

# Arizona

## Department of Economic Security



# 2000 Welfare Reform Annual Report

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# Executive Summary

This third Welfare Reform Annual Report describes the successes of the state's welfare reform initiative. Arizona's welfare program reflects the state's commitment to meeting the existing urgent and basic needs of families and children. The primary focus of Arizona's program is to help move families to self-sufficiency. With this goal in mind, the Department has focused on areas that will assist participants of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to become independent.

The report highlights the Department's accomplishments this past year. This success could not be achieved without the commitment of our community partners who provide many of the services that enable participants in their efforts to strive toward self-sufficiency.

## Strengthening Families Through Employment

Arizona is continuing its success of moving families from welfare to work. *Arizona met the federal work participation rates for the third consecutive year.* The Department of Economic Security *placed nearly 10,000 adults into jobs* during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2000 which is a *four percent increase* from the previous year.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (DHHS) Third Annual Report to Congress on the TANF Program, the Urban Institute found the "average earnings of those who have left welfare are well above minimum wage - with studies showing hourly wages of *\$6.60 - \$6.80.*" In Arizona, the *average hourly wage at placement in SFY2000 was \$6.99, an increase of almost six percent from SFY1999.*

The U.S. DHHS report also noted the success of Arizona's TANF Program. Arizona was one of the top states in national measures that tracked job retention and gain in earnings for those who left Cash Assistance for work. The state placed second in the nation in "Success in the Workforce Rate," and placed eighth in "Most Improvement in the Success in the Workforce Rate."

During SFY2000, the Department implemented a number of initiatives to improve the delivery of services to families. These include: extending office hours and scheduling appointments on Saturday to accommodate recipients who work or attend school; working with community groups to streamline the application process and improve customer notification; and increasing the Jobs case manager's follow-up period from 90 days to 180 days.

Beginning in SFY2001, the Department will utilize the Employment Transition Program to assist families in cooperating with program requirements that may result in a sanction *prior* to the imposition of the sanction. The Department will also enhance the service delivery model by identifying best practices that will reduce the frequency of client contacts and explore a single point of contact to access services.

## Supportive Services

Supportive services help families overcome barriers that prevent them from achieving self-sufficiency. In SFY2000, the state expanded and enhanced the array of programs and services that facilitate the transition to independence.

Post-secondary education can help individuals become more marketable when seeking employment and also increases the likelihood to earn higher wages. The state has strengthened the role of education by permitting certain individuals to remain in school full-time in order to enhance their skills and improve their employability. The state has also implemented a program that supports victims of domestic violence to attend training that can assist them in their transition to self-sufficiency.

Transportation is a critical barrier to employment. The Department is utilizing a number of approaches to overcome this barrier. In SFY2000, the number of Jobs participants who received transportation assistance increased. For example, in the fourth quarter of SFY2000, the number of individuals who received transportation-related expenditures was 6,422. During the fourth quarter of SFY1999, the number of individuals who received transportation-related expenditures was 4,945. This represents an *increase of almost 30 percent*.

Another transportation program is the Wheels to Work program. This program matches Cash Assistance recipients who need reliable transportation with donated vehicles. The Wheels to Work program became fully operational statewide in November 1999. In SFY2000 there were 186 participants who received a Wheels to Work vehicle.

### Success story:

A Tucson Cash Assistance recipient enrolled in Pima Community College to become a nursing assistant. She found a job two days after she received her certification. Without reliable transportation it would have been difficult to commute to her new job. According to the participant, "I am a prime example of how the welfare program should work. The government helped me get back on my feet and now I work and pay taxes."

Another example of an important supportive service is the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program which provides up to 24 months of health care coverage for TANF participants who leave welfare for work. In SFY2000, an average of *more than 20,000 individuals received TMA each month.*

## Child Care

There is no more important supportive service to working parents than child care. Parents with young children need child care they can count on and afford. Their children also deserve quality care.

In SFY2000, there was a *four percent increase* in the number of children authorized to receive child care and an *eight percent increase* in the average monthly number of children served. The Department, in collaboration with community partnerships, is increasing the availability and accessibility of child care throughout the state. The Department has increased efforts, utilizing community based contractors, to increase the number of family home child care providers in targeted areas with high identified need. This approach will help increase the availability of child care providers in rural areas.

The Department has implemented an expedited referral process between the Jobs Program and the Child Care Administration in order to ensure that Cash Assistance participants meet with Child Care staff prior to their scheduled Jobs orientation date. This strategy helps to overcome a barrier that prevents participants from beginning the process to move toward self-sufficiency. The Department also conducts an extensive consumer education campaign through the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies to market the availability of child care statewide and to stress the importance of quality child care.

In coordination with the Governor's Office, the Department is exploring ways to maximize the amount of federal funding that is available in order to make adjustments in the subsidy system to lessen the financial burden of child care on low income families. The Department is also seeking ways to increase parents' access to information about child care options and providers to better support them in making informed choices about child care.

## Caseload Reduction

In SFY2000, the Cash Assistance caseload has continued to decline and is now at its lowest level since 1988. The average number of Cash Assistance cases was 33,573 in SFY2000, compared to 35,018 in SFY1999. *The Cash Assistance caseload declined approximately four percent. The average length of time on Cash Assistance for adults also decreased from 8.6 months in June 1999 to eight months in June 2000.*

The composition of the caseload is also changing. The number of child-only cases increased from 12,700 in June 1999 to *13,748 in June of 2000*. Child-only cases now comprise *42 percent* of the Cash Assistance caseload compared to 37 percent in June 1999.

The Department is involved in a number of research studies that will be available in early 2001. These studies include the Cash Assistance Continuation Study, the Cash Assistance Entrance Study and the Food Stamp Exit Study.

## **EMPOWER Redesign**

The EMPOWER Redesign provisions also include time-limited benefits, family benefit cap, unwed minor parents living requirements, individual development accounts and sanctions. These policy provisions are based on state statute and provide the framework for the state's original EMPOWER waiver. During SFY2000, there were 1,861 adults who were removed from the Cash Assistance grant after reaching the 24-month time limit. There were 7,949 families who were subject to the family benefit cap during this same period.

In March 2000, the Department implemented the Grant Diversion Program. This program provides a one-time payment to certain Cash Assistance applicants. The intent of the Grant Diversion Program is to address an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment and allows the family to avoid the need for on-going Cash Assistance.

## **TANF Related Programs and Services**

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to persons who have an emergent basic need which cannot be met immediately by their own income or resources. Funding is used in three areas: (1) crisis assistance; (2) homeless shelters; and (3) domestic violence shelters. In SFY2000, there were 5,466 applications approved for services for Short Term Crisis Services. All three programs experienced increases in the number of individuals served in SFY2000.

The state continues to support Native American tribes who seek to operate their own TANF program. To date, the following Native American tribes are operating their own TANF programs: Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Pascua-Yaqui Tribe and the White Mountain Apache Tribe. The Navajo Nation has developed their Tribal TANF Plan and is scheduling implementation of their program in SFY2001. In addition, 20 tribes received a portion of \$1 million of TANF funds. These funds will be used for a variety of programs and services such as enhancing a reservation transportation system, purchasing child care equipment and supplies, providing GED classes, and operating Work Experience and teen pregnancy prevention programs.

## **Arizona Works**

Arizona Works is a legislative initiative to test the privatization of welfare in Arizona. The program began operation in April 1999 in a portion of Maricopa County. In June 2000, the Arizona Works Agency Procurement Board selected Mohave County as the second pilot site.

## **Facing the Challenges**

This report highlights the success of the existing welfare program but also provides the opportunity to strengthen the services that families will need as they face the challenges that impede their ability to become independent. The Department continues to strive to improve and enhance existing programs and services. This includes identifying best practices across the country that can contribute to the Department's goal of assisting families on their path to self-sufficiency and achievement of their full potential.



# Section I – Strengthening Families Through Employment

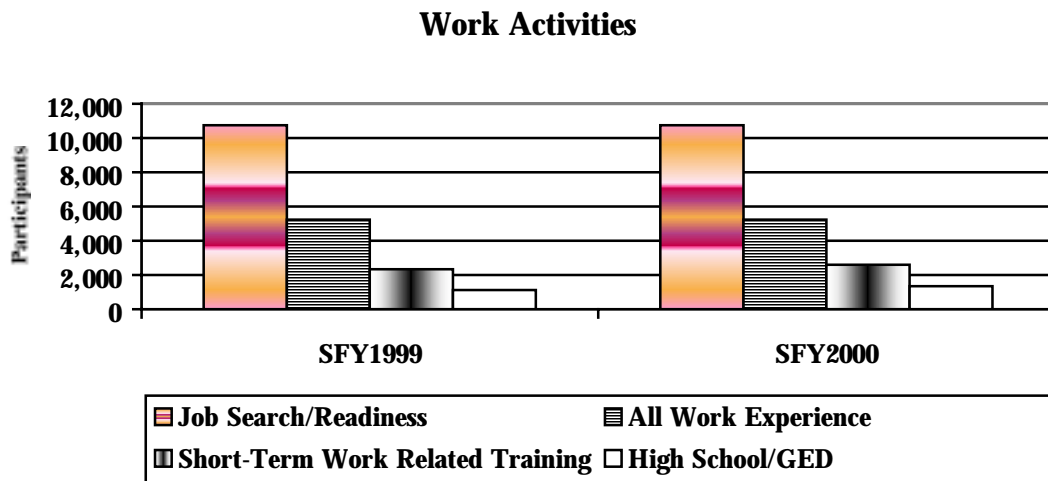
The Department continues to emphasize employment, in combination with an array of supportive services described in Section II, to assist families with the transition from temporary assistance to self-sufficiency. Employment has been a cornerstone of the state's welfare program and continues to be an important component to help strengthen Arizona's families.

## Participants Receiving Services from the Jobs Program

Assisting TANF Cash Assistance families continues to be a top priority for the Department. In SFY2000, the Jobs Program served 23,802 participants. In SFY1999, the Jobs Program served 25,209 participants. The percent of the monthly average number of Cash Assistance cases served remained constant at approximately 72 percent.

## Work Activities

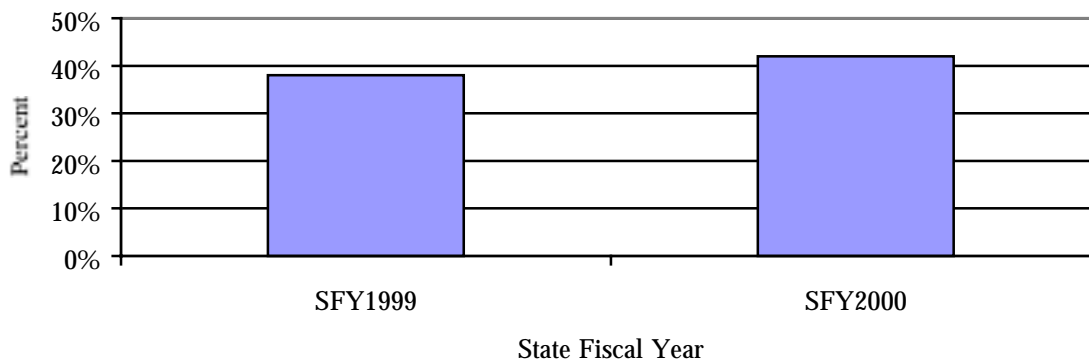
The Department continues to emphasize work for all Cash Assistance recipients. Following a comprehensive assessment that includes the individual's work history, education, skills and interests, the participant is referred to employment opportunities or placed in an appropriate work activity at the earliest possible opportunity. The Department works with various public and private organizations to locate and develop job openings to facilitate employment.



## Participants Placed in Employment

There has been a steady movement toward employment for SFY2000. The number of adults who obtained employment increased by approximately four percent. In SFY2000 there were 9,950 adults who were placed by the Department in employment compared to 9,604 adults who were placed in employment in SFY1999. Forty-two percent of Jobs participants served in SFY2000 were placed in employment compared to 38 percent in SFY1999.

**Percent of Participants Placed in Employment**



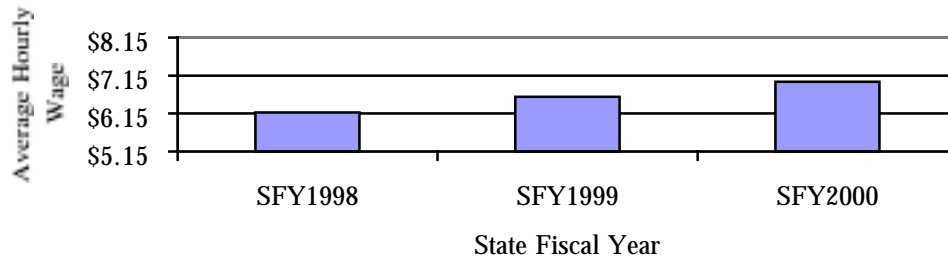
## Wages at Placement

The Department continues to place participants in employment opportunities that exceed the federal minimum wage by approximately 39 percent at the time of placement. The average wage at placement in SFY2000 was \$6.99 per hour compared to \$6.59 per hour in SFY1999. This represents an increase of approximately six percent from the previous year.

*The average wage at placement increased by six percent.*

The increase in the average wage at placement also outpaced the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Price Index estimated rate of inflation. The BLS estimated rate of inflation was 3.5 percent for the period July 1999 to July 2000.

### Average Wage at Placement



### Types of Placements

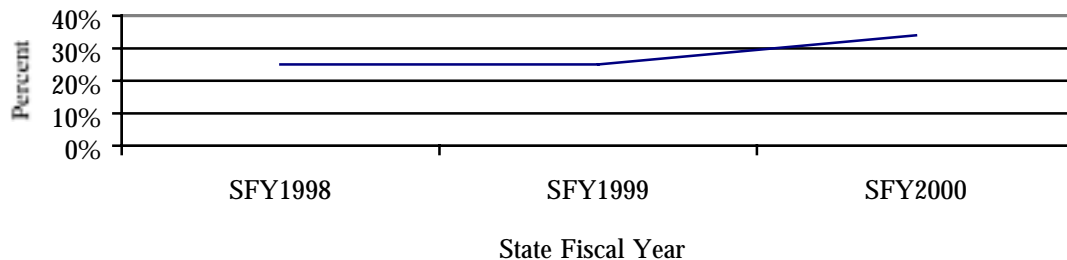
The Jobs Program continues its success in assisting participants to secure employment opportunities in industries that promote long-term employment. For the period April through June 2000, placements included the following:

- *Professional, technical and management positions* - 658 participants employed at an average hourly wage of \$7.75
- *Clerical positions* - 845 participants employed at an average hourly wage of \$7.60
- *Sales positions* - 478 participants employed at an average hourly wage of \$6.54
- *Service positions* - 829 participants employed at an average hourly wage of \$6.27
- *Agriculture, fishery, and forestry positions* - 59 participants employed at an average hourly wage of \$7.63
- *Other* - 290 participants employed at an average hourly wage of \$7.74

### Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

Administrative data indicates that approximately 34 percent, or one of every three adult Cash Assistance cases, were closed due to earned income in SFY2000. This number is actually much higher since participants who find work and do not reapply are not reflected in this data. This was an increase from SFY1999 and SFY1998 when about 25 percent of adult cases or one of every four cases left Cash Assistance because they went to work. The Department's research which utilizes both administrative and survey data shows *over 50 percent of the individuals who left Cash Assistance did so because of employment or increased earnings.*

#### Adult Cases Closed Due to Earned Income



## Federal Work Participation Rates

The federal welfare law of 1996 requires states, beginning in 1997, to meet work participation rates for "all families" and a separate rate for "two-parent" families. These rates apply to families that include an adult or minor child head of household receiving assistance. The federal legislation establishes the allowable work activities that are used to compute the mandated work participation rates as well as the required average number of hours of participation per week. The law includes a caseload reduction credit that reduces a state's work participation rate by the decline in the Cash Assistance caseload. Caseload declines due to federal requirements or changes in state eligibility criteria are excluded from the caseload reduction credit.

The Department met the Federal Work Participation Rate for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1997, 1998 and 1999. States that meet the work participation rates have a lower maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement, 75 percent rather than 80 percent. By meeting the work participation rates, Arizona was not required to spend approximately \$6 million in MOE state funds.

As part of the commitment to support families in securing employment and meeting the federal work participation rates, the Jobs Program provides services that include job development, job placement activities and medical evaluation screenings to address potential employment barriers.

### FEDERAL WORK PARTICIPATION RATES

*DES exceeded the federal work requirements for three consecutive years!*

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Federal Requirements		Caseload Reduction	Arizona's Requirement	Arizona's Rate
FFY 1997 (7/1/97 – 9/30/97)	All Families	25%	8.9%	16.1%	26.9%
	TPEP	75%	8.9%	66.1%	68.8%
FFY 1998 (10/1/97 – 9/30/98)	All Families	30%	21.3%	8.7%	30.2%
	TPEP	75%	21.3%	53.7%	76.6%
FFY 1999 (10/1/98 – 9/30/99)	All Families	35%	41.1%	0.0%	32.1%
	TPEP	90%	41.1%	48.9%	88.4%

## Job Retention Rate

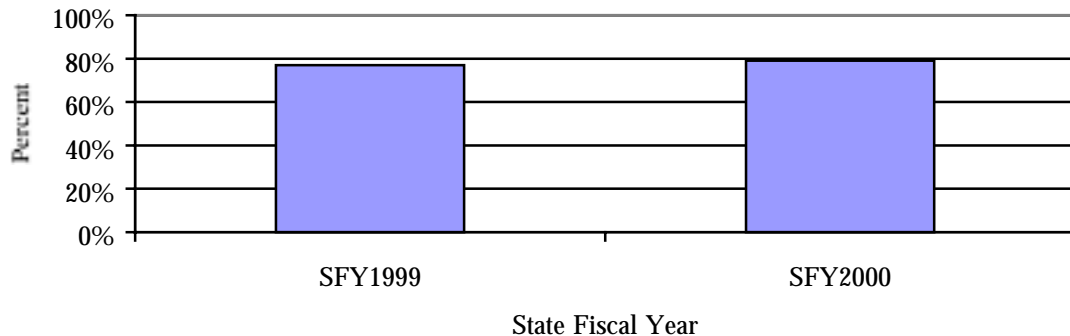
The job retention rate measures the percentage of Jobs placements that are still employed three months after placement. The average quarterly job retention rate for SFY2000 was approximately 45 percent, the same average quarterly job retention rate for SFY1999.

## Recidivism - Return to Cash Assistance

The recidivism rate measures Jobs participants who were placed in employment opportunities and who did not return to Cash Assistance. For the first six months of SFY2000, approximately 79 percent of the Jobs placements did not return to Cash Assistance after being placed in a job as compared to 77 percent in SFY1999. The recidivism rate relies on administrative records that track Jobs participants placed in employment who remain off Cash Assistance for at least six months. Less than one in four individuals returns to Cash Assistance after six months in the labor force.

### Recidivism Rate

(Note: SFY2000 data is based on the first six months)



## JOBStart

The JOBStart Program is a partnership between the Jobs Program and the private sector in which Cash Assistance recipients are placed in subsidized jobs. The program began in 1995 and is one of the many options that support the transition from welfare to work. In the JOBStart Program, Cash Assistance recipient's cash and Food Stamp grants are used to subsidize the employer wages paid to the participant. In SFY2000, 26 participants were placed with 23 Arizona employers. This is a slight decrease from SFY1999 when 29 participants were placed with 24 Arizona employers. Subsidized employment is one of the many allowable work activities the Department utilizes to assist individuals in the transition from welfare to self-sufficiency. Emphasis continues to be placed on unsubsidized employment.

# Section II – Supportive Services

The state has placed increased emphasis on the role of supportive services in order to assist participants in their transition from welfare to work. Research, including the Department's Cash Assistance Exit Study, clearly demonstrates the importance of supportive services in helping families attain self-sufficiency. The array of services include transportation, child care, medical assistance, services for victims of domestic violence and education and training programs that support individuals in their efforts to obtain and retain employment. In addition, the state also offers post-employment services that help program participants to enhance their employability. As the caseload declines, many individuals who continue to receive Cash Assistance may face additional challenges in their efforts to find work.

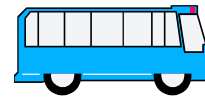
One of the strategies implemented by the Department has lengthened the duration that support services are available after obtaining employment. The Jobs Program has expanded their supportive services from 30 days to six months from the date of employment. Individuals may receive the same supportive services as current Jobs participants through their six-month employment follow-up period.

Another Department strategy is to immediately address barriers at the time of the Jobs orientation. Working together, the Jobs Program and Child Care Administration provide child care services for TANF recipients to attend the Jobs Orientation. TANF recipients are sent a letter informing them of the orientation date. Participants can contact their local Jobs Office to obtain transportation and child care services for the Orientation. The approach addresses barriers that may prevent individuals from taking the first step on the path to self-sufficiency.

