

State of Arizona Cash Assistance Entrance Study



Final Report October 2001 Administrative and Survey Data Results

Arizona Department of Economic Security
Division of Program and Policy Development
Best Practices Unit

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Executive Summary
Cash Assistance Entrance Study
Final Report
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A majority of families applying for Cash Assistance did not complete the process, primarily because they found employment or their income needs shifted in other ways, making them ineligible. Data suggests that at the time of TANF application, most families in the study were experiencing a temporary economic downturn and were able to recover in a short period, 6 months for many. Those who did receive Cash Assistance were employed less often and economically were not faring as well at the time of application as those who did not complete the process, called divertees for this study. Even so, at the end of the study period, 3 of 4 applicants who had received Cash Assistance had left the program and 13% who had been initially diverted came back and were TANF receiving services.

Survey responses regarding families' "general condition" reflected an overall improvement in families' economic improvement. Indicators of housing, food, health and other needs also indicated general improvement in families' living conditions. There was an appreciable percentage of study participants, however, who still struggled to pay rent, were forced to move because they could not pay rent, were not able to secure adequate amounts of food for their family, needed help to pay utilities, or had continuing health needs at the end of the study period.

As might be expected, eligibility requirements, proper documentation, transportation, office hours and staff "attitude" were cited as deterrents to completing the Cash Assistance application process. Despite these deterrents, 39% said their securing a job or more income is why they did not complete the Cash Assistance application process, 32% said the application process with its documentation requirements was too cumbersome, 8% had changes in family structure which changed their eligibility, 7% had trouble cooperating with the personal responsibility agreement and 14% did not complete the process because of "other" issues—including 6% who did not complete the process because of the staff's negative attitude.

Nearly 20% of all survey respondents said they had a long-term health condition and 13% said the condition affected their ability to work at the time of application. When unemployed survey respondents were asked why they were unemployed, 31% said it was because of illness, injury or pregnancy during the second survey, up from 26% in the first survey. Another 19% said they preferred to care for their child, preferred to not work or were procrastinating, down from 24% during the application period. Subsequently, gains made in one category, preference not to work, were negated by higher reports of poor health.

In summary, Cash Assistance applicants were better off economically at the end of the study period but the population as a whole still had considerable levels of need, particularly in the areas of housing, food and health. Families who received Cash Assistance were doing nearly as well, economically, at the end of the study as those who were "diverted" and actually demonstrated less need in the areas of housing, food, utilities, domestic violence counseling, children having to live elsewhere because of finances, and substance abuse counseling.

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Introduction

On August 20, 1999, the Arizona Department of Economic Security was awarded a grant from the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for research into the status of families who apply for the Arizona Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program but who do not complete the application process. These families are compared to those who receive TANF services. This grant is helping answer the following questions:

What happens to families who apply for TANF services but who do not complete the application process? How do these families compare to families who receive TANF services?

The study group consisted of first-time applicants who applied for TANF during April, May and June of 1999, 3,518 in all¹. This study followed these families for twenty-one months, from April, 1999 through December, 2000, to determine how these families fared. For purposes of the study, families who did not complete the application process are referred to as the diverted group or ‘divertees’, while those who completed the process and received services are referred to as the receiver group or ‘receivers’. The study used information from Unemployment Insurance, Cash Assistance, Food Stamps, Child Support Enforcement, DES Sponsored Child Care, Child Protective Services, and DES Community Services Administration to compare each group.

Population Selection

In order to make the groups more comparable, the study population is limited to those applicants who might have been eligible for TANF if they had completed the application process. Therefore, the study population does not include families who were denied benefits for financial reasons (such as excessive income) or programmatic reasons (such as no eligible dependent child). Families who were denied benefits for financial reasons are not included in the study population. They comprised 53% of the total group of first time applicants.

Divertees comprised 55% (1,921 families) of the total study population and those receiving TANF services comprised the remaining 45% (1,597 families) for a total study population of 3,518. A random sample of both diverted and receiver respondents (1,114 families) was selected for intensive follow-up survey data collection². Two waves of surveys were completed between November 1999 and September 2000. The surveys were used to obtain in-depth information about the applicants’ perception of the application process, their status at the time they applied for TANF, and their status through December 2000.

¹ Study participants were considered “First-Time” applicants if there were no data records for this person. Data records began in 1990.

² The survey has a 95% confidence level and a confidence interval of $\pm 5\%$.

Population Characteristics

Age of these first-time applicants averaged 24 years old, but this figure can be misleading by itself. Over half, 56%, of all first time applicants are 25 years old or younger, with 28% of the entire population 19 years old or younger. But, regrouping the respondents into another scheme provides a different perspective. Nearly 20% of all first time applicants are 36 years old or older. This means nearly half of all first-time applicants, 48%, are teenagers (19 years or younger), or they are over 36 years old—each group with its own distinctive service needs.

Ethnicity among study participants reveals an interesting pattern pertaining to who receives TANF services and who is diverted. Anglo study participants (non-Hispanic Caucasian) diverted more often than they received service; 51% diverted compared to 42% who received services. But, Native American and African American study participants received TANF services at slightly higher percentages. Hispanic participants received TANF at percentages essentially equal to the percent diverted.

Marriage among study participants increased. There was an increase in the percentage of study participants who reported being married over the course of the study. The percentage of study participants who reported being widowed, divorced or separated remained relatively constant, changing no more than one percentage point. But, the percentage saying they never married dropped from 50% to 43% and the percentage married rose from 24% to 29%. The amount of increase in reported marriage is similar for participants who received and those who diverted, 43% compared to 42%, respectively. There was a difference in marital status between diverted and receiving participants and the difference grew slightly over the course of the study. At time of application 26% of divertees and 20% of receivers were married. At the time of the second survey 32% of divertees and 24% of receivers were married, suggesting TANF participation is not increasing marriage rates in Arizona.

Education levels remained stagnant. Education is a well recognized correlate with economic independence, and a detectable increase in the percentage of study participants completing high school or earning its equivalence (GED) would be a desirable outcome. Thirty-nine percent reported less than high school for their education level at the time of application, 38% reported the same level on the second survey. This suggests TANF participation is not increasing the education levels of its participants.

In summary, it can be said that TANF participants populate very diverse age groups and are slightly more likely to be diverted if they are Anglo. Also, outcomes suggest TANF participation is not positively affecting two key indicators of financial success for families: marriage (second income) and education.

Principal Findings

These findings report on changes that have been experienced by the entire study population over the course of the study and compares diverted and receiving applicants. Findings are grouped according to studies section, beginning with Family Well-Being,

followed by Health, Child Care and Education, Economic Well-Being, Assistance and Services and the TANF Application Process.

In general, applicants lives have improved over the course of the study. Housing and food needs declined and the percentage receiving counseling for domestic violence was half as much from time of application to the time of the second survey.

Family Well-Being

Overall, fewer study participants were experiencing family need in nearly all of the 9 family well-being issues examined. The percentage receiving a) substance abuse counseling, b) had their children living elsewhere because they could not afford to support them and c) living in homeless shelters, percentages small to begin with, remained relatively constant. Housing, food and utility needs, however, experienced a notable drop over the course of the study. Being behind on rent, for example, dropped from 42% to 32% of the entire study population.

The diverted population was experiencing greater need in the areas of family well-being most associated with everyday life; housing, food and utilities when they applied for TANF and at the end of the study period. However, the amount of difference between the diverted and received population become steadily less over the course of the study. The diverted population reported being behind on rent in greater percentages as well as being forced to move because they could not afford rent. These findings are somewhat contradictory to wage and income information presented in following sections. Income was higher for divertees as a group and remained higher throughout the study.

In the areas of getting behind on rent and utility needs, the diverted population was able to close differences with the receiver population. With many indicators both groups were even or near even in the percentage needing help by the end of the study. In the areas of domestic violence counseling, children living elsewhere and living in homeless shelters, neither group experienced much measurable improvement.

In summary, the study population had fewer overall needs at the end of the study period than they did at the beginning. The usage of Food Stamps and subsidized utility payments rose then fell during the study period while DES supported child care rose and remained higher. There was a shift from friends, family and private sources of support to these public supports. Divertees reported housing, food, utility needs in higher percentages than those who did receive Cash Assistance all during the study period, but these difference became less by the end.

Health, Child Care and Education

There were substantial increases in enrollment in Arizona's Medicaid program AHCCCS (Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System) occurring between the first and second surveys—during which Arizona launched a promotion campaign to increase child enrollment statewide. This growth was nearly equal for both the diverted and received population, 18% and 20% respectively. The percentage of study participants who reported any insurance, regardless of the source, did not increase substantially during the

study period. The percentage reporting any insurance of adults rose a marginal 2% and for children it dropped 1%, essentially equating to no practical change. This suggests a shift from private to public resources, with divertees insured at levels appreciably lower than receivers all through the study. Diverted adults gained some ground on receivers in terms of any insurance coverage, but their children did not and overall divertee families had measurably less insurance coverage than receivers.

Respondents also reported having a chronic health condition 20% of the time, 19% in the first survey and 21% in the second. Chronic health problems are a recognized barrier to successful job placement for many. When asked about children's health, 10% to 11% of families said they had at least one child with a chronic health condition. These conditions, according to respondents, have been diagnosed by a health professional and have, or will last one year or more. This suggests health is a major concern for many families, and whether they were diverted or not does not make a difference.

The percentage of respondents using child care and the percentage of respondents wanting child care dropped dramatically between the first and second surveys, 18% and 13%, respectively. Nearly half of all respondents with children under 6 years old, 48%, said they were using child care during the first survey, this percentage dropping to 30% during the second. The percentage wanting child care dropped from 46% to 20%, a substantial reduction of 26%. The diverted population used child care less often, even though they wanted child care in nearly the same percentages during both surveys. Similar patterns were present for children ages 6 through 11, but they were not as dramatic. The major reason respondents gave for not having child care was cost. The average cost of child care for divertees was \$171 per month with an \$11 co-pay. For receivers the average was \$159 and \$12 in co-pay.

Children's behavior in school was reported to be fair or good 98% of the time during both surveys (88% to 90% were good). Their grades were also reported to be average or above a vast majority of the time. The children 6-11 years old were reported "good" in behavior and "above average" considerably more often than children 12-17. These responses suggest study participants' children are doing fairly well in school.

In summary, insurance coverage has not risen for either divertees or receivers, but coverage has shifted to AHCCCS for many. It is not known if these families would or would not have had insurance coverage if AHCCCS was not available. Chronic health conditions are impacting one in five adult participants and one in ten children. Child care demands have dropped over the course of the study, and children are doing well in school, especially if they aren't teenagers.

Economic Well-Being

The percentage of employed study participants rose appreciably from the time of application, through the first and second survey periods. At the time of application, 22% of all survey respondents reported being employed. This percentage had risen to 46% by the time of the first survey and to 52% by the time of the second. The receiver group reported being employed at time of application considerably less than divertees, 11%

compared to 28%. But, these differences closed considerably during the time of the first, 43% compared to 47%, and were gone by the time of the second survey with both groups reporting 52% employed. (see Table 16, page 23).

It should be noted that a review of earned wages before and after application with TANF, the application marks a period of economic downturn that, as a group, is recovered within 6 months. This suggests TANF application marks the low point in earnings that is temporary for most applicants. (see Graph 7, page 25)

Also, the type of employment survey respondents secured changed notably between the first and second surveys. The four primary types of employers at the time of the first survey were; food service, retail sales, services other than food and care, and child/adult care services. From the first to the second survey, the percentage of respondents employed in the food and other services fields dropped 9% and for those in child/adult care and retail it dropped 2% and 3%, respectively. Over the same time period there were increases in the percentage employed in health (7.2%), manufacturing (4.8%), government/military (4.5%), and transportation/ communications (3.9%). This may be seen as positive development because these latter 4 fields often offer higher wages, greater advancement opportunity and benefits. (see Table 18, page 27)

Grouping the reasons unemployed survey respondents gave for not working into 6 categories also illustrated interesting changes. There was a drop of 5% in the percentage of survey respondents who were procrastinating or preferred to care for their children. This drop, however, was offset by a 6% rise in the percentage not working because of illness, injury or pregnancy. The percentage of respondents not working because of child care needs, education and language deterrents, job availability and transportation saw virtually no changes between the first and second survey—effecting one in every 6 or 7 survey respondents.

In summary, most TANF applicants were experiencing an economic downturn at the time they applied for TANF. It didn't take long, however, for the group to recover economically at least in terms of earned wages, and it appears a marginal percentage of respondents were moving into better jobs. Also, over time receivers became employed at nearly the same level as those diverted but, unfortunately, just over half of all respondents (52%) were employed during the second survey. Economically, things had improved considerably for this group but only half were employed nearly two years later.

Assistance and Services

There were divertees who did return to the TANF application process, with 13% receiving Cash Assistance at both the first and the second survey periods. By the time of the first survey, receivers' usage of Cash Assistance had dropped to 34% (from 100%) and this drop continued in second year survey results (24%). This considerable reduction in a limited time period supports the assertion made in the previous section that for many study participants their applying for TANF marks a temporary low point in their family's economic condition. (see Table 21, page 29).

Before applying for Cash Assistance, Food Stamps were used by 10% or less of the study population. This percentage rose considerably after application to over 80% for the Cash Assistance receivers and over 30% for divertees. By the time of the second survey these percentages had fallen back to near where they started, about 15% for divertees and just over 20% for receivers. This also supports the assumption that Cash Assistance application marks a temporary economic downturn for most families, lasting 6 months to two years. (see Graph 8, page 30).

Child Support Enforcement participation, required of all receivers to get Cash Assistance services, saw enormous increases in usage. Receivers went from 5% using Child Support Enforcement to over 75%, and divertees went from the 5% range to nearly 25%. Child Support Enforcement can help raise the monthly finances of a family considerably, but few families, approximately 5%, received the full amount due in court orders over the course of the study.

Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income remained constant over the course of the study, at around 5%-6%. Less than one percent used emergency services at any time during the study and all other assistance went from 6% at application to 9% at first survey, back down to 4% at the second survey. The study could not determine if these percentages represent under-usage, but with over 25% saying they have long-term disabilities preventing them from working, it appears these services are under-utilized.

Application Process

The TANF application process requires a great deal of information from the applicant to establish eligibility and can become a cumbersome process when paternity, school attendance, immunization requirements and JOBS program (the employment placement program) participation are included. Most of the reasons given for the TANF application process being difficult dealt with requirements: income limits, documentation of income and assets, and cooperation with Child Support Enforcement. There were also issues with the application process itself, such as office location, hours of operation, reading and understanding the application. The number one reason that was given for the process being difficult was staff attitude. Over 40% of survey respondents said poor staff attitude was the primary barrier to completing the application process, although this did not prevent applicants from receiving services (these “deterrents” did not prevent participation). (see Table 25, page 40).

Reasons for not receiving Cash Assistance, however, were split primarily between two issues: a) they found a job or otherwise had too much income (39%), or b) the application process was too cumbersome (32%). Issues with eligibility requirements and the personal responsibility agreement accounted for another 15% and “other issues” accounted for 14%. There were 6% of all respondents not completing the process because of the negative attitude of DES staff. (see Table 25, page 40).

