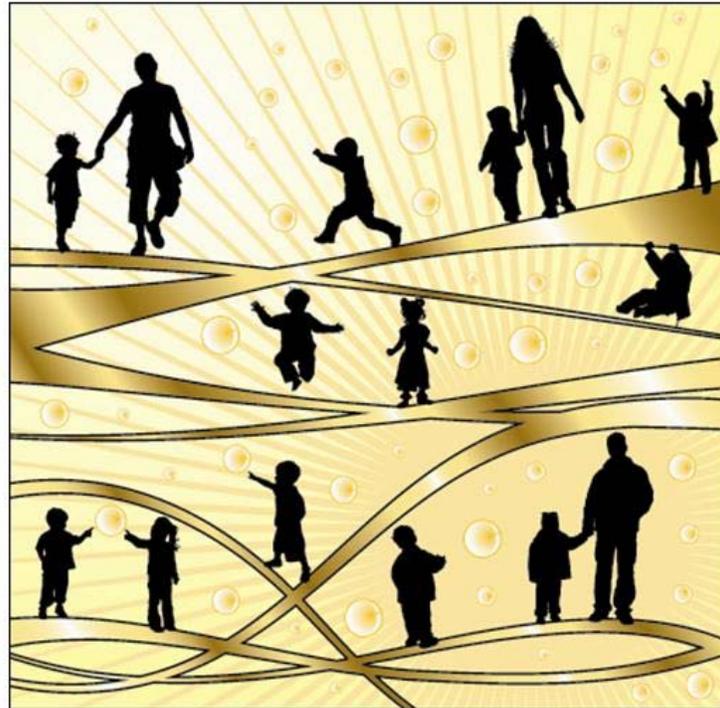


Arizona

Department of Economic Security

Welfare Reform Report SFY 2007



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



Janet Napolitano, Governor
Tracy L. Wareing, Director

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Executive Summary

Purpose

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

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

The Arizona Department of Economic Security's Welfare Reform Report for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2007 highlights successes and accomplishments of the State's welfare programs. The report provides data comparing outcomes for SFY 2007 and SFY 2006.

Improving Outcomes for Children and Families

Welfare reform is about improving outcomes for families and children. The ultimate goal of welfare reform is to maintain and strengthen family life through temporary supports and access to services that support family success. This is not the work of any single program or agency. As part of its own "reforms," the Department continued to build and strengthen relationships among agency staff, individuals, children and families, community providers, and other key government, faith-based and non-profit partners in SFY 2007. Service integration efforts became firmly entrenched as the Department worked in partnership with the people being served and with other public agencies, private providers, advocates, communities and others to meet the Department's mission to promote the safety, well-being, and self-sufficiency of children, adults, and families. Sustainability and spread of asset and strength-based strategies in accompaniment of measurable outcomes is a primary objective of the Department in the coming year.

Family Connections teams are a key strategy of the Department's objective to improve the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families. As of June 30, 2007, 10 multidisciplinary Family Connections teams were operating in Maricopa and Pima counties. These teams help families navigate and access services from community providers.

The Department continued the Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC) on Service Integration processes to achieve quality improvement by partnering with family and community members in the design, testing, and implementation of rapid, small tests of change to improve family outcomes. Arizona's BSC involves 20 statewide community teams. By December 2007, the 20 teams will share their expertise with the Department and local communities leading to improved outcomes for Arizona families.

Cash Assistance Program

The Cash Assistance Program provided temporary benefits and supportive services to Arizona families. The Cash Assistance caseload continued to decrease during SFY 2007. The caseload dropped by 7.6 percent during the year. In June 2007, there were 36,042 Cash Assistance cases compared to 38,989 in June 2006. The number of adult Cash Assistance cases decreased by approximately 12 percent. The decline in the adult caseload reflects the Department's success at placing individuals in work that leads to self-sufficiency and the strength of the economy. As a result of the decrease in the adult Cash Assistance caseload, child-only cases now comprise more than 48 percent of the caseload. The average length of stay on Cash Assistance for adult cases decreased from 10.6 months to 10.4 months in SFY 2007. The Department applied sanctions to participants that did not comply with program requirements. In SFY 2007, 2,969 Cash Assistance cases were closed for noncompliance.

Welfare to Work

During SFY 2007, the Department continued to achieve success at finding employment opportunities for Cash Assistance recipients. These efforts helped families attain self-sufficiency and contributed to a reduction in the Cash Assistance caseload. The Department continued to reduce the time between authorization of Cash Assistance and program contact for employment-focused activity. During SFY 2007, the Jobs Program and its contractors served 42,405 Cash Assistance recipients, and placed 25,331 participants in work activities. In SFY 2007, the Department completed the procurement to privatize the case management and employment services for TANF Cash Assistance recipients. The Department helped find 16,780 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY 2007. The average hourly wage at placement was \$8.68, an increase of six percent over the average hourly rate in SFY 2006. The Department once again met the federal work participation rate requirements.

Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

The Department provides supportive services such as transportation, child care, medical assistance, services for victims of domestic violence, and education and training programs to

help participants obtain and advance in employment. The Department provided work-related transportation assistance to 14,171 participants during SFY 2007. Shelter/utility assistance was provided to 1,263 participants. The Department offered education and training, and job readiness services to help participants achieve self-sufficiency. Transitional Medical Services were provided to an average of 45,180 individuals each month in SFY 2007 to help them make a successful transition from welfare to work.

Child Care

The Department provides child care assistance to families receiving Cash Assistance who participate in work activities, low income working families, children involved with Child Protective Services, and to families who leave Cash Assistance for work. There were 52,591 children authorized for child care as of July 2007. The number of children authorized to receive Transitional Child Care (TCC) decreased by 10.3 percent to 9,630 in July 2007. The TCC caseload decreased because the Cash Assistance caseload decreased and many former Cash Assistance recipients did not request the TCC that they would have been eligible to receive. The Department continued to take steps to increase the supply of child care providers. These include providing entry-level training for individuals interested in the field of child care, recruiting providers, and assisting families in finding care. The Department worked in partnership with community-based organizations to improve the quality of child care in Arizona.

Child Welfare Programs

The Legislature appropriates TANF funds to support several child welfare programs that help ensure the safety of Arizona's children. These programs include comprehensive in-home services, interventions to reduce or eliminate substance abuse, services for pregnant women and families of newborns, and subsidized guardianship. In-home children's services provide social services to safely stabilize family life and preserve the family unit. The monthly average number of families that received in-home children's services in SFY 2007 was 5,184 compared to 4,856 in SFY 2006.

The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program provides substance abuse interventions through contracted providers in outpatient and residential settings. Nearly 5,100 individuals were referred in SFY 2007 for screenings or assessments for substance abuse treatment, an eight percent increase over the previous year. Healthy Families Arizona is a community-based multidisciplinary program that provides services to pregnant women and families of newborns. The program served 5,729 families in SFY 2007, which was 18.3 percent of eligible new births. Subsidized guardianship provides a monthly partial reimbursement to caretakers appointed as permanent guardians of children in the care, custody, and control of the Department. The number of children who received a guardianship subsidy in SFY 2007 was 1,967, a 16.4 percent increase over SFY 2006.

TANF-Related Programs and Services

TANF funds support a variety of programs that meet the goals of the 1996 federal welfare reform law as amended by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. The Short-Term Crisis Services Program provided crisis assistance and case management services to prevent eviction or mortgage foreclosure and utility shut offs, and assistance to help low-income families obtain or maintain employment. There were 3,390 households that received Crisis Assistance in SFY 2007, and Homeless Emergency Shelter Services were provided to 15,217 individuals. The Department also provided services for victims of domestic violence, including lay-legal advocacy services that assist victims and their children to become safe and self-sufficient. The Department contracted with four organizations that conducted 79 marriage and communication skills workshops during SFY 2007.

Section I – Improving Outcomes for Children and Families

Welfare reform is about improving outcomes for families and children. The ultimate goal of welfare reform is to maintain and strengthen family life through temporary supports and access to services that support family success. This is not the work of any single program or agency. To accomplish this, the Department has continued to build and strengthen relationships among agency staff, individuals, children and families we serve, with community providers, and with other key government, faith-based and non-profit partners. These relationships are a key ingredient in reducing poverty and family violence and advancing the goals of the Department: to strengthen individuals and families, increase their self-sufficiency, and develop the capacity of communities. Service integration continues to be an instrumental engine driving policies and practices to the desired outcomes of improving the safety, well-being, and self-sufficiency of children, adults, and families. Embedding these concepts and practices into our daily work is the way we do business.

