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Testimony of
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Submitted for

Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees

Joint Public Hearing on
Human Services
February 4, 2014

This testimony covers the following topics:

- I. Recommendations for State Fiscal Year 2014-2015
- II. Actual and Proposed Reductions in Human Services Spending
- III. Use of Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Funding in the SFY 2014-2015 Executive Budget
- IV. Purchasing Power of the Monthly Cash Assistance Grant

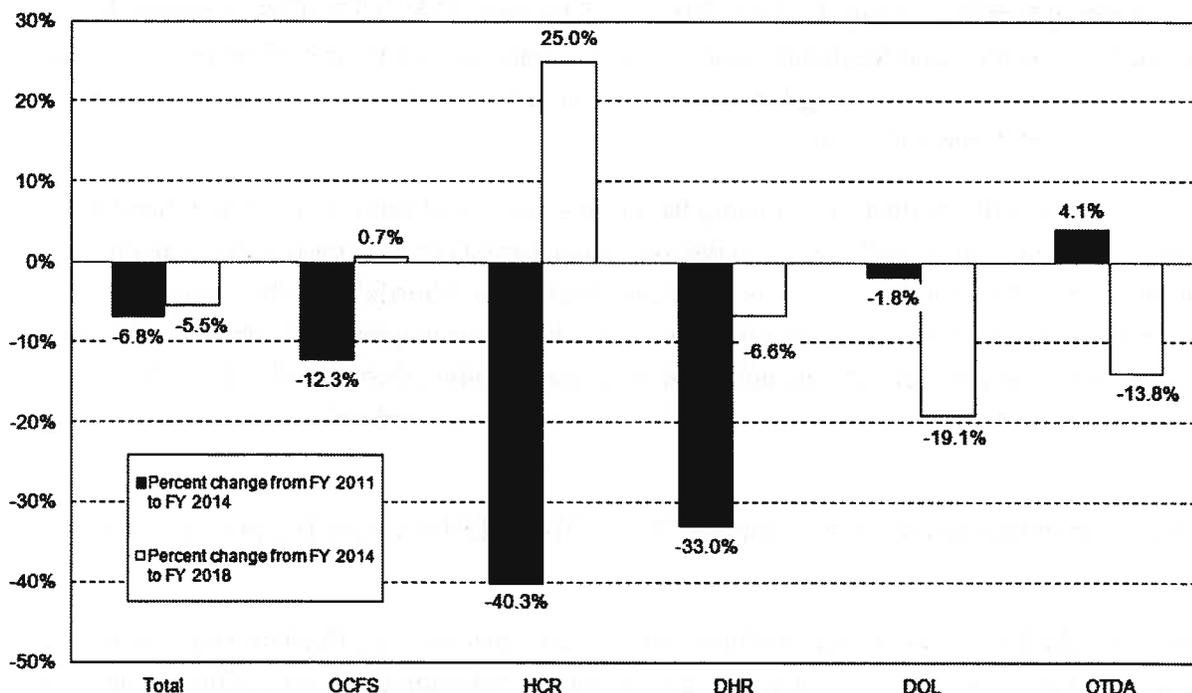
I. Recommendations for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014-2015

A) The Legislature should direct more TANF and state funds to employment training and jobs programs and support services that help needy families to achieve or retain some level of economic security and self-sufficiency. These include:

1. Child care subsidies.
2. Transitional employment; overall, New York has underutilized the training, education and work experience options available through the TANF program. Investing more funds in subsidized employment would support the state's effort to meet its work participation requirements under the TANF rules.

3. Transportation supports such as the Wheels for Work program.
 4. Non-recurrent benefits such as one-shot “stimulus” payments like the July 2009 Back-to-School payment.
- B) The Legislature should fund the two percent human services cost-of-living adjustment.
- C) The Legislature should return the state share of Open-ended Preventive Funding to 65 percent.
- D) The Legislature should provide sufficient funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program to serve at least the same number of youth in SFY 2014-2015 as in 2013-2014.
- E) The Legislature should index the monthly cash grant to changes in the cost-of-living.
- F) The Legislature should consider options for addressing the barriers that eligible families face in receiving basic assistance. To address eligibility, New York could:
1. Repeal the 185 percent of the standard of need criterion.
 2. Increase the current earned income disregard.
 3. Review the asset limits for eligibility.
 4. Improve awareness of and access to opportunities for applying for temporary assistance.
- G) The Legislature should require the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) to publish an annual tabulation and analysis of actual expenditures by purpose of: a) TANF block grant funds; b) TANF Contingency Funds; and c) state and local ‘Maintenance of Effort’ resources. Such information should be provided for the previous state fiscal year along with the estimated actual expenditures for the current fiscal year; and it should be provided in conjunction with the annual submission of the Executive Budget.
- H) The Legislature should require OTDA to make publicly available a greater level of detail than currently in reports of local social services districts’ actual expenditures on assistance and support services for TANF-eligible populations including tabulations of actual expenditures by program made with their Flexible Fund for Family Services block grant allocation.

The Executive Budget projects a decrease of almost 5.5 percent from current state spending for social welfare through FY 2018. This is on top of a 7 percent reduction in state spending for these services since the Governor took office.



Note: Adjusted for inflation, 2013 dollars. Includes the following agencies: Office of Children and Family Services, Division of Housing and Community Renewal, Division of Human Rights, Department of Labor, Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance.
 Source: Executive Budget Financial Plan, FYs 2012-2013, 2013-14, 2014-2015.

