



Oregon Child  
Integrated Dataset

[www.ocid-cebp.org](http://www.ocid-cebp.org)

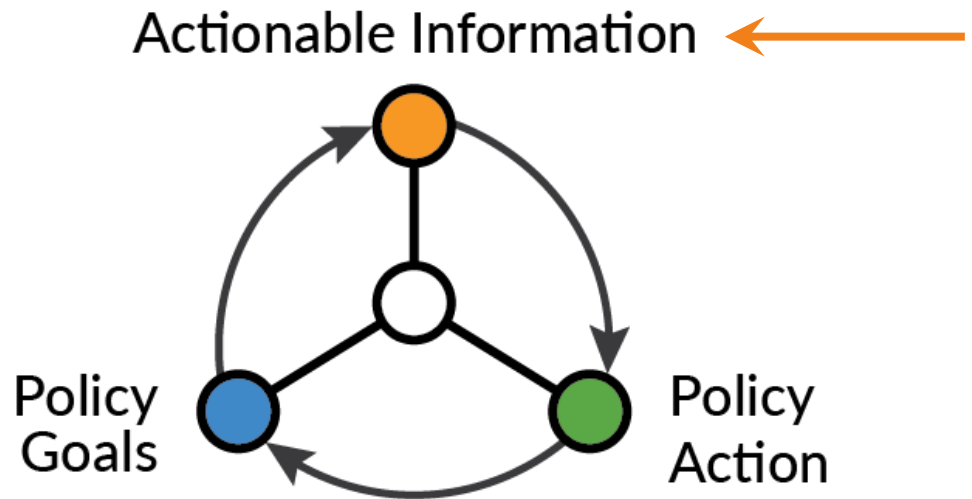
# Impact of Child Poverty

House Interim Committee on Human Services

December 2022

# OCID's Charge: Actionable Information for Policymaking

## Core Policymaking Components



### Oregon Child Integrated Dataset (OCID)

- Non-partisan, objective resource to improve the well-being of all children in Oregon
- Oregon-specific, cross-program data across childhood
- Responsive and accessible in-depth analyses and interactive data visualizations
- Guided by state policymakers and community leaders

## DATASET

- Integrates data across state agencies
  - › Oregon Department of Education
  - › Oregon Early Learning Division
  - › Oregon Department of Human Services
  - › Oregon Health Authority
  - › Oregon Youth Authority
- Longitudinal and secure data
  - › Starts with children born in 2001 and grows each years with new birth cohorts
  - › Data matched and deidentified at ODHS Integrated Client Services
  - › 5-year data use agreements

## PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

- Administered by the Center for Evidence-based Policy at OHSU
- Overseen by OHSU's Institutional Review Board
- Advised by 4-part governance structure
  1. **Governance Committee** of state policymakers
  2. **Analyst Forum** for state agency and program research and policy staff
  3. **Community Forum** for groups representing the experiences of children & families (*forthcoming*)
  4. **Technical advisory panels** on focused analytical or developmental topics

OCID uses enrollment in income-based support programs as proxies for experiences or exposures to poverty that cannot be measured accurately and completely with available data.

