

Public
Policy
Institute of
California



FEDERAL FORMULA GRANTS
AND CALIFORNIA

TANF and Welfare Programs

Tim Ransdell
Shervin Bolorian

The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) is a private operating foundation established in 1994 with an endowment from William R. Hewlett. The Institute is dedicated to improving public policy in California through independent, objective, nonpartisan research.

PPIC's research agenda focuses on three program areas: population, economy, and governance and public finance. Studies within these programs are examining the underlying forces shaping California's future, cutting across a wide range of public policy concerns, including education, health care, immigration, income distribution, welfare, urban growth, and state and local finance.

PPIC was created because three concerned citizens—William R. Hewlett, Roger W. Heyns, and Arjay Miller—recognized the need for linking objective research to the realities of California public policy. Their goal was to help the state's leaders better understand the intricacies and implications of contemporary issues and make informed public policy decisions when confronted with challenges in the future.

David W. Lyon is founding President and Chief Executive Officer of PPIC. Raymond L. Watson is Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Copyright © 2002 by Public Policy Institute of California
All rights reserved
San Francisco, CA

Short sections of text, not to exceed three paragraphs, may be quoted without written permission provided that full attribution is given to the source and the above copyright notice is included.

PPIC does not take or support positions on any ballot measure or on any local, state, or federal legislation, nor does it endorse, support, or oppose any political parties or candidates for public office.

Research publications reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the staff, officers, or Board of Directors of the Public Policy Institute of California.

About This Series

Federal Formula Grants and California

The federal government uses formula grants to distribute nearly \$300 billion annually to state and local governments to help them implement federal policies in such areas as health, transportation, and education. How much each government receives is determined by complex formulas that consist of many factors such as state population growth and per capita income. This series of reports provides detailed information on California's current and historical funding under the major federal grants and on the formulas used to determine California's share of funding under various specific grants.

All reports are posted on the PPIC website at www.ppic.org.

TANF and Welfare Programs

Tim Ransdell and Shervin Bolorian

December 2002

This report—the first in a series of in-depth examinations of individual federal formula grants—reviews the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, pending reauthorization issues, and a number of formula-related aspects of federal welfare laws, with a specific focus on California outcomes.

Introduction

Congress set September 30, 2002, as the expiration date for the law creating the TANF block grant, and both the House and Senate have initiated and moved reauthorization bills in 2002. Six years after the 1996 enactment of the landmark Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) welfare reform legislation (Public Law 104-193), the law is widely proclaimed a success in helping welfare recipients achieve independence and self-sustenance through work. In a sharp reversal from record-high recipient counts immediately before PRWORA's implementation, states on average reduced caseloads by 40 percent between 1996 and 2001. Child poverty rates simultaneously declined by 4 percentage points to their lowest level in 20 years. Some critics view these statistics with skepticism, doubting the adequacy of indicators to assess recipients' quality of life after moving off cash assistance and worrying that an inadequate cushion will leave governments unable to provide sufficient assistance in the event of a severe economic downturn. Moreover, many aver that the encouraging statistics are primarily a product of an improving and vibrant economy during these years. At any rate, PRWORA's success may be attributed in part to its rigorous requirements. It established a five-year lifetime limit on the amount of assistance allowed per person and requires that recipients engage in a minimum number of work or work-related hours per week after two years of assistance. The law also expanded the role of the states in designing their own welfare laws.

PRWORA, TANF, and the State Family Assistance Grant

PRWORA transformed the public assistance system in a number of ways, most notably by substituting a flat-funded federal block grant—the state family

assistance grant—for the open-ended Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) state entitlement system. AFDC was intended to aid children in low-income households in which one or both parents were absent or in which a parent was unemployed, incapacitated, or deceased. The PRWORA welfare reform legislation altered federal cash assistance to the poor by prescribing systemic work-requirement guidelines for states and, in return, granting states greater flexibility to design their own programs. Under the law, direct recipients in single- and two-parent families must devote a minimum number of hours (30 and 35 hours per week, respectively) to work or work-related activities such as vocational education. Graduated welfare roll reductions were also ordered, with the aim of a 50 percent reduction by 2002; states not meeting this standard were subject to federal penalties of up to 5 percent of their annual block grant. With some exceptions, welfare reform imposed five-year time limits on cash assistance, drastically shifting welfare to a short-term experience from one that, for many, had become a way of life.

When TANF was initiated in 1997, states were expected to design program parameters and to tailor policies as appropriate. The overhaul was lauded as an effort to maximize the use of funds while improving the effectiveness and performance level of welfare programs. The law provided block grant funding of \$16.6 billion per year for fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and additional funding rewards were slated for states that most reduced the number of illegitimate births (without increasing abortions) and for states that most reduced overall caseloads.

Historically, states provide 46 percent of overall spending on welfare. Under PRWORA, individual federal TANF payments to states are pegged to the maximum level of federal welfare expenditures to the state in fiscal years 1992 through 1995, and funds are conditioned on the state spending a set maintenance of effort (MOE) minimum level of its own expenditures.

To determine the TANF block grant amount, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children and Families compared total federal grant receipt amounts from three programs—AFDC, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) training program, and Emergency Assistance (EA)—in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 and in the three-year period from fiscal years 1992 to 1994. HHS determined the greatest total of funds for each state under these three periods, and then allocated funds to each state for each year from fiscal years 1997 through 2002 based on that historical high-water mark.

The MOE is calculated for each state based on the state's spending on AFDC and related programs in a single year—fiscal year 1994. Each state is held responsible for providing at least 75 or 80 percent of total funds used to finance AFDC and related programs, and the applicable percentage depends on whether

the state meets the minimum work participation rate requirements for that fiscal year.¹ HHS indicates that every state is expending more than is required to meet MOE levels—\$11.3 billion in fiscal year 1999 funds, whereas the mandatory MOE would have been between \$10.4 billion and \$11.1 billion.

PRWORA permits states to carry forward unobligated TANF funds for use in future years. In 1999, approximately 6 percent of federal funds remained in the federal treasury until states had an immediate need to draw them down.

Statutory objectives for TANF grants include: assisting needy families with children so that children can be cared for in their own homes; reducing dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; reducing and preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. Funds may be used in pursuance of these purposes, as well as in any manner authorized under the three predecessor programs—AFDC, JOBS, and EA. States, which determine beneficiary eligibility, may transfer a limited portion of TANF block grant funds to the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Social Services Block Grant, and states may not spend more than 15 percent of any funds on administration.

California and TANF

At \$16.6 billion annually, TANF is the third-largest federal formula grant program in the nation, after Grants to States for Medicaid and Highway Planning and Construction. The program's \$3.73 billion allotment to California makes TANF the second-largest federal grant for the state, far surpassing the \$2.2 billion received for highway programs, which for the nation is the second-largest grant. California accounts for 22.6 percent of U.S. TANF grant expenditures, and the state spends \$2.7 billion per year for MOE compliance from its own funds to remain eligible for the federal TANF grant.

California's high TANF receipts are due in part to generous benefit levels under TANF's predecessor, AFDC, as well as to immigration, high out-of-wedlock birth rates, and the fact that the 1994 base year for TANF was near the peak of California's unusually severe early 1990s recession, when welfare caseloads in California had increased far more than in other parts of the country. Because California had been tapping matching funds from the federal government under AFDC and related programs at unprecedented rates, the state

¹If the state does not meet the work participation rates, it must spend 80 percent of the amount it spent for fiscal year 1994 on AFDC and AFDC-related programs. If the state does meet the work participation thresholds, the applicable MOE percentage is 75 percent of the amount it spent for fiscal year 1994 on AFDC and AFDC-related programs.

became eligible for a proportionally large share of TANF dollars once the new program came online.

When PRWORA created the state family assistance grant, California's allocation was expressly delineated at \$3,733,818,000. Although the 1997 level was somewhat less (\$3.1 billion) because of simultaneous receipt of some legacy AFDC funding, California has received nearly that statutory level in each year since, and excess funds remain available for drawdown. Over the six-year life of the program, the state has received \$21.8 billion in state family assistance grants, or 22.8 percent of the nation's \$95.6 billion in total TANF grant obligations.

California titled its state welfare program the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS) program. The state's welfare rolls have contracted significantly since the implementation of PRWORA, leading to corresponding reductions in state expenses. Although welfare cost the state an average of \$4.8 billion per year before the law's enactment, the level fell to \$2.9 billion in 2000.

Nonetheless, since the implementation of PRWORA, California's caseload reductions have lagged those of the rest of the nation. From 1995 to 2001, the state's family caseload declined by 50 percent, compared to a national decline of 58 percent; and its total recipient caseload fell by 56 percent, compared to a total national reduction of 62 percent. The result has been that, despite a declining caseload, the state's share of the nation's welfare recipients has risen considerably (Figure 3.1). California ranks 38th among states in the percentage of recipients and 40th in the percentage of families who have moved off welfare since 1993.

California's slower declines may in large part be due to generous state policies. In *Does California's Welfare Policy Explain the Slower Decline of Its Caseload?* (Thomas E. MaCurdy, David C. Mancuso, and Margaret O'Brien-Strain, Public Policy Institute of California, 2002), the authors attribute the state's slow reductions to liberal benefits (a high maximum grant and a low income cutoff for receiving aid) and less-severe sanction policies. According to PPIC research, the state's caseload decline would have exceeded 60 percent if California had adopted the welfare policies of the average state. The state's slower caseload reductions may adversely affect the state during reauthorization, should formula aid be linked to such reduction statistics during program revision.

Shortly before passage of welfare reform, California had experienced the largest surge in the number of welfare recipients in state history. AFDC rolls climbed throughout the early 1990s recession—peaking in 1995—but the rolls have declined since then. The state experienced sharp declines between 1996 and 2000, but there is concern that a return to economic uncertainty over the past two years has brought an end to that positive trend.

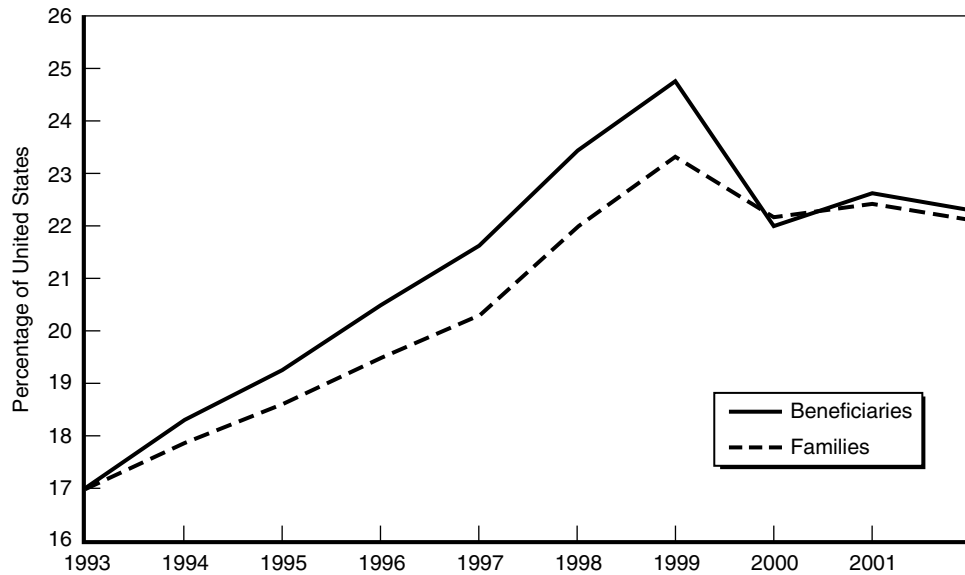


Figure 3.1—California Share of U.S. Welfare Beneficiaries and Recipient Families, 1993–2001

The number of welfare families in California declined by 49.9 percent between 1995 and 2001, from a high of 925,585 in 1995 to 463,912 in December 2001 (Table 3.1). Nationwide, the family caseload decline was somewhat faster, at 57.7 percent, falling from 4.96 million to 2.01 million families. California was home to 18.7 percent of the nation’s welfare families in 1995 and 22.1 percent of the nation’s total in December 2001, after peaking at 23.4 percent in 1999.

An examination of the number of beneficiaries, rather than families, presents similar results. California’s welfare rolls fell from 2.69 million beneficiaries (19.3 percent of the nation’s 13.9 million beneficiaries) in 1995 to 1.2 million (or 22.3 percent of the nation’s 5.3 million total) in December 2001 (Table 3.2). The state’s share had peaked in 1999 at 24.8 percent of U.S. total beneficiaries. Again, California’s reduction of 51.2 percent lagged the national reduction of 62.6 percent for the period. Statistics for both beneficiaries and families indicate that California’s share of the U.S. total caseloads is less than it has been, but the current 22 percent share is well above the state’s 17 percent share of a decade ago.

Critics from states that receive lower federal TANF payment levels per recipient complain that the TANF program sends too many federal dollars to California and other high-benefit states. During debate regarding reauthorization of the programs, some have suggested focusing funds on number of beneficiaries, rather than on total dollars spent by the state, thereby equalizing federal funding per beneficiary across states. Such a shift might affect California,

Table 3.1
**Number of Families Receiving Federal TANF Benefits, California and
the United States, 1993–2001**

Date	California	United States	California as a % of the United States
1/1/1993	844,494	4,963,050	17.02
1/1/1994	902,900	5,052,854	17.87
1/1/1995	925,585	4,963,071	18.65
1/1/1996	904,940	4,627,941	19.55
1/1/1997	839,860	4,113,775	20.42
1/1/1998	727,695	3,304,814	22.02
1/1/1999	639,059	2,733,932	23.38
6/1/2000	489,054	2,208,095	22.15
1/1/2001	481,207	2,144,540	22.44
12/1/2001	463,912	2,098,930	22.10
Change %			
FY93–01	–45.07	–57.71	
FY95–01	–49.88	–57.71	

Table 3.2
**Number of Persons Receiving Federal TANF Benefits, California and
the United States, 1993–2001**

Date	California	United States	California as a % of the United States
1/1/1993	2,415,121	14,114,992	17.11
1/1/1994	2,621,383	14,275,877	18.36
1/1/1995	2,692,202	13,930,953	19.33
1/1/1996	2,648,772	12,876,661	20.57
1/1/1997	2,476,564	11,423,007	21.68
1/1/1998	2,144,495	9,131,716	23.48
1/1/1999	1,845,919	7,455,297	24.76
6/1/2000	1,272,468	5,780,543	22.01
1/1/2001	1,258,019	5,563,832	22.61
12/1/2001	1,179,133	5,284,711	22.31
Change %			
FY93–01	–51.18	–62.56	
FY95–01	–56.20	–62.06	

but the effect could be less than expected. Had TANF grants been based on 1994 beneficiaries rather than 1994 dollars, California would have received between 18 and 19 percent of the total. In fact, depending on the base year selected for such a formula change, the formula might actually increase rather than reduce California’s share of TANF grants. California has represented more than 22 percent of the nation’s TANF recipients and families since 1998. If the base period for a formula adjustment were based on the past three years for which complete data are available (1998, 1999, and 2000), California’s 23.4 percent of

beneficiaries and 22.5 percent of families would return even greater sums to the state.

Whereas California once reaped far more federal funding per welfare recipient than the national average, rapidly declining national caseloads have raised the U.S. average for per-case receipts to nearly the levels seen in California. In fiscal year 1997, the state received \$3.15 billion or \$3,748 for each of its 839,860 TANF families, a per-recipient level that ranked the state 17th highest among all states. In fiscal year 2002, California's \$3.7 billion grant was used to serve 465,713 TANF families (as of December 2001), for a per-family level of \$7,954, which ranked as 23rd highest among states for the year. Whereas California's funding per family in fiscal year 1997 was 14 percent above the national rate (\$3,748 for California compared to \$3,289), the discrepancy between the rate for fiscal year 2002 had fallen to near parity, with the state's \$7,954 level exceeding the national rate of \$7,919 by less than half a percentage point.

California's Implementation of TANF

California's experience with TANF has differed from that in other states in a number of ways. Its 32-hour weekly work requirement makes California one of only six states that set hourly work requirements for recipients above the minimal federal 30-hour level for single parents. California also differs from most states in that its high school completion rates and basic job skill levels lag the national average and in that incarceration rates are higher—all dynamics recognized as barriers to employment.

TANF's elimination of aid to legal immigrants in 1996 was to California a costly component of welfare reform. Under PRWORA, California could maintain benefits to legal immigrants but without federal support, although the state was permitted to include such state expenditures as part of its MOE spending share. Whereas most states opted to decrease or suspend aid to immigrants, California chose to continue to extend benefits to its large immigrant family population—shouldering the cost from its own state general fund. An Urban Institute review found that overall U.S. welfare assistance to immigrants fell by 62 percent between 1997 and 1999; California in the late 1990s actually increased its CalWORKS coverage of legal immigrants. In 1996, 26.3 percent of California's legal immigrants received welfare benefits; in 2000, CalWORKS covered 26.7 percent.

California's large immigrant population accounts for much of its child-only cases—where a child is eligible for assistance although his or her parents are not. The state currently administers roughly the same proportion (34 percent) of child-only cases as the rest of the country, although it has a significantly higher

proportion of cases (39 percent) where parental disqualification is due to undocumented status. The only state with a higher rate of child-only cases due to parental noncitizen status is Texas (77 percent). The average federal percentage of such cases nationwide is 23 percent.

Although welfare rolls have declined significantly as a result of welfare reform, child-only cases have grown steadily (although they did decline slightly in 1998), and child-only cases thus constitute a growing proportion of the nation's total TANF caseload. In California, cases are converted to child-only status as parental time limits are reached. In fiscal year 2000, California was home to 501,000 (22 percent) of the nation's 2.3 million TANF families, and the state had 139,000 (19.4 percent) of the nation's 719,000 child-only cases. With time limits converting cases to child-only status, the California totals and share figures are expected to rise sharply. Child-only cash assistance tends to be lengthier and costlier because of exemptions from the time limits and work requirements of adult cases.

In 2000, California spent nearly two-thirds of its federal and state TANF funds on basic assistance—or cash benefits. As for most states, the greatest single noncash TANF expenditure under the CalWORKS program (13 percent) was for child care. The next largest categories were administration and systems costs (7 percent), funds authorized under prior law (5 percent), other work activities and expenses (4 percent), transportation and supportive services (3 percent), and less than 3 percent for work subsidies, education and training, conditional short-term benefits, pregnancy prevention, two-parent family formation, and other services.

The federal government underwrote \$1.4 billion of California's 2000 child care budget, with 70 percent of the funds coming from the TANF program. In 2001, 46 percent of California's child care funds provided access to care for families participating in the CalWORKS program, 39 percent assisted nonwelfare low-income earners and at-risk children, and 15 percent assisted families from all income levels.

Welfare Reform Reauthorization and the TANF Block Grant

President George W. Bush launched a welfare reform reauthorization plan in February 2002, entitling it "Working Toward Independence." The proposal called for higher work standards from recipients and extra resources for programs designed to strengthen families. Tommy Thompson, Secretary of HHS, called work promotion the key to the Bush plan, which would shift the percentage of TANF families required to work from the current 50 percent (for single parents)

and 90 percent (for two-parent households) to a flat level of 70 percent for all families. An April 2002 report by the California Legislative Analyst's Office estimated an increased cost of \$2.8 billion for the state over five years under the new welfare mandates proposed by the administration, because of increased child care and welfare-to-work program costs.

Since that time, legislation has moved in both the House and the Senate. Each would reauthorize the TANF program, and each would set a fixed annual appropriation for the grant—\$16.5 billion in the House, \$17 billion in the Senate.

By a vote of 229 to 197 on May 16, 2002, the House approved and sent to the Senate a welfare reauthorization bill. The measure, H.R. 4737, is based significantly on the president's proposal and was crafted by Representative Walter Herger (Marysville), Chair of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources, and Representative Buck McKeon (Santa Clarita), Chair of the Education and Workforce Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness. The bill requires that welfare recipients work 40 hours per week, rather than the 30 or 35 hours per week required by current law. As requested by the president, states would be required to guarantee a 70 percent engagement rate in employment activities by beneficiaries by 2007, up from what is primarily a 50 percent level at present. The bill would set funding for the TANF block grant at \$16.5 billion per year, reauthorize child care funds at \$4.8 billion per year over five years, and authorize an additional \$2 billion over five years for working mothers' child care costs. Some critics in the Democratic party charged that the bill unreasonably raises work demands without providing adequate child care to assist recipients in meeting those demands, and Republicans countered by comparing the dire prognosis of the bill's future consequences to similar warnings about the 1996 welfare reform proposal's potential for disaster before its approval. Despite the fact that California's percentage reduction in caseload lags that of the nation, the state's caseload has declined enough to allow it to take full advantage of the TANF program's caseload reduction credit, which reduces each state's work participation requirements by 1 percentage point for each point drop in caseloads since 1995. The House welfare bill would recalibrate the caseload reduction credit to provide credit for differences between caseloads in the current year and 1996 for fiscal year 2003, 1998 for fiscal year 2004, 2001 for fiscal year 2005, 2002 in fiscal year 2006, and 2003 in fiscal year 2007. Because California's caseload reduction leveled off in 2000, the caseload reduction credit and thus the state's MOE could be somewhat affected in fiscal year 2004 and significantly affected in fiscal year 2005. The change in base year for caseload reduction credits could result in California's not achieving the proposed 70 percent work requirement, thus forcing the state to spend 80 percent of historical levels rather than the current 75 percent. In such a case, the state would be

required to spend an additional \$280 million in state funds to continue receiving TANF grants.

By a vote of 13 to 8 on June 26, 2002, the Senate Committee on Finance marked up and approved a \$17 billion per year version of welfare reauthorization dubbed the Work, Opportunity, and Responsibility for Kids Act of 2002. In contrast to the House bill, the Senate measure would provide federal aid to certain legal immigrants, offer higher funding levels for child care, require recipients to work fewer hours (retaining the current law's 30 or 35 hours per week rather than the 40 hours per week in the House bill), expand the list of activities qualifying as work to include more training options, and alter the existing caseload reduction credit system. The bill also proposes a change in the TANF grant formula, incorporating the supplemental grant into the state family assistance grant, and adding below-average state per capita income as a criterion for grant qualification. The Senate WORK Act would remain consistent with some of the White House priorities contained in the House bill, including increasing the current work participation rate of 50 percent to 70 percent by 2007, and raising weekly base work requirements for cash recipients from 20 hours to 24 hours per week. The Senate committee voted to increase mandatory federal child care funds to \$5.5 billion over five years and to boost from one year to two years the maximum allowable period during which recipients may participate in vocational training while receiving cash aid.

During Senate markup, much committee debate focused on an amendment by Senator Bob Graham (FL) to end the federal ban on welfare payments to legal noncitizens that was initiated in the 1996 welfare overhaul bill. The change would cost an additional \$2.4 billion over five years, according to the Congressional Budget Office, although Senator Graham estimated the cost at \$660 million over the first five years and \$2.25 billion over ten years. California's Department of Social Services estimates that it would save the State of California \$54 million per year—the amount the state pays to provide welfare and related costs to its noncitizens. The amendment would also, at a state's discretion, allow pregnant women and children who are legal immigrants to acquire health insurance coverage under Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). The Graham amendment passed by a vote of 12 to 9 after considerable debate regarding the source of offsetting spending reductions.

Both the House and Senate bills would authorize new grant funds for promoting fatherhood by helping noncustodial parents find jobs, but the bills' approaches differ. The House proposes \$20 million per year for five years to be allocated on a competitive basis to nonprofit and tribal organizations; the Senate version proposes \$25 million per year for four years to be allocated to states on the basis of the population of participating noncustodial parents, with allocation

criteria developed by the Departments of Labor and HHS. Both the House and Senate bills would repeal a federal loan fund for state welfare programs.

Welfare-to-Work Block Grant

In addition to receiving 22.6 percent of the TANF block grant, California during fiscal years 1998 and 1999 received more than 17 percent of the nation's \$2 billion per year allocation for the Welfare-to-Work block grant. The grant was authorized and appropriated for only two years. Its stated goals were to help hard-to-employ welfare recipients gain transitional employment; to provide a variety of activities that would prepare individuals for, and place them in, lasting unsubsidized employment; to provide for a variety of post-employment and job retention services that would help the hard-to-employ welfare recipient secure lasting unsubsidized employment; and to provide targeted funds to high-poverty areas with large numbers of hard-to-employ welfare recipients.

To date, neither the House nor the Senate welfare reform reauthorization plan includes language to renew the Welfare-to-Work block grant. Nevertheless, the grant contained a politically vetted factor mix (50 percent based on persons living in poverty, 50 percent based on the number of adult welfare recipients) that might be replicated in other welfare component formulas in future legislative drafting. Whereas allocations based purely on welfare recipient counts result in a greater funding share for California, a poverty factor spreads funding more evenly across states and thus might broaden the support base for a future formula grant.