Service Integration

Service integration fosters and is enhanced by personal and professional connections among staff and many partners. The result is a service delivery system that becomes a network of formal (contracted) and informal (personal) links that create a system in which the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Sustainability and further spread of these asset- and strengths-based strategies, resulting in measurable outcomes, will be the primary objective of our agency in the year to come. Several strategies emphasizing these approaches and intentions are shared below.

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

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

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

Community partners bring a wealth of knowledge and resources that, when embraced, enhance and expand opportunities for mutual customers. It is critical that these partnerships continue to be developed at a grassroots level to ensure that the true needs of the community are met. These partnerships are exemplified by Community Network Teams and business continuity planning teams, both of which are comprised of Department personnel and external community partners.

Family Connections

Family Connections teams, implemented in FY 2005, continue to be a key strategy in service integration. Family Connections teams focus on families at risk of entering the child welfare system or who are facing homelessness or a domestic violence situation, and who might benefit from intensive wraparound services.

The purpose of Family Connections is to engage families involved in TANF Cash Assistance and at risk of involvement in the child welfare system in comprehensive integrated services with the goal of assisting families in achieving self-sufficiency, safety, and overall well-being.

Assessment of the family includes an initial screening and use of a Self-Sufficiency Matrix that has been tested for validity and reliability, which is administered following a discovery meeting, at quarterly intervals, and at exit. Areas of significance include income, housing status, education, health care, substance abuse, mental health, community involvement, safety, and parenting skills. Evaluation of the impacts and utilization of this assessment tool are ongoing and increase in usefulness as participants in these teams increase.

As of June 30, 2007, ten multidisciplinary Family Connections teams were operating in Arizona within Maricopa and Pima counties. The teams include child welfare specialists, economic assistance TANF specialists, and employment specialists. They receive referrals from a variety of sources including family court, schools, Adult Protective Services, homeless and domestic violence shelters, the public health system, and other Department programs. Team members work with and on behalf of families to navigate and access services from a wide variety of community providers.

Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC) on Service Integration

In January 2006, the Department embarked on a path to improve the self-sufficiency, safety, and well-being for Arizona's most vulnerable families in local communities through the use of a Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC) on Service Integration. This continuous quality improvement process relies on partnering with family and community members in the design, testing, and implementation of rapid, small tests of change and practices to improve family outcomes.

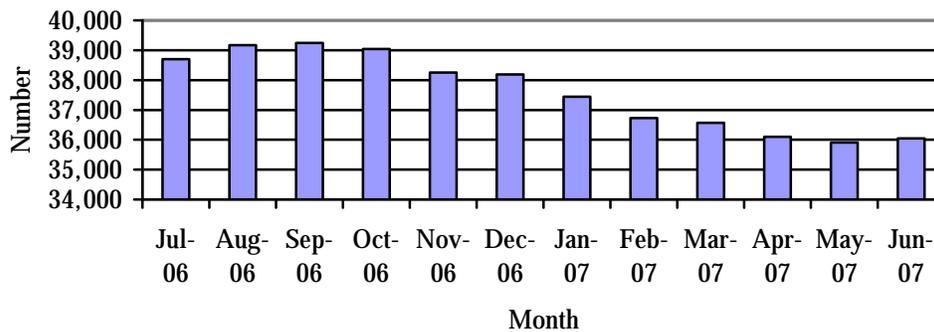
The BSC furthers the philosophy of service integration at local levels. More importantly, however, it teaches leadership and networking skills not only to Department staff, but also to families and communities. These skills are a key to breaking the cycle of poverty.

Section II – Cash Assistance Program

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

Arizona’s Cash Assistance caseload continued to decrease during SFY 2007. The Department’s success at placing adult recipients into employment contributed to the decline. In June 2007, there were 36,042 Cash Assistance cases compared with 38,989 cases in June 2006. This represents a caseload decrease of approximately 7.6 percent during SFY 2007. The Cash Assistance caseload began decreasing in January 2004 after reaching a high of 53,145 cases in December 2003. Please refer to Appendix 1 for a detailed breakdown of the changes in the Cash Assistance caseload for each of Arizona’s counties during the past two years. The chart below shows the combined Cash Assistance caseload for each month during SFY 2007.

Cash Assistance Cases



In June 2007, there were 556 two-parent cases for Cash Assistance. In comparison, there were 560 two-parent cases in June 2006. The number of adult Cash Assistance cases continued to decrease during SFY 2007. There were 18,088 adult Cash Assistance cases in June 2007 compared with 20,580 in June 2006. This represents a decrease of approximately 12 percent during SFY 2007. This decline in the adult caseload reflects the Department’s success at placing individuals in jobs that lead to self-sufficiency. The Department’s service integration framework is continuing to focus on reducing the adult Cash Assistance caseload by offering family-centered services that improve outcomes for families.

Child-only cases are those that do not have an adult in the assistance unit. In June 2007, there were 17,954 child-only cases in comparison to 18,409 cases in June 2006. Approximately 49.8 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload in June 2007 consisted of child-only cases, an increase of 2.6 percentage points from June 2006. The percentage of child-only cases

continued to increase during SFY 2007 because of the Department's success at placing adult Cash Assistance recipients in employment that leads to self-sufficiency.

Length of Time on Cash Assistance

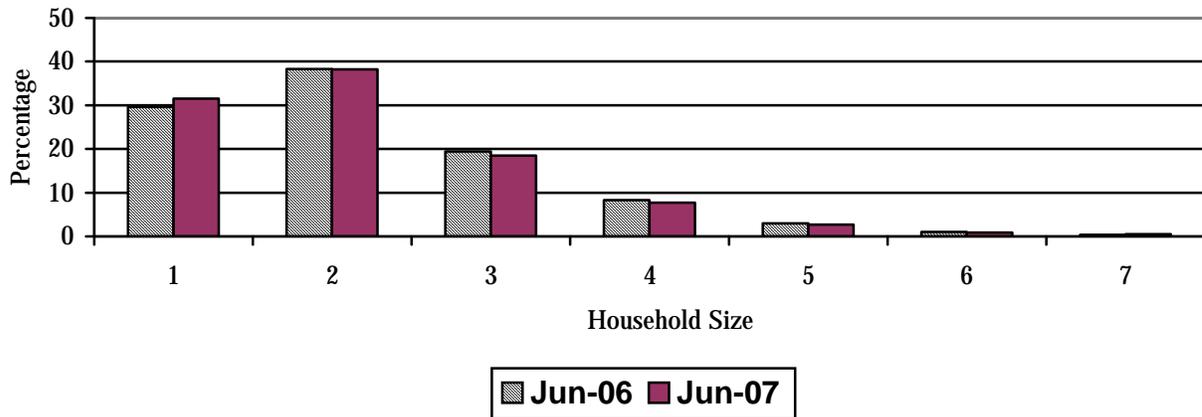
The average length of time on Cash Assistance for the current episode was 12.6 months in June 2007. This represents a decrease from June 2006 when the average length of time on assistance was 17.7 months.

The average length of time on Cash Assistance for the current episode for adults (excluding child-only cases) was 10.4 months in June 2007. The average stay for adults decreased from June 2006 when it was 10.6 months.

Household Size

The household size of the Cash Assistance caseload is depicted in the following chart. The most common household size is a family of two. In June 2007, two-person households comprised 38.2 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload. More than 88 percent of the Cash Assistance has three or fewer members.

Cash Assistance Household Size



Sanctions

Arizona's Cash Assistance Program sanctions participants who do not have good cause for non-compliance with work requirements, child support enforcement, immunization, or school attendance.

Sanction Schedule

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

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

In SFY 2007, 2,969 Cash Assistance cases were closed due to sanctions, compared to 3,849 in SFY 2006. Appendix 2 contains a series of charts that provides information about the number of sanctioned Cash Assistance cases by county in SFY 2007 and SFY 2006.

Unwed Minor Parents

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

During SFY 2007, 18 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month, compared to 36 teen parents in SFY 2006.

