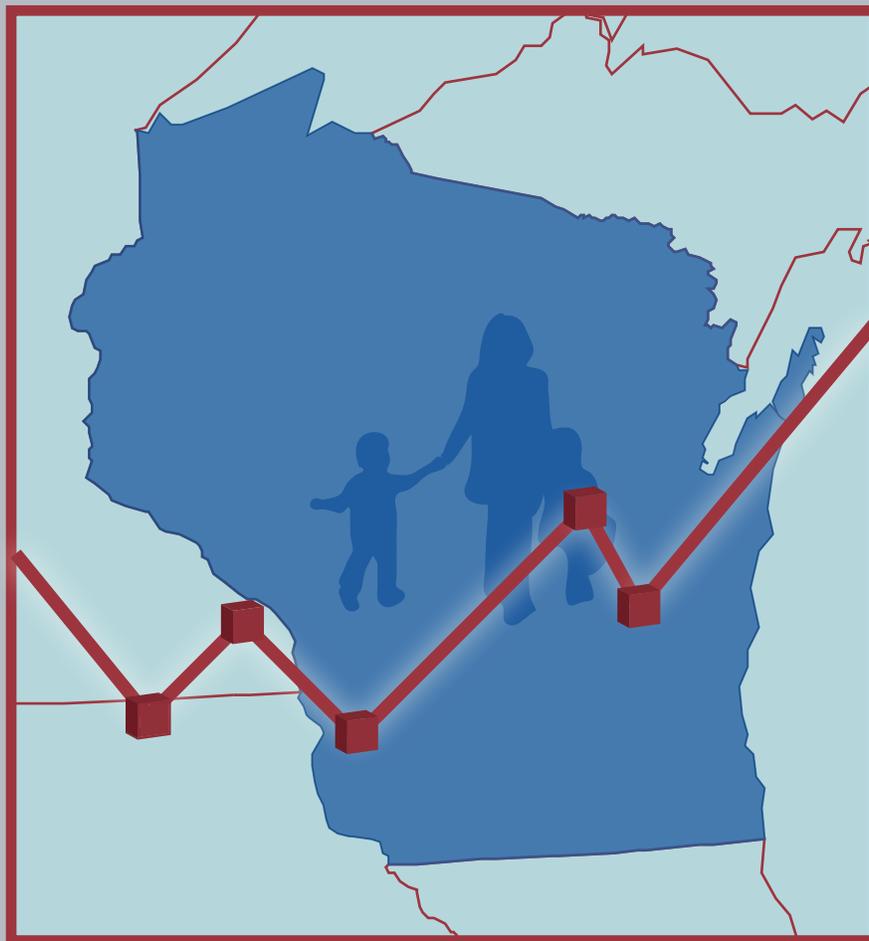


# WISCONSIN WORKS CHARTBOOK

## Program Overview 1998 - 2003



Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development  
Division of Workforce Solutions  
Bureau of Workforce Information  
2006

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# WISCONSIN WORKS CHARTBOOK

## Program Overview 1998 - 2003



Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development  
Division of Workforce Solutions  
Bureau of Workforce Information  
2006



# Foreword

This report offers an overview of the Wisconsin Works (W-2) program from 1998 through 2003<sup>1</sup>. W-2, which replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in 1997, was created to help low-income adults with custodial children move toward self-sufficiency through employment. The goal of W-2 is to provide individuals with necessary and appropriate services to enable them to obtain and maintain viable, self-sustaining employment which will, in turn, promote economic growth.

This report, which is divided into three sections, presents a wide range of basic facts about the W-2 program and its participants. Section One summarizes the demographic and other descriptive characteristics of the participants and their families. Section Two presents information about the various dimensions of the program and its operational characteristics. Section Three describes the economic outcomes of former W-2 participants.

The information in each section of the report is presented in a similar fashion. In addition to providing cross-sectional statewide information on the characteristics of the program and its participants, the report shows changes that have occurred over time for these characteristics. Separate graphics for Milwaukee County and the balance of state are presented when there are large differences in the characteristics of these areas.

The W-2 program, the population that it serves and Wisconsin's economy have all changed during the time period covered by this report. This publication provides Wisconsin citizens with easy access to basic information about the trends and changes that have occurred since the implementation of the program.

The report was prepared in the Bureau of Workforce Information (BWI), Division of Workforce Solutions (DWS), in the Department of Workforce Development (DWD). Frank Conway, Anna Oehler and Sheryl Otto produced the overall report. Bonnie Nagel, Karl Pearson, Madelyn Scheer, Henry Yang, Joanne Rowe and Duane Frisch provided data compilation assistance and consultation. Mary Jo Larson and Sheryl Otto implemented data quality assurance activities. The report was prepared under the supervision of Michael Soref, Chief, Research and Statistics Section. Sandra Breitborde, Director, Bureau of Workforce Information, provided overall guidance and direction.

The Bureau of Workforce Information greatly appreciates the report review and comment provided by the following three Bureaus in DWS: Wisconsin Works, Child Support, and Workforce Programs, and the technical assistance supplied by the DWD Bureau of Information Technology Services and the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty. The preparation of this report was made possible by federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds and through an Innovation Grant from the Ford Foundation.

This report is available on the Department of Workforce Development Website at the following address: <http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/dws/bwi>. Other reports and data on the W-2 program can be found at: <http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/dws/rsdata/default.htm>

To request more information about this report, please contact: Michael Soref, Chief, Research and Statistics Section, Bureau of Workforce Information, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison, WI 53702, (608) 267-9705.

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<sup>1</sup>W-2 was enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in April 1996, as 1995 Wisconsin Act 289. The program was implemented on a pilot basis in March 1997, with statewide implementation starting in September 1997. In April 1998, AFDC was phased out completely, so that new participants were enrolled directly in the W-2 program.



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# Introduction

## W-2 Program Background

The Wisconsin Works program, commonly known as W-2, was created to help individuals move toward economic self-sufficiency through employment. It is funded primarily through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) federal block grant. Created by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, TANF gave states the authority to develop, operate and implement their own public assistance programs<sup>2</sup>. TANF is the successor to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which had provided public assistance to poor families with children since 1935. Unlike AFDC, TANF imposed work requirements and time limits on adult public assistance recipients and eliminated the concept of an entitlement to cash benefits.

In 1996, Wisconsin enacted legislation (1995 Wisconsin Act 289) to replace its adult AFDC program with a new program called Wisconsin Works (W-2). Wisconsin implemented W-2 on a pilot basis in March 1997, with statewide implementation occurring in September 1997.

The Division of Workforce Solutions (DWS), in the Department of Workforce Development, administers the W-2 program. The DWS Bureau of Wisconsin Works is responsible for W-2 planning and policy and development, monitoring agency performance and program compliance and training program staff. Providers, under contract to the state, administer the program at the local level.

## Program Eligibility

W-2 is available to low-income families with children whose incomes fall below 115 percent of the federal poverty level. Most participants are heads of single-parent families, but two-parent families may also be eligible for W-2.

