

**A Study of Washington State's
TANF Leavers and TANF Recipients
Welfare Reform and Findings from Administrative Data**

Final Report

**Jay Ahn, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator**

with

Shon Kraley, M.A.
Debra Fogarty, Ph.D.
Faith Lai, Ph.D.
Laurie Deppman, M.P.A.

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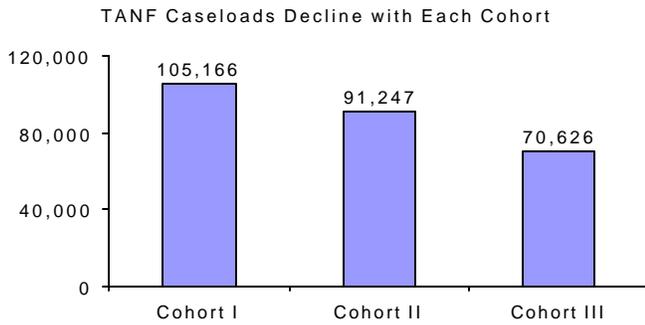
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Executive Summary

The Study of Washington State TANF Leavers and TANF Recipients focuses on the wellbeing and sources of support for TANF leavers, using three cohorts (I, II, III) comprised of TANF recipients during the fourth quarters of 1996, 1997, and 1998 respectively (the selection quarters). Each cohort is divided into two subgroups: a Leaver group and an Ongoing group. Leaver groups are made up of clients who left TANF for at



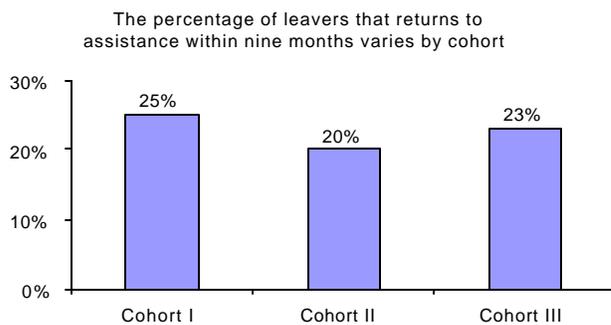
least two consecutive months following TANF receipt during each fourth quarter of 1996, 1997, and 1998. Ongoing groups are made up of all clients not included in the leaver groups. To augment the analysis of this administrative data study, a telephone survey was conducted during the second quarter of 1999. The results of that survey are presented in “A Study of Washington State TANF Leavers, Current TANF

Recipients, and Welfare Reform: Findings from the April - June 1999 Telephone Survey”. Where applicable, results from that survey are included in the current analysis.

The study was funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Major findings are summarized below. The pre- and post-selection periods discussed below and throughout the report define the period before and after the selection quarter for up to twenty-four months as data availability allows. (Results for the single-parent subset of each cohort are consistent with results for the entire cohorts and subgroups therein and are presented in the Appendix).

Employment and Recidivism

- The recidivism rate (the percentage of leavers that reentered assistance within a nine-month period) was 25%, 20% and 23% for Cohorts I, II and III respectively.

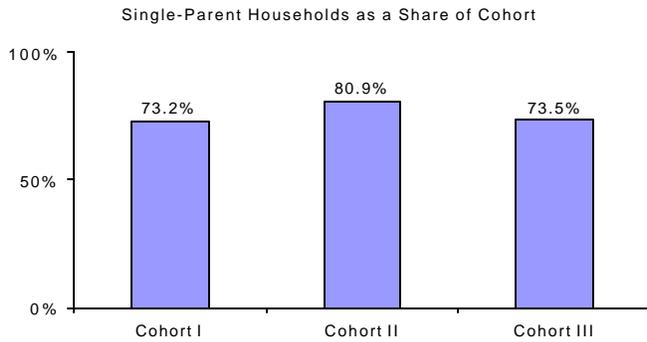


- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly employment rate for Cohort I was 55% for leavers and 44% for ongoing; for Cohort II the rates are 56% and 52% respectively; and for Cohort III, the rates were 60% and 50% respectively.
- Average quarterly employment rates for Cohort I, II and III leavers were 34%, 35%, and 41% respectively during the pre-selection period and 55%, 56%, and 60% respectively during the post-selection

period.

- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported that during the second quarter of 1999, 59% of leavers were employed and 38% of ongoing were employed.
- During the post-selection period, the job retention rate for at least two consecutive quarters Cohort I was 89% for leavers and 86% for ongoing; for Cohort II the rates are 87% and 86% respectively; for Cohort III wage data is not yet available.

- Job retention rates for at least two consecutive quarters for leavers in Cohorts I, II and III were 65%, 67%, and 70% during the pre-selection period respectively and 81%, 78%, and not yet available during the post-selection period respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wages for Cohort I were \$2,907 for leavers and \$1,821 for ongoers; for Cohort II the wages are \$2,804 and \$1,716 respectively; and for Cohort III are \$2,472 and \$1,363 respectively.
- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported during the second quarter of 1999 median monthly wages of \$912 for leavers and \$597 for ongoers.



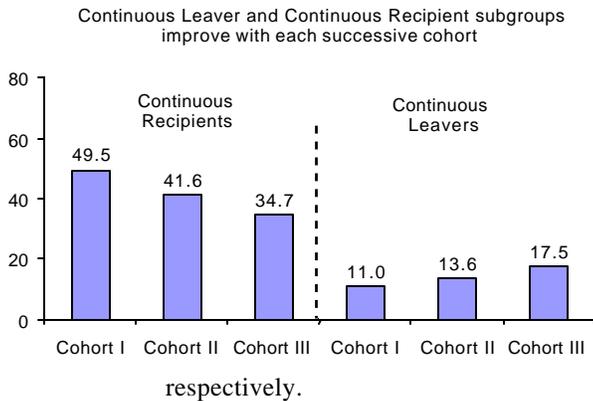
- Average quarterly median wages for leavers in Cohorts I, II and III were \$1,624, \$1,563, and \$1,498 during the pre-selection period respectively and \$2,907, \$2,804, and \$2,472 during the post-selection period respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average wage progression rate for Cohort I was 8% for leavers and 9% for ongoers; for Cohort II the rates are 10% and 6% respectively; and for Cohort III are 10% and

not yet available respectively.

- Wage progression rates for Cohorts I, II and III leavers were 8%, 10%, and 10% during the pre-selection period respectively and 9% and 6%, during the post-selection period for Cohorts I and II respectively. Wage progression results for Cohort III during the post-selection period are not yet available.
- Single parent households make up 73%, 81% and 74% of Cohorts I, II, and III respectively. Results for the single-parent subset of each cohort are consistent with results for the entire cohorts and subgroups therein and are presented in the Appendix.

Since some Leavers return to TANF later, further analysis was done using a subset of the Leaver groups, referred to as "continuous leaver" groups, who remain off of assistance for at least one full year continuously after their exit. "Continuous recipient" clients are subgroups of the ongoing groups, and are clients who remain on assistance for at least one full year continuously after the selection quarter.

Continuous Leavers and Continuous Recipients



- Over the initial nine months after selection, 11.0%, 13.6%, and 17.5% of Cohorts I, II, and III respectively were continuous leavers. Over the initial nine months after selection, continuous recipient shares of Cohorts I, II, and III were 49.5%, 41.6%, and 37.4% respectively. Nine months are used in this comparison due to data limitations for Cohort III.
- Average quarterly employment rates for continuous recipients of Cohorts I, II and III were 33%, 41%, and 41% during the post-selection period respectively and 55%, 55%, and 61% for continuous leavers of Cohorts I, II, and III during the post-selection period

- Average quarterly median wages for Cohorts I, II and III continuous recipients were \$1,145, \$1,044, and \$991 during the post-selection period respectively and \$3,339, \$3,192, and \$2,744 for continuous leavers of Cohorts I, II, and III during the post-selection period respectively.

Table i: Continuous Leavers and Continuous Recipients as Share of Leaver and Ongoing Groups

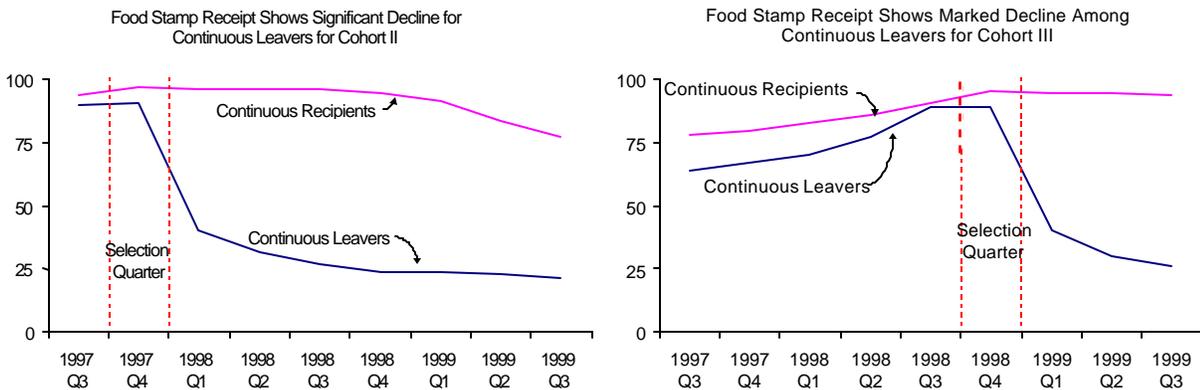
	<i>Cohort I</i>	<i>Cohort II</i>	<i>Cohort III*</i>
Continuous Leavers as % of Leaver	71.2	76.8	77.1
Other Leavers	28.8	23.2	22.9
Total Leavers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuous Recipients as % of Ongoing	48.5	37.6	44.9
Other Ongoing	51.5	62.4	55.1
Total Ongoing	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistics for Cohorts I and II are based on one full year. For Cohort III, statistics are based on only nine months

This study also examines various sources of support and their roles in clients' transition to employment or economic independence. They include food stamp, subsidized medical insurance, subsidized childcare, and child support income.

Food Stamp Receipt

- Participation in the Washington State Food Stamp program declined by 24% from 1996 to 1998, compared to a 22% reduction nationwide for the same period.



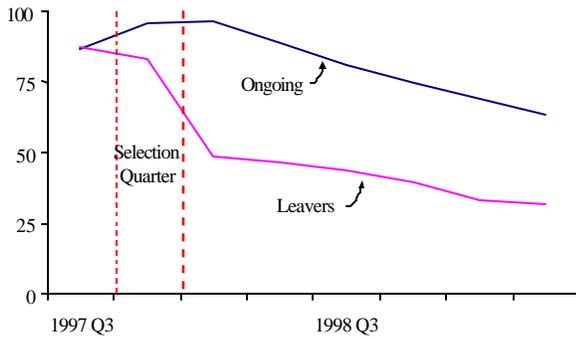
- During the post-selection period, the average food stamp participation rates for Cohorts II and III leavers were 38% and 45% respectively and 75%, and 88% for ongoers respectively.
- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported during the second quarter of 1999 that 50% of leavers and 93% of ongoers received food stamps during the preceding six months.

- During the post-selection period, the average food stamp participation rates for Cohorts II and III continuous leavers were 27.3% and 32.3% respectively and 90.6%, and 94.2% for continuous recipients respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly employment rate for Cohort II leavers was 56% for those participating in the food stamp program and 56 %for those not participating; for Cohort III the employment rates are 61% and 59% respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort II leavers was \$1,849 for those participating in the food stamp program and \$3,416 for those not participating; for Cohort III the wages are \$1,955 and \$2,900 respectively.

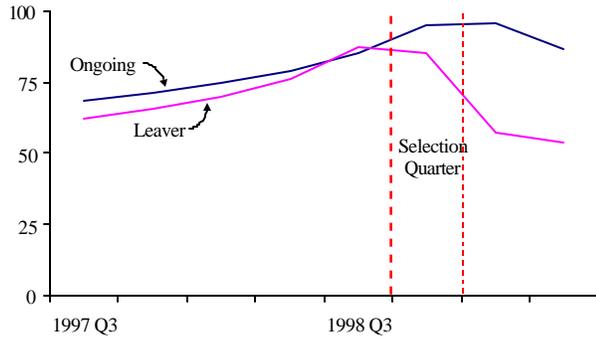
Medical Insurance Coverage

- In the quarter after leaving assistance, 53% of Cohort II leavers and 60% of Cohort III leavers had Medicaid coverage. Cohort III leavers have a higher coverage in the second quarter after leaving as well; 56% have Medicaid in the second quarter of 1999 compared to 49% of Cohort II in the second quarter of 1998.

Receipt of Known Medical Assistance Declines for both Leavers and Ongoing Clients During Post-selection Period for Cohort II

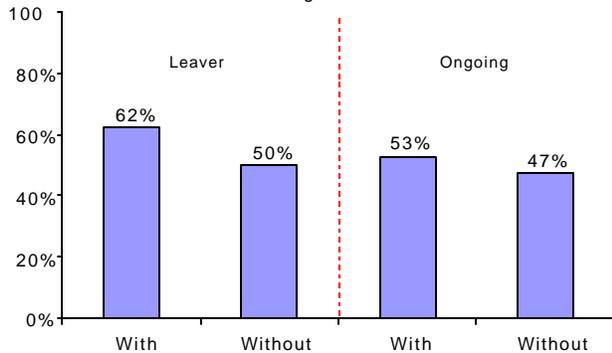


Receipt of Known Medical Assistance Declines for both Leavers and Ongoing Clients During Post-selection Period for Cohort III

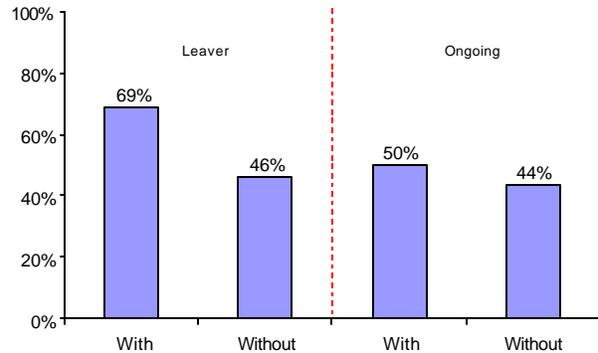


- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported during the second quarter of 1999 that 53% of leavers had Medicaid and 90% of ongoing had Medicaid coverage.
- During the post-selection period, the average Medical Assistance (MA) participation rates for Cohorts II and III leavers were 43% and 58% respectively and 82%, and 95% for ongoing respectively.

Employment Rate is Higher With Known Coverage for Cohort II During Post-Selection Period



Employment Rate is Higher With Known Coverage for Cohort III During Post-Selection Period

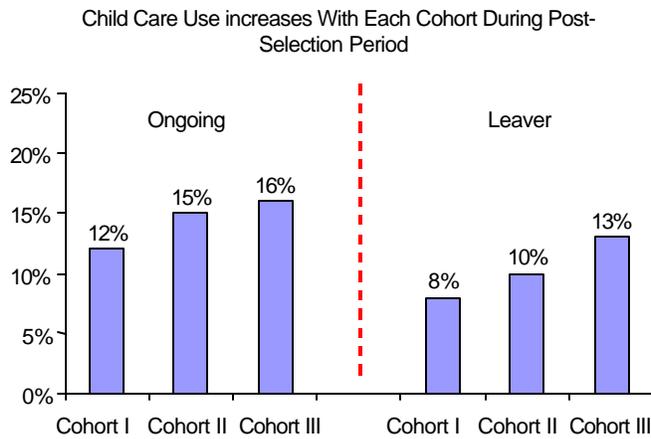


- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly employment rate for Cohort II leavers was 62% for those participating in the MA or BHP programs and 50% for those not participating; for Cohort III the rates are 69% and 46% respectively.

- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort II leavers was \$2,374 for MA or BHP recipients and \$3,170 for non-recipients; for Cohort III the wages are \$2,495 and \$2,405 respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly employment rate for Cohort II continuous leavers was 63% for those participating in the MA or BHP programs and 50% for those not participating; for Cohort III the rates are 72% and 46% respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort II continuous leavers was \$2,911 for MA or BHP recipients and \$3,266 for non-recipients; for Cohort III the wages are \$2,850 and \$2,421 respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly employment rate for Cohort II continuous recipients was 46% for those participating in the MA or BHP programs and 38% for those not participating; for Cohort III the rates are 41% and 39% respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort II continuous recipients was \$1,041 for MA or BHP recipients and \$1,228 for non-recipients; for Cohort III the wages are \$991 and \$1,040 respectively.

Child Care

- State subsidized child care usage for leavers during the post-selection period was 8%, 10% and 13% for Cohorts I, II, and III respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average employment rate for Cohort I was 89% for leavers who had subsidized child care; for Cohort II the rate was 91%; and for Cohort III was 92%.
- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported during the second quarter of 1999 that 20% of leavers and 21% of ongoing recipients had state-subsidized child care.



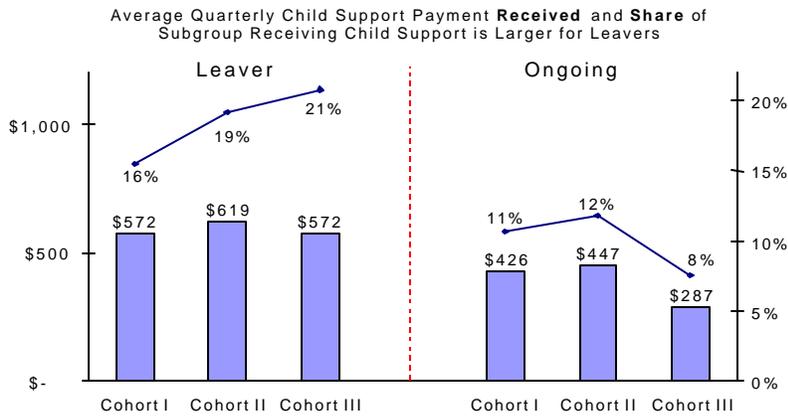
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort I was \$3,056 for leavers that had subsidized child care; for Cohort II the wage was \$3,058; and for Cohort III was \$2,833.
- During the post-selection period, the average employment rate for Cohort I was 94% for continuous leavers who had subsidized child care; for Cohort II the rate was 95%; and for Cohort III was 95%.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort I was \$3,548 for continuous leavers that had subsidized child care; for Cohort II the wage was \$3,529; and for Cohort III was

\$3,091.

- During the post-selection period, the average employment rate for Cohort I was 57% for continuous recipients that had subsidized child care; for Cohort II the rate was 68%; and for Cohort III was 69%.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort I was \$1,247 for continuous recipients that had subsidized child care; for Cohort II the wage was \$1,173; and for Cohort III was \$1,133.

Child Support

- The share of leavers that received child support during the post-selection period was 16%, 19% and 21% for Cohorts I, II, and III respectively. The share of ongoers received child support during the post-selection period was 11%, 12% and 8% for Cohorts I, II, and III respectively.
- The median quarterly child support payment received by leavers during the post-selection period was \$572, \$619, and \$572 for Cohorts I, II, and III respectively. For ongoers, the payments are \$426, \$447, and \$287 respectively.
- During the post-selection period, the average employment rate for Cohort I was 71% for leavers who received child support; for Cohort II the rate was 69%; and for Cohort III was 70%.
- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported during the second quarter of 1999 that 23% of leavers and 4% of ongoers received child support payments.
- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort I was \$3,123 for leavers that received child support; for Cohort II the wage was \$3,024; and for Cohort III was \$2,473.
- A survey sample of recipients that closely mirror Cohort III reported during the second quarter of 1999 that the median monthly support received (for those who received support) was \$242 for leavers and \$264 for ongoers.
- During the post-selection period, the average employment rate for Cohort I was 71% for continuous leavers who received child support; for Cohort II the rate was 69%; and for Cohort III was 72%.



was 45%; and for Cohort III was 40%.

- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort I was \$1,583 for continuous recipients that received child support; for Cohort II the wage was \$1,189; and for Cohort III was \$765.

- During the post-selection period, the average quarterly median wage for Cohort I was \$3,388 for continuous leavers that received child support; for Cohort II the wage was \$3,233; and for Cohort III was \$2,651.
- During the post-selection period, the average employment rate for Cohort I was 46% for continuous recipients who received child support; for Cohort II the rate

Finally, this study tried to shed some light on questions regarding possible adverse impacts of WorkFirst Program on children's welfare and potential TANF clients. However, the analysis is limited by the availability of administrative data on these issues.

Child Welfare

- Children comprise 68% of the TANF caseload in August 1999.
- Child abuse and neglect referral rates during the post-selection period averaged 2.04%, 2.51%, and 3.54% for ongoers of Cohorts I, II, and III respectively. The rates averaged 1.13%, 1.32% and 1.91% for the respective leavers.

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- Out-of-home placement rates during the post-selection period averaged .63%, .69%, and .97% for ongoers of Cohorts I, II and III respectively. The rates averaged .51%, .53% and .63% for the respective leavers.

Chapter I Introduction

The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, through funding provided by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, presents this final report for the *Washington State TANF Exit Study: Administrative Data Analysis project*. This report will elaborate on some of the findings presented in a July 1999 interim report, including analysis of two cohorts of TANF leavers. We have extended the window of study beyond

This study has two main focuses: to monitor the post-exit outcomes of three TANF cohorts and to examine a natural diversion population.

the interim report and will introduce results from new data sources including food stamp receipt, childcare, child support, health insurance coverage, and child well being. In conjunction with TANF exit studies being

conducted in 13 other states¹, the results can provide a national picture of how welfare reform has affected the well being and economic independence of families.

This study monitors the post-exit outcomes of three TANF cohorts using administrative data which provide a wealth of information on present and former TANF recipients. To complement the analysis of the administrative data, Washington also conducted a telephone survey. The results of that survey are presented in "A Study of Washington State TANF Leavers and TANF Recipients: Findings from the April - June 1999 Telephone Survey". By using both methods, we can draw on the strengths of each to enhance the overall analysis of TANF leavers.²

One advantage of administrative data is that they are longitudinal in nature, allowing dynamic analysis of clients over time. In addition, the use of "official" data avoids reporting bias or response bias that may appear in a survey; there may, however, be other

¹ In some cases specific counties (for example San Mateo County, California) have undertaken HHS-funded studies.

² This survey was conducted during the second quarter of 1999. The sample used in this survey roughly coincides with Cohort III. Leavers for the survey are defined as those who left assistance during October of 1998 (as opposed to the definition used in this study: TANF recipients during the fourth quarter of 1998 that subsequently left assistance).

systematic omissions or errors in administrative data. Another strength of administrative data is that the entire TANF population can be studied, increasing the robustness of the results; surveys offer findings from only a sample of the population. Finally, the use of three cohorts as opposed to one broadens the analysis, allowing at least some inferences about changes in the welfare population over time. One limitation of this administrative study is that it focuses primarily on adults. Although we do examine some measures of child well being, most of the data are on adult earnings and assistance histories. There is limited information on TANF children. Administrative data are also limited in scope; it is impossible to get information beyond what is in the databases.

Survey data, while encompassing only a sample of the TANF population, allow much more detailed analysis of client well being. The leaver survey includes information on topics such as health, food security, client attitudes, use of public resources, as well as income and employment. Surveys face a potential problem in non-response³, although administrative data indicate respondents in the leaver study have characteristics generally similar to the non-respondents.

This report is based on Washington's administrative data related to TANF leavers. As mentioned above, survey and administrative data studies each have strengths and weaknesses. To get a more complete picture of TANF leavers in Washington, the reader is encouraged to consider both this report as well as the findings from the survey.

Within a cohort framework, the study tracks the well being of TANF recipients as

Cohort I: represents the period prior to welfare reform.
Cohort II: represents the early implementation of WorkFirst.
Cohort III: represents fully implemented welfare reform.

measured by employment outcomes, assistance history (including food stamps and Medicaid), use of state subsidized child care, receipt of child support payments, and child well-being indicators. Each TANF recipient

was tracked by social security number (SSN), so that a three-person household (mother, father, and child) shows up as two separate observations (one for each adult TANF

³ The response rate in the Washington telephone survey was 73% (a very good response rate).

recipient, children are excluded from this analysis). We selected three groups of TANF clients who received TANF cash assistance in either the fourth quarter of 1996 (Cohort I), the fourth quarter of 1997 (Cohort II), or the fourth quarter of 1998 (Cohort III). In November of 1997, Washington State implemented the WorkFirst program in response to the 1996 federal welfare reform law. Cohort I, therefore, is representative of the period prior to welfare reform. Cohort II is intended to measure the effects of the early implementation of the state's WorkFirst program. Cohort III is indicative of fully implemented welfare reform.

Each cohort is divided into two groups: (1) those who left TANF for at least two months immediately following receipt of benefits during the selection quarter (the leaver group),

Leaver Group: those who left TANF for at least two consecutive months following receipt of benefits during the selection quarter.

Ongoing Group: those who were on assistance during the selection quarter and do not meet the criteria to be considered a member of the leaver group.

and (2) those who remained on assistance during the months immediately succeeding the respective selection quarters (the ongoing group). In addition, we examine two more narrow definitions of the leaver and ongoing groups: (1) clients who

received TANF continuously for 12 months after the selection quarter (continuous recipients), and (2) clients who were off TANF for at least one year following the selection quarter (continuous leavers). When the data are available, we track clients for 24 months prior to the selection period and for 24 months afterward. Due to report deadlines, the follow-up period for Cohorts II and III will be truncated (at eighteen or twenty-one months and six or nine months respectively) in the post-selection period, because some data sources are unavailable for the full span of study.

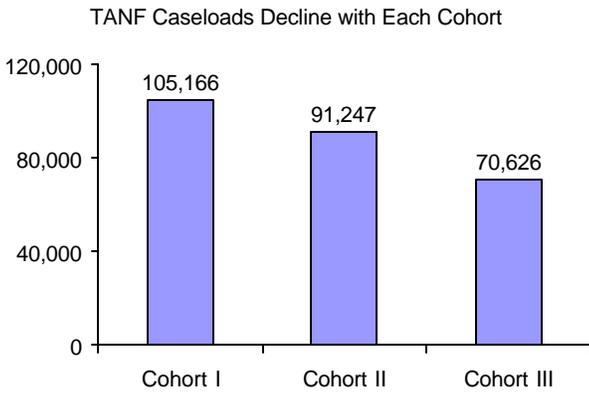
One additional group should be mentioned: clients who have been diverted from TANF through a cash diversion program. In November 1997, Washington State implemented the Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) program, which allows otherwise TANF eligible clients to receive a single payment during any 12-month period. The DCA program provides one-time emergency assistance to prevent some families in crisis from

developing a dependency on WorkFirst assistance. While this program acts to keep families from applying for TANF, it has limited exposure, with roughly 150 new cases during an average month⁴.

The DCA recipients are not included in the current analysis because of the small sample size and the cases may represent a different set of circumstances than most TANF clients. DCA is only available to potential entrants into TANF (or leavers), not ongoing clients. Its primary purpose is to allow families that only need short-term assistance to receive that assistance and avoid entering TANF. Need in this case is based on the thirty days immediately following initial application.

Background Cohort Information

As TANF caseloads have declined in the past several years, the cohort size declines with



each successive year. Cohort I consists of 105,166 TANF recipients, 14.6% of whom were classified in the leaver category. Cohort II has 91,247⁵, clients, of which 17.0% left assistance. Cohort III has 70,626 clients, with an exit rate of 22.7%. The three cohorts are not mutually exclusive; overlapping exists, in that a client may be in more than one cohort if he or she was on TANF in more than one selection period. Table 1

⁴ DCA is provided to meet emergency needs, such as housing, childcare, and transportation, and is limited to \$1,500, once within a 12-month period. If the DCA recipient receives WorkFirst cash assistance within 12 months of receiving diversion assistance, the prorated dollar value of the diversion benefits must be recovered by a deduction from the recipient's cash grant. DCA recipients may also receive Food Stamps and Medicaid.