Supplemental Grants for States with Rapid Population Growth or Low Welfare Spending per Recipient

California receives no funding from what has grown to be a \$319 million annual TANF supplemental grant aimed at 17 states with high population growth and low welfare expenditures. The grant was initially authorized and appropriated at \$800 million to be spent over four years, from fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2001. A state that qualifies for a grant receives an extra 2.5 percent of the TANF grant for each year qualified. Total federal supplemental grant allocations to the 17 qualifying states were \$79.4 million in 1998, \$159.7 million in 1999, \$238.6 million in 2000, and \$319.4 million in 2001. In 2002, Congress renewed the program for one additional year, maintaining the same funding level as the 2001 grant.

Under current law, a state can qualify for supplemental grant funds in three ways—two alternative thresholds result in automatic, permanent qualification (regardless of future statistical changes), and a third threshold (a combination of

two measures) is recalculated annually and qualifies a state for only one year of grant funding at a time.

1. A state automatically qualifies for indefinite annual supplemental grant funds if its 1994 welfare spending per person in poverty (as counted in the 1990 Census) was at or below 35 percent of the national average for the programs in question—AFDC, EA, JOBS, and child care related to AFDC. California’s welfare spending is well above average, and the state thus clearly does not qualify through this route, although five states do: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.
2. A state also automatically qualifies for indefinite annual supplemental grant funds if its overall population grew by more than 10 percent from 1990 to 1994. California’s population grew 5.1 percent during that period and thus did not qualify, but five very high-growth states did: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. Alaska also qualified under this criterion because population estimates at the time reflected a 10.2 percent increase in its population. More recent data showed that Alaska’s population actually grew by only 9.2 percent for the period, but the state nevertheless continued receiving TANF supplemental grants.
3. A state may also qualify for supplemental grants on an annual basis if it meets two tests: Its 1994 welfare spending must have been below the national average, and its population growth must have exceeded the national rate for the most recent year for which data are available. Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee have qualified every year for supplemental grants, whereas Montana and New Mexico qualified under the annual measure in early years but not in subsequent years (meaning that they continue to receive grants at the same level as in the last year for which they qualified but do not receive increases).

Over the five years of supplemental grants, the 17 recipient states have won \$1.1 billion, none of which has been allocated to California. Although California has received 22.8 percent of TANF block grants, the state’s share drops to 21.7 percent of total funding when the TANF and supplemental grants are combined.

The House version of the welfare bill would reauthorize the supplemental grant, freezing total U.S. supplemental grant funds at the current \$319.4 million per year level. The Senate Finance Committee bill proposes to change the TANF formula by adding additional grant mechanisms to the state family assistance grant, setting overall funding at \$17,044,348,000 for fiscal year 2003 and \$2 million less than that amount for each year from 2004 through 2007. The Senate plan would incorporate the supplemental grant into the main state family assistance grant, freezing funding as well as state allocations at 2002 levels, and

the Senate's plan would also introduce a new formula element within the grant—state per capita income. The Senate bill proposes that states with average per capita incomes of less than 80 percent of the national average for 1998 through 2000 should receive an increase of 10 percent in their state family assistance grant and that states with a per capita income of between 80 and 90 percent of the national average should receive a 5 percent increase. As shown in Appendix Table C.2, 17 states would qualify for additional funding under this provision. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and West Virginia would receive a 10 percent increase; Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee would receive a 5 percent increase. The Senate provision would increase to 24 the number of states receiving additional funding through either the supplemental grant or the per capita income addition. The per capita income addition would increase TANF costs by \$118 million nationwide. With a per capita income just 7 percent above the national average, California would not receive an increase in its funding.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

In 2000, four million California children lived in families in which the parent(s) worked, and only one-quarter of these received child care services from licensed professionals. As is the case in a number of states, demand for child care services in California significantly outweighs affordable and quality care. At present, 250,000 children eligible for government-supported child care are on waiting lists to receive child care services.

The CCDBG, also known as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), federally subsidizes state child care expenditures on behalf of low-income and needy families (defined as families that earn below 85 percent of the state median income), including those who may not otherwise qualify for TANF cash assistance. Income eligibility, reimbursement rates, and copayment levels are all decided by states. Whether to extend child care to those in education or training programs is also left up to the states; if offered, however, it is often conditional on meeting work requirements, as is the case in California. CCDF funds may be used for a variety of purposes including infant care, before- and after-school programs, facilities construction, quality of care improvements, and training for providers.

CCDF consists of three funding streams: *Mandatory* funds are calculated based on the amount of these funds a state received under AFDC in 1994; *matching* funds are based on the number of children under age 13 in each state and require state matching funds; and *discretionary* funds are provided and reauthorized annually by Congress with no required state matches.

California's population is relatively young and the size of the population is growing, although the growth rate has slowed somewhat since the 1980s. Projections indicate that the number of children ages 0–4 in California will increase substantially, both in absolute numbers and as a share of both the state and the nation's population, during the next quarter century. In 2000, California's preschool-age population was 2.49 million, or 7.34 percent of the state's population. The Census Bureau projects that that figure will rise to a total of 2.78 million (8.08 percent of the state population) in 2005, to 3.62 million (8.75 percent) in 2015, and to 4.32 million (8.76 percent) in 2025.

Issues facing the preschool-age population are likely to become increasingly important for California as compared to other states. The Census Bureau projects that California's share of the nation's population ages 0–4 will rise from 13.0 percent in 2000 to 14.5 percent in 2005, to 17.1 percent in 2015, and to 19.2 percent in 2025—growing faster than the state's share of the total U.S. population. California's overall population is projected to rise from 12.0 percent of the nation's total population in 2005 to 13.3 percent in 2015 and to 14.7 percent in 2025.

Federal funding for child care under TANF was authorized at \$4.8 billion in fiscal year 2002. Approximately \$270 million (4 percent) of the total is set aside for improvements in the quality of child care, and roughly \$19 million is earmarked for activities for school-age children and resources and referral services. California will receive approximately \$536 million of this total in fiscal year 2002, slightly more than 11 percent of the national total and a share that is less than half of the state's 22.6 percent of TANF block grant funds. In this same fiscal year, discretionary funds for CCDF were authorized at \$2.1 billion, of which California was slated to receive approximately \$194 million.

In 2000, California transferred \$520.3 million, or 14 percent, of its TANF grant to CCDF. In addition, the state separately spent another \$539.7 million from TANF on direct child care expenses, for a combined total of \$1.1 billion, or 31 percent of the state's total TANF grant.

PRWORA appropriated mandatory entitlement funding for child care for fiscal years 1997 through 2002. By 2002, total federal welfare-related child care spending had grown to \$2.7 billion. The House-passed reauthorization bill would mandatorily appropriate \$2.9 billion per year in child care entitlement funding. In addition, the House proposal would authorize (without mandatory appropriation) child care funding of \$2.3 billion for 2003, with the total rising by \$200 million per year to reach \$3.1 billion in 2007. The Senate Finance Committee proposal would maintain level funding through fiscal year 2005 and would appropriate 2006 and 2007 entitlement funding of \$3.0 billion. In addition, the Senate plan would provide a separate mandatory appropriation of

\$1 billion per year over five years for an additional general child care entitlement grant.

Out-of-Wedlock Birth Rate Reduction Bonus

PRWORA created a bonus of up to \$100 million per year for states that substantially reduced rates of out-of-wedlock births and that did not increase abortion rates in the process. Such bonuses would be paid to as many as five states that most reduced out-of-wedlock births (measured as such births for the most recent two-year period for which data are available as compared to such data for the two-year period immediately before the qualifying period) provided those states can also show that their abortion rates compared to total births have declined since 1995. Winning states are eligible for a \$20 million bonus in years during which there are five bonuses paid; if fewer than five are paid, each bonus-earning state receives \$25 million.

In fiscal year 1999 (the first year of the bonus), California ranked 1st among states in its proportionate reduction of out-of-wedlock births, and the state won a \$20 million bonus. Such births constituted 33.9 percent of all California births in 1994–1995, falling to 32.1 percent of births in 1996–1997. (Nationally, the rate stayed level at 32.4 percent for each period.) California’s ranking fell from 1st to 26th in 2000 and to 13th in 2001, meaning that the state was not awarded a bonus for either year. The state’s out-of-wedlock birth rate had increased to slightly below 32.8 percent in 2000, and it climbed slightly above 32.8 percent in 2001.

Although HHS calculations and awards for 2002 have not been announced as of this writing, a recreation and running of the formula using current datasets indicate that California will rank 8th among states and will thus be ineligible for a bonus in 2002. Moreover, because the bonus rules require that states show a decline in out-of-wedlock births, the state would be ineligible for bonus funds even if it were among the top five states in terms of reducing such births. Whereas California’s performance in 2002 is considerably better than the nation’s as a whole, the state still experienced a slight increase in the ratio of out-of-wedlock to total births. According to calculations shown in Appendix Table D.2, California’s out-of-wedlock birthrate rose from 32.77 percent in 1997–1998 to 32.79 percent in 1999–2000.

According to these calculations, Alabama, Colorado, Michigan, Texas, and the District of Columbia will each receive \$20 million for the out-of-wedlock birthrate reduction bonus in 2002, assuming that they show that abortion rates have not increased. Texas would be new to the list of bonus winners; the other three states and the District of Columbia have won bonuses in the past.

The House and Senate reauthorization proposals would repeal the out-of-wedlock birthrate reduction bonus, although each proposes a follow-up replacement program to be dubbed the Healthy Marriage Promotion Grant. The House bill would authorize and mandatorily appropriate \$100 million per year for five years, and the Senate committee bill proposes a mandatory appropriation of \$200 million per year for five years. HHS would develop criteria for distributing funds to states, tribes, and nonprofit entities for marriage promotion advertising, education and skills training, mentoring, teen pregnancy prevention, and best practices dissemination, as well as “broad-based income support and supplementation strategies ... that provide increased assistance to low-income working families, such as housing, transportation, and transitional benefits, and that do not exclude families from participation based on the number of parents in the household”—language intended to reduce disincentives to marriage in means-tested aid programs. The House bill adds two eligible activities—divorce prevention and high school education on the value of marriage and relationship skills—and the Senate bill adds funding for sex and abstinence education programs.

High-Performance Bonus

PRWORA established a bonus grant to reward high-performance states—those that performed strongly in pursuing several stated goals of the TANF program. The law authorized \$1 billion—an average of \$200 million per year—for the five years from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2003, and it required that HHS develop a formula for measuring state performance, in consultation with the National Governors Association and the American Public Welfare Association, now known as the American Public Human Services Association.

Unable to finalize a formula immediately, HHS and the nongovernmental organizations devised an initial formula for the first three years of the bonus, then revised the formula for the last two. The rulemaking process based the fiscal years 1999 to 2001 formula on improvements in various work measures for the two preceding fiscal years. (Fiscal year 1999 awards were based on improvements in fiscal years 1997 and 1998, awards for fiscal year 2000 were based on fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and fiscal year 2001 awards used data from fiscal years 1999 and 2000.) Awards of \$200 million per year for the first three years were based on four measures: the job entry rate, the success in the workforce rate (an equally weighted composite of job retention and earnings gain measures), and improvement in each of these two measures. For these first three years, HHS awarded grants to the ten states with the best scores on each of these four measures. It awarded 65 percent or \$130 million of the \$200 million to the ten

best-performing states on each performance measure, with the remaining 35 percent or \$70 million allocated to the ten best states on each improvement measure (Table 3.3). Among the four measures, the allocation was further divided as follows: 40 percent or \$80 million to the ten best-performing states on the job entry rate, 25 percent or \$50 million to the ten best-performing states on the success in the workforce measure, 20 percent or \$40 million to the ten best-performing states on improvement in the job entry measure, and 15 percent or \$30 million to the ten best-performing states on improvement in the success in the workforce measure.

For fiscal years 2002 and 2003, HHS developed a considerably more complex formula. It continues to award bonuses to the ten states with the highest scores in each of the four work measures used in fiscal years 1999–2001 (job entry rate, workforce success rate, and improvement in each) with minor modifications, but the new formula adds new measures in three new categories—Food Stamps, Medicaid/SCHIP, and child care and family formation/stability (Table 3. 4). Specifically, it awards bonuses to the three states with the highest overall scores and the seven states with the greatest improvement in participation by low-income working families in the Food Stamps program; it awards bonuses to the three states with the highest overall scores and the seven states with greatest improvement in participation of former TANF recipients in the Medicaid and SCHIP programs; and it awards bonuses to the ten states with the highest scores on a new child care measure (accessibility, affordability, and reimbursement rates) and a family formation and stability measure (increase in the percentage of children in each state who reside in married-couple families). The formula allocates \$140 million to the work measures, \$20 million each to the Food Stamps and Medicaid/SCHIP measures, and \$10 million each to the child care and family formation measures. The three new categories are discussed in greater detail below.

Measures of participation by low-income working households in the Food Stamps program (and improvement therein) will be based on the number of low-income working households with children (i.e., households with children under

Table 3.3
High-Performance Bonuses, FY 1999–2001

Work Measures	Highest Score		Most Improved	
	% of Bonuses	\$ Million	% of Bonuses	\$ Millions
Job entry rate	40	80	20	40
Success in the workforce	25	50	15	30
Total	65	130	35	70

Table 3.4
High-Performance Bonuses, FY 2002–2003

Work and Program Measures	Highest Score	Most Improved
	No. of Awards	No. of Awards
Job entry rate	10	10
Success in the workforce rate	10	10
Food Stamps	3	7
Medicaid/SCHIP	3	7
Child care	10	–
Family formation and stability	10	–

age 18, with an income of less than 130 percent of poverty, and with earnings equal to at least half-time, full-year minimum wage) in the state receiving Food Stamps as a percentage of all low-income working households in the state. This measure provides an incentive for states to increase Food Stamps participation. The measures of participation by low-income families in the Medicaid program and SCHIP (and improvement therein) was set as the number of individuals receiving TANF benefits who are also enrolled in Medicaid or SCHIP and who leave TANF in a calendar year but remain enrolled in Medicaid or SCHIP compared to all TANF leavers. Again, the measure offers states an incentive to boost participation in these health programs. The measures for family formation and stability will be the increase in the percentage of children in each state who reside in married-couple families.

For the child care subsidy measure, the formula is more complicated still, and many of the data are internal to HHS. For fiscal year 2002, the child care component of the bonus will be calculated using two measures, and a third will be added for fiscal year 2003. For fiscal year 2002, HHS will determine the affordability of CCDF services measured by a comparison of the reported assessed CCDF family copayment in the state to reported family income—an incentive for states to keep child care costs low. The affordability measure will count as 40 percent of the overall child care subsidy measure in fiscal year 2002. The remaining 60 percent of the child care measure for fiscal year 2002 will be based on access—funds will be allocated based on the percentage of CCDF-eligible children in the state who are actually served by the program. For fiscal year 2003, the child care measure is expanded to include a third measure. The two measures introduced for fiscal year 2002 will be repeated—with affordability weighted 20 percent and coverage/access 50 percent—and the third measure of child care quality (weighted 30 percent) will be added based on state reimbursement rates, comparing actual rates paid by the state for subsidized child care to the market rates applicable for all child care in the state to the

performance year. The quality measure is added to encourage states to underwrite high-quality child care services for TANF recipients.

Thus, for fiscal year 2002 and beyond, the high-performance bonus will be allocated as shown in Table 3.5. The ten states with the highest score on the job entry rate will split \$56 million; the ten states with the greatest increase in score on job entry will divide \$28 million; the ten states with the highest score on the success in the workforce measure (job retention and earnings gain) will split \$35 million; the ten states with the greatest increase in success in the workforce will divide \$21 million; the three states with the highest scores on the Food Stamps absolute measure will divide \$6 million; the seven states with the highest scores on the Food Stamps improvement measure will split \$14 million; the three states with the highest scores on the Medicaid/SCHIP absolute measure will divide \$6 million; the seven states with the highest scores on the Medicaid/SCHIP improvement measure will divide \$14 million; the ten states with the highest scores on the family formation and stability measure (those living in married-couple families) will divide \$10 million; and the ten states with the highest scores on the child care subsidy measure will divide \$10 million—or \$6 million for access and \$4 million for affordability in fiscal year 2002—and \$5 million for access, \$2 million for affordability, and \$3 million for quality in fiscal year 2003.

The law also says that no state may receive a bonus greater than 5 percent of its TANF State Family Assistance Grant—a restriction that sometimes requires recalculation and subsequent reallocation of bonuses.

The House-passed welfare reform reauthorization bill proposes a further revision of the high-performance bonus, calling for a bonus to reward achievement of specified employment goals—a return to the job entry, retention, and earnings goals used to measure performance in fiscal years 1999–2001—with the formula again to be developed by HHS in consultation with specified parties. (It would allow HHS to allocate bonuses for fiscal year 2004 based on measures in place for fiscal year 2003, but it would require use of revised criteria for fiscal years 2005–2008.) The bill proposes \$900 million in total authorization—\$100 million for 2003 and \$200 million per year thereafter—although the bill text elsewhere proposes an appropriation of \$500 million—\$100 million per year for fiscal years 2004–2008.

California and the New High-Performance Bonus Measures

California won a \$45.5 million high-performance bonus in fiscal year 1999, a \$36.1 million bonus in fiscal year 2000, and a \$41.7 million bonus in fiscal year 2001. In all three instances, the amount was the largest of any state, with

Table 3.5
High-Performance Bonus Elements, with Relative Funding Weight,
FY 1999–2003

Bonus Formula Element	\$ Millions			No. of States
	Weight, 1999–2001	Weight, 2002	Weight, 2003	
Job entry	80	56	56	10
Job entry improvement	40	28	28	10
Workforce (job retention/ earnings gain)	50	35	35	10
Workforce (job retention/ earnings gain) improvement	30	21	21	10
Food Stamps enrollment		6	6	3
Food Stamps enrollment improvement		14	14	7
Medicaid/SCHIP enrollment		6	6	3
Medicaid/SCHIP enrollment improvement		14	14	7
Family formation and stability (married- couple family)		10	10	10
Child care access to services		6	5	10
Child care affordability		4	2	
Child care quality			3	

Pennsylvania (\$24.2 million) and Illinois (\$21.6 million) coming in second and third, respectively, in 1999; Texas (\$24.3 million) and Florida (\$20.9 million) doing so in 2000; and Texas (\$24.3 million) and Wisconsin (\$14.3 million) doing so in 2001. California's share of all allocated high-performance bonus funds was 22.8 percent in 1999, 18.1 percent in 2000, and 20.9 percent in 2001.

California's success in winning high-performance funding during the first three years of the bonus was due to its strength on the job retention measure, which is 50 percent of the success in the workforce measure. California's 73.3 percent job retention rate in 2000 (the year on which performance is based for fiscal year 2001 awards) was 3rd highest in the nation and was enough to qualify the state for a bonus, despite the state's 39th rank on the other half of the success in the workforce measure, earnings growth. In 2001, California was the 10th state out of the ten total to qualify for a bonus under the success in the workforce measure.

The expansion to other formula factors for the high-performance bonus dilutes the allocation of the four work measures and thus may reduce California's share of total bonus funds. The value of the workforce success measure, for which California ranks among the top ten, will be reduced from \$50 million to \$35 million for fiscal year 2002. If the identical mix of states were to remain

among the top ten bonus winners for this measure in 2002, the lowered value of the success in the workforce measure would reduce California's funding level by \$12.5 million to \$29.2 million.

Of course, California still could compete for and win high-performance bonus money in the new categories implemented in fiscal year 2002, but predicting such outcomes is difficult. Several data measures are partly or entirely internal to HHS and thus are unavailable for analysis. Moreover, many public datapoints have yet to be released. Nevertheless, this study has attempted to use several data proxies to estimate, with varying levels of reliability, state-by-state indicators of potential success on new bonus measures. Detailed tables for these proxies are included as Appendix F, and we discuss each of the new measures below.

Food Stamps. For a measure of low-income working households receiving Food Stamps, we compared 1999 and 2000 levels of children living below 125 percent of poverty by state in households receiving Food Stamps. Although the actual regulatory language requires an examination of working families rather than all families, and those at 130 percent of poverty rather than at 125 percent, our measures may still be somewhat instructive. On the alternative measures, California ranked 48th in the absolute measure proxy (a ratio of children in poverty to Food Stamps households in 2000), and 36th in the change in that ratio from 1999 to 2000. In 2000, 3.8 children in California were in low-income households for every household receiving Food Stamps, compared to a 0.66 ratio for the top-ranked District of Columbia; and California's ratio grew by 8.8 percent, whereas top-ranked Missouri experienced a 40 percent decline. Although California's Food Stamps participation rate is estimated to have declined 7.4 percent from 2000 to 2001, resisting a national upward trend (the U.S. average increase was 1.6 percent), the state ranked 50th out of 51 in Food Stamps enrollment growth for the two-year period.

Medicaid and SCHIP. The bonus measure for Medicaid and SCHIP is based on the number of, and improvement in the number of, TANF recipients leaving the TANF program who continue to receive Medicaid or SCHIP benefits. Although a valid proxy is difficult to identify because of the need for detailed cross-tabulation and the fact that the data are at present internal to HHS, a comparison of current with past recipients of both Medicaid and SCHIP may be somewhat helpful. California's Medicaid rolls have been declining somewhat—the state's 2.8 percent reduction in Medicaid enrollment from 1997 to 1999 bucked the national trend of increasing enrollment and ranked the state 38th in enrollment growth for the period. Comparing SCHIP enrollment with numbers of uninsured children, California's ratio of 3.7 uninsured children for every SCHIP child ranks the state 28th in the nation. From 2000 to 2001, total SCHIP enrollment in California grew by 45 percent, from 477,615 children to

693,048 children. In the nation as a whole, the growth rate was 38 percent, and California ranked 19th among the states in enrollment growth. In 2000, 4.3 percent of California children were enrolled in SCHIP, ranking the state 17th in the nation. Finally, comparing children enrolled in *either* Medicaid *or* SCHIP in 2000, California's coverage rate of 24.2 percent of all children in the state was 15th highest in the nation. The top-ranking states for these proxies were Texas for SCHIP enrollment growth (283 percent), New York for SCHIP enrollment share (14.3 percent) and for the ratio of uninsured children to SCHIP enrollment (0.78 percent), Oklahoma for Medicaid enrollment growth (39.1 percent), and Vermont for combined Medicaid/SCHIP coverage (37.0 percent).

Child Care. For the child care subsidy measure, the largest shares of funds (\$6 million in fiscal year 2002 and \$5 million in fiscal year 2003) are to be allocated based on access to services, or the portion of the eligible population that actually receives child care and development fund services. Whereas current-year data for actual allocations are unavailable, coverage rates for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 are presented in Appendix Table F.6. In 1998, California ranked 45th among states, covering just 100,000 or 5.81 percent of its 1.7 million potentially eligible children, according to the standards of this measure. The state leapt from 45th to 18th place in 1999, experiencing the fastest increase of any state in the percentage of both total CCDF children served (127 percent growth) and in total families participating in the CCDF program (131 percent growth). For the same time period, the national average growth rates were 16.4 percent for children and 15.7 percent for families. In general, children are eligible for CCDF if they live in a family that earns less than 85 percent of the state's median income for a family of that size. California's median household income (without regard to household size) in 1999 was \$43,744, so the 85 percent threshold would be \$37,182, or about 220 percent of the national poverty rate for a family of four for that year. California's median income tends to exceed the national median by 5–10 percent, which increases the state's relative number of eligible children and thus raises the bar for meeting the measure. The remainder of the \$10 million distributed annually for the child care subsidy measure will be based on affordability and reimbursement rates, both of which rely on internal HHS data.

Family Formation and Stability. For this element of the bonus formula, HHS will measure the percentage increase in the number of children living in married-couple families. Although this study does not present data on year-to-year change, it provides as a proxy state-level figures comparing the 1990 decennial Census with its 2000 counterpart. During the 1990s, every state experienced a decline in the number of children living in married-couple households, with the national rate dropping from 70.2 percent to 66.0 percent, or a change from 1990 to 2000 of –6.0 percent. For the same period, California's rate declined from 67.9 percent to 65.1 percent, or a change through

the decade of -4.2 percent. With its relatively slow decline, California ranked 5th in the nation in the change in this measure. If California remains in the top ten for the years assessed for the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 high-performance bonus, the state would share in the \$10 million allocated for each such year under the family formation and stability measure.

