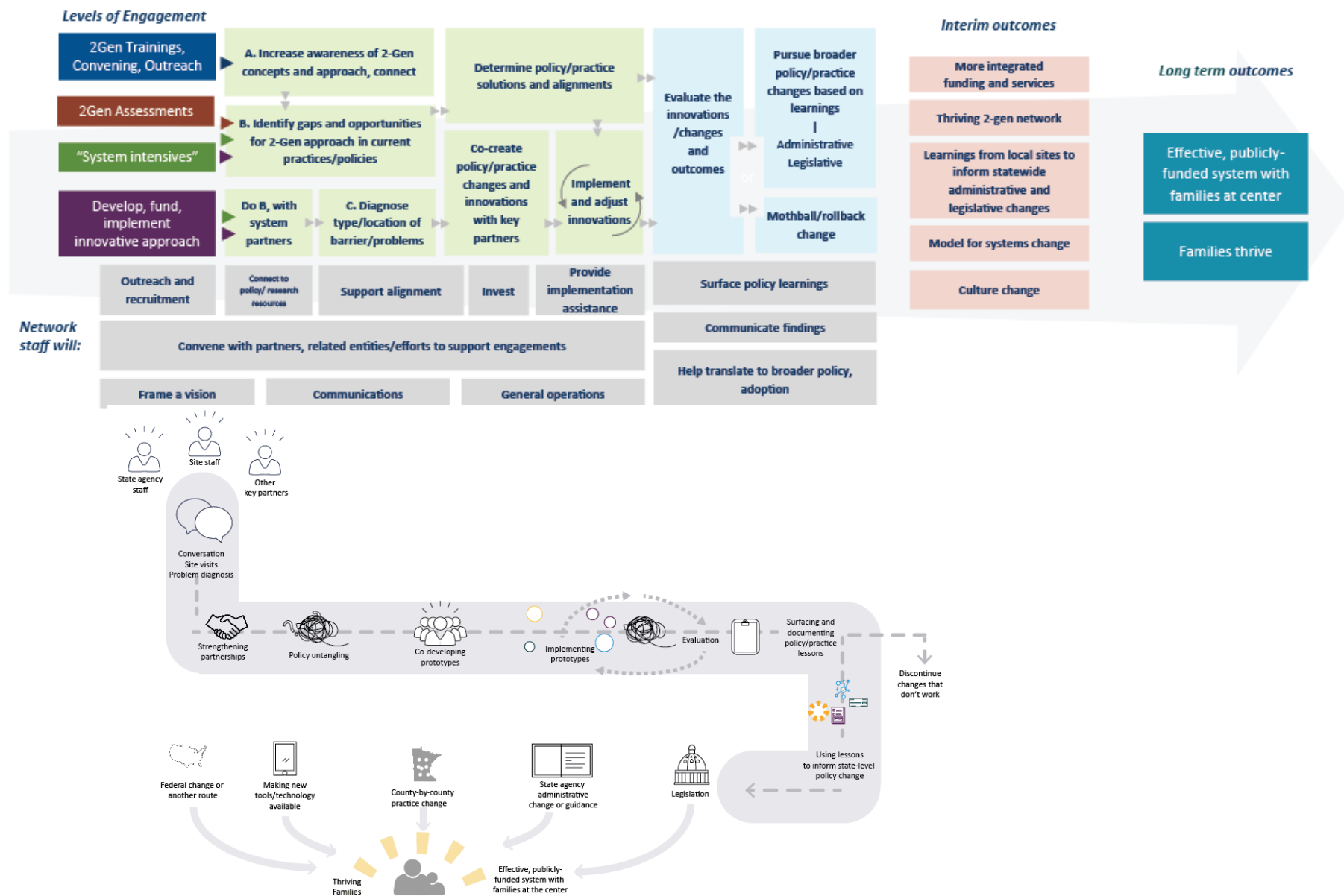


# 2-Gen Theory of Change



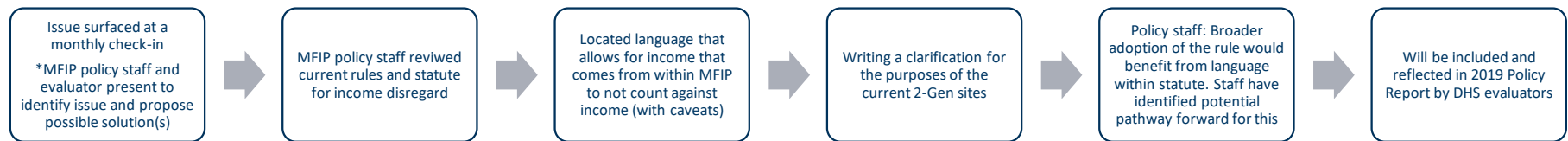
# Examples of 2-Gen Paths for Learning

## Example #1: Resourcing family voice while being mindful of income disregard rules

*Barrier:* A community organization wants to resource parents to provide input and feedback in the design of one of the programs being designed with Hennepin County and an Employment Service provider. Providing a cash payment or gift card will be “counted against” a family’s income for the purposes of MFIP. A \$100 dollar gift certificate could cause a reduction in the family’s grant of ~\$25 dollars.

