

# Consumer Group Snapshot

## Families Needing Support for Child Rearing

Consumer Category:  
**Family Issues**



February 2007

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<b>CONSUMER GROUP: Families needing support for child rearing</b>	
<b>THE CONSUMERS</b>	See Attachment 1: Family of Services & Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix
<i>Stage One: At Risk</i> (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)	Family stress can be defined as a real or imagined imbalance between the demands on the family and the family’s ability to meet those demands (Thames and Thomason, 1997). <sup>1</sup> In the definition of family stress, the demands in the family are commonly referred to as stressors. “A stressor is a life event or transition that happens in the family. It can be either positive or negative and can cause a change in the family’s coping pattern. While it is difficult to quantify these numbers, divorce, single parenting, and unmarried child bearing are a few of the major causes of major family stress” (Shiano and Sandham, 2004). <sup>2</sup> However, any family may experience stressors at various points in the trajectory of child rearing.
<i>Stage Two: In Crisis</i> (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)	<p>Comparison by year in Cuyahoga County:<sup>3</sup> (Note: all percentages are of the Census data for the respective year.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>County Population</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>1990: 1,412,140</b></li> <li>○ <b>2000: 1,393,978</b></li> <li>○ <b>2001: 1,350,242</b></li> <li>○ <b>2002:1,348,871</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Married individuals, including those without children</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1990, 563,842 (39.9 percent)</li> <li>○ 2000, 523,174 (37.5 percent)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Divorced individuals 15 years and older, including those without children</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1990, 110,196 (7.8 percent)</li> <li>○ 2000, 123,329 (8.8 percent).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Separated individuals 15 years and older, including those without children</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1990, 24,331 (1.7 percent)</li> <li>○ 2000, 21,386 (1.5 percent).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Families with children &lt;18 years</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>1989, 179,591</b></li> <li>○ <b>1999, 181,264</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Families with children &lt;18 years living below poverty</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1989, 33,215 (18.5 percent)</li> <li>○ 1999, 29,337 (16.2 percent)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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- **Married families with children <18 years**
  - 1989, 120,637 (67 percent)
  - 1999, 110,919 (61.2 percent)
- **Married families with children <18 years living below poverty**
  - 1989, 6,835 (3.8 percent)
  - 1999, 5,651 (3.1 percent)
- **Single female-headed families with children less than 18**
  - 1989, 51,703 (28.7 percent)
  - 1999, 59,098 (32.6 percent).
- **Single female-headed families with children less than 18 living below poverty**
  - 1989, 24,625 (13.7 percent)
  - 1999, 21,497 (11.9 percent).
- **Single male-headed families with children less than 18**
  - 1989, 7,251 (4 percent)
  - 1999, 11,247 (6.2 percent)
- **Single male-headed families with children less than 18 living below poverty**
  - 1989, 1,755 (1 percent)
  - 1999, 2,189 (1.2 percent)
- **Births to unmarried mothers**
  - 1990, 8,681 (38.48 percent)
  - 2000, 8,060 (42.67 percent)
  - 2002, 7,515 (43.25 percent)
- **Number of teen births ages 10 to 19 years<sup>4</sup>**
  - 1998, 2,573
  - 1999, 2,362
  - 2000, 2,324 (0.2 percent)
  - 2001, 2,178 (0.2 percent)
  - 2002, 1,939 (0.1 percent)

Per North Carolina Cooperative Extension Services (1993):<sup>5</sup>

“Many families are unhealthy or dysfunctional because of alcoholism, chemical, or drug



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<p>Risk Factors</p>	<p>Factors that compromise family stability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• closely spaced children;</li> <li>• controlling style using physical punishment;</li> <li>• family violence;</li> <li>• family conflict, unrealistic expectations about being a parent;</li> <li>• lack of social support;</li> <li>• low self-esteem;</li> <li>• mental illness;</li> <li>• negative attitude about children;</li> <li>• parental history of abuse/neglect;</li> <li>• parental unemployment;</li> <li>• parenting a child with special needs;</li> <li>• poverty/economic stress (a primary predictor of family instability/child well-being);<sup>6,7</sup></li> <li>• substance abuse;</li> <li>• stress; and</li> <li>• teen parenting.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul> <p>The increase in the number of grandparents raising grandchildren also creates stress in a family. Grandparents must deal with the stress of adjusting their lives to accommodate the needs of their grandchildren. The adult child of the grandparent also experiences the guilt that comes with knowing he/she is unable to successfully rear their own child (the grandchild). An additional stress is the difficulty dealing with the sometimes special needs of the children.<sup>9</sup></p>
<p>Historic Trend Line</p>	<p>Nationally, marriage rates declined over the past four decades, divorce rates, unwed childbearing rates, and cohabitation rates increased. While many of these trends stabilized over the 1990s, currently one-third of births in the United States are to unmarried parents.<sup>10</sup> Of the remaining two-thirds of children born to married parents, a projected 40 percent will experience their parents' divorce. In some communities, 70 percent of births are to unmarried parents.</p> <p>In Cuyahoga County between 1990 and 2000, the number of persons married and separated decreased both numerically and as a percentage of the total population, while the number</p>

