



THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES

# Investing in Ohio's Families



State Fiscal Year

# 2004

## Ohio's TANF Program

# FROM THE DIRECTOR

During state fiscal year (SFY) 2004, Ohio's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program continued to support Ohio's low-income families in a variety of ways by:

- Providing financial assistance while parents looked for work or improved job skills;
- Providing family and work supports as families transitioned from public assistance to gainful employment;
- Supporting the state child care program to assure access for low-income working families;
- Helping families with children from age birth to three better meet the developmental needs of those children; and
- Supporting children's protective services.

Program outcomes continued to reflect record low cash assistance caseloads for Ohio Works First and significant workforce attachment. Ohio is proud to have been awarded a federal High Performance Bonus of \$21.4 million in additional TANF funds due to Ohio's efforts to promote employment for TANF eligibles and to advance family incomes. This award was the largest of any state in the nation for the federal fiscal year.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of Ohio's TANF program for SFY 2004 (July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004). The report provides data on Ohio's TANF expenditures and participation. It also highlights many of the success stories experienced by families who have been helped by their county job and family service agencies.

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# INTRODUCTION

In 1996, Congress created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The four purposes of TANF include:

- Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- End needy parents' dependence 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.

To implement TANF, Ohio created two programs to provide family and work support services—Ohio Works First (OWF) and Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC). Both have transformed Ohio's family support services from a system focused on entitlement to one focused on personal responsibility and sustained self-sufficiency. Figure 1 demonstrates the dramatic shift from ongoing cash assistance to investments in family self-sufficiency.

The strategy has worked. The number of individuals receiving OWF benefits has dropped from nearly 552,000 in January 1996 to less than 194,000 in June 2004—a 65 percent decline.

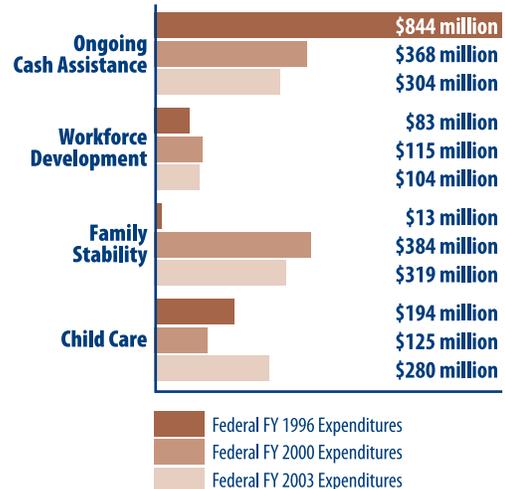
Besides OWF and PRC, other TANF programs and components were established by the legislature and by executive order.

This report provides both financial and program performance information on Ohio's TANF program for state fiscal year (SFY) 2004 (July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004). It is organized around five areas:

- Advancing Family Incomes
- Supporting Family Transitions
- Preventing Future Dependency
- Protecting Children and Preserving Families
- Continually Improving

Program highlights follow.

**Figure 1**  
Changes in TANF Expenditures



**Advancing Family Incomes.** During SFY 2004, Ohio was recognized with a federal High Performance Bonus award of \$21.4 million for promoting and increasing job retention levels and wage gains of cash assistance recipients.

**Supporting Family Transitions.** Many Ohio families continue to struggle due to unemployment, under-employment, and/or unforeseen crises. Examples of how Ohio supported family transitions include:

- Continuing a three-year trend of expanding Medicaid and Food Stamps to low-income working families.
- Providing more than \$800,000 in emergency PRC disaster assistance to more than 2,200 individuals who suffered from severe weather catastrophes such as floods, tornadoes, and snow and ice storms.
- Helping meet the nutritional needs of almost 410,000 individuals on a monthly basis by distributing 25 million pounds of food through area food banks in SFY 2004.

**Preventing Future Dependency.** One way Ohio has achieved success in preventing future dependency is by reducing the rate of births among teens aged 10-19 years. Teen births declined from 25 births per 1,000 in 1998 to 20 births per 1,000 in 2002. Ohio's TANF program has also invested in the health and well-being

of young children by serving an average of almost 23,000 families per month with Help Me Grow services.