2-Gen Principles/Gears: Engage and listen to family voice, Attend to compliance within the system not through the families, Economic Assets

### Pathway:



### Documents communicating this changes:

- Memo from policy staff
- 2019 Policy report

### Mechanisms of change/learning distribution:

- Meetings, emails, policy report, newsletter
- THREE changes necessary for broad-based adoption:



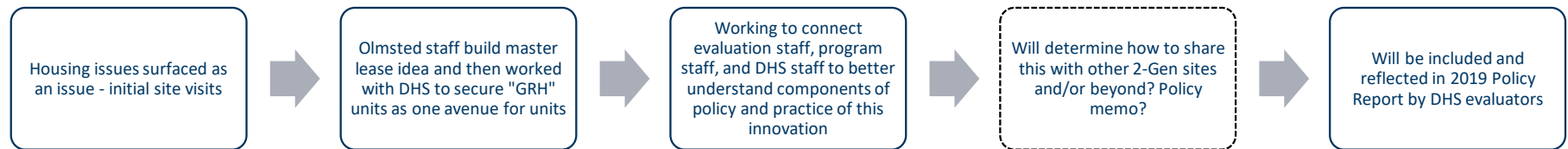
## Example #2: “Master Lease” and unused GRH units

*Barrier:* Throughout the 2-Gen sites, barriers to housing come up—they vary but some are: issues with people’s housing record (UDs, arrears), criminal records, inability to sign a lease (<18) or first/last month rent. Olmsted has developed agreements with landlords to have a bank of units where they essentially serve as the leasee and sublet to individuals—involved in Olmsted programming—who otherwise have barrier to securing housing. They have carried this model forward to take advantage of this and

This is something that was brought forward within the 2-Gen initiative but may have gone forward without this work but we certainly want to learn from this.

*2-Gen Principles/Gears:* Economic Assets (housing)

*Pathway:*



*Documents communicating this changes:*

- Shorter term: Memo from policy staff
- Longer term: 2019 Policy report

*Mechanisms of change/learning distribution:*

- Meetings, emails, policy report, newsletter

*Not clear, yet, what changes might be necessary for broad-based adoption*



County-by-county  
practice change



State agency  
administrative  
change or guidance



Legislation

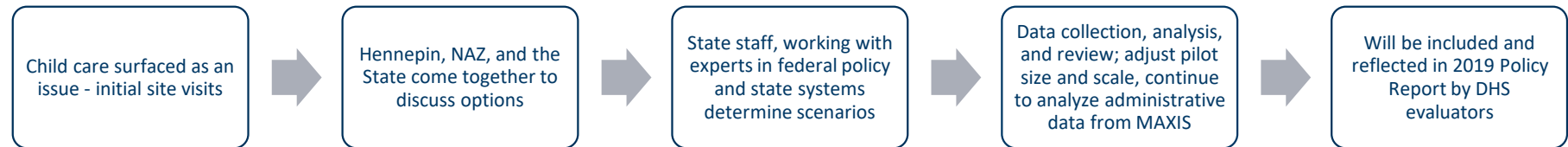
## Example #3: Presumptive Eligibility for Child Care

---

*Barrier:* Child care availability and affordability is a recurring challenge for any 2-Gen approach. Early in our 2-Gen work, NAZ and Hennepin County identified the need for a better process between MFIP and Child Care. For NAZ families who were on MFIP it was very likely they would be eligible for CCAP, but anecdotally families were losing job and training opportunities while waiting for Child Care Assistance Program application processing. Hennepin County had also been aware of the issue. After a federal and state statute clarification, the State of MN staff worked to develop a series of option for a 'Presumptive Eligibility' pilot which is now underway. These efforts are also informing analysis into the “knots” of processes for joint MFIP and CCAP families.

*2-Gen Principles/Gears:* Economic Assets, Early Childhood; Attend to compliance through the system, not the family; Empower staff to work across systems; Align and link system funding, policies, and operations

*Pathway:*



*Documents communicating this changes:*

- Shorter term: Memos and process flows from Hennepin, NAZ, and HIRED
- Longer term: 2019 Policy report

*Mechanisms of change/learning distribution:*

- Meetings, emails, policy report, newsletter

*Not clear, yet, what changes might be necessary for broad-based adoption*



County-by-county  
practice change



State agency  
administrative  
change or guidance



Legislation