



# Removing Barriers to Work: An Analysis of Support Services in Tennessee



A Report to the Tennessee Department of Human Services



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## Introduction

The imposition of work requirements in 1996 marked a major change in U.S. welfare policy and prompted states to take a broader approach to welfare assistance. Requiring participants to work meant not only providing cash assistance but also identifying and removing the barriers to employment. This broader approach is evidenced by both a change in policy and a shift toward more spending on support services and less emphasis on cash benefits. Although a variety of non-cash supports are offered including medical benefits (TennCare), counseling, education, and training services, this report focuses on those defined by Tennessee's *Families First Program* as "support services." Specifically, the primary goal of support services is to remove barriers to work by providing transportation, childcare, dental, and optical assistance.

Although welfare caseloads and spending on cash assistance have decreased dramatically over the past several years, spending on non-cash support services has skyrocketed. With support services accounting for greater portions of state budgets, identifying the effects of these services becomes increasingly important for policy decisions. The purpose of this report is to identify how these services are being used.

The report is organized into six different sections beginning with a general description of support services and the data used. The next four sections present information about the use in Tennessee of transportation, child care, dental, and optical services respectively. Each of these sections includes usage rates by categories such as age, race, education, and employment status. Demographic profiles of users and nonusers are also presented. Results of a probit analysis are presented for each service, providing stronger evidence regarding the determinants of participation in transportation, child care, dental and optical services. In addition, the transportation and childcare sections contain survey responses that provide more detailed information on the specific services used and the participants' perceived importance of each service in removing the barriers to program participation, including

employment. The final section contains concluding remarks and areas for future research.

The Bush Administration has once again determined that promoting work is the key to a successful welfare program ("Working," 2002). With stricter work requirements being the first goal of the Administration's reauthorization, states must continue to consider the barriers that prevent recipients from working and strive to remove these barriers. Participants have consistently identified lack of transportation and childcare as two of the most common barriers (Social Research Institute, 1999; Blumenberg and Ong, 1999; Ebener and Klerman, 1999). In recognition of these common barriers to successful employment and financial independence, states have dramatically increased spending on support services including transportation and child care.

Spending trends provide strong evidence that non-cash support services have become an increasingly important part of welfare policy. Under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cash assistance accounted for virtually all spending. With the implementation of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), cash assistance spending has not only decreased as a portion of the budget but in many states spending on non-cash benefits has exceeded spending on cash assistance.

In 1997 cash assistance accounted for 70 percent of state and federal spending on TANF.<sup>1</sup> This number declined dramatically to 43 percent in 2000 and further to 38 percent in 2001 (Neuberger et al., 2002). The declines in cash assistance have been matched by increases in spending on childcare, transportation and other non-cash benefits. In 2001 childcare accounted for 18 percent of state and federal TANF funds and other work supports including transportation accounted for 12 percent (Neuberger, 2002). The shift toward higher spending on support services is even more dramatic if one considers that 96 and 94 percent of funds were spent on cash assistance under the AFDC

<sup>1</sup> In this and later discussions of federal and state spending, total spending includes both TANF block grant funds and state maintenance of effort funds.

program in 1993 and 1996 respectively (Assessing the New Federalism State Database, 2002).

Fiscal year 2002 dollar amounts and percentages of total spending on TANF for Tennessee and eight neighboring states are presented in Table 1. Although Tennessee had the largest caseload among its neighbors, it was third highest in total spending at \$364 million and basic assistance spending at \$132 million. At over \$550 million, North Carolina and Georgia spent more; Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi spent the least. Tennessee ranked second in spending on childcare at \$97 million while North Carolina spent the most at \$173 million. Tennessee also ranked second in spending on transportation and supportive services.

In addition to the magnitude of spending discussed above, the percentages presented in the bottom section of Table 1 constitute a rough approximation of spending priorities across states. Conclusions from the data are unfortunately imprecise due to the presence of a large “other” category that includes miscellaneous spending such as pregnancy prevention, two-parent family formation, and short-term benefits. The data are consistent with the patterns observed by Neuberger as basic assistance as a percentage of total spending showed a further decline to just over 33 percent in fiscal year 2002. Child care spending increased slightly to 19 percent and spending on transportation, education and training, work subsidies and other work activities remained the same at roughly 12 percent.

Tennessee was above the national average for percent of funds spent on childcare and other work supports including transportation. A basic assistance spending level of more than 36 percent placed Tennessee just above the regional median in this spending category. Among its neighbors, Tennessee was third in spending on childcare at almost 27 percent while only Alabama and North Carolina at 30 and 31 percent respectively, spent more. Arkansas, Georgia, and Virginia spent the least, each under 17 percent. Tennessee was also third in spending on transportation and supportive services at 5 percent behind

Mississippi (16 percent) and Arkansas (11 percent). Georgia, Missouri and North Carolina spent the least on transportation and supportive services, each under 1.5 percent.

As significant portions of spending, over 49 percent for Georgia, are classified as “other” it is clear that the available data do not present a complete picture of state and federal TANF spending. However, from the existing categories several interesting points can be made. First, Tennessee was roughly average among its neighbors in percentage of funds spent on basic cash assistance. On the other hand, Tennessee’s numbers indicated a consistent and balanced commitment to child care and transportation supports. Tennessee ranked high in each category, while most of its neighbors seemed to place more emphasis on one service or another.

Spending per recipient or family provides another way in which to characterize TANF spending. Table 2 contains the fiscal year 2002 total amount of funds used (spent and transferred), number of recipients and families and spending per recipient and family by state. Tennessee was well below the National average in spending per recipient and spending per family. Tennessee spent the least per recipient among its neighbors, around \$2,000 per person. North Carolina had the highest spending level of just over \$6,000 per person. In spending per family, Tennessee was the second lowest spending state at almost \$5,800; Arkansas spent less at \$5,300 per family. Once again North Carolina topped the spending list at almost \$13,000 per family.

As a whole, Tennessee and surrounding states had average spending levels far below the National amount. The nine states spent an average of almost \$3,800 per recipient compared with the National average of roughly \$5,500. Per family spending in the nine states averaged \$8,800, well below the National average of just over \$13,700.

The above statistics highlight the relative importance of TANF support services spending and allow a compari-

son of Tennessee and neighboring states in several spending categories. Tennessee was among the top three states in terms of total TANF spending as well as spending on child care and transportation and other supportive services. Tennessee also spent above average portions of its budget on support services, but ranked near the bottom in spending per recipient and spending per family. The remainder of this report presents a more detailed analysis of the use of support services in Tennessee.

A combination of four survey and administrative data sources are used in the following sections to identify who is receiving transportation and childcare benefits as well as dental and optical assistance. Our Administrative data source is a cumulative snap-shot of recipients from July 1997 to June 2002. Unless otherwise noted, administrative data are used to determine participants' sociodemographic and participation status. This is an ex-

tremely important data source because of the large number of observations available and serves as a baseline for evaluating survey data. The second source is the 2000 Case Characteristics Survey (CCS), which provides more detailed information on the specific services used by participants and the perceived level of importance of transportation and childcare services.<sup>2</sup> The remaining sources are the first three waves of the *Family Assistance Longitudinal Study (FALS)*.<sup>3</sup> Waves 1 and 2, as with CCS data, are merged with administrative data to complete a detailed analysis. In each case, administrative data is pulled for each participant for the month in which the survey was conducted to insure the most accurate match possible. Due to current data limitations, the third wave could not be merged with administrative data. However, the third wave provides a unique and important data source as it is the first round of the *FALS* to include specific questions on transportation and child care support services.

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<sup>2</sup> See Fox, et al. (2001) for more detailed information on this data source.

<sup>3</sup> The FALS is a collaborative effort of the Tennessee Department of Human Services, the Bureau of Business and Economic Research/Center for Manpower Studies at the University of Memphis, and the Social Work Office of Research and Public Service, the Center for Literacy Studies, and the Center for Business and Economic Research, all at the University of Tennessee Knoxville. Data for the random sample are used in this report.

## Families First Support Services: Policy Description<sup>4</sup>

The objective of *Families First* is to assist individuals in achieving self-sufficiency. Support services perform a vital role in this process by aiding participants in removing barriers that prevent successful program participation and transitions to self-sufficiency. Administration of support services requires close contact between program participants and caseworkers as needs are assessed and strategies are developed to overcome identified barriers. Support services include those explicitly enumerated in the policy: child care assistance, transportation assistance, limited vehicle repairs, vehicle related expenses (including registration and drivers license fees), dental assistance, optical assistance, and work related supports (e.g. professional or trade licensing and medical testing). Additional services determined to be necessary by the caseworker and approved by the state and district offices can be offered on a one-time basis.

The support services addressed in this report—child care, transportation (including repairs and related expenses), dental and optical services—are briefly outlined below. Child care support is available in the form of *Families First* child care, paid directly to the child care provider, or child care income disregards if a participant elects not to receive *Families First* child care. In either case, support is only provided when it is deemed necessary for the caretaker to participate in work, education, or training activities (including travel time). In addition, child care is not provided if no-cost care is available, the children are in school, a parent could provide the care, or the parent is an eligible minor within a *Families First* assistance group and the assistance group caretaker can provide the care.

Service eligibility is also subject to characteristics of the children. Most notably, child care is available for children under the age of 13. Older children under court supervision or who are physically or mentally unable to care for themselves are also eligible.

Transportation assistance is available to program participants if it is necessary to attend work activities (employment, education, or training) or other authorized support services activities (dental or optical appointments). Specific services provided include bus passes, reimbursement for providing own transportation, and shuttle services. Other transportation-related benefits, such as limited vehicle repairs and vehicle-related expenses are available to assist participants in providing their own transportation, necessary for complying with program requirements.

Vehicle repair support is subject to a maximum amount per 12-month period.<sup>5</sup> Payments for repairs are made directly to the vendor. Additional requirements include that the repairs must make the vehicle operational, repair costs cannot exceed 80 percent of the vehicle's value, the participant must have been enrolled in *Families First* and in compliance with program guidelines for at least one month,<sup>6</sup> and the participant must own the vehicle and be responsible for any lien payments.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to repair payments, a participant may receive assistance with vehicle-related expenses, which enable provision of own transportation. Eligible expenses include license fees, county wheel taxes and emissions fees. Payments for related expenses are made directly to the appropriate state, county, or city government agency.

Dental assistance up to \$800 per 12-month period is available if necessary for participants to successfully fulfill *Families First* program requirements or to obtain employment.<sup>8</sup> Only maintenance dental work is eligible (including routine cleanings and fillings, extractions, bridges, dentures, and amalgam restorations). In order to qualify for dental assistance the dental problem (e.g. pain or appearance effects) must prevent full and successful participation in a work activity, the participant must have been enrolled in *Families First* for a minimum of one month, and no other payment method can be available.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Policy information obtained from the "Families First Policy Handbook" dated March 3, 2004 unless otherwise noted.

<sup>5</sup>As of March of 2000 this amount was \$800 per 12-month period, but has subsequently been reduced to \$550 per 12-month period. In addition, vehicle repairs are currently subject to State Office approval based on an estimate of repair costs.

<sup>6</sup>This requirement was subsequently extended to 60 days.

<sup>7</sup>Ownership requirements have been extended to 3 months.

<sup>8</sup>The maximum has subsequently been lowered to \$400 per 12-month period.

<sup>9</sup>Enrollment requirements were later increased to 60 days.

Optical assistance of \$200 per 12-month period<sup>10</sup> is available for glasses and contact lenses necessary for successful program participation. Additional criteria for eligibility for optical assistance are the same as those for dental assistance. Work-related supports, including trade licenses, tools, and uniforms, can be provided (up to \$200 per service) if necessary for participation in a work activity.<sup>11</sup>

Summary statistics for each data source are presented in Table 3. Data sources are listed across the top and further divided into two to three categories depending on the source. Administrative and CCS data are available for all participants and for those participants with a work requirement. Separate results are presented for those with work requirements to highlight the characteristics, including support services use, among those for whom the services were designed to be most helpful.<sup>12</sup> *FALS* Waves 1 and 2 contain data for those who are no longer receiving cash assistance (post program respondents) in addition to the above mentioned groups. Variables of particular interest are listed down the left-hand-side of the Table providing baseline results for the more detailed analysis that follows. Participation in support services identified as “ever” indicates that the individual received the service at least once between 1997 and the date of the data source. The “last on” category indicates that the service was received when the individual was last observed receiving cash assistance (from administrative records). For those receiving cash assistance as of June 2002, the data are for the current month. For those not enrolled at the time the data were collected, information is for the month they were last observed on the program.

Among the basic observations apparent from the summary statistics is our finding that on average, those with a

work requirement were younger than the sample of all participants/respondents. This is not surprising, as those 60 and over are exempted from work requirements and older individuals are more likely to be exempted from work requirements due to a disability. The population of recipients from Administrative data as well as samples from the surveys were predominantly female. Blacks made up a larger portion of those who have a work requirement than in the overall sample, but represented a smaller proportion of post-program respondents (those who are no longer receiving cash assistance). Urban residents are much more heavily represented among those with a work requirement than in the overall sample, but were a smaller portion of post program respondents. Car access rates were highest among program leavers and lowest for those with a work requirement.

Transportation and child care services were widely used. Consistent with the policy rules outlined above, use among those with a work requirement was higher as support services were designed to remove barriers to self-sufficiency by assisting participants in obtaining and maintaining employment. Of those with a work requirement, over 90 percent had ever received the services and more than 75 percent were receiving the services when last on the program. Use of dental and optical services was higher for those with a work requirement, about 7 and 6 percent respectively from last on Administrative data. Perhaps surprisingly, employment rates for those with a work requirement were lower than for the overall samples. Employment rates for those no longer receiving cash assistance were much higher, almost 64 percent for post program respondents in *FALS* Wave 2. More detailed information on the use of services is found in the following four sections.

<sup>10</sup> This amount was later reduced to \$175 per 12-month period.

<sup>11</sup> This amount was later reduced to \$100 per service.

<sup>12</sup> Characteristics of, and use of services by, those exempt from work requirements can be examined by comparing statistics for the overall sample (all) and for those with a work requirement. Larger differences between these two groups indicate larger differences between those with and without work requirements.

## Transportation

Transportation policies vary across states with most offering reimbursement for providing own transportation and an asset exclusion for all or part of the value of one vehicle. Among states that set a specific asset limit, Tennessee offers the second lowest exclusion as shown in Table 4. Tennessee offers all of the most common benefits including reimbursement, transit passes, and vehicle repairs (Center for Business and Economic Research, 2000).

Tables 5 through 14 provide a detailed breakdown of the use of transportation services and their importance.<sup>13</sup> Participation rates by categories are presented in Tables 5 (ever) and 6 (last on). As with Table 3, data sources are listed across the top of each table while variables of interest are listed down the left-hand side. Entries in Tables 5 and 6 are transportation participation rates for each category. The second number in the first column of Table 5 indicates that over 81 percent of those in the Administrative data under the age of 25 received transportation benefits at least once from 1997 to June of 2002 (ever). For those with a work requirement under the age of 25, the participation rate was over 93 percent.

Our most striking finding from Table 5 is the widespread use of transportation services on at least one occasion from 1997 to the date of the data source. Usage rates were much higher for those with a work requirement than for the overall Administrative and CCS data sets. This result also holds for *FALS* survey data but is less pronounced. In general, younger, black, single, urban, employed, or female individuals were more likely to use transportation services. Education did not appear to influence participation in any noticeable manner.