⁵ Cohorts I and II vary minutely from the sizes of the cohorts that were presented in the Interim Report. Cohort I in the current analysis has 105,166 clients compared to 105,165 in the Interim Report and Cohort II now has 91,247 members where it had 91,244 previously. These differences are due to data updates and corrections. In most instances, social security numbers have been corrected from the earlier file. We believe the data here are more accurate. More than 99.9% of clients in each of the first two cohorts are identical between reports. These counts include separate adult recipients (a two-parent household therefore appears as two, separate members).

shows the percentage of clients within each cohort that were also included in other cohorts.

Table 1: TANF recipients in multiple cohorts

<i>Cohorts</i>	<i>Cohort I</i>	<i>Cohort II</i>	<i>Cohort III</i>
Own Cohort Only	36.5%	18.6%	29.3%
I, II and III	32.8%	37.8%	48.9%
I and II	26.9%	31.0%	--
I and III	3.8%	--	5.6%
II and III	--	12.5%	16.2%
	100%	100%	100%
N	105,166	91,247	70,626

Summary information for the three cohorts is provided in Table 2. Findings throughout this report include both single parent and multi-parent cases; results for single parent households are grouped in the appendix.

Table 2: Summary of Cohorts

	<i>Leaver Status</i>	<i>Cohort I</i>	<i>Cohort II</i>	<i>Cohort III</i>
Cohort size		105,166	91,247	70,626
Leaver %		14.6	17.0	22.7
Mean age		31.0	31.3	31.4
Share of leaver group staying off assistance 1 year		71.2	76.8	77.1 (9mos only)
Mean number of months on assistance before selection (24mos)	Ongoing	15.7	15.9	15.0
	Leaver	13.0	13.5	13.6

Demographic Information

Information on gender, age, ethnicity, language distribution, and family size for the three cohorts is in Table 3. Whites compose the majority of clients in both leaver and ongoing categories in each of the three cohorts. Between Cohort I (selected in fourth quarter of 1996) and Cohort III (fourth quarter of 1998), African Americans and Native Americans exhibit similar increases in frequency across cohorts.

Table 3: Cohort Demographic Information

		<i>Cohort I</i>		<i>Cohort II</i>		<i>Cohort III</i>	
		Leaver	Ongoing	Leaver	Ongoing	Leaver	Ongoing
Gender	Male	23.6	19.3	23.9	18.5	22.7	18.6
	Female	69.4	80.3	76.0	81.5	77.3	81.3
Ethnicity	White	67.4	70.7	71.7	70.1	70.2	68.8
	Black	8.5	9.9	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.7
	Native American	3.1	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.7
	Asian American	3.8	5.7	4.2	5.6	4.2	5.6
	Other	9.4	8.8	9.9	8.8	9.2	9.5
Age Group	Under 26	31.3	30.4	29.8	29.8	30.7	30.0
	26~30	21.6	21.1	22.1	20.1	22.0	20.1
	31~35	19.4	19.4	18.8	18.7	17.7	18.2
	Over 35	27.7	29.3	29.2	30.5	29.6	31.8
Primary Language	English	85.5	89.2	92.7	89.2	92.4	86.8
	Spanish	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
	Russian	1.9	2.8	1.7	3.3	2.4	5.0
	Vietnamese	1.3	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.4	2.7
	Other	8.4	2.8	1.3	2.9	1.8	3.6
Household Size	Single-Parent	67.0	74.2	78.4	81.4	71.1	74.2
	Two-Parent	33.0	25.8	21.6	18.6	28.9	25.8

Note: Total may be less than 100% due to incomplete data.

The share of male clients steadily decreases across cohorts, while the share of females steadily increases. The available education data is possibly inaccurate and thus not reported. In Cohort III, there are more clients whose primary language is not English, particularly in the ongoing group. The Russian-speaking group grew slightly (as a share of the total) as did the 'other' category while all other categories show a decline. The under age 26 age group is volatile, while the 26 to 30 and 31 to 35 show a steady increase in leavers and decrease in ongoers. Oddly, the over 35 age group slightly increases in both leavers and ongoers, which may be indicative of an aging TANF population.

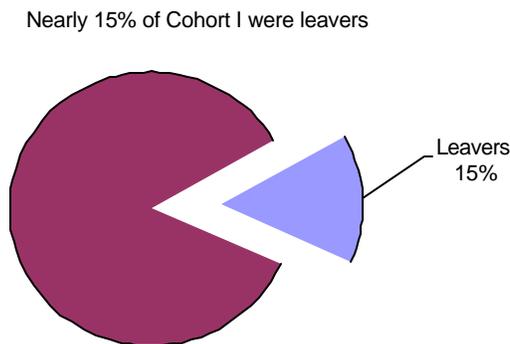
Chapter II Employment and Recidivism Analysis for TANF Cohorts

When analyzing the self-sufficiency and well being of a family that has left TANF, one of the primary concerns is the employment status and wages being earned by that family. This analysis seeks to determine how leavers fare using a range of measures which include: employment (are they employed); wages (how much is the TANF recipient earning); recidivism (are they staying off of TANF assistance); job retention (are they able to keep the job once employed); and wage progression (is the standard of living increasing). Wage data for current and former recipients is taken from Unemployment Insurance (UI) wages or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD) system. Although these sources are nearly complete in their coverage, there are some forms of compensation that fail to appear, e.g. informal payment arrangements, working out of state, and federal government employment. Analysis of each cohort is followed by comparisons across cohorts.

Cohort I

Cohort I consists of clients who were on TANF prior to the implementation of welfare reform and who received TANF benefits during the fourth quarter of 1996 (the selection quarter). We were able to track wage and TANF information for two years prior to the selection quarter (from the fourth quarter of 1994 to the third quarter of 1996) and two years after the selection quarter (from the first quarter of 1997 through 1998).

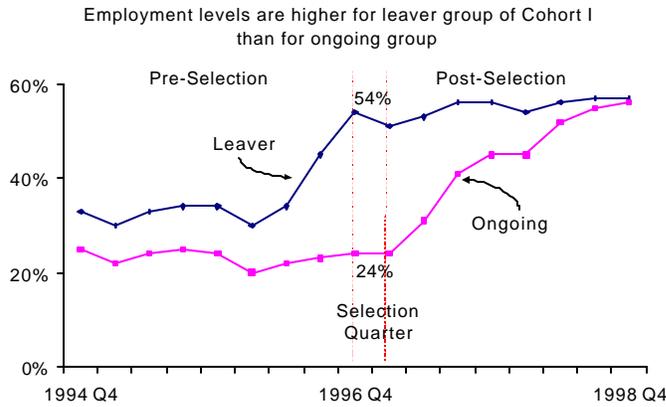
Cohort I consists of clients who were on TANF prior to the implementation of welfare reform.



While detailed employment and wage statistics appear in the Appendix to this report, highlights are presented here. Leavers were on assistance for an average of 13 months during the 24 months prior to the selection quarter, while ongoing recipients received TANF for an

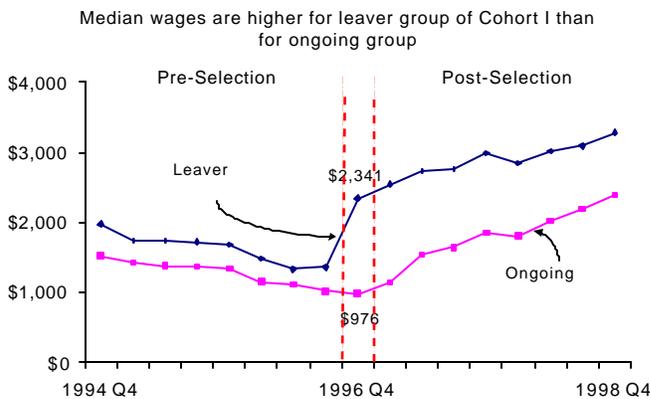
average of 15.7 months during the same period. In the 24 months after the selection quarter, leavers averaged 3.5 months of TANF while ongoing recipients averaged 14.5 months. Nearly 29% of leavers returned to assistance within one year.

The quarterly employment rate averaged 34% for leavers in the eight quarters prior to the selection period. That rate is higher than that of ongoing recipients, which averaged 23% in the



same period. The average quarterly employment rate increased for both groups in the post-selection period: 55% of leavers and 44% of ongoing recipients. More than 28% of leavers began a new job⁶ during the selection quarter and 26% entered jobs in the previous quarter. In the eight quarters after leaving TANF, job

entry rates averaged 14%. The job entry rate for ongoing recipients averaged 8% for the period before the fourth quarter of 1996, and 15% in the following quarters. The apparent convergence of the leavers' and ongoing recipients' employment rates may be due to the distinction



between the original leaver and ongoing groups decreasing over time, as leavers reenter assistance, and ongoing recipients leave assistance.

Job retention for both leavers and ongoing recipients improve in the post-selection period, relative to the pre-selection quarters. On average, 79% of leavers maintained employment

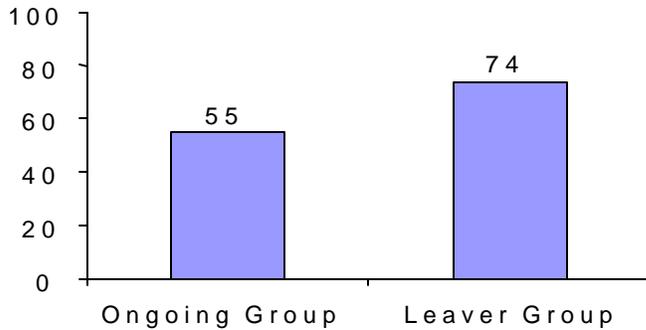
from one quarter to the next in the pre-selection period, while job retention across two quarters climbed to an average of 89% in the follow-up period. An average of 68% of

⁶ Working in the current quarter but were not working in the previous quarter.

ongoers retained jobs in the pre-selection period, while the rate improves to 86% in the quarters following selection.

An alternative definition of job retention requires employment for three consecutive quarters rather than just two. Even with this more strict definition, both leavers and

Job retention to two quarters for Cohort I is low in relation to other cohorts



ongoers exhibit improvement in job retention rates across the pre- and post-selection period. On average 65% of leavers maintained employment in the pre-selection quarters, and 81% of them maintained jobs in the follow-up period. In contrast, the job retention rate for ongoingers averaged 48% pre-

selection period and 76% in the post-selection period. The job retention rate for the selection quarter was 74% for leavers and 55% for ongoingers.

The median quarterly wage for leavers in the pre-selection period averaged \$1,624, which was \$341 more than ongoingers averaged. Quarterly median wages for both groups were higher in the post-selection period, averaging \$2,907 for leavers and \$1,821 for ongoingers. Earnings for leavers peaked at a median of \$3,285 in the fourth quarter of 1998 (the last quarter of study for Cohort I). While wages for ongoingers peaked in the same quarter at \$2,397. Wage progression is calculated from one quarter to the second subsequent quarter, based on total wages for clients working in both relevant quarters. Leavers' wage progression ranged between 13% and 17% from the selection quarter to the end of 1998, with the exception of the last two quarters of 1997, where the wage gain was slightly negative. The wage decline observed in those quarters is possibly due to seasonal variations in employment.

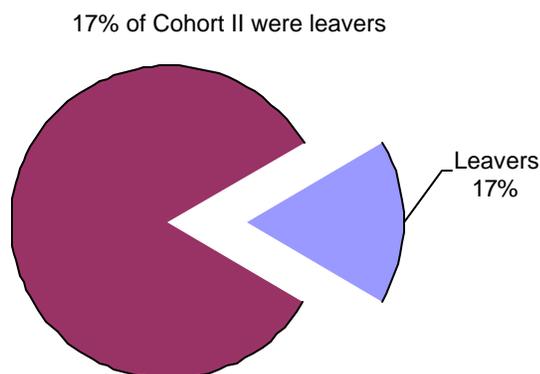
Cohort II

Cohort II consists of 91,247 clients who received TANF during the last quarter of 1997. The implementation of Washington State's WorkFirst program was not yet complete at that time and this cohort is intended to reflect the early changes in welfare policies. As

Cohort II reflects the early changes in welfare policies.

with Cohort I, this cohort is classified into two groups: (1) 17% are leavers, and (2) 83% are ongoingers. Wage and assistance data for these clients were tracked for twenty-

four months prior to the selection quarter and up to twenty-one months after the selection quarter, yielding a maximum total range of forty-five months (from the fourth quarter of 1995 to the second quarter of 1999).



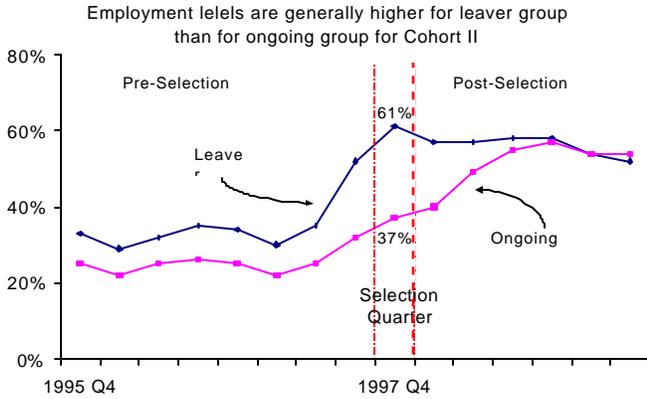
While detailed employment and wages statistics appear in the Appendix to this report, highlights are presented here. Leavers were on TANF assistance an average of 13.5 months of the 24 months preceding the fourth quarter of 1997.

This is lower than the average of 15.9 months for ongoingers. More than 23% of leavers returned to assistance within one year.

The quarterly employment rate averaged 35% for leavers in the eight quarters prior to the selection period. Ongoingers averaged 25% in the same period. The average quarterly employment rate increased for both groups in the post-selection period: 56% of leavers and 52% of ongoingers. The job entry rate was 30% for leavers during the selection quarter and 28% had entered jobs in the previous quarter. In the quarters after leaving, job entry rates averaged 13%. For ongoingers, 16% entered jobs in the fourth quarter of 1997 and an average of 17% had new jobs each quarter following the selection period.

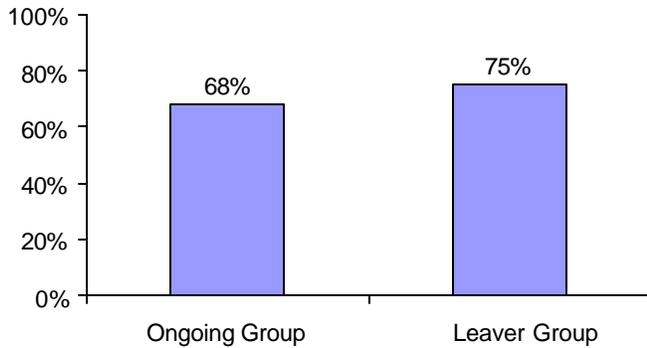
As with Cohort I, job retention improved in the post-selection period, relative to the pre-selection period. On average, 80% of leavers maintained employment from one quarter to the next in the pre-selection period. In the follow-up period, leavers' job retention climbed to an average of 87%. Ongoingers averaged 74% in the pre-selection period and

86% in the post-selection periods. The more conservative job retention measure (maintaining employment across three consecutive quarters) also shows improvement



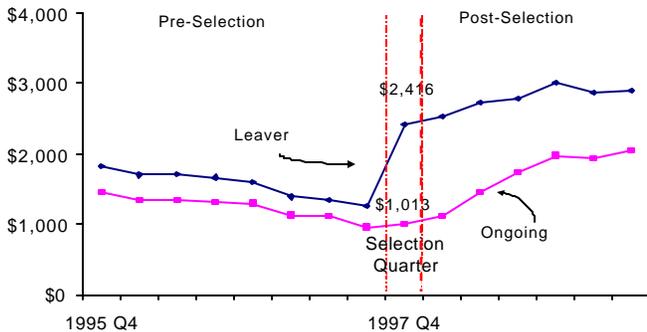
across time. While 67% of leavers maintained employment in the pre-selection quarters on average, 78% of them retained jobs in the follow-up period. Ongoing job retention rates averaged 57% in the pre-selection period and 75% in the post-selection period. For the selection quarter, job retention was 75% for leavers and 68% for ongoing.

Job retention to two quarters for Cohort II is high Relative to Other Cohorts



The median quarterly wage for leavers in the pre-selection period averaged \$1,563, which was \$318 more than ongoing averaged. Median wages for both groups were higher in the post-selection period, \$2,804 for leavers and \$1,716 for ongoing. Earnings for leavers peaked at a median of \$3,017 in the fourth quarter of 1998, and then dropped to approximately \$2,900 for the next two quarters. Possible explanations for this trend include

Median wages are higher for leaver group of Cohort II than for ongoing group



seasonality and cohort behavior. Cohort behavior in this case means that the line between leavers and ongoing becomes less clear as the cohort progresses beyond its selection quarter. As time proceeds, leavers reenter assistance programs (see

recidivism), and ongoing leave assistance (see the discussion of continuous leaver and continuous recipient clients). Wages for ongoing peaked in the last quarter with recorded wages, the second quarter of 1999, at \$2,050. Wage progression (from one quarter to the

second subsequent quarter) is above 10% for leavers until the third quarter of 1998, where progression is minus 1%. Since a decrease was evident for Cohort I clients in that same time period, it may be explained by seasonal variation. Ongoing clients experienced positive wage progression in that quarter (7%), however it was much lower than the previous quarter's 37% wage progression. Data for the rest of 1999 will help determine whether the drop was seasonal.

Cohort III

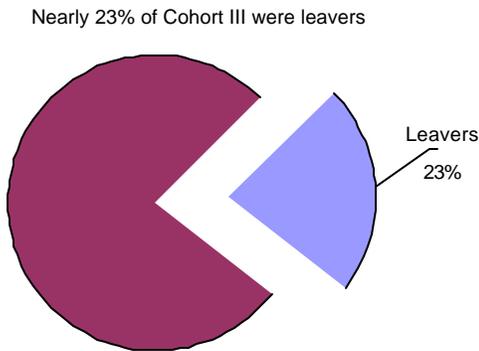
Cohort III was selected after welfare reform was implemented and is intended to measure the effects of WorkFirst, Washington State's TANF program. This cohort consists of 70,626 clients who received TANF during the last quarter of 1998, of which 23% are

Cohort III measures the effects of WorkFirst, Washington State's TANF program.

leavers and 77% are ongoing. Cohort III was tracked for two years prior to the selection quarter and, due to the limited availability of data, approximately six

months following the selection quarter (from the fourth quarter of 1996 through the second quarter of 1999).

While detailed employment and wage statistics appear in the Appendix to this report, highlights are presented here. Leavers were on TANF assistance an average of 13.6



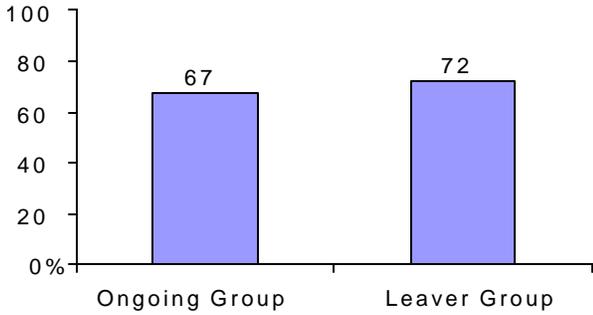
months in the 24 months prior to the fourth quarter of 1997. Nearly 23% of leavers returned to assistance within nine months.

The quarterly employment rate averaged 41% for leavers in the eight quarters prior to the selection period. Ongoing averaged 33% in the same period. In the first two quarters following the selection period, employment averaged 60% for leavers and

50% for ongoing. The job entry rate was 30% for leavers during the selection quarter and 32% entered jobs in the previous quarter. In the first two quarters after leaving, job entry

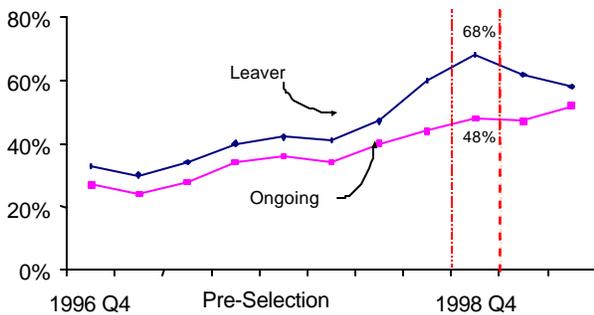
rates averaged 14%. Within the ongoing group 19% entered jobs in the fourth quarter of 1998 and an average of 16% in the next two quarters.

Job retention to two quarters is relatively low for Cohort III

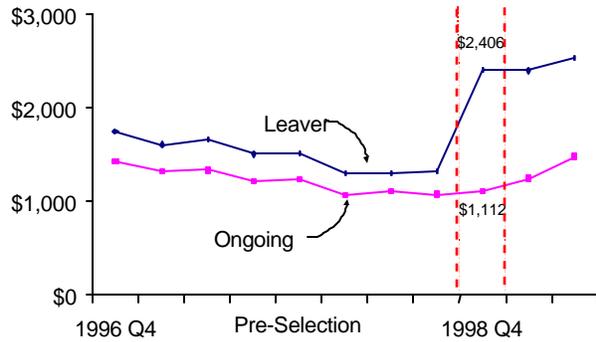


Job retention percentages for Cohort III leavers were around 85% for the selection quarter and the one following. For the selection quarter, job retention was 72% for leavers and 67% for ongoing. The median quarterly wage for leavers in the pre-selection period averaged \$1,498, compared to \$1,227

Employment levels are higher for leaver group of Cohort III than for ongoing group



Wages are higher for leaver group of Cohort III



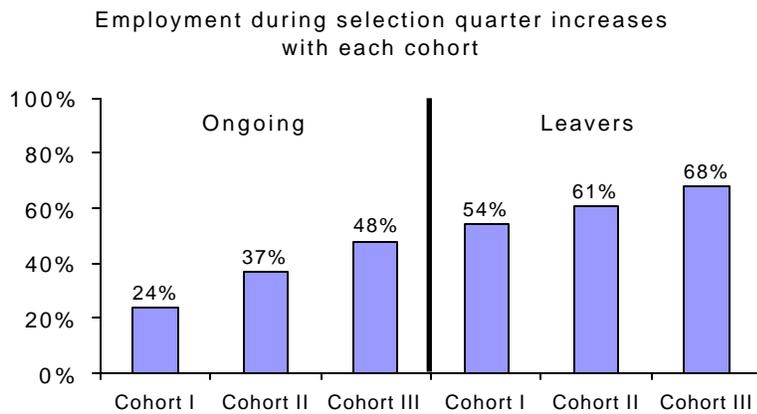
for ongoing. Median wages for both groups were higher in the post-selection period, \$2,472 for leavers and \$1,363 for ongoing.⁷

⁷ In the survey companion to this report, a sample that mirrored Cohort III reported that 59% of leavers were employed and 38% of ongoing were employed during the second quarter of 1999. Median reported earnings for this period were \$958 for leavers and \$630 for ongoing.

Comparison of Cohorts

Inference about welfare reform's impact on TANF clients leaving the program can best be made when comparing leaver groups from different cohorts. Recall that Cohort I was selected prior to welfare policy changes, Cohort II was in the midst of program changes, and Cohort III was selected after TANF was implemented. It is important, however, to account for possibilities other than policy change that may have caused the differences in cohort outcomes. Though comparisons across the three cohorts are presented, they are not meant to imply the effects of welfare reform on any specific outcome.

Employment rates in the selection quarter improve dramatically across cohorts. Leavers in Cohorts I, II and III had employment rates of 54%, 61%, and 68% respectively.



Employment shares were 24%, 37%, and 48% for ongoing in Cohorts I, II and III. One possible explanation for these differences is institutional. In November of 1997 (midway through the selection quarter for Cohort II), a fifty-percent income disregard for benefits

determination was implemented. This effectively doubled the allowable income for benefits purposes, increasing the incentive for TANF recipients to find employment.

In the period after the selection quarter, leavers employment rate differences across cohorts diminish or disappear entirely. For example, five quarters after leaving, 54% of Cohort I leavers were employed, the same percentage as Cohort II leavers five quarters after leaving. One possible explanation for this is that the reform incentives are nearly nonexistent for the leaver groups more than a year after receipt of benefits.

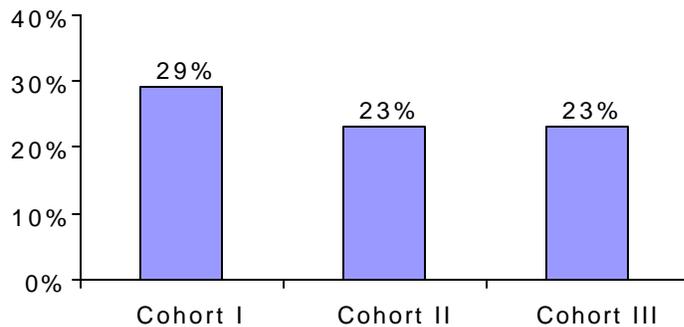
Across the cohorts, job entry for leavers increases in the quarter before selection and during the selection quarter. Job entry in these two quarters averages 27% for Cohort I, 29% for Cohort II, and 31% for Cohort III. This is consistent with state unemployment

statistics for the periods in question (the state unemployment rate declines as job entry for the cohorts increases). Unemployment averaged 5.9% during the third and fourth quarters of 1996 (the selection and immediately preceding quarter for Cohort I), 4.3% for the third and fourth quarters of 1997 (Cohort II), and 4.6% for the third and fourth quarters of 1997 (Cohort III).

Job retention improves between Cohorts I and II, then stabilizes between Cohorts II and III. This may be attributed to the effects of welfare reform.

Across cohorts, median wages *drop* for leavers in the quarters after their departure. In the quarter following selection, Cohort I leavers had a median wage of \$2,544, while Cohort II leavers earned \$2,523. Cohort III median wages dropped to \$2,400. There are several possible reasons for this decline. One possibility is that cohorts' composition differs in

The percentage of leavers that returns to assistance within one year declines by cohort



Note: the rate for Cohort III is based on the first nine months after leaving assistance

fundamental ways (for example, females make up a smaller share of Cohort I than either of its successors⁸). These differences may mean the earning capacity of the cohorts is different (median earnings for females was \$26,711 in 1998, compared to \$36,679 for males during the same period⁹). Another possibility is that more

skilled, educated or employable clients from Cohort I are no longer available for successive cohorts (they are working), leaving relatively less skilled, educated or employable individuals in each successive labor pool.

The recidivism rate (% of leavers who returned to assistance within one year) for Cohort II clients is 23.2%, lower than that of Cohort I (28.8%).

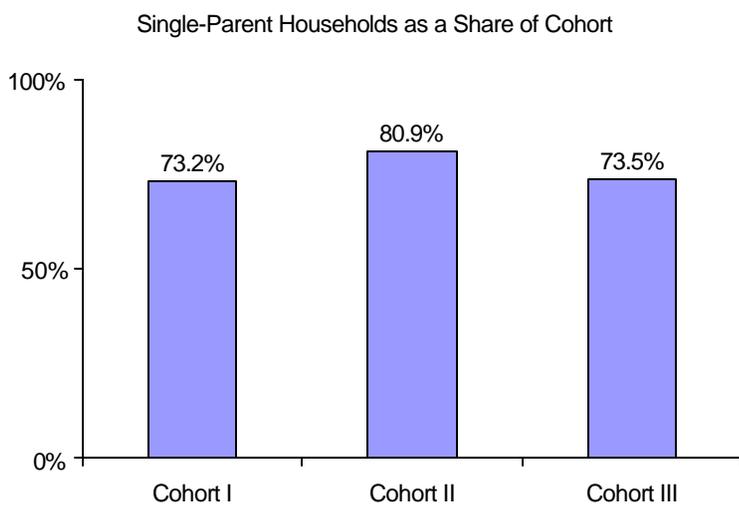
⁸ Females make up less than 70% of Cohort I leavers, 76% of Cohort II leavers and more than 77% of Cohort III leavers

⁹ United States Bureau of the Census, at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/income98/in98ern.html> on 11/23/99.

We have nine months of post-selection TANF data available for Cohort III, and are able to compare the percentage of clients returning to assistance across all three cohorts. The nine-month recidivism rate for Cohort III is 23%; less than the nine-month rate of 25% for Cohort I, but greater than 20% for Cohort II. This says that although a large number of clients are leaving assistance, a slightly larger share of leavers in Cohort III are returning to assistance when compared to Cohort II leavers. This may be attributable to the differences in the makeup of each cohort as discussed above.