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	<p>and percent of divorced persons increased.</p> <p>Between 1989 and 1999 in Cuyahoga County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a decrease in the number and percent of families with children under 18 and those married with children of the same age.</li> <li>• Single headed households, both male and female, increased numerically and as a percentage of families.</li> <li>• With the exception of single male headed households living below poverty, all other family types living below poverty decreased numerically and as a percentage of families.</li> </ul> <p>Between 1990 and 2002, births to unmarried mothers decreased numerically, but increased as a percent of the population in Cuyahoga County.</p> <p>The number of births to teens ages 10 to 19 years steadily decreased in Cuyahoga County between 1998 and 2002.<sup>11</sup></p>
Influencing Factors Underlying Historic Trend Line (+/-)	<p>While there are several theories explaining the increase of out-of-wedlock births in the past 30 years, advances in reproductive technology and the erosion of the “shotgun marriage” appear to be most supported by existing data.<sup>12</sup></p> <p>The large increase in divorce rates in the 1970s was bolstered by the introduction of no-fault divorce laws, the reduction in fertility as a result of improved methods of contraception, and the legalization of abortion. However, most scholars believe that the single most important social change that made divorce possible was the increase in the employment of women and the corresponding economic independence that employment provided.<sup>13</sup></p>
Life Trajectory	<p>Adequate pre-natal care ⇒ Adequate access to health care ⇒ Early intervention and prevention of biological or mental disabilities ⇒ Participation in quality child care and early learning experiences ⇒ Parents knowledgeable of child development ⇒ Caring adults providing supervision ⇒ Family stability ⇒ Academic success</p>
Consumer Impact Strategy	<p>Early identification of families at risk, providing parents with knowledge of child development and effective parenting skills, providing other comprehensive family supports that contribute to family system stability, and helping families to utilize informal and formal support systems</p>

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	more effectively.
Future Projection	<p>Experts note the difficulties of forecasting family trends; however, high rates of divorce are not expected to decline given continued high premiums placed on marital happiness and individual choice and breakdown of gender-based division of labor. Additionally, a decline in unmarried parenthood is not likely given the high percentage of currently unmarried parents, continued high rates of female employment, and the recent failure of several national campaigns which attempted to “restigmatize” unmarried parenthood (Furstenberg, 1994).<sup>14</sup></p> <p>Per Pew Research Center<sup>15</sup>:            “Since 1994, the General Social Survey (GSS), conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, has asked respondents every few years to compare their own standard of living with that of their parents when they were the same age - and also with what they think their children's will be when they grow up to be the same age. Last year, a New York Times poll also asked those questions. Those surveys focus specifically on standard of living, and ask about one's own children and parents, rather than about all children and parents. The GSS and New York Times surveys show that respondents by heavy margins believe that they have done better than their own parents, and by strong but not quite as lopsided margins believe that their own children will grow up to do better than they've done. Keep in mind that people tend to be more upbeat when asked about their own children's future than when asked about the future of children in general. And also note that, in the GSS and New York Times trend line, optimism about one's own children's future was higher in the late 1990s (coinciding with a rising economy), but has since fallen back a bit. The future, in short, looks a bit less rosy than it did at its peak for many American families. There could be many reasons - worries about terrorism, personal security, moral values, standard of living, what have you. Since 2002, satisfaction with the overall state of the country has also declined. So in America circa 2006, there is declining contentment with the present and growing pessimism about the future.”</p>

