

Arizona

Department of Economic Security



2001 Welfare Reform Annual Report

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Executive Summary

This is the Arizona Department of Economic Security's fourth Welfare Reform Annual Report. The report highlights the Department's accomplishments in welfare reform during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2001.

The SFY2001 Welfare Reform Annual Report includes data from SFY2001 and SFY2000. The data appears to support the belief that Arizona's caseload, similar to other states, is now comprised of individuals who have multiple barriers to employment. The data throughout this report reflect the impact of the caseload changes.

Welfare to Work

During SFY2001, Arizona continued to help welfare recipients find and maintain employment. *The Department placed 12,405 adults into jobs in SFY2001, which is a nine percent increase from the previous year. The average wage at placement increased by five percent to \$7.38 per hour during SFY2001.*

Arizona won the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) High Performance Bonus for the second consecutive year. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) identified Arizona as the top state in the national measure, "Success in the Workforce Rate", which tracks job retention and gain in earnings for those who left Cash Assistance for work. Arizona also placed ninth in the "Most Improvement in the Success in the Workforce" category. Arizona was one of only six states that were honored by placing in the top ten in more than one category in the TANF High Performance Bonus. Arizona was awarded \$6,346,332 in bonuses for these national achievements.

Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

Supportive services help families overcome barriers that prevent them from achieving self-sufficiency. In SFY2001, the state expanded and enhanced the array of programs and services that facilitate the transition from welfare dependence to financial independence.

Transportation is a critical barrier to employment. The Department is utilizing a number of approaches to overcome the transportation problem. *During SFY2001, the number of Jobs participants who received transportation assistance was 56,241, an increase of more than 40 percent from SFY2000.*

Health care coverage for Cash Assistance recipients who leave welfare for work is a vital support. *In SFY2001, the monthly average number of individuals receiving Transitional Medical Assistance increased by approximately 80 percent.*

The Department recognizes the importance of education and training to enhance the job skills of current and former Cash Assistance recipients. Post-secondary education can help individuals currently receiving Cash Assistance to become more marketable when seeking employment and improve starting wages. *During the first year of this program, 646 individuals participated in post-secondary education.* Post-employment education provides training to current and former Cash Assistance recipients who are employed. *In SFY2001, the number of participants more than doubled from SFY2000.*

Beginning July 2000, the Department expanded the post-secondary education policy to allow unmarried TANF custodial parents to participate full-time in post-secondary education as a work activity, as long as the state continues to meet the federal work participation rate.

In March 2001, the Department in collaboration with the Department of Health Services and numerous community stakeholders, implemented Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together). This program provides nonmedical substance abuse treatment to parents for whom substance abuse is a significant barrier to obtaining or maintaining employment.

Child Care

Child care is a critical supportive service that enables families to work. During SFY2001, the Department continued its commitment to meet the child care needs of families striving for self-sufficiency. *As of June 2001, there were 46,142 children authorized for child care services compared to 45,276 in June 2000, an increase of almost 2 percent.*

The child care program with the largest caseload growth continued to be child care for low-income working families, which experienced a seven percent increase from SFY2000. State appropriations for child care enabled the Department to operate without a waiting list for low-income working families for the fourth consecutive year.

Caseload Data

The Cash Assistance caseload steadily increased during SFY2001. *There was a 14.4 percent increase in the number of Cash Assistance cases from June 2000 to June 2001. Two-parent cases increased by 20.1 percent over the same period of time. Food Stamps, General Assistance (GA), and Medical Assistance Only (MAO) cases also increased during SFY2001. The Food Stamp caseload went up 18.5 percent, GA cases increased by 33.7 percent, and MAO cases increased by 16.4 percent.*

Arizona's caseload growth reflects the national trend. Across the nation, states have seen their Cash Assistance caseloads increase as the economy weakens. This trend will likely have an impact on funding, programs, and services.

EMPOWER Redesign

The EMPOWER Redesign provisions include time-limited benefits, family benefit cap, requirements for unwed minor parents to live with an adult, and graduated sanctions for noncompliance with program requirements. *During SFY 2001, 1,042 adults were removed from the Cash Assistance grant after reaching the state's 24-month benefit limit. There were 8,409 families subject to the family benefit cap in SFY2001. The teen parent provision affected 58 unwed minor parents.*

TANF-Related Programs and Services

Arizona is using TANF funds for a variety of programs and services that advance the goals of the TANF program. These include services for individuals in crisis situations, victims of domestic violence, substance abuse treatment, and preventing out-of-wedlock births.

In SFY2001, the state received a \$20 million TANF Out-of-Wedlock award for being one of the top five states in the nation for reducing the number of out-of-wedlock births.

During SFY2001, the Department's Lay and Legal Advocacy program provided assistance to 1,436 victims of domestic violence in 156 self-help clinics. Almost 3,000 victims received services from attorneys or paralegals. More than 1,000 victims received services from lay legal advocates.

In the area of child welfare, the Department's Family Builders Program, a community-based alternative to Child Protective Services, provided services to 2,778 families in SFY2001, an increase of almost ten percent from SFY2000. The Family Builders Program offers family preservation and support services to families with children who are determined not to be in immediate danger of abuse or neglect.

Arizona Works

Arizona Works is a legislative initiative that tests privatization of welfare services. The pilot program operates in a part of Maricopa County. The Arizona Works Agency Procurement Board oversees the activities of the contractor.

Welfare Reform – Facing an Uncertain Future

After several years of declining caseloads, welfare programs across the country are now experiencing increases in their caseloads. As states strive to balance an increasing demand for services due to a weakening national economy, this will challenge policy makers at the state and national level. Amid this uncertain future, Congress will begin the process of considering the reauthorization of the 1996 federal welfare law. In order for states to continue their recent successes, sustained funding and flexibility must be preserved.

Section I – Welfare to Work

Employment is the key to economic self-sufficiency. During SFY2001, the Department continued to assist families in their transition from the receipt of temporary Cash Assistance to gainful employment. The Department also strengthened its focus on education and training that improves wages and job advancement.

Participants Receiving Services from the Jobs Program

The Department’s Jobs Program worked with 23,290 participants in SFY2001 to prepare families for the transition from welfare to work. This compares to 23,802 participants served in SFY2000. The average number of days from the date of Cash Assistance approval to the date the participant became employed is 125 days.

Work Activities

Work activities prepare participants for employment. 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 and to facilitate employment. The table below shows the number of participants in each type of work activity.

Work Activities	SFY2000	SFY2001
Job Search/Readiness	10,750	10,169
All Work Experience	5,241	5,169
Short-Term Work-Related Training	2,595	2,962
High School/GED	1,339	1,391

Participants Placed in Employment

The Department continues to place adult Cash Assistance recipients into employment. The number of placements increased 25 percent in SFY2001. The percentage of Jobs participants placed in employment also increased during SFY2001 from 42 to 53 percent.

Participants Placed in Employment	SFY2000	SFY2001
Participants Served	23,802	23,290
Participants Placed in Employment	9,950	12,405
Percentage of Participants Placed in Employment	42%	53%

Average Hourly Wage at Placement

In SFY2001, the Department placed recipients into jobs that averaged \$7.38 per hour. This represents an increase of about 5 percent from SFY2000.

Average Hourly Wage at Placement	SFY2000	SFY2001
	\$6.99 per hour	\$7.38 per hour
	6% increase	5% increase

Types of Placements

The Jobs Program continues to place participants in various types of work that offer career advancement opportunities. The table below shows the number of placements in various categories of work, and the average hourly wage rate for that type of employment.

Category of Position	# of Participants Employed	Average Hourly Rate
Professional, Technical and Management	3,004	\$7.74
Clerical	3,153	\$7.54
Sales	1,782	\$6.87
Service	3,165	\$6.48
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	227	\$6.98
Other	1,077	\$8.32

Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

According to administrative data, in SFY2001 approximately 30 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed due to earned income. This was a decrease from SFY2000 when approximately 34 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed due to earned income. The number of participants who leave welfare for work is actually much higher than is revealed in the administrative data, since many participants find work and do not reapply for benefits.

Percentage of Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income	SFY2000	SFY2001
	34%	30%

Federal Work Participation Rate

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 three consecutive years, Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1997, 1998, and 1999. States that meet the work participation rates have a lower Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement, 75 rather than 80 percent. By meeting the work participation rates, Arizona was not required to spend approximately \$6 million in MOE state funds.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Federal Requirement		Less Caseload Reduction	Arizona's Requirement	Arizona's Rate
FFY 2000 (10/1/99 – 9/30/00)	All Families	40%	48.5%	0%	*
	TPEP	90%	48.5%	41.5%	*

* Information not available from U.S. DHHS at time of publication of Welfare Reform Annual Report.

Job Retention Rate

The job retention rate measures the percentage of Jobs placements that are still employed three months after placement. During SFY2001, 46.3 percent of participants continued to be employed. This is an increase from SFY2000 when the job retention rate was 45 percent.

Job Retention Rate	SFY2000	SFY2001
	45%	46.3%

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 SFY2001, approximately 56 percent of the Jobs placements did not return to Cash Assistance after being placed in a job. This compares to 79 percent in SFY2000.

Recidivism Rate	SFY2000	SFY2001
	79%	56%

JOBStart

The JOBStart Program is a partnership between the Jobs Program and the private sector, in which Cash Assistance recipients are placed in subsidized employment. 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 employers' wages paid to the recipient. Subsidized employment is one of the allowable work activities the Department utilizes to assist individuals in the transition from welfare to self-sufficiency. The Department continues to emphasize unsubsidized employment. In SFY2001, 33 participants were placed with 21 Arizona employers. This is an increase from SFY2000 when 26 participants were placed with 23 Arizona employers. Ninety percent of the placements occurred in rural Arizona.

JOBStart Participants	SFY2000	SFY2001
	26	33

Section II – Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

During SFY2001, the Department continued to provide a wide range of programs and supportive services that help families overcome barriers to self-sufficiency. These supportive 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.

Transportation Services

The Department continues to support and enhance programs that address the transportation needs of Cash Assistance recipients. The number of work-related transportation services increased by more than 40 percent between SFY2001 and SFY2000.

During SFY2001, there were 13 contracts with organizations statewide to provide transportation services. Some of these transportation services include: bus tickets, van routes, car repairs, and taxi rides. The Department also has expanded the transportation projects to allow some transportation services for an additional two-year eligibility period for Cash Assistance recipients. Contracts for transportation services were awarded to the following agencies: Gila County Community Services Administration, United Way of Greater Tucson & Southern Arizona, Town of Miami, Pinal/Gila Community Child Services, Inc., Northern Arizona Council of Governments, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., Coconino County, Hualapai Tribe, Arizona Council on Rural Disabilities, Lake Havasu City, and Maricopa County (WorkLinks).

