

Access Denied: Monroe County's Benefits System



By Rachel Barnhart, Monroe County Legislator

May 2025

Introduction

Monroe County knows that residents seeking public assistance face serious barriers. Between 2021 and 2024, the County spent nearly \$3 million on a Community Integration Initiative with the United Way of Greater Rochester and the Finger Lakes to identify ways to improve access. Through interviews with Department of Human Services (DHS) staff, community-based organizations (CBOs), and benefits recipients, the project uncovered systemic problems:

- 87% of DHS clients cited long wait times as a major barrier.
- 96% of CBOs said more DHS workers were needed in the field.
- 89% of community members called for expanded hours and more neighborhood-based services.
- DHS staff reported that many service sites were outdated and difficult to access.
- DHS staff reported outdated and inconsistent technology creates major barriers to effective service delivery and undermines both internal operations and client experience.

Publicly available state data confirms what these stakeholders reported: Monroe County's public assistance system routinely imposes procedural and administrative barriers. From high denial rates and compliance-related case closures to chronic processing delays, the data paints a picture of a system that too often rejects, penalizes, or overwhelms the very people it's meant to serve.

While New York State law mandates that counties administer programs like SNAP, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance, each county designs and manages its own system. Monroe County stands out in several critical ways:

- **Denials:** It has the fourth highest benefit denial rate in the state and the highest among peer urban counties.
- **Volume:** It processes significantly more applications than any other county outside of New York City.

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- **Closures:** It ends cases for procedural noncompliance at a higher rate than its peers.

Although the percentage of people in poverty who ultimately receive benefits is similar to other counties, the path to get there in Monroe is harder.

This report examines the barriers that Monroe County residents face when trying to access public assistance. It analyzes patterns in application denials, case closures, sanctions, processing delays, and the County's use of "cost avoidance" as a budgeting strategy. It also reviews the findings and limitations of the Community Integration Initiative. Taken together, these data points raise important questions about how the system is designed, who it serves, and whether Monroe County is ready to act on what it already knows.

Methodology

This report relies primarily on data from the Open NY data portal and the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance's Annual Legislative Report on Public Assistance¹ and Monthly Caseload Statistics.² The analysis focuses on Temporary Assistance, which includes Family and Safety Net Assistance, as it is the only category with a complete data set.

This analysis excludes data from New York City, which operates a significantly larger and more complex public assistance system than other counties in the state. Due to its scale, unique administrative structure, and distinct economic dynamics, New York City functions as its own system in many respects. Hamilton County is excluded because of an incomplete data set.

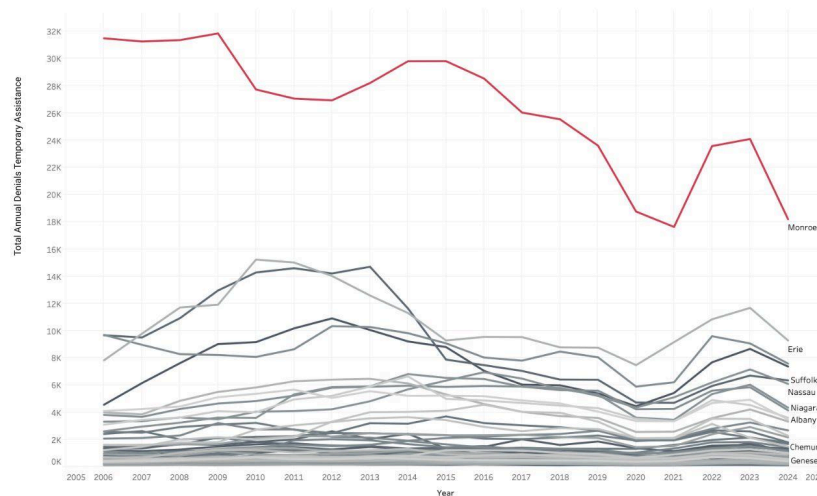
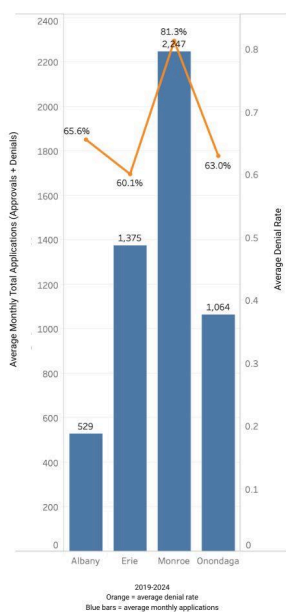
The denial rate was calculated by dividing the number of denials by the sum of approvals and denials.

I would like to acknowledge Todd Scheske for assistance with data analysis. He has a Masters in Applied Statistics and is employed as a Business Analyst.

¹ New York State. Annual Legislative Report on Public Assistance. Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. <https://otda.ny.gov/resources/legislative-report/>

² New York State. Monthly Caseload Statistics. Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. <https://otda.ny.gov/resources/caseload/>

