



Reinvesting in Ohio's Families

A Summary of Ohio's TANF Program

State
Fiscal
Year 2002



From the Director

Ohio's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program tells a story of helping Ohio families move into the workforce and of reinvesting in their communities. Ohio's 88 counties have successfully helped thousands of Ohio families:

- End dependency on cash assistance under Ohio Works First;
- Receive transitional support while moving into the labor market with a variety of supportive services made available through the Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC) program;
- Achieve self-sufficiency through gainful employment, individual skills development and family services.

The PRC program has been a definitive component of this success because it focuses specifically on providing people with the help they need to stay off public assistance and assume personal responsibility. This approach stimulates greater community involvement and collaboration at the local level of many public and private community-based organizations, including schools, local employers, social service agencies, faith-based organizations and court systems. These efforts promote services that are more effective because they are locally based, more integrated and designed around family needs.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of Ohio's TANF program for state fiscal year 2002. It provides an analysis of estimated expenditures and populations served by TANF service type. The report reflects the significant success Ohio has experienced in helping families become self-sufficient.

Tom Hayes

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November 2002

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Introduction

In 1997, the Ohio General Assembly enacted landmark legislation, House Bill 408, that fundamentally changed the nature of welfare assistance in Ohio. House Bill 408 built on welfare reform provisions in the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act enacted by Congress in 1996. The law eliminated the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program and replaced it with the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

The Four Purposes of TANF

- Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage.
- Reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numeric goals for decreased incidence of these pregnancies.
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Ohio created from TANF two innovative Programs—Ohio Works First (OWF) and Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC)—to address the four purposes of TANF.

OWF is a county-administered, state-supervised program that serves families in every political subdivision in the state. OWF provides time-limited cash assistance to needy families with (or expecting) children and

“The assistance you have given me will help ensure a bright future for me and my son and family.” - PRC Recipient

furnishes parents with work training

and other support services they need in order to attain permanent self-sufficiency. Ongoing OWF cash assistance is also provided to child-only cases.

PRC is a county-designed and county-administered, state-supervised program that serves families in every political subdivision in the state. The programs under PRC help individuals and families avoid the need for cash assistance. PRC provides ongoing services and nonrecurring short-term benefits, always with the goal of providing the supports low-income families need to address their barriers to self-sufficiency.

“Since I started working, I feel like a productive human being...I feel good about myself.” - OWF Recipient

While OWF focuses on families with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, PRC focuses especially on families with incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. These are families who may have previously received OWF assistance or are at risk of becoming eligible for OWF. The intent is to provide the necessary supports—workforce training, transportation to jobs, child care, family counseling, etc.—to help those at-risk families move up the economic ladder, achieve self-sufficiency and end dependency.

With these two programs, OWF and PRC, Ohio has transformed public assistance from a system focused on entitlement to one focused on personal responsibility and sustained self-sufficiency. The programs do so by emphasizing three areas: workforce development, family stability and child care.

Investments in **workforce development** services prepare recipients for employment, assist them in the labor market and sustain their attachment to the world of work. Investments in **family stability** help build stronger families, foster the development of children and youth and address

counterproductive behaviors. Investments in **child care** provide payments for child-care services as well as support the costs of developing child-care slots, improving the quality of child care and helping parents find appropriate child care.

Figure 1 demonstrates the dramatic shift from investments in ongoing cash assistance to investments in family self-sufficiency and prevention through workforce development, family stability and child care services. The strategy has worked. According to Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) figures, the number of families receiving OWF benefits has dropped from nearly 210,000 in January 1996 to a little more than 82,000 in June 2002—a 61 percent decline (see Figure 2).

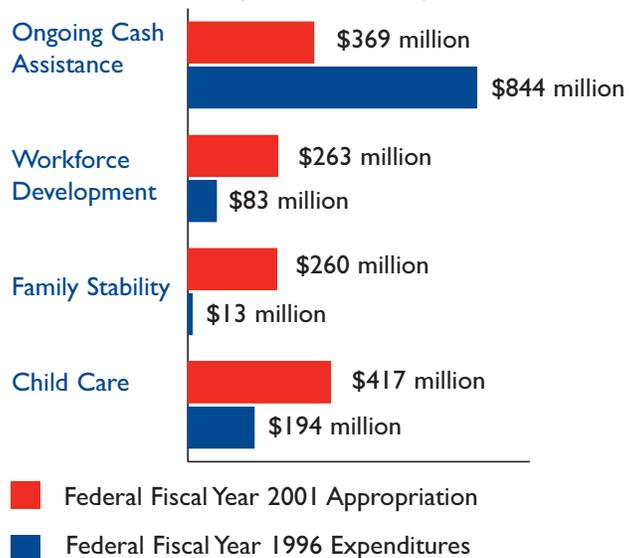
For the 2002-03 biennium, in addition to OWF and PRC, the Ohio General Assembly designated separate TANF allocations, or carve-outs, for special purpose funding of specific programs. These

“*I just want to work. I don't want to be on welfare for the rest of my life.*” - OWF Recipient

separate allocations included funding for programs operated by

other state agencies as well as funding for county allocations targeted for specific purposes.

Figure 1
Change in TANF Funding



Information regarding the separate TANF allocations is contained in the following pages.

This report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of Ohio's TANF program for state fiscal year (SFY) 2002. It identifies the source of funds for SFY 2002 and the distribution or allocation of those funds. Additionally, this report examines the estimated expenditures and program participation by expenditure category.