Work Related Transportation	SFY2000	SFY2001
	20,837	29,581

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 to move into the work force by removing transportation as a barrier to employment. The Wheels to Work Program was fully operational, with statewide coverage, effective November 1999. In SFY2001 there were 248 participants who received a Wheels to Work vehicle compared to 186 participants in SFY2000. This represents an increase of 33 percent above SFY2000.

Wheels to Work	SFY2000	SFY2001
	186	271

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 preliminary information from the Department of Revenue for tax year 2000 (through June 30, 2000), there were 4,708 tax filers who claimed the Charitable Tax Credit worth \$887,209, and 306 who claimed the Wheels to Work Tax Credit worth \$334,545.

Character Education Training

Character Education Training provides training that teaches character qualities. Character Education Training is available to individuals less than 19 years old who are receiving TANF or are at risk of becoming TANF eligible. The Department solicited services for the development and training of a Character Education curriculum. During SFY2001, there were 937 participants that received services under this program. Contracts for Character Education Training were awarded to the following agencies: Pinal/Gila Community Child Services, and Arizona Board of Regents/University of Arizona Cooperation Extension.

Character Education Training	SFY2000	SFY2001
	0	937

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 Young Fathers Program serves young fathers from 16 to 26 years old who are receiving TANF or are at risk of becoming TANF eligible. Through June 30, 2001, there were 245 individuals who participated in the Young Fathers Program. In SFY2000, a total of 263 participants received services under this program.

Contracts for the Young Fathers Program were awarded to the following agencies: Arizona State HeadStart Association/PGCCS, Inc.; Southside Family Life Center; Child and Family Resources Inc., Maricopa; Child and Family Resources Inc., Yuma; Child and Family Resources Inc., Pima; and Chicanos Por La Causa.

Young Fathers Program	SFY2000	SFY2001
	263	245

Employment Transition Program

The Employment Transition Program (ETP) provides direct support and intervention services to TANF families with 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. Through June 30, 2001, 7,682 participants were referred for services. Effective October 2001, new contracts were awarded that placed an emphasis on the performance of the provider.

Employment Transition Program	SFY2000	SFY2001
Referred for Services	4,595	7,682
Obtained Employment or Participating in Work Activities Following Referral	1,297	3,341

Vocational Education Grants for Work Training

The Jobs Program is utilizing the existing contracts with public and private vendors throughout the state who provide education and training opportunities for Jobs Program participants. During SFY2001, there were 2,315 participants who were enrolled in Vocational Education. This compares with 2,522 participants who were enrolled in the program in SFY2000.

Vocational Education	SFY2000	SFY2001
	2,522	2,315

Domestic Violence Training

Domestic Violence training helps individuals who are victims of domestic violence to obtain training that can assist their transition to self-sufficiency. Individuals who have experienced domestic violence or previously resided in a domestic violence shelter may be referred for this training. Domestic violence shelter staff identify participants eligible for the program. During SFY2001, the program provided services to six individuals.

Domestic Violence Training	SFY2000	SFY2001
	1	6

Life Skills Training

Life Skills training provides courses for personal development and employment retention beyond standardized job readiness classes. Contracts for Life Skills training were awarded to the following agencies: Yuma Private Industry Council, Graham County Community College District, Eastern Arizona College, Arizona State HeadStart Association/PGCCS, Inc., and Arizona Board of Regents/University of Arizona Cooperative Extension. During SFY 2001, there were 811 participants referred for Life Skills training. This was a decrease from SFY2000 when 836 participants were referred for services.

Life Skills	SFY2000	SFY2001
	836	811

Parenting Skills Training

Contracts for Parenting Skills training were awarded to the Arizona Board of Regents/University of Arizona Cooperative Extension. There were 683 participants in Parenting Skills training during SFY2001. This represents an increase of 113 percent from the previous year.

Parenting Skills Training	SFY2000	SFY2001
	320	683

Post-Employment Education Program

The Post-Employment Education Program provides educational training to current or former Jobs participants who are employed in unsubsidized employment. This program emphasizes the importance of improving employment skills and affords former recipients with the opportunity to enhance their wages and career advancement opportunities. 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 contracts for these services. Through June 30, 2001, there were 39 individuals who received these services. The increase in program participation reflects the Department's increased emphasis on education.

Post-Employment Education Program	SFY2000	SFY2001
	16	39

Post-Secondary Education

Post-secondary education/training is limited to unmarried custodial parents who are attending the program full-time. The Jobs Program expanded the post-secondary education policy to allow unmarried TANF custodial parents to participate full-time in post-secondary education as a work activity as long as the state continues to meet the work rate. The increase in Post-Secondary Education also reflects the importance placed on education by the Department.

Post-Secondary Education	SFY2000	SFY2001
	0	646

Technical Assistance to Business

The 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 the Arizona Council for Economic Conversion.

The contractor 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 from the program. In SFY2001, there were two graduates.

Technical Assistance to Business	SFY2000	SFY2001
	11	2

Fair Labor Standards Act Supplemental Payments

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payment allows a supplement to be paid to TANF Cash Assistance recipients based on the total hours of unpaid work experience per month. This supplemental payment ensures compliance with the minimum wage requirements under federal law. The Department has issued 1,195 FLSA supplemental payments totaling \$884,386 in SFY2001.

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payments	SFY2000	SFY2001
	\$849,466	\$884,386

Substance Abuse Treatment

On March 1, 2001, the Department, in partnership with the Department of Health Services (DHS), implemented the Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together). The Arizona Legislature appropriated TANF funds for substance abuse treatment.

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. is an innovative program that offers comprehensive substance abuse treatment services to families whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to the maintenance, preservation, or reunification of families, or for recipients of Cash Assistance whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to maintaining or obtaining employment.

Twenty-two Jobs Program participants were referred to the program for treatment service since the program began in March 2001. There were a total of 434 referrals to Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T.

Jobs Program Referrals for Substance Abuse Treatment	SFY2001
	22

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 Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to eligible participants. An average of 37,279 individuals received TMA each month in SFY2001. This represents an 82 percent increase from SFY2000 when an average of 20,505 individuals received TMA each month.

Monthly Average Number of Individuals Receiving TMA	SFY2000	SFY2001
	20,505	37,279

Success Stories

During SFY2001, the Jobs Program helped individuals overcome barriers and move toward self-sufficiency. The following are two examples of many success stories.

Success Story #1

A mother with five children all under the age of ten had not worked for ten years. She lacked a high school education and wore a patch over one eye as a result of an abusive relationship. The Jobs Program placed her in work search and the job readiness workshop. Steps were taken to begin the process of meeting the need for a prosthetic eye so that she would feel more willing to be out in public. She was initially placed in unpaid work experience at a motel in her community. She received a prosthetic eye paid for out of Welfare to Work funds. She continued her unpaid work experience while attending a local community college to obtain her GED. One year later, she is employed full time.

Success Story #2

One success story of the Young Fathers Program involves a young man whose girlfriend became pregnant in his junior year of high school. He dropped out of school due to ongoing problems at school and his home life. After finding out that his girlfriend was pregnant, he enrolled in the Young Fathers Program. Since his enrollment, he has held a full-time job with the same employer and completed the eight week Parenting/Life Skills and Job Training class. He graduated from high school and has enrolled in the Army. He is the proud father of a baby boy. He has volunteered his time to mentor teenage boys through Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

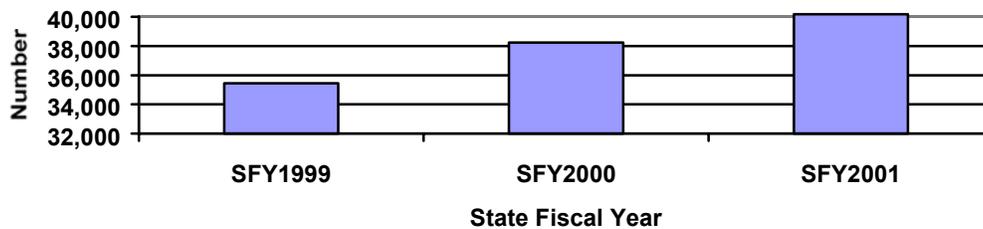
Section III – Child Care

EMPOWER Redesign

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 EMPOWER Redesign. The positive impact of this expansion of the child care program has resulted in the following:

- As of June 30, 2001, there were 46,142 children authorized for child care services compared to 45,276 in SFY2000.
- State appropriation for SFY1998, SFY1999, SFY2000, and SFY2001 enabled the Department to operate without a waiting list. This is the fourth year in a row the Department has not resorted to a waiting list for low-income working families.
- The program with the largest caseload growth continues to be low-income working families. These families have not resorted to welfare. In June 2000, there were 26,005 children authorized for child care services, and in June 2001, there were 27,932 children authorized for child care services. This is a seven percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001.
- The average monthly number of children served in all child care programs was 35,437 in SFY1999, 38,226 in SFY2000, and 40,093 in SFY2001. This shows a 21 percent increase from SFY1998 to SFY2000, and a five percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001.

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



- In SFY1998, the Arizona Child Care Program expended \$77.5 million, in SFY1999 expenditures were \$97 million, in SFY2000 expenditures were \$119.3 million on client services, and in SFY2001 expenditures were \$124.6 million. (These amounts include expenditures for “quality set-a-side activities.”) This shows a 54 percent increase in dollars expended from SFY1998 to SFY2000 and a 4.4 percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001. These increases were largely due to better rates paid to providers, which allowed low-income families greater access to the child care market.

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, \$12.8 million in SFY2000, and \$14.1 million in SFY2001. This shows a 110 percent increase in required co-payments from SFY1998 to SFY2000 and a 10 percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001.

The large increase from SFY1998 to SFY2000 was due primarily to the fact that the income eligibility maximum increased from 135 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 165 percent of the FPL during this time. Families that are now eligible with higher incomes have significantly higher required co-payments. Refer to Appendix #3 Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule.

Transitional Child Care (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.

The following chart indicates the number of authorized children receiving first and second year TCC at the end of each state fiscal year.

Children Authorized for Transitional Child Care	SFY2000	SFY2001
	9,988	9,532

Increasing the Supply 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 who 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 SFY2001, 95 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 four and one-half 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 SFY2001, ten 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.
- Home Recruitment Study and Supervision Contracts To assist in meeting the increasing demand for child care in rural and low-income urban areas, the Department's CCA has contracts with community-based organizations in 15 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 SFY2001, 475 certified child care homes 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; (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 CCA have policies and procedures in place to assist families who are having difficulty in finding care. In SFY2001, CCA received 20,039 referrals from the Jobs Administration requesting child care services for eligible clients. Of this number, there were only 30 instances (less than one percent) when child care was determined to be not available.