## Work Requirements

Under state law, W-2 participants must meet certain work requirements. W-2 assists participants by offering them employment services and, in some cases, a monthly cash grant of up to \$673. Unlike AFDC, monthly cash benefits do not vary with the number of children in the participant's family. Instead, because the program seeks to simulate the reward and sanction system of a private sector job, participants receive cash benefits in exchange for their participation in assigned work-training activities for up to 30 hours a week.

## Participant Assessment

Each W-2 eligible participant meets with a Financial and Employment Planner (FEP), who assesses the participant's job readiness, assigns up-front job search activities and determines the participant's W-2 placement type. The assessment process consists of an informal assessment of each individual's work history, recent job search efforts, education, job skills, interest and abilities and other factors that can affect employment. The assessment process screens the individual for specific limitations or barriers, and may also include referrals for additional formal assessments to be conducted by qualified assessing organizations or persons.

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2. In Wisconsin, TANF cash assistance is available to individuals through three distinct programs: 1. W-2, which provides assistance to low-income adults with custodial children; 2. Kinship Care, which provides assistance for the care of minor children by non-parental family members, and 3. Caretaker Supplement, which provides assistance for minor children of low-income parents who receive supplemental security income due to being aged, blind or disabled.

## **Placements**

Participants who need help attaining workplace skills are assigned to cash assistance placements. They receive monthly cash payments for successfully participating in activities designed to develop work-related skills. Participants may also be assigned to placements in which they participate in activities and receive services, but no cash.

Among cash assistance placements, Community Service Jobs (CSJ) are for individuals who lack the basic skills and work habits needed to succeed in the work environment. CSJ participants engage in work experience, job search and educational activities to help them obtain and maintain employment. The CSJ monthly cash payment is \$673.

Individuals who need help in overcoming more significant employment barriers are placed in W-2 Transition (W-2T) cash assistance placements. W-2T participants are expected to engage in activities designed to reduce or eliminate their employment barriers, such as participating in English as a Second Language class, receiving counseling or rehabilitative services, as well as work-related activities. The W-2T monthly cash payment is \$628.

Custodial parents caring for their newborn infant (up to 12 weeks of age) are assigned to the Case Management for Caretaker of an Infant (CMC) cash assistance placement. These participants are exempt from work requirements and are not required to engage in any activities, but when they do, they are typically involved in parenting classes and educational activities. The CMC monthly cash payment is \$673.

Individuals who have basic workplace skills when they enter the W-2 program (i.e., they are “job ready”), or leave a cash assistance placement for unsubsidized employment, are assigned to case management placements. These individuals are eligible to receive training and other services, such as job search assistance, but do not receive cash payments.

Individuals with basic job skills, but without sufficient work experience to meet an employer’s requirements, can be placed in Trial Jobs (TJ) placements, which are expected to lead to a continuing job with the employer. Employers who hire these participants receive \$300 per month to offset participant training costs. In practice, this placement type has been rarely used.

## **Employability Plan**

The FEP completes an employability plan (EP) that describes the appropriate activities to enable a participant to move toward employment. The EP is a written agreement developed jointly by the FEP and the participant. It documents the participant’s employment goals and outlines activities that the participant needs to engage in to achieve these goals. For the FEP, the EP is a case management tool, which details a series of actions to move the individual off assistance and into self-sufficiency. For the participant, the EP outlines employment goals, personal goals, and all assigned activities, ensuring the participant’s awareness of participation requirements.

## **Activities**

Participants are expected to engage in up to 40 hours of activities each week, 30 of which are required to be work-related. The combination of activities assigned to a participant depends on the type of placement and the participant’s needs. Most participants are assigned closely supervised work activities with a public or private employer or job search activities. Activities may include rehabilitative and treatment services needed by participants. Education and training, such as GED or English as a Second Language classes, are also provided. W-2T participants are allowed up to a maximum of 12 hours per week for education and training activities; CSJ participants are allowed to engage in these types of activities for a maximum of 10 hours each week.

## **Non-Participation**

When a W-2T or CSJ participant does not participate in an assigned activity as expected and does not have good cause for missing the activity, they may lose benefits for the hours they are absent. In W-2, this is done through a process whereby a participant's grant is reduced by \$5.15 for each hour of an assigned activity that the participant missed without good cause.

## **Time Limits**

Federal and state law limit a participant's receipt of cash assistance to a lifetime maximum of 60 months. Time limits enforce and support the legislative intent that this assistance should be temporary.

State legislation limits participation in a W-2 subsidized employment position (i.e., CSJ, W-2T or Trial Job) to 24 cumulative months. If an individual participates in one of these placement types at any time during a calendar month, that month counts towards the 24-month time limit for that placement.

Under certain circumstances, participants in these placements may receive additional months of cash assistance beyond their state or federal time limits. Federal rules limit the number of participants who can exceed the lifetime eligibility limits to 20% of the participant caseload.

After discussion with their caseworker, a participant may request an extension to a time limit. The W-2 service provider reviews the request and approves the extension request only if it meets certain criteria. CSJ, W-2T and TJ participants may be granted extensions to their time limits if they have made all the appropriate efforts to find and accept unsubsidized employment. Additionally, local labor market must preclude reasonable unsubsidized employment opportunities for CSJ participants; among W-2T participants, significant barriers that prevent their advancement would also need to be present.

## **Income Support**

W-2 was designed to be part of a package of services to support entry into the world of work. The state makes a number of income support programs available to participants to facilitate employment. W-2 participants have access to the Medical Assistance program which provides health insurance to low-income children and some parents; FoodShare (Wisconsin's Food Stamp Program) which assists with the cost of food; Wisconsin Shares, which provides subsidized child care; and the Earned Income Tax and Homestead credits delivered after filing annual tax returns. Those who leave W-2, but remain low-income, would continue to be eligible to receive these economic support services.

## **Overview of This Report**

This report is organized into three sections: 1) W-2 participant characteristics, 2) participation in the program and 3) post-program outcomes. Individual pages within each section address one topic and are organized as follows:

- ◆ Background information
- ◆ Visual displays
- ◆ Descriptive findings, and a
- ◆ Key summary statement

Section 1 presents basic demographic and other information about the characteristics of participants engaged in the W-2 program. Section 2 presents information about the participants' placements and activities while they were active in the W-2 program<sup>3</sup>. Section 3 examines the economic well-being of former W-2 participants after leaving the program. Former participants are defined as those who left sometime between 1998 and 2002 and had not returned as of December 2003.

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3. The data presented in Sections 1 and 2 are for December of each year from 1998 through 2003. Because the overall characteristics of the W-2 population are similar from month-to-month, using one month to represent a full calendar year permits a valid trend analysis.



# W-2 Participant Characteristics

## Key Findings

- ◆ There were 14,997 W-2 participants in December 2003. Since the inception of the program, most participants have resided in Milwaukee County.