As a result of the teen parent provision, approximately \$15,480 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY 2007. This compares to approximately \$31,000 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY 2006 due to the unwed minor parent policy. More details about the total number of months that teen parents are subject to the unwed minor parent policy in each county are in Appendix 3.

Family Benefit Cap

Since 1995 Arizona's Cash Assistance Program has included a family benefit cap provision that places a limit on a family's grant regardless of the birth of additional children after the parent or relative is receiving Cash Assistance.

As a result of Arizona's family benefit cap, there were 138,859 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance in SFY 2007, an increase from 137,496 in SFY

2006. Refer to Appendix 4 for more detailed information about the number of Cash Assistance cases with benefit-capped children during the past two fiscal years.

Accuracy and Timeliness

In order to provide effective customer service and avoid unnecessary duplication, the Department utilizes an integrated application. Cash Assistance payment accuracy, timeliness, and, ultimately, customer satisfaction are driven in part by factors unrelated to the Cash Assistance Program. Increases in Food Stamp and Medicaid applications affect the workload of staff who are also responsible for completing Cash Assistance applications.

Payment Accuracy The Cash Assistance payment accuracy rate for SFY 2007 was 88.1 percent, compared to 89.6 percent in SFY 2006.

Timeliness The Department's Cash Assistance timeliness rate, including new applications and recertifications, was 96.3 percent in SFY 2007, compared to 96.7 percent in SFY 2006.

Section III – Welfare to Work

The Department continued to successfully find employment opportunities for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY 2007. These employment placements helped families improve their lives. The state's Jobs Program uses a work-first approach that focuses on moving families from welfare to work. The Department also places a high priority on providing the necessary supports to enable individuals to maintain employment and advance toward better career opportunities.

Case managers work with participants to assess their strengths and identify barriers to employment. Participants may receive employment placement assistance, employment-related supportive services, or may qualify for education or training activities. In SFY 2007, the Department continued to reduce the time between authorization of Cash Assistance benefits and program contact for participation in employment-focused activity. During SFY 2007, the number of Cash Assistance recipients waiting to be served at any given time averaged approximately 1,164. The majority had a waiting time of less than 23 days after becoming eligible for Cash Assistance. This is a decrease from SFY 2006 when the average waiting time was 30.1 days, and is a dramatic change from July 2003 when the average waiting time was 116 days. This improvement reflects the Department's ongoing commitment to faster client engagement upon approval of Cash Assistance benefits.

The Department's Family Assistance Administration refers eligible Cash Assistance recipients to the Jobs Program for services. The Jobs Program offer a variety of services that help remove the participant's barriers to employment. Services are also provided to assist in finding or maintaining employment, and to enhance their employability skills to improve career opportunities.

Participants Receiving Services from the Jobs Program

During SFY 2007, the Jobs Program and its contractors served 42,405 Cash Assistance recipients, compared to 53,377 in SFY 2006. The decrease in the number of participants served reflects the smaller Cash Assistance caseload. The adult Cash Assistance caseload decreased by approximately 12 percent during SFY 2007 (refer to Section II). In SFY 2007 the number of TANF Cash Assistance participants that were provided services paid for through the Jobs Program so that they could participate in work activities was 15,823 compared to 18,274 in SFY 2006 which reflects a 13.4 percent reduction. During SFY 2007, the Department completed the procurement needed to privatize the Jobs program as required by A.R.S. §46-300.01. This initiative replaced Department staff with privatized contractors for the purposes of delivering case management and employment services for TANF Cash Assistance recipients. Two contractors, Arbor Education and Training and MAXIMUS, Inc., assumed case management responsibilities in October 2007 (SFY 2008).

Work Activities

Prior to privatization in SFY 2007, the Department's Jobs Program placed 25,331 participants in work activities, compared to 33,293 participants in SFY 2006. This decrease reflects the smaller Cash Assistance caseload and staffing shortages that resulted during the transition to private contractors. The Jobs Program places participants into work activities that help prepare them for employment. A case manager performs a comprehensive assessment of each individual's strengths, skills, and abilities.

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

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

Supportive services may include child care, transportation assistance, vocational education training, post-employment training, as well as other services that assist the family in making the transition from welfare to work. The Department collaborates with a number of public and private organizations to find employment and services for participants. Individuals are engaged in various types of work activities to help prepare them for employment. The table below compares the number of participants in each type of work activity for SFY 2006 and SFY 2007.

Participants in Types of Work Activities

Work Activity	SFY 2006	SFY 2007
Job Search/Readiness	15,199	13,074
All Work Experience	15,336	10,365
Short-Term Work-Related Training	2,288	1,589
High School/GED	470	303
Total	33,293	25,331

Unduplicated count

Participants Placed in Employment

The Department helped find 16,780 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY 2007. This represents 39.6 percent of the total number of individuals receiving services in the Jobs Program. This compares to 21,067 jobs for Cash Assistance recipients during SFY 2006, which was 39.5 percent of total participants that received services in the Jobs Program.

Average Hourly Wage at Placement

In SFY 2007, the average hourly wage for participants who were placed in employment was \$8.68 per hour. This is an increase of six percent over the SFY 2006 average hourly wage at placement of \$8.19 per hour. The average hourly wage at placement greatly exceeds the state minimum wage of \$6.75 per hour.

Types of Placements

The Jobs Program and its contractors placed participants in a variety of employment positions during SFY 2007. The placements include positions in administrative and office support, communication, sales, and agricultural and services industries. The chart below shows the percent of placements for each type of employment.

Placements by Employment Category for SFY 2007, Jobs Program

Category of Position	Percent of Placements
Administrative and Office Support	14.2%
Communications	14.2%
Sales	0.6%
Services and Agriculture Industry	71.0%

Federal Work Participation Rates

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

Federal law establishes allowable work activities used to compute the mandated work participation rates as well as the required average number of hours of participation per week. The law includes a caseload reduction credit that reduces a state's work participation rate by the decline in the Cash Assistance caseload since FFY 1995. Caseload declines due to federal requirements or changes in state eligibility criteria are excluded from the caseload reduction credit. The federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 reset the base year that is used to calculate the caseload reduction credit, from FFY 1995 to FFY 2005, beginning in FFY 2007.

Arizona has successfully met the federal work participation rates every year since the implementation of TANF in FFY 1997. This success continued in FFY 2005, the most recent federal data available. By meeting the work participation rates, Arizona was able to avoid all TANF-related penalties. In addition, states that meet the work participation rates have a lower maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement, 75 rather than 80 percent.

The chart below shows the federal work participation rate requirements and the rates that Arizona achieved.

Federal Work Participation Rates - FFY 2005

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Federal Requirement		Arizona's Requirement after Caseload Reduction Credit	Arizona's Rate
FFY 2005 (10/1/04-9/30/05)	All Families	50%	24%	30.3%
	Two-Parent	90%	64%	74.2%

Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

During SFY 2007, 34.8 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed because the family received earned income. This is an increase of 4.3 percentage points from SFY 2006 when 30.5 percent were closed due to earned income. The number of participants who leave welfare for work is actually higher than is reflected in the data because many participants become employed and either withdraw from Cash Assistance or do not reapply for benefits.

Job Retention Rate

The job retention rate measures the percentage of individuals placed in employment who were still employed three months after their TANF cash assistance closed due to employment. The job retention rate of 37.4 percent for SFY 2007 reflects a decrease from SFY 2006 when the

retention rate was 48 percent because of a change in defining the data calculation parameters for retention. The focus has now been placed on the time the Cash Assistance recipient remained off Cash Assistance once their case closed because of their employment rather than when the employment began. The new calculation parameters for retention track participants from the time of case closure rather than from the time the employment started. The Department has implemented additional post employment case management to assist former recipients from returning to Cash Assistance.

Recidivism – Return to Cash Assistance

The Department provides case management and other supportive services that help individuals maintain and improve their employment so that they can stay connected to the workforce and do not have to return to Cash Assistance. Recidivism is a measure of the number of participants who return to Cash Assistance. Arizona's rate is determined by the percentage of Jobs participants who were placed in employment, and who remained off Cash Assistance for six consecutive months within the eight months following case closure. During SFY 2007, 80.8 percent of the placements did not return to Cash Assistance compared with 81.5 percent who did not return in SFY 2006.