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<b>THE SAFETY NET:</b> Which of the 80 safety net core services are needed to empower consumers to positively alter their life trajectory?	
<i>Stage One: At Risk</i>	<p><b>Primary Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clothing</li> <li>• Family Support Centers/Outreach</li> <li>• Family Violence Prevention</li> <li>• Parenting Education</li> </ul> <p><b>Supportive Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Counseling Services (Outpatient Mental Health Facilities)</li> <li>• Housing Counseling</li> <li>• Money Management</li> <li>• Teen Parent/Pregnant Teen Education Programs</li> </ul>
<i>Stage Two: In Crisis</i>	<p><b>Primary Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clothing</li> <li>• Family Support Centers/Outreach</li> <li>• Family Violence Prevention</li> <li>• Parenting Education</li> </ul> <p><b>Supportive Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Food</li> <li>• Food Bank</li> <li>• General Counseling Services (Outpatient Mental Health Facilities)</li> <li>• Housing Counseling</li> <li>• Money Management</li> <li>• Teen Parent/Pregnant Teen Education Programs</li> </ul>
<i>Stage Three: Stabilized</i>	<p><b>Primary Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Support Centers/Outreach</li> <li>• Family Violence Prevention</li> <li>• Parenting Education</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>Supportive Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Counseling Services (Outpatient Mental Health Facilities)</li> <li>• Money Management</li> <li>• Teen Parent/Pregnant Teen Education Programs</li> </ul>
<p>Intended or Unintended Philosophy Underlying Service Delivery (i.e., assumptions about what will work)</p>	<p><i>Historical philosophy:</i> Focused exclusively on family development<sup>16</sup> and emphasized assistance to individuals' families in crisis.<sup>17</sup></p> <p><i>Current philosophy:</i> Delivery of services to support parents with child rearing has taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A more preventative focus;</li> <li>• A more interdisciplinary focus to attempt to respond to massive changes in the needs, structures, poverty levels, and formation of patterns of families and the policies that are designed to remedy the increasingly complex problems they face;<sup>18</sup> and</li> <li>• Recognizes that families are rooted in communities and that these environments play a major role both in contributing to stress factors as well as in providing resources and opportunities.<sup>19</sup></li> </ul> <p>Principles provided by Family Support America include:<sup>20</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Staff and families work together in relationships based on equality and respect.</li> <li>• “Families are resources to their own members, to other families, to programs, and to communities.</li> <li>• “Programs affirm and strengthen families’ cultural, racial, and linguistic identities and enhance their ability to function in a multicultural society.</li> <li>• “Programs are embedded in their communities and contribute to the community-building process.</li> <li>• “Programs advocate with families for services and systems that are fair, responsive, and accountable to the families served.</li> <li>• “Practitioners work with families to mobilize formal and informal resources to support family development.</li> <li>• “Programs are flexible and continually responsive to emerging family and community issues.</li> </ul> <p>“Fatherhood, the effects of both involvement and absence, has become an increasingly</p>

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researched and addressed role in the delivery of services supporting parents raising children. As one study funded by the National Center on Fathers and Families states, early histories of fatherhood proposed simplified models based on relationships among production, consumption, and the private family, whereas recent histories of fatherhood focus on continuing diversity and complexity, incorporating insights from social history, family sociology, and developmental psychology. Early studies of fatherhood tended to over-generalize for the entire society based on the experience of those who were white and middle-class. As we learn more about fatherhood in the past we need to guard against the tendency to artificially homogenize men’s experiences across class and ethnic lines. The diversity of the forms that fatherhood assumes needs to be recognized.”<sup>21</sup> Little research has compared male against female single-parent homes.<sup>22</sup>

Some diverse perspectives for how family policy should adapt to the changes in the family structure from:<sup>23</sup>

- Child psychologist, Wade Horn: “...healthy two-parent families are the best way to raise children and therefore should be actively promoted by government initiatives.”
- Economist, Nancy Folbre: “...the government’s role lies not in prescribing family arrangements but rather in recognizing and fostering the importance of caregivers within all families, conventional or otherwise.”
- Will Marshall and Isabel Sawhill: “...the need for more initiatives that demand personal responsibility from parents, as well as for an increase in workplace flexibility and the establishment of universal preschool programs.”
- Policy analysts, Samuel Preston, Frank Furstenberg Jr., and Irwin Garfinkel: “...look at the merits of the conservative and liberal arguments. Each suggests that marriage promotion alone is not enough to ensure a happy, healthy, and prosperous future for American children who are caught up in the vortex of family change. They agree that government investments in children, however, can promote superior developmental outcomes and even potentially encourage traditional families by enlarging the pool of ‘marriageable’ individuals for the next generation.”

What Works?

The following is a sampling of family strength indicators around five dimensions measured in two surveys: the 2002 National Survey of America’s Families and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997.<sup>24</sup> Note that the 1997 study is the most current longitudinal study available.

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**Parental Positive Mental Health**

According to the 2002 National Survey of America’s Families:

- “The majority of children live with a parent who reported that he or she felt calm or peaceful all or most of the past month (58 percent).
- “The majority of parents described themselves as having been a happy person all or most of the past month (71 percent).”

**Household Routines**

According to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997, the majority of children live in families that do adhere to regular routines. For example, data from the survey show that:

- “72 percent of adolescents eat dinner with their families at least five days a week.<sup>25</sup>
- “81 percent of adolescents live in households where routine household tasks are performed at least five days a week.”

**Time Use**

Data on very young children from the National Survey of America’s Families and data about older children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997 show that:

- “About a quarter of all children under age 5 (26 percent) go on outings (such as to the park, a grocery store, or a playground) with family members about once a day, while another 58 percent are taken out several times a week. In other words, 84 percent of preschoolers go on outings frequently.
- “About half of 12- to 14-year-olds (48 percent) report that they ‘do something fun’ with their families (such as playing a game or going to a sporting event) three or more days a week.”

Tabulations of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997 data also provides some evidence that reports of having fun with one’s family are associated with better outcomes for adolescents. These adolescents are more likely than others to avoid delinquent behaviors, substance use, suspension from school, and high levels of behavior and emotional problems.

