

Annual Report

State Fiscal Year 2014 • **Ohio** | Department of
Job and Family Services



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Letter from the Director

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) is responsible for many of Ohio's safety net services. We supervise programs that provide cash and food assistance, child care, child support, unemployment compensation, protective services, and job-training and employment assistance. All of these programs provide vital services, often to Ohioans experiencing challenging times.

Thanks to a steadily improving economy and Governor Kasich's leadership, we have been able to do more than provide these services. We have been able to focus more of our efforts on the single best way to help struggling families and individuals: help them find jobs.

State fiscal year (SFY) 2014 saw Ohio's unemployment rate fall from 7.5 to 5.5 percent, the lowest since April 2007. More Ohioans were working, and revised data from the U.S. Department of Labor showed that Ohio's recovery was more consistent and more rapid than previously reported.

To help more Ohioans take advantage of opportunities and reach their potential—and to help more young people lay the groundwork for successful future careers—we greatly expanded the **OhioMeansJobs.com** resume and job bank. The

new **OhioMeansJobs.com** is a virtual jobs center, where Ohioans can access many of the same services available at the bricks-and-mortar OhioMeansJobs Centers.

The new website has resume raters, skill and interest assessments, and free GED and college-entrance practice tests. It has information about in-demand occupations with links to training programs. It also has features just for unemployment claimants, to help them find work more quickly. Claimants are automatically registered at the site, and a temporary resume is posted for them. To keep receiving benefits, they must perform several job-search activities by given dates.

OhioMeansJobs.com has tools for our future workforce, as well. In April, I had the pleasure of demonstrating it to a

group of 11th graders here for Columbus City Schools' Job Shadow Day. They found the site's budget calculator especially interesting. After entering their expenses, they learned they'll need salaries of at least \$40,000 a year to support their hoped-for lifestyles. That is vital information for anyone starting their career planning.

Of course, we were hard at work on many other exciting initiatives in SFY 2014, as well, to help improve the lives of Ohio's children and families and to manage our programs more effectively and efficiently. Read on to learn more, and remember that you can always follow our progress at jfs.ohio.gov.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia C. Dungey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cynthia C. Dungey, Director



Services for Families

ODJFS provides a variety of financial and supportive services to low-income families and individuals, most of whom are employed or seeking employment. A large part of this assistance comes through the Ohio Works First and Food Assistance programs.

CASH AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Ohio Works First is the financial-assistance portion of the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which provides cash benefits to very low-income families for up to 36 months. Ohio's Food Assistance Program—formerly the Food Stamp Program and known nationally as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP—helps eligible low-income Ohioans pay for food. In Ohio, recipients use the Ohio Direction Card, an electronic benefits transfer card, to buy most food or food products. Although the federal government pays for

all benefits, states provide about half the program's administrative costs.

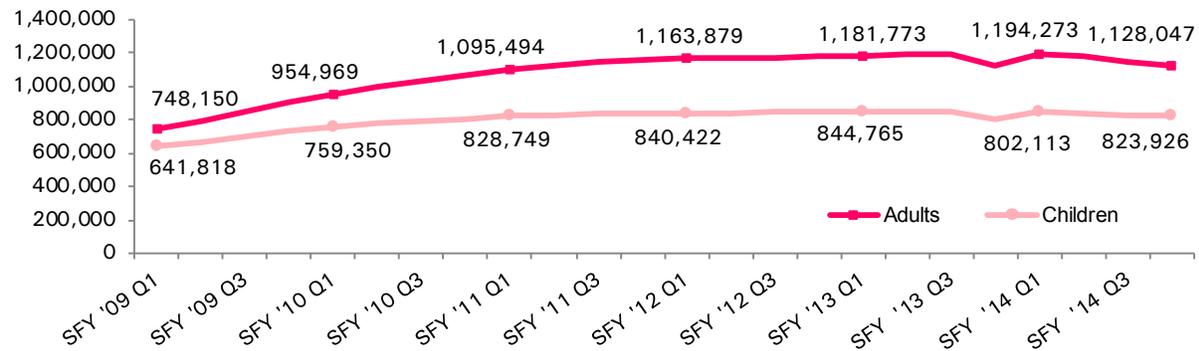
WORK REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Federal law requires at least 50 percent of all able-bodied adults receiving Ohio Works First benefits to participate in work activities at least 30 hours a week. A more stringent requirement exists for households with two able-bodied parents. At least 90 percent of these households are required to participate in work activities at least 35 hours a week or, if they receive subsidized child care, at least 55 hours a week. Allowable "work activities" include such things as employment, on-the-job training, community service and education directly related to employment.

One of the ways Ohio reaches its work-participation targets is through supportive services that help families overcome barriers they may face to achieving self-sufficiency. Depending on the family and the circumstances, this can involve anything from help preventing eviction to help with transportation to job training.

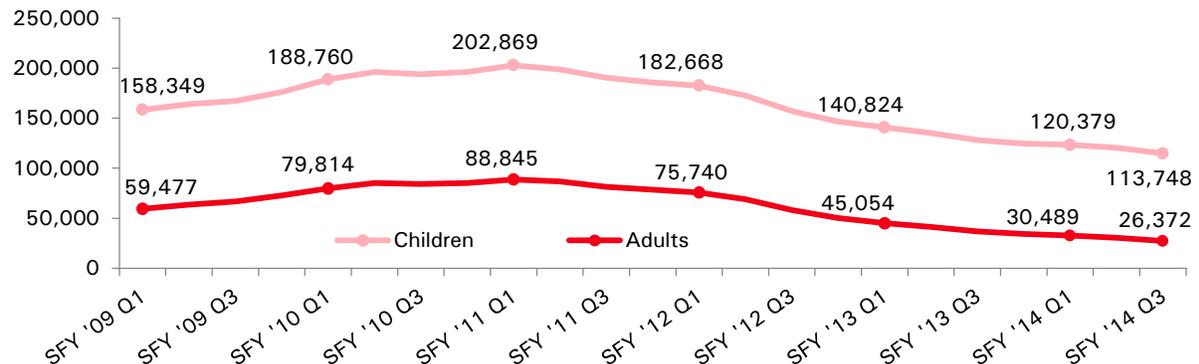
Over the last three years, Ohio has stepped up its efforts to improve its work participation rates, in order to avoid federal sanctions after many years of not meeting the rates and to better help parents prepare for self-sufficiency when their benefits end. From January 2010 through April 2014, Ohio's "all-family" work participation rate rose from 22.3 to 58.43 percent. Of Ohio's 88 counties, 69 were meeting or exceeding that minimum in April.

Food Assistance Caseloads



Data source: ODJFS Eligibility Data Warehouse, BICRPT1023. Report date: 6/30/2014

Ohio Works First Caseloads



Data source: ODJFS Eligibility Data Warehouse, BICRPT1023. Report date: 6/30/2014

The Food Assistance Program has work requirements, as well. All able-bodied adult recipients who are between the ages of 18 and 50 and who have no dependents are required to work or attend job training at least 20 hours a week. During the recession, the federal government waived penalties for not meeting those requirements. In September 2013, ODJFS reinstated the work requirements in all but 16 counties still struggling with high unemployment. For the remaining counties, ODJFS provided more than \$10 million to help them implement food assistance employment and training programs for adults needing help meeting the requirement. The goal is to provide not only a nutritional

benefit, but job training and work experience to help recipients build a path out of poverty.

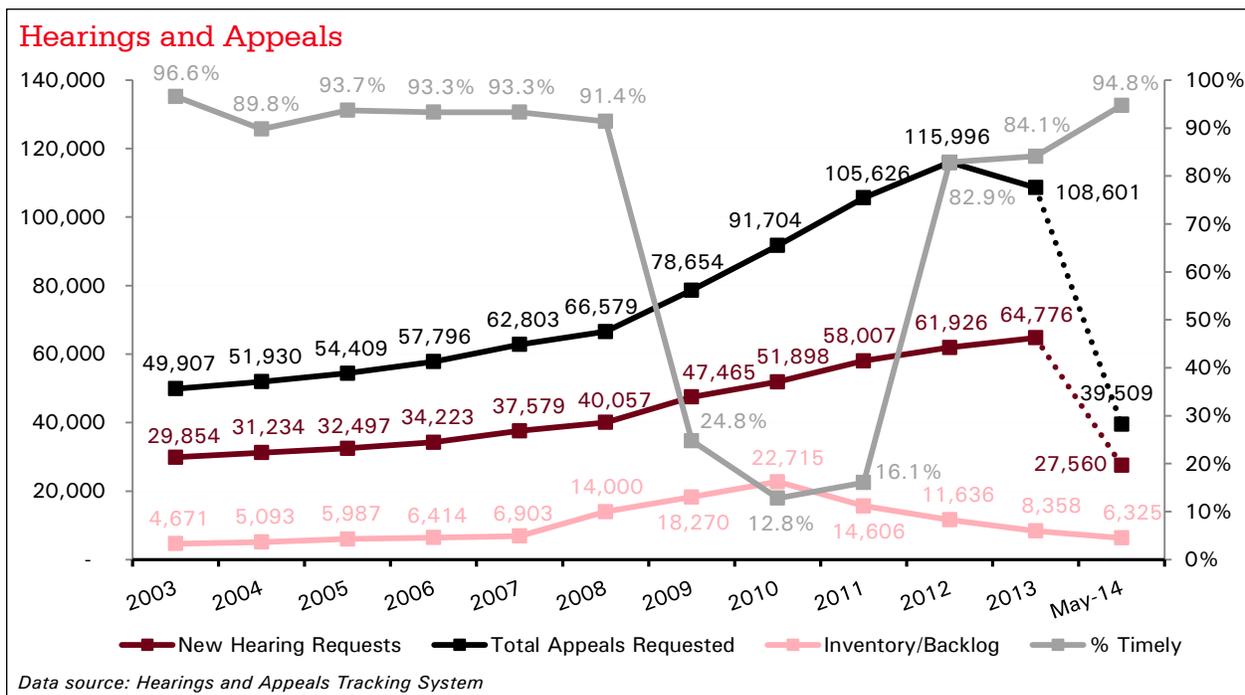
TANF FUNDING FOR YOUTH SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

For the summer of 2014, ODJFS made \$35 million in TANF funding available for Ohio counties to create or expand subsidized summer employment programs for TANF-eligible youth ages 14 to 24. The funding was available from June to August 2014, to help local businesses hire young people into jobs they might otherwise not have had. The programs provided subsidies to employers, and they gave young people an opportunity to learn job skills while earning an

income, building their resumes, and gaining business references and potential mentors.

