



Arizona Department of Economic Security

Welfare Reform Report
SFY 2005

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Director



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Executive Summary

Purpose

The Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) is pleased to report on the status of welfare reform implementation in the State in compliance with Laws 1997, Chapter 300, Section 76:

By September 1 of each year, the department of economic security shall submit a report to the president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives and governor regarding welfare reform implementation. The report shall include information on outcome measures such as length of employment, amount of earned income, hourly wage, hours worked per week, total family income, health coverage, use of child care, issues concerning welfare reform in rural areas, housing, number of out-of-wedlock births, length of deferral for victims of domestic violence, level of participation in job training, education for the transition to self-sufficiency and number of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect. The information shall be for the most current year and the previous year and shall be compiled in a manner and form that allow an assessment of the effectiveness of welfare reform in this state, including areas in which temporary assistance for needy families is being operated by the Arizona works agency pursuant to title 46, chapter 2, article 9, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by this act.

The Arizona Department of Economic Security's Welfare Reform Report for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2005 highlights successes and accomplishments of the State's welfare programs. The report provides data comparing outcomes for SFY2005 and SFY2004. This is the eighth consecutive year the Department has produced this report.

Improving Outcomes for Children and Families

During SFY2005, the Department continued to move in new directions with an emphasis on improving service delivery and providing services in a holistic manner. The new service delivery approach is helping the Department improve outcomes for children and families. The Department's integrated services approach focuses on helping families gain the tools they need to escape poverty and overcome barriers to their safety and well-being. Family Connections teams are a key strategy to engage families who are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) services and who are at risk of involvement in the child welfare systems in comprehensive integrated services. Family Connections teams help families achieve self-sufficiency, safety, and overall well-being. The multidisciplinary Family Connections teams are comprised of specialists from child welfare, family assistance, and employment. Families are referred to the teams from various sources such as Family Court, schools, Adult Protective Services, the public health system, and other Department programs. The team members work with the families to access services from a wide variety of community providers. The services are family-focused, strength-based, voluntary, and coordinated.

Welfare to Work

During SFY2005, the Department helped families move off Cash Assistance and into employment that improved their lives. The Jobs Program and its contractors provided services to 51,130 Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2005. The Department placed 25,475 participants in work activities and helped find 20,940 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2005. The average hourly wage at placement was \$8.01 per hour. Arizona continued its success at meeting the federal work participation rate standards for every year since implementation of TANF in 1997 by achieving the target rate for federal fiscal year 2004. The Department continued to provide post-employment case management services to help individuals placed in employment retain those jobs and remain off Cash Assistance. In SFY2005, the job retention rate increased to 50.2 percent, and the percentage of participants who did not return to Cash assistance increased to 80.3 percent.

Removing Barriers to Self-sufficiency

The Department removed barriers to self-sufficiency by providing supportive services such as transportation, child care, medical assistance, services for victims of domestic violence, and education and training programs. During SFY2005, 23,891 participants received transportation services. The Fatherhood Program provided services to help young fathers become self-sufficient and take more responsibility for the support of their children. The Fatherhood Parenting Academy graduated 44 fathers from July 2003 through March 2005. More than 4,000 individuals improved their employability by participating in vocational education during SFY2005. A total of 1,199 individuals participated in Job Readiness activities to help them obtain employment.

Caseload Data

The total Cash Assistance caseload continued to decrease during SFY2005, experiencing a 12 percent decline over the year. In June 2005, there were 42,675 Cash Assistance cases. The adult Cash Assistance caseload decreased by 18.4 percent during SFY2005, reflecting the Department's success at placing recipients into employment that leads to self-sufficiency. The Food Stamp and Medical Assistance caseload increased in SFY2005. The number of Food Stamp cases increased by nearly 6 percent, and Medical Assistance cases increased by more than 9 percent.

Cash Assistance Program

The Department continued to emphasize grant diversion as an alternative to ongoing Cash Assistance. A one-time grant diversion payment was provided to 1,360 families during SFY2005. Once again, the Department achieved high rates in Cash Assistance payment accuracy and timely processing of applications. The Department continued to take action to prevent fraud and abuse. There were 49 cases that were referred for prosecution in SFY2005.

Child Care

The TANF child care caseload decreased by 6 percent in SFY2005, reflecting the Department's aggressive approach in reducing the Cash Assistance caseload. A monthly average of approximately 43,000 received subsidized child care during SFY2005. The number of children authorized to receive Transitional Child Care increased by more than 4 percent from July 2004 to July 2005. The Department eliminated a waiting list for child care in February 2005 that had been reestablished in September 2004 based on projections of a caseload increase. The Department initiated and maintained projects to increase the supply of child care providers. These include entry-level training for individuals interested in the field of child care and recruiting providers. Partnerships with community-based organizations improved the quality of child care in Arizona.

Child Welfare Programs

TANF funds support a number of programs that help ensure the safety of Arizona's children. In SFY2005, 37,180 reports of child maltreatment were received. The Family Builders Program provided services to 1,915 families in SFY2004 using a strength-based, family-centered approach in response to low priority reports of child maltreatment. The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program referred 3,138 participants for substance-abuse treatment and recovery support services through community providers at out-patient and residential settings. Healthy Families Arizona, a community-based multidisciplinary program serving families prenatally and at the birth of a newborn, served 2,301 at-risk families in SFY2004. The Department approved 241 new subsidized guardianships in SFY2005 to provide a monthly partial reimbursement to caretakers appointed as permanent guardians.

TANF-Related Programs and Services

The Short-Term Crisis Services Program helped Arizona families prevent eviction or mortgage foreclosure, utility shut offs, and it helped low-income families obtain or maintain employment. More than 4,000 households received Crisis Assistance in SFY2005. Homeless Emergency Shelter Services were provided to more than 13,000 individuals. Approximately 140,000 women and children received Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter services in SFY2005. The Department continued to work with its Native American partners in tribal welfare reform activities.

Section I – Improving Outcomes for Children and Families

During SFY2005, the Department continued to move in the direction of integrating service delivery and providing services in a holistic manner with an emphasis on prevention and early intervention. The new service delivery approach will help the Department improve outcomes for children and families.

Service Integration

A new era of collaboration among families, community partners, and the Department now drives the mission of promoting the safety, well-being, and self-sufficiency of children adults and families. The Department's objective is to move beyond simply delivering services to a greater focus on helping families gain the tools they need to effectively and permanently escape the hardships of poverty and overcome barriers such as family violence, substance abuse, and behavioral health issues. The adoption of new business models that are more holistic, inclusive, and strengths-based in their approach will result in overall improved outcomes for families. This service integration framework provides a foundation for new business practices in the Department with three main goals of:

- Keeping children and adults safe,
- Improving economic self-sufficiency, and
- Reducing reliance on Department programs.

Service integration increases the likelihood that families and individuals will benefit when services are delivered in a more cohesive and coordinated manner. Service integration is:

- Flexible, progressive, and outcome-driven
- Family-focused
- Locally managed
- Collaborative

Success requires the adoption of a methodology for performance measurement and evaluation. Although the Department monitors indicators of success in all program areas, three have been selected for primary focus in FY2006:

- Reduction in the TANF adult Cash Assistance caseload,
- Reduction in the number of children in foster care, and
- Reduction in the number of children in congregate care.

Initial strategies being deployed involve the development and refinement of local service delivery models. These models incorporate collaborative efforts with some of the following elements:

- Development of coordinated case plans that encourage customers to engage in activities that best improve their families' circumstances
- Access to a range of activities and strengths-based services to meet the families' needs
- Embracing a work-focused, client-centered approach to case management that is customized to individual and/or family needs
- Improved service to customers by offering regular and frequent face-to-face contact

In order to effectively guide and support local ownership, innovation, and implementation of service integration efforts, the following parameters have been defined:

- Activities must comply with federal, State, and Department rules and regulations,
- Issues must be resolved at the lowest level of the agency, whenever possible, and
- All activities should move the Department toward its vision that every adult, child, and family in Arizona will be safe and economically secure.

The Department is identifying the necessary local connections to develop partnerships that address the true needs of each community. Community partners bring a wealth of knowledge and resources that, when embraced, enhance and expand opportunities for mutual customers. It is critical that these partnerships be developed at a grassroots level, because plans developed by members of the local community will ensure that the true needs of the community are met.

Family Connections

Family Connections teams are a key strategy in the Department's objective to improve the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families. Family Connections teams focus on families at risk of entering the child welfare system who might benefit from intensive services. A team of Department staff representing family assistance and Jobs, and in close collaboration with child care, developmental disabilities and child protective services, work with at risk families to identify strengths and goals to connect them to the resources they need.

Family Connections teams, administered by the Division of Aging and Community Services, were initiated in January 2005. The purpose of Family Connections is to engage families involved in the TANF Program and at risk of involvement in the child welfare systems in comprehensive integrated services with the goal of assisting families in achieving self-sufficiency, safety, and overall well-being.

The mission of Family Connections is to promote and empower safe, healthy families by connecting them to suitable community resources that will assist them in achieving their highest potential. Services are family-focused, strength-based, voluntary, and coordinated.

As of August 2005, six Family Connections teams were operating in Arizona (Maricopa and Pima counties). The teams are multidisciplinary, composed of a team lead, child welfare specialists, Family Assistance Administration (FAA) TANF specialist, Jobs Program specialists, and case aids and receive referrals from a variety of sources including Family Court, schools, Adult Protective Services, homeless shelters, the public health system, and the Department. Team members work with and on behalf of families to access services from a wide variety of community providers.

Families participating in Family Connections do so voluntarily and are engaged through strategies such as motivational interviewing, discovery meetings, and strength-based planning. Team members engage families in their homes and any other site of their choice, and work with families to develop goals of self-sufficiency, child safety, and well-being. Resources necessary to achieve stability and self-sufficiency are identified and coordinated through a lead team member and include those available through immediate and extended family networks, the Department, other state agencies, and community and faith-based organizations.

Assessment includes an initial screening and use of a Self-Sufficiency Matrix that has been tested for validity and reliability, which is administered following a discovery meeting, at quarterly intervals, and at exit. Areas of significance include income, housing status, education, health care, substance abuse, mental health, community involvement, safety and parenting skills.

Victims of domestic violence are at high risk for involvement in both the TANF and child welfare systems and experience unique circumstances that affect their ability to achieve self-sufficiency, safety, and overall well-being. A review of 20 research studies of domestic violence and welfare reform found that between 40 and 75 percent of female welfare recipients have experienced domestic violence sometime in their lives.¹ For this reason, four teams were established in August 2005 to focus on victims of domestic violence.

The Family Connections Domestic Violence teams are housed at Department sites and are on-site at shelters part-time. Shelter clients are introduced to Family Connections team members prior to their exit from shelter. Upon their exit from shelter, Family Connections team members target families with high TANF/low child welfare involvement and provide “wraparound” case management to families entering permanent housing. Given that shelters are far more costly than permanent housing (a typical shelter for victims of domestic violence costs approximately \$70 per night), helping families achieve housing stability, safety, and self-sufficiency is both a long-term and cost-effective solution.

¹ Richard M. Tolman and Jody Raphael, *A Review of Research on Welfare and Domestic Violence* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Project for Research on Welfare, Work, and Domestic Violence, 2000).

Section II – Welfare to Work

The Department continued to successfully find employment opportunities for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2005. These employment placements helped needy families improve their lives. The State's Jobs Program uses a work-first approach that focuses on moving families from welfare to work. The Department also places a high priority on providing the necessary supports to enable individuals to maintain employment and advance toward better career opportunities.

Case managers work with participants to assess their strengths and identify barriers to employment. Participants may receive employment placement assistance, employment related supportive services, or may qualify for education or training activities. In SFY2005, the Department continued to reduce the time between authorization of Cash Assistance benefits and program contact for participation in employment-focused activity. During SFY2005, the number of Cash Assistance recipients waiting to be served at any given time averaged approximately 1,100. The majority had a waiting time of less than 30.1 days after becoming eligible for Cash Assistance. During SFY2004, approximately 1,400 recipients were waiting for employment services at any given time. The waiting time in the past had been as long as eight months.

Participants Receiving Services from the Jobs Program

The Department's Family Assistance Administration refers eligible Cash Assistance recipients to the Jobs Program for services. The Jobs Program and its contractors offer a variety of services that help participants find employment, maintain employment, and improve their career opportunities. During SFY2005, the Jobs Program and its contractors provided services to 51,130 Cash Assistance recipients. This compares to 50,256 participants who were served in SFY2004. The Jobs Program provided services to more participants in SFY2005 even though the Cash Assistance caseload decreased during the year. This reflects the Department's commitment to provide employment-focused services to participants soon after they are determined eligible for Cash Assistance.