Single Parent Distinctions

Single-parent households are the largest portion of the TANF caseload and this segment of the population is the focus of the current analysis. Detailed analysis of the differences



between single- and multi-parent households appears in the appendix, however some of the issues are presented here.

Single-parent households as a share of cohort range from 73% of Cohort I to 81% of Cohort II. Across all three cohorts, the employment rates, job entry, and job retention are similar when

aggregate leavers and ongoing are compared with single-parent subsets.

Median wages for single parents are lower than for the cohorts as a whole¹⁰. For example, the median wage for ongoing single parents in Cohort I averaged \$1,730 in the post-selection quarters while all ongoing earned \$1,821. In Cohort II, the dollar difference between the entire cohort and single-parent earnings is not as great, though it still exists. Leavers averaged a post-selection median wage of \$2,804 overall but single parents earned \$2,774.

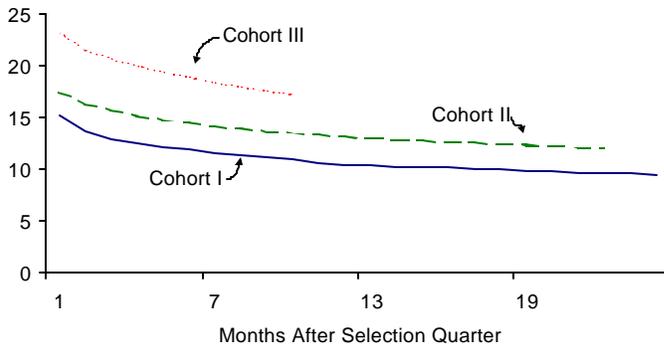
¹⁰ The difference is significant at the 1% level.

Comparison of the mean income level across single- and multiple-parent families shows a larger difference than comparing median income for single-parent families with median income for the cohorts as a whole.¹¹

Continuous Status

The share of clients that have remained continuously *off* of assistance in the months following the selection quarter has steadily increased with each successive cohort. One

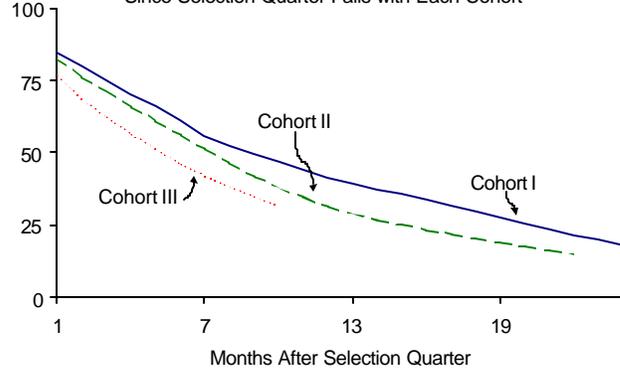
Share of Clients Continuously Off Assistance Since Selection Quarter Rises with Each Cohort



measure of clients' ability to be economically self-sufficient after leaving assistance is: are they able to remain off of assistance and if so, for how long? Cohort I has the smallest share of clients remaining off assistance, and Cohort III has the largest share. The trends for Cohorts I and II are nearly parallel;

other than the initial difference in leaver shares, they return to TANF at approximately the same rate. Cohort III, despite an initially larger (as a share of total) leaver group,

Share of Clients Continuously On Assistance Since Selection Quarter Falls with Each Cohort



narrows the gap with the other cohorts. That is, Cohort III clients who have been off of assistance continuously return to TANF at a greater rate than those in the first two cohorts.

Similar trends appear when analyzing the share of clients who have been *on*

TANF continuously since the selection quarter. Among this group of “ongoing”, the shares of each cohort are roughly parallel: Cohort III has the smallest percentage of clients receiving assistance continuously in the months after the selection quarter; they

¹¹ These results are significant at the 1% level.

are more likely to have left TANF for at least one month. After two years, less than 20% of Cohort I had been continuously on assistance. Cohort II reached this point after only about 18 months. Cohort III seems to drop more quickly than the other two cohorts (fewer clients remain on assistance continuously), however there are only ten months of observations at this time. After ten months, only thirty percent of Cohort III remained on assistance continuously since the selection quarter. The analysis suggests that the clients in the latter two cohorts are more likely to leave TANF at least temporarily.

Chapter III Findings for Continuous Recipient and Continuous Leaver Groups

The leaver and ongoing definitions used above are fairly broad¹². For many results, ongoingers exhibited patterns similar to leavers, although the trends typically lagged by

Continuous Recipient:	Remain on assistance for at least 12 months continuously after the selection-quarter. Represents a subset of Ongoingers.
Continuous Leaver:	Remain off of assistance for at least 12 months continuously after the selection-quarter. Represents a subset of Leavers.

several quarters. We suspected that some of this trending may be due to ongoingers who left assistance shortly after the selection quarter, as well as recidivism among leavers. These will tend to minimize the

distinction between groups as time progresses.

We clarify some of the findings by defining two more narrow groups of leaver and ongoing clients. The first new group is composed of clients who were continuously on assistance for one year after the selection quarter. These clients represent a subset of

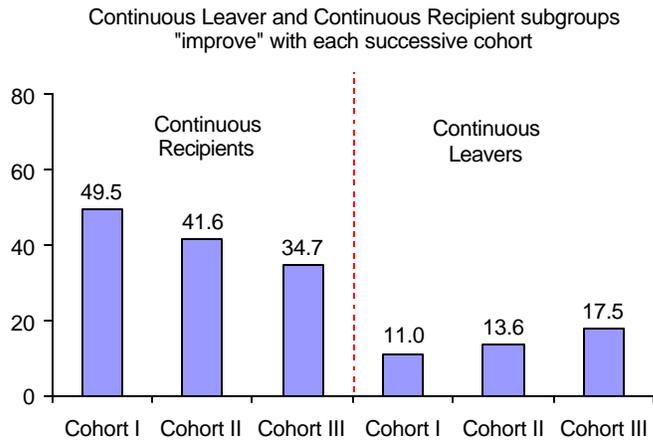
Table 4: Continuous Leavers and Continuous Recipients as a Share of Cohort (based on the initial nine post-selection months)

	<i>Cohort I</i>	<i>Cohort II</i>	<i>Cohort III</i>
Continuous Leaver	11.0	13.6	17.5
Continuous Recipient	49.5	41.6	34.7
Other	39.5	44.8	47.8

ongoings. The second new group is composed of clients who were continuously off assistance for one year following the selection quarter (or nine months in the case of Cohort III). These clients represent a subset of leavers. It should be noted that the size of these subgroups can only decline as time progresses. Once a client is placed into these

¹² Leaver Group is composed of those who left TANF for at least two consecutive months following receipt of benefits during the selection quarter. Ongoing group is composed of those who were on assistance during the selection quarter and do not meet the criteria to be considered a leaver.

groups, changing classification removes them from that group. Changing classification

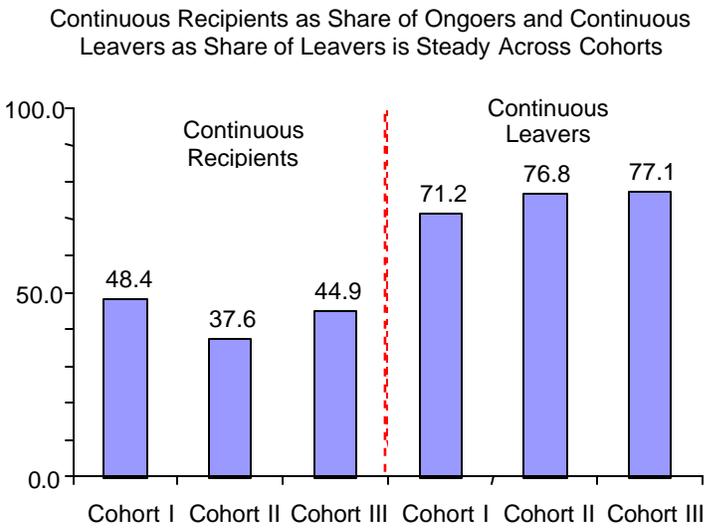


can not cause new entry into these groups.

While a detailed analysis of each of the subgroups is presented in the appendix, some of the descriptive statistics are presented below.

Table 4 compares the size of the continuous leaver and continuous recipient subgroups of Cohorts I, II, and III. Note that the subgroups for Cohort III are based on the first nine months after the selection quarter, as opposed to the twelve-month

periods used for Cohorts I and II.



Progress in this area is indicated

by several separate statistics: a decline in the incidence of continuous recipients in both the total population and in the ongoing groups is considered improvement; and an increase in the incidence of continuous leavers in both the total population and in the leaver groups is

considered improvement. Comparison of the nine-month periods for each cohort indicates that progress is made with each successive cohort. These results appear in Table 5.

Table 5: Continuous Leavers and Continuous Recipients as Share of Leaver and Ongoing Groups

	<i>Cohort I</i>	<i>Cohort II</i>	<i>Cohort III*</i>
Continuous Leavers (as % of all Leavers)	71.2	76.8	77.1
Non-continuous Leavers (as % of all Leavers)	28.8	23.2	22.9
Total Leavers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuous Recipients (as % of all Ongoing)	48.5	37.6	44.9
Non-continuous Ongoing (as % of all Ongoing)	51.5	62.4	55.1
Total Ongoing	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistics for Cohorts I and II are based on one full year. For Cohort III, statistics are based on only nine months

Employment Outcomes

Employment outcomes for continuous leaver and continuous recipient groups are consistent across the three cohorts. Generally, continuous leavers are more likely to be employed and enjoy higher median wages than their continuous recipient counterparts. Detailed statistics on the employment of the continuous leaver and continuous recipient groups of each of the three cohorts appears in the Appendix to this report; a brief analysis appears below.

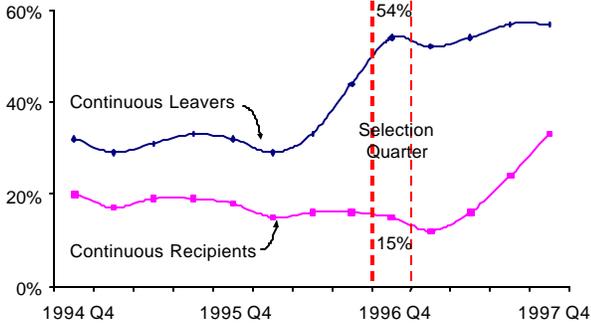
Cohort I

On average, during the post-selection period 55% of continuous leavers were employed during any given quarter compared to just 35% of continuous recipients.

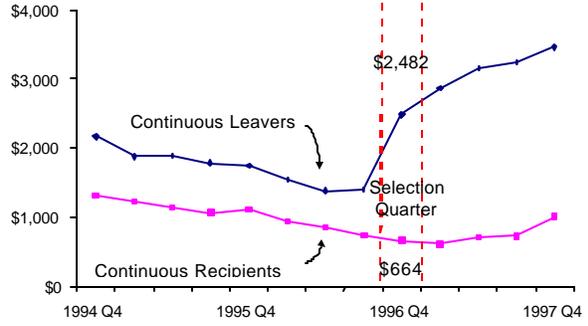
The median quarterly wage for continuous leavers during the pre-selection period was \$1,723, increasing to \$2,482 during the selection quarter, and climbing steadily throughout the post-selection period to a quarterly average of \$3,338. Continuous

recipients showed a steady decrease in median wages throughout the pre-selection period (from \$1,316 to \$664 during the selection period) before steadily climbing to a high of

Employment Levels are Higher for Continuous Leavers of Cohort I than for Continuous Recipients



Median Wages are Higher for Continuous Leavers of Cohort I than for Continuous Recipients



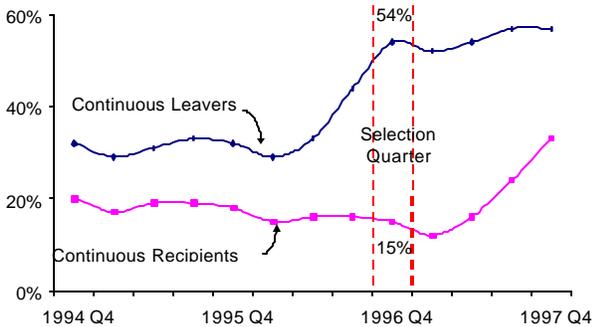
\$1,920 during the fourth quarter of 1998.

Wage progression fluctuated for both continuous leavers and continuous recipients. This may reflect seasonal effects.

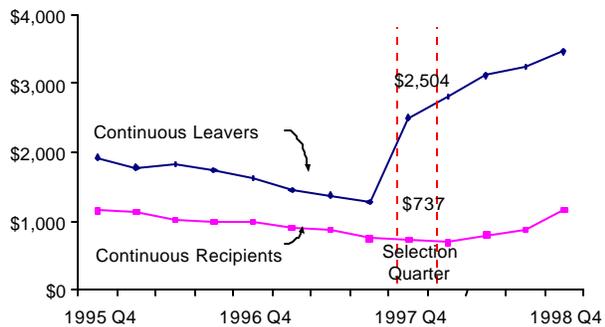
Cohort II

On average, during the post-selection period 56% of continuous leavers were employed during any given quarter. Only 39% of continuous recipients were employed during the same period.

Employment Levels are Higher for Continuous Leavers of Cohort II than for Continuous Recipients



Median Wages are Higher for Continuous Leavers of Cohort II than for Continuous Recipients



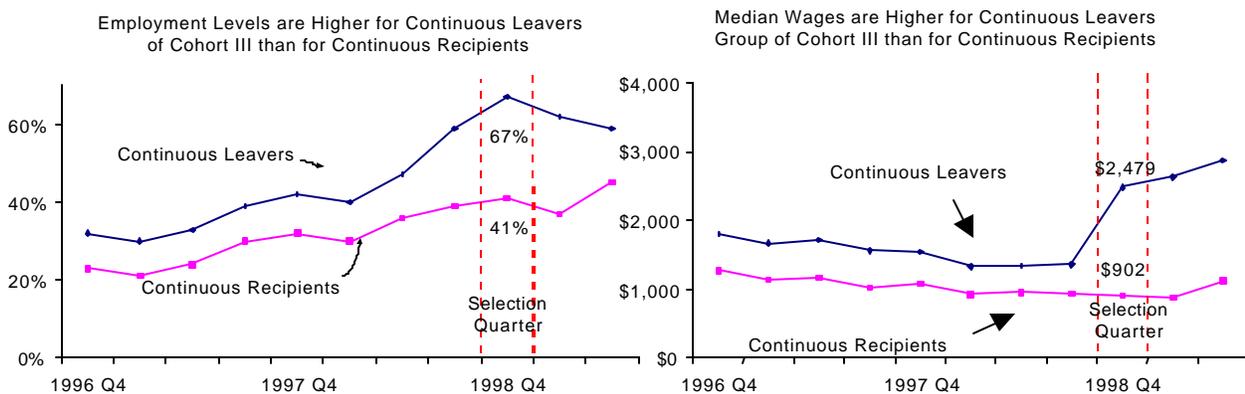
The median quarterly wage for continuous leavers declined steadily during the pre-selection period from \$1,925 to \$1,276, before increasing to \$2,504 during the selection quarter. Wages climb progressively throughout the post-selection period to a quarterly

average of \$3,460 in the fourth quarter of 1998 before decreasing slightly thereafter. Continuous recipients showed a steady decrease in median wages throughout the pre-selection period (from \$1,152 eight quarters prior to selection to \$749 during the selection period) before steadily climbing to a high of \$1,453 during the second quarter of 1999. The median quarterly wage of continuous leavers averages three times more than that of continuous recipients in either the selection period or post-selection period.

Wages progress farther for continuous leavers than for continuous recipients both before and during the selection quarter; continuous recipients have greater wage progression than continuous leavers in the post-selection period.

Cohort III

During any given quarter, the post-selection period 62% of continuous leavers were employed compared to 37% of continuous recipients during the same period.



The median quarterly wage for continuous leavers during the pre-selection period was \$1,723, increasing to \$2,482 during the selection quarter, and climbing steadily throughout the post-selection period to a quarterly average of \$3,338. Continuous recipients showed a steady decrease in median wages throughout the pre-selection period (from \$1,316 to \$664 during the selection period) before steadily climbing to a high of \$1,920 during the fourth quarter of 1998. The average median quarterly wage of continuous leavers is more than twice as large as that of continuous recipients in either the selection or post-selection period.

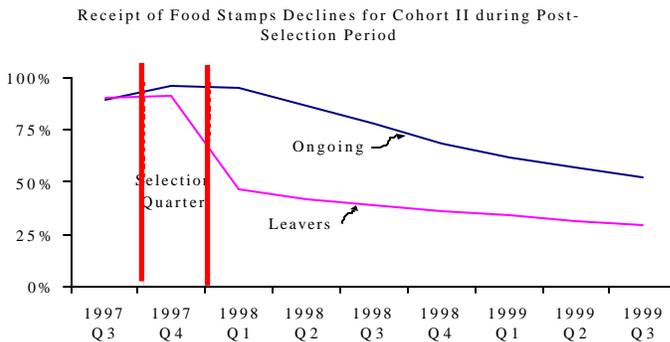
Chapter IV Food Stamp Receipt

Under welfare reform, food stamp eligibility requirements were tightened, particularly for legal immigrants. This contributed to a decline in the number of food stamp households in Washington State between 1996 and 1998. Participation in the Washington State Food Stamp program declined by approximately 24% during this period. Nationally,

Participation in the Washington State Food Stamp program declined by 24% from 1996 to 1998, compared to a 22% reduction nationwide for the same period.

participation declined by approximately 22% during the same period¹³. In Washington State, welfare reform cannot entirely explain the food stamp caseload decline, because participation of non-

TANF families in the food stamp program is declining at approximately the same rate as TANF families. In addition, the rates of decline for the TANF and food stamp caseloads do not parallel each other. A better understanding of the correlation between food stamp receipt and TANF assistance receipt can shed light on the self-sufficiency of former TANF clients.



Food stamp receipt across a period of time can be indicative of a client's need for public assistance. In the context of this study, food stamp receipt even after a client's exit from TANF suggests that the former TANF client is not entirely economically self-sufficient.

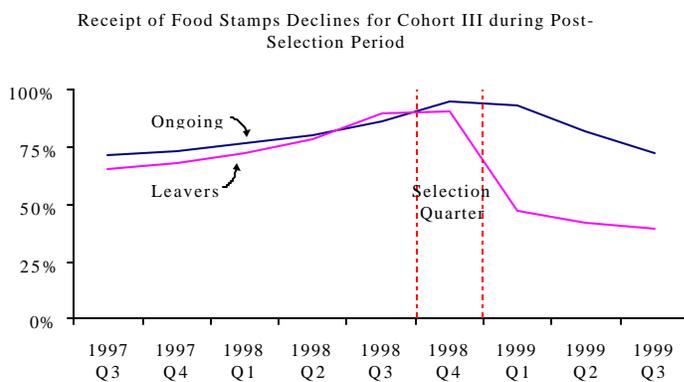
Though detailed data on the interaction of the Food Stamp program and the WorkFirst program appear in the appendix to this report, significant findings are discussed below. It should be noted that this analysis only includes data from Cohorts II and III. The data on the Food Stamp program is collected through the CARD database, which was initiated in

¹³ Food stamp participation is tracked by SSN, therefore if both parents in a two-parent household are classified as recipients, they will both show up in the data.

July 1997. Therefore, the database includes incomplete information on the post-selection period for Cohort I and no information on either the selection or pre-selection periods. The post-selection period for Cohort III is limited to three quarters.

In the quarter immediately preceding selection, 90% of leavers in both Cohorts II and III received food stamps. For ongoing, the percentages are slightly lower, at 89% for Cohort II and 86% for Cohort III. During the selection quarter, the incidence of food stamp receipt increases to 91% and 90% for Cohort II and III leavers, and 99% and 98% for Cohort II and III ongoing respectively.

The share of cohort members that are food stamp recipients noticeably declines after the selection quarter. An average of 37% of Cohort II leavers received food stamps over the seven-quarter post-selection period. Cohort III leavers averaged 43% in the three-quarter



post-selection period (identical to the three-quarter average immediately following selection for Cohort II). Cohort II rates declined with each successive quarter after selection. The apparent difference between the cohort average usage during the

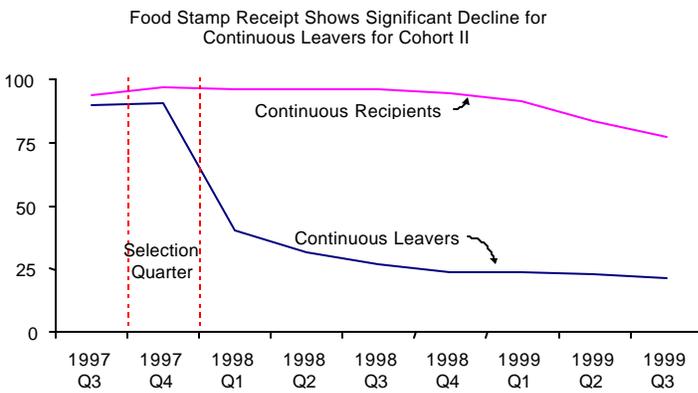
post-selection period may be due to the shorter observation period for Cohort III (three quarters as opposed to seven quarters for Cohort II). If Cohort III follows the pattern of Cohort II of steadily declining shares over time, its shares can be expected to decline as time progresses.¹⁴

The decline in food stamp receipt across the pre- and post-selection periods is apparent in ongoing as well. During the post-selection period, a quarterly average of 71% of Cohort II ongoing received food stamp assistance, compared to 83% in the quarter before selection.

¹⁴ In the survey companion to this report, a sample that mirrored Cohort III reported that 50% of leavers and 93% of ongoing received food stamps during the six months prior to the survey. The survey took place during the second quarter of 1999.

The distinction between leavers and ongoers loses its significance as time progresses¹⁵.

For better understanding of the incidence of food stamp receipt among those receiving

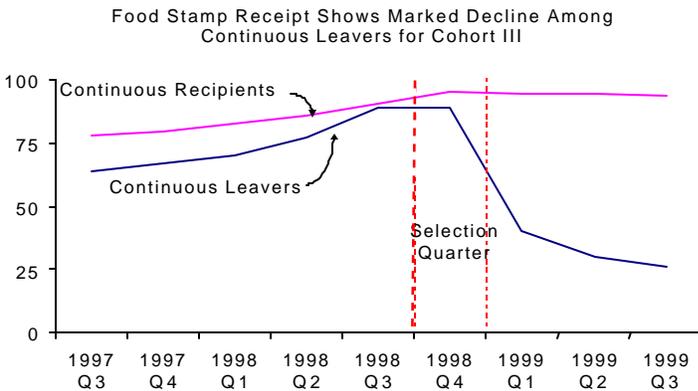


TANF and those not receiving TANF, analyzing continuous leavers and continuous recipients described above proves useful¹⁶. Food stamp utilization among continuous leavers declines sharply following the selection quarters of both Cohorts II and III. Utilization among the continuous

recipients remains fairly static for both cohorts. The one-year criterion for inclusion in these groups accounts for the steady decline in incidence among continuous leavers of Cohort II once outside of the first year post-selection.

One might expect that nearly all TANF recipients would be food stamp recipients.

However, it is not unusual for some share of TANF recipients not to receive food stamps



during the quarter in which they receive TANF. This difference is probably attributable to contrasting household definitions for program eligibility. For example, consider a household with a 40 year-old woman who has a 20 year-old daughter and 2 year-old grandchild. The daughter

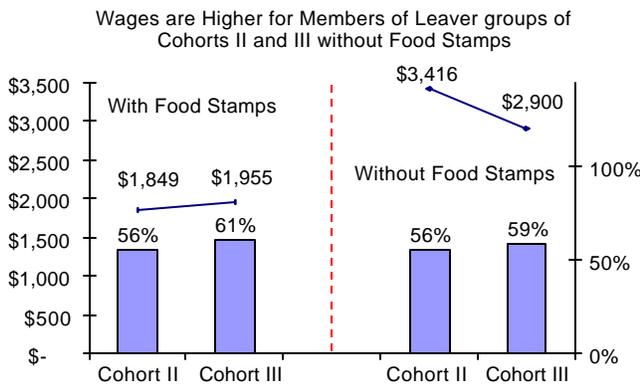
¹⁵ The significance declines due to leavers returning to assistance and ongoers leaving assistance as time progresses, minimizing the differences of these groups.

¹⁶ Continuous recipients remain on assistance for at least one full year continuously after the selection quarter, and represent a subset of the Ongoing Group. Continuous leavers remain off of assistance for at least one full year continuously after the selection quarter and represent a subset of the Leaver Group. Due to the one-year restriction on the definition of each group, analysis extending beyond one year from the selection quarter loses its purity.

and grandchild may be the only ones classified in the TANF assistance unit, while all three are included as a food stamp household. The income of the 40 year-old would thus be included for food stamps, possibly making the assistance unit ineligible for food stamps.

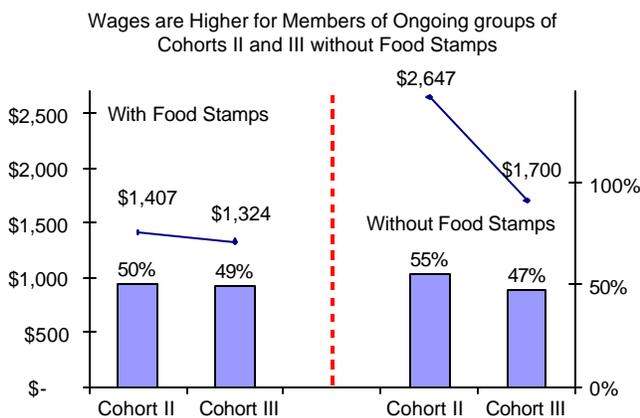
Employment Outcomes

An analysis of the employment outcomes for food stamp recipients is more complicated than similar analyses for other forms of assistance. This difficulty results from a lack of



apparent causality. That is, as wages improve, Food Stamp eligibility declines. Further, the data availability problems discussed above remain. With these caveats in mind, wage and employment information is presented for ongoers and leavers that receive and do not receive food stamps.

For leavers, the share employed is stable across cohorts and regardless of whether the client receives food stamps or not (though slightly higher for members of Cohort III in



each case). Wages are significantly higher for the members of each group that do not receive food stamps. Some forms of employment and wages are not tracked with the databases currently in use.

The share employed for ongoers is slightly smaller for Cohort III than it is for Cohort II, for those with and without food stamps. Wages are significantly

higher for those members without food stamps than those with food stamps. Further, wages are higher for members of Cohort II than for members of Cohort III with and without food stamps.

Conclusions on the effect of food stamp receipt on employment and wages cannot be drawn from available data. The information presented above shows correlation while stopping short of causation. The causality of this relationship is left to future analysis. Employment status may affect program status as much as program participation affects employment status. Please see Appendix Tables D4 and D5, which show participation rates for the food stamp program by employment classification.

Chapter V Medical Insurance Coverage

Virtually all TANF clients are eligible for Medicaid coverage during the time they are receiving TANF benefits¹⁷. Those who are not eligible could have been sanctioned from medical coverage for failure to report third-party insurance. Upon leaving TANF, former clients remain eligible for several medical programs, including an extension of benefits for up to 12 months for people leaving public assistance due to an increase in wages or child support income. Additionally, a stand-alone Medicaid program is available that has the same income and resource requirements as TANF but does not have WorkFirst requirements nor a lifetime limit on coverage. Administrative data allow linkage of Medicaid coverage information to clients who are members of Cohorts II and III¹⁸.