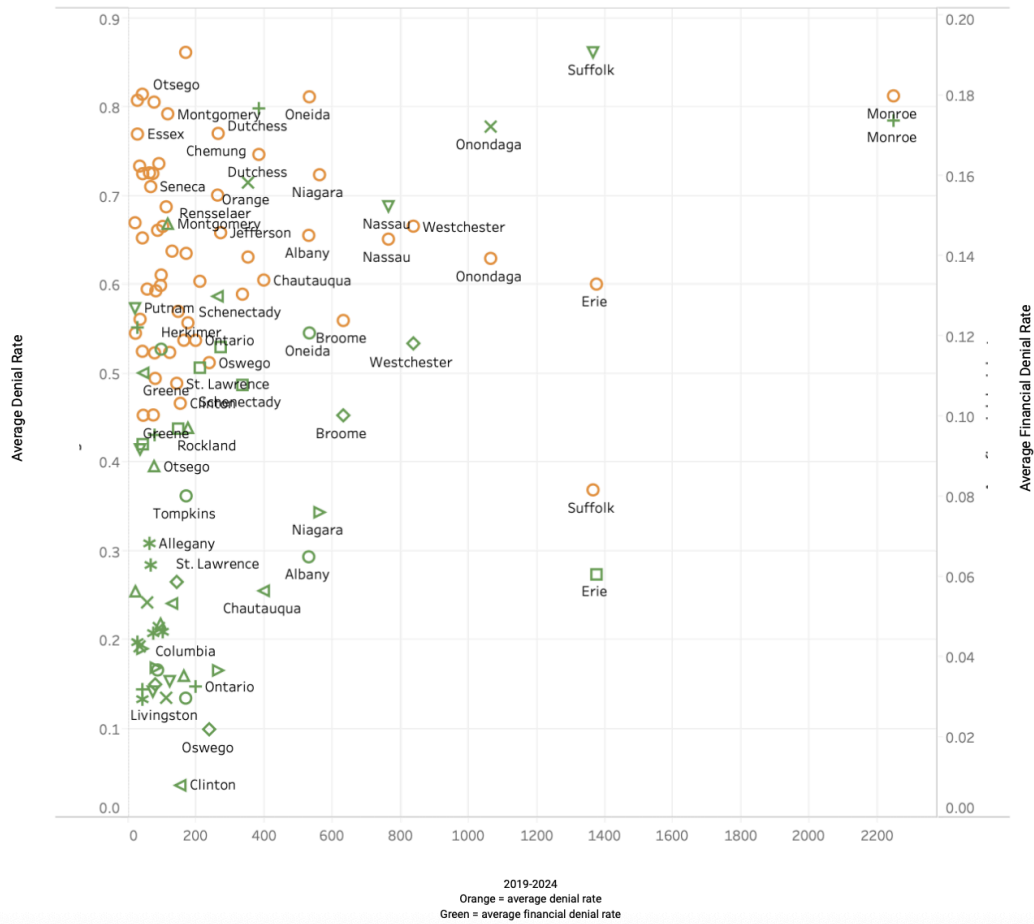
The County That Says No



Monroe County's denial rate for public assistance applications is staggering. In 2024, Monroe County denied more than 22,000 applications—rejecting over 8 in 10 people who applied for help. That 81.5% denial rate isn't just high; it was worse than 58 out of 62 counties in New York State.

Historical data reinforce this trend. From 2006 to 2024, Monroe County's average denial rate was 77.4%, compared to 58.2% in other counties. (Appendix #1) This persistent pattern suggests systemic barriers to accessing assistance and calls for a closer look at the county's administrative practices and procedural hurdles.

Denial for Financial Reasons



A primary reason for benefit denials in Monroe County is "financial," meaning applicants are determined to have too much income or too many resources to qualify. In 2024, Monroe County recorded the highest *number* of financial denials in the state outside of New York City. Monroe County also has one of the highest *rates* of financial denials compared to other counties.

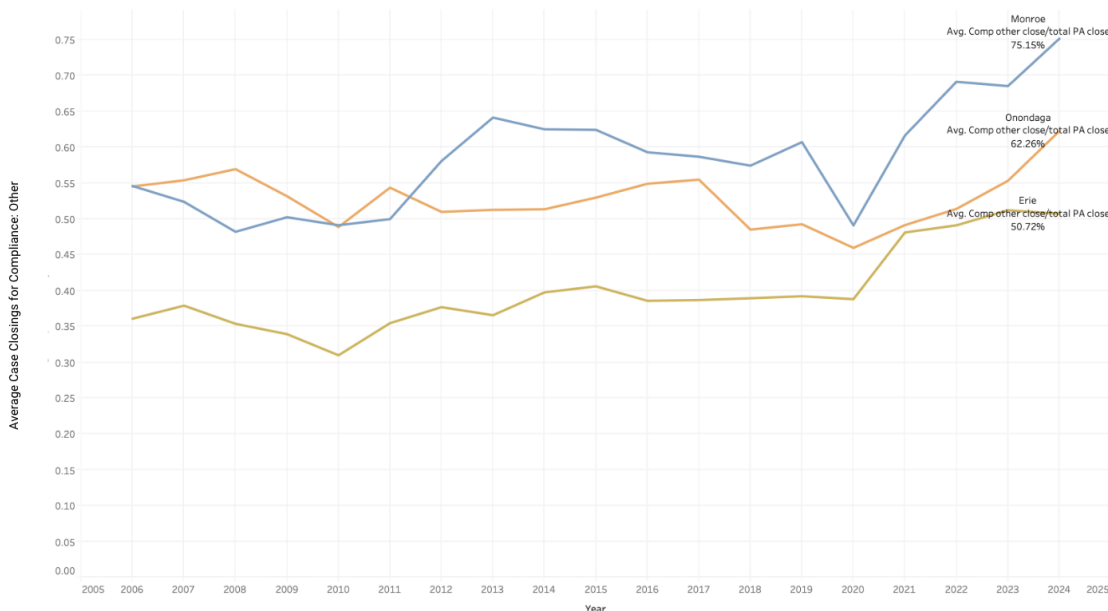
While financial ineligibility is a standard basis for denial, the county's consistently high ranking raises important questions about whether applicants are receiving adequate guidance, and if other procedural or administrative factors are contributing to these high rejection rates.

