

Table 1.1 Welfare Policies in California and Wisconsin

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Policies	California	Wisconsin
Most severe sanction for non-compliance	Adult portion of grant for six months	Entire grant permanently
Application of sanction rate, compared to most other states	Low	High
Permits all work activities allowable under federal law	Yes	No
Exempts adult recipients from work requirements and time limits if they are sick or incapacitated	Yes	No
Exempts adult recipients from work requirements and time limits if they are caring for a sick or incapacitated person	Yes	No
Exempts recipients aged sixty or more years from work requirements and time limits	Yes	No
Exempts victims of domestic violence from work requirements and time limits	Yes	No
Maternity leave from work requirements (months after birth of an infant)	12	3
Exempts recipients from time limits if child is three months or less in age	No	Yes
Exempts from time limits unemployed recipients cooperating with welfare regulations	No	Yes
Other welfare programs		
Number of federal benefits replaced for legal immigrants	4	2
Requires counties to provide General Assistance	Yes	No

Source: Author's compilation of data from Rowe and Murphy (2006), National Immigration Law Center (2002), Geen et al. (1998), and Coughlin et al. (1998).

Table 1.2 Selected Characteristics of Los Angeles and Milwaukee

	Los Angeles– Long Beach	Milwaukee– Waukesha
Labor Force (PMSA, 1998) ^a	4,645,468	809,079
Unemployment Rate (PMSA, 1998) ^a	6.5%	3.3%
Unemployment Rate (Central City, 1998) ^a	7.4%	5.2%
GR welfare-to-work participants ^b	15,000–26,000	————
TANF welfare-to-work participants ^b	60,537	14,121
All welfare-to-work participants ^b	75,537–86,537	14,121

Source: Author's compilation based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1999a, 1999b), Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (1998), Citizens for Workforce Justice (1998), and Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services (1998). This table appears in part in Krinsky and Reese (2006) and is reprinted with permission of the publisher.

Note: GR = General Relief; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; PMSA = primary metropolitan statistical area.

^aUnemployment rates are annual averages from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1999a, 1999b)

^bThese welfare-to-work figures are for June 1998 and include participants in educational and training programs, and thus are larger than the actual size of the workfare population (data not available). They give a rough approximation of the relative sizes of the populations that activists sought to organize in each city however. Monthly total from Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (1998); estimate from Citizens for Workfare Justice (1998); monthly total from Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services (1998).

Table 1.3 Demographic and Political Characteristics

	California	Wisconsin
Percentage of the population that is foreign-born, 1996*	25.6%	2.9%
Percentage of the population that is Latino, 1996**	27.9%	2.1%
Percentage of the population that is Asian, 1996**	11.7%	1.4%
Average AFDC*** payment, 1996	\$198	\$155
Percentage of legislators who are Latino, 1996****	11.7%	0%

Source: Author's compilation based on *Zimmerman and Tumlin (1999) and U.S. Census Bureau (1997); **U.S. Census Bureau (1997); ***U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1998); and ****Council of State Governments (1998) and National Association of Latino Elected Officials Educational Fund (1997).

Note: AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Table 3.1 **Number of Public Assistance Recipients, 1996–1997**

	California (Percentage of Population)	Wisconsin (Percentage of Population)
Food Stamps	3,143,000 (9.8%)	283,000 (5.4%)
Medicare	845,958 (2.6%)	80,945 (1.6%)
SSI	1,044,753 (3.2%)	407,264 (7.8%)
AFDC/TANF	896,000 (2.8%)	291,000 (5.6%)

Source: Author's compilation based on U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means (1998, tables 2-40, 3-21, 7-11, 15-9) and U.S. Census Bureau (1999).

Notes: Data for Food Stamps, SSI, and AFDC are for 1996; data on SSI are for 1997; welfare recipients refer to average monthly caseloads; total population estimates are for 1997. SSI = Supplemental Security Income; AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Table 3.2 **Percentage of Aid to Families with Dependent Children
Recipients by Race–Ethnicity, 1995**

	California	Wisconsin
White	25.6	42.8
Black	17.7	40.4
Latino	40.0	8.5
Asian	8.8	4.2
Native American	0.9	2.7

Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means (1998, table 7-24).

Table 3.3 Immigrant, Asian and Pacific Islander (API), and Latino Populations in Southern California and the Bay Area

County	(Percentage of State's Share)			
	New Legal Immigrants, 1996*	Foreign-Born, 1990**	API, 1996***	Latino, 1996***
Los Angeles	63,794 (32%)	2,895,066 (45%)	1,129,800 (31%)	3,988,100 (36%)
Orange	17,598 (9%)	575,108 (9%)	314,600 (9%)	720,700 (7%)
San Diego	18,049 (9%)	428,810 (7%)	221,700 (6%)	622,900 (6%)
Bay Area (Alameda & San Francisco)	21,257 (10%)	476,409 (7%)	492,800 (14%)	335,700 (3%)
Four areas	120,698 (66%)	4,375,393 (68%)	2,158,900 (59%)	6,068,400 (55%)
California	199,483 (100%)	6,458,825 (100%)	3,648,860 (100%)	10,966,556 (100%)

Sources: Author's compilation based on *State of California Department of Finance (2000); **U.S. Census Bureau (1991); and ***State of California Department of Finance (1999).

Note: This table appears in Reese and Ramirez (2002a, table 4) and is reprinted with permission of Taylor and Francis, Ltd.

Table 3.4 **Mass Demonstrations for Benefit Replacements by State,
1996 to 1997**

	Estimated Number of Participants
California	
March in Los Angeles*	2,000
First rally at state capitol**	4,000
Second rally at state capitol**	3,000
Wisconsin	
Rally at state capitol***	200

Source: Author's compilation based on *Albano (1997); **Fujiwara (1999); ***Wisconsin Immigrant and Refugee Coalition leader, personal interview in Milwaukee, 2002; Hmong American Friendship Association staff, personal interview in Milwaukee, 2002.

**Table 4.1 Groups Lobbying or Protesting Against Welfare
Contractors in Milwaukee**

Anti-Poverty & Welfare Advocacy Organizations

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, Milwaukee branch
Coalition to Save our Children
Emergency Alliance on Poverty
Hunger Action Task Force
W-2 Monitoring Task Force
Welfare Warriors

Faith-Based Organizations

Hope Offered through Shared Ecumenical Action (HOSEA)'s Welfare
Reform Task Force
Milwaukee Inner-City Congregations Allied for Hope (MICAH)
Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee

Labor Organizations

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
Milwaukee Central Labor Council
9to5, Milwaukee branch

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