.edu)