II. Actual and Proposed Reductions in Human Services Spending

A. *SFY 2010-2011 through SFY 2013-2014.* Six years of austerity budgets in New York State have been accompanied by reductions in human services spending for agencies represented in the above chart. Since SFY 2010-2011 alone, state spending for social welfare has decreased by 7 percent. Among the agencies listed in the table, this includes reductions of 40 percent and 33 percent in spending by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal and the Division of Human Rights, respectively. This decline also includes a more than 12 percent decrease in spending by the Office of Children and Family Services, the agency responsible for administering child welfare services and child care assistance. These decreases are significant given the levels of poverty and unemployment in New York State during this period.

B. *SFY 2013-2014 through SFY 2017-2018.* An additional 5.5 percent reduction in overall spending by these agencies is anticipated through state fiscal year 2017-2018. (Much of this decrease is specified for SFY 2014-2015; from SFY 2010-2011 through SFY 2014-2015, there is an overall drop in spending by these agencies of almost 12 percent.) This spending decrease is projected primarily for programs administered by the Department of Labor and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance where there will be decreases of 19 and 14 percent respectively.

Some of the projected, or specified, reductions for OTDA are due to the decrease in projected caseloads for public assistance, and, the state takeover of administration of the state supplement to the federal SSI benefit. However, the combination of the 2 percent cap on annual increases in State Operating Funds spending for SFY 2014-2015 through SFY 2017-2018, increases in spending for education and Medicaid greater than this cap, and the impact of proposed tax cuts, will require reductions in spending for other areas, including vital human services that support needy families, children and adults.

Additionally, austerity budgets are causing havoc in some social services areas that have not experienced reductions but where extensive *unmet* need exists at their current funding and spending levels. One example of this is child care assistance. Shortfalls in child care support in the state result in fewer parents working who would like to, or inappropriate child care situations. Given the extent of unspecified cuts under the Executive Budget through SFY 2017-2018, a cumulative \$7.7 billion, programs such as these may experience reductions after SFY 2014-2015.

C. Specific spending actions in the proposed SFY 2014-2015 Executive Budget include the following:

1. *Housing.* The Executive Budget includes substantial expansion in affordable and homeless housing assistance for capital construction and services, including over \$61 million in new state dollars for the Homeless Housing Assistance Program, Housing Trust Fund and the Medicaid Redesign Team Supportive Housing Fund. However, this new funding is offset by the discontinued support by the state of the Advantage Voucher program in New York City, as of FY 2012-2013, which stopped access to rent assistance by homeless families that otherwise would have enabled these families to move from shelters to permanent housing. Additionally, current and proposed funding for the Division of Housing and Community Renewal Tenant Protection Unit are flat-lined at \$5.7 million, an amount that has proven clearly insufficient to address the current level of tenant abuse in New York City.

2. *Child Care Assistance.* The Executive Budget includes a proposed increase of \$85 million in state spending for child care subsidies resulting in a net increase of \$21 million in total federal and state spending for this purpose. However, this level of funding is not sufficient to meet the needs of all children eligible for and ready to use these services. Out of the approximately 600,000 New York children who are eligible because their families' incomes are under 200 percent of the federal poverty level, half, or 300,000, are estimated to want such assistance. Since there were only 129,700 subsidies in 2012, this leaves about 170,000 children without assistance. And since public assistance recipients in the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are automatically eligible for child care subsidies, shortages of funding for child care assistance reduce the availability of subsidies for the working poor. In response, a number of counties have lowered their eligibility thresholds in order to reduce the number of families that qualify for this support.

3. *Other Services.* The Executive Budget proposes the defunding and reductions of the following support services that receive a mix of federal and state spending (this list is not exhaustive).

a. Defunded Programs

1) 20 Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance—administered programs, funded with federal TANF dollars; these cuts total \$20.5 million and include the Nurse-Family Partnership Program, Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services, and Advanced Technology Training and Information Networking (ATTAIN). (See more information in the TANF section below and in the Supplementary Material where historical spending (with TANF funds) for these and other programs is provided.)

2) 14 Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)—administered programs, funded by the state General Fund; these cuts total \$7.7 million and include Community Reinvestment and Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children.

3) Department of Labor (DOL)—administered programs funded by the state General Fund; these cuts total \$8.6 million and include training and employment programs.

b. Funding Reductions

1) Advantage After-School Program - \$500,000 decrease from \$17.75 to \$17.25 million.

2) Youth Development and Delinquency Program - \$1.3 million decrease from \$15.4 to \$14.1 million.

3) Child Advocacy Centers - \$750,000 reduction from \$5.98 to \$5.23 million.

4) Low-Income Housing Trust Fund Program – \$500,000 decrease from \$3 to \$2.5 million.

4. *Other Impacts*

a. Summer Youth Employment Program – the increased funding of this program by 10% to \$27.5 million in the SFY 2014-2015 Executive Budget, even along with accompanying funding by localities that administer this program, may not be sufficient to serve the same number of youth as currently given the increase in the minimum wage.

b. Deferment of the two percent cost-of-living-adjustment for human services providers – SFY 2014-2015 would be the sixth year in which this COLA has been deferred; this will make it difficult for providers to meet increased labor costs due to the increase in the minimum wage.

c. Open-ended Preventive Funding – the state share of this program to prevent foster care placement of children decreased in the current budget year from 65 percent to 62 percent; counties would be able to serve more families if the state share returned to its former level.