Work Activities

In SFY2005, the Department's Jobs program placed 25,475 participants in work activities. This is a 5.72 percent increase from SFY2004 when 24,097 participants were placed in work activities.

The Jobs Program places participants into work activities that help prepare them for employment. A case manager performs a comprehensive assessment of each individual's strengths, skills, and abilities.

The Jobs Program uses a Case Management Screening Guide to obtain participant information regarding work experience, family issues, and needs. The screening tool helps the Jobs participant and the case manager more fully understand individual needs and identify activities and services that will help overcome barriers to employment. Use of the Case Management Screening Guide improves interaction with participants, which results in faster removal of barriers to employment.

After the comprehensive assessment, the case manager and the recipient work together to secure the services needed to assist the individual move toward self-sufficiency. Most are placed into employment related-activities designed to assist the recipient in transitioning from Cash Assistance to unsubsidized employment. These activities may include job search, work experience, or work-related training. Those needing additional services to stabilize their situation are directed to resources to receive the assistance they need.

Supportive services may include child care, transportation assistance, vocational education training, postemployment training, as well as other services that assist the family in making the transition from welfare to work. The Department collaborates with a number of public and private organizations to find employment and services for participants. Individuals are engaged in various types of work activities to help prepare them for employment. The table below compares the number of participants in each type of work activity for SFY2004 and SFY2005.

Participants in Types of Work Activities

Work Activity	SFY2004	SFY2005
Job Search/Readiness	13,316	13,388
All Work Experience	5,934	6,400
Short-Term Work-Related Training	3,674	4,315
High School/GED	1,173	1,372
Total	24,097	25,475

Unduplicated count

Participants Placed in Employment

The Department helped to find 20,940 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2005. This compares to 20,161 in SFY2004. This was an increase of approximately four percent in the number of participants placed in employment.

Average Hourly Wage at Placement

In SFY2005, the average hourly wage for participants who were placed in employment was \$8.01 per hour. In SFY2004, the average hourly wage for participants who were placed in employment was \$7.94 per hour.

Types of Placements

The Jobs Program and its contractors placed participants in a variety of employment positions during SFY2005. These include placements in the service industry, sales, and professional, technical, and management positions. During SFY2005, more than 5,000 participants were placed in the professional, technical, and management category. These placements earned an average hourly wage rate of \$8.84. The chart below shows the number of placements and the average hourly wage rate for each category of employment. The category with the largest number of placements was clerical with 5,361 employment positions. The clerical jobs paid an average hourly rate of \$8.14.

Placements and Hourly Wage by Employment Category for SFY2005

Category of Position*	Number of Placements	Average Hourly Wage Rate
Professional, Technical, and Management	5,096	\$8.84
Clerical	5,361	\$8.14
Sales	4,653	\$7.78
Service	4,237	\$6.85
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	313	\$7.20
Other	1,280	\$8.76

* U.S. Department of Labor Standard Occupational Classifications

Federal Work Participation Rates

The federal welfare reform law of 1996 requires Arizona to meet work participation rate standards. The federal law requires states to meet work participation rates for "all families" and a separate rate for "two-parent" families. These rates apply to families that include an adult or minor child head-of-household receiving assistance.

Federal law establishes the allowable work activities that are used to compute the mandated work participation rates as well as the required average number of hours of participation per week. The law includes a caseload reduction credit that reduces a state's work participation rate by the decline in the Cash Assistance caseload since FFY1995. Caseload declines due to federal requirements or changes in state eligibility criteria are excluded from the caseload reduction credit.

Arizona has successfully met the federal work participation rates every year since the implementation of TANF in FFY1997. This success continued for FFY2004. By meeting the work participation rates, Arizona was able to avoid all TANF-related penalties. In addition, states that meet the work participation rates have a lower Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement, 75 rather than 80 percent. The chart below shows the federal work participation rate requirements and the rates that Arizona achieved.

Federal Work Participation Rates

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Federal Requirement		Less Caseload Reduction	Arizona's Requirement	Arizona's Rate
FFY 2004 (10/1/03 – 9/30/04)	All Families	50%	28%**	22%	25.15%*
	Two-Parent	90%	28%**	62%	64.82%*

* Estimated work rate for FFY2004. The Department of Health and Human Services has not yet released the official rate.

** Pending confirmation

Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

During SFY2005, 24.6 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed because the family received earned income. The number of participants who leave welfare for work is actually higher than is reflected in the data because many participants become employed and either withdraw from Cash Assistance or do not reapply for benefits.

Job Retention Rate

The job retention rate measures the percentage of individuals placed in employment who were still employed three months after their placement. The job retention rate for SFY2005 was 50.2 percent. This compares with a 43.7 percent job retention rate for SFY2004. The Department provides supportive services that help participants maintain their employment. Many factors contribute to the ability of former Cash Assistance recipients to maintain their employment. The Department has implemented measures such as postemployment case management for up to 24 months not only to assist families to find work, but also to maintain that employment.

Recidivism – Return to Cash Assistance

Recidivism is a measure of the number of participants that return to Cash Assistance. The rate used in this report represents the percentage of participants that did not return to Cash Assistance. The rate is determined by the percentage of Jobs participants who were placed in employment and who remained off Cash Assistance for six consecutive months within the eight months following case closure. During SFY2005, 80.3 percent of the placements did not return to Cash Assistance compared with 69.3 percent who did not return in SFY2004. The Department provides case management and other supportive services that help individuals maintain and improve their employment so that they do not have to return to Cash Assistance.

Section III – Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

The Department provides supportive services that help individuals find employment, maintain their employment, and enhance their career opportunities. Supportive services may include transportation, child care, medical assistance, services for victims of domestic violence, as well as education and training programs. Whenever possible, services are provided in a holistic manner so that families can overcome poverty and improve their safety and well-being. The services focus on family strengths and the removal of barriers that block the path to self-sufficiency. Even after individuals leave Cash Assistance, the Department continues to provide services to help individuals upgrade their skills so they can advance in their careers. The supportive services help families succeed in the workplace and improve their long-term economic outcomes.

The Department has contracts with public, private-for-profit, and nonprofit organizations to provide barrier-removal supportive services. The contractors include community-based and faith-based organizations. The Department has contracts for the following services that enable individuals to participate in work activities that lead to economic security:

- Assessment (Medical and Psycho-Social)
- Career Preparation (Personal Development and Employment Preparation)
- Counseling (Short-Term Individual Therapy)
- Occupational/Vocational Training
- Teen Parent Programs
- Transportation

Transportation Services

The Department provided work-related transportation assistance to 23,891 participants in SFY2005. This compares with 23,016 participants who received transportation assistance during SFY2004. The Department provides contracted transportation services to allow participants to participate in work activities and to commute to and from their place of employment. Some transportation services include bus tickets, van routes, car repairs, and taxi services.

A Transportation Related Expenses (TRE) allowance is available to participants who incur transportation expenses while engaging in work activities. A TRE is available to assist participants with out-of-pocket transportation expenses. Please refer to Appendix 1 for the number of individuals receiving transportation assistance by county during SFY2005.

Fatherhood Program

The Fatherhood Program provides services to assist young fathers in becoming self-sufficient, to share in the responsibility of supporting their children, and to be an active parent to their children. These services include remedial education, high school/GED preparation, vocational training, job-search/readiness/placement activities, life-skills training, and mentoring. The Fatherhood Program serves at-risk fathers aged 16 to 26. The Fatherhood Program is currently under the guidance of the Division of Child Support Enforcement.

Forty-four fathers graduated from the Fatherhood Parenting Academy during the three semesters (July 2003 to March 2005). Consultants under the Fatherhood Initiative Grant, ECONorthwest and the Lewin Group, are currently preparing the final outcome study, with an anticipated completion date of October 2005. The report will address the impacts of the demonstration project on the fathers who participated in the Fatherhood Program.

Education and Training

The Jobs Program contracts with public and private vendors throughout the state who provide education and training opportunities for Jobs Program participants. Participants receive training and obtain employment in areas such as general office and clerical, hospitality, sales, accounting, and computer technology. A decrease in the number of participants in some education and training activities in SFY2005 reflects the Department's commitment to using its available resources to help hard-to-place individuals find employment.

During SFY2005, there were 5,700 individuals who participated in vocational education activities. The Department paid for the vocational education for 312 of the participants. This compares with SFY2004 when there were 3,505 individuals who participated in vocational education. The Department paid for the vocational education for 185 participants in SFY2004.

The Post-Employment Education Program provides employment-directed educational training to current or former Jobs Program participants who are employed in unsubsidized employment. This program emphasizes the importance of improving employment skills and affords former recipients with the opportunity to enhance their wages and career advancement opportunities. Training expenses are limited to \$2,500 and have a two-year time limit. The Jobs Program contracts for these services. In SFY2005, 16 individuals were referred for these services. There were 34 participants in the program in SFY2004.

When it is determined that a participant's employability would be enhanced through postsecondary education and the participant is already engaged in actual work activities for a minimum of 25 hours per week (35 hours per week for two-parent families), postsecondary education activities can be offered. "Postsecondary" means all programs at accredited two-and four-year colleges and vocational and technical schools. In SFY2005, there were 18 participants engaged in postsecondary education compared to 73 in SFY2004.

Shelter/Utility Assistance

The Department offers assistance in the form of shelter/utility assistance to eligible Cash Assistance recipients who have an emergent need that cannot be met by their own resources and income. In SFY2005, 2,619 participants received shelter/utility assistance; 1,745 participants received shelter/utility assistance in SFY2004.

Job Readiness

Job Readiness workshops provide soft-skill training, resume services, job development and placement assistance. The workshops are available to participants who need short-term assistance to obtain employment. A total of 1,199 individuals participated in Job Readiness activities during SFY2005. This compares with 1,014 individuals who participated in Job readiness activities during SFY2004.

Arizona is implementing additional activities such as Motivational Mondays, job clubs, and mini job fairs focused on Cash Assistance participants that are designed to improve employment readiness and to encourage participation even for individuals who can meet only minimal participation levels.

Fair Labor Standards Act Supplemental Payments

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payment allows a supplement to be paid to TANF Cash Assistance recipients based on the total hours of unpaid work experience per month. This supplemental payment ensures compliance with the minimum wage requirements under federal law. The Department issued FLSA supplemental payments totaling \$495,457 for 882 participants in SFY2005. This compares with \$481,416 in supplemental payments issued in SFY2004 for 807 participants.

Substance Abuse Treatment

The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together) Program offers comprehensive substance abuse treatment services to families whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to the maintenance, preservation, or reunification of families, or for recipients of Cash Assistance whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to maintaining or obtaining employment. Please refer to page 30 of this report for additional information about Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T.

In SFY2005, employment case managers referred 10 Cash Assistance recipients to the program for substance abuse treatment services. There were 34 Cash Assistance recipients who were referred for substance abuse treatment in SFY2004.

Transitional Medical Assistance

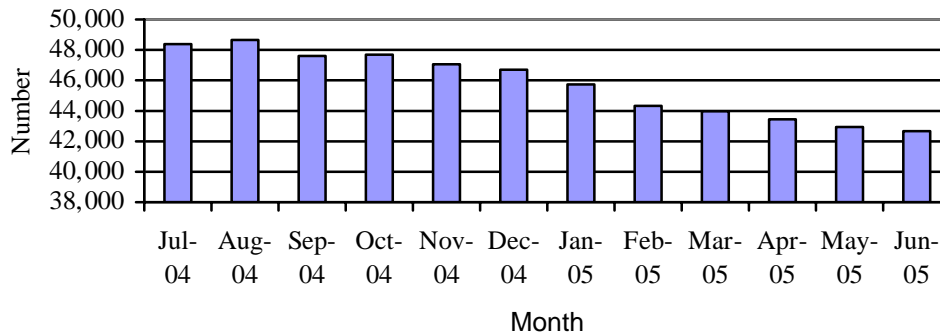
Once a Cash Assistance and Medical Assistance recipient transitions from welfare to work one of the significant barriers to maintaining self-sufficiency is the potential loss of health care coverage. Participants who become ineligible for the Medical Assistance Program under Section 1931 of the Social Security Act due to employment may receive up to 12 months of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA).