## Transportation Services

The Department continues to support and enhance programs that address the transportation needs of Cash Assistance recipients. The Legislature appropriated funds to the Department for TANF work-related transportation projects. During SFY2000, there were 13 contracts with organizations statewide to provide transportation services. Some of the transportation services include: bus tickets, van routes, car repairs, and taxi rides. The Department has also expanded the transportation projects to allow transportation services for a two-year eligibility period for Cash Assistance recipients.

Expanded transportation services are now available for a two-year period.



During the fourth quarter of SFY2000, the number of Jobs participants who received money for transportation services was 6,422 compared to 4,945 Jobs participants who received transportation services in the fourth quarter of SFY1999. Please refer to Appendix #1 for information about the number of participants by county who received transportation assistance during SFY2000 and SFY1999.

## Wheels to Work

The Wheels to Work program matches donated vehicles with Cash Assistance participants who have a verifiable job, but lack transportation. The goal of the program is to assist participants, who have a transportation barrier, to move from welfare dependency into the workforce. A contract was awarded to Goodwill Industries of Central Arizona to establish six locations throughout the state. The contractor established two sites in Maricopa County and one each in Pima, Pinal, Cochise and Mohave Counties. The Wheels to Work program was fully operational, with statewide coverage, effective November 1999. In SFY2000, there were 186 participants who received a Wheels to Work vehicle.

Donated vehicles give participants reliable transportation.



## Wheels to Work and Charitable Tax Credit Marketing and Promotion

The Department contracted with a private entity for the marketing and promotion of the Charitable Tax Credit and Wheels to Work Tax Credit. The Charitable Tax Credit allows state taxpayers who donate cash contributions of up to \$200 to qualified charitable organizations a dollar-for-dollar tax credit on their Arizona income tax. The Wheels to Work Tax Credit allows individuals who donate vehicle(s) to the Wheels to Work Program a state tax credit, for the fair market value of the donated vehicle, up to \$1,500 per vehicle.

Based on Department of Revenue data for tax year 1999 (through June 30, 2000), there were 3,356 tax filers who claimed the Charitable Tax Credit and 79 who claimed the Wheels to Work Tax Credit. (This data is unaudited and unverified by the Department of Revenue.)

## Character Education Training

Character Education Training provides training to individuals under 19 years of age who are receiving or “at risk” of receiving TANF. The Department solicited services for the development and training of a Character Education curriculum and also for the delivery of the curriculum. The University of Arizona modified an existing curriculum and developed “Arizona Builds Character.” The program has conducted Train-the-Trainers sessions statewide. Providers deliver the curriculum after attending a Train-the-Trainers session. For SFY2001, the Legislature redirected the Character Education funds to Northern Arizona University.

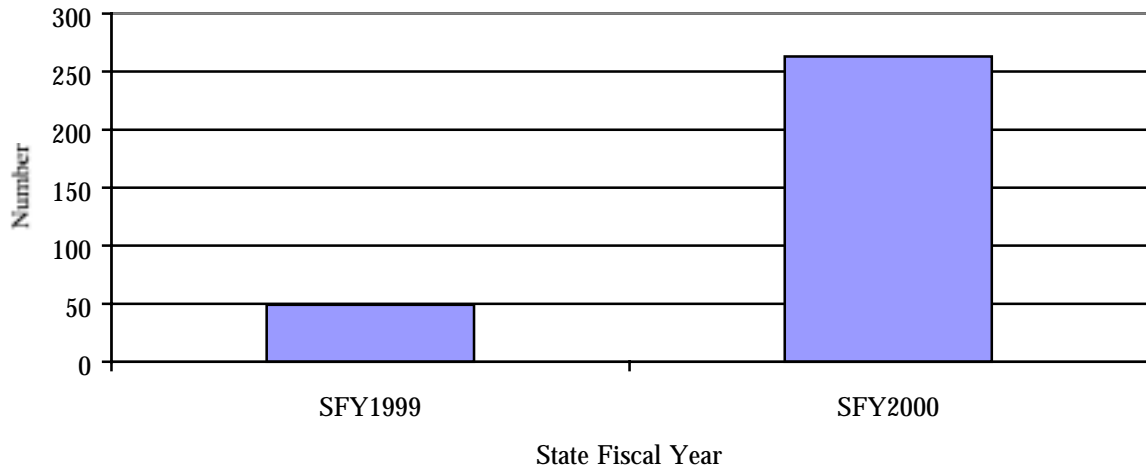
## Young Fathers

The Young Fathers Program provides services to assist young fathers in becoming self-sufficient, to share in the responsibility of supporting their children and to be an active parent to their children. These services include: remedial education, high school/GED preparation, vocational training, job search/readiness/placement activities, life skills training and mentoring. The program serves young fathers between 16-26 years of age who are receiving or “at risk” of receiving TANF. For SFY2000, a total of 263 individuals participated in the Young Fathers program. In SFY1999, there were 49 participants who received services under this program.

*The Young Fathers Program encourages fathers to be an active parent in the child's life.*

Contracts for the Young Fathers Program have been awarded to the following agencies: Arizona Head Start Association (statewide), Chicanos Por La Causa (Maricopa County), Child and Family Resources, Inc. (Pima, Maricopa, and Yuma), and the Southside Family Life Center (Pima).

### Young Fathers Program



## Expanded Services to Teen Parents

The Jobs Program has also expanded services to teen parents. These services include: remedial education, high school/GED preparation, vocational training, job search/readiness/placement activities, and life skills training. The program serves teen parents under the age of 20 who are receiving Cash Assistance. The services were expanded in SFY2000 to teen parents who are “at risk” of receiving Cash Assistance.



## Employment Transition Program

The Employment Transition Program (ETP) provides direct support and intervention services to TANF families with multiple barriers to employment. The core services consist of family assessments, housing search and relocation, intensive family preservation services, counseling, supportive intervention/guidance, mental health/substance abuse counseling, case management, child care, parenting skills training, transportation, emergency services, parent aide services, shelter services with parental consent, and respite services. For SFY2000, there were 4,595 participants referred for services. The number of individuals who obtained employment following participation in ETP was 1,297.

Contracts have been awarded for multiple services to the following agencies: Child & Family Resources, Inc.; Central Arizona Association of Governments; Behavioral Health Agency of Central Arizona (BHACA); Goodwill Industries of Northern Arizona; Jewish Family and Children's Services; Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG); and Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG).

## Vocational Education Grants for Work Training

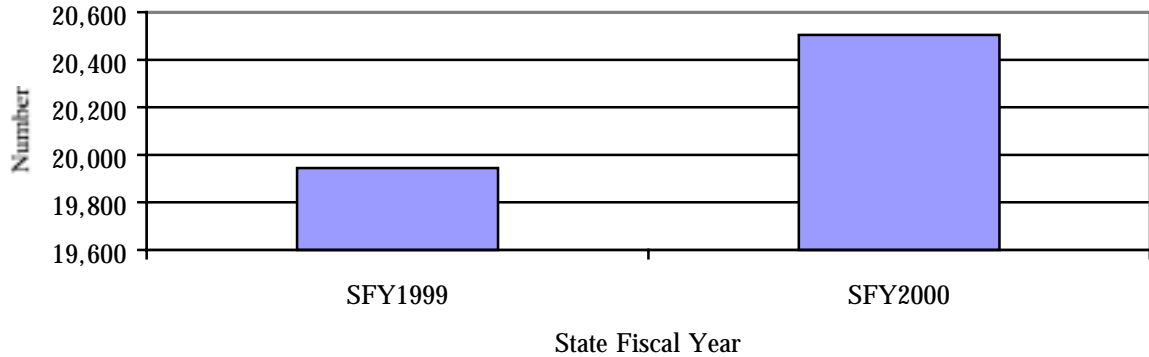
Additional funds were provided for vocational education grants for work training at private or public facilities in the State. The Jobs Program is utilizing the existing contracts with public and private vendors throughout the State who provide education and training opportunities for the Jobs Program participants. During SFY2000, 2,522 participants enrolled in Vocational Education.

## 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 under Section 1931 of the Social Security Act due to employment may receive up to 24 months of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA).

TMA is provided by the state's Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to eligible participants. In SFY2000, an average of 20,505 individuals received TMA each month. This number represents an increase over SFY1999. In SFY1999, the average number of individuals who received TMA each month was 19,944.

### Monthly Average Number of Individuals Receiving TMA



### Domestic Violence Post Shelter Training

Domestic Violence Post Shelter Training is for individuals who are receiving or “at risk” of receiving Cash Assistance. Cash Assistance participants who have previously resided in a domestic violence shelter can be referred for training that may include life skills or vocational training. Domestic violence shelter staff identify participants eligible for the program. The Department trained representatives of 15 domestic violence shelters throughout the state in July 1999 and implemented the program in August 1999.

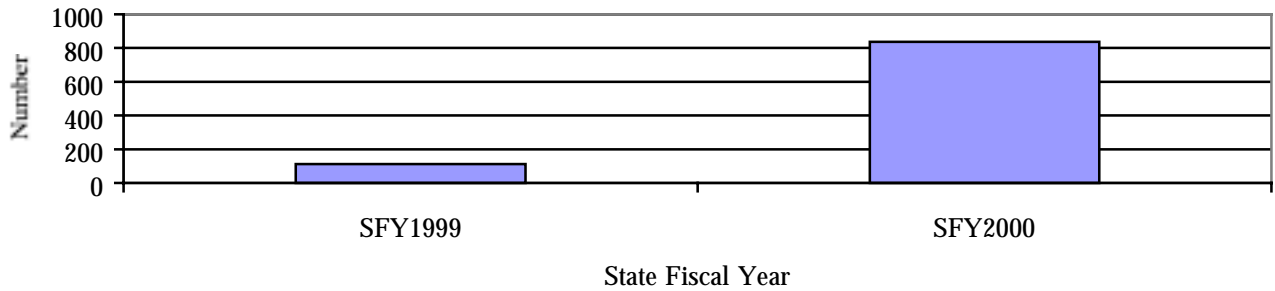
*Post Shelter Training will provide victims of domestic violence with the opportunity to obtain training that can assist in their transition to self-sufficiency.*

### Life Skills

Life Skills provides optional courses for personal development and employment retention, beyond the standardized Job Readiness classes. These courses include topics such as: basic hygiene and grooming, time management/organizational skills, budgeting/planning with managing family conflict, parenting techniques, communication skills, work ethic, job search techniques, personal appearance, and how to keep a job. For SFY2000, there were 836 participants referred for Life Skills services. This compared to 112 participants in SFY1999.

Contractors include Arizona Head Start Association (statewide), Graham County Community College (Graham and Greenlee), Arizona Board of Regents/U of A Cooperative Extension Services (statewide), and the Yuma Private Industry Council, Inc. (Yuma).

## Life Skills Participants



## Parenting Skills Training

Parenting Skills Training is for parents who are receiving or “at risk” of receiving TANF. The Department and contractor have worked together to establish the curriculum, pre/post tests, and policy and procedures. The statewide program was implemented in December 1999. For SFY2000, 320 participants have been enrolled in Parenting Skills Training. Parents taking the training course reported that they enjoy parenting and consider themselves to be good parents. Two of the biggest issues facing parents at the beginning of the training was that many parents reported they could not control their children's behavior and they were reluctant to use community resources to improve parenting skills. After the Parenting Skills Training, a significant number of parents reported they had more control over their children's behavior and were more willing to use community resources.

## Post-Employment Education

The Post-Employment Education Program provides educational training to current or former Jobs participants who are employed in unsubsidized employment. The program was implemented in July 1999. Training expenses are limited to \$2,500 and have a time limit of two years. The Jobs Program utilizes existing contracts for this program. For SFY2000, 16 participants have been referred for these services.

## Technical Assistance to Business

This entrepreneurial development program is designed to provide technical business assistance to TANF participants in two rural communities. These services include skills training, technical assistance and supervision. A contract was awarded to a private entity that has created a project management plan, identified two rural communities (Douglas and Nogales), completed market analyses on both communities, and designed a training curriculum for the participants. In SFY2000, there were 11 graduates of the program with one student still in training.

## Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payments

The 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 the FLSA. The Department has issued FLSA supplemental payments totaling \$849,466 for EMPOWER Redesign participants.

## Additional Supportive Services

The Legislature also appropriated TANF funds for additional programs and services in SFY2000. These programs and services include the following:

### Nurse Home Visitation Program

This program, conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), serves single women, under the age of thirty who are eligible for or who are receiving TANF Cash Assistance. The program provides participants with nursing and other home visitation and transportation services relating to pregnancy, childbirth, child injuries, and child neglect. The program also provides health related behavior services and assistance after childbirth, including proper child care, education completion, work force entrance, and help for women making childbearing and other decisions about their future. As required by Federal law, TANF funds are not used for medical services.

The goal of ADHS continues to be the establishment and maintenance of a program that both reflects the intent of the legislation and has a complementary relationship with other programs in Arizona. That goal has remained consistent in all areas of program development. ADHS has a contract in place with Southwest Human Development (SWHD) to provide community nursing services to 100 women in Mesa.

The first client referral was received in May, 2000. Four clients were enrolled in the program during May and June of that year.

#### Success story:

The first individual enrolled in the program was an 18 year old expecting twins. She heard about the program in her church. An employee of another program took information to the church. This young expectant mom was depressed and discouraged. She is now much happier, looking forward to the future and believes she can be a “good mom.” The person who referred her to the program states she is “doing well” and the “nurses are absolutely remarkable.”

## **Homeless Youth Intervention Program**

This pilot program will operate in two locations and will provide services to homeless youth who are not currently served by the State's Child Protective Services Program or the juvenile justice system. The program will focus on providing 24-hour crisis services, family reunification, job training and employment assistance, assistance in obtaining shelter, a transitional and independent living program and any additional services that the Department determines appropriate to meet the needs for the homeless youth to achieve self-sufficiency.

## **Family Builders**

This program provides an alternative response to Child Protective Services (CPS) reports. Through this program, community based providers offer preservation and support services to families of children who, after initial assessment by CPS workers, are determined not to be in immediate danger.

Families must have both parents in the home, and the services are to maintain the two-parent household. Services provided could include: family assessment, case management, child day care, parenting skills training, parent aide services, respite services, referrals to community services, supportive intervention and guidance counseling, assistance in housing search and relocation, assistance with transportation, emergency services, intensive family preservation services and emergency shelter services. In SFY2000, the Department served approximately 499 families using TANF funds. The Department served an additional 2,035 families using state general funds.

## **New TANF-Funded Programs and Services**

In SFY2000, the Legislature appropriated funds for a variety of new programs that will be implemented in SFY2001. These include:

### **Lay and Legal Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims**

Arizona will use TANF funds to provide legal and lay-legal advocacy services for domestic violence victims and their children who have income of less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level. The legal and lay-legal advocacy services will include a range of legal assistance covering all civil matters that will assist the victims and their children to become safe and self-sufficient. Attorneys and lay-legal advocates will provide the 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 will also target under-served populations including rural, Native American, immigrant, and non-English speaking populations.

## **Substance Abuse Treatment**

Non-medical substance abuse treatment services will initially be provided to parents, guardians or custodians whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to maintaining, preserving or reunifying the family.

## **Permanent Guardianship Subsidy**

This program provides assistance payments to permanent guardians who are non-parent relatives as defined in state statute.

## **Perinatal Substance Abuse Treatment**

The Arizona Department of Health Services will provide non-medical perinatal substance abuse treatment and services to individuals whose family income does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

## **Liaison to Charitable, Religious or Private Organizations**

The 1996 federal welfare law allows states to contract with religious organizations for the delivery of welfare services. The faith-based community has traditionally been very active in providing services to families and individuals in the community. The Department has undertaken an initiative to utilize this important resource as part of the state's strategy to assist families to make the transition from welfare to self-sufficiency. The Department is currently conducting research on best practices in this area. Possible strategies include mentoring programs, volunteering, and assistance with employment opportunities.

## **Marriage and Communication Skills**

A Marriage and Communication Skills Commission will recommend, and the Department will fund, requests from community-based organizations for participation in the marriage and communication skills program. The community-based organizations will use the funding to provide marriage and communication skills training that emphasizes relationship skills, including communication and negotiation skills that are necessary to resolve common relationship problems.

## **Vouchers for Marriage Skills Training**

The Department will provide vouchers to married or cohabitating parents whose income is less than 150 percent of the federal poverty level to attend marriage skills training classes.

## **Marriage Handbook**

The Department will develop, produce and print a marriage handbook that is distributed free of charge to marriage license applicants. The handbook will include information about the importance of communication, shared parental responsibility for children, child support responsibilities, alimony, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, court process for divorce, community resources for parents who are divorced or separated, community resources for children of parents who are divorced or separated, and marriage education classes that are available in each county.

## **Outreach Activities**

The Department will conduct outreach activities at itinerant sites to provide information about TANF-funded services for low income families.

## Section III – Child Care

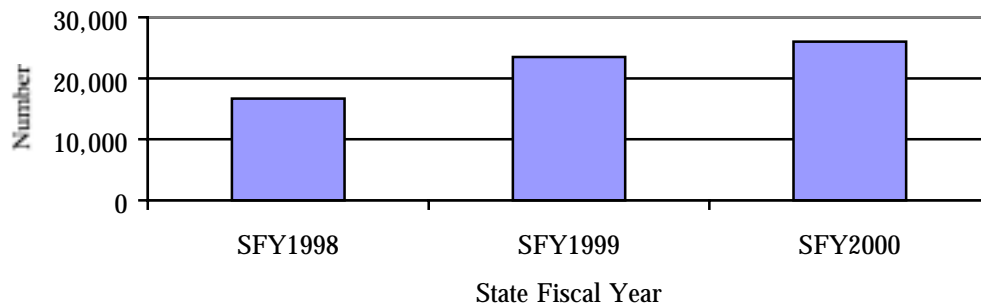
With the passage of Laws 1997, Chapter 300, state statute defined child care eligibility and established child care service priorities for various populations. Laws 1997, Chapter 300, strengthened the state’s child care program by providing a guarantee of child care assistance to families working to get off welfare, and to employed families who had recently left welfare. This means that any eligible family who needs child care assistance will receive it. This guarantee is a significant component of the EMPOWER Redesign Program. The positive impact of this expansion of the child care program has resulted in the following:

**SFY2000 Child Care Highlights include:**

- 4% increase in the number of children authorized for child care
- 8% increase in the average monthly number of children served

- State appropriations for SFY1998, SFY1999 and SFY2000 enabled the Department to operate without a waiting list. This is the third year in a row the Department has not resorted to a waiting list for low-income working families.
- As of June 2000, there were 45,276 children (a four percent increase over SFY1999) authorized for child care services.
- The program with the largest caseload growth is low-income working families. These families have not had to resort to welfare. In June 1998, there were 16,681 children authorized for child care services, in June 1999, there were 23,496 children authorized for child care services, and in June 2000, there were 26,005 children authorized for child care services. This is a 41 percent increase from SFY1998 to SFY1999, and an 11 percent increase from SFY1999 to SFY2000.

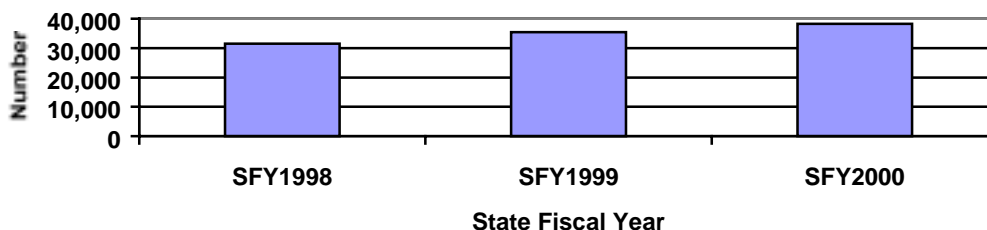
**Caseload Growth in Low-Income Working Family Child Care**





- The average monthly number of children served in all programs was 31,508 children in SFY1998, 35,437 in SFY1999 and 38,260 in SFY2000. This shows a 12 percent increase from SFY1998 to SFY1999, and an increase of eight percent from SFY1999 to SFY2000. The following chart illustrates this growth. (Note: The SFY1998 and SFY1999 average number of children is corrected data based on a full 12 months of services.

**Child Care - Average Monthly  
Number of Children Served**



- In SFY1998, the Arizona Child Care Program expended \$77.5 million dollars, in SFY1999 expenditures were \$97 million dollars, and in SFY2000 expenditures were \$119.2 million dollars. (These amounts include expenditures for "quality set-aside" activities.) This is a 25 percent increase in dollars expended from SFY1998 to SFY1999 and a 23 percent increase from SFY1999 to SFY2000. These increases were largely due to increased average rates paid to providers. Refer to Appendix #2 for a comparison of child care program expenditures.