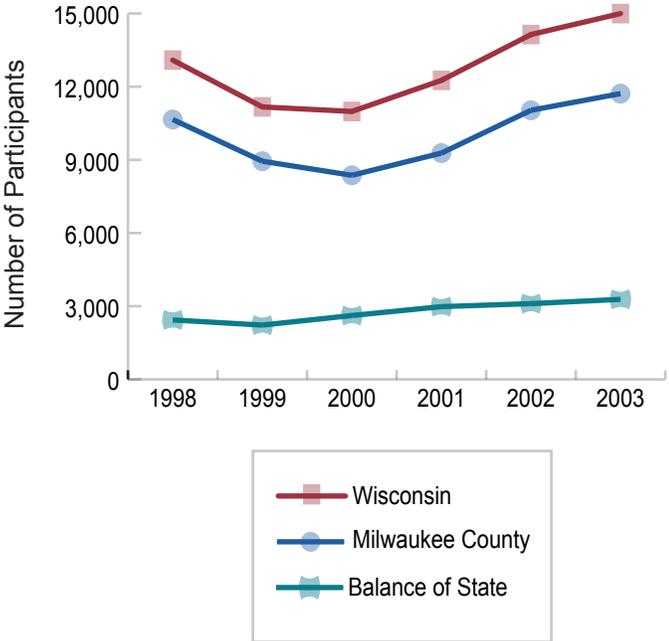
In 2003:

- ◆ Almost all W-2 participants were female and single. Three-fifths were under age 30 and about three-quarters were people of color.
- ◆ Almost three-quarters of W-2 families had one or two children.
- ◆ W-2 participants in Milwaukee County and the Balance of State had higher levels of educational attainment than their 1998 counterparts.
- ◆ Few W-2 participants in Milwaukee County and about half of participants in the Balance of State had both a driver's license and access to a vehicle.



# Geographic Location

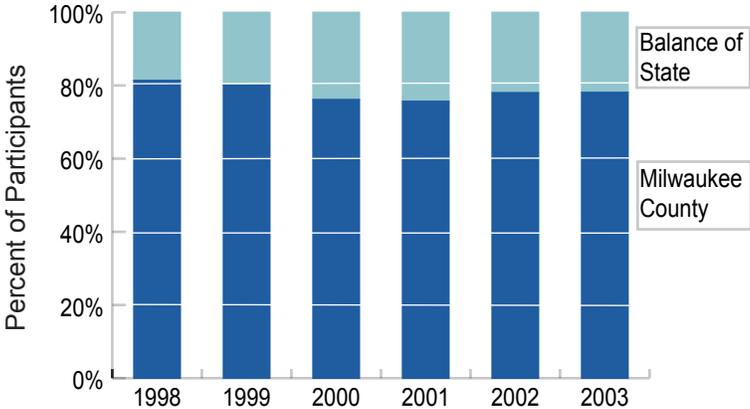
**Figure 1.**  
**Number of W-2 Participants by Location:**  
 December, 1998 - 2003



### Fast Facts

- In December 2003, 14,997 individuals were participating in the W-2 program. Of these, 78% (11,716) lived in Milwaukee County and 22% (3,281) lived in the Balance of State (Figure 1).
- Milwaukee County residents have comprised a little more than three-quarters of all W-2 participants since 1998 (Figure 2). According to 2000 U.S. Census data, about 18% of Wisconsin's residents live in Milwaukee County.
- Between 1998 and 2003, the number of W-2 participants increased 15%. In Milwaukee County, the W-2 population increased 10%, from 10,654 to 11,716. In contrast, the number of W-2 participants in the Balance of State increased 35%, from 2,436 to 3,281.
- In Milwaukee County, the number of W-2 participants declined 21% between 1998 and 2000 and then rose 40% by 2003.
- Since 1999, W-2 participation has exhibited a steady increase in the Balance of State.

**Figure 2.**  
**Percent Distribution of W-2 Participants:**  
 December, 1998 - 2003



There were 14,997 W-2 participants in December 2003. Since the inception of the program, most participants have resided in Milwaukee County.

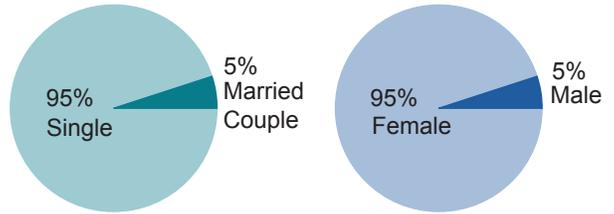
# Demographic Characteristics

## Fast Facts

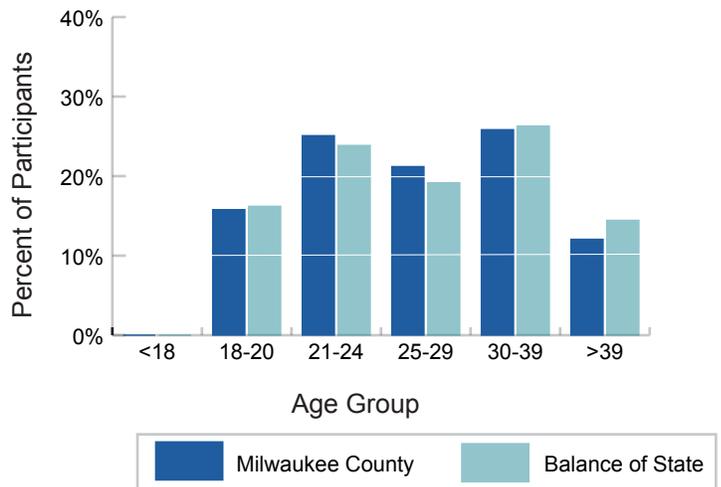
- In 2003, 95% of W-2 participants were female. Five percent of participants were in married-couple families (Figure 3). These proportions were about the same in both Milwaukee County and the Balance of State.
- Just over 60% of W-2 participants were younger than age 30. About 40% of participants were younger than 25 years of age (Figure 4).
- Milwaukee County and the Balance of State had similar age distributions in 2003 (Figure 4).
- The average age of W-2 participants decreased from 29.2 years of age in 1998 to 28.6 years in 2003.
- The median age of W-2 participants decreased from 28 years of age in 1998 to 26 years of age in 2003.
- In 2003, 75% of the W-2 participants in Milwaukee County were black. White and Hispanic participants each represented an additional 10% of the Milwaukee County W-2 population. In contrast, 65% of participants in the Balance of State were white, 23% were black and 7% were Hispanic (Figure 5).
- There has been no significant shift in participant race/ethnicity since 1998.

In 2003, almost all W-2 participants were female and single. Three-fifths were under age 30 and about three-quarters were people of color.