FARMERS' MARKETS AND THE OHIO DIRECTION CARD

More than 87 farmers' markets throughout Ohio accepted the Ohio Direction Card in SFY 2014, making it easier for families who receive food assistance benefits to purchase fresh, locally grown foods. To spread the word, ODJFS sent notices and information about farmers' markets to more than 148,000 families living near markets that accept the card. In addition, Ohio received more than \$160,000 from the federal government to purchase additional card readers for Ohio's markets.



FRAUD AWARENESS MONTH

May 2014 was Public Assistance Fraud Awareness Month in Ohio. ODJFS unveiled a new website, jfs.ohio.gov/fraud, which allows anyone, anywhere to report suspected fraud for any of the following programs: Ohio Works First, food assistance, publicly funded child care, unemployment compensation and Medicaid. Individuals who mislead caseworkers or lie on applications for benefits are believed to account for a small percentage of the funding disbursed, but ODJFS takes even small fraud cases very seriously. Those using jfs.ohio.gov/fraud are asked to provide as much information as possible but may remain anonymous if they choose. Anyone found to be committing fraud is removed from the program, must repay any improperly obtained benefits, and may face criminal charges and jail time.

STATE HEARINGS

In Ohio, whenever individuals believe they have been mistakenly denied benefits or services for ODJFS programs—or if they disagree with a decision made about their case—they can ask for a hearing from the ODJFS Bureau of State Hearings. The bureau then schedules a meeting between the person requesting the hearing, a hearing officer and someone from the person's county department of job and family services. The hearing officer listens to all evidence and then issues a written decision by mail. Hearings can be requested by applicants, recipients or former recipients of cash, food or medical assistance; adoption assistance; or child support. The federal government requires at least 90 percent of all hearing decisions to be issued within 30 days. After the onset of the national recession in December 2007, the number of hearing

requests more than doubled. By early 2011 the backlog of cases had grown to nearly 25,000, and only 6 percent of decisions were being made on time. Since then, a number of improvement strategies have been implemented. Ohio now is exceeding the federal standard, and approximately 94 percent of all decisions are made on time.

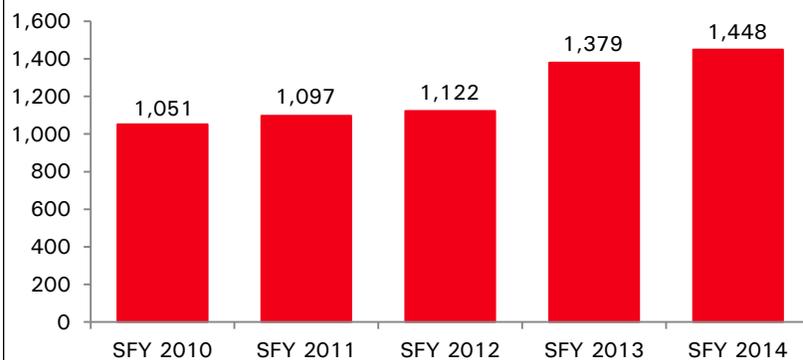
OHIO COMMISSION ON FATHERHOOD

The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood seeks to improve the well-being of Ohio's children by helping fathers become better parents, partners and providers. Commissioners include the directors of state agencies, bipartisan members from the Ohio House and Senate, and citizens chosen by the governor because of their knowledge of fatherhood issues. As part of ODJFS, the commission strengthens vulnerable families by funding programs that serve low-income fathers.

During SFY 2014, the commission funded six community-based nonprofit fatherhood programs located throughout the state. It also offered training and technical assistance to 17 counties participating in its Ohio County Fatherhood Initiative: Clark, Cuyahoga, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Mercer, Montgomery, Muskingum, Perry, Stark, Summit and Trumbull. Each county received a \$10,000 seed grant and ongoing assistance for the launch or continuation of local programs that help fathers become more engaged, responsible parents.

The commission provides this assistance in partnership with the Ohio Practitioners' Network for Fathers and Families (OPNFF), a statewide coalition of fatherhood programs. OPNFF representatives serve as "coaches," helping the counties do local needs assessments, implement community action plans and host leadership summits on fatherhood.

Child Care Centers with Step Up To Quality Star Ratings



Data source: ODJFS Office of Family Assistance

CHILD CARE

ODJFS offers financial assistance to eligible parents to assist with child care costs while they engage in work and training efforts. The agency, along with the county departments of job and family services, is responsible for licensing and inspecting approximately 4,800 family child care homes and 4,100 child care facilities. Every day in Ohio, an estimated 300,000 children are cared for in settings outside the home that are licensed by the state of Ohio.

Of those 300,000 children in licensed child care, more than 116,000 received financial assistance for that child care each month in SFY 2014. This assistance allowed parents to find and keep jobs and pursue education and training opportunities. It also ensured that children in low-income families had access to an early care and education experience needed to succeed in school.

STEP UP TO QUALITY

In SFY 2014 Ohio had a 5 percent increase in the number of programs with ratings through Step Up To Quality (SUTQ), the state's voluntary quality rating system for child care programs. As of June 30, 2014, Ohio had 1,448 star-rated programs serving approximately 109,865 children in 85 of Ohio's 88 counties. SUTQ is designed to increase the number of high-quality programs, to recognize and support programs that achieve higher quality standards, and to provide parents with an easy-to-use tool to help them make more informed choices on behalf of their children. Programs that obtain a quality rating qualify for funding to support the ongoing maintenance of their improved standards. Ohio was the 13th state to implement a child care rating system and has been recognized as a pioneer in this field. SUTQ providers commit to actively engaging families, having better trained teachers and having a more comprehensive early education experience.

RACE TO THE TOP – EARLY LEARNING CHALLENGE GRANT

As one of nine states in the nation to receive a federal Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Grant to support the infrastructure of its early childhood system, Ohio will receive nearly \$70 million over three years to improve school readiness programs for children with high needs. The grant also includes funds to create professional development, technical assistance and higher education scholarships, and it expands the Step Up To Quality program. All provider types — including small family child care homes and preschools licensed by the Ohio Department of Education — became eligible for SUTQ in 2014, and participation will become mandatory by 2020 for programs receiving state funding. For Type B providers, who care for one to six children in their own homes, the grant will help standardize licensing requirements and include these settings in the state data system. This will ensure a more consistent level of monitoring across all early care and education settings and give parents consistent information that will help them make informed decisions when choosing child care providers.

FRAUD PREVENTION

To combat fraud and reduce erroneous payments to child care providers, ODJFS Child Care Program Integrity staff monitor data from card swipes in the Electronic Child Care time-and-attendance system to look for irregularities that may indicate improper billing. During SFY 2014, 20 child care providers were removed from the publicly funded child care

program for noncompliance with program requirements. In addition, in May 2014 ODJFS launched a new website, jfs.ohio.gov/fraud, which allows anyone, anywhere to report suspected fraud in the publicly funded child care program, as well as several other programs. Those using the site are asked to provide as much information as possible but may remain anonymous if they choose.



PROTECTIVE SERVICES

ODJFS administers and oversees the state's child and adult protective services programs. These include programs that prevent child abuse and neglect; provide services to abused and/or neglected children and their families (birth, foster and adoptive); license foster homes and residential facilities; and investigate allegations of adult abuse, neglect and exploitation. Child protective services in Ohio are provided by 88 public children services agencies (PCSAs). Of those, 64 are located within county departments of job and family services.

Ohio's protective services system is state-supervised and county-administered. This means that county agencies have discretion in determining how they deliver services to Ohio's children and families. ODJFS develops policies and procedures to guide them. It also provides technical assistance to the counties and monitors their compliance with

federal and state laws, rules and policies.

Through all of these efforts, safety and well-being are the paramount concerns. In SFY 2014, ODJFS undertook many initiatives aimed at keeping children safe and improving the lives of children in foster care.

CROSS-SYSTEM COLLABORATIONS

The ODJFS Office of Families and Children was involved in a number of collaborations in SFY 2014 to improve services and outcomes for children and their families. These included partnerships with the Supreme Court of Ohio and the Ohio departments of Medicaid, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Youth Services, Health, Education, and Developmental Disabilities. Among other things, the collaborations addressed the use of psychotropic medication prescribed to children in foster care, programming for homeless youth, services for youth aging out of foster care, strategies to help youth involved with both child welfare and juvenile justice, and the growing problem of narcotic addiction.

DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE

ODJFS completed the statewide expansion of Differential Response in SFY 2014. Differential Response gives caseworkers two options for responding to accepted reports of child abuse and neglect: a Traditional Response and an Alternative Response. A Traditional Response is required when children have been seriously injured or when their immediate safety is at risk. For many other less serious reports, an alternative approach may be more appropriate. It often resolves issues faster, more easily and with less disruption to children's lives. The alternative approach begins with a nonthreatening, non-adversarial family assessment and allows the caseworker to guide the family to local social service programs that might meet their needs. With both Traditional and Alternative Response, the primary goal is child safety. Research from both Ohio and other states shows that Differential Response does not compromise child safety. In fact, it enhances overall child welfare practices. By the end of SFY 2014, Differential Response was an option in all 88 Ohio counties.

In SFY 2014 in Ohio, approximately:

13,000

children were in foster care on any given day.

1,200

children were adopted.

21,000

families received adoption subsidies.

SAFE AND TOGETHER

Early findings from the Differential Response pilot project indicated a need for additional training for caseworkers to help them better manage child welfare cases with domestic violence components. As a result, the Ohio Intimate Partner Violence Collaborative was formed, with a mission to reduce the number of foster care placements for children exposed to batterers. The collaborative chose a training program called "Safe and Together." By the end of SFY 2014, 34 counties had implemented it, and Ohio had 12 certified trainers. An evaluation of "Safe and Together" found strong evidence that it helps caseworkers better understand domestic violence and its effects on children.

