

Increasing Opportunity: Improving the Jobs First Employment Services Program

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November 2010

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“I wanted to go to school and get an education. I did NOT want to receive cash assistance. But I had to care for my child, and I was not able to maintain compliance with the Jobs First program if I went to school.”

~former recipient of Temporary Family Assistance, Hartford, CT

(This required state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort or MOE funding.) In FFY 2009, the state spent \$89.2 million on cash assistance and \$18.9 million on JFES out of the total of over \$460 million available from TANF funds and required MOE spending.

Findings:

- ➔ Connecticut must continue to fund a job training/education program for recipients of cash assistance.
- ➔ Federal TANF requirements regarding work participation and eligible training opportunities significantly hinder the JFES program's ability to meet the needs of program participants.
- ➔ Lack of resources has significantly hindered the ability of JFES administrators to provide case management and education and training opportunities.
- ➔ The Jobs First program is overly focused on meeting the federal work participation rate, and therefore cannot focus on helping families secure stable employment, achieve long-term stability, and move out of poverty.
- ➔ Families face multiple barriers to obtaining and maintaining gainful employment, which should be addressed as part of the JFES program.
- ➔ Without increased education and training opportunities in competitive, relevant fields that pay a living wage, families cannot escape poverty.

Executive Summary

In 2009, the Welfare Working Group and the Connecticut Alliance for Basic Human Needs (CABHN) undertook a study of how to improve Connecticut's Jobs First Employment Services (JFES) program. JFES assists parents receiving cash assistance who are required to meet state work participation requirements.

The study consisted of focus groups, surveys and interviews with JFES participants and service providers and other people involved in job readiness programs for low-income people. The study also looked at similar programs around the country, reviewed literature on the issue and identified model programs outside Connecticut.

This report details the results of this study and provides recommendations for improving the JFES program and the related state Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) program and federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

Background:

In 1996, under federal welfare reform, the state/federal family welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), was replaced by the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. Connecticut adopted “Jobs First” as its family welfare program. Jobs First includes cash assistance through TFA and job support through JFES. Jobs First is funded in part by the TANF block grant.

Connecticut is required to meet federal work participation requirements in order to continue to receive its full TANF block grant allocation. In September, 2010, 18,932 families received cash assistance from TFA. 8,202 of these families were required to participate in the JFES program.

Connecticut receives \$267 million a year in federal TANF funds and, in order to receive these funds, must demonstrate that it spends between \$184 and \$196 million in state funds to assist needy families.

Recommendations:

State Jobs First Employment Services/TFA:

1. Shift program focus from work-first to long-term poverty reduction and sustainable employment. This should include intensive case management for JFES participants.
2. Expand available education and training options, allowing participants to gain basic education, hands-on skills and experience that can translate into jobs. This means shifting the focus away from enrolling participants in short-term training that meets federal work participation rate to long-term training that prepares individuals for better jobs.
3. Increase state agency communication and collaboration.
4. Increase the portion of the TANF/MOE funds devoted to employment services and cash assistance.

Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families:

1. Shift program focus from work participation requirements to a more outcome-based model which focuses on moving families out of poverty, rather than just off cash assistance.
2. Permit more education and training options to count toward work participation rates.

I. Introduction

Study Overview

Connecticut's families receiving cash assistance face difficult choices and limited options. The Jobs First Employment Services (JFES) program is intended to equip them with the employment training and education they need to get off cash assistance and become self-sufficient. Sadly, it often provides them with few choices and limited trainings in competitive fields.

This report is based on the experiences of current and past participants of Connecticut's Jobs First Employment Services (JFES) program and the observations of providers and administrators who work with the program's participants.

In the fall of 2009, the Connecticut Alliance for Basic Human Needs (CABHN) conducted a series of nine focus groups throughout the state with approximately fifty current and/or former participants in the JFES program in an effort to learn from program participants which components of the program were helpful to them and which were not. Focus groups were held in Bridgeport, Stamford, Hartford, New Haven, Danbury, Waterbury, Middletown, and Norwich.

In the summer of 2010, members of the Welfare Working Group conducted interviews and surveys with approximately 30 social service providers and administrators, employers, and community college administrators statewide in an effort to assess the efficacy of Connecticut's JFES program from a provider and program administrator perspective.

