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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, 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony. I will be covering the following topics:

- I. The Fiscal Policy Institute's recommendations for State Fiscal Year 2015-2016 for Human Services;
- II. A summary and analysis of actual and proposed reductions in Human Services spending;
- III. The use of federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding in the FY 2016 Executive Budget; and
- IV. The decline in the purchasing power of the monthly Cash Assistance Grant.

In the Executive Budget, the governor acknowledges that high levels of poverty and growing inequality are holding back New York's future economic growth. There are many positive elements to the governor's agenda to address poverty in the state. Raising the minimum wage and providing property tax relief tied to income are steps in the right direction to addressing the problem of uneven growth. But much more needs to be done, and the effects of many of the proposed measures are limited by the strings attached to them.

In addition, staying under the self-imposed two percent spending limit means that the governor's proposed new measures to address poverty will necessarily be paid for by cutting spending elsewhere in the budget. This self-imposed austerity has squeezed Human Service programs. The

Executive Budget cuts funding to a number of important human service programs. This is on top of over \$1 billion in cuts to human services since 2009 despite growing need. Child poverty rates in New York State have reached epic levels in many of our upstate cities. Currently more than one in five children throughout the state live in poverty. The child poverty rate in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse is over 50 percent, according to FPI analysis of American Community Survey data.

I. Here are some specific steps New York should take to address poverty in the state.

1. 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:
 - Child care subsidies.
 - 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.
 - Transportation supports such as the Wheels for Work program.
 - Non-recurrent benefits such as one-shot "stimulus" payments like the July 2009 Back-to-School payment.
2. The Executive Budget includes the second year of two percent annual human services cost-of-living adjustments. These were long overdue but don't go very far to make up for the low wages paid much of the workforce working under most state-funded human service contracts. The state should recognize that these workers provide critical public services essential to combating poverty and serving those in need. Such workers are, in effect, indirect state employees. Funding for human service contracts should be increased to provide these workers with a living wage, and access to skill-building and career advancement opportunities.
3. The Legislature should return the state share of Open-ended Preventive Funding to 65 percent.
4. The Legislature should provide sufficient funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program to serve at least the same number of youth in FY 2016 as in FY 2015. Additional funding will be required if the proposed (and much needed) increases in the minimum wage are adopted.
5. The Legislature should index the monthly cash grant to changes in the cost-of-living.

