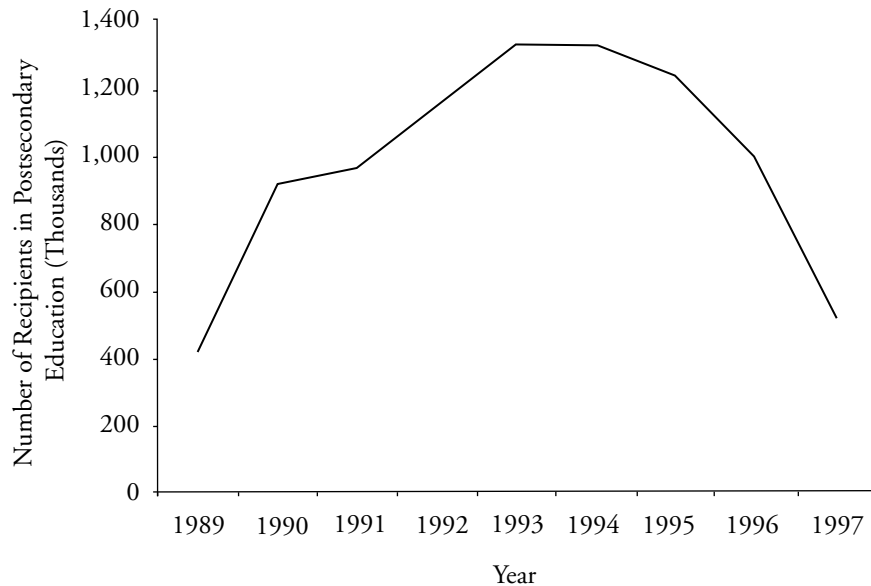


Table 1.1 Welfare Reform: Six States' Policies Regarding Access to Postsecondary Education and Training under TANF

State	Access to Postsecondary Education
Massachusetts	Low. College attendance without working is not allowed. Recipients must work twenty hours a week while attending college.
Washington	Low. Recipients may attend college for twelve months without working, but only vocational education is allowed. They may attend college only if mandated job search fails.
Florida	Moderate. State has forty-eight-month lifetime limit of college study. Recipients may attend college for twelve months without working, and in some instances may continue past this point.
Pennsylvania	Moderate. Recipients must conduct job search. If search unsuccessful, they may attend college for twenty-four months without working.
Rhode Island	High. State employs a human-capital approach to welfare reform. Recipients may attend college for twenty-four months without a work requirement and may continue full-time postsecondary education if necessary after this point.
Illinois	High. Recipients may attend college full-time for thirty-six months without working. To continue after that time, they must work twenty-nine hours per week. State uses Maintenance of Effort funds to "stop the clock" for recipients pursuing postsecondary education.

Source: Compiled by authors, drawing on Greenberg, Strawn and Plimpton (1999).

Figure 3.1 Welfare-Recipient Participation in Postsecondary Education, 1989 to 1997



Source: AFDC Microdata, available at: <http://afdc.urban.org>.

Table 3.1 Unemployment Rate and Earnings by Educational Level

Educational Level	Unemployment Rate in 2004	Median Annual Earnings in 2003
No high school diploma	8.5	\$22,939
High school graduate or equivalent	5.0	\$30,766
Some college, no degree	4.5	\$35,714
Associate's degree	3.7	\$37,605
Bachelor's degree	3.0	\$49,889

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3.2 Education Allowance and Time Limits for Welfare Recipients, by State

Education Allowance			
Allowed as a Stand-Alone Activity	Allowed in Combination with Work	Not an Authorized Work Activity	Policy Set by County
Alaska	Alabama	Connecticut	Colorado
Florida	Arizona	Idaho	Montana
Georgia	Arkansas	Mississippi	New York
Illinois	California	Oklahoma	Ohio
Iowa	Delaware	Oregon	
Kentucky	District of Columbia	South Dakota	
Maine	Hawaii	Washington	
Minnesota	Indiana	Wisconsin	
Nevada	Kansas		
Pennsylvania	Louisiana		
Rhode Island	Maryland		
Utah	Massachusetts		
Vermont	Michigan		
Wyoming	Missouri		
	Nebraska		
	New Hampshire		
	New Jersey		
	New Mexico		
	North Carolina		
	North Dakota		
	South Carolina		
	Tennessee		
	Texas		
	Virginia		
	West Virginia		

Time Limit		
Twelve Months	Twelve to Forty-Eight Months	No Time Limit
Alaska	California	Alabama
Arizona	Illinois	Arkansas
Florida	Iowa	Colorado
Indiana	Kentucky	Delaware
Kansas	Maine	Georgia
Louisiana	Maryland	Hawaii

Table 3.2 (continued)

Twelve Months	Twelve to Forty-Eight Months	No Time Limit
Michigan	Minnesota	Massachusetts
Nevada	Missouri	Montana
New Mexico	Nebraska	New Jersey
North Dakota	New Hampshire	Ohio
Texas	North Carolina	Tennessee
	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	Rhode Island	Wyoming
	South Carolina	
	Utah	
	Vermont	
	Virginia	

Source: Compiled by the State Policy and Documentation Project, July 2000.

Note: These classifications are based on formal state-level policies.