Participation rates for the period individuals were last observed receiving cash assistance are presented in Table 6. These results represent evidence that the wide-spread use seen in the “ever” analysis is not sporadic, but relatively consistent. The overall usage rate for those with work requirements was over 83 percent for all data sources. For all participants/respondents the trends are the same, but are less pronounced for those with a work requirement.

For instance, younger individuals did not always participate at higher rates although the statement is generally true. Participation rates are highest for those with a work requirement, more than 80 percent for almost every category. Males and rural residents tended to participate the least. As vehicle repairs are likely to be a one-time benefit assisting participants in providing their own transportation (as opposed to continuously provided bus passes or van services) those more likely to provide their own transportation (i.e. rural residents) are less likely to be classified as receiving the service in the last observed month.

Tables 7 and 8 contain the same data sources for ever and last on respectively, now split into two additional categories for each group: service users and nonusers. The same demographics are used and entries are percentages of each demographic variable in the user/nonuser category unless otherwise noted. The second numbers in the first two columns of Table 7 indicate that for all individuals in the Administrative data, the average age of those ever receiving the service was about 31 years and those not receiving transportation benefits had an average age of roughly 40. The entries immediately below age in the same columns indicate that almost 45 percent of service recipients were white, while over 59 percent of non-recipients were white.

Results from Tables 7 and 8 mirror those from Tables 5 and 6 as urban, black, single, employed and female participants constitute larger percentages of users than non-users. In almost every case, nonusers were older than those receiving transportation benefits. Males never constituted as much as five percent of users and among only those with a work requirement, the percentage male was less than one percent for *FALS* survey data. Fewer white individuals were receiving transportation when last on the program than had ever received the service, with the opposite holding for black persons. Urban recipients were a larger portion of those receiving the service when last on than those ever receiving transportation benefits. Taken together these last two findings provide tentative evidence that although rural, white individuals were likely to re-

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<sup>13</sup> In survey and administrative results, “transportation” includes all transportation-related services, (e.g. repairs and expenses).



ceive transportation benefits at some point, urban, black persons were more likely to be receiving benefits at any given point in time. In other words, urban, black individuals probably had longer spells of transportation assistance.

The evidence presented thus far is primarily descriptive in nature. Results presented in Table 9 address the question of causality, or what determines participation in transportation services, using a multivariate approach. The important advantage of this approach is that it allows for the determination of the effects of a given variable, say age, on participation holding all other explanatory variables, such as race and gender, constant. Last on participation is used as it is likely to be more closely correlated with survey responses.

Table entries are the marginal effects of a given variable on the probability of participation. When the variable takes on multiple values, such as age or number of young children, the effect is for a one unit change from the variable level. For instance, the first number in the first column of Table 9 indicates that an increase in age of one year increases the probability that an individual in the Administrative data will receive transportation benefits by just over one percentage point, all else equal. The alternative relationship was implied (less so for those with a work requirement) in the statistics presented in Table 6, highlighting the importance of a multivariate approach controlling for the effects of other variables.

For variables that take on values of only zero or one, the marginal effect is the consequence of changing the variable from a zero value to a one. It is also important to note that in each case the omitted category serves as the reference. For example, results for the seventh variable, committed, indicate that a married individual in the Administrative data with a work requirement was about 4.5 percentage points less likely to receive transportation benefits than a single individual with the same characteristics. Significant marginal effects are found in bold type with stars used to illustrate the level of significance. Standard errors are presented in parentheses below marginal effects.

Results across data sources are consistent and fairly conclusive on the effects of committed relationships and rural residency. Being in a committed relationship decreased the probability of receiving transportation benefits, relative to being single, by anywhere from 4.5 to 20.3 percentage points depending on the sub-group of interest. Rural residents were anywhere from 1.2 to 34.8 percentage points less likely than urban residents to participate in transportation services. Results also suggest that increasing age lead to higher rates of participation, but at a decreasing rate. White individuals were generally less likely to participate than black persons and males less likely to participate than females. Results for the remainder of variables are not as convincing. Overall, the probit analysis confirms conclusions drawn from earlier tables.

Tables 10 and 11 present survey responses from *FALS* Wave 3 and *CCS*, respectively. These two sources provide additional insight, beyond simple participation rates, into the types and duration of services used. Survey responses indicate that the majority of respondents were aware that transportation benefits were available ranging from just under 60 percent of post program respondents to three quarters of those with a work requirement. Of those receiving transportation benefits, most used them often; nearly two thirds received benefits 5 or more days per week. Most participants drove themselves to school, work and training, consistent with the result that the most often used benefit was reimbursement for providing own transportation.

Questions designed to assess the importance of transportation services and their effectiveness in removing barriers to work can be found in Table 12. It is interesting to note that not many individuals are indifferent when it comes to the importance of transportation services indicating that transportation is either a severe or trivial problem for respondents. *FALS* Wave 3 respondents were fairly evenly split among those who agreed and disagreed that transportation benefits were necessary for attending work or training, although the majority found the services to be essential. A surprisingly high number of individuals,

42-49 percent, indicated that there was at least one occasion in the last six months in which they needed to attend work, school, or training but could not because of lack of transportation. Consistent with previous research, a strong majority of CCS respondents considered transportation to be important.

Table 13 provides basic statistics on car access and insurance among respondents. Previous research has consistently found that car ownership increases employment.<sup>14</sup> The table indicates that roughly half of respondents had car access and half to two-thirds of the vehicles were insured. Both access and insurance were highest for post

program respondents and lowest for those program participants with a work requirement.

Finally, Table 14 presents information from Administrative data on the frequency of time limit interrupts due to the inability of *Families First* to provide recipients with transportation or child care services. Although more than half of participants with a work requirement had received an interruption in their time limit count, only a small percentage of these interrupts were due to lack of transportation or child care benefits. Well under 5 percent of all interrupts were attributable to the lack of these two support services.

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<sup>14</sup> This issue is addressed with *FALS* survey data in Bruce and Richards (2003) and the references therein. The authors find that car access significantly increases the probability of becoming employed and leaving cash assistance, and that losing car access significantly decreases the same probability. Car access is found to increase hours worked, except among those with a work requirement. No significant effects on wages are found.

## Child Care

All fifty states provide a childcare subsidy for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients. Subsidies generally take the form of a payment made directly to the child care provider or of an income disregard, which allows a deduction in a participant's countable income. Most states do not require a co-payment. In Tennessee, participants are given the choice between an income disregard of \$175-200 a month depending on the age of the child or direct payment; no co-payment is required (Families First Handbook, 2000). Alabama, Missouri, and Virginia also offer a choice. Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and North Carolina generally make direct payments. Both Missouri and North Carolina require a co-payment from unemployed parents (State Policy Documentation Project [SPDP], 2000).

When caretakers are not working because childcare is unavailable, Tennessee has the most generous policy for continuing benefits. Tennessee will not reduce or remove benefits for single parents, two parent families, or non-parent caretakers if a child is twelve or younger. Virginia provides the same benefit for single parents and two parent families while Alabama and Arkansas only include single parents. The remaining states only meet the federal minimum requirement of benefit continuation for single parents with children five or under. In a few cases there are exceptions for good cause (SPDP, 2000).

Childcare arrangements serve at least two major, and sometimes competing, goals. All caretakers in Tennessee without work exemptions are required to participate in a work activity (education, training, employment, community service or some combination of the preceding). Childcare is then a key component in the current welfare structure as it facilitates work among recipients. The other role of childcare, receiving increasing attention in the literature, is child development including school readiness and literacy, particularly for children ages five and under.

Adams and Rohacek (2002) note that these issues are often treated separately by policy makers. However, the most vulnerable children are often those of low-income

parents creating an environment where the parental employment and child development of low-income families can, and likely should, be treated simultaneously. Child development programs, such as Head Start, have been working to meet both the needs of children and working parents. The efforts of welfare-to-work programs into the areas of child development have been slower to evolve. The importance of this discrepancy is underscored by estimates that indicate the number of children served by publicly funded child care subsidies (2 million) is large and even greater than the number served by child development programs such as Head Start and state pre-kindergarten programs (1.6 million).<sup>15</sup>

Little information is available on the impacts of the current child care provision system, and such an analysis is beyond the scope of this report. However, the importance of considering the dual purposes of child care is evident from the following analysis, which highlights the widespread use of child care services among current and former *Families First* recipients. Results in Tables 15 through 22 are organized in much the same manner as the previous section.

Tables 15 and 16 indicate that use of child care support services is also widespread. More than half of all participants/respondents had ever used the service and more than 90 percent of those with a work requirement received child care services at least once. Over 80 percent of post program respondents in *FALS* Waves 1 and 2 had ever used the service. Last on usage rates were slightly lower but still above 50 percent for all but one group. Those with a work requirement had child care use rates near or above 80 percent.

As might be expected, younger persons were much more likely to use the services, although the difference in usage rates were less pronounced for work requirement and post program respondents. Black, female, single or divorced, urban, and employed individuals had higher participation rates. Once again, patterns were not easily discernable with regards to the education categories.

<sup>15</sup> Adams and Rohacek (2002).

Entries in Tables 17 and 18 provide the percentage of a given category in the population/sample of users and nonusers. Insights in addition to those obtained from the previous two tables include a higher proportion of white, divorced, married, rural and slightly older individuals in the ever use categories than in the last on user columns. This is preliminary evidence that longer term users are likely to be black, single, urban and younger.

Marginal effects for participation in child care support services are presented in Table 19. As with transportation, it is convincingly confirmed that rural residents are less likely to participate than urban residents by amounts ranging from 5.8 percentage points to 37.4 percentage points. This may be a product of the relatively increased difficulty that rural residents face in locating care providers. Persons in committed relationships are also less likely to participate than single individuals by anywhere from 6.8 percentage points to 46.7 percentage points. Other effects vary to a greater degree by data source and suggest that whites are less likely to participate than blacks and those with less than a high school education are less likely to participate (and those with some post secondary education are more likely to participate) than those with a high school education.

Results for *FALS* policy variables are mixed. However, when results are significant they indicate that participation in adult basic education and GED training, family services counseling, and Fresh Start have a positive effect on participation in child care support services. As noted above, these results should be interpreted as the effect of switching from not participating in each program

(adult basic education, GED training, family services counseling, or Fresh Start) to participating, all else held constant.

Tables 20 through 22 present survey responses on the use and importance of child care services. The majority of participants received some sort of help in paying for child care, while more than half of post program respondents received no help (Table 20). Of those receiving financial support for child care expenses, more than 80 percent of all, and more than 90 percent of respondents with a work requirement received assistance from *Families First*. Those receiving child care service benefits were mostly long-term recipients of one year or more (more than one third). About one quarter of recipients were short-term users of 6 months or less. Most respondents used child care centers and the Tennessee Department of Human Services (DHS) paid all or part of the expenses for a large majority (Table 21).

Table 22 indicates that more than three quarters of respondents believed that they would not be able to work without child care help. Lack of availability, not affordability, appears to be the larger problem for respondents as 15-18 percent had experienced a disruption in work, education, or training due to the lack of affordable childcare, while almost one-third could not locate child care providers. Few respondents were indifferent about the importance of child care services and the majority of all respondents (64 percent) and respondents with a work requirement (83 percent) considered the services to be important or very important. It is interesting to note further that more than half of each group rated child care as extremely important.

## Dental

Dental assistance falls under the umbrella of support services when it is determined that dental problems are a barrier to obtaining employment. These cases are relatively rare as just over 6 percent of all individuals in the Administrative data had used the service between 1997 and June of 2002. However, usage rates are considerably higher for certain groups including those over 40 with a work requirement of whom roughly 21 percent have received dental services since 1997 (Table 23). It is interesting to note that in the survey data, the “ever” usage rates were much higher than those found in the Administrative data. As Administrative data was matched to the survey data in order to determine participation, it is the case that survey respondents were disproportionately more likely to receive dental services than non-responders. A possible explanation for this is that survey respondents are likely to be current or recent participants, and knowledge and use of dental services might have increased over time.

Usage rates by category for “last on” program observations are presented in Table 24. As is expected, usage rates are consistently higher for those with work requirements. Other trends include that the least educated receive dental services at the lowest rate. The unemployed generally receive the services at a higher rate than the employed, likely due to the fact that dental services are

meant to remove a barrier to work. In most cases, whites obtained dental services at higher rates than blacks and rural residents were generally more likely than urban residents to receive services.

Tables 25 and 26 present categorical break-downs by use for “ever” and “last on” categories, respectively. Of those who have “ever” used the dental support service, Administrative data indicates that the majority were black, female, have a high school education, are single, unemployed, and live in an urban area (Table 25). Similar results hold for those using the service when last observed on the program (Table 26).

The importance of conducting a multivariate analysis is highlighted by the analysis of participation in dental services presented in Table 27. Contrary to conclusions drawn above, the evidence suggests that rural residents are less likely to participate when all other factors in Table 27 are taken into account. Further results are not particularly convincing but there is some evidence from *FALS* Wave 2 that participation decreases as the individual has a larger number of small children. Evidence also suggests that participation rates increase with education, possibly indicating that obtaining information about and accessing dental services is more complicated than in the cases of transportation and child care.

## Optical

Details on the use of the optical support service are presented in Tables 28 through 32. Like the dental services above, optical services are only employed as a support service when it is determined that receipt of such a service would remove a barrier to obtaining employment. Just over 5 percent of all individuals in the Administrative data as of June 2002 had used the service since 1997 (Table 28). Usage rates are higher for females, for those not married/committed, and generally for those with a work requirement (Table 28). Usage rates for “last on” observations can be found in Table 29.

Given that individuals had ever used (or have not used) optical services, Tables 30 and 31 present the percentage of persons falling into several categories including

race, education, and marital status for ever and last on use, respectively. These results generally support conclusions from the previous two tables.

Table 32 includes the probit analysis for participation in optical services. Due to the mixed nature of the results, they should be considered suggestive, not definitive. Evidence is strongest in favor of decreased participation for rural, rather than urban residents, and those with less than a high school education, rather than a diploma or GED certificate. Further, there is some support for the contention that those with a post secondary education are more likely to participate than those with a high school education.

## Concluding Remarks

Results presented in the tables discussed in the above text are meant to provide a detailed picture of the use of four specific support services: transportation, child care, dental and optical services. Support services have become increasingly relevant from a policy perspective with the implementation federally of TANF, and *Families First* in the state of Tennessee. Work requirements prompted policy makers to take a broader approach to program benefits, providing services to facilitate work in addition to cash

payments. Spending in Tennessee has exhibited the same trend as national data. It has shifted from a focus on cash benefits to services designed to remove barriers to employment. Tennessee spent more than most of its neighbors on support services in both dollar terms and as a percent of its TANF budget. In spending on a per recipient or per family basis, Tennessee lagged behind all but one of its close neighbors.

Main findings from the analysis of transportation and child care service use in Tennessee include the following:

- Transportation and child care were widely used. More than 90 percent of those with a work requirement had received each service.
- Transportation and child care participation rates were highest among younger, black, single, urban, employed, and female participants.
- Multivariate analysis controlling for multiple socio-demographic and policy variables confirms that rural and married/committed individuals are less likely to participate in transportation and child care services.
- The majority of survey respondents were aware of the availability of transportation services.
- Most who received transportation services used them 5 or more days per week.
- A majority of respondents considered transportation benefits to be necessary for meeting work, education, or training obligations.
- Over 40 percent of survey respondents were unable to attend work, education or training due to lack of transportation in the last six months. However, less than five percent of participants in the Administrative data had ever received a time interrupt for lack of transportation or child care services.
- More than half of survey respondents had access to a car and the majority of these vehicles were insured.
- Over 80 percent of those receiving help with child care expenses received the financial assistance through the *Families First* program.
- More than three-quarters of survey respondents agreed that they would not be able to work without child care support.
- Availability, not affordability of child care services was the main difficulty for respondents.