Closed for Noncompliance: A County Outlier

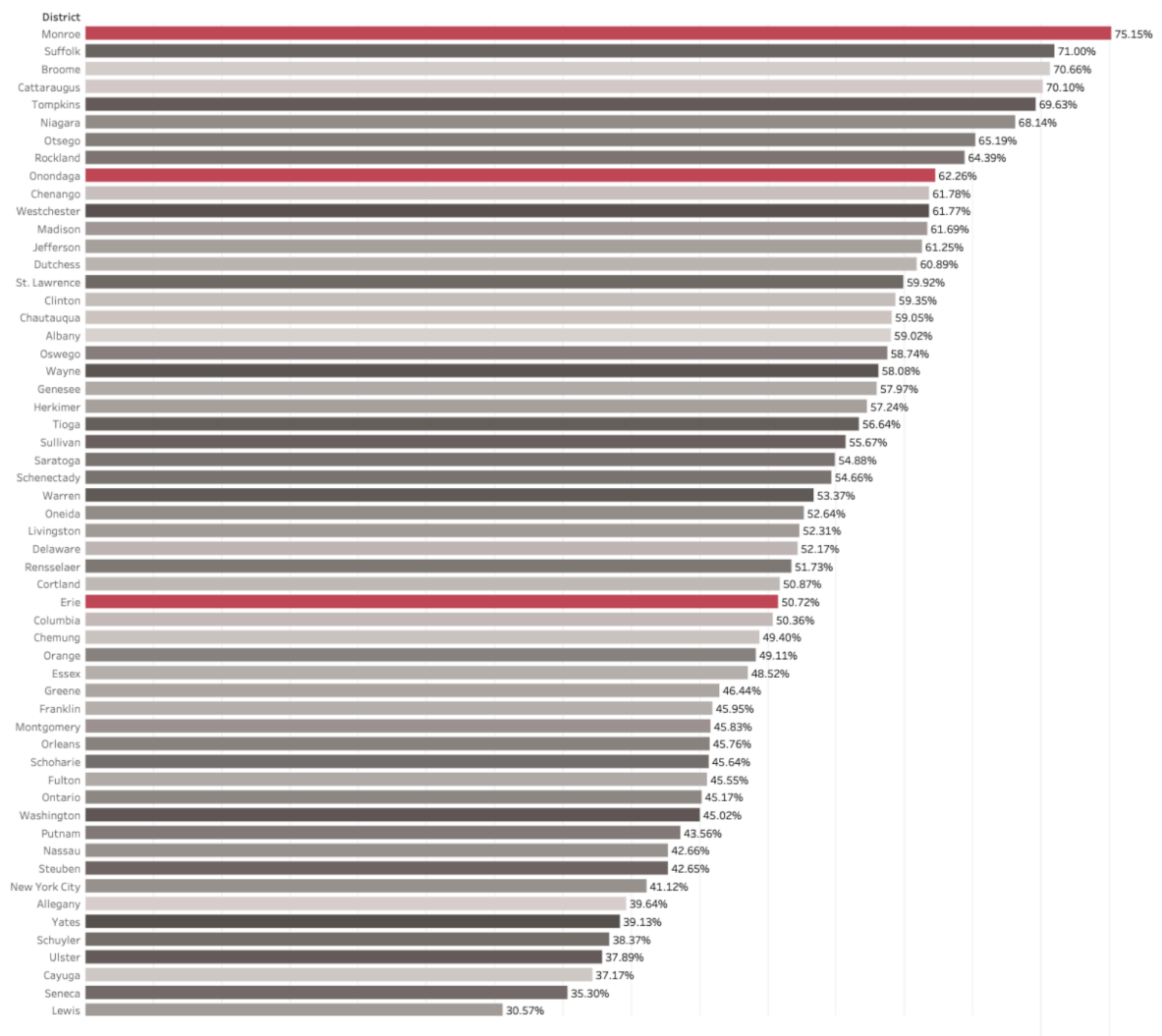
Losing access to public assistance isn't always about income or eligibility—it's often about bureaucratic hurdles. In Monroe County, a large share of benefit cases are closed not because recipients no longer qualify, but because they fail to navigate the system's complex requirements.

Benefit cases can be closed for a variety of reasons, including exceeding income limits, reaching time limits, residency changes, failure to obtain employment, or death. Monroe County's overall case-closing rate is higher than the state average yet comparable to those in peer urban counties. In 2024, Monroe, Erie, and Onondaga counties each closed approximately 9% of active cases per month.

In Monroe County, however, the most common reason for case closures is noncompliance with program requirements unrelated to employment—such as failing to recertify or show up to appointments. These closures are categorized as “compliance issues, other.”

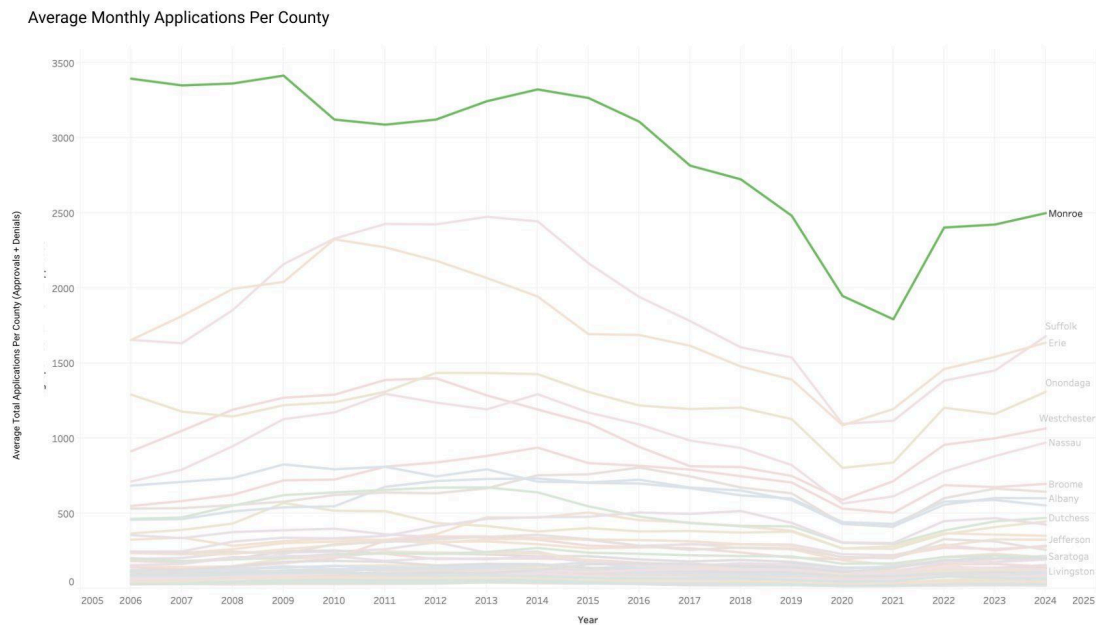


Percentage of Case Closings in 2024 Due to “Compliance: Other”



In Monroe County, 75% of its case closings were due to “compliance issues, other,” compared to 51% in Erie County and 62% in Onondaga County. This high rate of compliance-related closures may contribute to an increased volume of applications. When residents lose benefits due to procedural issues—such as a failure to recertify—they often must reapply, thereby intensifying the strain on both the individuals and the system.

Application Overload



No county in New York — outside of New York City — sees more people apply for public assistance than Monroe County. The scale of applications points not just to need, but to a system that may be forcing people to try again and again to get help.