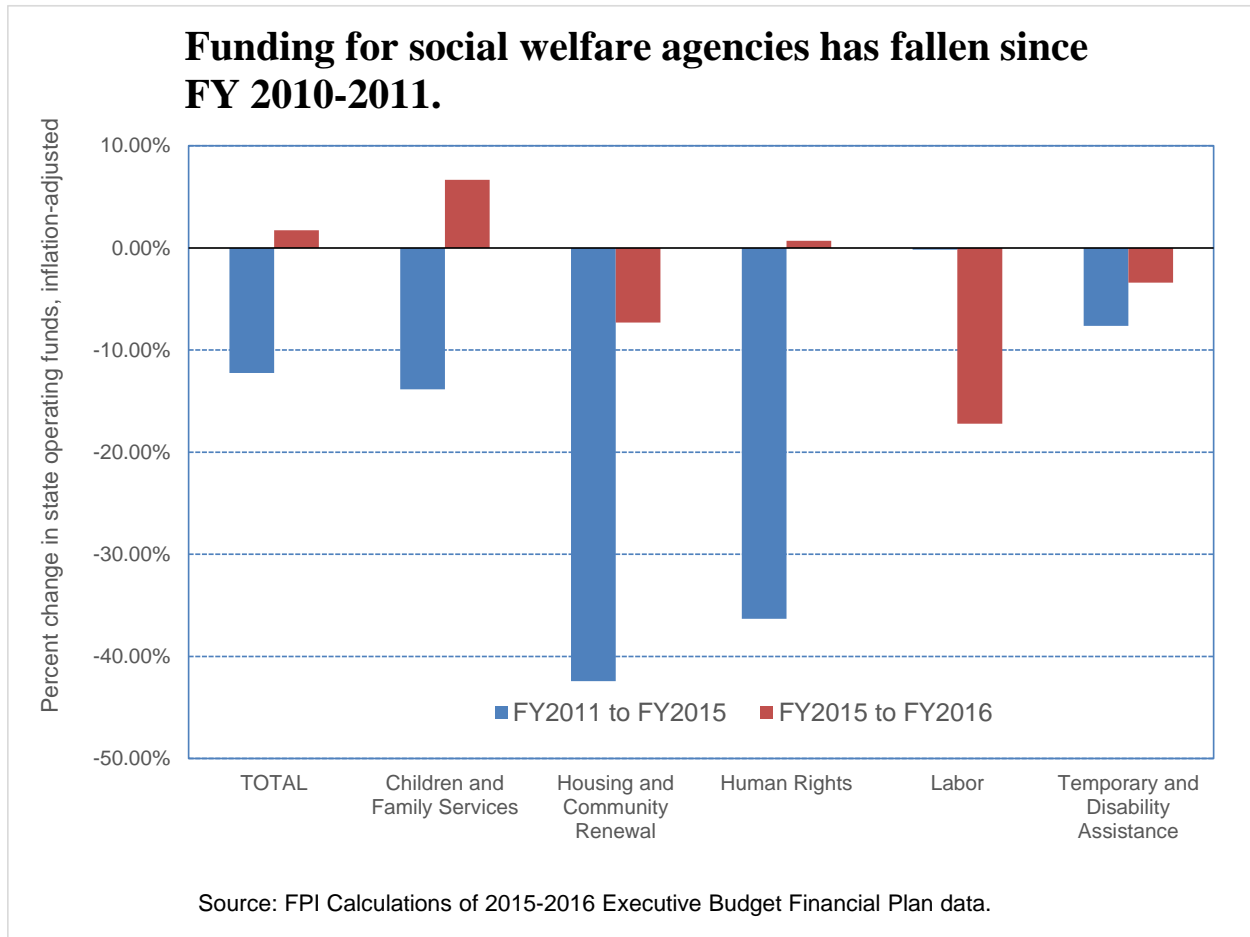
6. The Legislature should consider options for addressing the barriers that eligible families face in receiving basic assistance. To address eligibility, New York could:
 - a. Repeal the 185 percent of the standard of need criterion.
 - b. Increase the current earned income disregard.
 - c. Review the asset limits for eligibility.
 - d. Improve awareness of and access to opportunities for applying for temporary assistance.
7. The Executive Budget does not address the issue of paid family leave. New York should enact paid family leave in order to address the changing demographics of working families.
8. 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: TANF block grant funds; TANF Contingency Funds; and 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.
9. 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 legislature should also require reporting on the use of the Open-ended Preventive funding program.

These issues are discussed in more detail below.

II. Actual and Proposed Reductions in Human Services Spending

In total, the budget includes a small increase in state operating funds for social welfare programs in FY 2016 (1.7 percent after adjusting for inflation).¹ However, this comes after a 12 percent decrease since the governor took office in 2011, as can be seen in the following figure. In addition, these programs will undoubtedly be subject to additional budget cuts in future years in order to meet the two percent spending limit. State operating fund support for social welfare agencies for FY 2016 would remain \$400 million below FY 2011 levels in real (inflation-adjusted) terms.

¹ Includes the following agencies: Office of Children and Family Services, Division of Housing and Community Renewal, Division of Human Rights, Department of Labor, and Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance.



The Office of Housing and Community Renewal and the Office of Human Rights were especially hard hit between 2011 and 2015, with cuts of 42 percent and 36 percent in state operating funds, respectively, after adjusting for inflation. Funding has been reduced by over 14 percent for the Office of Children and Family Services, the agency responsible for administering child welfare services and child care assistance. The proposed budget includes some additional funding for the Office of Children and Family Services and for the Department of Labor but not enough to offset previous cuts. Meanwhile, other agencies are slated for cuts. In the proposed budget, Housing and Community Renewal would lose an additional seven percent, and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance would lose three percent, after inflation.