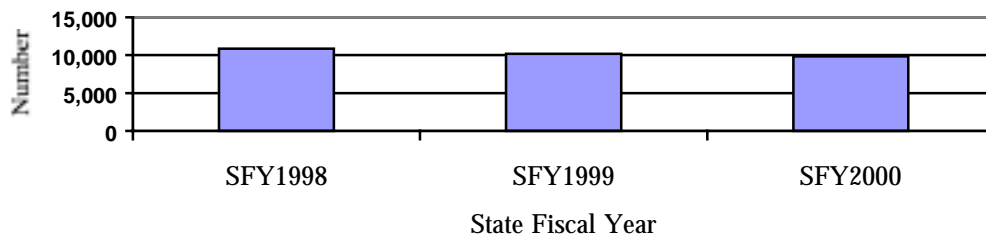
EMPOWER Redesign continues to recognize the importance of child care to families transitioning off welfare and to working low-income families and other vulnerable populations who are in work activities (i.e. homeless/domestic violence shelters).

- The amount of co-payments that parents made toward the cost of care was \$6.1 million in SFY1998, \$10.2 million in SFY1999 and \$12.7 million in SFY2000. This shows a 67 percent increase in required co-payment from SFY1998 to SFY1999 and a 25 percent increase from SFY1999 to SFY2000. The large increase from SFY1998 to SFY1999 was primarily due to the fact that the income eligibility maximum increased from 135 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 165 percent FPL during this time. Families that are now eligible with higher incomes have significantly higher required co-payments. (Note: Co-payments do not include the amount: a) that child care providers may charge that exceeds the maximum state reimbursement rates; or b) other additional costs that may be required by an individual provider such as registration fees, etc. Both of these amounts are the responsibility of the eligible family.) Refer to Appendix #3 - *Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule*.

The following chart indicates the number of authorized children receiving 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year Transitional Child Care (TCC) at the end of each state fiscal year. TCC recognizes the importance of child care 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 TCC as long as their income does not exceed 165 percent of the FPL. These families are eligible for child care services so they can maintain employment and reduce the likelihood of returning to welfare. After two years, if families are still eligible for services, they continue to receive child care assistance through the block grant, low-income, working child care program.

In June of SFY1998, 10,877 children were authorized for TCC; in June of SFY1999, 10,201 children were authorized for TCC and in June of SFY2000, 9,831 children were authorized.

### Transitional Child Care



### Increasing the Number of Child Care Providers

With welfare reform, the Department anticipated that an increased number of families would require child care. To assist communities in addressing the need of an adequate supply of quality child care, the Department initiated the following projects:

- *Arizona Early Childhood Business Initiative Partnerships* In SFY1998, the Child Care Administration (CCA) began a new project with contractors in Phoenix, Tucson, and Flagstaff. As part of the Department's Business Initiative Partnerships, Department clients and the public received two-week training in Early Childhood Education. Group Homes and Centers also benefit from having potential employees that have completed ten training modules that focus on the basics of working in the child care industry. This training also assists people interested in opening a child care business in their home. The projects in Phoenix and Tucson have been successful in recruiting and attracting trainees to the course. In SFY2000, 100 individuals completed the training course.

- Child Care Supply Expansion Project In SFY1998, the Department awarded contracts to 14 communities for the planning and development of new child care spaces throughout Arizona. Over a 4-1/2 year period, approximately \$2.5 million dollars of funding will be available through the Department to communities who collaborate to assess, plan, develop and sustain the expansion of needed child care options. Twelve projects submitted plans for implementation. In SFY2000, 11 communities continued to participate and it is anticipated that over the life of the contracts, approximately 4,000 new or expanded child care slots will be available as a result of these contract awards. Another significant outcome of the projects is new or strengthened community partnerships and collaborations as a result of the Department's funding.

*Through community partnerships, the Department is increasing the availability and accessibility of child care throughout the state*

- Home Recruitment Study & Supervision Contracts To assist in meeting the increasing demand for child care in rural and low-income urban areas, the Department's Child Care Administration has contracts with community based organizations in 14 counties to recruit and provide orientation and training to individuals interested in becoming Department certified family child care providers. As a result of the contracts that were renewed in SFY2000, there were 445 new certified child care homes that became available.



- Assisting Jobs families in finding care The Personal Responsibility Act of 1996 maintains that parents may not be sanctioned if unable to work if the single custodial parent has demonstrated inability to obtain child care for one or more of the following reasons: 1) unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from individual's home or work; or 2) unavailability or unsuitability of informal child care by a relative or other arrangements; or 3) unavailability of appropriate and affordable formal child care arrangements. The Department's Jobs Administration and Child Care Administration (CCA) have policies and procedures in place to assist families who are having difficulty in finding care. In SFY2000, CCA received 19,805 referrals from the Jobs Administration requesting child care services for eligible families. Of this number, there were only 23 instances (less than one percent) when child care was determined to be not available.

## Improving the Quality of Child Care

- *SB1180 Provision* Enhanced reimbursement for accredited child care providers is intended to expand the number and quality of child care providers contracted with the Department and available to provide services to Department eligible families. The appropriation (\$500,000 TANF transfer to the Child Care Development Fund or CCDF) will permit the Department to offer accredited providers an increase of up to ten percent above the current Department maximum rate. This will bring higher quality care within reach of more low-income families who must pay the difference between the Department rate and the actual provider rate.

*Status of Implementation* Effective for child care services delivered starting in August 1999, child care providers who have achieved national accreditation or child care home providers who have received their National Child Development Associate credential with an endorsement in Family Child Care are eligible for the higher Department reimbursement (up to ten percent higher). The Department Child Care system will track this incentive rate by provider and by payment for each child. As of May 2000, over 100 providers met the requirement for the enhanced rate, out of a total 2,900 Department contracted child care providers (1,400 DHS licensed centers and DHS certified group homes, and 1,500 Department certified child care homes).

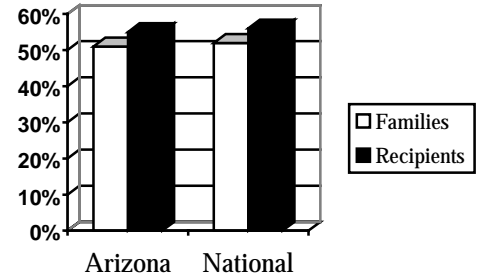
*Market Rate Survey* The US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires states to conduct a new Market Rate Survey every two years. These surveys determine the current rates that providers charge for child care. The Department released the results of the 2000 Child Care Market Rate Survey in September 2000.

## Section IV – Caseload Data

Cash Assistance caseloads continue to decline both nationally and in Arizona. During the period January 1993 through December 1999, the number of families receiving Cash Assistance declined by 52 percent nationally and by 51 percent in Arizona.

The number of recipients receiving Cash Assistance from January 1993 through December 1999 declined by 55 percent in Arizona. Nationally, the decline in the number of recipients was 56 percent for the same period.

**Cash Assistance Caseload Decline  
January 1993 - December 1999**



Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload has continued to decline since 1994 and is now at its lowest level since 1988. Refer to Appendix #4 for changes in Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload by county. The caseload decline is attributed to a number of factors that include the policy that emphasizes employment, supportive services that enable participants to find and retain work and the strong economy.

### Cash Assistance Exit Study

On September 14, 1998, the Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES) was awarded a grant for approximately \$250,000 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for research into the status of individuals and families who leave the Arizona Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

Some of the highlights of the Exit Study included:

- 54 percent of the survey participants reported that they left Cash Assistance due to employment or increased earnings.
- 65 percent of the cases did not return to Cash Assistance within twelve months of case closure. Of those individuals who returned to Cash Assistance, 54 percent said they did so because they lost their job, or had a reduction in earnings.
- Survey participants reported the top three reasons for returning to Cash Assistance were: loss of employment or decreased wages; divorce, separation, or moving away from a partner or family member; and change in household circumstances such as an eligible child moved into the home or a disability was certified.
- Individuals who were not employed cited the following as the top three barriers to employment: health insurance; child care; and education and training.

- Cases closed due to a sanction were more likely to return to assistance in the month following case closure.

Using this information and suggestions from the community, the Department is working to improve access and customer service by:

- Restructuring the Employment Transition Program to refer participants prior to sanction. This will occur in SFY2001.
- Extending office hours and scheduling appointments on Saturday to accommodate recipients who work or attend school.
- Working with community groups to streamline the application process and improve customer notification.
- Jobs case managers have doubled the follow-up period from 90 days to 180 days.

The Department has taken a number of steps to ensure that those who leave Cash Assistance continue to receive supportive services such as child care, employment and training, transportation, Food Stamps and Medicaid. These include:

- Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services has implemented a number of initiatives and strategies to address the employment and training and child care issues:
  - The Child Care Administration has developed several policy initiatives to streamline eligibility and improve access to child care services.
  - An expedited referral process has been developed between the Jobs Program and the Child Care Administration in order to ensure that Cash Assistance participants meet with Child Care staff prior to their scheduled Jobs orientation date.
  - An extensive consumer education campaign is conducted through the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies to market the availability of child care statewide and to stress the importance of quality child care.
  - Increased efforts, utilizing community based contractors, to increase the number of family home child care providers in targeted areas with high identified need.
  - The Jobs Program offers post-employment education services for current and former participants who are working in unsubsidized employment. This training provides individuals with the opportunity to acquire more valuable work skills.
  - The Jobs Program offers training for victims of domestic violence. The training helps victims of domestic violence to transition to self-sufficiency.
- The Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility has developed a number of initiatives that address Food Stamps and Medical Assistance participation:

- The Division is working with community based organizations, including the Food Banks, to ensure that low-income families and individuals are aware of the Food Stamp program.
- The Department has obtained approval from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to waive the face-to-face interview requirement at the time of Food Stamp recertification. The provision will be implemented in January 2001 and will assist families who are working or who may have transportation barriers to continue receiving food stamps.
- The 1996 federal welfare law delinked Medicaid eligibility from Cash Assistance eligibility. In November 1999, all Cash Assistance cases were systematically converted to Medicaid eligibility under the Section 1931 category. This conversion allows for every Cash Assistance application to automatically register a Medicaid application. Prior to November 1999, a manual process was used on an interim basis.
- Due to a concern that families were voluntarily withdrawing from both Cash Assistance and Medicaid because the parent(s) had gone to work, a review of all voluntary withdrawal denials and closures was implemented in November 1998. The review ensures that there are no inappropriate closures due to voluntary withdrawal.
- Thirteen AHCCCS Medicaid Specialists and one Supervisor position were established using enhanced federal funds. They perform client education and outreach to provide Medicaid program information to participants whose Cash Assistance is going to be discontinued.
- The Department outstations staff at itinerant locations such as federally qualified health centers, hospitals, and Children's Rehabilitation Services offices to accept applications for Medicaid programs.
- The Department has co-located staff with AHCCCS KidsCare staff to expedite Medicaid applications.

## Cash Assistance Continuation Study

The Department is conducting a federally-funded Cash Assistance Continuation Study that focuses further on areas of need identified in the initial Cash Assistance Exit Study. The purpose of this study is to gather more policy-specific information such as whether health problems are physical or behavioral, adult special education histories, and the quality as well as frequency of food consumption. Greater detail will allow for the state to improve the current program.

## Food Stamp Exit Study

The Food Stamp Exit Study is the Department's third major research project focusing on the impacts of welfare reform. The Department, in collaboration with Abt Associates, obtained a grant funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to

study individuals and households that left the Food Stamp program. The primary purpose of the study is to determine the extent of well-being and self-sufficiency and alternatively, the hardships and challenges experienced among those that left Food Stamp assistance.

The research proposal targets three groups of former recipients for tracking: Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs), Food Stamp-only households with dependents, and Food-Stamp/Cash Assistance households with dependents. The timeframe used to identify the Food Stamp "exiters" was calendar year 1997. The minimum break in receipt of Food Stamps necessary to be captured in the research sample was two months.

The tracking period is 15 to 27 months after termination of receipt of food stamps depending on when during 1997 closure occurred. Various administrative data sources are used in the tracking effort that pertain to employment, earnings, use of program benefits and supportive services, and other consequential information. In addition, a random sample of cases was drawn within each of the three research groups for the purpose of conducting a detailed telephone/in-field survey. The final Food Stamp report is expected to be available in the Fall of 2000.

Preliminary findings include:

- Food Stamp recipients who were not ABAWDs and who did not receive Cash Assistance achieved the highest degree of self-sufficiency.
- Food Stamp recipients who were not ABAWDs and who also received Cash Assistance showed the greatest improvement in their situation.
- Twenty-three percent of the survey sample was "food insecure with moderate or severe hunger." The rate was highest among the ABAWD group at 34 percent. (The U.S. Department of Agriculture refers to food insecurity as limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods.)

## Cash Assistance Entrance Study

The Department has been awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for research into the status of individuals and families who apply for Cash Assistance benefits, who are potentially eligible for services, but who do not complete the application process. These individuals are compared to those families who receive benefits. This grant is helping Arizona answer the following questions: What happens to individuals and families who apply for Cash Assistance, who are potentially eligible for services, but who do not complete the application process? How do these families compare to families who receive Cash Assistance? The study is expected to be completed in 2001.



## Caseload Trends

The Cash Assistance caseload in Arizona continued its downward trend in SFY2000. The caseload declined by 3.9 percent during the period June 1999 to June 2000 to 32,484 cases. The Two-Parent caseload increased 13.4 percent over the same period to 650 cases. The number of households receiving Food Stamps increased 1.4 percent and the number of General Assistance cases declined by 6.9 percent. The number of Medical Assistance Only recipients increased to 341,783 in June 2000. This increase may be attributed in part to the successful efforts of the Department and AHCCCS to ensure that those who leave welfare to work retain health care coverage.

### Caseloads

Program		June 1999	June 2000	Change
Cash Assistance	Cases	33,811*	32,484*	-3.9%
	Recipients	88,671	83,254	-6.1%
Two-Parent Employment Program	Cases	573	650	13.4%
	Recipients	2,656	2,932	10.4%
Food Stamps	Cases	94,629	95,964	1.4%
	Recipients	257,387	260,895	1.4%
General Assistance**	Cases	2,379	2,216	-6.9%
Medical Assistance Only**	Cases	220,028	341,783	N/A***

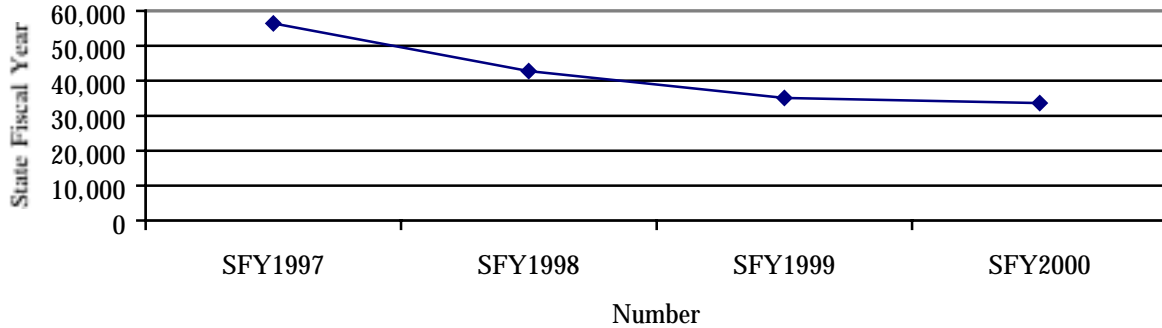
\* Includes 12,700 child-only cases in SFY1999 and 13,748 child-only cases in SFY2000.

\*\* General Assistance (GA) and Medical Assistance Only (MAO) are one-person cases. The number of recipients is the same as the number of cases for these programs.

\*\*\*The Medical Assistance criteria changed in SFY2000.

The average monthly Cash Assistance caseload in SYF2000 was 33,573. This compares with 35,081 in SFY1999, 42,801 in SFY1998 and 56,424 in SFY1997. The size of the caseload now is approximately the same as it was in SFY1988 although the rate of decline is stabilizing. For a detailed breakdown of changes in the Cash Assistance caseload, by county, please refer to Appendix #4.

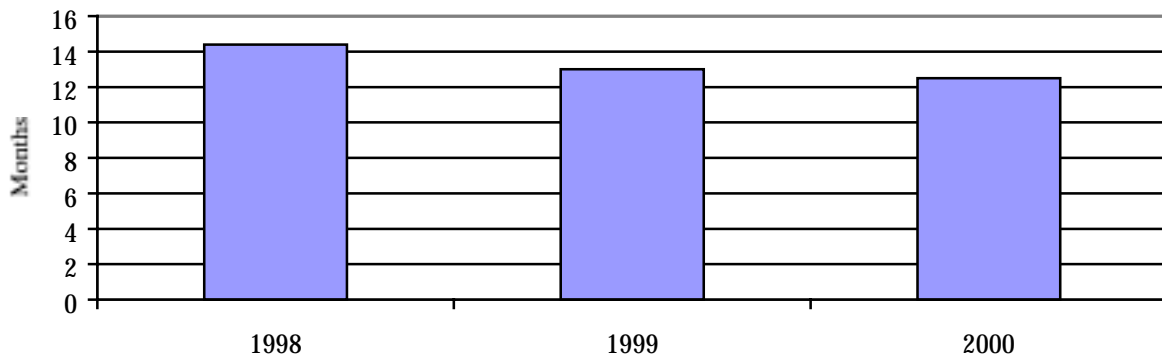
### Changes in Average Monthly Caseload



### Length of Time on Cash Assistance

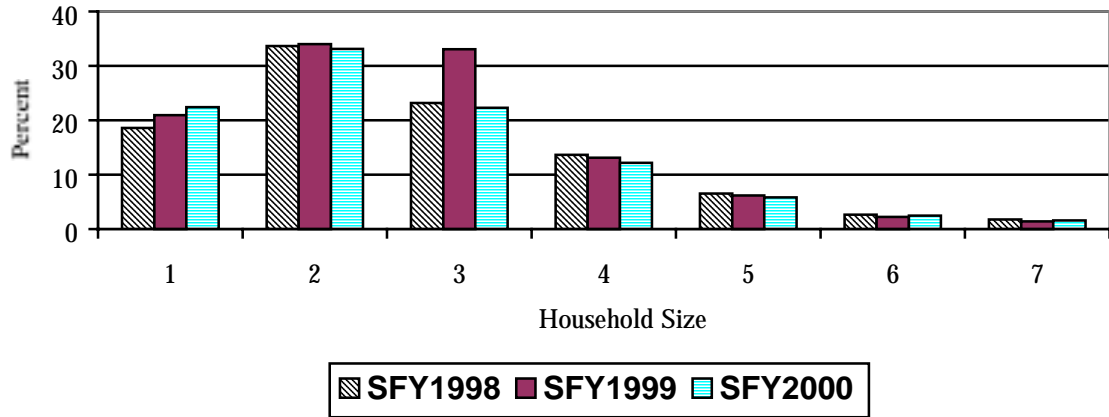
Administrative data as of June 2000, shows the average length of time on assistance for current Cash Assistance recipients has decreased since June 1999. In June 1999, the average length of time on Cash Assistance was 13 months. This compares to 14.4 in June 1998. In June 2000, the duration on Cash Assistance was 12.5 months. This decrease may be attributable to a number of factors including the increase in the number of Cash Assistance recipients who obtained employment and the strong economy. The average length of time on Cash Assistance for adults (exclude child-only cases) decreased from 8.6 months in SFY1999 to eight months in SFY2000.

### Average Length of Time on Cash Assistance



Demographically, the 2000 Cash Assistance caseload is not significantly different from the 1999 and 1998 caseloads. The chart below compares the household size of Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload in SFY2000, SFY1999 and SFY1998.

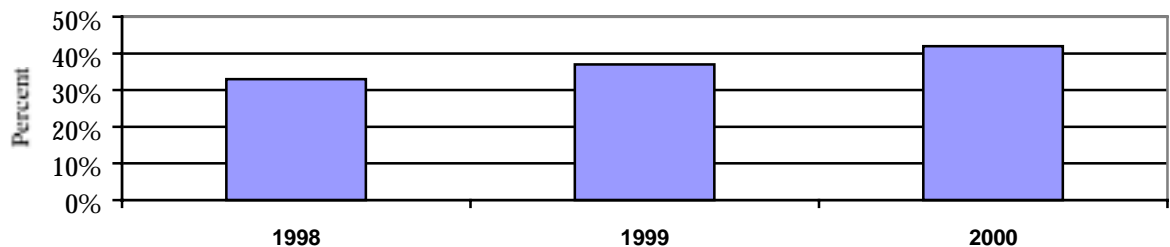
### Cash Assistance Household Size



The ethnic composition of the Cash Assistance caseload has essentially remained constant from June 1998 to June 2000. Based on the age of the head of the household, the age distribution for the Cash Assistance shows that the largest percentage of cases is comprised of individuals ages 20-24 years old followed by individuals ages 25-29 years old. Overall, the caseload is older in SFY2000 as compared to SFY1999 with a larger percentage of the caseload in age groups 40 and older. Please refer to Appendix #5 for more detailed data on age distribution and ethnic composition.

