

Arizona



Department of Economic Security



Welfare Reform Report

SFY 2006

Every child, adult and family
in Arizona will be
safe and economically secure.

Janet Napolitano, Governor
Tracy L. Wareing, 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) 2006 highlights successes and accomplishments of the State's welfare programs. The report provides data comparing outcomes for SFY2006 and SFY2005. This is the ninth consecutive year the Department has produced this report.

Improving Outcomes for Children and Families

During SFY2006, the Department continued to move forward with service integration to provide services in a holistic manner with an emphasis on prevention and early intervention. Service integration provides a foundation for new business practices with the three main goals of: reducing the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) adult caseload by promoting self-sufficiency, safely reducing the number of children in out-of-home care by strengthening families, and safely reducing the number of children and adults in group homes, shelters, and institutional care by developing the capacity of families and communities. 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. The Department is developing community partnerships that will ensure that the needs of the community are met.

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 system, by improving engagement 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, homeless and domestic violence shelters, 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. As of June 30, 2006, ten Family Connections teams were operating in Arizona.

The Breakthrough Series Collaborative on Service Integration involves the use of a continuous quality and systems improvement methodology. Activities are grounded in a standard, comprehensive Framework for Change that helps guide team members on principles and values for collaboration and improved outcomes. Arizona's Breakthrough Series Collaborative involves 20 statewide community teams comprised of six family partners, six community partners and six agency partners.

Welfare to Work

During SFY2006, the Department helped families move off Cash Assistance and into employment that improved their lives. The Jobs Program and its contractors provided services to 53,377 Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2006 compared to 51,130 in SFY2005. In SFY2006, the Department's Jobs program placed 33,293 participants in work activities and helped find 21,067 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2006. The average hourly wage at placement was \$8.19 per hour, an increase over the average hourly wage at placement of \$8.01 in SFY2005. Arizona continued to successfully meet the federal work participation rate requirements.

Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

In SFY2006, the Department provided supportive services such as transportation, child care, Medical Assistance, services for victims of domestic violence, and education and training programs to help participants obtain and advance in employment. Transportation services were provided to 19,304 participants during SFY2006. The Fatherhood Parenting Academy provided services to help at-risk fathers become self-sufficient, provide support for their children and become an active parent. The Department provided education and training, and job readiness services to help participants achieve self-sufficiency. Transitional Medical Services were provided to an average of 46,963 individuals each month in SFY2006 to help them make a successful transition from welfare to work.

Caseload Data

Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload continued to decrease during SFY2006. There were 38,989 cases in June 2006, a decline of approximately nine percent from June 2005. The number of adult Cash Assistance cases decreased by approximately 16 percent during SFY2006. This reflects the Department's success at placing adult recipients into employment and improvement in Arizona's economy. In June 2006, almost one-half (47.2 percent) of the Cash Assistance caseload consisted of child-only cases. The Food Stamp and Medical Assistance caseloads also decreased during SFY2006.

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 1,747 families during SFY2006. This was an increase of more than 28 percent in the number of families that received a grant diversion payment in SFY2005. The Department achieved high rates in Cash Assistance payment accuracy and timely processing of applications.

Child Care

The TANF child care caseload decreased by 14.7 percent in SFY2006, reflecting the Department's aggressive approach in reducing the Cash Assistance caseload. A monthly average of approximately 44,538 children received subsidized child care during SFY2006. The caseload for Transitional Child Care decreased by more than six percent to 10,737 children as of July 2006 as a result of the Cash Assistance caseload decrease. The Department continued to take steps to increase the supply of child care providers. These include entry-level training for individuals interested in the field of child care, recruiting providers and assisting families in finding care. The Department worked in partnership with community-based organizations to improve the quality of child care in Arizona.

Child Welfare Programs

TANF funds support several programs within child welfare that help ensure the safety of Arizona's children. In SFY2006, 35,300 reports of child maltreatment were received. In-home children's services were provided to prevent further dependency or child abuse and neglect through provision of social services to safely stabilize family life and preserve the family unit. The monthly average number of families that received in-home children's services in SFY2006 was 4,856, which is an increase of 58 families per month from SFY2005. The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program provides an array of structured interventions to reduce or eliminate substance abuse issues. The interventions are provided through contracted providers in outpatient and residential settings. More than 11,700 individuals have been referred to the program since its inception in March 2001, and the program continues to experience steady growth. Healthy Families Arizona, a community-based multidisciplinary program serving pregnant women and families of newborns, provided services to 3,564 families in SFY2005 and served 5,008 families in SFY2006. The number of children receiving guardianship subsidy benefits continued to rise and reached 1,626 on March 31, 2006. These are children who would otherwise remain in foster care.

TANF-Related Programs and Services

The Short-Term Crisis Services Program provided crisis assistance and case management services to prevent eviction or mortgage foreclosure, utility shut offs, and help low-income families obtain or maintain employment. Over 3,400 households received Crisis Assistance during SFY2006, and Homeless Emergency Shelter Services were provided to more than 12,000 individuals. There were 9,483 women and children that received Domestic Violence and Emergency Transitional Shelter Services in SFY2006.

Section I – Improving Outcomes for Children and Families

During SFY2006, 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. Critical to the success and institutionalization of these efforts is an understanding that integration is a way of doing business, not simply a project or initiative. The Department is focused on improving outcomes for children and families with direct leadership and involvement from community and family partners at the local level.

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 delivering services, and to garner 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 homelessness. The adoption of new business models that are holistic, inclusive and strength-based in their approach will result in overall improved outcomes for families.

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, and
- 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:

- Reducing the TANF adult caseload by promoting self-sufficiency,
- Safely reducing the number of children in out-of-home care by strengthening families, and
- Safely reducing the number of children and adults in group homes, shelters, and institutional care by developing the capacity of families and communities.

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:

- Developing coordinated case plans that encourage customers to engage in activities that best improve their families' circumstances,
- Accessing a range of activities and strength-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, and
- Improving services 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 and state law, rule, and regulation,
- 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.

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 continue to be developed at a grassroots level to ensure that the true needs of the community are met. These partnerships are exemplified by community network teams and business continuity planning teams, both of which comprise Department personnel and external community partners.

Family Connections

Family Connections teams are a key strategy of 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.

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 Cash Assistance Program and at risk of involvement in the child welfare system 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 June 30, 2006, ten 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 specialists, Jobs Program specialists, and case aids, receiving referrals from a variety of sources including family court, schools, adult protective services, homeless and domestic violence 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 with 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 of the family 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.

Breakthrough Series Collaborative on Service Integration

This collaborative effort involves the use of a continuous quality and systems improvement methodology known as the Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC). Small, rapid tests of change are developed by local teams that improve outcomes for specified target cases. To keep the tests small, the question is asked, “What can you do by next Tuesday?” that will directly improve outcomes for children, adults, and families in their local communities. What is unique about Arizona’s implementation of this methodology is that the Department has invited families and community members to be equal partners at the table.

Activities are grounded in a standard, comprehensive Framework for Change that helps guide team members on principles and values for collaboration and improved outcomes. The Framework provides components for strategies to be tried, studied, adjusted, and, if successful, replicated.

The BSC methodology bridges the gap between knowledge and practice. Collaboration allows for greater learning and spreading of successful ideas. Rapid Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles are used and are based on the premise that anyone can have and test ideas. Consensus is not needed, and power and influence within the team is equalized. Change happens at all levels. Local, organically grown strategies and improvements create a more sustainable culture for improved outcomes.

The Collaborative is supported by various methods of communication. Teams communicate through “all collaborative conference calls” and through use of an extranet site in which each team has a unique page to report their progress and chronicle their activities along with the outcomes of their PDSAs. Ideas are “stolen shamelessly,” and successes are spread quickly.

Arizona’s BSC involves 20 statewide community teams comprising 18 members: 6 family partners, 6 community partners, and 6 agency partners. Two of the 20 teams focus on tribal interactions. Teams meet approximately biweekly and at times that are conducive to family and community partner participation. Teams are chaired by family and community partners serving in leadership roles. Agency staff are informed that all ideas are to be tested provided they are legal and in keeping with the agency’s guiding principles.

The BSC lasts for 12 months and consists of three Learning Summits: an initial Learning Summit, a midcycle Learning Summit, and a Celebration Summit at the end of the 12 months. The agency has engaged Arizona State University-West to conduct an assessment and evaluation of the BSC and, most importantly, to document the process and s for families.

Section II – Welfare to Work

The Department continued to successfully find employment opportunities for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2006. 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 SFY2006, the Department continued to reduce the time between authorization of Cash Assistance benefits and program contact for participation in employment-focused activity. During SFY2006, 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. This is a dramatic change from July 2003 when the average waiting time was 116 days.