Participants, providers, and administrators were interviewed in person, over the phone, and through electronic responses to a two-part questionnaire developed by the Welfare Working Group. In addition, we consulted national programs hailed as best practice models providing job training and education to recipients of TANF to study the components that make their programs effective. The states highlighted in this report are Pennsylvania and Washington.

Our goal was to assess effective components of job-training programs to help Connecticut design and implement a more effective program for families in need.

Specifically, we sought to determine:

- What is the experience of participants in the program?
- What are the components of effective job training programs?
- What components of JFES are useful? In what ways could our focus be redirected?
- What models have proven effective in other states?
- How can Connecticut use the JFES program to move families out of poverty, rather than merely off cash assistance?
- What is the most effective way Connecticut could spend the approximately \$17 million it allocates annually to the JFES program?
- What changes should be made to the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program to improve the ability of JFES to help families move out of poverty into self-sufficiency?

The responses we received clearly demonstrate that job training and educational opportunities are keys to moving families out of poverty. The responses also highlight, however, that the current JFES program is not moving families out of poverty and into stable jobs. In fact, of the nearly fifty JFES participants we interviewed, not one felt that she/he had moved out of poverty and into gainful, sustainable employment. None of the participants reported they currently work full-time. Many past participants now maintain part-time, low-wage jobs that do not provide enough income to survive without receiving additional public benefits such as SNAP or Medicaid. Others, despite persistent efforts, are simply unable to find work at all. Participants repeatedly expressed their frustration at the program's inability to truly help them transition from welfare to work.

Funding Overview

The Jobs First Employment Services program is part of Connecticut's family welfare program and is administered by the Department of Labor. The program assists parents receiving cash assistance (Temporary Family Assistance – TFA) who are required to meet state work participation requirements. DOL is also responsible for ensuring Connecticut's compliance with federal work participation requirements under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program.

Since federal welfare reform was adopted in 1996, Connecticut has received \$267 million annually from the federal government's TANF Block Grant to replace federal AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) funds.

In order to draw down the \$267 million in TANF block grant funds, the state must demonstrate that it has continued to provide state funds to assist needy families. These funds are called “Maintenance of Effort,” or “MOE.” Connecticut is required to spend between \$184 and \$196 million annually in state funds to demonstrate maintenance of effort. This creates a pool of \$451-\$463 million annually for Connecticut to spend on activities to help families eligible for assistance under the broad TANF eligibility rules.

Over the past decade the state has reduced the program’s ability to effectively meet the employment and training needs of clients by reducing the percentage of TANF/MOE funds devoted to meeting families’ needs for cash assistance and employment services.

For example, in 1997, \$408.2 million (73.8%) of Connecticut’s TANF/MOE spending was spent on meeting very low-income families’ needs for both cash assistance and employment services. Specifically, Connecticut spent \$320.6 million on cash assistance to families, \$75.5 million on child care for families and \$12.1 million on the JFES program. Connecticut spent no money in the category designated as “other.”

By 2009, however, the amount spent on cash assistance and employment services had dropped to only \$108.1 million (23.3%). Connecticut now spent only \$89.2 million on cash assistance, \$27.2 million on child care, and \$18.9 million on JFES, while it spent \$194.7 million on “other” expenses. Of this \$194.7 million in “other” expenses, \$65.2 million supported the State Department of Education School Readiness program, \$46.3 million funded Department of Children and Families (DCF) Investigations, and \$34.4 million supported DCF case management services. (For further details on TANF/MOE spending over the past 13 years, see Appendix A).

II. What challenges do families face in moving from poverty to sustainable and gainful employment?

The challenges facing participants enrolled in the Jobs First Employment Services programs are extensive. The following are the most commonly reported barriers to employment reported by the participants and providers we interviewed:

“Whoever says ‘When I grow up, I want to be on welfare? Who actually wants to be in this situation?’”