III. Use of Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Funding in the SFY 2014-2015 Executive Budget

The federal TANF block grant program provides New York State with both an annual regular block grant award of \$2.442 billion and monthly contingency fund awards that the state receives based on changes in its unemployment rate and/or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation level. These funds are used to provide basic assistance and support services to families on a time-limited basis.

A. *30 percent decline in the value of the TANF block grant.* The size of New York’s annual block grant has not changed since 1997 and is not indexed to changes in the cost-of-living. Therefore, by 2012, its value in inflation-adjusted terms had decreased by 30 percent. This decline limits the services the state can provide with these funds now compared to 1997.

B. *TANF remains unresponsive to need.* While there was some increase in Family Assistance¹ caseloads during the Great Recession — the number increased by 5.7 percent from March 2008 to March 2010 (state data), the *total* number of TANF cases increased by only 1 percent during the period December 2006 to December 2012.² Participation in SNAP increased much more dramatically during this same time.

New York	December 2006	December 2012	Percent Change
Number of Unemployed	409,500	787,100	92%
SNAP Cases	945,800	1,716,400	81%
TANF Cases	160,600	161,700	1%

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *New York: TANF Caseload Fact Sheet*, Updated November 19, 2013 at <http://www.cbpp.org/files/11-19-13tanf/NY.pdf>

Moreover, a much smaller share of needy families in New York State receives TANF public assistance benefits now, 33 percent, compared to 17 years ago when 81 percent of families in poverty received Aid to Families with Dependent Children. These statistics raise serious questions about the ability of the TANF program, as currently structured, to respond to poor families’ needs during severe economic downturns and subsequent slow recoveries.

Families with children	1994-1995	2011-2012
...on AFDC/TANF	455,400	160,600
...in poverty	564,1000	479,400
AFDC/TANF families as a percentage of families in poverty, New York	81%	33%
AFDC/TANF families as a percentage of families in poverty, United States	68%	26%

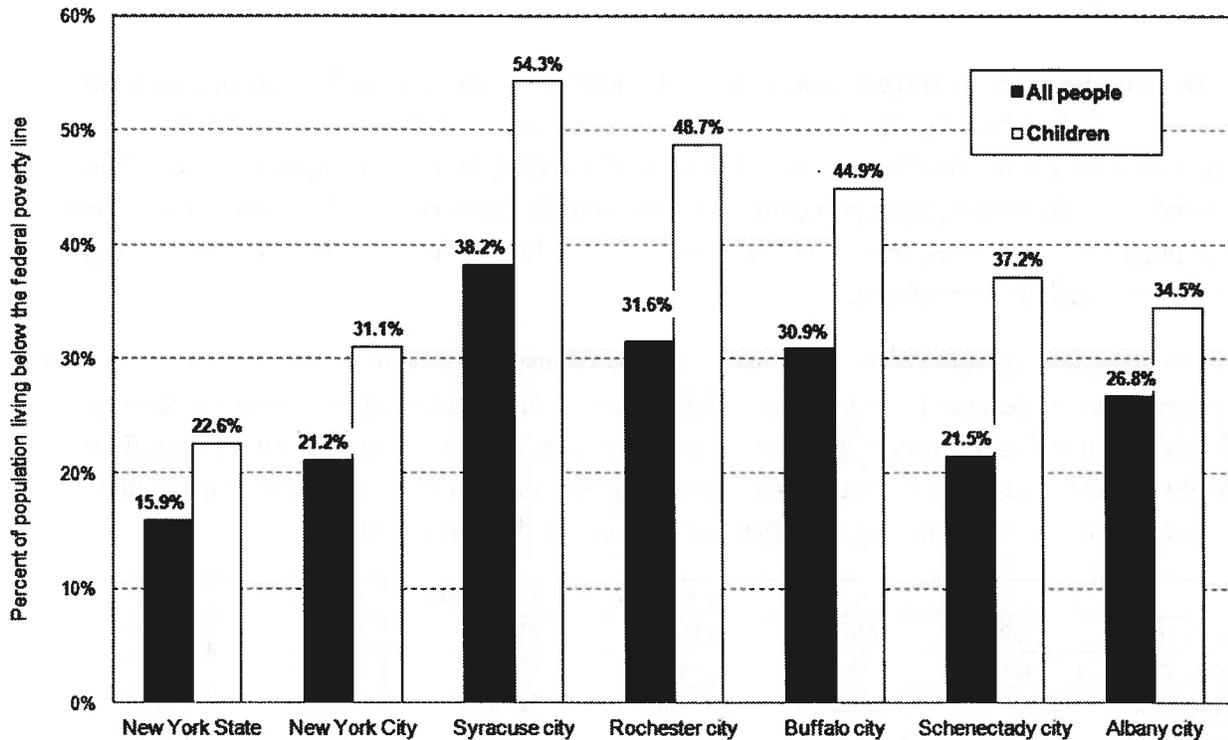
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *New York: TANF Caseload Fact Sheet*, Updated November 19, 2013 at <http://www.cbpp.org/files/11-19-13tanf/NY.pdf>

¹ Family Assistance is New York’s program that uses federal TANF funds to provide monthly basic assistance to most families on public assistance.