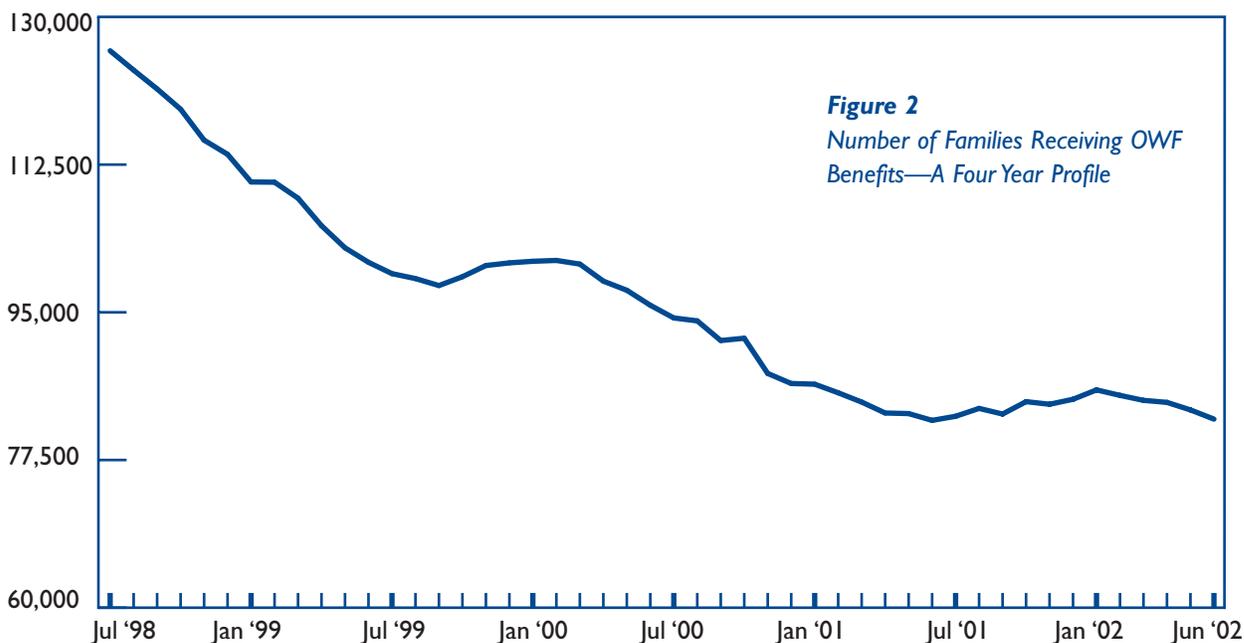


Figure 2
Number of Families Receiving OWF Benefits—A Four Year Profile

Funding

In SFY 2002, more than half of Ohio's TANF funds were provided through a federal block grant. Additional funds were made available by the state and by counties through a federal Maintenance of Effort requirement or were carried over from the prior period. Allocations were made on the basis of legislative resolutions and an ODJFS funding formula. See Appendix A for the allocation of TANF funds for SFY 2002.

The TANF resources available for SFY 2002 include the following sources and amounts:

Federal Funds	
Federal Grant	\$727,968,260
State Funds	
Maintenance of Effort	371,986,172
County Funds	
Maintenance of Effort	29,219,024
Carry-Over Funds From the Prior Period	
Use of Caseload Emergency Reserve	78,435,636
Unobligated Balance	68,000,000
Unspent PRC-DR	30,287,516
<hr/>	
Total TANF Resources Available	\$1,305,896,608

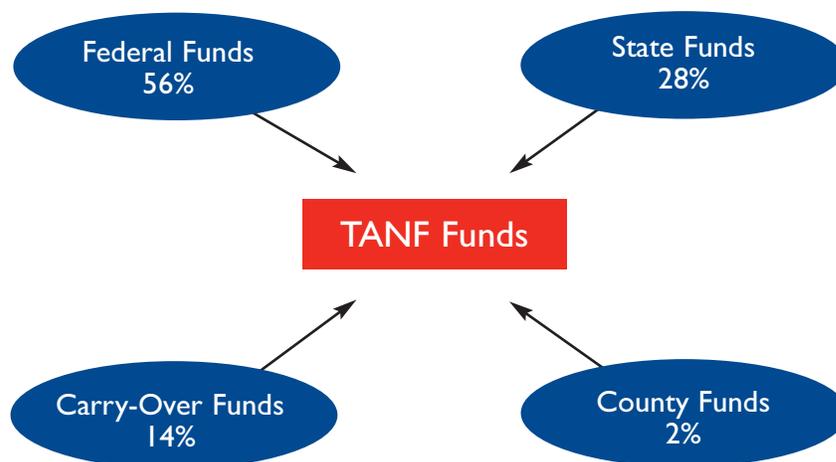


Figure 3
Sources of TANF Funds

Expenditures

During SFY 2002, TANF appropriations were expended on TANF services through six expenditure categories: 1) OWF, 2) PRC, 3) Separate State Allocations, 4) Child Care, 5) Title XX Transfer and 6) State Administration. Many of these expenditure categories, such as PRC, are county-administered, and counties have the flexibility (within state and federal TANF regulations) to create programs and deliver services in ways that most effectively meet the needs of individuals and their communities. Other expenditure categories, such as those funded through separate state allocations, are state administered.