Section IV – Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

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

The Department has contracts with public, private-for-profit, and nonprofit organizations including community-based and faith-based organizations to provide supportive services to help remove barriers to employment. These services are:

- Transportation
- Education and Training
- Shelter/Utility Assistance
- Job Readiness
- Fair Labor Standards Act Supplemental Payments
- Transitional Medical Assistance

Transportation Services

The Department provided work-related transportation assistance to 14,171 people, 33 percent of Jobs Program participants, in SFY 2007. This compares with 19,304 people, 36 percent of program participants, who received transportation assistance during SFY 2006. The Department provides contracted transportation services, bus tickets, or a reimbursement stipend that allows participants to take part in work activities or to commute to and from their place of employment. Some participants received a Transportation Related Expenses stipend as reimbursement to assist them with out-of-pocket transportation expenses incurred while engaging in work activities.

Education and Training

The Jobs Program contracts with public and private vendors throughout the state who provide education and training opportunities for Jobs Program participants. Participants receive training and obtain employment in areas such as general office and clerical, hospitality, sales, accounting, and computer technology. During SFY 2007, the Department provided funding for 404 individuals to participate in vocational education activities, compared to 913 individuals in SFY 2006. There were fewer referrals for vocational education due to the implementation of federal procedural changes required by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.

The Post-Employment Education Program provides employment-directed educational training to current or former Jobs Program participants who are in unsubsidized employment. This program emphasizes the importance of improving employment skills and affords individuals the opportunity to enhance their wages and career advancement. Training expenses are limited to \$2,500 and have a two-year time limit. The Jobs Program contracts for these services. In SFY 2007, seven individuals were referred for these services compared with nine participants in SFY 2006.

When it is determined that a participant's employability would be enhanced through postsecondary education, and the participant is already engaged in work activities for a minimum of 20 hours per week (35 hours per week for two-parent families), postsecondary education activities can be offered. "Postsecondary" means all programs at accredited two- and four-year colleges and vocational and technical schools. In SFY 2007, nine participants engaged in postsecondary education compared to 26 in SFY 2006.

Shelter/Utility Assistance

The Department offers assistance in the form of shelter/utility assistance to eligible Cash Assistance recipients who have an emergent need that cannot be met by their own resources and income. In SFY 2007, 1,263 participants received shelter/utility assistance; 2,730 participants received shelter/utility assistance in SFY 2006. The decrease is attributed to the process of transitioning the Jobs Program to private contractors. Fewer state staff were available during the transition to provide services such as shelter/utility assistance.

Job Readiness

Job Readiness workshops provide employment skill training, resume services, job development, and placement assistance. The workshops are available to participants who need short-term assistance to obtain employment. A total of 1,017 individuals participated in Job Readiness activities during SFY 2007. This compares with 1,244 individuals who participated in Job Readiness activities during SFY 2006. Arizona has additional activities such as Motivational Mondays, job clubs, and mini job fairs focused on Cash Assistance participants that are designed to improve employment readiness.

Fair Labor Standards Act Supplemental Payments

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payment allows a supplement to be paid to Cash Assistance recipients based on the total hours of unpaid work experience per month. This supplemental payment ensures compliance with the minimum wage requirements under federal law. The Department issued FLSA supplemental payments totaling \$795,229 for 805 participants in SFY 2007. This compares with \$396,603 in supplemental payments issued in SFY2006 for 614 participants.

Transitional Medical Assistance

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

TMA is provided by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to eligible participants. An average of 45,180 individuals received TMA each month in SFY 2007, compared to an average of 46,046 individuals in SFY 2006.

Section V – Child Care

Laws 1997, Chapter 300, defined child care assistance eligibility and established service priorities for various populations. This strengthened the State's child care program by providing child care assistance to families on TANF Cash Assistance who are participating in work activities, low-income working families under 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and children in the Child Protective Services (CPS) program. Transitional Child Care (TCC) is provided to families no longer receiving TANF Cash Assistance because they found employment but earn less than 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Families may receive TCC for up to 24 months so long as income requirements are continually met.

Child care assistance is a significant component of Arizona's welfare reform program and has resulted in the following:

- There were 52,591 children authorized for child care subsidy as of July 9, 2007.² A monthly average number of 44,609 children received subsidized child care on a monthly basis in SFY 2007. This compares with 51,603 children authorized for child care as of July 10, 2006, with a monthly average number of 44,538 children served in SFY 2006.
- The Cash Assistance child care caseload grew significantly in SFY 2003 and SFY 2004 (approximately 15.9 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively) but decreased by six percent in SFY 2005, 14.7 percent in SFY 2006, and 26.1 percent in SFY 2007. The Department's aggressive approach to reducing the Cash Assistance caseload is reflected in the decline in Cash Assistance child care caseloads.

Helping Cash Assistance families secure employment in an expeditious manner not only helped to reduce the Cash Assistance child care caseload but also served to reduce the TCC caseloads from an average monthly number of 9,464 in SFY 2006 to 8,791 in SFY 2007, representing a 7.1 percent decrease in SFY 2007. The number of children authorized to receive TCC decreased from 10,737 as of July 10, 2006, to 9,630 as of July 9, 2007, a decrease of 10.3 percent. The TCC caseload decreased because of the smaller Cash assistance caseload and many former Cash Assistance recipients did not request the TCC that they would have been eligible to receive.

The Department recognizes the importance of child care assistance to families leaving welfare for work. TCC allows Cash Assistance recipients who lose cash benefits because of employment to receive up to 24 months of child care subsidy as long as they meet income

² The child care caseload managed by the Department includes the total number of children determined eligible for service (authorized). This number accurately reflects the caseload of child care case managers and illustrates the demand for child care subsidy. Approximately 85 percent of families authorized for service are using child care at any given point in time.

eligibility requirements. Child care subsidies are vital so that families may maintain employment and thus reduce the likelihood of returning to Cash Assistance.

- A legislatively approved adjustment to the maximum reimbursement rates occurred on July 1, 2006. At that time, reimbursement rates were adjusted to allow reimbursement up to the 75th percentile of the 2000 Child Care Market Rate Survey. In SFY 2006, the average monthly DES reimbursement per child was \$309.44. The average reimbursement in SFY 2007 increased to \$330.74. For child care subsidies, the Department expended \$174.3 million in SFY 2006 and \$187.6 million in SFY 2007. This represents an increase of 7.6 percent. In SFY 2006, co-payments were \$14.3 million and in SFY 2007 they were \$15.2 million.
- Families eligible for the TCC and low-income working child care assistance are required to make co-payments to child care providers. These amounts are deducted from the amount the state reimburses child care providers. The higher the family income, the greater the required co-payment. Required co-payments are based on a family's gross income. Refer to Appendix 5 for Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart and Fee Schedule. In addition to the Department-required co-payments, parents are also responsible for any charges that result from a provider's rates being above the allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or other charges a provider may require (e.g., registration or extra activity fees).

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

Increasing the Supply of Child Care Providers

To assist communities in addressing the need of an adequate supply of quality child care, the Department initiated and has maintained the following projects through community-based contracts:

Entry Level Training: A 60-hour employment preparation training is provided to individuals interested in the field of child care. In SFY 2007, child care programs benefited from 322 individuals completing this basic training course.

Recruiting Providers: The Department recruits and provides orientation and training to individuals interested in becoming Department-certified family child care providers. As a result, 349 new certified child care homes became available in SFY 2007. This is a decline of nine percent from SFY 2006, although a smaller decrease than from the previous year decrease of 19 percent. Anecdotal information from exit surveys from family child care providers indicates that the outdated payment rates, paying at 2000 rates, were a large factor in decreasing recruitment numbers. The smaller decline in SFY2007 in recruitment may be a

result of the fact that maximum reimbursement rates were increased from the 75th percentile of 1998 rates to the 75th percentile of 2000 rates on July 1, 2006.

Child Care Provider Registry for Unregulated Providers: State statute requires the Department's contracted Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) system to list unregulated child care providers only if they meet certain minimal standards, such as background checks. As of June 30, 2007, 634 providers have met the standards and are listed on this CCR&R Registry. This is an increase of roughly five percent from 607 providers as of June 30, 2006.

Assisting Jobs Families in Finding Care: Federal TANF regulations do not allow the Department to sanction a parent who is unable to work because of the inability to obtain child care. The Department has policies and procedures in place to assist families who are having difficulty in finding care. In SFY 2007, of the 14,590 referrals received for child care services for Jobs Program participants, there were only two instances when child care was determined to be unavailable. In SFY 2006, there were 15,310 referrals and eight instances when child care was determined unavailable.