In summary, many applicants were “put-off” with a perceived negative attitude of DES staff, but it was eligibility requirements (including currently wages and income), program

participation requirements and documentation requirements inherent in the program that prevented greater participation in the Cash Assistance application process and program.

Summary

This study looked at families who applied for TANF for the first time during April, May and June of 1999. Of these first time applicants, about one-third received Cash Assistance, while two-thirds did not complete the application process. The principal reasons the diverted applicants gave for not completing the application process was that they found a job or made too much money. However, both receiver and diverted applicants identified the attitude of office staff, income requirements, reading and understanding the application and transportation to the TANF office as the principal deterrents to completing the application process.

Both the diverted and receiver families showed dramatic increases in employment, income and other indicators of self-sufficiency during the study period, and most of the families stated they were better off fifteen months after applying for TANF. However, about half of the respondents remained unemployed. The main reasons families gave for not working concerned medical issues and the preference to care for their child, someone disabled or otherwise chose to not enter the job market.

Many families stated that they needed additional supportive services in order to become fully self-sufficient. The biggest issues that the families identified were lack of affordable housing, no medical insurance and lack of affordable and reliable child care.

Section One: Family Well-Being

Overall, fewer study participants were experiencing need in nearly all of the 9 family well-being issues examined. The percentage receiving substance abuse counseling, had their children living elsewhere because they could not afford to support them and living in homeless shelters, percentages small to begin with, remained relatively constant. Housing, food and utility needs, however, experienced a notable drop in percentage points—being behind on rent, for example, dropped from 42% to 32% of the entire study population.

The diverted population was experiencing greater need in the areas family well-being most associated with everyday life; housing, food and utilities when they applied for TANF and at the end of the study period. However, the amount of difference between the diverted and received population become steadily less over the course of the study. The diverted population reported being behind on rent in greater percentages as well as being forced to move because they could not afford rent. These findings are somewhat contradictory to wage and income information presented in following sections. Income was higher for divertees as a group and remained higher throughout the study.

Even so, divertees reported needing help paying utilities more often and that their family went hungry more often at all points during the study, but they lost a little ground on receiver by the end of the study. In the areas of domestic violence counseling, children living elsewhere and living in homeless shelters, divertees did not improve as much as participants who received TANF services. And, on the issue of receiving substance abuse counseling, the diverted population saw an increase from 4% to 7%.

Some of the indicators of support contained in Tables 1 through 3 on the next pages support the scenario with divertee and receiver differences with the first four indicators which cover food, housing and medical coverage. Both groups saw measurable decreases in their dependence in food and housing, but in these tables we see very little improvement for either in utility subsidy needs, inability to pay for health needs, domestic violence counseling and substance abuse counseling needs.

Table 1: Family Needs Six Months Prior to Applying for TANF

Indicators of Family Needs:	Total	Diverted	Received
Behind in housing costs	42%	44%	38%
Not enough food to eat at times	30%	32%	26%
Forced to move, unable to pay for housing	25%	26%	22%
Unable to pay for needed medical treatment	24%	27%	17%
Utilities turned off because unable to pay	13%	12%	14%
Family member/domestic violence counseling	9%	9%	8%
Children forced to live elsewhere	8%	7%	8%
Family member/substance abuse counseling	4%	4%	5%
Forced into homeless shelter	2%	2%	4%

Table 2: Family Needs From Application to First Survey

Indicators of Family Needs:	Total	Diverted	Received
Behind in housing costs	37%	39%	33%
Not enough food to eat at times	23%	25%	20%
Forced to move, unable to pay for housing	19%	20%	18%
Unable to pay for needed medical treatment	21%	24%	15%
Utilities turned off because unable to pay	12%	11%	13%
Family member/domestic violence counseling	7%	9%	6%
Children forced to live elsewhere	6%	6%	5%
Family member/substance abuse counseling	4%	4%	5%
Forced into homeless shelter	2%	2%	2%

Table 3: Family Needs at Time of Second Survey (approx. 15 Months)

Indicators of Family Needs:	Total	Diverted	Received
Behind in housing costs	32%	33%	30%
Not enough food to eat at times	22%	24%	18%
Forced to move, unable to pay for housing	13%	15%	8%
Unable to pay for needed medical treatment	21%	23%	17%
Utilities turned off because unable to pay	8%	10%	6%
Family member/domestic violence counseling	7%	8%	6%
Children forced to live elsewhere	6%	7%	5%
Family member/substance abuse counseling	4%	3%	5%
Forced into homeless shelter	1%	1%	<1%

Both the diverted and receiver groups reported being better off while receiving more services after applying for TANF than during the six months prior to receiving services. For example, 20% fewer families reported housing-related problems, and 8% fewer families reported food-related problems. However, more families reported that they were less dependent on family, friends and the community for support, although they also received Food Stamps and DES sponsored child care at higher rates.

Over the course of the study there were steady reductions in the percentage of survey respondents relying on family and/or friends to help pay for food, housing and bills. At the end of the study there were also drops in the percentage of respondents who accessed food from shelters or food banks, subsidized utility payments and assistance from religious institutions.

The percentage of survey respondents who reported accessing Food Stamps rose 25 percentage points from time of application to first survey. This increase, however, dropped by half by the time of the second survey. Subsidized utility payments also rose briefly then dropped. Both of these indicator suggest some economic recovery had occurred, as detailed in Tables 4 through 6 on the next page.

Table 4: Support and Services 6 Months Prior to Applying

Income support and support services:	Total	Diverted	Received
Received WIC benefits	46%	45%	49%
Received money or food from family or friends	38%	39%	36%
Received free housing from relatives	36%	34%	39%
Bills paid by others in household	30%	32%	26%
Family received Food Stamps	26%	20%	37%
Child received free/discounted meals at school	24%	22%	29%
Receive food from shelters or food banks	18%	17%	19%
Received subsidized utility payments	11%	10%	12%
Received assistance from religious institutions	10%	9%	12%
Received subsidized housing	8%	7%	9%
Family received DES child care benefits	8%	7%	9%
Received other type of assistance	8%	6%	10%

Table 5: Support and Services, Application to First Survey

Income support and support services:	Total	Diverted	Received
Received WIC benefits	48%	48%	49%
Received money or food from family or friends	33%	35%	30%
Received free housing from relatives	32%	32%	33%
Bills paid by others in household	24%	25%	22%
Family received Food Stamps	53%	41%	73%
Children received free or discounted meals	30%	27%	34%
Receive food from shelters or food banks	17%	18%	16%
Received subsidized utility payments	13%	11%	16%
Received assistance from religious institutions	8%	9%	8%
Received subsidized housing	7%	6%	9%
Family received DES child care benefits	16%	13%	21%
Received other type of assistance	8%	7%	10%

Table 6: Support and Services at 2nd Survey

Income support and support services:	Total	Diverted	Received
Received WIC benefits	42%	41%	44%
Received money or food from family or friends	30%	32%	28%
Received free housing from relatives	24%	28%	18%
Bills paid by others in household	22%	22%	22%
Family received Food Stamps	38%	32%	50%
Children received free or discounted meals	24%	21%	28%
Receive food from shelters or food banks	14%	14%	15%
Received subsidized utility payments	8%	8%	8%
Received assistance from religious institutions	6%	7%	4%
Received subsidized housing	7%	6%	9%
Family received DES child care benefits	17%	15%	20%
Received other type of assistance	5%	5%	4%

In summary, the study population had fewer overall needs at the end of the study period than they did at the beginning. The usage of Food Stamps and subsidized utility payments rose then fell during the study period while DES supported child care rose and remained higher. There was shift from friends, family and private sources of support to these public supports. Divertees reported housing, food, utility needs in higher percentages than those who did receive Cash Assistance all during the study period, but these difference became less by the end.

Section Two: Health, Child Care and Education

There were substantial increases in enrollment in Arizona's Medicaid program AHCCCS (Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System) occurring between the first and second surveys—during which the state of Arizona launched a promotion campaign to increase child enrollment statewide. This growth was nearly equal for both the diverted and received population, 18% and 20% respectively. The percentage of study participants who reported any insurance, regardless of the source, did not increase substantially during the study period. The percentage reporting any insurance of adults rose a marginal 2% and for children it dropped 1%, essentially equating to no practical growth. This suggests a shift from private to public resources, with divertees insured at levels appreciably lower than receivers all through the study. Diverted adults gained some ground on receivers in terms of any insurance coverage, but their children did not and overall divertee families had measurably less insurance coverage than receivers.

Respondents also reported having a chronic health condition 20% of the time, 19% in the first survey and 21% in the second. Chronic health problems are a recognized barrier to successful job placement for many. When asked about children's health, 10% to 11% of families said they had at least one child with a chronic health condition. These conditions, according to respondents, have been diagnosed by a health professional and have, or will last one year or more. This suggests health is a major concern for many families; whether they were diverted or not does not make a difference.

The percentage of respondents using child care and the percentage of respondents wanting child care dropped dramatically between the first and second surveys, 18% and 13%, respectively. Nearly half of all respondents with children under 6 years old, 48%, said they were using child care during the first survey, this percentage dropping to 30% during the second. The percentage wanting child care dropped from 46% to 20%, a substantial reduction of 26%. The diverted population used child care less often, even though they wanted child care in nearly the same percentages during both surveys. Similar patterns were present for children ages 6 through 11, but they were not as dramatic. The major reason respondents gave for not having child care was cost. The average cost of child care for divertees was \$171 per month with an \$11 co-pay. For receivers the average was \$159 and \$12 in co-pay.

Children's behavior in school was reported to be fair or good 98% of the time during both surveys (88% to 90% were good). Their grades were also reported to be average or above a vast majority of the time. The children 6-11 years old were reported "good" in behavior and "above average" considerably more often than children 12-17. These responses suggest study participants' children are doing fairly well in school.

In summary, insurance coverage has not risen for either divertees or receivers, but coverage has shifted to AHCCCS for many. It is not known if these families would or would not have had insurance coverage if AHCCCS was not available. Chronic health conditions are impacting one in five adult participants and 1 in 10 children. Child care

demands have dropped over the course of the study, and children are doing well in school, especially if they aren't teenagers.

Table 7: Medical Coverage at 1st and 2nd Surveys

<i>Medical Coverage for Respondents:</i>	Total	Diverted	Receiver
At time of first survey:	62%	57%	70%
AHCCCS (Arizona's Medicaid System)	71%	63%	83%
Other insurance	29%	37%	17%
<i>Percentage with coverage through an employer</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>19%</i>	<i>9%</i>
At time of Second Survey:	64%	63%	68%
AHCCCS (Arizona's Medicaid System)	62%	55%	74%
Other insurance	38%	45%	26%
<i>Percentage with coverage through an employer</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>25%</i>
<i>Medical Coverage for Children:</i>			
At time of first survey:	75%	72%	81%
AHCCCS (Arizona's Medicaid System)	92%	89%	95%
Other insurance	8%	11%	5%
At time of second survey:	74%	72%	77%
AHCCCS (Arizona's Medicaid System)	89%	88%	91%
Other insurance	11%	12%	9%

Most TANF recipients and their children were enrolled in AHCCCS at the time of application. Non-TANF recipients may also enroll for AHCCCS if they qualify.

About 63% of respondents stated they had medical coverage. Most of the insurance is through AHCCCS, but employer-related insurance increased from 15% to 34% during the study period. There is a marked difference, however, between the diverted and receiver groups, with the receiver group having higher percentage of insured respondents and children than the diverted group at each stage of the study.]

Physical, developmental, mental or emotional conditions

Approximately 20% of the respondents in both groups stated that they had a long-term health condition. Of these, 14% stated that this condition affected their ability to work. In addition, parents stated that 11% of their children had a chronic condition, and that 6% of the children with a chronic condition had no health insurance. Table 8 summarizes the respondents' reported physical, developmental, mental, or emotional conditions at the time of the first and second surveys.

Table 8: Long-Term Health Conditions at 1st and 2nd Surveys

At 1st survey: Percentage of Respondents with:	Total	Diverted	Receiver
Long term health condition:	19%	19%	18%
Physical illness or disease	64%	60%	70%
Emotional or mental condition	23%	24%	22%
Accident or injury	13%	16%	8%
Percentage where condition affects ability to work	13%	13%	11%
Percentage of children with a long-term health condition	10%	10%	11%
Percentage of children with no insurance	6%	4%	10%
At 2nd survey: Percentage of respondents with:			
Long term health condition:	21%	21%	21%
Physical illness or disease	58%	56%	62%
Emotional or mental condition	12%	13%	10%
Accident or injury	30%	31%	28%
Percentage where condition affects ability to work	14%	15%	13%
Percentage of children with a long-term health condition	11%	10%	12%
Percentage of children with no insurance	6%	4%	10%

Child Care

Approximately 75% of the respondents had children ages newborn to five, and 30% had children ages six to eleven living in the home. About 47% of families with younger children used child care, while 30% of families with older children used child care. However, the TANF receiver group generally used child care more often than the diverted group. About 60% of parents with younger children and 50% of parents with older children paid for child care. Most parents were satisfied with the quality of the paid care.

Relatives living in the household and child care centers provided about half of the care for the younger children, while child care centers and after school programs provided over half of the care for older children. About 45% of parents with younger children, and 20% of parents with older children wanted child care. The main reason that respondents gave for not having child care is that they could not afford to pay for care. Tables 9 through 12, on the following two pages, summarize child care characteristics of respondents with children ages newborn to eleven in the home at the time of the first and second surveys.