The following section describes the six TANF expenditure categories and identifies dollars expended as well as the number of participants¹ served. This report was prepared prior to final SFY 2002 fiscal reconciliations with all counties and does not reflect a final tabulation of all TANF expenditures for SFY 2002. The report does reflect a reasonably accurate estimate of SFY 2002 TANF expenditures. Dollar amounts may be rounded or estimated in the absence of final expenditure data.² The official financial report for the TANF program is the ACF-196, which is filed quarterly with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

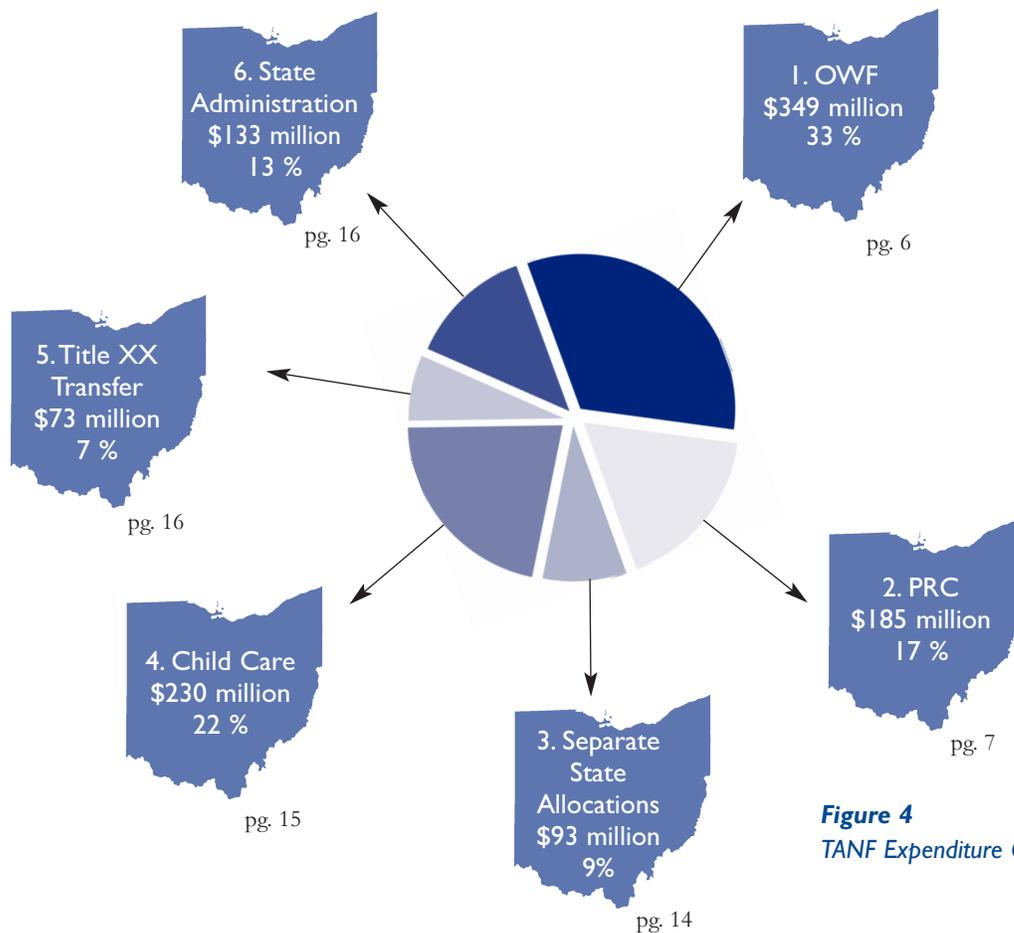


Figure 4
TANF Expenditure Categories

¹ Participant numbers may reflect individuals or all members of a family. The number of participants served may reflect duplicate numbers served across multiple categories and/or reporting periods.

² Expenditures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

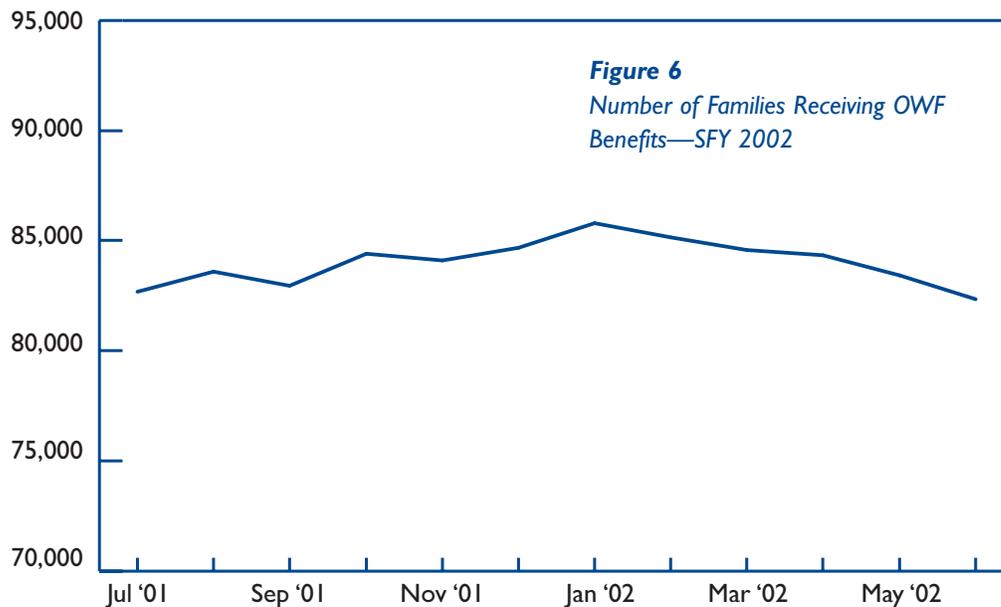
1. Ohio Works First (OWF)

The emphasis of OWF is self-sufficiency, personal responsibility and employment. Applications and eligibility determinations for OWF take place at County Departments of Job and Family Services (CDJFSs). Eligibility determinations are based on the provisions contained in the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Administrative Code.