Contingency Fund

Funded at nearly \$2 billion per year, the TANF Contingency Fund was devised to provide a pool of additional federal resources for states to use during severe economic contractions, reducing financial strains during those periods. Currently, only Louisiana has on one occasion applied for and successfully obtained support from the Contingency Fund. By the beginning of fiscal year 2001, unobligated surpluses available in the Contingency Fund stood at \$3 billion and unliquidated obligations at \$5 billion. A number of proposals for disposition of these surpluses have surfaced during TANF reauthorization. At present, annual federal contributions to the fund are \$1.96 billion.

The Contingency Fund has remained largely untapped for two reasons: A robust national economy through the late 1990s left states with TANF surpluses and thus no need to tap the fund; and stringent criteria set a high bar for qualifying for the fund's reserves. After several years of sustained growth, the strong economy of the late 1990s reversed in 2000, and 12 states—California included—dipped into state reserves from block grant surpluses accumulated during prior years. By late 2001, California had all but depleted its unliquidated surpluses from previous years, and a sustained recession without surplus reserves may lead the state to discontinue or streamline some programs, including those providing child care assistance. Work requirements could be further increased to serve as an added obstacle if policymakers choose not to increase funds to help pay for likely increases in child care demands.

The Contingency Fund also presents an awkward set of standards for fund eligibility, making it exceedingly difficult for any state to be realistically considered as a funding prospect. To qualify, for example, states are required to demonstrate average unemployment levels of at least 6.5 percent, as well as sustained increases of 10 percent per year in the unemployment level over the preceding two years. (In March 2002, California's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 6.4 percent, whereas the national rate was 5.7 percent; in 2001, California's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent, and the nation's was 4.8 percent.) Furthermore, to receive a Contingency Fund allocation, a state must also expend 100 percent of its MOE) expenditure level, rather than the 75 percent to 80 percent commonly required during other years, and such counterintuitive requirements have led some to question the wisdom of

increasing demands on state funds during economic downturns. Although states have left the fund almost entirely untapped to date, sharply reduced eligibility thresholds might call into question the adequacy of overall fund resources.

States that do qualify to draw assistance from the Contingency Fund are reimbursed on a matching basis at the applicable Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate for expenditures in excess of the fund's 100 percent MOE requirement. The FMAP sets Medicaid matching rates for reimbursement of state expenditures on health care services for the poor, and the federal matching share ranges from a low of 50 percent to a high of 83 percent. The FMAP's use of per capita income (PCI) as a factor was intended in part as a rough approximation for poverty, on the (largely mistaken) assumption that states with high incomes would have low poverty, and in part as a loose measure of states' capacity to fund services from internal sources. The current FMAP for California is 50 percent, meaning that the state would be reimbursed 50 cents for every dollar expended if the state were to tap the TANF Contingency Fund.

During reauthorization, Congress is generally expected to retain the Contingency Fund at the \$2 billion level. The House welfare reauthorization bill proposes to allow states to count child care spending and all spending in separate state programs toward meeting the MOE requirement. The Senate version would make broader changes. The Senate would raise—for Contingency Fund allocations only—the FMAP floor from 50 percent to 60 percent for all states (including California) with an FMAP below 60 percent. Moreover, it would render a state eligible for Contingency Funds if its unemployment rate rises by more than 1.5 points from one quarter to the next, if the rate in one three-month period is more than 50 percent greater than that in the same period in either of the two most recent years, or if the *insured* unemployment rate in the most recent three-month period is more than one point above that in the corresponding period in either of the prior two years. The Senate bill also would make states eligible for the fund if either welfare program or Food Stamps participation increased by more than 10 percent over one or two years, assuming that the growth was due to economic and not administrative reasons. The Senate version would also eliminate the 100 percent MOE requirement for fund access.

Conclusion

California wins the lion's share of TANF block grant funding, although that share is reduced somewhat when subprogram grants and bonuses are examined. Neither the House nor the Senate proposal for TANF reauthorization would significantly change amounts or percentages of TANF block grant funds, and the state would continue to receive more than 21 percent of federal welfare expenditures. The version pending in the Senate would add state per capita

income as a factor, thereby slightly reducing California's percentage share of the total TANF block grant. The state does not and will not receive funds from the TANF supplemental grant. Because state caseloads have fallen more slowly than those in the rest of the nation, California's share of U.S. welfare rolls has increased since passage of PRWORA. Reauthorization proposals to move up the base year standard for caseload reduction would make it more difficult for the state to meet work participation thresholds. Whereas the state's number of welfare receipts substantially exceeded the national average when TANF was implemented, California's per beneficiary federal receipts are now no greater than the national norm. California has won a share of high-performance bonus funding in past years, but that share may decline with the implementation of new award criteria. A proposal to permit states to treat certain legal immigrant welfare recipients in the same fashion as citizen recipients would benefit California considerably.

Appendix A

TANF Caseloads, Grants, and Maintenance of Effort Requirements

Table A.1a

TANF Caseload Families and TANF State Family Assistance Grants, by State, with Comparison to National Averages, FY 1997

State	Grant (\$1000s)	Caseloads December 2001	Federal \$/ Family	Rank	Rate as a % of Avg.
Alabama	81,313	37,972	2,141	39	65.1
Alaska	18,759	12,224	1,535	44	46.7
Arizona	222,420	56,250	3,954	14	120.2
Arkansas	19,936	21,549	925	50	28.1
California	3,147,716	839,860	3,748	17	114.0
Colorado	45,628	31,288	1,458	45	44.3
Connecticut	266,788	56,095	4,756	9	144.6
Delaware	14,565	10,104	1,442	46	43.8
District of Columbia	61,049	24,752	2,466	32	75.0
Florida	562,340	182,075	3,089	22	93.9
Georgia	254,340	115,490	2,202	37	67.0
Hawaii	28,631	21,469	1,334	48	40.5
Idaho	10,601	7,922	1,338	47	40.7
Illinois	134,005	206,316	650	51	19.7
Indiana	206,799	46,215	4,475	13	136.1
Iowa	105,169	28,931	3,635	19	110.5
Kansas	101,931	21,732	4,690	10	142.6
Kentucky	170,006	67,679	2,512	29	76.4
Louisiana	139,757	60,226	2,321	34	70.6
Maine	72,477	19,037	3,807	15	115.8
Maryland	183,018	61,730	2,965	24	90.1
Massachusetts	459,371	80,675	5,694	4	173.1
Michigan	775,353	156,077	4,968	8	151.1
Minnesota	111,836	54,608	2,048	42	62.3
Mississippi	86,768	40,919	2,120	40	64.5
Missouri	187,839	75,459	2,489	31	75.7
Montana	31,784	9,644	3,296	21	100.2
Nebraska	49,341	13,492	3,657	18	111.2
Nevada	34,008	11,742	2,896	25	88.1
New Hampshire	38,521	8,293	4,645	11	141.2
New Jersey	293,108	102,378	2,863	26	87.1
New Mexico	31,992	29,984	1,067	49	32.4
New York	1,982,294	393,424	5,039	6	153.2
North Carolina	225,973	103,300	2,188	38	66.5
North Dakota	11,066	4,416	2,506	30	76.2
Ohio	727,968	192,747	3,777	16	114.8
Oklahoma	148,014	32,942	4,493	12	136.6
Oregon	167,808	25,874	6,486	2	197.2
Pennsylvania	418,343	170,831	2,449	33	74.5
Rhode Island	46,026	20,112	2,288	35	69.6
South Carolina	93,873	37,342	2,514	28	76.4
South Dakota	18,760	5,324	3,524	20	107.1
Tennessee	191,524	74,820	2,560	27	77.8
Texas	431,611	228,882	1,886	43	57.3
Utah	76,829	12,864	5,972	3	181.6
Vermont	47,353	8,451	5,603	5	170.4
Virginia	114,734	56,018	2,048	41	62.3
Washington	289,298	95,982	3,014	23	91.6
West Virginia	82,155	36,805	2,232	36	67.9
Wisconsin	318,159	45,586	6,979	1	212.2
Wyoming	19,216	3,825	5,024	7	152.8
State totals	13,358,173	4,061,732	3,289		100.0

Table A.1b

TANF Caseload Families and TANF State Family Assistance Grants, by State, with Comparison to National Averages, FY 2002

State	Grant (\$1000s)	Caseloads, December 2001	Federal \$/ Family	Rank	Rate as a % of Avg.
Alabama	93,315	18,564	5,027	43	63.5
Alaska	53,377	5,902	9,044	16	114.2
Arizona	202,384	38,572	5,247	41	66.3
Arkansas	56,733	12,224	4,641	47	58.6
California	3,704,070	465,713	7,954	23	100.4
Colorado	136,057	11,677	11,652	5	147.1
Connecticut	266,788	24,751	10,779	7	136.1
Delaware	32,291	5,504	5,867	37	74.1
District of Columbia	92,610	16,412	5,643	39	71.3
Florida	562,340	61,060	9,210	14	116.3
Georgia	330,742	54,493	6,069	36	76.6
Hawaii	98,905	11,899	8,312	19	105.0
Idaho	30,413	1,351	22,511	2	284.3
Illinois	585,057	53,911	10,852	6	137.0
Indiana	206,799	47,781	4,328	49	54.7
Iowa	131,525	20,512	6,412	34	81.0
Kansas	101,931	13,655	7,465	26	94.3
Kentucky	181,288	35,107	5,164	42	65.2
Louisiana	163,972	24,941	6,574	31	83.0
Maine	78,121	9,505	8,219	21	103.8
Maryland	229,098	28,523	8,032	22	101.4
Massachusetts	459,371	46,790	9,818	10	124.0
Michigan	775,353	76,756	10,102	8	127.6
Minnesota	267,161	35,131	7,605	24	96.0
Mississippi	86,768	17,778	4,881	45	61.6
Missouri	217,052	46,269	4,691	46	59.2
Montana	42,977	5,681	7,565	25	95.5
Nebraska	57,769	10,098	5,721	38	72.2
Nevada	43,977	9,996	4,399	48	55.6
New Hampshire	38,521	5,934	6,492	32	82.0
New Jersey	404,035	42,739	9,454	12	119.4
New Mexico	110,578	17,433	6,343	35	80.1
New York	2,442,931	180,981	13,498	4	170.5
North Carolina	302,240	44,200	6,838	29	86.3
North Dakota	26,400	3,202	8,245	20	104.1
Ohio	727,968	84,567	8,608	18	108.7
Oklahoma	147,594	14,631	10,088	9	127.4
Oregon	166,799	17,838	9,351	13	118.1
Pennsylvania	719,499	82,345	8,738	17	110.3
Rhode Island	95,022	14,762	6,437	33	81.3
South Carolina	99,968	20,047	4,987	44	63.0
South Dakota	21,280	2,882	7,384	27	93.2
Tennessee	191,524	61,984	3,090	51	39.0
Texas	486,257	131,439	3,699	50	46.7
Utah	75,609	7,796	9,698	11	122.5
Vermont	47,353	5,201	9,105	15	115.0
Virginia	158,285	30,015	5,274	40	66.6
Washington	397,755	55,939	7,111	28	89.8
West Virginia	110,176	16,197	6,802	30	85.9
Wisconsin	316,676	18,900	16,755	3	211.6
Wyoming	18,501	474	39,032	1	492.9
State totals	16,393,215	2,070,062	7,919		100.0

Table A.2
TANF Maintenance of Effort Levels, by State, FY 2000

State	FY 1994 Expenditures, \$ ^a	Maintenance of Effort, \$	
		75% Level ^b	80% Level ^c
Alabama	52,285,491	39,214,118	41,828,393
Alaska	62,142,149	46,606,612	49,713,719
Arizona	124,324,051	93,243,038	99,459,241
Arkansas	27,785,269	20,838,952	22,228,215
California	3,632,297,425	2,724,223,068	2,905,837,940
Colorado	110,494,527	82,870,895	88,395,622
Connecticut	244,561,409	183,421,057	195,649,127
Delaware	29,028,092	21,771,069	23,222,474
District of Columbia	93,931,934	70,448,951	75,145,547
Florida	491,151,302	368,363,477	392,921,042
Georgia	231,158,036	173,368,527	184,926,429
Hawaii	94,866,459	71,149,844	75,893,167
Idaho	17,436,434	13,077,326	13,949,148
Illinois	573,450,924	430,088,193	458,760,739
Indiana	151,367,364	113,525,523	121,093,891
Iowa	82,617,695	61,963,271	66,094,156
Kansas	82,332,787	61,749,590	65,866,230
Kentucky	89,891,250	67,418,438	71,913,000
Louisiana	73,886,837	55,415,128	59,109,470
Maine	50,031,924	37,523,943	40,025,539
Maryland	235,953,925	176,965,444	188,763,140
Massachusetts	478,596,697	358,947,523	382,877,358
Michigan	624,691,167	468,518,375	499,752,934
Minnesota	238,923,852	179,192,889	191,139,081
Mississippi	28,965,744	21,724,308	23,172,595
Missouri	160,161,033	120,120,775	128,128,826
Montana	20,218,631	15,163,973	16,174,905
Nebraska	38,172,585	28,629,439	30,538,068
Nevada	33,985,152	25,488,864	27,188,122
New Hampshire	42,820,004	32,115,003	34,256,003
New Jersey	400,213,342	300,160,007	320,170,674
New Mexico	49,794,841	37,346,131	39,835,873
New York	2,291,437,926	1,718,578,445	1,833,150,341
North Carolina	205,567,684	154,175,763	164,454,147
North Dakota	12,092,381	9,069,286	9,673,905
Ohio	521,108,327	390,831,245	416,886,662
Oklahoma	81,436,746	61,077,559	65,149,397
Oregon	122,181,732	91,636,299	97,745,386
Pennsylvania	542,834,133	407,125,600	434,267,306
Rhode Island	80,489,394	60,367,046	64,391,515
South Carolina	47,902,320	35,926,740	38,321,856
South Dakota	11,389,070	8,541,802	9,111,256
Tennessee	110,413,171	82,809,878	88,330,537
Texas	314,301,005	235,725,754	251,440,804
Utah	33,720,732	25,290,549	26,976,586
Vermont	34,066,533	25,549,900	27,253,226
Virginia	170,897,560	128,173,170	136,718,048
Washington	361,834,532	271,375,899	289,467,625
West Virginia	43,058,053	32,293,540	34,446,442
Wisconsin	224,829,312	168,621,984	179,863,450
Wyoming	13,590,095	10,192,571	10,872,076
State totals	13,890,689,037	10,418,016,778	11,112,551,230

^aState share of expenditures for AFDC benefits, administration, EA, IV-A child care, and JOBS in fiscal year 1994. State expenditures may be revised to account for expenditures made by states on behalf of tribes.

^bStates must maintain a level of effort at 75 percent of fiscal year 1994 expenditures if they meet participation rate requirements.

^cStates must maintain a level of effort at 80 percent of fiscal year 1994 expenditures if they do not meet participation rate requirements.

Table A.3
TANF State Family Assistance Grants, by State, FY 1997–2002

State or Territory	Amount, \$	% Share of 50 + DC	Budget Authority (\$1000s)						Total	Six-Year % of 50 + DC
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
Alabama	93,315	0.57	81,313	93,315	93,315	93,315	93,315	93,315	547,888	0.57
Alaska	63,609	0.39	18,759	63,609	61,165	60,573	53,377	53,377	310,860	0.33
Arizona	222,420	1.35	222,420	220,637	218,953	218,243	202,750	202,384	1,285,387	1.34
Arkansas	56,733	0.34	19,936	56,733	56,733	56,733	56,733	56,733	303,601	0.32
California	3,733,818	22.64	3,147,716	3,732,668	3,731,149	3,730,164	3,728,516	3,704,070	21,774,283	22.78
Colorado	136,057	0.83	45,628	136,057	136,057	136,057	136,057	136,057	725,913	0.76
Connecticut	266,788	1.62	266,788	266,788	266,788	266,788	266,788	266,788	1,600,728	1.67
Delaware	32,291	0.20	14,565	32,291	32,291	32,291	32,291	32,291	176,020	0.18
District of Columbia	92,610	0.56	61,049	92,610	92,610	92,610	92,607	92,610	524,096	0.55
Florida	562,340	3.41	562,340	562,340	562,340	562,340	562,340	562,340	3,374,040	3.53
Georgia	330,742	2.01	254,340	330,742	330,742	330,742	330,742	330,742	1,908,050	2.00
Hawaii	98,905	0.60	28,631	98,905	98,905	98,905	98,905	98,905	523,156	0.55
Idaho	31,938	0.19	10,601	31,938	31,345	30,534	30,413	30,413	165,244	0.17
Illinois	585,057	3.55	134,005	585,057	585,057	585,057	585,057	585,057	3,059,290	3.20
Indiana	206,799	1.25	206,799	206,799	206,799	206,799	206,799	206,799	1,240,794	1.30
Iowa	131,525	0.80	105,169	131,525	131,525	131,496	131,525	131,525	762,765	0.80
Kansas	101,931	0.62	101,931	101,931	101,931	101,931	101,931	101,931	611,586	0.64
Kentucky	181,288	1.10	170,006	181,288	181,288	181,288	181,288	181,288	1,076,446	1.13
Louisiana	163,972	0.99	139,757	163,972	163,972	163,972	163,972	163,972	959,617	1.00
Maine	78,121	0.47	72,477	78,121	78,121	78,121	78,121	78,121	463,082	0.48
Maryland	229,098	1.39	183,018	229,098	229,098	229,098	229,098	229,098	1,328,508	1.39
Massachusetts	459,371	2.79	459,371	459,371	459,371	459,371	459,371	459,371	2,756,226	2.88
Michigan	775,353	4.70	775,353	775,353	775,353	775,353	775,353	775,353	4,652,118	4.87
Minnesota	267,985	1.63	111,836	267,985	267,367	267,161	267,161	267,161	1,448,671	1.52
Mississippi	86,768	0.53	86,768	86,768	86,768	86,768	86,768	86,768	520,608	0.54
Missouri	217,052	1.32	187,839	217,052	217,052	217,052	217,052	217,052	1,273,099	1.33
Montana	45,534	0.28	31,784	45,534	44,335	43,935	42,977	42,977	251,542	0.26
Nebraska	58,029	0.35	49,341	58,029	58,029	58,029	57,891	57,769	339,088	0.35
Nevada	43,977	0.27	34,008	43,977	43,977	43,977	43,977	43,977	253,893	0.27
New Hampshire	38,521	0.23	38,521	38,521	38,521	38,521	38,521	38,521	231,126	0.24
New Jersey	404,035	2.45	293,108	404,035	404,035	403,980	404,035	404,035	2,313,228	2.42
New Mexico	126,103	0.76	31,992	126,103	126,103	126,103	125,903	110,578	646,782	0.68
New York	2,442,931	14.82	1,982,294	2,442,931	2,442,931	2,442,931	2,442,931	2,442,931	14,196,949	14.85
North Carolina	302,240	1.83	225,973	302,240	302,240	302,227	302,236	302,240	1,737,156	1.82
North Dakota	26,400	0.16	11,066	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	143,066	0.15
Ohio	727,968	4.41	727,968	727,968	727,968	727,968	727,968	727,968	4,367,808	4.57
Oklahoma	148,014	0.90	148,014	147,842	147,596	147,596	147,594	147,594	886,236	0.93
Oregon	167,925	1.02	167,808	166,799	166,799	166,799	166,799	166,799	1,001,803	1.05
Pennsylvania	719,499	4.36	418,343	719,499	719,499	719,499	719,499	719,499	4,015,838	4.20
Rhode Island	95,022	0.58	46,026	95,022	95,022	95,022	95,022	95,022	521,136	0.55
South Carolina	99,968	0.61	93,873	99,968	99,968	99,968	99,968	99,968	593,713	0.62
South Dakota	21,798	0.13	18,760	21,313	21,313	21,313	21,280	21,280	125,259	0.13
Tennessee	191,524	1.16	191,524	191,524	191,524	191,524	191,524	191,524	1,149,144	1.20
Texas	486,257	2.95	431,611	486,257	486,257	486,257	486,257	486,257	2,862,896	2.99
Utah	76,829	0.47	76,829	76,829	76,829	76,829	75,609	75,609	458,534	0.48
Vermont	47,353	0.29	47,353	47,353	47,353	47,353	47,353	47,353	284,118	0.30
Virginia	158,285	0.96	114,734	158,285	158,285	158,285	158,285	158,285	906,159	0.95
Washington	404,332	2.45	289,298	404,332	403,314	403,314	402,154	397,755	2,300,167	2.41
West Virginia	110,176	0.67	82,155	110,176	110,176	110,176	110,049	110,176	632,908	0.66

Table A.3 (continued)

State or Territory	Amount, \$	% Share of 50		Budget Authority (\$1000s)						Six-Year % of 50	
		+ DC	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total	+ DC	
Wisconsin	318,188	1.93	318,159	317,505	317,505	317,048	316,895	316,676	1,903,788	1.99	
Wyoming	21,781	0.13	19,216	21,538	20,816	20,816	19,009	18,501	119,896	0.13	
State totals	16,488,575	100.00	13,358,173	16,472,890	16,472,890	16,468,632	16,438,466	16,393,215	95,604,266	100.00	
Guam				3,465	3,465	3,465	3,465	3,465	17,325		
Puerto Rico			44,016	71,563	71,563	71,562	66,929	71,563	397,196		
Virgin Islands			503	2,847	2,847	2,804	2,890	2,847	14,738		
Indian tribes			145	10,043	15,234	19,941	50,061	95,452	190,876		
Grand totals			13,402,837	16,566,542	16,565,999	16,566,404	16,561,811	16,566,542	96,230,132		

Appendix B

TANF Caseload Changes, 1993–2001

Table B.1

Total TANF Families and Change in TANF Family Enrollment, by State, with Ranking by Percentage Caseload Reduction, 1993–2001

State or Territory	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Jan 1995	Jan 1996	Jan 1997	Jan 1998	Jan 1999	Jun 2000	Jan 2001	Dec 2001	% Change	Rank
Alabama	51,181	47,376	43,396	37,972	25,123	20,505	18,677	18,623	18,564	18,564	-64.2	15
Alaska	11,626	12,578	11,979	12,224	10,392	8,756	7,542	5,910	5,902	5,902	-49.2	35
Arizona	68,982	72,160	71,110	64,442	56,250	41,233	34,055	31,897	32,227	38,572	-44.1	43
Arkansas	26,897	26,398	24,930	23,140	21,549	14,419	12,057	12,046	11,084	12,224	-54.6	29
California	844,494	902,900	925,585	904,940	839,860	727,695	639,059	489,054	481,207	465,713	-44.9	40
Colorado	42,445	41,616	39,115	35,661	31,288	21,912	14,988	10,772	10,618	11,677	-72.5	6
Connecticut	56,759	58,453	60,927	58,124	56,095	51,132	35,481	27,149	25,787	24,751	-56.4	28
Delaware	11,315	11,739	11,306	10,266	10,104	7,053	6,390	5,819	5,486	5,504	-51.4	33
District of Columbia	24,628	26,624	26,624	25,717	24,752	22,451	19,548	22,397	16,409	16,412	-33.4	49
Florida	256,145	254,032	241,193	215,512	182,075	121,006	89,674	62,805	60,673	61,060	-76.2	5
Georgia	142,040	142,459	141,284	135,274	115,490	84,318	66,070	51,215	51,516	54,493	-61.6	17
Guam	1,406	1,840	2,124	2,097	2,349	2,213	2,423	2,760	2,763	3,072	118.5	
Hawaii	17,869	20,104	21,523	22,075	21,469	23,578	16,247	14,942	13,185	11,899	-33.4	48
Idaho	7,838	8,677	9,097	9,211	7,922	1,920	1,468	1,382	1,302	1,351	-82.8	2
Illinois	229,308	238,967	240,013	225,796	206,316	175,445	130,393	85,807	63,523	53,911	-76.5	4
Indiana	73,115	74,169	68,195	52,254	46,215	37,298	35,544	35,068	39,413	47,781	-34.6	47
Iowa	36,515	39,623	37,298	33,559	28,931	25,744	22,322	20,082	20,027	20,512	-43.8	45
Kansas	29,818	30,247	28,770	25,811	21,732	14,595	13,082	12,404	12,878	13,655	-54.2	30
Kentucky	83,320	79,437	76,471	72,131	67,679	54,491	43,799	37,471	36,637	35,107	-57.9	26
Louisiana	89,931	88,168	81,587	72,104	60,226	46,593	41,510	25,521	25,953	24,941	-72.3	7
Maine	23,903	23,074	22,010	20,472	19,037	15,526	13,984	10,654	9,812	9,505	-60.2	20
Maryland	80,256	79,772	81,115	75,573	61,730	49,075	36,142	28,895	27,873	28,523	-64.5	14
Massachusetts	113,571	112,955	104,956	90,107	80,675	68,651	56,163	41,682	42,849	46,790	-58.8	23
Michigan	228,377	225,671	207,089	180,790	156,077	128,892	97,398	70,897	70,468	76,756	-66.4	11
Minnesota	63,995	63,552	61,373	58,510	54,608	48,893	43,094	39,295	38,087	35,131	-45.1	38
Mississippi	60,520	57,689	53,104	49,185	40,919	25,510	17,954	14,979	15,192	17,778	-70.6	9
Missouri	88,744	91,598	91,378	84,534	75,459	62,872	52,831	45,912	46,679	46,269	-47.9	37
Montana	11,793	12,080	11,732	11,276	9,644	6,789	5,497	4,467	4,754	5,681	-51.8	32
Nebraska	16,637	16,145	14,968	14,136	13,492	13,809	11,830	10,088	9,441	10,098	-39.3	46
Nevada	12,892	14,077	16,039	15,824	11,742	11,263	8,538	6,916	6,983	9,996	-22.5	51
New Hampshire	10,805	11,427	11,018	9,648	8,293	6,489	6,153	5,791	5,616	5,934	-45.1	39
New Jersey	126,179	121,361	120,099	113,399	102,378	89,030	64,475	50,126	46,327	42,739	-66.1	12
New Mexico	31,103	33,376	34,789	34,368	29,984	20,219	25,752	22,701	19,598	17,433	-44.0	44
New York	428,191	449,978	461,006	437,694	393,424	347,536	297,016	248,148	232,682	180,981	-57.7	27
North Carolina	128,946	131,288	127,069	114,449	103,300	78,473	63,234	44,731	43,408	44,200	-65.7	13
North Dakota	6,577	6,002	5,374	4,976	4,416	3,351	3,099	2,887	2,958	3,202	-51.3	34
Ohio	257,665	251,037	232,574	209,830	192,747	147,093	121,142	95,835	86,483	84,567	-67.2	10