Table 9: Child Care Characteristics, Ages 0 Through 5 at 1st Survey

	Total	Diverted	Received
Families with Children Ages 0-5	76%	75%	78%
Percentage of families with child care	48%	46%	54%
Percentage of families who pay for care	57%	58%	54%
Percentage satisfied with paid care	84%	81%	88%
Who Provides Child Care:			
Relative in household	25%	24%	26%
Child care center	21%	20%	23%
Relative not in household	13%	14%	11%
Friend not in household	12%	13%	11%
School or pre-school	11%	12%	10%
Home-based care	9%	11%	8%
Other providers	9%	6%	11%
Percentage of Families Wanting Child Care	46%	46%	46%
Reasons for Not Having Child Care:			
Cannot afford care	34%	37%	28%
Parent doesn't know/trust anyone to care for child	15%	13%	19%
Parent not working/attending school	15%	12%	21%
Parent prefers to care for child/child is too young	14%	16%	11%
Other reasons	13%	13%	11%
Cannot find child care/reliable care/quality care	9%	9%	10%

Table 10: Child Care Characteristics, Ages 0 Through 5 at 2nd Survey

Child Care, Children Ages 0-5:	Total	Diverted	Received
Families with Children Ages 0-5	74%	74%	74%
Percentage of families with child care	46%	46%	46%
Percentage of families who pay for care	62%	64%	57%
Percentage satisfied with paid care	84%	81%	90%
Who Provides Child Care:			
Relative in household	24%	26%	21%
Child care center	17%	15%	20%
Relative not in household	21%	20%	24%
Friend not in household	13%	13%	13%
School or pre-school	13%	13%	13%
Home-based care	6%	7%	4%
Other providers	6%	6%	5%
Percentage of Families Wanting Child Care	47%	44%	52%
Reasons for Not Having Child Care:			
Cannot afford care	35%	33%	38%
Parent doesn't know/trust anyone to care for child	9%	7%	11%
Parent not working/attending school	28%	23%	35%
Parent prefers to care for child/child is too young	9%	9%	10%
Cannot find child care/reliable care/quality care	11%	17%	2%
Other reasons	6%	8%	2%

Table 11: Child Care Characteristics, Ages 6 Through 11 at 1st Survey

	Total	Diverted	Received
Families with Children Ages 6-11	32%	33%	32%
Percentage of families with child care	30%	28%	32%
Percentage of families who pay for care	49%	60%	30%
Percentage satisfied with paid care	73%	90%	37%
Who Provides Child Care:			
Relative in household	12%	11%	15%
Child care center	29%	27%	33%
Relative not in household	7%	4%	11%
Friend not in household	19%	24%	11%
School or pre-school	24%	27%	18%
Home-based care	4%	4%	4%
Other providers	5%	3%	8%
Percentage of Families Wanting Child Care	20%	22%	18%
Reasons for Not Having Child Care:			
Cannot afford care	37%	36%	40%
Parent doesn't know/trust anyone to care for child	14%	16%	10%
Parent not working/attending school	9%	8%	10%
Parent prefers to care for child	20%	28%	10%
Other reasons	17%	8%	20%
Cannot find child care, reliable care or quality care	3%	4%	10%

Table 12: Child Care Characteristics , Ages 6 Through 11 at 2nd Survey

Child Care, Children Ages 6-11:	Total	Diverted	Received
Families with Children Ages 6-11	28%	29%	28%
Percentage of families with child care	33%	28%	43%
Percentage of families who pay for care	48%	54%	40%
Percentage satisfied with paid care	79%	89%	60%
Who Provides Child Care:			
Relative in household	23%	24%	21%
Child care center	23%	15%	33%
Relative not in household	12%	9%	17%
Friend not in household	17%	15%	21%
School or pre-school	21%	30%	8%
Home-based care	2%	3%	0%
Other providers	2%	4%	0%
Percentage of Families Wanting Child Care	21%	21%	21%
Reasons for Not Having Child Care:			
Cannot afford care	52%	56%	43%
Parent doesn't know/trust anyone to care for child	4%	4%	0%
Parent not working/attending school	24%	17%	43%
Parent prefers to care for child/ child too young	12%	17%	0%
Other reasons	4%	0%	14%
Cannot find child care, reliable care or quality care	4%	6%	0%

There has been a shift in who is providing child care, from child care centers and home based child care to relatives caring for the children. This includes ages 0-5 and 6-11, and involves relatives who care for the children both in and out of the respondents home.

Note: Concerning the cost of care, it should be noted that TANF recipients who are enrolled in the JOBS program or who work can receive subsidized child care. However, they are responsible for paying any differences between the amount of the subsidy and the actual cost of care. In addition, the Department of Economic Security subsidizes child care only for children through age 11.

DES Supported Child Care (Administrative Data)

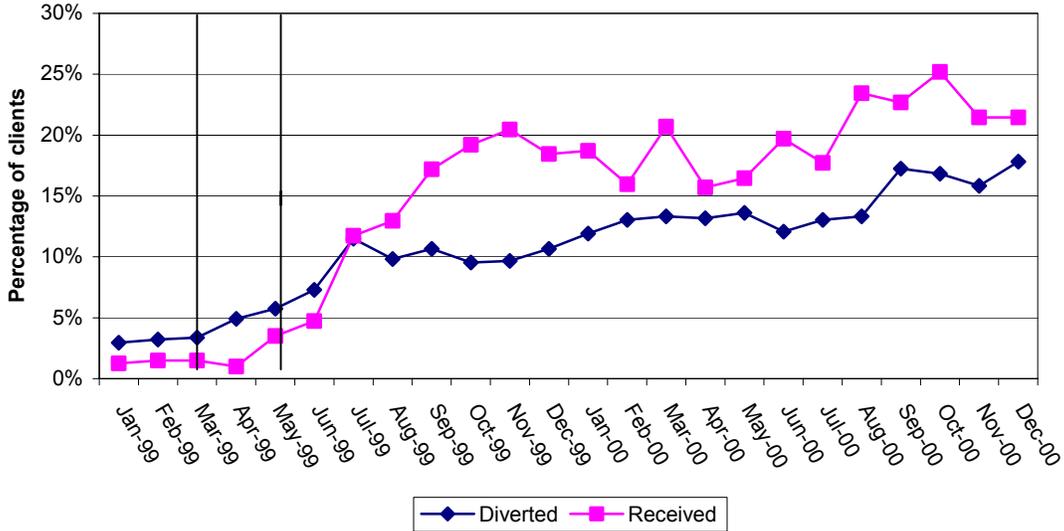
Child care can come from many sources. The previous subsection discusses child care in general which this subsection discusses child care financially supplemented by DES. The percentage of applicants utilizing DES supported child care grew steadily from less than 5% before and during the application process, to around 20% by the end of the study. Divertees used a slightly higher percentage of DES supported child care before, during and for one month after the application process period. But then the receiver group began using more DES supported child care and continued to do so for the remainder of the study.

There does not appear a relationship between Cash Assistance participation and DES supported child care. June 1999 was the point where everyone in the receiver group was getting their benefits. From June 1999 onward the percentage of receivers continuing to get Cash Assistance dropped precipitously for 6 months, leveling off to around 20% for the duration of the study. The percentage of study participants utilizing DES supported child care continued to rise slowly from June 1999 through the end of the study period.

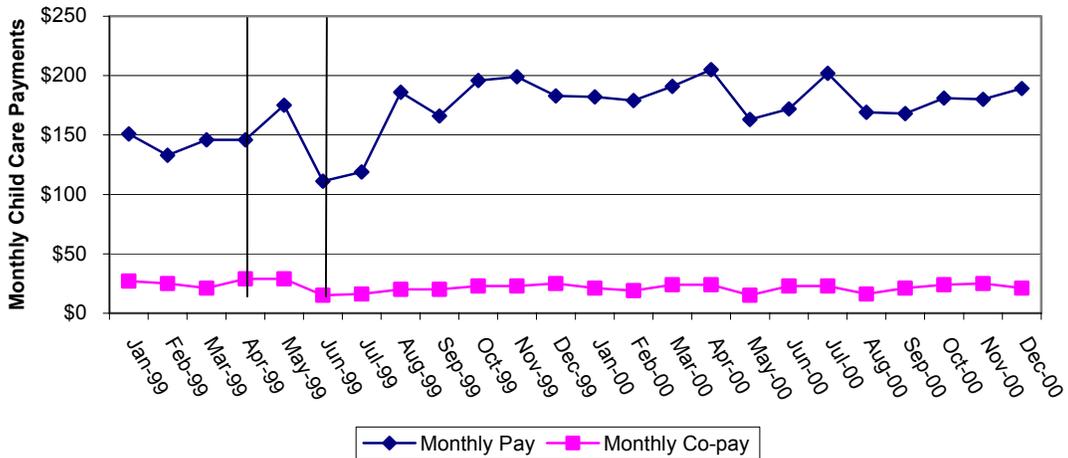
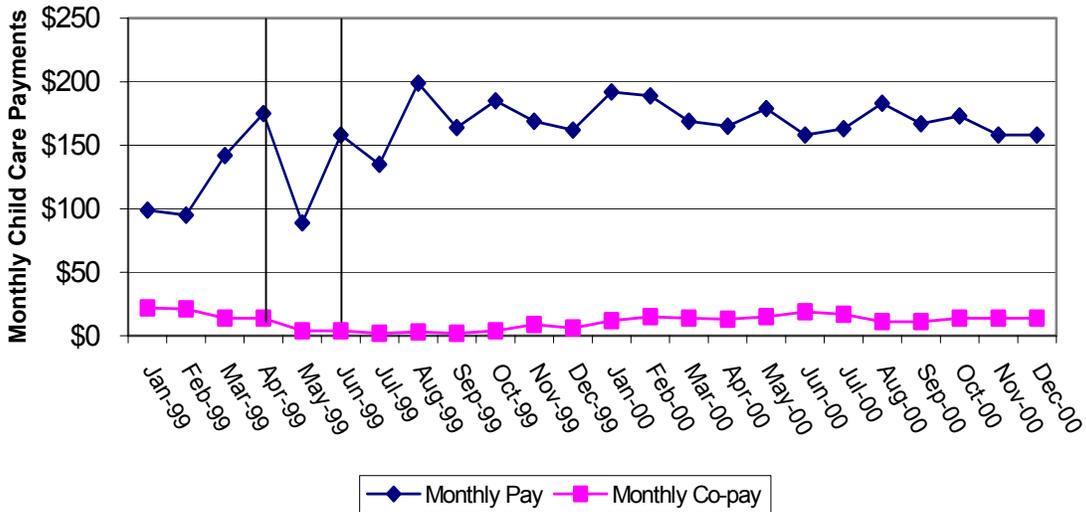
The average monthly payment for diverted families was \$171, with an average co-pay of \$11. The average monthly payment for receiver families was \$159, with an average co-pay of \$12. (TANF clients who are enrolled in the JOBS program or who work receive subsidized child care, with no co-pay. Therefore, the co-payments listed in Graph 10 may represent families in the original group who are no longer receiving TANF.)

Graph 1 on the following page shows the percentage of families in the sample group (April-June of 1999, which is designated by parallel vertical lines) who received child care for calendar years 1999 and 2000. Graphs 2 and 3 show the average monthly payments for child care for the same period.

Graph 1: Families Receiving DES Supported Child Care in 1999-2000



Graphs 2&3: Child Care Payments for Diverted Families, 1999-2000 & Average Monthly Child Care Payments for Calendar Years 1999-2000



DES supported child care can be a major economic resource for working families, helping to pay for over \$150 of child care each month. More families were utilizing DES sponsored child care as time went on, however, many more families could qualify for this support than did so at the end of the study period.

Child Maltreatment (administrative data)

There were 20 allegations of child maltreatment made to the Department’s Child Protective Services (CPS) division from April 1998 through December 2000, or slightly less than one report per month. Of these, 80% were allegations of neglect, and were 20% were allegations of abuse. The most common allegation involved children born to parents with a history of gestational substance abuse (40%). Four children were placed in out of home care.

Earned Income Tax Credit (survey data)

Working families who meet income and family size requirements can claim an earned income tax credit on their federal income tax returns. Since the earned income tax credit provides an additional source of family income, it is important that qualified families know it exists and how they can take advantage of the opportunity.

Table 13: Earned Income Tax Credit, at 1st and 2nd Survey (Survey Data)

	Diverted		Received	
	1 st Survey	2 nd Survey	1 st Survey	2 nd Survey
Families Who Knew of EITC	45%	54%	43%	56%
Families Who Claimed EITC	27%	38%	28%	41%
Why Not Claiming EITC				
Not eligible for credit	62%	60%	34%	39%
Did not claim credit	29%	34%	44%	38%
Did not think was eligible	7%	8%	19%	23%
Not worth the effort	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other reasons	0%	0%	3%	0%

About half of the diverted and receiver families had heard of the earned income tax credit at the time of the first survey. Of those families who had heard of the credit, about 60% had claimed the credit at the time of the first survey, and about 70% had claimed the credit by the second survey (18 months later). The primary reason that the respondents gave for not claiming the credit was that they were not eligible for the credit. This reason varied significantly between the diverted families (about 60%) and the receiver families (about 35%). About 40% of the receiver families chose not to claim the credit.

Children’s Grades and School Behaviors

Tables 14 and 15 summarize the respondents’ view of their children’s grades and behavior in school at the time of the first and second surveys. As the tables show, most parents had a positive view of their children’s grades and behavior, especially among children ages six through eleven. However, there was a marked decline in the parents’ perspective of grades and behavior with children ages twelve through seventeen.

Table 14: Grades and Behavior at 1st Survey

Children Ages 6-11	Total	Diverted	Received
Grades in school:			
Above average	69%	77%	83%
Average	29%	21%	17%
Below average	2%	2%	0%
Behavior in school:			
Good	90%	89%	92%
Fair	8%	9%	6%
Poor	2%	2%	2%
Children Ages 12-17:	Total	Diverted	Received
Grades in school:			
Above average	42%	50%	32%
Average	45%	40%	52%
Below average	13%	10%	16%
Behavior in school:			
Good	81%	84%	78%
Fair	11%	7%	16%
Poor	8%	9%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 15: Grades and Behavior at 2nd Survey

Children ages 6-11:	Total	Diverted	Receiver
Grades in school:			
Above average	55%	56%	51%
Average	38%	38%	37%
Below average	8%	6%	12%
Behavior in school:			
Good	88%	87%	91%
Fair	10%	11%	7%
Poor	2%	2%	2%
Children ages 12-17:	Total	Diverted	Receiver
Grades in school:			
Above average	44%	42%	46%
Average	46%	46%	46%
Below average	10%	12%	8%
Behavior in school:			
Good	82%	84%	83%
Fair	13%	12%	13%
Poor	5%	7%	2%

In summary, insurance coverage has not risen for either divertees or receivers, but coverage has shifted to AHCCCS for many. It is not known if these families would or would not have had insurance coverage if AHCCCS was not available. Chronic health conditions are impacting one in five adult participants and one in ten children. Child care demands have dropped over the course of the study, relatives are more often providers and children are doing well in school, especially if they aren't teenagers.

Section 3: Economic Well Being

The percentage of employed study participants rose appreciably from the time application, through the first and second survey periods. At the time of application, 22% of all survey respondents reported being employed. This percentage had risen to 46% by the time of the first survey and to 52% by the time of the second. The receiver group reported being employed at time of application considerably less than divertees, 11% compared to 28%. But, these differences closed considerably during the time of the first and second survey, 43% compared to 46% and 52% compared to 52%, respectively.

It should be noted that a review of earned wages before and after application with TANF, the application marks a period of economic downturn that, as a group, is recovered within 6 months. This suggests TANF application marks the low point in earnings that is temporary for most applicants.

Also, the type of employment survey respondents secured changed notably between the first and second surveys. The four primary types of employers at the time of the first survey were: food service, retail sales, services other than food and care, and child/adult care services. During the second survey the percentage of respondents employed in these fields dropped from nearly 9% for food and other services, to 2% and 3% for child/adult care and retail, respectively. Over the same time period there were increases in the percentage employed in health (7.2%), manufacturing (4.8%), government/military (4.5%), and transportation/ communications (3.9%). This may be seen as positive development because these latter four fields often offer higher wages, greater advancement opportunity and benefits.

Grouping the reasons unemployed survey respondents gave for not working into six categories also illustrated interesting changes. There was a drop of 5% in the percentage of survey respondents who were procrastinating or preferred to care for their children. This drop, however, was offset by a 6% rise in the percentage not working because of illness, injury or pregnancy. The percentage of respondents not working because of child care needs, education/ language deterrents, job availability and transportation, areas TANF services are designed to address, saw virtually no changes between the first and second survey—effecting one in every 6 or 7 survey respondents.