The OWF program provides cash benefits to eligible needy families for up to 36 months. After the 36-month limit, a

family cannot receive additional OWF cash assistance unless the CDJFS approves an extension. There are two kinds of extensions: hardship and good cause. A family can receive a hardship extension any time after it reaches the 36-month limit. A family can receive a good-cause extension only after a 24-month waiting period following the 36-month limit. Each CDJFS sets its own policy, within the bounds of state regulations, for hardship and good cause. At the beginning of SFY 2002, there were approximately 82,700 families comprising 190,500 individuals who were receiving OWF benefits. Although some minor fluctuations in program participation occurred during the year, approximately 82,300 families consisting of 184,800 individuals were receiving OWF benefits at the end of SFY 2002—relatively unchanged from the beginning of the year (see Figure 6).

Figure 5
OWF Expenditures

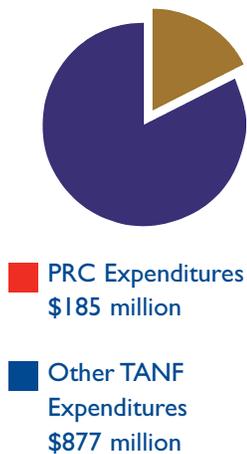


2. Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC)

PRC provides benefits and services to low-income working families to help them move out of poverty and achieve self-sufficiency. The services provided through PRC are designed to do the following:

- Prevent families from having to apply for OWF cash assistance when crisis situations arise.
- Help family members retain employment by enhancing job skills, overcoming barriers and providing short-term assistance or wage supplementation, if necessary.

Figure 7
PRC Expenditures



- Provide for contingent needs by helping families with one-time urgent problems that could, if left unattended, result in families needing long-term public assistance.

Each county has the flexibility to decide which services will best meet the needs of individuals and their communities. In addition to receiving a consolidated allocation, each county also may receive separate allocations that are targeted for specific purposes. These separate allocations are for services that fall within the broad definition of PRC and are identified within the appropriate PRC categories in this report. County PRC services are then delivered through partnerships with service providers, schools, faith-based and community-service organizations and local businesses. The types of services offered through PRC can be categorized into nine service categories and 26 subcategories (See Figures 8 and 9).

During SFY 2002, \$185 million was expended for Ohio's PRC programs. This accounts for approximately 17 percent of the state's TANF budget.

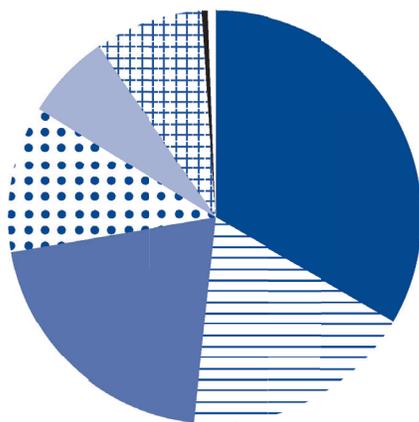


Figure 8
PRC Service Categories and Expenditure Percentages

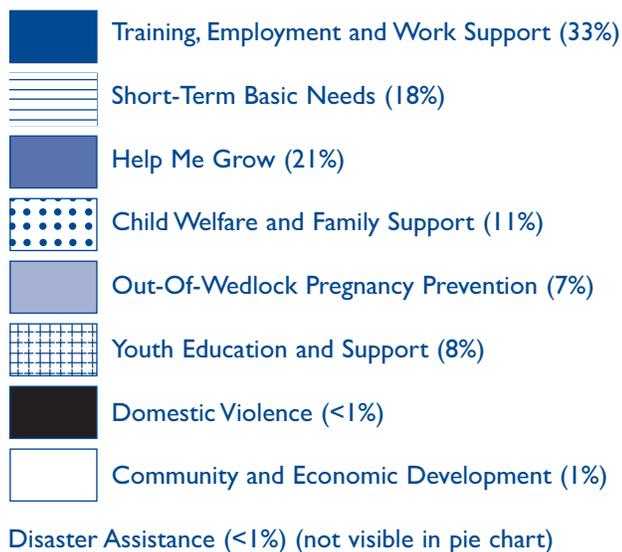


Figure 9
PRC Services Categories and Subcategories



A. Training, Employment and Work Support

Training, employment and work support programs provide services designed to help individuals obtain employment, retain employment or enhance their job skills and earning capabilities. This category of services also includes a separate transportation allocation to all 88 counties (with expenditures of \$4.8 million) as well as a separate TANF/Workforce Investment Act supplement to 78 counties (with expenditures of \$7.4 million).

Expenditures for category: \$61,843,000
Average number of participants per month: 19,400

The training, employment and work support category comprises three subcategories of services: employment, placement and work support; education and training; and transportation.