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 SFY2006, the Jobs Program and its contractors provided services to 53,377 Cash Assistance recipients, compared to 51,130 in SFY2005. The increase in participants served reflects the success of the Department in reducing the waiting time for Cash Assistance participants to become engaged in Jobs Program activities.

Work Activities

In SFY2006, the Department's Jobs Program placed 33,293 participants in work activities, compared to 25,475 participants in SFY2005. 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, resulting 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 to 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 SFY2005 and SFY2006.

Participants in Types of Work Activities

| Work Activity | SFY2005 | SFY2006 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Job Search/Readiness | 13,338 | 15,199 |
| All Work Experience | 6,400 | 15,336 |
| Short-Term Work-Related Training | 4,315 | 2,288 |
| High School/GED | 1,372 | 470 |
| Total | 25,475 | 33,293 |

Unduplicated count

Participants Placed in Employment

The Department helped find 21,067 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2006. This compares to 20,940 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY2005.

Average Hourly Wage at Placement

In SFY2006, the average hourly wage for participants who were placed in employment was \$8.19 per hour compared with the federal minimum hourly wage of \$5.15. This is an increase of 2.2 percent per hour over the SFY2005 average hourly wage at placement of \$8.01 per hour.

Types of Placements

The Jobs Program and its contractors placed participants in a variety of employment positions during SFY2006. These include placements in administrative and office support, communication, sales, and agricultural and services industries. The chart below shows the percent of placements for each type of employment.

Placements by Employment Category for SFY2006, Jobs Program

| Category of Position | Percent of Placements |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Administrative and Office Support | 12.9% |
| Communications | 14.8% |
| Sales | 6.8% |
| Agricultural and Services | 65.5% |

Federal Work Participation Rates

The 1996 federal welfare reform law made changes to states' work participation rate standards. The federal law requires states to meet a work participation rate 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 allowable work activities 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 FFY2005. 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 – FFY 2005 *

| Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) | Federal Requirement | | Less Caseload Reduction | Arizona's Requirement | Arizona's Rate |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| FFY 2005 (10/1/04 – 9/30/05) | All Families | 50% | 23% | 27% | 29.8%* |
| | Two-Parent | 90% | 23% | 67% | 77.9%* |

* Estimated work rate for FFY2005. The Department of Health and Human Services has not yet released the official rate.

Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

During SFY2006, 30.5 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed because the family received earned income, an increase of 5.9 percentage points from SFY2005. 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 of 48 percent for SFY2006 remained relatively constant with the SFY2005 rate of 50.2 percent after a sizeable increase from the SFY2004 rate of 43.7 percent. Many factors contribute to the ability of former Cash Assistance recipients to maintain their employment, including measures the Department has implemented such as postemployment case management. The job retention rate may have decreased in SFY2006 due to a period of labor market weakness. The Department provides supportive services to assist participants maintain their employment, including measures the Department has implemented such as postemployment case management.

Recidivism – Return to Cash Assistance

Recidivism is a measure of the number of participants who return to Cash Assistance. Arizona's 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 SFY2006, 81.5 percent of the placements did not return to Cash Assistance compared with 80.3 percent who did not return in SFY2005. 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. 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 19,304 participants in SFY2006. This compares with 23,891 participants who received transportation assistance during SFY2005. The Department provides contracted transportation services, bus tickets, or a reimbursement stipend that allows participants to take part in work activities or to commute to and from their place of employment.

A Transportation Related Expenses (TRE) stipend is available as a small reimbursement to participants who incur transportation expenses while engaging in work activities. The TRE reimbursement 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 SFY2006.

Fatherhood Program

The Fatherhood Parenting Academy offered under the guidance of the Division of Child Support Enforcement was a collaborative partnership with faith-based organizations, nonprofit agencies, the private sector, and fathers. The Academy provided services to assist at-risk fathers, aged 16 to 26, in becoming self-sufficient, to share in the responsibility of supporting their child(ren) and to be an active parent with their child(ren). These services included remedial education, high school/GED preparation, vocational training, job search/readiness/placement activities, life skills training, and mentoring.

Through constant support and nurturing of the fathers, the program demonstrated that their behaviors with regard to child support responsibilities can be changed in a positive fashion. Even though an increase in current support or arrears payments was not realized, there was a high success rate with paternity and order establishments.

Due to resource limitations, the division was unable to continue the Parenting Academy; however, an Academy partner, Child and Family Resources, has incorporated the Academy concept into one of its programs called "Choices," which is funded through a program administered by the Division of Children, Youth and Families. The Academy fathers continue to meet with Child and Family Resources.

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 SFY2006, the Department provided funding for 913 individuals to participate in vocational education activities, compared to funding 312 individuals in SFY2005.

The Post-Employment Education Program provides employment-directed educational training to current or former Jobs Program participants who are in unsubsidized employment. This program emphasizes the importance of improving employment skills and affords individuals 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 SFY2006, 24 individuals were referred for these services compared with 16 participants in SFY2005.

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 SFY2006, 26 participants engaged in postsecondary education compared to 18 in SFY2005.

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 SFY2006, 2,730 participants received shelter/utility assistance; 2,619 participants received shelter/utility assistance in SFY2005.

Job Readiness

Job Readiness workshops provide soft-skill training, resume services, and job development and placement assistance. The workshops are available to participants who need short-term assistance to obtain employment. A total of 1,244 individuals participated in Job Readiness activities during SFY2006. This compares with 1,199 individuals who participated in Job Readiness activities during SFY2005.

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 \$396,603 for 614 participants in SFY2006. This compares with \$495,457 in supplemental payments issued in SFY2005 for 882 participants.

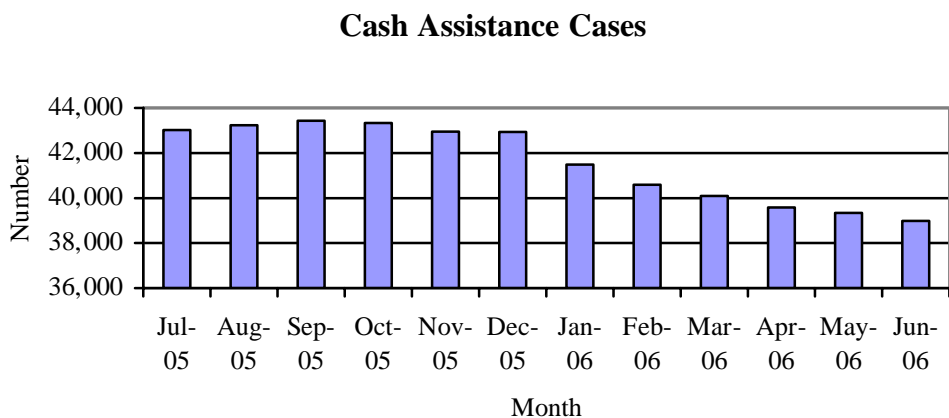
Transitional Medical Assistance

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 46,963 individuals received TMA each month in SFY2006, compared to an average of 44,349 individuals in SFY2005. TMA is only one category of medical assistance provided by AHCCCS.

Section IV – Caseload Data

Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload continued to decrease during SFY2006, as a result of the Department's success in placing adult recipients into employment and improvement in Arizona's economy. In June 2006, there were 38,989 Cash Assistance cases compared with 42,675 cases in June 2005. This represents a caseload decrease of approximately 9 percent during SFY2006. 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 2006 includes 553 two-parent cases and 758 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 SFY2006.



Two-Parent Cases

In June 2006, there were 560 two-parent cases for Cash Assistance, compared to 640 cases in June 2005, representing a decrease in the size of the two-parent caseload by more than 12 percent during SFY2006.

Adult Cases

The number of adult Cash Assistance cases decreased by approximately 16 percent during SFY2006. There were 20,580 adult Cash Assistance cases in June 2006 compared with 24,435 in June 2005. This decline in the adult caseload reflects the Department's success at placing individuals in a type of job opportunity that leads to self-sufficiency. The Department's service integration framework is continuing to focus on reducing the adult Cash Assistance 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 2006, there were 18,409 child-only cases, in comparison with 18,240 cases in June 2005.

Approximately 47.2 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload in June 2006 consisted of child-only cases, an increase of 4.5 percentage points from June 2005. 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 decreased by 1.4 percent during SFY2006 to 218,005 cases in June 2006. Arizona's Medical Assistance (MA) caseload decreased by 3 percent during SFY2006 to 878,915 MA cases, in comparison with 906,686 MA cases in June 2005. The following chart depicts the changes in the caseloads from June 2005 to June 2006.