### **Protecting Children and Preserving Families.**

Building and strengthening family bonds help ensure Ohio's youngest generation has a safe environment in which to grow, learn and develop. In SFY 2004, an average of more than 7,300 families per month benefited from TANF-funded services to protect Ohio's children.

**Continually Improving.** Administrative enhancements increase access to TANF-related support services. Washington County improved its Food Stamp participation rate by monitoring its performance data from the state's new Business Intelligence Channel (BIC), a web-accessible data management system. In the summer of 2003, the rate was 58 percent, up substantially from the previous year, but still below the state standard of 63 percent. The county used data from the BIC and U.S. Census to identify specific demographic groups and geographic areas to target its outreach efforts. In June 2004, the Food Stamp participation rate had improved to 67 percent, above the state standard.



## **Value of TANF to Ohioans and Communities**

TANF benefits and services contribute to communities by adding to local income, creating economic stability, enhancing educational attainment, and improving basic health and safety, as well as preventing and mitigating future problems. This report reviews the efforts to help Ohio families advance incomes, improve the quality of their lives and become self-sufficient.

### **After 29 years away from school, stay-at-home mom earns GED.**

*Following her divorce, Annette<sup>1</sup>, a stay-at-home mom, needed to find a way to take care of herself and her family. She knew that not finishing high school was her biggest obstacle, but with the encouragement of a staff member at the Lorain County Department of Jobs and Family Services (CDJFS), she enrolled in a fast-track GED course. Although she was nervous about being back in the classroom after being away for 29 years, she served as a role model for her kids by persevering and passing her GED. She now plans to start phlebotomy courses at a local community college.*

<sup>1</sup> Names of all clients have been changed in the report.

# ADVANCING FAMILY INCOMES

Described below are strategies and activities integral to advancing family incomes. Table 1 displays estimated expenditures and average monthly participants.

## Training, Employment and Work Support

TANF-funded programs in this category include: employment, placement and work support; education and training; and transportation.

During the past three federal fiscal years (FFY), Ohio led the nation in helping families find and retain jobs and improve earnings gains. In SFY 2004, the federal government awarded Ohio a \$21.4 million TANF High Performance bonus for promoting and increasing job retention levels and earnings gains among cash assistance recipients. Ohio ranked 3rd nationally with a job retention rate of 62 percent and wage gain rate of 44 percent (see Figure 2).

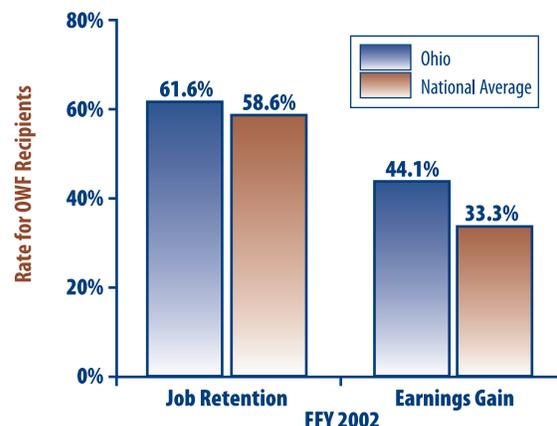
An example of a county work support effort is Community Link—a partnership of the CDJFS and several private human services agencies in Hamilton County. For more than five years, Community Link has helped address clients' underlying barriers to successfully moving to self-sufficiency. In SFY 2004,

these efforts resulted in 65 percent of OWF cases closing due to obtaining employment.

## Child Support

In order to reduce reliance on government subsidies, TANF has worked closely with child support offices to increase child support payments to custodial parents. It has provided services to encourage non-custodial parents to become better parents and help them find and retain employment. These efforts improve the

**Figure 2**  
Success in the Workforce—  
Federal Performance of Ohio Compared to Nation



### Work Experience Program helps client gain skills to earn promotions.

Three years after Juanita and her family moved from South America to the United States, she had to learn to care for herself and her two daughters alone when her husband left. She learned English at a local community college and then participated in a Work Experience Program through the Medina CDJFS. After graduating from a 9-month secretarial course, Juanita became a customer service representative with the MCDJFS. She quickly worked her way up to a screener position and within a short time was promoted again to an eligibility worker. She recently registered for college and attributes her success to the many people at the MCDJFS who supported her and her family.