- **Employment, Placement and Work Support** programs provide employment-related financial and consulting services designed to help individuals secure employment, retain employment or enhance their career opportunities. Examples of services that may be provided include job search and placement assistance, employer mediation, job retention incentives and assistance with the purchase of work-related equipment and clothing.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$36,015,000
Average number of participants per month: 10,400

- **Education and Training** programs focus on developing the basic reading, writing, computational and communication skills that are necessary for employment. Job and trade skills training may also be provided.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$10,941,000
Average number of participants per month: 2,700

- **Transportation** programs help individuals obtain transportation to work or to employment-related training. Examples of services that may be provided include the allocation of tokens for public transportation, shuttle services and financial assistance for the purchase, repair or maintenance of a vehicle.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$14,887,000
Average number of participants per month: 6,300

B. Short-Term Basic Needs

These programs provide families with limited, nonrecurrent financial assistance, which enables them to cope with specific crisis situations or episodes of need. These services are designed to help families resolve a one-time urgent problem that could, if left unattended, result in the family needing long-term public assistance.

Expenditures for category: \$33,874,000
Average number of participants per month: 23,700

The short-term basic needs category comprises two subcategories of services: clothing and shelter and diversion from long-term cash assistance.

- **Clothing and Shelter** programs provide financial assistance to needy individuals or families who lack the financial resources to purchase clothing or pay for essential housing-related needs. Medical services that were previously authorized under Ohio's former Family Emergency Assistance Program, in effect August 21, 1996, are also provided through this program.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$32,953,000
Average number of participants per month: 23,300

- **Diversion From Long-Term Cash Assistance** programs provide nonrecurrent, short-term financial assistance to families in the form of cash payments, vouchers or similar forms of payment to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need. Payment is made to divert a family from needing long-term cash assistance by providing short-term relief that could resolve discrete family problems.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$921,000
 Average number of participants per month: 500

C. Help Me Grow

Help Me Grow, a collaborative effort with the Ohio Department of Health, promotes health, learning and child safety for children from birth to three years of age. All 88 counties were provided a separate allocation to provide Help Me Grow services.

Expenditures for category: \$38,223,000
 Average number of participants per month: 18,000

The Help Me Grow category comprises four subcategories of services: welcome-home visits for newborns, early start, early intervention and community outreach.

- **Welcome-Home Visits for Newborns** provide information to families bringing home newborn children for the first time. This program provides information about feeding, bathing, diapering, childhood illnesses, child development, car seats, immunizations, poison control, choking and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome prevention. It also provides referrals to additional services and community supports.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$3,054,000
 Average number of participants per month: 1,900

- **Early Start** services reduce threats to healthy childhood development by providing families with strategies to promote health, safety and early learning for their children up to age three. Parents receive guidance on early infant stimulation and growth-promoting activities. Early Start services equip families with the ability to promote the emotional, social, physical and cognitive development of young children so that they are prepared to succeed at school. Additionally, Early Start secures access to childhood immunizations.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$31,343,000
 Average number of participants per month: 14,000

- **Early Intervention** programs provide services to families with children from birth through three years of age when a child is diagnosed with a developmental delay. Services may include diagnostic assessment and ongoing home-visit services. Families are provided with therapeutic intervention, information and guidance about working with the child to improve skills.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$3,062,000
 Average number of participants per month: 2,100

- **Community Outreach** programs help fund the use of billboards, print and broadcast media, and other community information and awareness activities designed to inform the public about community needs or available services. Often community outreach is designed to be proactive and prevent child development problems from occurring or becoming more severe.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$764,000
 Average number of participants per month: n/a

D. Child Welfare and Family Support

Child welfare and family support services focus on the preservation of the family as a unit. The goal of these services is to prevent the unnecessary placement of children in foster care, group homes or other living arrangements outside of their families. This category of services also includes several separate allocations to all 88 counties for Youth Diversion (with expenditures of \$17.4 million), Adult Literacy and Child Reading (with expenditures of \$1.7 million) and Kinship Navigator (with expenditures of \$1.7 million) programs.

Expenditures for category: **\$21,222,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **9,000**

The child welfare and family support category comprises five subcategories of services: family preservation; family reunification; kinship care and kinship navigator; visitation and mediation; and community outreach.

- **Family Preservation** programs provide counseling, intervention, case management and parent education services for families who are experiencing problems or a crisis so severe that children are at imminent risk of removal from the home. Services are aimed at ameliorating the underlying issues or problems and generally are available 24 hours a day but are time-limited in duration.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$17,450,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **6,600**

- **Family Reunification** services provide counseling and support services to families with children in foster care when the prospects for successful reunification with their primary family is good. Examples of services that may be provided include supervised visitation, mental health and substance abuse counseling, home manage-

ment instruction, parenting skills training and stress management.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$538,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **400**

- **Kinship Care and Kinship Navigator** services provide information, referral and support services for relatives acting as caregivers, legal guardians or court-ordered legal custodians responsible for the day-to-day care of minor children residing with the caregivers. Services may include the identification of kinship caregivers, facilitated access to services and referrals for legal services, child care, support groups and financial assistance. Parenting education classes may also be provided.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$1,696,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **1,600**

- **Visitation and Mediation** services link trained monitors with individuals whose visits with minor children are required to be supervised. These programs also may provide mediation services to facilitate discussion between parties and aid them in making their own settlement decisions.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$635,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **400**

- **Community Outreach** programs help fund the use of billboards, print and broadcast media and other community information and awareness activities designed to inform the public about community needs or services that are available. Often community outreach is designed to be proactive and prevent family problems from occurring or becoming more severe.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$903,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **n/a**



E. Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancy Prevention

Out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention programs provide family planning, education and support services designed to promote healthy attitudes and behaviors regarding sexuality and to avoid unwanted out-of-wedlock pregnancies. This category of services includes a separate Wellness allocation to each of the 88 counties targeting teen pregnancy prevention. Wellness expenditures amount to \$10.8 million.

