

RE: a few more questions

Subject: RE: a few more questions
From: "Don Baylor" <baylor@cphp.org>
Date: Wed, 11 Jul 2007 17:09:59 -0500
To: "Emily Collins" <emilycollins@povertylaw.org>

Emily,

I had though this change had gone into effect already, but it has not yet. See below for the HHSC correspondence, noting an expected handbook change in October 2007. thanks Don

From: Casso,Sally [<mailto:Sally.Casso@hhsc.state.tx.us>]
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2007 2:34 PM
To: Celia Hagert
Cc: McDaniel, Eric E
Subject: RE: SEED exemption

Celia,

Sorry I had not responded sooner I had been out of pocket. Anyway, we received information from Enterprise Applications (our new automation section) regarding the programming of SEED accounts in GWS and TIERS. TIERS alone would cost the agency over a \$100,.000 to get it change program. What we have decided to do is include SEED accounts as an excludable IDA in the handbook and inform staff that if they get a household who has a child with a seed account what they need to do. I will send you the handbook changes as soon as I complete them. The change will more than likely go into the October 2007 revision.

One thing that I would like to request from you or whomever can provide the information regarding the individuals in Austin who have SEED accounts. I would like to check our records to see if any of the children are receiving any benefits and if they accounts were counted or not. I would assume that they would not have money in the accounts that exceed our limits yet, but I would like to make sure.

Sally
Don Baylor
Sr. Policy Analyst
Center for Public Policy Priorities
900 Lydia Street
Austin, Texas 78702
Phone: 512.320.0222, ext. 108
Fax: 512.320.0227

Visit us at www.cphp.org for more information, to sign up for our free E-Mail updates, or to make a tax-deductible donation to our work.

-----Original Message-----

From: Emily Collins [<mailto:emilycollins@povertylaw.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2007 11:54 AM
To: Don Baylor
Subject: a few more questions

7/12/2007 8:27 AM

Mr. Baylor,

This information looks great. I have two more questions:

- 1) Did you do any media around HB109? If so, can you send me anything you have?
- 2) Do you have any public comment letters to the administrative change to food stamp asset limits? If so, can you send my those?

Thanks again for all of your help!

Emily



Center for Public Policy Priorities

900 Lydia Street, Austin, Texas 78702

PH: 512.320.0222 FAX: 512.320.0227 www.cppp.org

BACKGROUND

Individual Development Accounts

What is an Individual Development Account?

An Individual Development Account (IDA) is an interest-bearing, tax-free savings account created to help low- and moderate-income families build assets and move into the middle class. Each dollar a participant saves in an IDA is matched by public or private sources (e.g., banks, foundations, etc.). IDA deposits are exclusively limited to earned income.

IDA programs generally restrict savings to purchase of the following assets:

- A first home;
- Post-secondary education or training; and
- Starting or expanding a small business.

Other purposes may include buying a car (for employment purposes), saving for retirement, or making home repairs.

Most IDA programs target families and individuals with earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (\$37,700 annual income for a family of four in 2004); however, eligibility varies by program. The match rate can also vary—ranging from 1:1 to 7:1—depending upon program design and the source of matching funds. The timeframe for achieving the required savings can range from six months to five years.

More than 1,000 Texans have used an IDA to purchase a home, go to college, buy a car to get to work, or start a small business. These purchases are worth an estimated \$1.8 million.

At a minimum, IDAs normally require:

- A community organization capable of performing outreach, enrolling participants, coordinating financial literacy education, and case management;
- A financial institution to hold an escrow account;
- A source of matching funds (federal, state, private, or a combination of these).

IDA program participants attend mandatory financial literacy classes, which emphasize money management skills along with long-term financial planning. Account holders also receive training specific to their asset goals, such as a class for first-time homebuyers.

In 1998, Congress passed the Assets for Independence Act, which provides \$25 million annually in grants for IDAs to fund both administrative costs and matching funds. Nationwide, over 500 IDA initiatives are in operation, with at least 10,000 account holders. Since 1995, 34 states, including

Texas, have passed IDA legislation; 13 states have appropriated state funding for IDAs. There are over 20 IDA programs in Texas.

Why are IDAs Important?