Dental and optical services are used only when the individual's problem in these areas is determined to be a barrier to employment. For this reason, the services are not widely used but are likely to be essential to the self-sufficiency of those who do receive them. Main findings from the use of these two services are as follows:

- Between 5 and 7 percent of all program participants had ever used dental or optical services from 1997 to June 2002.
- Individuals over 40 with a work requirement had a relatively high participation rate of 21 percent for dental services.
- Rural residents had lower participation rates for both services.
- Evidence suggests that participation in both dental and optical services increases with education.

## Areas for Further Research

This report details the use of support services, transportation, child care, dental, and optical assistance and the determinants of participation in each service. Other important research questions beyond the scope of this analysis include the effects of support service receipt on outcomes such as employment, economic hardship, *Families First* participation, and health status. Although support services, particularly transportation and child care, are widely used and participants report that they believe the services are necessary to maintain employment, a multivariate analysis of the effects of service receipt on outcomes would

provide evidence to address the question of whether support services are effective in promoting self-sufficiency.

The take-up rates for support services may also play an important role in defining effective and well-targeted policies. These rates address the question of how many participants eligible for the service are actually electing to receive it. Barriers such as paperwork and communication difficulties can be addressed through policies and procedures. Other barriers, such as social stigma, are harder to overcome.



**Table 1: FY 2002 State and Federal Spending on TANF Programs (In Millions of Dollars)**

State	Total Funds Used	Transportation & Supportive Services			Work Subsidies	Education & Training	Other Work		
		Basic Assistance	Child Care	& Supportive Services			Activities/ Expenses	Administration and Systems	Other Non-Assistance
Alabama	171.84	32.88	51.59	2.68	0.00	0.58	19.04	12.70	52.36
Arkansas	63.75	26.20	-2.36	6.77	0.04	0.58	12.95	12.55	7.02
Georgia	570.74	109.19	49.88	-66.66	-7.55	48.30	130.25	26.82	280.51
Kentucky	241.88	100.87	53.23	10.17	0.92	3.13	31.75	21.53	20.28
Mississippi	172.51	37.47	43.98	26.75	0.00	14.96	12.38	8.02	28.96
Missouri	360.92	147.81	78.17	0.00	0.03	1.11	30.35	22.14	81.32
North Carolina	553.36	138.66	172.84	6.20	0.01	2.51	62.06	42.21	128.88
Tennessee	364.34	131.75	97.46	17.38	0.00	8.83	31.35	33.98	43.61
Virginia	309.48	101.18	50.68	6.71	0.00	5.33	52.98	38.39	54.21
US	28,372.06	9,408.23	5,430.56	584.01	-32.08	461.51	2,297.44	2,616.88	7,605.51

  

As a Percent of Total Spending									
Alabama	100.00	19.14	30.02	1.56	0.00	0.34	11.08	7.39	30.47
Arkansas	100.00	41.10	-3.70	10.62	0.06	0.91	20.31	19.69	11.01
Georgia	100.00	19.13	8.74	-11.68	-1.32	8.46	22.82	4.70	49.15
Kentucky	100.00	41.70	22.01	4.21	0.38	1.29	13.13	8.90	8.38
Mississippi	100.00	21.72	25.49	15.51	0.00	8.67	7.18	4.65	16.79
Missouri	100.00	40.95	21.66	0.00	0.01	0.31	8.41	6.13	22.53
North Carolina	100.00	25.06	31.23	1.12	0.00	0.45	11.22	7.63	23.29
Tennessee	100.00	36.16	26.75	4.77	0.00	2.42	8.61	9.33	11.97
Virginia	100.00	32.69	16.37	2.17	0.00	1.72	17.12	12.41	17.52
US	100.00	33.16	19.14	2.06	-0.11	1.63	8.10	9.22	26.81

Notes:

Total spending includes state and federal funds.

Child Care category includes funds spent directly on child care or transferred to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF).

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy, Analysis of Fiscal Year 2002 TANF and MOE Spending by States, [http://www.clasp.org/DMS/Documents/1067285629.61/state\\_moe\\_fy02.htm](http://www.clasp.org/DMS/Documents/1067285629.61/state_moe_fy02.htm), accessed January 5, 2004.

**Table 2: FY 2002 State and Federal TANF Spending per Recipient and Family (In Thousands of Dollars)**

State	Total Funds Used (Thousands of Dollars)	Recipients (Thousands)	Families (Thousands)	Spending per Recipient (Thousands of Dollars)	Spending per Family (Thousands of Dollars)
Alabama	171,838.78	42.71	18.04	4.02	9.52
Arkansas	63,753.85	27.73	12.00	2.30	5.31
Georgia	570,739.40	128.18	53.68	4.45	10.63
Kentucky	241,884.16	77.66	34.90	3.11	6.93
Mississippi	172,509.86	40.43	17.61	4.27	9.80
Missouri	360,918.06	118.75	45.00	3.04	8.02
North Carolina	553,360.20	91.08	42.87	6.08	12.91
Tennessee	364,338.38	164.82	63.09	2.21	5.78
Virginia	309,484.65	67.26	30.05	4.60	10.30
US	28,372,057.42	5,146.13	2,064.37	5.51	13.74

Source: Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Welfare Caseloads Information, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/news/stats/newstat2.shtml>, accessed January 5, 2004.

Table 3: Summary Statistics by Source and Sub-group

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	Work Requirement		Post Program	Work Requirement		Post Program	Work Requirement		Post Program	Work Requirement		Post Program
	All	Requirement	All	All	Requirement	All	All	Requirement	All	All	Requirement	All
<b>Age - Average</b>	34.91	28.64	32.80	27.10	29.32	29.13	29.32	29.26	29.13	30.41	29.38	30.63
<b>Race</b>												
White	50.95	32.81	58.70	26.64	35.25	39.43	35.25	29.56	39.43	35.41	28.89	43.68
Black	46.99	65.78	39.97	72.93	64.03	59.68	64.03	69.68	59.68	64.18	70.81	55.93
Hispanic	1.36	0.87	0.93	0.44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.70	0.53	0.40	0.00	0.72	0.90	0.72	0.75	0.90	0.41	0.30	0.40
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	91.68	96.88	95.35	97.38	97.52	96.95	97.52	98.79	96.95	97.63	98.81	97.23
Male	8.32	3.12	4.65	2.62	2.48	3.05	2.48	1.21	3.05	2.37	1.19	2.77
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	37.33	41.68	35.20	37.55	33.84	27.44	33.84	34.81	27.44	38.20	40.45	32.87
High School	48.77	45.59	48.74	45.41	43.07	50.18	43.07	33.89	50.18	31.45	29.25	33.47
Post-Secondary	13.90	12.73	16.06	17.03	23.10	22.38	23.10	31.30	22.38	30.22	30.15	33.66
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	46.26	67.61	50.07	64.63	61.93	60.68	61.93	62.22	60.68	60.54	67.11	55.73
Divorced/Separated	35.91	24.93	34.79	28.38	27.96	29.62	27.96	29.89	29.62	28.03	25.30	28.85
Married/Committed	17.83	7.46	15.14	6.99	10.11	9.69	10.11	7.89	9.69	11.29	7.59	15.02
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	49.37	69.05	56.97	75.55	66.39	64.42	66.39	70.20	64.42	66.39	72.55	58.59
Rural	50.63	30.95	43.03	24.45	33.61	35.58	33.61	29.80	35.58	33.61	27.45	41.41
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.44	58.27	47.44	43.66	58.27	46.54	41.16	56.32
<b>Support Services - Percentage Having Ever Used the Service Since 1997</b>												
Transportation	58.77	95.05	69.72	100.00	91.63	91.58	91.63	95.02	91.58	92.27	96.59	90.71
Child Care	54.71	90.23	65.60	96.51	86.20	85.30	86.20	90.20	85.30	86.64	93.04	83.40
Dental	6.09	14.13	12.48	24.89	13.18	10.75	13.18	17.65	10.75	16.01	20.15	13.04
n.a.	5.21	12.07	10.62	20.96	10.28	9.14	10.28	12.67	9.14	12.21	15.11	9.09
<b>Support Services - Percentage Using Service when Last On the Program</b>												
Transportation	45.50	85.07	51.26	90.83	74.78	69.71	74.78	83.41	69.71	74.63	83.70	68.97
Child Care	43.14	78.32	48.21	85.15	70.23	66.31	70.23	78.13	66.31	68.86	79.41	61.86
Dental	2.69	6.92	4.78	10.92	4.34	3.76	4.34	5.88	3.76	4.27	5.78	2.77
Optical	2.20	5.61	4.25	9.17	3.10	2.51	3.10	3.92	2.51	2.92	3.11	2.17
<b>Employment Outcomes</b>												
Employment Rate	26.84	22.56	28.44	25.44	35.95	52.96	35.95	33.23	52.96	41.17	29.97	63.56
Hours	112.33	77.87	96.31	79.36	31.59	35.21	31.59	29.16	35.21	33.94	30.69	36.54
Earnings	408.64	512.29	411.49	577.45	6.87	7.47	6.87	6.35	7.47	7.14	6.78	7.47
<b>Maximum Sample Size</b>	198,237	38,652	753	229	1,935	558	1,474	663	558	1,474	675	506

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of population/sample in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Sample sizes vary by category and are available upon request.  
 Age is calculated from June 1, 2002 for Administrative data, January 1, 2000 for CCS January 1, 2001 for FALS Wave 1, and January 1, 2002 for FALS Wave 2, in order to approximate the date of data collection.  
 Earnings and hours for Administrative and CCS data are for employed individuals and are reported on a monthly basis. FALS Wave 1 and FALS Wave 2 data are weekly hours worked and hourly wages.  
 Participation in "Ever" categories constitutes participation from 1997 until the date of data collection.  
 Participation in the "Last On" category constitutes participation as of the last month the individual was on FF.  
 Employment status for Administrative and CCS data is for the last observed period on FF.  
 Demographic and participation status determined from Administrative data.  
 Marital categories differ slightly by source. For FALS data, married/committed includes those who are engaged.

**Table 4: Transportation Benefits**

State	Vehicle Asset Limit	Reimbursement	Bus Passes	Repair Allowance	Other
Alabama	Value of one vehicle	\$32 per month	X		County specific solutions in rural areas.
Arkansas	Value of one vehicle		X	X	County specific solutions.
Georgia	\$4,650	State: \$3 per day County: \$25 per month	X	X	
Kentucky	Value of one vehicle			X Up to \$300 per year.	Regional providers and districts provide payment and coordinate transportation.
Mississippi	\$1,500	\$.20 per mile up to \$8 per day	X		
Missouri	Value of one vehicle	\$5 per day			
North Carolina	\$5,000	Allowances determined at local level.			
Tennessee*	\$4,600	\$6 per day**	X	X Up to \$800 per year.	
Virginia	\$7,500	No specific limit or cap.			Benefits paid from overall work program allocation.

Source (except Tennessee): Maiers, Paul. "June, 1999 Transportation in Welfare Reform." Office of Family Assistance.

\*Source (Tennessee): Tennessee Department of Human Services. "Families First Handbook" 2000.

Reimbursement rate reduced to \$4 per day as of July 1, 2003.

**Table 5: Transportation Service Ever Used by Category**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	Work		All Requirement	Work		All Requirement	Work		All Requirement	Work		All Requirement
	All Requirement	Post Program		All Requirement	Post Program		All Requirement	Post Program				
<b>Transportation</b>	58.77	95.05	69.72	100.00	91.63	95.02	91.58	92.27	96.59	90.71		
<b>Age</b>												
<25	81.39	93.33	92.27	100.00	94.52	95.79	92.82	96.20	97.75	93.01		
25 to <32	70.44	96.90	86.84	100.00	93.09	95.49	92.70	95.91	97.47	94.44		
32 to <40	58.51	96.04	66.04	100.00	88.40	95.77	90.16	89.04	96.55	88.81		
>40	31.44	93.66	23.39	100.00	83.42	87.93	83.72	78.98	89.06	77.59		
<b>Race</b>												
White	51.93	93.21	58.80	100.00	84.16	88.78	87.73	84.67	92.31	87.78		
Black	66.53	96.04	77.60	100.00	95.72	97.62	94.29	96.51	98.33	93.29		
Hispanic	47.44	91.12	42.86	100.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Other	57.33	93.63	66.67	100.00	92.86	100.00	80.00	83.33	100.00	50.00		
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	61.11	95.43	70.89	100.00	92.16	95.11	92.24	92.91	97.00	91.46		
Male	32.96	83.42	45.71	100.00	70.83	87.50	70.59	65.71	62.50	64.29		
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	78.60	95.63	91.79	100.00	91.37	96.05	88.16	91.79	96.68	86.75		
High School	75.65	94.72	91.85	100.00	91.16	93.69	93.53	91.97	96.94	92.31		
Post-Secondary	77.02	94.55	87.64	100.00	92.55	95.12	91.13	93.23	96.04	92.94		
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	70.47	95.30	82.49	100.00	94.47	97.32	92.90	96.18	98.00	93.97		
Divorced/Separated	54.51	95.70	63.36	100.00	89.61	91.88	92.73	89.08	95.29	90.41		
Married/Committed	36.99	90.64	42.11	100.00	79.49	88.46	79.63	79.52	90.20	78.95		
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	66.52	95.67	77.62	100.00	94.83	96.98	94.62	95.67	97.75	93.79		
Rural	51.21	93.68	59.26	100.00	85.29	90.36	85.64	85.34	93.51	85.85		
<b>Employment</b>												
Employed	75.00	95.99	86.70	100.00	94.10	93.64	92.88	94.06	97.52	91.59		
Unemployed	58.20	94.78	71.67	100.00	90.23	95.70	90.08	90.99	96.19	89.13		

**Notes:**

Entries are participation rates where participation is defined as any use of the service from 1997 until the time of data collection. Transportation services include bus/mass transit passes, van or taxi services, reimbursement for own transportation and repairs. See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 6: Transportation Service Utilization by Category when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	Work Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Post Program
	All	Requirement		All	Requirement		All	Requirement		All	Requirement	Program
<b>Transportation</b>	45.50	85.07	90.83	51.26	90.83	74.78	74.78	83.41	69.71	74.63	83.70	68.97
<b>Age</b>												
<25	64.92	83.55	94.64	75.54	94.64	79.41	79.41	85.05	72.82	85.23	91.89	74.83
25 to <32	54.94	86.88	85.07	57.37	85.07	79.74	79.74	86.48	74.16	79.09	84.39	73.46
32 to <40	44.75	85.73	91.43	47.80	91.43	72.84	72.84	82.39	70.49	68.49	79.31	67.16
>40	23.14	83.64	86.68	14.62	86.68	60.30	60.30	74.14	67.44	53.98	65.63	53.45
<b>Race</b>												
White	36.43	82.70	85.25	35.22	85.25	62.02	62.02	73.47	60.91	60.73	76.92	57.92
Black	55.55	86.27	92.81	62.67	92.81	81.68	81.68	87.45	75.68	82.24	86.40	77.74
Hispanic	37.35	84.62	100.00	28.57	100.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	47.41	84.31	n.a.	33.33	n.a.	85.71	85.71	100.00	60.00	83.33	100.00	50.00
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	47.38	85.38	91.03	52.09	91.03	75.52	75.52	83.66	70.24	75.40	84.11	69.92
Male	24.81	75.46	83.33	34.29	83.33	45.83	45.83	62.50	52.94	42.86	50.00	35.71
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	61.39	84.99	93.02	71.79	93.02	74.73	74.73	85.09	64.47	73.39	82.66	65.06
High School	60.09	84.98	92.31	71.11	92.31	72.03	72.03	80.18	71.22	72.67	84.69	68.05
Post-Secondary	63.71	85.87	82.05	57.30	82.05	80.81	80.81	84.88	75.00	78.78	84.65	74.12
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	57.50	85.47	93.24	66.31	93.24	79.56	79.56	85.85	72.49	81.46	86.92	74.47
Divorced/Separated	39.64	85.80	90.77	41.98	90.77	69.94	69.94	79.70	70.91	67.23	80.00	67.12
Married/Committed	26.19	79.03	68.75	22.81	68.75	58.46	58.46	78.85	48.15	56.02	68.63	51.32
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	57.04	86.03	91.91	62.94	91.91	82.13	82.13	87.50	79.32	82.27	86.09	81.03
Rural	34.26	82.94	87.50	35.80	87.50	60.22	60.22	74.11	51.28	59.06	77.84	50.24
<b>Employment</b>												
Employed	60.44	86.04	86.21	63.83	86.21	77.99	77.99	84.55	72.54	78.71	88.61	71.03
Unemployed	44.56	84.80	92.35	53.28	92.35	72.94	72.94	82.81	66.41	71.82	81.78	65.22