Improving the Quality of Child Care

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

Provider Quality Incentive Payments: The Enhanced Rate for Accredited Program allows Department-eligible low-income families to enroll their children in programs providing higher quality of care by paying accredited providers 10 percent over the Department maximum rates. One hundred seventy-six, or 5.75 percent, of licensed center and certified family child care providers who are contracted with the Department are now accredited and eligible for the enhanced rates. This is a net increase of 38 providers over last fiscal year. Approximately 3,528 Department-eligible children per month benefit from receiving child care in accredited programs. This is an increase from last fiscal year when there were 3,458 children per month.

Child Care Resource and Referral System: As required by A.R.S. § 41-1967, community-based contractors provide services to families who need assistance locating child care, provide training and technical assistance to child care providers, and match parents seeking child care to all forms of lawful child care. It appears from preliminary information in SFY 2007 that more parents are searching for child care providers using the Internet rather than by telephone. In SFY 2007, there were 12,255 unduplicated individuals who called in search of child care providers, a decrease of 1,661 calls or 11.9 percent from SFY 2006. However, there was a 12.4 percent increase (27,661 families) in families who received referrals via Internet searches. Clients can now specify details of their child care needs on-line such as days and hours care is needed, accredited facilities, facilities serving specific elementary schools, etc. With Internet access more widely available, families are receiving the necessary information to select their child care provider on-line.

Opportunities for Child Care Provider Training: Available training includes specialized topics such as infant and toddler care and inclusion of children with special needs as well as more general coursework. Some classes are available for college credit. In SFY 2007, 24,879 individuals participated in training courses. The number of participants benefiting from trainings increased from 24,708 in SFY 2006. In addition to the trainings, contracted agencies provided additional specific technical assistance to 624 child care providers who requested targeted assistance to address specific needs of their programs.

Professional Development Registry: The Statewide Child Care and Early Education Development System (S*CCEEDS) documents and tracks the education and work experience of child care practitioners via a career ladder system. As of June 30, 2007, 5,138 practitioners were registered. This is an increase of over eight percent compared with June 30, 2006 when 664 trainers were registered, an increase of four percent from June 30, 2005, and an increase of 58 percent from June 30, 2004.

Section VI – Child Welfare Programs

The Department's Division of Children, Youth and Families, uses TANF funds to support several programs within child welfare that help ensure the safety of Arizona's children. These programs are provided based on the identified needs of the child and family. In FFY 2006, 34,537 reports of child maltreatment were received. Child Protective Services (CPS) specialists investigated 100 percent of these reports. The substantiation rate for FFY 2005 was finalized at 11 percent to reflect the results of the CPS appeals process. The substantiation rate for FFY 2006 is currently at eight percent, but is expected to be at 10 to 11 percent when finalized. This percentage is not considered final until the results of the CPS appeals process is completed for all proposed substantiated reports taken during this reporting period.

Some child welfare programs that TANF funds support include: Comprehensive In-Home Services, Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together), Healthy Families Arizona, and Subsidized Guardianship.

Comprehensive In-Home Services

In-home children's services focus on families where unresolved problems have produced visible signs of existing or imminent child abuse, neglect, or dependency, and the home situation presents actual and potential risk to the physical or emotional well-being of a child. In-home children services seek to prevent further dependency or child abuse and neglect through provision of social services to stabilize family life and preserve the family unit. These services, including voluntary services without court involvement and court-ordered in-home intervention, are available statewide, although the actual design of services varies by district. Services include parent aide, parenting skills training, counseling, self-help, and contracted case management. Families may also receive referrals for services provided by other Divisions within the Department or other state agencies, including behavioral health services and other community resources.

Contracted services provided through the Division's Family Support, Preservation and Reunification "In-Home Service Program" are available statewide. This integrated services model includes two service levels, intensive and moderate, which are provided based upon the needs of the child and family. The model is provided through collaborative partnerships between CPS, community social service agencies, family support programs, and other community and faith-based organizations. The contract provides an array of in-home services and service coordination and better ensures the appropriate intensity of services is provided. Services are family-centered, comprehensive, coordinated, community based, accessible, and culturally responsive.

Services include, but are not limited to: crisis intervention counseling; family assessment, goal setting and case planning in accordance with the results of the Child Safety Assessment and Strengths and Risk Assessment; individual, family and marital therapy; conflict resolution and anger management skill development; communication and negotiation skill development; problem solving and stress management skill development; home management and nutrition education; job

readiness training; development of linkages with community resources to serve a variety of social needs; behavioral management/modification; and facilitation of family meetings.

The program also assists families to access services such as substance abuse treatment, housing, child care, and many others. Services may be provided within a birth parent's home or in the home of a pre-adoptive or adoptive kinship or foster family home. The model may also be provided to transition a child from a more restrictive residential placement back to a foster or family home, or from a foster home to a family home. The model supports shared parenting by assisting foster parents to partner with birth parents and empowering birth parents to keep active in their children's lives.

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

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

The Division uses in-home service units to support delivery of integrated services and other in-home supports. Cases served include voluntary foster care, in-home court intervention, in-home dependency, integrated services, and other in-home support cases.

The average monthly number of families receiving in-home services has increased from 4,798 in SFY 2005; to 4,856 in SFY 2006; and 5,154 in SFY 2007. The significant increase can be attributed to the increased use of court ordered in-home intervention as well as the implementation of the new integrated services contracts that increased the availability of in-home services to families.

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

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

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. provides an array of structured interventions to reduce or eliminate abuse of and dependence on alcohol and other drugs, and to address other adverse conditions related to substance abuse. Services are available statewide. Interventions are provided through contracted community providers in outpatient and residential settings. Specific modalities include educational, outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential treatment, and aftercare services. In addition to the traditional services, AFF includes an emphasis on face-to-face outreach and engagement at the beginning of treatment; concrete supportive services, transportation, and housing; and an aftercare phase to manage relapse occurrences. Essential elements based on family and community needs are incorporated into the service delivery, such as culturally responsive services, gender specific treatment, services for children, and motivational interviewing to assist the entire family in its recovery.

The program continues to experience steady growth in program referrals. Data from the most recent program evaluation indicates that nearly 5,100 individuals were referred in SFY 2007 for screenings or assessments for substance abuse treatment, an eight percent increase over the previous year. The number of program referrals clearly demonstrates that CPS specialists are identifying substance abuse treatment as a need for the families with whom they work. Over 4,400 clients received AFF services in SFY 2007, based upon the most recent program data. While family (62%), individual (25%), and group (23%) counseling were common treatment services, assessment, evaluation, and screening services were also provided to 93% of all AFF clients. Individuals received a variety of secondary therapeutic and support services; case management (97%), flex fund services (72%), and transportation (29%) were the more common support services reported. Average length of treatment was slightly more than five-months (159 days).

Through extraordinary inter-agency coordination, AFF has created structures that support training, issue resolution, stakeholder involvement, communication, and system of care reforms. These efforts and the provision of substance abuse screening, assessment, and treatment services are supporting achievement of the identified programmatic goals and desired outcomes. Arizona State University, Center of Applied Behavioral Health Policy, continues the programmatic evaluation, and their efforts enhance the overall program evaluation and data collection strategies. Data from the most recent program evaluation indicates:

- Children throughout the state whose parents have been engaged in AFF services were safely reunified with their parents at rates that exceeded state averages;
- Individuals engaged in the AFF program received effective help that has facilitated a reduction in use and/or abstinence from illicit substances and abuse of alcohol;
- Throughout the state, individuals experiencing difficulties with substance use and child neglect or abuse were engaged in treatment services at impressive rates; and
- Individuals engaged in AFF services received a complimentary set of services from this program and the publicly funded behavioral health system. For many of these individuals, the AFF program facilitated access to behavioral health treatment services and supports.

AFF has continued to prioritize several program improvement strategies to enhance practice at the provider level. Mechanisms for oversight include quality improvement site visits and utilization of process data collected by the program evaluator. Strategies include:

- Increasing the use of evidenced-based and effective treatment strategies, particularly to treat methamphetamine users;
- Contractual enhancements to further support best practices, in addition to procedures to improve data integrity and performance measures;
- Integration of multi-systemic planning that incorporates family-centered practice principles such as participation in Child and Family Teams or Adult Teams to ensure consideration of the needs of the family, including children, are considered in service delivery;
- Utilization of strategies that support client engagement including face-to-face contact when other methods have been unsuccessful; and
- Consistent oversight of program process performance measures to facilitate a reduction in days from referral to outreach (24 hours); successful outreach to assessment (5 days); and assessment to first service.