In addition to Medicaid, we analyzed Health Care Authority data for the Basic Health Plan (BHP), a state-sponsored health insurance plan. Washington residents who meet

Basic Health Plan (BHP): a state-sponsored health insurance option. Washington residents who meet income restrictions and are not eligible for Medicare qualify for BHP.

income restrictions and are not eligible for Medicare qualify for BHP. It is intended for low-income working families who may not be eligible for other public assistance programs, do not have coverage from their employer, or

cannot afford private health care coverage. BHP members must have income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and pay monthly premiums and co-payments, both of which are determined on a sliding income scale. There is no waiting period or delay in enrollment other than the time it takes to process the application, assuming that the information provided is complete and payment is prompt.¹⁹

¹⁷ Medicaid is a federal/state program that provides medical coverage for the needy. Federal Medicaid law requires certain basic services to be offered to mandatory covered groups, e.g., TANF and SSI clients. These services include, but are not limited to, inpatient and outpatient hospital services, physicians services, lab and x-ray, nursing facility services, family planning, home health and nurse-midwife services. States may elect to provide other services. Washington State, like all other states, takes advantage of this option to provide additional services that are medically necessary, as well as particularly cost-effective, such as outpatient drugs, durable medical equipment such as wheelchairs, dental services, and physical, occupational and speech therapy. (DSHS/MAA)

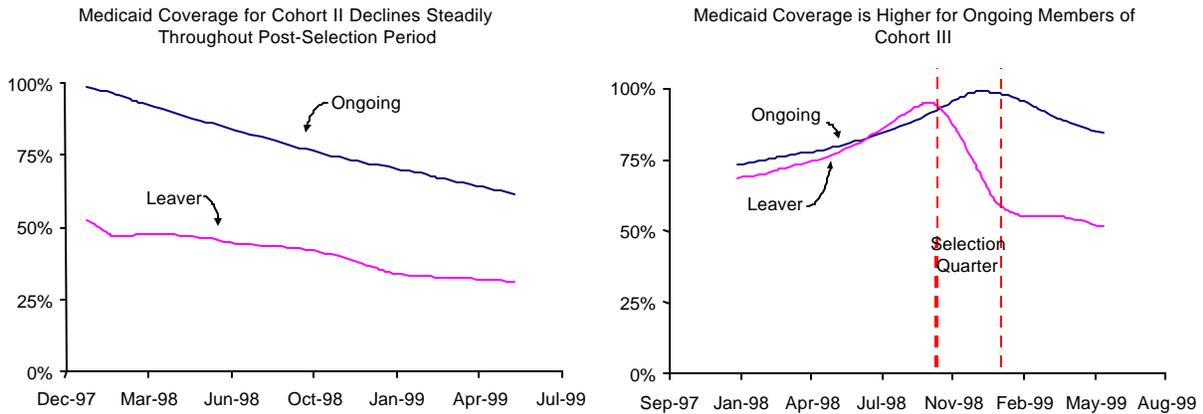
¹⁸ The Medicaid data are reliable beginning in July 1997 and thus are not reported for Cohort I.

¹⁹ For more information on this topic, please see the Washington State Department of Social & Health Services' web page at <http://www.wa.gov/dshs/maa2/maa3ov.html>.

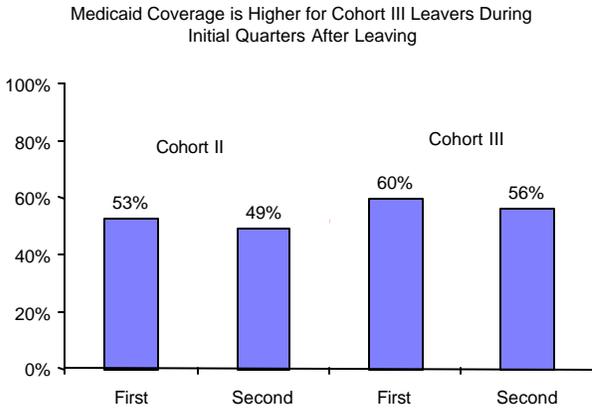
While the available data on Medicaid and BHP provide extensive information about the health insurance coverage for TANF clients, administrative data on other health insurance possibilities, such as private coverage from employers, are unavailable.

Medicaid

Nearly all leavers and ongoing members are covered by Medicaid²⁰ during their respective selection quarters. Those who were not covered may have had medical sanctions.



In the selection quarter and the quarters that follow, virtually all ongoing members were eligible for medical assistance. The coverage declines in subsequent quarters, reflecting the declining number ongoing members who remain on TANF.



In the second quarter following the selection period, 92% of Cohort II and 90% of Cohort III were eligible for medical assistance.²¹

For leavers, coverage declines over time. For example, 53% of Cohort II leavers and 60% of Cohort III leavers

had Medicaid coverage in the quarter after leaving. Cohort III leavers have a higher

²⁰ Medicaid coverage is defined by SSN, therefore, one or both (or neither) of the parents in a two-parent household could be classified as a Medicaid recipient.

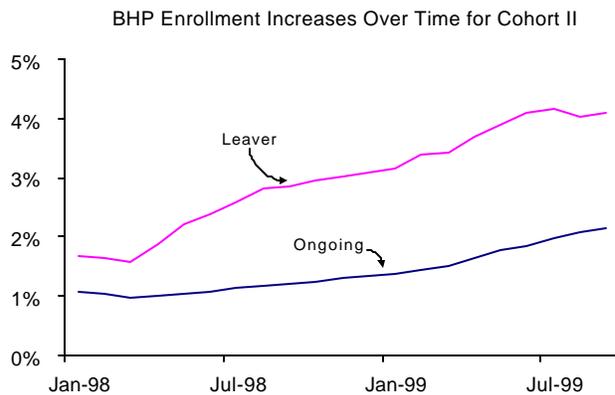
²¹ In the survey companion to this report, a sample that mirrored Cohort III reported that 53% of leavers and 90% of ongoing members had Medicaid coverage during the second quarter of 1999.

coverage in the second quarter after leaving as well; 56% have Medicaid in the second quarter of 1999 compared to 49% of Cohort II in the second quarter of 1998. This apparent decline could be due to increases in income or an increase in access to employer-provided health insurance. Other explanations are also possible.

The increase in coverage across cohorts is possibly explained by increased client awareness of eligibility rules. This could lead to clients requesting extended coverage when leaving TANF. Another possibility could be that caseworkers are interpreting policy more liberally and applying medical coverage more universally for clients leaving TANF with increased income.

Basic Health Plan

In January 1998, the first month after the selection-quarter, approximately 1.5% of Cohort II were members of the Basic Health Plan (BHP). Leavers climb to a peak of over

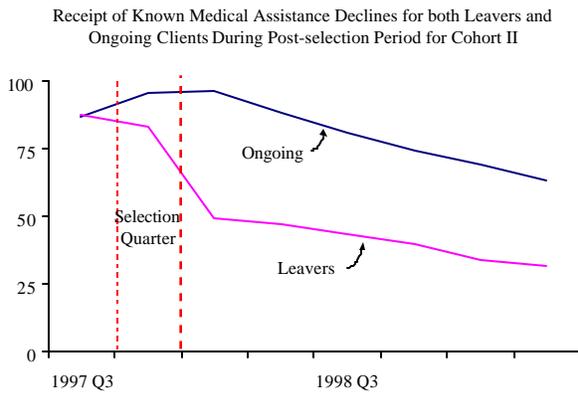


4% in BHP in July 1999. Leavers consistently had a larger share enrolled in BHP than ongoingers. However, BHP enrollment of ongoingers increased over time as well, rising to over 2% in September 1999. BHP membership for Cohort III leavers hovers over 1.5% for the

period prior to the selection quarter. After leaving, enrollment rises to 2.25%.

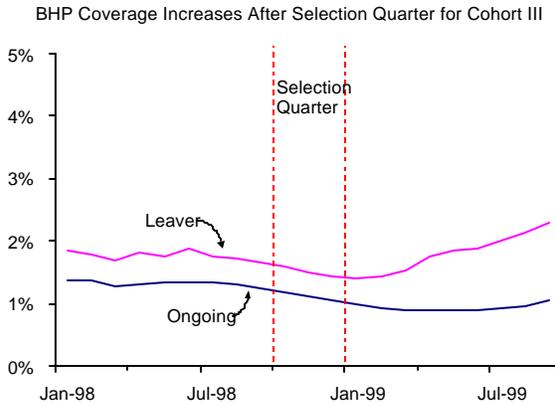
The data indicate a small amount of Medicaid and BHP overlap. For example, approximately 1.1% of Cohort II ongoingers had both Medicaid and BHP coverage in January 1998, the first month after the selection quarter. The share of clients with apparent overlapping coverage declines after that, but still remains near 0.5% a year and a half later. A similar story is illustrated with Cohort III, where the share of clients with dual medical coverage peaks at approximately 1% during the selection quarter and declines to 0.6% in the six subsequent months.

One explanation for duplicate medical coverage may be that clients are unaware of their continuing Medicaid eligibility after TANF. Duplicate coverage may be reduced with better dissemination of information about the options that accompany both utilizing TANF and leaving TANF.



There is a sizeable share of clients whose coverage is unknown (that is, they are receiving neither Medicaid nor BHP). Though these clients may have coverage through their employers, the more likely scenario is that they have no health coverage. Over 50% of Cohort II leavers have no known coverage in the months

after leaving. A smaller share of Cohort III leavers have unknown insurance coverage, remaining below 45% for the initial 5 months after leaving²².

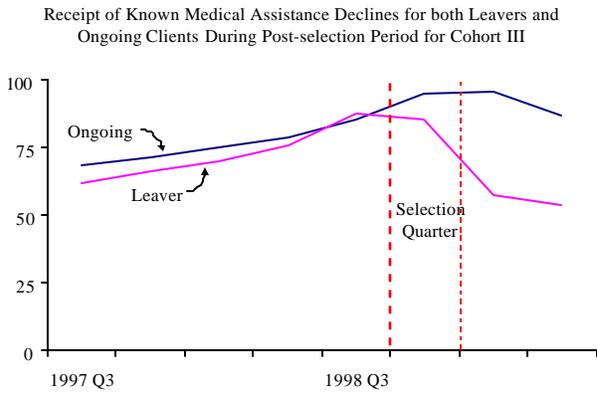


The data for both cohorts suggest that a significant share of clients do not receive extended medical coverage after leaving, though they are eligible. Though employment and the accompanying possibility of private insurance coverage could explain some or all of the lack of subsidized coverage, the combination of declining

employment rates over time and increasing unknown coverage rates over time suggests that this is not a comprehensive answer.

²² As reported in "A Study of Washington State TANF Leavers, Current TANF Recipients, and Welfare Reform: Findings from the April - June 1999 Telephone Survey", it was found that 36% of leavers (who had worked within the last 12 months) had health care available through their employers. Of these, 52% were actually enrolled in the health care plan (Or, 18% of leavers who had worked in the last 12 months were covered by a private health care plan at the time of the survey). The survey sampled a population that was nearly identical to Cohort III.

Recent changes in the implementation of extended medical benefits may cause an increase in the incidence of leavers that show subsidized coverage. This is due to a more

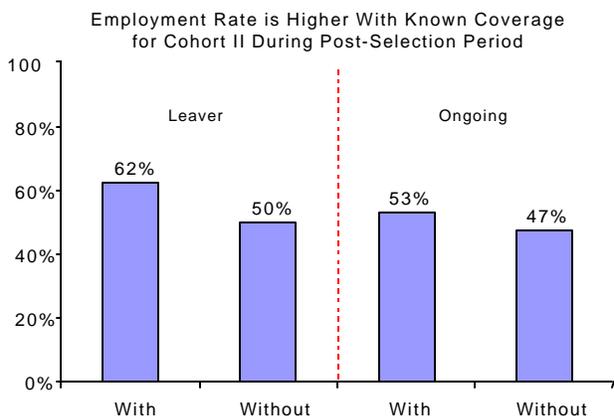


liberal interpretation of policy by case managers. Where previously, case managers may have terminated benefits in the absence of employment documentation, now case managers may extend benefits to those who cite employment as the reason for their exit but provide no documentation. These

changes began in August 1999. There has not been enough time for the changes to affect the incidence data analyzed here.

Employment Outcomes

The current section discusses some of the employment outcomes with respect to known medical coverage. Detailed statistics on this topic appear in the Appendix.



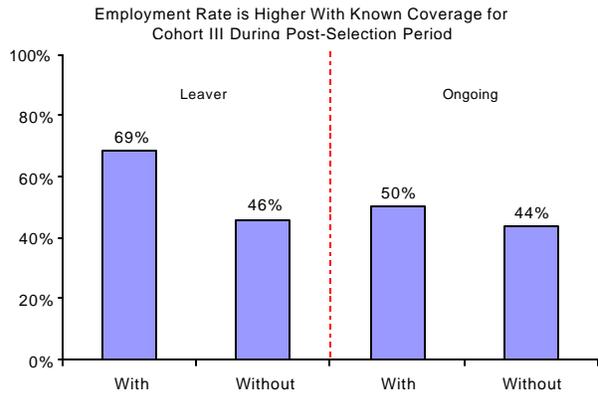
In the post-selection period for Cohort II those leavers and ongoing with known medical coverage (BHP or MA) are more likely to be working. For example, in the six quarters after leaving, the average quarterly employment rate averages 62% for those with known health insurance, while those without coverage average

50%. For ongoing with MA or BHP, employment averages 53%, but 47% for those without coverage.

Cohort III shows a similar trend: those with known health coverage are more likely to be employed relative to cohort members whose coverage status is unknown. For example, in the two quarters after leaving TANF, the average quarterly employment rate is 69% for those with known health insurance, while those without coverage average 46%. For

ongoers with MA or BHP, employment averages 50%, but 44% for those without coverage.

Among those who are employed, those who do *not* have BHP nor MA have significantly



higher median wage levels. For example, Cohort II leavers who are employed and have known coverage have an average quarterly median wage of \$3,170 for the six quarters after the selection quarter; the average median wage for leavers without known coverage during the same period was \$2,374. This may indicate that clients without observed medical coverage have

better-paying jobs and possibly private health coverage. However, such assertions only apply to a portion of the groups; the other portion has no recorded wages.

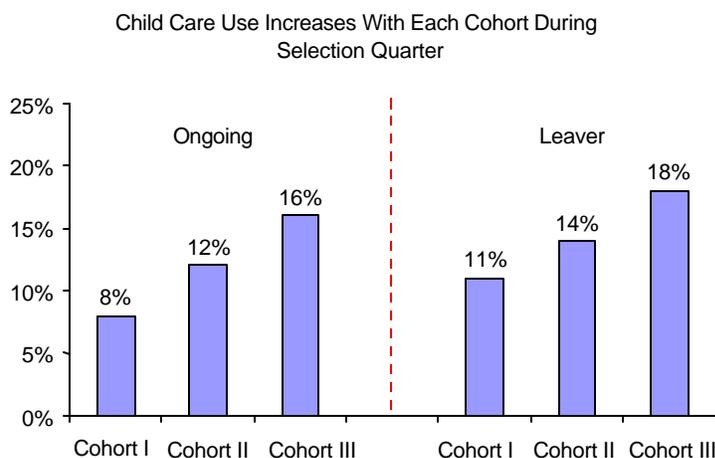
This trend appears for Cohort III as well. In the second quarter of 1999, the median wage for leavers without known medical coverage was \$2,627, or \$119 greater than those with known medical coverage.

Employment status may affect program status as much as program participation affects employment status. Please see Appendix Tables E6 and E7, which show participation rates for medical assistance programs by employment classification.

Chapter VI Child Care

In 1997, federal welfare reform ended the entitlement for all ESA child care programs. As part of the state's implementation of welfare reform, the Legislature decided to create one child care program for low-income families: Working Connections. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program's primary purpose is to assist families with child care during the period that they are employed and/or working toward self-sufficiency.

To qualify for a Working Connections' child care subsidy, a parent (both parents if a two-parent family) must be in an approved activity and have a gross income at or below 175%



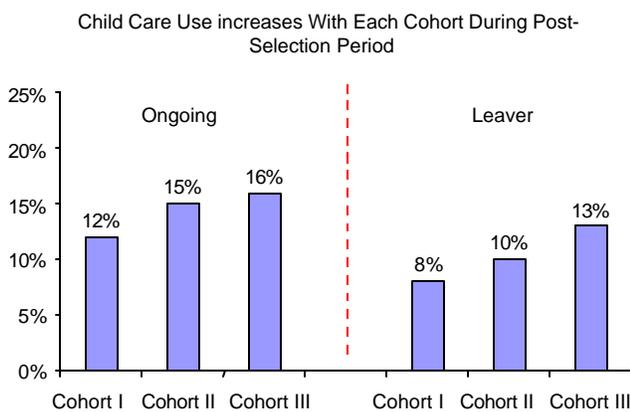
of the FPL. Families with children up to age 13 are eligible for the subsidy. Children who have special needs or are under court supervision are eligible up to age 19. Co-payments are based on net income and are required for all families. The state subsidizes child care for

qualified families by making direct payments either to licensed child care providers or to the parents when the child care is provided in the home.

All child care subsidy programs in Washington State use the same provider reimbursement rates and fall under the same regulatory authority. Working Connections is by far the state's largest child care subsidy program. It is designed to meet the child care needs of low-income and WorkFirst clients.

The work requirements imposed by welfare reform greatly increase the number of families for whom child care is now necessary. For the 1997-99 biennium, the state budgeted over \$320 million to pay for child care subsidies²³.

In all three cohorts, the share of leavers with (state subsidized) child care increases slightly just prior to the selection quarter. For example, Cohort I leavers increases use of child care from 9% to 11% in the two quarters preceding the selection quarter and remains at 11% during the selection quarter itself. Likewise in Cohort II the percentage using care rises from 9% two quarters before leaving, to 12% and then to 14% in the selection quarter²⁴.



The use of state subsidized child care increases with each successive cohort. For ongoing, 8%, 12%, and 16% of Cohorts I, II, and III respectively used care in the selection quarters. For leavers in the selection quarter, 11% of Cohort I used care but that share increased to 14% and 18% for Cohorts II and III respectively.

Ongoers are more likely to use child care in the post-selection period. A quarterly average in the post-selection period shows that more ongoers utilize care relative to leavers. For example, in the six quarters following Cohort II's selection quarter, an average of 15% of ongoers used care, while only 10% of leavers used care. One explanation for this is that leavers whose incomes reach 175% of the FPL become ineligible for child care subsidies. This fluctuation may also suggest that wage levels are not related to the presence of child care subsidy.²⁵

²³ Actual expenditures were just over \$290 million.

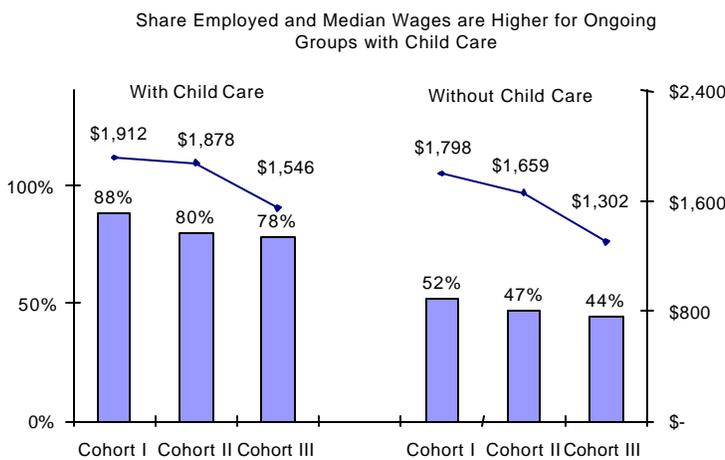
²⁴ Childcare subsidies are tracked by SSN, therefore, only one of the parents in a two-parent household would be classified as a recipient (this may bias the incidence results downward somewhat).

²⁵ In the survey companion to this report, a sample that mirrored Cohort III reported that 20% of leavers utilized subsidized child care and 21% of ongoers utilized subsidized child care during the second quarter of 1999.

Employment Outcomes.

Leavers who use child care are more likely to be working than those who do not use care. Of Cohort I leavers who were utilizing care in the selection quarter, 86% were working, while only 50% of leavers without care were working. In Cohort II, 94% of leavers with care were working, while only 56% of those without care were working. In Cohort III, 94% of leavers with care worked while 62% of those without care were employed. The employment rates between those using and those not using child care are significantly different.

One might expect *all* clients who are using child care to be working. This is not reflected



in the data and may be accounted for by training or educational programs.

In addition, employment data reflect the quarter of payment (not necessarily when the client worked) and the child care data reflect the actual dates of care. That is, someone may have started working in March (first quarter) but might not be paid

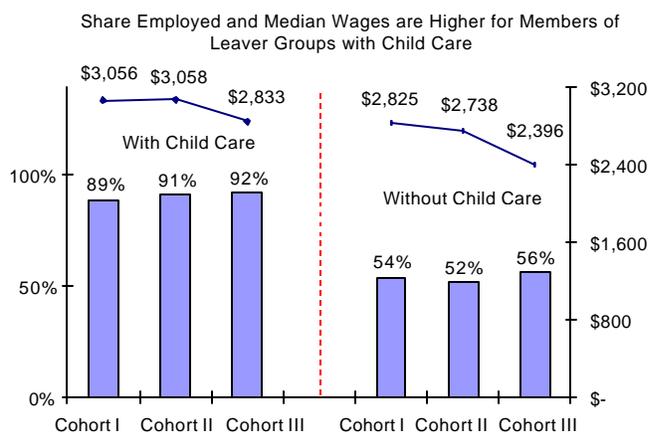
until April (second quarter); the child care data will show use in the first quarter but employment data would not appear until the second quarter.

In the post-selection quarters, wages are generally higher for clients with subsidized child care. However for Cohort I leavers, wages are higher for those *not* using care several quarters after leaving. This may reflect leavers who have made sufficient strides in income such that they exceed allowable income levels for subsidized care. It may also indicate that they either did not want or did not know that they were eligible for benefits.

Employment status may effect program eligibility status as much as program participation affects employment status. Please see Appendix Table F7 for participation rates for the child care program by employment classification.

The mean number of children for whom care is provided is between 1.4 and 1.8 for all three cohorts. The average number of children for leavers is generally the same or slightly lower than ongoingers.

Leavers typically use more hours of care and state subsidy payments to care providers are higher than ongoingers. For example, Cohort I leavers used an average of 209 hours of care in the selection quarter while ongoingers used an average of 172 hours. Likewise, Cohort II leavers used 220 hours and ongoingers averaged 198 hours of care²⁶. This probably reflects the higher employment rate among leavers and may show that leavers are working more hours as well.



Across the three cohorts, the mean hours of state subsidized care was highest for Cohort III, whose leavers averaged 243 hours in the fourth quarter of 1998. Hours used by Cohort III ongoingers was also the highest across among ongoing cohorts in the selection quarter, at 224 hours.

Clients who use state-subsidized child care work more and have higher wages than those who do not use it. However, although those with care are more likely to be employed, one cannot necessarily infer that increased care availability will increase employment among TANF clients. Child care is authorized for all TANF clients, provided they have a child in the appropriate age range (generally under 13 years). Some parents may prefer to stay home, care may be deemed inconvenient, or care may not be of sufficient quality.

The results probably indicate some client preference; clients who are more willing or able to work are more likely to use care. Similarly, some clients may prefer to stay home with their children, regardless of child care and employment options.

²⁶ These results is significant at the 1% level.

Chapter VII Child Support

Child support payments potentially represent a significant revenue source for TANF recipients. However, to recover the costs of providing benefits to clients receiving both

For TANF recipients, child support payments are made directly to the state, which then issues payment to the client for the difference between TANF benefit and child support payment, if any.

TANF and child support payments, DSHS retains the portion of child support payments up to the TANF benefit amount that are made while a client is on TANF. The portion of child support payments that are above and beyond TANF benefits (if any) is disbursed to the client.

However, this disbursement is counted as income for benefit determination purposes, effectively phasing out benefits. This causes child support payments to appear to increase dramatically immediately following an exit from assistance. While support payments probably have not increased, the portion of those payments that the client receives has increased. The payment amount is reported for only those clients that receive payment a (not all clients).

Informal child support arrangements and payments are not captured through the current databases. Child support payments are tracked by SSN. Therefore, in a two-parent household, a payment will only appear for one of the clients (not both)²⁷. Though detailed statistics on child support and its affect on clients appear in the Appendix, the key issues are discussed below.

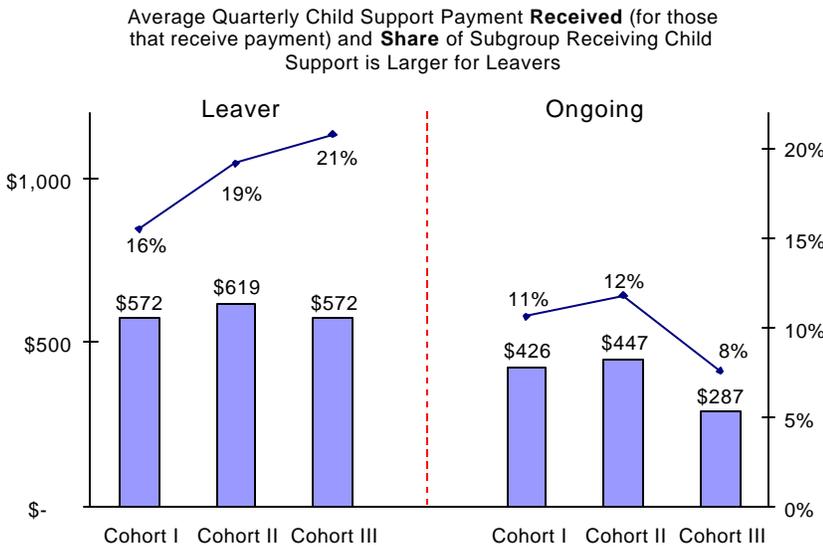
In the post-selection period for Cohort I (eight quarters), on average 16% of leavers received some child support in a given quarter. Ongoing clients average 11%. Relative to the first cohort, a higher percentage (19%) of Cohort II leavers received support during the post-selection period.

Leavers are more likely to receive child support payments than ongoing clients. While the differences are significant, it is likely a reflection of the distribution of child support

²⁷ This may bias the reported incidence downward somewhat, however the actual child support incidence among two-parent households may be small enough to effectively eliminate this bias.

payments. Leavers are more likely to receive the full child support payment themselves (the state no longer keeps the payment). It is probably not a case of the non-custodial parent beginning to make payments, but more likely that the former client begins receiving them because he or she is no longer on assistance.

For leavers, child support payment receipt increases across cohorts. Cohort III leavers are most likely to receive a child support payment in the selection or following quarter,



followed by Cohort II and then Cohort I, which has the lowest receipt of child support during the selection period. This may suggest that child support collection has improved for current and former TANF clients in the past several years; however it may also reflect shorter stays on TANF.