Program Caseloads

| Program | | June 2005 | June 2006 | Change |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Cash Assistance | Cases* | 42,035** | 38,429** | -7.5% |
| | Recipients | 94,853** | 84,070** | -11.3% |
| Two-Parent Employment Program | Cases | 640** | 560** | -12.5% |
| | Recipients | 2,395** | 2,123** | 11.3% |
| Food Stamps | Cases | 221,148 | 218,005 | -1.4% |
| | Recipients | 551,080 | 534,180 | -3.0% |
| Medical Assistance*** | Cases | 906,686 | 878,915 | -3.0% |

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

* Includes 18,409 child-only cases in June 2006 and 18,240 child-only cases in June 2005.

** 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 17.7 months in June 2006. This represents an increase from June 2005 when the average length of time on assistance was 15.7 months.

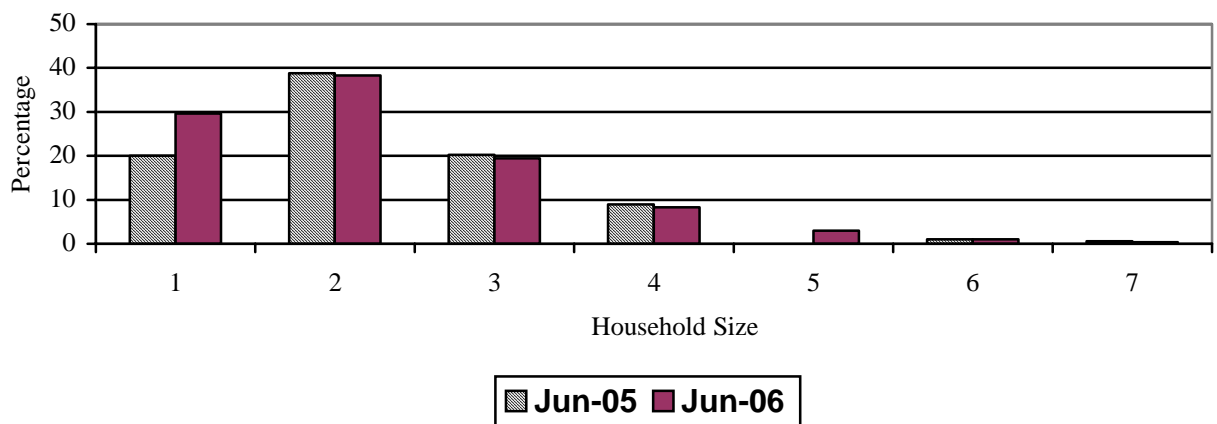
The average length of time on Cash Assistance for the current episode for adults (excluding child-only cases) was 10.6 months in June 2006. The average stay for adults increased from June 2005 when it was 10 months.

These slight increases reflect the Department's efforts to divert applicants into immediate employment rather than placing them into on-going Cash Assistance for a short period of time. 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 38.3 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload. In June 2006, 19.4 percent of the caseload consisted of three-person families. Less than 13 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 SFY2006, 1,747 families received a grant diversion payment, compared with 1,360 in SFY2005, representing an increase of more than 28 percent.

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 SFY2006, 3,849 Cash Assistance cases were closed due to sanctions, compared to 6,219 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 SFY2006 and SFY2005.

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 SFY2006, 36 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month, compared to 49 teen parents in SFY2005.

As a result of the teen parent provision, approximately \$31,000 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY2006. This compares to approximately \$42,500 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY2005 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.

As a result of Arizona's family benefit cap, there were 137,496 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance in SFY2006, an increase from 131,432 in SFY2005. 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 SFY2006 was 89.6 percent, compared to 90.9 percent in SFY2005.

Timeliness The Department's Cash Assistance timeliness rate was 97.2 percent in SFY2006, compared to 94.6 percent in SFY2005.

Preventing Fraud and Abuse

The Department takes action to prevent fraud and abuse in welfare programs. In SFY2006, there were 25 cases that were referred for prosecution and all were prosecuted. In SFY2005, 31 cases were referred for prosecution and all were prosecuted.

The benefit dollar amount referred for prosecution in SFY2006 was \$37,881. This was a decrease from SFY2005 when the dollar amount referred for prosecution was \$113,763.

Section VI – Child Care

With the passage of Laws 1997, Chapter 300, State statutes 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 51,603 children authorized for child care subsidy as of July 10, 2006.¹ A monthly average number of 44,538 children received subsidized child care on a monthly basis in SFY2006, compared to 51,629 children authorized as of July 8, 2005, with a monthly average number of 43,135 children served/paid in SFY2005.
- 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 and by 14.7 percent in SFY2006. 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 reduce the TCC caseloads (served/paid) from an average monthly number of 9,826 in SFY2005 to 9,464 in SFY2006 (representing a 3.7 percent decrease in SFY2006). The number of children authorized to receive TCC decreased from 11,453 as of July 8, 2005, to 10,737 as of July 10, 2006, a decrease of 6.25 percent.

¹ 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.

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.

- In SFY2005, the average monthly cost per child was \$303.11, compared to \$309.44 in SFY2006.

For child care subsidies, the Department expended \$165 million in SFY 2005 and \$174.3 million in SFY2006, representing a 5.6 percent increase.

- In SFY2005, copayments were \$13.1 million compared to \$14.3 million in SFY2006. (Note: as the proportion of TANF and CPS child care families change 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 on July 1, 2006 when they were adjusted to allow reimbursement up to the 75th percentile of the 2000 Child Care Market Rate Survey.

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 SFY2006, child care programs benefited from 462 individuals completing this basic training course, an increase of 98 from SFY2005.

Recruiting Providers: The Department recruits and provides orientation and training to individuals interested in becoming Department-certified family child care providers. As a result, 384 new certified child care homes became available in SFY2006. This is a decline of 19 percent from SFY2005. Anecdotal information from exit surveys from family child care providers indicates that the outdated payment rates, paying at 1998 rates, was a large factor. 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 SFY2006, of the 15,310 referrals received for child care services for Jobs Program participants, there were only eight instances when child care was determined to be unavailable. In SFY2005, there were 15,943 referrals and 11 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 10 percent over the Department maximum rates. One hundred thirty-eight, or 4.35 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. This is a net increase of 24 providers over last fiscal year. Approximately 3,458 Department-eligible children per month benefit from receiving child care in accredited programs (up from 3,040 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 SFY2006, there were 20,365 calls for assistance in searching for child care providers, an increase of 1,900 calls from SFY2005 and an additional 35,220 families received referrals via internet searches.

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, 2006, 607 providers have met the new standards and are listed on this CCR&R Registry.

Section VII – Child Welfare Programs

The Department through its Division of Children, Youth and Families (Division) 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 SFY2006, 35,300² reports of child maltreatment were received. Child Protective Services (CPS) Specialists investigated 100 percent of these reports. The substantiation rate for SFY2005 was finalized at 15 percent to reflect the results of the CPS appeals process. The substantiation rate for SFY2006 is currently at 7.66 percent, but is expected to be at 11 percent when finalized. 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: Comprehensive In-Home Services, Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together), Healthy Families Arizona, and Subsidized Guardianship.

Comprehensive In-Home Services

In-home children's services focus on families where unresolved problems have produced visible signs of existing or imminent child abuse, neglect, or dependency, and the home situation presents actual and potential risk to the physical or emotional well-being of a child. In-home children services seek to prevent further dependency or child abuse and neglect through provision of social services to stabilize family life and preserve the family unit. These services, including voluntary and court-ordered in-home intervention, are available statewide, although the actual design of services varies by district. Services include parent aide, parenting skills training, counseling, self-help, and contracted case management. Families may also receive referrals for services provided by other Divisions within the Department or other State agencies, including behavioral health services and other community resources.

The Division has implemented an integrated services contract for flexible in-home services through community providers. This integrated services model was implemented in March 2006. The contract increases the array of available in-home services, coordinates services, and better ensures the appropriate intensity of services is provided. Services are family-centered, comprehensive, coordinated, community based, accessible, and culturally responsive. The model will provide family support, preservation, and reunification services to serve children and family members that have been referred by CPS. Services may be provided within a natural parent's home or in the home of a pre-adoptive or adoptive kinship or foster family home. The model may also be provided to transition a child from a more restrictive residential placement back to a foster or family home, or from a foster home to a family home.

² Data available as of August 2006.

The model supports shared parenting by assisting foster parents to partner with birth parents and empowering birth parents to keep active in their children's lives. The integrated services model includes two service levels, intensive and moderate, which will be provided based on the needs of the child and family. The model is provided through collaborative partnerships between CPS, community social service agencies, family support programs, and other community- and faith-based organizations.