Expenditures for category: \$12,295,000
Average number of participants per month: 33,100

The out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention category comprises three subcategories of services: family planning; education outreach and mentoring; and community outreach.

- **Family Planning** services provide unwed individuals with clinical services information regarding available birth control methods. These programs may also provide prepregnancy comprehensive family planning examinations.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$789,000
Average number of participants per month: 1,800

- **Education Outreach and Mentoring** programs are designed to heighten unwed individuals' awareness of the consequences of sexual activity and to reduce unwanted and teen pregnancies through the promotion of healthy attitudes and behaviors regarding sexuality. Educational topics may include peer pressure, parent/teen communications, male/female relationships, values clarification, self-esteem, human reproduction, birth control and sexually transmitted diseases.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$11,106,000
Average number of participants per month: 31,200

- **Community Outreach** programs help fund the use of billboards, print and broadcast media and other community information and awareness activities designed to inform the public about community needs or available services. Often community outreach is designed to be proactive and focus on the prevention of unwanted out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$399,000
Average number of participants per month: n/a

F. Youth Education and Support

Youth education and support services are designed to help school-age children develop to their fullest potential and grow into healthy, educated, responsible and productive adults. Within this category 14 counties also receive a separate school readiness allocation to provide school linkage and referral services to local health and social service providers as well as counseling and peer support. School readiness expenditures amounted to \$0.88 million.

Expenditures for category: \$15,683,000
Average number of participants per month: 25,800

The youth education and support category comprises three subcategories of services: before-school and after-school; family and youth intervention; and youth workforce.

- **Before-School and After-School** programs provide before-school or after-school activities for children and youth. The activities are designed to transmit social values, facilitate learning, stimulate leadership potential and otherwise promote development and growth.

Expenditures for subcategory: \$4,478,000
Average number of participants per month: 6,000

- **Family and Youth Intervention** programs provide counseling and educational, vocational and other support services for families and youth. Examples of services provided through these programs include tutoring, mentoring, counseling, vocational guidance, lice eradication and self-esteem-building activities for youth who are at risk of dropping out of school.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$7,708,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **19,100**

- **Youth Workforce** programs introduce youth to a variety of career and vocational options or help them obtain employment. Examples of services that may be provided include career planning and training in decision making, problem solving, positive work habits and job-search techniques.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$3,497,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **700**

G. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence programs provide emergency shelter, relocation and support services for adults and children who have experienced domestic violence.

Expenditures for category: **\$848,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **700**

The domestic violence category comprises four subcategories of services: shelter; personal and family support; housing relocation and household expense assistance; and community outreach.

- **Shelter** services provide temporary emergency shelter for adults and children who have experienced domestic violence. Counseling, secondary services and referrals may also be offered.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$344,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **200**

- **Personal and Family Support** programs provide a variety of support services for victims of domestic violence. Examples of services include crisis counseling, protective services, transportation and legal advice. Therapeutic interventions for perpetrators and/or victims also may be provided.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$361,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **300**

- **Housing Relocation and Household Expense Assistance** programs provide non-recurrent, short-term housing assistance for victims of domestic violence. Services may include relocation assistance and help with obtaining new or reconditioned essential furnishings such as appliances, bedding and cooking utensils.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$120,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **200**

- **Community Outreach** programs help fund the use of billboards, print and broadcast media, and other community information and awareness activities designed to inform the public about community needs or available services. Often community outreach is designed to be proactive and prevent domestic violence problems from occurring or becoming more severe.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$22,000**
 Average number of participants per month: **n/a**

H. Community and Economic Development

Community and economic development programs enhance local communities by supporting public and private organizations that are responsible for the provision of human services and/or

economic development, especially as they relate to low-income families in the community.

Expenditures for category: **\$1,077,000**
 Average number of participants per month: n/a

The community and economic development category comprises two subcategories of services: organizational development planning and coordinating activities; and employer recruitment and sustainment.

- **Organizational Development Planning and Coordinating Activities** support the development and implementation of strategies for meeting human-service and economic development needs in the community in an efficient, nonduplicative way. Services are provided through committees, community agencies and other groups that provide advice and guidance to human service and economic development organizations. Examples of services that may be provided include community needs assessment, program planning, fiscal administration training and strategic planning.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$652,000**
 Average number of participants per month: n/a

- **Employer Recruitment and Sustainment** programs support services and activities that stimulate the economy, expand or retain employment opportunities, encourage the establishment and growth of business, and otherwise enhance the economic development of the community and expand employment and career opportunities for low-income workers.

Expenditures for subcategory: **\$424,000**
 Average number of participants per month: n/a

I. Disaster Assistance

This program provides benefits to needy families who have sustained losses as a result of state-declared natural disasters. Examples of benefits that a county might provide include food, clothing, bedding and cooking utensils.

Expenditures for category: **\$15,000**
 Average number of participants per month: <100

3. Separate State Allocations

In Ohio, TANF funds have been allocated for several specific programs. These programs are administered at the state level through state and local agencies, and the services they provide are available to TANF-eligible individuals within the state.