Table 3.3 Percentage of Young Female High School Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Education, by Year, Age, and Welfare Receipt

	Welfare Recipients		Welfare Nonrecipients	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Age	Percentage Enrolled		Percentage Enrolled	
Sixteen to eighteen	68.21	51.84	57.32	61.78
Nineteen to twenty	17.32	19.1	56.14	60.13
Twenty-one to twenty-two	23.35	14.33	45.11	42.86
Twenty-three to twenty-four	17.89	16.41	23.14	21.24
Total (sixteen to twenty-four)	20.68	18.37	43.44	45.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1995 and March 2000 *Current Population Survey* (Annual Demographic Survey).

Note: Statistics for welfare recipients aged 16 to 18 in both 1995 and 2000 are based on very small N's because few students in this age range have both graduated from high school and become welfare recipients.

Table 3.4 Weighted Logistic Regression of Young Female High School Graduates College Enrollment, 1995 to 2000

	1995	Odds Ratio	2000	Odds Ratio	2000	Odds Ratio
Intercept	1.106 (1.487)		0.505 (1.576)		0.854 (1.843)	
Welfare receipt	-0.474** (0.167)	0.622	-0.562* (0.243)	0.570	-0.556* (0.243)	0.573
Log of total benefits	-0.087 (0.219)	0.917	0.040 (0.233)	1.041	-0.073 (0.270)	0.929
Age						
Sixteen to eighteen	0.006 (0.120)	1.006	0.080 (0.122)	1.084	0.082 (0.123)	1.086
Nineteen to twenty (reference)						
Twenty-one to twenty-two	-0.248** (0.079)	0.781	-0.514** (0.083)	0.598	-0.523** (0.084)	0.592
Twenty-three to twenty-four	-0.992** (0.089)	0.371	-1.348** (0.102)	0.260	-1.351** (0.102)	0.259
Single mother	-0.867** (0.116)	0.420	-1.178** (0.115)	0.308	-1.175** (0.115)	0.309
Married mother	-2.037** (0.149)	0.130	-2.128** (0.187)	0.119	-2.129** (0.189)	0.119
Married without children	-1.300** (0.120)	0.273	-1.230** (0.143)	0.292	-1.226** (0.144)	0.294
Single without children (reference)						
African American	-0.316** (0.092)	0.729	-0.415** (0.102)	0.660	-0.440** (0.103)	0.644
Hispanic	-0.259* (0.110)	0.772	-0.638** (0.118)	0.528	-0.675** (0.121)	0.509
White (reference)						

(Table continues on p. 54)

Table 3.4 (continued)

	1995	Odds Ratio	2000	Odds Ratio	2000	Odds Ratio
Two-year education allowance						
Not authorized (reference)						
With some work					0.496** (0.161)	1.642
As a stand-alone					0.342* (0.174)	1.408
Set by county					0.422* (0.163)	1.525
Education time limits						
None (reference)						
Twelve months					-0.133 (0.119)	0.875
Thirteen to forty- eight months					0.115 (0.113)	1.112
R-squared	0.124		0.150		0.154	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1995 and 2000 *Current Population Surveys* (March Annual Demographic Files).

*p < .05; **p < .01

Table 3.5 Weighted Logistic Regression of College Enrollment, for Female High School Graduates, All Ages, 1995 and 1999

	1995	Odds Ratio	1999	Odds Ratio
Intercept	0.251** (0.093)		0.365 (0.210)	
Welfare receipt	0.136 (0.204)	1.145	-1.315** (0.475)	0.269
Age				
Under twenty	0.510** (0.171)	1.665	0.037 (0.261)	1.037
Twenty to twenty-four (reference)				
Twenty-five to twenty- nine	-0.988** (0.133)	0.372	-1.365** (0.268)	0.255
Thirty to thirty-nine	-1.675** (0.123)	0.187	-1.642** (0.216)	0.194
Over forty	-3.196** (0.134)	0.041	-3.240**	0.039
Single mother	0.372** (0.143)	0.689	0.021 (0.227)	1.021
Married mother	-1.215** (0.131)	0.297	-0.905** (0.238)	0.405
Married without children	-0.577** (0.124)	0.561	-0.822** (0.288)	0.440
Single without children (reference)				
African American	-0.257* (0.128)	0.774	-0.110 (0.210)	0.896
Hispanic	-0.295 (0.165)	0.745	-0.776** (0.290)	0.460
White (reference)				
R-squared	0.253		0.268	

Source: 1995 and 1999 NHES data. See National Center for Education Statistics, 1996, 2001, for information on these surveys.

*p < .05; **p < .01

Table 3.6 Percentage of Female High School Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Education, by Full-Time and Part-Time Status

	Total Students	Total Enrolled		Full-Time		Part-Time	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
1996							
Total high school grads	3,517	756	21.5***	560	15.92***	196	5.57***
White	1,987	437	22.00***	329	16.54***	109	5.46***
Black	1,378	283	20.57**	202	14.71***	81	5.86***
With children under eighteen	2,582	581	22.52***	437	16.95***	144	5.57***
Under twenty-five	932	336	36.03***	279	29.88***	57	6.15***
Over twenty-five	2,585	420	16.26***	282	10.89***	139	5.37***
2001							
Total high school grads	2,109	295	14.00	152	7.20	143	6.80
White	1,357	167	12.32	100	7.38	67	4.94
Black	631	112	17.70	47	7.45	65	10.24
With children under eighteen	1,375	214	15.59	111	8.09	103	7.49
Under twenty-five	432	120	27.67	55	12.75	64	14.92
Over twenty-five	1,677	176	10.48	97	5.77	79	4.71

Source: 1996 and 2001 SIPP data.