**Table 1**  
Advancing Family Incomes

TANF Expenditure Categories	Participants	Expenditures (in millions)
Training, Employment and Work Support	10,704 / mo. avg.	\$35.9
Community and Economic Development	n/a	\$0.7
<i>SFY 2004 Total</i>	10,704 / mo. avg	\$36.6

**Persistence and collaboration  
change a man's life for the better, forever.**

*Steven had resigned himself to depending on cash assistance as a way of life until a Lorain CDJFS caseworker and a career counselor at the Employment Network challenged him to discover a field of interest. Steven enrolled in a physical therapy training program at a community college and graduated with honors and as class president. County staff mentored Steven by helping him meet key deadlines, develop his resume and learn how to interview. Steven's hard work has paid off, as he expects to receive several job offers and says his life "has changed for the better, forever."*



lives of all family members, including non-custodial parents, as the following story illustrates.

The Texas roofing company where Lewis worked closed, and he returned to Cincinnati for a job at a printing company for \$190 a week. He could barely survive, much less pay support for his two children. An employment coach assessed his qualifications and worked to get him accepted into a railroad conductor training program at a local community college. Others helped him get his driver's license and an eye exam for glasses, and his training costs were covered through federal Workforce Investment Act funding. Lewis has been working for the railroad since June 2003, making a guaranteed \$1,480 biweekly and frequent overtime pay. He now reports, "I pay child support for my son and my daughter, and I still have money left to pay my bills."

**Community and Economic Development**

Ohio funds programs to improve local communities by supporting public and private organizations that provide human services and/or economic development, especially for low-income families. The Lucas CDJFS is helping meet the needs of both local businesses and job seekers with new incentives in their job placement contracts. The strategy helps reduce employee turnover and provides better job opportunities and wage gains for prospective employees.



# SUPPORTING FAMILY TRANSITIONS

Unfortunate events such as unemployment, divorce, separation or unforeseen crises present major obstacles for vulnerable families trying to move toward self-sufficiency. Described below are programs and strategies integral to supporting family transitions. Table 3 displays estimated expenditures and participant information (see page 8).

## Ohio Works First

OWF provides time-limited cash assistance to families while requiring a parent to work or search for work. OWF focuses on the following outcomes: self-sufficiency, personal responsibility and employment. Ongoing OWF cash assistance is also provided to child-only cases (the child's parent, guardian, custodian or other specified relative is not eligible for OWF). During SFY 2004, Ohio averaged about 194,000 cash assistance participants per month of which nearly 41,000 were child-only cases. There were no significant trends either up or down over the year in total participants.

## Family Supports

As families move into regular, meaningful employment, access to child care, Food Stamps and Medicaid often helps them maintain their jobs. Between December 1999 and June 2004, the number of Medicaid and Food Stamp recipients grew by more

than 50 percent, while OWF participants declined. Efforts to promote employment have reduced dependence on cash assistance and improved work supports through Medicaid and Food Stamps (see Figure 3 and Table 2).

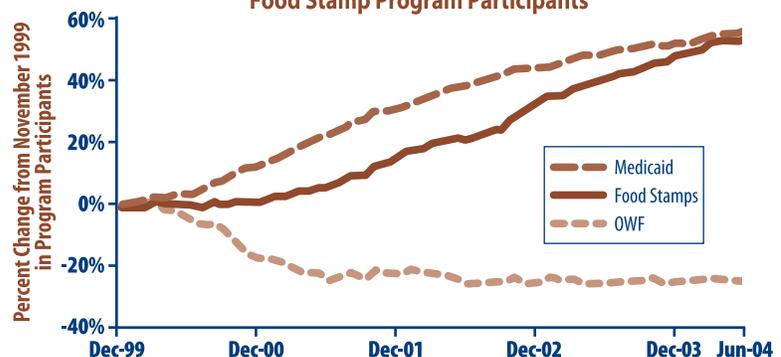
**Child Care.** Many parents who work and participate in employment and training programs require child care. Ohio's 88 CDJFS agencies determine eligibility for child care assistance and help parents locate certified homes or licensed centers. Both OWF participants and non-participants may qualify for child care based on household income level. A monthly average in excess of 94,000 children participated in publicly funded child care in Ohio in SFY 2004.