DAVE THOMAS FOUNDATION PARTNERSHIP

ODJFS renewed its partnership with the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption in SFY 2014, to help older children in foster care find permanent homes. ODJFS committed \$3.4 million for SFY 2014 and SFY 2015 to retain 45 specialized, child-focused recruiters whose sole mission is to find adoptive families for older children in foster care. The Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption is training and overseeing the recruiters, who follow the Wendy's Wonderful Kids program model. Research shows that children in this program are almost twice as likely to be adopted. The recruiters are working in selected Ohio counties where at least 20 children between

the ages of 9 and 17 are available for adoption. More than 1,000 young Ohioans in that age group have been in foster care for more than two years. The kickoff training for recruiters was held in October 2012. By May 2014, 55 children were in pre-adoptive placements, and 33 adoptions had been finalized.

CONNECTING THE DOTS

Each year in Ohio, 1,000 to 1,400 young people age out of foster care and enter legal adulthood. In order to better help them pursue careers and live successfully on their own, ODJFS launched an initiative called "Connecting the Dots from Foster Care to Employment and Independent Living." Connecting the Dots brings together foster care independent living caseworkers with staff at local OhioMeansJobs Centers, to better coordinate the services offered to older foster youth. The initiative has four main components: cross-program training for staff; vocational services, including tutoring, work experience and mentoring through a partnership with Big Brothers Big Sisters; pregnancy prevention education; and better independent living support services. Five areas were chosen to be part of a two-year pilot project: Hamilton County, Cuyahoga County, Lake County, Summit County, and a consortium of Montgomery and Greene counties. The best practices learned in these pilot areas will be shared with counties throughout the state. More than 400 young people were helped during the initiative's first year. Almost 300 attended a conference held in July 2013, which featured

workshops on such topics as "Young Voice on Housing after Foster Care," "College Survival 101" and "Maintaining Employment." Almost all the youth present left with a donated suit, a pair of shoes, or other item of clothing to wear at job interviews and other important engagements.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION

Human trafficking prevention remained an agency priority in SFY 2014. In August 2013, ODJFS announced it would provide \$523,000 to the Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers for professional training, to hold community workshops and to link each center with the regional Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions. In October 2013, the agency hosted the first training to establish a statewide network of first responders. In January 2014, ODJFS joined with the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force and partner organizations around the state to recognize Human Trafficking Awareness Month. The agency also has funded the development of three new trainings for child welfare caseworkers, supervisors and caregivers to help them better respond to and care for young victims. Human trafficking is a crime in which individuals are forced to engage in labor and/or sex trafficking. Ohioans of all ages and demographics can become victims of human trafficking, but children and teenagers are especially vulnerable. It's estimated that more than 1,000 Ohio children a year become victims of sex trafficking, and at least 3,000 more are at risk.

PERMANENCY ROUNDTABLES

Casey Family Programs, the nation's largest nonprofit foundation focused entirely on foster care, began partnering with ODJFS, the Public Children Services Association of Ohio and several Ohio counties in 2014 to launch a "Permanency Roundtable Pilot." Permanency roundtables are groups of people working on behalf of individual youth in foster care to identify permanent homes for them as quickly as possible. The goal of each roundtable is to create a permanency action plan for the child, with specific written action steps. In Ohio, the youth themselves are included in the roundtables. Other participants can include child welfare caseworkers, supervisors and experts in permanency issues. Child welfare staff at five pilot sites—in Athens, Fairfield, Guernsey, Hamilton and Montgomery counties—began receiving training. Franklin and Summit counties served as advisors, as both already had implemented permanency roundtables successfully.

PRIMARY PARENT PARTNERS

Also with support from Casey Family Programs, in April 2014 ODJFS announced a competitive funding opportunity for county agencies interested in implementing "Primary Parent Partner" programming. Primary parents are birth, adoptive and foster parents who have been the subject of abuse, neglect or dependency allegations. All have worked with child welfare professionals to achieve successful outcomes for their children. For counties that seek their help, primary parents can be an invaluable resource. Counties that



implement primary parent programming recruit, train and prepare these parents to serve as resources for other parents engaged with the child welfare system. They can help in a way that is affirming, fear-reducing and solution-focused, and that helps achieve the best possible outcomes for children. ODJFS invited interested PCSAs to submit proposals outlining a six-month planning process, to take place from June to December 2014. The agency hoped to support one or more county projects in 2015.

PARTNERS FOR OHIO'S FAMILIES

The "Partners for Ohio's Families" campaign continued in SFY 2014. The initiative started as part of Ohio's three-and-a-half-year partnership with the federal Midwest Child Welfare Implementation Center (MCWIC). The goals were to improve the technical assistance the state provides to local agencies and, as a result, improve outcomes for children and families. Although the MCWIC grant ended in September 2013, the good work continued. A reconfigured Partners for Ohio's Families Advisory Board is led by representatives from Ohio's PCSAs, private child welfare

agencies and ODJFS. It meets quarterly to discuss common concerns, with the goal of promoting partnership aimed at improving Ohio's child welfare system. As an outgrowth of this initiative, state staff also established regional technical assistance teams to promote consistent practices between counties and encourage greater communication.

PROTECT OHIO

In 2010, ODJFS successfully petitioned the U.S. Administration for Children and Families to extend the demonstration project known as ProtectOHIO. ProtectOHIO allows 17 participating counties to use federal Title IV-E foster care dollars – which are traditionally used to support out-of-home placements – more flexibly, for such services as family team meetings and kinship support services, to see whether doing so results in better outcomes for children and families. Over the last 10 years, 11 of the 17 participating counties have seen a reduction in total foster care placement days of more than 1.48 million. The flexible funding not only results in better outcomes for children and families, but is cost-effective. About a third of Ohio's foster care caseload is served by this waiver.

OHIO CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

The mission of the Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF) is to prevent child abuse and neglect through investing in strong communities, healthy families and safe children. Partnering with statewide and county entities, the OCTF supports prevention programs that recognize and build on existing strengths within families and communities to effectively intervene long before child abuse or neglect occur. In SFY 2014, the OCTF invested approximately \$4.3 million in prevention programs at the state and local level. These initiatives addressed five key areas: parenting education, home visiting, child sexual abuse prevention, public awareness, and building the infrastructure for child abuse and neglect prevention in Ohio. The OCTF continued supporting programs that have been shown to improve children's social and emotional competence and parents' knowledge of child development, as well as other programs that strengthen families and help prevent child sexual abuse.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

ODJFS administers the state's adult protective services program, which helps vulnerable adults age 60 and older who are in danger of harm, are unable to protect themselves and may have no one to assist them. ODJFS has the authority to plan and develop programs, and write rules and regulations pertaining

to adult protective services. It also provides technical assistance to county staff. The county departments of job and family services receive and investigate reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults and evaluate the need for protective services. During SFY 2014, the counties received a total of 13,151 reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation for adults age 60 and over.



CHILD SUPPORT

The ODJFS Office of Child Support collects and distributes nearly \$2 billion annually to more than 1 million Ohio children. In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2013, Ohio had the fifth-largest “IV-D”-designated child support caseload in the country. IV-D refers to the section of federal law that created the child support program. IV-D cases qualify for a variety of child support services, such as locating noncustodial parents, establishing legal paternity, establishing child support or medical support orders, and enforcing such orders. Ohio’s child support program is administered locally by 88 county child support enforcement agencies (CSEAs). Sixty-seven CSEAs are located within county departments of job and family services. The rest are either stand-alone agencies

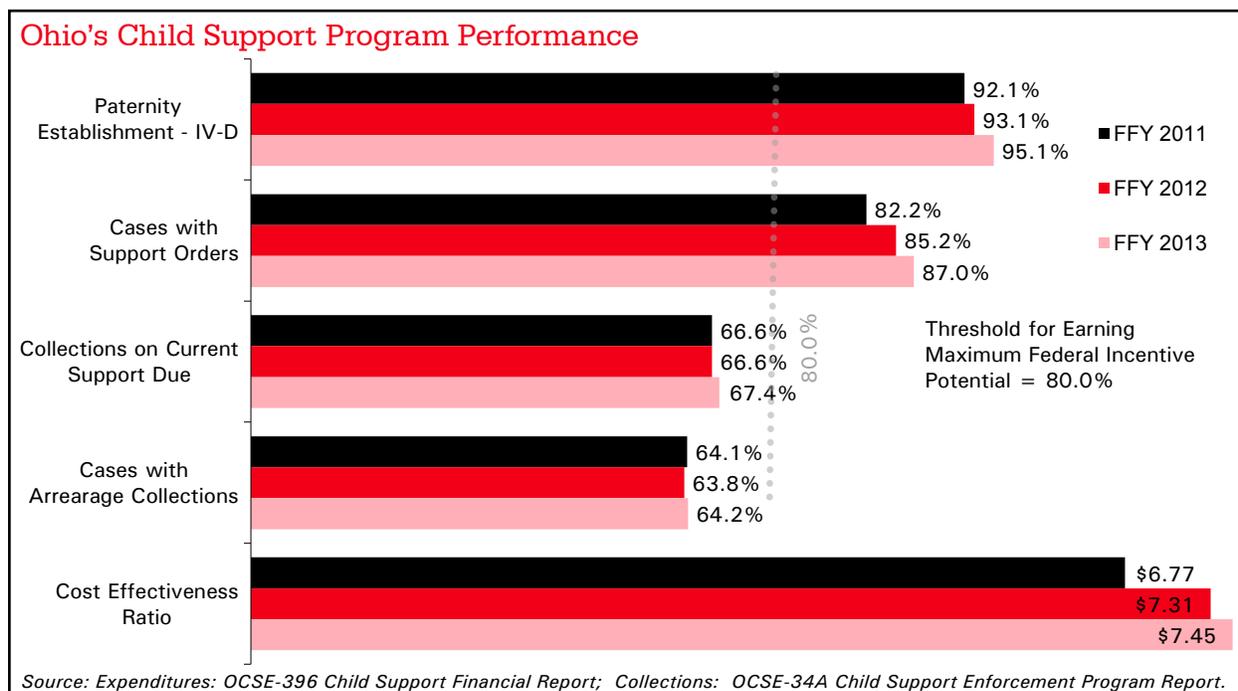
or are located within the office of the county prosecutor.

It is very important that Ohio’s children get the money owed to them so their basic needs for food, clothing and shelter can be met. Throughout FFY 2013, the child support program continued to perform well. From FFY 2012 to FFY 2013, Ohio improved its performance in establishing support orders for the 11th consecutive year, passing the threshold for earning the maximum potential federal incentive for the second time. It also improved its cost-effectiveness ratio, from \$7.31 in FFY 2012 to \$7.45 in FFY 2013. This means that for every dollar spent on the program, \$7.45 in support was collected.