Figure 10
 Separate State Allocation Expenditures



A. Head Start

The state Head Start program is administered by the Ohio Department of Education and focuses on early childhood education and development. The program provides eligible children aged three to five with activities and opportunities that are designed to improve their cognitive abilities and prepare them for entry into kindergarten.

Expenditures for category: **\$81,850,000**
 Number of Head Start slots for SFY 2002: **18,000**

B. Family Planning

The TANF Family Planning program is administered by the Ohio Department of Health through grants to county health departments or local family planning agencies. This program provides family planning services for TANF-eligible families with incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline.

Expenditures for category: **\$286,000**
Number of clients served during SFY 2002: **2,700**

C. TANF Housing Program

The TANF Housing Program is administered by the Ohio Department of Development. The goal of the program is to promote affordable housing opportunities, expand housing services and improve housing conditions for low-income individuals and families. The program provides TANF-allowable housing-related services for TANF-eligible families and grants to nonprofit organizations that assist TANF-eligible families. Examples of services provided through this program include emergency home repair, family emergency shelters and housing down-payment assistance programs.

Expenditures for category **\$1,548,000**
Number of families served during SFY 2002: **3,000**

D. AdoptOhio

AdoptOhio focuses on strengthening collaboration between public and private adoption agencies to recruit, develop and retain adoptive families for children in foster care. TANF partially funds AdoptOhio.

Expenditures for category: **\$3,644,000**
Number of families served during SFY 2002: **1,900**

E. Substance Abuse Treatment and Mentoring

Because drug and alcohol addiction play increasing roles in family dysfunction and increased economic and social dependency, Ohio has created the Substance Abuse Treatment and Mentoring program. It provides youth and adult prevention, treatment and mentoring services to families that have dependent children and whose incomes are less than 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline. The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services administers this separate state program.

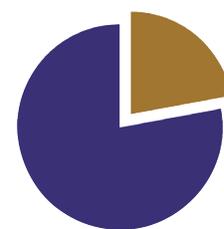
Expenditures: **\$5,548,000**
Number of clients served during SFY 2002: **9,000**

4. Child Care

Child care assistance is available for children of eligible parents to support the parents' work and training efforts and help families achieve self-sufficiency. Ohio's 88 CDJFS agencies determine eligibility for child care assistance and aid parents in locating certified homes or licensed centers.

As this report went to print, TANF child care expenditures for SFY 2002 had not been finalized.

Figure 11
Child Care Expenditures



Child Care Expenditures
\$230 million

Other TANF Expenditures
\$833 million

However, the following child care expenditures for TANF-eligible families for SFY 2002 had been confirmed at the time this report was prepared.

TANF Federal Expenditure ³	\$37,354,000
TANF MOE Expenditure	\$55,997,000
Total TANF Expenditures	<u>\$93,350,000</u>
TANF Transfer to Child Care Development Fund	\$136,654,000

5. Title XX Transfer

Current federal law allows a state to transfer up to 10 percent of its TANF grant to Title XX. Title XX of the Social Security Act provides funding to counties for local social service programs that assist families, children and adults. The Ohio General Assembly, in authorizing the transfer of TANF funds to Title XX, also designated that the transferred funds be used for specific purposes. Primarily, these designations fell into the areas of county funding, interagency fund transfers and targeted subsidies.

Title XX Transfer	\$72,797,000
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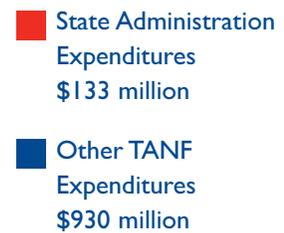
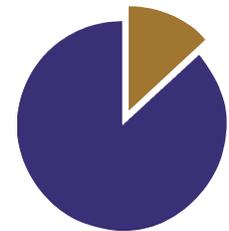
Figure 12
Title XX Transfer



6. State Administration

State administrative expenditures primarily consist of state-level administrative costs, county-level administrative costs and information technology systems costs. The first two categories must fall within a federally required 15 percent cap. The information technology systems costs are allowable costs outside of the federal cap.

Figure 13
State Administration Expenditures



State-Level Administrative Expenditures	\$36,514,000
County-Level Administrative Expenditures	\$64,307,000
Information Technology Systems Expenditures	\$32,195,000
Total Administration Expenditures	<u>\$133,016,000</u>

Please note: The balance of expenditures for SFY 2002 is accounted for by:

- the transfer of designated funds from SFY 2002 to SFY 2003;
- outstanding child-care expenses not yet fully claimed at the time of the report;
- SFY 2002 county encumbrances yet to be drawn down (but anticipated to be drawn down);
- funds disbursed but not yet claimed; and
- county incentives earned but not yet claimed.

³ It is anticipated that this figure will increase at the time SFY 2002 Child Care expenditures are finalized.

TANF: A Success Story

Since TANF went into effect in 1996, the impact on Ohio's neediest families has been measurable. The data show fewer families are receiving cash assistance.⁴ The teen birth rate has declined by 10 percent.⁵ Poverty rates are down.⁶ In addition, according to a Macro International study in 2000⁷:

- Two-thirds of the families that left the OWF cash assistance program were working.
- Those workers were averaging 38.4 hours a week and making an average \$8.65 per hour.
- More than 83 percent of their children had health-care coverage.

As the information earlier in this report shows, the number of individuals who were receiving ongoing cash benefits has dropped significantly. Despite the recent down-turn in the economy and the increase in Ohio unemployment rates⁸ during SFY 2002, there has been little change in the number of families receiving ongoing cash benefits.