Table B.1 (continued)

State or Territory	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Jan 1995	Jan 1996	Jan 1997	Jan 1998	Jan 1999	Jun 2000	Jan 2001	Dec 2001	% Change	Rank
Oklahoma	50,955	47,475	45,936	40,692	32,942	25,860	21,916	7,251	14,391	14,631	-71.3	8
Oregon	42,409	42,695	40,323	35,421	25,874	19,249	16,918	17,121	18,104	17,838	-57.9	25
Pennsylvania	204,216	208,260	208,899	192,952	170,831	140,446	110,567	87,972	83,489	82,345	-59.7	21
Puerto Rico	60,950	59,425	55,902	51,370	48,359	43,474	37,371	31,273	26,162	25,185	-58.7	50
Rhode Island	21,900	22,592	22,559	21,775	20,112	19,242	18,170	16,324	15,435	14,762	-32.6	16
South Carolina	54,599	53,178	50,389	46,772	37,342	27,514	18,969	15,496	16,818	20,047	-63.3	19
South Dakota	7,262	7,027	6,482	6,189	5,324	3,956	3,422	2,789	2,772	2,882	-60.3	41
Tennessee	112,159	111,946	105,948	100,884	74,820	53,837	57,608	55,491	58,825	61,984	-44.7	31
Texas	279,002	285,680	279,911	265,233	228,882	158,252	119,765	128,289	133,539	131,439	-52.9	24
Utah	18,606	18,063	17,195	15,072	12,864	10,931	10,125	8,157	7,539	7,796	-58.1	36
Vermont	10,081	9,917	9,789	9,210	8,451	7,591	6,717	5,858	5,609	5,201	-48.4	22
Virgin Islands	1,073	1,090	1,264	1,437	1,335	1,167	944	778	762	611	-43.1	42
Virginia	73,446	74,717	73,920	66,244	56,018	44,247	37,706	30,078	29,509	30,015	-59.1	18
Washington	100,568	103,068	103,179	99,395	95,982	82,852	64,493	54,768	54,970	55,939	-44.4	3
West Virginia	41,525	40,869	39,231	36,674	36,805	18,914	11,471	10,661	14,627	16,197	-61.0	1
Wisconsin	81,291	78,507	73,962	65,386	45,586	13,860	19,211	16,410	17,012	18,900	-76.8	2
Wyoming	6,493	5,891	5,443	4,975	3,825	1,340	886	565	546	474	-92.7	1
Grand total	4,963,050	5,052,854	4,963,071	4,627,941	4,113,775	3,304,814	2,733,932	2,208,095	2,144,540	2,098,930	-57.7	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, <http://www.acf/dhhs.gov/news/tables.htm>.

Table B.2

Change in TANF Beneficiary Enrollment, by State, with Ranking by Percentage Caseload Reduction, 1993–2001

State or Territory	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Jan 1995	Jan 1996	Jan 1997	Jan 1998	Jan 1999	Jun 2000	Jan 2001	Dec 2001	% Change	Rank
Alabama	141,746	135,096	121,837	108,269	91,723	61,809	48,459	55,168	55,478	44,372	-68.7	14
Alaska	34,951	37,505	37,264	35,432	36,189	31,689	26,883	24,389	17,292	17,343	-50.4	40
Arizona	194,119	202,350	195,082	171,617	151,526	113,209	88,456	82,851	80,143	106,592	-45.1	46
Arkansas	73,982	70,563	65,325	59,223	54,879	36,704	29,284	28,113	28,071	28,415	-61.6	29
California	2,415,121	2,621,383	2,692,202	2,648,772	2,476,564	2,144,495	1,845,919	1,272,468	1,258,019	1,179,133	-51.2	38
Colorado	123,308	118,081	110,742	99,739	87,434	55,352	40,799	27,699	27,042	30,288	-75.4	8
Connecticut	160,102	164,265	170,719	161,736	155,701	138,666	88,304	63,589	59,977	56,390	-64.8	23
Delaware	27,652	29,286	26,314	23,153	23,141	18,504	15,891	17,262	12,518	12,430	-55.0	33
District of Columbia	65,860	72,330	72,330	70,082	67,871	56,128	52,957	44,487	43,932	43,514	-33.9	51
Florida	701,842	689,135	657,313	575,553	478,329	320,886	220,216	135,903	129,201	129,448	-81.6	4
Georgia	402,228	396,736	388,913	367,656	306,625	220,070	167,400	135,381	124,019	129,935	-67.7	17
Guam	5,087	6,651	7,630	7,634	7,370	7,461	8,270	9,550	9,506	10,783	112.0	
Hawaii	54,511	60,975	65,207	66,690	65,312	75,817	45,582	42,824	37,100	32,932	-39.6	48
Idaho	21,116	23,342	24,050	23,547	19,812	4,446	3,061	1,382	2,309	2,360	-88.8	2
Illinois	685,508	709,969	710,032	663,212	601,854	526,851	388,334	259,242	186,937	153,898	-77.5	5
Indiana	209,882	218,061	197,225	147,083	121,974	95,665	105,069	96,854	110,216	134,229	-36.0	49
Iowa	100,943	110,639	103,108	91,727	78,275	69,504	60,380	52,293	53,342	54,680	-45.8	45
Kansas	87,525	87,433	81,504	70,758	57,528	38,462	33,376	36,557	32,624	34,859	-60.2	30
Kentucky	227,879	208,710	193,722	176,601	162,730	132,388	102,370	85,696	83,272	78,590	-65.5	20
Louisiana	263,338	252,860	258,180	239,247	206,582	118,404	115,791	79,745	68,014	64,585	-75.5	7
Maine	67,836	65,006	60,973	56,319	51,178	41,265	36,812	14,813	26,590	25,629	-62.2	28
Maryland	221,338	219,863	227,887	207,800	169,723	130,196	92,711	70,910	68,147	69,852	-68.4	15
Massachusetts	332,044	311,732	286,175	242,572	214,014	181,729	131,139	93,890	96,364	105,815	-68.1	16
Michigan	686,356	672,760	612,224	535,704	462,231	376,985	267,749	195,101	192,115	210,282	-69.4	13
Minnesota	191,526	189,615	180,490	171,916	160,167	141,064	124,659	116,589	111,407	93,304	-51.3	37
Mississippi	174,093	161,724	146,319	133,029	109,097	66,030	42,651	33,781	34,539	41,054	-76.4	6
Missouri	259,039	262,073	259,595	238,052	208,132	162,950	136,782	122,930	124,911	122,835	-52.6	36
Montana	34,848	35,415	34,313	32,557	28,138	20,137	16,152	14,001	14,891	16,003	-54.1	34
Nebraska	48,055	46,034	42,038	38,653	36,535	38,090	35,057	26,841	23,753	24,972	-48.0	43
Nevada	34,943	37,908	41,846	40,491	28,973	29,262	21,753	16,478	18,032	25,589	-26.8	52
New Hampshire	28,972	30,386	28,671	24,519	20,627	15,947	15,130	13,862	13,398	14,217	-50.9	39
New Jersey	349,902	334,780	321,151	293,833	256,064	217,320	164,815	125,258	116,688	105,687	-69.8	12
New Mexico	94,836	101,676	105,114	102,648	89,814	64,759	80,828	67,950	57,014	49,604	-47.7	44
New York	1,179,522	1,241,639	1,266,350	1,200,847	1,074,189	941,714	822,970	693,012	641,129	443,344	-62.4	26

Table B.2 (continued)

State or Territory	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Jan 1995	Jan 1996	Jan 1997	Jan 1998	Jan 1999	Jun 2000	Jan 2001	Dec 2001	% Change	Rank
North Carolina	331,633	334,451	317,836	282,086	253,286	192,172	145,596	97,171	93,659	95,355	-71.2	11
North Dakota	18,774	16,785	14,920	13,652	11,964	8,884	8,260	7,734	8,818	8,340	-55.6	32
Ohio	720,476	691,099	629,719	552,304	518,595	386,239	311,872	238,351	205,294	192,973	-73.2	10
Oklahoma	146,454	133,152	127,336	110,498	87,312	69,630	61,894	13,606	35,300	35,981	-75.4	9
Oregon	117,656	116,390	107,610	92,182	66,919	48,561	44,219	42,374	40,562	40,632	-65.5	21
Pennsylvania	604,701	615,581	611,215	553,148	484,321	395,107	313,821	232,976	218,969	216,900	-64.1	25
Puerto Rico	191,261	184,626	171,932	156,805	145,749	130,283	111,361	90,630	75,103	72,075	-62.3	
Rhode Island	61,116	62,737	62,407	60,654	54,809	54,537	50,632	44,826	42,286	40,057	-34.5	50
South Carolina	151,026	143,883	133,567	121,703	98,077	73,179	45,648	35,721	39,948	49,227	-67.4	18
South Dakota	20,254	19,413	17,652	16,821	14,091	10,514	8,759	6,702	6,529	6,738	-66.7	19
Tennessee	320,709	302,608	281,982	265,320	195,891	139,022	148,781	143,823	153,317	162,102	-49.5	42
Texas	785,271	796,348	765,460	714,523	626,617	439,824	325,766	343,464	358,094	337,258	-57.1	31
Utah	53,172	50,657	47,472	41,145	35,493	29,868	30,276	24,101	21,987	20,003	-62.4	27
Vermont	28,961	28,095	27,716	25,865	23,570	21,013	18,324	15,528	14,942	13,661	-52.8	35
Virgin Islands	3,763	3,767	4,345	5,075	4,712	4,129	3,541	2,920	2,695	2,258	-40.0	
Virginia	194,212	194,959	189,493	166,012	136,053	107,192	91,544	67,388	65,713	67,156	-65.4	22
Washington	286,258	292,608	290,940	276,018	263,792	228,723	177,611	146,375	144,457	143,649	-49.8	41
West Virginia	119,916	115,376	107,668	98,439	98,690	51,348	32,161	31,500	38,929	42,927	-64.2	24
Wisconsin	241,098	230,621	214,404	184,209	132,383	44,630	47,336	37,381	38,206	43,600	-81.9	3
Wyoming	18,271	16,740	15,434	13,531	10,322	2,903	1,886	1,103	1,034	856	-95.3	1
Grand total	14,114,992	14,275,877	13,930,953	12,876,661	11,423,007	9,131,716	7,455,297	5,780,543	5,563,832	5,284,711	-62.6	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, <http://www.acf/dhhs.gov/news/tables.htm>.

Appendix C

Supplemental TANF Grants for States with Population Increases and Low Per Beneficiary Welfare Spending

Table C.1
Supplemental TANF Grants for States with Population Increases and Low Per Beneficiary Welfare Spending, FY 1998–2002

State	1994 Federal \$(State)	Supplemental Additions, \$					Total Supplements Received, \$ 1998–2002	% of Sup- plements	Grants with Supplements \$, 2000	% of Total Grants with Sup- plements
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002a				
Alabama	106,858,153	2,671,454	5,409,694	8,216,390	11,093,254	11,093,254	38,484,045	3.45	117,951,407	0.69
Alaska	66,348,234	1,658,706	3,358,879	5,101,557	6,887,802	6,887,802	23,894,746	2.14	73,236,036	0.43
Arizona	230,461,527	5,761,538	11,667,115	17,720,331	23,924,877	23,924,877	82,998,738	7.43	254,386,404	1.49
Arkansas	59,899,837	1,497,496	3,032,429	4,605,736	6,218,375	6,218,375	21,572,412	1.93	66,118,212	0.39
California	3,701,668,768						3,701,668,768			21.74
Colorado	130,712,976	3,267,824	6,617,344	10,050,602	13,569,692	13,569,692	47,075,155	4.22	144,282,668	0.85
Connecticut	248,334,322						248,334,322			1.46
Delaware	30,239,405						30,239,405			0.18
District of Columbia	96,340,010						96,340,010			0.57
Florida	581,870,583	14,546,765	29,457,198	44,740,393	60,405,667	60,405,667	209,555,690	18.77	642,276,250	3.77
Georgia	359,138,710	8,978,468	18,181,397	27,614,400	37,283,228	37,283,228	129,340,720	11.58	396,421,938	2.33
Hawaii	95,041,485						95,041,485			0.56
Idaho	33,695,669	842,392	1,705,843	2,590,881	3,498,045	3,498,045	12,135,206	1.09	37,193,714	0.22
Illinois	584,642,624						584,642,624			3.43
Indiana	227,031,901						227,031,901			1.33
Iowa	133,938,152						133,938,152			0.79
Kansas	111,742,782						111,742,782			0.66
Kentucky	189,046,825						189,046,825			1.11
Louisiana	164,016,357	4,100,409	8,303,328	12,611,320	17,027,012	17,027,012	59,069,081	5.29	181,043,369	1.06
Maine	76,347,244						76,347,244			0.45
Maryland	246,947,211						246,947,211			1.45
Massachusetts	488,260,597						488,260,597			2.87
Michigan	789,446,816						789,446,816			4.64
Minnesota	287,137,302						287,137,302			1.69
Mississippi	87,038,072	2,175,952	4,406,302	6,692,412	9,035,674	9,035,674	31,346,014	2.81	96,073,746	0.56
Missouri	232,504,901						232,504,901			1.37
Montana	45,308,056	1,132,701	1,132,701	1,132,701	1,132,701	1,132,701	5,663,507	0.51	46,440,757	0.27
Nebraska	59,640,714						59,640,714			0.35
Nevada	35,964,062	899,102	1,820,681	2,765,299	3,733,533	3,733,533	12,952,148	1.16	39,697,595	0.23
New Hampshire	42,576,723						42,576,723			0.25

Table C.1 (continued)

State	Supplemental Additions, \$						Total Supplements Received, \$ 1998-2002	% of Sup- plements	Grants with Supple- ments \$, 2000	% of Total Grants with Sup- plements
	1994 Federal \$/State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^a				
New Jersey	413,839,046						413,839,046		2.43	
New Mexico	129,444,021	3,236,101	6,553,104	6,553,104	6,553,104	29,448,515	29,448,515	135,997,125	0.80	
New York	2,321,934,749							2,321,934,749	13.63	
North Carolina	347,836,837	8,695,921	17,609,240	26,745,392	36,109,948	36,109,948	125,270,448	383,946,785	2.25	
North Dakota	25,978,157							25,978,157	0.15	
Ohio	770,183,111							770,183,111	4.52	
Oklahoma	166,123,434							166,123,434	0.98	
Oregon	183,038,419							183,038,419	1.07	
Pennsylvania	658,387,845							658,387,845	3.87	
Rhode Island	93,646,735							93,646,735	0.55	
South Carolina	104,119,015							104,119,015	0.61	
South Dakota	23,018,798							23,018,798	0.14	
Tennessee	207,730,863	5,193,272	10,516,375	15,972,556	21,565,141	21,565,141	74,812,485	229,296,004	1.35	
Texas	507,718,970	12,692,974	25,703,273	39,038,829	52,707,774	52,707,774	182,850,624	560,426,744	3.29	
Utah	83,846,970	2,096,174	4,244,753	6,447,046	8,704,396	8,704,396	30,196,766	92,551,366	0.54	
Vermont	49,162,214							49,162,214	0.29	
Virginia	175,259,517							175,259,517	1.03	
Washington	432,327,441							432,327,441	2.54	
West Virginia	117,322,591							117,322,591	0.69	
Wisconsin	334,783,187							334,783,187	1.97	
Wyoming	23,275,499							23,275,499	0.14	
State totals	16,711,177,437	79,447,247	159,719,657	238,598,949	319,450,223	319,450,223	1,116,666,299	17,030,627,660	100.00	

^aThe supplemental grant had been scheduled to expire in fiscal year 2002. In March 2002, Congress extended the grant for one year at the fiscal year 2001 allocation levels.

Table C.2a

Supplemental Grants for States with Population Increases and Low Per Beneficiary Welfare Spending: Automatic Qualification Supporting Data, 1994

State	4/1/90 Population	7/1/94 Population	1990-94 Growth, %	Met 10% Test?	Alaska Adjust.	State 1994 Fed. Expend.	Poverty Count, 1990 Census	Spending per Poor	35% of Av. per Poor	Met 35% Test?
State totals	248,790,925	260,327,021	4.6			16,711,177,437	31,742,864	526.45	184.26	
Alabama	4,040,389	4,232,965	4.8			106,858,153	723,614	147.67	186.89	Yes
Alaska	550,043	600,624	9.2	Yes	Yes	66,348,234	47,906	1384.97	186.89	
Arizona	3,665,339	4,147,561	13.2	Yes	Yes	230,461,527	564,362	408.36	186.89	
Arkansas	2,350,624	2,450,605	4.3			59,899,837	437,089	137.04	186.89	Yes
California	29,811,427	31,317,179	5.1	Yes	Yes	3,701,668,768	3,627,585	1020.42	186.89	
Colorado	3,294,473	3,653,910	10.9	Yes	Yes	130,712,976	375,214	348.37	186.89	
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,268,346	-0.6			248,334,322	217,347	1142.57	186.89	
Delaware	666,168	708,416	6.3			30,239,405	56,223	537.85	186.89	
District of Columbia	606,900	564,982	-6.9			96,340,010	96,278	1000.64	186.89	
Florida	12,938,071	13,961,798	7.9			581,870,583	1,604,186	362.72	186.89	
Georgia	6,478,149	7,045,900	8.8			359,138,710	923,085	389.06	186.89	
Hawaii	1,108,229	1,173,903	5.9			95,041,485	88,408	1075.03	186.89	
Idaho	1,006,734	1,135,459	12.8	Yes	Yes	33,695,669	130,588	258.03	186.89	
Illinois	11,430,602	11,804,986	3.3			584,642,624	1,326,731	440.66	186.89	
Indiana	5,544,156	5,745,626	3.6			227,031,901	573,632	395.78	186.89	
Iowa	2,776,831	2,829,422	1.9			133,938,152	307,420	435.68	186.89	
Kansas	2,477,588	2,569,118	3.7			111,742,782	274,623	406.90	186.89	
Kentucky	3,686,892	3,823,215	3.7			189,046,825	681,827	277.27	186.89	
Louisiana	4,221,826	4,306,500	2.0			164,016,357	967,002	169.61	186.89	Yes
Maine	1,227,928	1,237,687	0.8			76,347,244	128,466	594.30	186.89	
Maryland	4,780,753	4,985,411	4.3			246,947,211	385,296	640.93	186.89	
Massachusetts	6,016,425	6,031,352	0.2			488,260,597	519,339	940.16	186.89	
Michigan	9,295,287	9,584,481	3.1			789,446,816	1,190,698	663.01	186.89	
Minnesota	4,375,665	4,566,028	4.4			287,137,302	435,331	659.58	186.89	
Mississippi	2,575,475	2,663,450	3.4			87,038,072	631,029	137.93	186.89	Yes
Missouri	5,116,901	5,281,206	3.2			232,504,901	663,075	350.65	186.89	
Montana	799,065	854,923	7.0			45,308,056	124,853	362.89	186.89	
Nebraska	1,578,417	1,621,551	2.7			59,640,714	170,616	349.56	186.89	
Nevada	1,201,675	1,456,388	21.2	Yes	Yes	35,964,062	119,660	300.55	186.89	
New Hampshire	1,109,252	1,133,054	2.1			42,576,723	69,104	616.13	186.89	
New Jersey	7,747,750	7,918,796	2.2			413,839,046	573,152	722.04	186.89	
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,653,329	9.1			129,444,021	305,934	423.11	186.89	

Table C.2a (continued)

State	4/1/90 Population	7/1/94 Population	1990-94 Growth, %	Met 10% Test?	Alaska Adjust.	State 1994 Fed. Expend.	Poverty Count, 1990 Census	Spending per Poor	35% of Av. per Poor	Met 35% Test?
New York	17,990,778	18,156,652	0.9			2,321,934,749	2,277,296	1019.60	186.89	
North Carolina	6,632,448	7,060,959	6.5			347,836,837	829,858	419.15	186.89	
North Dakota	638,800	639,762	0.2			25,978,157	88,276	294.28	186.89	
Ohio	10,847,115	11,111,451	2.4			770,183,111	1,325,768	580.93	186.89	
Oklahoma	3,145,576	3,246,119	3.2			166,123,434	509,854	325.83	186.89	
Oregon	2,842,337	3,087,142	8.6			183,038,419	344,867	530.75	186.89	
Pennsylvania	11,882,842	12,042,545	1.3			658,387,845	1,283,629	512.91	186.89	
Rhode Island	1,003,464	993,412	-1.0			93,646,735	92,670	1010.54	186.89	
South Carolina	3,486,310	3,666,456	5.2			104,119,015	517,793	201.08	186.89	
South Dakota	696,004	723,038	3.9			23,018,798	106,305	216.54	186.89	
Tennessee	4,877,203	5,163,016	5.9			207,730,863	744,941	278.86	186.89	
Texas	16,986,335	18,338,319	8.0			507,718,970	3,000,515	169.21	186.89	Yes
Utah	1,722,850	1,930,436	12.0	Yes	Yes	83,846,970	192,415	435.76	186.89	
Vermont	562,758	578,900	2.9			49,162,214	53,369	921.18	186.89	
Virginia	6,189,197	6,536,771	5.6			175,259,517	611,611	286.55	186.89	
Washington	4,866,669	5,334,896	9.6			432,327,441	517,933	834.72	186.89	
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,818,490	1.4			117,322,591	345,093	339.97	186.89	
Wisconsin	4,891,954	5,095,504	4.2			334,783,187	508,545	658.32	186.89	
Wyoming	453,589	474,982	4.7			23,275,499	52,453	443.74	186.89	

NOTES: Boldface identifies states that automatically qualified based on 1994 spending and 1990-94 growth. At the time of grant calculations, Alaska was deemed to qualify as a 10%+ growth state, despite later Census revisions that would have disqualified it. The supplemental grant had been scheduled to expire in fiscal year 2002. In March 2002, Congress extended the grant for one year at fiscal year 2001 allocation levels.