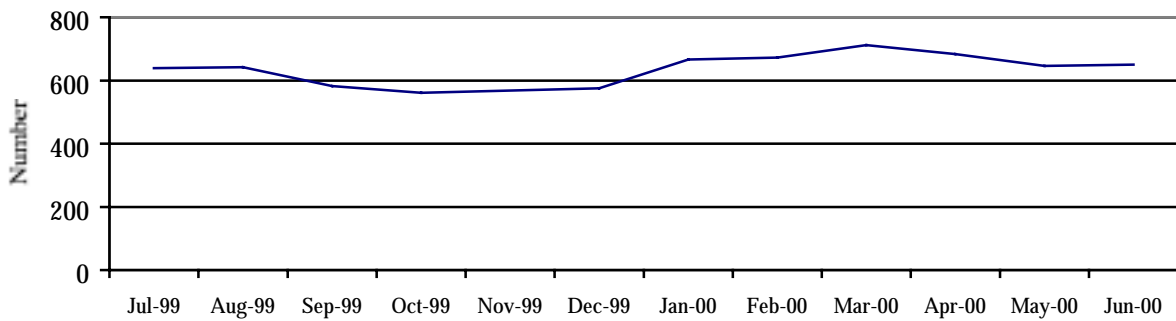
A portion of the Cash Assistance caseload is represented by child-only cases. These cases have no adult in the assistance grant. In Arizona, the number of child-only cases increased from 12,108 in June 1998 to 12,700 in June 1999 and 13,748 in June 2000. The child-only cases now comprise 42 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload compared to 37 percent in June 1999 and 33 percent in June 1998. The increase in the percentage of child-only cases reflects a national trend.

### Cash Assistance Child-Only Cases



Two-Parent Cash Assistance caseloads increased by 13.4 percent from SFY1999 to SFY2000. In June 2000, there were 650 Two-Parent Cash Assistance cases compared to 573 Two-Parent Cash Assistance cases in June 1999. In June 1998, the number of Two-Parent Cash Assistance cases was 678 and in June 1997 the number of cases was 959.

**Changes in TPEP Family Cases**



As previously mentioned, the caseloads for Food Stamps, General Assistance, and Medical Assistance Only have also declined. Refer to Appendix #6 for a series of charts that show the Food Stamp, General Assistance and Medical Assistance Only caseload decline.

# Section V - EMPOWER Redesign

## Grant Diversion Program

Beginning March 2000, the Department implemented the Grant Diversion Program. Under this program, the Department provides a one-time lump-sum payment, in a 12-month period, to certain Cash Assistance applicants. The intent of grant diversion is to cover an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment. These cases have a three-month review period. The money is paid in the first month.

Grant diversion is not considered "assistance" because it is not recurring. Therefore, grant diversion recipients are not mandatory Jobs participants. These individuals are referred to the Jobs program for case management and/or supportive services. Eighteen participants received a diversion payment in SFY2000. Examples of how the grant diversion funds were used include: car repairs, rent, security and cleaning deposits, and nursing uniforms.

*Grant Diversion provides a one-time payment to enable a family to work and avoid the need for on-going Cash Assistance.*



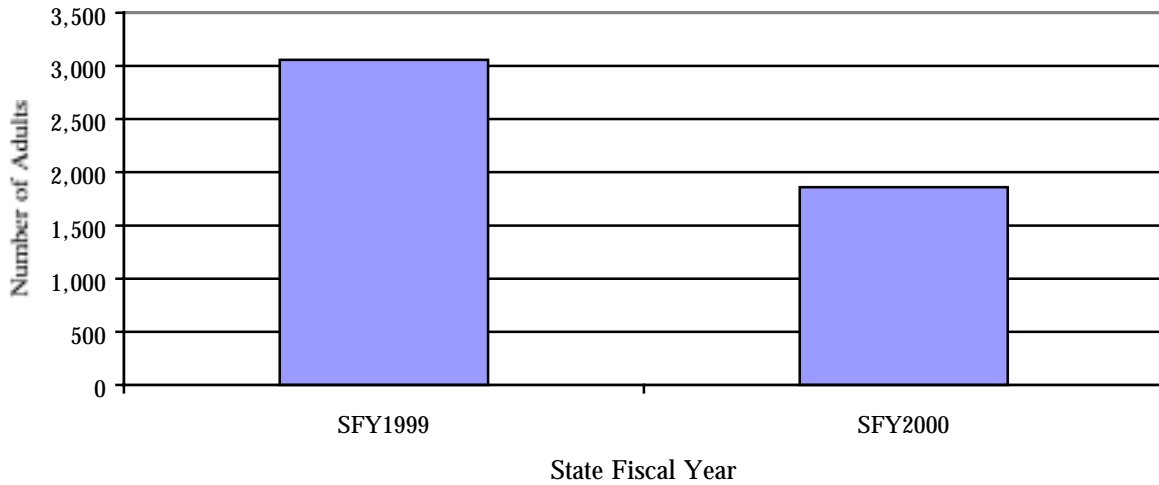
## Time Limited Benefits

The EMPOWER Redesign Program limits adults to 24 months of Cash Assistance in a 60-month timeframe. Arizona implemented the 24-month benefit limit beginning November 1995.

In SFY2000, there were 1,861 adults removed from the Cash Assistance Grant after reaching the 24-month time limit. As a result, \$3,135,312 less in benefits were paid to Cash Assistance households during SFY2000. This compares to 3,059 adults who were removed from the grant after reaching the 24-month time limit in SFY1999. In SFY1999, \$3,847,200 benefits were not paid to Cash Assistance households. Please refer to Appendix #7 for data on the time limit provision.

State legislation exempts the following individuals from the 24 month time limit: individuals who are under the age of 18, over the age of 62, disabled, full-time caretaker of a disabled person, currently experiencing an episode of domestic violence that prevents safe participation in work activities or who participate in JOBStart subsidized employment.

## Two-Year Time Limit

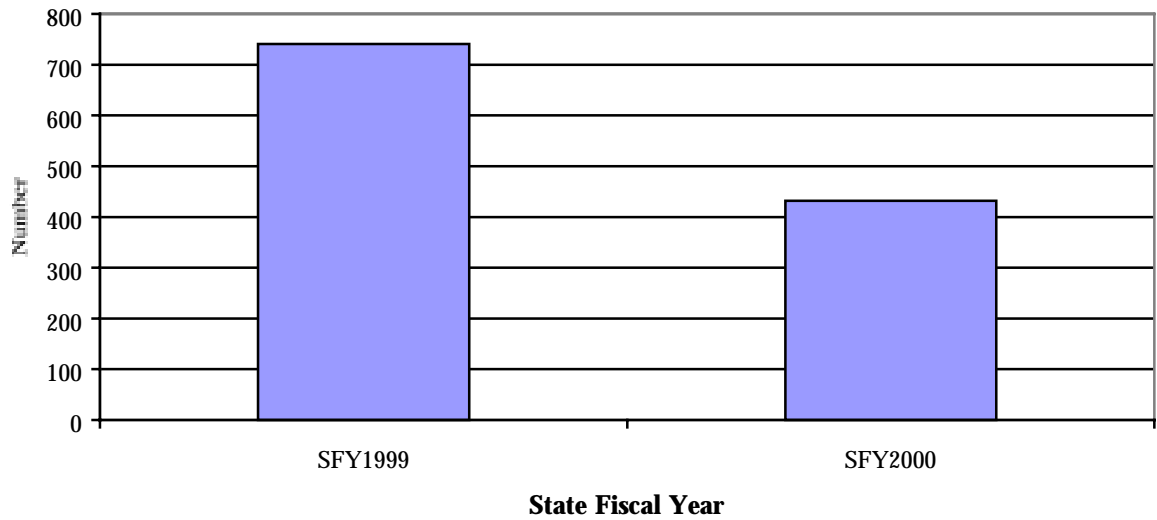


### Request for Extension

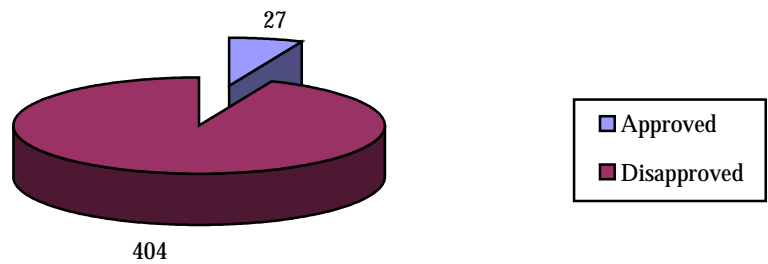
Extensions to the 24-month benefit limit are available if the adult is making a good-faith effort to find employment, or to complete an education or training program. In SFY2000, the Department received a total of 432 requests for an extension of the benefit time limit. Twenty-seven or 6.3 percent of these requests were approved. Nine of the extension approvals were for making a good faith effort to find employment and 18 extension approvals were to complete an education or training program.

In SFY1999, the Department received 741 requests for an extension of the time limit and 61 requests or 8.2 percent were approved. The decrease in the number of requests for an extension and the number of requests approved may be attributed to several reasons. Contributing factors may include the Cash Assistance caseload decline, fewer adults are reaching the end of the 24-month time limit and the increased number of adults obtaining employment.

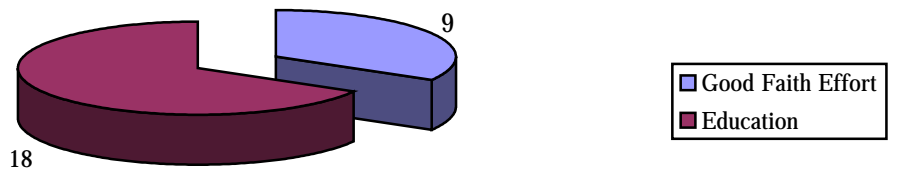
### Extension Requests



### SFY2000 Requests for Extension



### SFY2000 Reasons for Approval of Extensions



## Family Benefit Cap

Arizona implemented a family benefit cap in November 1995. This cap places a limit on a family's grant regardless of the birth of additional children after the parent or relative is receiving Cash Assistance. In SFY2000, there were 7,949 families subject to the family benefit cap compared to 7,501 families in SFY1999. The following chart shows the number of families affected by the family benefit cap in each county.

County	Number of Families
Apache	520
Cochise	285
Coconino	238
Gila	173
Graham	81
Greenlee	15
La Paz	34
Maricopa	3,707
Mohave	184
Navajo	354
Pima	1,421
Pinal	507
Santa Cruz	61
Yavapai	105
Yuma	248
Other	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,949</b>

As a result of the family benefit cap policy, there were 45,368 months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance. This was a decrease from SFY1999 when there were 46,898 months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance benefits. In SFY2000, \$3,266,496 Cash Assistance benefits were not issued due to the family benefit cap policy. For more detailed information on Cash Assistance cases with benefit-capped children, please refer to Appendix #8.

## Unwed Minor Parents

The unwed minor parent policy provision requires minor parents, with some exceptions, to live with an adult in order to receive Cash Assistance. Teen parents and their children in the welfare system may continue to be eligible for Medicaid, Food Stamps, child care and other supportive services through the Jobs Program.

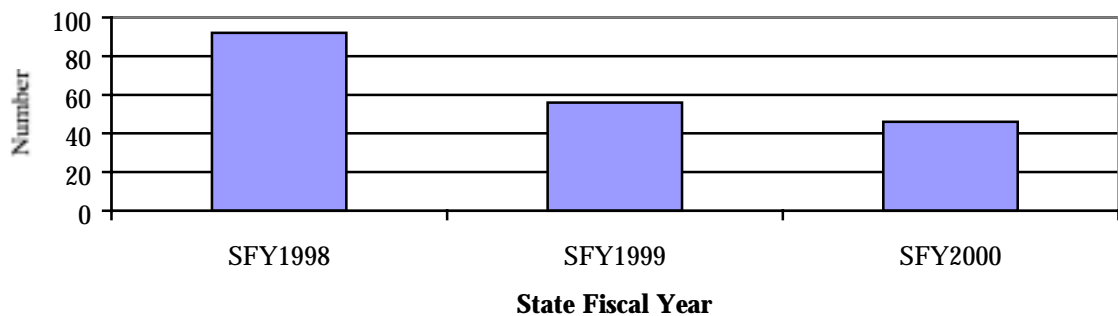
During SFY2000, approximately 46 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month. This compares with approximately 56 teen parents who were ineligible for



Cash Assistance each month in SFY1999 and approximately 92 teen parents who were ineligible for Cash Assistance in SFY1998.

As a result of this policy provision, approximately \$41,400 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY2000. This was a decrease from the \$72,900 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY1999 and the \$118,700 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY1998. Appendix #9 contains a chart that details the total number of months that a teen parent is subject to the unwed minor parent policy.

### Teen Parents Not on Cash Assistance

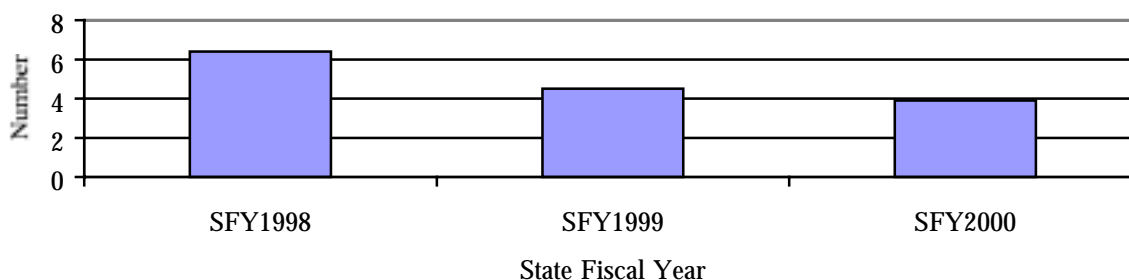


### Individual Development Accounts

An Individual Development Account (IDA) is a special savings account that allows a Cash Assistance recipient to set aside money for education or training expenses, to purchase a first home, or to start a business.

The chart below compares the average number of individuals who held IDAs during the past three state fiscal years. The average number of individuals who held IDAs in SFY2000 was 3.9. This was a slight decrease from the SFY1999 number of 4.5. Although there is no empirical data to explain the low utilization of IDAs by Cash Assistance recipients, many recipients may need to use their entire cash grant to meet on-going living expenses and may have little or no funds to set aside for a savings account.

### Average Number of IDAs



## Sanctions

The EMPOWER Redesign Program sanctions participants who do not comply with work requirements, child support enforcement, immunization and school attendance.

### Sanction Schedule

- First incidence of noncompliance: Participants receive a 25 percent reduction in grant amount
- Second incidence of noncompliance: Participants receive 50 percent reduction in grant amount
- Third incidence of noncompliance: Termination of the Cash Assistance grant

### Cash Assistance Reasons Why Cases Were Closed Due to Sanctions - SFY2000

REASON	7/99	8/99	9/99	10/99	11/99	12/99	1/00	2/00	3/00	4/00	5/00	6/00	Total
<b>Child Support Enforcement Sanction</b>	69	48	45	61	52	68	51	93	54	88	39	59	727
<b>Immunization Sanction</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Failure to Comply with Jobs</b>	363	389	382	356	350	399	383	502	381	439	428	551	4,923
<b>School Attendance</b>	6	5	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20
<b>Other*</b>	26	42	47	28	40	46	31	49	36	41	38	41	465
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>6,135</b>

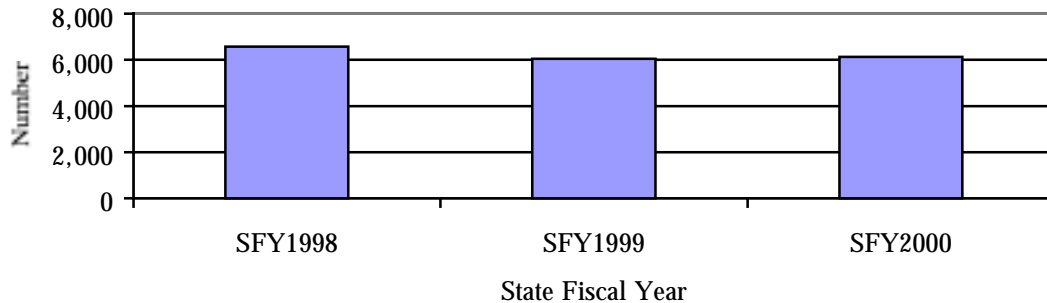
\*Note: These closures were in conjunction with another eligibility element thus preventing categorization of these sanctions.

In SFY2000, 7,059 cases were sanctioned with a 25 percent reduction, 5,301 cases with a 50 percent reduction, and 6,135 were closed for a third sanction. Approximately 86 percent of the sanction closures were attributed to clients who did not engage in appropriate work activities.

In SFY2000, the number of cases closed due to sanctions was 6,135 compared to 6,041 in SFY1999 and 6,572 cases in SFY1998. The decrease is attributed to the overall Cash Assistance caseload decline. Appendix #10 contains a series of charts that provide information about the number of Cash Assistance cases, by county, impacted by the 25 percent, 50 percent and case closures due to sanctions in SFY1999.

The Department is taking steps to work with participants prior to the imposition of a sanction. Beginning SFY2001, the Department will utilize the Employment Transition Program (ETP) to assist families in cooperating with program requirements that may result in a sanction.

**Cases Closed Due to Sanctions**



# Section VI - TANF-Related Programs and Services

## Short Term Crisis Services and Emergency Shelter Services

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to persons who have an emergent basic need which cannot be met immediately by their own income or resources. Funding for the Short Term Crises Services is used in three areas: (1) crisis assistance; (2) homeless shelters; and (3) domestic violence shelters. In SFY2000, there were 5,466 applications approved for services for Short Term Crisis Services. Following are some of the outcomes achieved through this program.

### CRISIS ASSISTANCE

Measure	Households Participating SFY1999	Households Participating SFY2000
Utility Assistance Payments	2,074	1,981
Rent/Mortgage Payments	1,620	1,940
Eviction Prevention	3,059	3,223
Special Needs	99	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>7,294</b>

### HOMELESS EMERGENCY SHELTER

Measure	SFY1999	SFY2000
Persons receiving shelter services	26,800	24,047
Households receiving prevention services	5,563*	5,794*

\* This includes some households served within the crisis assistance eviction prevention category.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EMERGENCY SHELTER

Measure	Women & Children SFY199	Women & Children SFY200
Sheltered in crisis shelters	6,562	6,753
Sheltered in transitional shelters	454	1,083
Counseling hours in shelter	78,886	83,943

## Out-of-Wedlock Births

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), teen birth rates are at their lowest rate in 60 years. Although the rates are falling at a faster rate than the national average, the rate among girls ages 15-19 in Arizona is still higher than the national average. Below are two charts, the first chart compares the Arizona teen birth rate to the national teen birth rate for this age group. Since 1991, Arizona's decrease exceeds the national average by almost seven percentage points. The second chart compares Arizona's non-marital births for 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999.

**BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS 15 – 19 YEARS OF AGE**  
Births per 1000

	1991	1998	Percent Change 1991-1998
Arizona	80.7	62.5	-22.5%
United States	62.1	51.1	-15.8%

Source: DHHS National Center for Health Statistics

## NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Non-Marital Births	29,157	28,472	29,924	31,272
Non-Marital Birth Percentage	38.8%	37.7%	38.4%	38.8%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services

Beginning in SFY1997, the Arizona Legislature appropriated \$2 million to the Department of Economic Security for a Teen Pregnancy Prevention program. The Department entered into an Interagency Services Agreement (ISA) with the Arizona Department of Health Services, the state entity responsible for such programs to administer the state's Teen Pregnancy Prevention program.

For SFY2000, the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) awarded contracts to 17 community based organizations for programs to promote sexual abstinence until marriage. Organizations that were funded include health centers, educational institutions, religious and community based organizations and community partnerships. A listing of the funded programs by county, and a description of their program for each organization is included in Appendix #11.

## Citizenship for Legal Immigrants

The Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for SFY1999 and SFY2000 for the purpose of implementing outreach and naturalization efforts targeted to legal immigrants losing food stamps and health coverage. The legislation directed the monies be used for application fees, citizenship activities and English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) classes.

Contracts, effective July 1, 1999, were awarded to Catholic Social Services of Central & Northern Arizona (\$90,904), Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona (\$75,473), and Pima County Adult Education (\$55,073). An Intergovernmental Agreement with Cochise College (\$28,530) was finalized effective October 1, 1999. The contracted expenditure for all services totaled \$249,980. The three contracts awarded in SFY1999 totaled \$249,959. The four contracts awarded in SFY2000 provided a broader base for statewide coverage.