**Food Stamps and Commodities.** OWF participants, as well as former participants with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level, are eligible for the Ohio Food Stamp program.

The state also provides nutritional assistance through food banks and pantries. For example, in SFY 2004 the state transferred \$5.5 million from TANF-Title XX funds to the Ohio Association of Second Harvest Foodbanks. Ohio food banks helped meet the nutritional needs of almost 410,000 individuals on a monthly basis by distributing 25 million pounds of food through area food banks in SFY 2004.



**Figure 3**  
Percent Change in OWF, Medicaid and Food Stamp Program Participants



### **Overcoming complex issues takes persistence.**

*Pregnant for the third time at 24, Robin tested positive for marijuana during a health care visit. She had already twice failed a job readiness program because of drug tests, and her long-term boyfriend David, the father of her three children, was incarcerated. While completing a substance abuse treatment program, Robin returned to the Clark County Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) and successfully completed a training and mentoring program. She passed her drug screening and found a job at a local hospital. She was named employee of the month after only a short while and has held the job for more than two years. David completed the ex-offender program at OIC, found a job and reunited with Robin. They no longer need public assistance and hope to one day buy their first home together.*

A county effort that helps meet the nutritional and work experience needs in the community is Cincinnati COOKS! It is operated by an area food bank and uses surplus food from the community to train students to work in food services over a 10-week period. Students gain hands-on experience in commercial kitchens, receive certifications and learn life skills. During its three years of operation, 84 students (70 percent) have graduated and nearly two-thirds are working full-time. An employment recruiter commended the programs' graduates by stating, "They are punctual, stay late if needed, take initiative and show wonderful leadership abilities. More importantly, they take great pride in their work." The 200 meals students produce each day help feed the hungry in the area.

**Medicaid.** Medicaid eligibility is aligned with OWF eligibility so all participants have access to quality health care. Upon leaving OWF, former participants may have up to one year of Medicaid to help them transition from public assistance. Additionally, some families may still be eligible for Medicaid through the Ohio Healthy Start and Healthy Families programs.

### **Clothing and Shelter**

Promoting self-sufficiency often begins with meeting basic clothing and shelter needs. Such services are often supported locally with TANF funds. In Lucas County, low-income women who need appropriate clothing for work or job interviews have found help at Suitably Attired, a faith-based "clothing closet." Mentors help clients choose the right clothing style for the job or interview and for the season. Also, the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) provided grants to nonprofit organizations that assist eligible families with housing-related services.

### **Disability Assistance**

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Disability Insurance (DI) provide important sources of income for individuals who have certain physical or mental impairments. Case managers process potential clients' applications, assist with appeals of denied applications, and help the disabled access and maintain employment at their highest functioning levels. Some of this assistance is TANF supported.

**Table 2**  
**OWF, Medicaid and Food Stamp**  
**Program Participants**

	<b>December 1999</b>	<b>June 2004</b>
<b>OWF</b>	259,838	193,744
<b>Food Stamps</b>	669,450	1,028,319
<b>Medicaid</b>	1,127,833	1,755,419

### **Support services provide a safety net for unexpected situations.**

*Leonard, a college graduate who had 18 years of management experience, was the sole provider for his wife and teenage daughter. After recovering from cancer and watching his wife struggle with mental illness, he decided to leave his stressful job. He felt confident that his strong skills and work ethic would quickly land him another job, but a depressed economy made finding one impossible. After draining his family's savings, Leonard and his family received Food Stamps, energy assistance and PRC services. Instructors in a Job Club program empowered him with new job-hunting skills, and Leonard soon found a job. Though he makes less money than before, he no longer needs public assistance, his health has stabilized and he now returns home everyday with a sense of satisfaction.*

### **Domestic Violence Services**

Another potential barrier to self-sufficiency is violence within the home. Domestic violence programs provide emergency shelter and relocation and support services for adults and children who have experienced domestic violence.

It provides prevention, treatment and mentoring services to families who have dependent children and incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

### **Substance Abuse Treatment**

For vulnerable families who struggle with drug and alcohol addiction, the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) administers a substance abuse treatment and mentoring program.