Improving Access to Child Care

- Child Care Provider Rate Adjustment A significant budgetary change, authorized by the legislature, was effective on July 1, 1999. The Department's CCA implemented the legislative appropriation, which adjusted the maximum that DES pays to child care providers from the 50th percentile to the 75th percentile of the 1996 market survey. The rate adjustment implemented July 1999 allows eligible parents greater access to child care providers. In SFY1999, the average monthly payment per child was \$217.12. In SFY2000, the average monthly payment per child was \$246.32, an increase of 13 percent. In SFY2001, the average monthly payment per child was \$245.45.

The Department released the 1998 Child Care Market Rate Survey on December 31, 1998. The Department also released the 2000 Child Care Market Rate Survey in August 2000. As a result, the legislature has authorized that maximum reimbursement rates for child care be adjusted to the 75th percentile of the 1998 Survey in October 2001; and to the 75th percentile of the 2000 Survey in October 2002.

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 CCDF) permits the Department to offer accredited providers an increase of up to ten percent above the current Department maximum rate. This brings 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 tracks this incentive rate by provider and by payment for each child. In SFY2001, the average monthly number of children subsidized with the enhanced reimbursement was 2,060, with an average monthly incentive of \$26.69 per child.

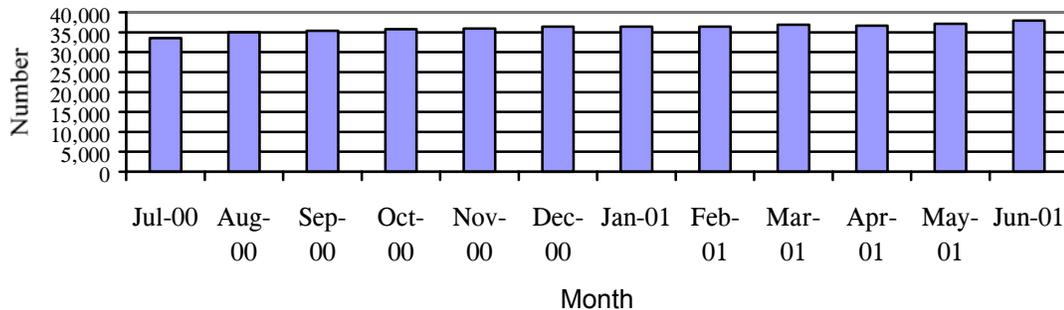
As of May 2001, more than 94 providers met the requirement for the enhanced rate out of a total 3,000 Department-contracted child care providers (1,500 DHS licensed centers and DHS certified group homes, and 1,500 Department-certified child care homes).

Note: Child care data cited in this report includes statistical information that encompasses children authorized and payments made for both DES and Arizona Works child care programs. Data also has been adjusted from the previous Annual Report to reflect updated data from previous years. Additionally, data reported for SFY2001 may in some instances be estimated, as final SFY2001 is still being compiled.

Section IV – Caseload Data

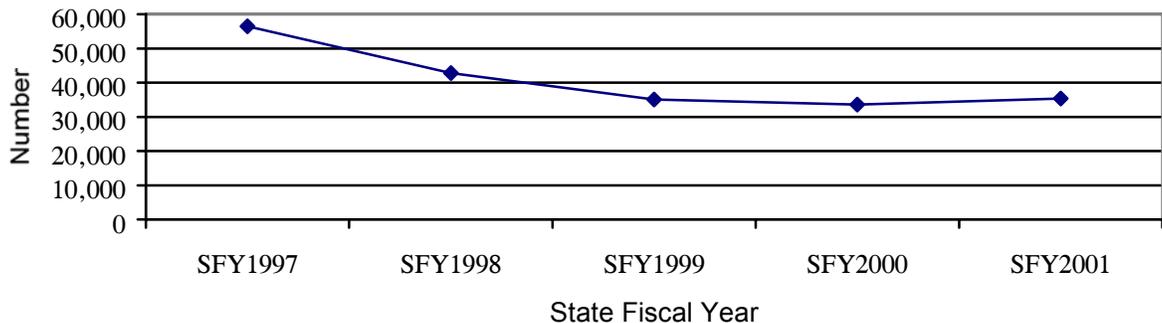
The Cash Assistance caseload in Arizona increased during SFY2001. The Cash Assistance caseload had reached its lowest level since 1988 in April 2000 when there were 32,297 cases. Arizona had 37,176 Cash Assistance cases in June 2001. The Cash Assistance caseload increased by 14.4 percent from June 2000 to June 2001. The Two-Parent caseload increased by 20.1 percent from June 2000 to June 2001. There were 781 Two-Parent cases in June 2001. The chart below depicts the combined Cash Assistance and Two-Parent caseload for each month during SFY2001.

Cash Assistance Cases



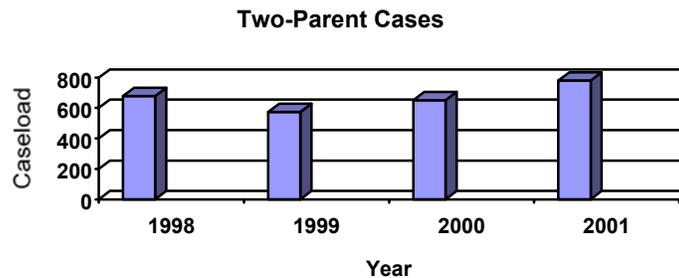
The average monthly Cash Assistance caseload in SYF2001 was 35,363. This compares to 33,573 cases in SFY2000; 35,081 cases in SFY1999; 42,801 cases in SFY1998; and 56,424 cases in SFY1997. The chart below depicts the changes in the average monthly caseload over the past four years. For a detailed breakdown of changes in the Cash Assistance caseload by county, please refer to Appendix #4.

Changes in Average Monthly Caseload



Two-Parent Cases

In June 2001, there were 781 Two-Parent Cash Assistance cases. This represents an increase of 20 percent from June 2000 when there were 650 Two-Parent cases. There were 573 Two-Parent Cash Assistance cases in June 1999, and 678 Two-Parent cases in June 1998. The chart below depicts the changes in the Two-Parent caseload over the past four years.



Caseload Trends

The following chart shows the changes in the caseloads from June 2000 to June 2001.

Caseloads

Program		June 2000	June 2001	Change
Cash Assistance	Cases*	32,484	37,176**	+14.4%
	Recipients	83,254	95,053	+14.2%
Two-Parent Employment Program	Cases	650	781	+20.1%
	Recipients	2,932	3,474	+18.5%
Food Stamps	Cases	95,964	113,687	+18.5%
	Recipients	260,895	306,568	+17.5%
General Assistance***	Cases	2,216	2,961	+33.7%
Medical Assistance Only	Cases	341,783	397,935	+16.4%

* Includes 13,748 child-only cases in June 2000 and 15,236 child-only cases in June 2001.

** Includes 948 Cash Assistance cases paid with state Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. This \$100 MOE program began in July 2000.

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

Not only did the Cash Assistance and Two-Parent cases increase during SFY2001, but the Food Stamps, GA, and MAO cases also went up. From June 2000 to June 2001, the Food Stamps caseload increased by 18.5 percent to 113,687 cases. The GA caseload increased by 33.7 percent during this same period to a caseload of 2,961. MAO cases increased by 16.4 percent during SFY2001 when there were 397,935 MAO cases.

Child-Only Cases

A portion of the Cash Assistance caseload is comprised of child-only cases. These cases have no adult in the assistance grant. The number of child-only cases continued to increase. In June 2001 there were 15,246 child-only cases. This compares with 13,748 in June 2000.

Child-Only Cases	SFY2000	SFY2001
	13,748	15,246

In June 2001, child-only cases represented 41 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload. This compares to 42 percent in June 2000 and 37 percent in June 1999.

Length of Time on Cash Assistance

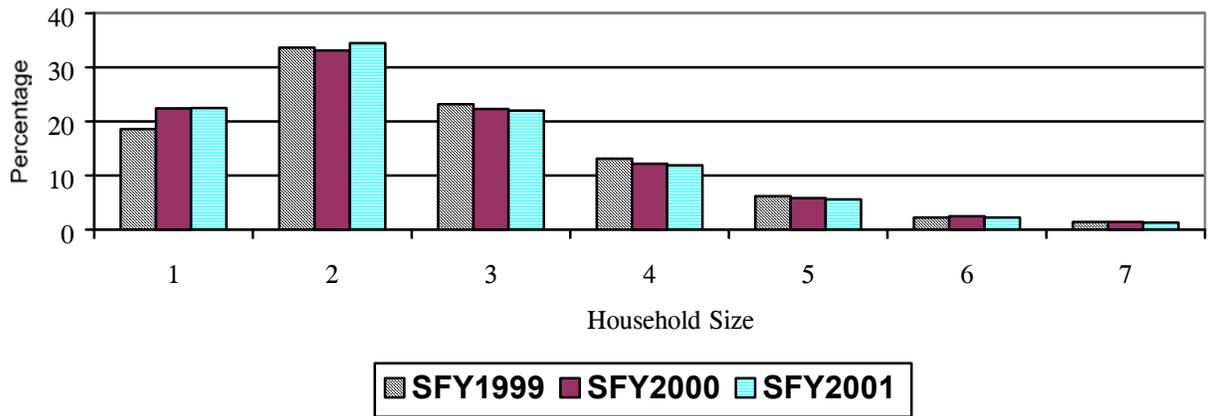
The average length of time on assistance for current Cash Assistance recipients increased slightly from June 2000 to June 2001. The average length of time on assistance in June 2001 was 13.1 months. This compares to an average length of time on assistance of 12.5 months in June 2000, and 13 months in June 1999. The average length of time on Cash Assistance for adults (excluding child-only cases) increased from 8 months in June 2000 to 8.2 months in June 2001.

Average Length of Time on Cash Assistance (Months)	SFY2000	SFY2001
	12.5	13.1

Household Size

The chart below compares the household size of Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload in SFY2000, SFY1999, and SFY1998. The number of one-person and two-person cases increased during SFY2001. Two-person households continued to comprise the largest percentage of households receiving Cash Assistance.

Cash Assistance Household Size



Section V – EMPOWER Redesign

EMPOWER Redesign is Arizona’s welfare reform program that was implemented in 1995 based upon approval of a federal waiver. EMPOWER Redesign also contains the policy changes that the state adopted following the 1996 federal welfare law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.

Grant Diversion Program

The Department implemented the Grant Diversion Program in March 2000. The Grant Diversion Program offers needy families the opportunity to receive a one-time lump-sum payment to cover an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment. A Grant Diversion payment is available only once during a 12-month period. Grant Diversion recipients are not mandatory Jobs participants but are referred for case management and supportive services.