PROJECT I-70

Ohio consistently ranks in the top five of all states for collections on current support due. However, in order to collect even more support

owed to Ohio’s children, the ODJFS Office of Child Support launched “Project I-70,” an initiative designed to increase the state’s current support collection rate to 70 percent. This would allow Ohio to reach a more stringent federal benchmark, which could potentially result in additional federal funding. The Office of Child Support established collection goals for each county and began providing regular performance reports to CSEAs highlighting their progress. It also has encouraged CSEAs to develop innovative processes and share best practices. To make that easier, the office began conducting monthly videoconferences on-site at individual CSEAs. The videoconferences highlight the extraordinary efforts CSEAs are making to reach the 70 percent target. As of April 2014, Ohio had increased its statewide collection rate to 68.03 percent.



ELECTRONIC COLLECTIONS, DISBURSEMENT AND INCOME WITHHOLDING

About 95 percent of Ohio's child support disbursements are sent electronically. This includes payments to more than 500,000 Ohio parents and caretakers who receive child support through eQuickPay, a debit-like MasterCard. Ohio ranks fourth in the nation in the percentage of collections received via electronic payment, with approximately 65 percent of payments received from noncustodial parents and employers made electronically.

Ohio also participates in a national effort to implement electronic processing of income withholding documents from support-paying parents. As of May 2014, 560 companies nationwide were participating in this federal initiative, a 15 percent increase from the previous year. In 2013 more than 88,715 income-withholding notices were issued electronically in Ohio, for an estimated savings of \$38,502 in postage and paper costs. Ohio had a 146 percent increase in the number of electronic income-withholding notices sent from December 2012 to December 2013.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROJECTS

ODJFS continued its support for the Building Assets for Fathers and Families (BAFF) initiative, which entered the last phase of a three-year federal demonstration grant. The BAFF program helps low-income noncustodial fathers learn financial literacy skills and achieve financial stability. In addition to partnering with Cuyahoga and Hamilton counties on pilot programs, ODJFS has promoted the program statewide and added a new partnership with Franklin County, which expects to continue its efforts after the grant ends.

Stark County continued its National Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration Project in SFY 2014. This is a collaboration with such partners as Goodwill and the Stark County Community Action Agency to help long-term unemployed noncustodial parents obtain additional skills and education in order to overcome barriers to employment. It gives noncustodial parents the opportunity to participate in the "Right Path for Fathers Partnership" program, which teaches job skills and provides referrals for employment services. The Stark County CSEA also is collaborating with the Stark County Family Court, Community Legal Aid and United Way to develop a "Felony Expungement Program." Legal Aid will provide the expungement services, which will remove a major barrier to employment for qualifying individuals in Right Path.

HELP FOR INCARCERATED AND FORMERLY INCARCERATED PARENTS

Work continued in SFY 2014 to improve outreach to incarcerated and formerly incarcerated parents, to give them more information about Ohio's child support program and help remove barriers to the payment of support. The Office of Child Support continues to provide outreach materials to incarcerated parents during reentry fairs. Staff members also have made presentations at several correctional facilities and have conducted workshops at the OhioMeansJobs Centers located within Trumbull, Pickaway, Grafton and Marion correctional institutions. The centers help ex-offenders and those nearing their release more successfully reenter the workforce, by offering many of the same services available at traditional OhioMeansJobs Centers.

PARENTING TIME OPPORTUNITIES PILOT

A coalition of CSEA directors, members of the judiciary, domestic violence subject matter experts and access/visitation providers from 12 counties continued work in SFY 2014 on a pilot project called "Parenting Time Opportunities for Children to the 12th Power," or PTOC12. Over the next three years, PTOC12 members will plan, implement and evaluate strategies to establish "parenting time orders" at the same time as initial child support orders, in order to strengthen ties between children and noncustodial parents. The program will screen participants for family violence risks at intake, as well. Participating counties are Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Montgomery, Perry, Pickaway, Stark, Summit, Union and Wayne.

CHILD SUPPORT AWARENESS MONTH EVENTS

Governor Kasich declared August 2013 to be Child Support Awareness Month in Ohio. Promotions reminded Ohioans that "support is key" and encouraged them to wear green on August 7 to show their support for Ohio's children. The state Office of Child Support promoted the event at the Ohio State Fair. It also worked with the county CSEAs, the Ohio CSEA Directors' Association and the Ohio Commission on Fatherhood to coordinate further promotional efforts. The Franklin County CSEA held its annual Family Empowerment Day and Resource Fair at Franklin County Veterans Memorial. Families had the opportunity to meet with support officers one-on-one to discuss case questions and learn how to use the Child Support Customer Service Web Portal.

The Summit County CSEA held a two-day event called Child Support Solutions, which was attended by several hundred people and later recognized as a national best practice. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) was on site to offer reinstatement of driver's licenses and to allow parents to pay BMV fees. A common pleas judge and domestic relations magistrate were available for warrant resolution. Participants also had the opportunity to apply for waivers or settlements of past-due child support owed to the state, make payment arrangements for back child support, and undergo on-site genetic testing.





Employment Services

ODJFS oversees a variety of employment-related services for Ohioans. During SFY 2014, the agency expanded its reemployment activities for unemployment compensation recipients, greatly enhanced the **OhioMeansJobs.com** resume and job bank, and refocused efforts to increase the number of On-the-Job Training opportunities available for Ohioans.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

In partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the ODJFS Bureau of Labor Market Information (LMI) collects and analyzes industry, occupational and employment information. LMI provides statistics about such things as employment levels, unemployment rates, wages and earnings, employment projections, career information, and summaries of online job postings. This information is used extensively by ODJFS

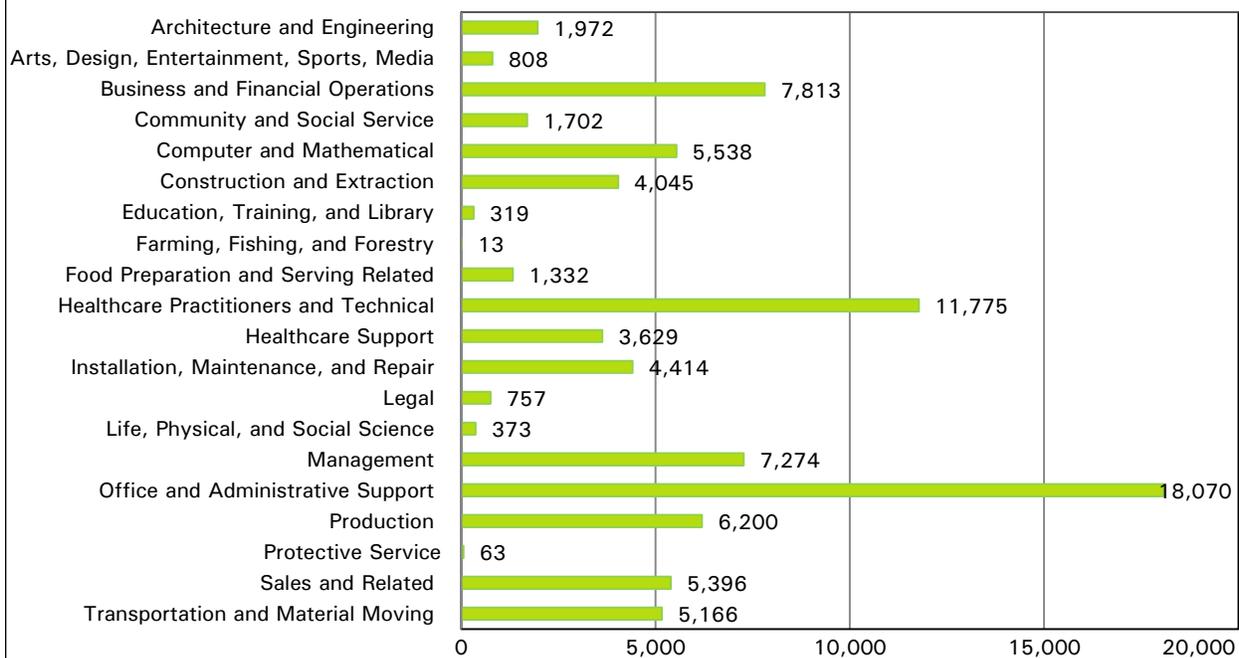
and Ohio's local employment program operators, as well as by the Ohio Department of Education; the Ohio Board of Regents; JobsOhio, the state's nonprofit development agency; state and national media organizations; private citizens; and industry groups. All of these groups rely on the bureau's reporting, analysis and expertise.

Among the new reports LMI issued in SFY 2014 were *Unemployment Rate Methodology* and the *Annual Shale Report*, which shows the economic impact of horizontal oil and gas drilling in Ohio

over the course of a year. LMI also produces a quarterly shale report. Both have shown that Ohio's shale industry is growing, and that employment has increased in both core and ancillary shale-related fields.

LMI staff also worked with the Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation to identify Ohio's in-demand jobs. Three key sources were used: state labor statistics and projections, electronic job posting trend data and business responses to an online jobs forecasting tool. The chart on the following page shows the total annual expected openings for in-demand jobs by occupational group.

Projected Annual In-Demand Job Openings by Group



Data source: Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation

WORKFORCE SERVICES

As administrator of several federal workforce programs, ODJFS oversees a network of 30 full-service and 59 satellite OhioMeansJobs Centers, which provide free job training and other employment services to Ohioans looking for work and to employers seeking workers. The centers match job seekers with businesses looking to hire workers, and help laid-off workers learn new skills and find new jobs.

ODJFS receives federal funds for these programs as a result of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. Nationally, for the last several years the total amount of WIA funding available to all states

has declined. The federal government allocates this funding based on a formula that takes into account each state's unemployment and poverty rates. The formula awards more money to states whose unemployment and poverty rates increased most in relation to other states. As Ohio's economy has improved, its relative share of this funding has gone down. The SFY 2014 allocation, \$79.8 million, was the smallest amount Ohio ever received in the history of the program.

The federal government keeps track of how well states administer WIA services by rating how they perform in a variety of areas, including entered employment rate (percentage of participants who found jobs within three months of exiting the program) and employment retention rate

(percentage of participants still employed six months later). States are required to maintain performance levels of at least 80 percent of their negotiated goals. If a state reaches 80 percent or better of a goal, it is considered to have met that goal.