**Communication and Praise**

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997<sup>26</sup> asks adolescents about both their parents. The survey results indicate that:

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- “The majority of adolescents have mothers (76 percent) and fathers (70 percent) who usually or always praise them for doing well.
- “More than half of adolescents (54 percent) report that they turn to one of their parents, rather than to a friend, another relative, or to no one, when they have problems.

“Adolescents who have parents who are generous with praise, as well as adolescents who rely on parents for advice when they have problems, are less likely than others to be suspended from school; to be delinquent; and to use marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco. They are also less likely to have a high level of behavior and emotional problems or to have a limiting learning or emotional problem.”

**Monitoring, Supervision, and Involvement**

Data reported by young adolescents in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997 indicates that the residential parents of adolescents typically do know their adolescent’s friends, their friends’ parents, their teachers and school activities, and where adolescents spend their time. Mothers of adolescents seem more likely to know these things than fathers. Specifically:

- “57 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers know almost everything or everything about their adolescent’s close friends, according to the young adolescent.
- “41 percent of mothers and 29 percent of fathers know the parents of their adolescent’s close friends.
- “70 percent of mothers and 49 percent fathers know their adolescent’s teachers and school activities.
- “73 percent of mothers and 55 percent of fathers know whom their adolescent is with when he or she is not at home.”

Analyses show that these measures of parental monitoring are also related to the adolescent outcomes cited above, namely, a decreased likelihood of suspension from school, delinquent behaviors, substance use, and a high level of behavioral and emotional problems.

**Parent-Child Warmth and Supportiveness**

Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997 indicate that adolescents in general have warm and supportive relationships with their residential parents. Again, this

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data is provided by the adolescents, not the parents. The survey finds that:

- “The majority of adolescents think highly of their parents (85 percent for mothers and 81 percent for fathers)
- “Most agree that their parents are people they want to be like (59 percent for mothers and 58 percent for fathers.)
- “Most enjoy spending time with their parents (81 percent for mothers and 77 percent for fathers).
- ‘Moreover, 79 percent of adolescents report that their mother usually or always helps with what is important to them, and 67 percent report that their fathers help them.
- “Such warm and supportive relationships with parents are consistently associated with good adolescent outcomes in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1997. Each of the indicators of warmth in the survey is related to a decreased likelihood of suspension from school, behavioral and emotional problems, delinquent behavior, and substance use.”

There are some best practices for supporting specific parent populations.

- What works to support teen parents are programs that encourage teens to stay in school, consider the developmental needs of the teens and their babies, and address teens’ psychological issues such as anxiety and depression; antisocial behaviors; substance abuse; level of intellectual functioning; and prior physical, sexual, or emotional abuse (Brown, Margaret. n.d.).<sup>27</sup>
- What works for grandparent and other kinship caregivers are programs that recognize the possibly compromised health of the caregiver, have an attitude of partnership, provide support groups based on the expressed needs of caregivers, have a component to assist with emergency needs, assist the caregiver in acquiring entitled services (such as food stamps or Medicaid), organize recreational and cultural enrichment activities for caregivers and children to do together, provide or coordinate respite, and provide information on unique legal issues faced by kinship households (Michigan Office of Services on Aging, 2003).<sup>28</sup>
- Taken from the National Center on Fathers and Families’ “Seven Core Learnings,” what works for fathers are programs that are “gendered” or respect and recognize roles of masculinity, recognize that fathers care (even if they show it in unconventional ways) and that their presence matters, provide extra support for young fathers and mothers to develop skills to share parenting responsibility, recognize that the transition from

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	<p>biological father to committed parent has significant developmental implications, and recognize that behavior of young parents, both fathers and mothers, are influenced significantly by intergenerational beliefs and practices from within family origin.<sup>29</sup></p>
<p>What Doesn't Work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A study by the Foellinger Foundation (2002) found that the term “parent education” has a negative stigma because it implies that parents have deficits that need correction.<sup>30</sup> The study found that alternative terms such as <i>parent enrichment</i>, <i>parent empowerment</i>, <i>family education</i>, <i>family life education</i>, <i>parent support</i>, and <i>family support</i> were better received.</li> <li>• Not utilizing program models that have been proven to be effective. In the past 20 years, prevention researchers have developed and tested a number of effective parenting and family interventions; however, only about 10 percent of practitioners are implementing these family-strengthening programs and only about 25 percent are implementing these with fidelity.</li> </ul> <p>A dysfunctional family is one in which members suffer from fear, anger, pain, or shame that is ignored or denied. Underlying problems may include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A family member’s addiction to drugs, alcohol, relationships, work, food, sex, or gambling;</li> <li>• The existence of physical, emotional, or sexual abuse; and</li> <li>• The presence of a family member suffering from a chronic mental or physical illness.</li> </ul> <p>Dysfunctional families do not acknowledge that problems exist. They don’t talk about them or confront them. As a result, family members learn to repress emotions and disregard their own needs. They become “survivors.” They develop behaviors that help them deny, ignore, or avoid difficult emotions. They detach themselves. They don’t talk. They don’t touch. They don’t confront. They don’t feel. They don’t trust. The identity and emotional development of the members of a dysfunctional family are often inhibited.</p> <p>Attention and energy focus on the family member who is ill or addicted. The co-dependent person typically sacrifices his or her needs to take care of a person who is sick. When co-dependents place other people’s health, welfare and safety before their own, they can lose</p>