Statewide training on methamphetamine by experts in the field was completed in June 2006. Twenty-five training sessions were held with a total of 1,011 CPS staff and other stakeholders attending. This training was instrumental in increasing attendee's awareness of the consequences of methamphetamine abuse and building skills in engaging and providing intervention for these seemingly difficult clients. Sixteen additional trainings will occur from July 2007 through June 2008.

Division staff developed and continues to lead a task force examining the methamphetamine impact on child welfare. A panel of experts from substance abuse organizations, behavioral health agencies, universities, and others has convened to improve the child welfare response to family's impacted by methamphetamines in order to ensure child safety and improve well-being. The efforts and recommendations of this group have thus far resulted in the following actions:

- The Division's Child Welfare Training Institute (CWTI) substance abuse training curriculum was updated in January 2007, including a train-the-trainer component. A specialized training curriculum on Motivational Interviewing was also provided to each District and CWTI to provide engagement strategies for the Division's work with parents;
- A partnership was established with the Department of Health Services to identify a screening tool to enhance Child Welfare Specialists' identification of substance abuse related issues. The screening tool and corresponding in-service training material was distributed to District Program Managers in April 2007;
- An informational series that includes practice points on topics such as family-centered practice, methamphetamines and child maltreatment, effective treatment, safety, and engagement are currently being published. The first publication in the series was distributed to Division staff as a component of in-service training, along with a values clarification activity in February 2007. Distribution of the material and in-service training will continue through SFY 2008;
- A Risk Domains and Six Fundamental Safety Questions for Methamphetamine Abuse matrix was developed to assist CPS Specialists to explore maltreatment in the context of methamphetamine abuse. The matrix was distributed as in-service training material to District Program Managers in April 2007; and
- A draft case review tool was developed to measure the prevalence of methamphetamine use in child welfare involved families. The tool was reviewed by the Methamphetamine Task Force and approved by the Division's Child Welfare Program Administrator in February 2007. A random case sample is being selected, and implementation occurred in August 2007.

Healthy Families Arizona

The Healthy Families Arizona program is a community-based, multi-disciplinary program serving pregnant women and families of newborns. The program is designed to reduce stress, enhance family functioning, support positive parent/child interaction, promote child development and health, and minimize the incidence of abuse and neglect. This voluntary home visitation program provides a Family Support Specialist (FSS) who assists the family to

obtain concrete services and provides emotional support; informal counseling; role modeling; effective life-coping skills; bonding; education on child development and school readiness activities; developmental assessments to identify developmental delays, physical handicaps, or behavioral health needs; and referrals when needed.

The program provides education on the importance of preventive health care, assistance and encouragement to access comprehensive private and public preschool and other school readiness programs, assistance in applying for private and public financial assistance and employment services, and assistance to improve parent-child interaction, develop healthy relationships, and access prenatal care. The FSS works closely with the child's medical provider in monitoring the child's health. Families may be visited anywhere from weekly to quarterly, according to the family's level of need. The program's statutory authority was expanded in SFY 2004 to permit the program to serve women and their families prior to their child's birth, and to serve people who have a substantiated report of abuse or neglect. Program services are available until the child reaches age five.

The contracts that began in January 2004 were renewed in January 2007. These contracts are renewable for one more year. The original contracts included expansion plans based on demographics and risk factors. The program has expanded several times since SFY 2004, increasing the number of program sites from 23 to 58. The program now serves over 150 communities throughout Arizona, including all of the Division's six administrative districts.

In SFY 2007, the Healthy Families Arizona program contracted for \$21,647,729 of services and an evaluation. The program served 5,729 families in SFY 2007, which was 18.3 percent of the eligible new births. In SFY 2006, the funding level allowed the program to serve 5,008 families, which was 18.4 percent of eligible new births.

Evaluations of the Healthy Families program continue to document its effectiveness. The 2006 program evaluation includes the following findings regarding program participants:

- *Child Abuse and Neglect:* 99.24 percent of participating families had no substantiated CPS reports.
- *Child Health:* The immunization rate for babies was 84 percent, compared to 79 percent for two-year-olds in the State; and 97.2 percent of children are linked to a medical provider.
- *Child Safety:* 93 percent of parents lock up household poisons, 99 percent use car seats, and 88 percent use smoke alarms.
- *Maternal Life Course:* 40 percent of mothers are employed full-time at 12 months, and 11.6 percent are enrolled in school.
- *Maternal Stress:* Significant improvement has been observed in several areas, including parenting competence, problem solving, and connecting to and using resources.
- *Most recent Participant Satisfaction Result:* 95.8 percent felt they received the services they wanted and needed.

In addition, the Healthy Families program successfully targets families that are likely to benefit from the program. Between one quarter and one third are teen mothers, about two thirds are single parents, roughly two thirds have less than a high school education, approximately one third received late or no prenatal care, and slightly more than 80 percent are not employed. The median annual income of program participants is \$12,000, compared to \$54,900 median income across the Arizona population in 2006.

Subsidized Guardianship

Guardianship subsidy provides a monthly partial reimbursement to caretakers appointed as permanent guardians of children in the care, custody, and control of the Department. These are children for whom reunification and adoption has been ruled out as unachievable or contrary to the child's best interest. Medical services are provided to Title XIX eligible children through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Administrative services include payment processing, administrative review, and authorization of services. Many of the permanent homes supported by Subsidized Guardianship are kinship placements.

This program is available statewide to children exiting out-of-home care to permanent guardianship. During FFY 2006, 1,011 children attained permanency through permanent guardianship. This is a 21.1 percent increase over the 835 children who attained permanency through permanent guardianship in FFY 2005. The number of children receiving guardianship subsidy benefits in SFY 2007 was 1,967, which is a 16.4 percent increase over the 1,690 children who received guardianship subsidy benefits in SFY 2006.

Section VII – TANF-Related Programs and Services

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

Grant Diversion

Grant diversion offers Cash Assistance applicants the opportunity to receive a one-time lump-sum payment to cover an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment. The goal of grant diversion is to divert a Cash Assistance applicant from long-term Cash Assistance by offering an immediate solution to a financial crisis in their lives. This alternative combines immediate financial assistance and employment-related services with intensive job search activities that lead to ongoing unsubsidized employment within a three month period. Grant diversion is offered only to applicants that are indentified as likely to gain full-time employment within 90 days of the application for Cash Assistance. TANF Service Coordinators complete an employability assessment to identify those Cash Assistance applicants that would benefit from a lump-sum payment to address their immediate household financial crisis and are likely to find full-time employment within a 90-day period. A grant diversion payment is available only once during a 12-month period.

In SFY 2007, 364 families received a grant diversion payment. There were 1,747 families that received a grant diversion payment in SFY 2006. The decrease in the number of families that were diverted was the result of a change in the employability assessment process. This process has been revised and TANF Service Coordinators are now responsible for identifying and assessing the employment skills for grant diversion candidates prior to approving a grant diversion payment.

Short-Term Crisis Services and Emergency Shelter Services

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to households who have an emergent basic need that cannot be met immediately with their own income or resources. Funding for the Short-Term Crisis Services (STCS) Program is used for such crisis assistance and case management services as preventing eviction or mortgage foreclosures and utility shut-offs, and helping low-income households obtain or maintain employment. The program experienced a decrease in the total number of households served in SFY 2007 compared to SFY 2006 because the average cost per participant served in the program increased from \$591.51 in SFY 2006 to \$650.17 in SFY 2007 as a result of an increase in the average amount of utility arrearages. Consequently, the program was unable to serve the as many families.

The charts below compare the number of participants who received Crisis Assistance, Homeless Emergency Shelter Services, or Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter in SFY 2006 and SFY 2007.