TMA is provided by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to eligible participants. An average of 44,349 individuals received TMA each month in SFY2005. This compares to an average of 51,075 individuals who received TMA each month in SFY2004. The monthly average number of individuals receiving TMA decreased in SFY2005 because the Cash Assistance caseload was smaller. TMA is only one category of medical assistance provided by AHCCCS.

Section IV – Caseload Data

Arizona’s Cash Assistance caseload continued to decrease during SFY2005. In June 2005, there were 42,675 Cash Assistance cases compared with 48,747 cases in June 2004. This represents a caseload decrease of more than 12 percent during SFY2005. The Cash Assistance caseload began decreasing in January 2004 after reaching a high of 53,145 cases in December 2003. The total number of Cash Assistance cases in June 2005 includes 622 two-parent cases and 934 cases with benefits of less than \$100 that were paid with state maintenance of effort (MOE) funds. Please turn to Appendix 4 for a detailed breakdown of the changes in the Cash Assistance caseload for each of Arizona’s counties during the past two years. The chart below shows the combined Cash Assistance caseload for each month during SFY2005.

Cash Assistance Cases



Two-Parent Cases

In June 2005, there were 640 two-parent cases. This compares to 537 two-parent cases in June 2004 and represents an increase in the size of the two-parent caseload of approximately 19 percent during SFY2005.

Adult Cases

The number of adult Cash Assistance cases decreased by 17.8 percent during SFY2005. There were 24,435 adult Cash Assistance cases in June 2005 compared with 29,750 in June 2004. This decline in the adult caseload reflects the Department’s success at placing these individuals in work that leads to self-sufficiency. The Department’s new service integration framework will continue to focus on reducing the adult caseload by offering family-centered services that improve outcomes for families.

Child-Only Cases

Child-only cases are those that do not have an adult in the assistance unit. In June 2005, there were 18,240 child-only cases. This compares to 18,997 child-only cases in June 2004.

Approximately 42.7 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload in June 2005 consisted of child-only cases. In June 2004, child-only cases represented 38.9 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload. The percentage of child-only cases increased because of the Department's success at placing adult Cash Assistance recipients in employment that leads to self-sufficiency.

Caseload Data

The Food Stamp Program caseload increased by 5.9 percent during SFY2005 to 221,148 cases. There were 551,080 recipients of Food Stamps in June 2005. Arizona's Medical Assistance (MA) caseload increased by 9.1 percent during SFY2005. In June 2005, there were 906,686 MA cases. This compares with 830,830 MA cases in June 2004. The following chart depicts the changes in the caseloads from June 2004 to June 2005.

Program Caseloads

Program		June 2004	June 2005	Change
Cash Assistance	Cases*	48,210**	42,035**	-12.8%
	Recipients	111,672**	94,853**	-15.06%
Two-Parent Employment Program	Cases	537**	640**	+19.18%
	Recipients	2,009**	2,395**	+19.21%
Food Stamps	Cases	208,721	221,148	+5.95%
	Recipients	530,432	551,080	+3.8%
Medical Assistance***	Cases	830,830	906,686	+9.13%

Note: Please refer to Appendix 5 and Appendix 6 for additional caseload and demographic information.

* Includes 18,240 child-only cases in June 2005 and 18,997 child-only cases in June 2004.

** Includes Cash Assistance cases under \$100 paid with state MOE funds.

*** Medical Assistance are one-person cases. The number of recipients is the same as the number of cases for these programs.

Length of Time on Cash Assistance

The average length of time on Cash Assistance for the current episode was 15.7 months in June 2005. This represents an increase from June 2004 when the average length of time on assistance was 13.3 months.

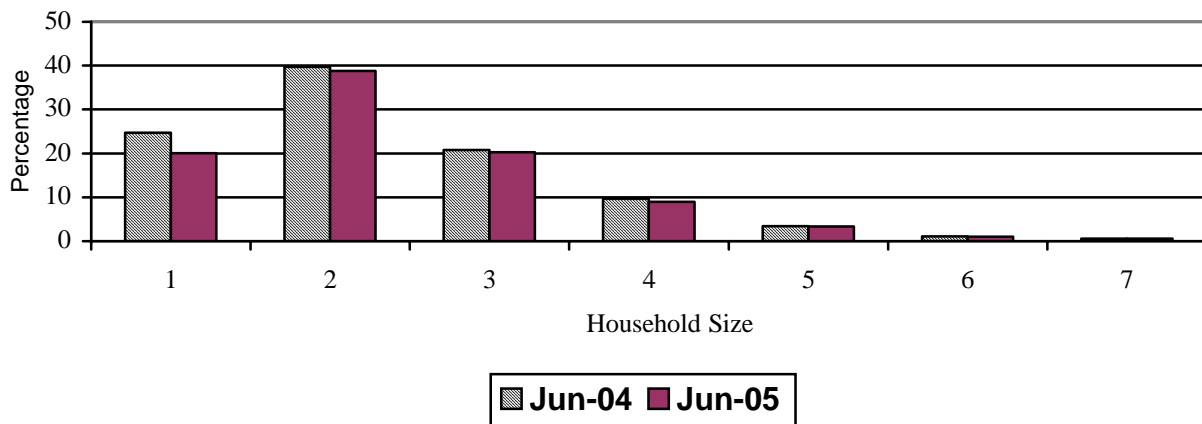
The average length of time on Cash Assistance for the current episode for adults (excluding child-only cases) was 10 months in June 2005. The average stay for adults increased from June 2004 when it was 8.4 months.

The Department is taking steps to reduce the average length of time families remain on assistance. Adults are receiving employment services much sooner after receipt of Cash Assistance under the new service delivery model.

Household Size

The household size of the Cash Assistance caseload is depicted in the following chart. The most common household size is a family of two. Two-person households comprise 38.8 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload. In June 2005, 20.5 percent of the caseload consisted of three-person families. Less than 15 percent of Cash Assistance cases had more than three persons in the home.

Cash Assistance Household Size



Section V – Cash Assistance Program

Arizona's Cash Assistance Program provides temporary cash payments and supportive services to children, individuals, and their families. Individuals who are eligible for cash payments may be eligible for work-related services and child care.

Grant Diversion

Grant diversion offers needy families who are employment ready the opportunity to receive a one-time lump-sum payment to cover an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment. A grant diversion payment is available only once during a 12-month period. Grant diversion recipients are referred to the Jobs Program for case management and supportive services.

In SFY2005, 1,360 families received a grant diversion payment. The number of families receiving a grant diversion payment increased substantially during SFY2005 with a new process that includes an immediate assessment by an employment case manager.

Sanctions

Arizona's Cash Assistance Program sanctions participants who do not comply without good cause with work requirements, child support enforcement, immunization, or school attendance.

Sanction Schedule

- First incidence of noncompliance without good cause: participants receive a 25 percent reduction in grant amount for one month.
- Second incidence of noncompliance without good cause: participants receive a 50 percent reduction in grant amount for one month.
- Third and subsequent incidence of noncompliance without good cause: termination of the Cash Assistance grant for a minimum of one month.

The Department works with participants to identify the cause for noncompliance prior to imposition of a sanction. When services are needed, the case manager refers the participant to available service providers. The participant is not subject to sanction during the time they are working with a service provider to address an identified barrier. The Department ensures the participant is given every opportunity to comply with each requirement before a sanction is imposed.

In SFY2005, 6,219 Cash Assistance cases were closed due to sanctions. This compares to 3,143 Cash Assistance cases closed due to sanctions in SFY2004. The greatest increase in the number of cases closed due to sanctions was because of failure to comply with child support enforcement requirements. These sanctions increased from 187 in SFY2004 to 3,019 in SFY2005. There also was an increase in the number of sanctions for failure to comply with work requirements. Closures for failure to comply with work requirements increased from 1,434 in SFY2004 to 3,198 in SFY2005. Appendix 9 contains a series of charts that provides information about the number of Cash Assistance cases by county affected by the 25 percent, 50 percent, and case closures due to sanctions in SFY2005 and SFY2004.

Unwed Minor Parents

Unwed minor parents, with some exceptions, must live with an adult in order to receive Cash Assistance. Teen parents and their children may continue to be eligible for Medicaid, Food Stamps, child care, and other supportive services through the Jobs Program.

During SFY2005, 49 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month. This compares with 70 teen parents who were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month in SFY2004.

As a result of the teen parent provision, approximately \$42,500 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY2005. This compares to approximately \$61,300 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY2004 due to the unwed minor parent policy. Appendix 8 provides details about the total number of months that teen parents are subject to the unwed minor parent policy in each county.

Family Benefit Cap

Arizona's Cash Assistance Program includes a family benefit cap provision that places a limit on a family's grant regardless of the birth of additional children after the parent or relative is receiving Cash Assistance. The family benefit cap has been a part of Arizona's Cash Assistance Program since 1995. In SFY2005, 14,394 families were subject to the family benefit cap. This compares to 13,628 families that were subject to the family benefit cap in SFY2004.

As a result of Arizona's family benefit cap, there were 131,452 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance in SFY2005. This was an increase from SFY2004 when there were 124,111 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance benefits. For more detailed information about the number of Cash Assistance cases with benefit-capped children during the past two fiscal years, please refer to Appendix 7.

Accuracy and Timeliness

Cash Assistance payment accuracy, timeliness, and ultimately, customer satisfaction are driven in part by factors unrelated to the Cash Assistance Program. Increases in Food Stamp and Medicaid applications affect the workload of staff who are also responsible for completing Cash Assistance applications.

Payment Accuracy. The Cash Assistance payment accuracy rate for SFY2005 was 90.9 percent. This was the same as the payment accuracy rate in SFY2004.

Timeliness. The Department's Cash Assistance timeliness rate was 94.6 percent in SFY2005. This compares with a timeliness rate of 92 percent in SFY2004.

Preventing Fraud and Abuse

The Department takes action to prevent fraud and abuse in welfare programs. In SFY2005, there were 49 cases that were referred for prosecution and all 49 referrals were prosecuted. In SFY2004, 52 cases were referred for prosecution in SFY2004.

The benefit dollar amount referred for prosecution in SFY2005 was \$335,356. This was a decrease from SFY2004 when the dollar amount referred for prosecution was \$359,200.

Section VI – Child Care

With the passage of Laws 1997, Chapter 300, State statute defined child care assistance eligibility and established service priorities for various populations. This strengthened the State's child care program by providing child care assistance to families on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cash Assistance who are participating in work activities, low-income working families under 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and children in the Child Protective Services (CPS) program. Transitional Child Care (TCC) is provided to families no longer receiving TANF Cash Assistance because they found employment.

Families meeting the child care eligibility criteria and in Arizona's TANF-related or TCC programs are entitled to child care services. This means that any family eligible for child care assistance in these categories will receive it. This assistance is a significant component of Arizona's welfare reform program. The impact of the Child Care Program has resulted in the following:

- There were 51,629 children authorized for child care subsidy as of July 8, 2005.² A monthly average number of 43,135 children received subsidized child care on a monthly basis in SFY2005. This compares with 47,047 children authorized for child care as of July 8, 2004, with a monthly average number of 37,872 children served/paid in SFY2004.
- The TANF child care caseload (served/paid) grew significantly in SFY2003 and SFY2004 (approximately 15.9 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively) but decreased by 6 percent in SFY2005. The Department's aggressive approach to reducing the TANF caseload was reflected in the decline in TANF child care caseloads.

Helping TANF families secure employment in an expeditious manner not only helped to reduce the TANF child care caseload but also served to stabilize the TCC caseloads (served/paid) from an average monthly number of 8,811 in SFY2004 to 9,826 in SFY2005 (representing 11.5 percent growth in SFY2005). The number of children authorized to receive TCC grew from 10,966 as of July 8, 2004, to 11,453 as of July 8, 2005, an increase of 4.4 percent.

The Department recognizes the importance of child care assistance to families leaving welfare for work. TCC allows Cash Assistance recipients who lose cash benefits because of employment to receive up to 24 months of child care subsidy as long as they meet income eligibility requirements. Child care subsidies are vital so that families may maintain employment and thus reduce the likelihood of returning to TANF Cash Assistance.

² The child care caseload managed by the Department includes the total number of children determined eligible for service (authorized). This number accurately reflects the caseload of child care case managers and illustrates the demand for child care subsidy. Approximately 87 percent of families authorized for service are using child care at any given point in time.