### **Disaster Assistance**

For families who have sustained losses resulting from state-declared natural disasters (e.g., floods, tornadoes, and snow and ice storms), counties provide benefits such as housing repairs, food, clothing, bedding and cooking utensils.

### **Parents and youth benefit from after-school mentoring program.**

*The Greene County Youth Encouraged and Supported (YES) program increases youth developmental assets such as constructive use of time, engagement in learning, life skills and community service through a "Kids Club" and a tutoring program. Housed in a low-income residential complex, the program is led by community volunteers who provide tutoring and mentoring. During the first six months of operation, children received 1,900 contact hours (one adult working with one youth for one hour) of mentoring and tutoring. Survey findings show strong parental support for the program, and teachers also report positive changes in student participants. Since entering the program, one participant, Tiffany, has shown improved attendance, her homework is completed and correct, and she seems to enjoy the learning process. Another program participant, James, entered an essay contest with the topic "What motivates me to learn." He placed third and is looking forward to entering next year's contest.*



**Table 3**  
**Supporting Family Transitions**

TANF Expenditure Categories	Participants	Expenditures (in millions)
Ohio Works First	194,127 / mo. avg.	\$320.9
Child Care	94,391 / mo. avg.	\$237.7
Clothing and Shelter	13,025 / mo. avg.	\$18.9
TANF Housing Program (ODOD)	11,672 families / yr. total	\$3.6
Domestic Violence	203 / mo. avg.	\$0.5
Substance Abuse Treatment and Mentoring (ODADAS)	7,496 clients / yr. total	\$5.0
Disaster Assistance	185 / mo. avg.	\$0.8
Title XX Transfer	n/a	\$74.9
<i>SFY 2004 Total</i>	n/a	\$662.3



# PREVENTING FUTURE DEPENDENCY

Through a number of TANF programs and services, Ohio invests in “at risk” families and youth. Described below are programs and strategies aimed at preventing future dependency. Table 4 displays estimated expenditures and participant information.

## Diversion

Counties use PRC funds to help resolve one-time urgent household problems (e.g., home and car repairs or rent and utility assistance) that, if left unattended, could result in the family needing longer-term public assistance. In Hamilton County, a public-private partnership program called Accountability and Credibility Together (ACT) helped a participant, Patrice, get through a crisis and build a better life for herself and her family. She was delinquent on all of her bills, her marriage was unstable and she had recently had an unplanned baby. “I was down. ACT helped me with everything I was behind on. And they helped me with the baby blues and dealing with stressful situations. If it wasn’t for them, I’d still be struggling.” Patrice was among the 1,650 referrals made to ACT in 2004.

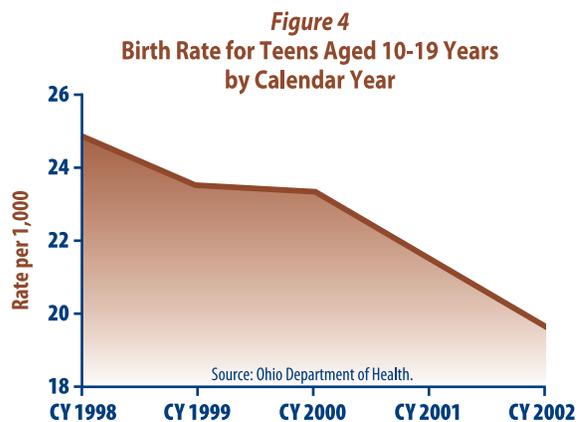
## Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancy Prevention and Family Planning

PRC-funded out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention programs provide family planning, education and support services for TANF-eligible families with incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline. Ohio has achieved success in reducing the rate of births among teens aged 10-19 years. Teen births declined from 25 births per 1,000 in 1998 to 20 per 1,000 in 2002 (see Figure 4).

## Help Me Grow

The Help Me Grow program is a collaborative effort with the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). It promotes health, learning and child safety for children up to three years old. In SFY 2004, all 88 counties received a separate allocation to provide Help Me Grow services. These services included: welcome-home visits to provide infant information to parents of newborns, early start services to promote child health and development, early intervention to identify developmental delays and community outreach to expand enrollment.