During SFY2001, 15 individuals received a Grant Diversion payment. This compares with 18 Grant Diversion payments in SFY2000. Examples of how the grant diversion funds were used include: vehicle repairs, down payment on car insurance, day care registration fees, rent, and work clothing.

Grant Diversion Payments	SFY2000	SFY2001
	18	15

Time-Limited Benefits

The EMPOWER Redesign Program limits adults to 24 months of Cash Assistance in a 60-month time frame. Arizona implemented the 24-month benefit limit beginning November 1995. 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 participates in JOBStart subsidized employment.

A total of 1,042 adults were removed from the Cash Assistance grant after reaching the 24-month benefit limit during SFY2001. In SFY2000, there were 1,861 adults removed from the Cash Assistance Grant after reaching the 24-month time limit. As a result, \$1,403,496 less in benefits were paid to Cash Assistance households during SFY2001 than would have been without the 24-month benefit limit. Please refer to Appendix #7 for data on the time limit provision by county.

Adults Removed from Cash Assistance Grant After 24-Month Benefit Limit	SFY2000	SFY2001
	1,861	1,042

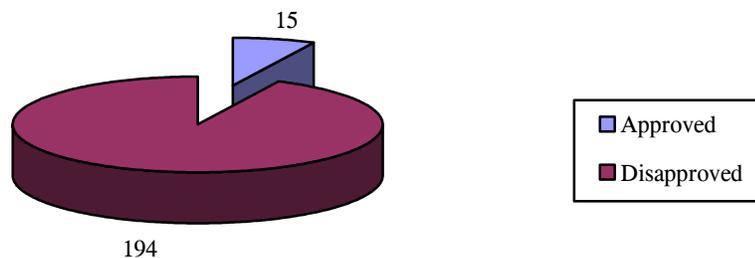
Request for Extension

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. The Department received 209 requests for an extension of the Cash Assistance benefit limit during SFY2001. Fifteen or 7.1 percent of the requests for an extension were approved. Six extensions were approved due to a good faith effort to find employment, and nine extensions were granted to complete an education or training program.

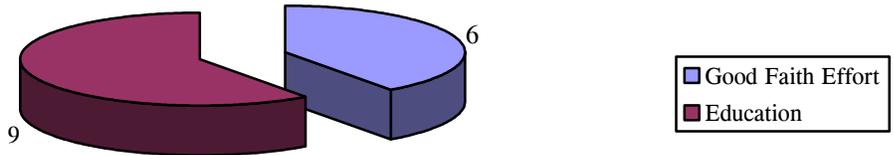
The number of extension requests continued to decline. In SFY2000, the Department received a total of 432 requests for an extension of the benefit time limit. Twenty-seven or 6.3 percent of these requests were approved. Nine of the extension approvals were for making a good-faith effort to find employment, and 18 extension approvals were to complete an education or training program.

Extension Requests	SFY2000	SFY2001
	432	209

SFY2001 Requests for Extension



SFY2001 Reasons for Approval of Extensions



Family Benefit Cap

Arizona implemented the Family Benefit Cap in November 1995. The Benefit 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 SFY2001, there were 8,409 families subject to the Family Benefit Cap. This compares to 7,949 families that were subject to the Family Benefit Cap in SFY2000.

County	Number of Families
Apache	427
Cochise	323
Coconino	212
Gila	200
Graham	91
Greenlee	10
La Paz	28
Maricopa	3,945
Mohave	230
Navajo	339
Pima	1,597
Pinal	534
Santa Cruz	73
Yavapai	104
Yuma	266
Other	27
TOTAL	8,409

As a result of the Family Benefit Cap policy, there were 57,450 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance in SFY2001. This was an increase from SFY2000 when there were 45,368 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance benefits. In SFY2001, \$4,136,400 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 EMPOWER Redesign Program requires unwed minor parents, with some exceptions, to live with an adult in order to receive Cash Assistance. Teen parents and their children may continue to be eligible for Medicaid, Food Stamps, child care, and other supportive services through the Jobs Program.

During SFY2001, approximately 58 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month. This compares with 46 teen parents who were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month in SFY2000, 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.

Teen Parents Not on Cash Assistance	SFY2000	SFY2001
	46	58

As a result of the teen parent provision, approximately \$50,300 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY2001. This compares to a \$41,400 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY2000 due to the unwed minor parent policy. Appendix #9 provides details about the total number of months that teen parents are subject to the unwed minor parent policy in each county.

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.

Average Number of Individual Development Accounts	SFY2000	SFY2001
	3.9	0

During SFY2001, no participants took advantage of the opportunity to hold an IDA. The average number of IDA holders has continued to decline over the past few state fiscal years. The average number of individuals who held IDAs in SFY2000 was 3.9. In SFY1999, the average number of IDAs was 4.5, and in SFY1998 the average number of IDAs was about 6. 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.

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 a 50 percent reduction in grant amount.
- Third incidence of noncompliance: termination of the Cash Assistance grant.

Approximately 74 percent of the Cash Assistance cases that were closed due to a sanction in SFY2001 were the result of noncompliance with work requirements. The chart below depicts the reasons for sanction closures in SFY2001.

Reasons Why Cash Assistance Cases Were Closed Due to Sanctions in SFY2000

REASON	7/00	8/00	9/00	10/00	11/00	12/00	1/01	2/01	3/01	4/01	5/01	6/01	Total
Child Support Enforcement Sanction	45	40	59	67	58	70	79	69	99	124	86	117	913
Immunization Sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to Comply with Jobs	446	410	326	277	213	175	141	111	108	121	128	125	2,581
School Attendance	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	492	450	385	344	273	246	220	180	208	245	214	242	3,499

The number of Cash Assistance cases that were closed due to a sanction decreased more than 40 percent between SFY2001 and SFY2000. There were 3,499 Cash Assistance cases closed due to a sanction in SFY2001. This compares with 6,135 case closures in SFY2000, and 6,041 case closures in SFY1999. The lower number of case closures from sanctions may be attributed to the steps the Department has taken to work with participants prior to the imposition of a sanction. The Employment Transition Program (ETP) assists families in cooperating with program requirements that may result in a sanction.

Cases Closed Due to Sanctions	SFY2000	SFY2001
	6,135	3,499

In SFY2001, 4,424 cases were sanctioned with a 25 percent reduction; 3,026 cases with a 50 percent reduction, and 3,499 were closed for a third sanction. 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.

Accuracy, Timeliness, and Satisfaction

Payment Accuracy The Cash Assistance payment accuracy rate for SFY2001 was 95.3 percent. This represents a decrease from the payment accuracy rate of 97.3 percent in SFY2000.

Cash Assistance Payment Accuracy Rate	SFY2000	SFY2001
	97.3	95.3

Timeliness In SFY2001, the Department's Cash Assistance timeliness rate decreased to 98.3 percent. The timeliness rate was 98.7 percent in SFY2000.

Cash Assistance Timeliness Rate	SFY2000	SFY2001
	98.7	98.3

Customer Satisfaction According to the Department's Family Assistance Administration, customer satisfaction survey results indicated that for SFY2001, the rate of customer satisfaction increased to 90.4 percent. For the fourth quarter of SFY2001, the customer satisfaction rate was 92 percent. The customer satisfaction rate was 86.7 percent in SFY2000. (Note: These rates represent responses indicating neutral/somewhat/very satisfied.)

Customer Satisfaction Rate	SFY2000	SFY2001
	86.7	90.4

Preventing Fraud and Abuse

In SFY2001, 78 cases were referred for prosecution. This represents a decrease from SFY2000 when 148 cases were referred for prosecution.

Cases Referred for Prosecution	SFY2000	SFY2001
	148	78

The benefit dollar amount referred for prosecution in SFY2001 was \$258,320. This compares to \$614,000 in SFY 2000.

Dollar Amount Referred for Prosecution	SFY2000	SFY2001
	\$614,000	\$258,320

Section VI – TANF-Related Programs and Services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds support a variety of programs and services that meet the four goals of the 1996 federal welfare laws. These activities include families and children in crisis, Tribal initiatives, and strategies to prevent out-of-wedlock births.

Short-Term Crisis Services and Emergency Shelter Services

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to persons who have an emergent basic need that cannot be met immediately by their own income or resources. Funding for the Short-Term Crisis Services is used in three areas: (1) crisis assistance; (2) homeless shelters; and (3) domestic violence shelters. In SFY2001, there were 5,484 applications approved for services for Short-Term Crisis Services. Following are some of the outcomes achieved through this program.

CRISIS ASSISTANCE

Measure	Households Participating SFY2000	Households Participating SFY2001
Utility Assistance Payments	1,981	1,100
Rent/Mortgage Payments	1,940	1,065
Eviction Prevention	3,223	3,233
Special Needs	150	86
Total	7,294	5,484

HOMELESS EMERGENCY SHELTER

Measure	SFY2000	SFY2001
Persons Receiving Shelter Services	24,047	25,324
Households Receiving Prevention Services	5,794*	4,183*

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

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EMERGENCY SHELTER

Measure	Women and Children SFY2000	Women and Children SFY2001
Sheltered in Crisis Shelters	6,783	7,364
Sheltered in Transitional Shelters	1,083	293*
Counseling Hours in Shelter	83,943	55,969

*Data reported for SFY2000 was duplicated; data reported for SFY2001 is unduplicated.

Child Welfare Data

Through March 2001 there were 2,222 substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect in SFY2001, as compared to 4,728 in SFY2000. The number of substantiated reports for SFY2000 and SFY2001 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
SFY2000	32,224	17,526	4,728	27%
SFY2001*	32,926	17,919	2,222	12%

* SFY2001 data is not finalized. The number of reports subject to substantiation is finalized 90 days after the end of the year. The number of substantiated reports are finalized nine months after the end of the year.

Family Builders

The Family Builders 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 SFY2001, the Department served approximately 1,897 families using TANF funds. During this same period, the Department served an additional 881 families using state general funds. In SFY2000, the Department served approximately 499 families with TANF funds, and 2,035 families using state general funds.

Families Served	SFY2000	SFY2001
	2,534	2,778

Homeless Youth Intervention Program

The Homeless Youth Intervention Program provides services to homeless youth who are not served by the state's Child Protective Services Program. The program provides 24-hour crisis services, family reunification, job training and employment assistance, assistance in obtaining shelter, a transitional and independent living program, and any other additional services that the department determines appropriate to meet the needs for the homeless youth to achieve self-sufficiency. The program began receiving referrals in February 2000. The program has received 332 referrals and 303 have been approved for services. Of those 303 approvals, 109 were males and 123 were females.