After the 24-month limit on TCC, if families are still eligible for services, they continue to receive child care assistance through the low-income working child care program.

- The Child Protective Services (CPS) child care caseload (served/paid) and associated cost per child experienced the most significant growth in SFY2005. CPS caseloads increased by over 22 percent in SFY2005 compared to SFY2004. The monthly average number of children served in the CPS category during SFY2005 was 4,921 compared to the monthly average of 4,026 children served in SFY2004.

The CPS eligibility category contains the highest cost per child of all child care eligibility categories. Factors that drive the higher costs in the CPS caseload are:

- There is no Departmental required copayment for CPS child care (same as TANF-related child care). This increases the monthly average cost to the Department.
- A.R.S. §46-806 mandates that CPS families be precluded from using noncertified relative providers. The cost of noncertified relative care to the Department is less than other available forms of care (licensed centers and certified homes), and precluding CPS families from using this form of care increases the average cost of care for CPS children relative to other child care categories.
- The proportion of younger children (infants–5 years) in the CPS child care category is significantly higher than the proportion of younger children in the other child care categories. For example, as of June 2005, 69.6 percent of children receiving CPS care were in the younger age groups, while only 62 percent of children in all forms of child care were in younger age groups. The cost of child care is higher for younger children.
- In SFY2004, the average monthly cost per child was \$302.73. The average cost in SFY2005 remained relatively stable at \$303.11.

The Department reestablished the waiting list in September 2004 because of projected caseload increases based on prior year trends. In addition, the average monthly Department cost per child was also projected to increase (also based on prior year trends). The child care assistance waiting list affected applicants who were low-income working parents (non-Cash Assistance related), teen parents in school, and parents in “special circumstances” (e.g., in homeless or domestic violence shelters). The waiting list only applied to families in these categories whose incomes were above 100 percent of FPL (not those with income at or below the poverty level). The waiting list also did not apply to Cash Assistance recipients, families eligible for TCC, or families receiving services as a component of a Child Protective Services Case Plan. Based on analysis of five months of expenditure data, which was lower than original projections, on February 3, 2005, the Department eliminated the waiting list and opened up services to all qualified applicants.

- For child care subsidies, the Department expended \$125 million in SFY2001, \$141.8 million in SFY2002, \$156.7 million in SFY2003. Expenditures were limited to only \$146.3 million in SFY2004. In SFY2005, child care subsidy payments reached \$165 million. These amounts include expenditures for client services and “quality set aside activities.”
- The amount of copayments that parents made toward the cost of care was \$14.1 million in both SFY2001 and SFY2002 and \$14.7 million in 2003. Because of the lower average monthly number of children receiving child care assistance in SFY2004, copayments for the year fell to \$11.3 million with the waiting list primarily accountable for the decrease. In SFY2005, copayments were \$13.1 million. (Note: as the proportion of TANF and CPS child care families increase in comparison to the total child care caseload, the total copayments are affected as TANF and CPS child care families are exempt from required copayments.)
- Families eligible for the TCC and low-income working child care assistance are required to make copayments to child care providers. These amounts are deducted from the amount the state reimburses child care providers. The higher the family income, the greater the required copayment. Required copayments are based on a family’s gross income. Refer to Appendix 3 for Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart and Fee Schedule. In addition to the Department-required copayments, parents are also responsible for any charges that result from a provider’s rates being above the allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or other charges a provider may require (e.g., registration or extra activity fees).
- The last legislatively approved adjustment to the maximum reimbursement rates occurred in October 2001. At that time, reimbursement rates were adjusted to allow reimbursement up to the 75th percentile of the 1998 Child Care Market Rate Survey. There have been no further rate adjustments since that time.

The Child Care Program continues to play a vital role in the Cash Assistance Program by helping families achieve and maintain self-sufficiency and by providing leadership in the area of services to families and children.

Increasing the Supply of Child Care Providers

With welfare reform being undertaken at both the federal and state levels, the Department anticipated that an increased number of working families would require child care. To assist communities in addressing the need of an adequate supply of quality child care, the Department initiated and has maintained the following projects through community based contracts:

Entry Level Training: Two-week employment preparation training is provided to individuals interested in the field of child care. In SFY2005, child care programs benefited from 364 individuals completing this basic training course, up from 260 in SFY2004.

Recruiting Providers: The Department recruits and provides orientation and training to individuals interested in becoming Department-certified family child care providers. As a result, 460 new certified child care homes became available in SFY2005 (an increase over the 457 new homes in SFY2004). Family child care is often the only option in certain areas of the state and is also the primary option for nontraditional hour care (e.g., weekends and night time).

Assisting Jobs Families in Finding Care: Federal TANF regulations state that the parent may not be sanctioned if unable to work because of the inability to obtain child care. The Department has policies and procedures in place to assist families who are having difficulty in finding care. In SFY2005, of the 15,943 referrals received for child care services for Jobs Program participants, there were only 11 instances when child care was determined to be unavailable. In SFY2004, there were 15,727 referrals and 15 instances when child care was unavailable.

Improving the Quality of Child Care

The following activities, primarily delivered through community-based organizations, are designed to improve the quality of child care.

Provider Quality Incentive Payments: The Enhanced Rate for Accredited Program allows Department-eligible low-income families to enroll their children in programs providing higher quality of care by paying accredited providers up to 10 percent over the Department maximum rates. One hundred fourteen, or 3.64 percent, of licensed center and certified family child care providers who are contracted with the Department are now accredited and eligible for the enhanced rates. Approximately 3,040 Department-eligible children per month benefit from receiving child care in accredited programs (up from 2,700 last fiscal year).

Child Care Resource and Referral System: As required by A.R.S. §41-1967, community-based contractors provide services to families who need assistance locating child care, provide training and technical assistance to child care providers, and match parents seeking child care to all forms of lawful child care. In SFY2005, there were 18,465 calls for assistance in searching for child care providers and 147,825 searches by the Internet.

Child Care Provider Registry for Unregulated Providers: State statute requires the Department's contracted Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) system to list unregulated child care providers only if they meet certain minimal standards, such as background checks. This statutory change was enacted in April 2002. As of June 30, 2005, 618 providers have met the new standards and are listed on this CCR&R Registry.

Program Improvement Project: This project (called the Arizona Self-Study Project [ASSP]) provides technical assistance and resources to assist child care providers to improve the child care program they offer to children and families and to pursue national accreditation. One hundred fifty child care providers are enrolled in the project on an annual basis. In the spring of 2005, a team of researchers from the Arizona State University Graduate School of Public Affairs conducted an evaluation to assess the impact of ASSP on child care in Arizona. The evaluation measured the program's impacts on important dimensions of child care quality and found that "participating in ASSP is associated with significantly large increases in interactions with children, curriculum, health, safety, and nutrition and the physical environment."

Opportunities for Child Care Provider Training: Available training courses include the Child Development Associate (CDA) project, a statewide infant/toddler training institute, technical assistance and training to programs serving children with special needs, and a variety of other early education training topics. In SFY2005, over 22,581 individuals participated in training courses. The number of participants benefiting from trainings increased significantly from 13,928 in SFY2004 because of an increased level of trainings being offered by the agencies that are contracted to provide the service as well as increased marketing efforts relating to the availability of trainings. In addition to the training, contracted agencies provided additional specific technical assistance to 1,369 child care providers who requested targeted assistance to address unique needs of their programs.

Professional Development Registry: The Department has initiated the Statewide Child Care and Early Education Development System (S*CCEEDS). S*CCEEDS documents and tracks the education and work experience of child care practitioners by means of a career ladder system. Through June 30, 2005, 4,596 practitioners are registered—this is an increase of 2,390 from SFY2004; 628 trainers are registered—an increase of 186 from SFY2004; and, 1325 trainings are registered— an increase of 660 from SFY2004.

Note: Child care data cited in this report includes statistical information that encompasses children authorized and payments made for both the Department and Arizona Works child care programs. Data has been adjusted from the previous Welfare Reform Annual Report to reflect updated data from previous years. Additionally, data reported for SFY2005 may in some instances be estimated because final data was still being compiled at the time this report was published.

Section VII – Child Welfare Programs

The Department uses TANF funds to support several programs within child welfare that help ensure the safety of Arizona's children. These programs are provided based on the identified needs of the child and family. In SFY2005, 37,180 reports of child maltreatment were received. Child Protective Services (CPS) Specialists investigated 100 percent of these reports. The substantiation rate for SFY2004 was finalized at 15.84 percent to reflect the results of the CPS appeals process. The substantiation rate for SFY2005 is currently at 13.36 percent. This percentage is not considered final until the results of the CPS appeals process is completed for all proposed substantiated reports taken during this reporting period.

TANF supports the funding of the following Programs: Family Builders, Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together), Healthy Families Arizona, and Subsidized Guardianship.

Family Builders

The Family Builders Program was originally designed as an alternative response to low priority reports of child maltreatment. Effective July 1, 2004, this program was redesigned as a result of HB 2024 (46th Legislature, 2nd Special Session), to serve families after the CPS investigation is completed. These services are available to families with children at low, moderate, or moderate high risk of future maltreatment whose needs cannot be sufficiently met through referral to community resources and who do not require more intensive in-home services.

The program uses a strength-based, family-centered practice approach and seeks to reduce the recurrence of subsequent substantiated child abuse and neglect reports. Services available to families include family assessment, case management, child day care, parenting skills training, parent aide services, respite services, referrals to community services, supportive intervention and guidance counseling, assistance in housing search and relocation, assistance with transportation, emergency services, and intensive family preservation services.

The Family Builders Program provided services to 1,915 families in SFY2004. Data for SFY2005 is not yet available. The Family Builders Program will become part of a more comprehensive intensive in-home services program in SFY2006.

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T.

The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program provides a continuum of services that are family-centered, child-focused, comprehensive, coordinated, flexible, community-based, accessible, and culturally responsive. Substance abuse treatment and recovery support services are provided by contracted community providers in outpatient and residential settings. The services strive to be seamless, fiscally responsible, and provide for customer-friendly services to eligible persons.

The program design emphasizes outreach, engagement, aftercare and support services in addition to traditional substance abuse treatment. Substance abuse treatment services are offered in a variety of modalities including education, outpatient, intensive outpatient, and residential treatment. Several residential providers allow children to remain with their parents during treatment. In addition to treatment services, essential elements based on family and community needs are incorporated into the service delivery such as gender-specific treatment, services for children, and motivational interviewing to assist the entire family in its recovery.

The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program has accomplished the following:

- 3,138 participants were referred for substance abuse services in SFY2004. SFY2005 data is not yet available.
- As of June 30, 2004, only 4 percent of CPS clients referred had a substantiated report since their enrollment in services.
- 331 (16 percent) of the total 2,063 children in foster care during SFY2004 were reunited with their parents.

The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. continues to assess program outcomes to assess any needed program or practice improvements.

Healthy Families Arizona

The Healthy Families Arizona Program is a community-based multidisciplinary program serving families prenatally and at the birth of a newborn and is designed to reduce stress, enhance family functioning, promote child health and development, enhance parent/child interaction, and minimize the incidence of abuse and neglect within a multicultural environment. This voluntary home visitation program provides a Family Support Specialist (FSS) who assists the family in obtaining concrete services as well as provides emotional support, informal counseling, role modeling, effective life-coping skills, bonding, education on child development, and developmental assessments so that early identification of any learning disabilities, physical handicaps, or behavioral health needs are determined.

The FSS provides education on the importance of preventive health care, assistance and encouragement to assess comprehensive private and public preschool and other school readiness programs, and assistance in applying for private and public financial assistance, including employment services. The FSS works closely with the child's pediatrician in monitoring the child's health. Families may be visited anywhere from weekly to quarterly according to the family's level of need. Program services are available until the child reaches five years of age.

As a result of the passage of SB 1149 (Chapter 18, Laws 2004), the Healthy Families Arizona Program, effective August 24, 2004, was expanded to offer services to pregnant women and their families and persons with a prior substantiated report of child maltreatment (prior statute allowed service delivery after the birth of a child and prohibited providing services to a person with a prior substantiated child maltreatment report). The statute was also amended to require the program to offer education on successful marriage.

In the past year, only an estimated 6 percent of eligible newborns in Arizona could be served under the existing funding level. To address this service gap, the Arizona State Legislature in SFY2004 appropriated increased State funding and authorized TANF funding to expand this successful program. Contracts entered into with the Healthy Families Arizona Program providers included proposed expansion plans based on demographics and risk factors.