*** p < .01; **p < .05

Table 3.7 Weighted Logistic Regression of Female High School Graduate College Enrollment, 1996 and 2001

	Model 1		Model 1		Model 2	
	1996	Odds Ratio	2001	Odds Ratio	2001	Odds Ratio
Intercept	3.535** (.107)		3.238** (.080)		3.223** (.080)	
Welfare receipt	.174** (.045)	1.190	-0.234** (0.069)	.791	-.237** (0.069)	.789
Age	-.230** (.004)	.795	-.219** (.004)	.803	-.219** (.004)	.803
Age squared ($\times 10$)	.017** (.001)	1.020	.015** .001	1.015	.015** .001	1.015
Children under eighteen at home	-.136** (.010)	.873	-.190** (.011)	.827	-.190** (.011)	.827
African American	.002 (.029)	1.001	.169** (.030)	1.184	.174** (.030)	1.190
Log of total benefits (1,000*)	.643** (.075)	1.902	0.659** (0.080)	1.932	.690** (0.080)	1.994
Welfare enrollment rate	.124** .070	1.132	.353** (.073)	1.423	.262** (.078)	1.300
Education as authorized work activity					.079** (.023)	.789
Pseudo R-squared	0.211		.232		0.232	

Source: 1996 and 2001 SIPP data.

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

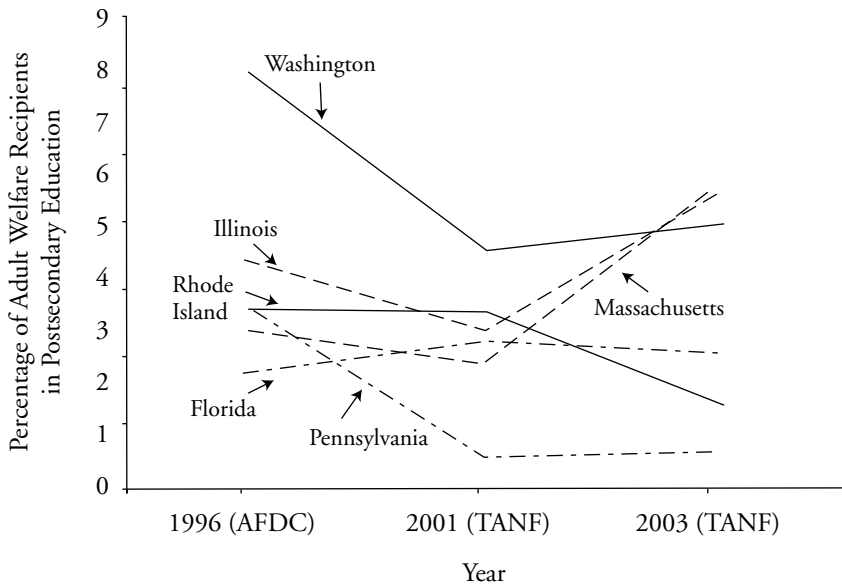
Table 3.8 Female College and Certificate-Program Enrollment, by Welfare-Receipt Status

	1996	2000
Percentage of students receiving welfare	0.9	0.6
Percentage of these enrolled in certificate programs		
Who are welfare recipients	27.5	43.0
Who are nonrecipients	12.2	12.1

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey (NPSAS). National Center for Education Statistics (1996, 2001).

Figure 4.1

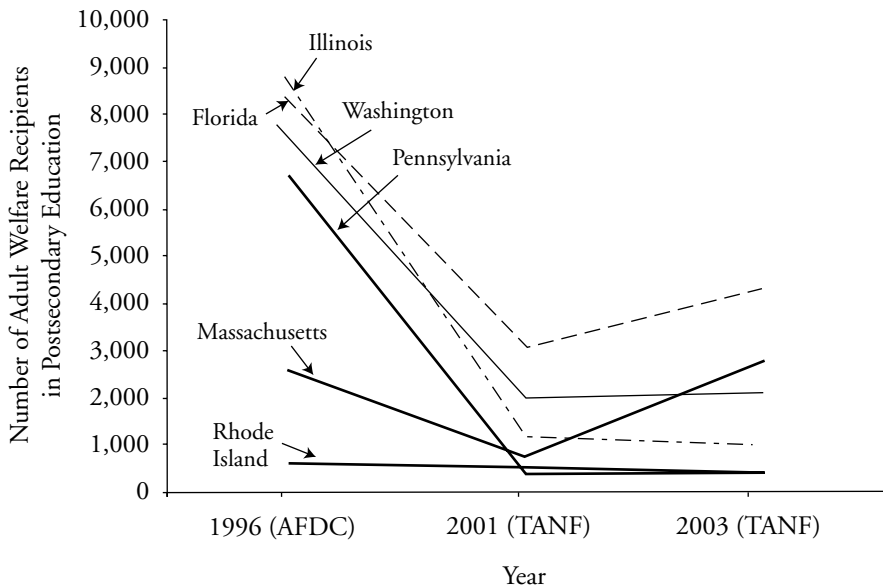
Percentage of Welfare Recipients Enrolled in Postsecondary Education Under AFDC and TANF



Sources: Caseload data—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *TANF 5th Annual Report to Congress*, “Proportion of Children and Adults in State AFDC/TANF Caseloads Fiscal Years 1996 and 2001,” available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/annualreport5/0203chartdata.htm#2001> (provided by state officials in Florida, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island). Postsecondary enrollment data—provided by state officials directly to the authors.