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	<p>contact with their own needs, desires, and sense of self.</p>
<p>Community-wide Strategies to Impact Life Trajectories</p>	<p>Four principles that ought to shape domestic policy in a way that honors and values the family according to the Administration for Children and Families (2004):<sup>31</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principle 1 – Government ought to create the conditions that allow families to thrive.</li> <li>• Principle 2 – Government ought to recognize the unique and irreplaceable contributions of both mothers and fathers to the lives of their children.</li> <li>• Principle 3 – Government ought to do what it can to strengthen healthy marriages and the two-parent family.</li> <li>• Principle 4 – Because each child has dignity and worth, government must support children and families regardless of family structure.</li> </ul> <p>The current approach is around “empowering families” and building on their resilience and existing strengths.<sup>32</sup> Support and resource networks buffer stress and promote self-reliance. These networks include natural helpers such as family and friends, as well as family-friendly professionals. Kretzmann and McKnight (1993) defined personal, cultural, and material resources as building blocks for maximizing community resiliency. Melaville et al. found that education and human service providers strengthen family resiliency when they provide programming that is comprehensive, preventative, family centered, integrated, flexible, diversity sensitive, and outcome oriented. Working together to maximize assets in a community may be more important than the number of assets available.</p> <p>Principles of Family Support from Family Support America:<sup>33</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff and families work together in relationships based on equality and respect.</li> <li>• Staffs enhance families' capacity to support the growth and development of all family members--adults, youth, and children.</li> <li>• Families are resources to their own members, to other families, to programs, and to communities.</li> <li>• Programs affirm and strengthen families' cultural, racial, and linguistic identities and enhance their ability to function in a multicultural society. Programs are embedded in their communities and contribute to the community-building process.</li> <li>• Programs advocate with families for services and systems that are fair, responsive, and accountable to the families served.</li> </ul>

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- Practitioners work with families to mobilize formal and informal resources to support family development.
- Programs are flexible and continually responsive to emerging family and community issues.
- Principles of family support are modeled in all program activities, including planning, governance, and administration.

**First Call for Help**  
Between 2000 and 2004, there were 23,696 requests for services for family support for child rearing. Of these, 701 (3 percent) were unmet, meaning that there was no agency to which to refer callers. See Attachment 3: First Call for Help for more detail.

**THE RESOURCES**

Identified resources 2003-2004

<b>Identified Child Rearing Revenue</b>		
<b>As of 5/11/06</b>		
	<b>Community</b>	<b>UW*</b>
Clothing	\$67,000	\$0
Family Support Centers/Outreach	\$443,173	\$232,678
Family Violence Prevention	\$1,382,540	\$75,658
Parenting Education	\$974,021	\$32,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,866,734</b>	<b>\$340,958</b>

\* UW revenues are included in community totals.

Note: This does not include all monies for this consumer group. See Attachment 4 for details and Attachment 5 for Revenue Checklist.

**Government Resource Trend Line (2002-2004)**  
Static or decreasing funding for major sources of government funding such as Social Service Block Grants and TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), and more restrictive limits placed on Medicaid and Food Stamps.

**Future Direction of Government Funding**  
In general, government funding for programs for individuals needing assistance with child rearing is projected to be static or decreasing, with the added burden of more restrictive limits being placed on certain entitlement programs such as Medicaid and food stamps.

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According to the Child Welfare League, the president proposes significant cuts in a number of federal programs that support children and families. One major source of funding proposed to be cut by \$500 million is the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) also known as Title XX. SSBG is a flexible funding stream that allows states to provide an array of services. Since 2000, funding for SSBG is maintained at \$1.7 billion. SSBG represents 12 percent of all federal funding states receive from the federal government to provide child abuse prevention, adoption, foster care, child protection, independent and transitional living, and to provide residential services for children and youth. In addition to child welfare services, SSBG funds are used to provide child care; home delivered and congregate meals for senior citizens; family planning services; services to the disabled and domestic violence victims outside of child protective services; residential treatment services; substance abuse treatment, education, and training; transportation services; information and referral; and a range of home-based services.<sup>34</sup> In Ohio, in 2004 the SSBG was \$67 million, in 2005 and 2006 it was \$66.5 million, and the FY 2007 recommended allocation was \$46.2 million.<sup>35</sup> Other important funding sources that provide support programs to individuals needing assistance with child rearing, such as some adoption programs, the discretionary portions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant, some child welfare services, child abuse and treatment act grants, and others are proposed to remain static or experience cuts.<sup>36</sup>