IDA initiatives represent a major asset-building strategy that rewards work and saving, fosters self-sufficiency, and increases financial literacy. At least one-third of all American families—including a significant number of “unbanked” families—own virtually no assets. With no savings or assets, low-income families are unable to plan for the future and have no cushion against sudden unemployment, serious illness, or a family emergency. This leaves many low-income Texans trapped in a cycle of poverty that may lead to a regular reliance on government assistance.

IDAs offer an effective mechanism for moving working families towards self-sufficiency through purchase of a valuable asset. Studies have shown that IDAs:

Each dollar invested in an IDA yields a return of approximately five dollars to the economy in the form of new businesses, additional earnings, new or rehabilitated homes, reduced welfare expenditures, and human capital associated with greater educational attainment.¹

- Provide a strong incentive to save and build long-term assets;
- Are a gateway to the formal banking system;
- Promote community and economic development;
- Increase homeownership;
- Increase financial literacy for participants;
- Promote economic and community development; and
- Advance economic mobility;

IDAs are exempt from the asset limits in all of the major public assistance programs, including TANF cash assistance, CHIP, children’s Medicaid, and Food Stamps. This allows families to save for the future while meeting their short-term needs.

What funding is available for IDAs?

The main source of IDA funding is the Assets for Independence Act (AFIA), a federal grant program authorized in 1998 with \$25 million in annual funding. AFIA provides administrative and matching funds to eligible entities, including state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations. In addition to AFIA, state IDA programs have used general revenue, solicited private contributions, or leveraged other federal funding streams,¹ including:

- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF);
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA);
- Welfare-to-Work; and the
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

What IDAs are available in Texas?

Since 2003, the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) has administered a two-year IDA pilot program funded with \$560,000 from the TANF block grant. TWC awarded grants for administrative and matching funds to three organizations already operating IDA programs. These programs targeted current and former TANF recipients, serving approximately 135 individuals. This pilot expires in September 2005 unless continued by the 79th Legislature.

¹ The disadvantage to using federal funding such as TANF for IDAs is that these dollars may not be used to draw down AFIA funds. The only exception is CDBG, which may be used as a match for an AFIA grant.

Aside from the TWC pilot, more than 20 IDA programs are operating throughout the state. These IDA programs have produced hundreds of success stories throughout Texas, enabling over 1,000 Texans to purchase a home, go to college, buy a car to get to work, or start a small business. As of March 2004, these programs included nearly 1,500 active accounts with over \$1.6 million in savings.

| Texas IDA Program Results and Current Activity | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Active Accounts | Total Individual Deposits (does not include match) | Number of Asset Purchases | Value of Assets Purchased (estimated) |
| 1,448 | \$1.7 million | 1,086 | \$18,700,000 |

Sources: Texas IDA Network, March 2004; CPPP Analysis, 2005.

What does the future hold for IDAs in Texas?

President Bush’s proposed FY 2006 budget included two recommendations to increase the number of IDAs nationwide:

- Full funding for AFIA at \$25 million annually;
- An IDA tax credit that would generate \$1.7 billion in matching funds for 900,000 accounts over 10 years.

During this legislative session, lawmakers will have an opportunity to enact legislation establishing a statewide IDA program that builds upon the achievements of current IDA programs in Texas.

For more information

- The **Texas IDA Network**, an informal organization of locally-based organizations committed to fostering the economic independence of low-income households through asset-based remedies to poverty. (Woody Widrow, Project Director, 512-477-4431, widrow@consumer.org; web site: <http://www.covenantcapital.org/html/publicpolicy/idanetwork.html>)
- CPPP’s **Family Asset Building Project**, an effort to help low-and moderate-income families build financial security through assets, savings, and financial literacy. Visit our web site at <http://www.cppp.org/products/policyanalysis/eitc.html> for all of the publications related to this project.