These cuts are proposed while need remains high in the state. For example, the number of recipients of SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as Food Stamps) has grown by over two-thirds in the state since October 2007.

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 the placement of children in inappropriate child care situations.

Given the extent of unspecified cuts under the Executive Budget through FY 2019, a cumulative \$11.5 billion, programs such as these may experience reductions after FY 2016.

In addition, the state could further assist families by requiring the provision of paid family leave, an issue that the governor's budget fails to address. New York should enact paid family leave in order to address the changing demographics of working families. Paid leave would allow families time to bond with a new child, care for ill family members, and meet added responsibilities when a family member is absent due to military service.

Other specific spending actions in the proposed FY 2015 Executive Budget include the following:

Housing: Initiatives to address lack of affordable housing and homelessness are less than they appear.

The budget proposes a number of initiatives to combat the lack of affordable housing and growing homelessness. The governor acknowledges the serious problem that exists in the state. For instance, the homeless population in New York currently exceeds 80,000 people. The budget does include increased funding for state housing programs, including rental assistance for people and families with special needs and the homeless, as well as some new funds to create housing units. The amount of new funding is not as great as it appeared in the governor's budget presentations. In some cases, the budget simply moves funding for existing programs from one source to another, and often the funding is spread out over multiple years.

- The Executive Budget highlighted an investment of \$183 million to support housing programs including NY/NY IV. A large share of this amount is replacing General Fund support with JP Morgan funds, and the use of JP Morgan settlement funds does provide a more stable source of funding than does General Fund dollars. While there is \$66 million in new funding, it is spread over five years.
- An additional \$220 million in funds for addressing homelessness with rental assistance in New York City was noted in the Executive Budget. Rather than an appropriation, these represent funds that the city will save over the next four years as a result of the state capping the amount of money localities are required to reimburse the state for operation of secure youth facilities. The budget requires the city to use these funds (plus a city match) for rental assistance.
- Similarly, the \$486 million to be invested in housing for vulnerable New Yorkers includes some new funds and new initiatives, but a significant share is made up of funds

that were allocated to this purpose last year. This funding is spread over a number of years.

Child Care Assistance: Quality child care contributes to child development, child safety, and the state's economic development, the latter by helping low-income parents participate in the workforce. Funding for childcare subsidies remains flat compared to FY 2015. (General Fund spending is increased by \$39.2 million, but this represents a change in funding sources, not an increase. An increase of \$5.1 million in TANF funds is offset by a reduction in state funding of the same amount, and the net increase of \$34 million in General Fund spending continues funding that was added separately in last year's budget.)

Flat funding addresses neither the rise in the cost of child care in the state nor the increase in need. 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.

Other Services: Other Human Service Programs face cuts or small increases.

- The Executive Budget eliminates funding for 23 programs that were supported with ODTA-administered TANF initiative funds totaling over \$25 million in FY 2015. These include non-residential Domestic Violence Services, Advanced Technology Training and Information Network (ATTAIN), services for persons with HIV/AIDS, Food Banks of New York, and a portion of the funding (\$500,000) for the Advantage After School program, among others. (See Supplementary Material for details.)
- Funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) would increase by \$2.5 million. This level of funding may not be sufficient to serve the same number of youth as in previous years. In addition, if the minimum wage increase is approved, as would be a wise step for the state, SYEP funding may need to be increased further to accommodate the wage floor hike without decreasing the number of youth jobs available.
- The Youth Development and Delinquency program is cut by \$1.3 million, to \$14.1 million from current funding of \$15.4 million. Adult Literacy Education is cut from \$6.3 million to \$5.3 million.
- The budget includes an additional \$4.5 million for the Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP), increasing funding to \$34.5 million.

- The budget only includes sufficient funding to maintain at 62 percent the state share of the Open-Ended Preventive Funding program used for supportive services to reduce the need for foster care placement of children. This is a reduction from the 65 percent standard in statute and would reduce the number of families counties could serve.