In summary, most TANF applicants were experiencing an economic downturn at the time they applied for TANF. It didn't take long, however, for the group to recover economically at least in terms of earned wages. It also appears a marginal percentage of respondents were moving into better jobs. Also, over time receivers became employed at nearly the same level as those diverted but, unfortunately, just over half of all respondents (52%) were employed during the second survey. Economically, things had improved considerably for this group but only half were employed nearly two years later. See following subsections for more detail.

Employment and Earnings Information from Survey Data

The percentage of survey respondents more than doubled during the course of the study, from 22% to 52%. Monthly wages for respondents who were working did increase substantially, from an average of \$607 at the time of application to \$899 at the time of the 2nd survey. Also, the difference in wages between divertedees and receivers dissolved over the course of the study, \$150 difference at application to just \$4 during the 2nd survey. Unfortunately, nearly half of all respondents were unemployed at the end of the study period. So, even with impressive improvements in employment levels, many respondents were still not working

Table 16 and Graphs 4 through 6 summarize this information.

Table 16: Employment Status of Respondents

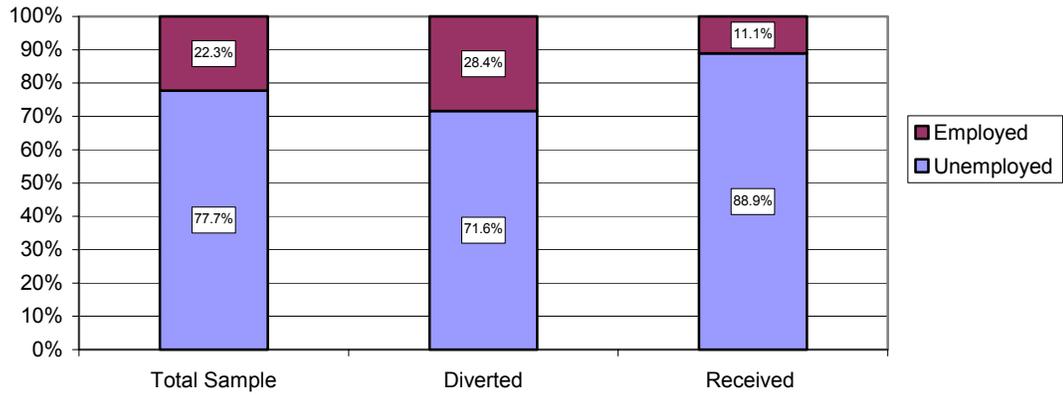
	Total	Diverted	Received
Employment at time of application for TANF:			
Percent employed	22%	28%	11%
Average number of hours worked per week	32	33	27
Average hourly pay rate	\$6.25	\$6.26	\$6.22
Average monthly take home pay ¹	\$607.00	\$700.00	\$550.00
Employment at 1st survey (9 months later):			
Percent employed	46%	47%	43%
Average number of hours worked per week	40	40	40
Average hourly pay rate	\$7.15	\$7.25	\$7.00
Average monthly take home pay ¹	\$800.00	\$850.00	\$800.00
Employment at 2nd survey (15 months later):			
Percent employed	52%	53%	52%
Average number of hours worked per week	40	40	40
Average hourly pay rate	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$7.50
Average monthly take home pay ¹	\$899.00	\$900.00	\$896.00

¹This is the average monthly take home pay for the month **preceding** the TANF application date and the survey dates.

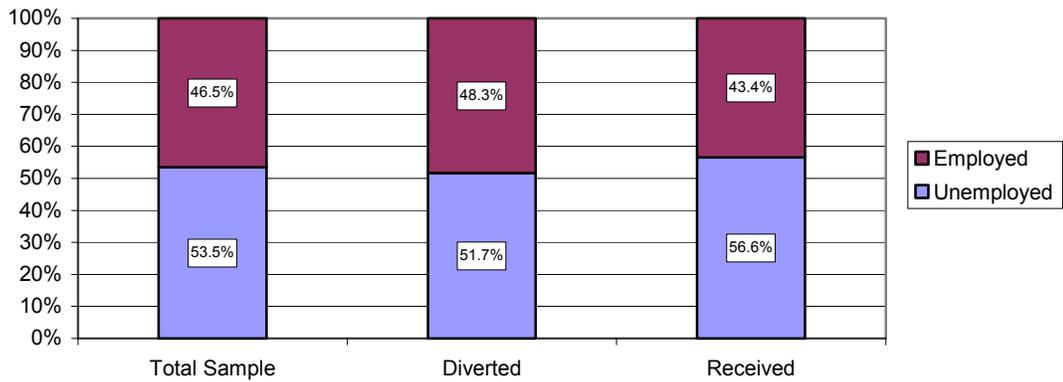
All groups showed a dramatic increase in employment, number of hours worked per week, average hourly wage and average monthly take home pay. The diverted group showed a slightly higher increase in all categories.

Graphs 4 through 6, on the next page, summarize the employment status at the time of the application, and at the time of the first and second surveys, for both the diverted and receiver families based on responses to the client surveys.

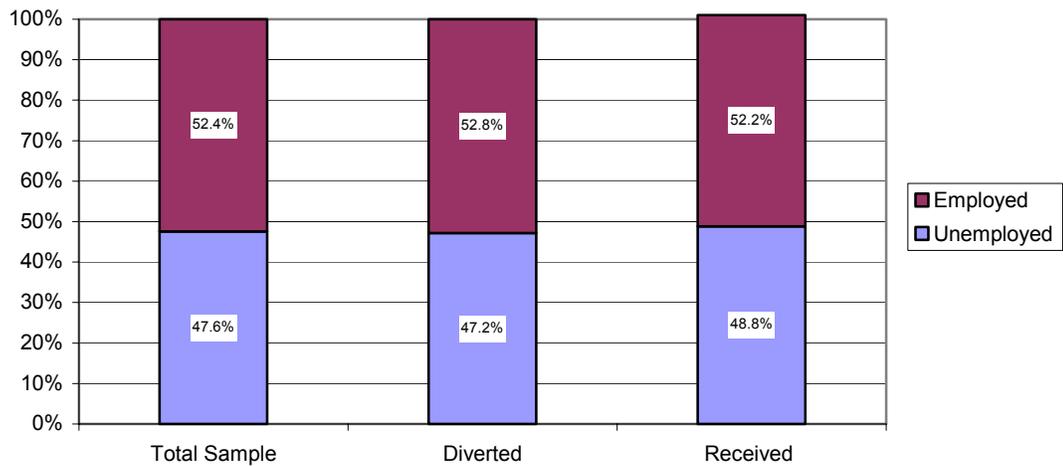
Graph 4: Employment Status at Time of Application



Graph 5: Employment Status at Time of First Survey



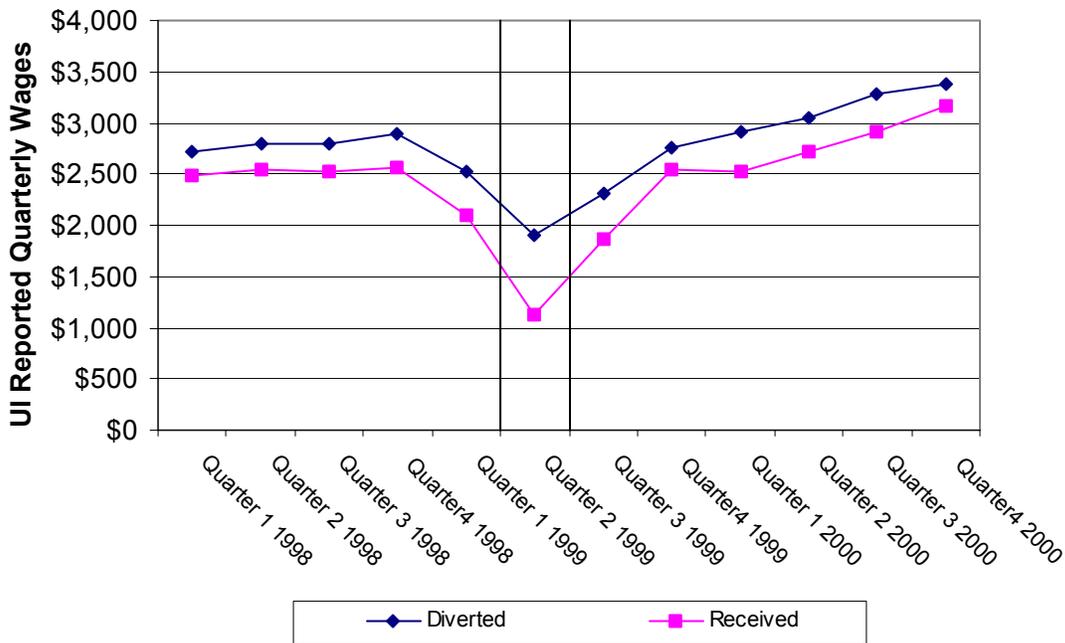
Graph 6: Employment Status at Time of Second Survey



Employer Reported Wages from the Unemployment Insurance Program

Graph 7 below provides key information for understanding the financial dynamics being experienced by TANF applicants. At the time of TANF application, families are experiencing a temporary economic downturn that, as a group, they recover from within 6 months or so. As the Graph 7 shows, families made between \$2,500 and \$3,000 per quarter before they began a 6 month economic slide of \$1,000 a quarter or more. It appears this slide hits bottom about the same time families apply for TANF and recovery occurs about 6 months after application. Those who did receive Cash Assistance averages less income at all points observed, continuing to lag behind divertees at the end of the study.

Graph 7: Employer Reported Wage History of Applicants



Both the diverted and receiver families showed a significant decrease in quarterly wages for the four quarters before applying for TANF. The decrease for the receiver families is greater than the decrease for the diverted families, however. This may be due, in part, to the large number of diverted families (39%) who did not complete the TANF application because of excessive wages. The wages for both groups increased during the next six quarters, and eventually exceeded the earlier wages.

It should be noted that the diverted group is limited to those applicants who might have been eligible for TANF if they had completed the application process. Therefore, the diverted group does not include individuals who were denied benefits for financial reasons, such as excessive income. In addition, UI wage data, while comprehensive, does not include certain types of employment, including self-employment. Therefore, the wages reported in Graph 13 may not completely reflect actual earnings.

Reasons for Unemployment from Survey Data

Both the diverted and receiver families who were unemployed at the time they applied for Cash Assistance, and at the time of the second survey (approximately 15 months after application) were asked why they did not have a job. Tables 17 summarize the responses. Open-ended questions were categorized into the 6 groups. Illness, injury and pregnancy were the primary reasons respondents gave for their unemployment. The next most prominent category was that comprised of respondents who preferred to stay home and care for their child, were procrastinating or otherwise made a choice to not be part of the work force. Half of all responses comprise these two categories. Categories comprised of child care issues, educational issues and job availability issues were cited less prominently, but still in substantial quantities. Bottom-line, half of all unemployed survey respondents were so because of medical concerns or by choice. For more detail, see Table I and II in the Appendix.

	Total <u>Population</u>	<u>Divertees</u>	<u>Receivers</u>	Rec. vs. <u>Diverted</u>
Illness, Injury, Pregnancy				
Application	26%	29%	19%	10%
2nd Survey	<u>31%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>34%</u>	-3%
	6%	1%	14%	-13%
Prefer to Care for Child/ Procrastination				
Application	24%	24%	24%	1%
2nd Survey	<u>19%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>14%</u>	7%
	-5%	-3%	-9%	6%
Child Care (& Disabled Care)				
Application	16%	16%	17%	-2%
2nd Survey	<u>17%</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>21%</u>	-8%
	1%	-2%	4%	-6%
Education/ Language Barrier				
Application	17%	17%	17%	-1%
2nd Survey	<u>15%</u>	<u>18%</u>	<u>11%</u>	7%
	-2%	1%	-7%	8%
Job Availability				
Application	13%	10%	17%	-6%
2nd Survey	<u>15%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>16%</u>	-2%
	2%	4%	0%	4%
Transportation				
Application	3%	3%	4%	-1%
2nd Survey	<u>3%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>3%</u>	1%
	0%	1%	-1%	2%

Types of Jobs and Employers from Survey Data

According to the respondents who were employed, the most common type of job at the first and second surveys was Manager/Supervisor and Professional. Respondents in this open-ended question described themselves as a manager or supervisor overseeing other employees. These two job categories are often associated with greater employee benefits and advancement opportunities compared to service or clerical jobs. Unfortunately, there was a 5 percentage point drop in these two categories between the first and second surveys, from 48% to 43%. Table 18 summarizes these responses.

Table 18: Types of Jobs Held by Respondent at 1st and 2nd Surveys

First Survey	Total	Diverted	Received
Manager/Supervisor	20%	17%	25%
Professional	18%	20%	16%
Food service	16%	17%	13%
Sales/Cashier	13%	15%	12%
Service industry other than food service or child care	11%	10%	11%
Technical	9%	10%	8%
Self-employed	6%	5%	6%
Clerical	5%	4%	6%
Child/Adult care	2%	2%	3%
Second Survey	Total	Diverted	Received
Manager/Supervisor	16%	15%	18%
Professional	27%	27%	25%
Food service	12%	11%	14%
Sales/Cashier	12%	13%	11%
Service industry other than food service or child care	7%	7%	8%
Technical	12%	12%	11%
Self-employed	9%	10%	6%
Clerical	3%	3%	4%
Child/Adult care	2%	2%	3%

Tables 19 and 20 describe the type of employers at the time of the first and second surveys. The type of employer can be as important as the type of job respondents have in determining financial success. A close look shows that employment in 6 of the more desirable industries, financial/real estate, health, manufacturing, transportation/comm., government/military and education grew substantially between the first and second surveys. These categories increased by a combined 23%, indicating a substantial shift for the group towards more desirable employment. Another positive note came from the receiver group who gained considerably more in these areas.