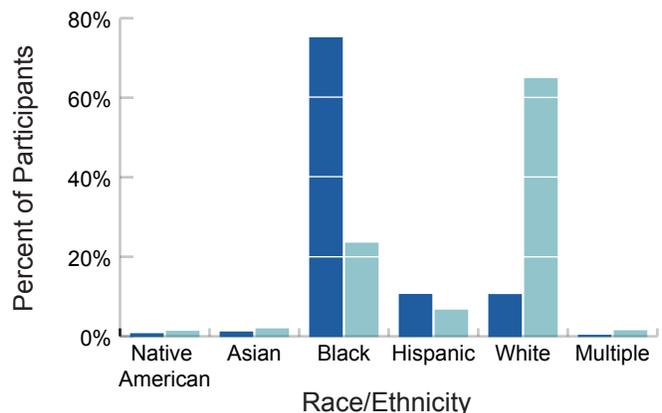
**Figure 3.**  
**Marital Status and Gender:**  
**December 2003**



**Figure 4.**  
**Participant Age: December 2003**

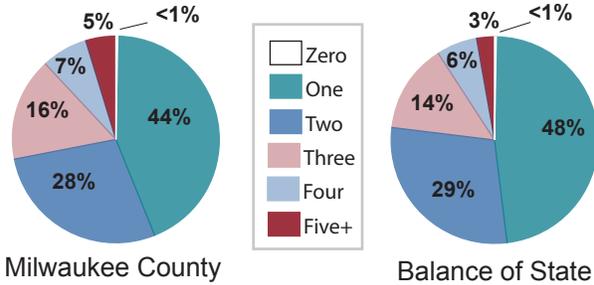


**Figure 5.**  
**Race and Ethnicity: December 2003**

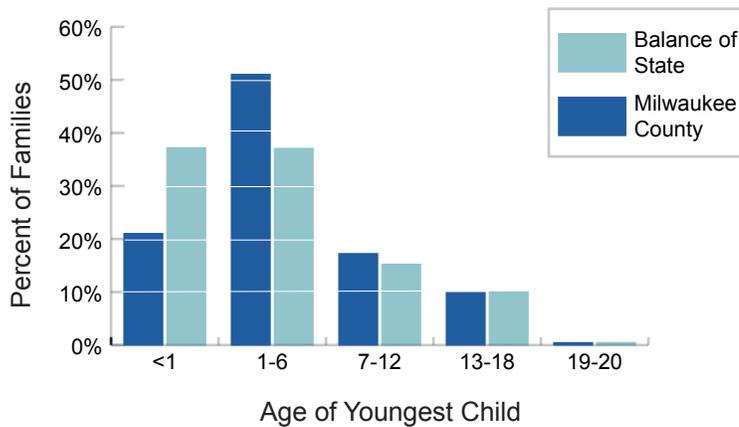


# Children in W-2 Families

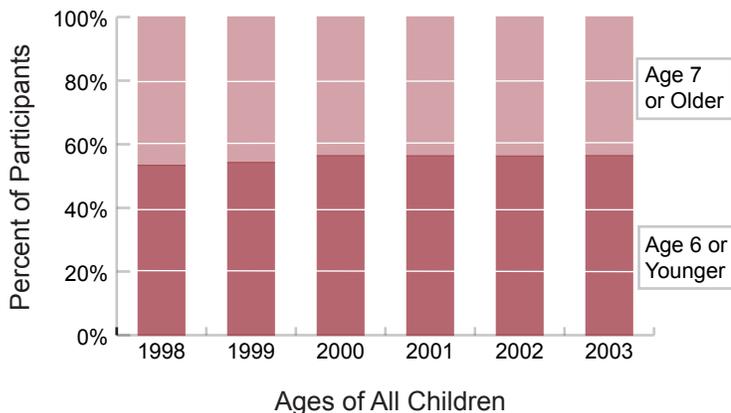
**Figure 6.**  
**Number of Children in Families: December 2003**



**Figure 7.**  
**Age of Youngest Child: December 2003**



**Figure 8.**  
**Ages of All Children in W-2 Families: December, 1998 - 2003**



## Fast Facts

- In December 2003, W-2 had 14,997 adult participants, with a total of 29,918 children, participating in the program.
- The average number of children in a W-2 family decreased from 2.3 in 1998 to 2.0 in 2003. The median number of children, however, remained the same during the entire period, at 2.0.
- Statewide, 44% of participants had one child and 28% had two children in 2003.
- Participants in the Balance of State were slightly more likely to have just one child than were participants in Milwaukee County (48% versus 44%, Figure 6).
- In 2003, one-fourth of all participants had a child less than one year of age.
- Seventy-three percent of W-2 participants had at least one child age six or younger.
- W-2 participants in the Balance of State were more likely to have children less than one year old than were participants in Milwaukee County (37% versus 21%, Figure 7).
- Since 1998, slightly more than half of all children in W-2 families have been age six or younger (Figure 8).
- In December 2003, about 5,200 W-2 families received child care assistance.

In 2003, almost three-quarters of W-2 families had one or two children.