The services contained in the contracts included: (1) outreach, (2) provide eligibility assessment, (3) prepare applications, (4) offer ESL and citizenship classes, (5) provide referrals, and provide limited financial assistance for submission of naturalization documents.

Outcomes for SFY2000 met or exceeded all projected results:

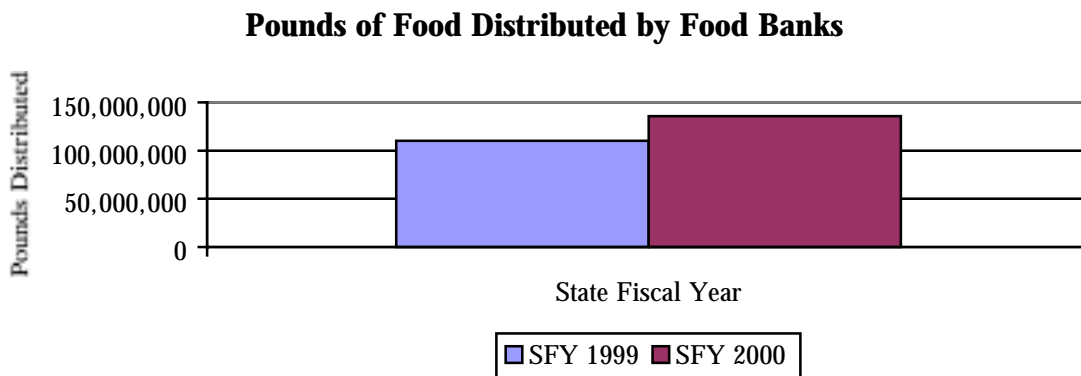
- Outreach is being achieved by dividing the state basically in half with one contractor providing services to seven counties, and the other to the remaining nine counties. Outreach is conducted both directly and indirectly. Indirect outreach incorporates fliers, briefings and presentations to organizational leaders. These efforts are being performed at civic organizations, community centers and churches. Additionally, public service announcements in both English and Spanish, in newspapers and on radio and television, are proving informative and creating interest in the citizenship services. Throughout the state over 10,000 individuals were informed directly through presentations, discussions, or meetings. Use of collaborative partnerships with various outlying groups and community organizations is proving to be another effective tool. One contractor is also providing voter registration support at citizenship swearing-in ceremonies.
- To support the ESL classes and eligibility assessment, contractors have recruited, trained, and supported a nucleus of volunteers able to participate on a routine basis.

The volunteers are utilized as instructors, teachers, clerical staff, and support personnel depending on the needs of the individual contractor. The cadre of 60 individuals, increased by ten individuals from the previous year, regularly participate in the various activities.

- Primary concern for the program is the processing and submission of the Immigration and Naturalization Application (Form INS 400) and, if required, the necessary waivers for the elderly or handicapped. A total outcome of 910 applications was projected. The actual total number of applications processed for the year was 964. Of the 964 applications, 644 were submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 130 applications are awaiting further documentation/information from clients before submission to the INS and 190 applications were submitted and returned from INS so clients could complete the naturalization process by attending a citizenship swearing-in ceremony. Of those receiving services under these contracts, 71 were either elderly or handicapped.
- The 877 individuals attending ESL and citizenship classes under this service exceeds the projected number of 425 immigrants. Additionally, where service initially was to be provided to eight elderly or handicapped persons, by year's end 19 individuals were receiving services and tutoring.
- Financial assistance, based on sliding scales for the various fees associated with submission of the INS 400 application, was provided to more than 80 clients throughout the state.

## Food Distribution

The Association of Arizona Food Banks reported that 135,779, 289 pounds of food were distributed in SFY2000. This was an increase of approximately 23 percent from SFY1999 when 111,338,509 pounds of food were distributed. The chart compares the pounds of food distributed in SFY2000 and SFY1999.



## Tribal Welfare Reform Activities

Arizona Tribal TANF Appropriation In 1999, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$1 million in TANF funds for Arizona's tribes to "enhance welfare reform activities." The funds are budgeted for SFY2000 and SFY2001. Tribes can use the funds for any program or service that constitutes an allowable expenditure under the TANF regulations. The Department has provided these funds to 20 Arizona Native American tribes.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community TANF Program In July 1999, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community began to operate their own TANF program. The State continues to administer the Food Stamps and Medical Assistance programs, and Department staff are co-located with tribal staff in a single office on the reservation.

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

White Mountain Apache Tribal TANF Program White Mountain Apache Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since April 1998. The Tribe opted to contract back with the Department to provide services according to Tribal TANF policy.

Other Tribal TANF Programs The Department respects the sovereignty of Tribes and supports their efforts to become more autonomous. The Navajo Nation, one of the largest tribes in the U.S., with approximately 9,000 TANF recipients, has developed their tribal TANF plan and is targeting October 1, 2000 to begin the Navajo Tribal TANF program.

Other Arizona Tribes, such as the Hopi, Tohono O'Odham and San Carlos Apache, have expressed interest in developing Tribal TANF plans. The Department is working with representatives from these governments to offer assistance in the development and implementation of their Tribal TANF programs.

## Child Welfare Data

As of July 2000, there were 3,192 substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect in SFY2000, as compared to 5,680 in SFY1999. The numbers of substantiated reports for SFY1999 and SFY2000 are expected to increase once reports with a proposed substantiation have completed the appeal process.



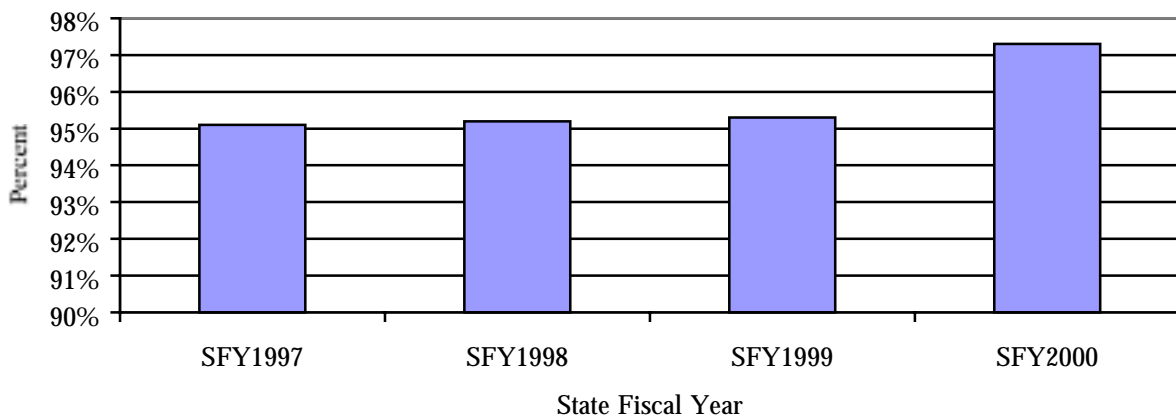
***Number of Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect***

	Total Number of Reports	Total Number of Reports Subject to Substantiation	Number of Substantiated Reports	Substantiation Rate
SFY1999	32,478	23,563	5,680	24%
SFY2000	32,415	21,412	3,192	15%

**Accuracy, Timeliness, and Satisfaction**

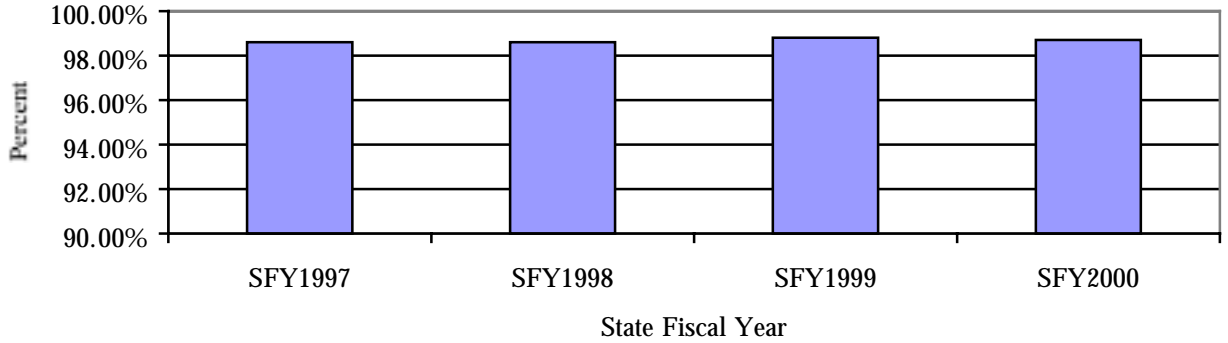
Accuracy In SFY2000, the Cash Assistance payment accuracy rate was 97.3 percent. This demonstrates continuous improvement in the payment accuracy rate which has increased during each of the three preceding years. In SFY1997, the Cash Assistance payment accuracy rate was 95.1 percent. In SFY1998, the payment accuracy rate increased to 95.2 percent, in SFY1999 it increased to 95.3 percent.

**Cash Assistance Payment Accuracy Rate**



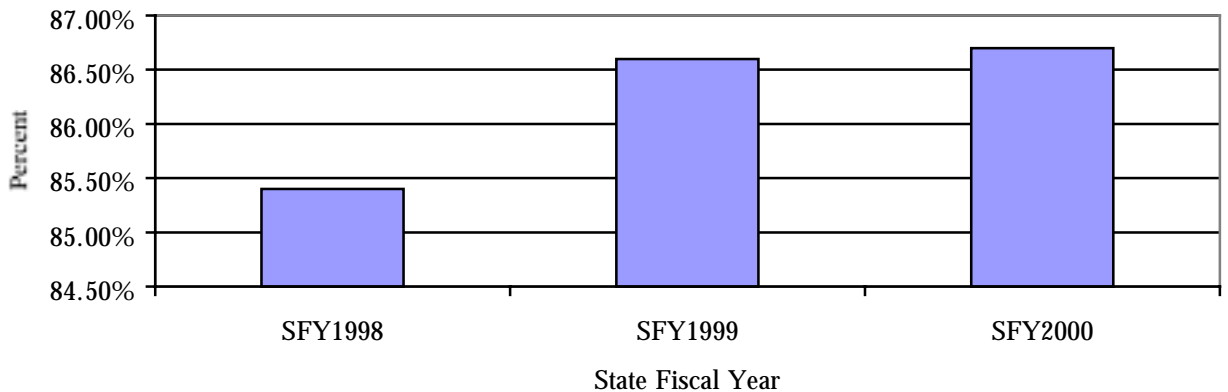
***Timeliness*** In SFY2000, the Cash Assistance timeliness was 98.7. This represents a slight decrease from SFY1999 when the timeliness rate was 98.8. In SFY1998 and in SFY1997, the timeliness rate was 98.6 percent.

**Cash Assistance Application Timeliness Rate**



***Customer Satisfaction*** According to the Department's Family Assistance Administration, customer satisfaction survey results indicated that for SFY2000, the rate of customer satisfaction was 86.7 percent. This represents an increase from SFY1999 when the rate was 86.6 percent and SFY1998 when the rate was 85.4 percent. (Note: These rates represent responses indicating neutral/somewhat/very satisfied.)

**Family Assistance Administration Customer Satisfaction Survey**

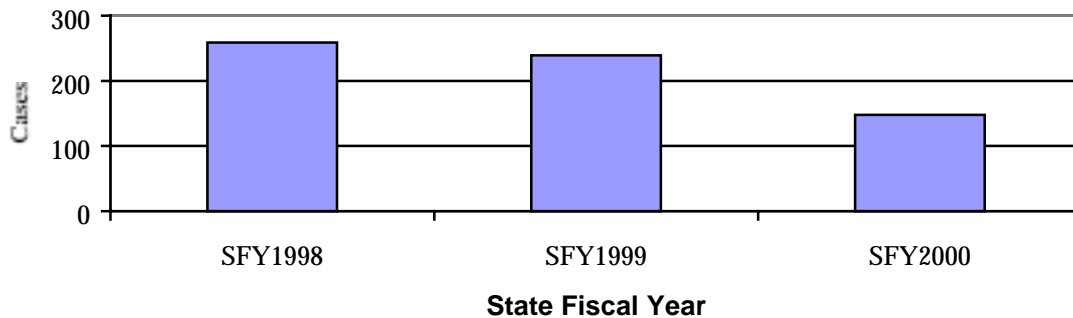


## Preventing Fraud and Abuse

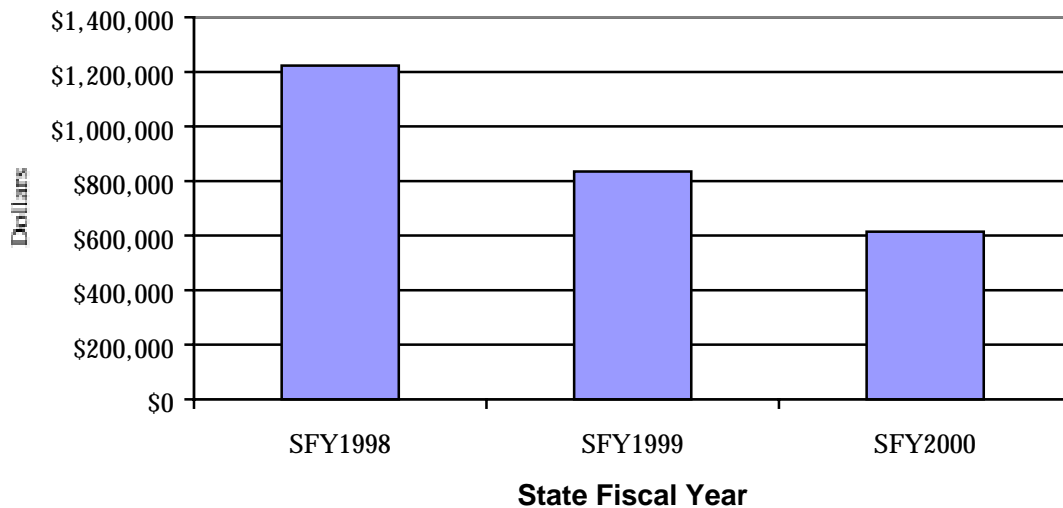
The Department continued its efforts to prevent fraud and abuse in welfare programs. In SFY2000 there were 148 cases referred for prosecution. The benefit dollar amount referred for prosecution was \$614,000. These numbers decreased from SFY1999 when 359 cases were referred for prosecution with a benefit dollar amount of \$1,344,100.

The decrease in the number of cases and dollar amount referred for prosecution reflected the caseload decline.

### Welfare Fraud - Cases Referred for Prosecution



### Welfare Fraud - Dollar Amount Referred for Prosecution



## Section VII - Arizona Works

Laws 1997, Chapter 300, established the Arizona Works pilot program. Arizona Works is a welfare employment program that is operated by a private contractor. The legislation created the Arizona Works Agency Procurement Board to receive proposals and award a contract with a private entity. On January 11, 1999, the Board awarded a contract to MAXIMUS, Inc. The project was implemented on April 1, 1999.

Under the contract, MAXIMUS operates the TANF Arizona Works Cash Assistance program, the TANF employment programs, Child Care for TANF families, the state funded General Assistance program, and the Food Stamp Employment and Training program. The state requested waivers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to allow the private contractor to determine eligibility for the Food Stamps and Medicaid programs. These waivers were not approved and the operation of these programs remained with the Department.

The pilot operates primarily in the eastern portion of Maricopa County. Legislation provides for a second site to be operational on January 1, 2001. On June 20, 2000, the Procurement Board selected Mohave County as the second pilot site. Below is a chart that summarizes the composition of the Arizona Works caseload and employment placement activity from April 1999 through March 2000.

### ARIZONA WORKS CASELOAD AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT ACTIVITY April 1999 – March 2000

	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
<b>TOTAL TANF CASES</b>	3,342	3,386	3,297	3,435	3,297	3,528	3,593	3,446	3,387	3,321	3,111	3,096
<b>TOTAL CHILD ONLY CASES</b>	1,396	1,414	1,447	1,453	1,447	1,482	1,515	1,542	1,536	1,518	1,501	1,515
<b>TOTAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*</b>	46	93	111	101	111	132	158	33	88	120	112	127
<b>TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*</b>	45	81	112	84	112	110	119	32	62	68	51	59

\*NOTE: These numbers relate to job placements as defined by Arizona Works legislation. The numbers may not allow for a direct comparison with other programs.

# 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 Cases, Recipients, Payments by County (monthly date)
- Appendix 5 Cash Assistance Caseload Data (demographics)
- Appendix 6 Food Stamps, General Assistance and Medical Assistance Only Caseload Data
- Appendix 7 Two Year EMPOWER Time Limit Data
- Appendix 8 Family Benefit Cap
- Appendix 9 Teen Parents Not on Cash Assistance
- Appendix 10 Sanction Data
- Appendix 11 Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

Appendix #1

**Transportation Assistance,  
SFY2000**

COUNTY	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
APACHE	51	57	75	71
COCHISE	285	328	370	447
COCONINO	36	43	54	53
GILA	190	154	180	228
GRAHAM	112	90	136	133
GREENLEE	11	18	14	20
LA PAZ	14	17	29	39
MARICOPA	1,667	1,362	1,756	2,195
MOHAVE	157	176	273	309
NAVAJO	219	168	240	246
PIMA	1,174	959	1,231	1,563
PINAL	381	298	339	421
SANTA CRUZ	61	71	106	143
YAVAPAI	104	91	142	164
YUMA	458	393	325	390
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>6,422</b>

1Unduplicated clients for the quarter.

**Transportation Assistance,  
SFY1999**

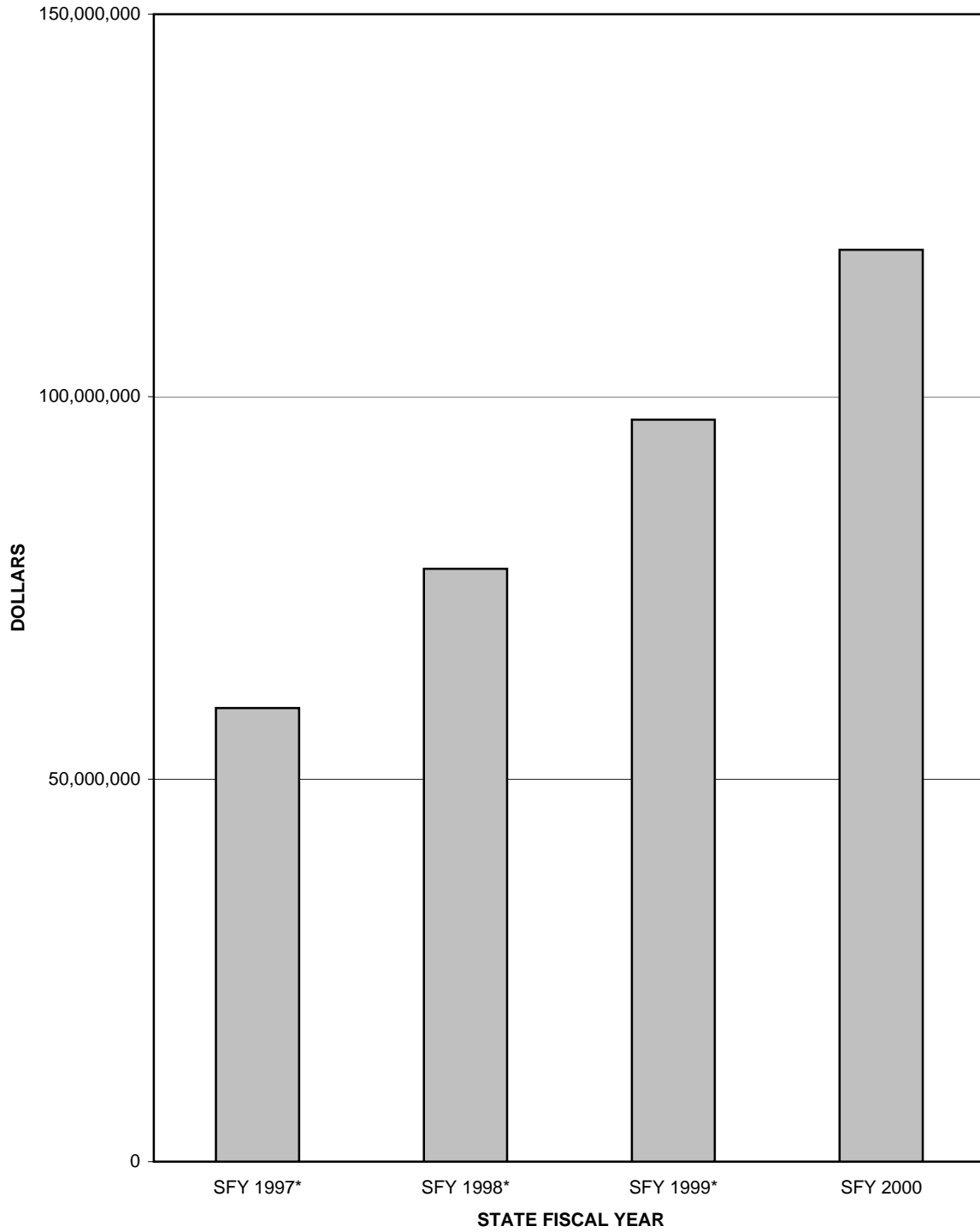
COUNTY	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
APACHE	46	50	45	44
COCHISE	273	306	300	322
COCONINO	58	63	65	71
GILA	98	207	233	205
GRAHAM	59	106	122	126
GREENLEE	1	8	22	21
LA PAZ	30	42	24	13
MARICOPA	2,207	2,392	2,193	1,552
MOHAVE	159	185	243	65
NAVAJO	158	212	203	204
PIMA	1,453	1,262	1,223	1,429
PINAL	325	372	288	339
SANTA CRUZ	73	73	63	59
YAVAPAI	101	131	120	92
YUMA	400	419	294	403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>4,945</b>

1Unduplicated clients for the quarter.