~ Former recipient of Temporary Family Assistance (TFA), Middletown, CT

- **Lack of access to transportation.** This includes infrequent buses to areas outside of cities where many jobs are now located and the difficulty of connecting with several modes of transportation in order to get to a job or training.
- **Lack of access to reliable, consistent child care.** Although JFES participants are eligible for Care4Kids subsidized childcare, they are unable to find consistent access to safe and convenient child care.
- **Lack of basic academic skills which are needed before beginning post-secondary education.**
- **Lack of soft skills needed to succeed in workplace** (i.e. knowledge of workplace etiquette and what is expected of an employee).
- **Lack of job history which makes it difficult to secure even entry-level job** (one administrator reported nearly 80% of her clients have no job history).
- **Lack of high school diploma or GED.** Currently, 45 % of JFES clients have not completed a high school education.
- **Criminal background.**
- **Lack of positive personal and professional relationships.** Many participants lack a consistent coach/mentor/case manager to help them through the process of overcoming their barriers, obtaining job skills or education, and securing stable employment.

III. What are key components of effective job-training/employment programs?

According to those we interviewed and surveyed, the following specific components help move families off cash assistance and into jobs which can sustain a family:

- **Offer different approaches based on differences in families and communities (one size does not fit all)**
 - Flexible program guidelines that focus on the individual and their needs/interests, rather than one-size-fits-all approach
 - Programs geared toward the specific needs and available resources of the community in which the individual lives
- **Provide access to extended education, skills development or training – to enable participants to move out of poverty/low-wage jobs and achieve long-term stability. Programs identified as important are:**
 - Subsidized employment and apprenticeship programs
 - Programs designed to meet a long-term goal, rather than just focusing on getting participants into a job quickly
 - Higher (post-secondary) education
- **Provide individualized support services, including:**
 - Child care, offered at or near the training, education or employment site, and assistance in securing child care
 - Transportation and assistance in securing it
 - Regular one-on-one case management or coaching/mentoring while the individual is enrolled in the JFES program
 - Focus on strengths rather than barriers
 - Mental health interventions
- Additional services to help participants maintain newly gained employment and address new barriers as they arise
- Ideally, initial in-home assessment of family needs. (In-home assessment allows more privacy and increases the opportunity to identify potential barriers to employment and self-sufficiency.)
- **Offer different trainings to meet the different interests of parents (everyone doesn’t want to be a CNA); program offerings matched with participant’s career goals**
 - Programs that combine education/training with work – hands-on education
 - Programs that simulate work environments for participants, helping clients develop soft skills needed in workplace
- **Provide access to training and education in competitive and relevant fields (i.e. train people for where there are jobs)**
 - Education or training that leads somewhere, either to a job or to an additional training opportunity. Participants want to go home with a job, not just a certificate

IV. What models have proven effective in other states?

We consulted national leaders in workforce development who provide services to TANF recipients. Some models hailed as national best practices include:

Pennsylvania KEYS (Keystone Education Yields Success)

Overall goal is to ensure clients acquire the skills to secure and hold a job. Program options include: developmental courses, study and life skills workshops, tutoring, New Choices Career Development, and mentoring.

Important elements of the KEYS program:

- Provides “KEYS student facilitator”, employed through the community colleges, who is committed to helping clients achieve success and support them through the long and difficult process of attaining self-sufficiency; facilitator coordinates closely with TANF agencies
 - Is geared toward enabling TANF recipients to have access to community college programs (i.e. Associates Degrees, certificate and credit-bearing short-term programs).
 - Is established at all 14 community colleges statewide
 - Integrates federal/state requirements and goals for TANF recipients with the requirements of community colleges, assisting participants in negotiating both environments
 - Provides thoughtful guidance to participants to help them make decisions leading to self-sufficiency and improved self-image through community college success
 - Provides an environment that is welcoming and supportive to those
- who have often experienced failure and frustration in a learning environment
- Allows students 24 months to complete their studies, with the potential of two six-month extensions. Pennsylvania allows students to count their entire 24-months as core TANF work activity, even though after the first 12 months, the state cannot count the participants’ education toward the federal work participation rate. The state has found the impact on their work participation rate to be minimal.
 - Assists with child care and transportation support
 - Provides a peer-supported environment for participants, creating “teams” of TANF KEYS participants to hold each member accountable and provide encouragement
 - Believes that moving participants into jobs without providing them with proper training and education only postpones a return to financial difficulties or unemployment

In addition to KEYS, Pennsylvania also has a program called “Move-Up” that provides TANF recipients with literacy and English language skills and education leading to a GED.