² This number includes families participating in Family Assistance and families participating in Safety Net Assistance that receive public assistance benefits paid for with federal TANF funds.

It is particularly concerning that TANF caseloads have been going down while the poverty rate is 16 percent across the state (see below), double this level in upstate cities, and close to or above 50 percent for children in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse (the 2010-2012 state average is 16.5 percent). Moreover, the 2010-2012 Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) indicates that poverty in New York is higher —18.5 percent, 1.6 percent higher statistically than the rate estimated above with the official poverty measure. The SPM takes into account the value of non-cash benefits such as SNAP and housing subsidies along with expenses such as taxes, child care and child support, and medical out-of-pocket costs.

Poverty rates for all persons and for children are much higher in the major upstate cities than in New York City and New York State overall.



Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 single-year estimate data.

C. Use of TANF funds has changed over time.

Total TANF Spending. Total TANF spending is reduced in the Executive Budget by more than \$128 million from \$2.785 billion in SFY 2013-2014 to a proposed \$2.656 billion in SFY 2014-2015.

Basic and Emergency Assistance. The Executive Budget projects spending \$1.105 billion for public assistance benefit costs in SFY 2014-2015, \$47 million less than the estimated \$1.152 billion for this purpose in the current fiscal year. This is a decrease of 3.5 percent, and the estimated reduction in Family Assistance caseloads for SFY 2014-2015 compared to SFY 2013-2014 is 3.6 percent.

The share of total TANF funds used for public assistance benefit costs—Basic Assistance, including Emergency Assistance—has gone up over the last four years. This is due to the use of federal 2009 Recovery Act TANF Emergency Contingency Funds in SFY 2010-2011, and the change in the cost-sharing arrangements for public assistance in New York State three years ago. As of 2011-2012, TANF funds pay 100 percent of Family Assistance (FA) benefit costs and states pay 29 percent of Safety Net Assistance (SNA) benefit costs while localities pay the remaining 71 percent. Prior to this, TANF funds paid 50 percent of FA public assistance benefit costs and states and localities each paid 25 percent of these costs. New York and local social services districts (LSSDs) shared equally in the cost of SNA public assistance benefits.

The current cost-sharing arrangement provides fiscal relief to the state and potential increased costs for LSSDs.

1. Because the state no longer pays a share of Family Assistance benefit costs and pays only 29 percent of Safety Net Assistance benefit costs, the present cost-sharing arrangement provides the state with fiscal relief for its overall budget. If the cost-sharing arrangement were changed so that the state paid a larger percentage of SNA benefit costs and the localities paid a lower percentage of such costs, this would still provide fiscal relief for the state and less of a burden for local social services districts.

2. Because local governments' share of SNA public assistance benefit costs is now 71 percent compared to 50 percent three years ago, this creates a disincentive for local social services districts to enroll participants in Safety Net Assistance. And, if FA participation goes down while SNA participation goes up, local social service districts will experience higher total costs under the current cost-sharing arrangement than under the former one.

	FA, Total	FA, NYC	FA, ROS	SNA, Total	SNA, NYC	SNA, ROS
Mar. 2012	257,496	140,680	116,816	315,261	207,227	108,034
Sept. 2012	254,314	139,244	115,070	309,887	206,760	103,127
Mar. 2103	256,150	139,274	116,876	329,612	217,960	111,652
Sept. 2013	259,771	142,296	117,475	309,403	199,516	109,887

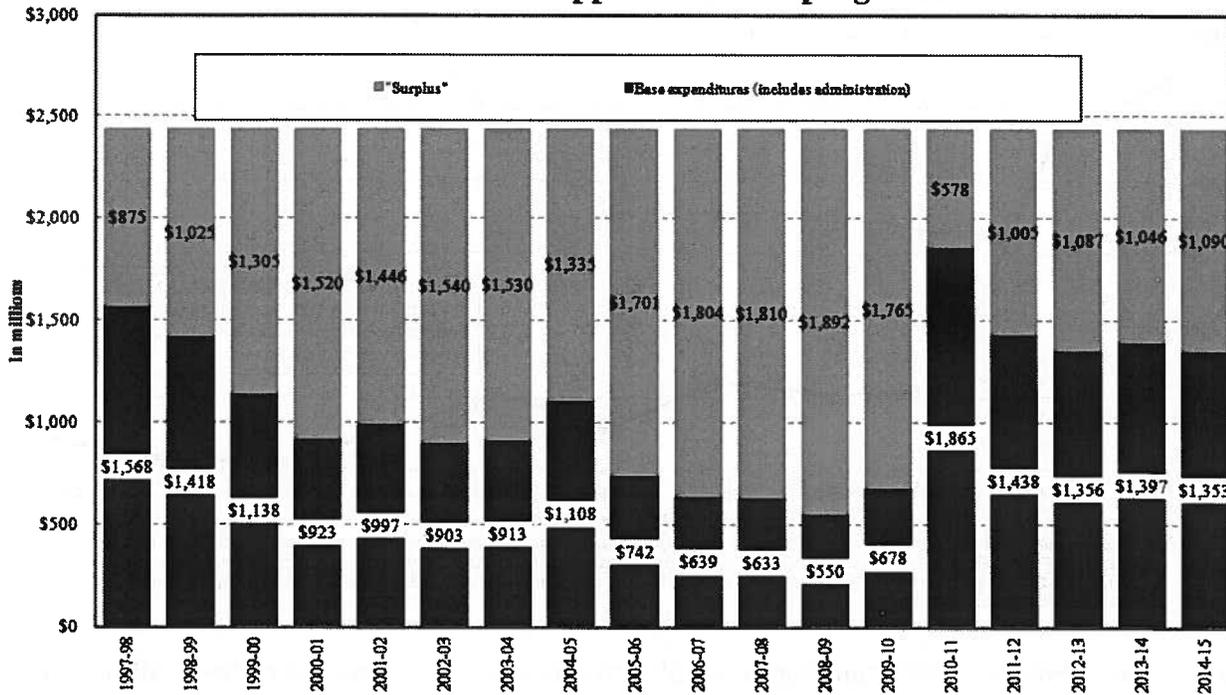
NYC: New York City; ROS: rest of state.