Table C.2b

Supplemental Grants for States with Population Increases and Low Per Beneficiary Welfare Spending: Annual Qualification Supporting Data, 1994

State	Below Avg. 1994 Welfare \$/Poor?	Growth Rate, 1995-1996	Qualifies, 1996?	Growth Rate, 1996-1997	Qualifies, 1997?	Growth Rate, 1997-1998	Qualifies, 1998?	Growth Rate, 1998-1999	Qualifies, 1999?	Growth Rate, 1999-2000	Qualifies, 2000?
State totals		0.91		0.95		0.94		0.90		3.20	
Alabama	Yes	0.63		0.74		0.67		0.43		1.77	
Alaska	No	0.74		0.84		0.85		0.70		1.20	
Arizona	Yes	2.86	Q	2.72	Q	2.51	Q	2.38	Q	7.37	Q
Arkansas	Yes	1.01	Q	0.72		0.60		0.52		4.78	
California	No	0.99		1.26		1.56		1.41		2.19	
Colorado	Yes	2.00	Q	2.08	Q	1.98	Q	2.20	Q	6.04	Q
Connecticut	No	0.11		0.00		0.17		0.29		3.76	
Delaware	No	1.09		1.09		1.23		1.27		3.99	
District of Columbia	No	-2.04		-1.54		-1.62		-0.47		10.22	
Florida	Yes	1.52	Q	1.73	Q	1.58	Q	1.36	Q	5.76	Q
Georgia	Yes	2.01	Q	2.15	Q	1.96	Q	1.99	Q	5.11	Q
Hawaii	No	0.38		0.64		-0.13		-0.42		2.20	
Idaho	Yes	1.98	Q	1.79	Q	1.81	Q	1.69	Q	3.38	Q
Illinois	Yes	0.48		0.30		0.67		0.49		2.40	
Indiana	Yes	0.75		0.52		0.73		0.60		2.32	
Iowa	Yes	0.31		0.19		0.25		0.29		1.98	
Kansas	Yes	0.33		0.11		1.45		0.58		1.29	
Kentucky	Yes	0.70		0.75		0.62		0.67		2.04	
Louisiana	Yes	0.29		0.35		0.20		0.21		2.22	
Maine	No	0.38		0.05		0.45		0.44		1.75	
Maryland	No	0.65		0.75		0.69		0.81		2.41	
Massachusetts	No	0.35		0.47		0.50		0.50		2.82	
Michigan	No	0.59		0.42		0.41		0.44		0.76	
Minnesota	No	0.93		0.85		0.84		1.04		3.01	
Mississippi	Yes	0.74		0.81		0.71		0.63		2.75	
Missouri	Yes	0.74		0.75		0.55		0.57		2.32	
Montana	Yes	1.04	Q	0.27		0.06		0.37		2.20	
Nebraska	Yes	0.79		0.57		0.23		0.32		2.72	
Nevada	Yes	4.54	Q	5.17	Q	3.86	Q	3.76	Q	10.45	Q
New Hampshire	No	1.24		0.97		1.18		1.29		2.88	
New Jersey	No	0.48		0.60		0.47		0.59		3.33	
New Mexico	Yes	1.39	Q	1.05	Q	0.55		0.36		4.55	

Table C.2b (continued)

State	Below Avg. Welfare \$/Poor?	1994	1995-1996	Growth Rate, 1995-1996	1996?	Qualifies, 1996?	Growth Rate, 1996-1997	1997?	Qualifies, 1997?	Growth Rate, 1997-1998	1998?	Qualifies, 1998?	Growth Rate, 1998-1999	1999?	Qualifies, 1999?	Growth Rate, 1999-2000	2000?
New York	No		-0.03				0.01			0.07			0.21			4.29	
North Carolina	Yes		1.67		Q		1.69	Q		1.55		Q	1.39		Q	5.21	Q
North Dakota	Yes		0.32				-0.29			-0.50			-0.65			1.35	
Ohio	No		0.35				0.05			0.40			0.17			0.86	
Oklahoma	Yes		0.79				0.98			0.53			0.56			2.76	
Oregon	No		1.74				1.50			1.20			1.04			3.17	
Pennsylvania	Yes		-0.03				-0.22			-0.07			-0.07			2.39	
Rhode Island	No		-0.15				-0.09			0.07			0.32			5.80	
South Carolina	Yes		0.87				1.31			1.36			1.20			3.25	
South Dakota	Yes		0.40				1.00			-0.98			0.32			2.96	
Tennessee	Yes		1.39		Q		1.10	Q		1.13			0.94		Q	3.75	Q
Texas	Yes		1.74		Q		2.00	Q		1.68		Q	1.68		Q	4.03	Q
Utah	Yes		2.15		Q		2.11	Q		1.72		Q	1.39		Q	4.85	Q
Vermont	No		0.66				0.45			0.27			0.54			2.54	
Virginia	Yes		0.91				1.07			0.78			1.23			2.99	
Washington	No		1.56				1.89			1.32			1.20			2.39	
West Virginia	Yes		0.03				-0.22			-0.18			-0.26			0.08	
Wisconsin	No		0.74				0.53			0.41			0.54			2.16	
Wyoming	Yes		0.46				-0.02			0.01			-0.09			2.96	

NOTES: Boldface identifies states that automatically qualified based on 1994 spending and 1990-94 growth. At the time of grant calculations, Alaska was deemed to qualify as a 10%+ growth state, despite later Census revisions that would have disqualified it. The supplemental grant had been scheduled to expire in fiscal year 2002. In March 2002, Congress extended the grant for one year at fiscal year 2001 allocation levels.

Table C.3

**Predicted TANF Block Grant Funding Under 2002 Senate Finance Committee–Approved Proposal, with
Addition of Per Capita Income Grant to Replace Supplemental Grant, by State**

Location	PCI Avg., \$, 1998–2000	State Avg. vs. U.S. Avg.	Additions, %	Additions, \$	FY 2002 \$ Incl. Supplemental Grants	Senate-Proposed FY 2003 Grant w/ PCI Addition, \$	FY 2003 % Share
State totals	28,068	100.0		118,295,650	17,030,627,660	17,148,923,310	100.0
Alabama	22,706	80.9	5	4,665,750	117,951,407	122,617,157	0.7
Alaska	28,427	101.3			73,236,036	73,236,036	0.4
Arizona	23,954	85.3	5	10,119,200	254,386,404	264,505,604	1.5
Arkansas	21,194	75.5	10	5,673,300	66,118,212	71,791,512	0.4
California	30,054	107.1			3,701,668,768	3,701,668,768	21.6
Colorado	30,468	108.5			144,282,668	144,282,668	0.8
Connecticut	38,750	138.1			248,334,322	248,334,322	1.4
Delaware	29,627	105.6			30,239,405	30,239,405	0.2
District of Columbia	36,974	131.7			96,340,010	96,340,010	0.6
Florida	26,839	95.6			642,276,250	642,276,250	3.7
Georgia	26,580	94.7			396,421,938	396,421,938	2.3
Hawaii	26,951	96.0			95,041,485	95,041,485	0.6
Idaho	22,570	80.4	5	1,520,650	37,193,714	38,714,364	0.2
Illinois	30,554	108.9			584,642,624	584,642,624	3.4
Indiana	25,816	92.0			227,031,901	227,031,901	1.3
Iowa	25,316	90.2			133,938,152	133,938,152	0.8
Kansas	26,349	93.9			111,742,782	111,742,782	0.7
Kentucky	22,962	81.8	5	9,064,400	189,046,825	198,111,225	1.2
Louisiana	22,437	79.9	10	16,397,200	181,043,369	197,440,569	1.2
Maine	24,351	86.8	5	3,906,050	76,347,244	80,253,294	0.5
Maryland	31,859	113.5			246,947,211	246,947,211	1.4
Massachusetts	34,968	124.6			488,260,597	488,260,597	2.8
Michigan	27,947	99.6			789,446,816	789,446,816	4.6
Minnesota	30,377	108.2			287,137,302	287,137,302	1.7
Mississippi	20,215	72.0	10	8,676,800	96,073,746	104,750,546	0.6
Missouri	26,085	92.9			232,504,901	232,504,901	1.4
Montana	21,744	77.5	10	4,297,700	46,440,757	50,738,457	0.3
Nebraska	26,609	94.8			59,640,714	59,640,714	0.3
Nevada	28,787	102.6			39,697,595	39,697,595	0.2
New Hampshire	30,927	110.2			42,576,723	42,576,723	0.2
New Jersey	35,127	125.1			413,839,046	413,839,046	2.4
New Mexico	21,144	75.3	10	11,057,800	135,997,125	147,054,925	0.9
New York	32,917	117.3			2,321,934,749	2,321,934,749	13.5
North Carolina	25,615	91.3			383,946,785	383,946,785	2.2
North Dakota	23,464	83.6	5	1,320,000	25,978,157	27,298,157	0.2
Ohio	26,884	95.8			770,183,111	770,183,111	4.5
Oklahoma	22,695	80.9	5	7,379,700	166,123,434	173,503,134	1.0
Oregon	26,456	94.3			183,038,419	183,038,419	1.1
Pennsylvania	28,168	100.4			658,387,845	658,387,845	3.8
Rhode Island	27,906	99.4			93,646,735	93,646,735	0.5
South Carolina	23,007	82.0	5	4,998,400	104,119,015	109,117,415	0.6
South Dakota	24,624	87.7	5	1,064,000	23,018,798	24,082,798	0.1
Tennessee	24,923	88.8	5	9,576,200	229,296,004	238,872,204	1.4
Texas	26,458	94.3			560,426,744	560,426,744	3.3
Utah	22,445	80.0	10	7,560,900	92,551,366	100,112,266	0.6
Vermont	25,639	91.3			49,162,214	49,162,214	0.3
Virginia	29,462	105.0			175,259,517	175,259,517	1.0
Washington	29,778	106.1			432,327,441	432,327,441	2.5
West Virginia	20,890	74.4	10	11,017,600	117,322,591	128,340,191	0.7
Wisconsin	26,991	96.2			334,783,187	334,783,187	2.0
Wyoming	26,024	92.7			23,275,499	23,275,499	0.1

SOURCE: Per capita income data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, May 2002.

NOTE: The proposed Senate amount is the fiscal year 2002 grant (including supplemental grants) plus proposed PCI additions.

Appendix D

Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonus

Table D.1
TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: Bonus Levels 1999–2002, by State

State	2002		2001		2000		1999	
	Reduction Rank ^a	Bonus Max., \$ ^a	Reduction Rank	Bonus Max., \$	Reduction Rank	Bonus Max., \$	Reduction Rank	Bonus Max., \$
State totals		100,000		75,000		100,000		100,000
Alabama	5	20,000	2	25,000	4	20,000	4	20,000
Alaska	49		37		11		34	
Arizona	35		4		2	20,000	11	
Arkansas	28		27		31		32	
California	8		13		26		1	20,000
Colorado	4	20,000	10		18		14	
Connecticut ^b								
Delaware	48		44		35		26	
District of Columbia	1	20,000	1	25,000	1	20,000	2	20,000
Florida	45		25		10		15	
Georgia	32		29		16		9	
Hawaii	47		46		28		37	
Idaho	11		35		32		46	
Illinois	20		8		5	20,000	6	
Indiana	44		39		23		24	
Iowa	37		38		34		39	
Kansas	40		33		38		41	
Kentucky	31		11		17		43	
Louisiana	25		19		30		27	
Maine	36		43		44		36	
Maryland	26		31		12		12	
Massachusetts	18		12		14		5	20,000
Michigan	2	20,000	3	25,000	3	20,000	3	20,000
Minnesota	17		32		36		33	
Mississippi	19		5		7		8	
Missouri	23		23		25		25	
Montana	39		42		46		47	
Nebraska	16		24		42		28	
Nevada	27		(b)		(b)		(b)	
New Hampshire	15		16		39		44	
New Jersey	21		7		8		13	
New Mexico	46		36		29		22	
New York ^b								
North Carolina	24		22		19		17	
North Dakota	42		45		47		48	
Ohio	13		9		20		21	
Oklahoma	29		40		45		42	
Oregon	33		21		6		20	
Pennsylvania	7		6		9		10	
Rhode Island	41		18		37		40	
South Carolina	34		30		21		18	
South Dakota	38		41		48		45	
Tennessee	10		26		33		19	
Texas	3	20,000	17		22		31	
Utah	9		28		41		35	
Vermont	43		48		40		38	
Virginia	12		15		13		7	
Washington	22		20		15		30	
West Virginia	6		14		24		29	
Wisconsin	30		34		27		23	
Wyoming	14		47		43		16	

NOTE: States listed as eligible for bonuses for any given year must submit data to HHS showing that abortion rates for the most recent year are lower than those in fiscal year 1995.

^aFigures for 2002 are estimations based on available data; actual HHS awards have not been announced.

^bState changed datasets and totals are not comparable.

Table D.2a

**TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: Supporting Data—Total Live Registered Births,
1998–2000, and Births to Unmarried Women, 1998–2000, by State**

Location	2000			1999			1998		
	Unmarried	%	Total Births	Unmarried	%	Total Births	Unmarried	%	Total Births
State totals	1,347,043	33.2	4,058,814	1,308,560	33	3,959,354	1,293,567	32.8	3,941,553
Alabama	21,696	34.3	63,299	20,693	33.3	62,122	21,147	34.1	62,074
Alaska	3,291	33	9,974	3,301	33.2	9,950	3,088	31.1	9,926
Arizona	33,475	39.3	85,273	31,463	38.8	81,145	30,011	38.4	78,243
Arkansas	13,490	35.7	37,783	12,932	35.2	36,729	12,911	35	36,865
California	174,050	32.7	531,959	170,372	32.9	518,508	170,866	32.8	521,661
Colorado	16,369	25	65,438	15,818	25.4	62,167	15,227	25.6	59,577
Connecticut	12,591	29.3	43,026	12,562	29	43,310	13,676	31.2	43,820
Delaware	4,193	37.9	11,051	4,147	38.8	10,676	3,924	37.1	10,578
District of Columbia	4,626	60.3	7,666	4,642	61.7	7,522	4,834	62.9	7,686
Florida	78,068	38.2	204,125	73,824	37.5	197,023	71,626	36.6	195,637
Georgia	49,058	37	132,644	46,328	36.6	126,717	44,270	36.2	122,368
Hawaii	5,658	32.2	17,551	5,593	32.8	17,038	5,544	31.5	17,583
Idaho	4,392	21.6	20,366	4,302	21.6	19,872	4,265	22	19,391
Illinois	63,852	34.5	185,036	62,088	34.1	182,068	62,211	34.1	182,588
Indiana	30,409	34.7	87,699	29,640	34.5	86,031	28,553	33.5	85,122
Iowa	10,711	28	38,266	10,330	27.5	37,558	10,155	27.2	37,282
Kansas	11,497	29	39,666	11,098	28.6	38,782	10,663	27.8	38,422
Kentucky	17,377	31	56,029	16,540	30.4	54,403	16,327	30.1	54,329
Louisiana	30,980	45.6	67,898	30,109	44.8	67,136	30,041	44.9	66,888
Maine	4,222	31	13,603	4,260	31.3	13,616	4,197	30.6	13,733
Maryland	25,726	34.6	74,316	25,083	34.9	71,967	24,734	34.4	71,972
Massachusetts	21,654	26.5	81,614	21,476	26.5	80,939	21,210	26.1	81,411
Michigan	45,354	33.3	136,171	44,184	33.1	133,607	45,372	33.9	133,666
Minnesota	17,468	25.8	67,604	17,065	25.9	65,907	16,723	25.6	65,202
Mississippi	20,267	46	44,075	19,606	45.9	42,684	19,502	45.4	42,939
Missouri	26,436	34.6	76,463	25,737	34.1	75,432	25,668	34.1	75,358
Montana	3,378	30.8	10,957	3,232	30	10,785	3,230	29.9	10,795
Nebraska	6,692	27.2	24,646	6,181	25.9	23,907	6,168	26.2	23,534
Nevada	11,213	36.4	30,829	10,483	35.7	29,362	10,033	35	28,699
New Hampshire	3,603	24.7	14,609	3,399	24.2	14,041	3,482	24.1	14,429
New Jersey	33,464	28.9	115,632	32,556	28.5	114,105	32,369	28.3	114,550
New Mexico	12,401	45.6	27,223	12,272	45.1	27,191	12,033	44	27,318
New York	94,594	36.6	258,737	93,613	36.6	255,612	90,089	34.9	258,207
North Carolina	40,118	33.3	120,311	37,814	33.2	113,795	36,614	32.8	111,688
North Dakota	2,173	28.3	7,676	2,099	27.5	7,639	2,143	27	7,932
Ohio	53,864	34.6	155,472	52,038	34.1	152,584	51,940	34	152,794
Oklahoma	17,054	34.3	49,782	16,252	33.2	49,010	16,433	33.2	49,461
Oregon	13,793	30.1	45,804	13,750	30.4	45,204	13,458	29.7	45,273
Pennsylvania	47,839	32.7	146,281	47,865	32.9	145,347	47,925	32.8	145,899
Rhode Island	4,435	35.5	12,505	4,242	34.3	12,366	4,269	33.9	12,599
South Carolina	22,341	39.8	56,114	21,441	39	54,948	20,907	38.8	53,877
South Dakota	3,462	33.5	10,345	3,348	31.8	10,524	3,296	32	10,288
Tennessee	27,505	34.5	79,611	26,981	34.7	77,803	26,999	34.9	77,396
Texas	110,985	30.5	363,414	109,244	31.3	349,245	107,742	31.5	342,283
Utah	8,186	17.3	47,353	7,722	16.7	46,290	7,740	17.1	45,165
Vermont	1,827	28.1	6,500	1,901	28.9	6,567	1,841	28	6,582
Virginia	29,617	29.9	98,938	28,334	29.7	95,469	28,124	29.8	94,351
Washington	22,852	28.2	81,036	22,335	28.1	79,586	22,211	27.9	79,663
West Virginia	6,608	31.7	20,865	6,581	31.7	20,728	6,715	32.4	20,747
Wisconsin	20,327	29.3	69,326	19,906	29.2	68,208	19,211	28.5	67,450
Wyoming	1,802	29	6,253	1,778	29	6,129	1,850	29.6	6,252

SOURCES: *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, p. 49; Vol. 49, No. 1, April 17, 2001, p. 47; Vol. 48, No. 3, March 28, 2000, p. 47; Vol. 47, No. 18, April 29, 1999, p. 45; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11 (S), June 30, 1998; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf.

Table D.2b

TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: Supporting Data—Total Live Registered Births, 1996 and 1997, and Births to Unmarried Women, 1996 and 1997, by State

Location	1997			1996		
	Unmarried	%	Total Births	Unmarried	%	Total Births
State totals	1,257,444	32.4	3,880,894	1,260,306	32.4	3,891,494
Alabama	20,635	33.9	60,914	20,366	33.7	60,488
Alaska	3,048	30.6	9,947	3,110	31	10,037
Arizona	28,495	37.6	75,699	29,243	38.8	75,322
Arkansas	12,478	34.2	36,478	12,335	33.9	36,371
California	172,017	32.8	524,840	169,313	31.4	539,433
Colorado	14,273	25.2	56,533	13,863	24.8	55,807
Connecticut	14,116	32.7	43,109	13,940	31.3	44,469
Delaware	3,693	36	10,253	3,603	35.5	10,155
District of Columbia	5,041	63.6	7,927	5,547	66.1	8,390
Florida	69,285	36	192,383	68,077	35.9	189,392
Georgia	41,879	35.4	118,221	39,928	35	114,043
Hawaii	5,202	29.9	17,393	5,569	30.3	18,401
Idaho	3,848	20.7	18,582	3,969	21.3	18,625
Illinois	60,443	33.4	180,803	61,743	33.7	183,180
Indiana	27,184	32.6	83,436	27,002	32.3	83,513
Iowa	9,601	26.2	36,659	9,760	26.3	37,139
Kansas	10,274	27.6	37,289	9,847	26.9	36,651
Kentucky	15,669	29.5	53,203	15,693	29.8	52,706
Louisiana	29,011	43.9	66,025	28,320	43.4	65,204
Maine	4,060	29.7	13,669	3,959	28.7	13,774
Maryland	23,493	33.5	70,215	23,977	33.5	71,533
Massachusetts	20,836	25.9	80,364	20,458	25.5	80,276
Michigan	44,454	33.2	133,714	45,052	33.8	133,387
Minnesota	16,141	25	64,499	15,798	24.8	63,700
Mississippi	18,859	45.4	41,533	18,463	45	40,987
Missouri	24,516	33.1	74,037	24,483	33.2	73,832
Montana	3,119	28.7	10,849	3,026	27.9	10,856
Nebraska	6,021	25.8	23,319	5,765	24.8	23,286
Nevada	9,555	35.5	26,911	11,145	42.7	26,125
New Hampshire	3,404	23.8	14,313	3,400	23.4	14,520
New Jersey	31,738	28	113,279	31,959	28	114,306
New Mexico	11,696	43.5	26,871	11,470	42.1	27,228
New York	90,673	35.2	257,238	104,416	39.6	263,963
North Carolina	34,468	32.2	107,015	33,419	32	104,470
North Dakota	2,174	26	8,353	2,099	25.1	8,347
Ohio	51,544	33.9	152,033	50,265	33.1	151,692
Oklahoma	15,660	32.4	48,269	14,267	30.9	46,193
Oregon	12,631	28.8	43,809	12,959	29.7	43,658
Pennsylvania	47,234	32.8	144,224	47,976	32.3	148,338
Rhode Island	4,128	33.1	12,455	4,208	33.3	12,652
South Carolina	19,857	38	52,214	19,075	37.3	51,117
South Dakota	3,166	31.1	10,173	3,091	29.5	10,473
Tennessee	25,383	34.1	74,478	24,645	33.4	73,754
Texas	102,496	30.7	333,974	100,573	30.4	330,406
Utah	7,145	16.6	43,059	6,809	16.2	42,087
Vermont	1,726	26.1	6,607	1,786	26.4	6,767
Virginia	26,908	29.3	91,862	26,634	28.8	92,354
Washington	21,218	27.1	78,190	21,287	27.3	77,945
West Virginia	6,495	31.3	20,730	6,504	31.3	20,750
Wisconsin	18,707	28.1	66,557	18,413	27.4	67,106
Wyoming	1,747	27.4	6,387	1,697	27	6,286

SOURCES: *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, p. 49; Vol. 49, No. 1, April 17, 2001, p. 47; Vol. 48, No. 3, March 28, 2000, p. 47; Vol. 47, No. 18, April 29, 1999, p. 45; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11 (S), June 30, 1998; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf.

Table D.2c

TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: Supporting Data—Total Live Registered Births, 1994 and 1995, and Births to Unmarried Women, 1994 and 1995, by State

Location	1995			1994		
	Unmarried	%	Total Births	Unmarried	%	Total Births
State totals	1,253,976	32.2	3,899,589	1,289,592	32.6	3,952,767
Alabama	20,798	34.5	60,329	21,003.0	34.5	60,939
Alaska	3,061	29.9	10,244	3,125.0	29.3	10,678
Arizona	27,709	38.2	72,463	27,162.0	38.3	70,846
Arkansas	11,589	32.9	35,175	11,310.0	32.6	34,718
California	177,131	32.1	552,045	202,803.0	35.7	567,930
Colorado	13,502	24.9	54,332	13,510.0	25.0	54,071
Connecticut	13,575	30.6	44,334	13,914.0	30.5	45,655
Delaware	3,586	34.9	10,266	3,614.0	34.7	10,411
District of Columbia	5,935	65.8	9,014	6,831.0	68.8	9,930
Florida	67,474	35.8	188,723	68,127.0	35.7	190,654
Georgia	39,474	35.2	112,282	39,429.0	35.5	111,011
Hawaii	5,428	29.2	18,595	5,533.0	28.3	19,517
Idaho	3,590	19.9	18,035	3,273.0	18.7	17,526
Illinois	62,829	33.8	185,812	64,933.0	34.3	189,257
Indiana	26,456	31.9	82,835	26,044.0	31.5	82,595
Iowa	9,267	25.2	36,810	9,211.0	24.8	37,079
Kansas	9,619	25.9	37,201	9,709.0	26.0	37,379
Kentucky	14,935	28.5	52,377	14,646.0	27.6	52,983
Louisiana	27,863	42.4	65,641	28,918.0	42.6	67,817
Maine	3,859	27.8	13,896	4,067.0	28.2	14,441
Maryland	24,124	33.3	72,396	24,943.0	33.7	73,971
Massachusetts	20,880	25.6	81,648	22,291.0	26.6	83,787
Michigan	46,211	34.3	134,642	48,339.0	35.0	138,028
Minnesota	15,099	23.9	63,263	15,430.0	24.0	64,305
Mississippi	18,747	45.3	41,344	19,067.0	45.4	41,954
Missouri	23,421	32.1	73,028	23,913.0	32.5	73,543
Montana	2,950	26.5	11,142	2,822.0	25.5	11,067
Nebraska	5,650	24.3	23,243	5,739.0	24.8	23,156
Nevada	10,513	42.0	25,056	8,359.0	35.0	23,911
New Hampshire	3,259	22.2	14,665	3,338.0	22.1	15,106
New Jersey	31,711	27.6	114,828	33,043.0	28.1	117,501
New Mexico	11,459	42.6	26,920	11,496.0	41.7	27,591
New York	102,791	37.9	271,369	104,732.0	37.6	278,392
North Carolina	31,923	31.4	101,592	32,321.0	31.9	101,420
North Dakota	1,996	23.5	8,476	1,971.0	23.0	8,584
Ohio	50,852	33.0	154,064	51,363.0	32.9	155,944
Oklahoma	13,927	30.5	45,672	13,616.0	29.8	45,703
Oregon	12,365	28.9	42,811	12,012.0	28.7	41,837
Pennsylvania	49,228	32.4	151,850	51,518.0	32.8	157,071
Rhode Island	3,975	31.1	12,776	4,327.0	32.1	13,466
South Carolina	19,071	37.4	50,926	19,172.0	36.8	52,043
South Dakota	2,932	28.0	10,475	2,914.0	27.7	10,507
Tennessee	24,185	33.1	73,173	24,480.0	33.4	73,191
Texas	96,816	30.0	322,753	92,721.0	28.9	321,114
Utah	6,224	15.7	39,577	6,005.0	15.7	38,279
Vermont	1,689	24.9	6,783	1,864.0	25.3	7,377
Virginia	27,090	29.3	92,578	27,760.0	29.2	95,039
Washington	20,635	26.7	77,228	20,090.0	26.0	77,358
West Virginia	6,463	30.5	21,162	6,454.0	30.2	21,375
Wisconsin	18,457	27.4	67,479	18,565.0	27.2	68,282
Wyoming	1,653	26.4	6,261	1,765.0	27.5	6,428

SOURCES: *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, p. 49; Vol. 49, No. 1, April 17, 2001, p. 47; Vol. 48, No. 3, March 28, 2000, p. 47; Vol. 47, No. 18, April 29, 1999, p. 45; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11 (S), June 30, 1998; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf.