Washington I-BEST model (Integrated Basic Education Skills Training)

Goal is to provide participants with transferrable skills that will be helpful at various jobs

Important Elements of the I-BEST Program

- Provides post-secondary education, adult basic education, English as a Second Language courses, tuition assistance, paid work study, Worker Retraining and Opportunity grant
- Integrates language and vocational education, ensuring individualized attention with two teachers per classroom
- Is geared toward non-native English speakers – but not those with a very low-level of English proficiency
- Allows participants to earn college-level credits
- Helps parents get the basic education skills they need to be able to perform effectively at jobs or to move on to higher education to advance employment opportunities
- Recognizes that 6-12 week trainings or programs are not enough for families to overcome the many barriers to employment they face or to develop sufficient skills to move into long-term employment
- Emphasizes that there is not a one-size-fits-all approach to moving people from welfare to stable employment; that it takes a range of programs, services, and partners to move families out of poverty
- Emphasizes moving parents off TANF and out of poverty in the long-term, rather than simply getting the parent into a job

The I-BEST program reports that one of the biggest problems with job training and TANF programs is that not enough time for meaningful education and training is allowed to participants.

V. Recommendations to improve the state Jobs First Employment Services and federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families programs

The following revisions to both the state JFES program and the federal TANF program would serve as an excellent framework for helping families overcome multiple and persistent barriers to self-sufficiency.

State JFES:

1. Devote an additional 5% of TANF/MOE funds to cash assistance and employment services for needy families. This would add an additional \$23 million to the Jobs First Program. These funds could be used to:

- Reinstatement of the recently eliminated programs providing subsidized employment and integrated vocational education and adult basic education services (approximately \$5 million)
- Increase other education and training opportunities and strengthen case management
- Permit extensions of cash assistance for families in which the parents are pursuing needed education, training, and job experiences

2. Shift program focus from work-first to long-term poverty reduction and sustainable employment by addressing participant barriers through intensive case management for JFES participants. Key components of a system with this focus include:

- One-stop, wrap-around services individualized to families, rather than just cash assistance and job training
- On-going assessment of family needs and challenges and early intervention, rather than immediate sanctions. This includes assistance with securing childcare and transportation
- In-home visitation for initial assessment of barriers
- Expanded network of approved Care4Kids providers and timely payment to providers
- Consistently updated Care4Kids provider network list to reflect safe and qualified placements
- Improved continuity in case workers assigned to a family to increase trust, knowledge of family strengths and barriers, and sustained engagement of participants
- Strengths-based and goal-driven case management
- Maximum caseload requirements for caseworkers and supervisors and adequate funding to hire and train staff to meet these requirements
- Improved training for DSS and DOL caseworkers

"They try to get you into programs or trainings quickly because that will allow them to get you off assistance faster – but it won't get you out of poverty."

~ Former TFA recipient,
Norwich, CT

3. Expand available education and training options, allowing participants to gain skills that translate into jobs that pay a living wage.

- Focus on trainings that teach participants marketable job skills
- Waive the 21-33-month time limit for participants enrolled in and committed to pursuing skills and/or higher education
- Provide more trainings in relevant, competitive fields to adapt to a changing job market and employer needs
- Offer varied trainings in recognition that one size does not fit all
- Increase trainings in fields that offer participants the opportunity for upward mobility and self-sufficiency, rather than training for low-paying, dead-end jobs
- Allow more post-secondary education opportunities to fulfill work requirements
- Increase funding for subsidized employment placements



4. Increase state agency communication and collaboration.

- Streamline application and redetermination process for clients. Clients fill out repetitive forms for DOL and DSS. Clients are often confused as to what is expected of them at each place and have difficulty ensuring they meet requirements
- Establish consistent standards for clients across agencies
- Improve communication between Community Colleges and the Department of Labor so that DOL is able to provide participants with detailed information of community college services and program offerings
- Increase oversight of trainings offered. Providers report a difference between what is contracted and what is actually provided

Federal TANF:

1. Shift program focus from work participation requirements to a more outcome-based model which focuses on moving families out of poverty, rather than just off cash-assistance rolls.