In program year 2012, the most recent year for which figures were available, nearly 30,000 Ohioans received WIA-funded services, and the state exceeded all program performance goals. In addition, more than 524,000 Ohioans received staff-assisted workforce services funded through the federal Wagner-Peyser program. These are typically of shorter duration and require less staff involvement than WIA program services.

Federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Program Year 2012*

Program	Performance Indicators	PY 2011 Negotiated Performance Standards	80% of Ohio Negotiated Performance Standards	PY 2012 Ohio Performance
Adult	Adult Entered Employment Rate	72.0%	57.6%	82.3%
	Adult Employment Retention Rate	87.0%	69.6%	90.2%
	Adult Average Earnings	\$15,500	\$12,400	\$15,629
	Total Adult Participants			12,912
	Total Adult Exiters			7,781
Dislocated Worker	DW Entered Employment Rate	78%	62.4%	84.6%
	DW Employment Retention Rate	90.0%	72.0%	93.1%
	DW Average Earnings	\$18,911	\$15,129	\$18,987
	Total DW Participants			8,773
	Total DW Exiters			5,124
Youth (14-21)	Youth Placement in Empl. or Ed. Rate	65.0%	52.0%	67.2%
	Youth Certificate or Diploma Rate	60.0%	48.0%	63.8%
	Youth Literacy and Numeracy Rate	44.0%	35.2%	57.6%
	Total Youth Participants			8,228
	Total Youth Exiters			3,535
	Youth Exit Rate			43.0%

Performance Color Scale

Exceeded	> "State Negotiated Performance Level"	9
Met	= > "80 % of State Negotiated Perf. Level" but < = "State Negotiated Perf. Level"	0
Not Met	< "80 % of State Negotiated Performance Level"	0
Total Number Exceeded and Met		9

Data Source: Ohio Workforce Case Management System.

* The most recent year for which figures were available.

OHIOMEANSJOBS

As a result of a \$12 million Workforce Innovation Grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, ODJFS greatly expanded and enhanced **OhioMeansJobs.com**, the website it operates in partnership with **Monster.com**. The enhancements transformed the site from a simple resume and job bank into a virtual OhioMeansJobs Center, where users can access many of the same services available at local OhioMeansJobs Centers. For employers, OhioMeansJobs lists millions of resumes but with advanced filtering tools that make it easy for them to

narrow down many resumes to the most promising ones. For individuals, it lists tens of thousands of job openings, in addition to many new features. These include a resume builder and rater, a budget calculator, skill and interest assessments, online tutorials, free GED and college entrance practice tests, and more. The new website has links to local training programs for in-demand careers, as well as sections for employers, unemployment compensation claimants and students in grades K-12.

OHIOMEANSJOBS CENTERS

In response to a new state law, ODJFS renamed the state's 89 OhioMeansJobs Centers, which previously had been known by a variety of names across the state. The purpose of the rebranding was to reduce confusion and make it clear that wherever you live in Ohio, and whichever OhioMeansJobs Center you go to, you can expect to receive the same types of services. ODJFS provided \$608,000 to local workforce investment boards to help with signage costs. The rebranding was complete by March 2014.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

In order to use limited federal dollars more effectively, in recent years Ohio has shifted from a traditional, long-term training model to a more responsive short-term model, with an emphasis on On-the-Job Training. On-the-Job Training allows workers to learn while earning wages. It reimburses employers for part of the cost of training new workers, up to \$8,000 per employee. The training is employer-directed, which means it trains workers in the skills employers actually need, and cost-effective, as most people who participate keep their jobs after the training ends. From July 2013 through June 2014, more than 1,700 Ohioans participated in On-the-Job Training programs.

JOB-TRAINING GRANTS

Throughout SFY 2013, Ohio oversaw more than \$12 million in federal grants for job training and other employment initiatives designed to help get more Ohioans back to work. One of the grants – a Disability Employment Initiative Grant for nearly \$3 million – was aimed at helping adults and youth with disabilities. Ohio was one of seven states to receive this grant to improve education, training, and employment opportunities and outcomes for youth and adults who were unemployed, underemployed and/or receiving Social Security benefits. From July 2013 through June 2014, more than 420 individuals were enrolled in this initiative. The other grant award – H-1B

Technical Skills Training grants totaling nearly \$9 million – was designed to help unemployed Ohioans learn the skills they need to find jobs in specialized information technology and health care fields. Ohio was one of 20 states to receive this grant. It was designed to provide education, training and job placement assistance related to high-growth fields in which employers often use the H-1B program to hire foreign workers. ODJFS partnered with the Ohio Board of Regents on this initiative; 224 individuals were enrolled by June 2014.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY GRANT

Ohio received funding from one new National Emergency Grant in SFY 2014 to increase the number of dislocated workers receiving training. Ohio was awarded \$3.4 million, which was the fifth-largest award in the nation. This statewide National Emergency Grant funded the cost of classroom and On-the-Job Training for more than 330 dislocated workers.

Ohio continued to use funding from an existing National Emergency Grant for cleanup efforts in 19 Ohio counties damaged by a windstorm that occurred in June 2012. National Emergency Grants provide additional WIA resources in response to large, unexpected events that cause significant job losses, such as mass layoffs or disasters. Ohio was awarded \$21 million to fund the cleanup of flood and storm debris in Athens, Belmont, Gallia, Guernsey, Hancock, Harrison,

Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Perry, Putnam, Vinton and Washington counties. The grant allowed these counties to hire crews of temporary workers to remove flood debris from public lands and waterways and to help with cleaning, repairing or demolishing damaged public structures and facilities. More than 200 individuals received temporary employment as a result of this grant.

OUTREACH TO VETERANS

ODJFS continued to make helping veterans find jobs a priority in SFY 2014. The agency's Veterans Program staff provide employment and training assistance to Ohio's veterans at OhioMeansJobs Centers across the state. Veterans can get help with their job searches, attend workshops and other training programs, learn about local labor market information, learn about apprenticeship programs, and get referrals to other service providers. They are given priority of service in referrals to job openings and other services. ODJFS offers incentives for employers who hire veterans, through the federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit program and the On-the-Job Training program. At OhioMeansVeteranJobs.com, veterans can get help translating their military job experience into civilian experience, post their resumes, and learn about federal and state benefits they may be eligible for.

OUTREACH TO EX-OFFENDERS

ODJFS continued its many collaborations with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) in SFY 2014, in order to help ex-offenders and those nearing their release more successfully reenter the workforce. By the end of SFY 2014, employment centers were operating at Trumbull, Pickaway, Grafton and Marion correctional institutions, and another was planned at an Ohio Department of Youth Services facility. Called "O.N.E.-STOPs" for "Offender Network for Employment to STOP Recidivism," they offer many of the same services available at local OhioMeansJobs Centers, including computer labs, live access to **OhioMeansJobs.com**, various job search and skills workshops, career exploration materials, assistance with resumes and job interviewing, and access to the latest office and labor market research software. By the end of SFY 2014, the O.N.E.-STOP program had helped more than 2,000 incarcerated individuals, and more than 6,000 had created **OhioMeansJobs.com** accounts. ODJFS also continued its partnership with DRC to help nonviolent offenders nearing their release complete commercial driver's

license (CDL) training that guarantees them jobs. ODJFS provides funding for up to 10 inmates from the Richland and Pickaway correctional institutions to participate in the CDL program each month. In addition, ODJFS works closely with the DRC Office of Enterprise Development and employers to help ex-offenders and those nearing their release find work.

RAPID RESPONSE SERVICES

ODJFS offers a variety of early intervention services for employers and workers during times of business closures and layoffs. Ohio's Rapid Response system is administered by the state, with services delivered locally by Rapid Response teams. These teams include representatives from ODJFS and local employment service coordinators. The Rapid Response services offered to employers can help avert layoffs and match employer needs with state and local resources. If layoffs are unavoidable, Rapid Response services can help the affected workers get reemployed as quickly as possible and make their transition to new employment smoother. These services can include such things as workshops, peer support, career counseling, short-term certifications, customized training and career

fairs. Rapid Response services typically are offered on-site at the affected workplace, at nearby Transition Centers or at local OhioMeansJobs Centers.

During SFY 2014, the ODJFS Rapid Response Unit received 78 Worker Adjustment Retraining Notifications (WARNs). Employers with 100 or more employees are required to send WARNs 60 days in advance of most plant closings and layoffs. The Rapid Response Unit also received 444 non-WARN notices in SFY 2014. Non-WARNs are confirmed, alternate sources of information about potential layoffs, such as newspaper articles, notification from a union or notification from individual workers.

STATE FAIR JOB FAIR

For the third year in a row, ODJFS partnered with OhioMeansJobs Columbus-Franklin County to host a career fair in the agency's booth at the Ohio State Fair. More than 100 employers participated, signing up for four-hour shifts each day of the fair. The booth also featured a Job Resource Center and computer kiosks where fairgoers could access **OhioMeansJobs.com**, **myODJFSbenefits.ohio.gov** and **OhioHereToHelp.com**.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

ODJFS administers Ohio's unemployment compensation (UC) program, which provides short-term income to unemployed workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. It reduces the hardship felt by families during periods of temporary unemployment and bolsters local economies by maintaining the purchasing power of the unemployed workers.

Unemployment compensation is financed by premiums paid by employers to both the federal and state governments. The employer taxes paid to the federal government cover most of the administrative costs; the employer taxes paid to states fund the actual benefits.

In 2014, unemployed Ohio workers who earned an average of at least \$233 a week for at least 20 weeks could qualify to receive up to 26 weeks of UC benefits. From mid-2008 through 2013, because of high national unemployment rates, Congress made additional weeks of federally funded benefits available. For a time, these totaled 99 weeks: 26 weeks of "regular" state unemployment benefits, followed by 53 weeks of federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) benefits, followed by another 20 weeks of federally funded Ohio Extended Benefits, or Ohio

EB, for eligible claimants who exhausted their EUC benefits. Ohio's EB program ended on April 7, 2012. The EUC program ended on December 28, 2013.

The weekly benefit amount is typically half the claimant's previous wages up to a set maximum, based on the number of eligible dependents. In 2014, the maximum weekly benefit was \$564 for a claimant with three or more dependents. In March 2014, the average weekly payment was approximately \$331.