Table D.3a

TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birth Rate Reduction Bonuses: State Allocation Formula Detail, FY 2002

	% Allocations FY 2002			Reduction Rank, 2002	Bonus Eligible?	Bonus Maximum, \$
	1999–2000	1997–1998	Difference			
State totals	33.120	32.611	1.559			100,000
Alabama	33.797	33.972	-0.515	5	Yes	20,000
Alaska	33.086	30.876	7.157	48		
Arizona	39.021	38.005	2.673	30		
Arkansas	35.460	34.617	2.436	27		
California	32.788	32.765	0.070	8		
Colorado	25.224	25.407	-0.720	3	Yes	20,000
Connecticut	29.134	31.971	-8.874	(a)		
Delaware	38.385	36.566	4.977	44		
District of Columbia	61.022	63.249	-3.521	1	Yes	20,000
Florida	37.864	36.315	4.265	42		
Georgia	36.777	35.808	2.708	31		
Hawaii	32.528	30.724	5.871	47		
Idaho	21.606	21.365	1.129	12		
Illinois	34.306	33.753	1.641	16		
Indiana	34.565	33.067	4.529	43		
Iowa	27.750	26.719	3.859	39		
Kansas	28.803	27.654	4.154	41		
Kentucky	30.713	29.755	3.220	32		
Louisiana	45.240	44.429	1.825	17		
Maine	31.162	30.133	3.416	36		
Maryland	34.733	33.918	2.404	25		
Massachusetts	26.533	25.990	2.087	21		
Michigan	33.190	33.595	-1.207	2	Yes	20,000
Minnesota	25.865	25.338	2.080	20		
Mississippi	45.958	45.413	1.202	13		
Missouri	34.348	33.591	2.252	23		
Montana	30.402	29.334	3.642	38		
Nebraska	26.513	26.015	1.914	18		
Nevada	36.045	35.224	2.332	(a)		
New Hampshire	24.440	23.958	2.011	19		
New Jersey	28.737	28.138	2.129	22		
New Mexico	45.343	43.789	3.548	37		
New York	36.591	35.069	4.341	(a)		
North Carolina	33.289	32.502	2.423	26		
North Dakota	27.894	26.509	5.225	45		
Ohio	34.378	33.948	1.264	14		
Oklahoma	33.713	32.838	2.664	29		
Oregon	30.264	29.287	3.339	34		
Pennsylvania	32.817	32.800	0.054	7		
Rhode Island	34.888	33.516	4.095	40		
South Carolina	39.421	38.424	2.596	28		
South Dakota	32.632	31.582	3.325	33		
Tennessee	34.613	34.490	0.356	9		
Texas	30.902	31.088	-0.598	4	Yes	20,000
Utah	16.988	16.872	0.688	10		
Vermont	28.530	27.045	5.489	46		
Virginia	29.809	29.553	0.866	11		
Washington	28.133	27.512	2.254	24		
West Virginia	31.710	31.849	-0.437	6		
Wisconsin	29.253	28.296	3.384	35		
Wyoming	28.913	28.460	1.593	15		
Total no. of eligible states:	5					

^aState changed method of counting and thus is not ranked.

Table D.3b

TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: State Allocation Formula Detail, FY 2001

	% Allocations FY 2001			Reduction Rank, 2001	Bonus Eligible?	Bonus Maximum, \$
	1998–1999	1996–1997	Difference			
State totals	32.935	32.394	1.670			75,000
Alabama	33.689	33.773	-0.249	2	Yes	25,000
Alaska	32.144	30.815	4.315	37		
Arizona	38.569	38.232	0.881	4		
Arkansas	35.116	34.061	3.097	27		
California	32.806	32.072	2.290	13		
Colorado	25.500	25.045	1.816	10		
Connecticut	30.114	32.035	-5.999	(a)	(a)	
Delaware	37.974	35.751	6.219	44		
District of Columbia	62.309	64.889	-3.976	1	Yes	25,000
Florida	37.042	35.980	2.953	25		
Georgia	36.372	35.222	3.267	29		
Hawaii	32.168	30.092	6.901	46		
Idaho	21.820	21.009	3.856	35		
Illinois	34.087	33.569	1.542	8		
Indiana	34.001	32.457	4.757	39		
Iowa	27.372	26.235	4.332	38		
Kansas	28.186	27.213	3.578	33		
Kentucky	30.228	29.612	2.078	11		
Louisiana	44.880	43.688	2.729	19		
Maine	30.923	29.221	5.825	43		
Maryland	34.610	33.489	3.347	31		
Massachusetts	26.293	25.706	2.282	12		
Michigan	33.507	33.510	-0.009	3	Yes	25,000
Minnesota	25.771	24.914	3.441	32		
Mississippi	45.675	45.228	0.988	5		
Missouri	34.090	33.137	2.878	23		
Montana	29.944	28.311	5.768	42		
Nebraska	26.030	25.289	2.930	24		
Nevada	35.335	39.030	-9.467	(a)	(a)	
New Hampshire	24.169	23.598	2.421	16		
New Jersey	28.394	27.988	1.451	7		
New Mexico	44.589	42.821	4.128	36		
New York	35.752	37.431	-4.484	(a)	(a)	
North Carolina	33.008	32.100	2.829	22		
North Dakota	27.243	25.587	6.473	45		
Ohio	34.049	33.520	1.578	9		
Oklahoma	33.193	31.682	4.769	40		
Oregon	30.072	29.257	2.786	21		
Pennsylvania	32.890	32.544	1.064	6		
Rhode Island	34.092	33.202	2.680	18		
South Carolina	38.914	37.677	3.283	30		
South Dakota	31.924	30.306	5.338	41		
Tennessee	34.781	33.750	3.056	26		
Texas	31.378	30.565	2.658	17		
Utah	16.907	16.388	3.163	28		
Vermont	28.458	26.260	8.372	48		
Virginia	29.743	29.065	2.333	15		
Washington	27.973	27.223	2.752	20		
West Virginia	32.058	31.338	2.297	14		
Wisconsin	28.835	27.771	3.830	34		
Wyoming	29.303	27.176	7.827	47		
Total no. of eligible states:	3					

^aState changed method of counting and thus is not ranked.

Table D.3c

TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: State Allocation Formula Detail, FY 2000

	% Allocations FY 2000			Reduction Rank, 2000	Bonus Eligible?	Bonus Maximum, \$
	1998–1999	1996–1997	Difference			
State totals	32.611	32.271	1.054			100,000
Alabama	33.972	34.071	-0.290	4	Yes	20,000
Alaska	30.876	30.427	1.474	11		
Arizona	38.005	38.537	-1.380	2	Yes	20,000
Arkansas	34.617	33.439	3.523	31		
California	32.765	31.741	3.226	26		
Colorado	25.407	24.846	2.258	18		
Connecticut	31.971	30.984	3.184	(a)		
Delaware	36.566	35.204	3.868	35		
District of Columbia	63.249	65.973	-4.130	1	Yes	20,000
Florida	36.315	35.849	1.301	10		
Georgia	35.808	35.083	2.065	16		
Hawaii	30.724	29.725	3.361	28		
Idaho	21.365	20.619	3.618	32		
Illinois	33.753	33.760	-0.022	5	Yes	20,000
Indiana	33.067	32.136	2.896	23		
Iowa	26.719	25.730	3.843	34		
Kansas	27.654	26.358	4.916	38		
Kentucky	29.755	29.146	2.087	17		
Louisiana	44.429	42.939	3.471	30		
Maine	30.133	28.254	6.648	44		
Maryland	33.918	33.420	1.490	12		
Massachusetts	25.990	25.529	1.806	14		
Michigan	33.595	34.050	-1.336	3	Yes	20,000
Minnesota	25.338	24.335	4.121	36		
Mississippi	45.413	45.196	0.480	7		
Missouri	33.591	32.619	2.982	25		
Montana	29.334	27.166	7.979	46		
Nebraska	26.015	24.533	6.042	42		
Nevada	35.224	42.316	-16.761	(a)	(a)	
New Hampshire	23.958	22.817	5.003	39		
New Jersey	28.138	27.787	1.263	8		
New Mexico	43.789	42.345	3.411	29		
New York	35.069	38.706	-9.397	(a)	(a)	
North Carolina	32.502	31.710	2.497	19		
North Dakota	26.509	24.342	8.904	47		
Ohio	33.948	33.071	2.653	20		
Oklahoma	32.838	30.691	6.998	45		
Oregon	29.287	29.287	-0.001	6		
Pennsylvania	32.800	32.381	1.292	9		
Rhode Island	33.516	32.181	4.147	37		
South Carolina	38.424	37.382	2.786	21		
South Dakota	31.582	28.752	9.842	48		
Tennessee	34.490	33.234	3.780	33		
Texas	31.088	30.221	2.872	22		
Utah	16.872	15.959	5.718	41		
Vermont	27.045	25.646	5.457	40		
Virginia	29.553	29.051	1.730	13		
Washington	27.512	27.016	1.836	15		
West Virginia	31.849	30.939	2.942	24		
Wisconsin	28.296	27.395	3.286	27		
Wyoming	28.460	26.700	6.592	43		
Total number of eligible states:	5					

^aState changed method of counting and thus is not ranked.

Table D.3d

TANF Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate Reduction Bonuses: State Allocation Formula Detail, FY 1999

	% Allocations FY 1999			Reduction Rank, 1999	Bonus Eligible?	Bonus Maximum, \$
	1998-1999	1996-1997	Difference			
State totals	32.394	32.392	0.003			100,000
Alabama	33.773	34.470	-2.022	4	Yes	20,000
Alaska	30.815	29.567	4.220	34		
Arizona	38.232	38.289	-0.148	11		
Arkansas	34.061	32.763	3.962	32		
California	32.072	33.923	-5.459	1	Yes	20,000
Colorado	25.045	24.918	0.511	14		
Connecticut	32.035	30.547	4.872	(a)		
Delaware	35.751	34.821	2.669	26		
District of Columbia	64.889	67.388	-3.708	2	Yes	20,000
Florida	35.980	35.743	0.662	15		
Georgia	35.222	35.336	-0.324	9		
Hawaii	30.092	28.760	4.630	37		
Idaho	21.009	19.299	8.862	46		
Illinois	33.569	34.064	-1.452	6		
Indiana	32.457	31.735	2.272	24		
Iowa	26.235	25.008	4.908	39		
Kansas	27.213	25.916	5.004	41		
Kentucky	29.612	28.076	5.471	43		
Louisiana	43.688	42.546	2.684	27		
Maine	29.221	27.970	4.469	36		
Maryland	33.489	33.523	-0.102	12		
Massachusetts	25.706	26.095	-1.493	5	Yes	20,000
Michigan	33.510	34.676	-3.361	3	Yes	20,000
Minnesota	24.914	23.932	4.104	33		
Mississippi	45.228	45.396	-0.371	8		
Missouri	33.137	32.294	2.609	25		
Montana	28.311	25.989	8.934	47		
Nebraska	25.289	24.546	3.028	28		
Nevada	39.030	38.540	1.271	(a)		
New Hampshire	23.598	22.159	6.493	44		
New Jersey	27.988	27.872	0.418	13		
New Mexico	42.821	42.111	1.688	22		
New York	37.431	37.748	-0.840	(a)		
North Carolina	32.100	31.645	1.437	17		
North Dakota	25.587	23.253	10.036	48		
Ohio	33.520	32.972	1.663	21		
Oklahoma	31.682	30.143	5.105	42		
Oregon	29.257	28.798	1.593	20		
Pennsylvania	32.544	32.612	-0.211	10		
Rhode Island	33.202	31.636	4.949	40		
South Carolina	37.677	37.140	1.445	18		
South Dakota	30.306	27.862	8.772	45		
Tennessee	33.750	33.249	1.505	19		
Texas	30.565	29.437	3.832	31		
Utah	16.388	15.707	4.336	35		
Vermont	26.260	25.092	4.655	38		
Virginia	29.065	29.235	-0.583	7		
Washington	27.223	26.345	3.335	30		
West Virginia	31.338	30.367	3.199	29		
Wisconsin	27.771	27.270	1.838	23		
Wyoming	27.176	26.937	0.888	16		
Total number of eligible states:	5					

^aState changed method of counting and thus is not ranked.

Appendix E

High-Performance Bonus, Fiscal Years 1999–2001

Table E.1

**High-Performance Bonuses, by State: Awards by Category Amount for Performance Year 2000,
FY 2001**

State	Amount, \$	Performance Bonus, \$		Improvement Bonus, \$	
		Job Entry	Success in the Workforce	Job Entry	Success in the Workforce
Arizona	2,484,131	—	2,484,131	—	—
California	41,701,720	—	41,701,720	—	—
Connecticut ^a	13,339,405	—	2,478,066	10,861,339	—
District of Columbia ^a	4,630,491	—	—	4,630,491	—
Hawaii ^a	4,945,239	—	—	2,825,552	2,119,687
Idaho	1,080,734	—	—	—	1,080,734
Indiana ^a	10,339,955	8,870,878	1,469,077	—	—
Iowa ^a	6,576,248	—	931,213	3,225,393	2,419,642
Kentucky ^a	9,064,383	—	—	9,064,383	—
Louisiana ^a	8,198,599	5,210,079	—	2,988,520	—
Minnesota	2,993,030	—	2,993,030	—	—
Missouri ^a	10,852,587	10,852,587	—	—	—
Montana ^a	2,276,700	1,136,128	—	651,687	488,885
Nebraska	648,101	—	648,101	—	—
Nevada ^a	2,198,838	1,537,317	—	—	661,521
New Hampshire	430,231	—	430,231	—	—
New Mexico ^a	6,305,158	6,305,158	—	—	—
North Dakota ^a	1,319,990	922,871	—	—	397,119
Rhode Island ^a	4,751,079	—	882,610	3,868,469	—
South Dakota	740,843	—	—	—	740,843
Texas ^a	24,312,838	24,312,838	—	—	—
Utah ^a	3,841,461	3,841,461	—	—	—
Vermont ^a	2,367,659	—	—	2,367,659	—
Washington	13,681,956	—	—	—	13,681,956
West Virginia ^a	5,508,816	—	—	3,147,562	2,361,254
Wisconsin	14,320,736	—	3,553,737	—	10,766,999
Wyoming ^a	1,089,072	1,089,072	—	—	—
Total ^b	200,000,000	64,078,389	57,571,916	43,631,055	34,718,640

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

^aBonus amounts are limited to 5 percent of this state's family assistance grant for the year (see section 403(a) of the Social Security Act).

^bThese totals differ from the amounts allocated to each work measure because of the redistribution resulting from states exceeding the bonus cap.

Table E.2

**High-Performance Bonuses, by State: Awards by Category Amount for Performance Year 1999,
FY 2000**

State	Amount, \$	Performance Bonus, \$		Improvement Bonus, \$	
		Job Entry	Success in the Workforce	Job Entry	Success in the Workforce
Alabama ^a	4,665,760	3,590,269	—	1,075,491	—
Arizona	6,346,332	—	2,151,547	—	4,194,785
Arkansas ^a	2,836,643	1,870,448	—	560,306	405,889
California	36,118,534	—	36,118,534	—	—
Connecticut	2,580,735	—	2,580,735	—	—
Delaware	609,000	—	—	—	609,000
District of Columbia	1,746,598	—	—	—	1,746,598
Florida	20,853,991	—	5,439,714	15,414,277	—
Hawaii	4,945,239	—	881,280	2,383,731	1,680,228
Idaho ^a	1,596,903	1,596,903	—	—	—
Illinois	16,693,489	—	5,659,462	—	11,034,027
Indiana	2,000,440	—	2,000,440	—	—
Minnesota	2,592,312	—	2,592,312	—	—
Mississippi	2,378,382	—	—	2,378,382	—
Missouri	5,949,594	—	—	5,949,594	—
Montana ^a	2,276,700	1,751,905	—	524,795	—
Nevada ^a	2,198,838	2,198,838	—	—	—
New Jersey	7,619,995	—	—	—	7,619,995
North Carolina	8,284,674	—	—	8,284,674	—
North Dakota ^a	1,319,990	1,319,990	—	—	—
Oklahoma	4,057,192	—	—	4,057,192	—
Tennessee ^a	9,576,190	9,576,190	—	—	—
Texas ^a	24,312,838	24,312,838	—	—	—
Utah	1,448,980	—	—	—	1,448,980
Virginia ^a	7,914,259	7,914,259	—	—	—
West Virginia	2,077,898	—	—	—	2,077,898
Wisconsin	15,909,421	—	2,835,182	7,668,747	5,405,492
Wyoming ^a	1,089,072	976,792	112,280	—	—
Total ^b	200,000,000	55,108,432	60,371,486	48,297,189	36,222,892

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

^aBonus amounts are limited to 5 percent of this state's family assistance grant for the year (see section 403(a) (4)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act).

^bThese totals differ from the amounts allocated to each work measure because of the redistribution resulting from states exceeding the bonus cap.

Appendix F

Proxies for High-Performance Bonus Measures, Fiscal Years 2002–2003

Table F.1a

High-Performance Bonus Measures: A Rough Proxy for the New Food Stamps Measure—Ratio and Change in Ratio of Children in Poverty to Housholds Receiving Food Stamps, 2000

	Children in Homes at 125% of Poverty	Households Receiving Food Stamps	Ratio of Low-Income Children to Food Stamp Households	Ratio Rank
State totals	15,588,000	7,321,776	2.13	
Alabama	290,000	156,105	1.86	24
Alaska	31,000	13,208	2.35	36
Arizona	354,000	95,569	3.70	47
Arkansas	239,000	98,764	2.42	37
California	2,561,000	672,198	3.81	48
Colorado	171,000	69,951	2.44	38
Connecticut	98,000	84,016	1.17	8
Delaware	43,000	13,463	3.19	44
District of Columbia	24,000	36,194	0.66	1
Florida	729,000	415,788	1.75	19
Georgia	387,000	229,500	1.69	17
Hawaii	48,000	54,212	0.89	3
Idaho	90,000	23,174	3.88	49
Illinois	732,000	338,230	2.16	29
Indiana	249,000	127,875	1.95	27
Iowa	90,000	52,548	1.71	18
Kansas	116,000	53,346	2.17	30
Kentucky	183,000	167,971	1.09	6
Louisiana	345,000	191,891	1.80	22
Maine	45,000	51,711	0.87	2
Maryland	141,000	101,048	1.40	10
Massachusetts	306,000	110,234	2.78	42
Michigan	430,000	269,430	1.60	16
Minnesota	160,000	91,099	1.76	20
Mississippi	205,000	108,993	1.88	25
Missouri	204,000	182,254	1.12	7
Montana	59,000	25,280	2.33	35
Nebraska	67,000	35,130	1.91	26
Nevada	121,000	28,291	4.28	51
New Hampshire	32,000	18,095	1.77	21
New Jersey	336,000	152,358	2.21	32
New Mexico	159,000	63,537	2.50	40
New York	1,104,000	720,035	1.53	15
North Carolina	455,000	209,232	2.17	31
North Dakota	29,000	13,604	2.13	28
Ohio	686,000	279,174	2.46	39
Oklahoma	245,000	107,098	2.29	34
Oregon	211,000	114,368	1.84	23
Pennsylvania	509,000	352,491	1.44	11
Rhode Island	30,000	33,422	0.90	4
South Carolina	182,000	121,945	1.49	12
South Dakota	25,000	16,425	1.52	14
Tennessee	325,000	215,336	1.51	13
Texas	1,662,000	489,303	3.40	45
Utah	136,000	32,616	4.17	50
Vermont	50,000	19,649	2.54	41
Virginia	197,000	150,452	1.31	9
Washington	303,000	133,481	2.27	33
West Virginia	103,000	96,097	1.07	5
Wisconsin	265,000	76,633	3.46	46
Wyoming	27,000	8,952	3.02	43

NOTE: High-performance bonus rules call for incomes below 130 percent of poverty. Census data were readily available at 125 percent of poverty and are used here.

Table F.1b

High-Performance Bonus Measures: A Rough Proxy for the New Food Stamps Measure—Ratio and Change in Ratio of Children in Poverty to Households Receiving Food Stamps, 1999

	Children in Homes at 125% of Poverty	Households Receiving Food Stamps	Ratio of Low-Income Children to Food Stamp Households	% Change in Ratio, 1999–00	Ratio Change Rank
State totals	16,147,000	7,656,980	2.11	0.96	
Alabama	350,000	159,241	2.20	-15.48	13
Alaska	25,000	13,909	1.80	30.58	45
Arizona	339,000	94,906	3.57	3.70	31
Arkansas	164,000	100,305	1.64	48.01	48
California	2,612,000	745,994	3.50	8.81	36
Colorado	169,000	75,981	2.22	9.91	38
Connecticut	114,000	87,946	1.30	-10.01	21
Delaware	45,000	14,286	3.15	1.40	28
District of Columbia	32,000	37,349	0.86	-22.61	8
Florida	843,000	426,593	1.98	-11.28	19
Georgia	569,000	251,256	2.26	-25.54	5
Hawaii	67,000	56,365	1.19	-25.51	6
Idaho	103,000	22,536	4.57	-15.03	14
Illinois	634,000	352,018	1.80	20.16	42
Indiana	215,000	125,593	1.71	13.75	40
Iowa	103,000	54,254	1.90	-9.78	22
Kansas	150,000	52,008	2.88	-24.61	7
Kentucky	214,000	159,347	1.34	-18.88	11
Louisiana	364,000	197,520	1.84	-2.44	26
Maine	67,000	53,719	1.25	-30.23	3
Maryland	135,000	117,311	1.15	21.25	44
Massachusetts	386,000	121,767	3.17	-12.43	18
Michigan	547,000	297,465	1.84	-13.21	16
Minnesota	137,000	94,437	1.45	21.07	43
Mississippi	209,000	115,176	1.81	3.65	30
Missouri	323,000	172,499	1.87	-40.22	1
Montana	73,000	25,334	2.88	-19.01	10
Nebraska	66,000	37,969	1.74	9.72	37
Nevada	143,000	28,736	4.98	-14.05	15
New Hampshire	45,000	17,927	2.51	-29.55	4
New Jersey	271,000	169,941	1.59	38.29	47
New Mexico	204,000	65,520	3.11	-19.63	9
New York	1,318,000	747,975	1.76	-12.99	17
North Carolina	440,000	214,501	2.05	6.01	34
North Dakota	36,000	13,936	2.58	-17.48	12
Ohio	681,000	293,372	2.32	5.86	33
Oklahoma	171,000	113,313	1.51	51.59	49
Oregon	201,000	107,458	1.87	-1.37	27
Pennsylvania	519,000	373,202	1.39	3.84	32
Rhode Island	48,000	34,282	1.40	-35.89	2
South Carolina	207,000	126,539	1.64	-8.77	23
South Dakota	26,000	16,448	1.58	-3.71	25
Tennessee	301,000	219,910	1.37	10.27	39
Texas	1,533,000	514,786	2.98	14.06	41
Utah	88,000	35,206	2.50	66.82	50
Vermont	25,000	20,826	1.20	111.98	51
Virginia	233,000	158,842	1.47	-10.74	20
Washington	233,000	137,341	1.70	33.80	46
West Virginia	108,000	102,925	1.05	2.15	29
Wisconsin	233,000	71,662	3.25	6.36	35
Wyoming	29,000	9,248	3.14	-3.82	24

NOTE: High-performance bonus rules call for incomes below 130 percent of poverty. Census data were readily available at 125 percent of poverty and are used here.