Crisis Assistance

Measure	Households Participating SFY 2006	Households Participating SFY 2007
Utility Assistance Payments	349	209
Eviction Prevention/Mortgage Payments	3,096	3,156
Special Needs	15	15
Total	3,467	3,390

Homeless Emergency Shelter

Persons Receiving Shelter Services	SFY 2006	SFY 2007
	12,429	15,217

Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter

Measure	Women and Children SFY 2006	Women and Children SFY 2007
Sheltered in Crisis Shelters	9,483	10,866
Sheltered in Transitional Shelters	480	576
Counseling Hours in Shelter	151,699	166,616

Legal Assistance for Domestic Violence Victims

Arizona uses TANF funds to provide legal and lay-legal advocacy services for domestic violence victims and their children who have an income of less than 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$51,625 for a family of four). The legal and lay-legal advocacy services include a range of legal assistance covering all civil matters that assist victims and their children to become safe and self-sufficient. Attorneys and lay-legal advocates provide these services. The outreach for the services includes domestic violence programs and extends beyond shelters, since not all victims in need of legal assistance contact the domestic violence programs. The services also target underserved populations including rural, Native American, and immigrant populations. The table below compares the number of domestic violence victims served for each type of service in SFY 2006 and SFY 2007.

Services for Domestic Violence Victims

Number of Victims Served and Type of Service	SFY 2006	SFY 2007
Victims receiving services in self-help clinics	1,568	1,934
Victims receiving services from attorney or paralegal	4,859	4,016
Victims receiving services from lay and legal advocates	1,987	1,824
Total – Victims Served	8,414	7,774

Tribal Welfare Reform Activities

Hopi Tribal TANF Program The Hopi Tribe has had an approved TANF program since May 2001. The Tribe began operating its tribal TANF program on February 1, 2004; however, the state continues to conduct TANF eligibility for Hopi TANF cases, while the Hopi TANF program conducts intensive case management activities to support clients during their transition off of welfare benefits. The Hopi Tribe recently renewed their TANF Plan and was approved for an additional three years, from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2010.

Navajo Nation TANF Program The Navajo Nation has had an approved TANF program since October 2000. The tribe opened its tribal TANF program doors in March 2002. The Department successfully transferred all state-managed TANF cases involving Navajo families over to the Navajo Nation TANF program at the end of December 2002. The Navajo Nation had their new TANF Plan approved for three years, October 1, 2006, to September 30, 2009. The mission of the Navajo Nation TANF Plan is to enhance the functional and productive lives of families by empowering them to achieve self-sufficiency based upon the values of Navajo self-sufficiency.

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

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community TANF Program (SRPMIC) In July 1999, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community began operating its TANF program. The State continues to administer the Food Stamps and Medical Assistance programs. SRPMIC is the only Tribe that currently has all of its welfare reform programs, including state-administered programs, in one building on the reservation. SRPMIC is the only Tribe that determines TANF eligibility using the AZTECS automated system which has individual profiles that allow them to key and have access to systems information.

White Mountain Apache Tribal TANF Program The White Mountain Apache Tribe (WMAT) has had an approved TANF program since April 1998. The tribe continues to work with the Department to transition the TANF program operations to the tribe. At this time, the Department continues to conduct the eligibility determination process and provide employment case management services.

San Carlos Apache Tribal TANF Program The San Carlos Apache Tribal Plan was approved and will be effective from October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2010. Their mission is to provide TANF-eligible individuals the opportunity to become economically independent through employment. They will remove barriers by providing case management and employment-related support services. Their mission reflects traditional Apache values and philosophy leading to sustainable financial and personal interdependence.

Other Tribal TANF Programs Other Arizona tribes, such as the Tohono O'Odham Nation, have expressed interest in developing TANF plans. The Department is working with representatives from this government to offer assistance in the development and implementation of their TANF programs.

Marriage and Communication Skills

Marriage and communication skills workshops promote healthy marriages and strong two-parent families. These workshops are designed to improve communication and relationship skills for couples who are planning to marry or who are already married. The courses also include negotiation skills to help couples resolve common relationship problems. During SFY 2007, four organizations conducted 79 workshops compared to three organizations that conducted 15 workshops in SFY 2006. Approximately 964 workshops were conducted since the program started in SFY 2002.

Couples are required to pay a portion of the cost of the workshop. Persons whose family income is below 150 percent of the federal poverty level qualify for a voucher that pays for the cost of the workshops. During SFY 2007, there were 1,839 participants in workshops and 1,664 qualified for vouchers compared to 200 participants in SFY 2006.

The Department developed and began distributing a *Marriage Handbook* during SFY2002. The *Marriage Handbook* is provided free of charge to marriage license applicants and is

distributed by the Clerks of the County Superior Court. The handbooks can be accessed from the Department's Web page <http://www.azdes.gov/marriage/>.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

The teen birth rate in Arizona increased from 58.2 in 2004 to 59.6 per 1,000 births for aged 15-19 females in 2005. However, when compared to 1991 data, the teen birth rate in Arizona has declined by 26.1 percent from 1991 to 2005. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), teen birth rates are at the lowest rate recorded in more than 65 years.

Arizona's non-marital birth rate was 43.9 percent in 2006. The table below compares Arizona's non-marital births for the past six years.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Non-Marital Births	33,583	35,116	37,394	39,145	40,993	44,746
Non-Marital Birth Percentage	39.4%	40.2%	41.2%	42%	42.8%	43.9%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services 2007

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Average Cash Assistance Cases, Recipients, and Payments by County
- Appendix 2 Cash Assistance Cases - Sanction Data
- Appendix 3 Teen Parents Not Eligible for Cash Assistance Due to Minor Parent Provisions
- Appendix 4 Number of Cash Assistance Cases with Benefit Cap Children
- Appendix 5 Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart and Fee Schedule

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY 2007

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	126	276	\$31,991	\$253.56	\$115.80	\$383,888
COCHISE	1,038	2,125	\$268,107	\$258.25	\$126.15	\$3,217,289
COCONINO	265	565	\$66,701	\$251.31	\$118.05	\$800,412
GILA	783	1,743	\$212,176	\$271.12	\$121.70	\$2,546,112
GREENLEE	48	104	\$12,783	\$264.03	\$122.92	\$153,400
GRAHAM	427	862	\$109,797	\$257.04	\$127.42	\$1,317,564
LA PAZ	263	592	\$69,102	\$263.25	\$116.76	\$829,226
MARICOPA	20,420	45,063	\$5,478,946	\$268.31	\$121.58	\$65,747,355
MOHAVE	1,390	2,887	\$356,925	\$256.86	\$123.64	\$4,283,102
NAVAJO	1,424	3,554	\$399,420	\$280.59	\$112.71	\$4,793,039
PIMA	7,348	15,641	\$1,946,216	\$264.86	\$124.43	\$23,354,588
PINAL	1,895	4,264	\$505,191	\$266.62	\$118.47	\$6,062,296
SANTA CRUZ	263	573	\$69,601	\$264.56	\$121.45	\$835,211
YAVAPAI	663	1,301	\$163,060	\$246.13	\$125.31	\$1,956,722
YUMA	1,264	2,868	\$341,881	\$270.46	\$119.22	\$4,102,566
TOTAL	37,616	82,408	\$10,031,898	\$266.69	\$121.73	\$120,382,770

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, AND PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY 2006

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	128	294	\$33,566	\$262.41	\$114.33	\$402,796
COCHISE	1,166	2,455	\$304,252	\$260.90	\$123.95	\$3,651,027
COCONINO	297	655	\$75,167	\$252.80	\$114.73	\$901,998
GILA	848	1,957	\$234,389	\$276.48	\$119.75	\$2,812,662
GREENLEE	57	123	\$15,463	\$269.32	\$125.46	\$185,559
GRAHAM	479	1,017	\$125,520	\$262.18	\$123.43	\$1,506,239
LA PAZ	269	621	\$72,728	\$270.03	\$117.05	\$872,736
MARICOPA	23,078	52,279	\$6,307,082	\$273.30	\$120.64	\$75,684,981
MOHAVE	1,506	3,257	\$392,821	\$260.79	\$120.63	\$4,713,854
NAVAJO	1,439	3,608	\$402,346	\$279.63	\$111.51	\$4,828,148
PIMA	7,912	17,293	\$2,116,481	\$267.51	\$122.39	\$25,397,768
PINAL	2,014	4,619	\$546,586	\$271.35	\$118.34	\$6,559,027
SANTA CRUZ	298	677	\$79,856	\$267.90	\$117.94	\$958,274
YAVAPAI	717	1,451	\$176,600	\$246.19	\$121.73	\$2,119,,199
YUMA	1,372	3,248	\$375,307	\$273.65	\$115.56	\$4,503,681
TOTAL	41,580	93,553	\$11,258,162	\$270.76	\$120.34	\$135,097,949