Permanent Guardian Subsidy

The Permanent Guardian Subsidy Program provides a monthly subsidy to permanent guardians who are non-parent relatives as defined in state statute. During SFY2001, 324 participants received a subsidy. This compares with 85 participants who received a subsidy in SFY2000.

Permanent Guardian Subsidy Participants	SFY2000	SFY2001
	85	324

Lay and Legal Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims

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

During SFY2001, the program provided assistance to 1,436 victims in 156 self-help clinics. Also during SFY2001, 2,903 victims received services from attorneys or a paralegal, and 1,377 victims received services from lay and legal advocates.

Perinatal Services

The Legislature appropriated TANF funds for perinatal services. These services are conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). Non-medical perinatal substance abuse treatment and nurse home visitation services are provided to single women under the age of thirty who are eligible for or who are receiving TANF Cash Assistance. These services provide 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. ADHS has a contract in place with Southwest Human Development (SWHD) to provide the services in eastern Maricopa County and South Phoenix. There were a total of 53 participants in the program as of July 2001.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

Teen birth rates in Arizona continued their downward trend from 1998 to 1999. The teen birth rate per 1000 births in Arizona was 60.2 in 1999. This compares with 62.5 in 1998. The teen birth rate in Arizona declined by 25.4 percent from 1991. 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 age 15-19 in Arizona is still higher than the national average. The chart below 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 slightly more than five percentage points.

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS 15-19 YEARS OF AGE

Births per 1000

	1991	1999	Percent Change 1991-1998
Arizona	80.7	60.2	-25.4%
United States	62.1	49.6	-20.1%

Source: DHHS National Center for Health Statistics

The chart below compares Arizona's non-marital births for the past five years. The percentage of non-marital births increased slightly to 39.3 percent in 2000.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Non-Marital Births	29,157	28,472	29,924	31,272	33,438
Non-Marital Birth Percentage	38.8%	37.7%	38.4%	38.8%	39.3%

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 SFY2001, 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, faith-based, 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.

Tribal Welfare Reform Activities

Arizona Tribal TANF Appropriation In 2001, the Arizona State Legislature continued the annual \$1 million appropriation in TANF funds for Arizona's tribes to "enhance welfare reform activities." The funds are budgeted for SFY2002 and SFY2003. Tribes can use the funds for any program or service that constitutes an allowable expenditure under the federal TANF regulations. The Department has provided these funds to 20 Arizona Native American tribes.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community TANF Program (SRPMIC) 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. SRPMIC is the only Tribe that currently has all of its welfare reform programs, including state-administered programs, in one building 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 The White Mountain Apache Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since April 1998. The tribe operates their Tribal TANF program with Department technical support and assistance.

Navajo Nation TANF Program The Navajo Nation has had an approved Tribal TANF program since October 2000. The tribe plans to take over operation of their tribal TANF program in October 2001. During the one-year transition phase, the Department will provide technical support and assistance.

Hopi Tribal TANF Program The Hopi Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since May 2001. The tribe plans to take over operation of their Tribal TANF program within a year. During the transition phase the Department will provide technical support and assistance.

Other Tribal TANF Programs The Department respects the sovereignty of tribes and supports their efforts to become more autonomous. Other Arizona tribes, such as the Tohono O'odham and San Carlos Apache, have expressed interest in developing 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.

Marriage and Communication Skills

During SFY2001, the Department worked with the legislatively authorized Marriage and Communication Skills Commission to award contracts to 11 organizations to offer marriage and communication skills workshops. The contractors offer the workshops in 11 counties. These community-based organizations will use the funding to provide marriage and communication skills training that includes relationship, communication, and negotiation skills.

The Department is implementing a voucher program that will allow low-income parents to attend the workshops at no cost. The Department is also working on a Marriage Handbook that will be distributed free of charge to marriage license applicants.

Food Distribution

The Association of Arizona Food Banks reported that 122,409,964 pounds of food were distributed in SFY2001. This was a decrease of approximately ten percent from SFY2000 when 135,779,289 pounds of food were distributed. In SFY1999, 111,338,509 pounds of food were distributed. The decrease in SFY2001 is attributed to favorable market conditions, and poor climactic conditions that caused lower crop yields. These factors resulted in fewer donations to food banks. The chart compares the pounds of food distributed in SFY2001 and SFY2000.

Pounds of Food Distributed by Food Banks	SFY2000	SFY2001
	135,779,289	122,409,964

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 pilot operates primarily in the eastern portion of Maricopa County. Below is a chart that summarizes the composition of the Arizona Works caseload and employment placement activity from April 2000 through March 2001.

ARIZONA WORKS

CASELOAD AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT ACTIVITY April 2000 – March 2001

	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
TOTAL TANF CASES	3,059	3,097	3,035	3,088	3,104	3,195	3,153	3,194	3,009	2,922	3,167	3,160
TOTAL CHILD ONLY CASES	1,534	1,546	1,520	1,539	1,531	1,573	1,566	1,587	1,610	1,616	1,643	1,684
TOTAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*	125	103	116	90	104	62	67	16	16	22	43	61
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*	50	62	41	46	64	29	18	12	7	7	37	40

*NOTE: These numbers relate to unsubsidized 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
- Appendix 5 Cash Assistance Caseload Demographics
- Appendix 6 Food Stamps, General Assistance, and Medical Assistance Only Caseload Data
- Appendix 7 Two Year EMPOWER Time Limit Data
- Appendix 8 Cash Assistance Cases with Benefit Cap Children
- Appendix 9 Teen Parents Not on Cash Assistance
- Appendix 10 Cash Assistance Cases - Sanction Data
- Appendix 11 Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

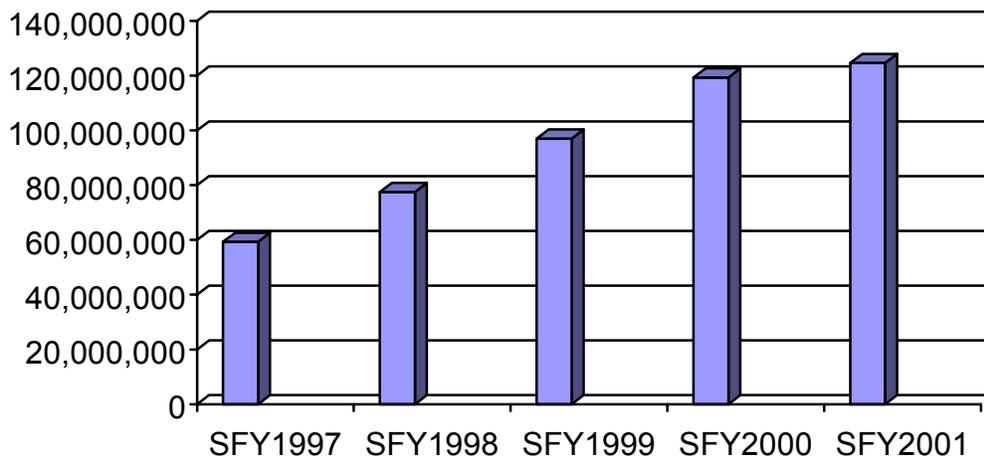
Appendix #1

Transportation Assistance

COUNTY	SFY2001	SFY2000
APACHE	331	254
COCHISE	1,978	1,430
COCONINO	237	186
GILA	996	752
GRAHAM	483	471
GREENLEE	62	63
LA PAZ	199	99
MARICOPA	9,895	6,980
MOHAVE	1,482	915
NAVAJO	1,195	873
PIMA	8,023	4,927
PINAL	1,562	1,439
SANTA CRUZ	612	381
YAVAPAI	773	501
YUMA	1,753	1,566
TOTAL	29,581	20,837

Unduplicated Count

Child Care Program Expenditures



Appendix #3

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART & FEE SCHEDULE (EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001)

Family Size ↓	<i>FEE LEVEL 1 (L1)</i>	<i>FEE LEVEL 2 (L2)</i>	<i>FEE LEVEL 3 (L3)</i>	<i>FEE LEVEL 4 (L4)</i>	<i>FEE LEVEL 5 (L5)</i>	<i>FEE LEVEL 6 (L6)</i>
	INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 609	610 – 716	717 – 967	968 – 1,039	1,040 – 1,110	1,111 – 1,182
2	0 – 823	824 – 968	969 – 1,307	1,308 – 1,404	1,405 – 1,501	1,502 – 1,598
3	0 – 1,037	1,038 – 1,220	1,221 – 1,647	1,648 – 1,769	1,770 – 1,891	1,892 – 2,013
4	0 – 1,251	1,251 – 1,471	1,472 – 1,986	1,987 – 2,133	2,134 – 2,281	2,282 – 2,428
5	0 – 1,465	1,466 – 1,723	1,724 – 2,327	2,328 – 2,499	2,500 – 2,671	2,672 – 2,843
6	0 – 1,679	1,680 – 1,975	1,976 – 2,667	2,668 – 2,864	2,865 – 3,062	3,063 – 3,259
7	0 – 1,893	1,894 – 2,226	2,227 – 3,006	3,007 – 3,228	3,229 – 3,451	3,452 – 3,673
8	0 – 2,107	2,108 – 2,478	2,479 – 3,346	3,347 – 3,594	3,595 – 3,841	3,842 – 4,089
9	0 – 2,321	2,322 – 2,730	2,731 – 3,686	3,687 – 3,959	3,960 – 4,232	4,233 – 4,505
10	0 – 2,534	2,535 – 2,981	2,982 – 4,025	4,026 – 4,323	4,324 – 4,621	4,622 – 4,919
11	0 – 2,749	2,750 – 3,233	3,234 – 4,365	4,366 – 4,688	4,689 – 5,012	5,013 – 5,335
12	0 – 2,963	2,964 – 3,485	3,486 – 4,705	4,706 – 5,054	5,055 – 5,402	5,403 – 5,636**

MINIMUM REQUIRED CO-PAYMENTS

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

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

Families receiving child care assistance based 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 maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

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

AVERAGE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2001

COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	1,947	5,890	\$492,739.42	\$253.08	\$83.66	\$5,912,873
COCHISE	1,171	2,921	\$308,779.58	\$263.69	\$105.71	\$3,705,355
COCONINO	891	2,563	\$233,840.92	\$262.45	\$91.24	\$2,806,091
GILA	796	2,063	\$225,925.00	\$283.83	\$109.51	\$2,711,100
GREENLEE	49	117	\$13,155.33	\$268.48	\$112.44	\$157,864
GRAHAM	430	1,025	\$114,998.58	\$267.44	\$112.19	\$1,379,983
LA PAZ	161	412	\$43,086.17	\$267.62	\$104.58	\$517,034
MARICOPA	16,348	40,438	\$4,570,593.67	\$279.58	\$113.03	\$54,847,124
MOHAVE	1,199	2,926	\$318,073.08	\$265.28	\$108.71	\$3,816,877
NAVAJO	2,282	6,309	\$608,981.58	\$266.86	\$96.53	\$7,307,779
PIMA	6,335	15,975	\$1,724,125.00	\$272.16	\$107.93	\$20,689,500
PINAL	1,698	4,617	\$467,509.08	\$275.33	\$101.26	\$5,610,109
SANTA CRUZ	316	841	\$86,671.42	\$274.28	\$103.06	\$1,040,057
YAVAPAI	630	1,429	\$161,262.67	\$255.97	\$112.85	\$1,935,152
YUMA	1,110	2,866	\$297,095.25	\$267.65	\$103.66	\$3,565,143
TOTAL	35,363	90,392	\$9,666,837	\$4,024	\$1,566	\$116,002,041