The above March and September 2013 data indicate, however, that Family Assistance enrollments are starting to increase again while Safety Net Assistance enrollments are starting to go down. This shift coincides with the third year of the new cost-sharing arrangement (use of March data alone does not reflect this change in trend; see Supplementary Material).

TANF 'Surplus' and TANF Initiatives. After paying for basic and emergency assistance costs for eligible families, states use remaining TANF funds, the TANF 'Surplus', for other allowable purposes—spending on support services that assist needy families in becoming and remaining self-sufficient. These services are categorized by the Executive Budget as TANF Initiatives. Families that participate in these programs do not need to be receiving TANF-funded public

assistance although that may be part of the services they receive. Currently, the TANF ‘Surplus’ is used primarily for the Flexible Fund for Family Services program, Child Care Subsidies³ and a range of support services.

The TANF ‘Surplus’ is the difference between New York’s \$2.4 billion annual TANF Block Grant and expenditures on cash assistance, emergency assistance and administrative support for these programs.*

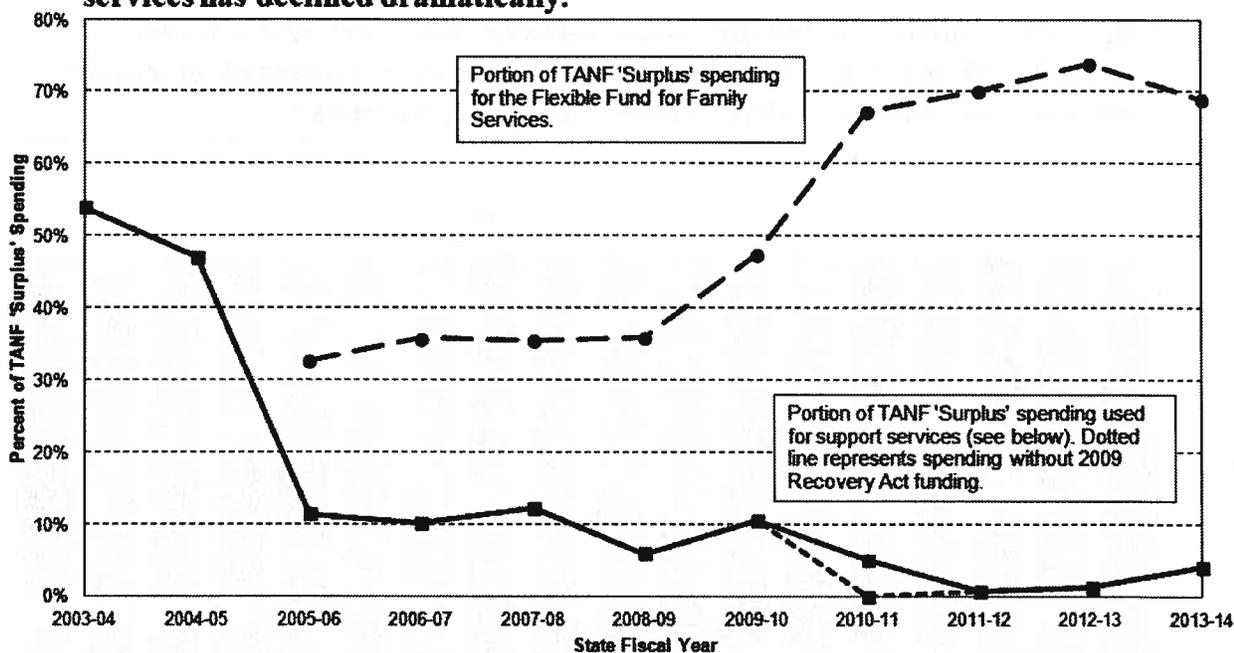


* These totals do not include TANF contingency or carryover funds. Uses enacted and adjusted figures from the New York State Division of the Budget. SFY 2014-15 is proposed.

Flexible Fund for Family Services (FFFS). After spending for public assistance benefit costs, the FFFS uses the largest share of TANF funds—\$964 million in SFY 2013-2014 and in the proposed 2014-2015 Executive Budget. With the exception of 2011-2012, \$960 to \$965 million in TANF funds have been allocated for this purpose since SFY 2009-2010. Established in 2005-2006, FFFS dollars are allocated to local social services districts to use at their discretion for a range of services, primarily: child welfare and preventive services; drug, alcohol and domestic violence screening and services; employment training and support; and limited transfers to the New York State Child Care Block Grant. LSSDs are required to submit their plans for use of these funds to the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance for approval. These plans are available online; however, information on LSSDs’ actual expenditure of these funds *by program* is not provided in the public online data base.