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25 PERCENT SANCTION
SFY 2007**

COUNTY	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	TOTAL
APACHE	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
COCHISE	13	8	6	5	5	5	12	8	4	6	4	6	82
COCONINO	5	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	5	3	2	2	26
GILA	3	1	4	13	2	0	0	6	8	4	9	1	51
GREENLEE	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
GRAHAM	1	5	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	17
LA PAZ	2	2	6	4	7	2	2	4	1	2	0	1	33
MARICOPA	106	122	125	126	107	84	97	68	88	110	129	147	1,309
MOHAVE	18	29	12	10	6	12	10	10	11	9	10	9	146
NAVAJO	12	4	5	2	6	0	6	4	1	5	10	2	57
PIMA	34	33	59	31	25	38	31	45	36	37	65	48	482
PINAL	5	22	13	8	6	7	1	6	7	20	16	14	125
SANTA CRUZ	2	16	4	0	1	0	1	3	4	9	2	3	45
YAVAPAI	4	6	5	8	4	5	6	5	10	7	6	2	68
YUMA	2	3	5	14	10	10	4	7	7	12	7	11	92
OTHER	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	14
TOTAL	211	255	249	228	180	165	175	169	184	227	262	253	2,558

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25 PERCENT SANCTION
SFY 2006**

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

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50 PERCENT SANCTION
SFY 2007**

COUNTY	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	TOTAL
APACHE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
COCHISE	11	9	9	6	3	2	5	3	6	4	4	11	73
COCONINO	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	5	3	1	19
GILA	3	0	3	8	7	2	0	1	0	6	5	2	37
GREENLEE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
GRAHAM	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
LA PAZ	3	2	4	4	1	7	2	3	2	1	2	0	31
MARICOPA	74	91	91	81	87	63	56	63	57	69	67	100	899
MOHAVE	14	17	16	5	3	7	4	7	7	5	3	9	97
NAVAJO	3	6	6	4	2	6	4	2	2	1	4	4	44
PIMA	22	31	26	26	25	21	23	19	32	20	33	43	321
PINAL	8	4	18	10	5	3	5	2	3	7	12	10	87
SANTA CRUZ	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	0	26
YAVAPAI	3	4	7	1	7	3	0	3	4	6	4	2	44
YUMA	4	4	3	7	11	7	6	2	6	6	10	7	73
OTHER	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8
TOTAL	149	177	192	159	153	125	107	109	124	133	152	191	1,771

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50 PERCENT SANCTION
SFY 2006**

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

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS
SFY 2007**

COUNTY	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	TOTAL
APACHE	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
COCHISE	21	11	10	12	8	6	8	11	3	6	12	10	118
COCONINO	2	0	8	1	4	0	0	2	1	1	5	5	29
GILA	3	1	4	4	2	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	30
GREENLEE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
GRAHAM	1	4	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	13
LA PAZ	1	3	6	7	6	0	6	2	5	2	6	4	48
MARICOPA	151	120	162	152	142	105	109	77	116	118	105	168	1,525
MOHAVE	22	22	22	17	14	6	10	6	6	12	9	8	154
NAVAJO	4	5	7	2	8	2	11	4	8	10	8	4	73
PIMA	47	42	69	32	54	39	46	50	30	51	69	52	581
PINAL	17	15	7	20	7	8	7	7	3	18	14	7	130
SANTA CRUZ	3	8	2	1	4	3	7	2	0	7	7	4	48
YAVAPAI	6	7	8	3	7	8	3	2	6	7	6	6	69
YUMA	6	4	6	15	7	16	11	10	6	18	22	13	134
OTHER	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
TOTAL	289	242	315	269	265	195	223	177	187	254	269	284	2,969

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS
SFY 2006**

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

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY 2007

COUNTY	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	TOTAL
APACHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COCHISE	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	12
COCONINO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENLEE	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	12
GRAHAM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARICOPA	12	9	8	10	5	10	11	13	10	6	2	3	99
MOHAVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	11
NAVAJO	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	27
PIMA	2	5	6	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	37
PINAL	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAVAPAI	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
YUMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22	19	22	20	15	19	23	24	20	12	7	12	215

Note: Duplicate Count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY 2006

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

Note: Duplicate Count

NUMBER OF CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN – SFY 2007

COUNTY	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	TOTAL
APACHE	45	50	54	48	49	58	55	59	53	57	51	49	628
COCHISE	304	319	324	315	301	298	307	308	311	290	269	265	3,611
COCONINO	24	25	28	29	30	32	31	31	29	27	27	32	345
GILA	375	392	409	413	416	402	395	383	380	349	342	358	4,614
GREENLEE	9	9	10	8	6	10	14	16	13	18	14	11	138
GRAHAM	135	143	136	131	135	141	139	144	145	148	155	156	1,708
LA PAZ	92	88	89	98	102	99	96	95	91	97	85	92	1,124
MARICOPA	6849	6910	7003	6952	6899	6956	6987	6923	6991	6965	6908	6922	83,265
MOHAVE	226	229	250	242	232	233	250	244	248	238	230	212	2,834
NAVAJO	79	84	98	85	86	90	98	96	89	92	96	104	1,097
PIMA	2109	2128	2186	2192	2140	2160	2109	2072	2115	2100	2052	2108	25,471
PINAL	600	632	639	661	639	676	678	688	690	678	705	707	7,993
SANTA CRUZ	56	62	60	63	64	57	59	60	65	60	57	61	724
YAVAPAI	71	82	71	77	91	86	86	90	85	86	82	79	986
YUMA	342	372	380	395	388	370	350	329	323	318	315	361	986
OTHER	9	4	15	9	8	9	2	4	4	3	6	5	78
TOTAL	11,325	11,529	11,752	11,718	11,586	11,677	11,656	11,542	11,632	11,526	11,394	11,522	138,859

Note: Duplicate count

NUMBER OF CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN – SFY 2006

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

Note: Duplicate count

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2006

Family Size ↓	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 695	696 – 817	818 – 1,103	1,104 – 1,185	1,186 – 1,267	1,268 – 1,349
2	0 – 935	936 – 1,100	1,101 – 1,485	1,486 – 1,595	1,596 – 1,705	1,706 – 1,815
3	0 – 1,177	1,178 – 1,384	1,385 – 1,869	1,870 – 2,007	2,008 – 2,146	2,147 – 2,284
4	0 – 1,417	1,418 – 1,667	1,668 – 2,251	2,252 – 2,418	2,419 – 2,584	2,585 – 2,751
5	0 – 1,658	1,659 – 1,950	1,951 – 2,633	2,634 – 2,828	2,829 – 3,023	3,024 – 3,218
6	0 – 1,899	1,900 – 2,234	2,235 – 3,016	3,017 – 3,240	3,241 – 3,463	3,464 – 3,687
7	0 – 2,140	2,141 – 2,517	2,518 – 3,398	3,399 – 3,650	3,651 – 3,902	3,903 – 4,154
8	0 – 2,380	2,381 – 2,800	2,801 – 3,780	3,781 – 4,060	4,061 – 4,340	4,341 – 4,620

MINIMUM REQUIRED CO-PAYMENTS

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

For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-payment assigned beyond the 3rd child in the family

4th child in care	full day =\$.25 part day =\$.10	full day =\$.50 Part day =\$.25	full day =\$.75 part day =\$.35	full day =\$1.25 part day =\$.60	full day =\$1.75 part day =\$.85	full day =\$2.50 part day =\$1.25
5th child in care	full day =\$.25 part day =\$.10	full day =\$.50 Part day =\$.25	full day =\$.75 part day =\$.35	full day =\$1.25 part day =\$.60	full day =\$1.75 part day =\$.85	full day =\$2.50 part day =\$1.25
6th child in care	full day =\$.25 part day =\$.10	full day =\$.50 Part day =\$.25	full day =\$.75 part day =\$.35	full day =\$1.25 part day =\$.60	full day =\$1.75 part day =\$.85	full day =\$2.50 part day =\$1.25

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 (CA) and who are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the minimum required if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) =US DHHS 2006 poverty guidelines



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