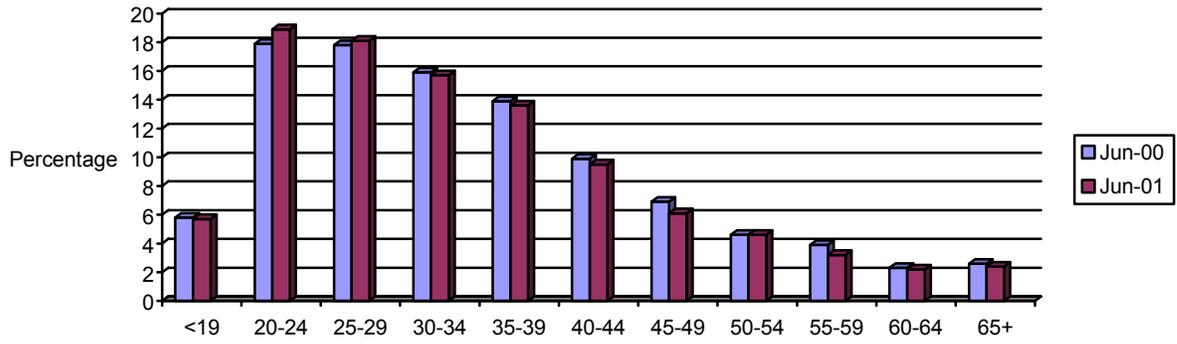
*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments.

AVERAGE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2000

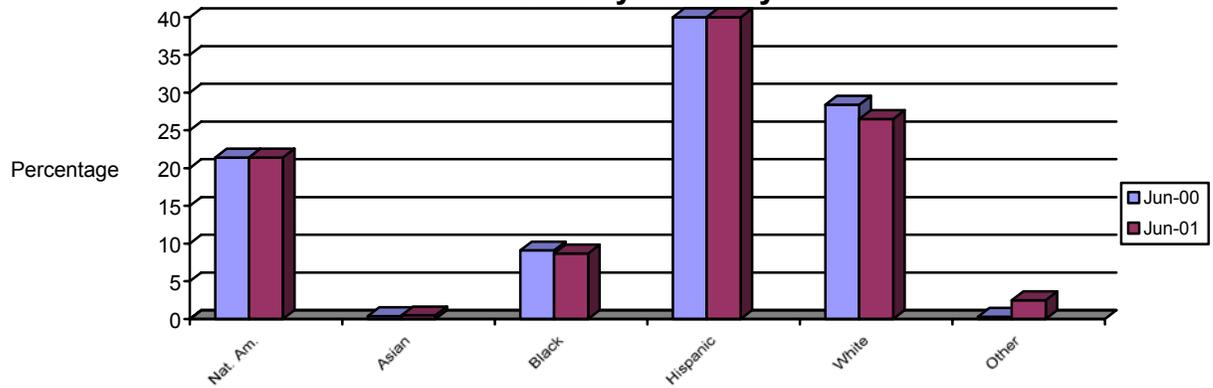
COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	1,911	5,814	\$470,279	\$246.09	\$80.89	\$5,642,345
COCHISE	1,145	2,917	\$294,953	\$257.60	\$101.12	\$3,539,436
COCONINO	838	2,403	\$213,227	\$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	\$570,722	\$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	\$108.86	\$3,287,134
TOTAL	33,573	86,938	\$9,086,847	\$263.76	\$101.21	\$109,042,175

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

Distribution of TANF Cases by Age of Head of Household



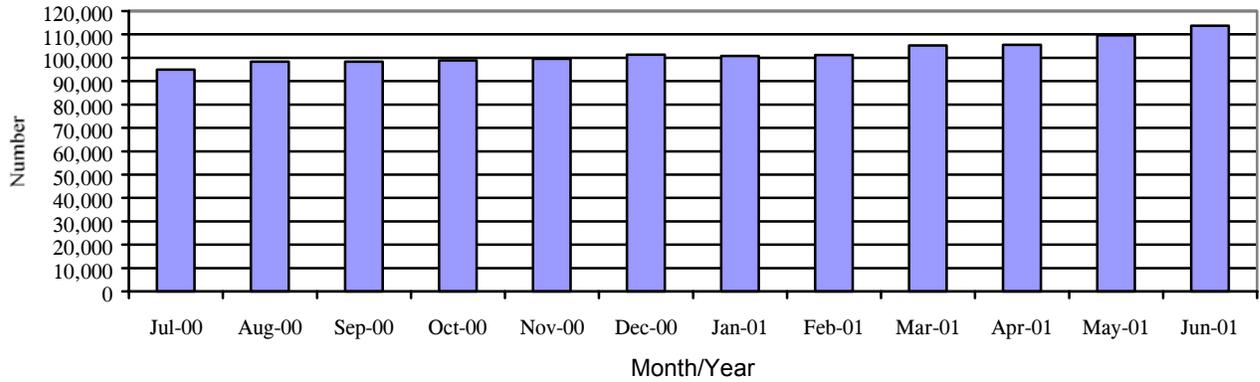
TANF Cases by Ethnicity



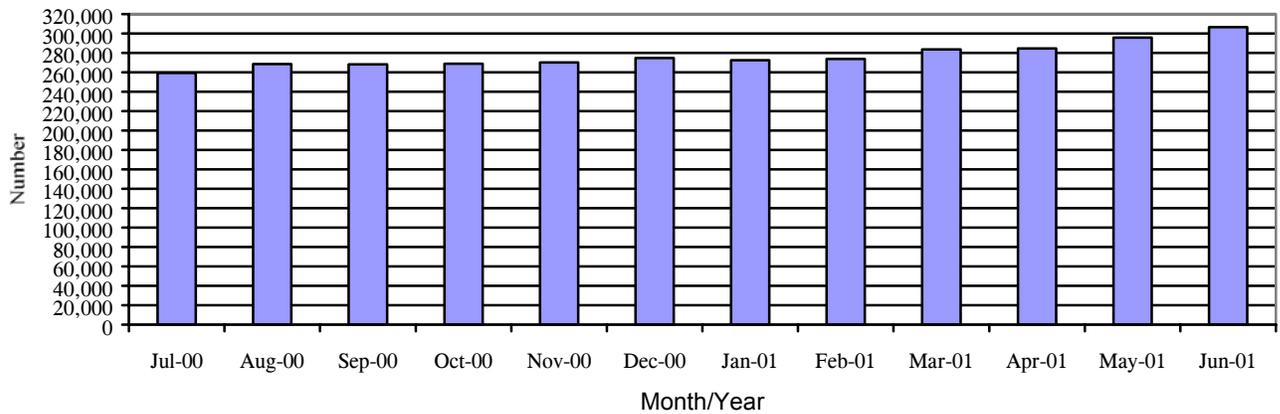
Appendix #6

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

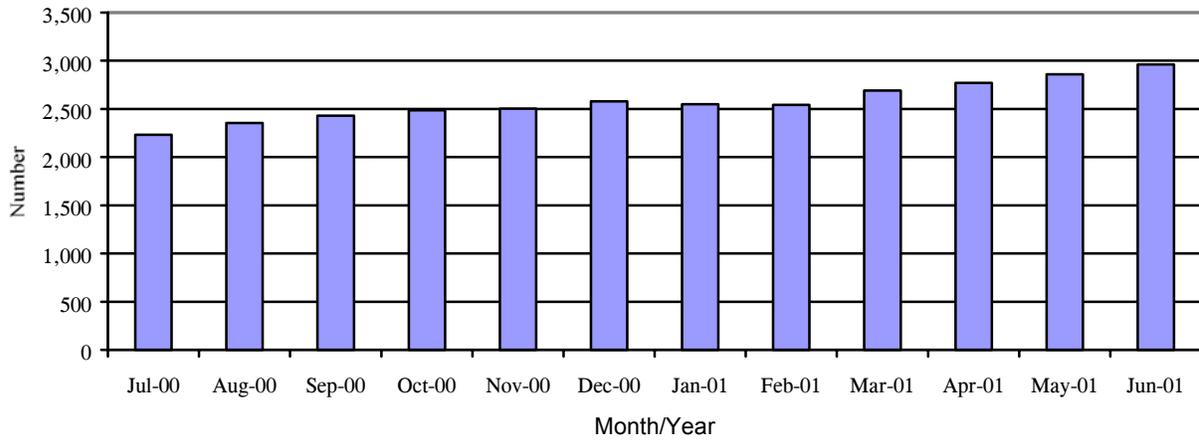
Food Stamp Cases



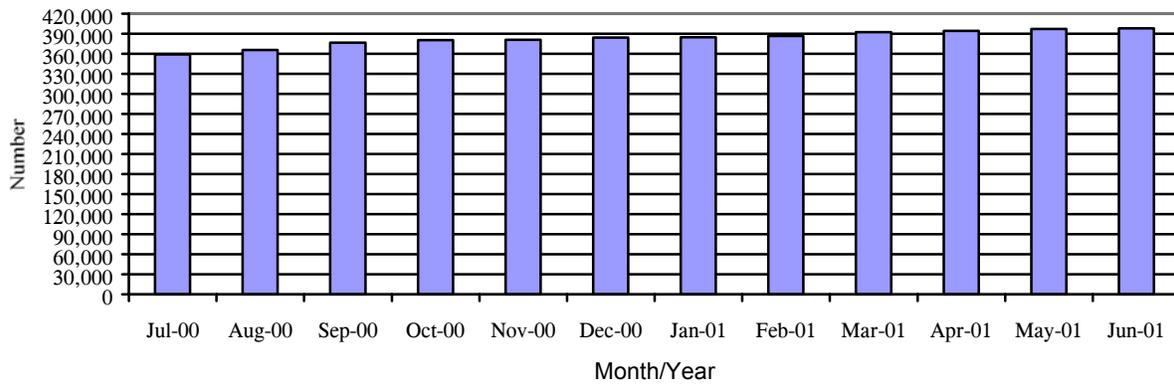
Food Stamp Recipients



General Assistance Cases



Medical Assistance Only Cases



**TWO-YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT - SFY2001**

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	14
COCHISE	5	7	5	3	6	2	3	5	3	4	2	4	49
COCONINO	6	2	8	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	24
GILA	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	13
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAHAM	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	10
LA PAZ	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
MARICOPA	58	56	58	31	35	38	17	31	19	37	31	41	452
MOHAVE	5	3	6	1	1	2	6	5	3	1	1	3	37
NAVAJO	3	5	8	1	2	2	2	4	2	0	2	2	33
PIMA	26	23	27	27	20	14	16	19	20	12	12	18	234
PINAL	11	4	15	7	4	8	3	12	5	7	3	5	84
SANTA CRUZ	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	4	0	17
YAVAPAI	3	4	2	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	3	20
YUMA	8	8	6	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	1	0	46
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	132	121	140	79	80	71	56	90	64	72	58	79	1,042