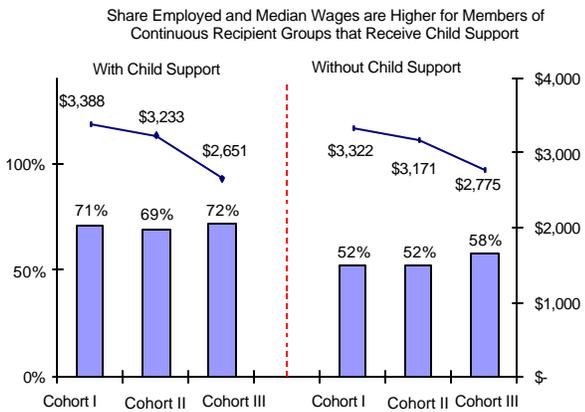
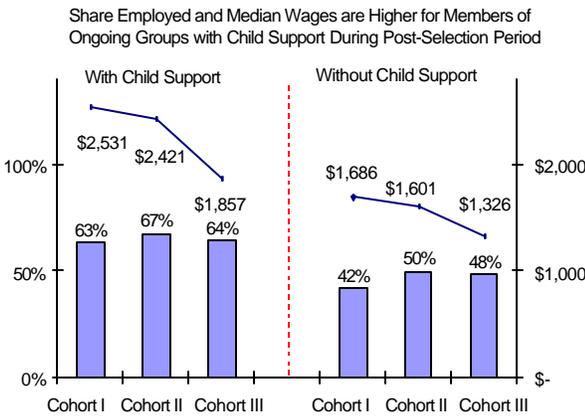
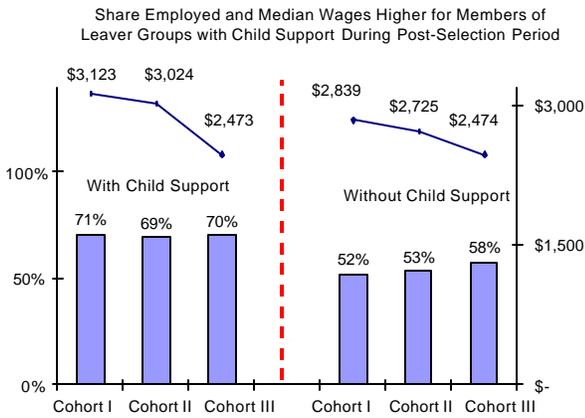
As leavers exit assistance, they are more likely to receive child support. In Cohort II, 6% of leavers received child support prior to exit. That share increased to 14% during the selection quarter and further to 20% following exit. For Cohort III leavers, 5% received support prior to leaving assistance, 14% during the selection quarter, and 21% in the quarters following exit.²⁸

Employment Outcomes

The results below have two caveats. The wage and employment data may not be all inclusive, since some forms of employment and wages lie outside of the databases

²⁸ In the survey companion to this report, a sample that mirrored Cohort III reported that 23% of leavers and 4% of ongoing recipients received child support payments during the second quarter of 1999. These payments had a median monthly value of \$242 for leavers and \$264 for ongoing recipients. These payments do not necessarily represent formal arrangements. Since they include informal payments, the surveyed values could be higher than the administrative values.

currently used, and informal child support arrangements and payments cannot be accurately monitored. In a given quarter, clients who receive child support are more



likely to be employed, compared to those who do not receive child support²⁹. This is true for each of the cohorts and for leaver and ongoing sub-groups of each cohort. For example: in the selection quarter, 73% of Cohort II leavers who received child support were working while among those without child support 60% were employed. Results are similar for Cohort III: 77% of leavers receiving child support were working while 66% of those without child support worked. The results for Cohort III are for a period of two quarters post-selection. This may cause them to understate the actual wages, since subsequent wage progression is apparent in the other two cohorts.

Two explanations for the employment differences come to mind. First, clients with child support are more able to work because they have increased support, financial or otherwise. This clearly has policy implications: increased child support collections may lead to more employment, increased economic independence, and declining TANF enrollments. Another

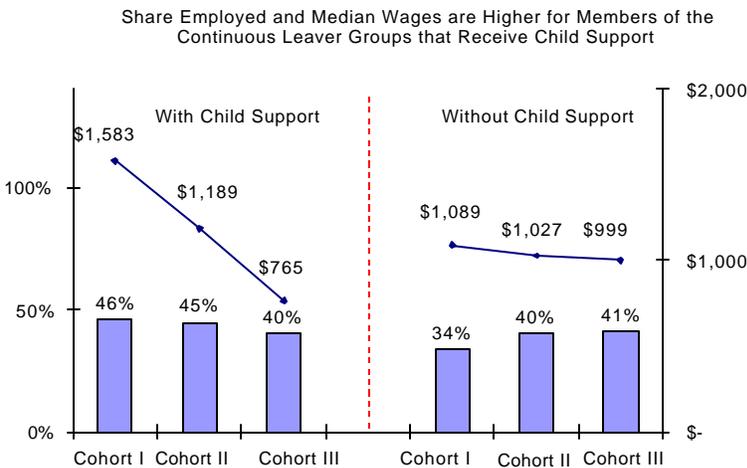
explanation may be that working clients are more likely to have (former) partners who work and are thus more likely to pay child support. This allows for the possibility that the

²⁹ These differences are significant at the 1% level.

relationship between child support and employment is not necessarily causal; some selectivity is involved.

In the post-selection period for leavers, employment levels remain relatively constant for the groups who receive and do not receive child support. For Cohort II leavers, around 70% of clients receiving child support were working, and that number stayed around 55% for those who did not receive child support. Employment rates are more volatile for ongoers.

Median wages are higher for the groups receiving child support relative to those who are not receiving child support. This is true for both leavers and ongoers in each of the three cohorts. As discussed above, the data for Cohort III is based on a shorter period of time



than Cohorts I and II, probably understating wages.

There is also a statistically significant difference in mean wages between those who receive child support and those who do not.

The distinction between leavers and ongoers becomes less clear over time as leavers

return to assistance and ongoers leave assistance. One way to keep this distinction intact is to analyze the continuous leaver and continuous recipient groups discussed previously³⁰.

The employment and wage results for continuous leavers mirror the results presented above for leavers. The results on employment and wages for continuous recipients are similar to the results for ongoers, and are presented below.

³⁰ Recall that continuous leavers remain off of assistance continuously for at least one full year after the selection quarter, and continuous recipients remain on assistance continuously for at least one full year after the selection quarter.

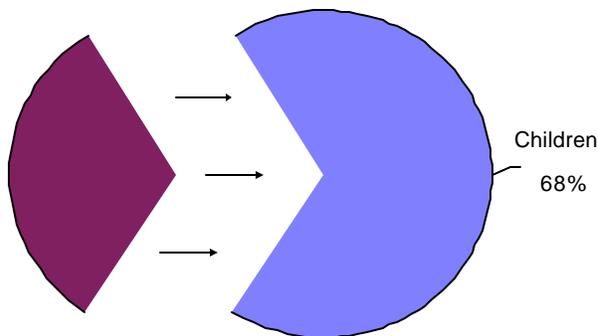
In summary, clients who receive child support are more likely to be working and they earn higher wages. Employment status may affect child-support payment status as much as program participation affects employment status. Please see Appendix Table G4 for child support incidence rates by employment classification.

Across cohorts, post-exit receipt of child support has increased from 17% for Cohort I leavers in the first quarter following exit to 20% for Cohort II and 21% for Cohort III in comparable quarters.

Chapter VIII Child Welfare

The advent of welfare reform has raised questions about its potential impact on children's well-being. Successful policies must take into account the needs of children in welfare

Children Comprise 68% of the TANF Person Count in August, 1999



programs that are focused on adults.

With this focus in mind, most welfare reform evaluations center on adults.

However, it is not clear from adult-

focused evaluations what impact

welfare reform is having on the

children in families on public

assistance. The merit of pursuing this

issue is underscored by incidence

statistics that show that in August of 1999, children comprised 68% of persons receiving

TANF in Washington State. Over time, as caseloads decline, children will make up a

growing share of the caseload as the adult population finds employment and leaves the

welfare rolls, the remaining caseload will be comprised of more child-only cases.

The impact of welfare reform on children can manifest itself in a myriad of positive and negative outcomes depending on the specific mechanisms involved. Welfare reform can help or hurt children via three major pathways or mechanisms. They are:

The TANF caseload in most states is considerably larger than the child welfare caseloads, so even a small change in the rate of Child Protective Services (CPS) referrals among the TANF population can have a large impact on the child welfare system

- Altering family income;
- Changing parental stress and/or parenting quality as a result of being forced to balance work and parenting, particularly when children are young; and
- Changing children's access to and need for basic services (health care, childcare, child welfare).³¹

³¹ National Center for Child Poverty (NCCP), 1997.

Poverty, regardless of the income source, adversely affects children. Child abuse and neglect is more likely to occur when parents live in poverty and experience high levels of stress. One of the goals of welfare reform is to reduce the incidence of poverty, particularly child poverty. However, the extent that work requirements for those remaining on assistance and the lack of benefits for those leaving impact the rates of child abuse and neglect referrals and out-of-home placements is unclear.

This is an important question because the TANF caseload in most states is considerably larger than the child welfare caseloads. Therefore, even a small change in the rate of CPS referrals among the TANF population can have a large impact on the child welfare system. Moreover, foster care costs per child typically exceed TANF per child costs; therefore, any savings in welfare caseload reductions could be offset by a corresponding increase in foster care costs if more children enter foster care.

To assess the effects of welfare reform on child well being, administrative data from the Children's Administration was matched with the TANF/Cohort data. The data include child abuse and neglect referrals and out-of-home placements.

Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals

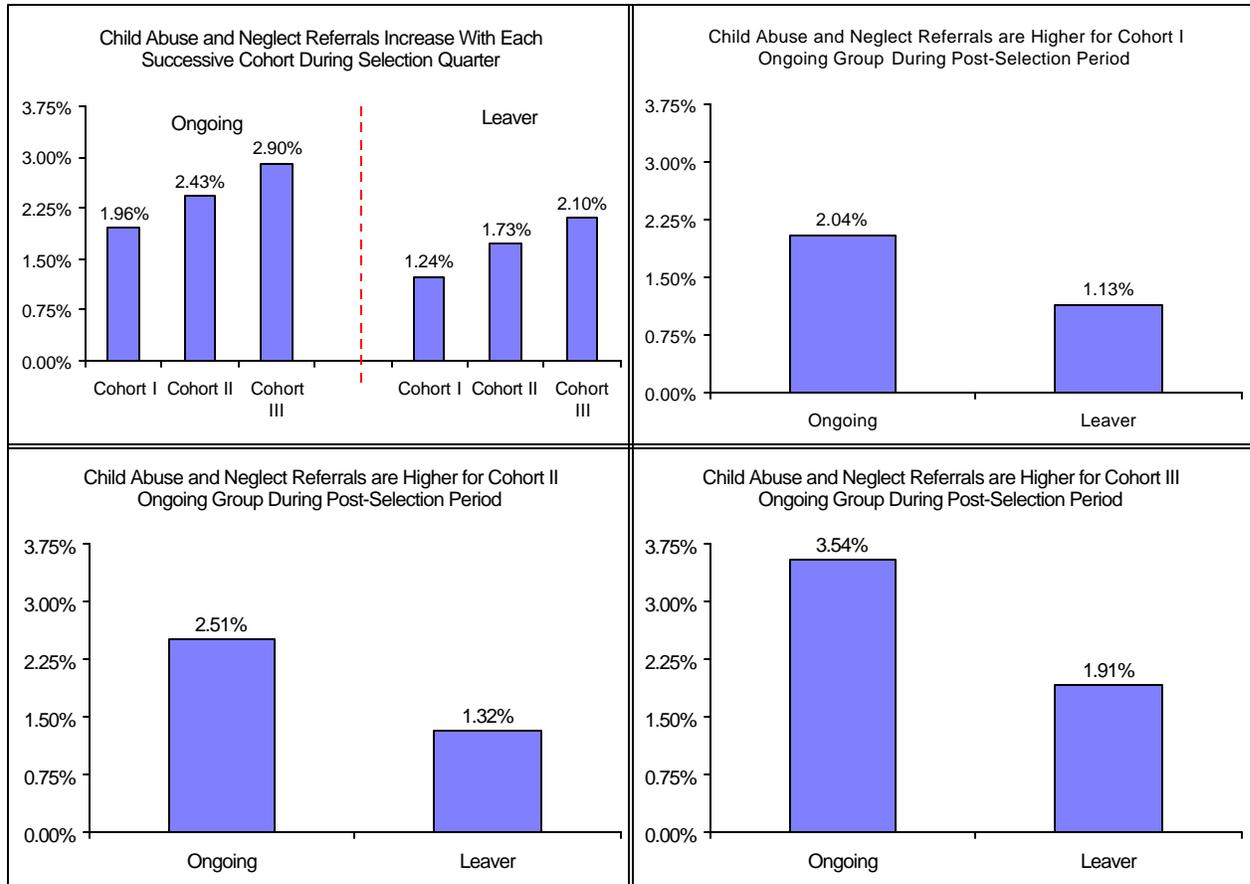
A referral is defined as a Child Protective Services referral that was screened and accepted for investigation. Referrals could involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or neglect and/or sexual abuse.³²

During the post-selection period, the referral rates for children of clients in Cohort I were 17.3%, 19.7% for Cohort II, and 22.7% for Cohort III³³. The referral rates for the selection quarter for Cohort I was 1.9%, 2.3% for Cohort II, and 2.7% for Cohort III³⁴. Statewide, the total number of accepted referrals increased from 42,133 in 1996 to 43,698

³² The rates of referrals were calculated by counting the number of adults on the TANF caseload (in each cohort) who had children with referrals in each quarter and dividing by the total number of adults in each cohort (i.e., an unduplicated count by quarter).

³³ Each cohort spans more than one year so these percentages are higher than an annual rate. These rates were calculated by summing the total number of referrals in each cohort and dividing by the total number of adults in the same cohort (i.e., each adult was counted separately).

in 1997 and declined in 1998 to 41,407.³⁵ These data suggest that there was an increase in referrals among the children of adults in each cohort between 1996 and 1998. A plausible, yet unproven explanation is that the adults remaining on the caseload are “harder-to-serve” and are more likely to have a higher incidence of substance abuse, domestic violence, and mental health issues, all risk factors associated with child abuse and neglect.



Across all three cohorts, clients in the exit group are less likely to have children with child abuse and neglect referrals during both the pre- and post- selection periods. The families who leave the program are more likely to be employed and have higher earnings. It is plausible that these families have fewer barriers to employment and that these barriers to employment are some of the same risk factors associated with child abuse and

³⁴These are quarterly rates.

³⁵ These numbers include Child Protective Services, Family Reconciliation Services, and Child Welfare Services referrals. Source: EMIS, monthly unduplicated counts of accepted referrals as reported in Case Management Information System (CAMIS) REFPRPT and REFSTCPS.

neglect, e.g., poverty, substance abuse, domestic violence, and mental illness. This is evidence that in Washington State exiting TANF is not resulting in an increase in referrals and out-of-home placements.

As leavers leave assistance, their children are less likely to be reported for child abuse and neglect. In Cohort I, the referral rates are 1.41% in the quarter immediately preceding the selection quarter. The rates drop to 1.24% in the selection quarter and for the first three quarters after the selection period to 1.04% in the third quarter. For Cohort II leavers, the referral rates increase with each successive quarter in the pre-selection period and drop from 1.84% in the quarter prior to the selection period to 1.73% in the selection period and drop to 1.34% in the quarter following the selection period. In Cohort III, the rates drop in the selection period compared to the quarter immediately preceding it and again in the first quarter after the selection quarter.

For ongoingers in Cohorts I and II, the referral rates were higher in the selection quarter compared to the preceding quarter and in the first quarter subsequent to the selection period relative to the selection quarter. In all three Cohorts, there is an increasing trend in the rates of referrals in the pre-selection period.

Out-of-Home Placements

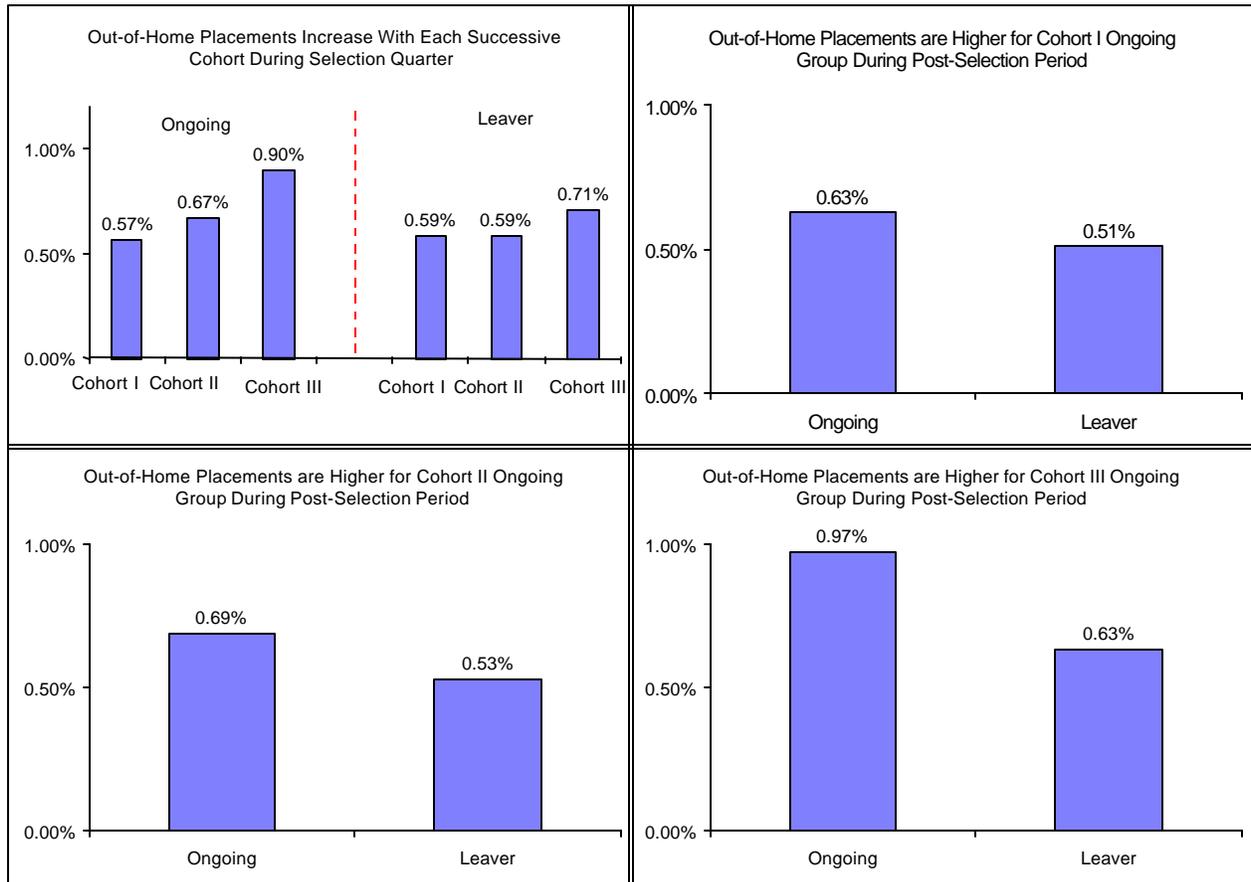
An out-of-home placement is defined as any placement where the child was removed from his/her home and placed in an alternative care setting (with the exception of birth and adoptive placements).³⁶

During the post-selection period, the rates of out-of-home placements for children of adults in Cohort I was 3.26%, 3.7% for Cohort II, and 4.7% for Cohort III.³⁷ The out-of-home placement rates for the selection quarter for Cohort I was .6%, .7% for Cohort II

³⁶ The out-of-home placement rates were calculated by counting the number of adults on the TANF caseload (in each cohort) who had children with out-of-home placements in each quarter and dividing by the total number of adults in each cohort (i.e., unduplicated counts per quarter).

³⁷ Each cohort spans more than one year so these percentages are higher than an annual rate. These rates were calculated by summing the total number of out-of-home placements for the child of the adults in each cohort and dividing by the cohort populations (i.e., each adult is counted separately).

and .9% for Cohort III.³⁸ Statewide, the total number of out-of-home placement episodes increased from 17,566 in 1996 to 17,612 in 1997 and declined to 17,374 in 1998.³⁹ It appears from these data, however, that there was a real increase in out-of-home placements between 1997 and 1998 among the children of adults in the cohorts.



Across all three cohorts, leavers are less likely to have children who are removed from the home during both the pre- and post- selection periods compared to ongoers.

For Cohorts I and II leavers, the rates of out-of-home placements for their children increase in the selection quarter (compared to the quarter immediately preceding it). A downward trend in the rates in the post-selection period was also evident.

³⁸ These are quarterly rates.

³⁹ Source: CAMIS, Placement File. Number of unduplicated open episodes during the calendar year regardless of type of placement.

For ongoing cases the rates of out-of-home placements for their children are higher in the quarter preceding the selection quarter compared to the selection quarter for all three cohorts. The rates increase in the first two quarters in the post-selection period compared to the selection period for all three cohorts.

Appendix

Glossary of Terms

Basic Health Plan (BHP): A state-sponsored health insurance option available to Washington residents who meet income restrictions and are not eligible for Medicare. Recipients are identified by SSN, therefore in a two-parent household, one or both (or neither) parents could be classified as a recipient.

CARD database: Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database includes data on cash assistance, food stamps, benefit amounts, and client demographics.

Child Abuse and Neglect Referral: A Child-Protective Services (CPS) referral that was screened and accepted for investigation. Referrals could involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or sexual abuse.

Child Support: A payment received by a caretaker (usually a parent) from a parent for care of a child. Only the portion of support that is above the TANF benefit amount is passed on to the client. Only formal child support arrangements appear in current databases. Recipients are identified by SSN, therefore in a two-parent household, one or both (or neither) parents could be classified as a recipient.

Cohort I: Includes clients on the TANF rolls during the fourth quarter of 1996 and represents the period prior to welfare reform.

Cohort II: Includes clients on the TANF rolls during the fourth quarter of 1997 and represents the early implementation of WorkFirst.

Cohort III: Includes clients on the TANF rolls during the fourth quarter of 1998 and represents fully implemented welfare reform.

Continuous leaver: TANF recipients who were off TANF continuously for the 12 months immediately following the selection quarter.

Continuous recipient: TANF recipients who received TANF continuously for the 12 months immediately following the selection quarter.

Continuous Status: Defines whether a client has remained either on or off of assistance continuously since the selection quarter.

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) program: Allows eligible TANF clients to cash in a major portion of their monthly benefit as a lump sum at the beginning of a 12-month period. The DCA program is designed to provide brief, emergency assistance and prevent some families in crisis from developing a dependency on WorkFirst assistance.

Employment Rate: Share of population that is employed in a given period. Employment is defined as earning wages that are either reported to the Unemployment Insurance or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD).

Employment Outcomes: Includes share of population that is employed under given circumstances and wages earned. Employment is defined as earning wages that are either reported to the Unemployment Insurance or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD).

Food Stamps: Federal aid program designed to end hunger and improve nutrition and health. Food Stamps help low-income households buy the food they need for a nutritionally adequate diet. Monthly food stamp benefits are distributed through an electronic benefits transfer system. Clients purchase their food using a card similar to a debit or credit card at food retailers. Recipients are identified by SSN, therefore in a two-parent household, one or both (or neither) parents could be classified as a recipient.

Job Retention: Remaining employed from one quarter to the next subsequent (or to the second subsequent) quarter. Employment is defined as earning wages that are either reported to the Unemployment Insurance or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD).

Leaver Group: Includes those who left TANF for at least two consecutive months following receipt of benefits during the selection quarter.

Median Wages: In a sample population, median wages are those wages earned by the client in the fiftieth percentile. That is, fifty percent of the population earns more than the median and fifty percent of the population earns more than the median. Wages are defined as wages that are either reported to the Unemployment Insurance or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD).

Medicaid: A federal/state program that provides medical coverage for the needy. Federal Medicaid law requires certain basic services to be offered to mandatory covered groups, e.g., TANF and SSI clients. Recipients are identified by SSN, therefore in a two-parent household, one or both (or neither) parents could be classified as a recipient.

Ongoing Group: Includes those who were on assistance during the selection quarter and do not meet the criteria to be considered a member of the leaver group.

Out-of-Home Placement: Any placement where the child is removed from his/her home and placed in an alternative care setting.

Post-Selection Period: Quarters following selection quarter.

Pre-Selection Period: Quarters preceding selection quarter.

Quarterly Wages: Aggregate wages across a three-month quarter. Wages are defined as wages that are either reported to the Unemployment Insurance or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD).

Recidivism: The return of clients to the TANF rolls who previously left assistance.

Selection quarter: Period in which a cohort (and the subgroups within that cohort) identifies itself.

Single-Parent Household: Household where the head of household is a single parent.

TANF: Temporary Aid for Needy Families.

Two-parent household: Household with two-parents. In the current analysis, since the clients are identified and classified by Social Security Number (SSN), benefit receipt is separated among the two adults.

Wage Progression: Period-to-period increase in wages, may be found from one-period to the next, or over any longer period for which wage data is available. Wages are defined as wages that are either reported to the Unemployment Insurance or the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD).

WorkFirst: A program in response to the 1996 federal welfare reform laws.

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC): Primary purpose is to assist families with child care during the period that they are employed and/or working toward self-sufficiency. To qualify for a Working Connections' child care subsidy, a parent (both parents if a two-parent family) must be in an approved activity and have a gross income at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Families with children up to age 13 are eligible for the subsidy. Children who have special needs or are under court supervision are eligible up to age 19.

Data Sources and Information

Wage Data. We use wage data to determine the working status of cohort members. Unemployment insurance wages are used primarily, if they are available. If not, then reported earnings in the Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database (CARD) are aggregated to quarterly rather than monthly data. Using the CARD data increases the number of clients with reported wages by about 5%. UI wages are fairly comprehensive though some types of employment will not be recorded. These may include some agricultural occupations, federal government wages, military positions, self employment, and graduate students.

Food Stamp and Medicaid Data. From CARD and available beginning in July 1997.

Basic Health Plan. BHP coverage data are available beginning in January of 1998, and thus are only summarized with respect to Cohorts II and III.

Child Support. Data obtained from the Division of Child Support. Payments reflect the amount received by the cohort member, not the amount paid by the non-custodial parent (the state may withhold some to recoup assistance costs).

Child Care. Data from Social Service Payment System (SSPS) and obtained through the Research and Data Analysis section of DSHS.

Child well-being. We use data from the Case and Management Information System (CAMIS) from the Children's Administration.

Research Design

This report has summarized three cohorts of TANF recipients. A cohort is comprised of individuals who receive TANF assistance during the 4th quarter of a given year. Cohort I consists of those clients who received TANF at some point during the 4th quarter of 1996. Cohort II consists of those who received TANF assistance during the 4th quarter of 1997. Cohort III consists of those who were enrolled in the 4th quarter of 1998. Each cohort is divided into an exit group and an ongoing group. The exit group is identified by the two-month leaver definition (see the definition below).

In addition to being identified by the selection quarter, the cohorts are also distinguished by data limitations. We study each cohort for 12 months preceding the selection quarter and for 12 months following that quarter. Thus, Cohort I corresponds to a period prior to the state welfare reform and is considered the “baseline”. CARD (Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database) contains rich personal and case characteristics, but it is available only beginning in July 1997. This means that Cohort I analyses is not able to make full use of CARD data; likewise some data for Cohort II is limited to information during the selection quarter and subsequent months (data from only one preceding quarter is available). Cohort III has full information from CARD prior to the selection quarter, but complete analysis of all four post-selection quarters would be complete in 2000 and is contingent on further funding. That is, the fourth quarter following the Cohort III selection quarter ends in December of 1999.

Clarifications

Our definition of a “leaver” is a TANF client who has been off of cash assistance for at least two months. The cohort is selected based on receipt of TANF benefits in October, November, or December. If the client did not receive cash assistance in two months immediately following receipt of benefits in one of the selection months, then they are classified in the leaver group. See the table below for exit classification examples.

Leaver Classification

	<i>Oct. '96</i>	<i>Nov. '96</i>	<i>Dec. '96</i>	<i>Jan. '97</i>	<i>Feb. '97</i>	<i>Mar. '97</i>	<i>Leaver?</i>
1	X	X	O	O	O	O	Leaver
2	O	O	X	X	O	O	Ongoing
3	O	O	X	O	O	O	Leaver
4	X	X	O	X	O	O	Ongoing
5	O	O	X	X	X	O	Ongoing
6	X	X	X	O	O	X	Leaver

X = Received assistance. O = No assistance.

In Washington State, sanctions are imposed by a partial reduction, not a complete removal from cash assistance. Therefore, they are still receiving some assistance and we consider them to be TANF recipients. Closed child-only cases are not included in the cohorts.

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(n=105,166)		Pre-Selection Period										
Subgroup	Measures	1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3			
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	45%	47%	50%	53%	57%	63%	73%	90%	60%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	55%	53%	50%	47%	43%	37%	27%	10%	40%	0%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	57%	60%	62%	65%	69%	74%	80%	87%	69%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	43%	40%	38%	35%	31%	26%	20%	13%	31%	0%	
Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients (All)											Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4
(n=91,247)		Pre-Selection Period										
Subgroup	Measures	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3			
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	46%	49%	52%	55%	60%	66%	75%	90%	62%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	54%	51%	48%	45%	40%	34%	25%	10%	38%	0%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	58%	61%	64%	67%	71%	75%	79%	87%	70%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	42%	39%	36%	33%	29%	25%	21%	13%	30%	0%	
Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients (All)											Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4
(n=70,626)		Pre-Selection Period										
Subgroup	Measures	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	49%	51%	53%	56%	60%	65%	73%	90%	62%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	51%	49%	47%	44%	40%	35%	27%	10%	38%	0%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	56%	59%	61%	63%	66%	70%	75%	84%	67%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	44%	41%	39%	37%	34%	30%	25%	16%	33%	0%	

¹ Includes both single and two parents cases.