POLICY ALERT

An Urgent Update on Issues that Affect You

Center for Public Policy Priorities

900 Lydia Street, Austin, Texas, 78702 PH: 512.320.0222 FAX: 512.320-0227 www.cppp.org

May 12, 2005

Contact: Celia Hagert, hagert@cppp.org

CSSB 1538: Senate Passes Bill To Help Low-Wage Workers Save for the Future, Bill Moves to House

Hearing: House Financial Institutions Committee
Monday, May 16, 2:00 p.m. or upon adjournment
Capitol Extension E2.012

Background

On April 5 the Senate voted 30-1 to pass CSSB 1538 by Senator Barrientos. The House companion to this bill is HB 2450 by Representatives Naishtat, Luna, Guillen, and Jim Keffer. ~~HB 2450 would establish a \$1 million grants program at the Comptroller's office to assist local communities in setting up Individual Development Accounts (IDA) for their low-income residents.~~

IDAs provide low-income, working Texans the opportunity to build assets through matched savings accounts. Savings can then be used to purchase of a home, start or expand a small business, or pursue a post-secondary education. Each dollar from earned income that a participant deposits in an IDA is matched by public or private donations (e.g., governments, employers, foundations, etc.).

There is \$1 million earmarked in the House's version of the budget (SB 1) to fund the grants program, should the legislation pass. This funding would be used to draw down up to \$1 million in federal funds under the Assets For Independence (AFI) program. These funds would be used to match the savings of individual account holders.

IDAs represent a core strategy in President Bush' "ownership society." The Administration's 2006 budget proposal includes \$25 million for AFI and a tax credit for businesses that contribute to IDAs. The "Savings for Working Families Act" – which mirrors the President's IDA tax credit proposal – was introduced in Congress last week by Senators Rick Santorum and Joseph Lieberman. This bipartisan legislation would create 900,000 additional Individual Development Accounts for low-income families.

What CSSB 1538 does

The proposed legislation authorizes the comptroller to make grants to nonprofit organizations to operate IDA programs. Potential grantees must be capable of performing outreach, enrolling participants, coordinating financial literacy education, and case management. Grantees would partner with a financial institution to hold participants' savings accounts.

The legislation would restrict savings to purchase of the following assets: 1) A first home; 2) post-secondary education or training; and 3) starting or expanding a small business. The legislation requires IDA programs to target families and individuals with earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (\$38,700 annual income for a family of four in 2005).

IDA program participants would also be required to attend mandatory financial literacy classes, which emphasize money management skills along with long-term financial planning. Account holders may also receive training specific to their asset goals, such as a class for first-time homebuyers.

In Texas over 20 organizations operate IDA programs.¹ This legislation would help grow existing programs and provide the funds necessary to start IDA programs in unserved areas, particularly in rural areas of the state.

CSSB 1538 is available on the legislature's web site at www.capitol.state.tx.us.

Why are IDAs important?

IDA initiatives represent a major asset-building strategy that rewards work and saving, fosters self-sufficiency, and increases financial literacy. At least one-third of all American families own virtually no assets. With no savings or assets, low-income families are unable to plan for the future and have no cushion against sudden unemployment, serious illness, or a family emergency. This leaves many low-income Texans trapped in a cycle of poverty that may lead to a regular reliance on government assistance. IDAs offer an effective mechanism for moving working families towards self-sufficiency through purchase of a valuable asset.

How do I find out more about IDAs?

- Download a fact sheet on IDAs from our web site at http://www.cppp.org/fact_sheet_ida.pdf.
- Visit our web site to find out more about CPPP's **Family Asset Building Project**, an effort to help low-and moderate-income families build financial security through assets, savings, and financial literacy. All of the publications related to this project can be found at <http://www.cppp.org/products/policyanalysis/eitc.html>.
- The **Texas IDA Network** is an informal organization of locally-based organizations committed to fostering the economic independence of low-income households through asset-based remedies to poverty. Check out its web site at <http://www.covenantcapital.org/html/publicpolicy/idanetwork.html>.
- For more information about the Santorum/Lieberman bill in Congress, see <http://www.santorum.senate.gov> or <http://www.lieberman.senate.gov>.

¹ For a report on these programs see <http://www.covenantcapital.org/library/IDA%20Success%20Publication.pdf>.