Table F.2a
High-Performance Bonus Measures: Work Measures for High-Performance Bonus
Allocation, by State, FY 2000

State	FY 1999 Performance Rates					
	Job Entry	Rank	Retention	Rank	Earnings Gain	Rank
Alabama	66.08	4	63.78	43	10.27	45
Alaska	51.64	21	80.33	13	-3.66	46
Arizona	47.46	26	83.52	5	50.54	6
Arkansas	75.63	2	80.00	16	23.24	38
California	36.48	38	84.48	2	19.28	41
Colorado	35.00	42	74.75	34	45.77	9
Connecticut	29.29	43	83.94	4	26.35	31
Delaware	61.50	12	77.92	23	29.82	26
District of Columbia	20.78	46	71.03	39	34.43	23
Florida	35.65	40	79.98	17	41.62	14
Georgia	38.40	37	66.29	42	40.22	15
Hawaii	27.28	45	88.56	1	17.91	43
Idaho	78.02	1	77.39	26	78.06	1
Illinois	53.16	18	84.10	3	22.20	39
Indiana	61.46	13	82.77	8	26.49	30
Iowa	17.55	49	81.21	11	25.46	33
Kansas	45.03	28	76.70	29	49.73	7
Kentucky	40.20	35	55.59	48	23.69	35
Louisiana	50.18	23	62.80	44	14.88	44
Maine	35.42	41	67.94	41	24.39	34
Maryland	36.01	39	73.35	36	50.87	5
Massachusetts	41.99	32	72.76	38	49.63	8
Michigan	54.68	17	78.37	21	42.94	11
Minnesota	43.93	30	83.16	7	32.49	24
Mississippi	54.73	16	77.18	27	26.94	29
Missouri	63.03	11	76.61	30	38.23	20
Montana	65.43	6	61.48	47	44.27	10
Nebraska ^a						
Nevada	66.05	5	77.57	25	30.16	25
New Hampshire	42.19	31	78.56	19	41.70	13
New Jersey	40.29	34	78.09	22	23.66	37
New Mexico ^a						
New York	27.52	44	62.79	45	26.00	32
North Carolina	52.77	20	76.94	28	34.93	22
North Dakota	63.28	9	72.78	37	27.23	28
Ohio	48.81	24	76.46	31	38.65	18
Oklahoma	56.08	15	67.96	40	-11.01	47
Oregon	18.49	48	80.54	12	22.10	40
Pennsylvania	50.72	22	78.56	20	39.68	16
Rhode Island	46.94	27	83.34	6	18.32	42
South Carolina	44.88	29	80.05	15	38.53	19
South Dakota	41.82	33	74.20	35	57.55	3
Tennessee	65.01	7	80.30	14	23.66	36
Texas	64.57	8	76.34	32	39.41	17
Utah	58.51	14	74.96	33	41.71	12
Vermont	48.14	25	77.86	24	28.17	27
Virginia	63.27	10	(a)		(a)	
Washington	40.12	36	79.36	18	37.01	21
West Virginia	19.82	47	61.92	46	-14.28	48
Wisconsin	53.16	19	81.79	9	58.89	2
Wyoming	71.58	3	81.28	10	53.92	4

SOURCE: Direct HHS ACF Breakout, <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov>.

NOTE: These existing measures were used for selecting fiscal year 2000 high-performance bonuses. They will be elements of the fiscal year 2002–2003 high-performance bonuses.

^aState did not compete for fiscal year 2000 bonus on this measure.

Table F.2b
High-Performance Bonus Measures: Work Measures for High-Performance Bonus
Allocation, by State, FY 2000

State	FY 1999 Change in Rates from 1998					
	Job Entry	Rank	Retention	Rank	Earnings Gain	Rank
Alabama	58.40	3	-17.95	47	-49.27	47
Alaska	5.86	23	0.69	17	-121.59	48
Arizona	-0.57	36	0.48	18	17.41	11
Arkansas	82.87	1	1.10	14	13.18	13
California	8.39	18	-0.16	23	-11.86	39
Colorado	-4.98	41	-1.71	37	7.99	19
Connecticut	20.05	12	-1.32	34	7.55	23
Delaware	-1.93	38	2.92	5	10.31	16
District of Columbia	-11.91	44	1.92	10	16.32	12
Florida	24.46	10	0.78	16	8.01	18
Georgia	0.72	32	-2.41	41	26.50	8
Hawaii	44.99	6	2.45	7	358.08	1
Idaho	4.69	25	-0.15	22	3.32	27
Illinois	1.52	29	1.58	11	5.90	25
Indiana	-30.48	47	-0.85	31	3.89	26
Iowa	-56.56	48	-2.04	39	-7.52	33
Kansas	0.70	33	0.15	20	-8.44	35
Kentucky	8.02	20	-6.37	44	-3.31	31
Louisiana	1.76	28	9.82	2	-30.20	44
Maine	-0.14	35	-7.03	45	-19.87	42
Maryland	7.59	21	-0.63	30	18.42	10
Massachusetts	18.47	13	-0.62	29	11.57	15
Michigan	16.36	16	-0.47	27	29.52	7
Minnesota	-3.25	39	-0.41	26	-19.33	41
Mississippi	49.07	5	-0.47	28	-10.50	38
Missouri	74.00	2	-0.87	32	12.60	14
Montana	52.73	4	-8.86	46	-9.63	36
Nebraska ^a						
Nevada	7.43	22	1.05	15	-7.64	34
New Hampshire	17.14	15	4.79	3	-23.11	43
New Jersey	8.14	19	1.43	12	23.24	9
New Mexico ^a						
New York	-10.31	43	-24.58	48	66.89	5
North Carolina	38.48	8	-2.13	40	-4.30	32
North Dakota	1.47	30	2.19	9	-31.99	45
Ohio	-4.49	40	-3.80	42	-2.56	29
Oklahoma	31.77	9	-0.21	24	-2.04	28
Oregon	-7.84	42	2.71	6	-48.94	46
Pennsylvania	-13.70	45	-0.94	33	132.54	3
Rhode Island	12.97	17	1.43	13	7.55	24
South Carolina	0.75	31	-1.40	35	7.91	20
South Dakota	5.57	24	0.15	19	-15.35	40
Tennessee	4.13	26	-0.27	25	-9.96	37
Texas	17.75	14	-1.90	38	7.85	21
Utah	3.88	27	2.33	8	8.29	17
Vermont	-0.02	34	-1.66	36	-3.29	30
Virginia ^a						
Washington	-21.75	46	-5.31	43	201.75	2
West Virginia	-1.10	37	15.93	1	7.67	22
Wisconsin	42.08	7	4.66	4	70.06	4
Wyoming	24.01	11	-0.05	21	48.40	6

SOURCE: Direct HHS ACF Breakout, <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov>.

NOTE: These existing measures were used for selecting fiscal year 2000 high-performance bonuses. They will be elements of the fiscal year 2002–2003 high-performance bonuses.

^aState did not compete for fiscal year 2000 bonus on this measure.

Table F.3a

**High-Performance Bonus Measures: Children in Married-Couple Families
and All Children, 2000**

State	Total	Total in Married Family	% in Married Family
State totals	72,293,812	47,682,383	65.96
Alabama	1,123,422	697,207	62.06
Alaska	190,717	129,913	68.12
Arizona	1,366,947	875,833	64.07
Arkansas	680,369	433,809	63.76
California	9,249,829	6,021,830	65.10
Colorado	1,100,795	776,014	70.50
Connecticut	841,688	579,852	68.89
Delaware	194,587	122,291	62.85
District of Columbia	114,992	37,532	32.64
Florida	3,646,340	2,235,598	61.31
Georgia	2,169,234	1,345,412	62.02
Hawaii	295,767	183,073	61.90
Idaho	369,030	277,669	75.24
Illinois	3,245,451	2,173,057	66.96
Indiana	1,574,396	1,074,310	68.24
Iowa	733,638	541,078	73.75
Kansas	712,993	515,694	72.33
Kentucky	994,818	669,954	67.34
Louisiana	1,219,799	692,274	56.75
Maine	301,238	208,362	69.17
Maryland	1,356,172	862,681	63.61
Massachusetts	1,500,064	1,039,492	69.30
Michigan	2,595,767	1,711,883	65.95
Minnesota	1,286,894	957,881	74.43
Mississippi	775,187	424,417	54.75
Missouri	1,427,692	947,052	66.33
Montana	230,062	162,502	70.63
Nebraska	450,242	331,814	73.70
Nevada	511,799	328,097	64.11
New Hampshire	309,562	227,455	73.48
New Jersey	2,087,558	1,459,095	69.89
New Mexico	508,574	309,976	60.95
New York	4,690,107	2,934,656	62.57
North Carolina	1,964,047	1,266,526	64.49
North Dakota	160,849	121,868	75.77
Ohio	2,888,339	1,920,229	66.48
Oklahoma	892,360	587,134	65.80
Oregon	846,526	576,611	68.11
Pennsylvania	2,922,221	1,987,380	68.01
Rhode Island	247,822	160,413	64.73
South Carolina	1,009,641	601,655	59.59
South Dakota	202,649	143,910	71.01
Tennessee	1,398,521	890,916	63.70
Texas	5,886,759	3,899,047	66.23
Utah	718,698	565,755	78.72
Vermont	147,523	105,097	71.24
Virginia	1,738,262	1,174,869	67.59
Washington	1,513,843	1,051,117	69.43
West Virginia	402,393	274,249	68.15
Wisconsin	1,368,756	975,905	71.30
Wyoming	128,873	91,939	71.34

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000.

Table F.3b

**High-Performance Bonus Measures: Children in Married-Couple Families
and All Children, 1990**

State	Total	Total in Married Family	% in Married Family	% Change, 1990–2000	Change Rank
State totals	63,604,432	44,642,569	70.19	-6.03	
Alabama	1,058,788	706,164	66.70	-6.95	30
Alaska	172,344	127,423	73.94	-7.87	37
Arizona	981,119	675,501	68.85	-6.94	29
Arkansas	621,131	431,365	69.45	-8.19	39
California	7,750,725	5,266,324	67.95	-4.19	5
Colorado	861,266	631,124	73.28	-3.80	3
Connecticut	749,581	543,194	72.47	-4.93	9
Delaware	163,341	112,970	69.16	-9.13	48
District of Columbia	117,092	39,315	33.58	-2.79	2
Florida	2,866,237	1,884,554	65.75	-6.75	25
Georgia	1,727,303	1,136,022	65.77	-5.70	13
Hawaii	280,126	194,497	69.43	-10.85	50
Idaho	308,405	247,510	80.25	-6.25	20
Illinois	2,946,366	2,061,819	69.98	-4.32	6
Indiana	1,455,964	1,069,169	73.43	-7.08	33
Iowa	718,880	568,765	79.12	-6.78	26
Kansas	661,614	510,472	77.16	-6.26	21
Kentucky	954,094	694,509	72.79	-7.48	35
Louisiana	1,227,269	765,858	62.40	-9.05	46
Maine	309,002	232,895	75.37	-8.23	40
Maryland	1,162,241	784,129	67.47	-5.71	14
Massachusetts	1,353,075	975,997	72.13	-3.93	4
Michigan	2,458,765	1,701,668	69.21	-4.71	7
Minnesota	1,166,783	925,445	79.32	-6.16	18
Mississippi	746,761	449,909	60.25	-9.13	47
Missouri	1,314,826	947,928	72.10	-7.99	38
Montana	222,104	168,497	75.86	-6.89	28
Nebraska	429,012	340,104	79.28	-7.04	32
Nevada	296,948	203,685	68.59	-6.54	23
New Hampshire	278,755	220,226	79.00	-7.00	31
New Jersey	1,799,462	1,291,051	71.75	-2.58	1
New Mexico	446,741	305,996	68.50	-11.02	51
New York	4,259,549	2,811,993	66.02	-5.22	11
North Carolina	1,606,149	1,097,629	68.34	-5.64	12
North Dakota	175,385	144,118	82.17	-7.80	36
Ohio	2,799,744	2,006,482	71.67	-7.23	34
Oklahoma	837,007	602,316	71.96	-8.57	42
Oregon	724,130	524,472	72.43	-5.95	16
Pennsylvania	2,794,810	2,036,613	72.87	-6.67	24
Rhode Island	225,690	162,693	72.09	-10.21	49
South Carolina	920,207	599,440	65.14	-8.52	41
South Dakota	198,462	154,811	78.01	-8.96	45
Tennessee	1,216,604	831,601	68.35	-6.80	27
Texas	4,835,839	3,402,873	70.37	-5.87	15
Utah	627,444	519,464	82.79	-4.92	8
Vermont	143,083	108,616	75.91	-6.15	17
Virginia	1,504,738	1,083,847	72.03	-6.16	19
Washington	1,261,387	922,085	73.10	-5.02	10
West Virginia	443,577	331,508	74.74	-8.81	43
Wisconsin	1,288,982	981,770	76.17	-6.39	22
Wyoming	135,525	106,153	78.33	-8.92	44

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1990.

Table F.4

**High-Performance Bonus Measures: Proxy for Child Care and Development Fund Measure—
Eligible Children Served, 1999**

	Parents Working or in Education & Training (No Income Limit)	Eligible for CCDF (If State Limits at Federal Maximum)	Receiving CCDF Subsidies	No. Served as % of Potential Eligibles	Rank
State totals	30,394,000	22,673,300	1,759,450	7.76	
Alabama	494,700	233,300	24,500	10.50	28
Alaska	99,400	46,700	6,260	13.40	15
Arizona	516,700	283,800	36,590	12.89	19
Arkansas	348,100	180,600	11,250	6.23	46
California	3,481,700	1,732,500	226,750	13.09	18
Colorado	486,600	226,300	23,790	10.51	27
Connecticut	397,900	187,700	9,790	5.22	49
Delaware	89,300	50,700	5,920	11.68	21
District of Columbia	51,100	31,500	1,040	3.30	50
Florida	1,434,200	705,300	58,630	8.31	37
Georgia	913,200	485,200	38,170	7.87	40
Hawaii	134,500	81,200	7,110	8.76	34
Idaho	139,000	68,200	7,560	11.09	22
Illinois	1,408,100	676,000	92,030	13.61	14
Indiana	713,000	299,800	20,230	6.75	44
Iowa	415,600	199,200	15,720	7.89	39
Kansas	348,400	172,800	11,570	6.70	45
Kentucky	427,100	170,200	26,220	15.41	9
Louisiana	450,800	219,700	38,980	17.74	5
Maine	128,800	60,900	8890	14.60	13
Maryland	610,000	259,900	22,070	8.49	35
Massachusetts	632,100	301,700	40,200	13.32	16
Michigan	1,136,900	545,100	101,890	18.69	3
Minnesota	637,500	297,400	17,200	5.78	48
Mississippi	364,600	185,500	17,870	9.63	32
Missouri	654,000	305,600	58,390	19.11	2
Montana	108,500	60,800	6,430	10.58	24
Nebraska	234,500	115,000	12,140	10.56	25
Nevada	193,900	97,000	5,900	6.08	47
New Hampshire	146,100	71,600	6,790	9.48	33
New Jersey	798,900	350,500	34,000	9.70	31
New Mexico	235,000	126,900	16,610	13.09	17
New York	1,733,000	8,800,900	164,200	1.87	51
North Carolina	819,600	411,400	67,100	16.31	6
North Dakota	91,000	37,700	4,450	11.80	20
Ohio	1,257,100	577,300	58,440	10.12	29
Oklahoma	374,500	191,100	30,820	16.13	7
Oregon	371,300	188,500	20,490	10.87	23
Pennsylvania	1,232,300	533,900	82,750	15.50	8
Rhode Island	105,900	42,500	6,390	15.04	10
South Carolina	466,400	231,000	17,840	7.72	42
South Dakota	98,800	46,200	3,680	7.97	38
Tennessee	671,000	346,000	63,090	18.23	4
Texas	2,309,600	1,161,700	96,640	8.32	36
Utah	271,000	134,400	13,260	9.87	30
Vermont	74,400	33,400	4,980	14.91	11
Virginia	685,200	348,100	27,120	7.79	41
Washington	667,100	310,500	46,130	14.86	12
West Virginia	117,400	52,700	13,310	25.26	1
Wisconsin	758,500	365,800	24,940	6.82	43
Wyoming	59,700	31,600	3,330	10.54	26

SOURCE: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Estimates of Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Eligibility and Receipt*, 1998, <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/press/2000/ccstudy2.htm>.

Table F.5

**High-Performance Bonus Measures: Proxy for Child Care and Development Fund Measure—
Eligible Children Served, 1998**

	Parents Working or in Education & Training (No Income Limit)	Eligible for CCDF (If State Limits at Federal Maximum)	Eligible for CCDF (Under State Rules in Effect Oct 1997)	Receiving CCDF Subsidies in 1998	No. Served as % of Potential Eligibles	Rank of % of 1998 Eligibles Served
State totals	30,394,000	22,673,300	9,851,100	1,522,520	6.72	
Alabama	494,700	233,300	103,500	20,530	8.80	31
Alaska	99,400	46,700	43,800	5,080	10.88	20
Arizona	516,700	283,800	154,400	33,060	11.65	18
Arkansas	348,100	180,600	100,200	9,240	5.12	46
California	3,481,700	1,732,500	1,381,900	100,640	5.81	45
Colorado	486,600	226,300	139,100	20,170	8.91	30
Connecticut	397,900	187,700	103,300	11,910	6.35	42
Delaware	89,300	50,700	22,100	6,140	12.11	16
District of Columbia	51,100	31,500	31,500	3,850	12.22	15
Florida	1,434,200	705,300	421,900	46,640	6.61	40
Georgia	913,200	485,200	331,200	47,210	9.73	23
Hawaii	134,500	81,200	70,900	6,670	8.21	34
Idaho	139,000	68,200	40,200	6,550	9.60	24
Illinois	1,408,100	676,000	326,300	88,330	13.07	14
Indiana	713,000	299,800	197,200	12,670	4.23	49
Iowa	415,600	199,200	102,100	11,810	5.93	43
Kansas	348,400	172,800	126,500	10,240	5.93	44
Kentucky	427,100	170,200	90,800	25,010	14.69	9
Louisiana	450,800	219,700	219,700	35,180	16.01	5
Maine	128,800	60,900	60,900		0.00	51
Maryland	610,000	259,900	91,300	21,380	8.23	33
Massachusetts	632,100	301,700	146,900	46,010	15.25	7
Michigan	1,136,900	545,100	374,600	92,060	16.89	4
Minnesota	637,500	297,400	251,600	25,530	8.58	32
Mississippi	364,600	185,500	160,000	7,870	4.24	48
Missouri	654,000	305,600	129,400	42,600	13.94	11
Montana	108,500	60,800	49,200	5,530	9.10	28
Nebraska	234,500	115,000	73,400	9,350	8.13	35
Nevada	193,900	97,000	84,000	4,830	4.98	47
New Hampshire	146,100	71,600	27,000	6,390	8.92	29
New Jersey	798,900	350,500	176,900	32,500	9.27	27
New Mexico	235,000	126,900	112,600	14,980	11.80	17
New York	1,733,000	8,800,900	631,600	158,610	1.80	50
North Carolina	819,600	411,400	343,100	74,250	18.05	3
North Dakota	91,000	37,700	34,700	4,160	11.03	19
Ohio	1,257,100	577,300	249,900	59,360	10.28	21
Oklahoma	374,500	191,100	178,800	39,930	20.89	2
Oregon	371,300	188,500	188,500	15,210	8.07	36
Pennsylvania	1,232,300	533,900	443,300	72,680	13.61	12
Rhode Island	105,900	42,500	24,100	6,330	14.89	8
South Carolina	466,400	231,000	115,200	21,730	9.41	25
South Dakota	98,800	46,200	26,900	3,530	7.64	37
Tennessee	671,000	346,000	183,600	54,820	15.84	6
Texas	2,309,600	1,161,700	1,013,400	78,960	6.80	39
Utah	271,000	134,400	52,800	12,550	9.34	26
Vermont	74,400	33,400	21,300	4,740	14.19	10
Virginia	685,200	348,100	216,300	23,880	6.86	38
Washington	667,100	310,500	167,100	41,850	13.48	13
West Virginia	117,400	52,700	28,200	12,900	24.48	1
Wisconsin	758,500	365,800	175,400	23,870	6.53	41
Wyoming	59,700	31,600	12,500	3,200	10.13	22

SOURCE: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Estimates of Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Eligibility and Receipt*, 1998, <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ccb/research/ccreport/ccreport.htm>.

Table F.6

High-Performance Bonus Measures: Proxy for Child Care and Development Fund Measure—Average Monthly Families and Children Served by CCDF, by State, FY 1999

State	1999 Families		1999 Children		1998 Families		1998 Children		Families		Children	
	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	% Change 1998-99	Rank	% Change 1998-99	Rank
Alabama	14,343	1.37	24,502	1.39	11,914	1.31	20,526	1.36	20.39	9	19.37	13
Alaska	3,779	0.36	6,258	0.36	2,862	0.32	5,083	0.34	32.04	5	23.12	10
Arizona	21,960	2.09	36,588	2.08	19,586	2.16	33,095	2.19	12.12	18	10.55	25
Arkansas	6,927	0.66	11,253	0.64	5,464	0.60	9,244	0.61	26.78	6	21.73	12
California	163,130	15.56	226,751	12.86	70,673	7.79	99,922	6.60	130.82	1	126.93	1
Colorado	13,166	1.26	23,788	1.35	11,035	1.22	20,172	1.33	19.31	10	17.93	14
Connecticut	5,405	0.52	9,787	0.56	6,646	0.73	11,912	0.79	-18.67	47	-17.84	46
Delaware	3,458	0.33	5,915	0.34	3,527	0.39	6,138	0.41	-1.96	39	-3.63	42
District of Columbia	696	0.07	1,039	0.06	2,707	0.30	4,245	0.28	-74.29	50	-75.52	50
Florida	33,222	3.17	58,630	3.33	26,825	2.96	44,867	2.96	23.85	8	30.68	7
Georgia	21,440	2.04	38,171	2.17	26,488	2.92	47,205	3.12	-19.06	48	-19.14	48
Hawaii	4,561	0.43	7,112	0.40	4,292	0.47	6,673	0.44	6.27	25	6.58	28
Idaho	4,446	0.42	7,563	0.43	3,811	0.42	6,546	0.43	16.66	12	15.54	17
Illinois	48,537	4.63	92,029	5.22	46,186	5.09	88,333	5.83	5.09	28	4.18	36
Indiana	10,947	1.04	20,227	1.15	7,153	0.79	12,673	0.84	53.04	2	59.61	3
Iowa	7,058	0.67	15,718	0.89	7,367	0.81	11,805	0.78	-4.19	42	33.15	6
Kansas	6,324	0.60	11,567	0.66	5,553	0.61	10,238	0.68	13.88	16	12.98	21
Kentucky	15,180	1.45	26,215	1.49	14,237	1.57	25,002	1.65	6.62	24	4.85	32
Louisiana	22,900	2.18	38,984	2.21	19,986	2.20	35,194	2.32	14.58	14	10.77	23
Maine	5,734	0.55	8,887	0.50		0.00		0.00	n/a		n/a	
Maryland	13,027	1.24	22,065	1.25	13,720	1.51	21,383	1.41	-5.05	43	3.19	38
Massachusetts	26,877	2.56	40,201	2.28	30,813	3.40	46,009	3.04	-12.77	45	-12.62	45
Michigan	51,701	4.93	101,889	5.78	49,502	5.46	92,062	6.08	4.44	30	10.67	24
Minnesota	10,037	0.96	17,163	0.97	15,168	1.67	25,525	1.69	-33.83	49	-32.76	49
Mississippi	8,378	0.80	17,873	1.01	5,510	0.61	8,471	0.56	52.05	3	110.99	2
Missouri	38,983	3.72	58,391	3.31	35,174	3.88	43,445	2.87	10.83	19	34.40	5
Montana	3,625	0.35	6,433	0.36	3,135	0.35	5,528	0.37	15.63	13	16.37	15
Nebraska	6,768	0.65	12,140	0.69	5,349	0.59	9,348	0.62	26.53	7	29.87	8
Nevada	3,048	0.29	5,903	0.33	2,986	0.33	5,084	0.34	2.08	36	16.11	16
New Hampshire	4,553	0.43	6,789	0.39	4,238	0.47	6,394	0.42	7.43	23	6.18	29
New Jersey	23,081	2.20	34,003	1.93	22,132	2.44	32,496	2.15	4.29	32	4.64	33

Table F.6 (continued)