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

COUNTY	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	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
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	200	148	178	159	188	167	157	142	146	122	113	141	1,861

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2001

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	353	368	369	387	219	48	49	40	41	36	37	36	1,983
COCHISE	173	179	187	191	194	206	215	217	229	229	232	221	2,473
COCONINO	142	147	157	165	125	76	48	41	40	32	33	33	1,039
GILA	99	104	101	105	106	106	124	129	132	134	130	130	1,400
GREENLEE	7	5	3	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	40
GRAHAM	50	55	50	45	49	52	58	57	51	50	52	52	621
LA PAZ	16	14	15	18	19	22	22	22	20	20	20	19	227
MARICOPA	2,164	2,223	2,311	2,331	2,343	2,380	2,425	2,469	2,525	2,542	2,576	2,607	28,896
MOHAVE	94	90	99	111	109	106	112	116	130	121	124	122	1,334
NAVAJO	229	251	256	263	178	86	80	81	78	82	77	81	1,742
PIMA	800	866	876	891	906	921	908	943	973	950	988	965	10,987
PINAL	289	292	294	293	325	331	329	330	339	306	328	331	3,787
SANTA CRUZ	33	34	38	46	49	49	51	48	47	47	52	55	549
YAVAPAI	45	45	43	50	52	51	51	60	55	52	49	39	592
YUMA	126	127	137	149	139	147	147	161	146	139	147	166	1,731
OTHER	6	7	5	6	1	4	3	4	2	0	5	6	49
TOTAL	4,626	4,807	4,941	5,054	4,819	4,588	4,625	4,720	4,809	4,741	4,853	4,867	57,450

Note: Duplicate count

Appendix #8

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2000

COUNTY	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	TOTAL
APACHE	334	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	1,796	1,791	1,770	1,769	1,759	1,739	1,713	1,663	1,715	1,717	1,733	1,769	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
TOTAL	3,718	3,747	3,765	3,820	3,830	3,783	3,776	3,716	3,795	3,781	3,787	3,850	45,368

Note: Duplicate count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ON CASH ASSISTANCE - SFY2001

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	11
COCHISE	3	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	5	31
COCONINO	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
GILA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	13
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	12
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARICOPA	26	29	26	26	24	24	25	29	25	21	22	26	303
MOHAVE	2	3	2	1	4	5	6	9	8	6	3	1	50
NAVAJO	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
PIMA	12	19	17	19	15	26	24	27	14	9	6	7	195
PINAL	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	30
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
YAVAPAI	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	25
YUMA	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	59	65	58	57	53	63	65	80	55	47	46	51	699

Note: Duplicate Count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ON CASH ASSISTANCE - SFY2000

COUNTY	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	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
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	45	46	52	63	45	41	35	39	37	46	44	58	551

Note: Duplicate Count

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2001**

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	1	3	3	6	9	2	4	3	4	6	21	13	75
COCHISE	26	24	16	15	5	3	12	5	9	6	2	3	126
COCONINO	4	2	7	5	0	5	5	11	7	6	1	7	60
GILA	13	7	2	4	1	2	5	3	6	7	10	7	67
GREENLEE	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
GRAHAM	1	3	2	2	1	0	5	4	6	3	3	1	31
LA PAZ	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	17
MARICOPA	277	291	237	207	171	127	168	157	156	198	171	179	2,339
MOHAVE	34	37	17	46	15	10	12	12	13	8	7	12	223
NAVAJO	13	13	8	5	2	5	8	6	8	6	13	15	102
PIMA	119	91	91	137	42	38	55	69	62	86	61	125	976
PINAL	37	20	28	39	20	12	17	32	15	11	12	19	262
SANTA CRUZ	9	3	0	1	1	4	2	1	10	2	0	1	34
YAVAPAI	23	16	20	20	19	12	14	20	13	20	12	17	206
YUMA	18	11	21	5	4	1	2	5	3	2	7	1	80
OTHER	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	582	527	458	495	290	222	309	331	313	362	321	400	4,610

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2000**

COUNTY	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	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
TOTAL	580	588	505	475	473	709	577	673	507	747	586	639	7,059

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2001**

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	4	1	1	0	3	5	0	3	0	2	7	15	41
COCHISE	25	18	16	12	9	4	4	5	6	5	4	1	109
COCONINO	5	2	1	3	3	0	2	3	8	3	2	1	33
GILA	5	6	2	3	2	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	39
GREENLEE	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
GRAHAM	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	2	2	28
LA PAZ	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
MARICOPA	231	220	197	169	154	113	77	111	105	101	120	87	1,685
MOHAVE	12	20	21	15	26	9	6	10	11	5	5	7	147
NAVAJO	11	10	18	9	8	3	6	10	2	5	3	6	91
PIMA	91	88	54	74	94	40	31	45	53	48	34	44	696
PINAL	28	34	16	28	23	11	9	17	24	6	8	11	215
SANTA CRUZ	5	7	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	1	1	26
YAVAPAI	8	14	14	14	14	8	5	6	11	11	8	7	120
YUMA	8	9	9	14	6	3	1	1	2	3	1	5	62
OTHER	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	443	437	356	348	345	197	151	219	229	199	198	191	3,313

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2000**

COUNTY	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	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
TOTAL	443	443	415	383	374	384	537	463	453	417	528	461	5,301

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS*
SFY2001**

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	3	2	2	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	4	6	27
COCHISE	14	29	18	15	7	6	9	3	8	8	6	3	126
COCONINO	3	3	4	1	4	2	1	0	1	4	1	3	27
GILA	12	4	3	4	2	3	0	2	1	3	8	4	46
GREENLEE	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	14
GRAHAM	12	7	7	6	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	40
LA PAZ	6	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	6	24
MARICOPA	264	240	189	176	163	112	121	95	122	129	115	124	1,850
MOHAVE	34	21	23	22	18	22	14	11	19	19	13	8	224
NAVAJO	11	26	10	9	9	8	3	10	8	8	10	8	120
PIMA	104	87	83	87	61	68	59	45	50	67	47	70	828
PINAL	30	31	28	25	21	24	22	20	16	32	14	18	281
SANTA CRUZ	6	5	7	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	26
YAVAPAI	13	7	11	12	9	14	6	9	5	7	11	15	119
YUMA	20	18	21	14	17	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	121
OTHER	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	535	488	410	376	313	270	246	205	241	283	239	272	3,878

*First month of ineligibility

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

COUNTY	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	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
TOTAL	464	484	475	446	450	513	465	644	471	568	507	648	6,135

*First month of ineligibility

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

COCHISE AND SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES

Child and Family Resources. Target population: Youth in grades 4 through 12. Child and Family Resources, Inc. in collaboration with Cochise County School Districts located in Sierra Vista, Palominas, Tombstone, Fort Hauchuca, Hauchuca City, 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 will provide abstinence-only education to approximately 5,000 children age 10 through 18. The program will use the *Managing Pressures* and *Sex Can Wait* curriculum. Parents and the community will be educated through presentations prior to each cycle of instruction as well as ensuring that parents can see the curriculum at the school offices. The contractor held a county-wide creative contest for written and art entries related to abstinence and received approximately 200 entries.

COCONINO COUNTY

Northern Arizona University. Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 9. The program is being provided at Flagstaff Junior High School and Mt. Elden Middle School with support from faculty, administration, and parents. During the third year of the program, the A.C. Green *I've Got the Power* curriculum materials will continue to be used. The 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 graduate and undergraduate 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

Target population: Native American children ages 11 through 19, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth. The contract, awarded to the United States Public Health Services, Indian Health Services, and Tuba City Medical Center, began on August 1, 1999. During the first 60 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 Abstinence-Only Education Program uses the *Sex Can Wait* 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

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, youth workers and adults committed to youth, and 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 Education 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, 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 *Managing Pressures* 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 community-based portion of the program includes educational seminars for parents of children participating in the *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* curriculum, training adult coaches to mentor the high school students who teach *Managing Pressures Before Marriage*, and seminars/brown bag lunch classes that are open to the public.

GRAHAM COUNTY - See Pima County; Pima Youth Partnership subcontract.

GREENLEE COUNTY - See Pima County; Pima Youth Partnership subcontract.

LA PAZ COUNTY - See Mohave County; Westcare contractor expanded into La Paz County on July 1, 2000.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Passion and Principle of Arizona, Inc. (PPAZ)

Target Population: Youth in grades 7 through 12. PPAZ is a nonprofit organization that has provided the Abstinence Only Education Program 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 roughly 110 classes per year impacting more than 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 its own *Abstinence Only* curriculum, which is effective in the communities that it serves. The curriculum is supplemented by personal life sharing from the trainers regarding their commitment to abstinence until marriage or secondary virginity. The curriculum seeks to help students make a personal choice to apply abstinence until marriage to their own life. Students are encouraged to think rationally, and there is an emphasis that "sex does not just happen". It also focuses on the risks of premarital sex, setting limits with regards to physical affection, and refusal skills.

Mercy Healthcare Arizona

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 8, and teachers in participating schools. Arizona St. Joseph's Hospital in collaboration with the A.C. Green Youth Foundation, provides Abstinence-Only Education Program in 23 schools 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 Education Program curriculum and related topics is provided to students in grades 6 through 8, to teachers, appropriate school faculty, and persons in the community. In addition to classes, teacher and parent training, 15 of the 23 schools have 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 Youth Foundation and the members participate in field trips, community service projects, fund raising, and arts and crafts projects. Each year an A.C. Green 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 district since 1998. The message is being embraced by students, faculty, and the community.

Mountain Park Health Center

Target Population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. Central Abstinence Until Marriage Initiative, set forth by coalition members representing health care, recreation, behavioral health, and education, provides programming designed to promote abstinence as the only certain way to avoid pregnancy and decrease health risks associated with premarital sex.