The second year of annual two percent increases in cost-of-living adjustments for non-profit human services providers is included in the budget. These increases are overdue but are still not sufficient to offset five years of freezes.

III. Use of Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Funding in the FY 2016 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. The value of the TANF block grant has declined by 32 percent. 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 2013, its value in inflation-adjusted terms had decreased by 32 percent. This decline limits the services the state can provide with these funds now compared to 1997 and means that the state must take a greater role in addressing the needs of vulnerable residents.

B. TANF remains unresponsive to need. While there was some increase in Family Assistance² 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 2012.³ Participation in SNAP increased much more dramatically during this same time.

² Family Assistance is New York's program that uses federal TANF funds to provide monthly basic assistance to most families on public assistance.

³ 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.

TANF, SNAP and Unemployment Trends

New York	December 2006	December 2013	Percent Change
Number of Unemployed	409,500	668,100	63%
SNAP Cases	945,800	1,708,900	81%
TANF Cases	160,600	157,200	-2%

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *New York: TANF Caseload Fact Sheet*, Updated November 26, 2014 at http://www.cbpp.org/files/11-4-14tanf_factsheets/NY.pdf

Moreover, a much smaller share of needy families in New York State receives TANF public assistance benefits now, 36 percent, compared to 17 years ago when 81 percent of families in poverty received Aid to Families with Dependent Children.⁴ 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.

TANF and Poverty Trends

Families with children	1994-1995	2012-2013
...on AFDC/TANF	455,400	160,600
...in poverty	564,1000	440,000
AFDC/TANF families as a percentage of families in poverty, New York	81%	36%
AFDC/TANF families as a percentage of families in poverty, United States	75%	26%

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *New York: TANF Caseload Fact Sheet*, Updated November 26, 2014 at http://www.cbpp.org/files/11-4-14tanf_spending_factsheets/NY.pdf

It is particularly concerning that TANF caseloads have been going down while the poverty rate is 16 percent across the state, double this level in upstate cities, and close to or above 50 percent for children in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. Moreover, the 2011-2013 Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) indicates that poverty in New York is higher —17.5 percent, 1.5 percent higher statistically than the rate estimated above with the official poverty measure. The SPM takes into

⁴ 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>.

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.

Use of TANF funds has changed over time.

Total TANF Spending. Total TANF spending is reduced in the Executive Budget by more than \$56 million from \$2.688 billion in FY 2015 to a proposed \$2.631 billion in FY 2016.

Basic and Emergency Assistance. The Executive Budget projects spending \$1.072 billion for public assistance benefit costs in FY 2016, \$55 million less than the estimated \$1.127 billion for this purpose in the current fiscal year. This is a decrease of 4.9 percent, and the estimated reduction in Family Assistance caseloads for FY 2016 compared to FY 2015 is 4.0 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. 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.

Family Assistance and Safety Net Assistance Enrollments 2013-2014

	FA, Total	FA, NYC	FA, ROS	SNA, Total	SNA, NYC	SNA, ROS
Mar. 2013	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
Mar 2014	252,763	136,508	116,255	313,693	198,224	115,469
Sept. 2014	251,400	136,158	115,242	316,409	203,222	113,187

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

The above March and September 2014 data indicate, however, that Family Assistance enrollments are declining somewhat more slowly than Safety Net Assistance enrollments are going down. This shift coincides with the fourth 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 Subsidies⁵ and a range of support services.