Table 19: Types of Employers at 1st Survey

Type of Employer	Total	Diverted	Received
Food service industry	22.8%	23.3%	20%
Retail sales	19.2%	20.4%	13.3%
Service industry other than food/child care	13.8%	10.9%	26.8%
Child, Adult care	11.4%	11.7%	10%
Hotel, Hospitality	5.4%	4.4%	10%
Finance, Real Estate	4.8%	5.8%	0%
Health	4.8%	5.1%	3.3%
Manufacturing	3.6%	4.4%	0%
Transportation, Communication	2.3%	2.9%	0%
Government, Military	2.3%	1.5%	6.7%
Education	1.8%	2.2%	0%
Construction/Mining	1.8%	1.5%	3.3%
Agriculture	1.8%	2.2%	0%
Non-profit	1.8%	1.5%	3.3%
Wholesale sales	1.2 %	1.5%	0%
Legal	.6%	0%	3.3%
Other	.6%	.7%	0%

Table 20: Types of Employers at 2nd Survey

Type of employer :	Total Sample	Diverted Sample	Receiver Sample
Retail sales	15.9%	16.3%	15.2%
Food service industry	14.3%	16.7%	9.5%
Health	12%	14.8%	6.7%
Child, Adult care	9.1%	7.9%	11.4%
Manufacturing	8.4%	7.4%	10.5%
Government, Military	6.8%	4.9%	10.5%
Finance, Real Estate	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%
Transportation, Communication	6.2%	4.9%	8.6%
Hotel, Hospitality	5.2%	4.4%	6.7%
Service industry other than food/child care	4.9%	5.4%	3.7%
Construction/Mining	3.2%	3.9%	1.9%
Wholesale sales	2.6%	3%	1.9%
Education	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Non-profit	1.3%	1%	1.9%
Legal	.6%	0%	1.9%
Agriculture	.3%	.5%	0%

In summary, most TANF applicants were experiencing an economic downturn at the time they applied for TANF. It didn't take long, however, for the group to recover economically at least in terms of earned wages, and it appears a marginal percentage of respondents were moving into better jobs. Also, over time receivers became employed at nearly the same level as those diverted but, unfortunately, just over half of all respondents (52%) were employed during the second survey. Economically, things had improved considerably for this group but only half were employed nearly two years later.

Section Four: Types of Assistance and Other Services

There were divertees who did return to the TANF application process, with 13% receiving Cash Assistance at both the first and the second survey periods. By the time of the first survey, receivers' usage of Cash Assistance had dropped to 34% (from 100%) and this drop continued in second year survey results (24%). This considerable reduction in a limited time period supports the assertion made in the previous section that, for many study participants, their applying for TANF marks a temporary low point in their family's economic condition.

Before applying for Cash Assistance, Food Stamps were used by 10% or less of the study population. This percentage rose considerably after application to over 80% for the Cash Assistance receivers and over 30% for divertees. By the time of the second survey these percentages had fallen back to near where they started, about 15% for divertees and just over 20% for receivers. This also supports the assumption that Cash Assistance application marks a temporary economic downturn for most families, lasting 6 months to two years..

Child Support Enforcement participation, required of all receivers to get Cash Assistance services, saw enormous increases in usage. Receivers went from 5% using Child Support Enforcement to over 75% and divertees went from the 5% range to nearly 25%. Child Support Enforcement can help raise the monthly finances of a family considerably, but few families, approximately 5%, received the full amount due in court orders over the course of the study.

Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income remained constant over the course of the study, at around 5%-6%. Less than one percent used emergency services at any time during the study and all other assistance went from 6% at application to 9% at first survey, back down to 4% at the second survey. The study could not determine if these percentages represent under-usage. With over 25% saying they have long-term disabilities preventing them from working, it appears these services are under-utilized.

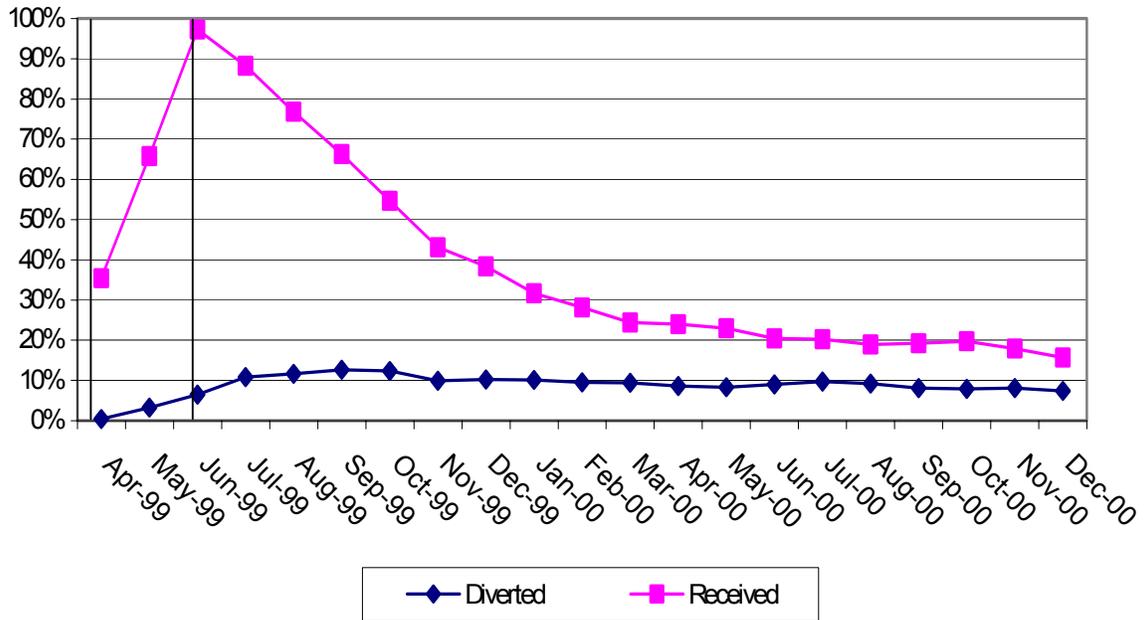
According to the respondents, the percentage of receiver families who were still receiving TANF at the end of 18 months decreased to 24%, while the percentage of diverted families who re-applied for TANF and received TANF at a later date increased to 13%. Table 21 summarizes the percentage of diverted and receiver families who were receiving Cash Assistance at the time of the first and second surveys.

Table 21: Families Receiving TANF According to Survey Data

	Total	Diverted	Received
At time of application		0%	100%
At first survey (approx. 9 months later)	22%	13%	34%
At second survey (approx. 15 months later)	16%	13%	24%

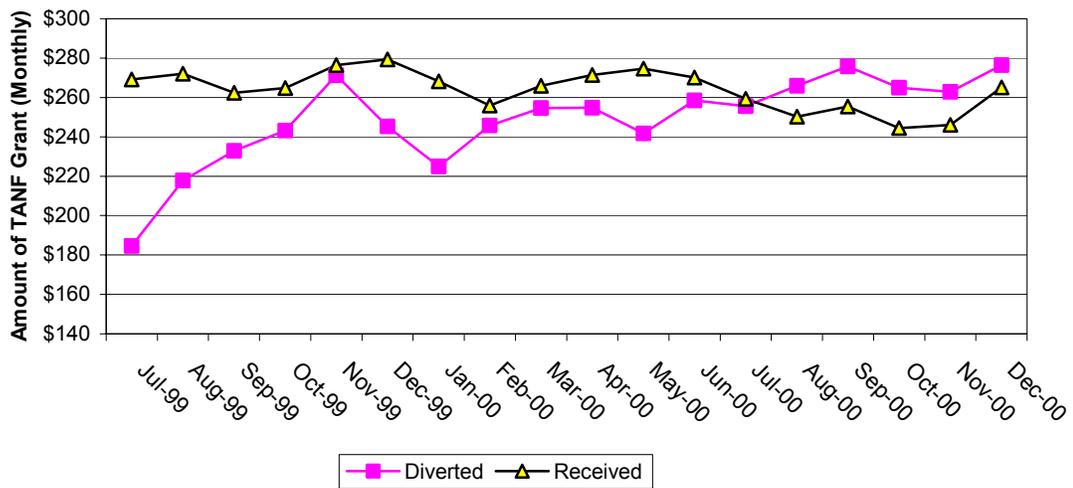
Graph 8 shows the percentage of diverted and receiver families who received TANF benefits during the eighteen months following the original TANF application date, but does so using administrative data. The diverted families consist of respondents who did not complete the original application process, but who re-applied and received benefits at a later date.

Graph 8: Families Receiving TANF According to Administrative Data



The percentage of families who originally received TANF benefits during the study period (April-June, 1999) decreased steadily through December of 2000, while the percentage of diverted families who received TANF benefits at a later date increased gradually during this time, until both groups were almost identical by December of 2000. Graph 9 shows the average monthly TANF benefit for the diverted and receiver groups from July of 1999, through December of 2000.

Graph 9: Average Monthly TANF Benefit According to Administrative Data

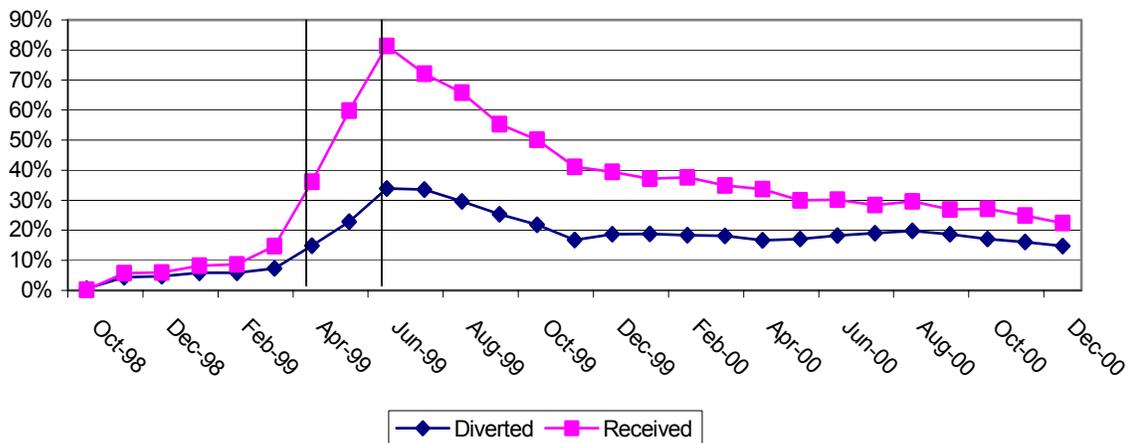


Food Stamps Receipt From Administrative Data

Food Stamp usage increased considerably during time of application, particularly for the receivers group who were receiving Cash Assistance at the time. Food Stamp usage, however, dropped off considerably during the ensuing 6 months, mirroring the economic recovery noted with employer reported wages (see Employer Reported Wages subsection in the Economic Well-Being section). And, as would be expected with slightly less in average wages, receivers utilized Food Stamps slightly more than did divertees.

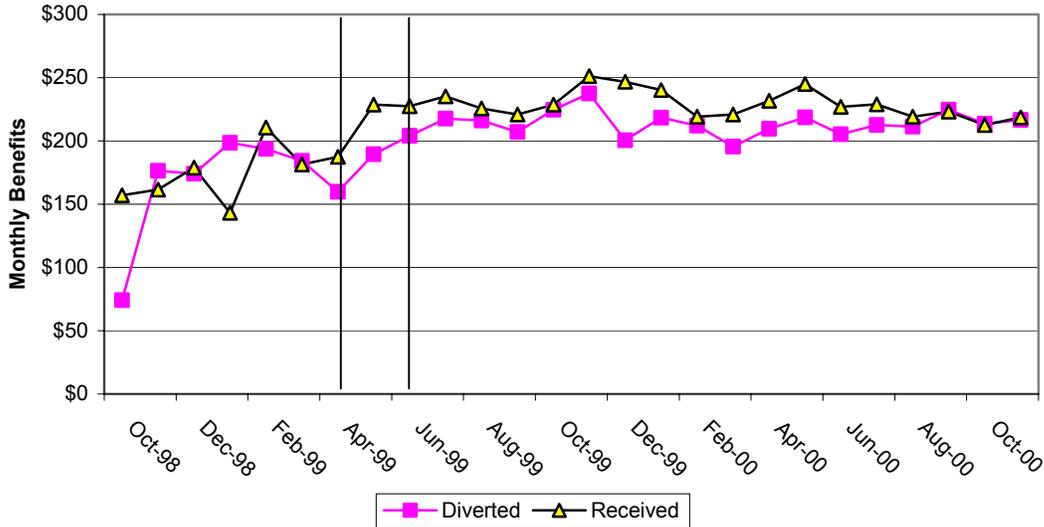
Graph 10 shows the percentage of diverted and receiver families in the sample group who received food stamp benefits during the six months prior to applying for TANF, during the application period for this study (April through June of 1999), and during the 18 months following the TANF application.

Graph 10: Food Stamps Receipt



The average monthly benefit was \$225 dollars per month. As seen in Graph 11, receivers were averaging slightly more in monthly benefits than were divertedees from the time of application until the last few months of the study. Near the end of the study, however, the amounts being collected by both groups was nearly equal.

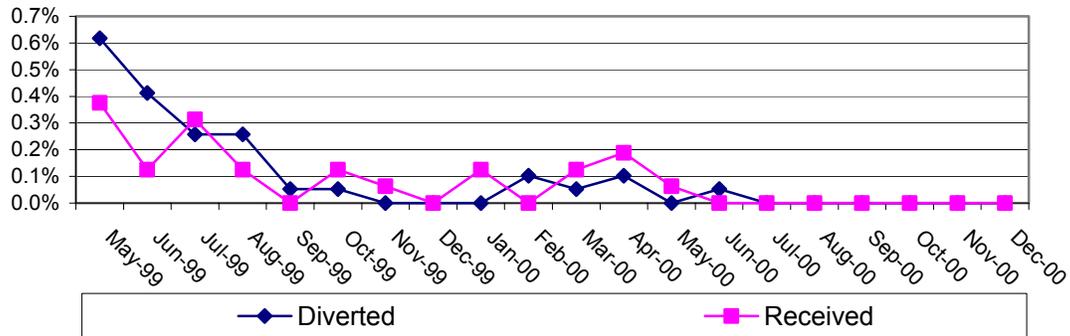
Graph 11: Monthly Food Stamp Benefit



Emergency Services According to Administrative Data

About .5% of the diverted and receiver families received emergency Cash Assistance from the Department’s Community Services Administration (CSA) at the time they applied for TANF. However, this percentage decreased rapidly during the next year, and averaged about .1 % for the diverted families and about .2% for the receiver families. The average monthly grant was \$395 for the diverted families and \$296 for the receiver families.

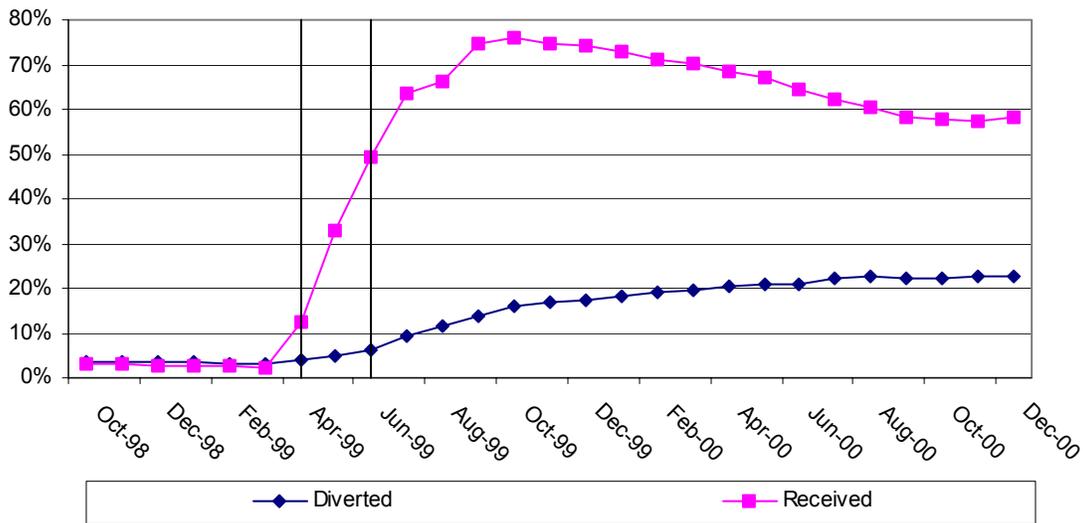
Graph 12: Emergency Services Received



Child Support Information from Administrative Data

Since TANF participants are required to cooperate with the Department's Child Support Enforcement Administration (CSEA) as a condition for receiving Cash Assistance, the percentage of the receiver group who received child support services increased dramatically once they became eligible for TANF services. (The diverted group includes families who re-applied for TANF and received services at a later date.). Graph 13 shows the percentage of the sample group (those who applied for TANF during April-June of 1999) who received child support services for the six months preceding, as well as the eighteen months following the original TANF application date.