Ohio's TANF program has made a difference because its programs actively promote personal responsibility and community involvement through integrated services that emphasize prevention and focus on outcomes. That is only part of the welfare reform story, however. With the new focus on employment, family and youth, county agencies are providing case management and support services that bolster families and individuals in ways that put them in a better position to gain and

maintain self-sufficiency. This required a fundamental change in TANF spending patterns from 1996 to 2002.

Thousands of Ohio families have benefited from the extensive support services offered through TANF programs. As former cash assistance clients find jobs, services such as child care and transportation make it possible for these clients to remain successfully employed and be better positioned to achieve economic independence.

This is no better illustrated than by the story of a 33-year-old single father of three who had a criminal record and no previous work history. Ready to pull his life back together, the father sought custody of his children, who were at risk of being placed in foster care because their custodial parent was not caring for them. Through TANF support, this man received assistance obtaining a job, transportation to his job and fees to reinstate his driver's license. TANF programs helped him purchase work boots and contributed to the down payment on a car. Additionally, he went through anger management courses.

After a year on the new job, he remained employed and was earning \$2,000 a month. He was active in his children's schools and was to become the owner of a new Habitat for Humanity house.

The programs and services provided through TANF have become comprehensive and well-rounded. The many TANF success stories in Ohio make it clear that these efforts are paying off.

⁴ ODJFS data, 1998-2002.

⁵ Based on 1995-1999 data from the Ohio Department of Health.

⁶ Based on 1990 and 2000 percentage of Ohio families in poverty data from U.S. Census Bureau.

⁷ *Legislative Outcomes Study, August 2000*, Macro International. Report profiled individuals who left OWF between October 1997 and March 1998 and remained off OWF for 12 months. They were surveyed between October 1999 and April 2000.

⁸ Monthly unemployment rates published by ODJFS Office of Research Assessment and Accountability.

Appendix A: State Spending Plan

The following reflects the allocation of TANF funds for SFY 2002 based on the ODJFS 2002-03 biennial TANF spending plan. This listing has aggregated a number of specific allocations into larger categories for simplification purposes.

I. County Funding

County Allocations	\$276,586,957
County Incentives—2002	50,000,000
County MOE—Mandated Share	29,219,024
TANF—County Retro Payments	15,352,096
Help Me Grow	38,034,600
TANF—WIA Supplement	35,109,178
Child Welfare	19,500,000
Appalachian Technology and Workforce Develop. Wellness	15,000,000
Remaining Separate Designations	25,809,034

2. State Allocations

Cash Assistance and Work Activities—OWF	\$327,554,526
MIS Designations	27,314,160
State Operating	15,556,641
Targeted Subsidies	14,430,875

3. Transfers

Child Care Development Fund Transfer	\$136,654,269
Child Care (TANF-eligible—direct charge)	60,630,789
Child Care MOE—CCDF	45,403,943
Title XX Transfer	72,796,826
Head Start—ODE	76,156,175
Housing Assistance—ODOD	5,200,000
Drug & Alcoholism Services—ODADAS	5,000,000
Family Planning—ODH	250,000

Total Obligations	\$1,305,896,608
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Appendix B: Glossary

Carve-outs

TANF-funded programs, established by the Ohio General Assembly or by an executive order from the governor, which provide benefits and services to TANF-eligible individuals. The counties must use this money in a state-defined manner only.

CCDF

Child Care Development Fund.

Child-only cases

Cases in which a child receives OWF benefits but the child's parent(s), legal guardian(s), legal custodian(s) or other specified relative(s) are not eligible for OWF benefits.

Kinship care

Care provided by a nonparent who qualifies as kin in place of the child's parent(s).

Kinship navigator

A person who serves as the point of contact for kinship caregivers providing information regarding available state and local services and assisting caregivers in accessing those benefits.

MOE

Maintenance of effort. The level of state funding that qualifies the state to receive the federal TANF block grant.

ODADAS

Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services.

ODOD

Ohio Department of Development.

ODE

Ohio Department of Education.

ODH

Ohio Department of Health.

OWF

Ohio Works First. Ohio's time-limited TANF cash assistance program for eligible families with dependent children.

Poverty guidelines

The federal poverty guidelines are established by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services and are used to evaluate eligibility for certain income-based programs. The federal poverty guidelines are updated annually.

PRC

Prevention, Retention and Contingency. A TANF-funded program established in Ohio to provide support services to low-income families with dependent children to increase self-sufficiency and to eliminate the need for OWF cash assistance.

Separate state programs

Programs supported by the state's MOE funds. These programs are exempt from many of the TANF requirements.

Slots

Subsidized program openings that are reserved for TANF-eligible participants.

SFY

State fiscal year, which runs from July 1 through June 30 of the following year. July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002 is referred to as SFY 2002.

TANF

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. A federal program that provides funds for time-limited cash assistance to needy families with dependent children and support services to low-income families at risk of

becoming eligible to receive cash assistance through Ohio Works First (See page 2 for The Four Purposes of TANF).

Time-limited

A service or program available for a prespecified duration.

Title XX

A federal program that provides services to families, children and adults to strengthen family life and restore, maintain or improve their capacities for independent living.

WIA

Workforce Investment Act. The federal act that consolidated and coordinated workforce programs administered by the Federal Department of Labor.

Youth diversion

Educational strategies, interventions and activities for youth who are at risk of transitioning unsuccessfully to adulthood, leaving school before completion or becoming involved in the juvenile justice system.

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