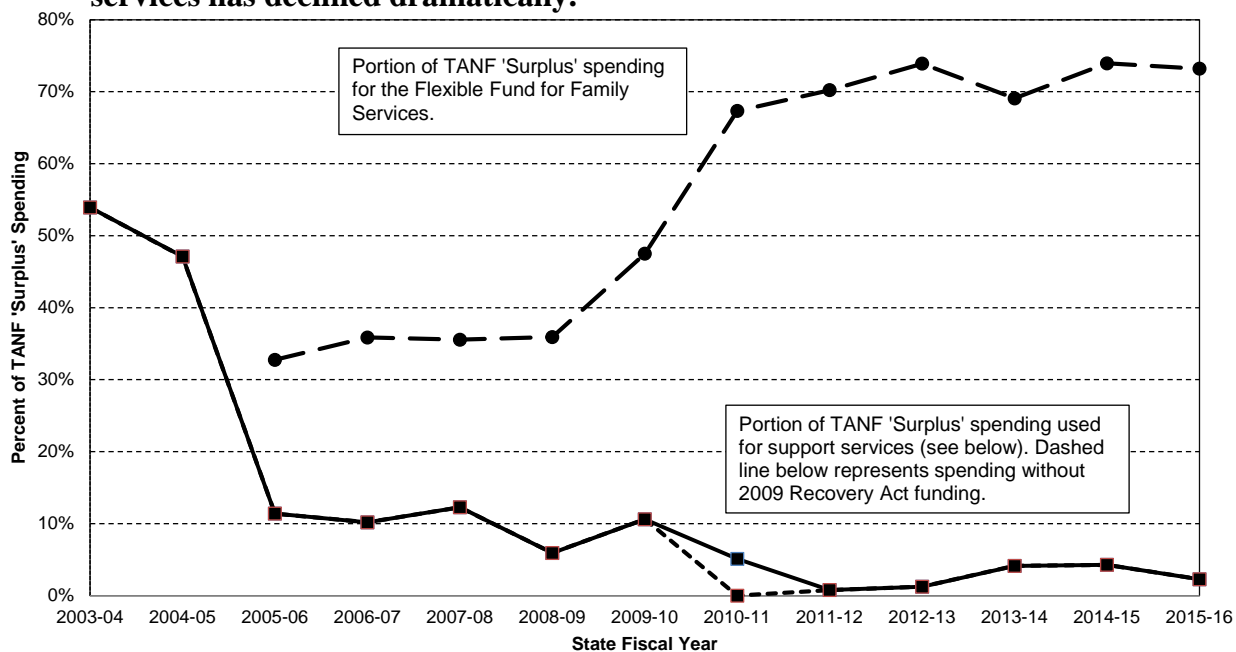
⁵ Federal TANF funds are transferred to the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant for the New York State Child Care Block Grant.

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 FY 2015 and in the proposed FY 2016 Executive Budget. With the exception of 2011-2012, \$960 to \$965 million in TANF funds have been allocated for this purpose since FY 2010. Established in FY 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 database.

TANF Funding for Child Care Subsidies. TANF funding for child care subsidies has increased \$39 million in the FY 2016 Executive Budget to \$323 million. This is a shift from non-TANF funds not an increase in money for the program. 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 \$55.7 million in 2014-2015 to \$30.0 million in the 2015-2016 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.

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*.

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. (See figure on this page.)

With the exception of current support for the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and Nurse Family Partnerships, 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, \$30.0 million has been proposed for SYEP, an insufficient increase of 9 percent over current spending due to the minimum wage increase and \$3 million in non-TANF funds has been allocated for Nurse Family Partnerships. See *TANF Initiatives Spending (in thousands)* in the Supplementary Material for more information.

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 2013, New York claimed \$2.8 billion in state MOE spending; this is \$975 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 2013 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