The following elements are fundamental to the in-home services program and contract:

- Families are served as a unit.
- The needs of the children are identified and addressed.
- Services take place in the family's own home or foster home.
- Services are crisis-oriented, thus initial client contact for an intensive case is made within four to twelve hours of receipt of the referral and within two business days of receipt of the referral for a moderate case.
- Intensive Services are available to clients twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, for emergencies.
- The assessment and treatment approach is based on the family systems theory.
- Emergency assistance may be available through the use of flexible funds.
- The service emphasizes teaching the family the necessary skills to achieve and maintain child safety and well-being.
- Each family's community and natural supports are quickly identified and continue to be developed for the entire life of the case.
- Aftercare plans are in place when permanency is established.

The monthly average number of families receiving in-home children services is 4,856; up from 4,798 in SFY 2005. The increase can be attributed to the increased use of court ordered in-home intervention as well as the implementation of the new integrated services contracts that increased the availability of in-home services to families.

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together)

The mission of Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (AFF) is to promote permanency for children and stability in families, protect the health and safety of abused and/or neglected children, and promote economic security for families. This is accomplished through the provision of family-centered substance abuse and recovery support services to parents whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to maintaining or reunifying the family.

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. provides an array of structured interventions to reduce or eliminate abuse of and dependence on alcohol and other drugs, and to address other adverse conditions related to substance abuse. Interventions are provided through contracted community providers in outpatient and residential settings. Specific modalities include educational, outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential treatment, and aftercare services.

In addition to the traditional services, AFF includes an emphasis on face-to-face outreach and engagement at the beginning of treatment; concrete supportive services, transportation and housing; and an aftercare phase to manage relapse occurrences. Several residential providers also allow children to remain with their parent during treatment. Essential elements based on family and community needs are incorporated into the service delivery, such as culturally responsive services, gender specific treatment, services for children, and motivational interviewing to assist the entire family in its recovery.

The Division considers parental substance abuse when conducting safety and risk assessments. More than 11,700 individuals have been referred to the AFF program since its inception in March 2001. The program continues to experience steady growth in referrals with 3,851 individuals referred in SFY2005. According to the SFY2005 AFF Program Annual Evaluation report, 3,090 clients received treatment and support services in SFY2005. The clients served are predominately female (73 percent), relatively young (average of 30.95 years), and nearly 60 percent of participants possessed at least a high school diploma or GED. There are fewer persons of Hispanic/Latino or Native American origin, and more African-Americans, than in the general Arizona population. This would suggest that the manner in which treatment services are provided to AFF clients should be culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

In SFY2005, the AFF Program worked toward the following goals: (1) to promote recovery from alcohol and drug abuse for program participants; (2) to reduce the recurrence of child abuse and neglect of program participants' children, and (3) to establish permanency for the children of program participants. Through extraordinary inter-agency coordination, AFF has created structures that support training, issue resolution, stakeholder involvement, communication, and system of care reforms. These efforts and the provision of substance abuse screening, assessment, and treatment services are supporting achievement of the identified programmatic goals and desired outcomes. Arizona State University, Center of Applied Behavioral Health Policy, continues the programmatic evaluation, and efforts enhance the overall program evaluation and data collection strategies. Data analyzed from the most recent program evaluation indicates:

- In SFY2005, 3,851 individuals were referred for screenings and assessments for substance abuse treatment. The number of program referrals clearly demonstrates that CPS case managers are identifying substance abuse treatment as a need for the families with whom they work.
- Children throughout the State whose parents have been engaged in AFF services were safe and reunited with their parents at rates that exceeded state averages.
- Individuals engaged in the AFF program received effective help that has facilitated a reduction in use and or abstinence from illicit substances and abuse of alcohol.
- Throughout the state, individuals experiencing difficulties with substance use and child neglect or abuse were engaged in treatment services at impressive rates.
- Individuals engaged in AFF services received a complimentary set of services from this program and the publicly funded behavioral health system. For many of these individuals the AFF program facilitated access to behavioral health treatment services and supports.

Efforts to engage stakeholders in the vision of AFF continued in SFY2006. Each provider participated in or facilitated local collaborative groups. This process contributed to increased knowledge of community resources. In some areas, these collaborations developed into the formation of local teams that worked together to address the needs of families across systems. These collaborations have resulted in service delivery that meets local community need. For example, in Maricopa County the AFF provider actively participates in Team Decision Making. Through this collaboration, levels of engagement have increased for the AFF program, in addition to providing child welfare staff expertise in the area of substance abuse and immediate access to needed treatment services.

As included in the Governor's reform efforts, "replication" of the AFF program continued in several areas throughout the State. This partnership resulted in the expansion of fiscal resources to serve this population, thereby increasing the number of families served outside the AFF program. These families received enhanced services such as engagement strategies, communication/coordination with CPS, and supportive services. Over 550 individuals were referred through this mechanism between July 2005 and March 2006.

Finally, the program is providing leadership and coordination in offering statewide training on methamphetamine by experts in the field. Twenty-five training sessions in multiple locations across the state commenced in March to further develop and strengthen our CPS response. This training will be instrumental in increasing the Division's awareness of the consequences of methamphetamine abuse and to building our skills in engaging and providing intervention for these seemingly difficult clients.

Healthy Families Arizona

The Healthy Families Arizona program is a community-based, multi-disciplinary program serving pregnant women and families of newborns. The program is designed to reduce stress, enhance family functioning, support positive parent/child interaction, promote child development and health, and minimize the incidence of abuse and neglect. This voluntary home visitation program provides a Family Support Specialist (FSS) who assists the family to obtain concrete services and provides emotional support; informal counseling, role modeling, effective life coping skills, bonding, education on child development and school readiness activities, developmental assessments to identify developmental delays, physical handicaps, or behavioral health needs, and referrals when needed.

The program provides education on the importance of preventive health care, assistance and encouragement to access comprehensive private and public preschool and other school readiness programs, assistance in applying for private and public financial assistance and employment services, and assistance to improve parent-child interaction, develop healthy relationships, and access prenatal care. The FSS works closely with the child's medical provider in monitoring the child's health. Families may be visited anywhere from weekly to quarterly, according to the family's level of need. The program's statutory authority was expanded in SFY2004 to permit the program to serve women and their families prior to their child's birth, and to serve people who have a substantiated report of abuse or neglect. Program services are available until the child reaches age five.

The contracts that began in January 2004 were renewed in January 2006. These contracts are renewable for up to two more years. The original contracts included expansion plans based on demographics and risk factors. The expansion plans were activated in SFY2004, increasing the number of program sites from 23 to 51. The program now serves over 100 communities throughout Arizona—from Nogales to Page, from Kingman to Douglas.

In SFY2005 the Healthy Families Arizona Program funding level allowed the program to serve 3,564 families, which is an increase from the 2,301 families served in SFY2004. In SFY2005 the Program served 5.3 percent of eligible births. The program budget for SFY2006 was approximately \$17.9 million. This allowed the program to serve 5,008 families and 19.4 percent of eligible births.

Evaluations of the Healthy Families program continue to document its effectiveness. The 2005 program evaluation includes the following findings regarding program participants:

- No incidents of child abuse and neglect in 98.2 percent of the families.
- At a two month assessment, almost all families practice many of the recommended child safety practices: 93.2 percent keep poisons locked, 97 percent use child car seats, and 87 percent have smoke alarms in their homes.
- By two months of age 92.7 percent of infants are immunized, and at 12 months 92.1 percent are immunized, compared to 77 percent for all two-year-olds in Arizona.
- Within twelve months from the infant's birth, 97 percent are linked to a medical provider.
- Significant improvement was found in the areas of parenting competence, problem solving abilities, depression, and ability to mobilize resources in mothers in the program.

In addition, Healthy Families successfully targets families at intake that are likely to benefit from the program: 28 percent are teen mothers, 69.3 percent are single parents, 62.5 percent have less than a high school education, 34.4 percent have received late or no prenatal care, 83.7 percent are not employed, and the median annual income is \$9,600.

Subsidized Guardianship

Guardianship subsidy 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 has been ruled out as unachievable or contrary to the child's best interest. Medical services are provided to Title XIX eligible children through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Administrative services include payment processing, administrative review, and authorization of services. Many of the permanent homes supported by Subsidized Guardianship are kinship placements.

This program is available statewide to children exiting out-of-home care to permanent guardianship. The number of children exiting out-of-home care to guardianship increased from 600 in FFY2003, to 729 in FFY2004, and to 835 in FFY2005. The number of children receiving guardianship subsidy benefits continues to rise—from 985 on March 31, 2004; to 1,239 on March 31, 2005; and to 1,626 on March 31, 2006.