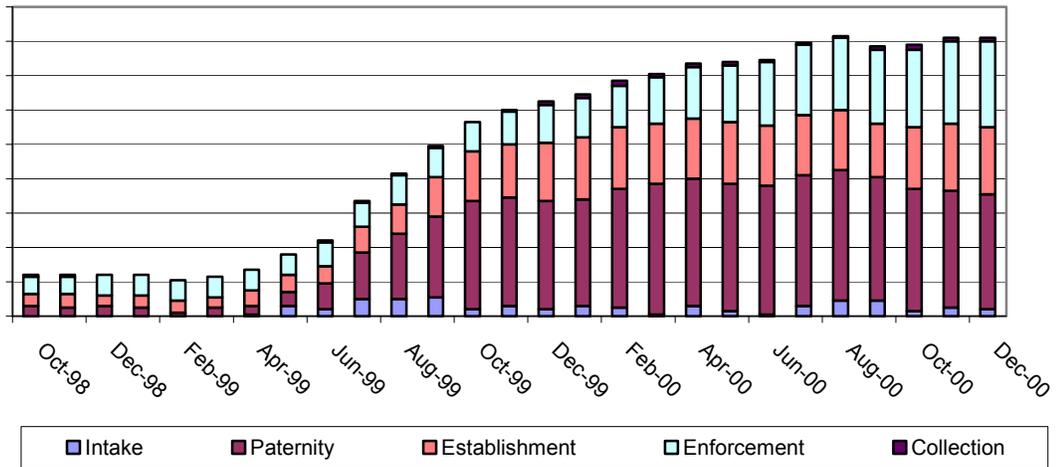
Graph 13: Child Support Services Received



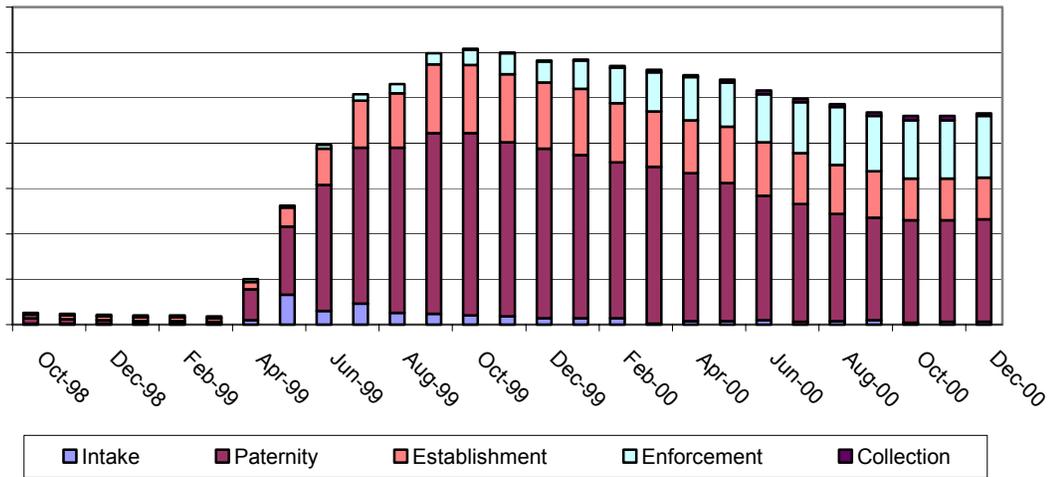
Child support services consist of five services: intake, paternity, establishment, enforcement and collection. Intake means that the CSEA is completing the application process and starting services for the family. Paternity means that CSEA is in the process of establishing the paternity of the child(ren). There is no court order requiring child support payments during this stage. Enforcement means that CSEA has obtained a child support order, and is in the process of collecting support payments. The absent parent may or may not be making payments. Collection means that all past and current child support has been paid.

As graphs 14 and 15 show, a significant number of cases shifted from paternity status to enforcement status during the eighteen months following the original TANF application date. However, paternity had not been established in about half of the cases.

Graph 14: Types of Child Support Services for Divertees

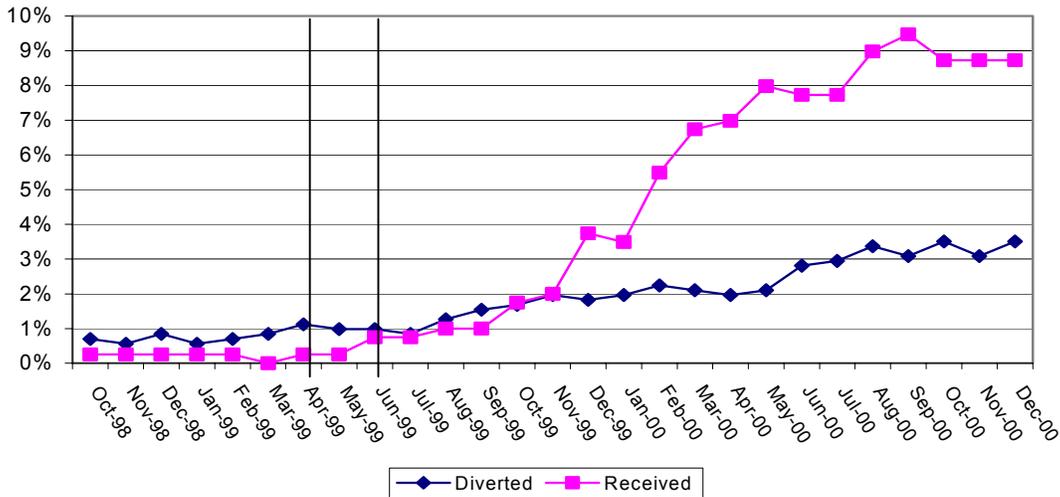


Graph 15: Types of Child Support Services for Receivers

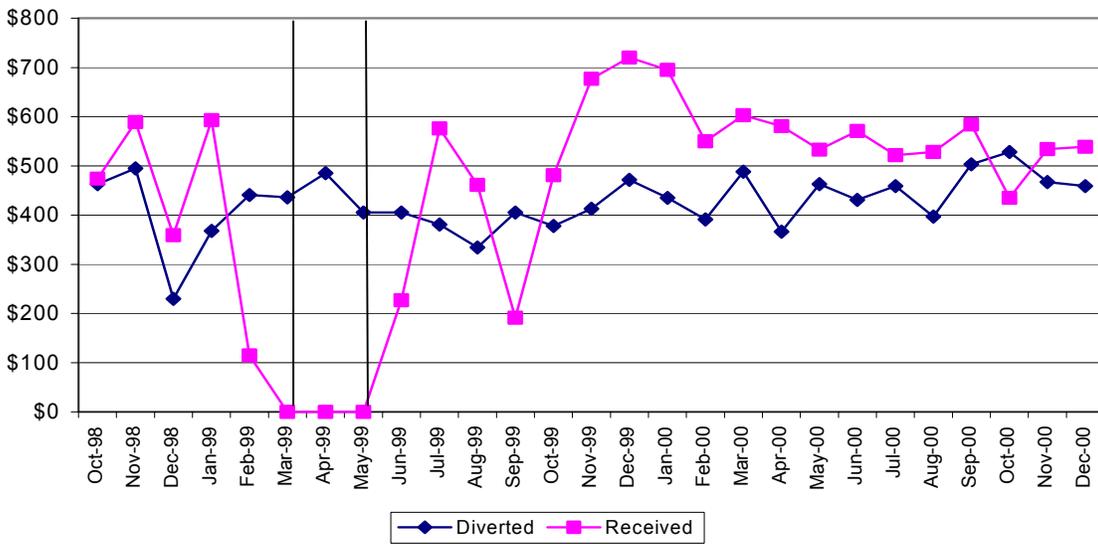


While the percentage of cases in the sample group with child support orders increased significantly during the eighteen months following the TANF application, the percentage of cases that received full child support payments remained at about 5%. Graphs 16 and 17 show the percentage of study participants who received any child support payments, including partial payments, along with the average monthly payment for the six months preceding and the eighteen months following the TANF application.

Graph 16: Child Support Payments, Including Partial Payments



Graph 17: Monthly Child Support Payments



None of the receiver group received child support payments during the quarter that they applied for TANF benefits. Child support payments are used to offset TANF payment with active TANF participants.

Other Types of Assistance According to Survey Data

Table 22, on following pages, summarizes the types of non-TANF assistance that the diverted and receiver respondents reported at time of application, and at the first and second surveys. There were significant differences in both the percentage of recipients receiving assistance and the amount of assistance in two of the six categories: child support and Food Stamps; with larger percentage of the diverted respondents receiving

child support payments, and a larger percentage of the receiver respondents receiving Food Stamps.

Table 22: Other Types of Assistance or Income

	Total	Diverted	Received
Child Support:			
At time of TANF application:			
Percent of families receiving child support	6%	8%	3%
Average amount per month	\$250.00	\$257.00	\$173.00
At time of first survey (about 9 months later):			
Percent of families receiving child support	9%	10%	7%
Average amount per month	\$300.00	\$273.00	\$350.00
At time of second survey (15 months later):			
Percent of families receiving child support	12%	13%	10%
Average amount per month	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$270.00
Food Stamps			
At time of TANF application:			
Percent of families receiving Food Stamps	20%	15%	28%
Average amount per month	\$203.00	\$200.00	\$207.00
At time of first survey (about 9 months later):			
Percent of families receiving Food Stamps	32%	25%	46%
Average amount per month	\$224.00	\$229.00	\$223.00
At time of second survey (15 months later):			
Percent of families receiving Food Stamps	30%	24%	40%
Average amount per month	\$220.00	\$218.00	\$220.00
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)			
At time of TANF application:			
Percent of families receiving SSI	6%	6%	5%
Average payment per month	\$450.00	\$466.00	\$500.00
At time of first survey (about 9 months later):			
Percent of families receiving SSI	5%	5%	6%
Average payment per month	\$458.00	\$458.00	\$475.00
At time of survey (15 months later):			
Percent of families receiving SSI	6%	5%	8%
Average payment per month	\$502.00	\$472.00	\$512.00

Table 22: Continued, Other Types of Assistance or Income

	Total	Diverted	Received
Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)			
At time of TANF application:			
Percent of families receiving SSDI	4%	4%	5%
Average payment per month	\$485.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
At time of first survey (about 9 months later):			
Percent of families receiving SSDI	5%	5%	5%
Average payment per month	\$500.00	\$560.00	\$435.00
At time of second survey (15 months later):			
Percent of families receiving SSDI	5%	5%	4%
Average payment per month	\$550.00	\$554.00	\$512.00
General Assistance (GA)			
At time of TANF application:			
Percent of families receiving GA	1%	<1%	1%
Average payment per month	\$415.00	\$418.00	\$404.00
At time of first survey (about 9 months later):			
Percent of families receiving GA	<1%	<1%	<1%
Average payment per month	\$285.00	\$356.00	\$150.00
At time of second survey (15 months later):			
Percent of families receiving GA	1%	1%	1%
Average payment per month	\$177.00	\$184.00	\$128.00
Other Assistance			
At time of TANF application:			
Percent of families receiving other assistance	6%	6%	7%
Average payment per month	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$105.00
At time of first survey (about 9 months later):			
Percent of families receiving other assistance	9%	9%	10%
Average payment per month	\$262.00	\$250.00	\$275.00
At time of second survey (15 months later):			
Percent of families receiving other assistance	4%	4%	5%
Average payment per month	\$287.00	\$275.00	\$287.00

As this subsection demonstrates, the percentage of respondents who stated they received child support, as well as the amount of the support payments, is consistently lower than the percentages reflected in the administrative data. This difference may be due to the requirement that the CSEA apply child support payments to the Cash Assistance grant. Recipients receive child support payments only to the extent that the amount of the support payment exceeds the amount of the grant.

Section Five: The Cash Assistance Application Process

The TANF application process requires a great deal of information from the applicant to establish eligibility and can become a cumbersome process when paternity, school attendance, immunization requirements and JOBS program (the employment placement program) participation are included. Most of reasons given for the TANF application process being difficult according to survey information dealt with requirements: income limits, documentation of income and assets, and cooperation with Child Support Enforcement. There were also issues with the application process itself, such as office location, hours of operation, reading and understanding the application. The number one reason, however, that was given for the process being difficult was staff attitude. Over 40% of survey respondents said poor staff attitude was the primary barrier to completing the application process, although this prevented only 6% applicants from completing the process and receiving services (these “deterrents” did not prevent participation).

Reasons for not receiving Cash Assistance all together, however, were split primarily between two issues; a) they found a job or otherwise had too much income (39%), or b) the application process was too cumbersome (32%). Issues with eligibility requirements and the personal responsibility agreement accounted for another 15% and “other issues” accounted for 14%. There were 6% of all respondents who did not complete the process because of the negative attitude of DES staff.

According to survey data, many applicants were “put-off” with a perceived negative attitude of DES staff, but it was eligibility requirements (including currently wages and income), program participation requirements and documentation requirements inherent in the program that prevented greater participation in the Cash Assistance application process and TANF program.

As Table 23 on the following page shows, 39% of the diverted respondents believed they would **not** have been eligible for TANF because of excessive income, while 32% identified issues with completing the application process and 8% identified issues related to eligibility requirements. Only 7% of the diverted applicants mentioned the requirements of the Personal Responsibility Agreement. Table 24 summarizes the reasons that the diverted applicants did not complete the application process based on administrative data.