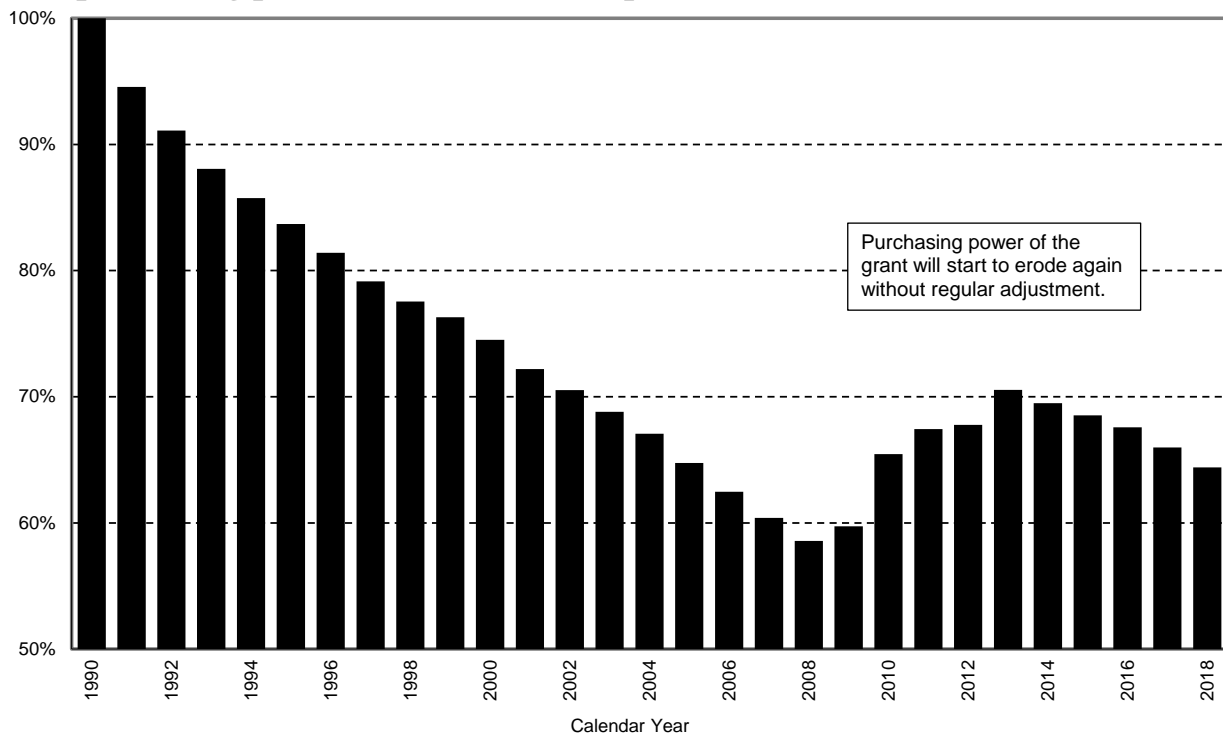
means the state is not required to undertake as much spending in other areas that support TANF-eligible families such as work-related activities and child care.

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 2.3 percent.⁶ New York ranks 49th 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.

Even with the recent increases to the monthly public assistance grant, its purchasing power in 2018 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.

⁶ Analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

The declining purchasing power of monthly cash assistance affects more children than adults. At 301,043, children composed almost 53 percent of all public assistance recipients in December 2014. This number has gone down by almost 3,000 from a year ago but it is almost 13,000 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 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.”⁷

⁷ 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.

