

APPENDIX C.

STATE-SPECIFIC DATA ON EMPLOYMENT, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT LIABILITIES

TABLE C.1. Employment Characteristics of the Heads of Single-Parent TANF Cases in Select States (Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Current Employment Status				
Employed	25	39	25	33
Not employed but has worked for pay	70	58	74	64
Not employed; never worked for pay	5	3	2	3
Proportion of Time Employed Since Age 18				
About 75 percent or more	48	54	56	63
About 50 percent	25	22	23	19
About 25 percent or less	22	21	19	15
Not at all	6	3	2	3
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p>				

TABLE C.2. Characteristics of the Heads of Single-Parent TANF Cases in Select States (Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Gender				
Female	98	99	97	98
Male	2	1	3	2
Age				
Younger than 25 years	29	36	34	41
25 to 34 years	38	35	34	37
35 years or older	33	30	32	22
Average age (years)	30.7	29.5	30.5	28.6
Median age (years)	29	28	29	26
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	1	11	13	25
African-American, non-Hispanic	97	79	84	72
Hispanic and other	1	11	3	3
Marital Status				
Married	3	7	4	3
Never married	88	74	76	68
Widowed, divorced, or separated	9	19	20	29
Highest Education Completed				
Less than high school diploma/GED	38	44	42	38
High school diploma/GED	30	28	26	30
More than high school diploma/GED	33	28	32	32
Number of Children Less than Age 18 in Household				
Average	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.1
Median	2	2	2	2
Age of Youngest Child				
Less than 1 year	15	28	19	23
1 to 5 years	56	46	48	54
6 to 14 years	26	24	30	20
15 years or older	3	2	3	3
Average age of youngest child	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.6
Median age of youngest child	3	2	3	2
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.				
NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.				

TABLE C.3. Characteristics of Current or Most Recent Job Held by TANF Case Heads^a (Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Length of Employment on Job				
Average number of months	12.7	11.9	13.3	12.1
Median number of months	5	5	4	5
Hours Worked Per Week				
Less than 20	10	8	10	8
20 to 34	30	33	29	33
35 or more	60	59	61	58
Average hours worked per week	35	34	35	33.8
Median hours worked per week	40	35	40	35
Shift or Time of Day Worked				
Regular day time shift	57	56	58	55
Morning or afternoon shift	3	6	4	8
Evening or night shift	21	22	19	16
Irregular, split, or rotating shift	11	11	12	19
Other	8	5	7	2
Industry				
Manufacturing	1	7	4	12
Retail	12	17	13	20
Accommodation and Food	18	29	16	28
Health Care	10	11	10	10
Social/Educational Services	15	3	7	5
Business/Administrative/Professional Services	26	14	16	6
Other Services	9	10	5	14
Other	10	8	29	5
Current or Recent Employment in LTC	5	8	6	5
Sample Size	398	401	804	1,086
SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.				
NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.				
^a Statistics in this table are on the characteristics of the current or most recent jobs held by case heads who ever worked for pay.				
^b Personal services include laundry and cleaning services, beauty shops, and other services performed within a private household.				

TABLE C.4. Compensation on Current or Most Recent Job Held by TANF Case Head^a (Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Hourly Wage^b				
Less than \$5.15	11	20	10	15
\$5.15 to 6.00	6	25	14	27
\$6.01 to 7.00	27	21	27	25
\$7.01 to 8.00	16	13	19	15
\$8.01 to 9.00	12	9	10	8
\$9.01 to 10.00	10	6	7	4
More than \$10.00	17	6	12	6
Average hourly wage (dollars)	\$8.44	\$7.12	\$7.92	\$7.03
Median hourly wage (dollars)	\$7.50	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$6.50
Fringe Benefits Available				
Paid sick leave	38	31	39	29
Paid vacation	43	40	46	40
Paid holidays	47	41	51	0
Health insurance	45	34	47	42
Retirement plan	29	22	32	29
Opportunity for Advancement (Self-assessment)				
Great deal	22	16	18	19
Some	30	26	26	23
A little	17	23	26	19
None	32	34	31	38
Sample Size	398	401	804	1,086
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p> <p>^a Statistics in this table are on the characteristics of the current or most recent jobs held by case heads who ever worked for pay.</p> <p>^b This estimate includes both case heads who are paid on an hourly basis and those who are paid a salary where the hourly wage was calculated.</p>				

TABLE C.5. Any^a Performance of Job Tasks on Current or Most Recent Job Among TANF Cases (Percentages)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Job Tasks Ever Performed				
Talk with customers face to face	82	82	85	85
Talk with customers over the phone	58	55	57	55
Read instructions or reports	63	61	62	60
Write letters or memos	44	36	42	34
Work with a computer	49	42	45	43
Work with another electronic machine	70	70	74	76
Do arithmetic	62	64	68	71
Fill out forms	66	61	64	63
Keep watch over gauges or instruments	43	46	49	47
Ever Performed at Least Any Four Job Tasks	74	72	74	75
Ever Performed Three Tasks Most Related to LTC^b	32	34	36	33
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p> <p>^a Any performance is defined as having performed the job skill either monthly, weekly, or daily. Cases who reported never having worked for pay were assumed to never have performed any job task.</p> <p>^b These tasks include talking with customers face to face, reading instructions or reports, and keeping watch over gauges or instruments.</p>				