Table 23: Reasons For Not Completing the Application Process

Issues related to income:	
Found a job (14.3%) or found a better job (.9%)	15.2%
Made too much money	13.3%
Had too much unearned income	10.8%
Total	39.3%
Issues related to completing the application process:	
Too many hassles	8.7%
Documenting income	5.3%
Documentation other than income or assets	3.4%
Could not complete forms	3.4%
No transportation to office	2.8%
Physical or emotional limitations	2.5%
Missed appointment	2.3%
Inconvenient office hours	1.5%
No child care to complete application	1.1%
Language deterrents	.7%
Total	31.7%
Issues related to eligibility requirements:	
Moved in with partner	2.8%
Citizenship issues	1.5%
Moved in with family	1.6%
Eligible child moved out of home	.9%
No Social Security Number for child	.5%
Requirement to live at home and attend school	.5%
Married	.5%
Total	8.3%
Issues related to the personal responsibility agreement:	
Job search requirements	2.3%
Requirement to cooperate with Child Support Enforcement Administration	1.1%
Requirement to cooperate with establishment of paternity	1.1%
Requirement to attend job training	1.1%
Concerns over contact with father of child	1.1%
Requirement that children attend school	.2%
Total	6.9%
Other Issues:	
Negative attitude of staff	6.0%
Moved out of state	1.8%
Negative attitude of family or friends	1.6%
Welfare stigma	1.5%
Moved elsewhere in Arizona	1.1%
Wanted to attend school	.9%
Went to jail or entered rehabilitation program	.7%
Wanted to save months on clock	.2%
Total	13.8%

As Table 24 illustrates, about two thirds of the applicants did not complete the interview process or did not provide or verify eligibility information, while 30% of the applicants voluntarily withdrew their application. Both diverted and receiver applicants were asked to identify deterrents to completing the application process.

Table 24: Reasons For Denial of TANF Application (Administrative Data)

Reasons for not completing application:	Diverted Sample
Did not complete interview process	47%
Voluntary withdrawal of application	30%
Did not provide or verify information	21%
Other	2%
Total	100%

Table 30 summarizes the deterrents to completing the application process according to survey information. Forty percent of all applicants, including both the diverted and receiver groups, identified the attitude of the office staff as the principal deterrent to completing the application process. The percentage was slightly higher for the diverted group than the receiver group. This did not prevent the receiver group from continuing the process. Other deterrents to completing the application included transportation to the TANF office, income requirements, reading and understanding the application and child care to attend the eligibility interviews.

Table 25: Deterrents to Completing the Application Process (Survey Data)

Nature of deterrents:	Total	Diverted	Received
Attitude of office staff	40%	41%	37%
Transportation to office	36%	35%	38%
TANF income requirements	34%	38%	23%
Reading and understanding application	33%	32%	25%
Child care to attend interviews	31%	34%	27%
JOBS requirements	29%	27%	32%
Documentation of Income	27%	29%	12%
Office hours	20%	21%	19%
Coop. w/child support to establish support orders	20%	17%	26%
Coop. w/child support establishing paternity	18%	15%	22%
Documentation of assets	16%	17%	14%
Attitude of family and friends about welfare	16%	15%	18%
Location of office	15%	14%	18%
Language	6%	6%	5%
Requirements to immunize children	4%	4%	6%
Requirements that children attend school	4%	3%	4%

In summary, many applicants were “put-off” with a perceived negative attitude of DES staff, but it was eligibility requirements (including currently wages and income), program participation requirements and documentation requirements inherent in the program that prevented greater participation in the Cash Assistance application process and TANF program.

Section Six: Study Population Demographics

This chapter provides basic demographic information for the study population, divided by divertees and receivers. A brief summary of the section is as follows:

Age of these first-time applicants averaged 24 years old, but this figure by itself can be misleading. Well over half, 56%, of all first time applicants are 25 years old or younger, with 28% 19 years old or younger. But, regrouping the respondents into another scheme provides a different perspective. Nearly 20% of all first time applicants are 36 years old or older. This means nearly half of all first-time applicants, 48%, are 19 years or younger, or they are over 36 years old—each group with its own distinctive service needs.

Ethnicity among study participants reveals an interesting pattern in regards to who receives TANF services and who is diverted. Anglo study participants (non-Hispanic Caucasian) diverted slightly more often than they received, 51% compared to 42%. But, Native American and African American study participants received TANF services at slightly higher percentages. Hispanic participants received TANF at percentages essentially equal to the percent diverted.

Marriage among study participants increased. There was an increase in the percentage of study participants who reported being married over the course of the study. The percentage of study participants who reported being widowed, divorced or separated remained relatively constant, changing no more than one percentage point. But, the percentage saying they never married dropped from 50% to 43% and the percentage married rose from 24% to 29%. The amount of increase in reported marriage is similar for participants who received and those who diverted, 43% compared to 42%, respectively. Unfortunately, there was a difference in marital status between diverted and receiving participants and the difference grew slightly over the course of the study. At time of application 26% of divertees and 20% of receivers were married. At the time of the second survey 32% of divertees and 24% of receivers were married, suggesting TANF participation is not increasing marriage rates in Arizona.

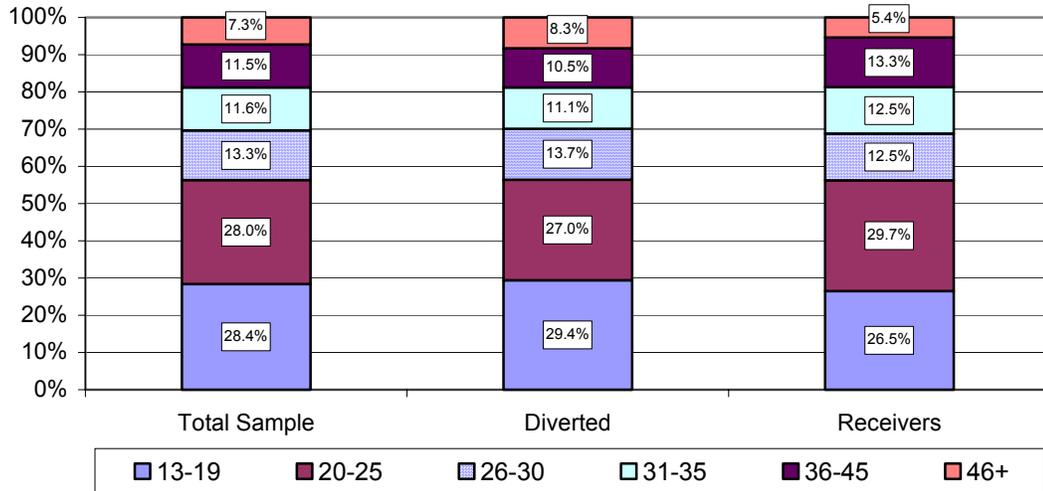
Education levels remained stagnant. Despite education being a well recognized correlate with economic independence, there was no detectable increase in the percentage of study participants completing high school or earning its equivalence (GED). Thirty-nine percent reported less than high school for their education level at the time of application, 38% reported the same level on the second survey. This suggests TANF participation is not increasing the education levels of its participants.

In summary, it can be said that TANF participants populate very diverse age groups and are slightly more likely to be diverted if they are Anglo. Also, outcomes suggest TANF participation is not positively affecting two key indicators of financial success for families: marriage (second income) and education.

Age at Time of Application According to Survey Information

The average applicant was 24 years old at time of application. This average can be deceptive since more than half of the study population is either under 19 or over 36 and very different needs can be experienced by these two groups. Designing programs to fit the needs of a 24 year old would be inadequate for many, if not most, TANF participants.

Graph 18: Age of Study Participants(Administrative Data)

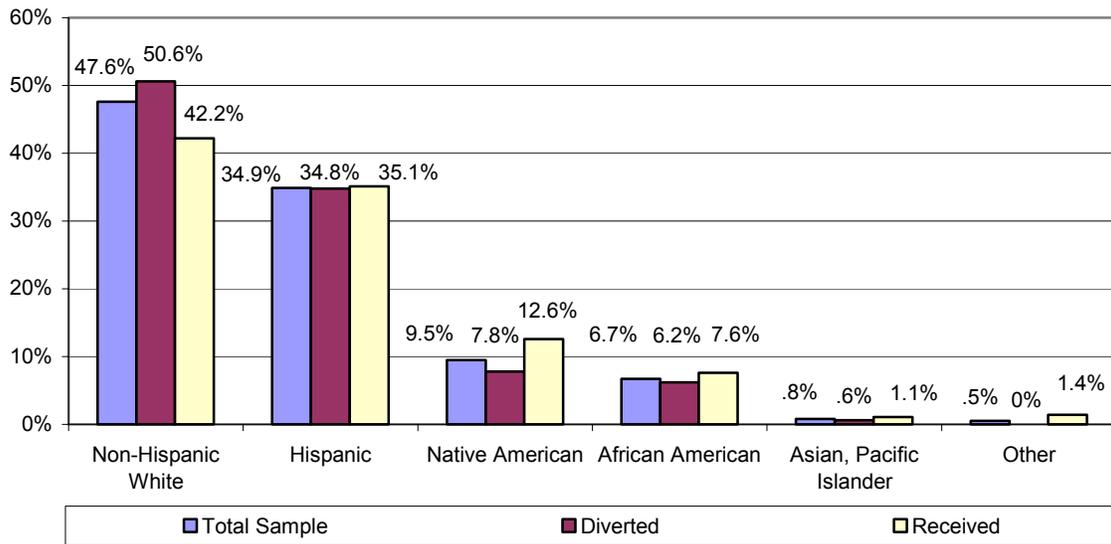


Ethnicity of Survey Respondents

There were significantly more non-Hispanic Anglos in the diverted population than in the receiver population, and slightly more Native Americans in the receiver population. Even so, none of these differences are statistically significant suggesting ethnicity is not a determinant for success among this population.

Graph 19 on the following page has more details.

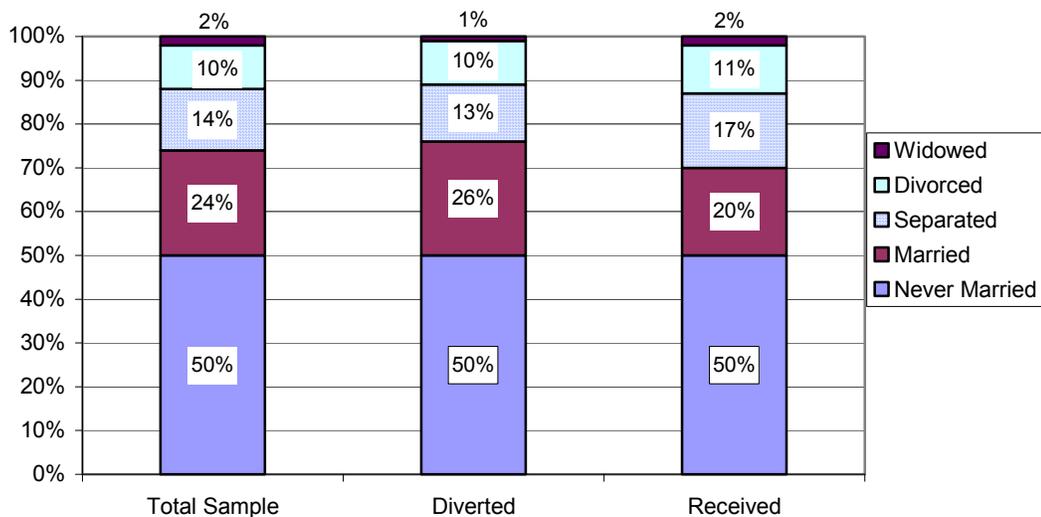
Graph 19: Ethnicity of Study Participants (Survey Data)



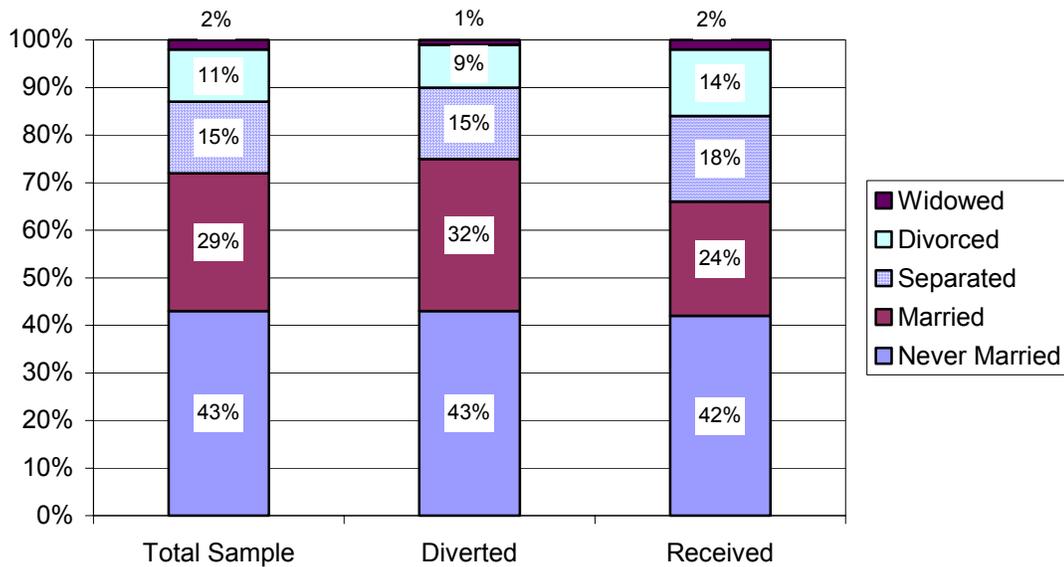
Marital Status According to Survey Information

There were a higher percentage of married respondents among the diverted population, and a higher percentage of separated respondents among the receiver population. In addition, there was a marked shift from Never Married to Married for both the diverted and receiver groups at the time of the second survey (about 18 months later). TANF policies are designed to encourage marriage and these results suggest they may be having some influence.