Figure 4.2

Number of Welfare Recipients Enrolled in Postsecondary Education Under AFDC and TANF

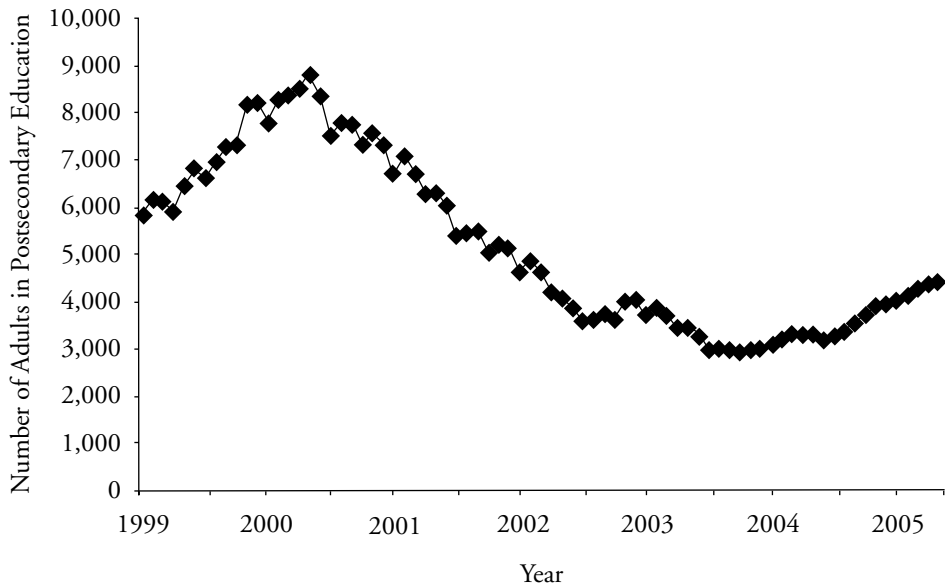


Sources: Caseload data—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *TANF 5th Annual Report to Congress*, “Proportion of Children and Adults in State AFDC/TANF Caseloads Fiscal Years 1996 and 2001,” available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/annualreport5/0203chartdata.htm#2001> (provided by state officials in Florida, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island). Postsecondary enrollment data—provided by state officials directly to the authors.

Data for “2003” is actually for the most recent year for which the state could provide data, ranging from 2003 to 2005; see notes to table 4.2.

Figure 4.3

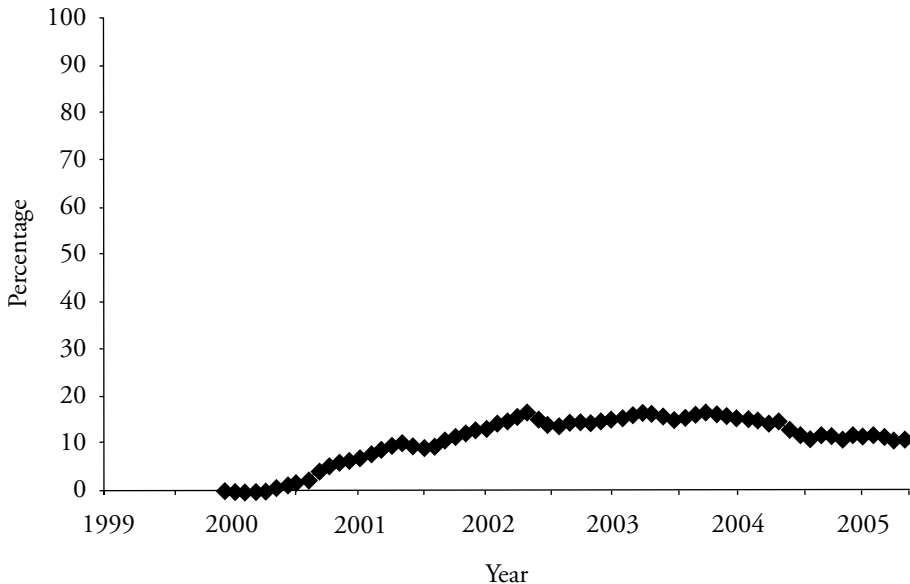
Number of Adults in Postsecondary Education in Illinois,
January 1999 to May 2005



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services Bureau of Research and Analysis, "Employment and Training Numbers."