The Healthy Families Arizona Program accomplished the following in SFY2004 (SFY2005 data not yet available):

- Served 2,301 at-risk families.
- 98.4 percent of the families served did not have a substantiated report of child maltreatment.
- 80.6 percent of program children had developmental screens to identify developmental delays at appropriate intervals during their first year in the program.

A new evaluation tool, the Healthy Families Parenting Inventory, was piloted in SFY2005. The results are in the process of assessment.

Subsidized Guardianship

The Subsidized Guardianship Program provides a monthly partial reimbursement to caretakers appointed as permanent guardians of children in the care, custody, and control of the Department. These are children for whom reunification and adoption have been ruled out as unachievable or contrary to the child's best interest. Medical services are provided to Title XIX children through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.

For SFY2005, 241 new subsidized guardianships were approved. In SFY2004, the average number of children receiving subsidized guardianship each month was 922. Many of the permanent homes supported by Subsidized Guardianship are kinship placements. The Department continues to experience growth in this important program. The Department plans are to continue to educate staff and others about the importance of permanency for children and the benefits of the Guardianship Subsidy Program.

Section VIII – TANF-Related Programs and Services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds support a variety of programs and services that meet the four goals of the 1996 federal welfare laws. These include programs for families and children in crisis, tribal initiatives, and marriage and communication skills workshops that strengthen families.

Short-Term Crisis Services and Emergency Shelter Services

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to households who have an emergent basic need that cannot be met immediately with their own income or resources. Funding for the Short-Term Crisis Services (STCS) Program is used for such crisis assistance and case management services as preventing eviction or mortgage foreclosures and utility shut-offs, and helping low-income households obtain or maintain employment. The program experienced an increase in the total number of households served in SFY2005 compared to SFY2004 due to the number of households receiving Crisis Assistance increasing in SFY2005. The charts below compare the number of participants who received Crisis Assistance, Homeless Emergency Shelter Services, or Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter in SFY2004 and SFY2005.

Crisis Assistance

Measure	Households Participating SFY2004	Households Participating SFY2005
Utility Assistance Payments	692	597
Eviction Prevention/Mortgage Payments	3,097	3,441
Special Needs	37	21
Total	3,826	4,075

Homeless Emergency Shelter

Persons Receiving Shelter Services	SFY2004	SFY2005
	16,590	13,165

Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter

Measure	Women and Children SFY2004	Women and Children SFY2005
Sheltered in Crisis Shelters	9,616	9,029
Sheltered in Transitional Shelters	429	469
Counseling Hours in Shelter	146,156	128,935

Lay and Legal Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims

Arizona uses TANF funds to provide legal and lay-legal advocacy services for domestic violence victims and their children who have an income of less than 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The legal and lay-legal advocacy services include a range of legal assistance covering all civil matters that assist victims and their children to become safe and self-sufficient. Attorneys and lay-legal advocates provide these services. The outreach for the services includes domestic violence programs and extends beyond shelters, since not all victims in need of legal assistance contact the domestic violence programs. The services also target underserved populations including rural, Native American, immigrant, and non-English-speaking populations. The table below compares the number of domestic violence victims served for each type of service in SFY2004 and SFY2005.

Services for Domestic Violence Victims

Number of Victims Served and Type of Service	SFY2004	SFY2005
Victims receiving services in self-help clinics	3,594	4,102
Victims receiving services from attorney or paralegal	5,711	5,132
Victims receiving services from lay and legal advocates	1,720	1,640
Total – Victims Served	11,025	10,874

Tribal Welfare Reform Activities

Hopi Tribal TANF Program. The Hopi Tribe has had an approved TANF program since May 2001. The tribe began operating its tribal TANF program on February 1, 2004; however, the state continues to conduct TANF eligibility for Hopi TANF cases, while the Hopi TANF program conducts intensive case management activities to support clients during their transition off of welfare benefits.

Navajo Nation TANF Program. The Navajo Nation has had an approved TANF program since October 2000. The tribe opened its tribal TANF program doors in March 2002. The Department successfully transferred all state-managed TANF cases involving Navajo families over to the Navajo Nation TANF program at the end of December 2002. The Department continues to provide technical support and assistance.

Pascua Yaqui Tribal TANF Program. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe has had an approved TANF program since November 1997. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe opted to contract back with the Department to provide services based on tribal policies. The Department continues to provide technical support and assistance.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community TANF Program (SRPMIC). In July 1999, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community began operating its TANF program. The State continues to administer the Food Stamps and Medical Assistance programs. SRPMIC is the only Tribe that currently has all of its welfare reform programs, including state-administered programs, in one building on the reservation.

White Mountain Apache Tribal TANF Program. The White Mountain Apache Tribe has had an approved TANF program since April 1998. The tribe is working closely with the Department to transition the TANF program operations to the tribe by January 1, 2006. The Department is working with the tribe to colocate state-administered program within the tribal social services department to ensure quality and efficient customer service to tribal members.

Other Tribal TANF Programs. The Department respects the sovereignty of tribes and supports their efforts to become more autonomous. Other Arizona tribes, such as the Tohono O'Odham and San Carlos Apache, have expressed interest in developing TANF plans. The Department is working with representatives from these governments to offer assistance in the development and implementation of their TANF programs.

The Department has also entered into Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) with the Hopi Tribe and will soon enter into IGAs with the San Carlos Apache and White Mountain Apache tribes to operate tribal TANF employment programs. These three tribes will assume responsibility for Jobs case management and delivery of supportive services to assist their tribal members in the work participation component of welfare reform.

Marriage and Communication Skills

Marriage and communications skills workshops promote healthy marriages and strong two-parent families. These workshops are designed to improve communication and relationship skills for couples who are planning to marry or who are already married. The courses also include negotiation skills to help couples resolve common relationship problems. During SFY2005, four organizations conducted 22 workshops. This compares with five organizations that conducted 258 workshops in SFY2004. Approximately 872 workshops were conducted since the program started.

Couples were required to pay 15 percent of the cost of the workshop. Parents whose income was below 150 percent of the FPL qualified for a voucher that paid for the cost of the workshops. During SFY2005, there were 11 requests for vouchers. Eight vouchers were approved. Vouchers were provided to 94 couples in SFY2004.

The Department developed and began distributing a *Marriage Handbook* during SFY2002. The *Marriage Handbook* is provided free of charge to marriage license applicants and is distributed by the Clerks of the County Court. During SFY2005, 21,480 copies in English and 5,850 copies in Spanish were distributed.

Over 118,395 copies in English and 23,300 copies in Spanish have been provided to the Clerks of the County Court since the start of the program. A copy of the *Marriage Handbook* is also available on the Department's web page www.de.state.az.us/marriage.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

The teen birth rate in Arizona continued to decrease. The teen birth rate per 1,000 births in Arizona was 59.2 in 2003. This compares with 59.7 in 2002. The teen birth rate in Arizona declined by 26.6 percent from 1991 to 2003. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), teen birth rates are at their lowest rate in more than 60 years. Although the rates are falling at a faster rate than the national average, the rate among girls aged 15 to 19 in Arizona is still higher than the national average. The following chart compares the Arizona teen birth rate to the national teen birth rate for this age group. Arizona's decrease from 1991 to 2003 is less than the national average by 5.7 percentage points.

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS 15–19 YEARS OF AGE

Births per 1000

	1991	2001	2002	2003	Percent Change 1991-2003
Arizona	80.7	63.3	59.7	59.2	-26.6%
United States	62.1	45.8	42.9	42.0	-32.30%

Source: DHHS National Center for Health Statistics

The chart below compares Arizona's nonmarital births for the past five years. The percentage of nonmarital births increased slightly to 42.0 percent in 2004.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Non-Marital Births	31,272	33,438	33,583	35,116	37,394	39,145
Non-Marital Births Percentage	38.8%	39.3%	39.4	40.2%	41.2%	42.0%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services

Beginning in SFY1997, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$2 million of TANF funds annually to the Department for a Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. The Department entered into an Interagency Service Agreement (ISA) with the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS), the State entity responsible for such programs, to administer the State's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. Beginning in SFY2002, TANF funds were no longer available for the program. The State Legislature appropriated other funding for the program from Proposition 204 (Tobacco Settlement) and Tobacco Tax directly to DHS. DHS utilized federal Title V, Section 510(b) abstinence grant funds, Tobacco Tax, and Proposition 204 funds to continue the program for SFY2004. By FY2005, no additional funds outside the federal grant allocation for abstinence education programs was being provided for the program. Contracted agencies were required to provide the full 75 percent federal match through in-kind and cash donations under their contracts with ADHS.

For SFY2004, DHS released a new Request for Proposal in Spring 2003 for the abstinence program since previous contract awards expired after five years. Because of the cut back of additional state funds for the program in addition to the federal grant funds, DHS only awarded contracts to seven community-based organizations for programs to promote sexual abstinence until marriage. The program only covered five counties in SFY2004, although it had covered eleven counties in prior years.

In SFY2005, unallocated funds allowed for four other contracts to be added, increasing the number of agencies funded to 11. Currently, services are being provided in seven counties in Arizona. Organizations that were funded include a local health department, faith-based and community-based organizations, universities, and community partnerships. Appendix 10 lists and describes each of the funded programs by county.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Transportation Assistance
- Appendix 2 Child Care Program Expenditures
- Appendix 3 Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule
- Appendix 4 Average Cash Assistance Cases, Recipients, Payments by County
- Appendix 5 Cash Assistance Caseload Demographics
- Appendix 6 Food Stamps and Medical Assistance Caseload Data
- Appendix 7 Cash Assistance Cases with Family Benefit Cap Children
- Appendix 8 Teen Parents Not Eligible for Cash Assistance Due to Minor Parent Provisions
- Appendix 9 Cash Assistance Cases - Sanction Data
- Appendix 10 Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

Appendix 1

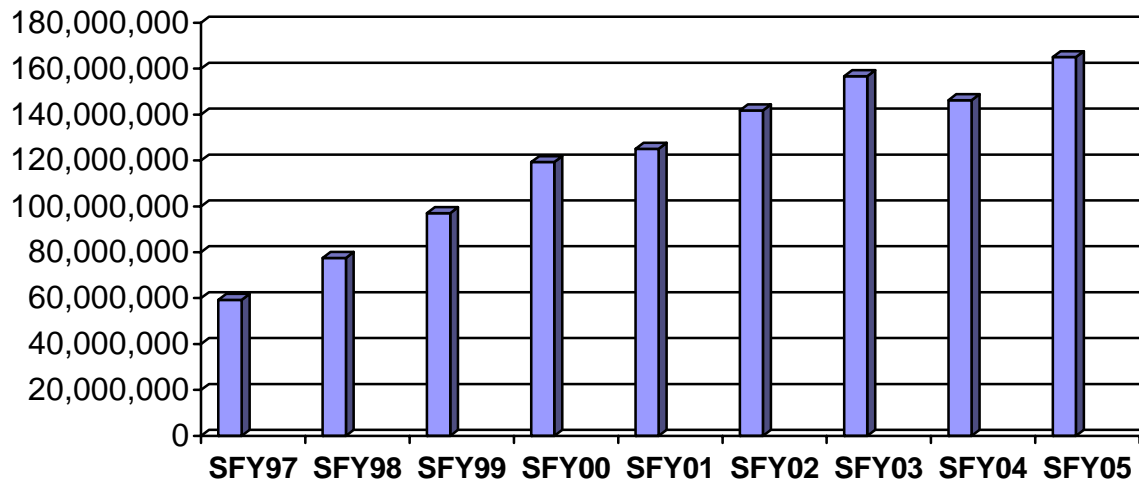
Transportation Assistance

COUNTY	SFY2004	SFY2005
APACHE	148	113
COCHISE	952	753
COCONINO	388	320
GILA	683	653
GRAHAM	542	371
GREENLEE	89	62
LA PAZ	74	100
MARICOPA	10,854	10,538
MOHAVE	1,187	1,060
NAVAJO	770	556
PIMA	4,889	5,073
PINAL	1,355	1,258
SANTA CRUZ	315	212
YAVAPAI	484	474
YUMA	1,188	1,473
TOTAL	23,016	23,891