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 a decrease in the total number of households served in SFY2006 compared to 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 SFY2005 and SFY2006.

Crisis Assistance

| Measure | Households Participating SFY2005 | Households Participating SFY2006 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Utility Assistance Payments | 597 | 349* |
| Eviction Prevention/Mortgage Payments | 3,441 | 3,096* |
| Special Needs | 21 | 15* |
| Total | 4,075 | 3,467* |

* Data available as of August 2006.

Homeless Emergency Shelter

| Persons Receiving Shelter Services | SFY2005 | SFY2006 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 13,165 | 12,429 |

Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter

| Measure | Women and Children SFY2005 | Women and Children SFY2006 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sheltered in Crisis Shelters | 9,029 | 9,483 |
| Sheltered in Transitional Shelters | 469 | 480 |
| Counseling Hours in Shelter | 128,935 | 151,699 |

Legal Assistance 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 SFY2005 and SFY2006.

Services for Domestic Violence Victims

| Number of Victims Served and Type of Service | SFY2005 | SFY2006 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Victims receiving services in self-help clinics | 4,102 | 1,568 |
| Victims receiving services from attorney or paralegal | 5,132 | 4,859 |
| Victims receiving services from lay and legal advocates | 1,640 | 1,987 |
| Total – Victims Served | 10,874 | 8,414 |

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. The Department is working with the tribe to colocate state-administered programs 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 communication 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 SFY2006, three organizations conducted 15 workshops compared to four organizations that conducted 22 workshops in SFY2005. Approximately 885 workshops were conducted since the program started.

Couples are required to pay a portion of the cost of the workshop. Persons whose family income is below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level qualifies for a voucher that paid for the cost of the workshops. During SFY2006, there were 218 participants in workshops and 200 qualified for vouchers compared to eight couples in SFY2005.

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. The handbooks are available in Spanish and English and can also be accessed from the Department's Web page www.de.state.az.us/marriage.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

The teen birth rate in Arizona continued to decrease, down from 59.2 in 2003 to 58.2 in 2004. The teen birth rate per 1,000 births in Arizona was 58.2 in 2004, compared to 59.2 in 2003. The teen birth rate in Arizona declined by 27.8 percent from 1991 to 2004. 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 2004 is less than the national average by 5.8 percentage points.

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS 15–19 YEARS OF AGE

Births per 1000

| | 1991 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | Percent Change 1991-2004 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Arizona | 80.7 | 59.7 | 59.2 | 58.2 | -27.8% |
| United States | 62.1 | 42.9 | 42.0 | 41.2 | -33.6% |

Source: DHHS National Center for Health Statistics

The chart below compares Arizona’s nonmarital births for the past six years. The percentage of nonmarital births increased to 42.8 percent in 2005.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-Marital Births | 33,438 | 33,583 | 35,116 | 37,394 | 39,145 | 40,993 |
| Non-Marital Birth Percentage | 39.3% | 39.4% | 40.2% | 41.2% | 42% | 42.8% |

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services 2006

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 of the federal grant allocation for abstinence education programs were 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 DHS. In SFY2005, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$1 million dollars in state general funds to be applied to the federal match requirement, which relieved contractors from providing the match requirement.

For SFY2004, DHS released a new Request for Proposals in spring 2003 for the abstinence program since previous contract awards expired after five years. Due to the cutback 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, where it had covered eleven counties in prior years.

In SFY2005, unallocated funds allowed for other contracts to be added, increasing the number of contractors funded to 11. In SFY2006, a portion of the \$1 million state appropriation for the abstinence program was allocated to existing contractors for expansion of their projects to serve more youth through youth development programs and providing education to parents. In December 2005, DHS released a new Request for Grant Application (RFGA) to expand abstinence education services to underserved or unserved areas. Additional contracts were awarded in February 2006 increasing the number of abstinence contractors to 13.

In addition to the abstinence education program funds, DHS was allocated approximately \$3 million in state lottery funds in SFY2006 for teen pregnancy prevention. A plan was developed for the funds to be spent over a three-year period. Funds were allocated to four county health departments (Pinal, Yuma, Maricopa, and Gila) in areas with high teen pregnancy rates to develop a community plan to prevent teen pregnancy and to implement a project. In addition, an RFGA was released in the spring of SFY2006 to solicit projects to provide comprehensive sexuality education services in areas of the state with high teen pregnancy and birth rates. Three contracts were awarded to agencies providing in-school and after-school comprehensive sexuality education to youth in Pima and Yavapai counties. Lottery funds were also allocated to reinstate the Sex Can Wait media campaign and fund the development of an evaluation design. Currently, teen pregnancy prevention services are being provided in 11 counties in Arizona. Organizations that were funded include a local health department, faith-based and community-based organizations, universities, and community partnerships. A listing of the funded programs by county and a description of their program for each organization is included in Appendix #10.

Appendices

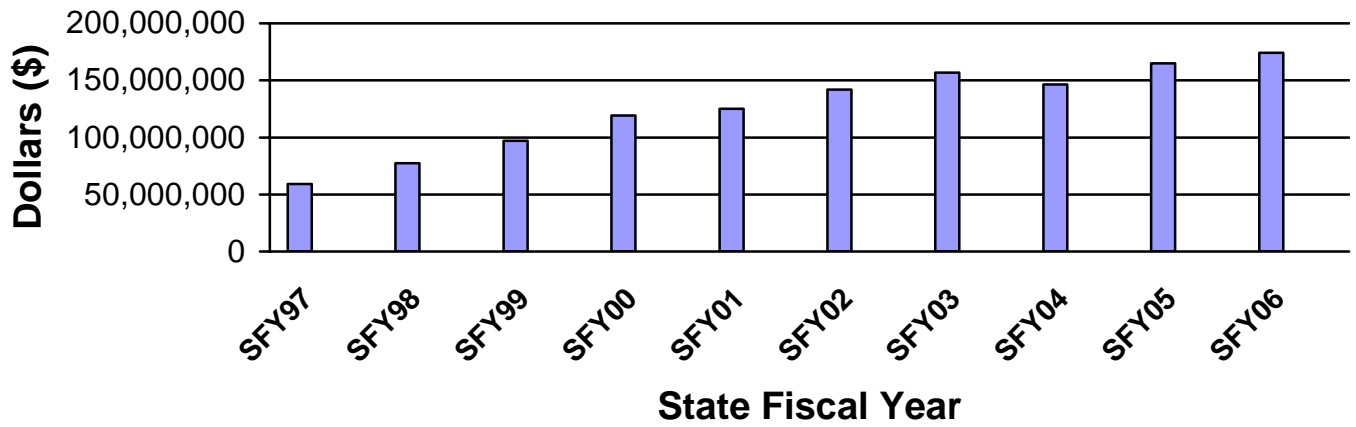
- Appendix 1 Transportation Assistance
- Appendix 2 Child Care Program Expenditures
- Appendix 3 Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule
- Appendix 4 Average Cash Assistance Cases, Recipients, And Payments by County
- Appendix 5 Cash Assistance Caseload Demographics
- 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

Transportation Assistance

| COUNTY | SFY2005 | SFY2006 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| APACHE | 113 | 124 |
| COCHISE | 753 | 737 |
| COCONINO | 320 | 152 |
| GILA | 653 | 605 |
| GRAHAM | 371 | 335 |
| GREENLEE | 62 | 30 |
| LA PAZ | 100 | 87 |
| MARICOPA | 10,538 | 8,316 |
| MOHAVE | 1,060 | 1,060 |
| NAVAJO | 556 | 773 |
| PIMA | 5,073 | 4,770 |
| PINAL | 1,258 | 928 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 212 | 129 |
| YAVAPAI | 474 | 352 |
| YUMA | 1,473 | 1,211 |
| TOTAL | 23,891 | 19,304 |