POLICY ALERT

An Urgent Update on Issues that Affect You

Center for Public Policy Priorities

900 Lydia Street, Austin, Texas, 78702 PH: 512.320.0222 FAX: 512.320-0227 www.cppp.org

March 30, 2005

Contact: Celia Hagert, hagert@cppp.org

HB 2450/SB 1538: Legislature to Consider Bills That Would Help Low-Wage Workers Save for the Future

Background

Representative Naishrat (HB 2450) and Senator Barrientos (SB 1538) have introduced legislation that would establish a \$1 million grants program at the Comptroller's office to assist local communities in setting up Individual Development Accounts (IDA) for their low-income residents. An IDA is an interest-bearing, tax-free savings account created to help low- and moderate-income families build assets and move into the middle class. Each dollar from earned income that a participant saves in an IDA is matched by public or private sources (e.g., banks, foundations, etc.). Representative Vilma Luna succeeded in adding \$1 million to the House's draft appropriations bill (HB 1) to fund the grants program, should either bill pass. In the Senate's version of the proposed budget (SB 1), \$1 million is earmarked on a "wish list," but did not make it into the bill itself. This funding could be used to draw down up to \$1 million in federal funds under the Assets for Independence program. Most of these funds would be used to match individual account holders' savings, with some money to cover grantees' administrative costs.

What the legislation would do

The proposed legislation authorizes the comptroller to make grants to nonprofit organizations to operate IDA programs. Potential grantees must be capable of performing outreach, enrolling participants, coordinating financial literacy education, and case management. Grantees would partner with a financial institution to hold participants' savings accounts.

The legislation would restrict savings to purchase of the following assets: 1) A first home or necessary repairs to an existing home; 2) post-secondary education or training; 3) starting or expanding a small business; and 4) purchasing a used car if needed to get to work or take a child to day care in order to work.

The legislation requires IDA programs to target families and individuals with earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (\$38,700 annual income for a family of four in 2005). The rate at which participant savings would be matched will be determined by the Comptroller during the rulemaking process. In existing IDA programs in Texas and other states, match rates vary—ranging from 1:1 to 7:1—depending upon program design and the source of matching funds. The timeframe for achieving the required savings can range from six months to five years.

IDA program participants would also be required to attend mandatory financial literacy classes, offered by the grantee, which emphasize money management skills along with long-term financial planning. Account holders may also receive training specific to their asset goals, such as a class for first-time homebuyers.

Why are IDAs important?

IDA initiatives represent a major asset-building strategy that rewards work and saving, fosters self-sufficiency, and increases financial literacy. At least one-third of all American families own virtually no assets. With no savings or assets, low-income families are unable to plan for the future and have no cushion against sudden unemployment,

serious illness, or a family emergency. This leaves many low-income Texans trapped in a cycle of poverty that may lead to a regular reliance on government assistance. IDAs offer an effective mechanism for moving working families towards self-sufficiency through purchase of a valuable asset.

What does President Bush think about IDAs?

President Bush's proposed FY 2006 budget aims to increase the number of IDAs nationwide by providing:

- 1) \$25 million annually in funding for the Assets for Independence program, and
- 2) An IDA tax credit for businesses that match individuals' savings. It is estimated that this tax credit would generate \$1.7 billion in matching funds for 900,000 accounts over 10 years.

What's Next?

Both bills can be viewed and downloaded from the legislature's web site at www.capitol.state.tx.us. HB 2450 has been referred to the Financial Institutions Committee, which will likely hold a hearing on the bill some time in April. SB 1538 will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee. Hearing dates will be posted on the legislature's web site.

How do I find out more about IDAs?

- Download a fact sheet on IDAs from our web site at http://www.cppp.org/fact_sheet_ida.pdf.
- Visit our web site to find out more about CPPP's **Family Asset Building Project**, an effort to help low-and moderate-income families build financial security through assets, savings, and financial literacy. All of the publications related to this project can be found at <http://www.cppp.org/products/policyanalysis/eitc.html>.
- The **Texas IDA Network**, an informal organization of locally-based organizations committed to fostering the economic independence of low-income households through asset-based remedies to poverty. (Woody Widrow, Project Director, 512-477-4431, widrow@consumer.org; web site: <http://www.covenantcapital.org/html/publicpolicy/idanetwork.html>)



February 10, 2005 House Appropriations Committee—Subcommittee: General Government 79th Legislature

Texas Workforce Commission: Individual Development Accounts and Skills Development Fund

Individual Development Accounts

Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) enable low and moderate-income families to build assets. IDAs are interest-bearing, tax-free savings accounts that can be matched by qualifying public or private sources. All deposits into IDAs are limited to earned income. IDA matching ratios can vary—ranging from 1:1 to 7:1.