³ Federal TANF funds are transferred to the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant for the New York State Child Care Block Grant.

As the state has used TANF block grant surpluses for tax credit payments (stopped in 2010-11), child care subsidies, fiscal relief and discretionary block grants to local social services districts, direct spending for other support services has declined dramatically.



Note: Represents funding from the federal TANF block grant and TANF contingency funds. Does not include spending on Earned Income Tax Credit payments, the Flexible Fund for Family Services and child care subsidies (does include child care demonstration projects and child care for migrant workers and SUNY and CUNY students). Source: New York State Division of Budget and Office of Temporary and Disability Services, online Program and Accountability Matrix.

Child Care Subsidies. TANF funding for child care subsidies has decreased by \$64 million in the SFY 2014-2015 Executive Budget to \$310 million. Additionally, in the current and last four executive budgets, TANF funding for other child care programs traditionally funded by the federal TANF program has been eliminated. These programs include: child care demonstrations, and child care support for migrant workers and SUNY and CUNY students. With the exception of child care for migrant workers (which has been funded recently and in the current Executive Budget by the state General Fund), the Legislature restored funding for these programs in the last four enacted budgets but at a much-reduced level since 2009-2010 when federal TANF Emergency Contingency Fund money supported a commitment of over \$16 million for such items. TANF funding for these programs in the current budget year is \$7.6 million.

Other TANF Initiatives or Support Services. Proposed spending for other TANF Initiatives has decreased from \$50.5 million in 2013-2014 to \$29.5 million in the 2014-2015 Executive Budget. Along with the recent expansion of TANF spending for basic assistance, the level of commitment to the FFFS and child care subsidies leaves few TANF dollars for other initiatives. *The decline in direct use of federal TANF funds for support services has accompanied the increase in discretionary and less transparent use of TANF funds through the Flexible Fund for Family Services.*

With the exception of current support for the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and food banks (current spending increased for this item from \$2 to \$4 million after the budget was enacted), it is only through legislative restoration that the vast majority of support services have remained at a flat funding level in the TANF budget. For the upcoming budget year, \$27.5 million has been proposed for SYEP, an insufficient increase of 10 percent over current spending due to the minimum wage increase and \$2 million has been allocated for food banks. This is a 50 percent decrease from current year spending for this item. See *TANF Initiatives Spending (in thousands)* in the Supplementary Material for more information.

D. Federal TANF and accompanying state maintenance-of-effort spending by New York State has directed few resources to work-related activities.

State maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending is required for receipt of federal TANF funds. In 2012, New York claimed \$2.7 billion in state MOE spending; this is \$900 million more than New York's annual 80 percent MOE obligation amount of \$1.8 billion. Over \$1.4 billion of New York's total 2012 MOE amount consists of refundable tax credits payments to TANF-eligible taxpayers. New York's ability to meet a large portion of its MOE through these expenditures means the state is not required to undertake as much spending in other areas that support TANF-eligible families such as work-related activities and child care.

The effect of the large amount claimed for refundable tax credit payments can be moderated by using the state's 80 percent obligation amount for its MOE expenditures along with its total TANF spending as the base for looking comparatively at spending in various categories. Out of this base, the amount that New York has directed to the combination of work-related activities such as work subsidies, education and training, and other related activities, is 3.4 percent.⁴ New York ranks 41st among all states for this type of spending.

IV. Purchasing Power of the Monthly Cash Assistance Grant

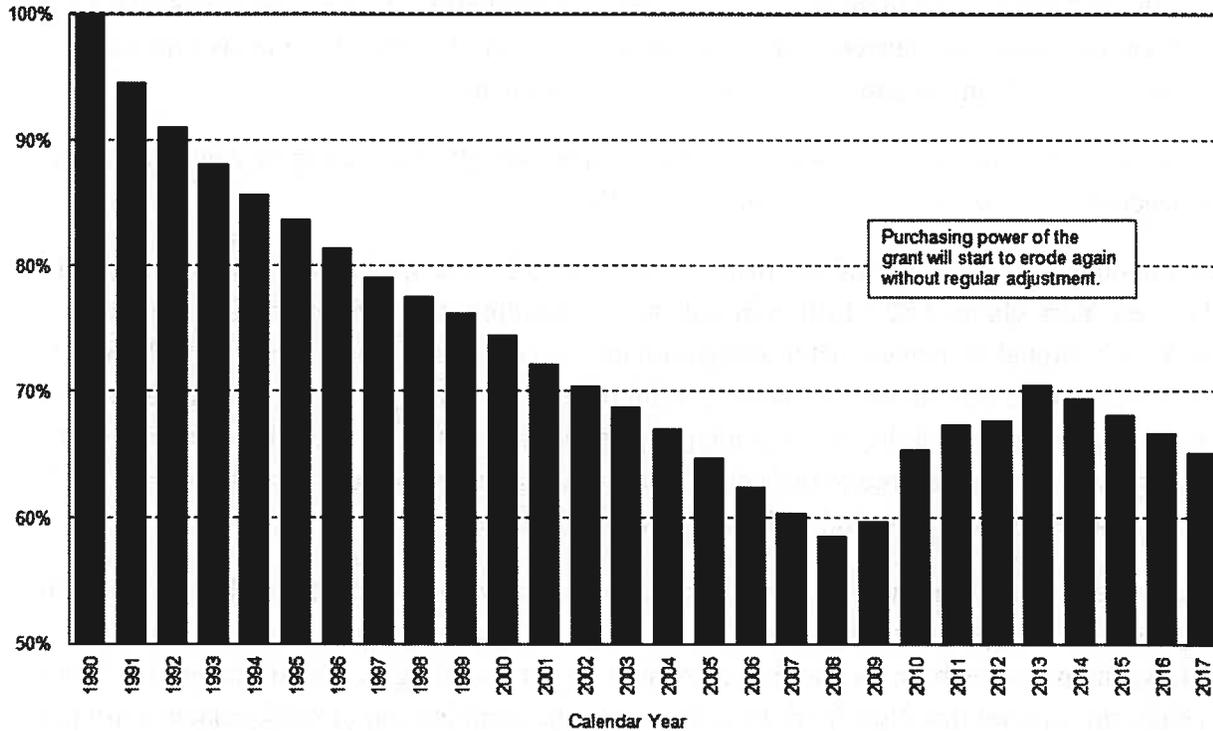
Even with full implementation of recent increases to the monthly public assistance grant, action has not been taken to index its amount to changes in the cost of living. Therefore, the value of the monthly cash benefit amount in inflation-adjusted terms is less than 70 percent of what it was in 1990.