Table A1 (Cont): Cohort I--Percent of TANF Clients (All ¹)												
(n=105,166)		Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1996 Q4	Post-Selection Period							Qtrly Avg (Post)	
Subgroup	Measures			1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3		1998 Q4
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	60%	100%	12%	18%	20%	21%	20%	19%	17%	15%	18%
	Not Receiving TANF	40%	0%	88%	82%	80%	79%	80%	81%	83%	85%	82%
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	69%	100%	100%	86%	73%	66%	59%	54%	47%	40%	66%
	Not Receiving TANF	31%	0%	0%	14%	27%	34%	41%	46%	53%	60%	34%
Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients (All)												
(n=91,247)		Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)		
Subgroup	Measures			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2			
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	62%	100%	8%	14%	16%	16%	15%	14%	14%		
	Not Receiving TANF	38%	0%	92%	86%	84%	84%	85%	86%	86%		
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	70%	100%	100%	84%	70%	57%	49%	44%	67%		
	Not Receiving TANF	30%	0%	0%	16%	30%	43%	51%	56%	33%		
Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients (All)												
(n=70,626)		Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)						
Subgroup	Measures			1999 Q1	1999 Q2							
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	62%	100%	9%	16%	13%						
	Not Receiving TANF	38%	0%	91%	84%	88%						
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	67%	100%	100%	79%	90%						
	Not Receiving TANF	33%	0%	0%	21%	11%						

¹ Includes both single and two parents cases.

Table B1: Summary of Cohort I Results—Employment and Wage (All ¹)																					
Measures	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4			1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	
<i>(n=105,166)</i>																					
Employment	Exit Group	33%	30%	33%	34%	34%	30%	34%	45%	34%	54%	51%	53%	50%	50%	54%	50%	57%	57%	59%	
	Ongoing Group	25%	22%	24%	25%	24%	20%	22%	23%	23%	24%	24%	31%	41%	45%	45%	52%	55%	50%	44%	
Job Entry	Exit Group	NA	8%	13%	12%	11%	9%	16%	26%	14%	28%	12%	16%	15%	13%	11%	15%	14%	12%	14%	
	Ongoing Group	NA	6%	10%	9%	8%	6%	10%	10%	8%	11%	10%	15%	15%	15%	12%	18%	17%	15%	15%	
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	75%	80%	79%	77%	71%	77%	82%	80%	79%	84%	87%	90%	89%	87%	91%	91%	90%	NA	89%	
	Ongoing Group	70%	77%	75%	71%	66%	71%	69%	67%	68%	67%	82%	80%	85%	84%	89%	89%	88%	NA	86%	
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	61%	64%	62%	56%	55%	63%	70%	73%	69%	74%	80%	82%	78%	80%	84%	83%	NA	NA	81%	
	Ongoing Group	54%	59%	59%	49%	47%	51%	47%	45%	48%	55%	72%	75%	72%	75%	81%	80%	NA	NA	76%	
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,537	\$2,322	\$2,294	\$2,228	\$2,200	\$1,955	\$1,812	\$1,729	\$2,135	\$2,554	\$2,778	\$2,968	\$3,087	\$3,340	\$3,128	\$3,315	\$3,440	\$3,701	\$3,220	
	Ongoing Group	\$2,093	\$1,964	\$1,938	\$1,907	\$1,846	\$1,654	\$1,587	\$1,500	\$1,811	\$1,352	\$1,576	\$1,982	\$2,132	\$2,342	\$2,248	\$2,449	\$2,623	\$2,852	\$2,276	
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$1,975	\$1,737	\$1,733	\$1,715	\$1,685	\$1,468	\$1,323	\$1,353	\$1,624	\$2,341	\$2,544	\$2,723	\$2,762	\$2,986	\$2,850	\$3,015	\$3,090	\$3,285	\$2,907	
	Ongoing Group	\$1,518	\$1,425	\$1,376	\$1,359	\$1,332	\$1,146	\$1,099	\$1,006	\$1,283	\$976	\$1,137	\$1,535	\$1,638	\$1,851	\$1,801	\$2,014	\$2,195	\$2,397	\$1,821	
Wage Progression	Exit Group	-7%	5%	-0.3%	-13%	-13%	-5%	-3%	5%	8%	17%	15%	15%	-0.2%	-0.6%	13%	14%	NA	NA	9%	
	Ongoing Group	-5%	4%	-3%	-17%	-12%	-2%	-16%	4%	-6%	48%	54%	32%	10%	10%	26%	20%	NA	NA	25%	
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	45%	47%	50%	53%	57%	63%	73%	90%	60%	100%	12%	18%	20%	21%	20%	19%	17%	15%	18%	
	Ongoing Group	57%	60%	62%	66%	69%	74%	80%	87%	69%	100%	100%	80%	73%	66%	59%	54%	47%	40%	66%	
Recidivism	Exit Group											28.8% ²									
	Ongoing Group											12% 8% 5% 4% 2% 2% 2% 1%									
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	13.0 months																			
	Ongoing Group	15.7 months																			
¹ Includes both single and two parents cases.																					
² In 1997 (the 12 months following the selection quarter).																					
NA: Not Applicable																					

Table B3: Summary of Cohort III Results--Employment and Wage (All ¹)															
Measures (n=70,626)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1999 Q1			1999 Q2		
Employment	Exit Group	33%	30%	34%	40%	42%	41%	47%	60%	41%	68%	62%	58%	60%	
	Ongoing Group	27%	24%	28%	34%	36%	34%	40%	44%	33%	48%	47%	52%	50%	
Job Entry	Exit Group	NA	8%	14%	14%	15%	12%	20%	32%	16%	30%	13%	14%	14%	
	Ongoing Group	NA	7%	12%	12%	12%	10%	16%	17%	12%	19%	15%	17%	16%	
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	75%	81%	83%	81%	77%	84%	86%	90%	84%	85%	84%	NA	NA	
	Ongoing Group	72%	78%	80%	78%	75%	81%	80%	79%	78%	78%	85%	NA	NA	
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	62%	69%	69%	64%	65%	73%	77%	78%	70%	72%	NA	NA	NA	
	Ongoing Group	57%	65%	65%	59%	61%	66%	64%	62%	62%	67%	NA	NA	NA	
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,308	\$2,117	\$2,195	\$2,078	\$2,054	\$1,793	\$1,742	\$1,651	\$1,992	\$2,585	\$2,601	\$2,787	\$2,694	
	Ongoing Group	\$1,975	\$1,841	\$1,884	\$1,785	\$1,745	\$1,516	\$1,508	\$1,440	\$1,712	\$1,367	\$1,537	\$1,851	\$1,694	
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$1,755	\$1,610	\$1,674	\$1,506	\$1,508	\$1,302	\$1,303	\$1,325	\$1,498	\$2,406	\$2,400	\$2,544	\$2,472	
	Ongoing Group	\$1,429	\$1,322	\$1,339	\$1,220	\$1,243	\$1,073	\$1,111	\$1,076	\$1,227	\$1,112	\$1,244	\$1,482	\$1,363	
Wage Progression	Exit Group	0%	10%	4%	-8%	-10%	3%	48%	53%	10%	3%	NA	NA	NA	
	Ongoing Group	-1%	11%	3%	-10%	-6%	6%	-5%	5%	0%	33%	NA	NA	NA	
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	49%	51%	53%	56%	60%	65%	73%	90%	62%	100%	9%	16%	13%	
	Ongoing Group	56%	59%	61%	63%	66%	70%	75%	84%	67%	100%	100%	79%	90%	
Recidivism	Exit Group											17.0% ²			
												9%	8%		
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	13.6 months													
	Ongoing Group	15.0 months													
¹ Includes both single and two parents cases.															
² In 1999 (the 6 months following the selection quarter).															
NA: Not Applicable															

Table B4: Share of Single Parent TANF Clients by Cohort												
Cohort I												
<i>(n=76,995)</i>											Qtrly Avg	Selection
Pre-Selection Period											(Pre)	1996 Q4
Subgroup	Measures	1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1996 Q4	
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	48%	50%	52%	56%	60%	64%	74%	91%	62%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	52%	50%	48%	44%	40%	36%	26%	9%	38%	0%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	61%	63%	66%	69%	72%	76%	82%	89%	72%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	39%	37%	34%	31%	28%	24%	18%	11%	28%	0%	
Cohort II												
<i>(n=73,802)</i>											Qtrly Avg	Selection
Pre-Selection Period											(Pre)	1997 Q4
Subgroup	Measures	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1997 Q4	
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	47%	49%	52%	56%	59%	65%	73%	90%	61%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	53%	51%	48%	44%	41%	35%	27%	10%	39%	0%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	59%	62%	65%	68%	71%	74%	79%	87%	71%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	41%	38%	35%	32%	29%	26%	21%	13%	29%	0%	
Cohort III												
<i>(n=51,918)</i>											Qtrly Avg	Selection
Pre-Selection Period											(Pre)	1998 Q4
Subgroup	Measures	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1998 Q4	
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	53%	56%	58%	60%	65%	69%	76%	92%	66%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	47%	44%	42%	40%	35%	31%	24%	8%	34%	0%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	61%	63%	65%	67%	71%	74%	78%	86%	71%	100%	
	Not Receiving TANF	39%	37%	35%	33%	29%	26%	22%	14%	29%	0%	
Table B4 (Cont): Share of Single Parent Clients by Cohort												
Cohort I												
<i>(n=76,995)</i>											Qtrly Avg	
Post-Selection Period											(Post)	
Subgroup	Measures	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1998 Q4	
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	100%	12%	19%	22%	23%	21%	20%	19%	17%	19%	
	Not Receiving TANF	0%	88%	81%	78%	77%	79%	80%	81%	83%	81%	
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	100%	100%	88%	76%	69%	62%	56%	50%	43%	68%	
	Not Receiving TANF	0%	0%	12%	24%	31%	38%	44%	50%	57%	32%	
Cohort II												
<i>(n=73,802)</i>											Qtrly Avg	
Post-Selection Period												
Subgroup	Measures	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	1999 Q2	1999 Q2	1999 Q2	
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	100%	8%	14%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%			
	Not Receiving TANF	0%	92%	86%	84%	84%	85%	85%	86%			
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	100%	100%	85%	71%	59%	50%	45%	68%			
	Not Receiving TANF	0%	0%	15%	29%	41%	50%	55%	32%			
Cohort III												
<i>(n=51,918)</i>											Qtrly Avg	
Post-Selection Period												
Subgroup	Measures	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2								
Exit Group	Receiving TANF	100%	9%	16%	13%							
	Not Receiving TANF	0%	91%	84%	88%							
Ongoing Group	Receiving TANF	100%	100%	80%	90%							
	Not Receiving TANF	0%	0%	20%	10%							

Table B5: Summary of Cohort I Results--Employment and Wage (Single Parents)											
Measures (n=76,995)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1996 Q4
		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3		
Employment	Exit Group	32%	29%	31%	33%	32%	29%	33%	44%	33%	55%
	Ongoing Group	25%	22%	24%	24%	23%	19%	21%	22%	23%	22%
Job Entry	Exit Group	NA	7%	12%	12%	11%	9%	15%	26%	13%	30%
	Ongoing Group	NA	6%	9%	9%	8%	6%	9%	10%	8%	10%
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	76%	79%	79%	76%	72%	77%	81%	87%	78%	85%
	Ongoing Group	69%	75%	74%	70%	65%	70%	67%	65%	69%	66%
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	61%	63%	61%	56%	56%	62%	69%	75%	63%	75%
	Ongoing Group	53%	57%	53%	48%	46%	48%	44%	43%	49%	54%
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,399	\$2,226	\$2,175	\$2,086	\$2,104	\$1,880	\$1,739	\$1,598	\$2,026	\$2,449
	Ongoing Group	\$1,999	\$1,874	\$1,835	\$1,789	\$1,753	\$1,589	\$1,481	\$1,376	\$1,712	\$1,258
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$1,880	\$1,691	\$1,677	\$1,590	\$1,595	\$1,454	\$1,291	\$1,279	\$1,557	\$2,299
	Ongoing Group	\$1,449	\$1,356	\$1,285	\$1,265	\$1,274	\$1,117	\$1,013	\$902	\$1,208	\$895
Wage Progression	Exit Group	-6%	2%	-0.3%	-10%	-11%	-10%	38%	67%	9%	17%
	Ongoing Group	-7%	2%	-2%	-14%	-15%	-8%	-17%	7%	-7%	47%
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	48%	50%	52%	56%	60%	64%	74%	91%	62%	100%
	Ongoing Group	61%	63%	66%	69%	72%	76%	82%	89%	72%	100%
Recidivism	Exit Group										
	Ongoing Group										
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	13.6 months									
	Ongoing Group	16.4 months									
¹ In 1997 (the 12 months following the selection quarter).											
NA: Not Applicable											
Table B5 (Cont): Summary of Cohort I Results--Employment and Wage (Single Parents)											
Measures (n=76,995)	Subgroup	Selection 1996 Q4	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)
			1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	
Employment	Exit Group	55%	52%	52%	55%	56%	54%	55%	56%	56%	55%
	Ongoing Group	22%	22%	29%	39%	44%	45%	51%	55%	56%	43%
Job Entry	Exit Group	30%	12%	15%	14%	13%	11%	14%	13%	13%	13%
	Ongoing Group	10%	10%	15%	16%	16%	13%	18%	18%	16%	15%
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	85%	87%	89%	89%	88%	91%	90%	90%	NA	89%
	Ongoing Group	66%	80%	85%	85%	84%	89%	89%	88%	NA	86%
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	75%	80%	81%	80%	81%	83%	83%	NA	NA	81%
	Ongoing Group	54%	70%	73%	72%	75%	80%	79%	NA	NA	75%
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,449	\$2,721	\$2,863	\$2,939	\$3,203	\$2,997	\$3,191	\$3,286	\$3,542	\$3,093
	Ongoing Group	\$1,258	\$1,473	\$1,846	\$1,998	\$2,218	\$2,148	\$2,337	\$2,485	\$2,726	\$2,154
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$2,299	\$2,526	\$2,672	\$2,646	\$2,923	\$2,789	\$2,970	\$3,007	\$3,179	\$2,839
	Ongoing Group	\$895	\$1,065	\$1,417	\$1,535	\$1,770	\$1,730	\$1,929	\$2,088	\$2,309	\$1,730
Wage Progression	Exit Group	17%	12%	14%	1%	-0.1%	12%	14%	NA	NA	9%
	Ongoing Group	47%	54%	34%	13%	11%	25%	21%	NA	NA	26%
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	100%	12%	19%	22%	23%	21%	20%	19%	17%	19%
	Ongoing Group	100%	100%	88%	76%	69%	62%	56%	50%	43%	68%
Recidivism	Exit Group					29.8% ¹					
	Ongoing Group		12%	8%	6%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	3.7 months									
	Ongoing Group	15.1 months									

Table B6: Summary of Cohort II Results--Employment and Wage (Single Parents)											
Measures (n=73,802)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4
		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3		
Employment	Exit Group	32%	29%	31%	33%	33%	30%	34%	50%	34%	61%
	Ongoing Group	25%	22%	24%	25%	25%	22%	25%	31%	25%	36%
Job Entry	Exit Group	NA	8%	12%	13%	11%	9%	16%	28%	14%	30%
	Ongoing Group	NA	6%	10%	10%	9%	7%	11%	13%	9%	17%
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	73%	79%	78%	77%	72%	77%	83%	86%	79%	85%
	Ongoing Group	70%	76%	74%	72%	68%	73%	75%	89%	75%	77%
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	58%	64%	61%	56%	56%	63%	73%	76%	63%	75%
	Ongoing Group	54%	58%	55%	51%	50%	56%	57%	57%	55%	67%
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,319	\$2,201	\$2,186	\$2,156	\$2,143	\$1,914	\$1,806	\$1,582	\$2,038	\$2,556
	Ongoing Group	\$1,949	\$1,837	\$1,813	\$1,818	\$1,768	\$1,579	\$1,554	\$1,356	\$1,709	\$1,282
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$1,760	\$1,669	\$1,648	\$1,587	\$1,581	\$1,392	\$1,298	\$1,202	\$1,517	\$2,399
	Ongoing Group	\$1,427	\$1,320	\$1,296	\$1,252	\$1,255	\$1,106	\$1,082	\$907	\$1,206	\$969
Wage Progression	Exit Group	-6%	5%	1%	-11%	-9%	-6%	44%	69%	11%	10%
	Ongoing Group	-6%	6%	0.3%	-13%	-8%	-1%	-10%	9%	-3%	46%
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	47%	49%	52%	56%	59%	65%	73%	90%	61%	100%
	Ongoing Group	59%	62%	65%	68%	71%	74%	79%	87%	71%	100%
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	13.5 months									
	Ongoing Group	16.0 months									
¹ In 1998 (the 12 months following the selection quarter).											
<i>NA: Not Applicable</i>											
Table B6 (Cont): Summary of Cohort II Results--Employment and Wage (Single Parents)											
Measures (n=73,802)	Subgroup	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)		
			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2			
Employment	Exit Group	61%	57%	57%	58%	57%	54%	54%	56%		
	Ongoing Group	36%	39%	49%	55%	57%	54%	51%	51%		
Job Entry	Exit Group	30%	12%	15%	15%	13%	10%	12%	13%		
	Ongoing Group	17%	15%	21%	21%	19%	12%	15%	17%		
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	85%	88%	90%	89%	86%	84%	NA	87%		
	Ongoing Group	77%	87%	87%	86%	84%	85%	NA	86%		
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	75%	80%	81%	78%	73%	NA	NA	78%		
	Ongoing Group	67%	77%	76%	74%	72%	NA	NA	75%		
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,556	\$2,678	\$2,906	\$2,975	\$3,275	\$3,026	\$3,124	\$2,997		
	Ongoing Group	\$1,282	\$1,440	\$1,807	\$2,073	\$2,343	\$2,281	\$2,402	\$2,058		
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$2,399	\$2,528	\$2,733	\$2,736	\$2,976	\$2,822	\$2,846	\$2,774		
	Ongoing Group	\$969	\$1,088	\$1,417	\$1,687	\$1,936	\$1,918	\$2,001	\$1,675		
Wage Progression	Exit Group	10%	12%	14%	-1%	-6%	NA	NA	5%		
	Ongoing Group	46%	54%	33%	9%	3%	NA	NA	25%		
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	100%	8%	14%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%		
	Ongoing Group	100%	100%	85%	71%	59%	50%	45%	68%		
Recidivism	Exit Group	23.4% ¹									
			8%	7%	5%	3%	2%				
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	2.0 months									
	Ongoing Group	11.2 months									

Table B7: Summary of Cohort III Results--Employment and Wage (Single Parents)														
Measures (n=51,918)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Employment	Exit Group	31%	29%	32%	38%	41%	40%	47%	60%	40%	68%	62%	58%	60%
	Ongoing Group	27%	24%	28%	33%	36%	36%	40%	44%	34%	48%	47%	51%	49%
Job Entry	Exit Group	NA	8%	13%	14%	15%	12%	20%	33%	16%	32%	13%	14%	14%
	Ongoing Group	NA	7%	12%	13%	13%	10%	17%	18%	13%	20%	16%	18%	17%
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Exit Group	75%	80%	81%	81%	76%	83%	86%	91%	82%	85%	84%	NA	84%
	Ongoing Group	71%	77%	79%	77%	74%	80%	79%	78%	77%	78%	84%	NA	84%
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Exit Group	61%	66%	67%	63%	64%	72%	79%	78%	69%	72%	NA	NA	NA
	Ongoing Group	56%	63%	63%	58%	60%	64%	62%	61%	61%	66%	NA	NA	NA
Mean Wage	Exit Group	\$2,167	\$1,978	\$2,030	\$1,921	\$1,910	\$1,667	\$1,607	\$1,560	\$1,855	\$2,522	\$2,535	\$2,673	\$2,604
	Ongoing Group	\$1,872	\$1,745	\$1,768	\$1,672	\$1,643	\$1,425	\$1,409	\$1,334	\$1,609	\$1,288	\$1,469	\$1,752	\$1,611
Median Wage	Exit Group	\$1,659	\$1,500	\$1,567	\$1,409	\$1,406	\$1,207	\$1,225	\$1,275	\$1,406	\$2,406	\$2,387	\$2,497	\$2,442
	Ongoing Group	\$1,334	\$1,252	\$1,249	\$1,126	\$1,175	\$1,017	\$1,050	\$1,013	\$1,152	\$1,061	\$1,205	\$1,435	\$1,320
Wage Progression	Exit Group	-2%	8%	6%	-7%	-10%	5%	57%	58%	14%	0.2%	NA	NA	NA
	Ongoing Group	-2%	10%	4%	-9%	-7%	4%	-5%	9%	1%	34%	NA	NA	NA
Receiving TANF	Exit Group	53%	56%	58%	60%	65%	69%	76%	92%	66%	100%	9%	16%	13%
	Ongoing Group	61%	63%	65%	67%	71%	74%	78%	86%	71%	100%	100%	80%	90%
Recidivism	Exit Group											17.1% ¹		
												9%	8%	
Time On Assistance	Exit Group	14.6 months									0.5 month			
	Ongoing Group	16.0 months									4.9 months			
¹ In 1999 (the 6 months following the selection quarter).														
NA: Not Applicable														

Measures (n=91,247)		Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Subgroup	% Working							
Exit Group	Covered by BHP or MA	66%	66%	65%	64%	56%	56%	62%
	Neither BHP nor MA	46%	48%	51%	51%	52%	48%	49%
Ongoing Group	Covered by BHP or MA	39%	49%	55%	59%	56%	57%	53%
	Neither BHP nor MA	41%	47%	49%	50%	49%	48%	47%
	Median Wage							
Exit Group	Covered by BHP or MA	\$2,624	\$2,661	\$2,410	\$2,498	\$2,007	\$1,862	\$2,344
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$2,306	\$2,865	\$3,173	\$3,473	\$3,448	\$3,535	\$3,133
Ongoing Group	Covered by BHP or MA	\$1,085	\$1,374	\$1,600	\$1,779	\$1,698	\$1,715	\$1,542
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$1,424	\$2,146	\$2,511	\$2,842	\$2,819	\$2,993	\$2,456

Measures (n=70,626)		Pre-Selection Period			Qtrly Avg	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Subgroup	% Working								
Exit Group	Covered by BHP or MA	41%	48%	61%	50%	69%	72%	69%	70%
	Neither BHP nor MA	42%	46%	52%	47%	55%	47%	44%	45%
Ongoing Group	Covered by BHP or MA	34%	41%	44%	40%	48%	47%	52%	50%
	Neither BHP nor MA	35%	37%	41%	38%	42%	43%	44%	44%
	Median Wage								
Exit Group	Covered by BHP or MA	\$1,092	\$1,183	\$1,296	\$1,190	\$2,410	\$2,484	\$2,460	\$2,472
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$2,347	\$2,325	\$2,255	\$2,309	\$2,153	\$2,072	\$2,602	\$2,337
Ongoing Group	Covered by BHP or MA	\$932	\$1,003	\$1,025	\$987	\$1,061	\$1,202	\$1,416	\$1,309
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$2,066	\$2,067	\$2,000	\$2,044	\$1,208	\$1,416	\$1,810	\$1,613

Table B12: Summary of Child Care (Single Parents)												
Cohort I												
Measures	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg	Selection	
<i>(n=105,166)</i>		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	(Pre)	1996 Q4	
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	12%	14%	10%	15%	
	Ongoing Group	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	10%	10%	9%	10%	
Cohort II												
Measures	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg	Selection	
<i>(n=91,247)</i>		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	(Pre)	1997 Q4	
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	11%	15%	9%	17%	
	Ongoing Group	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	9%	11%	8%	14%	
Cohort III												
Measures	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg	Selection	
<i>(n=70,626)</i>		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	(Pre)	1998 Q4	
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	7%	8%	9%	10%	12%	14%	17%	23%	13%	23%	
	Ongoing Group	7%	7%	8%	9%	11%	12%	15%	18%	11%	20%	
Cohort I												
Measures	Subgroup	Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg	
<i>(n=105,166)</i>		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	(Post)	
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	15%	13%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	9%	11%	
	Ongoing Group	10%	11%	13%	13%	14%	15%	16%	16%	15%	14%	
Cohort II												
Measures	Subgroup	Selection	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg			
<i>(n=91,247)</i>		1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)			
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	17%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	11%			
	Ongoing Group	14%	16%	18%	19%	18%	17%	15%	17%			
Cohort III												
Measures	Subgroup	Selection	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg							
<i>(n=70,626)</i>		1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)							
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	23%	19%	15%	17%							
	Ongoing Group	20%	21%	19%	20%							

Table B13: Cohort I--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income (Single Parents)											
Measures		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1996 Q4
(n=105,166)		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3		
Subgroup	% Working										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	49%	42%	43%	47%	50%	44%	50%	68%	49%	87%
	Not Receiving Child Care	30%	28%	30%	31%	31%	28%	31%	40%	31%	49%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	41%	34%	37%	39%	37%	30%	32%	35%	36%	39%
	Not Receiving Child Care	24%	21%	22%	23%	22%	18%	19%	20%	21%	20%
Median Wage											
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$ 1,818	\$ 1,642	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,654	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,383	\$ 1,560	\$2,558
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$ 1,894	\$ 1,696	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,455	\$ 1,313	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,555	\$2,180
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,302	\$1,047
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$ 1,434	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,108	\$ 993	\$ 864	\$ 1,189	\$852
Measures		Selection 1996 Q4	Post-Selection Period							Qtrly Avg (Post)	
(n=105,166)			1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3		1998 Q4
Subgroup	% Working										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	87%	89%	88%	90%	91%	87%	90%	91%	93%	90%
	Not Receiving Child Care	49%	46%	47%	51%	51%	50%	51%	52%	53%	50%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	39%	40%	52%	69%	76%	75%	80%	85%	88%	71%
	Not Receiving Child Care	20%	20%	26%	34%	39%	39%	45%	49%	51%	38%
Median Wage											
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$2,558	\$2,969	\$3,175	\$3,183	\$3,365	\$2,886	\$2,990	\$2,932	\$3,166	\$3,083
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,180	\$2,360	\$2,518	\$2,504	\$2,802	\$2,759	\$2,958	\$3,017	\$3,182	\$2,762
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,047	\$1,253	\$1,664	\$1,819	\$2,039	\$1,884	\$2,053	\$2,239	\$2,410	\$1,920
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$852	\$1,012	\$1,335	\$1,432	\$1,670	\$1,680	\$1,883	\$2,024	\$2,267	\$1,663

Table B14: Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income (Single Parents)											
Measures <i>(n=91,247)</i>		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4
		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3		
Subgroup	% Working										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	47%	39%	42%	48%	50%	45%	52%	79%	50%	94%
	Not Receiving Child Care	31%	28%	30%	32%	32%	29%	32%	45%	33%	55%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	40%	33%	37%	40%	40%	35%	41%	55%	40%	65%
	Not Receiving Child Care	24%	21%	23%	24%	24%	21%	23%	28%	24%	32%
	Median Wage										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,773	\$1,350	\$1,711	\$1,713	\$1,630	\$1,442	\$1,228	\$1,257	\$1,513	\$2,813
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,745	\$1,691	\$1,641	\$1,575	\$1,572	\$1,388	\$1,320	\$1,173	\$1,513	\$2,227
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,512	\$1,280	\$1,333	\$1,346	\$1,358	\$1,223	\$1,155	\$1,014	\$1,278	\$1,148
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,408	\$1,325	\$1,290	\$1,235	\$1,244	\$1,092	\$1,063	\$880	\$1,192	\$904
Measures <i>(n=91,247)</i>		Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)		
			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2			
Subgroup	% Working										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	94%	94%	93%	94%	94%	89%	87%	92%		
	Not Receiving Child Care	55%	51%	52%	53%	53%	50%	48%	51%		
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	65%	68%	77%	83%	87%	84%	86%	81%		
	Not Receiving Child Care	32%	34%	52%	53%	53%	50%	48%	48%		
	Median Wage										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$2,813	\$3,036	\$3,061	\$3,146	\$3,341	\$3,001	\$2,996	\$3,097		
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,227	\$2,339	\$2,600	\$2,617	\$2,883	\$2,767	\$2,799	\$2,668		
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,148	\$1,260	\$1,617	\$1,926	\$2,158	\$2,041	\$2,301	\$1,884		
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$904	\$1,014	\$1,321	\$1,584	\$1,848	\$1,859	\$1,898	\$1,587		