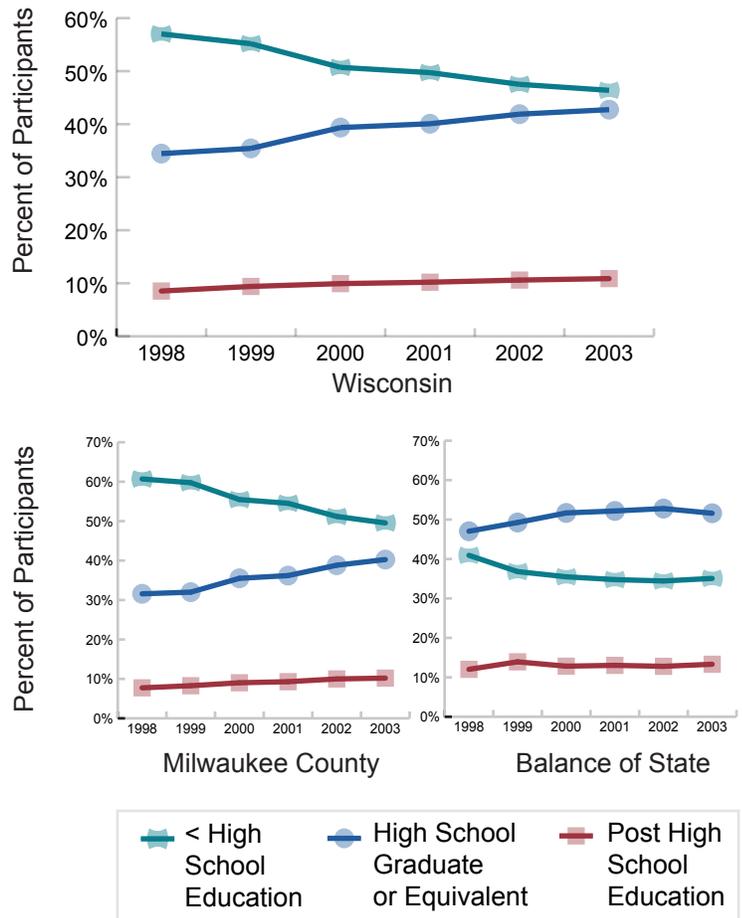
# Educational Attainment

## Fast Facts

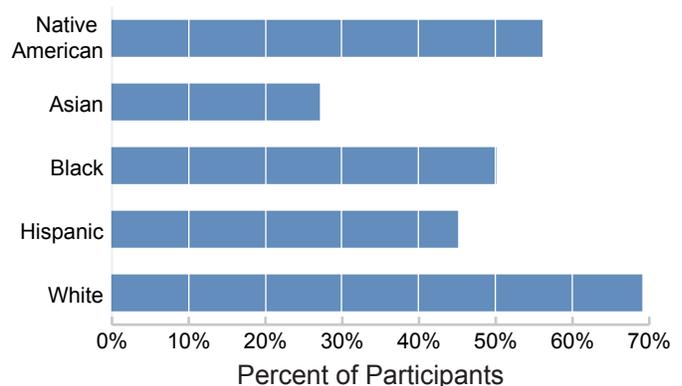
- Between 1998 and 2003, the percent of W-2 participants with a high school diploma increased 9 percentage points, from 34% to 43%. The percent of participants with a post high school education increased 2 percentage points, from 9% to 11% (Figure 9).
- In 2003, slightly more than half (54%) of W-2 participants had a high school education, its equivalent or more. Almost two out of three participants in the Balance of State achieved this level of education, compared to half of the participants in Milwaukee County.
- Within Milwaukee County, the proportion of W-2 participants with less than a high school education decreased 11 percentage points, from 61% to 50%, between 1998 and 2003. During this same time period, the percent of W-2 participants in the Balance of State with less than a high school education decreased 6 percentage points, from 41% to 35% (Figure 9).
- In 2003, 69% of white W-2 participants had a high school degree or more. Fifty percent of black, 45% of Hispanic and 27% of Asian participants had this same level of educational attainment (Figure 10).

In 2003, W-2 participants in Milwaukee County and the Balance of State had higher levels of educational attainment than their 1998 counterparts.

**Figure 9.**  
**Educational Attainment by Location:**  
**December, 1998 - 2003**

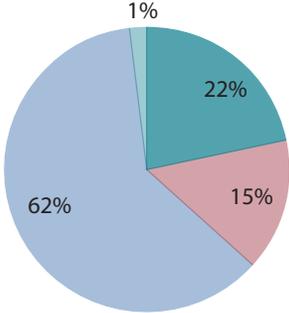


**Figure 10.**  
**Percent of Participants With a High School Diploma or More by Race: December 2003**

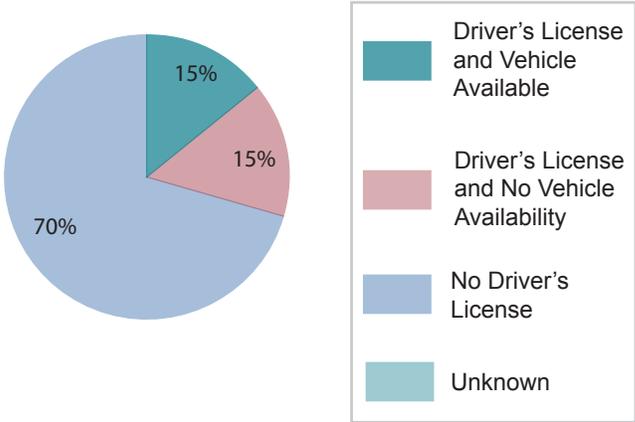


# Driver's License and Vehicle Availability

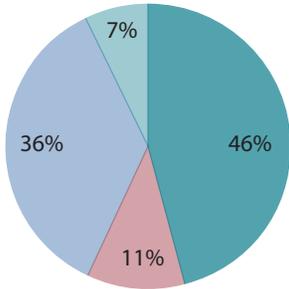
**Figure 11.**  
**License and Vehicle Availability in Wisconsin: December 2003**



**Figure 12.**  
**License and Vehicle Availability in Milwaukee County: December 2003**



**Figure 13.**  
**License and Vehicle Availability in Balance of State: December 2003**



## Fast Facts

- In 2003, 22% of all W-2 participants in the State had both a driver's license and a vehicle available to drive (Figure 11).
- In Milwaukee County in 2003, 15% of W-2 participants had a driver's license and access to a vehicle (Figure 12). An equal percent of participants had a driver's license, but lacked access to a vehicle.
- In contrast, in the Balance of State, 46% of W-2 participants had a driver's license and access to a vehicle. Another 11% had a driver's license, but lacked access to a vehicle (Figure 13).
- Availability of transportation is essential to the success of the W-2 participant. The participant must be able to keep interview appointments, attend classes or job readiness activities as well as transport children to child care. Access to transportation is a key component in seeking and keeping a job.

In 2003, few W-2 participants in Milwaukee County and about half of the participants in the Balance of State had both a driver's license and access to a vehicle.



# Participation in W-2 Program

## Key Findings

- ◆ The proportion of W-2 participants in the Balance of State who received cash assistance increased dramatically between 1998 and 2003.

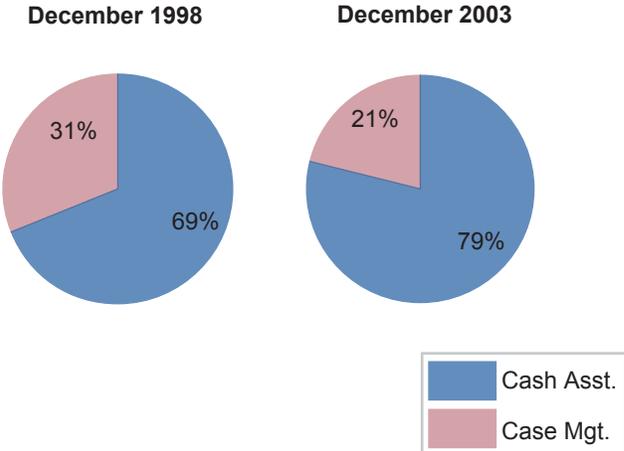
In 2003:

- ◆ W-2 participants in Milwaukee County were most likely to be in a CSJ placement, while participants in the Balance of State were most likely to be in a W-2T or CMC placement.
- ◆ CSJ participants were most likely to be involved in employment readiness activities. Educational activities were the most prevalent activity for CMC and W-2T participants.
- ◆ The majority of CSJ and W-2T participants had spent 12 or fewer months in their placements.
- ◆ W-2 participants in Milwaukee County had used more months of their 60-month lifetime eligibility than did those in the Balance of State.
- ◆ Initial extensions were granted most often to participants in CSJ placements. Prior to 2003, most of the initial extensions granted in the W-2 program were to participants in W-2T placements.
- ◆ Participants in CSJ placements were sanctioned at more than twice the rate of participants in W-2T placements.
- ◆ W-2 participants with jobs earned an average of \$8.04 per hour.
- ◆ Just over one-quarter of the individuals who exited W-2 returned to the program within a year of their program exit. A similar return rate has occurred every year since 1998.