- Proxy for **very low income**

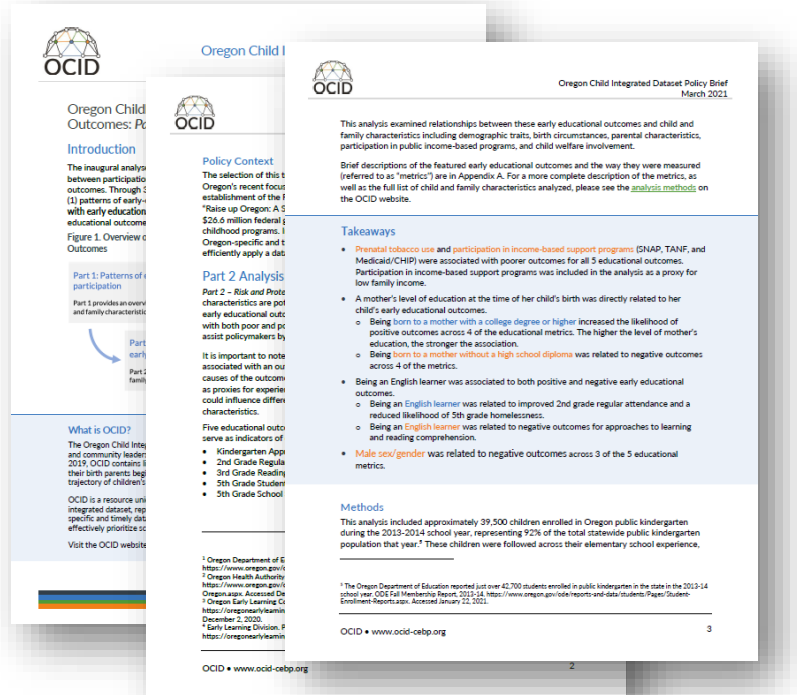
- › Enrollment in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
  - Income eligibility is 37% federal poverty level

- Proxies for **low income**

- › Enrollment in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
  - Income eligibility is 185% federal poverty level
- › Enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP
  - Income eligibility is up to 300% of federal poverty level for certain families

# OCID Analysis

## Childhood Program Participation and Early Educational Outcomes



### POVERTY INDICATOR

Enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP, SNAP and/or TANF in the first 5 years of life

## Background

- Analysis of a single cohort of students for potential risk and protective factors associated with 5 early educational metrics
  - Kindergarten Approaches to Learning
  - 2nd Grade Regular Attendance
  - 3rd Grade Reading Comprehension
  - 5th Grade Student Homelessness
  - 5th Grade School Suspensions

## Selected Key Findings

- Indicators of early childhood poverty were associated with poorer outcomes for all 5 educational metrics.
- Children with very low income (10,633 students with TANF) were chronically absent in 2nd grade at 2.5 times the rate of their non-enrolled peers (25% versus 10%).

[Read the full report on the OCID website.](https://www.ocid-cebp.org/oregon-childhood-program-participation-and-early-educational-outcomes-part-2-risk-and-protective-factors/)

# OCID's Child Well-being Dashboard

## 9th grade on-track to graduate



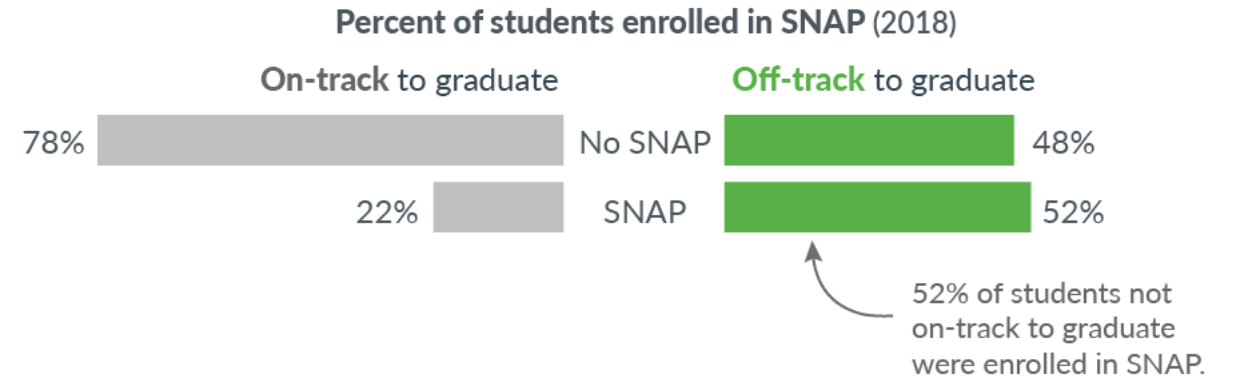
### Background

- Descriptive resource for policymakers and community leaders interested in investigating the well-being of children in Oregon.