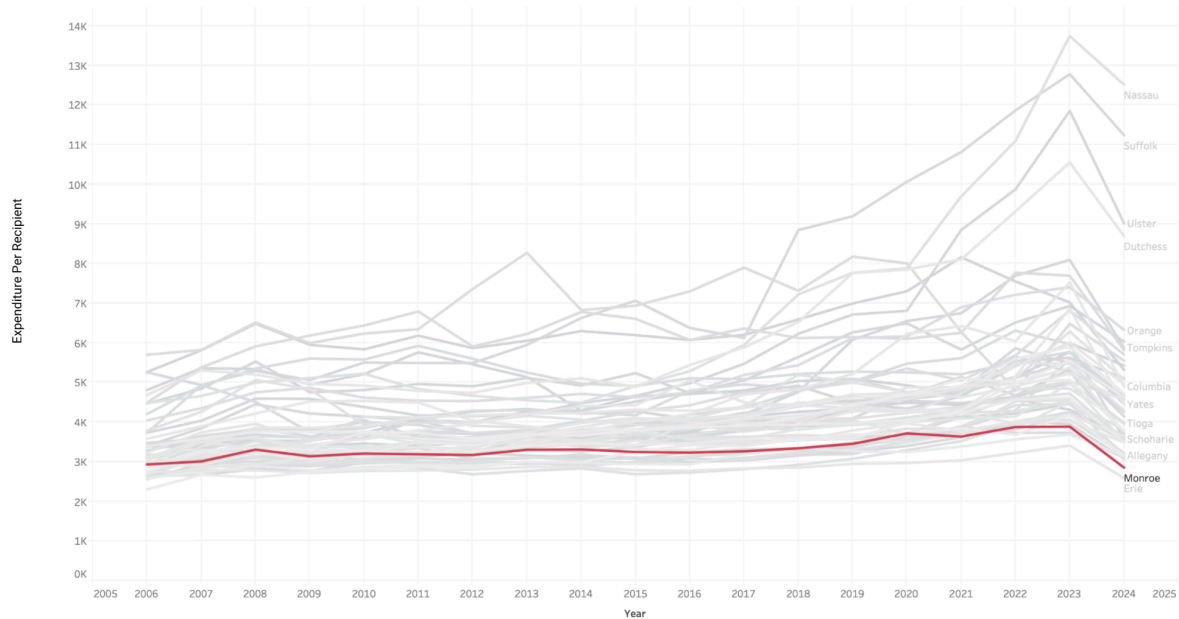
In 2024, Monroe County processed 52% more benefit applications than Erie County, even though it has 21% fewer residents—and its poverty rate is roughly the same. This raises a critical question: **why are so many more people applying for help in Monroe County?**

One possible explanation is that many residents are forced to reapply after being denied or dropped, especially for procedural reasons like missing paperwork or recertification deadlines. We need data explicitly tracking repeat applications to confirm the number of repeat applications.

Such churn may help explain both the County's high denial rate and its extraordinary application volume. And it raises a deeper concern: is Monroe County creating so many barriers to access that it's manufacturing its own crisis of inefficiency?

Second-Lowest Spending in the State

Expenditure Per Year, Per Recipient



Monroe County consistently spends less per recipient on Temporary Assistance than almost any other county in New York State. In 2024, it ranked second lowest in the state, behind only Erie County. This isn't due to lower benefit levels — Temporary Assistance allowances are standardized and have not changed since 2012.³

The median duration of assistance in Monroe County is also typical: 11 months for adults with children and 10 months for adults without children, aligning closely with Erie and Onondaga counties. (Appendix 2)

So why is Monroe County spending so little? Based on available data, it's not clear. Unlike other sections of this report, where data point to potential structural causes, here the issue is a lack of visibility.

³ (2022, August 1). *Standard of Need by County*. Empire Justice Center. https://empirejustice.org/resources_post/standard-need-charts/#:~:text=The%20monthly%20Temporary%20Assistance%20grant,residence%20and%20set%20by%20regulation.

Sanctions are Down, but Creeping Back Up

Monroe County has long faced scrutiny for its use of sanctions, removing benefits for alleged noncompliance. A 2018 report⁴ from Nazareth University sociology professor Harry Murray first highlighted this issue. In 2021, the Commission on Racial and Structural Equity (RASE) raised similar concerns about access and equity.⁵

In 2020, 10% of beneficiaries were sanctioned for noncompliance with program rules, which blocked access to benefits for either fixed or indefinite periods. These sanctions impose serious hardship — particularly for individuals in urgent need, such as those requiring shelter.

Over the past five years, the sanction rate has dropped significantly. (Appendix #3) In 2024, an average of 3.6% of recipients were sanctioned every month, which is 247 cases. That compares to an average of 4.8% for all counties outside of New York City. This marks meaningful progress. However, the sanction rate has doubled since 2023 in both Monroe County and statewide — a trend that deserves attention.

In Monroe County, the most common reasons for sanctions include:

- Failure to comply with child support enforcement (55%)
- Failure to participate in drug or alcohol rehabilitation (30%)
- Other noncompliance (6%)

One commonly cited reason by Monroe County itself is “sanctions related to emergency housing.”⁶ For example, unhoused individuals placed in hotels by DHS have received sanction notices for “failure to accept permanent housing,” which is a sanctionable offense under state law.⁷ The underlying assumption in these cases is that individuals should be

⁴ Murray, H. (2018, August 23). Monroe County Public Assistance Sanctions, Application Denials, and Case Closings in the Context of NYS OTDA Data for Four Large Urban Counties. Nazareth College. https://www2.naz.edu/files/7315/3738/6277/Monroe_County_Public_Assistance_Statistics_in_the_Context_of_NYS.pdf

⁵ (2021, March 18). RASE Study Recommendations. <https://www.rocrase.com/recommendations>

⁶ (August 2022). Monroe County Department of Human Services DHS 101. Page 22. Monroe County. <https://www.monroecounty.gov/files/hs/DHS%20101%2010.2022%20update.pdf>

⁷ 18 CRR-NY 352.35. Westlaw.

<https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Document/I50c3e46fcd1711dda432a117e6e0f345?bhcp=1&transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29>

able to secure housing within a specific timeframe—but that expectation often ignores the realities of the housing market, especially for those with limited income, no transportation, poor credit, or prior evictions. In one case that received publicity, a mother was sanctioned even though she simply could not find an apartment she could afford.⁸

It is difficult to determine how many households are sanctioned for allegedly refusing permanent housing. In response to open records requests, county and state officials confirmed that they do not track sanctions for this reason. These cases likely fall under the ambiguous “other” sanction category maintained in state data — a catchall classification that lacks both detail and accountability. Based on the number of Monroe County cases in this category, up to 15 households per month may be sanctioned — and effectively barred from hotels or shelters — for allegedly refusing permanent housing.⁹

Even with reduced overall rates, sanctions remain a powerful tool that can abruptly cut off support for vulnerable residents. Tracking how and why sanctions are imposed — and ensuring that they are fair, proportionate, and transparent — is essential to protecting access to basic needs.