Graph 20: Marital Status of Survey Respondents at Application



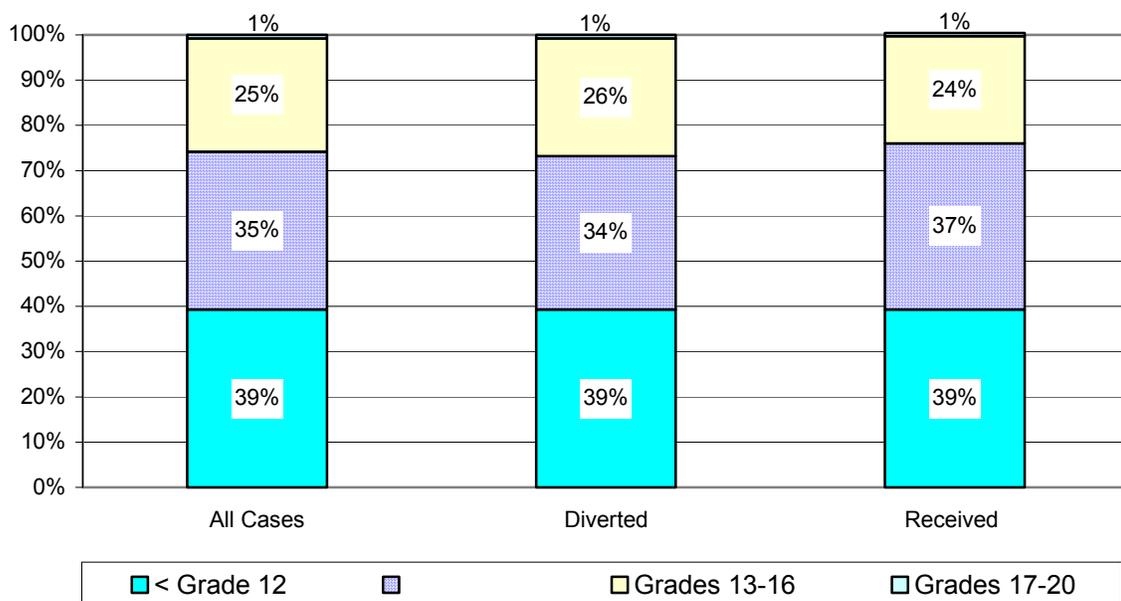
Graph 21: Marital Status of Survey Respondents at 2nd Survey



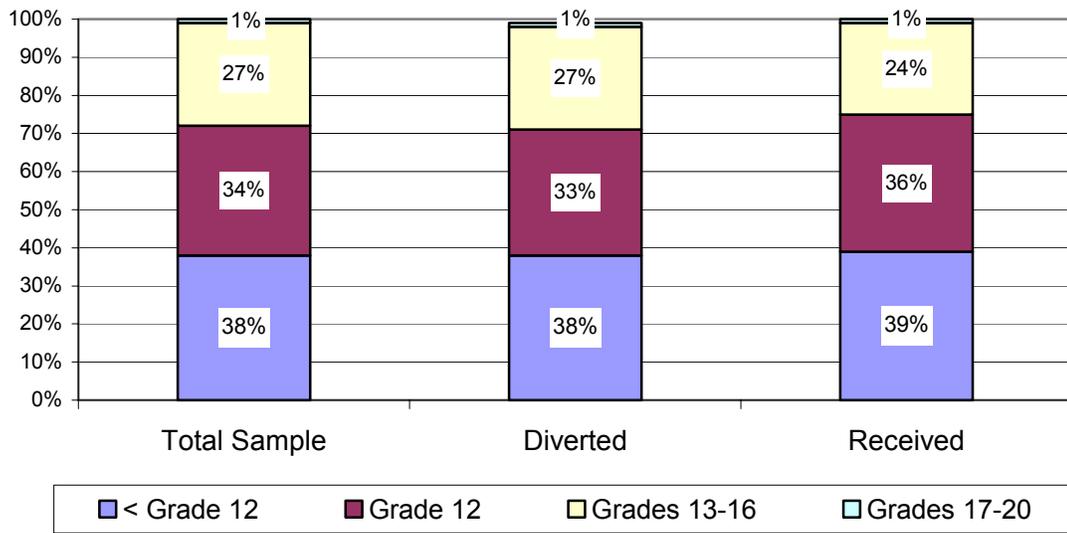
Education Level from Survey Data

The average number of years of school completed for those who did not receive TANF was 10.8 years, while those who received TANF were 11 years. There was no measurable development in respondents education levels over the course of the study. Education is a recognized correlate to income and this group, many of whom do not have a high school education, would benefit from increasing their education attainment.

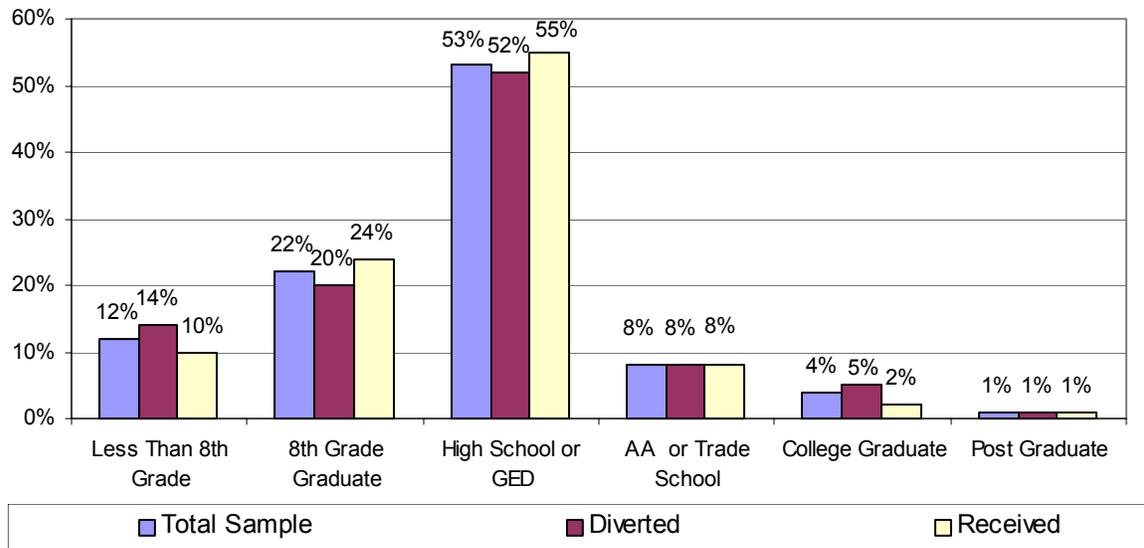
Graph 22: Last Grade Completed at Time of Application (Survey Data)



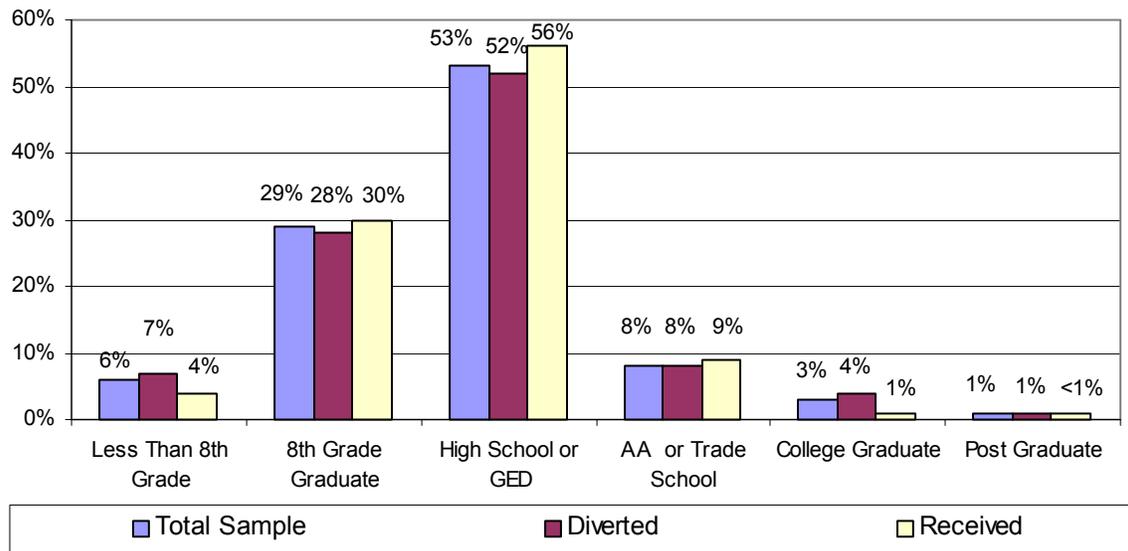
Graph 23: Last Grade Completed at Time of 2nd Survey (Survey Data)



Graph 24: Highest Degree Earned at Application (Survey Data)



Graph 25: Highest Degree Earned at 2nd Survey (Survey Data)

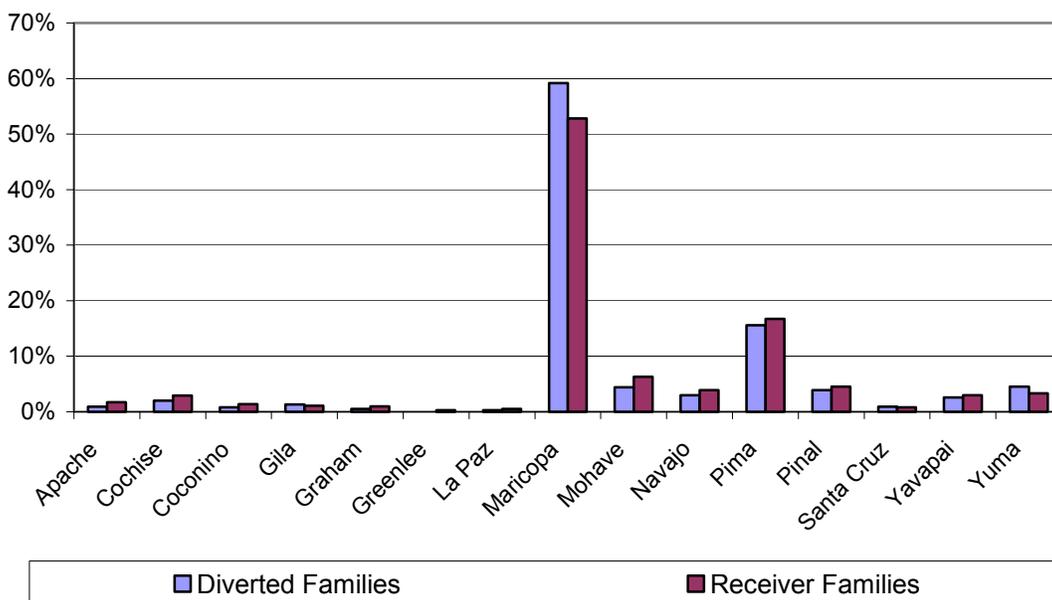


There was very little change from the time of application to the second survey (approximately 24 months later).

Distribution of TANF by County

There were more diverted cases in Maricopa County and Yuma County, and slightly more receiver cases in most of the other counties. Graph 24 shows the distribution of TANF applications for the diverted and receiver groups at time of application by county. Maricopa County is by far larger than any other in Arizona and has more total job openings available.

Graph 26: Distribution of TANF Cases by County (Administrative Data)



Section Seven: Conclusion

As a group, these first-time TANF applicants were experiencing an economic downturn which lasted about six months for many. Employment was around 22% at time of allocation and this percentage rose to 52% in two years or less. A substantial increase, but half of respondents were not employed. There were advances in wages and the types of jobs secured included many in the managerial, professional and technical areas where advancement opportunities and benefits are more common. The divertee population, in what appears to be a contrast with indicators of family well-being, had more income and were employed more than those who received Cash Assistance services.

Indicators of family well-being demonstrated an appreciable percentage of study participants were having trouble with housing, food and health needs when they applied for Cash Assistance. By the end of the study period, however, measurably fewer families were experiencing adverse conditions. There were notable differences in family well-being according to whether the study participant was diverted during the process and whether they received services. At beginning, more divertees registered need in the areas of housing, food and health coverage. Many of these differences, however, had lessened considerably by the end of the study.

In terms of health and safety needs, it appears health coverage has shifted from private to public sources, but the total percentage covered did not rise during the study period. It is particularly important for applicants with chronic health problems and their children with chronic health problem, 20% and 10%, of the population respectively. Child care needs lessened during the study period and more relatives became involved in care, both in and out of families' homes. And, children involved in the study were demonstrating good school behavior and were getting good grades, although children reaching teen-age had a few less glowing reviews.

Survey respondents registered less reliance on family, friends and community support, but registered more usage of Food Stamps, subsidized utility payments and DES supported child care. Those receiving Cash Assistance had higher levels of Food Stamp, AHCCCS (Medicaid) and child support enforcement services—as might be expected because eligibility for one program often establishes eligibility in related state programs. The incidence of child abuse and/or neglect was nearly non-existent for divertees and receivers.

Of all the deterrents to the application process noted by respondents, the negative attitude of staff was the single most reported deterrent. The reasons people did not complete the process, however, had more to do with finding employment and necessary documentation not being provided. Very few said the negative staff attitude is why they did not complete the process.

In summary, the study population as a whole, and those identified with greater need, have all improved over the course of the study in terms of needs going down and wages/employment going up. And, while more are employed and fewer are reliant on supportive services, half are still not employed and between 20% and 30% are continuing to need income and services.

Appendix

Table I: Reasons For Unemployment From At Time of Application (Survey Data)

Reason:	Total Sample	Diverted Sample	Received Sample
Prefer to care for child	15.7%	16.1%	14.8%
Currently in school	13.5%	13.9%	12.8%
Pregnancy	9.6%	11.9%	5.8%
Long term disability	8.2%	9.6%	5.8%
Lack of jobs in area	6.3%	4.2%	9.6%
Can't find child care	6.0%	5.8%	6.4%
Can't afford child care	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
Prefer not to work	5.5%	5.8%	5.1%
Short term disability	4.1%	5.0%	2.6%
Long term illness	3.4%	2.7%	4.5%
Procrastination	2.9%	2.3%	3.8%
Lack of transportation	2.6%	1.9%	3.8%
Laid off	2.2%	1.5%	3.2%
Lack of specific kinds of jobs	1.9%	1.5%	2.6%
Lack of general education	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%
Government regulations	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%
Lack of contact with employers	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%
Transportation to child care	1.4%	1.9%	0.6%
Can't find care for disabled	1.4%	0.8%	2.6%
Prefer to care for disabled	1.2%	0.8%	1.9%
Lack of job skills or training	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%
Language barrier	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Discrimination	0.5%	0.8%	0%
Loss of other benefits	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Lack of job seeking skill	0.2%	0.4%	0%
Distance to jobs	0.2%	0.4%	0%
Child care for specific times	0.2%	0.4%	0%
Public transportation	0.2%	0.4%	0%
Substance abuse (respondent)	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table II: Reasons For Unemployment From At Time of Application (Survey Data)

Reason:	Total Sample	Diverted Sample	Received Sample
Prefer to care for child	13.5%	16.7%	7.7%
Pregnancy	11.1%	10.4%	12.5%
Currently in school	9.5%	12%	4.8%
Long term disability	8.8%	9.4%	7.7%
Lack of jobs in area	8.4%	7.8%	9.6%
Can't find child care	7.4%	5.7%	10.6%
Can't afford child care	6.1%	5.7%	6.7%
Long term illness	6.1%	5.7%	6.7%
Short term disability	4.4%	4.7%	3.8%
Prefer not to work	4.1%	3.6%	4.8%
Lack of specific kinds of jobs	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Lack transportation	2.4%	2.6%	1.9%
Lack of general education	2.4%	3.1%	1%
Lack of job skills or training	2.4%	1%	4.8%
Discrimination	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
Procrastination	1.4%	1%	1.9%
Prefer to care for disabled	1.4%	1%	1.9%
Lack of contact with employers	1%	1%	1%
Costs greater than wages	1%	1%	1%
Can't find care for disabled	1%	0.5%	1.9%
Lack of job seeking skill	0.7%	1%	0%
Domestic abuse of others in family	0.7%	0%	1.9%
Distance to job	0.3%	0.5%	0%
Transportation to child care	0.3%	0%	0%
Child care for specific times	0.3%	0.5%	1%
Public transportation	0.3%	0.5%	0%
Car needs repair, unreliable	0.3%	0%	1%
Domestic abuse (respondent)	0.3%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

The principal reasons for not having a job at the time of the second survey are still related to pregnancy and child care, with 25% of the respondents pregnant and/or caring for a child. Nineteen percent of the respondents had a disability or illness. Fourteen percent of the respondents could not find child care, while 9% were still in school.