In the first quarter of 2014, the number of first-time claimants was 12.4 percent less than it was in the first quarter of 2013. The agency distributed nearly \$693.4 million in federal EUC and EB payments to Ohioans in 2013, down from \$1.4 billion in 2012. The total amount of regular unemployment compensation paid also decreased, from \$1.25 billion in 2012 to \$1.22 billion in 2013.

NEW RULES FOR CLAIMANTS

New legislation was passed in SFY 2014 to help claimants' work-search efforts. Since April 2014, in order to continue receiving benefits, most claimants must not only apply for work with two employers each week, but also complete several reemployment activities at **OhioMeansJobs.com**. Claimants who file for benefits are registered automatically at the website, and a temporary resume is created for them. By their eighth week of benefits, they must update their resume. By their 14th week of benefits, they must take assessments in reading, math, and identifying and analyzing information. By their 20th week of benefits, they must take a Career Profile assessment, to help identify careers that match their interests. In addition, claimants receive weekly notifications of up to five available job openings.

OHIO LEARN TO EARN

ODJFS continued to promote the Ohio Learn to Earn program in SFY 2014. Learn to Earn gives unemployment claimants and those who recently exhausted their benefits the opportunity to participate in approved, part-time training. Current claimants can continue receiving benefits during this time. Participants can be trained for up to 24 hours a week for up to six weeks at the employers' work sites. The experience allows them to reconnect to the workplace, broaden their network of work-related contacts and gain occupational skills. It also could potentially lead to employment.

REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS

Claimants who are determined to be likely to exhaust their unemployment benefits because they were laid off and have no expectation of returning to their former job or occupation may be selected for participation in the federal Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) program. This involves orientation sessions designed to help them be successful in their required work-search efforts. Claimants also complete an eligibility and employability assessment. Staff members evaluate the assessments and, with input from the participants, help them create customized reemployment plans. More than 47,000 Ohio claimants and claimants from bordering states who commute to Ohio for work received REA services in grant year (GY) 2013, up by more than 18,000 from GY 2012.

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments



Grant Year (GY) 4/1/2012 - 3/31/2013; Source: Federal ETA-9128 Report

TRADE SERVICES

Federal Trade programs offer a variety of benefits and services for workers who become unemployed because of increased imports from, or shifts in work to, foreign countries. This includes extended unemployment benefits, known as Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRAs); retraining benefits, known as Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA); a wage supplement for older dislocated workers, known as Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) or Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA); a Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC); relocation expense reimbursement; and job search allowances. During SFY 2014, fewer companies were "Trade-certified" by the U.S. Department of Labor, and fewer Ohioans were eligible for Trade programs than in previous years.

FRAUD AND IMPROPER PAYMENT PREVENTION

In October 2013, new penalties took effect for claimants who commit fraud and for employers whose inaction leads to benefits being paid in error. In addition to being required to

repay amounts they weren't entitled to, forego benefits for a period of time, and possibly face criminal charges, claimants who commit fraud also are fined 25 percent of the amount they collected fraudulently. In addition, ODJFS now charges employers who repeatedly fail to respond to requests for information that lead to the improper payment of benefits. During Public Assistance Fraud Awareness Month in May 2014, ODJFS unveiled a new website, jfs.ohio.gov/fraud, which allows anyone, anywhere to report suspected fraud for unemployment compensation, as well as several other programs. ODJFS fraud investigators also identify potential fraud by conducting electronic cross-matching of employer New Hire reports and sharing data with the ODJFS Office of Child Support and the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. Anyone who believes an individual is collecting unemployment benefits to which he or she is not entitled should call the ODJFS fraud hotline at (800) 686-1555 or visit jfs.ohio.gov/fraud or unemployment.ohio.gov/fraud.

FRAUDULENT PAYMENT RECOVERY

From April 2013 through March 2014, ODJFS identified more than \$58.9 million in erroneous or fraudulent overpayments to claimants. This was down from the \$79.9 million identified during the previous 12 months because of stepped-up overpayment prevention efforts and because fewer Ohioans were receiving unemployment compensation. The agency also identified 171,788 "penalty weeks," which are benefit weeks that, because of fraud detection efforts, are determined to be not eligible for payment. Two penalty weeks are assessed for each week in which fraud is committed. In October 2013, ODJFS began intercepting federal tax refunds headed to individuals who have committed unemployment fraud. The agency already had been intercepting state income tax refunds and lottery winnings, when necessary. As of May 9, 2014, ODJFS had recovered more than \$35 million in fraudulently obtained unemployment benefits.

PROGRAM INTEGRITY EFFORTS

From January 2013 through March 2014, more than \$5.7 million was assessed to employers for State

Unemployment Tax Act (SUTA) "dumping" and related unemployment tax avoidance schemes. SUTA dumping is a tax evasion scheme in which shell companies are formed and creatively manipulated to obtain low unemployment tax rates. Employers then illegally shift, or "dump," payroll with higher tax rates to accounts with lower rates. In addition, in 2013 ODJFS auditing efforts led to the detection of 17,432 workers who had been improperly classified as independent contractors so that their employers could avoid paying unemployment taxes. This resulted in assessments of more than \$3.5 million in unpaid taxes.

ELECTRONIC EMPLOYER FILING

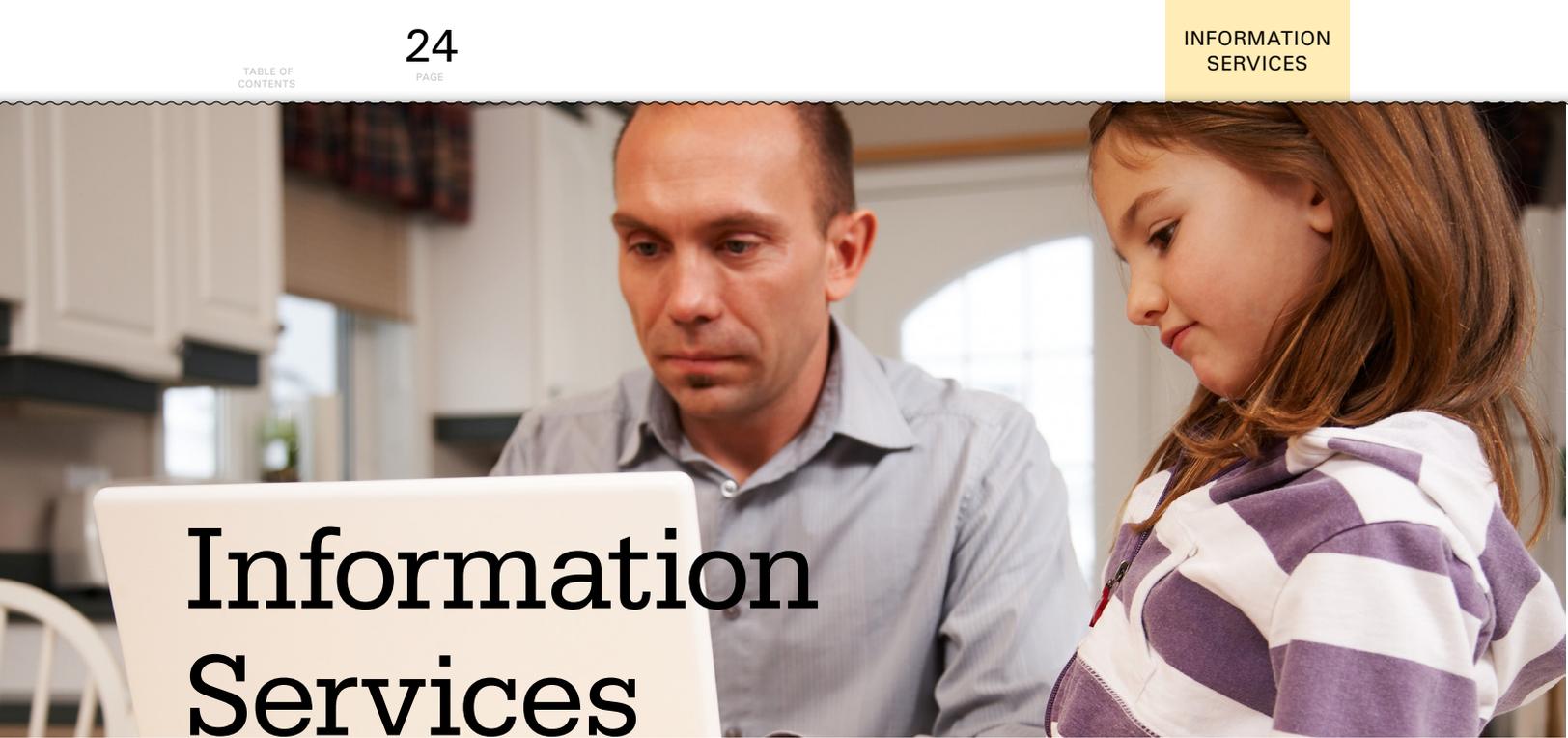
More Ohio employers than ever filed their unemployment tax reports electronically in SFY 2014, through the Employer Resource Information Center (ERIC), the Ohio Business Gateway (OBG), interactive voice response (IVR) or portable media devices. ERIC is Ohio's Internet-based unemployment tax system for employers. It allows employers and third-party administrators to manage all their business related to unemployment contributions online, including

registering new businesses, filing quarterly reports and making tax payments. OBG allows Ohio employers to pay their unemployment contributions, as well as other state taxes, online. ODJFS strongly encourages employers to file through ERIC or OBG because online filing is the best way to protect employees' confidential personal information. By the end of the first quarter of 2014, nearly 137,749 employers were filing wage reports electronically. Starting in December 2014, ODJFS will no longer accept quarterly wage reports submitted on portable devices.

UC REVIEW COMMISSION

Over the last two years, Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Review Commission (UCRC) has eliminated a backlog of cases, reduced wait times for hearings and, for the first time in more than a decade, began meeting federal standards for promptness. The UCRC hears appeals to unemployment compensation eligibility determinations made by ODJFS. In January 2011, the UCRC had a backlog of more than 12,200 cases, and individuals and businesses were forced to wait an average of 124 days for a decision. By May 2012, the UCRC had eliminated its backlog entirely. By March 2014, the total on-time caseload was approximately 1,600, and the commission still had no backlog. The average wait time between filing an appeal and receiving a decision was just 22 days.