Cost Avoidance: When Fewer Cases Means a Budget Surplus

In New York State, counties are responsible for administering social services and share in their costs—funded largely through local sales and property taxes. This cost-sharing model creates a built-in incentive for counties, which are subject to property tax caps, to minimize expenses.

Human Services is the largest component of the Monroe County budget, with a total cost of \$670 million, of which local taxpayers fund 43%.¹⁰ While it’s difficult to isolate how much of that total goes specifically toward public assistance and its delivery, one division—the

⁸ (2023, November 29). Single mother's struggle highlights gaps in Monroe County's housing assistance. Democrat and Chronicle.

<https://www.democratandchronicle.com/story/news/2023/11/29/mothers-struggle-highlights-gaps-in-monroe-county-housing-assistance-rochester-ny/71728372007/>

⁹ In 2024, Monroe County averaged 15 households per month under the “other” sanction category. If housing-related sanctions fall into this category, that could represent up to 15 families barred from emergency housing support each month.

¹⁰ 2025 Monroe County Budget. Page 167. Monroe County.

<https://www.monroecounty.gov/files/finance/2025%20Adopted%20Budget.pdf>

Financial Assistance Division, which oversees benefit administration—spends approximately \$17 million in local funds annually.¹¹

Monroe County's annual budget includes a performance metric called "cost avoidance," measured by the number of Temporary Assistance cases closed each month. Notably, the budget's projected monthly case closures for cost avoidance roughly match the actual number of closings. In some instances, individuals are moved to federally funded programs like Supplemental Security Income (SSI), shifting the cost burden off the County. The budget makes clear that closing cases is viewed as a positive financial outcome.

This incentive is especially strong when it comes to Safety Net Assistance, a form of Temporary Assistance for individuals who don't qualify for federal support like SSI or Family Assistance. Monroe County pays 57% of Safety Net costs—nearly \$21 million per year—while managing approximately 4,000 cases each month.¹²

In 2023, the County Legislature redirected a \$1.9 million surplus generated by underspending Safety Net funds—money saved by reducing active cases—into the general operating budget.¹³ The move was controversial, as the funds were used to support golf courses, parks, and the zoo.¹⁴ In 2024, the legislature transferred another \$6 million in unspent Safety Net funds to cover transportation costs for early intervention and preschool special education.

The "cost avoidance" metric doesn't just reflect fiscal discipline — it may be actively reinforcing a culture that rewards caseload reduction over providing help. When closing cases becomes the definition of success, residents who need support risk being treated not as people in need — but as liabilities.

¹¹ Ibid, Page 173

¹² Ibid, Page 184

¹³ (2023, August 14). *Monroe County budget proposal draws controversy over shifting funds*. 13WHAM. <https://13wham.com/news/local/monroe-county-budget-proposal-shifting-funds-safety-net-assistance-program-welfare-seneca-park-zoo>

¹⁴ (2023, September 12). Monroe County Legislature approves \$1.9 million transfer of funds from human services. WROC-TV.

<https://www.rochesterfirst.com/monroe-county/monroe-county-legislature-approves-1-9-million-transfer-of-funds-from-human-services/>

Due Process Denied

Applicants who are denied benefits have the right to appeal through a process known as a Fair Hearing. According to Monroe County's budget documents, in 2023 5,019 Fair Hearings were scheduled, but only 2,181 hearings were actually held. Long wait times—often exceeding a year¹⁵—likely contribute to this significant drop-off, as many applicants may abandon the process before their case is heard.

Almost all individuals who proceed to a hearing do so without legal representation,¹⁶ making it even harder to navigate an already complex process.

The county reports that it prevailed in 81% of Fair Hearings in 2023, the most recent year data is available.¹⁷ However, that still means the county's decisions were overturned 19% of the time, amounting to 414 cases that year. Given the thousands of people who either do not request a hearing or fail to follow through, it is likely that hundreds more households are wrongly denied benefits each year without ever having their cases formally reviewed.¹⁸

Help Delayed Is Help Denied

No analysis of benefit access would be complete without examining how long it takes for applicants to receive a decision. On February 2, 2025, I filed a public records request with the state for county-by-county processing time data for all of 2024. As of this writing, that request remains unfulfilled. A past attempt to obtain this information directly from Monroe County resulted in months of delays and a response consisting of hundreds of pages of indecipherable PDFs—making meaningful analysis virtually impossible.

¹⁵ (2024, June 25). *A Petition Filed Regarding Fair Hearings for SNAP and Temporary Assistant Benefits*. Empire Justice Center.

https://empirejustice.org/resources_post/a-petition-filed-regarding-fair-hearings-for-snap-and-temporary-assistant-benefits-2/

¹⁶ (2023, June 20). *PRESS RELEASE: Legal Aid, Empire Justice, NYLAG Launch "Fair Hearing Help NY" Website*. Empire Justice Center.

<https://empirejustice.org/news/press-release-legal-aid-empire-justice-nylag-launch-fair-hearing-help-ny-website/>

¹⁷ *2025 Monroe County Budget*. Page 177. Monroe County.

<https://www.monroecounty.gov/files/finance/2025%20Adopted%20Budget.pdf>

¹⁸ During a December 2024 budget hearing, DHS officials stated that a state-level backlog of Fair Hearings has made it difficult to track and report on hearing outcomes.

However, in previous open records requests to the state, I was able to obtain data covering January 2023 through August 2024. (Appendix #4) State regulations require applications to be processed within 30 days. In Monroe County:

- In 2023, only 60.5% of applications were processed on time;
 - 81.4% were processed within 45 days, and
 - 92.9% within 60 days.
- For the first eight months of 2024, just 58.7% were processed on time, with
 - 83.6% completed within 45 days and
 - 93.7% within 60 days.

These percentages may appear high — but in a system with tens of thousands of applications, even a small shortfall affects a large number of people. In the first eight months of 2024, 6.3% of applications remained unprocessed after 60 days, which translates to more than 1,300 households left waiting far beyond the legally required timeframe.

When I raised the issue of these delays in 2023, Commissioner Thalia Wright responded in a letter to the Legislature:

“In the majority of applications that are processed outside the regulatory timeframes, the delay is due to the applicants needing additional time to submit the required information....DHS chooses to keep these incomplete applications open rather than deny them as incomplete after 30 days...it better serves out clients by allowing them to complete incomplete applications rather than having to start over.”