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates for individuals when last observed receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 7: Transportation Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997**

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Transportation - Participation Rate</b>	58.77	41.23	95.05	4.95	69.72	30.28	100.00	0.00
<b>Age - Average</b>	31.08	40.38	28.70	27.36	28.20	43.39	27.10	0.00
<b>Race</b>								
White	45.02	59.40	32.18	45.03	33.71	54.39	26.64	0.00
Black	53.20	38.14	66.46	52.72	65.33	43.42	72.93	0.00
Hispanic	1.10	1.73	0.84	1.57	0.57	1.75	0.44	0.00
Other	0.68	0.73	0.52	0.68	0.38	0.44	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	95.34	86.48	97.26	89.54	96.95	91.67	97.38	0.00
Male	4.66	13.52	2.74	10.46	3.05	8.33	2.62	0.00
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	38.13	34.65	41.92	36.96	35.45	32.65	37.55	0.00
High School	47.95	51.50	45.42	48.95	49.11	44.90	45.41	0.00
Post-Secondary	13.92	13.86	12.66	14.09	15.45	22.45	17.03	0.00
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	55.46	33.13	67.79	64.23	59.24	28.95	64.63	0.00
Divorced/Separated	33.32	39.62	25.09	21.65	31.62	42.10	28.38	0.00
Married/Committed	11.22	27.25	7.12	14.12	9.14	28.95	6.99	0.00
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	55.88	40.09	69.49	60.46	63.43	42.11	75.55	0.00
Rural	44.12	59.91	30.51	39.54	36.57	57.89	24.45	0.00
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	32.10	17.99	22.78	18.27	32.47	15.72	25.44	0.00
Unemployed	67.90	82.01	77.22	81.73	67.53	84.28	74.56	0.00
Hours - Average	111.12	116.08	78.32	66.99	100.41	69.60	79.36	0.00
Earnings - Average	405.30	418.66	512.47	508.01	454.06	133.92	577.45	0.00

[Continued on next page]

Table 7: Transportation Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997, continued

	FALS Wave 1				FALS Wave 2							
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
<b>Transportation - Participation Rate</b>	91.63	8.37	95.02	4.98	91.58	8.42	92.27	7.73	96.59	3.41	90.71	9.29
<b>Age - Average</b>	28.97	33.15	29.09	32.35	28.90	31.62	29.90	36.50	29.25	33.22	30.13	35.47
<b>Race</b>												
White	32.37	66.67	27.62	66.67	37.77	57.45	32.50	70.18	27.61	65.22	42.27	57.45
Black	66.89	32.72	71.59	33.33	61.45	40.43	67.13	28.95	72.09	34.78	57.52	40.43
Hispanic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.74	0.61	0.79	0.00	0.78	2.12	0.37	0.87	0.30	0.00	0.21	2.12
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	98.08	91.36	98.89	96.97	97.65	89.36	98.31	89.47	99.23	86.96	98.04	89.36
Male	1.92	8.64	1.11	3.03	2.35	10.64	1.69	10.53	0.77	13.04	1.96	10.64
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	33.77	34.57	35.21	27.27	26.43	38.30	38.02	40.35	40.49	39.13	31.44	46.81
High School	42.88	45.06	33.44	42.42	51.28	38.30	31.36	32.46	29.37	26.09	34.06	27.66
Post-Secondary	23.35	20.37	31.35	30.30	22.29	23.40	30.55	26.32	29.98	34.78	34.50	25.53
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	63.87	40.74	63.74	33.33	61.57	51.06	63.08	30.09	68.00	40.91	57.73	36.17
Divorced/Separated	27.35	34.57	28.91	48.48	30.00	25.53	27.04	39.82	24.92	36.36	28.76	29.79
Married/Committed	8.78	24.69	7.35	18.18	8.43	23.40	9.73	30.09	7.08	22.73	13.07	34.04
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	68.71	40.99	71.66	42.42	66.67	40.43	68.89	36.84	73.43	47.83	60.71	38.30
Rural	31.29	59.01	28.34	57.58	33.33	59.57	31.11	63.16	26.57	52.17	39.29	61.70
<b>Employment Outcome</b>												
Employed	36.93	25.31	32.75	42.42	53.73	44.68	41.97	31.58	30.26	21.74	64.19	57.45
Unemployed	63.07	74.69	67.25	57.58	46.27	55.32	58.03	68.42	69.74	78.26	35.81	42.55
Hours - Average	31.48	33.43	29.12	29.71	35.15	36.00	33.83	35.72	30.70	30.40	36.40	38.07
Earnings - Average	6.87	6.87	6.31	6.93	7.49	7.17	7.14	7.03	6.78	6.58	7.51	7.05

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of transportation service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service anytime from 1997 to the date of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.



**Table 8: Transportation Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Transportation - Participation Rate</b>	45.50	54.50	85.07	14.93	51.26	48.74	90.83	9.17
<b>Age</b>	30.84	38.32	28.68	28.37	27.65	38.22	26.91	28.94
<b>Race</b>								
White	40.78	59.43	31.90	38.02	27.46	53.13	25.00	42.86
Black	57.37	38.33	66.71	60.52	71.76	44.96	74.52	57.14
Hispanic	1.12	1.56	0.87	0.90	0.52	1.36	0.48	0.00
Other	0.73	0.68	0.52	0.55	0.26	0.54	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	95.47	88.53	97.23	94.87	96.89	93.73	97.60	95.24
Male	4.53	11.47	2.77	5.13	3.11	6.27	2.40	4.76
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	37.52	37.03	41.62	41.99	36.55	32.16	38.46	28.57
High School	47.98	50.01	45.53	45.95	50.13	45.61	46.15	38.10
Post-Secondary	14.50	12.96	12.85	12.07	13.32	22.22	15.38	33.33
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	58.45	36.07	67.93	65.81	64.77	34.60	66.35	47.62
Divorced/Separated	31.29	39.78	25.14	23.70	28.49	41.42	28.36	28.57
Married/Committed	10.26	24.15	6.93	10.49	6.74	23.98	5.29	23.81
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	61.88	38.92	69.82	64.63	69.95	43.32	76.44	66.67
Rural	38.12	61.08	30.18	35.37	30.05	56.68	23.56	33.33
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	33.22	20.75	22.81	21.10	32.26	23.53	24.15	38.10
Unemployed	66.78	79.25	77.19	78.90	67.74	76.47	75.85	61.90
Hours - Average	111.14	114.19	78.17	76.03	105.09	80.82	77.94	88.25
Earnings - Average	413.66	400.97	513.53	504.65	498.63	257.71	581.60	551.50

[Continued on next page]

Table 8: Transportation Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF, continued

	FALS Wave 1				FALS Wave 2					
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
<b>Transportation - Participation Rate</b>	74.78	25.22	83.41	16.59	74.63	25.37	83.70	16.30	68.97	31.03
<b>Age</b>	28.69	31.32	28.97	30.76	29.34	33.68	28.79	32.49	29.86	32.42
<b>Race</b>	29.23	53.07	26.04	47.27	28.82	54.81	26.55	40.91	36.68	59.24
White	69.94	46.52	73.06	52.73	70.73	44.92	73.10	59.09	63.04	40.13
Black	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hispanic	0.83	0.41	0.90	0.00	0.45	0.27	0.35	0.00	0.28	0.63
Other	98.48	94.67	99.10	97.27	98.64	94.65	99.29	96.36	98.57	94.27
<b>Sex</b>	1.52	5.33	0.90	2.73	1.36	5.35	0.71	3.64	1.43	5.73
Female	33.73	34.17	35.53	31.19	37.50	40.27	39.86	43.52	30.95	37.18
Male	41.38	48.13	32.60	40.37	30.57	34.05	29.54	27.78	32.95	34.62
<b>Education</b>	24.90	17.71	31.87	28.44	31.84	25.41	30.43	28.70	36.10	28.21
Less than High School	65.93	50.10	64.00	53.21	66.09	44.24	69.63	54.13	60.17	45.86
High School	26.16	33.26	28.55	36.70	25.25	36.19	24.16	31.19	28.08	30.57
Post-Secondary	7.91	16.63	7.45	10.09	8.48	19.57	6.22	14.68	11.17	23.57
<b>Marital Status</b>	72.93	47.01	73.55	53.21	73.35	46.11	74.51	62.39	69.53	35.03
Single	27.07	52.99	26.45	46.79	26.65	53.89	25.49	37.61	30.47	64.97
Divorced/Separated	37.51	31.35	33.70	30.91	43.40	34.58	31.68	21.10	65.52	59.24
Married/Committed	62.49	68.65	66.30	69.09	56.60	65.42	68.32	78.90	34.48	40.76
<b>Location</b>	31.20	32.99	28.97	30.18	33.48	35.64	30.70	30.61	36.21	37.34
Urban	6.84	7.00	6.29	6.69	7.13	7.16	6.75	6.98	7.60	7.17
Rural										
<b>Employment Outcome</b>										
Employed										
Unemployed										
Hours - Average										
Earnings - Average										

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of transportation service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service when last receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 9: Determinants of Participation in Transportation Services (Probit Results)

	Administrative Data		CCS		FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	All N=147,278	Work Requirement N=38,641	All N=554	Work Requirement N=229	All N=1,777	Work Requirement N=602	Post Program N=509	All N=1,411	Work Requirement N=651	Post Program N=478
<b>Marginal Effects</b>										
Age	1.21*** (0.10)	2.20*** (0.16)	-0.17 (1.46)	-1.71 (1.94)	1.56* (0.88)	2.04 (1.37)	3.15* (1.85)	0.31 (1.03)	-1.24 (1.49)	2.62 (2.04)
Age Squared	-0.03*** (0.00)	-0.03*** (0.00)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.05* (0.03)
Rural	-18.46*** (0.31)	-1.17** (0.47)	-12.08** (5.29)	-0.17 (5.04)	-17.40*** (2.91)	-7.09* (4.30)	-33.76*** (5.76)	-17.46*** (3.40)	-5.88 (4.32)	-34.78*** (5.82)
White	-6.88*** (0.33)	-2.03*** (0.48)	-15.29*** (5.92)	-0.65 (5.63)	-9.58*** (3.03)	-12.78*** (5.02)	6.89 (5.70)	-7.65** (3.55)	-4.83 (4.58)	3.02 (6.45)
Other Race	-5.88*** (1.53)	-0.78 (2.56)	-26.33 (32.06)	n.a. n.a.	5.99 (9.91)	n.a. n.a.	-27.98 (23.29)	-0.38 (17.74)	n.a. n.a.	-38.73 (32.76)
Divorced	-1.01** (0.41)	-0.42 (0.69)	-5.93 (6.46)	-1.11 (6.80)	0.15 (2.63)	1.86 (3.66)	3.74 (4.99)	-1.39 (3.12)	1.02 (3.64)	2.79 (5.80)
Committed/Married	-8.54*** (0.43)	-4.46*** (0.81)	-20.33*** (7.80)	-20.09** (13.53)	-6.98* (4.09)	0.34 (5.51)	-17.54** (8.95)	-11.68*** (4.67)	-10.80* (7.07)	-12.74* (7.87)
Less than High School	1.43*** (0.29)	0.36 (0.39)	-3.85 (4.70)	-0.39 (4.25)	2.72 (2.31)	2.65 (3.51)	-2.98 (4.98)	0.15 (2.78)	-2.11 (3.45)	-2.32 (5.50)
Post-Secondary	1.63*** (0.39)	0.61 (0.57)	-16.05*** (6.27)	-9.20 (6.84)	8.66*** (2.31)	3.04 (3.38)	4.99 (5.01)	5.59* (2.81)	1.98 (3.54)	0.58 (5.53)
Male	-12.07*** (0.55)	-6.59*** (1.23)	8.24 (8.95)	-3.32 (13.74)	-13.42* (7.79)	-13.24 (16.07)	-13.80 (14.32)	-4.76 (8.12)	2.70 (10.39)	-25.22* (15.43)
Number of Young Children	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	-1.63 (1.26)	-3.32 (1.75)	-1.91 (2.64)	-0.52 (1.38)	-1.59 (1.61)	-1.69 (2.58)
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	5.65 (3.79)	0.16 (5.39)	6.24 (9.03)	6.56** (2.68)	4.07 (3.07)	0.16 (6.27)
Family Services Counseling (FSC)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	14.17*** (2.86)	2.94 (4.81)	20.53 (6.88)	6.66* (3.35)	1.98 (4.09)	13.81* (7.00)
GED Training	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	4.59* (2.67)	6.54* (3.34)	-9.07 (6.37)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.
Fresh Start	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	-3.24 (3.13)	-0.49 (3.69)	-14.20* (7.78)	6.66*** (2.46)	6.84** (2.81)	5.11 (5.00)
R <sup>2</sup>	7.24	1.11	13.19	8.50	10.73	8.1	12.71	12.75	7.09	14.38

Notes:  
 Last on service receipt used.  
 \*\*\* Significant at 1 percent level, \*\* significant at 5 percent level, \* significant at 10 percent level.  
 Marginal effect entries represent the percentage change in participation in transportation services for the average individual given a one unit change in the age or number of young children variables. For the remaining discrete variables the effect is for a change from 0 to 1 (i.e. married to divorced, urban to rural, etc.). In the case of location, race, marital, education and sex variables, the omitted category serves as the reference for interpreting results. For example, the fifth number in the first column indicates a rural individual in the Administrative data set is about 18.5 percent less likely to participate in transportation services than an urban resident with the same characteristics.  
 For FALS Wave 2 "ABE" is a combined category including both "ABE" and "GED" training.  
 Standard errors in parentheses.