Unduplicated Count

Appendix 2

Child Care Program Expenditures



Appendix 3

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004

Priority Group 1			Priority Group 2			
Family Size ↓	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 660	661 – 776	777 – 1,048	1,049 – 1,126	1,127 – 1,203	1,204 – 1,281
2	0 – 885	886 – 1,041	1,042 – 1,406	1,407 – 1,510	1,511 – 1,614	1,615 – 1,718
3	0 – 1,111	1,112 – 1,306	1,307 – 1,764	1,765 – 1,894	1,895 – 2,025	2,026 – 2,155
4	0 – 1,336	1,337 – 1,571	1,572 – 2,121	2,122 – 2,278	2,279 – 2,436	2,437 – 2,593
5	0 – 1,561	1,562 – 1,836	1,837 – 2,479	2,480 – 2,663	2,664 – 2,846	2,847 – 3,030
6	0 – 1,786	1,787 – 2,101	2,102 – 2,837	2,838 – 3,047	3,048 – 3,257	3,258 – 3,467
7	0 – 2,012	2,013 – 2,366	2,367 – 3,195	3,196 – 3,431	3,432 – 3,668	3,669 – 3,904
8	0 – 2,237	2,238 – 2,631	2,632 – 3,552	3,553 – 3,815	3,816 – 4,079	4,080 – 4,342
9	0 – 2,462	2,463 – 2,896	2,897 – 3,910	3,911 – 4,200	4,201 – 4,489	4,490 – 4,779
10	0 – 2,687	2,688 – 3,161	3,162 – 4,268	4,269 – 4,584	4,585 – 4,900	4,901 – 5,216
11	0 – 2,913	2,914 – 3,426	3,427 – 4,626	4,627 – 4,968	4,969 – 5,311	5,312 – 5,653
12	0 – 3,138	3,139 – 3,691	3,692 – 4,983	4,984 – 5,352	5,353 – 5,722	5,723 – 6,042**

MINIMUM REQUIRED CO-PAYMENTS

1st child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
2nd child in care	full day = \$.50 part day = \$.25	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$1.50 part day = \$.75	full day = \$2.50 part day = \$1.25	full day = \$3.50 part day = \$1.75	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50
3rd child in care	full day = \$.50 part day = \$.25	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$1.50 part day = \$.75	full day = \$2.50 part day = \$1.25	full day = \$3.50 part day = \$1.75	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50

No minimum required co-pay for 4th {or more} child in care. Full day = six or more hours; part day = less than six hours.

Families receiving Child Care Assistance based on involvement with Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the Jobs Program, the Arizona Works Program, or those who are receiving Cash Assistance (CA) and, who are employed or may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment; however, all families may be responsible for charges above the minimum required co-payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

** This amount is equal to the Federal Child Care & Development Fund statutory limit (for eligibility for child care assistance) of 85 percent of the state median income.

Appendix 4

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2005

COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	141	324	\$39,212	\$278.10	\$121.02	\$470,544
COCHISE	1,206	2,562	\$323,009	\$267.83	\$126.08	\$3,876,108
COCONINO	347	772	\$91,791	\$264.53	\$118.90	\$1,101,492
GILA	830	1,926	\$234,442	\$282.46	\$121.72	\$2,813,304
GREENLEE	70	157	\$19,593	\$279.90	\$124.80	\$235,116
GRAHAM	488	1,058	\$132,906	\$272.35	\$125.62	\$1,594,872
LA PAZ	260	636	\$73,310	\$281.96	\$115.27	\$879,720
MARICOPA	25,241	58,373	\$7,062,420	\$279.80	\$120.99	\$84,749,040
MOHAVE	1,551	3,392	\$418,807	\$270.02	\$123.47	\$5,025,684
NAVAJO	1,369	3,374	\$386,362	\$282.22	\$114.51	\$4,636,344
PIMA	8,041	17,877	\$2,207,735	\$274.56	\$123.50	\$26,492,820
PINAL	2,117	4,954	\$587,527	\$277.53	\$118.60	\$7,050,324
SANTA CRUZ	313	736	\$86,409	\$276.07	\$117.40	\$1,036,908
YAVAPAI	776	1,650	\$201,541	\$259.72	\$122.15	\$2,418,492
YUMA	1,406	3,328	\$394,428	\$280.53	\$118.52	\$4,733,136
TOTAL	44,156	101,119	\$12,259,492	\$277.64	\$121.24	\$147,113,904

*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments. NOTE: Navajo Nation started its own TANF Program in March 2002.

Appendix 4

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2004

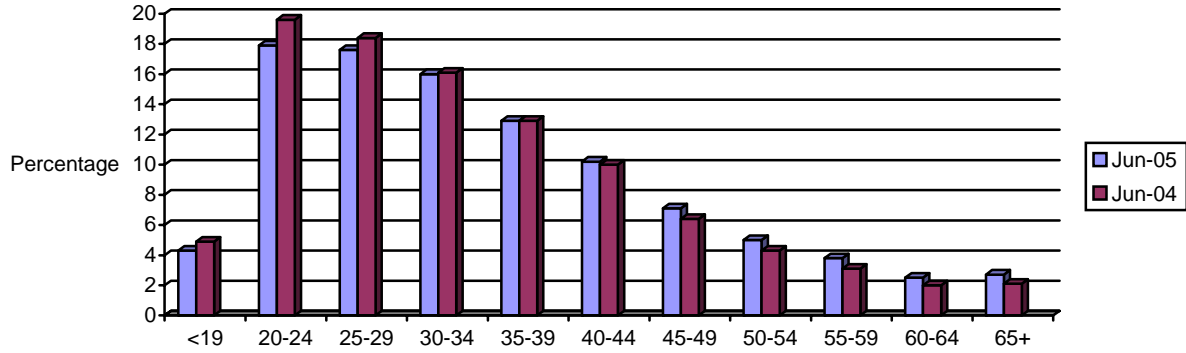
COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	145	345	\$40,209	\$277.15	\$116.56	\$482,508
COCHISE	1,328	2,991	\$360,851	\$271.59	\$120.83	\$4,330,207
COCONINO	402	901	\$106,112	\$2263.85	\$117.88	\$1,273,342
GILA	883	2,141	\$251,190	\$284.54	\$117.43	\$3,014,282
GREENLEE	72	177	\$20,098	\$280.12	\$114.07	\$241,181
GRAHAM	511	1,147	\$139,800	\$273.81	\$121.98	\$1,677,605
LA PAZ	250	615	\$69,853	\$279.50	\$113.70	\$838,236
MARICOPA	28,644	68,477	\$8,061,116	\$281.42	\$117.80	\$96,733,390
MOHAVE	1,739	4,032	\$481,717	\$277.03	\$119.56	\$5,780,607
NAVAJO	1,422	3,516	\$400,708	\$281.83	\$114.01	\$4,808,497
PIMA	8,732	20,256	\$2,425,304	\$277.72	\$119.86	\$29,103,649
PINAL	2,537	6,298	\$714,917	\$281.69	\$113.70	\$8,579,007
SANTA CRUZ	364	879	\$100,946	\$277.57	\$115.07	\$1,311,350
YAVAPAI	824	1,797	\$215,850	\$261.96	\$120.12	\$2,590,201
YUMA	1,551	3,743	\$431,154	\$277.98	\$115.28	\$5,173,851
TOTAL	49,404	117,315	\$13,819,826	\$279.73	\$117.80	\$165,837,913

*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments. NOTE: Navajo Nation started its own TANF Program in March 2002.

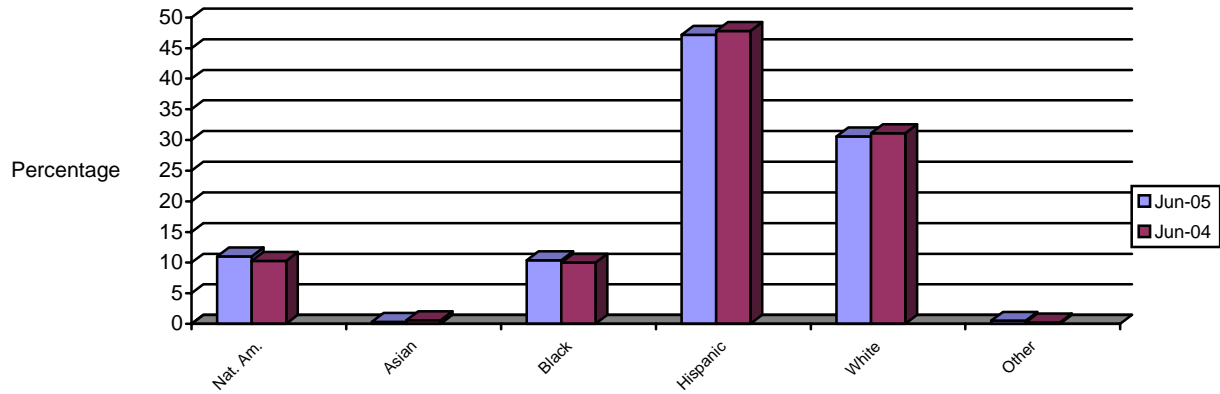
Appendix 5

CASH ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DEMOGRAPHICS

Distribution of TANF Cases by Age of Head of Household



TANF Cases by Ethnicity

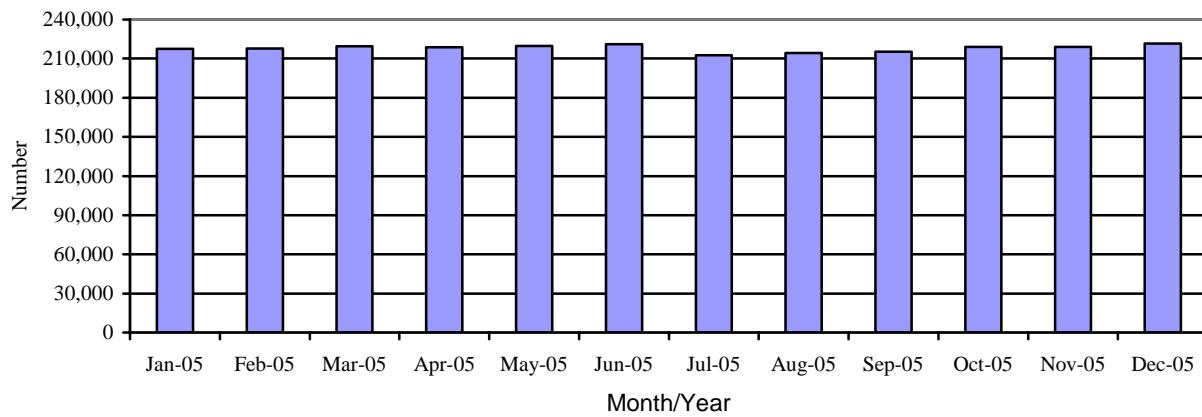


Appendix 6

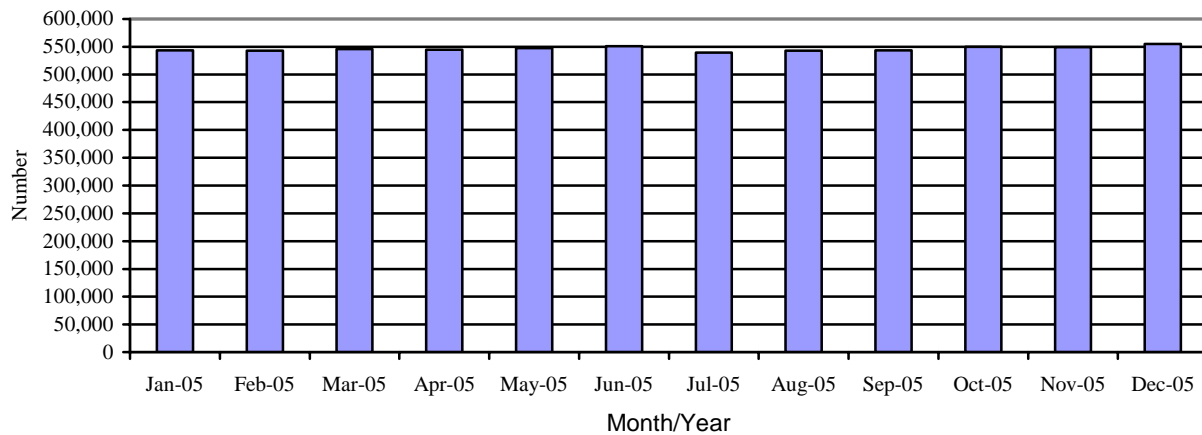
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DATA

The following four charts show the caseload changes each month during SFY2004 for Food Stamps (Cases and Recipients) and Medical Assistance cases.