Appendix #2

**CHILD CARE PROGRAM  
- EXPENDITURES**

(Note: Expenditure data for SFY1997, SFY1998, and SFY1999 have been revised and reflect final fiscal year data.)



**CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE  
EFFECTIVE JULY 01, 2000**

Family Size	FEE LEVEL 1 INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0-592	593-696	697-940	941-1,010	1,011-1,079	1,080-1,149
2	0-798	799-938	939-1,267	1,268-1,361	1,362-1,454	1,455-1,548
3	0-1,003	1,004-1,180	1,181-1,593	1,594-1,711	1,712-1,829	1,830-1,947
4	0-1,208	1,209-1,421	1,422-1,919	1,920-2,061	2,062-2,203	2,204-2,345
5	0-1,414	1,415-1,663	1,664-2,246	2,247-2,412	2,413-2,578	2,579-2,744
6	0-1,620	1,621-1,905	1,906-2,572	2,573-2,763	2,764-2,953	2,954-3,144
7	0-1,825	1,826-2,146	2,147-2,898	2,899-3,112	3,113-3,327	3,328-3,541
8	0-2,030	2,031-2,388	2,389-3,224	3,225-3,463	3,464-3,702	3,703-3,941
9	0-2,236	2,237-2,630	2,631-3,551	3,552-3,814	3,815-4,077	4,078-4,340
10	0-2,441	2,442-2,871	2,872-3,876	3,877-4,163	4,164-4,451	4,452-4,738
11	0-2,647	2,648-3,113	3,114-4,203	4,204-4,514	4,515-4,826	4,827-5,137
12	0-2,852	2,853-3,355	3,356-4,530	4,531-4,865	4,866-5,201	5,202-5,249**

**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 =\$1.00 Part day=\$.50	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 =\$1.00 Part day=\$.50	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 upon involvement with Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the JOBS Program, the Arizona Works Program or those who are receiving cash assistance 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 maximum and/or the provider has other additional charges.

\* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2000 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.



Appendix #4

AVERAGE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS  
BY COUNTY\*  
SFY2000

COUNTY	AVG CASES PER MO.	AVG RECIPIENTS PER MO.	AVG TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MO.	AVG PAYMENT PER CASE	AVG PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	1,911	5,814	\$470,279	\$246.09	\$80.89	\$5,643,345
COCHISE	1,145	2,917	\$294,953	\$257.60	\$101.12	\$3,539,436
COCONINO	838	2,403	\$213,227	\$254.45	\$88.73	\$2,558,722
GILA	756	1,999	\$217,021	\$287.06	\$108.56	\$2,604,255
GREENLEE	49	122	\$12,996	\$265.22	\$106.52	\$155,955
GRAHAM	387	971	\$103,021	\$266.20	\$106.10	\$1,236,246
LA PAZ	139	361	\$36,688	\$263.94	\$101.63	\$440,260
MARICOPA	15,435	38,893	\$4,317,393	\$279.71	\$111.01	\$51,808,718
MOHAVE	1,253	3,091	\$327,736	\$261.56	\$106.03	\$3,932,834
NAVAJO	2,192	6,028	\$570,772	\$260.39	\$94.69	\$6,849,258
PIMA	5,889	14,888	\$1,573,905	\$267.26	\$105.72	\$18,886,864
PINAL	1,668	4,640	\$453,759	\$272.04	\$97.79	\$5,445,112
SANTA CRUZ	295	775	\$76,963	\$260.89	\$99.31	\$923,561
YAVAPAI	575	1,320	\$144,206	\$250.79	\$109.25	\$1,730,475
YUMA	1,041	2,716	\$273,928	\$263.14	\$100.86	\$3,287,134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,573</b>	<b>86,938</b>	<b>\$9,086,847</b>	<b>\$263.76<sub>(1)</sub></b>	<b>\$101.21<sub>(1)</sub></b>	<b>\$109,042,175</b>

\* EXCLUDES TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS.

\* UNDUPLICATED CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS.

<sub>(1)</sub> AVERAGE

Appendix #4 continued

AVERAGE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS  
BY COUNTY\*  
SFY1999

COUNTY	AVG CASES PER MO.	AVG RECIPIENTS PER MO.	AVG TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MO.	AVG PAYMENT PER CASE	AVG PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	2,185	6,618	\$545,931	\$249.85	\$82.49	\$6,551,172
COCHISE	1,345	3,539	\$354,957	\$263.91	\$100.30	\$4,259,484
COCONINO	959	2,785	\$248,715	\$259.35	\$89.31	\$2,984,580
GILA	802	2,113	\$229,678	\$286.38	\$108.70	\$2,756,136
GREENLEE	56	131	\$14,744	\$263.29	\$112.55	\$176,928
GRAHAM	428	1,120	\$117,040	\$273.46	\$104.50	\$1,404,480
LA PAZ	167	455	\$45,353	\$271.57	\$99.68	\$544,236
MARICOPA	15,555	40,126	\$4,251,374	\$273.31	\$105.95	\$51,016,488
MOHAVE	1,337	3,367	\$356,480	\$266.63	\$105.87	\$4,277,760
NAVAJO	2,088	5,749	\$540,300	\$258.76	\$93.98	\$6,483,600
PIMA	6,288	16,249	\$1,700,307	\$270.41	\$104.64	\$20,403,684
PINAL	1,800	4,936	\$489,956	\$272.20	\$99.26	\$5,879,472
SANTA CRUZ	290	798	\$76,051	\$262.24	\$95.30	\$912,612
YAVAPAI	629	1,486	\$160,492	\$255.15	\$108.00	\$1,925,904
YUMA	1,152	3,115	\$309,383	\$268.56	\$99.32	\$3,712,596
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,081</b>	<b>92,587</b>	<b>\$9,440,761</b>	<b>\$266.34<sub>(1)</sub></b>	<b>\$100.66<sub>(1)</sub></b>	<b>\$113,289,132</b>

\* EXCLUDES TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS.

\* UNDUPLICATED CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS.

<sub>(1)</sub> AVERAGE

Appendix # 4 continued

AVERAGE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS  
BY COUNTY\*  
SFY1998

COUNTY	AVG CASES PER MO.	AVG RECIPIENTS PER MO.	AVG TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MO.	AVG PAYMENT PER CASE	AVG PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	2,413	7,281	\$611,183	\$253.29	\$83.94	\$7,334,191
COCHISE	1,648	4,397	\$463,647	\$281.34	\$105.45	\$5,563,767
COCONINO	1,079	3,188	\$289,795	\$268.58	\$90.90	\$3,477,540
GILA	877	2,338	\$262,062	\$298.82	\$112.09	\$3,144,748
GREENLEE	70	167	\$18,606	\$265.80	\$111.41	\$223,272
GRAHAM	493	1,282	\$137,965	\$279.85	\$107.62	\$1,655,574
LA PAZ	228	605	\$62,278	\$273.15	\$102.94	\$747,331
MARICOPA	19,952	52,954	\$5,621,588	\$281.76	\$106.16	\$67,459,061
MOHAVE	1,527	3,989	\$420,895	\$275.64	\$105.51	\$5,050,742
NAVAJO	2,234	6,223	\$594,586	\$266.15	\$95.55	\$7,135,033
PIMA	7,275	19,300	\$2,036,771	\$279.97	\$105.53	\$24,440,251
PINAL	2,269	6,362	\$645,476	\$284.48	\$101.46	\$7,745,709
SANTA CRUZ	376	1,047	\$104,295	\$277.38	\$99.61	\$1,251,538
YAVAPAI	831	2,046	\$220,243	\$265.03	\$107.65	\$2,642,920
YUMA	1,529	4,205	\$426,976	\$279.25	\$101.54	\$5,123,713
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,801</b>	<b>115,384</b>	<b>\$11,916,366</b>	<b>\$275.37<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$102.49<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$142,995,390</b>

\* EXCLUDES TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS.

\* UNDUPLICATED CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS.

<sup>(1)</sup> AVERAGE

Appendix #4 continued

AVERAGE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS  
BY COUNTY\*  
SFY1997

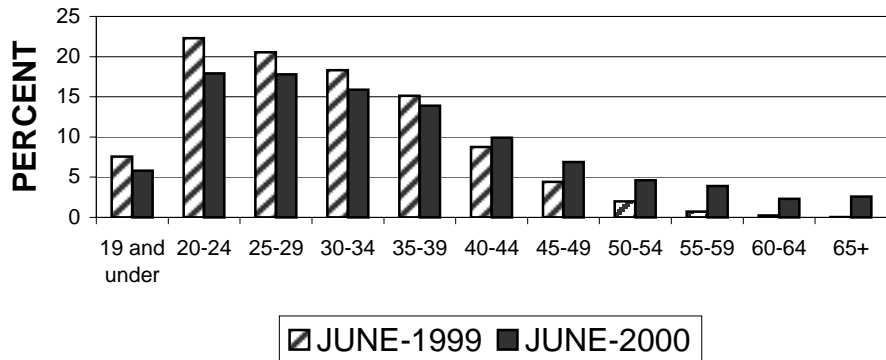
COUNTY	AVG CASES PER MO.	AVG RECIPIENTS PER MO.	AVG TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MO.	AVG PAYMENT PER CASE	AVG PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	2,596	7,635	\$658,741	\$253.75	\$86.28	\$7,904,890
COCHISE	2,005	5,285	\$589,169	\$293.85	\$111.48	\$7,070,026
COCONINO	1,255	3,619	\$344,427	\$274.44	\$95.17	\$4,133,129
GILA	951	2,573	\$284,439	\$299.09	\$110.55	\$3,413,269
GREENLEE	100	241	\$27,491	\$274.91	\$114.07	\$329,894
GRAHAM	574	1,523	\$165,306	\$287.99	\$108.54	\$1,983,676
LA PAZ	288	786	\$85,435	\$296.65	\$108.70	\$1,025,217
MARICOPA	28,326	74,387	\$8,385,563	\$296.04	\$112.73	\$100,626,757
MOHAVE	1,827	4,783	\$528,916	\$289.50	\$110.58	\$6,346,994
NAVAJO	2,514	6,981	\$684,207	\$272.16	\$98.01	\$8,210,486
PIMA	9,421	24,573	\$2,756,702	\$292.61	\$112.18	\$33,080,426
PINAL	2,931	8,094	\$874,131	\$298.24	\$108.00	\$10,489,568
SANTA CRUZ	505	1,378	\$146,808	\$290.71	\$106.54	\$1,761,697
YAVAPAI	1,042	2,594	\$288,196	\$276.58	\$111.10	\$3,458,352
YUMA	2,089	5,684	\$617,182	\$295.44	\$108.58	\$7,406,185
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>150,136</b>	<b>\$16,436,713</b>	<b>\$286.13<sub>(1)</sub></b>	<b>\$106.83<sub>(1)</sub></b>	<b>\$197,240,566</b>

\* EXCLUDES TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS.

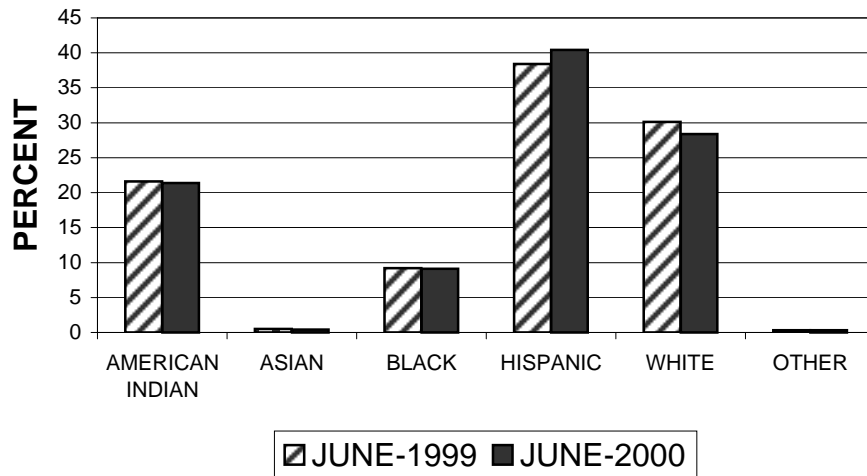
\* UNDUPLICATED CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS.

<sub>(1)</sub> AVERAGE

### DISTRIBUTION OF TANF CASELOAD BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

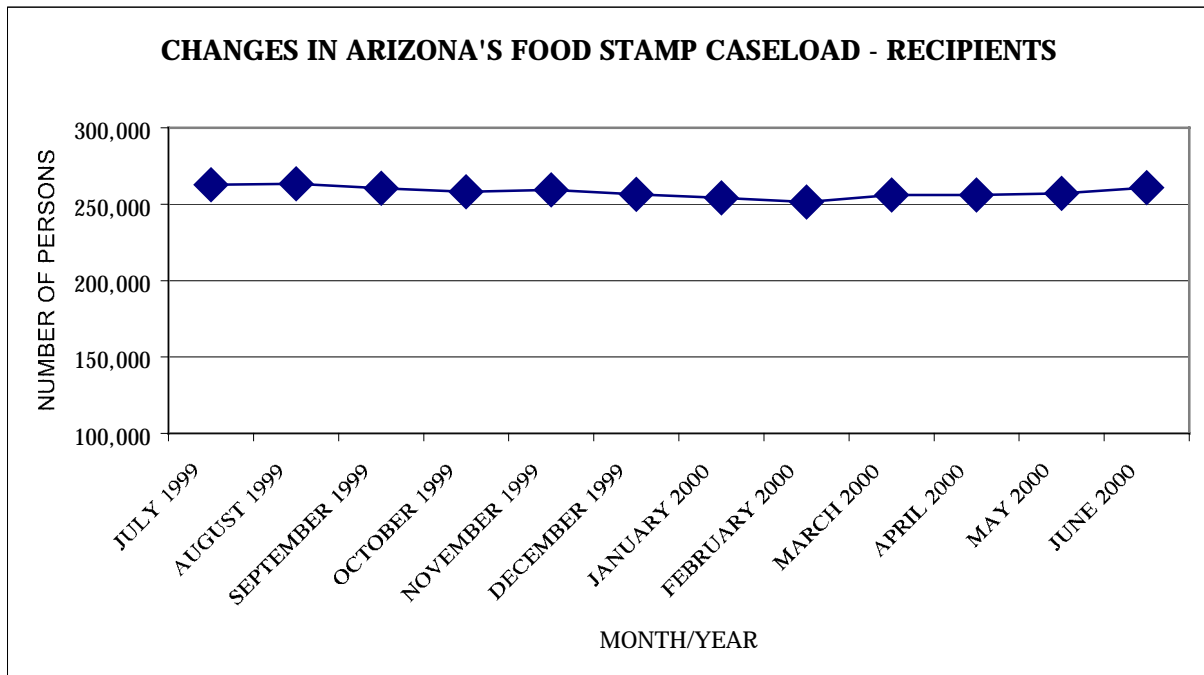
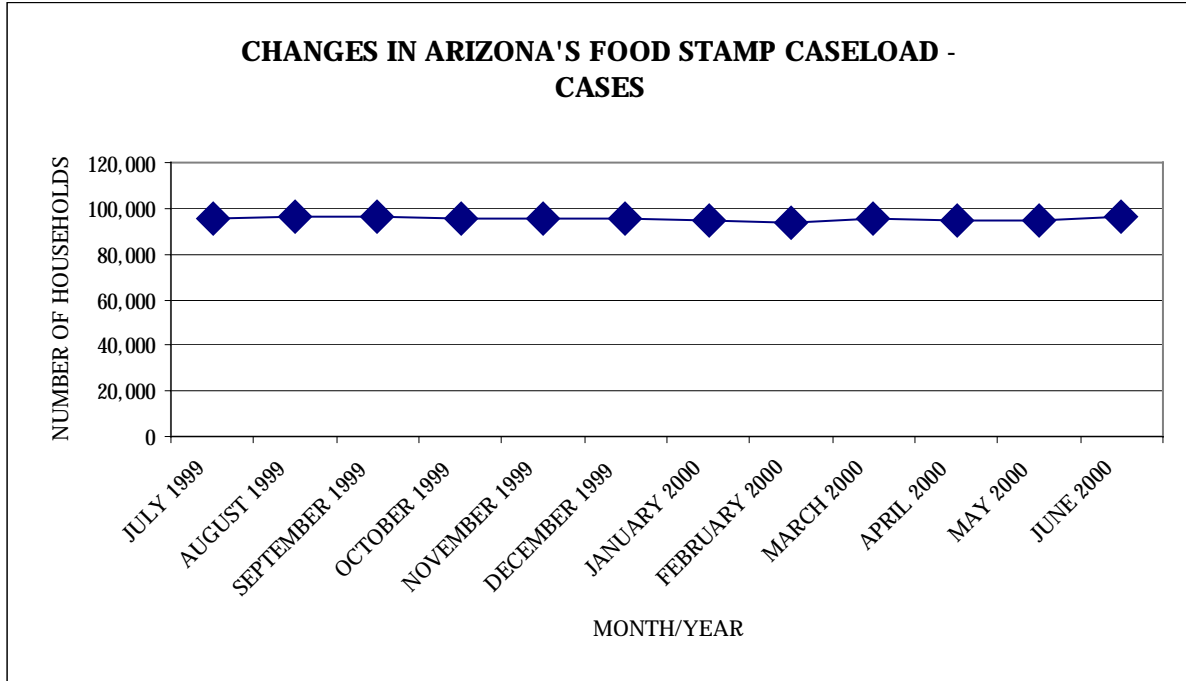