- Current work participation measure places unfair burdens on families in crisis and on states as it encourages moving individuals off cash assistance and into jobs quickly
- Program is not designed to ensure families move into gainful, sustainable jobs and achieve self-sufficiency

Permit more education and training options to count toward work participation rates.

- Parents enrolled in cash assistance are often discouraged from pursuing adult basic education or post-secondary educational opportunities because of pressure to participate in activities that count toward federal work participation requirements



“How do you expect people to get a job if they don’t have an education? You have to help people get a real education, not just give them all of these certificates for trainings.”

~ Former JFES participant

VI. Conclusion

Our interviews with JFES participants and social service providers throughout Connecticut show that more effective interventions can be used with participants in the JFES program. The funding for such a job-training program is vital for our state.

Connecticut has the funding needed to improve JFES and help families escape poverty. With modest reallocation of TANF/MOE funds, we can improve employment services to families receiving cash assistance. With these recommended reforms, the program can more effectively serve families in need and help move them off public benefits and out of poverty permanently.

Appendix A



Jobs First: TANF and Temporary Family Assistance

The Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) program is one of three components of the Jobs First program, Connecticut's family welfare program. Jobs First is partially funded by the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. TANF was designed to provide assistance to needy families and to end needy parents' dependence on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage.

Who uses the program?

The TFA program provides income support to poor families with children, including parents, couples, and non-parent "caretaker relatives" who live with a dependent child and pregnant women. Family income must be below the "standard of need" defined by the state. The standard of need is significantly below the federal poverty level. In August of 2010, the TFA program was being utilized by 19,063 families. Of these families, 8,328 were in the "time limited" program, in which the adults in the family are required to participate in work activities, and 10,735 families were "exempt" from work requirements and time limits.

What is provided through the program?

The amount of TFA cash assistance is determined by the number of people in the family, the amount of any other income available to the family, and the part of the state that the family lives in. **The basic monthly payment in most of the state for a family of three is \$576.**

Families also receive child support payments if the state is collecting the support on behalf of a minor child. The support (except for the first \$50) is deducted from the monthly grant.

Families receiving TFA are generally eligible for food stamps and energy assistance.

Getting TFA also means you are eligible for Medicaid (HUSKY) and Extended Medicaid (also known as TMA, transitional medical assistance).

Child care assistance is available to TFA recipients who need child care to accept or retain employment or participate in other activities in their approved employment plan. Such assistance continues until the family's income reaches 75% of the state's median income level.

What does the TFA program cost?

In FFY2009, cash benefits in TFA cost the State of Connecticut about \$89 million. The state receives \$267 million annually through the TANF block grant and must spend \$196 million in state funds

in related programs to show maintenance of effort.

How does the program work?

Basic rules

- **Most families are eligible for 21 months of cash benefits.**

If families remain very poor (income below the amount the family receives in cash assistance) and have complied with program rules, most are eligible for 2 six-month extensions of cash assistance.

- The adults in families which are receiving cash assistance and are not exempt from work requirements must develop an employment plan and follow that plan.

- Unless a family is exempt from time limits and work requirements, there is a 60 month lifetime limit on cash benefits. Domestic violence can be an exception to this 60 month limit.

- While eligible for cash assistance, families can keep earnings up to 100% of the federal poverty level without losing benefits.

Jobs First: TANF and Temporary Family Assistance

Which families are exempt from time limits and work requirements?

- "Child only" cases - families in which the adult caring for the children is not the parent and only the children in the family are counted when determining the amount of cash cash assistance. Often this is a grandparent raising grandchildren.
- Families in which the adult is caring for one or more children under the age of 1 (unless the child was conceived while the parent was receiving TFA).
- Families in which the parent is under the age of 18 and is attending school.
- Families in which the adult is 60 years of age or older
- Families in which the adult is caring for an incapacitated member of the family or has mental and/or physical health problems that prevent work.
- Pregnant women who are unable to continue to work or women who have recently given birth (usually exempt for 6 weeks).

What extensions are available for families after they have received cash assistance for 21 months? (These rules apply only to families which are subject to the time limits and work participation requirements.)