Unduplicated Count

Child Care Program Expenditures SFY 1997 - SFY 2006



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005

| 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 – 679 | 680 – 798 | 799 – 1,078 | 1,079 – 1,158 | 1,159 – 1,237 | 1,238 – 1,317 |
| 2 | 0 – 910 | 911 – 1,070 | 1,071 – 1,445 | 1,446 – 1,552 | 1,553 – 1,659 | 1,660 – 1,766 |
| 3 | 0 – 1,140 | 1,141 – 1,341 | 1,342 – 1,811 | 1,812 – 1,945 | 1,946 – 2,079 | 2,080 – 2,213 |
| 4 | 0 – 1,372 | 1,373 – 1,613 | 1,614 – 2,178 | 2,179 – 2,339 | 2,340 – 2,501 | 2,502 – 2,662 |
| 5 | 0 – 1,603 | 1,604 – 1,885 | 1,886 – 2,545 | 2,546 – 2,734 | 2,735 – 2,922 | 2,923 – 3,111 |
| 6 | 0 – 1,833 | 1,834 – 2,156 | 2,157 – 2,911 | 2,912 – 3,127 | 3,128 – 3,342 | 3,343 – 3,558 |
| 7 | 0 – 2,064 | 2,065 – 2,428 | 2,429 – 3,278 | 3,279 – 3,521 | 3,522 – 3,764 | 3,765 – 4,007 |
| 8 | 0 – 2,295 | 2,296 – 2,700 | 2,701 – 3,645 | 3,646 – 3,915 | 3,916 – 4,185 | 4,186 – 4,455 |
| 9 | 0 – 2,526 | 2,527 – 2,971 | 2,972 – 4,011 | 4,012 – 4,308 | 4,309 – 4,606 | 4,607 – 4,903 |
| 10 | 0 – 2,757 | 2,758 – 3,243 | 3,244 – 4,379 | 4,380 – 4,703 | 4,704 – 5,027 | 5,028 – 5,351 |
| 11 | 0 – 2,988 | 2,989 – 3,515 | 3,516 – 4,746 | 4,747 – 5,097 | 5,098 – 5,449 | 5,450 – 5,800 |
| 12 | 0 – 3,219 | 3,220 – 3,786 | 3,787 – 5,112 | 5,113 – 5,490 | 5,491 – 5,869 | 5,870 – 6,186** |

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, 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) =US DHHS 2005 poverty guidelines.

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

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2006

| 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 | 119 | 269 | \$31,930 | \$268.32 | \$118.70 | \$383,160 |
| COCHISE | 1,120 | 2,338 | \$297,232 | \$265.39 | \$127.13 | \$3,566,784 |
| COCONINO | 285 | 621 | \$73,224 | \$256.93 | \$117.91 | \$878,688 |
| GILA | 793 | 1,776 | \$218,414 | \$275.43 | \$122.98 | \$2,620,968 |
| GREENLEE | 56 | 120 | \$15,359 | \$274.27 | \$127.99 | \$184,308 |
| GRAHAM | 456 | 951 | \$120,689 | \$264.67 | \$126.91 | \$1,448,268 |
| LA PAZ | 255 | 578 | \$69,442 | \$272.32 | \$120.14 | \$833,304 |
| MARICOPA | 22,434 | 50,577 | \$6,191,621 | \$275.99 | \$122.42 | \$74,299,452 |
| MOHAVE | 1,444 | 3,075 | \$381,597 | \$264.26 | \$124.10 | \$4,579,164 |
| NAVAJO | 1,360 | 3,298 | \$374,588 | \$275.43 | \$113.58 | \$4,495,056 |
| PIMA | 7,608 | 16,421 | \$2,055,267 | \$270.15 | \$125.16 | \$24,663,204 |
| PINAL | 1,924 | 4,328 | \$525,743 | \$273.26 | \$121.47 | \$6,308,916 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 283 | 636 | \$77,784 | \$274.86 | \$122.30 | \$933,408 |
| YAVAPAI | 688 | 1,387 | \$173,583 | \$252.30 | \$125.15 | \$2,082,996 |
| YUMA | 1,311 | 3,071 | \$363,033 | \$276.91 | \$118.21 | \$4,356,396 |
| TOTAL | 40,136 | 89,446 | \$10,969,506 | \$273.31 | \$122.64 | \$131,634,072 |

*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments.

NOTE: Navajo Nation started its own TANF Program in March 2002.

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

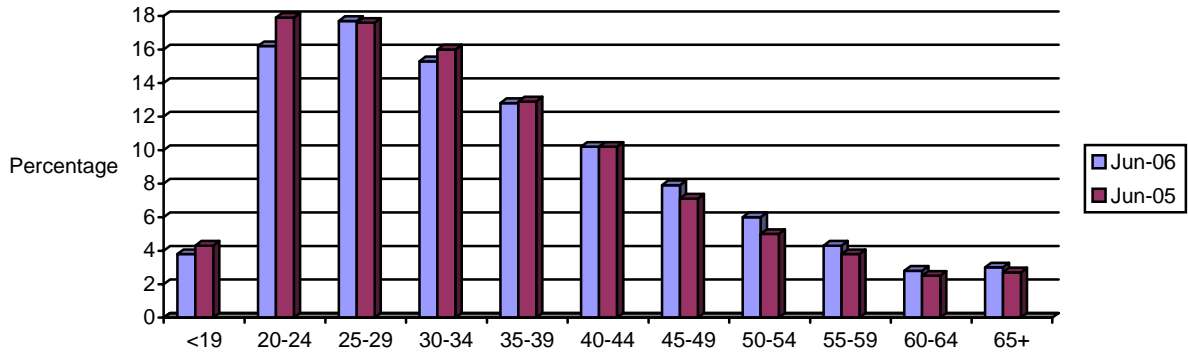
| COUNTY | AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH | AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH | AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH | AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE | AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT | TOTAL PAYMENTS |
|-------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| APACHE | 141 | 324 | \$39,212 | \$278.10 | \$121.02 | \$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.

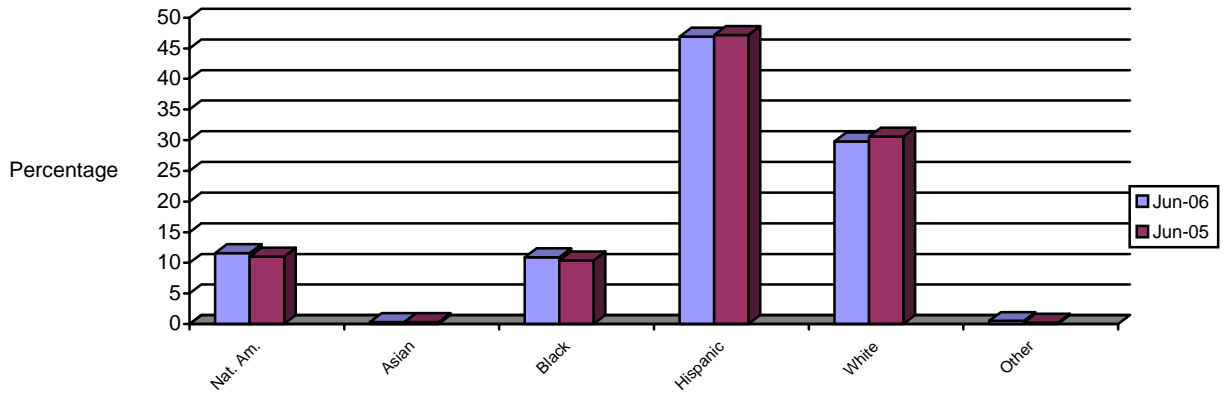
NOTE: Navajo Nation started its own TANF Program in March 2002.