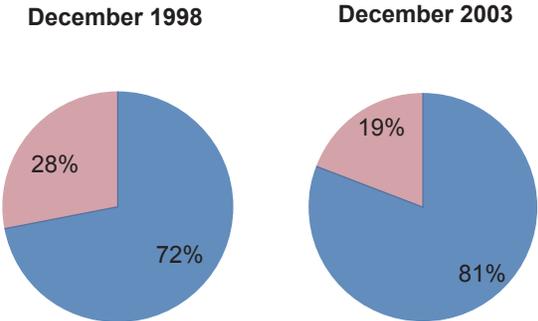


# Cash Assistance vs. Case Management

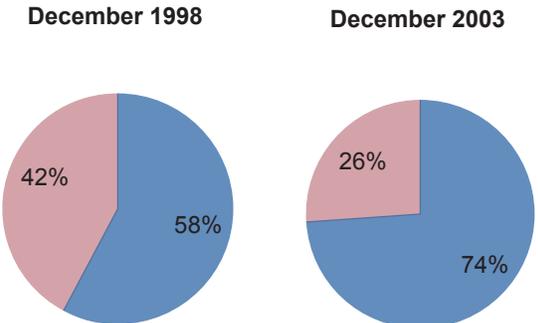
**Figure 14.**  
**Placements by Type in Wisconsin**



**Figure 15.**  
**Placements by Type in Milwaukee County**



**Figure 16.**  
**Placements by Type in Balance of State**



### Cash Assistance vs. Case Management

Participants who need help attaining basic workplace skills are assigned to cash assistance placements. They receive monthly cash payments for successfully participating in activities designed to develop work-related skills. In addition, they also receive case management services.

Participants who leave cash assistance for unsubsidized employment and individuals who enter W-2 with basic workplace skills are assigned to case management only placements, where they are eligible to receive case management follow-up or other services, such as job search assistance, but not cash assistance.

- In December 2003, nearly four-fifths of all W-2 participants in Wisconsin (11,861) received cash assistance (Figure 14).
- Participants in Milwaukee County were more likely to be in cash assistance than were participants in the Balance of State.
- Statewide, the percentage of all W-2 participants on cash assistance rose from 69% in 1998 to 79% in 2003 (Figure 14).
- During the same time period, the proportion of participants who were assigned to cash assistance placements in Milwaukee County increased 9 percentage points, from 72% to 81% (Figure 15).
- In contrast, in the Balance of State, participants in cash assistance placements increased 16 percentage points, from 58% in 1998 to 74% in 2003 (Figure 16).

The proportion of W-2 participants in the Balance of State who received cash assistance increased dramatically between 1998 and 2003.

# Participation by Placement Type

## Participation by Placement Type

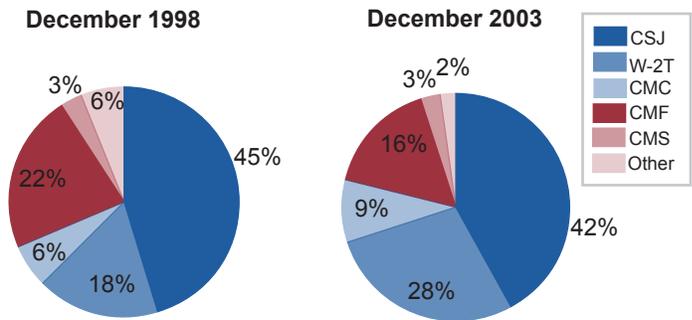
**Cash Assistance:** Among the different types of cash assistance placements, Community Service Jobs (CSJ) are designed for individuals who are considered to be the most job ready. W-2 Transition (W-2T) placements are for those who need assistance overcoming more significant barriers to employment. Case Management for Caretaker of an Infant (CMC) placements enable custodial parents to care for their newborn up to the age of twelve weeks.

**Case Management:** Case management follow-up (CMF) and case management for job ready individuals (CMS) are the most common case management only placements. Participants in CMF placements were previously in a cash assistance placement but found unsubsidized employment. CMS participants have been assessed as capable of obtaining unsubsidized employment and typically require less intensive assistance in finding and keeping a job than those in cash assistance placements.

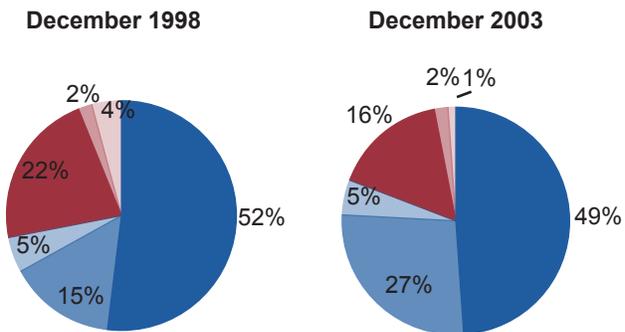
- In 2003, CSJs were the most common placement type in Milwaukee County, comprising 49% of W-2 participants. In comparison, just 17% of the W-2 participants in the Balance of State were in CSJs (Figures 18 and 19).
- Between 1998 and 2003, the percent of W-2T placements in Milwaukee County increased 12 percentage points, from 15% to 27% (Figure 18).
- In the Balance of State, the most common placement type was the W-2T placement, representing 32% of all participants (Figure 19).
- In 2003, only 5% of the W-2 participants in Milwaukee County were custodial parents caring for newborns (CMC), compared to 25% of participants in the Balance of State (Figures 18 and 19).
- The percent of CMC participants in the Balance of State almost doubled between 1998 and 2003, from 13% to 25% (Figure 19).

In 2003, W-2 participants in Milwaukee County were most likely to be in a CSJ placement, while participants in the Balance of State were most likely to be in W-2T or CMC placements.

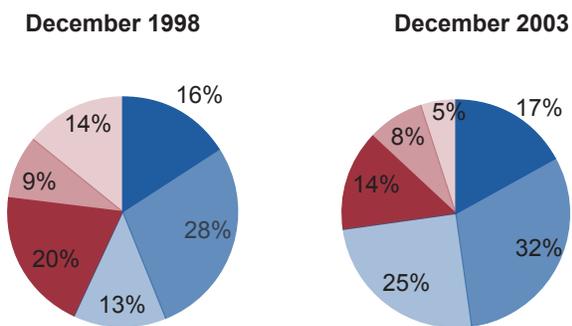
**Figure 17. Participation by Placement Type in Wisconsin**