Information Services

CFIS-WEB

In October 2013, ODJFS expanded the web-based County Finance Information System (CFIS-Web) to include Ohio's local workforce investment areas. CFIS-Web allows county family services agencies and workforce development agencies to capture and report financial data in a way that is compatible with the state's financial system. It also gives county agencies and ODJFS the ability to "talk" to each other in the same financial language, using automated rather than manual processes. CFIS-Web gives counties 24/7 access to CFIS reports and data. In addition, financial data from any county finance system can be imported into CFIS-Web.

CHILD SUPPORT WEB PORTAL

Many enhancements were made to Ohio's Child Support Customer Service Web Portal in SFY 2014. The portal gives families 24-hour access to their child support case information online, so they can look up information about their cases themselves, without having to call or visit a local office. The portal gives families access to their recent payment activity, as well as their payment information for the previous two years. It also provides links to apply for child support services and to frequently asked questions about Ohio's child support program, such as how to establish paternity, how to establish a child support order,

and options for making and receiving payments. Families now can use the portal to send and receive messages to caseworkers and view payment dates via a new calendar page that shows all payments made over the previous three months. Customers with multiple cases can layer their calendars to see all payments on all cases on one page. After future enhancements, customers will be able to view appointments and report address, employment and health insurance changes.

COUNTY MODERNIZATION SUPPORT

ODJFS continued to support county efforts to operate more efficiently in SFY 2014. The agency developed a document imaging and case management system that will help small- and medium-sized counties rely less on paper. In October 2013, ODJFS received an award from IT Solutions Management for Human Services for its support of Collabor8, a county modernization initiative in which seven counties jointly operate a single virtual call center and share case work across county lines.

ERIC

By the end of April 2014, more than 20,000 employers were registered and actively using the Employer Resource Information Center (ERIC), Ohio's Internet-based unemployment tax system. In addition, the system successfully issued 2014 contribution rate determinations to more than 219,000 employers. ERIC can process more than \$1 billion in tax revenues each year. It is a one-stop shop in which employers and third-party administrators can manage all their business related to unemployment contributions, including registering new businesses, filing quarterly reports and making tax payments, among other transactions.

ODJFSBENEFITS.OHIO.GOV

In SFY 2014, nearly 564,000 Ohioans used **ODJFSBenefits.ohio.gov** to apply online for food, cash and medical assistance; to request changes; to complete reapplication forms; or to complete interim reports. Recipients also used

ODJFSBenefits.ohio.gov to check the balance on their food and cash assistance cards, check the status of online applications, and review current and past case information.

OHIO HERE TO HELP

ODJFS continued to promote **OhioHereToHelp.com** in SFY 2014. Ohio Here to Help is designed to quickly connect visitors to a wide range of information and resources—from both public and private entities—that can help them search for a job, find education and training opportunities, and learn about other services and supports that are available to Ohioans. The site includes links to employment and economic news, video tutorials, and online skill-building courses. It also features, for download or print, a "Back on Track Checklist," which can help users ensure they're getting all the assistance available to them. In April 2014, an Ohio Here to Help icon was added to the home page of the recently expanded **OhioMeansJobs.com**, to make it easier for visitors to that site to connect to Ohio Here to Help's resources, as well.

OHIOMEANSJOBS

From July 2013 to April 2014, nearly 3 million people visited **OhioMeansJobs.com**, the state's premier resume and job bank, which ODJFS developed in partnership with **Monster.com**. From January through April 2014, more than 20 million job searches were conducted at the site, and employers viewed nearly 472,000 resumes. On any given day, **OhioMeansJobs.com** lists tens of thousands of job openings. For employers, it lists millions of resumes but with advanced filtering tools that

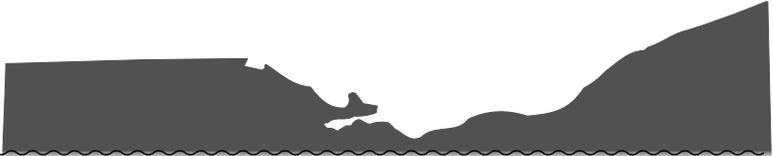
make it easy for them to narrow down many resumes to the most promising ones. ODJFS greatly expanded and enhanced **OhioMeansJobs.com** in SFY 2014, as a result of a \$12 million Workforce Innovation Grant it received from the U.S. Department of Labor. The grant funded the transformation of the site into an online career counseling center, in which Ohioans can access many of the services available at local OhioMeansJobs Centers. **OhioMeansVeteranJobs.com**, a subset of the website just for veterans, had approximately 12,000 hits between January and April 2014.

SACWIS

The Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) supports more than 7,000 county caseworker and private agency staff who serve children throughout Ohio and across county lines, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It supports cases from intake to adoptions and includes assessment tools, alerts and reminders to assist with day-to-day case management and improve the safety, permanency and well-being of Ohio's children and families. Throughout SFY 2014, system enhancements were made to SACWIS to improve its functionality, data accuracy and report availability. Future planned enhancements include expanded home-study functionality, private agency access, Title IV-E court implementation, and child support and integrated eligibility exchanges.

Financial Summary

THE NUMBERS, AT A GLANCE



**\$3.7
billion**

Size of the SFY 2014
ODJFS budget

67%

Percentage of the
ODJFS budget that is
federally supported

120

The number of
ODJFS county offices
and partner agencies
throughout the state



ODJFS STATE FISCAL YEAR (SFY) 2014 EXPENDITURES

Program	Federal Revenue	General Revenue	General Services	State Special Revenue	Agency & Holding Account Funds	Total
Family Assistance						
7625B	OHIO WORKS FIRST CASH ASST.	\$ 149,130,504	\$ 109,251,730	\$ 25,740,107	\$ -	\$ 284,122,341
7626B	NON-CASH FAMILY SUPPORT	\$ 124,219,108	\$ 45,000,800	\$ 572,914	\$ -	\$ 169,792,822
7627B	DISABILITY FINANCIAL ASST	\$ -	\$ 16,589,685	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,589,685
7628B	FOOD PROGRAMS	\$ 115,979,080	\$ 47,682,555	\$ 3,733,526	\$ 500,000	\$ 168,315,292
7629B	CHILD CARE	\$ 473,088,193	\$ 208,434,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 681,522,706
7630B	REFUGEE SERVICES	\$ 10,067,746	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,067,746
7631B	FAMILY STABILITY PRG MGT	\$ 12,952,457	\$ 7,352,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,304,679
7632B	FAMILY STABILITY INFO TECH	\$ 7,343,735	\$ 7,577,477	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,921,211
7771C	ARRA HEAD START	\$ 2,370,481	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,370,481
	TOTAL	\$ 895,151,304	\$ 441,888,983	\$ 30,046,546	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,368,006,965
Child Support						
7650B	CHILD SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	\$ 141,212,898	\$ 31,832,820	\$ 549,566	\$ -	\$ 118,479,645
7651B	CHILD SUPPORT INFO TECH	\$ 6,470,268	\$ 3,559,279	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,029,547
	TOTAL	\$ 147,683,166	\$ 35,392,099	\$ 549,566	\$ -	\$ 118,479,645
Families & Children						
7675B	CHILD PREV & PROTECTIVE SRVCS	\$ 12,988,486	\$ 58,230,207	\$ -	\$ 3,392,723	\$ (1,264,808)
7676B	SOCIAL SERVICES	\$ 79,132,253	\$ 497,789	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,630,042
7677B	ADOPTION SERVICES	\$ 113,277,675	\$ 58,049,340	\$ -	\$ 281,296	\$ 171,608,310
7678B	FOSTER CARE	\$ 198,752,209	\$ 5,179,395	\$ -	\$ 127,004	\$ 204,058,608
7679B	FAMILY & CHILDREN PRG MGT	\$ 12,603,690	\$ 3,497,674	\$ 1,238,045	\$ 2,561,137	\$ 19,900,547
7680B	FAMILY & CHILDREN INFO TECH	\$ 4,215,117	\$ 4,331,497	\$ -	\$ (127,791)	\$ 8,418,823
	TOTAL	\$ 420,969,430	\$ 129,785,902	\$ 1,238,045	\$ 6,234,369	\$ (1,264,808)
Medicaid						
7700B	MEDICAID	\$ 31,726,998	\$ 35,104,768	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,902
7705B	HEALTH CARE PRG MGT	\$ 66,403,620	\$ 30,574,575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,978,195
7706B	HEALTH CARE INFO TECH	\$ -	\$ 43,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,398
	TOTAL	\$ 98,130,618	\$ 65,722,741	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,902
Workforce Development						
7600B	WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT	\$ 104,893,705	\$ 452,845	\$ 443,608	\$ 326	\$ -
7601B	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	\$ 427,784	\$ 13,089	\$ 35,568	\$ -	\$ -
7602B	VETERANS PROGRAMS	\$ 5,831,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,000	\$ -
7604B	LABOR MARKET INFORMATION	\$ 267,217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7605B	ONE STOP SERVICES	\$ 18,621,875	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,309,219	\$ -
7606B	WORKFORCE PRG MGT	\$ 11,107,768	\$ 1,916	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	TOTAL	\$ 141,149,877	\$ 467,850	\$ 479,176	\$ 3,418,545	\$ -
Unemployment Compensation						
7725B	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	\$ 21,343,150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,347	\$ -
7726B	TRADE PROGRAMS	\$ 12,502,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7727B	UC PRG MGMT	\$ 36,346,857	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,498,940	\$ -
7728B	UC PRG MGMT INFO TECH	\$ 3,464,701	\$ 8,647,304	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7781C	06.01 UI ADMIN REED ACT	\$ 3,896,008	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7782C	06.01 UI ADMIN NON-REED ACT	\$ 1,409,771	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	TOTAL	\$ 78,963,441	\$ 8,647,304	\$ -	\$ 44,503,287	\$ -
Local Operations for Workforce & Unemployment Services						
7750B	LOCAL OPS PRG MGMT	\$ 31,230,728	\$ 1,822,399	\$ -	\$ 316,606	\$ -
	TOTAL	\$ 31,230,728	\$ 1,822,399	\$ -	\$ 316,606	\$ -
Program Support Services						
7775B	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	\$ 33,733,993	\$ 15,281,994	\$ 3,428,786	\$ 39,845	\$ 196,550
7776B	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT INFO TECH	\$ 45,926,086	\$ 34,247,176	\$ 2,346,146	\$ 3,549,038	\$ -
	TOTAL	\$ 79,660,079	\$ 49,529,170	\$ 5,774,932	\$ 3,588,883	\$ 196,550
	GRAND TOTAL	\$ 1,892,938,643	\$ 733,256,448	\$ 38,088,265	\$ 58,561,691	\$ 117,914,420