TABLE C.6. Regular^a Performance of Job Tasks on Current or Most Recent Job Among TANF Cases (Percentages)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Job Tasks Regularly Performed				
Talk with customers face to face	79	80	84	82
Talk with customers over the phone	55	51	53	50
Read instructions or reports	57	53	59	54
Write letters or memos	38	30	36	27
Work with a computer	45	37	41	38
Work with another electronic machine	67	67	70	73
Do arithmetic	60	60	63	68
Fill out forms	61	55	59	56
Keep watch over gauges or instruments	40	40	44	44
Regularly Performed at Least Four Job Tasks	70	67	70	71
Regularly Performed Three Tasks Most Related to LTC^b	28	25	31	27
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p> <p>^a Regular is defined as having performed the job skill at least weekly. Cases who reported never having worked for pay were assumed to never have performed any job task.</p> <p>^b These tasks include talking with customers face to face, reading instructions or reports, and keeping watch over gauges or instruments.</p>				

**TABLE C.7. Physical Health
(Percentages, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Overall Health (Self-Assessment)				
Excellent	30	23	20	21
Very good	25	18	24	20
Good	25	34	27	30
Fair	16	18	19	16
Poor	3	8	10	11
Pregnant^a	5	8	5	5
Physical Functioning^b				
1 st quartile of the U.S. population	46	47	50	46
2 nd quartile of the U.S. population	13	16	14	12
3 rd or 4 th quartile of the U.S. population	41	38	36	42
Below average for the U.S. population	30	36	38	32
Physical Health Problem^c	16	21	23	22
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120

SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.

NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.

^a Tabulated for all cases (including males).

^b Physical functioning was determined following the methodology of the Physical Functioning Scale of the SF-36 Health Survey, incorporating norms based on age and gender.

^c Following the methodology of the University of Michigan's Women's Employment Study, a case head was defined to have a physical health problem if overall health was poor or fair and physical functioning was in the lowest quartile.

**TABLE C.8. Mental Health
(Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Experienced Psychological Distress in Past 30 Days ^a	10	12	17	17
Experienced Major Depression in Past Year ^b	17	23	25	25
Mental Health Problem ^c	21	25	29	30
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120

SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.

NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.

^a Categories of non-specific psychological distress were assigned on the basis of the K6 psychological distress scale, with a range of 0 to 24, and on normative data from the 2002 National Health Interview Survey and the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Individuals with scores of 13 or greater are classified as experiencing psychological distress.

^b The probability of major depression was determined following the methodology of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF). Under this methodology, individuals with three or more of seven symptoms of major depression are classified as being at probable risk of major depression. Individuals who volunteer that they are on medication, such as anti-depressants also are classified as being at probable risk of major depression.

^c Defined as having a high level of non-specific psychological distress or probable major depression.

TABLE C.9. Chemical Dependence (Percentages)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Alcohol Dependence^a				
No alcohol dependence	99	98	98	99
Probable alcohol dependence	1	2	2	1
Drug Dependence^b				
No drug dependence	98	98	96	99
Probable drug dependence	2	2	4	1
Any Chemical Dependence^c	3	3	5	1
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p> <p>^a The probability of alcohol dependence was determined following the methodology of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF). Under this methodology, individuals with three or more of seven symptoms of alcohol dependence are classified as being at probable risk of alcohol dependence.</p> <p>^b The probability of drug dependence was determined following the methodology of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF). Under this methodology, individuals with three or more of seven symptoms of drug dependence are classified as being at probable risk of drug dependence.</p> <p>^c Probable alcohol or drug dependence.</p>				

TABLE C.10. Transportation Use and Problems (Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Primary Mode of Transportation to Work or Work-Related Activity^a				
Drives self	11	22	19	49
Bus or public transportation	3	5	5	5
Gets a Ride	3	10	11	33
Walks	80	61	61	7
Other	3	3	5	6
Length of Commute to Work or Work-Related Activity (in Minutes)^a				
Average	51	53.7	47.9	22.8
Median	45	45	40	15
Does Not Have a Valid Driver's License	62	51	63	35
Does Not Own or Have Access to a Car	68	62	67	39
Self-Reported Transportation Problem^b	20	21	26	31
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p> <p>^a Tabulated only for cases in which the head worked or attended a work-related activity (sample size: District of Columbia = 412; Illinois = 381; Maryland = 789; South Carolina = 799; All states = 2,381)</p> <p>^b Case head indicated that a transportation problem prevented him/her from participating in work, education or training during the past year.</p>				