Family services in Ohio are primarily funded by federal block grants. And according to Voices for Greater Cleveland’s Children, newly available information shows that Ohio would experience large and increasing cuts in federal funding over the next five years under the administration’s fiscal year 2007 budget. Specifically in Ohio, the president’s plan would:

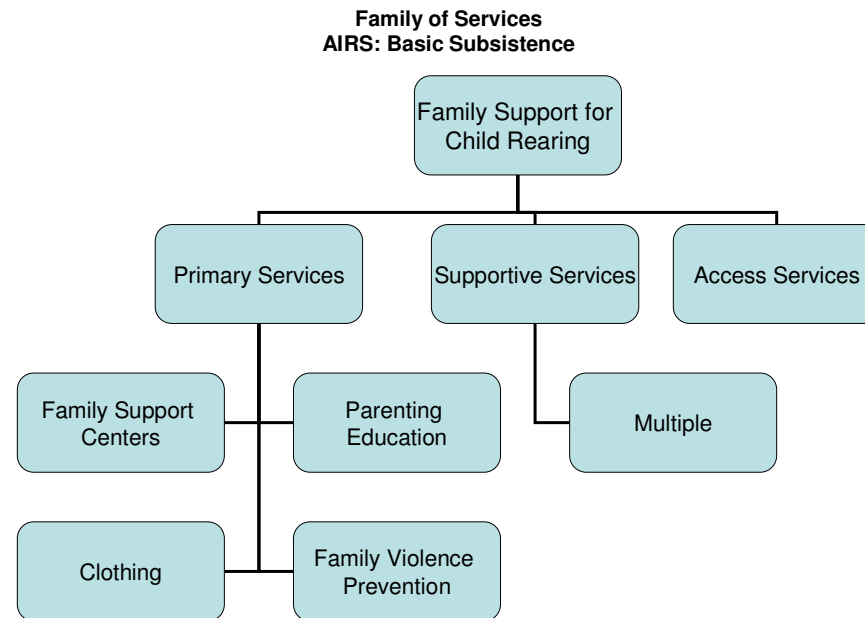
- Cut federal funding for K-12 education for Ohio by over \$100 million from 2007 to 2011, with the reduction reaching more than 8 percent in 2011. (Nationally, the cut would total \$6.7 billion over the five-year period).
- Totally eliminate Ohio’s federal funding for vocational education.
- Cut Ohio’s federal funding for the WIC program (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) by over \$76 million, which would mean 16,000 fewer people could be served in 2011.
- Cut Ohio’s federal child care funding by \$34 million over five years, translating to a cut of 14 percent in 2011.
- Cut federal funding received by Ohio from the part of the budget that includes Head Start,

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	<p>services for abused and neglected children, and other community and social services by \$253 million over five years, or a reduction of 19 percent in 2011. This means that as many as 3,900 fewer Ohio children could participate in Head Start.<sup>37</sup></p> <p>The \$99 million Even Start Program is slated to be eliminated from Bush's FY 2007 budget.<sup>38</sup> This program aimed to improve educational opportunities for children and their parents in low-income areas by integrating early childhood education, adult education, and parenting education into "family literacy" programs. Reading First and Early Reading First programs will replace the literacy focus. Congress eliminated much of the program in 2006; the 2007 request would complete the process.</p>
Return on Investment	<p>Extensive research shows the value of early intervention to prevent problems before they arise and the benefits of such preventive programs to children, families, and society at large. As one example, investment in high quality early childhood programs leads to an estimated rate of return of approximately 12 percent (Coulton et al, 2005).<sup>39</sup> Other studies show that supporting parents in helping rear their children prevents delinquency and drug abuse, and is cost effective. According to one study, the costs of incarcerating and treating juveniles are conservatively estimated at \$34,000 to \$64,000 per year, and the cost of a young adult's (ages 18-23) serious, criminal career is estimated at \$1.1 million. A program that supports parents before crisis and helps parents understand child development, like Head Start, costs about \$4,300 per year and is proven to be effective in reducing predictors of delinquency like school academic failure. Also, early intervention to support families has been shown to reduce child abuse by 50 percent (Strengthening America's Families, 1999).<sup>40</sup> Investing in enabling parents to be effective has long-term benefits for family stability and for individual family member's success.</p>

# ATTACHMENTS

## Attachment 1: Family of Services



Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED FAMILIES IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Family Support Centers/Outreach	Families who need support for breaking the cycle of poverty, addressing barriers to self-sufficiency, learning about early child development, improving school success, preventing abuse, meeting their child's special needs and developing first time parenting skills. For quantification purposes, this was defined as families living below 185 percent of the poverty level.	U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (PCT61)	77,231	21.7% Families	There is not enough research on consumer demand for parent support centers to conduct a meaningful gap analysis.	N/A	N/A