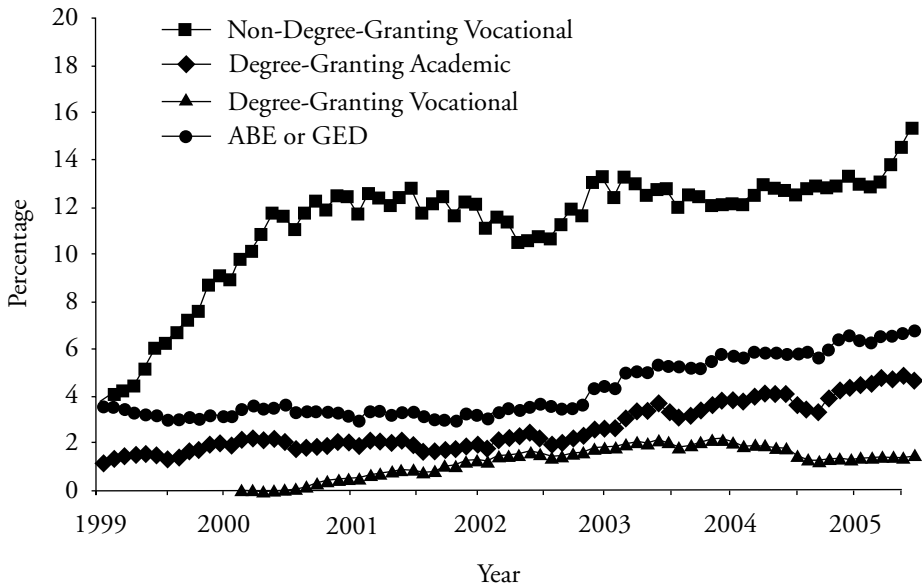
Figure 4.4

Percentage of TANF Adults in Postsecondary Education with Clock Stopped in Illinois, January 1999 to May 2005



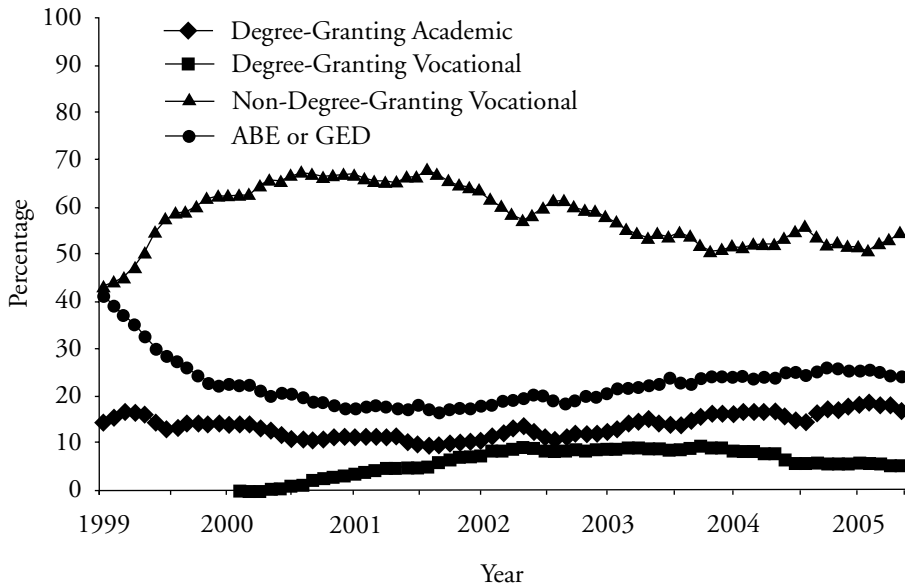
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services Bureau of Research and Analysis, "Employment and Training Numbers."

Figure 4.5 Percentage of TANF Adults in Postsecondary Education in Illinois, by Program, January 1999 to May 2005



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services Bureau of Research and Analysis, "Employment and Training Numbers."

Figure 4.6 Percentage of TANF Adults in Postsecondary Education in Various Illinois Programs, January 1999 to May 2005



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services Bureau of Research and Analysis, "Employment and Training Numbers."

Table 4.1 Trends in Welfare Adult Caseload Reduction from AFDC to TANF, by Monthly Averages

	AFDC, FY 1996, Number of Participants	TANF, FY 2002, Number of Participants	Caseload Change, from 1996 to 2002	
			Number of Participants	Percentage
U.S. Total	3,973,334	1,315,029	-2,658,305	-67
Florida	165,764	24,614	-141,150	-85
Illinois	199,805	29,486	-170,319	-85
Massachusetts	84,021	31,001	-53,020	-63
Pennsylvania	175,631	56,783	-118,848	-68
Rhode Island	19,376	12,138	-7,238	-37
Washington	96,935	43,423	-53,512	-55

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, TANF Sixth Annual Report to Congress, "Proportion of Children and Adults in State AFDC/TANF Caseloads Fiscal Years 1996 and 2002," available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/annualreport6/chapter01/0103chartdata.htm>.

Table 4.2

Welfare-Recipient Enrollment in Postsecondary Education Under: AFDC and TANE, by State

State	Data Type ^a	AFDC, FY 1996			TANE, FY 2001		
		Total Adults	Number in Post-secondary Education ^b	Percentage in Post-secondary Education	Adults	Number in Post-secondary Education ^c	Percentage in Post-secondary Education
Florida	Annual	383,016	8,361	2.18	109,417	3,044	2.78
Illinois	Monthly	199,805	8,674	4.34	39,739	1,204	3.03
Massachusetts	Monthly	84,021	2,558	3.04	28,864	703	2.44
Pennsylvania	Annual	196,417	6,714	3.42	63,093	377	0.60
Rhode Island	Annual	16,557	561	3.39	14,341	479	3.34
Washington ^c	Monthly	96,935	7,624	7.87	43,795	1,974	4.51

Source: Compiled by authors from data reported by states.

Note: Postsecondary education means two- or four-year degree-granting programs only.