- After the first 21 months of benefits, cash benefit extensions are available in increments of up to 6 months.
- Most families are limited to 2 extensions.
- To qualify for a first or second extension, total family income must be less than the amount the family is receiving in cash assistance (plus \$90, disregarded to allow for work expenses) at the time of application for the extension and must be in compliance with program rules.
- To qualify for a third or higher extension, in addition to the two conditions above, the family must demonstrate that they have two or more significant barriers to employment. Very few families are found eligible for a third extension.

- Families can also qualify for extensions if the adult is unable to work due to domestic violence which prevents the person from obtaining employment. Very few families qualify for this exemption. (8 families in November, 2005, according to DSS).

Can immigrants use the Temporary Family Assistance program?

The federal government bars the use of federal TANF funds to provide benefits to most immigrant families in the first five years of their residence in the United States. But Connecticut provides TFA benefits to documented families who have recently immigrated using state funds, so the program is available to documented immigrants on the same basis as citizens.

Appendix B

How Connecticut Spends its TANF and MOE Funds – 1997 – 2009

Combined TANF and MOE Spending - FFY 1997 – 2009 (in millions of dollars)

TANF is the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant, set up to replace the federal AFDC program. Connecticut is eligible for \$267 million a year in federal TANF funds and we generally receive and spend all that we are eligible for.

MOE stands for Maintenance of Effort funds, the funds that a state is required to spend in order to be eligible to receive federal TANF funds (similar to a match). Connecticut is required to spend \$184 - \$196 million in state MOE funds each year.

The information in the chart below is drawn from reports by the Department of Social Services to the TANF Council or to the Chairs of the Human Services Committee.

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Transfer to SSBG	5.9	24.1	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.2	26.7
Cash Assistance	320.6	202.0	158.4	124.4	125.7	106.8	89.2
Child Care*	75.5	115.0	96.1	38.3	12.5	32.6	27.2
Other Services					0.3	0.1	0
Assistance - Prior Law			6.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.1
Other Work Act/Education (Higher Ed scholarships)			.4	16.8	7.7	1.1	0
GoodNewsGarage; DOL Services; Welfare to Work				1.6	1.2	0.3	0
Employment Services/ IPC	12.1	16.0	16.1	15.1	15.8	21.7	18.9
Transportation/Safety Net			5.1	5.3	4.8	4.0	5.6
Diversion							
Rental Assistance				1.8	2.3		
Energy							
Medicaid for Non-Citizens			5.0	8.3	8.6		
Prevention of Pregnancy*	0	0	21.4	38.9	66.4	76.2	70.3
2 - Parent Family Formation*	0	0	0	18.1	7.7	10.0	11.4
Prior Law*			13.0	15.9	15.5	18.7	20.3
Administration	37.3	37.0	37.0	21.5	28.6	34.3	37.3
Information Technology	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	.5
Family Supportive Housing (DCF)					0.9		
Other*	0	55.0	65.4	126.4	156.6	163.5	194.7
Total	453.9	450.1	452.7	461.5	484.2	498.9	504.2

* for more details, see attached pages.

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OTHER includes:	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	0.7						
State "Medicaid" for Non-Citizens					12.2	18.6	15.1
Faith Based Initiatives				0.1			
Family Violence Prevention							
Outreach Services			2.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	4.2
Supportive Housing (DSS)							0.3
SDE School Readiness			32.9	44.4	54.3	57.7	65.2
SDE Adult Education		0.7	0.8	0.5		0.8	0.7
SDE Family Resource Centers		1.6			0.7		
SDE Priority School Districts							
DCF Case Management Services	28.8	32.2	40.1	40.2	40.1	31.1	34.4
DCF Substance Abuse Screening	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
DCF Trtm't/Prev/Child Abuse	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6
DCF Family Preservation Services	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6
DCF Substance Abuse Services	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
DCF Local Systems of Care		0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
DCF Community Emergency Services		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
DCF Family Violence Services		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
DCF Early Childhood Development		1.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	
DCF Support for Recovering Families			2.6	4.1	0.1		
DCF Child Guidance Clinics							
DCF Family Support Teams				4.5	3.3	3.3	3.5
DCF Supportive Housing							
DMHAS Substance Abuse Grants			0.2				
DMHAS Mental Health Grants			0.9				
DMHAS Managed Service System			0.3				
DCF Investigations			27.2	32.8	36.2	41.2	46.3
DCF Intensive In-home Services			3.7	5.5			
CHEFA Loans to Day Care Centers		2.0					
Certificate Eligibility Development				0.6			
CCMIS (Maximus Contract for CCCP)		7.6	4.8	4.1		7.8	9.5
DCF Individualized Family Support			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
DMR Family Support			0.3				
DMR Respite Centers			0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9
DMR Respite Grants			0.4	0.4		0.4	0.3
Judicial Alternative Incarceration				2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4
Judicial Multi-Systemic Therapy				3.7	3.7	4.0	3.6
Judicial Court-Based Juvenile Assessments				0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
Unspecified MOE (Other)	18.0						
TOTAL*	56.4	54.2	126.6	156.4	163.3	177.0	194.5

