AOF House Budget Review
Friday, May 10, 2019
The Ohio House Passed the Budget 85-9

- Broad bipartisan support
- Personal income tax cuts across the board
- Increases legal age to purchase cigarettes to 21
- More money for education and children’s services
AOF applauds the Ohio House’s recognition that investing in Ohio builds a better future. This budget includes important investments in Ohioans and Ohio communities which will promote and support family stability and self-sufficiency,” said AOF Co-Chair Steve Wagner.

“However, the basic needs of Ohio’s children and families have been ignored for too long, and our most vulnerable have fallen further away from the quality of life we would expect in a state as prosperous as Ohio. More can be done to truly improve the lives of children and families now, and for generations to come.
While Sub HB 166 boosts investment in some social determinants of health, deeper investment is needed in early care and education, food assistance, protective services for seniors, direct aid and job training for the poorest families, public transportation funding and refundability for the earned income tax credit,” said Tara Britton, AOF Co-Chair.

“The important investments we see in this budget -and the investments necessary to improve systems across the spectrum of health and human services-should be supported by predictable and sustainable state-based funding now, and in the future. We must follow through on the Governor’s commitment to help those who have been left behind.
• **Maintain proposed targeted investments for mental health and addiction services.** The resources included in Governor DeWine’s executive budget and maintained by the House effectively respond to the addiction and mental illness public health crisis facing our state. AOF looks forward to working collaboratively with policy makers and other stakeholders to help advance the important recommendations outlined in the initial RecoveryOhio Advisory Council Report.

• **Ensure that older adults in all counties are safe** from neglect, abuse and exploitation by increasing funding for Adult Protective Services to at least $10 million per fiscal year with a base allocation of $65,000 per county and the remainder distributed by formula, so that every county can employ full-time staff and support services to meet APS standards. Sub HB 166 provides for around $48,000 per county. (Amendment: Rep. Romanchuk-$65K per county)

• **Invest in state infrastructure for the 2020 U.S. Census** to ensure each Ohioan is counted for the equitable and accurate distribution of public funds and representation in Congress
• **Increase investment in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T)** to support voluntary employment and training activities that increase self-sufficiency for SNAP participants. (Amendment: Reps. Romanchuk and West)

  Investing $4 million in GRF per year would allow state and county JFS agencies to develop the administrative infrastructure needed for existing SNAP 50-50 eligible E&T initiatives to draw down 50% reimbursement of their investment from the USDA’s SNAP to Skills program.

• **Invest in publicly funded child care and preschool programs by expanding eligibility for publicly funded child care from 130% FPL to 200% FPL**, supporting all providers in Ohio’s Step Up to Quality rating and improvement system, and creating a coordinated early childhood system that eliminates silos between publicly funded programs serving young children. This system must be supported by a dedicated, sustainable funding stream.

• **Increase the Ohio Works First benefit level by $100 per month for all family sizes** using TANF dollars intended to help poor families.
• Provide an additional $10 million per year for the Ohio Association of Foodbanks to address hunger for 1 in 7 Ohioans.

• Formally establish the Pregnancy Associated Mortality Review (PAMR) committee and require more frequent reporting of the committee’s overall findings.

• **Make the state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refundable** to reward work and make a difference for low-income families. AOF lauds lawmakers’ recent improvements to the EITC. However, refundability is the most powerful aspect of the EITC. We welcome a balanced approach to institute a refundable EITC that would be meaningful to the poorest Ohio families.

• **Invest additional dollars in public transit.** The General Assembly appropriated $70 million GRF dollars in the Transportation Budget for public transit. However, according to the 2015 Statewide Transit Needs study, the state should have started investing $125 million a year in 2015, rising to $185 million by 2025, to meet public transit needs in Ohio – far more than what is appropriated in the transportation budget and the operating budget.
• Fully fund and preserve the Medicaid expansion as it exists today, without increased costs, premiums, changes to eligibility group and additional onerous work requirements.

**Near Miss: Healthy Ohio Program NOT Healthy for Ohio**
What’s Next?

• Week of May 13th- Subcommittee hearings
• Senate vote TBD
• June 20th-June 26th- Conference Committee
• June 26th or 27th- Senate vote on Conference Committee Report
Joree Novotny, Director of Communications and Grants Management

Ohio families need our support.
Ohio Food Insecurity Rates

2016: 15.1%

2017: 14.5%
FOOD INSECURITY RATES

MIDWEST: 11.4%

OHIO: 14.5%
1 in 7 Ohioans and 1 in 5 Ohio Children are food insecure
Food Insecurity Rates - Ohio Counties

1. Athens County - 19.3%
2. Cuyahoga County - 18.4%
3. Lucas County - 17.5%
4. Scioto County - 17.4%
5. Hamilton County - 17.2%
6. Adams County - 17.2%
7. Montgomery County - 17.0%
8. Meigs County - 16.5%
9. Franklin County - 16.5%
10. Mahoning County - 16.4%
MEET OUR FAMILY

This family is going to walk us through a typical month for nearly 14.5% of Ohioans.