^a Florida, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island are yearly public-service-employment totals, divided by yearly adult total caseload (states provided denominator). Other states are a monthly average in public-service employment divided by a monthly average adult caseload.

^b FY 1996 for Illinois, Pennsylvania; fall 1995 for Washington; and May 1997 for Rhode Island.

^c FY 2001 (July 2000 to June 2001) except for Massachusetts (January 2001) and Washington (fall 2000).

Table 4.2 (continued)

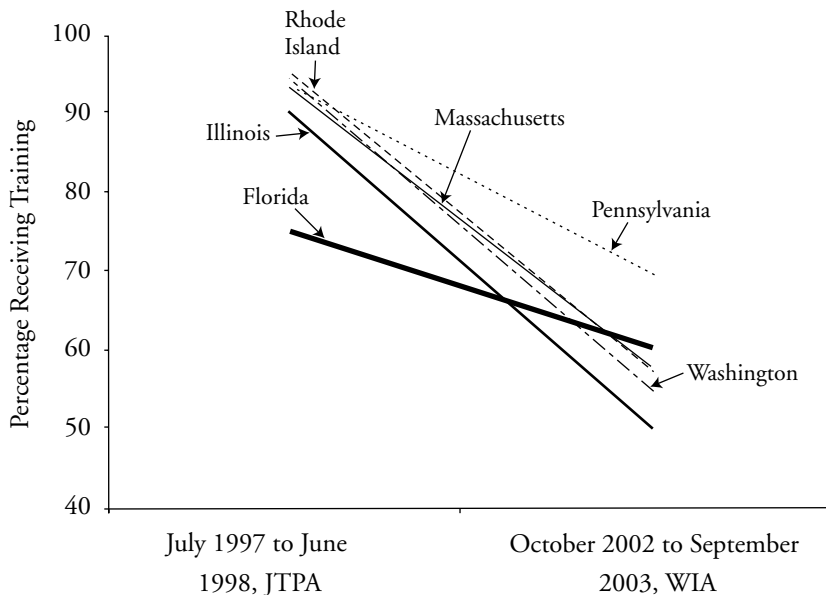
Adults	TANF, Most Recent		Overall Caseload Change		Overall PSE Change	
	Number in Post-secondary Education ^d	Percentage in Post-secondary Education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
166,531	4,251	2.55	-273,599	-56.52	-4,110	-49.16
15,736	882	5.60	-160,066	-92.12	-7,792	-89.83
47,845	2,759	5.77	-55,157	-43.06	201	7.86
54,933	390	0.71	-133,324	-72.03	-6,324	-94.19
8,924	140	1.57	-2,216	-46.10	-421	-75.04
41,441	2,044	4.93	-53,140	-57.25	-5,580	-73.19

^d Fall 2003 findings for Florida; July 2003 to June 2004 for Illinois; January 2005 for Massachusetts; February 2005 for Rhode Island; and fall 2003 for Washington.

^e Note that in Washington, public-service employment is reported by the college system rather than by the Department of Human Services. Welfare recipients may attend college in all states without DHS knowing about it, which means that in the other states, these are likely underestimates. For example, of the 3,071 TANF public-service employment known to the college system in 2001 in Washington, 1,957 were known to DHS. We do not know analogous figures for AFDC clients in Washington.

Figure 5.1

Percentage of JTPA and WIA Exiters Receiving Training



Sources: States' PY 2003 number trained—state annual WIA reports, available at: <http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/AnnualReports/annual-report-03.cfm>. States' PY 2003 number of adults—U.S. Department of Labor, WIA performance measures by states, available at: http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2003/State_WIA_Performance_Measures_Adult_2003.pdf. States' PY 1997—Social Policy Research Associates 1999. National PY 2003—U.S. Department of Labor, http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2003/WIA_Summary_03_adult.pdf. National PY 1997—Social Policy Research Associates 1999.

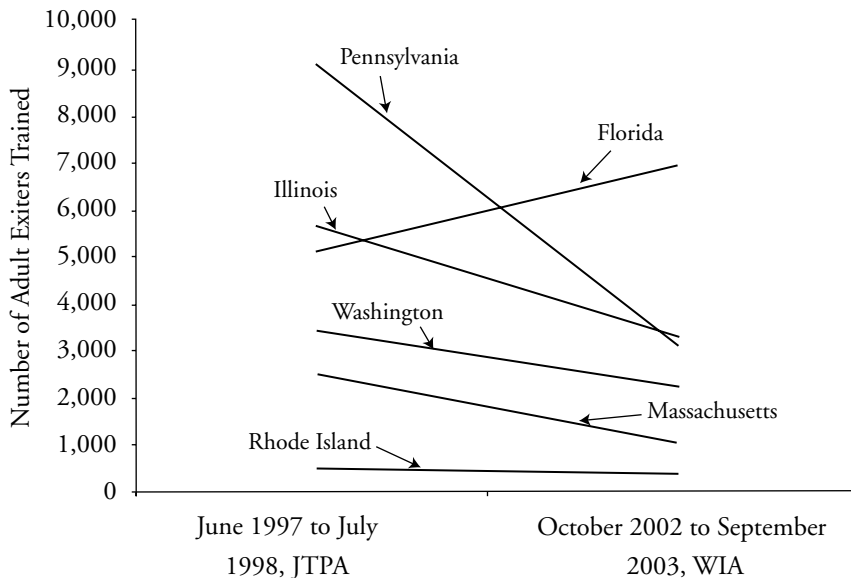
Figures are for adults only; dislocated workers are excluded; Title III is excluded in PY 1997 (PY 1997 includes title II-A only; PY 2001 included adults only).