Savings accrued in IDAs are generally restricted to the following asset purchases:

- Homeownership;
- Business capitalization;
- Postsecondary education and training.

Although the Legislature authorized Texas' IDA pilot in 1999 with \$560,000 from the TANF block grant, it wasn't until 2003 that TWC fully implemented the program, which limited its length to two years. Of these funds, \$392,000 (70%) was allocated to match the savings of program participants; and \$168,000 (30%) was designated for administrative costs.

As of January 31st, two grantees were denied access to matching funds originally allocated for the program, while the other grantee faces a similar fate at the end of February. By September 1, 2005, the Texas IDA legislation will sunset—thereby abandoning the state's commitment to asset development for low-income workers.

IDAs are emerging as one of the most promising tools that enable low-income and low-wealth families to save, build assets, and enter the financial mainstream. In many ways, IDAs and targeted savings vehicles represent the next stage of welfare reform, and a program that TWC and the state of Texas should embrace.

We believe that a statewide IDA program can be an effective workforce and economic tool that would reward work and move more families towards self-sufficiency. However, the TWC pilot was hamstrung by two major project design flaws.

These pilot design issues include:

- **Limiting the participation to the TANF population.** To be eligible for TANF, an individual's income cannot exceed 17% of the federal poverty level, or an annual income of less than \$3,000. This income level is less than ideal for accumulating sufficient savings to purchase an asset. Additionally, the TANF population continues to face multiple barriers to stable employment,

among other issues. Eligibles also included former TANF recipients and individuals at risk of returning to TANF.

- **Limiting the time period to 24 months.** Given a 2:1 match rate, a shorter time period acts a barrier to asset purchase. Within this pilot, the 24-month period included the outreach and start-up period, reducing the actual participant time period by several months.

In less than two years, these organizations were expected to complete outreach, enroll participants, and ensure the IDA account holders saved enough to purchase an asset. This 24-month pilot period gave enrollees an extremely short window in which to accumulate assets, draw eligible matching funds, and purchase assets. *Normally, IDA programs allow at least five years for this process.*

While the TWC pilot has produced few success stories to date, the existing Texas IDA programs had a much higher success rate, likely due to broader guidelines than the TWC pilot.

Participants should not be punished for the program's inadequate design. From the experiences of other IDA programs in Texas (not funded by the state), hundreds of participants have been successful in accumulating enough savings to purchase an asset. In total, the Texas IDA Network has facilitated over 1,000 asset purchases worth over \$18 million. Currently, these program administrators are coordinating nearly 1,500 active accounts with over \$1.6 million in savings.

With an innovative EITC and financial literacy effort growing out of the Heart of Texas Workforce Board and expanding to at least four additional board areas, the time to expand IDA accessibility, rather than restrict it, is at hand. We call on TWC and the state to revisit and retool a statewide IDA program—one that would move more workers towards owning their assets and becoming self-sufficient.

Skills Development Fund

We support the agency's request for increased funding for the Skills Development Fund. This program has proved to be an invaluable component of the workforce system and an important mechanism in aligning workforce and economic development efforts throughout the state. As mentioned previously, the Fund receives approximately \$100 million of eligible training requests per biennium—quadrupling the SDF's budget. The Skills Development Fund not only benefits workers and employers alike, but builds the state economy by upgrading the skill sets of thousands of Texans every year.

At this time, we remain silent on LBB's recommendation to require a 50% employer match for Skills Development grants. Although this program modification might create more training opportunities, TWC should study any potential impact before implementation. This proposal possibly needs further examination by an interim house committee before full consideration.

Beginning at Birth: Closing the Savings Gap for Texas Children

House Select Committee on
Higher & Public Education Finance
June 2007

Don Baylor, Jr., Senior Policy Analyst
Center for Public Policy Priorities

Over One-Third of Texas Households are “Asset-Poor”

- ✓ Asset Poverty= lacks enough cash reserves (banking accounts, stock, bonds equity in retirements savings, homes or businesses) to live at the poverty line for three months when their income has been disrupted.

| Ethnicity | Income Poverty | Asset Poverty |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Anglo | 7.9% | 23.7% |
| Afr.-Am. | 21.3% | 52.1% |
| Hispanic | 23% | 47.4% |
| Tx Totals | 13.7% | 33.6% |

The Virtuous Circle: How College Savings Improve College Readiness

With a college savings account, children can grow up expecting to get a higher education and their parents support by saving.