Food Stamp Cases

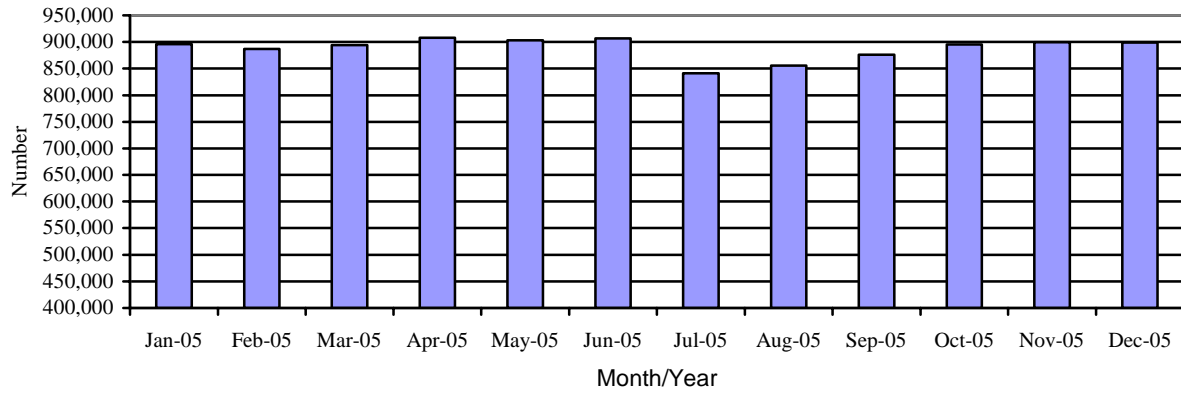


Food Stamp Recipients



Appendix 6

Medical Assistance Recipients



Appendix 7

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2005

COUNTY	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	TOTAL
APACHE	32	32	31	35	36	29	34	36	33	36	38	40	412
COCHISE	330	336	316	313	311	323	326	327	323	319	331	333	3,888
COCONINO	45	42	41	37	32	38	30	30	34	29	20	22	400
GILA	269	288	286	289	291	304	324	344	366	360	360	351	3,793
GREENLEE	9	11	11	9	9	11	11	15	13	12	10	11	132
GRAHAM	109	106	106	109	109	104	117	121	121	118	125	130	1,375
LA PAZ	79	72	70	82	78	78	80	90	92	92	87	98	998
MARICOPA	6,368	6,509	6,460	6,627	6,670	6,768	6,733	6,665	6,794	6,771	6,791	6,818	79,974
MOHAVE	229	217	223	230	232	238	248	247	241	239	241	229	2,814
NAVAJO	97	90	77	87	78	84	93	94	88	87	85	104	1,064
PIMA	1,789	1,889	1,856	1,940	1,948	1,980	1,960	1,945	1,931	1,949	1,917	1,948	23,052
PINAL	646	668	660	679	643	620	625	632	635	629	618	602	7,657
SANTA CRUZ	68	64	67	71	63	56	45	45	46	51	53	54	683
YAVAPAI	97	99	103	107	124	122	123	113	114	105	109	102	1,318
YUMA	316	324	335	327	331	332	310	291	299	300	318	324	3,807
OTHER	8	14	12	7	1	6	5	5	10	3	10	4	85
TOTAL	10,491	10,761	10,654	10,949	10,956	11,093	11,061	10,980	11,118	11,106	11,113	11,170	131,452

Note: Duplicate count

Appendix 7

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2004

COUNTY	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	TOTAL
APACHE	27	28	43	40	44	45	40	39	39	37	41	36	459
COCHISE	331	334	351	344	338	339	350	347	333	348	330	324	4,069
COCONINO	41	37	34	33	34	39	40	45	52	49	41	44	489
GILA	258	252	258	280	281	282	278	272	284	276	272	277	3,270
GREENLEE	12	11	13	11	10	9	10	8	10	12	9	7	122
GRAHAM	98	100	99	102	03	99	103	104	114	103	100	103	1,218
LA PAZ	62	75	66	65	66	69	71	70	64	68	75	75	826
MARICOPA	5,739	5,849	5,986	6,137	6,245	6,343	6,330	6,369	6,464	6,351	6,357	6,501	74,673
MOHAVE	197	219	226	221	211	222	217	231	230	238	224	222	2,658
NAVAJO	81	86	78	78	83	72	77	76	84	81	88	94	978
PIMA	1,636	1,701	1,736	1,794	1,800	1,799	1,781	1,818	1,862	1,868	1,863	1,894	21,552
PINAL	642	647	641	653	658	691	690	662	661	671	658	633	7,907
SANTA CRUZ	90	89	82	91	90	90	90	84	76	78	74	71	1,005
YAVAPAI	87	91	93	90	85	86	83	85	74	79	80	82	1,015
YUMA	310	319	316	327	329	316	305	320	326	313	315	313	3,809
OTHER	6	10	12	3	4	3	1	2	7	5	4	4	61
TOTAL	9,617	9,848	10,034	10,271	10,371	10,504	10,466	10,532	10,680	10,577	10,531	10,680	124,111

Note: Duplicate count

Appendix 8

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2005

COUNTY	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	TOTAL
APACHE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
COCHISE	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
COCONINO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	12
LA PAZ	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MARICOPA	37	40	37	38	35	31	25	23	31	40	35	32	404
MOHAVE	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	4	2	34
NAVAJO	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	13
PIMA	10	6	8	3	5	7	7	9	7	3	4	4	73
PINAL	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAVAPAI	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
YUMA	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	21
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	73	65	58	48	45	42	37	38	46	52	46	40	590

Note: Duplicate Count

Appendix 8

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2004

COUNTY	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	TOTAL
	1												
APACHE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
COCHISE	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	26
COCONINO	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GILA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	11
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	10
MARICOPA	45	44	43	42	42	41	41	41	42	39	40	40	500
MOHAVE	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	3	6	5	4	3	32
NAVAJO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	11
PIMA	13	14	10	11	12	12	9	8	11	9	6	10	125
PINAL	3	3	3	4	4	6	8	5	8	5	6	5	60
SANTA CRUZ	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
YAVAPAI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	6
YUMA	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	4	6	6	6	2	48
OTHER	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	71	69	62	66	70	74	74	66	79	73	71	70	845

Note: Duplicate Count

Appendix 9

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2005**

COUNTY	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	TOTAL
APACHE	1	1	3	3	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	4	22
COCHISE	46	15	57	7	19	16	10	10	15	10	13	6	224
COCONINO	6	11	6	5	4	5	2	1	4	7	8	6	65
GILA	6	10	6	5	25	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	68
GREENLEE	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
GRAHAM	1	1	4	1	0	4	4	3	1	0	5	5	29
LA PAZ	1	1	9	1	8	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	27
MARICOPA	1,790	267	572	144	300	145	197	127	156	204	187	172	4,261
MOHAVE	22	42	41	20	24	14	40	8	13	14	30	12	280
NAVAJO	1	2	7	2	1	3	1	1	4	5	3	6	36
PIMA	789	34	181	40	87	30	44	32	41	65	46	69	1,458
PINAL	25	17	34	11	34	14	20	11	4	17	8	15	210
SANTA CRUZ	1	1	10	2	12	1	1	1	0	4	2	5	40
YAVAPAI	21	9	20	10	7	13	8	7	15	9	14	5	138
YUMA	18	19	37	0	41	27	12	18	10	9	9	16	216
OTHER	6	1	4	21	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	35
TOTAL	2,735	432	992	272	565	277	342	223	266	352	331	327	7,114

Appendix 9

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2004**

COUNTY	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	TOTAL
APACHE	0	01	01	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	9
COCHISE	13	9	4	9	9	2	9	17	17	12	17	11	129
COCONINO	9	5	2	5	5	3	9	11	9	4	11	7	80
GILA	7	5	5	7	7	2	5	15	4	3	6	7	73
GREENLEE	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
GRAHAM	5	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	2	31
LA PAZ	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	10
MARICOPA	137	106	141	130	176	189	201	146	140	270	301	245	2,182
MOHAVE	6	6	17	15	17	24	21	19	17	40	35	17	234
NAVAJO	4	3	5	6	2	7	8	7	3	5	5	1	56
PIMA	42	36	27	25	42	52	27	47	44	28	53	60	483
PINAL	13	31	17	16	19	24	19	29	24	32	32	28	284
SANTA CRUZ	2	6	3	4	11	2	5	0	0	7	0	4	44
YAVAPAI	9	9	10	13	10	15	33	30	17	24	24	13	207
YUMA	6	8	14	5	9	3	6	11	13	15	17	13	120
OTHER	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
TOTAL	255	230	252	238	313	327	346	334	297	446	507	410	3,955

Appendix 9

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2005**

COUNTY	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	TOTAL
APACHE	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	11
COCHISE	9	23	23	33	10	10	10	7	5	8	6	10	154
COCONINO	6	2	9	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	4	42
GILA	7	6	6	3	7	14	2	1	5	0	2	0	53
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	11
LA PAZ	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	12
MARICOPA	351	689	396	260	168	143	127	125	130	130	127	131	2,777
MOHAVE	14	14	23	26	21	19	8	20	6	10	16	25	202
NAVAJO	2	0	0	3	1	4	1	3	3	0	7	2	26
PIMA	113	342	100	90	41	38	32	26	50	38	50	47	967
PINAL	23	12	22	15	15	15	11	9	7	3	10	6	148
SANTA CRUZ	2	3	2	7	2	5	1	1	0	1	3	2	29
YAVAPAI	10	15	3	9	8	6	7	12	9	11	11	11	112
YUMA	11	14	14	20	18	21	18	14	14	3	7	7	161
OTHER	0	5	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	13
TOTAL	551	1,126	605	474	297	281	223	224	235	207	245	250	4,718

Appendix 9

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2004**

COUNTY	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	TOTAL
APACHE	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	9	0	16
COCHISE	9	5	7	3	6	7	8	7	17	7	0	15	91
COCONINO	3	5	4	2	4	1	5	8	6	8	4	7	57
GILA	3	4	2	4	7	4	2	4	8	3	2	3	46
GREENLEE	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
GRAHAM	1	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	14
LA PAZ	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	10
MARICOPA	62	69	82	96	84	87	120	98	105	108	145	148	1,204
MOHAVE	2	6	10	8	4	12	14	12	17	12	21	25	143
NAVAJO	1	2	4	5	1	3	6	6	5	3	4	4	44
PIMA	20	29	23	21	28	29	33	21	34	27	24	39	328
PINAL	15	10	13	20	12	11	18	17	30	20	20	28	214
SANTA CRUZ	2	1	2	2	0	1	5	2	0	7	2	0	24
YAVAPAI	6	4	4	7	6	8	5	26	16	15	15	9	121
YUMA	10	6	4	5	5	8	3	1	6	13	12	14	87
OTHER	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	10
TOTAL	136	149	155	177	164	176	227	204	246	225	262	296	2,417

Appendix 9

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS
SFY2005**

COUNTY	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	TOTAL
APACHE	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	12
COCHISE	29	11	37	21	33	11	13	17	15	17	14	7	225
COCONINO	7	9	6	6	5	2	3	3	0	6	4	6	57
GILA	4	3	4	4	9	6	6	3	2	2	0	3	46
GREENLEE	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
GRAHAM	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	14
LA PAZ	2	0	4	2	4	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	18
MARICOPA	461	285	598	256	310	189	248	212	201	269	220	190	3,439
MOHAVE	25	29	40	25	30	29	31	119	26	25	25	28	332
NAVAJO	3	6	6	4	8	2	3	2	6	2	4	7	53
PIMA	256	87	224	119	105	45	51	80	79	87	78	83	1,294
PINAL	25	14	43	29	30	24	21	18	21	19	12	12	268
SANTA CRUZ	3	4	2	3	11	6	3	1	1	2	6	8	50
YAVAPAI	21	9	21	6	13	16	17	11	20	14	21	13	182
YUMA	11	10	19	24	27	23	19	35	14	20	6	9	217
OTHER	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
TOTAL	849	473	1,008	502	588	357	417	406	388	468	393	370	6,219

Appendix 9

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS
SFY2004**

COUNTY	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	TOTAL
APACHE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	1	1	12
COCHISE	10	7	6	9	4	9	14	10	20	11	8	14	122
COCONINO	1	2	4	3	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	5	40
GILA	6	3	3	2	6	7	5	9	4	9	4	5	63
GREENLEE	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	6
GRAHAM	3	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	16
LA PAZ	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	11
MARICOPA	119	67	91	95	111	117	133	96	111	205	181	192	1,518
MOHAVE	4	2	12	8	11	7	12	14	18	36	12	27	163
NAVAJO	6	3	3	6	7	6	10	9	7	8	4	3	72
PIMA	32	22	32	36	28	35	44	37	42	30	46	52	436
PINAL	16	19	19	32	29	16	23	38	42	55	31	42	362
SANTA CRUZ	2	2	2	2	2	0	7	8	4	0	6	2	37
YAVAPAI	7	11	1	6	7	9	20	15	21	23	16	18	154
YUMA	10	15	10	28	9	9	60	4	5	11	19	26	126
OTHER	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
TOTAL	217	154	188	201	224	220	280	252	283	398	336	390	3,143

Appendix 10

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

APACHE COUNTY

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP)

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12 and high-risk youth of all ages. PYP was able to expand services to include the communities of St. Johns, Round Valley, White Mountain Academy, and Concho in Apache County. Curriculum offered includes *Choosing the Best Path* for grades 6–8, and *Choosing the Best Life* for grades 9–12 for 5 hours.