To counter the media images of "Just Do It" and daily images of premarital sex on television, the South Phoenix Abstinence Only Initiative is committed to developing and implementing creative and innovative strategies that 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, presents the *Sex Can Wait* and *Wait Training* 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 and Northern Arizona (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. Six curricula are offered : *Facing Reality*, *Choosing the Best*, *Choosing The Best Life*, *Managing Pressures Before Marriage*, *Wait Training*, 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

Target Population: Adults ages 20 through 45 in high-risk groups. In a joint initiative sponsored by ASU Community Health Services Clinics and the Salvation Army, Abstinence-Only Education Program is being implemented at a Salvation Army Drug and Alcohol Recovery Center in Phoenix. The Program is also being offered at the East Valley Transitional Training and Living Center in Mesa. The target population for this jointly sponsored program is approximately 200 men and women. Weekly classes entitled Healthy Relationships are presented one hour per week for eight weeks during the year. Salvation Army and other agency staff also are offered five-hour training workshops. Staff and resident involvement is encouraged. ASU has modified the existing *FACTS* abstinence-only curriculum to make it more age appropriate for this target population. Two nurse practitioners teach the weekly classes during the contract year. These classes are repeated six times during the year. Residents are tracked for one year following participation.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Westcare Arizona

Target population: High-risk youth and their parents, youth workers and adults committed to high risk youth, and youth ages 10 through 17. Westcare Arizona, a nonprofit agency located in Mohave County, was awarded a contract on March 15, 1999. The contractor provides services to youth, 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 keeping the pulse of the community for the issue of abstinence-only education.

Westcare began its program working 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. The program has expanded to provide services in the schools in both Mohave and LaPaz Counties. The contractor also has provided services to the Colorado River Indian Tribes. *Managing Pressures* and *Wait Training* are the two curriculums 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

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth. The Abstinence-Only Project (AOP) is a consortium of northeastern Arizona educational and community-based organizations under the direction of a private sector psychology practice venture entitled Arizona Psychology Associates (APS). The partnership includes area schools in Winslow and Holbrook and the support of county and city governments as well as local businesses. The objectives of AOP are directed toward children and young adults in 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 *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* for grades 5 and 6, A.C. Green *I've Got The Power* for grades 7 and 8, and the *FACTS* and *Wait Training* curricula 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.

PIMA COUNTY

Pima Prevention Partnership (PPP)

Target population: Youth in grades 4 through 12, parents, high-risk children of all ages, and adults ages 20 through 45. PPP, in conjunction with subcontractor Luz Social Services, Inc., and Stork's Nest, are providing abstinence education programs to various target groups in the Tucson area. The targeted populations for Luz Social Services are male and female youth ages 10 to 19 in grades 4 through 12 and their parents. The target area is focused on the southside of Tucson and is primarily a Hispanic, Spanish-speaking population. Stork's Nest targets youth in grades 4 through 12 and unmarried adults ages 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.

PPP has subcontracted with several individual instructors to provide services to parents of youth in grades 5 through 12, middle school youth in grades 6 through 8, high school youth in grades 9 through 12, young adults and adults. The target areas are those areas of Tucson that are not currently receiving service through another provider. A wide range of curriculum are being used to meet the needs of the wide target population. *Managing Pressures*, *Wait Training*, and *A.C. Green I've got the Power* are the primary curriculums that are currently being used.

PPP is reviewing other curriculum to integrate into the program at the different grade levels. PPP has developed an after school program for youth interested in promoting the abstinence message.

Child and Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson)

Target population: Youth in grades 7 through 8 and their parents. *Girl Talk* and *Guy Talk (GT)* programs emphasize abstinence-only education within a broader prevention context. The 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 both in school and after school during the school year. Program service is also provided at the Child and Family Teen Parenting program. The educators for the program, who receive extensive training from the author of the curriculum, are students at the University of Arizona.

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP)

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth of all ages. The goal of PYP is to facilitate the development of abstinence education programs for Pima County rural communities. These communities are Marana, Catalina, the Pasqua Yacqui Tribe, and the Tohono O'odham Nation. Curriculum offered includes *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* for grades 5 through 8, and *Wait Training* for grades 9 through 12, and *Plain Talk for Parents*. Programs are provided to high-risk youth at the Catalina Mountain Boys School, a detention center for boys up to age 18. Native American youth are reached on the Tohono O'odham Nation in the San Simon School and the Santa Rosa Boarding Schools. Services are also provided at residential group homes in the rural areas. PYP temporarily provided services for six months from December 1, 2000 to May 31, 2001 in Graham and Greenlee Counties through a subcontract with South Eastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services (SEABHS) to abstinence education to grades 7 through 12 reaching an estimated 160 youth. This may continue if additional funds become available.

PINAL COUNTY

Pinal County Health Department

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. The Pinal County Health Department in a collaboration with the Pinal County cities of Apache Junction, Coolidge, Florence, Superior, and Maricopa and the local schools, provide 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 club for grades 5 through 8, and (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)

Target population: Youth in grades 4 through 12, parents; youth workers and adults committed to youth, and high-risk children of all ages. Abstinence education in Yavapai County is a separate component of the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program (TAPP), a community coalition in central Yavapai County. The lead agency is Catholic Social Services with other collaborators being the Yavapai County Health Department, West Yavapai Guidance Clinic, Yavapai Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Prescott Unified School District. Abstinence education expanded throughout the county providing services to the Verde Valley and central Yavapai County.

In the past, the focus has been primarily on the Prescott area, which varies culturally from the Verde Valley. 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. Eight curricula will be offered: *Facing Reality*, *Choosing the Best*, and *FACTS* (grades 7 through 9), *Managing Pressure Before Marriage* (grades 4 through 6), *Wait Training* and *Choosing The Best Life* (grades 9 through 12), *Plain Talk for Parents*, and *Baby Think it Over*. Computerized dolls were purchased to use with the *Guys and Dolls* curriculum. A Catholic Social Services subcontractor, Humboldt Unified School District, is providing additional services in the middle schools; and a Creative Writing Seminar for teens and adults is provided to the high-risk populations. The program also collaborates with other local agencies to present the Teen Maze project in the local high schools.

YUMA COUNTY

Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12; parents, youth workers and adults committed to youth, and 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 program utilizes trained teen peer educators to assist in teaching *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* to preteens. It also offers the *Wait Training* curricula for grades 9 through 12. The program also sponsors an after school AB-TAB Club that includes community service activities. The program collaborates with the Yuma County Nurturing Families Coalition to present the Teen Maze project and other community activities. 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.

ADHS Abstinence Only Education Program

2000/2001 Accomplishments

Local Projects

The program renewed 17 contracts to local projects in July 2000, for the third 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 October 2000 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, a creative contest, and conferences. Several of the projects provided educational services to 4th through 6th grade students in settings where no services had previously been provided. With input from concerned parents and educators, one contractor developed a 12 minute video entitled "The Talk", in an effort to provide helpful information for parents on how to talk to their kids about abstinence.

A Parent/Youth Advisory Committee was convened for a second year 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 FY02. The committee will meet as needed to review RFP proposals, plan a 2002 youth/adult abstinence conference in Southern Arizona, review media storyboards and provide input to ADHS staff regarding program goals and objectives.

During the third year of programming, a total of 22,712 participants received at least one or more abstinence only education sessions. Of this number served in the third year, a total of 16,353 students (72 percent), attended all the program sessions. The majority of those participants were in 6th through 9th grade, with an average age of 14 years old. Approximately 42 percent of the students were Hispanic, 36 percent White, 6 percent Native American and the remaining percentage African American, Asian and other minorities. The majority (86 percent) of the programming occurred in 134 schools throughout the state during school hours.

During the third year, many contractors continued their participation in a local coalition, as required. Maricopa County abstinence-only education program contractors persisted in the development of their own coalition in their county to assist with outreach, contract matching requirements, and support with abstinence education activities. Pima County contractors continued to meet on a much more informal basis as necessary to assist in exhibits and special events.

Media Campaign

A contract was renewed with Cooley Advertising and Public Relations to provide media services for the third year of the program. The statewide media campaign continued to gain momentum during FY01 with the launching of fourteen new television spots targeting the pre-teen and teen audience. Many of the new spots focused on the positive aspects of being abstinent and were taken from the ten-minute video produced in FY00. These spots were developed in English and Spanish and ran on cable and major television networks throughout the state. Two of the television spots, “Put A Lock On It” and “Parent Ideas”, won media awards from several organizations.

Four 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, which incorporated the “Promise Yourself Sex Can Wait” positive abstinence until marriage message. Theater slide ads, billboards, and bus bench ads were also placed in various locations. The graffiti art created in FY00 and placed in high-risk communities showed continually without being tagged. The web site at www.sexcanwait.com was updated. A creative contest was held again for the second year with participants from the abstinence education programs submitting writings or drawings that illustrated the abstinence until marriage message.

A twelve-month calendar was created using the artwork and writings of the students and distributed to contractors and other interested agencies. Posters, bookmarks, and abstinence pledge cards were also created. The Program had an educational booth at the Annual School Health Nurses Seminar in July 2001; the Governor’s Celebration in January 2001; and at the Adolescent Health Care Conference in March 2001. 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 third year of the program. The pre- and post-survey tools were revised and the survey process was refined. The second year evaluation report was approved and distributed. The third year draft annual evaluation report, including the data collected for each project, has been prepared and is awaiting final printing. Results from the third year evaluation indicate that students and parents who participated in a workshop about abstinence expressed high satisfaction. On average, adults and teens say that due to the program, they feel somewhat more knowledgeable about sexuality, somewhat more in control of their behavior and decisions about sex, and have more clarity about their attitudes and values about sex. Teens showed an average change in the positive direction in their intentions to abstain from sexual behavior after the program.

Meetings/Conferences/Site Visits

Throughout 2000 and 2001, 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, adolescent development and trends, outreach to minority youth including the African American and Asian Cultures, and child and sexual abuse identification and reporting. A successful teen/adult conference was held in March 2001, which was attended by 270 people. The program was successful in completing 17 site visits between December 2000 and June 2001. 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. The Arizona Department of Health Services Office of Auditing, conducted compliance audits of all abstinence contractors during FY01. A draft report was provided listing few contractor and internal findings that are being corrected.

Coordination with Other State Agencies

The program coordinated with the Department of Education to provide curriculum training for educators in June 2001. The program continued to provide abstinence materials to the Department of Economic Security (DES) Family Preservation Unit and Foster Care programs during FY01. Abstinence program educational and promotional materials were provided to DES staff to assist in their training throughout the state. The program coordinated with the Governor's Community Policy Office to sponsor character education training sessions throughout the state for teachers and abstinence educators.



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