**Table 10: Transportation Responses from FALS Wave 3**

	All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Do you know that DHS will repay you for what you spend on bus passes, gas, car repairs, or other transportation expenses?</b>						
Yes	66.74	853	75.00	612	58.33	147
No	33.26	425	25.00	204	41.67	105
<b>Have you gotten transportation assistance through DHS in the last 6 months?</b>						
Yes	30.48	392	37.79	311	22.31	56
No	69.52	894	62.21	512	77.69	195
<b>How often do you use these transportation services?</b>						
5 or more days a week	62.09	113	65.10	97	60.00	12
3-4 days a week	18.13	33	18.79	28	15.00	3
1-2 days a week	6.59	12	6.71	10	5.00	1
2-3 times a month	4.95	9	4.03	6	10.00	2
once a month or less	8.24	15	5.37	8	10.00	2
<b>Which of the following transportation services has DHS given to you in the last 6 months?*</b>						
Bus or mass transit passes	39.03	153	43.09	134	17.86	10
Van or taxi service	8.93	35	6.43	20	17.86	10
First Wheels	1.28	5	0.32	1	7.14	4
Reimbursement	54.08	212	53.38	166	64.29	36
Repairs, licensing, registration and/or emission testing	7.91	31	7.40	23	10.71	6
<b>How often do you use these transportation services?</b>						
Bus or mass transit passes	67.55	102	69.70	92	60.00	6
5 or more days a week	17.88	27	17.42	23	20.00	2
3-4 days a week	5.96	9	6.82	9	0.00	0
1-2 days a week	3.31	5	3.03	4	10.00	1
2-3 times a month	5.30	8	3.03	4	10.00	1
once a month or less	37.14	13	30.00	6	60.00	6
Van or taxi service	17.14	6	25.00	5	10.00	1
5 or more days a week	11.43	4	10.00	2	10.00	1
3-4 days a week	11.43	4	10.00	2	10.00	1
1-2 days a week	11.43	4	10.00	2	10.00	1
2-3 times a month	22.86	8	25.00	5	10.00	1
once a month or less						

Notes:

Self-reported survey responses.  
 \* Categories are not mutually exclusive.

**Table 11: Transportation Responses from CCS**

	All		Work Requirement	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>DHS Transportation Assistance Among Adults</b>				
Received Assistance	47.81	251	52.80	113
Did not Receive Assistance	52.19	274	47.20	101
<b>Kind of Transportation Used to Travel to Work, School or Training</b>				
Drive myself	47.41	229	42.31	88
Ride with someone	28.16	136	30.77	64
Bus, 1 or fewer transfers	15.11	73	19.23	40
Bus, 2 or more transfers	3.93	19	3.37	7
Other	2.28	11	1.44	3
Walk	2.07	10	1.92	4
No transportation	0.83	4	0.48	1
Taxi	0.21	1	0.48	1

Notes:  
Self-reported survey responses.

**Table 12: Importance of Transportation Services**

	All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>FALS Wave 3</b>						
<b>I would not be able to work or attend training if DHS did not help me with transportation.</b>						
Strongly Disagree	11.22	44	12.86	40	7.14	4
Disagree	30.61	120	30.23	94	37.50	21
Not Sure	4.85	19	3.86	12	5.36	3
Agree	35.97	141	33.76	105	41.07	23
Strongly Agree	17.35	68	19.29	60	8.93	5
<b>Has there ever been a time in the last 6 months when you needed to be at work, school, or training and you simply had no way of getting there?</b>						
Yes	44.19	799	49.21	406	41.71	322
No	55.81	1009	50.79	419	58.29	450
<b>CCS</b>						
<b>Importance of Transportation Services</b>						
Extremely Important	56.38	402	64.76	147	n.a.	n.a.
Important	14.45	103	9.25	21	n.a.	n.a.
Not Very Important	3.23	23	3.08	7	n.a.	n.a.
Unimportant	3.93	28	2.20	5	n.a.	n.a.
Very Unimportant	22.02	157	20.70	47	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 13: Car Access and Insurance**

Survey	Car Access		Insured	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Wave 1</b>	All	47.44	916	n.a.
	Work Requirement	43.66	289	n.a.
	Post Program	58.27	324	n.a.
<b>Wave 2</b>	All	46.54	685	n.a.
	Work Requirement	41.16	277	n.a.
	Post Program	56.32	285	n.a.
<b>Wave 3</b>	All	49.50	895	61.81
	Work Requirement	38.91	321	53.38
	Post Program	60.44	466	66.96
				539
				166
				308

Notes:  
Self-reported survey responses.

**Table 14: Participants Ever Experiencing a Time Limit Interrupt**

	Ever Interrupt		Of which for Lack of Transportation		Of which for Lack of Child Care	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Admin</b>						
All	29.13	57,743	3.19	1,841	1.68	970
Work Requirement	50.10	19,364	3.25	629	1.82	352
<b>Wave 1</b>						
All	52.66	1,019	2.85	29	1.67	17
Work Requirement	51.58	342	1.46	5	2.05	7
Post Program	47.49	265	4.15	11	1.13	3
<b>Wave 2</b>						
All	55.97	825	2.30	19	2.06	17
Work Requirement	61.78	417	2.88	12	2.88	12
Post Program	49.01	248	1.21	3	1.21	3
<b>CCS</b>						
All	45.82	345	4.06	14	2.61	9
Work Requirement	62.88	144	2.08	3	2.08	3



**Table 15: Child Care Service Ever Used by Category**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2				
	Work Requirement		Work Requirement	All		Work Requirement	All		Work Requirement	All		Work Requirement	All	
	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement
<b>Child Care</b>	54.71	90.23	65.60	96.51	86.20	90.20	85.30	86.64	93.04	83.40				
<b>Age</b>														
<25	80.73	92.00	92.70	100.00	94.37	96.26	92.82	96.20	99.55	93.01				
25 to <32	71.85	95.43	83.16	98.51	92.77	95.08	91.57	95.04	97.89	92.59				
32 to <40	52.20	85.71	57.23	88.57	74.32	81.69	74.59	78.08	86.21	76.12				
>40	21.53	73.53	16.96	80.00	61.81	67.24	55.81	57.39	67.19	50.00				
<b>Race</b>														
White	46.33	84.97	52.82	95.08	75.07	81.63	75.45	75.86	87.69	75.57				
Black	64.10	92.94	74.66	97.01	92.25	93.72	91.89	92.60	95.19	89.75				
Hispanic	45.07	85.50	28.57	100.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Other	53.66	86.76	100.00	n.a.	92.86	100.00	80.00	83.33	100.00	50.00				
<b>Sex</b>														
Female	57.63	91.21	67.13	96.86	87.02	90.53	86.32	87.49	93.40	84.35				
Male	22.51	59.62	34.29	83.33	54.17	62.50	52.94	51.43	62.50	50.00				
<b>Education</b>														
Less than High School	71.12	91.34	87.69	98.84	85.67	91.67	79.61	85.54	93.36	77.11				
High School	71.54	89.45	83.70	95.19	85.96	88.74	88.85	85.47	92.86	84.02				
Post-Secondary	74.38	89.53	86.52	94.87	87.36	90.24	84.68	89.62	93.07	88.82				
<b>Marital Status</b>														
Single	69.09	92.79	80.11	97.97	91.46	93.41	90.53	92.70	95.57	90.43				
Divorced/Separated	48.17	87.12	57.25	95.38	79.96	85.79	78.79	80.34	91.18	74.66				
Married/Committed	30.59	77.33	36.84	87.50	70.77	80.77	72.22	69.88	78.43	73.68				
<b>Location</b>														
Urban	64.44	92.47	75.06	96.53	91.69	93.97	90.93	91.96	95.30	89.66				
Rural	45.23	85.22	53.09	96.43	75.54	81.22	75.38	76.17	87.03	74.15				
<b>Employment</b>														
Employed	74.54	92.67	80.85	98.28	90.36	90.91	89.83	90.10	95.05	87.85				
Unemployed	52.49	89.50	67.65	95.88	83.84	89.82	80.15	84.30	92.16	76.09				

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates where participation is defined as any use of the service from 1997 until the time of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 16: Child Care Service Utilization by Category when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	Work Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Post Program
	All	Requirement		All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	Program
<b>Child Care</b>	43.14	78.32	85.15	48.21	85.15	70.23	78.13	66.31	68.86	79.41	61.86	
<b>Age</b>												
<25	67.15	83.81	91.96	78.11	91.96	82.07	87.85	77.95	85.68	92.34	76.22	
25 to <32	58.18	84.92	83.58	55.79	83.58	80.71	87.30	76.97	79.53	85.65	72.22	
32 to <40	39.27	67.58	77.14	37.11	77.14	55.56	64.08	52.46	53.97	64.14	50.75	
>40	14.76	54.31	60.00	9.36	60.00	39.20	44.83	39.53	34.09	48.44	31.03	
<b>Race</b>												
White	33.69	73.45	80.33	32.89	80.33	53.81	66.84	53.18	52.87	70.77	48.87	
Black	53.57	80.77	86.83	58.82	86.83	79.18	82.68	75.08	77.59	82.85	72.08	
Hispanic	35.87	76.04	100.00	28.57	100.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Other	45.47	79.41	n.a.	66.67	n.a.	78.57	100.00	60.00	83.33	100.00	50.00	
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	45.49	79.20	85.20	49.30	85.20	71.01	78.47	67.10	69.77	79.91	62.80	
Male	17.20	50.83	83.33	25.71	83.33	39.58	50.00	41.18	31.43	37.50	28.57	
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	56.10	78.32	84.88	67.18	84.88	67.95	75.88	59.21	66.25	77.86	54.82	
High School	57.95	77.96	87.50	65.19	87.50	69.49	77.93	69.78	65.94	79.59	60.36	
Post-Secondary	62.64	79.77	79.49	59.55	79.49	75.62	80.98	68.55	75.62	81.68	70.59	
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	57.28	81.82	88.51	64.46	88.51	78.06	82.93	74.26	77.19	84.04	69.86	
Divorced/Separated	35.29	72.83	86.15	38.55	86.15	59.37	69.54	56.97	58.74	74.71	53.42	
Married/Committed	22.28	64.99	50.00	16.67	50.00	51.28	71.15	44.44	48.80	54.90	47.37	
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	55.15	80.68	86.71	59.91	86.71	79.70	84.27	75.92	77.63	82.82	75.17	
Rural	31.43	73.05	80.36	32.72	80.36	51.39	63.45	48.21	51.12	70.27	41.46	
<b>Employment</b>												
Employed	62.63	82.55	89.66	59.57	89.66	74.24	81.82	70.17	73.93	83.66	66.98	
Unemployed	40.29	77.07	83.53	50.95	83.53	67.93	76.24	61.83	65.36	77.54	53.26	

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates for individuals when last observed receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 17: Child Care Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Child Care - Participation Rate</b>	54.71	45.29	90.23	9.77	65.60	34.40	96.51	3.49
<b>Age - Average</b>	30.18	40.63	28.24	32.30	27.53	42.87	26.68	38.46
<b>Race</b>								
White	43.14	60.38	30.90	50.45	32.19	54.83	26.24	37.50
Black	55.05	37.25	67.76	47.54	66.80	43.24	73.30	62.50
Hispanic	1.12	1.65	0.83	1.30	0.40	1.93	0.45	0.00
Other	0.69	0.72	0.51	0.71	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	96.58	85.77	97.94	87.11	97.57	91.12	97.74	87.50
Male	3.42	14.23	2.06	12.89	2.43	8.88	2.26	12.50
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	36.99	38.20	42.18	37.01	36.08	30.00	38.46	12.50
High School	48.61	49.17	45.19	49.32	47.68	55.00	44.80	62.50
Post-Secondary	14.41	12.62	12.63	13.67	16.24	15.00	16.74	25.00
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	58.41	31.57	69.54	49.84	61.13	28.96	65.61	37.50
Divorced/Separated	31.62	41.10	24.06	32.85	30.37	43.24	28.06	37.50
Married/Committed	9.97	27.33	6.40	17.31	8.50	27.80	6.33	25.00
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	58.15	38.77	70.76	53.20	65.18	41.31	75.57	75.00
Rural	41.85	61.23	29.24	46.80	34.82	58.69	24.43	25.00
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	34.25	16.43	23.17	16.90	32.20	19.05	25.91	12.50
Unemployed	65.75	83.57	76.83	83.10	67.80	80.95	74.09	87.50
Hours - Average	112.61	111.50	78.92	64.57	98.73	86.11	80.75	0.00
Earnings - Average	427.00	354.89	517.54	445.88	472.92	152.11	587.58	0.00

[Continued on next page]

Table 17: Child Care Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997, continued

	FALS Wave 1						FALS Wave 2					
	All		Work Requirement		Post Program		All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Child Care - Participation Rate</b>	86.20	13.80	90.20	9.80	85.30	14.70	86.64	13.36	93.04	6.96	83.40	16.60
<b>Age - Average</b>	28.26	35.90	28.51	36.06	28.14	34.86	29.21	38.20	28.65	39.09	29.24	37.57
<b>Race</b>												
White	30.70	63.67	26.76	55.38	34.87	65.85	31.01	63.96	27.23	51.06	39.57	64.29
Black	68.53	35.96	72.41	44.62	64.29	32.93	68.60	35.53	72.45	48.94	60.19	34.52
Hispanic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.77	0.37	0.83	0.00	0.84	1.22	0.39	0.51	0.32	0.00	0.24	1.19
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	98.44	91.76	99.16	95.38	98.11	90.24	98.59	91.37	99.20	93.62	98.34	91.67
Male	1.56	8.24	0.84	4.62	1.89	9.76	1.41	8.63	0.80	6.38	1.66	8.33
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	33.64	35.09	35.36	29.69	25.58	38.27	37.69	41.54	40.54	39.13	30.40	45.24
High School	42.95	43.77	33.33	39.06	52.22	38.27	31.00	34.36	29.17	30.43	33.73	32.14
Post-Secondary	23.41	21.13	31.30	31.25	22.20	23.46	31.24	23.59	30.13	30.43	35.87	22.62
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	65.74	38.20	64.48	41.54	64.42	39.02	64.76	33.16	68.85	43.48	60.43	32.14
Divorced/Separated	25.95	40.45	28.45	43.08	27.37	42.68	25.98	41.33	24.76	32.61	25.83	44.05
Married/Committed	8.31	21.35	7.07	15.38	8.21	18.29	9.11	25.51	6.39	23.91	13.27	23.81
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	70.57	40.15	73.15	43.08	68.59	40.00	70.46	40.00	74.32	48.94	63.11	36.14
Rural	29.43	59.85	26.85	56.92	31.41	60.00	29.54	60.00	25.68	51.06	36.89	63.86
<b>Employment Outcome</b>												
Employed	37.70	25.09	33.50	30.77	55.79	36.59	42.79	30.61	30.62	21.28	66.82	46.99
Unemployed	62.30	74.91	66.50	69.23	44.21	63.41	57.21	69.39	69.38	78.72	33.18	53.01
Hours - Average	31.57	31.78	29.09	29.89	35.22	35.13	33.85	34.80	30.86	27.40	36.35	37.92
Earnings - Average	6.90	6.66	6.39	5.92	7.46	7.54	7.21	6.51	6.83	5.88	7.58	6.68