Notes:

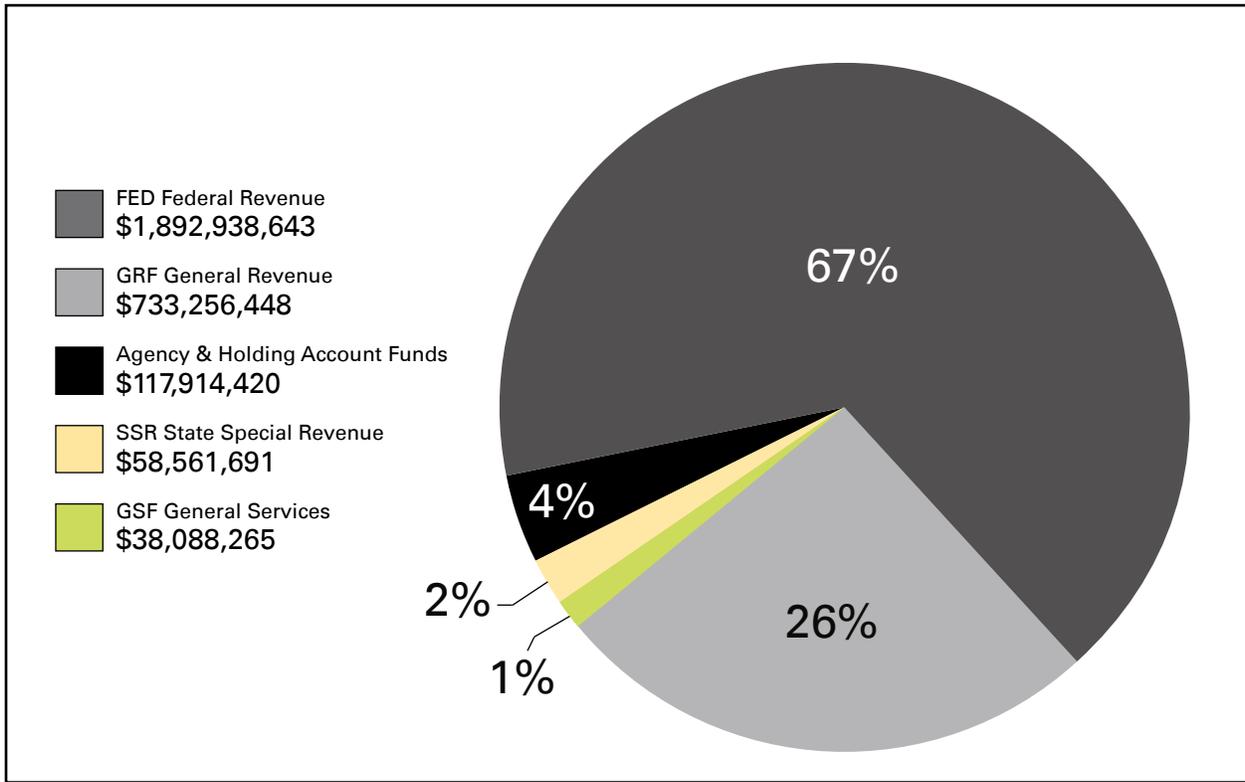
1) Expenditures reflect G/L activity coded under agency code JFS and does not include expenditures associated with ODJFS that occurred under agency code MCD.

2) Federal funds are deposited into GRF in line 600528 Adoption Services and these expenditures are reflected as GRF in the table.

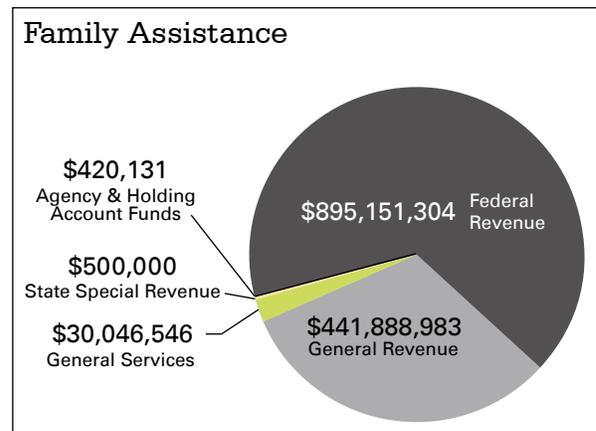
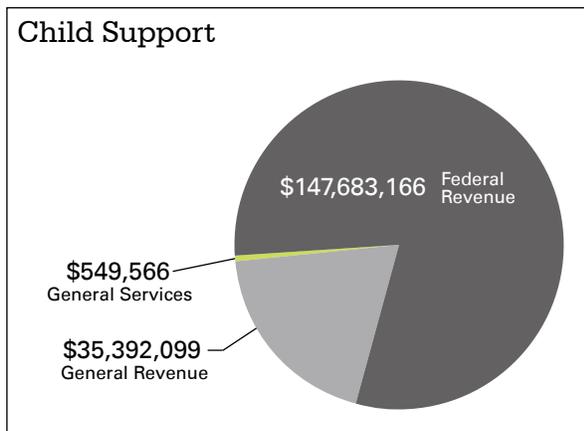
3) Some G/L expenditures were coded to the incorrect program code during the fiscal year and where these expenditures were identifiable the correct program code was adjusted in the table. 4) OMA/Medicaid amounts shown in the chart include JFS Medicaid expenditures only. This chart excludes significant Medicaid spending by other state agencies.

4) Workforce Development payroll expenditures coded to Program Code 7606B with the exception of Veterans program which remain in 7602B.

ODJFS REVENUE STREAMS BY DOLLAR AND PERCENTAGE

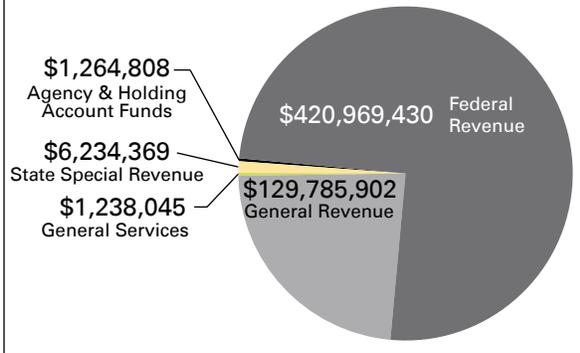


SFY 2014 ODJFS EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM AREA

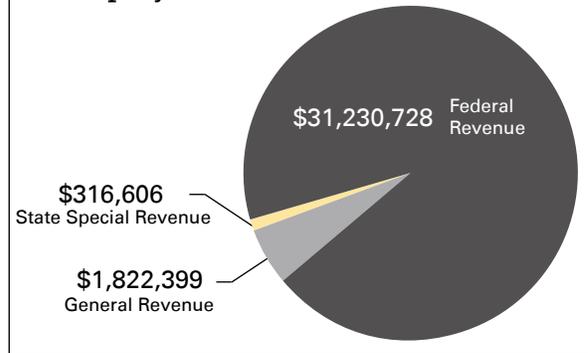


SFY 2014 ODJFS EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM AREA, CONTINUED

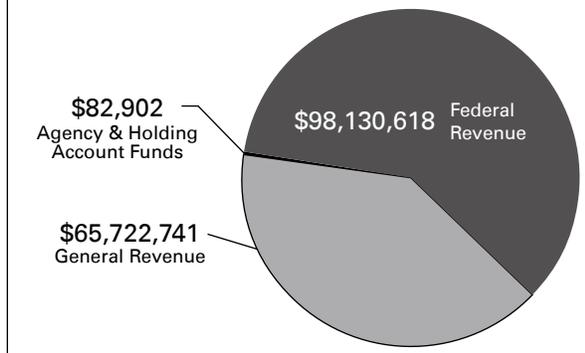
Families and Children



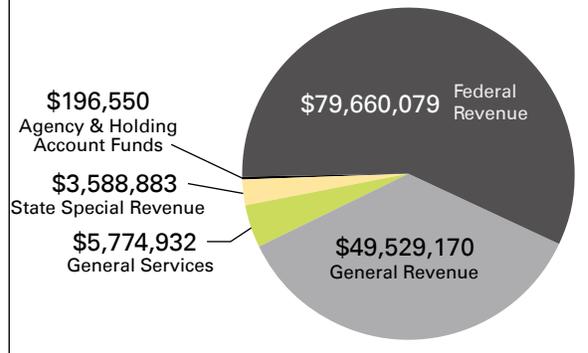
Local Operations for Workforce and Unemployment Services



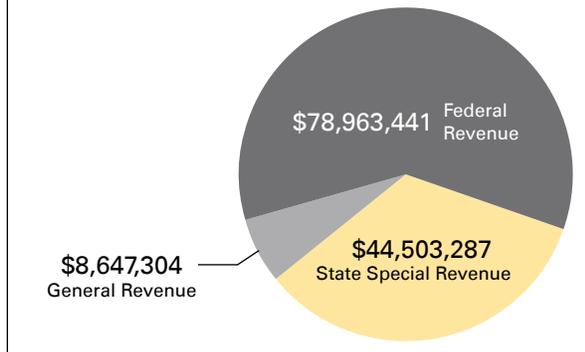
Medicaid



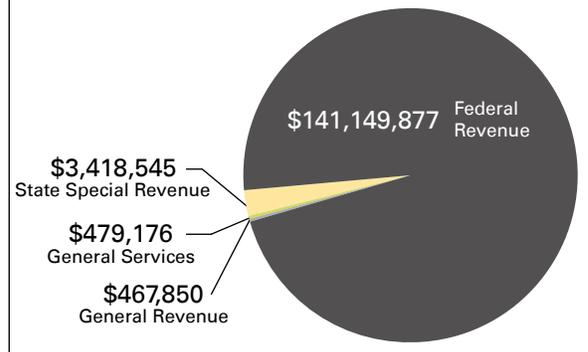
Program Support Services



Unemployment Compensation



Workforce Development



John R. Kasich, Governor
Cynthia C. Dungey, Director

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