The declining purchasing power of monthly cash assistance affects more children than adults. At 303,824, children composed almost 54 percent of all public assistance recipients in December 2013. This number has gone down by almost 7,000 from a year ago but it is almost 16,000 higher than in December 2008. "Recent research indicates that when children experience poverty early in life, it is particularly harmful since crucial brain and neural development at this time affects cognitive, social, emotional and health outcomes in the future. There is now compelling evidence that lower levels of income actually cause poorer outcomes; therefore, if incomes in

⁴ Analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities,

needy families decrease we can predict with significant certainty that young children's achievement will, on average, be worse than without the loss of income."⁵

Even with the recent increases to the monthly public assistance grant, its purchasing power in 2017 will be 65 percent of what it was in 1990.



Note: Inflation-adjusted basic allowance for a three-person family as a percent of 1990 basic allowance, 2013 dollars. Basic allowance is the non-shelter portion of recipients' monthly assistance; it consists of the grant for recurring needs, home energy allowance and supplemental home energy allowance. Source for actual and forecast composite CPI for New York is the New York State Division of the Budget.

Supplementary Material – the following pages present material that supports this testimony.

⁵ Fiscal Policy Institute, *A Harder Struggle, Fewer Opportunities: The Impact of the Governor's Budget on Women, Children and Families*, prepared for the New York Women's Foundation, March 23, 2011, p. 6.

Temporary Assistance Participation

<u>March</u>	<u>Family Assistance Recipients</u>			<u>Safety Net Assistance Recipients</u>		
	<u>NYS</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>ROS</u>	<u>NYS</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>ROS</u>
2001	598,494	430,623	167,871	120,824	87,641	33,183
2002	374,266	242,472	131,794	263,987	203,794	60,193
2003	322,840	202,533	120,307	285,657	218,133	67,524
2004	325,862	203,087	122,775	306,911	233,751	73,160
2005	306,428	188,835	117,593	306,398	230,090	76,308
2006	295,318	184,115	111,203	291,630	216,912	74,718
2007	254,424	159,904	94,520	288,082	207,771	80,311
2008	242,136	151,471	90,665	271,252	191,818	79,434
2009	244,003	149,861	94,142	276,139	191,791	84,348
2010	255,822	152,628	103,194	293,522	197,529	95,993
2011	257,705	145,078	112,627	308,673	202,338	106,335
2012	257,496	140,680	116,816	315,261	207,227	108,034
2013	256,150	139,274	116,876	329,612	217,960	111,652
	<u>Percent Change</u>			<u>Percent Change</u>		
2001 to 2013	-57.2%	-67.7%	-30.4%	172.8%	148.7%	236.5%
2008 to 2013	5.8%	-8.1%	28.9%	21.5%	13.6%	40.6%

Comparison of 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 General Fund Commitments for TANF-related Programs
(in thousands)

Program	2013-2014 Current	2014-2015 Executive	Change
Public Assistance Benefits - 29% Share of Safety Net Assistance Costs [1]	\$434,414	\$424,122	(\$10,292)
Public Assistance Benefits resulting from Grant Increase	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$2,000
Total Public Assistance Benefits	\$444,414	\$436,122	(\$8,292)
Disability Advocacy Program	\$2,630	\$2,630	\$0
HIV/AIDS Welfare to Work	\$1,161	\$1,161	\$0
Nutrition Outreach and Education Program (NOEP)	\$3,018	\$3,018	\$0
Administrative Cap Waivers	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
AFIS, EBT, CBIC [2]	\$10,000	\$0	(\$10,000)
Total Initiatives	\$18,809	\$8,809	(\$10,000)
GRAND TOTAL	\$463,223	\$444,931	(\$18,292)

[1] The difference between the 2013-2014 figure of \$444 million and the cash amount in the *Executive Budget FY 2015 Financial Plan*, \$502 million, and the difference between the 2014-2015 amount of \$436 million and the cash amount in the same document, \$459 million, is due to disbursements for delayed benefit payments of approximately \$61 million in 2013-2014 and \$23 million in 2014-2015. [2] AFIS, EBT, CBIC refer to Automated Finger Imaging System, Electronics Benefits Transfer and Common Benefit Identification Cards.