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of child care service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service anytime from 1997 to the date of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 18: Child Care Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Child Care - Participation Rate</b>	43.14	56.86	78.32	21.68	48.21	51.79	85.15	14.85
<b>Age - Average</b>	29.71	38.86	27.78	31.75	26.72	38.47	26.43	30.91
<b>Race</b>								
White	39.78	59.42	30.77	40.18	27.27	51.79	25.13	35.29
Black	58.35	38.37	67.84	58.35	71.63	46.67	74.36	64.71
Hispanic	1.13	1.53	0.85	0.97	0.55	1.28	0.51	0.00
Other	0.74	0.67	0.54	0.50	0.55	0.26	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	96.68	87.89	97.98	92.92	97.52	93.33	97.44	97.06
Male	3.32	12.11	2.02	7.08	2.48	6.67	2.56	2.94
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	36.16	38.94	41.67	41.71	36.39	32.99	37.44	38.24
High School	48.80	48.72	45.37	46.40	48.89	48.45	46.67	38.24
Post-Secondary	15.04	12.34	12.96	11.89	14.72	18.56	15.90	23.53
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	61.42	34.75	70.63	56.71	66.94	34.36	67.18	50.00
Divorced/Separated	29.37	40.88	23.18	31.24	27.83	41.28	28.72	26.47
Married/Committed	9.21	24.37	6.19	12.05	5.23	24.36	4.10	23.53
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	63.11	38.95	71.13	61.53	70.80	44.10	76.92	67.65
Rural	36.89	61.05	28.87	38.47	29.20	55.90	23.08	32.35
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	36.32	18.67	23.78	18.14	31.73	24.68	26.80	17.65
Unemployed	63.68	81.33	76.22	81.86	68.27	75.32	73.20	82.35
Hours - Average	113.74	109.92	78.92	64.57	102.72	86.87	80.90	66.00
Earnings - Average	439.11	357.58	517.54	445.88	514.18	260.16	599.38	387.33

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Table 18: Child Care Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF, continued

	FALS Wave 1				FALS Wave 2							
	All		Work Requirement		Post Program		All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Child Care - Participation Rate</b>	70.23	29.77	78.13	21.87	66.31	33.69	68.86	31.14	79.41	20.59	61.86	38.14
<b>Age - Average</b>	27.66	33.49	27.97	34.04	27.65	32.40	28.41	34.97	28.14	34.24	28.73	33.83
<b>Race</b>												
White	27.01	54.69	25.29	44.83	31.62	54.79	27.19	53.59	25.75	41.01	34.50	58.55
Black	72.19	44.79	73.75	55.17	67.57	44.15	72.32	46.19	73.88	58.99	65.18	40.93
Hispanic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.80	0.52	0.96	0.00	0.81	1.06	0.49	0.22	0.37	0.00	0.32	0.52
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	98.60	94.97	99.23	97.24	98.11	94.68	98.92	94.77	99.44	96.40	98.72	94.82
Male	1.40	5.03	0.77	2.76	1.89	5.32	1.08	5.23	0.56	3.60	1.28	5.18
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	32.67	36.62	33.79	38.46	24.39	33.51	36.70	41.54	39.59	43.80	29.07	39.06
High School	42.52	44.37	33.79	34.27	52.57	45.41	30.07	34.51	29.27	29.20	32.59	34.90
Post-Secondary	24.81	19.01	32.42	27.27	23.04	21.08	33.14	23.74	30.96	27.01	38.34	26.04
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	68.93	45.49	66.15	48.28	68.02	46.28	67.89	44.32	70.97	52.17	62.94	44.04
Divorced/Separated	23.67	38.02	26.65	41.38	25.47	37.77	23.91	37.12	23.78	31.16	24.92	35.23
Married/Committed	7.40	16.49	7.20	10.34	6.50	15.96	8.00	18.56	5.24	16.67	11.50	20.73
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	75.39	45.20	75.78	50.34	74.03	45.70	75.00	47.48	75.70	60.43	71.95	37.50
Rural	24.61	54.80	24.22	49.66	25.97	54.30	25.00	52.52	24.30	39.57	28.05	62.50
<b>Employment Outcome</b>												
Employed	38.03	31.08	34.82	27.59	56.10	46.81	44.18	34.50	31.59	23.74	68.69	55.21
Unemployed	61.97	68.92	65.18	72.41	43.90	53.19	55.82	65.50	68.41	76.26	31.31	44.79
Hours - Average	31.18	32.81	28.86	30.49	34.88	36.00	34.00	33.77	31.50	26.55	36.70	36.23
Earnings - Average	6.85	6.95	6.36	6.30	7.40	7.63	7.20	6.97	6.73	7.00	7.70	7.02

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of child care service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service when last receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 19: Determinants of Participation in Child Care Services (Probit Results)

Marginal Effects	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	All	Requirement	Work	All	Requirement	Work	All	Requirement	Work	All	Requirement	Work
	N=147,278	N=38,641	N=229	N=554	N=229	N=1,777	N=602	N=509	N=1,411	N=651	N=478	
Age	1.19*** (0.12)	1.93*** (0.20)	-1.80 (2.16)	-2.48 (1.74)	-1.80 (2.16)	-0.41 (1.03)	1.35 (1.77)	-1.81 (1.70)	-2.12* (1.18)	-3.82** (1.71)	0.06 (2.33)	
Age Squared	-0.04*** (0.00)	-0.05*** (0.00)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	
Rural	-21.16*** (0.32)	-5.78*** (0.56)	-4.21 (6.71)	-16.30*** (5.58)	-4.21 (6.71)	-23.97*** (3.12)	-20.35*** (5.28)	-26.75*** (5.78)	-20.18*** (3.64)	-11.41** (4.94)	-37.35*** (6.03)	
White	-6.47*** (0.34)	-2.54*** (0.55)	6.39 (5.80)	-6.53 (6.19)	6.39 (5.80)	-9.60*** (3.21)	-5.36 (5.13)	-1.76 (5.94)	-10.59*** (3.87)	-2.91 (4.83)	-1.61 (7.02)	
Other Race	-2.51 (1.59)	4.44 (2.60)	n.a. n.a.	23.37 (14.44)	n.a. n.a.	1.37 (11.42)	n.a. n.a.	-29.11 (22.07)	2.67 (17.99)	n.a. n.a.	-39.07 (28.15)	
Divorced	-1.32*** (0.42)	-0.11 (0.75)	-3.84 (9.09)	-9.60 (6.92)	-3.84 (9.09)	0.29 (2.79)	2.95 (4.06)	-4.39 (5.36)	2.28 (3.30)	3.98 (3.75)	0.87 (6.33)	
Committed/Married	-9.86*** (0.44)	-6.76*** (0.92)	-46.68*** (15.33)	-32.86*** (7.87)	-46.68*** (15.33)	-8.18** (4.40)	-3.83 (6.94)	-14.84* (8.97)	-7.90* (4.82)	-15.96** (7.82)	-3.06 (8.06)	
Less than High School	-3.56*** (0.30)	-1.69*** (0.46)	-7.25 (5.53)	-5.56 (5.00)	-7.25 (5.53)	-3.88 (2.67)	-6.89 (4.46)	-10.08* (5.44)	-0.96 (3.07)	-0.77 (3.75)	-7.75 (5.96)	
Post-Secondary	3.52*** (0.41)	2.44*** (0.64)	-7.98 (7.82)	-9.36 (6.39)	-7.98 (7.82)	7.79*** (2.63)	2.28 (4.06)	4.60 (5.35)	10.95*** (3.02)	2.88 (3.90)	9.59 (5.87)	
Male	-17.21*** (0.58)	-13.46*** (1.43)	6.33 (8.72)	5.69 (10.81)	6.33 (8.72)	-4.00 (7.74)	-5.12 (14.31)	-8.28 (14.57)	-5.56 (9.17)	-0.01 (14.57)	-16.86 (16.32)	
Number of Young Children	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.45** (1.43)	1.68 (2.19)	1.44 (2.79)	4.38*** (1.57)	1.31 (1.84)	5.64* (2.94)	
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.34* (3.98)	-2.63 (6.36)	9.77 (9.12)	1.78 (3.15)	-4.66 (3.81)	-0.76 (6.89)	
Family Services Counseling (FSC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.23 (4.74)	-4.93 (6.55)	19.03 (8.80)	7.66* (3.72)	3.47 (4.35)	21.73*** (6.62)	
GED Training	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.69 (3.07)	8.63** (3.84)	-7.38 (6.61)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Fresh Start	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.23 (3.19)	1.90 (3.98)	-2.85 (7.31)	4.95* (2.76)	4.67 (3.13)	-0.23 (5.65)	
R <sup>2</sup>	13.32	6.60	14.33	18.32	14.33	19.34	20.20	16.07	20.38	15.26	21.03	

Notes:  
Last on service receipt used.  
See Table 9 for additional notes.

**Table 20: Child Care Responses from FALS Wave 3**

	All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Does the person who watches your children charge money to watch them?</b>						
Yes	32.07	186	35.15	84	32.24	98
No	67.93	394	64.85	155	67.76	206
<b>Do you get any help from another person/agency to help pay your child care?</b>						
Yes	65.32	435	77.44	302	46.56	122
No	34.68	231	22.56	88	53.44	140
<b>Who helps pay for your child care expenses?</b>						
FF	88.68	384	91.36	275	80.99	98
Parent	0.92	4	0.33	1	2.48	3
Employer	0.23	1	0.33	1	0.00	0
Other	10.16	44	7.97	24	16.53	20
<b>How long has FF been helping you with your child care?</b>						
Less than 3 months	16.09	60	17.54	47	13.68	13
4-6 months	10.19	38	9.70	26	10.53	10
7-11 months	8.31	31	9.33	25	5.26	5
1 year-18 months	23.59	88	24.25	65	18.95	18
More than 18 months	41.82	156	39.18	105	51.58	49
<b>Do you have to use any of your own money to pay for child care?</b>						
Yes	41.71	181	25.83	78	80.99	98
Average Amount*	33.41	180	28.99	77	38.17	98
No	58.29	253	74.17	224	19.01	23

Notes:

\*Dollar amount paid in the last week. Self-reported survey responses.



**Table 21: Type of Child Care Used from CCS**

	All		Work Requirement	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Type of Child Care Used</b>				
Child care center	51.98	210	62.71	111
Home of relative or friend	20.05	81	18.08	32
Member of own home	6.93	28	3.39	6
Family day home	3.22	13	1.69	3
Child care not required	17.82	72	14.12	25
<b>How is Child Care Paid?</b>				
DHS pays all	48.76	157	55.41	82
DHS pays part and you pay part	15.84	51	14.19	21
No Cost	22.05	71	16.89	25
Other	4.97	16	6.08	9
You pay	8.39	27	7.43	11

Notes:  
Self-reported survey responses.

**Table 22: Importance of Child Care Services**

	All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>FALS Wave 3</b>						
<b>I would not be able to work without the help with child care from FF.</b>						
Strongly Disagree	5.21	20	5.45	15	5.10	5
Disagree	14.58	56	14.18	39	14.29	14
Not Sure	3.13	12	3.27	9	2.04	2
Agree	35.16	135	36.00	99	32.65	32
Strongly Agree	41.93	161	41.09	113	45.92	45
<b>Has there ever been a time in the last 6 months when you needed to be at work, school, or training and you could not afford child care?</b>						
Yes	14.63	12	18.37	9	10.34	3
No	85.37	70	81.63	40	89.66	26
<b>Has there ever been a time in the last 6 months when you needed to be at work, school, or training and you could not find child care?</b>						
Yes	31.81	433	31.58	216	33.11	194
No	68.19	928	68.42	468	66.89	392
<b>CCS</b>						
<b>Importance of Child Care Services</b>						
Extremely Important	51.64	363	60.91	134	n.a.	n.a.
Important	12.38	87	11.82	26	n.a.	n.a.
Not Very Important	4.55	32	2.73	6	n.a.	n.a.
Unimportant	14.37	101	8.18	18	n.a.	n.a.
Very Unimportant	17.07	120	16.36	36	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 23: Dental Service Ever Used by Category**

	Administrative Data		CCS		FALS Wave 1		FALS Wave 2	
	All	Work Requirement	All	Work Requirement	All	Work Requirement	All	Work Requirement
<b>Dental</b>	6.09	14.13	12.48	24.89	13.18	17.65	16.01	20.15
<b>Age</b>								
<25	5.77	8.85	13.73	21.43	8.59	10.28	9.17	11.26
25 to <32	7.75	16.35	16.32	23.88	13.67	20.90	17.46	23.21
32 to <40	6.85	17.94	13.21	25.71	20.25	20.42	21.64	24.83
>40	3.90	20.67	5.85	53.33	14.07	24.14	17.61	28.13
<b>Race</b>								
White	5.79	16.64	15.61	44.26	15.40	21.43	17.43	25.13
Black	6.52	12.94	10.41	17.96	11.95	16.02	15.33	18.20
Hispanic	3.49	10.06	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	4.31	13.24	33.33	n.a.	14.29	20.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	6.38	14.21	12.12	24.22	13.41	17.71	16.40	20.39
Male	2.93	11.61	20.00	50.00	4.17	12.50	0.00	0.00
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	7.33	12.34	13.85	18.60	9.71	13.60	13.21	16.24
High School	8.26	15.26	18.15	29.81	13.56	19.82	16.70	22.96
Post-Secondary	8.80	16.00	17.98	25.64	17.16	19.02	19.19	23.27
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	6.65	12.56	13.00	20.27	11.39	15.12	14.16	17.74
Divorced/Separated	6.52	18.29	11.83	27.69	18.74	24.37	19.42	26.47
Married/Committed	3.78	14.45	12.28	56.25	9.23	13.46	17.47	21.57
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	7.00	13.91	12.35	21.39	11.99	15.52	15.05	18.40
Rural	5.21	14.63	12.65	35.71	15.79	22.84	17.92	24.86
<b>Employment</b>								
Employed	7.43	13.61	14.89	25.86	11.80	13.64	15.68	24.26
Unemployed	6.22	14.27	13.53	24.71	13.97	19.68	16.28	18.43

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates where participation is defined as any use of the service from 1997 until the time of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 24: Dental Service Utilization by Category when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2				
	Work Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Work	All Requirement		Work	All Requirement	
	All	Requirement		All	Requirement		All	Requirement		All	Requirement	All	Requirement	Program
<b>Dental</b>	2.69	6.92	10.92	4.78	4.78	10.92	4.34	5.88	3.76	4.27	5.78	2.77	2.77	
<b>Age</b>														
<25	2.84	4.88	12.50	6.87	6.87	12.50	2.96	2.80	1.54	3.13	4.05	0.70	0.70	
25 to <32	3.37	7.90	13.43	6.32	6.32	13.43	5.31	8.61	5.06	5.39	6.75	4.32	4.32	
32 to <40	2.90	8.16	5.71	4.40	4.40	5.71	6.67	7.04	6.56	3.56	4.83	2.99	2.99	
>40	1.69	9.46	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	2.01	3.45	2.33	5.11	9.38	1.72	1.72	
<b>Race</b>														
White	2.60	9.00	14.75	3.99	3.99	14.75	5.72	8.67	5.00	5.75	8.72	4.52	4.52	
Black	2.82	5.88	9.58	5.43	5.43	9.58	3.63	4.76	3.00	3.49	4.60	1.41	1.41	
Hispanic	1.67	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Other	2.59	9.31	n.a.	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Sex</b>														
Female	2.79	6.88	10.76	4.74	4.74	10.76	4.40	5.95	3.70	4.38	5.85	2.85	2.85	
Male	1.61	8.04	16.67	5.71	5.71	16.67	2.08	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Education</b>														
Less than High School	3.10	5.61	6.98	4.62	4.62	6.98	2.77	3.51	1.97	2.86	4.06	1.81	1.81	
High School	3.76	7.61	14.42	7.78	7.78	14.42	4.12	6.76	3.96	4.99	7.65	2.37	2.37	
Post-Secondary	4.43	8.74	10.26	5.62	5.62	10.26	7.00	7.32	5.65	5.42	6.44	4.12	4.12	
<b>Marital Status</b>														
Single	2.94	5.98	12.16	6.90	6.90	12.16	3.27	4.15	2.96	3.60	5.10	1.77	1.77	
Divorced/Separated	2.83	9.19	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	7.61	9.64	6.67	6.07	8.82	2.74	2.74	
Married/Committed	1.76	7.83	43.75	7.02	7.02	43.75	2.05	5.77	0.00	3.61	1.96	6.58	6.58	
<b>Location</b>														
Urban	3.31	6.76	12.14	6.29	6.29	12.14	4.23	5.60	2.83	4.02	5.52	2.07	2.07	
Rural	2.09	7.26	7.14	2.78	2.78	7.14	4.64	6.60	5.64	4.89	6.49	3.90	3.90	
<b>Employment</b>														
Employed	3.32	6.55	10.34	4.79	4.79	10.34	3.45	3.64	3.05	3.80	5.94	2.18	2.18	
Unemployed	2.76	7.03	11.18	5.71	5.71	11.18	4.85	7.01	4.58	4.62	5.72	3.80	3.80	