Tara’s experience demonstrates how Help Me Grow assists families. Her former lifestyle of drinking and drug abuse did not prepare Tara to be a parent, and she did not want to acknowledge her problems. Once her baby was born, she wanted to give it up for adoption and go back to her former lifestyle. With the encouragement of Help Me Grow home



**Table 4**  
Preventing Future Dependency

TANF Expenditure Categories	Participants	Expenditures (in millions)
<b>Diversion from Long-Term Cash Assistance</b>	577 / mo. avg.	\$1.3
<b>Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancy Prevention</b>	20,036 / mo. avg.	\$3.2
<b>Help Me Grow</b>	22,648 / mo. avg.	\$37.4
<b>Head Start (ODE)</b>	11,672 slots / yr. total	\$56.1
<b>Youth, Education and Support Services</b>	5,234 / mo. avg.	\$8.4
<i>SFY 2004 Total</i>	n/a	\$106.4

visitors in Washington County, Tara sought treatment and counseling and is now alcohol and drug free. She has become a caring mother to her daughter, Emily, having learned parenting skills from Help Me Grow. She even volunteered as a parent representative on the Family and Children First Council, which oversees the Help Me Grow program in Washington County.

### **Head Start**

The Head Start program, administered by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), focuses on early childhood education and development. The program provides eligible 3 to 5 year olds with activities and opportunities designed to improve their cognitive abilities and prepare them for kindergarten and the rest of their lives.

### **Youth, Education and Support Services**

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. These programs include before- and after-school activities, family and youth intervention services (e.g., counseling, tutoring and self-esteem building) and youth workforce services (e.g., career planning and job search techniques).



### ***Young, at-risk mother turns life around.***

*A 10th grade high school student and mother named Shelley was referred to Success Unlimited, a skill building program for at-risk youth in Richland County. Before beginning the program, though, she was arrested for truancy and numerous disorderly offenses. Juvenile Court sentenced her to 90 days of detention and ordered her child to be placed in the custody of Children Services. After her release, she went back to the skill-building program and asked the coordinator, "If I make you mad enough, will you just leave me alone?" After three challenging months, Shelley began to fundamentally change the way she made choices and learned to turn her anger into energy to make positive decisions. As a teen mom, she qualified for the Learning, Earning and Parenting Program (LEAP), which provided her with an incentive to finish high school. She passed her GED and became a nursing assistant with a full-time job in a nursing home. She now hopes to return to school and has happily been reunited with her daughter.*

# PROTECTING CHILDREN AND PRESERVING FAMILIES

Child welfare and family support services focus on family preservation to prevent the unnecessary placement of children outside their homes. When placement is necessary, these services support using relatives as caregivers and strive to achieve effective reunification. Described below are programs and services that seek to protect children and preserve families. Table 5 displays estimated expenditures and participant information.

## Family Preservation

These programs provide counseling, intervention, case management and parent education services for families experiencing crises so severe that children are at imminent risk of removal from their homes. Services are aimed at ameliorating the underlying issues or problems. Generally, services are available 24 hours a day but are time-limited in duration. TANF also helps fund AdoptOHIO in its effort to find permanent homes for foster children.

## Family Reunification

These services provide counseling and support to families with children in foster care when there is a good prospect for successful reunification with their primary families. Examples of services include supervised visitation, mental health and substance abuse counseling, home management instruction, parenting skills training and stress management.

## Kinship Care and Kinship Navigator

These services provide information, referral and support for relatives acting as caregivers, legal

guardians or court-ordered legal custodians responsible for the day-to-day care of minor children. Services may include identifying kinship caregivers, facilitating access to services and referrals for legal services, child care, support groups and parenting education classes.

## Visitation and Mediation

These services link trained monitors with individuals who require supervised visits with minor children. These programs also may provide mediation services to facilitate discussions between parties and help in settlement decisions.

The Perry County Children Services Agency's Family Preservation Program has taken visitation and parent education into the homes of kids who have been or are at risk to be removed from their homes. In cases where the child has already been removed, the caseworker brings the child back in, under supervision, and observes the family in their home. The caseworker offers instruction, including printed materials and videos, on basic child care and other topics ranging from health and hygiene to family budgeting, when appropriate. In the home setting—rather than at the agency—the caseworker can immediately identify problems that might otherwise go unnoticed and observe interaction with other children in the family. In 2004, the Perry County visitation program served about 45 families.