Table B15: Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income (Single Parents)														
Measures		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
<i>(n=70,626)</i>		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3		1999 Q1	1999 Q2		
Subgroup	% Working													
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	46%	43%	50%	63%	70%	68%	73%	85%	62%	94%	94%	91%	92%
	Not Receiving Child Care	30%	28%	31%	35%	37%	35%	41%	53%	36%	61%	55%	52%	54%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	46%	41%	47%	61%	66%	62%	69%	73%	58%	78%	76%	82%	79%
	Not Receiving Child Care	25%	23%	26%	31%	32%	30%	35%	38%	30%	41%	39%	44%	42%
	Median Wage													
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,936	\$1,675	\$1,520	\$1,561	\$1,486	\$1,329	\$1,335	\$1,459	\$1,537	\$2,753	\$2,757	\$2,978	\$2,867
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,632	\$1,478	\$1,571	\$1,372	\$1,383	\$1,171	\$1,177	\$1,182	\$1,370	\$2,171	\$2,179	\$2,265	\$2,222
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,598	\$1,438	\$1,440	\$1,248	\$1,330	\$1,133	\$1,208	\$1,200	\$1,324	\$1,287	\$1,380	\$1,722	\$1,551
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,298	\$1,226	\$1,215	\$1,101	\$1,137	\$982	\$992	\$928	\$1,110	\$946	\$1,089	\$1,296	\$1,193

Table C1: Cohort I--Percentage of Continuous TANF Recipients																					
<i>(n=54,452)</i>		Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)
Subgroup	Measures	1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4			1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	
Continuously Off	Receiving TANF	43%	46%	48%	51%	55%	61%	72%	89%	58%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	6%	6%	3%	
	Not Receiving TANF	57%	54%	52%	49%	45%	39%	28%	11%	42%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	95%	94%	94%	98%	
Continuously On	Receiving TANF	65%	68%	71%	74%	78%	82%	87%	93%	77%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	85%	73%	62%	90%	
	Not Receiving TANF	35%	32%	29%	26%	22%	18%	13%	7%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	15%	27%	38%	11%		
Cohort II--Percentage of Continuous TANF Recipients																					
<i>(n=40,390)</i>		Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)		
Subgroup	Measures	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2			
Continuously Off	Receiving TANF	45%	47%	51%	54%	60%	65%	74%	90%	61%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	1%			
	Not Receiving TANF	55%	53%	49%	46%	40%	35%	26%	10%	39%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	95%	99%			
Continuously On	Receiving TANF	67%	70%	72%	76%	79%	82%	86%	92%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	81%	96%			
	Not Receiving TANF	33%	30%	28%	24%	21%	18%	14%	8%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	19%	4%				
Cohort III--Percentage of Continuous TANF Recipients																					
<i>(n=45,739)</i>		Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)						
Subgroup	Measures	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4			1999 Q1	1999 Q2							
Continuously Off	Receiving TANF	48%	50%	52%	55%	60%	64%	72%	90%	61%	100%	0%	0%	0%							
	Not Receiving TANF	52%	50%	48%	45%	40%	36%	28%	10%	39%	0%	100%	100%	100%							
Continuously On	Receiving TANF	61%	63%	65%	68%	72%	75%	80%	88%	72%	100%	100%	100%	100%							
	Not Receiving TANF	39%	37%	35%	32%	28%	25%	20%	12%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%							

Table C4: Summary of Cohort III Continuous TANF Recipients															
Measures (n=45,739)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1999 Q1			1999 Q2		
Employment	Continuously Off	32%	30%	33%	39%	42%	40%	47%	59%	40%	67%	62%	59%	61%	
	Continuously On	23%	21%	24%	30%	32%	30%	36%	39%	29%	41%	37%	45%	41%	
Job Entry	Continuously Off	NA	8%	13%	13%	14%	12%	19%	31%	16%	30%	12%	12%	12%	
	Continuously On	NA	6%	11%	11%	11%	9%	15%	14%	11%	14%	11%	16%	14%	
Job Retention (to subsequent quarter)	Continuously Off	76%	81%	83%	81%	77%	84%	86%	90%	82%	87%	86%	NA	NA	
	Continuously On	69%	76%	78%	75%	72%	79%	78%	75%	75%	71%	82%	NA	NA	
Job Retention (to 2 subsequent quarters)	Continuously Off	63%	69%	69%	64%	65%	73%	78%	79%	70%	75%	NA	NA	NA	
	Continuously On	54%	62%	61%	56%	57%	62%	59%	54%	58%	59%	NA	NA	NA	
Mean Wage	Continuously Off	\$2,364	\$2,166	\$2,258	\$2,141	\$2,107	\$1,828	\$1,788	\$1,681	\$2,042	\$2,654	\$2,771	\$3,037	\$2,904	
	Continuously On	\$1,818	\$1,658	\$1,672	\$1,558	\$1,543	\$1,315	\$1,300	\$1,244	\$1,514	\$1,142	\$1,096	\$1,356	\$1,226	
Median Wage	Continuously Off	\$1,805	\$1,665	\$1,710	\$1,554	\$1,540	\$1,323	\$1,341	\$1,354	\$1,537	\$2,479	\$2,625	\$2,863	\$2,744	
	Continuously On	\$1,267	\$1,132	\$1,161	\$1,023	\$1,074	\$917	\$951	\$931	\$1,057	\$902	\$867	\$1,115	\$991	
Wage Progression	Continuously Off	0.5%	10%	4%	-9%	-9%	3%	48%	61%	14%	8%	NA	NA	NA	
	Continuously On	-3%	9%	4%	-11%	-8%	4%	-8%	-10%	-3%	15%	NA	NA	NA	
Receiving TANF	Continuously Off	48%	50%	52%	55%	60%	64%	72%	90%	61%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
	Continuously On	61%	63%	65%	68%	72%	75%	80%	88%	72%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Recidivism	Continuously Off											0% ¹			
												0%	0%		
Time On Assistance	Continuously Off	13.5 months										0 month			
	Continuously On	16.2 months										6.0 months			
¹ In 1999 (the 6 months following the selection quarter).				NA: Not Applicable											

Measures								
(n=40,390)		Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg
Subgroup	% Working	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)
Continuously Off	Covered by BHP or MA	66%	68%	67%	65%	56%	54%	63%
	Neither BHP nor MA	46%	48%	51%	51%	53%	49%	50%
Continuously On	Covered by BHP or MA	26%	66%	40%	47%	47%	51%	46%
	Neither BHP nor MA	32%	31%	37%	41%	41%	45%	38%
Median Wage								
Continuously Off	Covered by BHP or MA	\$3,000	\$3,221	\$3,178	\$3,291	\$2,516	\$2,259	\$2,911
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$2,383	\$2,959	\$3,307	\$3,618	\$3,576	\$3,752	\$3,266
Continuously On	Covered by BHP or MA	\$688	\$797	\$880	\$1,166	\$1,277	\$1,440	\$1,041
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$691	\$963	\$1,004	\$1,291	\$1,590	\$1,826	\$1,228

Measures									
(n=45,739)		Pre-Selection Period			Qtrly Avg	Selection	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg
Subgroup	% Working	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	(Pre)	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)
Continuously Off	Covered by BHP or MA	40%	47%	60%	49%	68%	72%	71%	72%
	Neither BHP nor MA	41%	45%	51%	46%	54%	47%	45%	46%
Continuously On	Covered by BHP or MA	30%	37%	40%	36%	41%	37%	45%	41%
	Neither BHP nor MA	29%	30%	33%	31%	37%	36%	41%	39%
Median Wage									
Continuously Off	Covered by BHP or MA	\$1,098	\$1,213	\$1,315	\$1,209	\$2,483	\$2,747	\$2,952	\$2,850
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$2,390	\$2,392	\$2,258	\$2,347	\$2,286	\$2,205	\$2,637	\$2,421
Continuously On	Covered by BHP or MA	\$833	\$899	\$901	\$878	\$902	\$865	\$1,116	\$991
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$1,729	\$1,612	\$1,559	\$1,633	\$959	\$1,057	\$1,023	\$1,040

Table C7: Summary of Continuous TANF Clients Receiving Child Care																						
Cohort I										Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)		
Measures												Pre-Selection Period										
(n=54,452)	Subgroup	1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4				
% Receiving Child Care	Continuously Off	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	10%	7%	11%	9%	9%	8%	7%	5%	6%	5%	5%	7%		
	Continuously On	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%	12%	14%	16%	17%	15%	13%		
Cohort II										Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)		
Measures												Pre-Selection Period										
(n=40,390)	Subgroup	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2						
% Receiving Child Care	Continuously Off	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	12%	7%	13%	10%	9%	9%	7%	7%	6%	8%				
	Continuously On	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	10%	11%	14%	16%	17%	18%	15%	15%				
Cohort III										Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)								
Measures												Pre-Selection Period										
(n=45,739)	Subgroup	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2										
% Receiving Child Care	Continuously Off	5%	6%	7%	7%	9%	10%	13%	17%	9%	17%	14%	11%	13%								
	Continuously On	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%	10%	12%	14%	9%	15%	16%	15%	16%								

Table C8: Cohort I--Percent of Continuous TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income											
Measures <i>(n=54,452)</i>		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1996 Q4
		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3		
Subgroup	% Working										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	45%	37%	40%	44%	47%	39%	47%	65%	46%	86%
	Not Receiving Child Care	31%	28%	31%	32%	31%	28%	32%	41%	32%	50%
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	35%	29%	30%	33%	31%	25%	26%	27%	30%	25%
	Not Receiving Child Care	19%	16%	18%	18%	17%	14%	15%	15%	17%	14%
	Median Wage										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	\$1,848	\$1,569	\$1,769	\$1,781	\$1,563	\$1,463	\$1,156	\$1,141	\$1,536	\$2,618
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,186	\$1,915	\$1,891	\$1,786	\$1,774	\$1,555	\$1,427	\$1,400	\$1,742	\$2,442
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	\$1,387	\$1,330	\$1,223	\$1,236	\$1,253	\$1,078	\$930	\$887	\$1,166	\$754
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,312	\$1,218	\$1,132	\$1,036	\$2,204	\$921	\$831	\$729	\$1,173	\$649
		Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg
Subgroup	% Working	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	(Post)
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	86%	90%	92%	95%	96%	94%	94%	93%	94%	94%
	Not Receiving Child Care	50%	48%	50%	54%	54%	52%	53%	54%	53%	52%
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	25%	19%	25%	43%	61%	64%	74%	81%	86%	57%
	Not Receiving Child Care	14%	12%	15%	22%	29%	33%	41%	48%	50%	31%
	Median Wage										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	\$2,618	\$3,227	\$3,538	\$3,641	\$3,882	\$3,400	\$3,462	\$3,538	\$3,696	\$3,548
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,442	\$2,768	\$3,058	\$3,135	\$3,378	\$3,253	\$3,436	\$3,494	\$3,795	\$3,290
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	\$754	\$581	\$735	\$755	\$1,126	\$1,236	\$1,537	\$1,890	\$2,112	\$1,247
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$649	\$613	\$702	\$719	\$967	\$1,071	\$1,353	\$1,581	\$1,842	\$1,106

Table C9: Cohort II--Percent of Continuous TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income											
Measures <i>(n=40,390)</i>		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4
		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3		
Subgroup	% Working										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	45%	37%	41%	47%	49%	43%	49%	77%	49%	94%
	Not Receiving Child Care	32%	28%	31%	32%	32%	28%	33%	46%	33%	56%
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	35%	29%	32%	35%	35%	31%	34%	48%	35%	54%
	Not Receiving Child Care	18%	16%	17%	18%	18%	16%	17%	22%	18%	23%
	Median Wage										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	\$1,777	\$1,539	\$1,739	\$1,783	\$1,628	\$1,463	\$1,228	\$1,282	\$1,555	\$2,866
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,835	\$1,733	\$1,715	\$1,656	\$1,589	\$1,384	\$1,377	\$1,253	\$1,568	\$2,279
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	\$1,350	\$1,201	\$1,008	\$1,216	\$1,244	\$997	\$1,047	\$864	\$1,116	\$876
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,457	\$1,341	\$1,338	\$1,308	\$1,290	\$1,120	\$1,112	\$948	\$1,239	\$970
		Selection	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)		
		1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2			
Subgroup	% Working										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	94%	96%	96%	96%	97%	94%	89%	95%		
	Not Receiving Child Care	56%	53%	53%	54%	53%	51%	48%	52%		
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	54%	50%	60%	67%	77%	75%	81%	68%		
	Not Receiving Child Care	23%	23%	29%	34%	41%	41%	45%	36%		
	Median Wage										
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	\$2,866	\$3,300	\$3,471	\$3,575	\$3,889	\$3,458	\$3,478	\$3,529		
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,279	\$2,384	\$2,630	\$2,714	\$2,973	\$2,846	\$2,880	\$2,738		
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	\$876	\$796	\$877	\$988	\$1,300	\$1,414	\$1,660	\$1,173		
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$970	\$1,081	\$1,399	\$1,666	\$1,918	\$1,910	\$1,977	\$1,659		

Measures (n=45,739)		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Subgroup	% Working													
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	48%	43%	49%	63%	68%	68%	73%	83%	62%	94%	96%	94%	95%
	Not Receiving Child Care	31%	29%	32%	37%	39%	37%	43%	54%	38%	62%	57%	54%	56%
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	43%	38%	45%	58%	63%	59%	66%	69%	55%	71%	64%	73%	69%
	Not Receiving Child Care	22%	20%	23%	28%	29%	27%	32%	35%	27%	35%	32%	40%	36%
	Median Wage													
Continuously Off	Receiving Child Care	\$1,918	\$1,696	\$1,605	\$1,596	\$1,503	\$1,278	\$1,365	\$1,457	\$1,552	\$2,790	\$2,942	\$3,240	\$3,091
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,797	\$1,657	\$1,720	\$1,541	\$1,556	\$1,331	\$1,335	\$1,307	\$1,531	\$2,323	\$2,497	\$2,728	\$2,613
Continuously On	Receiving Child Care	\$1,457	\$1,393	\$1,364	\$1,145	\$1,209	\$1,017	\$1,065	\$1,077	\$1,216	\$1,067	\$975	\$1,291	\$1,133
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,241	\$1,094	\$1,132	\$1,005	\$1,048	\$897	\$920	\$880	\$1,027	\$856	\$823	\$1,051	\$937

Measures (n=54,452)	Subgroup	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg
		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	
Receiving Child Support	Continuously Off	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
	Continuously On	2%	2%	3%	3%	5%	9%	12%	15%	6%
Median CS Received	Continuously Off	\$550	\$603	\$623	\$679	\$660	\$668	\$669	\$675	\$641
	Continuously On	\$204	\$200	\$161	\$168	\$318	\$430	\$456	\$500	\$305
Subgroup	% Working									
Continuously Off	Receiving CS	68%	68%	73%	74%	72%	71%	72%	72%	71%
	Not Receiving CS	49%	51%	54%	53%	51%	52%	53%	52%	52%
Continuously On	Receiving CS	17%	18%	31%	40%	57%	65%	69%	70%	46%
	Not Receiving CS	12%	16%	24%	32%	36%	45%	51%	53%	34%
	Median Wage									
Continuously Off	Receiving CS	\$2,936	\$3,264	\$3,280	\$3,493	\$3,295	\$3,476	\$3,496	\$3,864	\$3,388
	Not Receiving CS	\$2,847	\$3,102	\$3,224	\$3,440	\$3,272	\$3,432	\$3,497	\$3,765	\$3,322
Continuously On	Receiving CS	\$488	\$680	\$928	\$1,051	\$1,986	\$2,339	\$2,504	\$2,688	\$1,583
	Not Receiving CS	\$613	\$710	\$720	\$1,007	\$1,070	\$1,316	\$1,536	\$1,743	\$1,089

Table C12: Cohort II--Percent of Continuous TANF Recipients with Child Support (CS): Employment and Median Income														
Measures (n=40,390)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period				Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2		
Receiving Child Support	Continuously Off	6%	5%	6%	6%	14%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%	
	Continuously On	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	7%	11%	5%	
Median CS Received	Continuously Off	\$385	\$390	\$228	\$334	\$297	\$600	\$663	\$685	\$720	\$720	\$773	\$694	
	Continuously On	\$299	\$265	\$220	\$261	\$200	\$242	\$242	\$220	\$150	\$254	\$386	\$249	
Subgroup	% Working													
Continuously Off	Receiving CS	50%	51%	59%	53%	72%	70%	71%	70%	70%	69%	64%	69%	
	Not Receiving CS	28%	33%	50%	37%	59%	54%	54%	54%	53%	50%	47%	52%	
Continuously On	Receiving CS	38%	37%	42%	39%	36%	26%	30%	34%	47%	64%	66%	45%	
	Not Receiving CS	16%	18%	23%	19%	26%	26%	33%	40%	47%	46%	49%	40%	
	Median Wage													
Continuously Off	Receiving CS	\$1,976	\$1,959	\$1,502	\$1,812	\$2,772	\$2,839	\$3,128	\$3,294	\$3,528	\$3,301	\$3,307	\$3,233	
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,389	\$1,346	\$1,260	\$1,332	\$2,444	\$2,776	\$3,107	\$3,228	\$3,417	\$3,232	\$3,267	\$3,171	
Continuously On	Receiving CS	\$1,554	\$1,325	\$1,105	\$1,328	\$877	\$622	\$794	\$783	\$1,033	\$1,822	\$2,079	\$1,189	
	Not Receiving CS	\$857	\$845	\$731	\$811	\$732	\$689	\$798	\$881	\$1,171	\$1,236	\$1,388	\$1,027	
Table C13: Cohort III--Percent of Continuous TANF Recipients with Child Support (CS): Employment and Median Income														
Measures (n=45,739)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period				Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period				Qtrly Avg (Post)		
		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3		1999 Q1	1999 Q2			
Receiving Child Support	Continuously Off	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	6%	14%	22%	22%	22%	
	Continuously On	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	
Median CS Received	Continuously Off	\$446	\$412	\$381	\$361	\$367	\$377	\$250	\$371	\$284	\$558	\$691	\$625	
	Continuously On	\$320	\$298	\$270	\$288	\$304	\$300	\$243	\$289	\$185	\$145	\$164	\$155	
Subgroup	% Working													
Continuously Off	Receiving CS	50%	55%	59%	62%	59%	61%	68%	59%	77%	74%	69%	72%	
	Not Receiving CS	29%	32%	38%	40%	39%	46%	59%	40%	66%	59%	56%	58%	
Continuously On	Receiving CS	47%	48%	56%	54%	49%	51%	55%	51%	48%	37%	43%	40%	
	Not Receiving CS	20%	23%	29%	31%	29%	35%	39%	29%	40%	37%	45%	41%	
	Median Wage													
Continuously Off	Receiving CS	\$2,048	\$2,082	\$2,157	\$2,334	\$1,866	\$1,821	\$1,417	\$1,961	\$2,632	\$2,548	\$2,753	\$2,651	
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,613	\$1,672	\$1,502	\$1,484	\$1,275	\$1,316	\$1,348	\$1,459	\$2,437	\$2,647	\$2,902	\$2,775	
Continuously On	Receiving CS	\$2,032	\$2,107	\$1,800	\$1,706	\$1,552	\$1,459	\$1,098	\$1,679	\$917	\$602	\$928	\$765	
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,070	\$1,109	\$982	\$1,037	\$891	\$923	\$921	\$990	\$902	\$878	\$1,120	\$999	

Table D1: Food Stamp Receipt Incidence Among TANF Clients											
Cohort II--Percent of TANF Recipients with Food Stamp (FS)											
<i>(n=91,247)</i>	Measures	Pre-Selection Period	Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q3			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Exit Group	Receiving FS	90%	90%	91%	46%	42%	40%	36%	34%	32%	38%
	Not Receiving FS	10%	10%	9%	54%	58%	60%	64%	66%	68%	62%
Ongoing Group	Receiving FS	89%	89%	96%	95%	87%	78%	68%	62%	57%	75%
	Not Receiving FS	11%	11%	4%	5%	13%	22%	32%	38%	43%	26%
Cohort III--Percent of TANF Recipients with Food Stamp (FS)											
<i>(n=70,626)</i>	Measures	Pre-Selection Period					Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Exit Group	Receiving FS	66%	68%	72%	78%	90%	75%	90%	47%	42%	45%
	Not Receiving FS	34%	32%	28%	22%	10%	25%	10%	53%	58%	56%
Ongoing Group	Receiving FS	71%	74%	77%	80%	86%	78%	94%	93%	82%	88%
	Not Receiving FS	29%	26%	23%	20%	14%	22%	6%	7%	18%	13%
Table D2: Summary of Cohort II Results--Other Assistance											
Measures	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period	Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q3			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Food Stamp	Exit	90%	90%	91%	46%	42%	40%	36%	34%	32%	38%
	Ongoing	89%	89%	96%	95%	87%	78%	68%	62%	57%	75%
Medical Assistance	Exit	93%	93%	99%	53%	49%	46%	43%	35%	33%	43%
	Ongoing	91%	91%	100%	99%	92%	84%	77%	72%	66%	82%
Table D3: Summary of Cohort III Results--Other Assistance											
Measures	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period					Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Food Stamp	Exit	66%	68%	72%	78%	90%	75%	90%	47%	42%	45%
	Ongoing	71%	74%	77%	80%	86%	78%	94%	93%	82%	88%
Medical Assistance	Exit	66%	70%	74%	81%	93%	77%	98%	60%	56%	58%
	Ongoing	71%	74%	78%	82%	89%	79%	99%	99%	90%	95%

Table D4: Cohort II--Percent of TANF Recipients with Food Stamp (FS)										
	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period		Selection 1998 Q1	Post-Selection Period					Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q3	1997 Q4		1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Working	Exit	90%	91%	47%	42%	39%	36%	32%	32%	38%
	Ongoing	87%	96%	95%	85%	76%	67%	59%	56%	73%
Not Working	Exit	90%	91%	45%	42%	40%	36%	36%	31%	38%
	Ongoing	90%	95%	95%	88%	80%	71%	66%	58%	76%

Table D5: Cohort III--Percent of TANF Recipients with Food Stamp (FS)											
	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period					Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Working	Exit	62%	67%	70%	79%	90%	74%	91%	48%	42%	45%
	Ongoing	68%	72%	76%	81%	87%	77%	95%	94%	81%	88%
Not Working	Exit	68%	69%	73%	78%	88%	75%	88%	45%	41%	43%
	Ongoing	73%	75%	77%	80%	86%	78%	94%	92%	82%	87%

Table E1: Share of TANF Recipients with Medical Assistance (MA)											
Cohort II	<i>(n=91,247)</i>	Pre-Selection Period	Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
Subgroup	Measures	1997 Q3		1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Exit Group	Receiving MA	93%	93%	99%	53%	49%	46%	43%	35%	33%	43%
	Not Receiving MA	7%	7%	1%	47%	51%	54%	57%	65%	67%	57%
Ongoing Group	Receiving MA	91%	91%	100%	99%	92%	84%	77%	72%	66%	82%
	Not Receiving MA	9%	9%	0%	1%	8%	16%	23%	28%	34%	18%
Cohort III	<i>(n=70,626)</i>	Pre-Selection Period					Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
Subgroup	Measures	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3		1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Exit Group	Receiving MA	66%	70%	74%	81%	93%	77%	98%	60%	56%	58%
	Not Receiving MA	34%	30%	26%	19%	7%	23%	2%	40%	44%	42%
Ongoing Group	Receiving MA	71%	74%	78%	82%	89%	79%	99%	99%	90%	95%
	Not Receiving MA	29%	26%	22%	18%	11%	21%	1%	1%	10%	5%

Table E2: Cohort II--Summary of Basic Health Plan								
Measures	Subgroup	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
<i>(n=91,247)</i>		1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
TANF & Medicaid only (no BHP)	Exit Group	5%	11%	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%
	Ongoing Group	91%	75%	61%	50%	43%	39%	60%
BHP only (no TANF or Medicaid)	Exit Group	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
	Ongoing Group	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Medicaid only (no TANF or BHP)	Exit Group	44%	35%	30%	27%	21%	20%	30%
	Ongoing Group	5%	12%	20%	24%	25%	25%	19%
TANF only (no BHP or Medicaid)	Exit Group	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Ongoing Group	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Measures (n=70,626)		Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Subgroup	% Working				
Exit Group	Covered by BHP or MA	68%	70%	67%	69%
	Neither BHP nor MA	54%	47%	45%	46%
Ongoing Group	Covered by BHP or MA	48%	47%	53%	50%
	Neither BHP nor MA	42%	43%	44%	44%
	Median Wage				
Exit Group	Covered by BHP or MA	\$2,409	\$2,481	\$2,508	\$2,495
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$2,153	\$2,182	\$2,627	\$2,405
Ongoing Group	Covered by BHP or MA	\$1,112	\$1,243	\$1,467	\$1,355
	Neither BHP nor MA	\$1,258	\$1,422	\$1,862	\$1,642

	Subgroup	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Working	Exit	42%	42%	53%
	Ongoing	77%	73%	85%
	Exit	38%	35%	41%
Not Working	Ongoing	71%	64%	81%

	Subgroup	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Working	Exit	98%	74%	69%	72%
	Ongoing	99%	99%	92%	96%
	Exit	97%	53%	47%	50%
Not Working	Ongoing	99%	99%	89%	94%

E8: Cohort II--Medicaid Participation by Continuous Status								
	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg	
Subgroup	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)	
Continuous Recipients	100%	99%	99%	99%	98%	92%	98%	
Continuous Leavers	55%	45%	40%	36%	30%	29%	39%	
"Other"	97%	88%	78%	68%	61%	56%	75%	

E9: Cohort III--Medicaid Participation by Continuous Status								
	Pre-Selection Period			Qtrly Avg	Selection	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg
Subgroup	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	(Pre)	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)
Continuous Recipients	83%	87%	93%	88%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Continuous Leavers	74%	81%	94%	83%	98%	62%	53%	58%
"Other"	74%	79%	87%	80%	99%	97%	81%	89%

Table F1: Cohort I--Summary of Child Care											
Measures <i>(n=105,166)</i>	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1996 Q4
		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3		
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	9%	11%	7%	11%
	Ongoing Group	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%
Of Those Who Receive Child Care--											
Number of kids	Exit Group	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Ongoing Group	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Mean Payment	Exit Group	\$333	\$335	\$332	\$333	\$323	\$319	\$316	\$339	\$329	\$364
	Ongoing Group	\$328	\$330	\$334	\$333	\$319	\$326	\$322	\$317	\$326	\$311
Mean Hours of Care	Exit Group	197	195	199	204	190	183	180	196	193	209
	Ongoing Group	194	193	196	201	187	182	180	181	189	172
		Selection 1996 Q4	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)
			1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%
	Ongoing Group	8%	9%	11%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Of Those Who Receive Child Care--											
Number of kids	Exit Group	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
	Ongoing Group	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Mean Payment	Exit Group	\$364	\$375	\$385	\$409	\$386	\$387	\$410	\$454	\$444	\$406
	Ongoing Group	\$311	\$315	\$336	\$375	\$370	\$364	\$384	\$424	\$429	\$374
Mean Hours of Care	Exit Group	209	217	226	246	228	228	245	278	255	240
	Ongoing Group	172	174	191	221	213	211	229	258	246	218