**Figure 18. Participation by Placement Type in Milwaukee County**

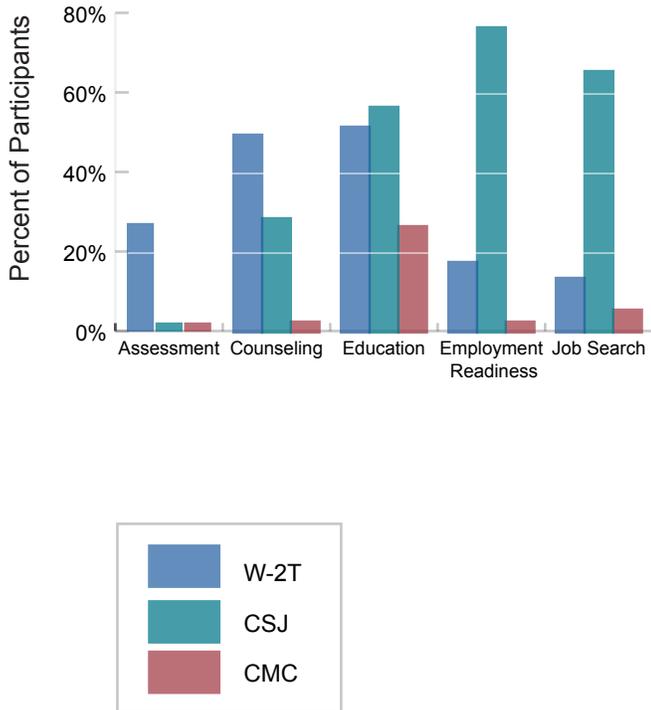


**Figure 19. Participation by Placement Type in Balance of State**



# Activities for Different Placement Types

**Figure 20.**  
**Participation in Activities by Placement Type:**  
**December 2003**



## Activities for Different Placement Types

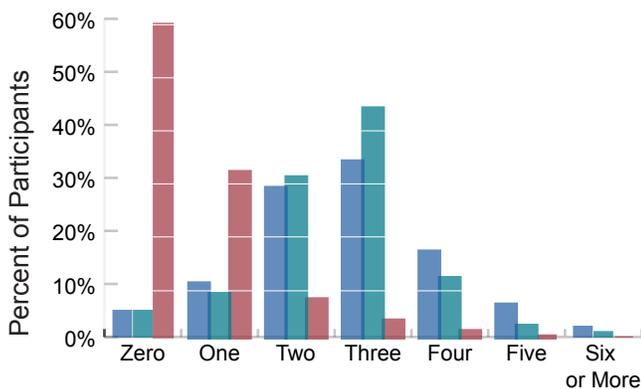
W-2 participants who receive cash assistance and are not caring for a newborn are required to participate in one or more activities designed to reduce or eliminate barriers to employment.

Based on a participant's specific needs, the W-2 case worker will assign the individual to those activities that address the participant's employment barriers and advance her toward obtaining unsubsidized employment.

Because CSJ participants are generally considered to be more job ready than W-2T participants, they are often assigned to one or more activities designed to help them get and keep a job, such as resume writing or improving interview skills. Because W-2T participants typically have more significant barriers to employment, they are more often assigned to activities designed to address those barriers, such as obtaining a GED or counseling. CMC participants are not required to participate in any activities, but when they do, they are typically engaged in parenting classes or educational activities.

- In 2003, 76% of CSJ participants were involved in employment readiness activities, 65% in job search activities and 56% in educational activities (Figure 20).
- In contrast, 51% of W-2T participants were in education-related activities, 49% in counseling, and 27% in assessment to identify potential employment barriers (Figure 20).
- CMC participants were primarily (26%) involved in education-related activities (Figure 20).
- Almost all CSJ and W-2T participants were assigned to multiple activities. CMC participants who were assigned to activities, were most likely to be assigned a single one (Figure 21).

**Figure 21.**  
**Participants in Multiple Activities:**  
**December 2003**



In 2003, CSJ participants were most likely to be involved in employment readiness activities. Educational activities were the most prevalent activity for CMC and W-2T participants.

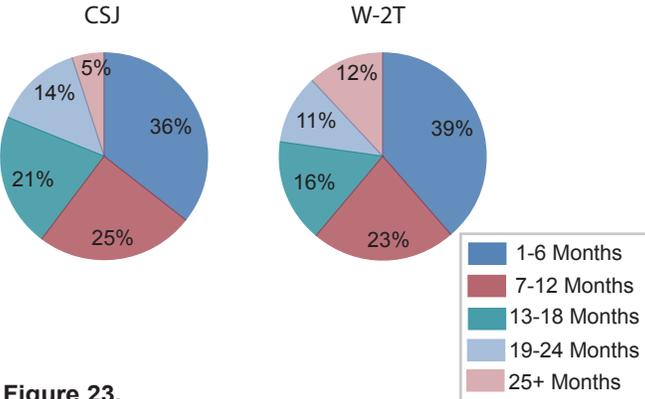
# CSJ and W-2T Eligibility Time Limits

### CSJ and W-2T Eligibility Time Limits

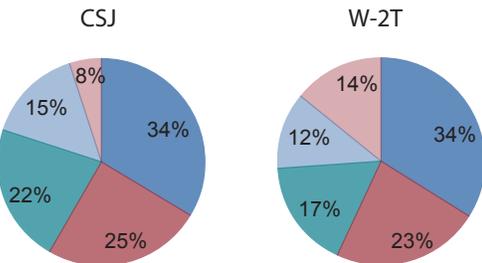
CSJ participants are expected to move into case management positions, and W-2T participants into CSJ or case management positions, at the earliest opportunity. Thus, state law limits CSJ and W-2T participants to a total of 24 months of eligibility in each placement type. All prior episodes in a placement are counted to determine the total number of eligibility months used. Participants who wish to extend their placement beyond 24 months must formally request an extension to their time limits.

- In 2003, 39% of the state's W-2 T participants had been in this placement type for 6 or fewer months; 11% of W-2T participants were within 6 months of their eligibility time limits (Figure 22).
- Statewide, 5% of CSJ participants and 12% of W-2T participants had received extensions to their 24-month eligibility time limits (Figure 22).
- In both Milwaukee County and the Balance of State, W-2T participants used more months of their eligibility than CSJ participants did (Figures 23 and 24).
- Almost two-thirds of the CSJ participants in the Balance of State and about one-third of CSJ participants in Milwaukee County had been in their placement type for 6 months or less (Figures 23 and 24).
- About one-third of W-2T participants in Milwaukee County had been in their placements for 6 months or less. In contrast, just over half of the W-2T participants in the Balance of State had been in their placements for 6 months or less (Figures 23 and 24).