CASH ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DEMOGRAPHICS

Distribution of TANF Cases by Age of Head of Household



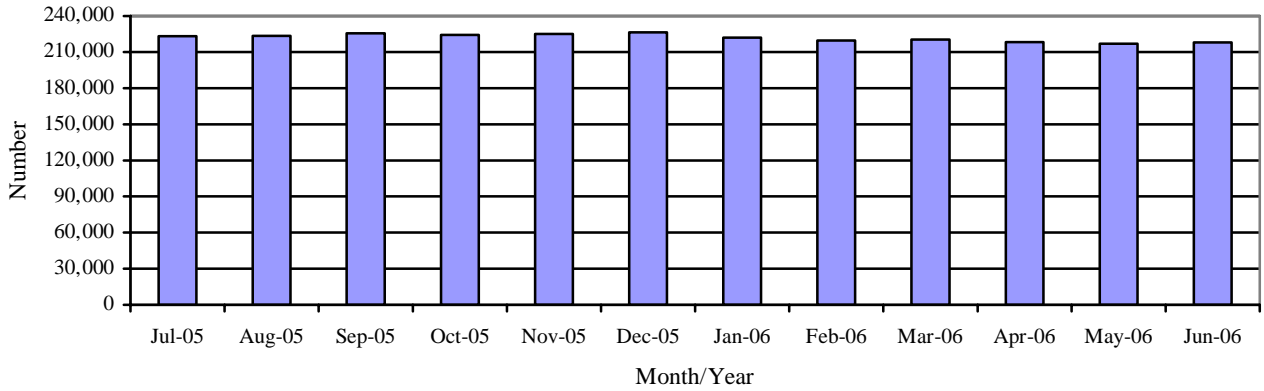
TANF Cases by Ethnicity



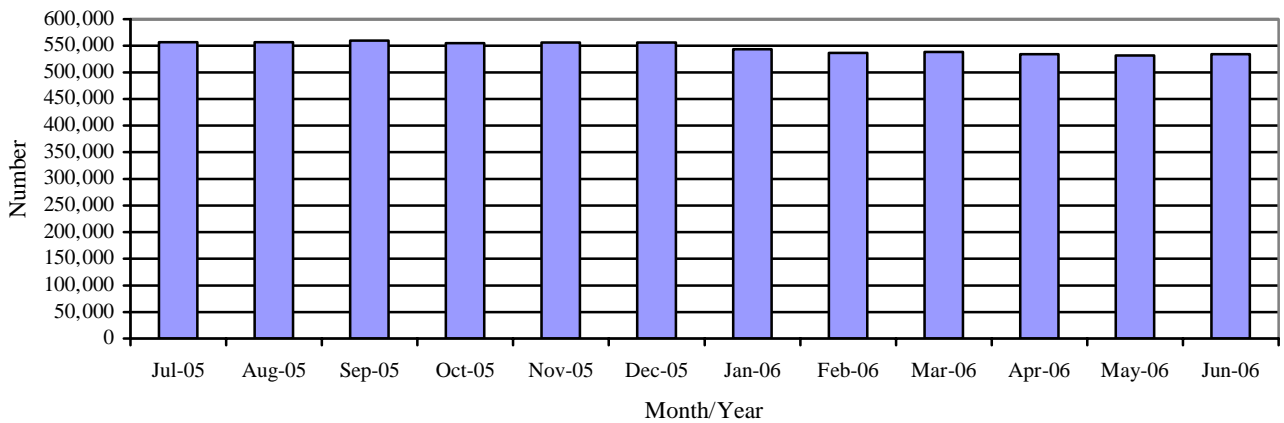
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DATA

The following three charts show the caseload changes each month during SFY2006 for Food Stamps (Cases and Recipients) and Medical Assistance cases.

Food Stamp Cases

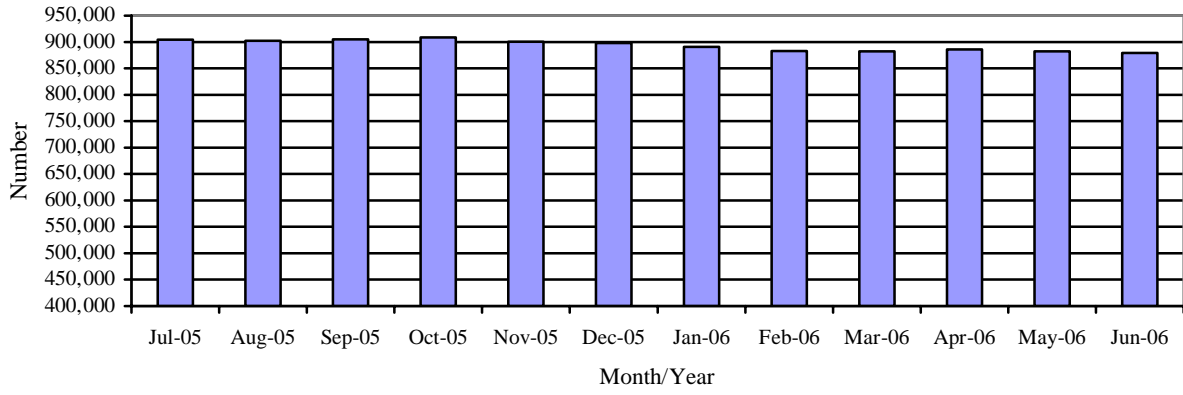


Food Stamp Recipients



Appendix 6

Medical Assistance Recipients



CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2006

| COUNTY | Jul-05 | Aug-05 | Sep-05 | Oct-05 | Nov-05 | Dec-05 | Jan-06 | Feb-06 | Mar-06 | Apr-06 | May-06 | Jun-06 | TOTAL |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| APACHE | 37 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 450 |
| COCHISE | 353 | 358 | 363 | 362 | 367 | 367 | 341 | 342 | 331 | 326 | 317 | 316 | 4,143 |
| COCONINO | 20 | 22 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 258 |
| GILA | 357 | 360 | 364 | 393 | 384 | 393 | 375 | 373 | 382 | 378 | 378 | 376 | 4,513 |
| GREENLEE | 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 94 |
| GRAHAM | 122 | 113 | 124 | 128 | 124 | 129 | 130 | 132 | 119 | 125 | 130 | 130 | 1,506 |
| LA PAZ | 100 | 94 | 82 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 91 | 82 | 77 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 1,024 |
| MARICOPA | 6,890 | 6,917 | 6,987 | 7,028 | 7,009 | 7,147 | 6,984 | 6,916 | 6,953 | 6,952 | 6,917 | 6,904 | 83,604 |
| MOHAVE | 227 | 246 | 235 | 246 | 224 | 222 | 211 | 211 | 229 | 220 | 230 | 238 | 2,739 |
| NAVAJO | 95 | 85 | 83 | 78 | 74 | 74 | 78 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 81 | 86 | 958 |
| PIMA | 1,999 | 2,026 | 2,030 | 2,042 | 2,053 | 2,054 | 2,008 | 2,043 | 2,045 | 2,038 | 2,077 | 2,101 | 24,516 |
| PINAL | 626 | 665 | 645 | 639 | 633 | 656 | 645 | 641 | 650 | 619 | 634 | 616 | 712 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 56 | 58 | 61 | 59 | 69 | 72 | 60 | 61 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 61 | 712 |
| YAVAPAI | 101 | 95 | 101 | 95 | 101 | 103 | 95 | 90 | 103 | 95 | 89 | 82 | 1,150 |
| YUMA | 348 | 345 | 353 | 377 | 352 | 354 | 324 | 310 | 312 | 315 | 327 | 341 | 4,058 |
| OTHER | 5 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 102 |
| TOTAL | 11,346 | 11,441 | 11,509 | 11,610 | 11,544 | 11,732 | 11,412 | 11,350 | 11,403 | 11,347 | 11,386 | 11,416 | 137,496 |

Note: Duplicate count

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

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2006

| COUNTY | Jul-05 | Aug-05 | Sep-05 | Oct-05 | Nov-05 | Dec-05 | Jan-06 | Feb-06 | Mar-06 | Apr-06 | May-06 | Jun-06 | TOTAL |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| APACHE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COCHISE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| COCONINO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GILA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| GREENLEE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAHAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| LA PAZ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MARICOPA | 29 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 15 | 17 | 244 |
| MOHAVE | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 34 |
| NAVAJO | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 34 |
| PIMA | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 75 |
| PINAL | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| YAVAPAI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| YUMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 47 | 46 | 41 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 25 | 28 | 431 |

Note: Duplicate Count

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

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2006**

| COUNTY | Jul-05 | Aug-05 | Sep-05 | Oct-05 | Nov-05 | Dec-05 | Jan-06 | Feb-06 | Mar-06 | Apr-06 | May-06 | Jun-06 | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| APACHE | 1 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| COCHISE | 13 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 122 |
| COCONINO | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 36 |
| GILA | 12 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 73 |
| GREENLEE | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| GRAHAM | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 |
| LA PAZ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 22 |
| MARICOPA | 195 | 158 | 146 | 158 | 124 | 116 | 129 | 150 | 126 | 157 | 147 | 107 | 1,713 |
| MOHAVE | 15 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 22 | 215 |
| NAVAJO | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 43 |
| PIMA | 30 | 34 | 132 | 96 | 58 | 50 | 50 | 73 | 43 | 37 | 62 | 55 | 720 |
| PINAL | 10 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 126 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 32 |
| YAVAPAI | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 72 |
| YUMA | 13 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 106 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 309 | 284 | 358 | 326 | 247 | 227 | 245 | 307 | 228 | 269 | 297 | 251 | 3,348 |

**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 |

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2006**

| COUNTY | Jul-05 | Aug-05 | Sep-05 | Oct-05 | Nov-05 | Dec-05 | Jan-06 | Feb-06 | Mar-06 | Apr-06 | May-06 | Jun-06 | TOTAL |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| APACHE | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| COCHISE | 3 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 85 |
| COCONINO | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| GILA | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 38 |
| GREENLEE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| GRAHAM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| LA PAZ | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| MARICOPA | 120 | 120 | 117 | 114 | 107 | 86 | 73 | 93 | 93 | 112 | 101 | 91 | 1,227 |
| MOHAVE | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 151 |
| NAVAJO | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 29 |
| PIMA | 40 | 35 | 46 | 59 | 48 | 43 | 32 | 49 | 42 | 24 | 33 | 52 | 503 |
| PINAL | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 73 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 22 |
| YAVAPAI | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 52 |
| YUMA | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 76 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 213 | 202 | 217 | 224 | 203 | 181 | 144 | 188 | 185 | 169 | 193 | 201 | 2,320 |