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates for individuals when last observed receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 25: Dental Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Dental - Participation Rate</b>	6.09	93.91	14.13	85.87	12.48	87.52	24.89	75.11
<b>Age - Average</b>	32.45	35.07	30.88	28.27	29.46	33.28	29.14	26.42
<b>Race</b>								
White	48.41	51.11	38.63	31.86	50.00	38.54	47.37	19.77
Black	50.31	46.78	60.25	66.69	48.94	60.09	52.63	79.65
Hispanic	0.78	1.40	0.62	0.92	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.58
Other	0.50	0.72	0.49	0.53	1.06	0.30	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	96.00	91.40	97.44	96.79	92.55	95.75	94.74	98.26
Male	4.00	8.60	2.56	3.21	7.45	4.25	5.26	1.74
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	34.26	37.60	36.38	42.55	29.35	36.36	28.07	40.70
High School	50.42	48.62	49.21	45.00	53.26	47.84	54.39	42.44
Post-Secondary	15.32	13.78	14.41	12.45	17.39	15.80	17.54	16.86
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	50.48	45.98	60.11	68.85	52.13	49.77	52.63	68.60
Divorced/Separated	38.46	35.75	32.26	23.71	32.98	35.06	31.58	27.33
Married/Committed	11.06	18.27	7.63	7.44	14.89	15.17	15.79	4.07
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	56.72	48.89	67.96	69.23	56.38	57.06	64.91	79.07
Rural	43.28	51.11	32.04	30.77	43.62	42.94	35.09	20.93
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	30.45	26.58	21.74	22.69	30.43	28.12	26.32	25.15
Unemployed	69.55	73.42	78.26	77.31	69.57	71.88	73.68	74.85
Hours - Average	101.36	113.22	73.30	78.59	93.14	96.87	71.87	81.98
Earnings - Average	398.22	409.48	470.19	518.93	526.21	391.41	597.47	570.47

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Table 25: Dental Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997, continued

	FALS Wave 1						FALS Wave 2					
	All		Work Requirement		Post Program		All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Dental - Participation Rate</b>	13.18	86.82	17.65	82.35	10.75	89.25	16.01	83.99	20.15	79.85	13.04	86.96
<b>Age - Average</b>	30.88	29.08	30.66	28.96	31.34	28.86	31.96	30.12	31.32	28.90	32.68	30.33
<b>Race</b>	41.18	34.35	35.90	28.21	51.67	37.95	38.56	34.81	36.03	27.09	46.97	43.18
White	58.04	64.94	63.25	71.06	48.33	61.04	61.44	64.70	63.97	72.54	53.03	56.36
Black	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hispanic	0.78	0.71	0.85	0.73	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.46
Other	99.22	97.26	99.15	98.72	98.33	96.79	100.00	97.17	100.00	98.52	100.00	96.82
<b>Sex</b>	0.78	2.74	0.85	1.28	1.67	3.21	0.00	2.83	0.00	1.48	0.00	3.18
Female	25.10	35.15	27.19	36.41	16.95	28.69	31.36	39.51	32.35	42.51	28.79	33.49
Male	44.62	42.83	38.60	32.90	54.24	49.70	32.63	31.22	33.09	28.28	27.27	34.40
<b>Education</b>	30.28	22.02	34.21	30.68	28.81	21.62	36.02	29.11	34.56	29.03	43.94	32.12
Less than High School	53.33	63.24	52.99	64.21	48.33	62.17	53.39	61.91	58.82	69.22	48.48	56.82
High School	39.61	26.18	41.03	27.49	45.00	27.77	33.90	26.90	33.09	23.32	28.79	28.86
Post-Secondary	7.06	10.58	5.98	8.30	6.67	10.06	12.29	11.10	8.09	7.46	21.21	14.09
<b>Marital Status</b>	60.00	67.37	61.54	72.06	53.33	65.78	62.39	67.16	66.18	74.16	54.69	59.16
Single	40.00	32.63	38.46	27.94	46.67	34.22	37.61	32.84	33.82	25.84	45.31	40.84
Divorced/Separated	32.16	36.53	25.64	34.86	48.33	53.52	40.25	41.34	36.03	28.44	54.55	64.92
Married/Committed	67.84	63.47	74.36	65.14	51.67	46.48	59.75	58.66	63.97	71.56	45.45	35.08
<b>Location</b>	29.42	31.89	30.00	29.02	31.29	35.63	30.48	34.58	27.02	31.86	35.67	36.65
Urban	6.80	6.88	6.06	6.40	7.78	7.43	6.91	7.18	6.55	6.85	7.26	7.50
Rural												
<b>Employment Outcome</b>												
Employed												
Unemployed												
Hours - Average												
Earnings - Average												

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of dental service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service anytime from 1997 to the date of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 26: Dental Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Dental - Participation Rate</b>	2.69	97.31	6.92	93.08	4.78	95.22	10.92	89.08
<b>Age - Average</b>	32.16	34.99	30.36	28.51	27.36	33.08	25.34	27.31
<b>Race</b>								
White	49.21	51.00	42.72	32.08	33.33	40.31	36.00	24.49
Black	49.27	46.93	55.89	66.52	66.67	58.30	64.00	74.02
Hispanic	0.84	1.37	0.67	0.89	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.49
Other	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.51	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	95.03	91.59	96.37	96.92	94.44	95.40	96.00	97.55
Male	4.97	8.41	3.63	3.08	5.56	4.60	4.00	2.45
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	32.05	37.53	33.78	42.26	25.71	35.84	24.00	39.22
High School	50.88	48.69	50.13	45.26	60.00	47.98	60.00	43.63
Post-Secondary	17.07	13.78	16.09	12.48	14.29	16.18	16.00	17.16
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	50.52	46.14	58.44	68.29	72.22	48.95	72.00	63.73
Divorced/Separated	37.82	35.86	33.11	24.32	5.56	36.27	0.00	31.86
Married/Committed	11.66	18.00	8.45	7.39	22.22	14.78	28.00	4.41
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	60.72	49.06	67.49	69.16	75.00	56.07	84.00	74.51
Rural	39.28	50.94	32.51	30.84	25.00	43.93	16.00	25.49
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	30.63	26.72	21.33	22.65	25.00	28.64	24.00	25.62
Unemployed	69.37	73.28	78.67	77.35	75.00	71.36	76.00	74.38
Hours - Average	102.43	112.68	73.30	78.59	92.78	96.49	76.17	79.73
Earnings - Average	399.19	408.97	470.19	518.93	594.67	402.28	651.67	568.88

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Table 26: Dental Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF, continued

	FALS Wave 1				FALS Wave 2					
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Dental - Participation Rate</b>	4.34	95.66	5.88	94.12	4.27	95.73	5.78	94.22	2.77	97.23
<b>Age - Average</b>	29.47	29.31	29.40	29.25	30.91	30.39	31.06	29.28	30.33	30.64
<b>Race</b>										
White	46.43	34.74	43.59	28.69	47.62	34.87	43.59	27.99	71.43	42.89
Black	53.57	64.51	56.41	70.51	52.38	64.71	56.41	71.70	28.57	56.71
Hispanic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.40
<b>Sex</b>										
Female	98.81	97.46	100.00	98.72	100.00	97.52	100.00	98.74	100.00	97.15
Male	1.19	2.54	0.00	1.28	0.00	2.48	0.00	1.26	0.00	2.85
<b>Education</b>										
Less than High School	21.69	34.39	21.05	35.66	25.40	38.77	28.21	41.20	21.43	33.20
High School	40.96	43.16	39.47	33.55	36.51	31.22	38.46	28.68	28.57	33.60
Post-Secondary	37.35	22.45	39.47	30.79	38.10	29.86	33.33	29.95	50.00	33.20
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Single	46.43	62.64	43.59	63.39	50.79	60.98	58.97	67.61	35.71	56.30
Divorced/Separated	48.81	27.01	48.72	28.71	39.68	27.51	38.46	24.49	28.57	28.86
Married/Committed	4.76	10.36	7.69	7.90	9.52	11.37	2.56	7.90	35.71	14.43
<b>Location</b>										
Urban	64.29	66.49	66.67	70.42	61.90	66.60	69.23	72.76	42.86	59.04
Rural	35.71	33.51	33.33	29.58	38.10	33.40	30.77	27.24	57.14	40.96
<b>Employment Outcome</b>										
Employed	28.57	36.29	20.51	34.03	36.51	41.38	30.77	29.92	50.00	63.95
Unemployed	71.43	63.71	79.49	65.97	63.49	58.62	69.23	70.08	50.00	36.05
Hours - Average	31.71	31.59	33.50	28.99	32.48	34.00	27.17	30.91	39.29	36.48
Earnings - Average	7.24	6.86	6.67	6.34	6.21	7.17	5.98	6.83	6.15	7.50

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of dental service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service when last receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.



Table 27: Determinants of Participation in Dental Services (Probit Results)

Marginal Effects	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	All		Work Requirement	All		Work Requirement	All		Work Requirement	All		Work Requirement
	N=147,278	N=38,641	N=551	N=203	N=1,763	N=594	N=1,371	N=644	N=1,371	N=644	N=432	
Age	0.34*** (0.04)	1.23*** (0.13)	1.72 (1.02)	5.51 (3.07)	1.19** (0.55)	1.75 (1.26)	-0.01 (0.49)	-0.89 (0.89)	0.69 (0.75)			
Age Squared	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.02*** (0.00)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.11* (0.06)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)			
Rural	-1.74*** (0.11)	-1.42*** (0.30)	-4.04* (2.11)	-8.88* (3.36)	-1.16 (1.05)	-1.65 (2.11)	-1.88 (1.17)	-2.65 (1.75)	-0.95 (1.23)			
White	1.12*** (0.12)	3.70*** (0.36)	1.63 (2.79)	7.07 (8.09)	1.82 (1.36)	2.55 (3.02)	2.72* (1.68)	5.89** (3.22)	2.57 (2.07)			
Other Race	-0.06 (0.56)	3.45* (2.15)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.			
Divorced	0.39*** (0.15)	0.62 (0.45)	-4.49 (1.89)	n.a. n.a.	3.54*** (1.44)	5.71** (2.97)	0.68 (1.35)	0.77 (2.14)	-0.59 (1.17)			
Committed/Married	-0.44*** (0.15)	-0.43 (0.47)	5.90 (4.74)	34.65*** (16.49)	-1.49 (1.36)	3.20 (4.94)	-0.68 (1.60)	-4.19 (1.42)	2.02 (2.54)			
Less than High School	-0.58*** (0.10)	-1.51*** (0.27)	-2.25 (1.77)	-5.98 (3.96)	-1.04 (1.02)	-2.83 (2.02)	-2.22* (1.11)	-3.08 (1.83)	-0.63 (1.11)			
Post-Secondary	0.46*** (0.15)	0.84** (0.40)	-0.66 (2.27)	-3.99 (4.01)	1.83 (1.23)	0.26 (2.05)	0.70 (1.26)	0.07 (1.96)	0.78 (1.42)			
Male	-1.08*** (0.17)	-0.52 (0.67)	3.96 (6.82)	-0.12 (14.39)	-0.54 (2.93)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.			
Number of Young Children	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.21 (0.56)	-0.92 (1.15)	-1.93*** (0.70)	-2.70** (1.10)	-1.59* (0.82)			
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.87 (1.93)	1.52 (3.80)	3.51** (1.62)	2.11 (2.16)	1.17 (1.90)			
Family Services Counseling (FSC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.52 (1.64)	-1.60 (2.47)	2.74 (2.10)	1.22 (2.72)	n.a. n.a.			
GED Training	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.95 (1.30)	-1.34 (2.10)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.			
Fresh Start	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.60 (1.44)	2.26 (2.44)	0.01 (1.06)	0.20 (1.74)	1.29 (1.46)			
R <sup>2</sup>	1.06	2.21	7.60	14.66	6.15	6.45	5.92	7.87	15.73			

Notes:  
Last on service receipt used.  
See Table 9 for additional notes.

**Table 28: Optical Service Ever Used by Category**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2			
	Work Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Work Requirement	Post Program
	All	Requirement		All	Requirement		All	Requirement		All	Requirement		Program
<b>Optical</b>	5.21	12.07	20.96	10.62	10.28	12.67	9.14	12.21	15.11	9.09			
<b>Age</b>													
<25	5.15	7.83	17.86	12.45	7.56	9.81	6.15	8.95	11.26	4.90			
25 to <32	6.49	13.74	22.39	13.68	10.77	13.52	10.11	13.15	16.88	9.88			
32 to <40	5.44	14.29	20.00	10.69	11.85	12.68	9.84	13.42	13.79	11.94			
>40	3.71	19.66	40.00	4.68	13.57	18.97	11.63	15.91	25.00	10.34			
<b>Race</b>													
White	4.70	13.52	37.70	13.29	10.85	12.24	9.55	12.84	18.46	8.14			
Black	5.82	11.39	14.97	9.05	10.09	12.99	9.01	11.95	13.81	9.89			
Hispanic	3.71	11.24	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Other	3.59	7.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
<b>Sex</b>													
Female	5.46	12.14	20.18	10.58	10.49	12.82	9.24	12.44	15.29	9.35			
Male	2.37	9.78	50.00	11.43	2.08	0.00	5.88	2.86	0.00	0.00			
<b>Education</b>													
Less than High School	6.19	10.44	12.79	8.72	7.09	10.96	4.61	9.82	11.07	7.83			
High School	6.99	12.91	26.92	16.67	11.02	13.51	11.15	12.15	15.82	8.28			
Post-Secondary	7.79	14.37	23.08	17.98	13.54	14.15	10.48	15.35	20.30	11.18			
<b>Marital Status</b>													
Single	5.72	10.85	16.89	11.14	8.88	10.98	8.58	10.90	13.08	9.22			
Divorced/Separated	5.58	15.42	26.15	10.69	13.73	17.77	10.30	14.56	19.41	8.90			
Married/Committed	3.11	11.89	37.50	8.77	9.74	7.69	9.26	13.25	19.61	7.89			
<b>Location</b>													
Urban	6.14	12.08	18.50	10.26	9.72	12.72	8.22	11.86	14.31	9.66			
Rural	4.30	12.04	28.57	11.11	11.61	12.69	11.28	13.03	17.30	8.29			
<b>Employment</b>													
Employed	6.18	11.31	18.97	11.70	10.22	12.73	8.81	10.89	17.33	7.48			
Unemployed	5.37	12.29	21.76	11.84	10.34	12.67	9.54	13.16	14.19	11.96			

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates where participation is defined as any use of the service from 1997 until the time of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