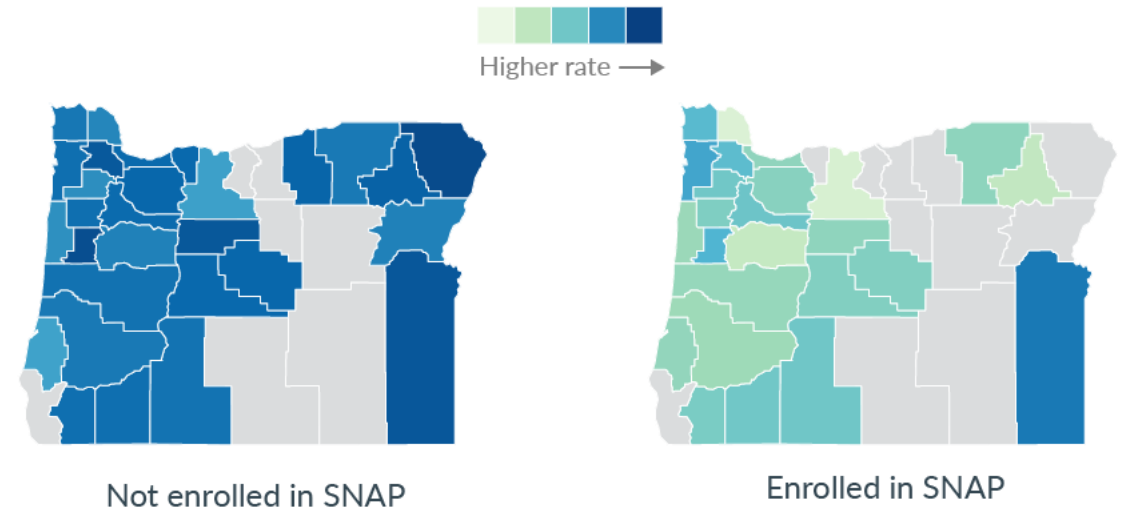
### Selected Key Findings

- Students with low income are overrepresented in the group that was not on track to graduate in 9th grade.
- The achievement gap for low-income students is consistent across the state.

[Explore the whole Dashboard.](#)



Percent of 9th graders on-track to graduate by poverty indicator (2018)



POVERTY INDICATOR    SNAP enrollment in 9th grade

# OCID Interactive Data Visualizations

## Oregon's Public High School Class of 2020



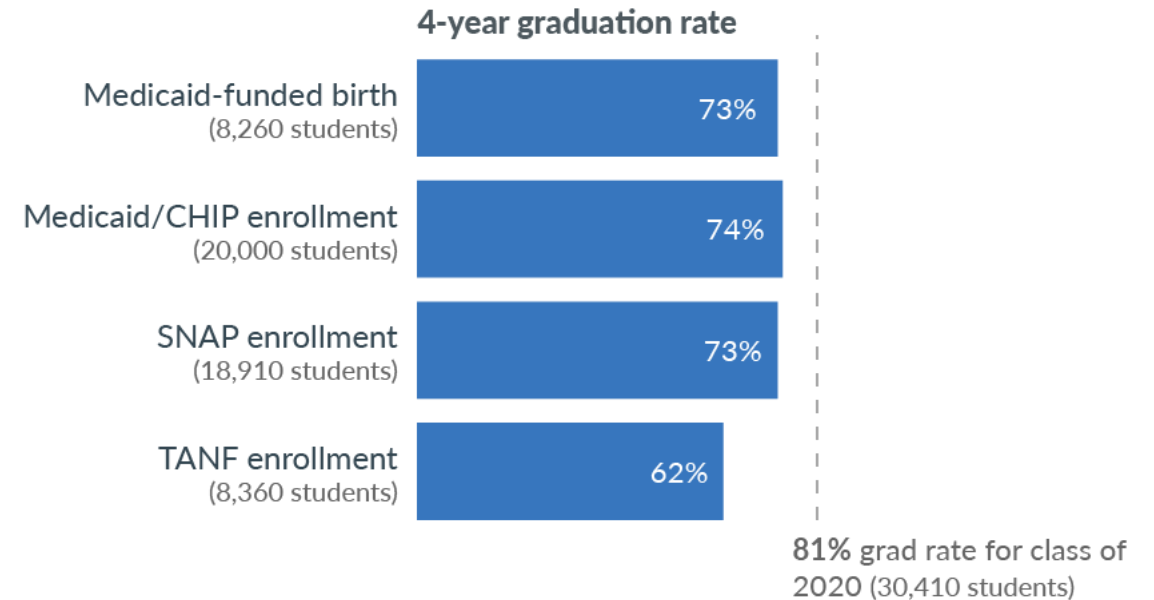
### Background

- Descriptive analysis of student and family characteristics and 4-year graduation rates for the Oregon class of 2020.

