Named Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in the 1950s, the program became active in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the 1960s. Welfare-to-work formula grants matching grants to states to fund welfare-to-work initiatives targeting long-term welfare recipients, with an 85 percent pass-through of funds to localities (Job Training Partnership Act Service Delivery areas). Welfare-to-work competitive grants grants competitively awarded to private industry councils and cities or counties with welfare-to-work projects. 1. It can be inferred that the "ownership gap" (see underlined text) would be narrowed if which of the following were to occur? (A) Minority entrepreneurs received a percentage of government contracts equal to that received by nonminority entrepreneurs. (B) Middle- and high-income minority entrepreneurs gave more assistance to their low-income counterparts in the business community. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. In order to assess a company's ability to fulfill its long-term obligations, an analyst would most likely examine activity ratios. liquidity ratios. solvency ratios. C is correct. Solvency ratios are used to evaluate the ability of a company to meet its long-term obligations. An analyst is more likely to use activity ratios to evaluate how efficiently a company uses its assets. An analyst is more likely to use liquidity ratios to evaluate the ability of a company to meet its short-term obligations. A Which of the following ratios would be most useful in determining a company's ability to cover its lease and interest payments? ROA. Total asset turnover. recipients of premiums. Desai and Jain (1997) and Ikenberry et al. (1996) indicated underreaction would not be much support for market efficiency if the long-term return anomalies are so large they cannot possibly be attributed to chance. Section 5 argues, however, that even viewed individually, most anomalies are. Events characterized by long-term post-event abnormal returns of the same sign as long-term pre-event. returns include dividend initiations and omissions (Michaely et al., 1995), stock splits (Ikenberry et al., 1996; Desai and Jain, 1997), proxy contests (Ikenberry. An example of this would be that children who grew up on welfare believe it is more socially acceptable to be on welfare and, as a result, for a given level of earnings as an adult, may be more likely to enroll in welfare. It is quite difficult to distinguish between these two types of intergenerational persistence. Besides focusing on different target groups, the studies differ quite a bit in terms of time period studied, grouping of the programs, and some methodological aspects. However, in terms of overall conclusions, the differences are relatively small. This is particularly true for short activation measures, which comprise vocational training, monitoring, and job search assistance elements.