1. **Early investment** with **public deposits** to jumpstart 529 college savings.

2. Foster **savings habit** with tax incentives and **matching deposits**.

Saving increases **responsibility, ownership,** and community involvement.

The College Savings/Asset Building Virtuous Circle

3. Engrain **financial literacy** by building K-12 lessons around children's college savings.

Financial savvy helps young adults act responsibly and avoid costly financial mistakes that get in the way of **degree completion, homeownership, and better jobs.**

4. College savings makes higher education **more affordable** and widens college choices so that **more children attend and complete college.**

More college attainment leads to **higher earnings** that supports more **investment.**

More states are adopting match provisions to encourage college savings

- **Arkansas Act 597 (March 2007):**
 - Became 8th state to establish matching grants for 529 college savings accounts.
 - Authorizes the creation of the Aspiring Scholars Matching Grant Program, a pilot program to match low-income families' deposits into 529 accounts.
- **Illinois HB 1862 (March 2007):**
 - Creates a Children's Savings Account Task Force to review and make recommendations about children's savings account program options;
 - Establishes goal of increasing the levels of financial literacy and savings in the state and increasing the number of children in Illinois who own assets and who attend post-secondary education or training.
- **Oklahoma College Savings Task Force (Dec. 2006):**
 - recommended the development of a matched savings program for the Oklahoma 529 College Savings plan.
 - Spawned SEED for Oklahoma Kids, a multi-year demonstration project involving 3,000 parents to test policy concept of giving every child an account at birth. For more information, see:
 - <http://www.okseed.org/>
 - <http://gwbweb.wustl.edu/csd/SEED/Summary.pdf>

College Savings (529) Accounts: Best Practices

- Louisiana (Sliding Scale): matches deposits made by all state residents
 - Match rate = 14% (less than \$30k/yr)
 - Match rate = 2% (over \$100k/yr)
- Michigan (Targeted & Time-limited):
 - Match available only during first year of child's life
 - Eligible families = less than \$80k/yr
- Maine NextGen FirstStep
 - One-time \$50 “seed” deposit (before 1st birthday)
 - Followed by tiers of one-time matching grants and annual matching grants

529 College Plans: The National Landscape

- 529 College Savings Plans
 - Exempt from asset tests for public benefits
 - Investment returns and distributions are tax-free
 - Favorable treatment by financial aid formula
- Four major categories (state-sponsored)
 - **Broker Sold** College Savings (38)
 - **Direct Sold** College Savings (59)
 - **Prepaid Contract** (14)
 - **Prepaid Unit/Guaranteed Savings** (5)
- Account fees and return on investment vary widely
- <http://www.savingforcollege.com>

Texas Save & Match

Texas Tomorrow Fund II

- **Marketing Mandates**
 - Collaboration w/ HHSC, THECB, TWC
 - Focus on EITC population, outreach
 - Alignment with “Closing the Gaps”
- **Potential Sources of Match:**
 - Private/Employer contributions
 - Texas Legislature
 - Program/administrative fees
- **Beneficiary Target Population**
 - Below state median family income (\$57,511—4-person household)
 - “Closing the Gaps” population
 - Other beneficiaries, as established by Board rule

Recommendations

Texas Tomorrow Fund II

- ✓ Aggressively engage employer participation in Texas Save & Match
- ✓ Leverage funding (\$) for Texas Save & Match
- ✓ Ensure multiple access points for enrollment

529 College Savings Plan

- ✓ Establish a matching provision for eligible households and set aside matching funds (\$);
- ✓ Establish enrollment targets, by income group;
- ✓ Explore feasibility of an initial, or seed, matching grant to boost enrollment

Use of This Presentation

The Center *for* Public Policy Priorities encourages you to reproduce and distribute these slides, which were developed for use in making public presentations.

If you reproduce these slides, please give appropriate credit to CPPP.

The data presented here may become outdated.

For the most recent information or to sign up for our free E-Mail Updates, visit www.cppp.org.

© CPPP

**Center for Public Policy Priorities
900 Lydia Street
Austin, TX 78702
Phone 512-320-0222 Fax 512-320-0227**