**Table 5**  
**Protecting Children and Preserving Families**

TANF Expenditure Categories	Participants	Expenditures (in millions)
Family Preservation	3,283 / mo. avg.	\$7.5
Family Reunification	485 / mo. avg.	\$1.1
Kinship Care and Kinship Navigator	2,881 / mo. avg.	\$1.0
Visitation and Mediation	665 / mo. avg.	\$0.8
Community Outreach	n/a	\$0.5
AdoptOHIO	1,021 children / yr. total	\$2.0
<i>SFY 2004 Total</i>	n/a	\$12.9

# CONTINUALLY IMPROVING

In an effort to promote independence in Ohio's vulnerable citizens and create value for taxpayers, ODJFS has strengthened its commitment to improving the quality and delivery of TANF services. Recent administrative enhancements include implementing a new performance management system that supports improved access to program information and a continuous improvement process. All of these efforts help make the TANF program more goal-focused, effective and accountable.

## Improving Access to Program Information

Improved data access is helping ODJFS reach better program outcomes. Specific statewide performance standards and goals have been established for key performance measures, including job entry rates, Medicaid/State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) retention, Food Stamp participation, OWF assistance, child care participation, LEAP participation and timely application processing. Performance data on these measures are now being used to guide operational decision-making and strategic direction-setting at the state and local levels.

## Continuous Improvement Process

To move beyond current performance, counties establish targets for continuous improvement. ODJFS assists counties through quarterly reviews to develop and implement continuous improvement plans to strengthen service delivery and participant outcomes at the local level.

For example, the Lucas CDJFS has set specific targets for three measures: Food Stamp payment accuracy, work activities participation and customer service. A survey showed that customer service has improved, with 85 percent of customers satisfied with the service they received. These indicators are expected to improve even more when job-specific measures are put in place.



### ***Integrating priorities and measurement at the local-level to improve customer service.***

*To improve customer service, the Guernsey CDJFS had departments and individual staff members work together to establish achievable goals and objectives. The result was the identification of 32 performance areas as diverse as reduced customer wait time and higher child care participation. County staff review data from a variety of sources, and objectives are monitored on a quarterly basis. The County Administrator states, "If we're doing OK, we keep up the work. If not, we revise up or down or look for a different focus." Because people naturally tend to work toward the goals they set, the result is a positive attitude and high employee buy-in.*

# FUNDING

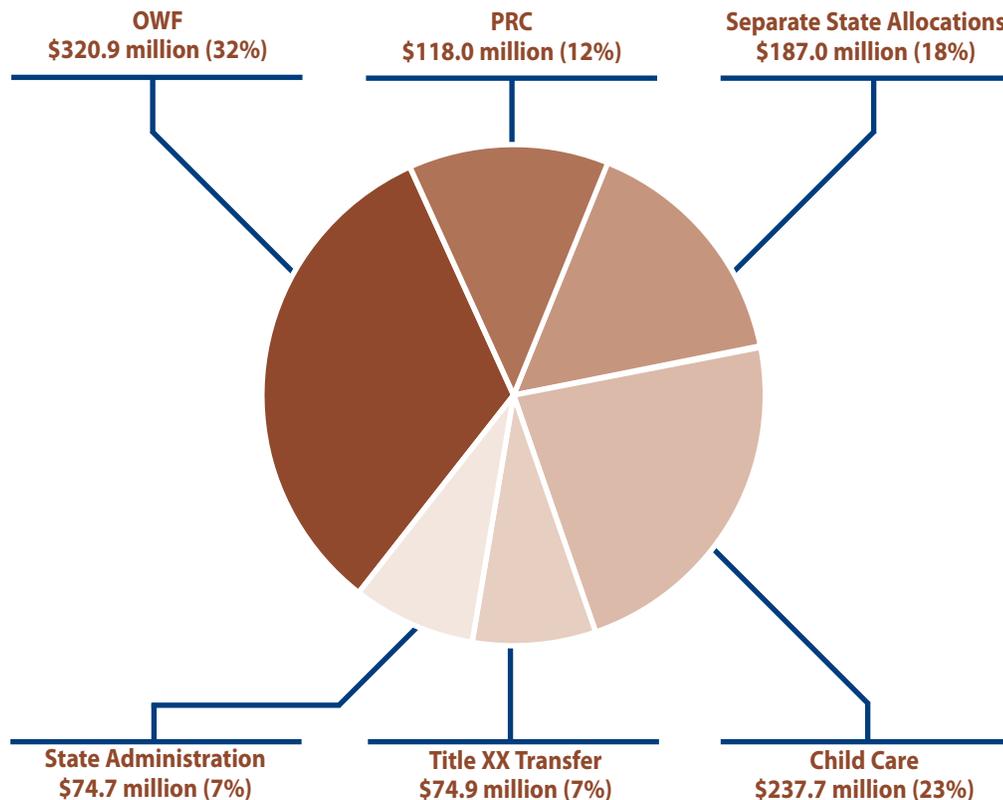
The TANF resources available for SFY 2004 include the following sources and amounts:

Federal Funds (TANF Grant plus High Performance Bonus)	\$ 749,368,260	60%
State Funds (Maintenance of Effort)	331,521,939	27%
County Funds (Maintenance of Effort)	28,460,088	2%
County Incentives	140,589,391	11%
<b>Total TANF Resources Available</b>	<b>\$ 1,249,939,678</b>	<b>100%</b>

# EXPENDITURES

During SFY 2004, TANF appropriations were expended on TANF services through six expenditure categories: OWF, PRC, Separate State Allocations, Child Care, Title XX Transfer and State Administration. Expenditures<sup>2</sup> are those reported by the ODJFS as of November 15, 2004, in the ACF 196 report, the official financial report for the TANF program which is filed with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**Figure 5**  
**TANF Expenditure Categories**



<sup>2</sup> Expenditures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

## PRC

	Expenditures (in millions)	Percent
Help Me Grow	\$37.4	32%
Training, Employment and Work Support	\$35.9	30%
Short-Term Basic Needs	\$20.2	17%
Child Welfare and Family Support	\$10.9	9%
Youth Education and Support	\$8.4	7%
Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancy Prevention	\$3.2	3%
Disaster Assistance	\$0.8	1%
Community and Economic Development	\$0.7	1%
Domestic Violence	\$0.5	<1%
<i>Total</i>	\$118.0	100%

## Child Care

The following child care expenditures for TANF-eligible families for SFY 2004 were confirmed at the time this report was prepared:

TANF Directed Federal Expenditure .....	\$192.3 million
TANF Maintenance of Effort Expenditure .....	\$45.4 million
TANF Transfer to Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) .....	\$0.0
<hr/>	
Total TANF Expenditures .....	\$237.7 million

TANF provides \$293.8\* million or 55.1% of \$533.1 million for publicly funded child care in Ohio.

\*Includes Head Start.

## State Administration

State administrative expenditures primarily consist of state-level administrative costs, county-level 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 the federal cap.

State-Level Administrative Expenditures .....	\$18.5 million
County-Level Administrative Expenditures .....	\$47.0 million
Information Technology Systems Expenditures .....	\$9.2 million
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Total Administration Expenditures .....	\$74.7 million

# STATE SPENDING PLAN

The following reflects the allocation of TANF funds for SFY 2004 based on the ODJFS 2004-05 biennial TANF spending plan. This listing has aggregated a number of specific allocations into larger categories for simplification purposes.

## 1. County Funding

County Allocations.....	\$212,561,155
County Maintenance of Effort–Mandated Share.....	28,460,088
Help Me Grow .....	37,397,984

## 2. State Allocations

Cash Assistance–OWF.....	\$320,932,708
MIS Designations.....	9,224,553
State Operating.....	18,525,363
Targeted Subsidies.....	4,191,198

## 3. Transfers

Child Care (TANF-eligible; direct charge) .....	\$192,308,280
Child Care Maintenance of Effort–CCDF .....	45,403,943
Title XX Transfer .....	74,935,420
Head Start–ODE .....	56,096,300
Drug & Alcoholism Services–ODADAS.....	5,027,710
Housing Assistance–ODOD .....	3,630,629

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Total Obligations.....	\$1,008,695,331
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Prepared by  
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Office of Family Stability  
in cooperation with  
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