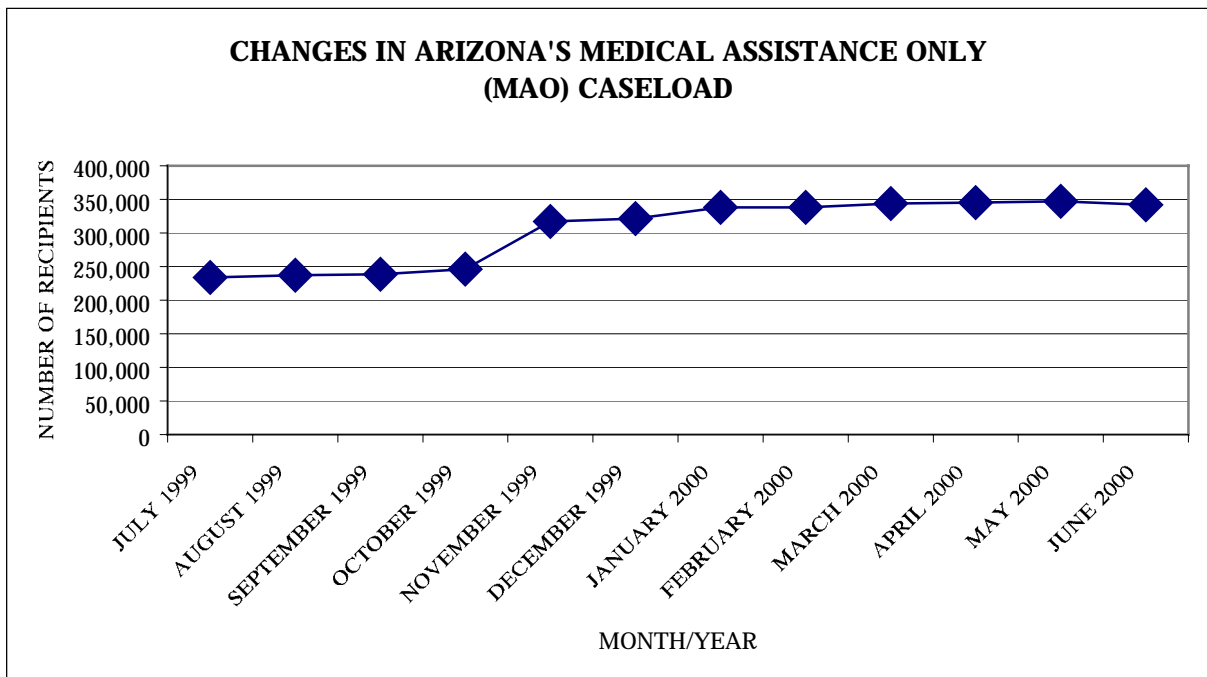
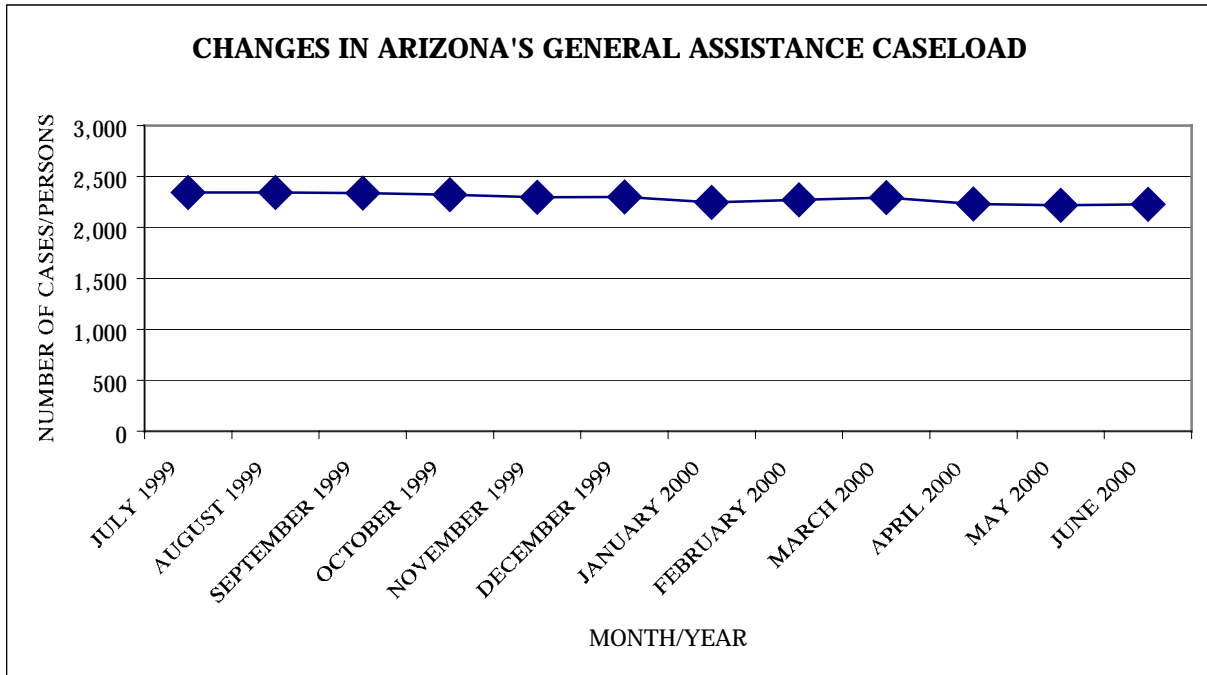
### TANF CASES BY ETHNICITY



## Appendix #6

The following four charts show the caseload changes in Food Stamps (Cases and Recipients), General Assistance and Medical Assistance Only cases.





Appendix #7

**TWO YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA  
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT  
SFY2000**

COUNTY	07/1999	08/1999	09/1999	10/1999	11/1999	12/1999	01/2000	02/2000	03/2000	04/2000	05/2000	06/2000	TOTAL
APACHE	3	1	4	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	4	21
COCHISE	8	15	16	8	11	9	8	7	14	4	6	9	115
COCONINO	5	1	4	4	5	6	3	2	2	2	0	2	36
GILA	3	3	3	3	4	0	1	1	3	1	2	4	28
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAHAM	3	1	3	4	1	3	0	2	2	4	0	1	24
LA PAZ	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	13
MARICOPA	90	64	81	64	71	71	68	63	58	48	49	58	785
MOHAVE	10	5	8	6	9	10	14	11	6	8	2	4	93
NAVAJO	6	7	4	7	7	9	8	4	5	2	1	5	65
PIMA	45	25	29	35	35	33	31	30	31	28	31	33	386
PINAL	13	13	14	12	23	13	13	7	9	16	12	14	159
SANTA CRUZ	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	1	1	24
YAVAPAI	4	2	4	4	7	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	36
YUMA	5	9	7	8	9	6	7	5	5	4	7	3	75
UNNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1861</b>



Appendix #7 continued

**TWO YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA  
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT  
SFY1999**

COUNTY	07/1998	08/1998	09/1998	10/1998	11/1998	12/1998	01/1999	02/1999	03/1999	04/1999	05/1999	06/1999	TOTAL
APACHE	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	5	2	1	2	0	24
COCHISE	15	22	13	8	17	7	13	7	10	17	9	9	147
COCONINO	9	7	10	9	5	3	5	2	5	6	8	8	77
GILA	5	6	4	5	5	4	6	4	6	0	4	4	53
GREENLEE	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	9
GRAHAM	7	5	6	3	3	3	5	6	3	5	2	4	52
LA PAZ	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	18
MARICOPA	151	157	140	115	122	114	137	72	120	95	89	89	1401
MOHAVE	14	16	15	9	12	14	11	6	6	12	18	12	145
NAVAJO	8	8	16	7	13	6	7	5	3	6	1	5	85
PIMA	67	63	50	58	55	61	40	48	42	50	51	57	642
PINAL	19	26	28	14	18	22	16	10	19	16	14	14	216
SANTA CRUZ	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	32
YAVAPAI	4	3	5	3	6	6	4	3	3	5	0	2	44
YUMA	18	7	9	13	13	8	11	3	6	7	7	9	111
UNNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3059</b>

Appendix #7 continued

**TWO YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA  
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT  
SFY1998**

COUNTY	7/1997*	8/1997*	9/1997*	10/1997*	11/1997*	12/1997*	01/1998	02/1998	03/1998	04/1998	05/1998	06/1998	TOTAL
APACHE							3	4	5	4	5	6	27
COCHISE							64	47	23	25	15	29	203
COCONINO							18	11	5	6	10	7	57
GILA							18	6	6	7	8	9	54
GREENLEE							1	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAHAM							13	5	3	5	6	6	38
LA PAZ							11	5	1	3	3	1	24
MARICOPA							576	304	263	197	214	211	1765
MOHAVE							37	27	20	23	18	21	146
NAVAJO							30	19	20	16	11	17	113
PIMA							202	121	96	83	60	64	626
PINAL							59	45	36	34	23	28	225
SANTA CRUZ							7	9	5	2	2	2	27
YAVAPAI							18	10	6	7	8	4	53
YUMA							61	22	21	17	17	16	154
UNKNOWN							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1118</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>3513</b>

\*County information not available.

Appendix #8

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN  
SFY2000**

Number of months children are subject to the Family Benefit Cap

COUNTY	07/1999	08/1999	09/1999	10/1999	#####	12/1999	01/2000	02/2000	03/2000	04/2000	05/2000	06/2000	TOTAL
APACHE	234	257	258	256	260	271	283	289	297	293	281	276	3,255
COCHISE	134	139	150	158	151	152	154	151	153	154	159	150	1,805
COCONINO	87	97	96	107	108	106	108	115	118	128	130	123	1,323
GILA	76	76	68	67	68	75	79	88	93	99	96	91	976
GREENLEE	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	6	58
GRAHAM	30	32	28	29	33	31	29	26	28	37	40	42	385
LA PAZ	15	16	18	16	13	14	15	14	14	13	15	18	181
MARICOPA	1796	1791	1770	1769	1759	1739	1713	1663	1715	1717	1733	1769	20,934
MOHAVE	79	72	74	82	86	85	83	76	83	75	71	78	944
NAVAJO	161	158	160	168	163	169	175	178	181	184	188	184	2,069
PIMA	709	685	697	714	723	702	709	692	701	683	673	682	8,370
PINAL	203	222	234	239	248	235	238	244	235	230	225	247	2,800
SANTA CRUZ	29	31	37	35	36	34	35	31	31	27	26	30	382
YAVAPAI	47	48	47	45	49	48	46	49	50	46	50	43	568
YUMA	102	109	121	128	127	116	104	95	92	88	95	111	1,288
OTHER	11	10	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>3,783</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>45,368</b>

Note: Duplicate count

Appendix #8 continued

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN**

**SFY1999**

Number of months children are subject to the Family Benefit Cap

COUNTY	07/1998	08/1998	09/1998	10/1998	#####	12/1998	01/1999	02/1999	03/1999	04/1999	05/1999	06/1999	TOTAL
APACHE	181	187	198	212	216	238	242	243	241	232	227	234	2,651
COCHISE	128	130	134	137	148	150	155	158	152	157	151	158	1,758
COCONINO	74	76	77	81	83	87	90	101	102	108	100	91	1,070
GILA	62	57	65	59	71	73	75	76	76	77	79	76	846
GREENLEE	6	7	7	5	7	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	61
GRAHAM	34	38	40	41	40	43	45	42	41	36	35	34	469
LA PAZ	15	15	15	17	12	13	12	12	11	12	13	17	164
MARICOPA	1759	1827	1871	1975	2003	2033	2068	2099	2167	2219	2107	2099	24,227
MOHAVE	79	72	73	66	64	63	70	77	80	83	77	86	890
NAVAJO	119	124	124	133	142	146	153	157	157	165	166	174	1,760
PIMA	618	639	627	648	635	663	689	715	724	737	735	739	8,169
PINAL	179	195	197	202	219	208	225	224	227	241	235	236	2,588
SANTA CRUZ	26	29	32	31	27	29	31	32	32	27	25	28	349
YAVAPAI	43	42	49	45	40	39	41	43	39	43	43	45	512
YUMA	104	112	113	127	130	131	118	115	106	94	105	113	1,368
OTHER	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	6	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>46,898</b>

Note: Duplicate count

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN  
SFY1998**

Number of months children are subject to the Family Benefit Cap

COUNTY	07/1997	08/1997	09/1997	10/1997	11/1997	12/1997	01/1998	02/1998	03/1998	04/1998	05/1998	06/1998	TOTAL
APACHE	71	78	87	94	112	134	110	121	123	144	147	162	1,383
COCHISE	75	81	88	95	102	99	91	101	105	112	113	114	1,176
COCONINO	30	32	38	41	36	50	50	63	72	70	68	67	617
GILA	40	44	48	51	51	59	56	60	53	60	58	61	641
GREENLEE	7	4	4	3	4	6	4	6	4	6	5	6	59
GRAHAM	30	33	33	40	38	40	36	34	30	31	38	35	418
LA PAZ	9	10	10	13	13	15	14	12	13	15	12	12	148
MARICOPA	1240	1364	1504	1630	1486	1561	1521	1563	1623	1642	1657	1733	18,524
MOHAVE	56	63	67	72	56	60	69	72	79	75	83	78	830
NAVAJO	80	84	106	106	101	121	118	125	133	102	104	112	1,292
PIMA	355	393	448	513	486	510	511	530	543	551	559	578	5,977
PINAL	122	131	136	147	137	158	161	164	164	167	162	161	1,810
SANTA CRUZ	14	19	20	23	25	28	32	29	28	26	26	23	293
YAVAPAI	27	28	33	38	30	40	40	34	37	41	36	41	425
YUMA	75	91	98	111	108	116	109	107	103	107	106	106	1,237
OTHER	8	8	10	8	3	2	2	3	2	0	4	3	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>34,883</b>

Note: Duplicate count

**TEEN PARENTS NOT ON CASH ASSISTANCE  
SFY2000**

Number of months teen parents are ineligible for cash assistance

COUNTY	07/1999	08/1999	09/1999	10/1999	11/1999	12/1999	1/2000	2/2000	3/2000	4/2000	5/2000	6/2000	TOTAL
APACHE	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	11
COCHISE	3	2	2	5	2	4	3	5	4	2	1	3	36
COCONINO	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
GILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	8
LA PAZ	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	12
MARICOPA	27	24	32	39	30	24	17	18	18	27	26	30	312
MOHAVE	1	3	3	5	7	5	6	6	4	5	5	2	52
NAVAJO	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	11
PIMA	9	11	8	10	4	5	5	6	6	7	6	8	85
PINAL	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
YAVAPAI	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
YUMA	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	9
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SFY2000	45	46	52	63	45	41	35	39	37	46	44	58	551
TOTAL SFY1999	55	61	56	66	61	55	43	49	55	70	60	50	681

Note: Duplicate Count

**TEEN PARENTS NOT ON CASH ASSISTANCE  
SFY1999**

Number of months teen parents are ineligible for cash assistance

COUNTY	07/1998	08/1998	09/1998	10/1998	11/1998	12/1998	01/1999	02/1999	03/1999	04/1999	05/1999	06/1999	TOTAL
APACHE	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	14
COCHISE	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	9	9	5	33
COCONINO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
GILA	1	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	19
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
MARICOPA	31	36	31	34	37	33	22	24	29	45	37	29	388
MOHAVE	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	1	30
NAVAJO	1	1	3	4	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
PIMA	6	9	9	13	13	15	13	15	12	3	8	7	123
PINAL	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	15
SANTA CRUZ	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
YAVAPAI	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	1	1	17
YUMA	5	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	14
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SFY1999	55	61	56	66	61	55	43	49	55	70	60	50	681
TOTAL SFY1998	140	131	134	121	82	89	80	72	73	64	62	61	1109

Note: Duplicate Count

Appendix #9 continued

**TEEN PARENTS NOT ON CASH ASSISTANCE  
SFY1998**

Number of Months teen parents are ineligible for cash assistance

COUNTY	07/1997	08/1997	09/1997	10/1997	11/1997	12/1997	01/1998	02/1998	03/1998	04/1998	05/1998	06/1998	TOTAL
APACHE	1	0	0	3	2	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	19
COCHISE	21	10	10	13	10	7	5	3	3	1	0	0	83
COCONINO	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
GILA	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	1	15
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
LA PAZ	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
MARICOPA	64	64	69	61	43	50	42	41	44	42	38	37	595
MOHAVE	2	5	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	28
NAVAJO	1	4	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	20
PIMA	24	20	28	26	17	12	16	13	12	10	8	8	194
PINAL	8	8	4	5	1	1	3	4	4	3	6	4	51
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAVAPAI	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	32
YUMA	6	7	7	5	2	3	1	1	0	1	4	5	42
UNKNOWN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL SFY1998	140	131	134	121	82	89	80	72	73	64	62	61	1109
TOTAL SFY1997	62	75	74	63	50	50	51	55	52	61	58	52	703

Note: Duplicate Count



## Appendix #10

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES - 25% SANCTIONED  
SFY2000**

COUNTY	07/1999	08/1999	09/1999	10/1999	11/1999	12/1999	1/2000	2/2000	3/2000	4/2000	5/2000	6/2000	TOTAL
APACHE	1	6	7	26	9	34	15	10	12	16	10	11	157
COCHISE	18	22	11	17	14	24	29	23	14	23	17	40	252
COCONINO	19	9	3	7	7	10	5	8	8	5	1	7	89
GILA	5	9	6	9	15	16	9	7	8	13	9	12	118
GREENLEE	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	5	1	26
GRAHAM	4	14	4	5	6	6	3	9	8	8	8	10	85
LA PAZ	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	19
MARICOPA	272	322	267	214	255	382	302	376	222	353	310	327	3,602
MOHAVE	23	18	8	20	8	28	20	25	29	45	27	11	262
NAVAJO	20	14	14	10	13	21	19	12	16	23	16	14	192
PIMA	129	106	101	93	68	92	99	115	110	151	86	122	1,272
PINAL	37	23	32	19	31	41	21	19	28	48	37	41	377
SANTA CRUZ	6	5	2	2	1	3	6	11	2	8	11	7	64
YAVAPAI	13	10	20	10	15	12	6	23	24	20	26	18	197
YUMA	28	24	22	37	28	36	39	31	19	30	19	10	323
OTHER	1	2	5	3	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>7,059</b>

Appendix #10 continued

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES - 50% SANCTIONED  
SFY2000**

COUNTY	07/1999	08/1999	09/1999	10/1999	11/1999	12/1999	1/2000	2/2000	3/2000	4/2000	5/2000	6/2000	TOTAL
APACHE	10	1	2	6	18	9	15	8	3	8	6	6	92
COCHISE	33	16	17	11	13	10	18	22	15	13	18	16	202
COCONINO	8	11	7	3	2	6	9	2	5	10	2	2	67
GILA	8	0	4	6	8	6	3	12	3	3	5	10	68
GREENLEE	4	3	4	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	25
GRAHAM	10	7	11	4	4	5	2	5	5	10	5	11	79
LA PAZ	3	1	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	15
MARICOPA	146	196	201	204	186	197	298	226	247	187	277	239	2,604
MOHAVE	21	14	15	11	13	8	24	16	20	25	25	23	215
NAVAJO	20	19	5	7	7	12	23	13	6	13	17	12	154
PIMA	117	110	92	73	67	61	77	97	89	88	95	77	1,043
PINAL	28	33	23	22	14	30	29	19	21	25	33	31	308
SANTA CRUZ	4	7	6	18	4	1	5	3	5	3	2	6	64
YAVAPAI	7	4	9	15	8	9	10	8	7	17	18	14	126
YUMA	23	21	16	1	28	25	20	30	25	12	23	7	231
OTHER	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>5,301</b>

Appendix #10 continued

**CASH ASSISTANCE - CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS  
SFY2000**

COUNTY	07/1999	08/1999	09/1999	10/1999	11/1999	12/1999	1/2000	2/2000	3/2000	4/2000	5/2000	6/2000	TOTAL
APACHE	8	7	1	2	2	12	7	10	6	5	5	6	71
COCHISE	13	28	11	18	10	17	15	21	16	19	12	19	199
COCONINO	16	7	10	4	2	3	7	5	2	2	8	3	69
GILA	2	7	1	1	4	11	4	7	8	7	8	7	67
GREENLEE	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	20
GRAHAM	13	6	6	13	6	5	6	7	4	12	6	11	95
LA PAZ	5	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	0	1	5	29
MARICOPA	185	217	219	216	244	244	229	346	210	295	253	335	2,993
MOHAVE	35	19	13	20	13	19	12	28	17	25	22	29	252
NAVAJO	18	10	13	12	9	14	11	15	13	16	13	21	165
PIMA	102	114	119	98	82	103	89	108	112	98	93	110	1,228
PINAL	31	26	46	24	34	27	38	36	28	39	46	51	426
SANTA CRUZ	2	5	5	4	1	5	4	8	3	8	6	3	54
YAVAPAI	7	11	4	10	13	12	10	14	16	9	13	16	135
YUMA	26	24	23	19	26	36	29	33	30	31	18	30	325
OTHER	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>6,135</b>

\* First month of ineligibility.