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This explanation, which shifts responsibility to applicants for not completing applications, deserves scrutiny. Monroe County’s high denial and case closure rates raise broader questions about whether the system is designed to help applicants — or filter them out.

¹⁹ Exchange of letters with Commissioner Wright and the administration can be found in this Google Drive folder:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1tmcjp0joVsou3WtV668r9apnmnAJJZ3A?usp=sharing>

Keeping cases open may sound generous in theory, but for people waiting weeks or months without income, the impact is indistinguishable from being denied.

Until the County provides meaningful transparency about how delays are managed and tracked, its explanation remains incomplete — and unconvincing.

The County did implement a hotline for SNAP applicants to check on the status of their applications.²⁰ Data shows improvements, from 57% to 65% on-time processing from 2023 to the first eight months of 2024. However, there was a 2% decline in timely processing during this time period for Temporary Assistance. (Appendix #4)

The County's Attempt to Improve Access

The \$2.8 million Community Integration Initiative was launched to improve access to public benefits and reduce barriers in Monroe County's system. Through an open records request, I obtained documents²¹ detailing the work performed by the contractor, United Way of Greater Rochester and the Finger Lakes. Drawing on interviews with DHS staff, CBOs and benefit recipients, the project piloted three core strategies:

- Offering SNAP support in partnership with the Foodlink Curbside Market
- Training and equipping CBOs to help residents apply via *mybenefits.gov*
- Placing DHS staff at up to four neighborhood-based locations

The pilots were evaluated using several key performance indicators (KPIs), including:

- Implementation and feasibility analysis of five pilot sites
- Submission of feasibility recommendations to DHS
- An 85% client satisfaction rate among those served through the pilots

²⁰ (2023, November 21). *Monroe County introduces SNAP hotline after recent criticism*. WROC-TV. <https://www.rochesterfirst.com/local-politics/monroe-county-introduces-snap-hotline-after-recent-criticism/>

²¹ Source documents related to this project, obtained through open records request filed in March 2024 and filled in July 2024, can be found in this Google Drive folder: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1b-GKLhjd15dDgdJZWC_4oTw3hh9C-_gy?usp=sharing

The pilots concluded in the summer of 2024. The project website²² reports high satisfaction among DHS staff, CBOs, and benefits recipients. However, the initial project KPIs did not include measurable improvements in core outcomes such as denial rates, case closures, or processing times.

This raises a fundamental question: **what does it mean to improve access?** If residents are still being denied or dropped from assistance, it's unclear whether locating services in neighborhoods is actually removing the barriers that matter most. In theory, placing DHS staff in trusted community settings and offering in-person help with paperwork should reduce procedural denials and case closures — but whether that actually happened does not appear to have been measured.

It's possible that United Way collected additional data that was either not disclosed by the County or became available after my open records request was submitted and fulfilled. The final report was scheduled to be delivered in March.

When asked during a 2024 budget hearing what would come next regarding this project, DHS Commissioner Thalia Wright said the department was still reviewing data, assessing feasibility, and developing a plan.²³

Conclusion

Monroe County's public assistance system does not reflect a lack of information — it reflects a longstanding tolerance for dysfunction. The data show persistent and troubling patterns: high denial rates, excessive case closures for procedural issues, and long delays. These are not random outcomes. They are the product of a system built to reduce caseloads and manage costs, not to meet the needs of the people it serves.

The County knows these problems exist. It invested nearly \$3 million in a Community Integration Initiative that identified barriers and piloted solutions. It remains to be seen whether the County will act on its findings.

²² *Monroe County Community Integration Initiative Final Summary*. Monroe County.
<https://www.monroecounty.gov/cii-pilots>

²³ Exchange can be viewed here:
<https://www.youtube.com/live/67WHPRNXml0?si=gsptMdA2-ONw1KdP&t=3807>

In the meantime, residents continue to face denials, delays, and procedural hurdles—sometimes for months—while trying to access basic necessities.

It is time to build a public assistance system rooted in transparency, accountability, and the dignity of every person who seeks help.

Appendix 1

Mean denial rate compares Monroe County to all other counties not including Hamilton and NYC.

Monroe County mean rate is 77.4% compared to the remaining counties of 58.2%. There is sufficient evidence at 95% confidence to reject the null that the means are equal.

ALL COUNTY X MONROE HMLT NYC MISS

One-Sample T: Denial rate

Descriptive Statistics

N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% Upper Bound for μ
123	0.582	0.154	0.00139	0.58436
20	07	36		