Number Trained for PY 2003 comes from Table B, Employment and Credential denominator. Table B comes from the 2003 annual WIA reports from the states.

Number Trained for PY 1997: Raw numbers were calculated from the percentages provided.

Figure 5.2

Number of JTPA and WIA Exiters Receiving Training



Sources: States' PY 2003 number trained—state annual WIA reports, available at: <http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/AnnualReports/annual-report-03.cfm>. States' PY 2003 number of adults—U.S. Department of Labor, WIA performance measures by states, available at: http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2003/State_WIA_Performance_Measures_Adult_2003.pdf. States' PY 1997—Social Policy Research Associates 1999. National PY 2003—U.S. Department of Labor, http://www.doleta.gov/performances/results/WIASRD/PY2003/WIA_Summary_03_adult.pdf. National PY 1997—Social Policy Research Associates 1999.

Figures are for adults only; dislocated workers are excluded; Title III is excluded in PY 1997 (PY 1997 includes title II-A only; PY 2001 included adults only).

Number Trained for PY 2003 comes from Table B, Employment and Credential denominator. Table B comes from the 2003 annual WIA reports from the states.

Number Trained for PY 1997: Raw numbers were calculated from the percentages provided.

Table 5.1 Comparison of WIA to Two Predecessor Programs

	CETA (1973)	JTPA (1982)	WIA (1998)
Target population	Disadvantaged adults and youth	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth (90 percent of adults had to pass means test)	Universal access (but youth services targeted at low-income youth) No means test
Goal	Job creation and training	Short-term training for poor	Job placement
Eligibility requirements for training providers	Subcontracted by non-profits or local agencies	Accredited institution	Certification of institution by governor Eligibility of individual programs based on employment and earnings outcomes
Accountability measures	Number served	Data collected via follow-up with job seekers; focus on input and process measures: numbers served, number of days in training, number of credentials granted	Numerous outcomes, including: Entered-employment rate Employment-retention rate Average-earnings change Entered-employment and credential rate Customer satisfaction for employers Customer satisfaction for clients
Governance structure	Community-based organizations	Private industry councils	Private industry councils
Funding mechanism	Operated primarily at the municipal (city) level	Operated primarily by governors	Operated primarily by state and local Workforce Investment Boards
Funding attached to performance	None	Most stringent sanction not money but reorganization of local service-delivery organization	Incentive funds available to states ranging from \$750,000 to \$3 million annually Failure to meet performance requirements for two years results in 5 percent reduction in WIA grant

Source: U.S. Government Accountability Office (2002a); Lafer (2002).

Table 5.2 Characteristics of and Services Received by Adult Exiters under JTPA and WIA

	1997, JTPA	2003, WIA
Funding allocated to serve adults	\$892,627,443 ^b	\$900,000,000
Adult exiters by race		
Percentage white (not Hispanic)	44	46
Percentage black (not Hispanic)	35	31
Percentage Hispanic	17	18
Percentage other	4	5
Adult exiters receiving intensive or training services ^a		
Percentage low-income	98	68
Percentage receiving cash welfare (AFDC or TANF)	31	8
Adult exiters' highest grade completed:		
Percentage less than high school diploma	22	18
Percentage high school diploma or equivalency	57	54
Percentage post high school	21	28

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor 2004; Social Policy Research Associates 1999.

^a Types of training services do not add to 100 because clients could receive more than one type.

^b 1997 JTPA dollars are not adjusted for inflation. Adjusted, the figure would be approx \$1 billion.

Table 5.3 Adult Caseloads from JTPA to WIA, Nationally and Six States, Between 1997 and 2003

	JTPA Caseload, July 1997 to June 1998	WIA Caseload, October 2002 to September 2003	Caseload Change	Percent of Change
U.S Total	147,717	253,053	105,336	+71
Florida	6,746	11,395	4,649	+69
Illinois	6,241	6,454	213	+3
Massachusetts	2,626	1,727	-899	-34
Pennsylvania	9,663	4,405	-5,258	-54
Rhode Island	495	627	132	+27
Washington	3,618	3,958	340	+9

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, 2004, *WIA Performance Measures by State*, available at: http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2003/State_WIA_Performance_Measures_Adult_2003.pdf; Social Policy Research Associates 1999.

Figures in this chart are for adults only; dislocated workers are excluded.

Title III is excluded in PY 1997 (PY 1997 includes title II-A only; WIA included adults only).