COCONINO COUNTY

Northern Arizona University

Target Population: Youth in grades 7 through 12. Curricula offered includes *Love U2* and *Connections* that focus on healthy relationships and marriage for 8–10 hours. Education is offered in charter schools in Flagstaff with expansion to Williams in the next year.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona (CSS-Maricopa)

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth and high-risk children of all ages. Group presentations and educational opportunities are offered to schools, churches, youth groups, group homes and other social service agencies. Seven curricula are offered: *Choosing the Best Way*, *Choosing The Best Path*, *Choosing The Best Life*, *Navigator*, *Game Plan in Spanish*, *Wait Training* for 5 hours and *FACTS for Parents* for 1–2 hours. The goal of the program is to stress abstinence until marriage through the provision of a variety of curricula that meet the needs of the community and the identified target group. Computerized dolls were used with the *Baby Think It Over* program with selected high-risk schools in the county.

Crisis Pregnancy Centers/Passion and Principles of Arizona

Target Population: Youth in grades 7 through 12 with the majority of services provided to high school aged youth. Group presentations are offered to schools, churches, youth groups, and other agencies. The curriculum offered is *Passion and Principles* for 5 hours.

University of Arizona Maricopa Cooperative Extension Office

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12 and parents. Focus is on the development of a drama team, providing after school clubs, and in-school presentations by the drama team reaching high-risk youth and parent education. Curriculum offered is a modification of *Sex Can Wait* for 7 hours.

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NAVAJO COUNTY

Arizona Psychology Services

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth. The Abstinence-Only Project (AOP) is a consortium of northeastern Arizona educational and community-based organizations under the direction of a private-sector psychology practice venture entitled Arizona Psychology Associates (APS). The partnership includes area schools in Winslow, Holbrook, Blue Ridge and Joseph City, and the support of county and city governments as well as local businesses.

The objectives of AOP are directed toward children and young adults in Navajo County with the goal of teaching sexual abstinence as the behavioral standard prior to marriage, and thereby reducing the unwed birth rate for the targeted age group.

The programmatic components of AOP include using the *Choosing The Best Life* curriculum for grades 9th–12th and *Choosing the Best Path* curriculum for grades 7th–8th in regular physical education or health classes during the regular school day for 12 hours. Parent classes are taught using *Choosing The Best Parent Training Program* and the *Big Talk Book* for 1 to 2 hours. Each of these elements is designed to provide information as well as skills to assist the individual in selecting sexual abstinence before marriage as a viable and healthy choice.

PIMA COUNTY

Pima Prevention Partnership (PPP)

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, high-risk children of all ages, and adults aged 20 through 45. PPP continues to provide abstinence education program called “B-Unique,” to various target groups in the Tucson area. The target geographic area is focused on the south side of Tucson and is primarily a Hispanic, Spanish-speaking population.

PPP subcontracted with five individual instructors and two community agencies to supplement existing abstinence education in area schools. PPP continues to provide services to parents of youth in grades 6 through 12, middle school youth in grades 6 through 8, high school youth in grades 9 through 12, young adults and adults. The target areas are those areas of Tucson that are not currently receiving service through another provider. A range of curricula is being used to meet the needs of the wide target population. PPP has slightly modified the *Choosing The Best Way, Path and Life* and *WAIT Training* curricula to meet the needs of their populations. PPP has developed an after school program called “PALS,” for youth who interested in promoting the abstinence message.

Child and Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson)

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 8 and their parents. *Girl Talk* and *Guy Talk (GT)* programs emphasize abstinence-only education within a broader prevention context. The 12-session, gender and developmentally tailored curricula use social skills training and psycho-educational methods to equip middle school youth with the tools they need to build personal strengths and resist pressures to engage in premarital sexual activity. Companion curricula for each program are distributed to parents of all participants. Programs are offered to both girls and boys but there is more interest and participation in the *Girl Talk* classes by schools.

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The *GT* programs are offered through school-based clubs both in school and after school during the school year for 12 hours. Program service is also provided at the Child and Family Teen Parenting program. The educators for the program receive extensive training from the agency and are students at the University of Arizona.

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP)

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth of all ages. The goal of PYP is to facilitate the development of abstinence education programs for Pima County rural communities. These communities are Marana, Catalina, the Pasqua Yacqui Tribe, and the Tohono O’odham Nation. Curriculum offered includes *Choosing The Best Path* for grades 6 through 8, *Choosing The Best Life* for grades 9 through 12 for 5 to 8 hours of instruction, and *Plain Talk for Parents* for 1–2 hours. Programs are provided to high-risk youth at the Catalina Mountain Boys School, a detention center for boys up to age 18. Native American youth are reached on the Tohono O’odham Nation in the San Simon School and the Santa Rosa Boarding Schools. Services are also provided at residential group homes in the rural areas. Education of parents is also a priority. *Plain Talk for Parents* was utilized to educate 66 parents for a minimum one hour.

Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Tucson(CPC)

Target population: Youth in grades 9 through 12 and schoolteachers and administrators. The CPC of Tucson uses a youth development approach with older teens by training them to perform skits to present to younger-aged students about the consequences of early sexual activity, how to apply effective refusal and communication skills, and the benefits of healthy relationships with others. The CPC Breakdown drama teams provided over four one-hour assemblies, reaching 3,000 youth.

PINAL COUNTY

Pinal County Health Department

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12. The Pinal County Health Department, in collaboration with the Pinal County cities of Apache Junction, Coolidge, Florence, Superior, Maricopa, and the local schools, provide abstinence-only education to youth and adults in Pinal County. Curriculum offered include *Worth The Wait 6 - 8 and 9th – 12th Worth The Wait (high school version)* for 8–10 hours.

The program provides the following services for youth throughout Pinal County: classroom education for grades 6 through 12, a youth development club for grades 6 through 8, and parent/adult workshops on teen sexuality issues. The program serves five school districts in Pinal County with a minimum of eight hours of instruction per classroom. The program also developed a traveling drama team that provides hour-long performances about abstinence to students in grades 5 through 8.

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YAVAPAI COUNTY

Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona (CSS-Yavapai)

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth, and high-risk children of all ages. Services are provided in health education classes in local schools during school hours and after school and at local community agencies. Curricula offered include *Choosing The Best Way and Path and Worth The Wait* for 6th – 8th grades and *Choosing The Best Life, WAIT Training and Worth The Wait for 9th –12th grades* for 5 hours. Abstinence education in Yavapai County is a separate component of the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program (TAPP), a community coalition in central Yavapai County. The lead agency is Catholic Social Services, with other collaborators being the Yavapai County Health Department, West Yavapai Guidance Clinic, Yavapai Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Prescott Unified School District. Abstinence education expanded throughout the county providing services to the Verde Valley and central Yavapai County.

In the past, the focus has been primarily on the Prescott area, which varies culturally from the Verde Valley. Efforts will be made to serve Verde Valley, but resources are limited. Abstinence education in Yavapai County will lead group presentations in schools, churches, youth groups, and other community organizations. A Catholic Social Services subcontractor, Humboldt Unified School District, is providing additional services in the middle schools. Other program activities offered include youth development projects and TAPP players, a drama group, a sports program for teen girls, and an after prom/grad night alternative event. The program also collaborates with other local agencies to present the Teen Maze project in the local high schools.

Appendix 10

Arizona Department of Health Services Abstinence Only Education Program

Accomplishments SFY2005

Local Projects

The program completed year seven of the second five-year cycle of federal funding for abstinence education. During this year, four new projects were added for a total of 11 contractors reaching seven counties. In addition, small grants were awarded to 11 local county health departments and community-based agencies to provide for two Teen Maze educational events in their county aimed at providing teen pregnancy prevention information.

The abstinence media campaign was eliminated except for the sexcanwait.com web site. The Child Information Hotline provided by the ADHS Office of Women's and Children's Health replaced the abstinence hotline previously administered by the media contractor. An update of the web site is planned for the next year.

During the seventh year of programming, a total of 21,621 participants received at least one or more abstinence-only education sessions. Of this number served in the seventh year, an estimated total of 20,124 students (93 percent), attended all the program sessions. The majority of those participants were school-based (96 percent) and in 7th – 10th grades, with an average age of 13.9 years. Approximately 27.5 percent of the students were Hispanic, 49.6 percent White, 8 percent Native American, and the remaining percentage African American, Asian, and other minorities. The majority of the programming occurred in over 150 schools, most of which was in Maricopa and Pima counties, throughout the state during school hours.

During the seventh year, contractors continued to participate on a statewide advisory group called Arizona Partners for Abstinence Education (APAE). The group was started in response to the need for advocacy to gain support for continuation of the Title V Abstinence Program. The group has been successful in gaining support to encourage the continuation of the program and gaining additional financial support for the 75 percent match requirement through the allocation of state-appropriated funds. Meetings are held monthly throughout the state, and membership includes state contractors as well as community members. A conference is planned for SFY2006.

Media Campaign

The vendor contract with Cooley Advertising and Public Relations was terminated. A new vendor contract was initiated with Moses Anshell Advertising Agency using Proposition 204 dollars to develop a broader-based media campaign that emphasized abstinence and condom usage to prevent teen pregnancy. Three new television spots and one radio spot were developed along with posters and billboards targeting Hispanic youth in Maricopa and Pinal counties. Support for the abstinence-until-marriage media campaign was eliminated. The sexcanwait.com web site continued to operate during FY05. The media call to action hotline was eliminated, and the Child Information Hotline provided by ADHS replaced the number. Lottery funds provided for new abstinence pledge cards and other promotional materials for the contracted agencies. The program had an educational booth at Arizona State University West, South Mountain High School, St. Mary's High School, the Adolescent Health Care Conference in April 2005, and the Arizona School Nurses Conference in July 2005. Many brochures and promotional items were distributed to interested adults and children.

Appendix 10

Evaluation Component

The contract with LeCroy and Milligan Associates from Tucson expired after five years in 2003. The services of an outside independent evaluator for the program were not approved for SFY2004, and individual contractors were responsible for their individual program evaluations for SFY2004 and SFY2005. Contractors were encouraged to subcontract with LeCroy and Milligan and use their own staff or other subcontractor to continue their evaluation component. Evaluation reports for SFY2004 and SFY2005 indicated that program satisfaction among participants remained very high and there were significant increases in pro-abstinence attitudes, health reasons, and intentions to abstain. Contractors subcontracting with LeCroy and Milligan have requested that the vital records match that was done during the first five years be continued for the subsequent years to determine if program participants have a lower birth rate than non-participants. Results from the fifth year evaluation indicated that the program appeared to have an impact on the teen birth rates, helping to lower the number of teen births over the five-year period.

Meetings/Conferences/Site Visits

Throughout 2004 and 2005, quarterly technical assistance meetings were held in Phoenix locations for the abstinence education program contractors. Speakers were brought in to provide additional information and education related to abstinence education. Topics included training session on sexually transmitted diseases, current Arizona teen pregnancy and birth statistics, sexual conduct with a minor laws, and drug and alcohol use and prevention education by community agencies. The program was successful in completing nine site visits between December 2004 and June 2005. Over 10 abstinence education class observations were made. Many issues were covered, and technical assistance was provided if necessary. Final reports were compiled for each contractor.

Coordination with Other State Agencies

The program coordinated with the Department of Education to provide input on a quarterly basis on their HIV/AIDS Materials Review Committee during 2004–2005.



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