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix (continued)

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED FAMILIES IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Family Violence Prevention	Men, women, or children living in familial settings that may become dangerous to their mental or physical health. This target population includes women who are at risk of abuse from domestic partners, children at risk of abuse from parents or other adults in the home; and the elderly who are at risk of abuse from their children or care providers.	American Academy of Family Physicians. (2005). Violence. (Position Paper). Domestic violence occurs in one in four American families (25 percent). Council on Scientific Affairs, American Medical Association. Violence against women: Relevance for medical practitioners. JAMA 1992; 267:3184-9. It is defined as the intentional intimidation or abuse of children, adults or elders by a family member, intimate partner or caretaker to gain power and control over the victim. Knapp J.F., Dowd M.D. Family violence: Implications for the pediatrician. Pediatric Review 1998; 19:316-21.	89,055	25.0% Families	The estimated universe of possible consumers is the same as the estimated families in need.	89,055	25.0% Families

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix (continued)

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED FAMILIES IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Parenting Education	Parents or potential parents in families below 185 of poverty	U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (PCT61)	77,231	21.7% Families	A study done in the United Kingdom (U.K.) entitled "Need and Demand for Parenting Programmes in General Practice" (Patterson et al., 2002) found that 52.9 percent of manual workers said that they were interested or might be interested in attending a parenting education class. Applying this percentage to Cuyahoga County data results in an estimated universe of 40,855 families as possible consumers. (77,231 x 52.9% = 40,855)	40,855	7.1% Families

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix (continued)

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED PERSONS IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Clothing	Population in Cuyahoga County below 200 percent poverty.	US Census 2000, SF4 (PCT144).	397,268	28.5% Population	Approximately 25,000 persons have realized access to clothing programs. This leaves a net estimate of 372,268 persons who are either receiving services from unaccounted-for sources or are not receiving clothing assistance. (397,268 – 25,000 = 372,268) In the absence of research in the U.S. with respect to clothing, the results of a British survey were applied to Cuyahoga County U.S. 2000 Census data that showed 135,058 children 0-17 years and 262,210 persons 18+ under 200 percent poverty. The British survey found that 33 percent of British children go without at least one of the things they need, such as three meals a day, toys, out-of-school activities, or adequate clothing. Furthermore, roughly 11 percent of adults go without essential clothing because of lack of money (Gorden et al., 2000). Applying the percentages from the British survey to Cuyahoga County results in an estimated universe of possible consumers of 73,412 which consists of 44,569 children/youth and 28,843 adults. (135,058 x 33% = 44,569; 262,210 x 11% = 28,843; 44,569 + 28,843 = 73,412).	73,412	5.3% Population

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 3: First Call for Help

Families needing support for child rearing											
CORE SERVICES	TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change*	MET				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		00&04	2000	2001	2002	2003
Clothing	4,124	3,947	4,592	4,446	4,395	7%	3,883	3,837	4,461	4,346	4,291
Family Support Centers/Outreach	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Violence Prevention	46	36	36	26	29	(37%)	46	36	36	26	29
Parenting Education	332	402	448	471	366	10%	329	399	442	471	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>4,683</b>

Families needing support for child rearing										
CORE SERVICES	UNMET					TOTALS 00-04			%	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Req.	Met	Unm.		Unmet
Clothing	241	110	131	100	104	21,504	20,818	686	3%	
Family Support Centers/Outreach	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Family Violence Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	0	0%	
Parenting Education	3	3	6	0	3	2,019	2,004	15	1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>23,696</b>	<b>22,995</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3%</b>	