PREVENTION OF OUT OF WEDLOCK PREGNANCIES includes:	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
Teen Pregnancy Prevention						
Teen Pregnancy	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.1
SDE Priority School Districts	7.4	7.5	18.1	26.8	25.9	17.6
SDE Priority School Districts ESH	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.3	2.6	3.5
SDE Youth Services Bureau	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.5
SDE Transitional School Districts	0.8					
SDE Interdistrict Coop Grant	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
SDE Young Parents Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
SDE Family Resource Centers		4.3	7.1	6.4	7.0	5.4
SDE Safe Learning Grant		0.2				
OPM LEAP	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
OPM Neighborhood Youth Centers	2.0	1.0		1.6	1.1	2.2
OPM Grants to Boys and Girls Clubs	0.7	0.1				
OPM Children and Youth Development	0.2					
OPM Truancy Prevention	0.6					
OPM Governor's Prevention Partnership	0.5					
DPH Paternity Registry	0.2					
DPH Pregnancy Healthline		0.1				
DCF Early Childhood Development		2.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
DCF Extended Day Treatment			3.9	6.7	5.8	6.2
DMHAS Special Population		2.7	17.1	16.7	19.4	22.5
DMHAS Grants for Substance Abuse		0.3				
DMHAS Governor's Partnership		0.1				
DSS Family Planning		0.1				
Judicial IOM						
Judicial Counseling Services		1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0
Judicial Truancy Services		0.3	0.2			
Judicial STARS		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Judicial JSRC		2.5				
Judicial Juv Justice Center		2.6	3.0			
Judicial Alt Detention Program		2.9	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.3
Judicial Community Detention Program		2.2	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.9
TOTAL	21.5	38.7	66.2	76.5	75.3	70.4

*In some cases, notably 2001, total does not match the total on the summary reports because the spending reports to the federal government were revised and no revision of the more detailed report to the Legislature was prepared.

CHILD CARE includes:	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
Employment Services Child Care	2.8	10.1	0.6	0.8	4.5	4.4
Work Related Child Care	13.8					
Child Care Certificate Program	16.7	12.6	2.0	18.3	26.4	10.5
Transitional Child Care	26.9		10.0	13.6	22.6	12.3
SDE School Readiness	35.5	15.7				
Child Day Care						
TOTAL	95.7	38.4	12.6	32.7	53.5	27.2
2-PARENT FAMILY FORMATION includes:						
Fatherhood Initiative		0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
DOC Education and Training		9.7	4.1	5.8	2.2	2.1
DOC Addiction Services for Non-Custodial Parents		7.5	2.8	3.5	6.6	8.6
DMHAS Problem Gambling		0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
TOTAL		18.1	7.6	10.0	9.4	11.3
PRIOR LAW includes:						
DCF Case Management Services	3.1	10.2	9.0	11.8	13.8	14.4
DCF Family Preservation	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
DCF EA Foster Care & Res. Treatment	6.6	4.5	3.7	4.5	4	3.7
DCF Foster Care "Non-Claimable Balance"			2.0	1.7	1.4	1.6
TOTAL	10.9	15.9	15.5	18.7	19.8	20.2

The Welfare Working Group consists of approximately 25 dedicated advocates who have worked together since 1995 to monitor the impact of Connecticut's family welfare program and the federal TANF program on low-income families and to propose policies to improve the program.

CABHN is a statewide advocacy and outreach network committed to helping CT families meet their basic needs, achieve self-sufficiency and attain economic security. It is also a participating member of the Welfare Working Group.