TABLE C.11. Potential Liabilities for Employment (Percentages, Unless Stated Otherwise)				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Human Capital Deficits				
No high school or GED	38	44	42	38
Limited work experience ^a	27	24	21	18
Performed fewer than four common job tasks	26	28	26	25
Has not regularly performed LTC related job tasks ^b	72	75	69	73
Personal Challenges				
Physical health problem ^c	16	21	23	22
Mental health problem ^d	21	25	29	29
Chemical dependence ^e	3	3	5	1
Severe physical domestic violence in past year	14	13	14	14
Possible presence of learning disability	8	12	11	11
Criminal record ^f	7	8	14	10
Difficulty with English	1	2	1	1
Logistical and Situational Challenges				
Child or other family member or friend with a health problem or special need ^g	32	34	33	32
Pregnant or child under age one in household	21	36	24	28
Transportation problem ^h	20	21	26	31
Child care problem ^h	42	31	41	31
Unstable housing ⁱ	13	23	20	22
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
<p>SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.</p> <p>NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.</p> <p>^a Worked for pay less than 50 percent of time since turning age 18.</p> <p>^b These tasks include talking with customers face to face, reading instructions or reports, and keeping watch over gauges or instruments.</p> <p>^c Poor or fair overall health and physical functioning in the lowest quartile.</p> <p>^d High level of non-specific psychological distress or probable major depression.</p> <p>^e Probable alcohol or drug dependence.</p> <p>^f Self-report on presence of a past criminal record.</p> <p>^g Cases with a child with health, behavioral, or special need or those caring for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member or friend.</p> <p>^h Self-reported problems that prevented case head from participating in work, education, or training during the past year.</p> <p>ⁱ Having been evicted or moving two or more times in the past 12 months.</p>				

TABLE C.12. Number of Potential Liabilities for Employment				
	District of Columbia	Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina
Number of Human Capital Deficits^a				
0	42	39	44	46
1	33	32	30	32
2	17	22	20	17
3	8	7	6	5
Average	0.9	1	0.9	0.8
Median	1	1	1	1
Number of Personal Challenges^b				
0	57	50	44	45
1	25	28	29	32
2	12	15	17	14
3	5	6	7	8
4 or more	2	2	3	2
Average	0.7	0.8	1	0.9
Median	0	0	1	1
Number of Logistical and Situational Challenges^c				
0	27	24	20	22
1	38	37	39	38
2	24	24	27	27
3	9	12	12	11
4	2	3	2	2
Average	1.2	1.3	1	1.3
Median	1	1	1	1
Number of All Potential Liabilities for Employment				
0	10	6	5	6
1	17	15	16	15
2	20	24	21	22
3	21	16	19	19
4	13	16	14	14
5	10	10	13	13
6	6	6	6	7
7 or more	3	7	6	3
Average	2.8	3.1	3.2	3
Median	3	3	3	3
Sample Size	420	416	819	1,120
SOURCE: 2001-2003 TANF Caseload Surveys from the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, and South Carolina.				
NOTES: The survey data have been weighted to be representative of all single-parent TANF recipients in each state. Survey item non-response may cause the sample sizes for specific variables to be smaller than those shown. Rounding may cause percentages to sum to something other than 100.				
^a Human capital deficits include: (1) no high school diploma or GED, (2) employed less than half the time since turning age 18, and (3) never performed at least four of nine common job tasks or not regularly performing LTC related job tasks. [Note: We would like to refine the analysis to the LTC related job tasks, but will not do so if we find it is too restrictive.]				
^b Personal challenges include: (1) current physical health problem, (2) mental health problem in the past year, (3) self-report of presence of a criminal record, (4) severe physical domestic violence in past year, (5) chemical dependence in the past year, (6) signs of a learning disability, and (7) difficulty with English.				
^c Logistical and situational challenges include: (1) child or other family member or friend currently experiencing a health or behavioral problem or special need, (2) child care problem in the past year, currently pregnant, or currently have a child under age one in the household, (3) transportation problem in the past year, and (4) unstable housing in the past year.				

**TANF RECIPIENTS AS POTENTIAL
LONG-TERM CARE WORKERS:
An Assessment of the Prospects in the District
of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland
and South Carolina**

PDF Files Available for This Report

Main Report <http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/TANFItc.pdf>

APPENDIX A: Summary Table for the TANF Caseload Surveys
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/TANFItcA.pdf>

APPENDIX B: Measures of Personal Liabilities
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/TANFItcB.pdf>

APPENDIX C: State-Specific Data on Employment, Demographic Characteristics and
Employment Liabilities
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/TANFItcC.pdf>

APPENDIX D: State-Specific Predicted Employment Probabilities
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/TANFItcD.pdf>