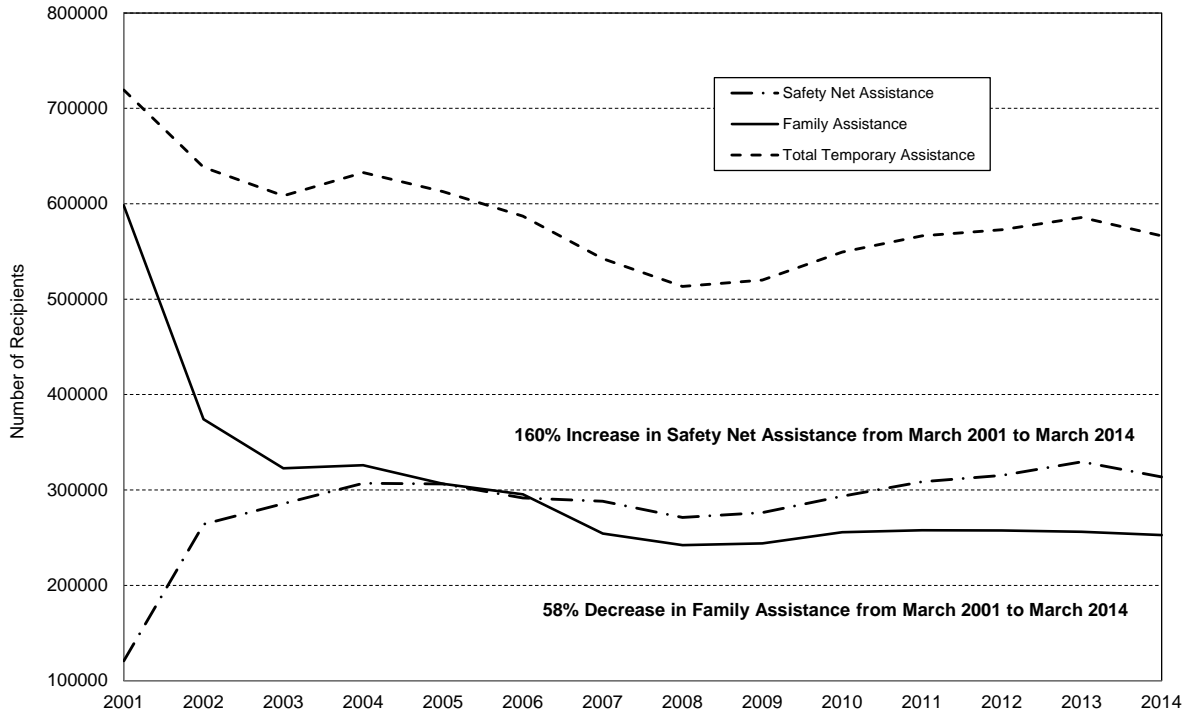
Supplementary Material

The following pages present material that supports this testimony.

Change in temporary assistance from 2011 to 2014.

March	<u>Family Assistance Recipients</u>			<u>Safety Net Assistance Recipients</u>		
	NYS	NYC	ROS	NYS	NYC	ROS
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
2014	252,763	136,508	116,255	313,693	198,224	115,469
	<u>Percent Change</u>			<u>Percent Change</u>		
2001 to 2014	-57.8%	-68.3%	-30.7%	159.6%	126.2%	248.0%
2008 to 2014	4.4%	-9.9%	28.2%	15.6%	3.3%	45.4%

Safety Net Assistance caseloads are going up while Family Assistance participation is going down.



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, *Temporary and Disability Assistance Statistics* at <http://otda.ny.gov/resources/caseload/>, March series.

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Comparison of 2014-2015 and 2015-16 TANF Funding Commitments

(in thousands)

Program	2014-2015		2015-16		Program	2014-2015		2015-16	
	Current	Executive	Current	Executive		Change	Change	Current	Executive
Public Assistance Benefits	\$1,127,079	\$1,072,395	(\$54,684)		Child Care SUNY	\$193	\$0	\$0	(\$193)
Emergency Assistance to Families	\$227,452	\$227,452	\$0		Community Solutions to Transportation	\$112	\$0	\$0	(\$112)
EAF Cost Shift to NYC	\$0	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)		Educational Resources	\$250	\$0	\$0	(\$250)
State Operations	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0		Emergency Homeless Program	\$500	\$0	\$0	(\$500)
ACCESS - Welfare to Careers	\$800	\$0	(\$800)		Flexible Fund for Family Services	\$964,000	\$964,000	\$0	\$0
Advanced Technology Training and Information Networking (ATTAIN)	\$5,000	\$0	(\$5,000)		Food Banks (New York State)	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	(\$2,000)
Advantage After Schools	\$500	\$0	(\$500)		Strengthening Families through Stronger Fathers	\$200	\$0	\$0	(\$200)
Bridge	\$102	\$0	(\$102)		Non-Residential Domestic Violence Screening	\$2,460	\$0	\$0	(\$2,460)
Career Pathways	\$1,000	\$0	(\$1,000)		Nurse-Family Partnership ^[2]	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	(\$3,000)
Caretaker Relative	\$500	\$0	(\$500)		Preventive Services	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	(\$1,000)
Centro of Oneida	\$25	\$0	(\$25)		Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority	\$82	\$0	\$0	(\$82)
Child Care CUNY	\$141	\$0	(\$141)		Settlement Houses	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	(\$2,000)
Child Care Pilot - Capital Region & Oneida	\$2,676	\$0	(\$2,676)		Summer Youth Employment Program	\$27,500	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$2,500
Child Care Pilot - NYC & Monroe	\$4,589	\$0	(\$4,589)		Wage Subsidy Program	\$950	\$0	\$0	(\$950)
Child Care Subsidies ^[1]	\$283,811	\$323,000	\$39,189		Wheels for Work	\$144	\$0	\$0	(\$144)
					TOTAL	\$2,688,066	\$0	\$0	(\$56,219)