**Table 29: Optical Service Utilization by Category when Last on FF**

	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	Work Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Work Requirement	All Requirement		Post Program
	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	All	Requirement	Post Program	
<b>Optical</b>	2.20	5.61	4.25	9.17	3.10	3.92	2.51	2.92	3.11	2.17		
<b>Age</b>												
<25	2.46	4.20	6.44	12.50	2.22	2.34	1.54	2.68	2.70	1.40		
25 to <32	2.62	6.04	4.21	5.97	3.22	4.10	3.93	3.02	3.38	2.47		
32 to <40	2.21	6.22	5.66	8.57	3.95	5.63	1.64	2.47	2.76	2.24		
>40	1.57	8.92	0.00	0.00	4.52	5.17	4.65	4.55	4.69	3.45		
<b>Race</b>												
White	1.95	6.67	3.65	13.11	4.25	5.10	3.18	3.64	5.13	2.26		
Black	2.48	5.07	4.75	7.78	2.50	3.46	2.10	2.54	2.30	2.12		
Hispanic	1.78	6.21	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Other	2.08	5.88	0.00	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	2.28	5.60	4.32	8.97	3.13	3.97	2.40	2.92	3.15	2.24		
Male	1.27	6.05	2.86	16.67	2.08	0.00	5.88	2.86	0.00	0.00		
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	2.51	4.46	2.56	2.33	2.16	3.07	1.97	2.14	2.58	1.20		
High School	3.07	6.17	6.67	12.50	2.78	2.70	2.88	3.25	3.06	2.96		
Post-Secondary	3.69	7.38	8.99	15.38	4.97	6.34	2.42	3.61	3.96	2.35		
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	2.45	5.02	5.84	9.46	2.26	2.44	2.66	2.36	2.44	2.13		
Divorced/Separated	2.25	7.04	1.91	3.08	5.57	7.61	3.03	3.88	5.29	1.37		
Married/Committed	1.43	6.17	4.39	31.25	1.54	1.92	0.00	3.01	1.96	2.63		
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	2.85	5.72	5.59	10.40	3.13	3.88	2.55	2.78	3.07	2.41		
Rural	1.56	5.37	2.47	5.36	3.10	4.06	2.56	3.26	3.24	1.95		
<b>Employment</b>												
Employed	2.58	4.97	4.26	6.90	3.17	3.18	3.05	2.15	2.97	1.25		
Unemployed	2.30	5.81	5.07	10.00	3.07	4.30	1.91	3.46	3.18	3.80		

Notes:  
 Entries are participation rates for individuals when last observed receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 30: Optical Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Optical - Participation Rate</b>	5.21	94.79	12.07	87.93	10.62	89.38	20.96	79.04
<b>Age - Average</b>	32.67	35.04	31.00	28.31	29.35	33.21	29.00	26.59
<b>Race</b>								
White	46.01	51.22	36.77	32.27	50.00	38.78	47.92	20.99
Black	52.53	46.69	62.07	66.29	50.00	59.73	52.08	78.45
Hispanic	0.97	1.38	0.81	0.88	0.00	1.04	0.00	0.55
Other	0.48	0.71	0.34	0.55	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	96.21	91.44	97.47	96.80	95.00	95.39	93.75	98.34
Male	3.79	8.56	2.53	3.20	5.00	4.61	6.25	1.66
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	33.98	37.57	36.06	42.45	21.79	37.39	22.92	41.44
High School	50.09	48.67	48.78	45.16	57.69	47.27	58.33	41.99
Post-Secondary	15.93	13.75	15.16	12.40	20.51	15.34	18.75	16.57
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	50.85	46.00	60.78	68.55	52.50	49.78	52.08	67.96
Divorced/Separated	38.48	35.78	31.87	23.97	35.00	34.77	35.42	26.52
Married/Committed	10.67	18.22	7.35	7.48	12.50	15.45	12.50	5.52
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	58.22	48.88	69.10	69.04	55.00	57.21	66.67	77.90
Rural	41.78	51.12	30.90	30.96	45.00	42.79	33.33	22.10
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	29.69	26.67	21.13	22.75	28.21	28.47	22.92	26.11
Unemployed	70.31	73.33	78.87	77.25	71.79	71.53	77.08	73.89
Hours - Average	99.59	113.18	71.59	78.67	85.18	97.79	73.73	80.68
Earnings - Average	384.70	410.22	462.45	518.64	506.73	398.87	662.18	557.62

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Table 30: Optical Demographic Profile by Use Since 1997, continued

	FALS Wave 1				FALS Wave 2					
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
<b>Optical - Participation Rate</b>	10.28	89.72	12.67	87.33	12.21	87.79	15.11	84.89	9.09	90.91
<b>Age - Average</b>	30.67	29.17	30.66	29.06	31.53	30.26	30.75	29.14	31.97	30.50
<b>Race</b>										
White	37.19	35.02	28.57	29.71	37.22	35.16	35.29	27.75	39.13	44.13
Black	62.81	64.17	71.43	69.43	62.78	64.37	64.71	71.90	60.87	55.43
Hispanic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.44
<b>Sex</b>										
Female	99.50	97.29	100.00	98.62	99.44	97.37	100.00	98.60	100.00	96.96
Male	0.50	2.71	0.00	1.38	0.56	2.63	0.00	1.40	0.00	3.04
<b>Education</b>										
Less than High School	23.35	35.04	29.76	35.55	30.73	39.24	29.41	42.43	28.26	33.33
High School	46.19	42.71	35.71	33.63	31.28	31.47	30.39	29.05	30.43	33.77
Post-Secondary	30.46	22.25	34.52	30.82	37.99	29.14	40.20	28.35	41.30	32.90
<b>Marital Status</b>										
Single	53.27	62.93	53.57	63.48	53.89	61.47	57.84	68.77	56.52	55.65
Divorced/Separated	37.19	26.89	41.67	28.17	33.33	27.29	32.35	24.04	28.26	28.91
Married/Committed	9.55	10.18	4.76	8.35	12.22	11.16	9.80	7.19	13.04	15.22
<b>Location</b>										
Urban	62.31	66.86	70.24	70.19	64.25	66.69	68.63	73.25	62.22	58.22
Rural	37.69	33.14	29.76	29.81	35.75	33.31	31.37	26.75	37.78	41.78
<b>Employment Outcome</b>										
Employed	35.68	35.99	33.33	33.22	36.67	41.80	34.31	29.20	52.17	64.71
Unemployed	64.32	64.01	66.67	66.78	63.33	58.20	65.69	70.80	47.83	35.29
Hours - Average	31.41	31.62	32.56	28.67	31.02	34.30	27.71	31.31	35.88	36.59
Earnings - Average	6.64	6.90	5.95	6.41	6.96	7.16	6.68	6.80	7.64	7.46

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of optical service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service anytime from 1997 to the date of data collection.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 31: Optical Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF

	Administrative Data				CCS			
	All		Work Requirement		All		Work Requirement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Optical - Participation Rate</b>	2.20	97.80	5.61	94.39	4.25	95.75	9.17	90.83
<b>Age - Average</b>	32.42	34.97	30.48	28.53	27.03	33.06	24.91	27.32
<b>Race</b>								
White	45.30	51.07	39.00	32.45	34.38	40.22	38.10	25.48
Black	52.94	46.86	59.47	66.16	65.63	58.39	61.90	74.04
Hispanic	1.10	1.37	0.97	0.87	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.48
Other	0.67	0.70	0.55	0.53	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	95.20	91.61	96.63	96.89	96.87	95.28	95.24	97.60
Male	4.80	8.39	3.37	3.11	3.13	4.72	4.76	2.40
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	31.83	37.50	33.15	42.18	16.13	36.33	9.52	40.38
High School	50.76	48.71	50.12	45.33	58.06	48.18	61.90	43.75
Post-Secondary	17.41	13.80	16.74	12.49	25.81	15.49	28.57	15.87
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	51.63	46.13	60.53	68.03	68.75	49.24	66.67	64.42
Divorced/Separated	36.78	35.90	31.26	24.55	15.62	35.64	9.52	30.29
Married/Committed	11.59	17.97	8.21	7.42	15.63	15.12	23.81	5.29
<b>Location</b>								
Urban	63.97	49.04	70.35	68.97	75.00	56.17	85.71	74.52
Rural	36.03	50.96	29.65	31.03	25.00	43.83	14.29	25.48
<b>Employment Outcome</b>								
Employed	29.14	26.78	19.97	22.71	25.00	28.62	19.05	26.09
Unemployed	70.86	73.22	80.03	77.29	75.00	71.38	80.95	73.91
Hours - Average	98.54	112.70	71.59	78.67	112.13	95.61	92.25	78.41
Earnings - Average	377.71	409.46	462.45	518.64	572.00	404.36	589.75	576.54

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Table 31: Optical Demographic Profile by Use when Last on FF, continued

	FALS Wave 1				FALS Wave 2							
	All		Work Requirement		Post Program		All		Work Requirement		Post Program	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Optical - Participation Rate</b>	3.10	96.90	3.92	96.08	2.51	97.49	2.92	97.08	3.11	96.89	2.17	97.83
<b>Age - Average</b>	30.86	29.27	31.49	29.17	29.92	29.11	31.56	30.38	30.88	29.33	31.15	30.62
<b>Race</b>												
White	48.33	34.83	38.46	29.20	50.00	39.15	44.19	35.15	47.62	28.29	45.45	43.64
Black	51.67	64.43	61.54	70.02	50.00	59.93	55.81	64.43	52.38	71.41	54.55	55.96
Hispanic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.40
<b>Sex</b>												
Female	98.33	97.49	100.00	98.74	92.86	97.06	97.67	97.62	100.00	98.78	100.00	97.17
Male	1.67	2.51	0.00	1.26	7.14	2.94	2.33	2.38	0.00	1.22	0.00	2.83
<b>Education</b>												
Less than High School	23.73	34.16	26.92	35.14	21.43	27.59	27.91	38.51	33.33	40.68	18.18	33.20
High School	38.98	43.20	23.08	34.34	57.14	50.00	34.88	31.34	28.57	29.28	45.45	33.20
Post-Secondary	37.29	22.65	50.00	30.52	21.43	22.41	37.21	30.01	38.10	29.89	36.36	33.60
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single	45.00	62.47	38.46	63.19	64.29	60.59	48.84	60.90	52.38	67.59	54.55	55.76
Divorced/Separated	50.00	27.25	57.69	28.75	35.71	29.47	37.21	27.75	42.86	24.73	18.18	29.09
Married/Committed	5.00	10.28	3.85	8.06	0.00	9.94	11.63	11.28	4.76	7.68	18.18	14.95
<b>Location</b>												
Urban	66.67	66.38	69.23	70.24	64.29	64.42	62.79	66.50	71.43	72.59	63.64	58.47
Rural	33.33	33.62	30.77	29.76	35.71	35.58	37.21	33.50	28.57	27.41	36.36	41.53
<b>Employment Outcome</b>												
Employed	36.67	35.93	26.92	33.49	64.29	52.67	30.23	41.50	28.57	30.02	36.36	64.17
Unemployed	63.33	64.07	73.08	66.51	35.71	47.33	69.77	58.50	71.43	69.98	63.64	35.83
Hours - Average	31.82	31.59	33.29	29.02	32.22	35.31	34.69	33.92	31.33	30.67	40.00	36.50
Earnings - Average	6.86	6.87	6.62	6.34	7.35	7.47	6.52	7.15	6.28	6.79	6.76	7.48

Notes:  
 Entries are percentages of optical service recipients/non-recipients in each category unless otherwise noted.  
 Participation is defined as use of the service when last receiving cash assistance.  
 See Table 3 for additional notes.

Table 32: Determinants of Participation in Optical Services (Probit Results)

Marginal Effects	Administrative Data			CCS			FALS Wave 1			FALS Wave 2		
	All		Work	All		Work	All		Work	All		Work
	N=147,278	Requirement N=38,641	N=229	N=551	Requirement N=229	N=1,763	Requirement N=594	N=1,405	Requirement N=644	N=1,405	Requirement N=644	Post Program N=432
Age	0.15*** (0.03)	0.58*** (0.11)	-1.86 (1.58)	0.52 (0.96)	-1.86 (1.58)	0.24 (0.32)	0.04 (0.68)	-0.15 (0.31)	0.83 (0.94)	-0.15 (0.31)	-0.78 (0.59)	0.39 (0.66)
Age Squared	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Rural	-1.62*** (0.10)	-1.48*** (0.27)	-7.34** (2.88)	-3.76* (2.08)	-7.34** (2.88)	-1.22 (0.87)	-1.35 (1.71)	-0.45 (1.10)	-0.91 (1.88)	-0.45 (1.10)	-1.49 (1.16)	-1.25 (1.78)
White	0.52*** (0.11)	2.19*** (0.32)	4.43 (6.18)	1.47 (2.77)	4.43 (6.18)	2.01* (1.22)	1.13 (2.35)	0.94 (1.34)	2.65 (2.67)	0.94 (1.34)	3.67* (2.46)	1.92 (2.41)
Other Race	-0.34 (0.46)	0.50 (1.66)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.
Divorced	0.34** (0.14)	0.58 (0.42)	9.10 (10.99)	-1.04 (2.84)	9.10 (10.99)	1.90* (1.13)	4.29** (2.54)	0.51 (1.19)	-0.66 (1.68)	0.51 (1.19)	1.63 (1.82)	-1.70 (1.39)
Committed/Married	-0.18 (0.14)	-0.00 (0.45)	20.41** (14.82)	3.08 (4.26)	20.41** (14.82)	-2.11 (0.83)	-1.01 (2.90)	0.12 (1.55)	n.a. n.a.	0.12 (1.55)	-1.12 (1.59)	0.00 (2.09)
Less than High School	-0.49*** (0.09)	-1.43*** (0.24)	-9.06** (3.14)	-4.02** (1.80)	-9.06** (3.14)	-0.23 (0.93)	0.76 (2.12)	-1.30 (0.99)	-0.34 (1.92)	-1.30 (0.99)	0.00 (1.40)	-2.00 (1.35)
Post-Secondary	0.42*** (0.13)	0.90** (0.37)	2.12 (4.19)	2.25 (2.78)	2.12 (4.19)	1.77* (1.13)	3.68* (2.34)	0.64 (1.12)	-0.21 (1.91)	0.64 (1.12)	0.68 (1.53)	-0.53 (1.48)
Male	-0.98*** (0.15)	-0.82 (0.58)	4.37 (13.97)	-0.35 (5.12)	4.37 (13.97)	-0.73 (2.11)	n.a. n.a.	-0.08 (2.84)	6.69 (10.12)	-0.08 (2.84)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.
Number of Young Children	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	0.37 (0.46)	0.42 (0.94)	-0.27 (0.55)	0.44 (0.97)	-0.27 (0.55)	-1.21 (0.76)	0.04 (0.81)
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	-1.11 (1.09)	-1.54 (2.06)	1.36 (1.25)	n.a. n.a.	1.36 (1.25)	-0.88 (1.17)	0.90 (2.38)
Family Services Counseling (FSC)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	0.07 (1.51)	1.56 (3.01)	2.26 (1.86)	n.a. n.a.	2.26 (1.86)	-0.25 (1.54)	n.a. n.a.
GED Training	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	2.31** (1.34)	0.44 (2.01)	n.a. n.a.	2.98 (3.09)	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.
Fresh Start	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	1.91* (1.34)	1.83 (2.05)	1.42 (1.04)	-0.93 (2.34)	1.42 (1.04)	3.50** (1.59)	-1.05 (1.35)
R <sup>2</sup>	1.12	1.68	18.15	5.81	18.15	6.45	7.79	3.26	4.45	3.26	9.51	4.13

Notes:  
Last on service receipt used.  
See Table 9 for additional notes.



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