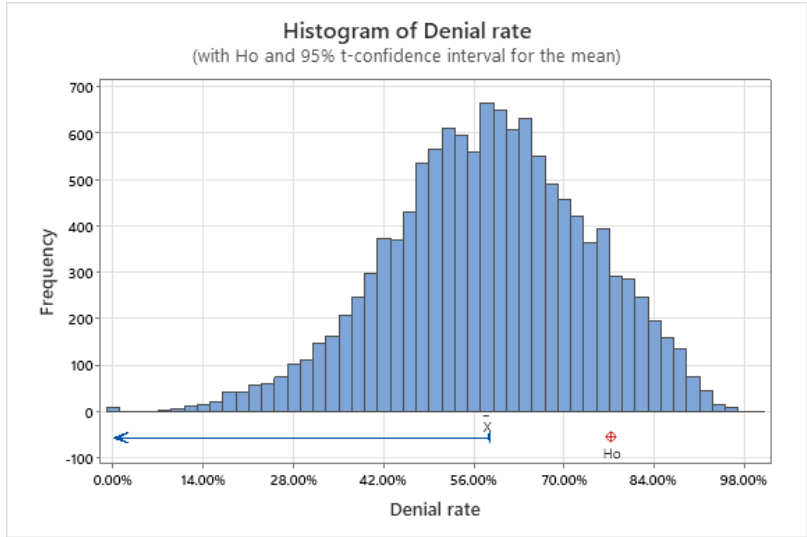
μ : population mean of Denial rate

Test

Null hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 0.774$

Alternative hypothesis $H_1: \mu < 0.774$

T-Value	P-Value
-138.01	0.000



Appendix 2

2023 Adult TA Openings By Household Composition: % Ended as of 12/2024 and Benefit Duration

District	Adults with Children			Adults without Children		
	# of 2023 TA Openings	% Closed as of 12/2024	Median Months Receiving TA	# of 2023 TA Openings	% Closed as of 12/2024	Median Months Receiving TA
Albany	581	72%	10.0	802	82%	8.0
Allegany	49	86%	7.0	94	85%	7.0
Broome	393	73%	8.0	742	77%	7.0
Cattaraugus	167	66%	10.0	372	78%	7.0
Cayuga	125	65%	12.0	281	79%	7.0
Chautauqua	471	63%	11.0	767	67%	10.0
Chemung	123	62%	11.0	292	73%	9.0
Chenango	34	76%	7.0	81	79%	8.0
Clinton	131	68%	8.0	325	75%	9.0
Columbia	43	74%	9.0	126	86%	7.0
Cortland	70	76%	7.0	220	77%	9.5
Delaware	29	86%	9.0	68	81%	7.0
Dutchess	151	84%	9.0	261	79%	8.0
Erie	2,020	64%	11.0	2,578	74%	10.0
Essex	15	87%	14.0	31	77%	9.0
Franklin	72	82%	9.0	219	76%	8.0
Fulton	76	72%	8.0	127	73%	9.0
Genesee	13	62%	14.0	72	72%	7.0
Greene	35	77%	7.0	86	81%	7.0
Hamilton	5	80%	3.0	8	75%	9.0
Herkimer	60	77%	7.5	134	75%	9.0
Jefferson	83	67%	10.0	284	79%	7.5
Lewis	5	40%	Not Yet Observed	17	82%	6.0
Livingston	74	76%	9.0	194	79%	7.0
Madison	35	77%	11.0	75	80%	10.0
Monroe	1,534	73%	11.0	2,500	76%	10.0
Montgomery	80	69%	10.0	122	78%	9.0
Nassau	492	54%	16.0	1,260	64%	11.0
Niagara	255	76%	7.0	481	79%	7.0
Oneida	410	62%	12.0	617	70%	10.0
Onondaga	1,195	62%	11.0	1,574	74%	10.0
Ontario	151	78%	7.0	360	84%	6.0
Orange	336	73%	10.0	505	72%	9.0
Orleans	89	63%	10.0	203	73%	8.0
Oswego	255	80%	8.0	354	79%	7.0
Otsego	24	96%	8.5	67	79%	7.0
Putnam	7	100%	3.0	29	83%	9.0
Rensselaer	266	76%	6.0	203	81%	6.0
Rockland	147	71%	11.0	388	82%	7.0
St.Lawrence	140	74%	9.0	294	79%	7.0

Saratoga	18	78%	7.5	129	82%	7.0
Schenectady	240	68%	11.0	409	79%	6.0
Schoharie	22	86%	6.5	48	71%	10.5
Schuyler	19	95%	3.0	36	69%	8.5
Seneca	57	72%	9.0	77	68%	10.0
Steuben	120	66%	11.0	292	71%	10.0
Suffolk	584	65%	11.0	1,729	76%	9.0
Sullivan	76	63%	11.5	122	76%	9.5
Tioga	17	65%	8.0	47	81%	7.0
Tompkins	92	74%	9.0	239	82%	8.0
Ulster	147	69%	7.0	287	69%	9.0
Warren	31	77%	6.0	94	90%	6.0
Washington	101	79%	7.0	149	83%	7.0
Wayne	25	68%	10.0	135	72%	11.0
Westchester	641	48%	20.0	1,080	61%	12.0
Wyoming	15	67%	10.0	52	71%	8.5
Yates	15	67%	8.0	27	63%	14.0
New York	41,665	41%	22.0*	86,052	48%	21.0
NYS	54,126	47%	21.0	108,217	53%	16.0

Source: BMDA Longitudinal Payment Benefit Files ("payment spell files")

Openings defined by new openings or a gap in benefits of 3 or more months.

Spells observed through December 2024 (Max 2 yrs obs window)

*Estimate - under 45% of 2023 openings have closed as of 12/24

Appendix 3

Table 23: Monthly Average Number of Recipients in Sanction Status																
Total Public Assistance																
July 2023 - June 2024																
	MONTHLY AVG Cases 2024	Sanction Rate/Case	Total Employment	Employment	Child		Drug/Alcohol	Drug/Alcohol Sanction Rate/Case	Drug/Alcohol	Drug/Alcohol	Intentional Program	Violation	Other	Other	Total	Total
					Non	Support										
					Durational	Durational	Non	Durational	Durational	Durational RATE	Durational	Durational	Non	Durational	Durational	Grand
Local District																Total
New York State	378,091	1.66%	74	1,491	3,788	305	0.08%	309	0.08%	94	161	39	4,328	1,933	6,261	
New York City	311,541	0.98%	22	0	2,994	10	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	27	0	3,053	0	3,053	
Rest of State	66,550	4.82%	52	1,491	794	295	0.44%	309	0.46%	94	134	39	1,275	1,933	3,208	
Albany	1,996	3.61%	1	35	5	13	0.65%	12	0.60%	0	3	3	22	50	72	
Erie	8,725	5.73%	3	385	49	14	0.16%	39	0.45%	0	8	0	75	425	500	
Monroe	6,902	3.58%	8	11	137	38	0.55%	35	0.51%	11	18	5	188	82	247	
Onondaga	5,321	3.68%	0	50	106	12	0.23%	6	0.11%	4	18	0	136	60	196	

MONTHLY AVERAGE TOTAL SANCTIONS	MONTHLY AVG NUMBER CASES	SANCTIONS/TOTAL CASES	MONTHLY AVG NUMBER CASES	SANCTIONS/TOTAL CASES	MONTHLY AVG NUMBER CASES	SANCTIONS/TOTAL CASES	MONTHLY AVG NUMBER CASES	SANCTIONS/TOTAL CASES	MONTHLY AVG NUMBER CASES	SANCTIONS/TOTAL CASES
Local District										
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
New York State	266,275	5.89%	254,485	0.90%	292,372	0.90%	328,650	0.84%	378,091	1.66%
New York City	193,381	5.55%	195,594	0.20%	231,287	0.20%	264,406	0.60%	311,541	0.98%
Rest of State	72,894	6.78%	58,891	3.90%	61,086	3.90%	64,245	1.82%	66,550	4.82%
Albany	1,801	10.99%	1,329	2.00%	1,515	2.0%	1,783	0.79%	1,996	3.61%
Erie	10,000	6.09%	8,223	3.00%	8,471	3.00%	8,511	1.93%	8,725	5.73%
Monroe	8,275	9.76%	6,238	3.60%	6,768	3.60%	6,840	1.62%	6,902	3.58%
Onondaga	5,529	4.41%	4,390	4.60%	4,556	4.60%	4,808	1.73%	5,321	3.68%