## Appendix #10 continued

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES - 25% SANCTIONED  
SFY1999**

COUNTY	07/1998	08/1998	09/1998	10/1998	11/1998	12/1998	01/1999	02/1999	03/1999	04/1999	05/1999	06/1999	TOTAL
APACHE	4	10	27	25	12	8	15	18	10	11	24	15	179
COCHISE	26	23	29	23	25	25	19	25	18	24	33	40	310
COCONINO	14	4	7	6	5	6	3	2	9	5	22	11	94
GILA	5	5	5	6	10	9	11	13	11	15	10	6	106
GREENLEE	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	3	1	3	14
GRAHAM	1	5	2	2	2	11	9	2	8	9	26	17	94
LA PAZ	4	7	6	3	7	0	3	2	6	6	10	4	58
MARICOPA	537	338	367	387	447	390	401	305	325	390	256	149	4,292
MOHAVE	33	19	20	16	13	25	24	16	15	45	47	22	295
NAVAJO	6	10	22	26	17	22	36	14	12	24	21	19	229
PIMA	145	143	174	145	131	114	83	78	88	149	165	146	1,561
PINAL	41	26	35	43	34	38	38	25	16	36	39	41	412
SANTA CRUZ	6	4	5	6	6	6	8	7	3	7	3	5	66
YAVAPAI	23	13	26	26	36	24	34	19	19	27	12	14	273
YUMA	47	27	30	34	30	27	25	23	23	23	24	28	341
OTHER	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>8,333</b>

Appendix #10 continued

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES - 50% SANCTIONED  
SFY1999**

COUNTY	07/1998	08/1998	09/1998	10/1998	11/1998	12/1998	01/1999	02/1999	03/1999	04/1999	05/1999	06/1999	TOTAL
APACHE	6	2	8	12	14	7	7	7	6	8	8	12	97
COCHISE	25	22	15	26	13	15	17	13	20	18	17	24	225
COCONINO	3	11	4	5	5	2	6	3	2	5	4	14	64
GILA	8	4	2	1	3	5	8	7	7	8	8	5	66
GREENLEE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	7
GRAHAM	0	2	3	3	1	2	4	8	2	3	9	15	52
LA PAZ	3	4	7	1	5	8	3	3	2	5	6	8	55
MARICOPA	356	354	255	267	295	318	320	271	212	263	267	169	3,347
MOHAVE	16	25	11	18	9	6	18	17	14	11	32	40	217
NAVAJO	19	8	14	16	23	28	27	32	23	13	26	15	244
PIMA	90	98	103	132	98	92	84	68	71	84	111	128	1,159
PINAL	30	30	26	24	28	23	34	30	19	16	25	33	318
SANTA CRUZ	6	8	3	9	8	2	2	2	4	2	7	3	56
YAVAPAI	16	17	7	7	13	23	14	24	12	15	17	6	171
YUMA	12	29	22	27	22	27	16	19	19	18	10	17	238
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>6,321</b>

Appendix #10 continued

**CASH ASSISTANCE - CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS  
SFY1999**

COUNTY	07/1998	08/1998	09/1998	10/1998	11/1998	12/1998	01/1999	02/1999	03/1999	04/1999	05/1999	06/1999	TOTAL
APACHE	3	3	3	6	9	4	3	5	5	1	5	2	49
COCHISE	11	17	9	9	12	11	6	12	10	13	15	16	141
COCONINO	1	2	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	34
GILA	1	4	3	2	1	2	6	5	1	3	5	6	39
GREENLEE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
GRAHAM	7	1	2	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	6	6	43
LA PAZ	3	5	8	7	6	2	8	2	4	4	7	4	60
MARICOPA	349	348	362	269	290	292	353	252	235	265	224	205	3,444
MOHAVE	20	11	21	13	14	12	5	23	9	19	19	25	191
NAVAJO	14	7	4	9	11	13	13	16	13	19	11	16	146
PIMA	80	71	78	86	102	90	91	89	83	91	79	104	1,044
PINAL	33	38	30	28	32	26	27	21	24	23	17	27	326
SANTA CRUZ	1	2	4	0	8	4	3	1	3	6	2	8	42
YAVAPAI	16	15	14	7	12	9	14	10	21	13	14	9	154
YUMA	26	19	43	31	35	34	35	18	14	25	27	13	320
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>6,041</b>

\* First month of ineligibility.

# Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

## Maricopa County

### *Passion and Principle*

Passion and Principle of Arizona, Inc. (PPAZ) is a non-profit organization that has provided Abstinence Only Education to the state of Arizona since 1994. PPAZ has taught in the community's public schools and has established itself as a leader and innovator in this field of education. On average, they teach 65 classes per year impacting over 1,800 teens with the message of abstinence in both middle and high schools in the districts of Tempe, Mesa, Chandler and Scottsdale, as well as some schools in Phoenix. The program is using an Abstinence Only curriculum developed by the agency's founder.

### *Catholic HealthCare West (CHW) of Arizona*

Catholic HealthCare West (CHW) of Arizona (formerly Mercy Healthcare Arizona) of St. Joseph's Hospital, in collaboration with the A. C. Green Youth Foundation, Inc., provides Abstinence Education in six low-income, urban school districts located in central and west Phoenix. The curriculum used is "*I've Got Power*" which is owned and copyrighted by the A. C. Green Youth Foundation, Inc. Abstinence Only Sexual Education curriculum and related topics is provided to students in grades 6, 7, and 8 and to teachers, appropriate school faculty and persons in the community. In addition to classes, teacher, and parent training, each school has an Abstinence Club that will be based on a commitment to choosing sexual abstinence until marriage. These clubs have direct and personal contact with A. C. Green, a National Basketball Association professional, and club members participate in field trips, fund raising, and arts and crafts projects. Each year an AC Day is held for club members. This is a reward for their participation in the club. This program has been very successful since its inception in 1998. The program has tripled its outreach to the school districts since 1998, and the message is being embraced by students, faculty and the community.

### *Mountain Park Health Center*

The South Central Abstinence Until Marriage Initiative, set forth by coalition members representing health care, recreation, behavioral health and the faith community, is a multi-level, community oriented, school based recreation and education program designed to promote abstinence as the only certain way to avoid pregnancy and decrease health risks associated with pre-marital sex. To counter the media images of "Just Do It" and nightly images of premarital sex on television, the South Phoenix Abstinence Only Coalition is committed to developing and implementing creative and innovative strategies which help children realize sex can wait until marriage. The goal is for the young people of the community to recognize the importance of believing in their future as opposed to pursuing immediate gratification that often has dire consequences. Mountain Park Health Center in partnership with the South Mountain YMCA and Southwest Behavioral Health Services presents the "*Sex Can Wait*" curriculum primarily to youth in grades 5 through 12 in South Phoenix/South Mountain area schools. Presentations also occur for youth attending the local YMCA. In addition, individual services are provided to high-risk youths.

**Catholic Social Services of Central & Northern Arizona (CSS)**

CSS; Target Population: Youth in grades 4 through 12; Parents; Youth Workers and adults committed to youth; and High risk children of all ages. CSS, in collaboration with Christian Family Care Agency, provides services in central and northwest Maricopa County areas not served by the other providers. Group presentations and educational opportunities are offered to schools, churches, youth groups and current clients of two agencies and other social service agencies. Four curricula are offered –*Facing Reality*, *Choosing the Best*, *Managing Pressures Before Marriage*, and *Plain Talk for Parents*. 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.

**Arizona State University (ASU) College of Nursing**

In a joint initiative sponsored by ASU Community Health Services Clinics and the Salvation Army, an Abstinence Only Education Program is being implemented at two of the Salvation Army Drug and Alcohol Recovery Centers in Phoenix. The target population for this jointly sponsored program is approximately 400 men and women over a two-year period. Weekly classes entitled Healthy Relationships are presented in four 10-week sessions during the year. Salvation Army staff are also offered 15 hour workshops. Staff and resident involvement is encouraged. ASU has modified an established abstinence only curriculum (FACTS) to make it more age appropriate for this target population. Two nurse practitioners teach the weekly classes over a ten-week period. These classes are repeated three times during the year. Residents are tracked for one year following participation.

## **Pima County**

**Pima Prevention Partnership (PPP)**

PPP in conjunction with subcontractor Luz Social Services and Stork's Nest are providing abstinence education programs to various target groups in the Tucson area. The targeted populations for Luz Social Services, Inc. are male and female youth 10 to 19 years of age in grades 4 through 12 and their parents. The target area is focused on the south side of Tucson and is primarily a Hispanic, Spanish-speaking population. Stork's Nest targets youth grades 4 through 12 and unmarried adults age 19 and up, primarily African American. The Stork's Nest focuses on church groups in central and downtown Tucson but will expand as opportunities evolve. Pima Prevention Partnership has subcontracted with several individual instructors to provide services to parents of youth grades 4 through 12, middle school youth grades 6 through 8, high school youth grades 9 through 12, young adults and adults. The target areas are those areas of Tucson that are not currently receiving service by another provider. *Managing Pressures* and *Plain Talk* are the two curricula that are currently being used. Pima Prevention is reviewing other curricula to integrate into the program at the different grade levels. Pima Prevention continues to be an active participant in the Pima County Coalition.

**Child and Family Resources, Inc.**

Child and Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson); Target population: Youth in grades 7 through 8; High risk children of all ages, youth workers and adults committed to youth. Child and Family Resources, Inc. "*Girl Talk*" and "*Guy Talk*" (*GT*) programs emphasize abstinence only education within a broader prevention context. These twelve-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 is distributed to parents of all participants. The GT programs are offered through school based clubs, Happy Hours Junior Leaders summer program, and in conjunction with Tucson Parks and Recreation's MIDCO after school recreation program during the school year. Five youth worker training sessions are offered during the course of the year.

**Pima Youth Partnership (PYP)**

PYP; Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12; Parents; High risk youth of all ages. The Pima Youth Partnership's goal is to facilitate the development of plans for Pima County rural communities. Through this process the communities choose curricula that meet one or more of the criteria identified in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. They develop abstinence only education group sessions for youth, parents and community members in Ajo, Sahuarita, Marana, and Catalina, and the Tohono O'Odham Nation. Seven strategies are utilized to develop a plan for the communities: 1) Cross Training: Orient and cross train coalition members, sub-contractors and staff in planning and facilitation skills and in the delivery of federally approved Abstinence Only Education curricula. 2) Planning: Facilitate culturally sensitive community-wide Abstinence Only Education planning sessions that are inclusive of individuals affected by the high birth rates to unwed mothers. 3) Awareness Building: Develop and implement an Abstinence Only Education Campaign with coalition members and community stakeholders throughout the county. 4) Implementation: Coordinate community requests for Abstinence Only Education plans and coordinate and monitor educational service provided by sub-contractors who are specifically skilled in serving rural populations. 5) Capacity Building: Train adult volunteers (agents of change) and teen peer educators to assist with delivering Abstinence Only Education at various sites throughout rural Pima County on an ongoing basis. 6) Policy Development: Institutionalize Abstinence Only Education in publicly and privately funded programs that serve the target groups in rural areas of Pima County.

**Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties**

**Child and Family Resources – Sierra Vista**

Child and Family Resources; Target population: Youth grades 4 through 8. Child and Family Resources, Inc. in collaboration with three Cochise County School Districts located in Sierra Vista, Palominas and Tombstone, and the Santa Cruz County School District consortium, along with the Cochise and Santa Cruz County Juvenile Probation Departments, Sierra Vista and Nogales Choices for Family Programs, Mary's Mission, and other Cochise and Santa Cruz County community agencies provide abstinence-only education to approximately 5,000 children age 10 through 14. The program uses the *Managing Pressures* and *Sex Can Wait* curriculum. Parents and the community are educated through presentations prior to each cycle of instruction as well as ensuring that parents can see the curriculum at the school offices.

## COCONINO COUNTY

### Northern Arizona University (NAU)

NAU; Target population: Youth in grades 7 through 12. The initial phase of the program will be to develop a service plan, in conjunction with Flagstaff Junior High and Flagstaff High School faculty and administration and parents. During the first year of the program, the A. C. Green, "I've Got the Power" curriculum materials will be used. The initial plan is to recruit 40 to 60 students for an after-school program that will encompass the stated curriculum and physical activity. The program, administered by Masters of Public Health students at NAU, will run 12 weeks for a total of 36 hours. The program uses physical activities to promote abstinence education via alternatives to participation in sexual behaviors. Youth need positive activities to fill the void of unstructured time that otherwise might be spent developing unhealthy relationships that may result in sexual activity. The physical activity chosen for any particular session will depend on the curriculum focus of that session as the physical activity will be integrated with the lesson focus.

### Tuba City Medical Center

Tuba City Medical Center; Target population: Native American children ages 11 - 19; Parents; Youth Workers, Adults committed to youth. The contract, awarded to the United States Public Health Services, Indian Health Services, Tuba City Medical Center, began on August 1, 1999. During the first sixty days of the program an Advisory Board was developed, an Adult and Youth Abstinence Only counselor was hired, and an Education Plan was developed. The services are provided to children ages 11-19 and parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth. The Abstinence Only Education program uses the *Managing Pressure Before Marriage* curriculum in the school-based program. The program includes components focusing on the Navajo philosophy of child bearing, clan systems, and Navajo Beauty Way, as well as information on alcohol and drugs including the negative effects they can have on an individual's sexual behavior. The Adult component provides education to community workers who work with youth and to the community and parents in a variety of settings depending on the needs of the community.

## Gila County

### University of Arizona (U of A) Gila County Extension

U of A; Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12; Parents; Youth workers and adults committed to youth; High risk children of all ages. In Gila County, there is an ongoing coalition focusing on the problem of teenage pregnancy. This coalition provides the oversight for the abstinence only program. The program has both community based and school based components in order to serve a broad age range and target efforts in the towns of Globe, Miami, and Hayden-Winkelman, the San Carlos Apache Reservation and surrounding areas. The goal of the Gila County initiative is to directly impact individual decision making and to change a community culture from one of mixed messages about sexuality and teen pregnancy to one that promotes abstinence as a healthy choice. In the school-based portion of the program, high school students are trained to provide the *Postponing Sexual Involvement* curriculum to elementary and Junior High students. This curriculum includes an interactive theater component with skits on abstinence. High school juniors and seniors are also recruited to mentor incoming freshman

students. This program is provided in four school districts: Globe, Miami, Hayden-Winkelman and San Carlos. The program is also establishing a framework for providing services in Payson. The community-based portion of the program includes educational seminars for parents of children participating in the *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* program, training adult coaches to mentor the high school students who teach PSI, educational groups for college students at three campuses of Eastern Arizona College and seminars/brown bag lunch classes that are open to the public.

## LA PAZ COUNTY (See Mohave County)

### Mohave County

#### WestCare

WestCare contractor expanded into La Paz county on July 1, 2000. Targeted population: High risk youth; ages 10 - 17. WestCare Arizona, a nonprofit agency located in Mohave County, was awarded a contract on March 15, 1999. The contractor provides services to high-risk youth and parents, youth workers, and adults committed to high-risk youth. The agency has developed a coalition, consisting of youth and adults, to act as an advisory board on issues related to the program and to assist in tracking the pulse of the community on the issue of "Abstinence Only Education." WestCare works with the Juvenile Court system and Juvenile Probation Officers to provide a minimum of five hours of abstinence instruction to youth and parents of youth in the Juvenile Probation system. *Managing Pressures* and *Facing Reality* are the two curricula that are used. The agency enlists various professionals in the area to assist with guest presentations to youth and adult participants.

### Navajo County

#### Arizona Psychology Services

Arizona Psychology Services Abstinence Only Project (AOP) is a consortium of northeastern Arizona educational and community based organizations under the direction of a private sector psychology practice venture entitled Arizona Psychology Associates (APS). The partnership includes area schools and Madonna House Youth Ministries. The objectives of AOP are directed toward children and young adults in Winslow, Arizona with the goal of teaching sexual abstinence as the behavioral standard prior to marriage and thereby reducing the unwed birth rate for the targeted age group. The programmatic components of AOP include using the *FACTS* curriculum in public and private schools and the Indian dormitory, parent/teen workshops, small group educational interactions, monthly social activities and retreats. 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.

## **Pinal County**

### **Pinal County Health Department**

Pinal County Health Department; Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. The Pinal County Health Department in collaboration with Pinal County cities and schools, provides Abstinence Only Education to youth and adults in Pinal County. The program provides the following services for youth throughout Pinal County. 1) Classroom education for grades 5 through 12. 2) A youth development program for 5<sup>th</sup> through 8<sup>th</sup> grades. 3) 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.

## **Yavapai County**

### **Catholic Social Services of Central & Northern Arizona (CSS-Yavapai)**

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 will expand 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. In this project, efforts will be made to form a coalition in the Verde Valley to address the needs of that area.

Abstinence Education in Yavapai County will lead group presentations in schools, churches, youth groups and other community organizations. Five curricula are offered: *Facing Reality and Choosing the Best* (grades 7-9), *Managing Pressure Before Marriage* (grades 4-6), *Plain Talk for Parents*, and *Choices*. *Baby Think it Over* computerized dolls will be purchased to use with the *Guys and Dolls* curriculum. A Catholic Social Service subcontractor, Humboldt Unified School District is providing additional services in the form of a curriculum in the middle schools; a Creative Writing Seminar for teens and adults and a Drama/Comedy/Musical presentation using actors from the schools, and a drama initiative is being presented to middle schools throughout the county.

## **Yuma County**

### **Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation**

Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation; Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 8; Parents; Youth Workers and adults committed to youth; High risk children of all ages. The Abstinence Only Education Program “*Worth the Wait*”/“*Vale la Pena Esperar*” provides cultural, linguistic, gender, developmental age and special needs appropriate services to pre-adolescents and adolescents residing in Yuma County in the communities of Yuma, Wellton, Somerton and San Luis. The partnership includes the Puentes de Amistad community organization, area schools, Valley Health Center and other groups. The focus of the program is to educate youth about 1) abstinence from sexual activity outside marriage as the expected

## Appendix #11

standard for all school age children, 2) teach that abstinence from sexual activity is the only way to avoid out-of-wedlock pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and other associated health problems, 3) teach youth how to reject sexual advances, and how alcohol and drug use increases vulnerability to sexual advances.

Through extensive collaboration with interested individuals and community groups, representatives from local churches, schools, medical providers and social service agencies, a work plan is developed to address the issue of teen pregnancy prevention, out-of-wedlock births, and other risks associated with them. The Yuma County University of Arizona Cooperative Extension subcontracts with Puentes de Amistad to provide Train-the-Trainer education to a group of youth to teach about Abstinence Only Education. The curriculum used is "*Managing Pressure Before Marriage*" developed by Marion Howard, Ph.D. and Marie Mitchell, R.N. The project includes an evaluation component regarding process and outcome as required by ADHS statewide evaluation contractors.

# ADHS Abstinence Only Education Program

## 1999/2000 Accomplishments

### Local Projects

The program renewed 17 contracts to local projects in May 1999, for the second year of implementation to provide community based abstinence education services. Several contractors were granted expansions to their contracts to include abstinence clubs or to reach additional geographic areas.

An additional request for proposals was released in December 1999 for one-time projects totaling \$10,000 or less. Seven one-time projects were funded that promoted the abstinence until marriage message through education, drama, media and conferences. Several of the projects provided educational services in under served areas of the state where no services had previously been provided. With permission from local employers, one contractor piloted brown bag parent/adult educational sessions which were well received.

A Parent/Youth Advisory Committee was formed and one meeting was held. The group provided feedback on the media campaign and the development of the Abstinence Only Education Program Block Grant for FY01. The committee will meet as needed to review RFP proposals, plan a 2001 youth/adult abstinence conference, review media storyboards and provide input to ADHS staff regarding program goals and objectives.

During the second year of programming, a total of 11,891 participants received at least one or more abstinence only education sessions. Of this number served in the second year, a total of 7,670 (65%), attended all the program sessions. The majority of those participants (89%) were ages 11 to 18 years old. The majority (82%) of the programming occurred in 105 schools throughout the state during school hours.

During the second year, many contractors continued their participation in a local coalition, as required. Maricopa and Pima County abstinence only education program contractors developed their own coalitions in their counties to assist with outreach, contract matching requirements and support with abstinence education activities.

### Media Campaign

A contract was renewed with Cooley Advertising and Public Relations to provide media services for the second year of the program. The statewide media campaign continued to gain momentum during FY00 with the launching of three new television spots targeting the teen male audience. These spots were developed in English and Spanish and ran on cable and major television networks throughout the state. Two of the television spots won media awards from several organizations. Twelve new radio spots were also developed that broadened the reach of the program to the rural areas. New brochures were prepared, as well as print ads, that utilized mural art designed by an Arizona artist that promoted the abstinence until marriage message.

Graffiti art was also created and placed in high risk communities. The web site at [www.sexcanwait.com](http://www.sexcanwait.com) was updated. A creative contest was held with participants from the abstinence education programs submitting writings or drawings that illustrated the abstinence until marriage message. A video emphasizing the importance of being abstinent was developed with the participation of local students.

The Program had an educational booth at the Family Fun Fest, October 23 and 24, 1999, and at the Governor's Celebration in January, 2000. Many brochures and promotional items were distributed to interested adults and children.

## **Evaluation Component**

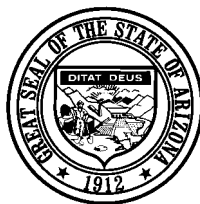
A contract was renewed with LeCroy and Milligan Associates from Tucson to provide for the independent evaluation of contractor services, including the media campaign, for the second year of the program. The pre- and post-survey tools were revised and the survey process was refined. The first year evaluation report was approved and distributed. The second year draft annual evaluation report, including the data collected for each project, has been prepared and is awaiting final review.

## **Meetings/Conferences/Site Visits**

Throughout 1999 and 2000, quarterly technical assistance meetings were held in Phoenix and in other locations for the abstinence only education program contractors. Speakers were brought in to provide additional information and education related to abstinence only education, coalition building techniques, relieving stress, paternity determination issues and classroom management techniques. The program was successful in completing 18 site visits between December 1999 and June 2000. Over 30 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 sponsor a curriculum training for educators in September 1999. The program began coordination efforts with the Department of Economic Security (DES) Family Preservation Unit and Foster Care programs during FY00. Abstinence program educational and promotional materials were provided to DES staff to assist in their training throughout the state. Materials were also provided to the Child Support and Enforcement Unit of the Attorney General's Office as well as the Maricopa County Attorney's Office.



**DES Web Site - [www.de.state.az.us](http://www.de.state.az.us)**

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