Table F2: Cohort I--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income											
Measures <i>(n=105,166)</i>	Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1996 Q4
	1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3			
Subgroup	% Working										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	48%	41%	43%	47%	50%	43%	50%	68%	49%	86%
	Not Receiving Child Care	32%	29%	32%	33%	33%	29%	33%	42%	33%	50%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	41%	34%	37%	40%	37%	30%	33%	36%	36%	39%
	Not Receiving Child Care	25%	21%	24%	24%	23%	19%	21%	22%	22%	23%
	Median Wage										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,813	\$1,578	\$1,722	\$1,701	\$1,670	\$1,408	\$1,214	\$1,397	\$1,563	\$2,537
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,993	\$1,764	\$1,735	\$1,715	\$1,686	\$1,474	\$1,344	\$1,340	\$1,631	\$2,291
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,543	\$1,431	\$1,357	\$1,395	\$1,406	\$1,138	\$1,125	\$1,089	\$1,310	\$1,071
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,513	\$1,425	\$1,378	\$1,354	\$1,326	\$1,148	\$1,094	\$992	\$1,279	\$957
		Selection	Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg
Subgroup	% Working	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	(Post)
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	86%	87%	87%	90%	90%	87%	90%	91%	93%	89%
	Not Receiving Child Care	50%	47%	49%	53%	53%	51%	53%	54%	54%	52%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	39%	40%	52%	69%	75%	74%	80%	85%	88%	71%
	Not Receiving Child Care	23%	22%	28%	37%	41%	41%	47%	51%	52%	40%
	Median Wage										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$2,537	\$2,967	\$3,136	\$3,162	\$3,334	\$2,880	\$2,917	\$2,921	\$3,134	\$3,056
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,291	\$2,439	\$2,632	\$2,682	\$2,926	\$2,843	\$3,034	\$3,125	\$3,316	\$2,875
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,071	\$1,238	\$1,675	\$1,829	\$2,030	\$1,862	\$2,042	\$2,226	\$2,390	\$1,912
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$957	\$1,114	\$1,497	\$1,596	\$1,804	\$1,786	\$2,006	\$2,186	\$2,398	\$1,798

Table F3: Cohort II--Summary of Child Care											
Measures <i>(n=91,247)</i>	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4
		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3		
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	9%	12%	7%	14%
	Ongoing Group	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	8%	9%	7%	12%
Of Those Who Receive Child Care--											
Number of kids	Exit Group	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Ongoing Group	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Mean Payment	Exit Group	\$326	\$330	\$323	\$328	\$325	\$316	\$323	\$348	\$327	\$386
	Ongoing Group	\$321	\$327	\$325	\$333	\$320	\$312	\$323	\$349	\$326	\$352
Mean Hours of Care	Exit Group	194	190	187	196	180	175	178	198	187	220
	Ongoing Group	190	184	184	194	180	174	183	203	187	198
		Selection	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg		
		1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)		
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	14%	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	10%		
	Ongoing Group	12%	14%	16%	16%	15%	15%	13%	15%		
Of Those Who Receive Child Care--											
Number of kids	Exit Group	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6		
	Ongoing Group	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7		
Mean Payment	Exit Group	\$386	\$386	\$387	\$416	\$419	\$422	\$311	\$390		
	Ongoing Group	\$352	\$356	\$383	\$423	\$428	\$431	\$326	\$391		
Mean Hours of Care	Exit Group	220	227	235	254	238	237	163	226		
	Ongoing Group	198	200	221	251	240	239	167	220		

Table F4: Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income																		
Measures		Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
(n=91,247)																		
Subgroup	% Working																	
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	48%	39%	43%	48%	51%	45%	52%	79%	50%	94%	94%	92%	93%	93%	89%	88%	91%
	Not Receiving Child Care	32%	29%	32%	34%	33%	29%	34%	48%	34%	56%	53%	53%	54%	54%	51%	49%	52%
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	40%	33%	37%	41%	41%	35%	41%	55%	40%	64%	67%	77%	83%	87%	83%	86%	80%
	Not Receiving Child Care	25%	22%	24%	25%	24%	21%	24%	30%	24%	34%	35%	44%	50%	52%	49%	50%	47%
	Median Wage																	
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,772	\$1,366	\$1,736	\$1,713	\$1,647	\$1,456	\$1,232	\$1,270	\$1,524	\$2,786	\$3,018	\$3,028	\$3,067	\$3,287	\$2,965	\$2,983	\$3,058
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,835	\$1,733	\$1,715	\$1,656	\$1,589	\$1,384	\$1,377	\$1,253	\$1,568	\$2,279	\$2,384	\$2,630	\$2,714	\$2,973	\$2,846	\$2,880	\$2,738
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,524	\$1,275	\$1,322	\$1,369	\$1,373	\$1,208	\$1,169	\$1,020	\$1,283	\$1,154	\$1,250	\$1,615	\$1,920	\$2,160	\$2,039	\$2,286	\$1,878
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$1,457	\$1,341	\$1,338	\$1,308	\$1,290	\$1,120	\$1,112	\$948	\$1,239	\$970	\$1,081	\$1,399	\$1,666	\$1,918	\$1,910	\$1,977	\$1,659
		Selection	Post-Selection Period							Qtrly Avg (Post)								
Subgroup	% Working	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2										
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	94%	94%	92%	93%	93%	89%	88%	91%									
	Not Receiving Child Care	56%	53%	53%	54%	54%	51%	49%	52%									
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	64%	67%	77%	83%	87%	83%	86%	80%									
	Not Receiving Child Care	34%	35%	44%	50%	52%	49%	50%	47%									
	Median Wage																	
Exit Group	Receiving Child Care	\$2,786	\$3,018	\$3,028	\$3,067	\$3,287	\$2,965	\$2,983	\$3,058									
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$2,279	\$2,384	\$2,630	\$2,714	\$2,973	\$2,846	\$2,880	\$2,738									
Ongoing Group	Receiving Child Care	\$1,154	\$1,250	\$1,615	\$1,920	\$2,160	\$2,039	\$2,286	\$1,878									
	Not Receiving Child Care	\$970	\$1,081	\$1,399	\$1,666	\$1,918	\$1,910	\$1,977	\$1,659									

Table F5: Cohort III--Summary of Child Care															
Measures (n=70,626)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)	
		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2		
% Receiving Child Care	Exit Group	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	11%	13%	18%	10%	18%	14%	12%	13%	
	Ongoing Group	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	10%	12%	14%	9%	16%	17%	15%	16%	
Of Those Who Receive Child Care--															
Number of kids	Exit Group	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	
	Ongoing Group	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Mean Payment	Exit Group	\$351	\$341	\$352	\$370	\$363	\$359	\$370	\$411	\$365	\$446	\$445	\$322	\$384	
	Ongoing Group	\$325	\$318	\$333	\$364	\$360	\$349	\$373	\$408	\$354	\$413	\$423	\$327	\$375	
Mean Hours of Care	Exit Group	195	186	194	212	202	199	211	236	204	243	246	169	207	
	Ongoing Group	187	181	193	218	207	200	217	241	205	224	225	161	193	
Table F6: Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care: Employment and Median Income															
Measures (n=70,626)	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)	
		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2		
	% Working														
	Exit Group	Receiving Child C	48%	43%	51%	64%	69%	68%	73%	84%	63%	94%	93%	91%	92%
		Not Receiving Chi	32%	29%	33%	38%	40%	38%	44%	55%	38%	62%	57%	54%	56%
	Ongoing Group	Receiving Child C	46%	41%	47%	61%	66%	62%	69%	72%	58%	77%	75%	81%	78%
		Not Receiving Chi	26%	23%	27%	32%	33%	31%	36%	39%	31%	42%	41%	47%	44%
		Median Wage													
	Exit Group	Receiving Child C	\$1,906	\$1,645	\$1,619	\$1,554	\$1,476	\$1,326	\$1,343	\$1,448	\$1,539	\$2,708	\$2,727	\$2,939	\$2,833
		Not Receiving Chi	\$1,745	\$1,607	\$1,680	\$1,504	\$1,521	\$1,298	\$1,287	\$1,285	\$1,491	\$2,265	\$2,283	\$2,408	\$2,346
	Ongoing Group	Receiving Child C	\$1,598	\$1,438	\$1,475	\$1,254	\$1,335	\$1,130	\$1,193	\$1,199	\$1,328	\$1,278	\$1,376	\$1,715	\$1,546
		Not Receiving Chi	\$1,409	\$1,307	\$1,325	\$1,217	\$1,225	\$1,057	\$1,089	\$1,041	\$1,209	\$1,048	\$1,193	\$1,410	\$1,302

Table F7: Child Care Status of Working Members of Cohorts																						
Cohort I--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care (CC)																						
		Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly	Selection	Post-Selection Period									Qtrly Avg
Subgroup		1994 Q1	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	Avg	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	(Post)	
Working	Exit Group	8%	8%	8%	9%	10%	10%	13%	16%	13%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%	12%	13%	13%	13%	12%	13%	
	Ongoing Group	9%	9%	10%	11%	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%	13%	16%	18%	18%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	20%	
Not	Exit Group	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	
Working	Ongoing Group	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	5%	
Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care (CC)																						
		Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly	Selection	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg			
Subgroup		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	Avg	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)			
Working	Exit Group	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	13%	19%	14%	21%	18%	17%	17%	15%	15%	13%	16%				
	Ongoing Group	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	13%	15%	13%	20%	24%	25%	24%	23%	23%	20%	23%				
Not	Exit Group	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%				
Working	Ongoing Group	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%				
Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Care (CC)																						
		Pre-Selection Period									Qtrly	Selection	Post-Selection Period			Qtrly Avg						
Subgroup		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	Avg	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	(Post)							
Working	Exit Group	8%	9%	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	15%	24%	22%	19%	20%								
	Ongoing Group	9%	9%	11%	13%	15%	18%	21%	23%	16%	26%	27%	23%	25%								
Not	Exit Group	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	3%	2%	3%	3%								
Working	Ongoing Group	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	8%	6%	7%								

Table G1: Cohort I--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Support (CS): Employment and Median Income										
Measures		Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)
<i>(n=105,166)</i>	Subgroup	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	
Receiving Child Support	Exit Group	17%	15%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%
	Ongoing Group	4%	6%	9%	11%	11%	13%	15%	17%	11%
Median CS Received	Exit Group	\$472	\$537	\$524	\$608	\$600	\$618	\$600	\$618	\$572
	Ongoing Group	\$217	\$298	\$348	\$422	\$499	\$531	\$534	\$558	\$426
Subgroup	% Working									
Exit Group	Receiving CS	66%	67%	73%	73%	71%	71%	71%	72%	71%
	Not Receiving CS	48%	50%	53%	53%	51%	53%	54%	54%	52%
Ongoing Group	Receiving CS	44%	55%	64%	66%	66%	69%	70%	70%	63%
	Not Receiving CS	23%	29%	39%	43%	43%	49%	53%	54%	42%
	Median Wage									
Exit Group	Receiving CS	\$2,684	\$3,028	\$2,967	\$3,271	\$3,008	\$3,238	\$3,250	\$3,540	\$3,123
	Not Receiving CS	\$2,508	\$2,638	\$2,709	\$2,915	\$2,787	\$2,955	\$3,018	\$3,178	\$2,839
Ongoing Group	Receiving CS	\$1,630	\$2,312	\$2,427	\$2,691	\$2,586	\$2,745	\$2,856	\$3,000	\$2,531
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,099	\$1,438	\$1,511	\$1,696	\$1,639	\$1,850	\$2,031	\$2,221	\$1,686

Table G2: Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Support (CS): Employment and Median Income													
Measures <i>(n=91,247)</i>	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period			Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period						Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3			1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Receiving Child Support	Exit Group	6%	6%	6%	6%	14%	20%	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%	19%
	Ongoing Group	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	8%	11%	14%	16%	17%	12%
Median CS Received	Exit Group	\$360	\$348	\$225	\$311	\$285	\$531	\$600	\$609	\$624	\$651	\$701	\$619
	Ongoing Group	\$310	\$295	\$229	\$278	\$196	\$256	\$400	\$434	\$479	\$517	\$598	\$447
Subgroup	% Working												
Exit Group	Receiving CS	53%	53%	60%	55%	73%	69%	70%	71%	70%	70%	65%	69%
	Not Receiving CS	29%	34%	51%	38%	60%	54%	54%	56%	55%	51%	49%	53%
Ongoing Group	Receiving CS	45%	46%	51%	47%	51%	57%	67%	71%	71%	69%	67%	67%
	Not Receiving CS	21%	24%	31%	25%	37%	39%	48%	53%	55%	51%	52%	50%
	Median Wage												
Exit Group	Receiving CS	\$1,913	\$1,972	\$1,522	\$1,802	\$2,667	\$2,645	\$2,897	\$3,063	\$3,350	\$3,081	\$3,106	\$3,024
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,333	\$1,310	\$1,236	\$1,293	\$2,357	\$2,487	\$2,684	\$2,688	\$2,898	\$2,798	\$2,797	\$2,725
Ongoing Group	Receiving CS	\$1,642	\$1,616	\$1,346	\$1,535	\$1,173	\$1,817	\$2,359	\$2,519	\$2,692	\$2,514	\$2,627	\$2,421
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,089	\$1,091	\$934	\$1,038	\$1,003	\$1,091	\$1,378	\$1,621	\$1,827	\$1,798	\$1,890	\$1,601

Table G3: Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Support (CS): Employment and Median Income													
Measures <i>(n=70,626)</i>	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period							Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period		Qtrly Avg (Post)
		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3			1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
Receiving Child Support	Exit Group	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	14%	21%	20%	21%
	Ongoing Group	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	10%	8%
Median CS Received	Exit Group	\$432	\$375	\$341	\$328	\$364	\$361	\$248	\$350	\$275	\$516	\$628	\$572
	Ongoing Group	\$372	\$359	\$310	\$333	\$356	\$336	\$285	\$336	\$195	\$220	\$354	\$287
Subgroup	% Working												
Exit Group	Receiving CS	51%	56%	61%	63%	60%	62%	68%	60%	77%	72%	68%	70%
	Not Receiving CS	29%	33%	39%	41%	40%	47%	60%	41%	66%	59%	56%	58%
Ongoing Group	Receiving CS	50%	52%	59%	58%	55%	57%	59%	56%	56%	61%	67%	64%
	Not Receiving CS	23%	27%	33%	35%	33%	39%	43%	33%	48%	46%	50%	48%
	Median Wage												
Exit Group	Receiving CS	\$2,078	\$2,121	\$2,230	\$2,321	\$1,892	\$1,704	\$1,391	\$1,962	\$2,562	\$2,341	\$2,604	\$2,473
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,554	\$1,618	\$1,461	\$1,447	\$1,246	\$1,270	\$1,320	\$1,417	\$2,374	\$2,432	\$2,515	\$2,474
Ongoing Group	Receiving CS	\$2,110	\$2,249	\$2,025	\$1,982	\$1,687	\$1,594	\$1,311	\$1,851	\$1,058	\$1,653	\$2,060	\$1,857
	Not Receiving CS	\$1,260	\$1,283	\$1,160	\$1,199	\$1,037	\$1,079	\$1,061	\$1,154	\$1,115	\$1,221	\$1,430	\$1,326

Table G4: Child Support Status of Working Member of Cohorts															
Cohort I--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Support (CS)															
		Post-Selection Period								Qtrly Avg (Post)					
Subgroup		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4						
Working	Exit Group	21%	20%	20%	19%	20%	20%	20%	21%	20%					
	Ongoing Group	7%	11%	14%	16%	16%	17%	19%	21%	15%					
Not Working	Exit Group	12%	11%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%					
	Ongoing Group	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	9%	10%	12%	7%					
Cohort II--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Support (CS)															
		Pre-Selection Period				Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period					Qtrly Avg (Post)		
Subgroup		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2				
Working	Exit Group	10%	8%	7%	8%	17%	25%	24%	22%	23%	24%	24%	24%		
	Ongoing Group	8%	8%	7%	8%	5%	6%	11%	14%	18%	20%	22%	15%		
Not Working	Exit Group	4%	4%	5%	4%	10%	15%	13%	13%	10%	12%	15%	13%		
	Ongoing Group	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	7%	10%	11%	13%	8%		
Cohort III--Percent of TANF Clients with Child Support (CS)															
		Pre-Selection Period							Qtrly Avg (Pre)	Selection 1998 Q4	Post-Selection Period			Qtrly Avg (Post)	
Subgroup		1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1999 Q1	1999 Q2					
Working	Exit Group	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%	6%	8%	16%	25%	24%	24%		
	Ongoing Group	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	8%	5%	7%	12%	10%		
Not Working	Exit Group	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	10%	16%	16%	16%		
	Ongoing Group	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	7%	5%		

Table H1: Cohort I - Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals																			
Percent of Adults with Children who had Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals																			
Sample Size	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Selection Quarter	Post-Selection Period								Qtly Ave (Post)
		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	
(n=89,780)	Ongoing	1.42%	1.65%	1.77%	1.81%	1.54%	1.82%	1.84%	1.76%	1.96%	2.26%	2.28%	2.03%	1.92%	2.06%	2.07%	1.94%	1.80%	2.04%
(n=15,386)	Exit	0.86%	1.14%	1.16%	1.12%	1.05%	1.23%	1.31%	1.41%	1.24%	1.14%	1.16%	1.04%	1.22%	1.18%	1.11%	1.28%	0.95%	1.13%
(n=76,995)	Single Parents	1.37%	1.64%	1.70%	1.73%	1.49%	1.77%	1.80%	1.71%	1.88%	2.14%	2.14%	1.90%	1.80%	1.92%	1.92%	1.79%	1.69%	1.91%
(n=28,171)	Non-Single Parents	1.24%	1.40%	1.64%	1.65%	1.39%	1.66%	1.65%	1.71%	1.79%	1.95%	2.06%	1.85%	1.88%	1.94%	1.96%	1.99%	1.63%	1.91%
	Single Parents																		
(n=66,616)	Ongoing	1.54%	1.82%	1.90%	1.95%	1.68%	1.97%	2.02%	1.91%	2.09%	2.42%	2.42%	2.16%	2.01%	2.17%	2.15%	2.00%	1.90%	2.15%
(n=10,379)	Exit	0.29%	0.43%	0.42%	0.30%	0.31%	0.47%	0.42%	0.41%	0.50%	0.39%	0.40%	0.26%	0.42%	0.36%	0.39%	0.40%	0.40%	0.38%
	Non-Single Parents																		
(n=23,164)	Ongoing	1.07%	1.14%	1.41%	1.39%	1.14%	1.41%	1.33%	1.33%	1.58%	1.79%	1.91%	1.68%	1.66%	1.74%	1.81%	1.75%	1.53%	1.73%
(n=5,007)	Exit	2.04%	2.62%	2.70%	2.84%	2.58%	2.82%	3.14%	3.48%	2.78%	2.70%	2.76%	2.66%	2.88%	2.88%	2.62%	3.10%	2.10%	2.71%

Table H2: Cohort II - Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals																	
Percent of Adults with Children who had Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals										Selection Quarter	Post-Selection Period						Qtly Ave (Post)
Sample Size	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period									Post-Selection Period						
	All	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2	
(n=75,751)	Ongoing	1.65%	1.98%	1.90%	1.82%	2.04%	2.36%	2.59%	2.39%	2.43%	2.75%	2.64%	2.45%	2.19%	2.41%	2.62%	2.51%
(n=15,496)	Exit	1.10%	1.05%	1.14%	1.26%	1.32%	1.53%	1.66%	1.84%	1.73%	1.34%	1.39%	1.27%	1.17%	1.39%	1.36%	1.32%
(n=73,802)	Single Parents	1.47%	1.80%	1.71%	1.68%	1.87%	2.20%	2.38%	2.22%	2.20%	2.46%	2.40%	2.23%	1.95%	2.15%	2.30%	2.25%
(n=17,445)	Non-Single Parents	1.90%	1.91%	2.00%	1.93%	2.14%	2.31%	2.64%	2.61%	2.76%	2.71%	2.52%	2.34%	2.29%	2.62%	2.85%	2.56%
	Single Parents																
(n=61,658)	Ongoing	1.70%	2.08%	1.99%	1.93%	2.14%	2.50%	2.73%	2.53%	2.52%	2.86%	2.78%	2.58%	2.26%	2.50%	2.64%	2.60%
(n=12,144)	Exit	0.30%	0.37%	0.30%	0.41%	0.51%	0.64%	0.65%	0.69%	0.59%	0.46%	0.48%	0.47%	0.39%	0.39%	0.53%	0.45%
	Non-Single Parents																
(n=14,093)	Ongoing	1.41%	1.53%	1.49%	1.36%	1.63%	1.73%	2.00%	1.80%	2.02%	2.28%	2.01%	1.91%	1.89%	2.04%	2.49%	2.10%
(n=3,352)	Exit	3.97%	3.52%	4.15%	4.36%	4.27%	4.74%	5.34%	6.00%	5.85%	4.50%	4.68%	4.18%	4.00%	5.04%	4.39%	4.46%

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Table H3: Cohort III - Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals													
Percent of Adults with Children who had Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals										Selection Quarter	Post-Selection Period		Qtly Ave (Post)
Sample Size	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period									1998 Q4	1999 Q1	
	All	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3				
(n=54,605)	Ongoing	2.25%	2.65%	2.91%	2.70%	2.61%	2.90%	3.19%	3.15%	2.90%	3.49%	3.60%	3.54%
(n=16,021)	Exit	1.75%	1.74%	1.72%	1.81%	1.82%	2.20%	2.12%	2.13%	2.10%	1.87%	1.95%	1.91%
(n=51,918)	Single Parents	2.02%	2.39%	2.60%	2.43%	2.32%	2.65%	2.83%	2.75%	2.62%	3.06%	3.05%	3.06%
(n=18,708)	Non-Single Parents	2.46%	2.61%	2.75%	2.69%	2.73%	3.00%	3.27%	3.38%	3.00%	3.30%	3.69%	3.50%
	Single Parents												
(n=40,524)	Ongoing	2.41%	2.90%	3.17%	2.90%	2.79%	3.20%	3.42%	3.33%	3.14%	3.76%	3.75%	3.75%
(n=11,394)	Exit	0.61%	0.57%	0.57%	0.73%	0.64%	0.70%	0.73%	0.70%	0.76%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%
	Non-Single Parents												
(n=14,081)	Ongoing	1.78%	1.95%	2.16%	2.10%	2.08%	2.06%	2.53%	2.64%	2.22%	2.71%	3.15%	2.93%
(n=4,627)	Exit	4.56%	4.63%	4.56%	4.47%	4.71%	5.88%	5.53%	5.64%	5.40%	5.08%	5.34%	5.21%

Table H4: Cohort I - Out-of-Home Placements																		
Percent of Adults with Children in Out-of-Home Placements										Selection								
Sample Size	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Quarter	Post-Selection Period							
		1994 Q4	1995 Q1	1995 Q2	1995 Q3	1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3		1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3
(n=89,780)	Ongoing	0.54%	0.57%	0.63%	0.67%	0.61%	0.62%	0.61%	0.59%	0.57%	0.59%	0.66%	0.63%	0.61%	0.63%	0.65%	0.64%	0.61%
(n=15,386)	Exit	0.35%	0.34%	0.38%	0.51%	0.45%	0.38%	0.45%	0.49%	0.59%	0.57%	0.57%	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%	0.55%	0.46%	0.42%
(n=76,995)	Single Parents	0.57%	0.59%	0.67%	0.71%	0.64%	0.67%	0.65%	0.63%	0.61%	0.62%	0.67%	0.65%	0.64%	0.66%	0.67%	0.66%	0.63%
(n=28,171)	Non-Single Parents	0.34%	0.38%	0.39%	0.48%	0.44%	0.35%	0.39%	0.43%	0.47%	0.50%	0.57%	0.51%	0.48%	0.47%	0.53%	0.47%	0.44%
	Single Parents																	
(n=66,616)	Ongoing	0.65%	0.67%	0.76%	0.80%	0.73%	0.76%	0.74%	0.70%	0.67%	0.69%	0.76%	0.73%	0.72%	0.75%	0.76%	0.75%	0.71%
(n=10,379)	Exit	0.09%	0.08%	0.10%	0.14%	0.11%	0.09%	0.11%	0.16%	0.19%	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%
	Non-Single Parents																	
(n=23,164)	Ongoing	0.22%	0.27%	0.27%	0.31%	0.28%	0.21%	0.22%	0.27%	0.26%	0.28%	0.38%	0.35%	0.31%	0.28%	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
(n=5,007)	Exit	0.90%	0.90%	0.96%	1.26%	1.18%	1.00%	1.18%	1.16%	1.42%	1.48%	1.44%	1.26%	1.26%	1.36%	1.46%	1.18%	1.00%

Table H5: Cohort II - Out-of-Home Placements																
Percent of Adults with Children in Out-of-Home Placements																
Sample Size	Subgroup	Pre-Selection Period								Selection Quarter 1997 Q4	Post-Selection Period					
		1995 Q4	1996 Q1	1996 Q2	1996 Q3	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3		1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3	1998 Q4	1999 Q1	1999 Q2
(n=75,751)	Ongoing	0.78%	0.78%	0.80%	0.82%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.70%	0.67%	0.69%	0.73%	0.71%	0.66%	0.66%	0.70%
(n=15,496)	Exit	0.44%	0.46%	0.42%	0.43%	0.43%	0.45%	0.45%	0.46%	0.59%	0.61%	0.63%	0.53%	0.46%	0.49%	0.48%
(n=73,802)	Single Parents	0.75%	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%	0.76%	0.75%	0.76%	0.68%	0.66%	0.68%	0.70%	0.70%	0.64%	0.63%	0.66%
(n=17,445)	Non-Single Parents	0.58%	0.56%	0.56%	0.60%	0.52%	0.54%	0.55%	0.58%	0.65%	0.67%	0.73%	0.58%	0.57%	0.61%	0.67%
	Single Parents															
(n=61,658)	Ongoing	0.87%	0.89%	0.90%	0.91%	0.88%	0.87%	0.87%	0.78%	0.75%	0.77%	0.80%	0.80%	0.73%	0.72%	0.76%
(n=12,144)	Exit	0.15%	0.16%	0.14%	0.16%	0.16%	0.15%	0.17%	0.15%	0.21%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.13%	0.17%	0.17%
	Non-Single Parents															
(n=14,093)	Ongoing	0.36%	0.33%	0.35%	0.41%	0.31%	0.31%	0.33%	0.34%	0.34%	0.33%	0.39%	0.31%	0.31%	0.36%	0.45%
(n=3,352)	Exit	1.49%	1.55%	1.43%	1.40%	1.40%	1.52%	1.46%	1.58%	1.97%	2.12%	2.18%	1.73%	1.64%	1.64%	1.58%

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Percent of Adults with Children in Out-of-Home Placements		Pre-Selection Period								Selection Quarter		
Sample Size	Subgroup	1996 Q4	1997 Q1	1997 Q2	1997 Q3	1997 Q4	1998 Q1	1998 Q2	1998 Q3		1998 Q4	1999 Q1
(n=54,605)	Ongoing	1.03%	1.04%	1.06%	1.02%	1.02%	1.03%	1.05%	1.01%	0.90%	0.94%	1.00%
(n=16,021)	Exit	0.70%	0.69%	0.72%	0.66%	0.76%	0.67%	0.57%	0.59%	0.71%	0.65%	0.61%
(n=51,918)	Single Parents	0.98%	0.99%	0.98%	0.96%	0.96%	0.98%	1.00%	0.93%	0.87%	0.87%	0.90%
(n=18,708)	Non-Single Parents	0.89%	0.87%	0.98%	0.88%	0.98%	0.88%	0.79%	0.86%	0.82%	0.88%	0.94%
	Single Parents											
(n=40,524)	Ongoing	1.19%	1.21%	1.20%	1.16%	1.16%	1.20%	1.22%	1.14%	1.04%	1.06%	1.11%
(n=11,394)	Exit	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.24%	0.22%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.25%	0.21%	0.15%
	Non-Single Parents											
(n=14,081)	Ongoing	0.55%	0.54%	0.66%	0.61%	0.61%	0.56%	0.55%	0.61%	0.48%	0.60%	0.67%
(n=4,627)	Exit	1.90%	1.86%	1.97%	1.71%	2.10%	1.86%	1.51%	1.62%	1.84%	1.73%	1.75%