Appendix 4

District	Program	Disposition Month	Yearessed Applications	Timely-<=30 days	31 to 45 Days	46 to 60 Days	>60 Days	Percent Timely	cent_31_45_Days	cent_46_60_Days	rcent_>_60_Days
26-Monroe	PA	Jan-2023	2,626	1,287	566	411	362	49.0%	21.6%	15.7%	13.8%
26-Monroe	PA	Feb-2023	2,375	1,281	527	353	214	53.9%	22.2%	14.9%	9.0%
26-Monroe	PA	Mar-2023	2,853	1,622	655	394	182	56.9%	23.0%	13.8%	6.4%
26-Monroe	PA	Apr-2023	2,228	1,487	420	171	150	66.7%	18.9%	7.7%	6.7%
26-Monroe	PA	May-2023	2,642	1,814	464	226	138	68.7%	17.6%	8.6%	5.2%
26-Monroe	PA	Jun-2023	2,372	1,626	485	182	79	68.5%	20.4%	7.7%	3.3%
26-Monroe	PA	Jul-2023	2,408	1,560	500	236	112	64.8%	20.8%	9.8%	4.7%
26-Monroe	PA	Aug-2023	2,830	1,850	543	248	189	65.4%	19.2%	8.8%	6.7%
26-Monroe	PA	Sep-2023	2,715	1,494	631	404	186	55.0%	23.2%	14.9%	6.9%
26-Monroe	PA	Oct-2023	2,715	1,653	666	261	135	60.9%	24.5%	9.6%	5.0%
26-Monroe	PA	Nov-2023	2,116	1,294	435	264	123	61.2%	20.6%	12.5%	5.8%
26-Monroe	PA	Dec-2023	2,305	1,294	415	326	270	56.1%	18.0%	14.1%	11.7%
			30,185	18,262	6,307	3,476	2,140	60.5%	20.9%	11.5%	7.1%

District	Program	Disposition Month	Yearessed Applications	Timely-<=30 days	31 to 45 Days	46 to 60 Days	>60 Days	Percent Timely	cent_31_45_Days	cent_46_60_Days	rcent_>_60_Days
26-Monroe	SNAP	Jan-2023	4,351	2,079	804	1,068	400	47.8%	18.5%	24.5%	9.2%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Feb-2023	3,647	2,029	571	813	234	55.6%	15.7%	22.3%	6.4%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Mar-2023	4,320	2,323	685	929	383	53.8%	15.9%	21.5%	8.9%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Apr-2023	3,677	1,875	624	520	658	51.0%	17.0%	14.1%	17.9%
26-Monroe	SNAP	May-2023	4,111	2,159	1,121	602	229	52.5%	27.3%	14.6%	5.6%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Jun-2023	4,121	2,486	1,245	291	99	60.3%	30.2%	7.1%	2.4%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Jul-2023	3,865	2,497	1,017	248	103	64.6%	26.3%	6.4%	2.7%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Aug-2023	4,335	2,768	1,152	283	132	63.9%	26.6%	6.5%	3.0%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Sep-2023	3,856	2,140	1,197	201	118	58.5%	32.7%	5.5%	3.2%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Oct-2023	3,843	2,270	1,071	412	90	59.1%	27.9%	10.7%	2.3%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Nov-2023	3,416	2,091	643	497	185	61.2%	18.8%	14.5%	5.4%
26-Monroe	SNAP	Dec-2023	3,944	2,219	581	615	529	56.3%	14.7%	15.6%	13.4%
			47,286	26,936	10,711	6,479	3,160	57.0%	22.7%	13.7%	6.7%

District	Program	Disposition Month	Yearessed Applications	Timely-<=30 days	31 to 45 Days	46 to 60 Days	>60 Days	Percent Timely	cent_31_45_Days	cent_46_60_Days	rcent_>_60_Days
26-Monroe	PA	Jan-2024	2,683	1,395	436	361	491	52.0%	16.3%	13.5%	18.3%
26-Monroe	PA	Feb-2024	2,563	1,370	504	443	246	53.5%	19.7%	17.3%	9.6%
26-Monroe	PA	Mar-2024	2,396	1,364	646	283	103	56.9%	27.0%	11.8%	4.3%
26-Monroe	PA	Apr-2024	2,415	1,388	676	255	96	57.5%	28.0%	10.6%	4.0%
26-Monroe	PA	May-2024	2,748	1,682	771	201	94	61.2%	28.1%	7.3%	3.4%
26-Monroe	PA	Jun-2024	2,452	1,538	652	181	81	62.7%	26.6%	7.4%	3.3%
26-Monroe	PA	Jul-2024	2,696	1,612	800	192	92	59.8%	29.7%	7.1%	3.4%
26-Monroe	PA	Aug-2024	2,845	1,852	703	191	99	65.1%	24.7%	6.7%	3.5%
Jan to Aug			20,798	12,201	5,188	2,107	1,302	58.7%	24.9%	10.1%	6.3%

District	Program	Disposition Month	Yearessed Applications	Timely-<=30 days	31 to 45 Days	46 to 60 Days	>60 Days	Percent Timely	cent_31_45_Days	cent_46_60_Days	rcent_>_60_Days	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Jan-2024	4,801	2,587	784	834	618	53.5%	16.3%	17.4%	12.8%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Feb-2024	4,165	2,395	820	766	194	57.5%	19.7%	18.4%	4.4%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Mar-2024	3,841	2,171	969	621	80	56.5%	25.2%	16.2%	2.1%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Apr-2024	4,301	2,866	918	381	136	66.6%	21.3%	8.9%	3.2%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	May-2024	3,670	2,992	526	81	71	81.5%	14.3%	2.2%	1.9%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Jun-2024	3,244	2,342	790	66	46	72.2%	24.4%	2.0%	1.4%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Jul-2024	4,102	2,759	1,100	178	65	67.3%	26.8%	4.3%	1.6%	
26-Monroe	SNAP	Aug-2024	4,198	2,892	1,137	109	60	68.9%	27.1%	2.6%	1.4%	
				32,322	20,984	7,044	3,036	1,258	64.9%	21.8%	9.4%	3.9%

Total