TANF Initiatives Spending (in thousands)

	Enacted 2007-08	Enacted 2008-09	Enacted 2009-10	Enacted 2010-11	Enacted 2011-12	Enacted 2012-13	Enacted 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Earned Income Tax Credit	\$603,052	\$702,800	\$457,651					
Child Care Total	\$372,454	\$373,310	\$409,021	\$399,875	\$396,696	\$325,875	\$381,531	\$310,035
Child Care Subsidies [1]	\$356,300	\$356,300	\$392,967	\$392,967	\$392,967	\$324,276	\$373,932	\$310,035
Child Care for Migrant Workers	\$1,754	\$1,754	\$1,754					
Child Care Demonstrations	\$11,000	\$11,856	\$10,900	\$5,265	\$3,395	\$1,265	\$7,265	
Child Care SUNY/CUNY	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$1,643	\$334	\$334	\$334	
Transportation Programs [2]	\$8,300	\$8,325	\$11,325	\$812	\$363	\$363	\$363	
Non-Residential Domestic Violence Screening	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$1,449	\$510	\$1,210	\$1,210	
Summer Youth Employment	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$15,500			\$25,000	\$27,500
Advantage After Schools	\$28,200		\$11,391	\$11,213	\$500	\$500	\$500	
Home Visiting	\$21,600		\$5,822					
Food Pantries and Food Banks [4]	\$12,500				\$1,000	\$250	\$4,000	\$2,000
Pregnancy Prevention	\$12,100							
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Services	\$7,320							
Women and Infant Children (WIC)	\$5,000							
Alternatives to Detention/Alternatives to Residential Placement	\$4,000		\$10,752	\$6,000				
Refugee Resettlement Program [3]	\$1,425	\$1,425	\$1,425	\$500	\$102			
BRIDGE	\$6,503	\$8,503	\$8,503	\$1,000	\$102	\$102	\$102	
Displaced Homemakers		\$2,129	\$5,600	\$1,605	\$546	\$546		
Caretaker Relative	\$1,150		\$1,998	\$250	\$51	\$51	\$101	
Wage Subsidy Program	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$14,000		\$950	\$950	\$950	
Preventive Services Initiative	\$20,500		\$18,793	\$6,000	\$610	\$610	\$610	
Advanced Technology Training and Information Networking	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000			\$3,000	\$4,100	
Educational Resources			\$3,000	\$125		\$250	\$250	
Language Immersion/English Training/ ESL	\$2,000	\$1,000						
Adult and Family Literacy	\$1,000	\$500						
Basic Education	\$1,000	\$500						
Local Interagency VESID Employment Services (LIVES)	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500					
Disability Advocacy Program (DAP)	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$483	\$98			
Supplemental Homeless Intervention Program	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$1,006	\$205			
Emergency Homeless Program	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$125	\$176	\$500	\$500	
Supportive Housing for Families	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$508			
Community Reinvestment			\$5,000					
Settlement House			\$6,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000	
ACCESS - Welfare to Careers		\$250	500	\$250	\$250	\$800	\$800	
Jack Kennedy Build NY	\$1,000	\$750						
NYS AFL-CIO Workforce Development Institute	\$400	\$400						
Strengthening Families through Stronger Fathers			\$2,764		\$200	\$200	\$200	
Career Pathways		\$2,500	\$10,000	\$5,000		\$750	\$750	
Green Jobs Corp Program			\$5,000	\$2,000				
Health Care Jobs Program			\$5,000	\$2,000				
Transitional Jobs Program			\$5,000	\$5,000				
Nurse Family Partnership			\$5,000	\$2,000		\$2,000	\$2,000	
Intensive Case Services	\$14,000	\$3,000	\$3,000					
Flexible Fund for Family Services [1]	\$654,000	\$654,000	\$964,600	\$960,000	\$951,000	\$964,000	\$964,000	\$964,000
TANF Initiatives Spending	\$1,839,004	\$1,820,892	\$2,050,645	\$1,425,693	\$1,354,367	\$1,304,556	\$1,395,566	\$1,303,535
EITC, Child Care Subsidies and the FFFS Spending	\$1,613,352	\$1,713,100	\$1,815,218	\$1,352,967	\$1,343,967	\$1,288,276	\$1,337,932	\$1,274,035
Portion of Initiatives represented by EITC, Child Care Subsidies and the FFFS	87.7%	94.1%	89.4%	94.9%	99.2%	98.8%	95.9%	97.7%
TANF Initiatives Spending minus EITC, Child Care Subsidies and the FFFS	\$225,652	\$107,792	\$215,427	\$72,726	\$10,400	\$16,280	\$57,634	\$29,500
Portion of Initiatives for above items	12.3%	5.9%	10.6%	5.1%	0.8%	1.2%	4.1%	2.3%

[1] In 2006-07, child care funding was included in the FFFS, which totaled \$1,036.8 million for that state fiscal year. However, to show the uses of funding in this table, child care is broken out as in other years. [2] In 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2011-12 forward, transportation programs include Community Solutions to Transportation, Centro of Oneida, Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority and Wheels for Work; in 2010-11, only the latter two programs were funded. [3] The Refugee Resettlement program was previously classified as a TANF 'Base' program. [4] In 2011-12 and 2013-14, some or all of this funding was appropriated outside of the enacted budget.