Table 5.4 Percentage of Adult Exiters Who Received Services Beyond Objective Assessment Receiving Training in Six States and Nationally

	JTPA, July 1997 to June 1998			WIA, October 2002 to September 2003			Change from 1997 to 2003			Percentage Reduction in Number Trained
	Adults	Number Trained	Percentage Trained	Adults	Number Trained	Percentage Trained	Adults	Number Trained	Percentage Trained	
U.S Total	147,717	134,422	91	253,053	102,950	56	105,336	-31,472	-35	-23
Florida	6,746	5,060	75	11,395	6,836	60	4,649	1,777	-15	35
Illinois	6,241	5,617	90	6,454	3,219	50	213	-2,398	-40	-43
Massachusetts	2,626	2,442	93	1,727	993	57	-899	-1,449	-36	-59
Pennsylvania	9,663	8,987	93	4,405	3,056	69	-5,258	-5,931	-24	-66
Rhode Island	495	470	95	627	356	57	132	-114	-38	-24
Washington	3,618	3,401	94	3,958	2,165	55	340	-1,236	-39	-36

Sources: States' PY 2003 number trained—state annual WIA reports, available at: <http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/AnnualReports/annual-report-03.cfm>. States' PY 2003 number of adults—U.S. Department of Labor, WIA performance measures by states, available at: http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2003/State_WIA_Performance_Measures_Adult_2003.pdf. States' PY 1997—Social Policy Research Associates 1999. National PY 2003—U.S. Department of Labor, http://www.doleta.gov/performances/results/WIASRD/PY2003/WIA_Summary_03_adult.pdf. National PY 1997—Social Policy Research Associates 1999.

Figures are for adults only; dislocated workers are excluded; Title III is excluded in PY 1997 (PY 1997 includes title II-A only; PY 2001 included adults only).

Number Trained for PY 2003 comes from Table B, Employment and Credential denominator. Table B comes from the 2003 annual WIA reports from the states.

Number Trained for PY 1997: Raw numbers were calculated from the percentages provided.

Table 5.5 WIA Adult Client Flow in Florida, Illinois, and Washington

Time Frame	Total Participants	Core, Core ^a	Core, Percentage	Intensive ^b	Intensive, Percentage	Training ^c	Training, Percentage
Florida							
PY 2000 ^d	10,821	2,792	26	2,497	23	5,532	51
PY 2001 ^e	15,143	4,345	29	3,724	25	7,074	47
Illinois							
PY 2000	2,742	610	22	521	19	1,611	59
PY 2001	3,490	718	21	1,126	32	1,646	47
Washington							
PY 2000	1,248	72	6	260	21	916	73
PY 2001	2,225	184	8	793	36	1,248	56

Source: Stevens (2003a).

^a Core = Those receiving core services only.

^b Intensive = Those who advanced from core services to intensive services only.

^c Training = Those who progressed from core services through intensive services to training services.

^d PY 2000 = July 2000 to June 2001.

^e PY 2001 = July 2001 to June 2002.

Table 5.6 WIA and TANF Adult Client Flow in Florida, Illinois, and Washington

Time Frame	Total Participants	Percentage of Total	Core, Core ^a	Core, Percentage	Intensive, Intensive ^b	Intensive, Percentage	Training, Training ^c	Training, Percentage	TANF Caseload	Percentage of TANF Caseload Served by WIA
Florida										
PY 2000 ^d	7,497	69	1,128	15	1,636	22	4,733	63	32,164	23.31
PY 2001 ^e	5,239	35	798	15	1,101	21	3,340	64	25,604	20.46
Illinois										
PY 2000	282	10	40	14	37	13	205	73	66,143	0.43
PY 2001	325	9	58	18	145	45	122	38	25,353	1.28
Washington										
PY 2000	189	15	10	5	39	21	140	74	48,307	0.39
PY 2001	305	14	9	3	109	36	187	61	42,022	0.73

Sources: Stevens 2003b. *TANF Adult Caseload Numbers*: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004, *TANF Sixth Annual Report to Congress*, Table 3:4:a, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/annualreport6/chapter03/0304a.htm>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002, *TANF Fourth Annual Report to Congress*, Table 3:4:a, <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/ar2001/0304at.htm>

^a Core = Those receiving only core-assisted services.

^b Intensive = Those who progressed from core services only to intensive services.

^c Training = Those who progressed from core services through intensive services to training services.

^d PY 2000 = July 2000 to June 2001.

^e PY 2001 = July 2001 to June 2002.

Table 5.7 Demographic Characteristics of WIA Adult Client Flow in Florida, Illinois, and Washington, Between July 2001 and June 2002

	Total Participants	Percentage of Total	Core and Intensive Services		Training Services	
			Participants	Percentage	Participants	Percentage
Florida						
Race						
Latino	4,152	27	3,022	73	1,130	27
White	3,975	26	1,382	35	2,593	65
Black	6,838	45	3,589	52	3,249	48
Asian	92	1	31	34	61	66
Other	86	1	45	52	41	48
Low income	10,532	70	5,066	48	5,466	52
Limited English proficiency	1,475	10	1,093	74	382	26
Total	15,143	100	8,069	53	7,074	47
Illinois						
Race						
Latino	274	8	176	64	98	36
White	1,604	46	594	37	1,010	63

Black	1,463	42	974	67	489	33
Asian	118	3	83	70	35	30
Other	31	1	17	55	14	45
Low income	3,028	87	1,540	51	1,488	49
Limited English proficiency	243	7	178	73	65	27
Total	3,490	100	1,844	53	1,646	47

Washington

Race						
Latino	187	8	87	47	100	53
White	1,648	74	669	41	979	59
Black	136	6	71	52	65	48
Asian	59	3	24	41	35	59
Other	195	9	126	65	69	35
Low income	1,925	87	807	42	1,118	58
Limited English proficiency	174	8	98	56	76	44
Total	2,225	100	977	44	1,248	56

Source: Stevens (2003b).