**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 |

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS
SFY2006**

| COUNTY | Jul-05 | Aug-05 | Sep-05 | Oct-05 | Nov-05 | Dec-05 | Jan-06 | Feb-06 | Mar-06 | Apr-06 | May-06 | Jun-06 | TOTAL |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| APACHE | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| COCHISE | 23 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 142 |
| COCONINO | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| GILA | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 34 |
| GREENLEE | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| GRAHAM | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 |
| LA PAZ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 16 |
| MARICOPA | 213 | 188 | 190 | 212 | 174 | 174 | 152 | 172 | 159 | 160 | 158 | 148 | 2,100 |
| MOHAVE | 26 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 12 | 20 | 248 |
| NAVAJO | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 62 |
| PIMA | 53 | 66 | 125 | 94 | 66 | 65 | 53 | 64 | 44 | 44 | 50 | 51 | 775 |
| PINAL | 9 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 166 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 31 |
| YAVAPAI | 14 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 104 |
| YUMA | 13 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 110 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 377 | 343 | 380 | 400 | 318 | 300 | 294 | 306 | 278 | 294 | 280 | 279 | 3,849 |

**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 |

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

APACHE COUNTY

Arizona Youth Partnership (AYP)

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, and high-risk youth of all ages. AYP was able to expand services to include the communities of St. Johns, Round Valley, White Mountain Academy, and Concho in Apache County. The curriculum includes *Choosing the Best Path* for grades 6–8 and *Choosing the Best Life* for grades 9–12 for five hours. A one- to two-hour parent education program is also offered.

COCONINO COUNTY

Northern Arizona University

Target Population: Youth in grades 7 through 12. The curriculum 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.

GILA COUNTY

Gila County Health Department

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12. The Health Department is currently working with the community to develop a plan to implement a teen pregnancy prevention project.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Catholic Charities Community Services East Valley (CC-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 6 through 9. Services are provided to middle-school-aged youth in school and after school at community agencies. The curriculum offered is *Worth the Wait* for eight 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. The curriculum offered is a modification of *Sex Can Wait* for seven hours.

Maricopa County Department of Public Health

Target Population: Youth in grades 9 through 10 and parents. Education will be provided after school at three Phoenix Union High School District high schools using the *Teen Outreach Program* curriculum. Community service activities will be built into the program over the school year.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Arizona Psychology Services

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 9 in Kingman and parents. The program is provided to youth during school utilizing the *Worth The Wait* curriculum. Parent education is also provided utilizing the *Choosing the Best Parent Training Program* and the *Big Talk Book* for 1–2 hours.

NAVAJO COUNTY

Arizona Psychology Services

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth. The Abstinence Project (AP) 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 AP are directed toward children and young adults in Navajo County with the goal of teaching sexual abstinence as the behavioral standard prior to marriage, thereby reducing the unwed birth rate for the targeted age group.

The programmatic components of AP include using the *Worth the Wait* or *Choosing the Best Life* curriculum for grades 9 through 12 and *Choosing the Best Path* curriculum for grades 7 through 8 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 Southside 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. PPP has slightly modified the *Choosing the Best Way, Path and Life*, and *WAIT Training* curricula and developed a curriculum called *B-Unique* to meet the needs of their populations. PPP has developed an after school program called *PALS*, for youth 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.

The GT programs are offered through school-based clubs both in school and after school during the school year for 12 hours. Program services are 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.

Arizona Youth Partnership (AYP)

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth of all ages. The goal of AYP 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.

Appendix 10

Programs are provided to youth in rural area schools and 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 used to educate 158 parents for a minimum of 1 hour.

CODAC Behavioral Health Services

Target population: Youth in grades 9 through 10. CODAC is a community-based provider of behavioral health and child welfare services in Pima County. They project that they will provide comprehensive sexuality education services to youth at three schools in the Sunnyside School District. Ten hours of education will be provided utilizing the *Safer Choices* curriculum. Youth development activities including a Peer Resource Club will be provided. Parent education is also proposed.

Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 12. Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) is a small nonprofit agency providing childbirth education and support to pregnant and parenting teens. TOPS is planning to provide comprehensive sexuality education services to pregnant and nonpregnant females and teen fathers after school utilizing the *Reducing The Risk* curriculum. Parent education will also be provided.

PINAL COUNTY

Pinal County Department of Public Health

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 education to youth and adults in Pinal County. Curriculum offered include *Worth the Wait 6–8* and *9–12 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.

Pinal County Department of Public Health

Target population: Youth in grades 9 through 12. The Pinal County Department of Public Health developed a community teen pregnancy prevention plan for the Casa Grande area of Pinal County. The project will provide a combination of community-based and school-based approaches using *Worth the Wait* and *Reducing the Risk* curricula. Youth development activities are planned that include workshops on performing arts and opportunities to participate in recreational sports.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Child and Family Resources

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 8. Child and Family Resources (CFR) expanded abstinence education services to Santa Cruz County. The *Girl Talk/Guy Talk* program is provided after school to youth to two schools in Nogales.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Catholic Charities Yavapai (CC-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 grades 6 through 8 and *Choosing the Best Life, WAIT Training and Worth the Wait* for grades 9 through 12 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 have been made to serve the Verde Valley with the additional abstinence federal funding awarded. 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, and a teens taking action leadership group. The program also collaborates with other local agencies to present the Teen Maze project in the local high schools.

Yavapai County Community Health Services

Target Population: Youth ages 15–19. Yavapai County Community Health Services is a local county health department in Yavapai County. They plan to provide comprehensive sexuality education to youth in a community setting after school utilizing the *Reducing the Risk* curriculum. A special emphasis will be placed on recruiting high-risk youth in Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY

Yuma County Health Department

Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 8. Yuma County Health Department developed a community plan to prevent teen pregnancy. The project involves providing comprehensive sexuality education to middle school youth in school at two junior high schools in Yuma. The curriculum being utilized is called *Making a Difference*. Youth development activities are also planned.

Arizona Department of Health Services Abstinence Education Program

Accomplishments SFY2006

Local Projects

The program completed year eight of the second five-year cycle of federal funding for abstinence education. During this year, new projects were added for a total of 13 contractors reaching 10 counties. In addition, small grants were awarded to nine 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 reinstated, and the sexcanwait.com web site was rebuilt. The Child Information Hotline provided by the DHS Office of Women's and Children's Health continued to function as the abstinence program hotline.

During the eighth year of programming, a total of 20,708 participants received at least one or more abstinence education sessions. Of this number served in the eighth year, an estimated total of 19,260 students (93 percent), attended all the program sessions. The majority of those participants were school based (96 percent) and in grades 7 through 10, 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 219 schools, most of which was in Maricopa and Pima counties, throughout the state during school hours.

During the eighth 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 was held in SFY2006 and was attended by over 100 interested individuals.

Media Campaign

A vendor contract was renewed with Moses Anshell Advertising Agency utilizing lottery dollars to reinstate the abstinence media campaign that was developed during the first five years of the program. Previously produced television and radio spots were placed on statewide stations and billboards targeting youth in four counties were placed around the state. Support for the reinstatement of the abstinence until marriage media campaign was overwhelming. The sexcanwait.com web site continued to operate during SFY2006 with plans to rebuild the site. 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 2006, and the Arizona School Nurses Conference in July 2006. Many brochures and promotional items were distributed to interested adults and children.

Evaluation Component

The individual contractors continued to be responsible for their individual program evaluations for SFY2006. Contractors were encouraged to subcontract with LeCroy and Milligan, utilize their own staff or other subcontractor to continue their evaluation component. Evaluation reports for SFY2006 indicated that program satisfaction among participants remained very high, and there were significant increases in pro-abstinence attitudes, health, and intentions to abstain. Contractors subcontracting with LeCroy and Milligan requested that the vital records match be continued for the subsequent years to determine if program participants have a lower birth rate than nonparticipants. The match was completed, but the final report is still pending.

Meetings/Conferences/Site Visits

Throughout FY2006, 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 parent education strategies by community agencies. The program was successful in completing 13 site visits between December 2005 and June 2006. Over 15 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 2005 and 2006.



DES Web Site - www.azdes.gov

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