### Findings

- Students with exposure to higher levels of poverty have lower rates of 4-year graduation.
- A majority of the class of 2020 had ever experienced low income.
  - › 28% had ever been enrolled in TANF.
  - › 62% had ever been enrolled in SNAP.

[Explore the complete interactive.](#)



#### POVERTY INDICATOR

Medicaid enrollment at birth or any Medicaid/CHIP, SNAP or TANF enrollment from birth through 2020.

# OCID Interactive Data Visualizations

## Oregon's Public High School Class of 2020



### Background

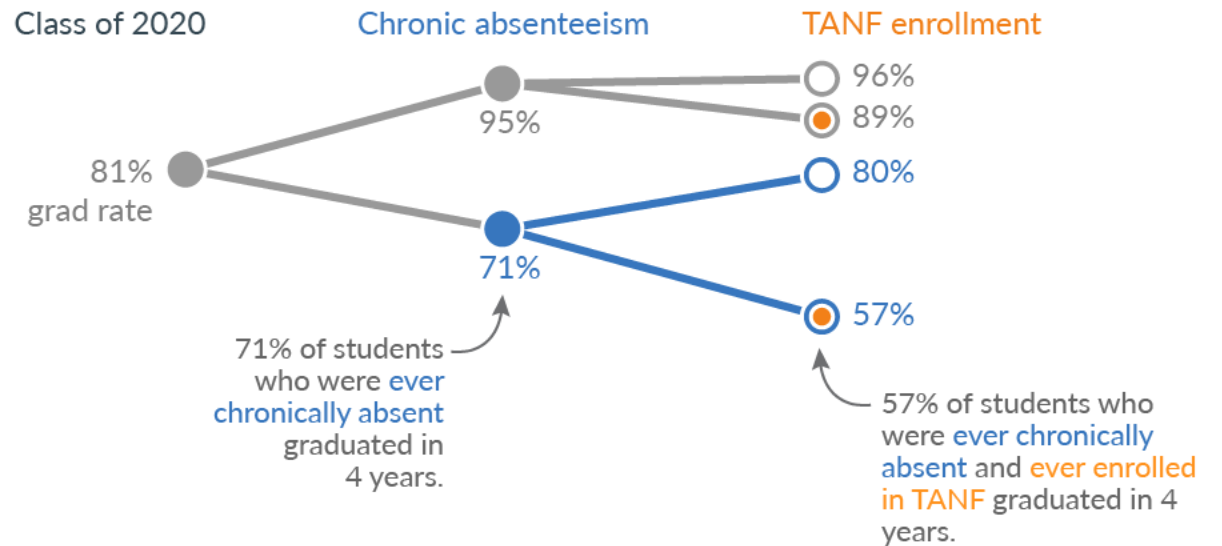
- Descriptive analysis of student and family characteristics and 4-year graduation rates for the Oregon class of 2020.

### Findings

- Just over half of students who ever experienced both chronic absenteeism and very low family income (6,880) graduated in 4 years.
- However, among students with chronic absenteeism, those recorded as not experiencing very low income (11,150) had 4-year graduation rates that mirrored the class average (80% vs. 81%).

[Explore the complete interactive.](#)

### 4-year graduation rates by layered characteristics of chronic absenteeism and TANF enrollment



### POVERTY INDICATOR

TANF enrollment at any time from birth through 12<sup>th</sup> grade.



# Thank you!

Questions? Contact Gretchen Morley ([morlegr@ohsu.edu](mailto:morlegr@ohsu.edu)).



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