This is a family of four from Ohio. Each adult works full time, 40 hours a week. Sophie is a fourth grader and Noah goes to daycare while his parents work.

The family makes regular visits to the food pantry to make ends meet. This is their only option.

FOOD INSECURITY RATE IN OHIO

14.5%

ESTIMATED PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY AMONG FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN OHIO

- 37% Above Other Nutrition Program threshold of 185% poverty
- 13% Between 130%-185% poverty
- 51% Below SNAP threshold 130% poverty

View more Map the Meal Gap data at: map.feedingamerica.org
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map.feedingamerica.org
Ohio families need our support.
THE OHIO CENSUS ADVOCACY COALITION
MAKING SURE ALL OHIOANS COUNT

AOF Budget Presentation

erin davies, consultant
Children’s Defense Fund – Ohio
2020 Census

- U.S. Constitutional Mandate, Article 1, Section 2
- Apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives
- Conduct redistricting at the federal, state, and local levels
- Distribute over $675 billion federal dollars to state and local governments
- Provide statistical support for grant applications
- Help community plan for future needs
What impact does the 2020 Census have on Ohio

FUNDING

and

REPRESENTATION
In FY 2016, Ohio received $33,529,663,507 through 55 federal programs guided by 2010 Census data.

Medicaid: $15,506,012,000
SNAP: $2,396,032,919
Highway Planning and Construction: $1,429,624,834
Low-Income Housing: $516,562,039
SCHIP: $352,648,000
Foster Care: $253,550,127
Transit Grants: $222,568,000
Business Loans: $44,707,000

Source: George Washington Institute of Public Policy: Counting for Dollars 2020
We must ensure that our democracy is responsive and that our congressional representatives understand the challenges and opportunities in Ohio.

Any undercount in our state jeopardizes the lose of one or two of our Congressional seats and Ohio's influence in Washington.
Ohio's Hard-to-Count Populations

For your district, visit https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ohio's HTC Communities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live in HTC neighborhoods</td>
<td>1,439,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with no internet access or dial up-only</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population reported their races as Black</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population is Hispanic</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children under 5</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population born outside the U.S.</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population in poverty</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population near poverty</td>
<td>18%</td>
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What Ohio can do to ensure a complete and accurate count?

**FUNDING**
- Funding for staffing the Ohio Complete Count Commission (organization and coordination of state efforts, tracking metrics and reach)
- Integration of census messaging into all state communication channels from agencies
- Targeted outreach to HTC areas
- Development of communications material
- Grants to organizations in HTC communities
- Get-Out-The-Count efforts

**LEADERSHIP**
- Local leaders have the important role of government communicators, being able to answer questions about the Census and instilling trust in the government
- Convening local nonprofits and advocacy organizations to do outreach in your community
- Coordinating efforts in your districts and finding innovative ways to reach constituents
What other states have done

**Outreach to Immigrant Communities**
In households with language barriers, kids often serve as translators for parents. So officials in different states say they’re seeking to incorporate the Census into the K-12 curriculum and doing additional translations of materials beyond the 12 languages translated by the census.

**Kiosks**
For the first time, Americans will have the option of completing the Census online in 2020 instead of filling out a paper questionnaire. But many poorer households, already among the most difficult to count, lack Internet access. To bridge the digital divide, a number of governments plan to set up kiosks at different locations where residents can complete and submit their responses online. Locations include libraries, parks, airports, clinics, and houses of worship.

**All Hands on Deck**
Given the anticipated staffing constraints for the 2020 Census, many states and localities are planning to rely extensively on their own workforces to engage the public. While they’ve played roles in prior counts, the breadth and scope of mobilization efforts is widening for next year. California previously contracted with counselors in the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program to discuss the Census with their clients, who are among the most frequently undercounted. Other types of state-level departments with caseworkers might employ similar approaches.

**Resource Sharing**
Across the country, state are exploring public-private partnerships to pool funding and share data. Through consolidation, entities can remove barriers and make dollars easier to access.

Source: Governing.com: A Better Count
### OCAC Budget Ask:
**$2.65 million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 FTEs for 2 years to support the State CCC</td>
<td>$375,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide CCC events</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional funding for <strong>regional planning and mapping</strong> in hard-to-count areas:</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Targeted <strong>supplemental outreach</strong> for census tracts</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outreach material development, design and printing</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications &amp; Outreach Campaign</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mini-grants for HTC Communities ($10K each for 100 communities)</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creation of a <strong>statewide organization</strong> to work with HTC communities/grassroots organizations</td>
<td>$375,000</td>
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OCAC Budget Request Status:

• Statewide Complete Count Committee has been established through Executive Order.
• Amendment was drafted in the House, but not included in the budget.
• Senate has drafted amendment and is being submitted.
Questions?

RESOURCES:

www.ohiocensus.org

National Conference of State Legislators: 2020 Census Resources and Legislation

www.censuscounts.org

U.S. Census Bureau: Hard-to-Count Maps
https://www.censushardtountmaps2020.us/