State	1999 Families		1999 Children		1998 Families		1998 Children		Families		Children	
	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	No.	% of U.S.	% Change 1998-99	Rank	% Change 1998-99	Rank
New Mexico	9,966	0.95	16,606	0.94	8,782	0.97	14,983	0.99	13.48	17	10.83	22
New York	103,045	9.83	164,203	9.32	98,667	10.88	158,605	10.48	4.44	31	3.53	37
North Carolina	43,141	4.11	67,100	3.81	41,221	4.55	74,245	4.90	4.66	29	-9.62	44
North Dakota	2,919	0.28	4,452	0.25	2,641	0.29	4,160	0.27	10.53	20	7.02	27
Ohio	33,949	3.24	58,442	3.32	33,165	3.66	59,357	3.92	2.36	35	-1.54	41
Oklahoma	20,738	1.98	34,068	1.93	21,882	2.41	36,029	2.38	-5.23	44	-5.44	43
Oregon	10,880	1.04	20,494	1.16	7,965	0.88	15,043	0.99	36.60	4	36.24	4
Pennsylvania	40,738	3.88	82,745	4.69	39,985	4.41	72,683	4.80	1.88	37	13.84	18
Rhode Island	3,847	0.37	6,393	0.36	3,998	0.44	6,326	0.42	-3.78	41	1.06	39
South Carolina	10,819	1.03	17,842	1.01	12,779	1.41	21,733	1.44	-15.34	46	-17.90	47
South Dakota	2,114	0.20	3,681	0.21	2,042	0.23	3,529	0.23	3.53	34	4.31	35
Tennessee	29,942	2.86	63,089	3.58	29,765	3.28	55,419	3.66	0.59	38	13.84	19
Texas	53,884	5.14	96,641	5.48	46,017	5.08	78,955	5.22	17.10	11	22.40	11
Utah	7,120	0.68	13,258	0.75	6,703	0.74	12,552	0.83	6.22	26	5.62	30
Vermont	3,384	0.32	4,977	0.28	3,121	0.34	4,736	0.31	8.43	22	5.09	31
Virginia	17,540	1.67	27,121	1.54	15,377	1.70	23,876	1.58	14.07	15	13.59	20
Washington	27,413	2.61	46,134	2.62	25,243	2.78	36,883	2.44	8.60	21	25.08	9
West Virginia	7,871	0.75	13,314	0.76	8,033	0.89	13,186	0.87	-2.02	40	0.97	40
Wisconsin	14,146	1.35	24,942	1.42	13,361	1.47	23,867	1.58	5.88	27	4.50	34
Wyoming	1,947	0.19	3,329	0.19	1,870	0.21	3,088	0.20	4.12	33	7.80	26
State totals	1,048,694	100.00	1,762,665	100.00	906,656	100.00	1,513,873	100.00	15.67		16.43	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Table F.7
High-Performance Bonus Measures: Rough Proxies for Medicaid/SCHIP Measure—SCHIP Enrollment by State,
FY 1999–2001

	All Children, 2000	% of 2000 in SCHIP	% Rank in SCHIP	Ever Enrolled in SCHIP		% of U.S. Total, 2001	% Growth, 2000–2001	Growth Rank	
				All 1999	All 2001				
State totals	76,616,883	4.35		1,959,330	3,333,879	4,601,098	100.00	38.01	
Alabama	1,115,902	3.37	29	38,980	37,587	68,179	1.48	81.39	9
Alaska	191,260	7.01	6	8,033	13,413	21,831	0.47	62.76	12
Arizona	1,571,345	3.87	21	26,807	60,803	86,863	1.89	42.86	21
Arkansas	816,126	0.23	49	913	1,892	2,884	0.06	52.43	15
California	11,107,160	4.30	17	222,351	477,615	693,048	15.06	45.11	19
Colorado	851,674	4.10	19	24,116	34,889	45,773	0.99	31.20	29
Connecticut	576,645	3.26	31	9,912	18,804	18,720	0.41	-0.45	46
Delaware	185,257	2.42	36	2,433	4,474	5,567	0.12	24.43	32
District of Columbia	99,798	2.27	38	3,029	2,264	2,807	0.06	23.98	33
Florida	3,990,358	5.70	12	154,594	227,463	298,705	6.49	31.32	28
Georgia	2,219,178	5.44	13	47,581	120,626	182,762	3.97	51.51	17
Hawaii	235,086	0.96	48	0	2,256	7,137	0.16	216.36	2
Idaho	399,415	3.12	33	8,482	12,449	13,276	0.29	6.64	45
Illinois	3,958,001	1.58	44	42,699	62,507	83,510	1.82	33.60	26
Indiana	1,162,449	3.82	22	31,246	44,373	56,986	1.24	28.42	31
Iowa	631,031	3.16	32	9,795	19,958	23,270	0.51	16.59	40
Kansas	555,828	4.73	16	14,443	26,306	34,241	0.74	30.16	30
Kentucky	918,868	6.05	9	18,579	55,593	66,796	1.45	20.15	36
Louisiana	1,201,454	4.16	18	21,580	49,995	69,579	1.51	39.17	24
Maine	201,193	11.30	2	13,657	22,742	27,003	0.59	18.74	37
Maryland	988,010	9.42	3	18,072	93,081	109,983	2.39	18.16	38
Massachusetts	1,842,104	6.14	8	67,852	113,034	105,072	2.28	-7.04	48
Michigan	3,096,389	1.20	45	26,652	37,148	76,181	1.66	105.07	5
Minnesota	1,078,788	0.00	51	21	24	49	0.00	104.17	6
Mississippi	883,594	2.31	37	13,218	20,451	52,436	1.14	156.40	4

Table F.7 (continued)

	All Children, 2000		% of 2000 in SCHIP	% Rank in SCHIP	Ever Enrolled in SCHIP			% of U.S. Total, 2001		% Growth, 2000-2001	Growth Rank
	All 1999	All 2000			All 2001	Total, 2001	2000-2001				
Missouri	1,232,511	5.99	10	49,529	73,825	106,594	2.32	44.39	20		
Montana	240,698	3.46	25	1,019	8,317	13,518	0.29	62.53	13		
Nebraska	406,355	2.81	35	9,713	11,400	13,933	0.30	22.22	34		
Nevada	468,546	3.40	27	7,802	15,946	28,026	0.61	75.76	10		
New Hampshire	213,493	2.00	40	4,554	4,272	5,982	0.13	40.03	23		
New Jersey	2,505,910	3.55	24	75,652	89,034	99,847	2.17	12.14	42		
New Mexico	581,171	1.05	46	4,500	6,106	10,347	0.22	69.46	11		
New York	5,386,175	14.29	1	521,301	769,457	872,949	18.97	13.45	41		
North Carolina	2,156,816	4.80	15	57,300	103,567	98,650	2.14	-4.75	47		
North Dakota	136,011	1.89	43	266	2,573	3,404	0.07	32.30	27		
Ohio	3,767,919	2.96	34	83,688	111,436	158,265	3.44	42.02	22		
Oklahoma	852,943	6.77	7	40,196	57,719	38,858	0.84	-32.68	50		
Oregon	685,104	5.41	14	27,285	37,092	41,468	0.90	11.80	43		
Pennsylvania	3,517,707	3.40	28	81,758	119,710	141,163	3.07	17.92	39		
Rhode Island	135,892	8.49	4	7,288	11,539	17,398	0.38	50.78	18		
South Carolina	723,664	8.27	5	45,737	59,853	66,183	1.44	10.58	44		
South Dakota	160,276	3.67	23	3,191	5,888	8,937	0.19	51.78	16		
Tennessee	1,430,505	1.04	47	9,732	14,861	8,615	0.19	-42.03	51		
Texas	6,632,818	1.97	42	50,878	130,519	500,950	10.89	283.81	1		
Utah	770,842	3.28	30	13,040	25,294	34,655	0.75	37.01	25		
Vermont	119,822	3.41	26	2,055	4,081	2,996	0.07	-26.59	49		
Virginia	1,701,306	2.21	39	16,895	37,681	73,102	1.59	94.00	7		
Washington	1,210,525	0.22	50	0	2,616	7,621	0.17	191.32	3		
West Virginia	368,174	5.88	11	7,957	21,659	33,144	0.72	53.03	14		
Wisconsin	1,206,239	3.91	20	12,949	47,140	57,183	1.24	21.30	35		
Wyoming	128,550	1.98	41	0	2,547	4,652	0.10	82.65	8		

SOURCE: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

NOTE: All years are federal fiscal years.

Table F.8

High-Performance Bonus Measures: Rough Proxies for Medicaid/SCHIP Measure—Medicaid Enrollments, by State, June 1997–December 1999

State	1997		1998		1999		% Change, 1997–99	Change Rank
	June	December	June	December	June	December		
Alabama	497.4	491.5	504.5	511.5	526.4	530	6.55	21
Alaska	62.2	60	65.9	63.9	72.9	76.4	22.83	6
Arizona	397.3	385.1	373.1	372.9	381.4	407.4	2.54	27
Arkansas	297.9	321.2	353.1	370.5	383.9	355.6	19.37	8
California	5,178.50	4,968.70	4,980.40	4,987.90	5,067.40	5,033.00	-2.81	38
Colorado	259.5	253.1	250.3	246.1	244.1	258.8	-0.27	35
Connecticut	310.4	307	311	315.3	324.7	324.8	4.64	23
District of Columbia	133.1	131.7	128.2	131.3	138.2	142	6.69	20
Delaware	75.9	76.4	76	82.2	88.5	89.5	17.92	10
Florida	1,454.90	1,460.00	1,417.90	1,465.00	1,521.20	1,597.60	9.81	16
Georgia	946.6	941.4	926	942.5	927.4	904.4	-4.46	43
Hawaii	161	160.7	159.2	151.6	155.3	152.5	-5.28	44
Idaho	86.8	86.7	88.7	86.1	87.5	93	7.14	19
Illinois	1,305.00	1,290.30	1,243.70	1,233.90	1,246.30	1,292.30	-0.97	37
Indiana	490.8	495.1	448.2	520.3	549.8	582.7	18.72	9
Iowa	213.7	210.7	206	201.1	200.3	201	-5.94	48
Kansas	183.1	175.7	168.6	167.6	178.5	188.9	3.17	26
Kentucky	526.8	519	518.4	511	520.6	525.4	-0.27	34
Louisiana	541.7	537.8	531.7	536.3	561.2	621.4	14.71	14
Maine	155.3	151	154	159.9	163.8	166.5	7.21	18
Maryland	461.7	446.7	445.2	465.3	491.8	574.1	24.34	5
Massachusetts	687	747.5	823.4	856.8	891.4	910.5	32.53	2
Michigan	1,103.10	1,081.90	1,087.80	1,052.90	1,063.30	1,061.90	-3.73	41
Minnesota	458.2	436.1	430.5	420.9	448.2	439.7	-4.04	42
Mississippi	409.3	392.9	382.5	396.1	409.2	427.1	4.35	24
Missouri	569.7	572.9	564.6	600.6	676.2	721.9	26.72	4
Montana	74	72.8	71.7	72.7	72.5	71.3	-3.65	40
Nebraska	148.9	151.2	156.2	168.1	173.7	180.6	21.29	7
Nevada	92.9	97.5	97.5	99.5	99.4	101.1	8.83	17
New Hampshire	80.3	78.4	77.6	78	83.3	82.1	2.24	29
New Jersey	665.2	658.7	667.5	674.6	678.3	690.7	3.83	25
New Mexico	255.6	249.7	259.7	275	289.3	298.2	16.67	12
New York	2,918.70	2,858.70	2,806.30	2,746.50	2,727.50	2,719.90	-6.81	49
North Carolina	828.5	822	815.4	814.7	828.5	848	2.35	28
North Dakota	45.3	42.7	42.5	42.4	43.4	42.9	-5.30	45
Ohio	1,107.80	1,060.80	1,066.90	1,062.80	1,045.60	1,071.60	-3.27	39
Oklahoma	282.5	291.3	310.5	318.8	355.3	393.1	39.15	1
Oregon	379.7	373.6	381	379.7	399	385.7	1.58	30
Pennsylvania	1,475.20	1,449.40	1,430.20	1,406.10	1,409.00	1,396.80	-5.31	46
Rhode Island	124	125	125	127	136	146	17.74	11
South Carolina	393.6	414.9	443	471.8	498.1	517.4	31.45	3
South Dakota	60.3	60.3	61.2	65.3	68.2	70	16.09	13
Tennessee	1,188.60	1,231.10	1,262.50	1,288.80	1,306.70	1,315.90	10.71	15
Texas	1,944.10	1,892.70	1,803.50	1,825.00	1,776.90	1,796.60	-7.59	50
Utah	133.9	133.2	135.7	133.5	135.5	133.6	-0.22	33
Vermont	85.1	85.4	85	85.1	88	89.8	5.52	22
Virginia	522.1	505.5	498.6	492.4	491.7	492.5	-5.67	47
Washington	732	724.3	720	710.6	716.5	727.7	-0.59	36
West Virginia	300.3	303.2	308.9	270.4	256.9	263.8	-12.15	51
Wisconsin	435.5	412.8	397.3	394.3	395.3	437.9	0.55	32
Wyoming	32.8	33.1	33.4	33	32.7	33.2	1.22	31
State totals	31,274	30,829	30,696	30,886	31,427	31,985	2.27	

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid Enrollment in 50 States—June 1997 to December 1999*, October 2000, <http://www.kff.org/content/2000/2210/>.

Table F.9

High-Performance Bonus Measures: Rough Proxies for Medicaid/SCHIP Measure—Children in Medicaid or SCHIP, 2000

	No. in Medicaid or SCHIP	% of U.S. Total 2000	Total Children	Medicaid/SCHIP Ratio to Total	Ratio Rank	Uninsured Children, 2000	Uninsured Children/SCHIP Ratio	Ratio Rank
State totals	15,751,071	100.00	76,616,883	20.56		9,938,249	2.98	
Alabama	289,579	1.84	1,115,902	25.95	13	132,818	3.53	27
Alaska	66,175	0.42	191,260	34.60	2	25,077	1.87	8
Arizona	373,551	2.37	1,571,345	23.77	17	281,145	4.62	32
Arkansas	214,372	1.36	816,126	26.27	12	100,144	52.93	49
California	2,687,185	17.06	11,107,160	24.19	15	1,758,502	3.68	28
Colorado	95,792	0.61	851,674	11.25	48	142,196	4.08	30
Connecticut	68,646	0.44	576,645	11.90	46	61,913	3.29	26
District of Columbia	39,890	0.25	185,257	21.53	20	22,149	4.95	34
Delaware	30,438	0.19	99,798	30.50	6	15,284	6.75	41
Florida	809,260	5.14	3,990,358	20.28	25	624,001	2.74	22
Georgia	384,452	2.44	2,219,178	17.32	36	280,511	2.33	15
Hawaii	46,017	0.29	235,086	19.57	26	30,279	13.42	47
Idaho	88,812	0.56	399,415	22.24	18	64,156	5.15	35
Illinois	744,765	4.73	3,958,001	18.82	30	444,752	7.12	42
Indiana	143,281	0.91	1,162,449	12.33	45	171,650	3.87	29
Iowa	61,148	0.39	631,031	9.69	50	46,552	2.33	16
Kansas	65,000	0.41	555,828	11.69	47	67,751	2.58	17
Kentucky	176,046	1.12	918,868	19.16	28	108,046	1.94	10
Louisiana	348,751	2.21	1,201,454	29.03	10	225,143	4.50	31
Maine	40,986	0.26	201,193	20.37	24	23,869	1.05	2
Maryland	97,489	0.62	988,010	9.87	49	137,251	1.47	6
Massachusetts	495,486	3.15	1,842,104	26.90	11	133,877	1.18	4
Michigan	638,592	4.05	3,096,389	20.62	22	265,100	7.14	43
Minnesota	145,906	0.93	1,078,788	13.52	44	108,709	4529.54	51
Mississippi	258,437	1.64	883,594	29.25	8	118,562	5.80	38
Missouri	237,830	1.51	1,232,511	19.30	27	105,409	1.43	5
Montana	70,256	0.45	240,698	29.19	9	40,672	4.89	33
Nebraska	72,936	0.46	406,355	17.95	32	32,987	2.89	23
Nevada	82,933	0.53	468,546	17.70	33	106,732	6.69	40
New Hampshire	37,516	0.24	213,493	17.57	34	22,691	5.31	36
New Jersey	395,251	2.51	2,505,910	15.77	43	234,379	2.63	18
New Mexico	200,337	1.27	581,171	34.47	3	113,619	18.61	48
New York	1,393,101	8.84	5,386,175	25.86	14	603,741	0.78	1
North Carolina	451,142	2.86	2,156,816	20.92	21	229,204	2.21	12
North Dakota	29,650	0.19	136,011	21.80	19	15,983	6.21	39
Ohio	646,931	4.11	3,767,919	17.17	39	297,351	2.67	19
Oklahoma	268,678	1.71	852,943	31.50	4	133,693	2.32	14
Oregon	130,012	0.83	685,104	18.98	29	101,554	2.74	21
Pennsylvania	597,928	3.80	3,517,707	17.00	41	216,303	1.81	7
Rhode Island	23,256	0.15	135,892	17.11	40	12,718	1.10	3
South Carolina	147,887	0.94	723,664	20.44	23	131,159	2.19	11
South Dakota	27,953	0.18	160,276	17.44	35	17,875	3.04	24
Tennessee	432,066	2.74	1,430,505	30.20	7	119,513	8.04	45
Texas	1,140,531	7.24	6,632,818	17.20	38	1,395,009	10.69	46
Utah	126,473	0.80	770,842	16.41	42	78,475	3.10	25
Vermont	44,358	0.28	119,822	37.02	1	11,042	2.71	20
Virginia	147,799	0.94	1,701,306	8.69	51	216,641	5.75	37
Washington	290,286	1.84	1,210,525	23.98	16	143,666	54.92	50
West Virginia	114,078	0.72	368,174	30.98	5	41,791	1.93	9
Wisconsin	208,116	1.32	1,206,239	17.25	37	108,186	2.29	13
Wyoming	23,709	0.15	128,550	18.44	31	18,419	7.23	44

SOURCES: American Academy of Pediatrics, Children's Health Insurance Status, Medicaid/SCHIP Eligibility and Enrollment by State, 2000, <http://www.aap.org>, and analysis of March 2001 CPS.

Table F.10

High-Performance Bonus Measures: Food Stamps Program Measure—Average Monthly Household Participation in Food Stamps Program, by State, with Ranking of Enrollment Change 2000–2001, FY 1997–2001

State	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001 ^a	% Change, 2000–01	Change Rank
State totals	9,442,788	8,236,200	7,656,980	7,321,776	7,439,719	1.61	
Alabama	185,946	166,822	159,241	156,105	161,372	3.37	22
Alaska	15,351	14,250	13,909	13,208	13,184	-0.18	35
Arizona	133,350	106,943	94,906	95,569	107,799	12.80	6
Arkansas	105,435	100,776	100,305	98,764	102,633	3.92	19
California	1,045,260	865,312	745,994	672,198	622,602	-7.38	50
Colorado	90,929	81,935	75,981	69,951	69,408	-0.78	37
Connecticut	94,161	92,813	87,946	84,016	81,857	-2.57	42
Delaware	19,872	16,882	14,286	13,463	13,602	1.03	33
District of Columbia	40,406	37,792	37,349	36,194	33,344	-7.87	51
Florida	513,784	431,750	426,593	415,788	425,955	2.45	28
Georgia	284,142	256,429	251,256	229,500	235,633	2.67	26
Hawaii	56,680	54,248	56,365	54,212	50,983	-5.96	49
Idaho	26,711	23,636	22,536	23,174	24,034	3.71	20
Illinois	433,933	392,747	352,018	338,230	363,570	7.49	7
Indiana	140,331	129,644	125,593	127,875	146,509	14.57	3
Iowa	66,924	58,852	54,254	52,548	54,437	3.59	21
Kansas	63,607	52,957	52,008	53,346	56,500	5.91	12
Kentucky	173,516	162,697	159,347	167,971	173,102	3.05	24
Louisiana	219,547	202,047	197,520	191,891	198,152	3.26	23
Maine	58,449	55,599	53,719	51,711	53,151	2.78	25
Maryland	151,910	137,369	117,311	101,048	97,026	-3.98	45
Massachusetts	149,114	133,522	121,767	110,234	104,838	-4.90	46
Michigan	366,414	329,941	297,465	269,430	285,277	5.88	13
Minnesota	110,395	97,149	94,437	91,099	93,086	2.18	29
Mississippi	155,466	129,979	115,176	108,993	115,994	6.42	10
Missouri	199,413	173,954	172,499	182,254	195,480	7.26	8
Montana	26,750	25,418	25,334	25,280	26,481	4.75	16
Nebraska	40,602	38,755	37,969	35,130	34,729	-1.14	39
Nevada	38,466	32,653	28,736	28,291	31,970	13.00	4
New Hampshire	20,775	18,240	17,927	18,095	17,951	-0.80	38
New Jersey	212,474	185,598	169,941	152,358	144,067	-5.44	48
New Mexico	74,970	64,530	65,520	63,537	64,539	1.58	32
New York	899,035	759,177	747,975	720,035	683,969	-5.01	47
North Carolina	249,829	224,235	214,501	209,232	213,420	2.00	30
North Dakota	15,559	14,025	13,936	13,604	15,921	17.03	2
Ohio	388,708	331,614	293,372	279,174	292,221	4.67	17
Oklahoma	130,890	119,168	113,313	107,098	113,374	5.86	14
Oregon	121,019	110,933	107,458	114,368	137,199	19.96	1
Pennsylvania	440,167	400,170	373,202	352,491	342,814	-2.75	43
Rhode Island	36,976	32,399	34,282	33,422	32,632	-2.36	41
South Carolina	139,762	135,539	126,539	121,945	130,055	6.65	9
South Dakota	17,767	16,896	16,448	16,425	17,160	4.47	18
Tennessee	252,698	231,724	219,910	215,336	226,224	5.06	15
Texas	751,094	601,968	514,786	489,303	502,235	2.64	27
Utah	37,625	35,124	35,206	32,616	32,647	0.10	34
Vermont	24,746	21,479	20,826	19,649	19,090	-2.84	44
Virginia	205,926	170,711	158,842	150,452	149,595	-0.57	36
Washington	200,305	164,232	137,341	133,481	141,387	5.92	11
West Virginia	117,129	110,318	102,925	96,097	94,794	-1.36	40
Wisconsin	87,361	75,321	71,662	76,633	86,588	12.99	5
Wyoming	11,109	9,928	9,248	8,952	9,129	1.98	31

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NOTES: The following outlying areas receive Nutrition Assistance Grants, which provide benefits analogous to the Food Stamps Program: Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas. The number of households participating is reported monthly. Annual averages are the sums divided by 12. Fiscal year 2001 data are preliminary; all data are subject to revision. Data are current as of April 25, 2002.

^aPreliminary.

Board of Directors

Raymond L. Watson, Chairman
Vice Chairman of the Board
The Irvine Company

William K. Coblentz
Senior Partner
Coblentz, Patch, Duffy & Bass, LLP

Edward K. Hamilton
Chairman
Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Alschuler, Inc.

Walter B. Hewlett
Director
Center for Computer Assisted
Research in the Humanities

David W. Lyon
President and CEO
Public Policy Institute of California

Cheryl White Mason
Chief, Civil Liability Management
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office

Arjay Miller
Dean Emeritus
Graduate School of Business
Stanford University

Ki Suh Park
Design and Managing Partner
Gruen Associates

A. Alan Post
Former State Legislative Analyst
State of California

Constance L. Rice
Co-Director
The Advancement Project

Thomas C. Sutton
Chairman and CEO
Pacific Life Insurance Company

Cynthia A. Telles
Department of Psychiatry
UCLA School of Medicine

Carol Whiteside
President
Great Valley Center

Harold M. Williams
President Emeritus
The J. Paul Getty Trust
and Of Counsel
Skadden, Arps, Slate,
Meagher & Flom LLP

Advisory Council

Clifford W. Graves
Vice Chancellor, Physical Planning
University of California, Merced

Elizabeth G. Hill
Legislative Analyst
State of California

Hilary W. Hoynes
Associate Professor
Department of Economics
University of California, Davis

Andrés E. Jiménez
Director, California Policy Research Center
University of California, Berkeley,
Office of the President

Rudolf Nothenberg
Chief Administrative Officer (Retired)
City and County of San Francisco

Manuel Pastor
Professor of Latin American & Latino Studies
University of California, Santa Cruz

Peter Schrag
Contributing Editor
The Sacramento Bee

James P. Smith
Senior Economist
RAND

California Institute for Federal Policy Research

419 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Basement Level

Washington, DC 20003

Tel: 202/546-3700 Fax: 202/546-2390

www.calinst.org

Public Policy Institute of California

500 Washington Street, Suite 800

San Francisco, CA 94111

Tel: 415/291-4400 Fax: 415/291-4401

www.ppic.org