**Attachment 4: Revenue Tables**

<b>Clothing</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
<b>Funder</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
		<b>Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide</b>		<b>Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)</b>	
		<b>Amount</b>	<b>% of Total (A)</b>	<b>Amount (B)</b>	<b>% of Total (B)</b>
Cleveland Foundation, The		25,500			
Gund Foundation, The George		15,000			
Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland		15,000			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		1,500			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>57,000</b>	<b>85.07%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		10,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>14.93%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>67,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>67,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Family Support Centers/Outreach Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
<b>Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>0.47%</b>
Abington Foundation, The		25,000			
Cleveland Foundation, The		128,000			
Deaconess Community Foundation		15,000			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		7,500			
Prentiss Foundation, Elisabeth Severance		12,850			
Saint Ann Foundation				20,000	
White Foundation, The Thomas H.				15,000	
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>188,350</b>	<b>42.50%</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>8.37%</b>
<b>Total - Special Events - Growth</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>0.35%</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland				10,000	
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>2.39%</b>
Children's Trust Fund				50,000	
<b>Subtotal State of Ohio</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>11.95%</b>
Other Cuyahoga County Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				43,600	
<b>Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>43,600</b>	<b>10.42%</b>
Community Development Block Grant	2004	22,145			
<b>Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources</b>		<b>22,145</b>	<b>5.00%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				17,000	
<b>Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>4.06%</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>22,145</b>	<b>5.00%</b>	<b>110,600</b>	<b>26.44%</b>
<b>Total - Prior Period balances/interfund transfers</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>26,581</b>	<b>6.35%</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>210,495</b>	<b>47.50%</b>	<b>185,595</b>	<b>44.37%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>232,678</b>	<b>52.50%</b>	<b>232,678</b>	<b>55.63%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>232,678</b>	<b>52.50%</b>	<b>232,678</b>	<b>55.63%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>443,173</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>418,273</b>	<b>100%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Family Violence Prevention</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.		27,300			
Cleveland Foundation, The		75,330			
Gund Foundation, The George		140,000			
Reuter Foundation, The		10,000			
Wean Foundation, The Raymond John		10,000			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		6,430		15,481	
Ellie		15,500			
Other Corporate Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		1,500			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>286,060</b>	<b>20.69%</b>	<b>15,481</b>	<b>16.97%</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		18,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>18,000</b>	<b>1.30%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Children's Trust Fund	2004	438,989			
<b>Subtotal State of Ohio</b>		<b>438,989</b>	<b>31.75%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Justice Affairs	2004	563,833			
<b>Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources</b>		<b>563,833</b>	<b>40.78%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>1,002,822</b>	<b>72.53%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total - All Other Revenue</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.11%</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>1,306,882</b>	<b>94.53%</b>	<b>15,585</b>	<b>17.08%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>75,658</b>	<b>5.47%</b>	<b>75,658</b>	<b>82.92%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>75,658</b>	<b>5.47%</b>	<b>75,658</b>	<b>82.92%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>1,382,540</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91,243</b>	<b>100%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Parenting Education</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified				28,509	
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>28,509</b>	<b>21.69%</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		10,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>1.03%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Children's Trust Fund				52,257	
<b>Subtotal State of Ohio</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>52,257</b>	<b>39.76%</b>
Department of Children and Family Services		531,399		12,931	
Family and Children First Council		400,000			
<b>Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources</b>		<b>931,399</b>	<b>95.62%</b>	<b>12,931</b>	<b>9.84%</b>
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				2,000	
<b>Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1.52%</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>931,399</b>	<b>95.62%</b>	<b>67,188</b>	<b>51.12%</b>
<b>Total - All Other Revenue</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>2.36%</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>941,399</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>98,800</b>	<b>75.18%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>32,622</b>	<b>3.35%</b>	<b>32,622</b>	<b>24.82%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>32,622</b>	<b>3.35%</b>	<b>32,622</b>	<b>24.82%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>974,021</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>131,422</b>	<b>100%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist

Families needing support for child rearing									
Category	Administrator of Funding		Clothing	Family Support Centers/Outreach	Family Violence Prevention	Parenting Education			
Private Foundation	Abington Foundation, The		✓						
Private Foundation	Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.			✓					
Private Foundation	Cleveland Foundation, The	✓	✓	✓					
Private Foundation	Deaconess Community Foundation		✓						
Private Foundation	Ellie Fund, The			✓					
Private Foundation	Gund Foundation, The George	✓		✓					
Private Foundation	Murphy Foundation, The John P		✓						
Private Foundation	Prentiss Foundation, Elisabeth Severance		✓						
Private Foundation	Reuter Foundation, The			✓					
Private Foundation	Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland	✓							
Private Foundation	Wean Foundation, The Raymond John			✓					
Private Foundation	Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified	✓		✓					
Corporate Foundation	Other Corporate Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified			✓					
Federated Organization	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	✓		✓	✓				
Federal Government	Department of Health and Human Services			x	x				
Federal Government	Department of Justice				x				
State of Ohio	Children's Trust Fund				✓				
Cuyahoga County	Department of Children and Family Services					✓			
Cuyahoga County	Department of Employment & Family Services	x							
Cuyahoga County	Department of Justice Affairs		x	✓		x			

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist (continued)

Families needing support for child rearing								
Category	Administrator of Funding		Clothing	Family Support Centers/Outreach	Family Violence Prevention	Parenting Education		
Cuyahoga County	Family and Children First Council					✓		
Cuyahoga County	Office of Early Childhood/Invest in Children					x		
City of Cleveland	Department of Community Development		✓					
United Way Greater Cleve	United Way of Greater Cleveland investment committee allocation		✓	✓	✓			
<p>✓ = Revenue was identified specifically for this core service and the amount allocated in Cuyahoga County appears in the revenue table of the core service report.</p> <p>x = Revenue was identified from these sources, but no dollar amount is available because either it was not possible to obtain data for Cuyahoga County alone, or it was not possible to obtain data specifically for this core service because funding covers multiple core services.</p>								

## NOTES

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