^[1] Funding for Child Care Subsidies did not increase; only the source of funding changed.

^[2] Budget includes \$3 million in General Funds for Nurse-Family Partnership.

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	Enacted 2014-15	Proposed 2015-16
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	\$291,410	\$323,000
Child Care Subsidies ^[1]	\$356,300	\$356,300	\$392,967	\$392,967	\$392,967	\$324,276	\$373,932	\$283,811	\$323,000
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	\$7,265	
Child Care SUNY/CUNY	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$1,643	\$334	\$334	\$334	\$334	
Transportation Programs ^[2]	\$8,300	\$8,325	\$11,325	\$812	\$363	\$363	\$363	\$363	
Non-Residential Domestic Violence Screening	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$1,449	\$510	\$1,210	\$1,210	2460	
Summer Youth Employment	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$15,500			\$25,000	\$27,500	\$30,000
Advantage After Schools	\$28,200		\$11,391	\$11,213	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
Home Visiting	\$21,600		\$5,822				\$4,000	\$2,000	
Food Pantries and Food Banks ^[4]	\$12,500				\$1,000	\$250			
Pregnancy Prevention	\$12,100								
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Services	\$7,320								
Women and Infant Children (WIC)	\$5,000								
to Residential Placement	\$4,000								
Refugee Resettlement Program ^[3]	\$1,425	\$1,425	\$10,752	\$6,000					
BRIDGE	\$6,503	\$8,503	\$8,503	\$1,000	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	
Displaced Homemakers		\$2,129	\$5,600	\$1,605	\$546	\$546			
Caretaker Relative	\$1,150		\$1,998	\$250	\$51	\$51	\$101	\$500	
Wage Subsidy Program	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$14,000		\$950	\$950	\$950	\$950	
Preventive Services Initiative	\$20,500		\$18,793	\$6,000	\$610	\$610	\$610	\$1,000	
Advanced Technology Training and Information Networking	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000			\$3,000	\$4,100	\$5,000	
Educational Resources			\$3,000	\$125		\$250	\$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				

(continued on next page)

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	Enacted 2014-15	Proposed 2015-16
(continued from previous page)									
Emergency Homeless Program	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$125	\$176	\$500	\$500	\$500	
Supportive Housing for Families	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$508				
Community Reinvestment			\$6,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	
Settlement House		\$250	\$500	\$250	\$250	\$800	\$800	\$800	
ACCESS - Welfare to Careers	\$1,000	\$750							
Jack Kennedy Build NY									
NYS AFL-CIO Workforce Development Institute	\$400	\$400							
Strengthening Families through Stronger Fathers		\$2,500	\$2,764		\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	
Career Pathways			\$10,000	\$5,000		\$750	\$750	\$1,000	
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	\$3,000	
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	\$964,000
TANF Initiatives Spending	\$1,839,004	\$1,820,892	\$2,030,645	\$1,425,693	\$1,354,367	\$1,304,556	\$1,395,566	\$1,303,535	\$1,317,000
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	\$1,247,811	\$1,287,000
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%	95.7%	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	\$55,724	\$30,000
Portion of Initiatives for above items	12.3%	5.9%	10.6%	5.1%	0.8%	1.2%	4.1%	4.3%	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.

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The Fiscal Policy Institute (www.fiscalspolicy.org) is an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit research and education organization committed to improving public policies and private practices to better the economic and social conditions of all New Yorkers.