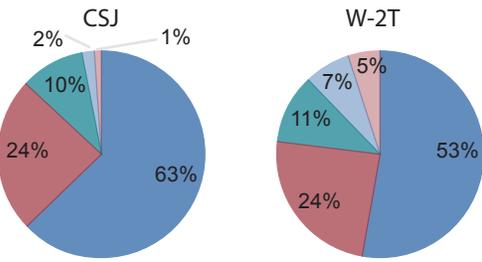
**Figure 22. Months of Placement Eligibility Used in Wisconsin: December 2003**



**Figure 23. Months of Placement Eligibility Used in Milwaukee County: December 2003**



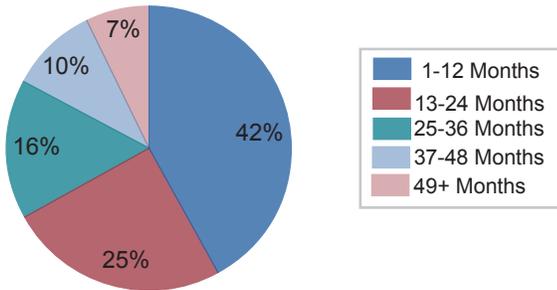
**Figure 24. Months of Placement Eligibility Used in Balance of State: December 2003**



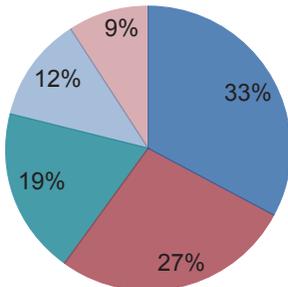
In 2003, the majority of CSJ and W-2T participants had spent 12 or fewer months in their placements.

# Months of Lifetime Eligibility Used

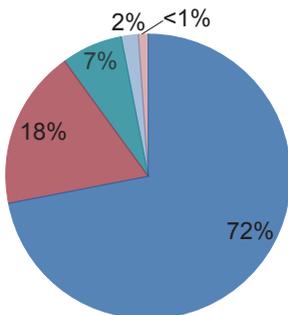
**Figure 25.**  
**Months of Lifetime Eligibility Used in Wisconsin: December 2003**



**Figure 26.**  
**Months of Lifetime Eligibility Used in Milwaukee County: December 2003**



**Figure 27.**  
**Months of Lifetime Eligibility Used in Balance of State: December 2003**



### Months of Lifetime Eligibility Used

Federal and State provisions limit W-2 participation to 60 months of lifetime cash assistance, which includes any assistance received from other states and assistance received while transferring from the AFDC program to W-2. This time limit is intended to stress the responsibility of the participant in obtaining employment and the W-2 case workers in promoting employment.

- In 2003, two-thirds of W-2 participants had used 24 or fewer months of their lifetime eligibility in the program. About two-fifths (42%) had used 12 months or less (Figure 25).
- In Milwaukee County, 40% of all participants had used more than 24 months of their lifetime eligibility, compared to only 10% of the participants in the Balance of State (Figures 26 and 27).
- The Balance of State, in contrast to Milwaukee County, had a much higher percentage of participants who had used 12 or fewer months of their lifetime eligibility (72% vs. 33% in Milwaukee County, Figures 26 and 27).
- Compared to Milwaukee County, Balance of State participants included more people in CMC placements (25% vs. 5% in Milwaukee County). Participants in this placement type tend to use fewer months of lifetime eligibility.

In 2003, W-2 participants in Milwaukee County had used more months of their 60-month lifetime eligibility than did those in the Balance of State.

# Extensions to Time Limits

## Extensions to Time Limits

After discussion with a caseworker, CSJ and W-2T participants must request an extension if they wish to receive more than 24 months of cash assistance in these placement types. Requests for extensions are approved by the W-2 provider through a review process in which the criteria for granting an extension are drawn from state and federal requirements regarding time limits.

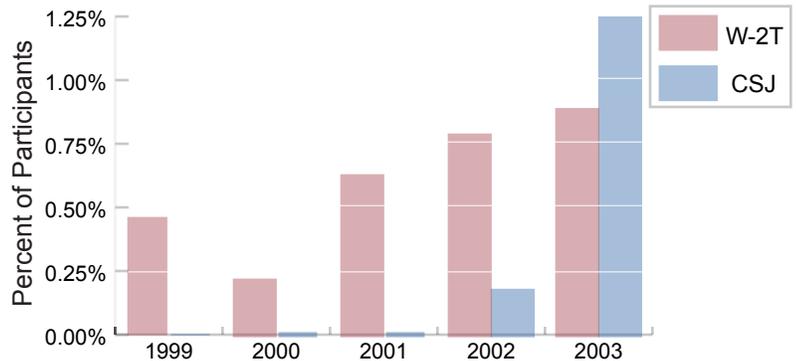
Similarly, both state and federal provisions require that W-2 participants request extensions to receive more than 60 months of cash assistance (i.e. their lifetime program eligibility).

With either of these types of time limits, participants may receive multiple extensions to continue to receive benefits and services.

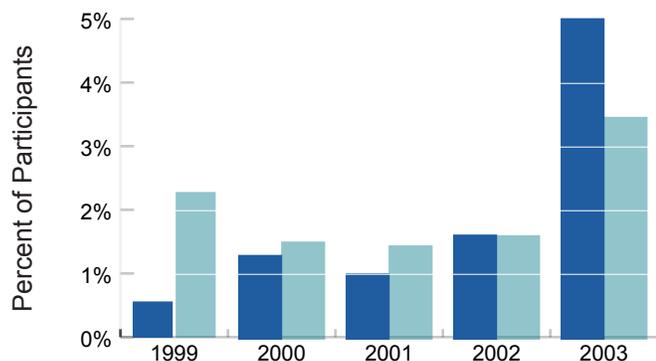
- From 1999 to 2002, most participants who were granted an initial extension to their 24-month time limit were in W-2T placements. In 2003 this pattern reversed, when 1.2% of CSJ participants received initial 24-month extensions, compared to 0.9% of W-2T participants (Figure 28).
- In 2003, the percentage of participants with ongoing extensions was greater in Milwaukee County (5.6%) than in the Balance of State (1.7%, Figures 29 and 30).
- Since September 2001, the first month in which participants became eligible for extensions to their lifetime program eligibility, 373 participants have received extensions to the 60-month participation limit.
- Since August 1999, the first year in which participants became eligible to request extensions to their 24-month placement type time limits, 1,609 participants have received an extension.

Prior to 2003, most of the initial extensions granted in the W-2 program were to participants in W-2T placements. In 2003, however, initial extensions were granted most often to participants in CSJ placements.

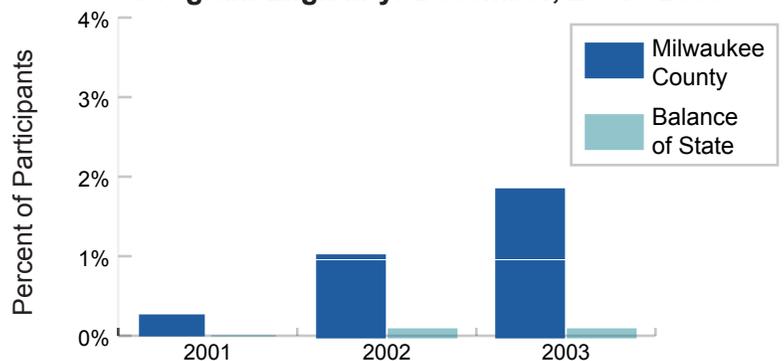
**Figure 28.**  
Initial Extensions for 24-Month Time Limits by Placement Type: December, 1999 - 2003



**Figure 29.**  
Ongoing Extensions for 24-Month Time Limits: December, 1999 - 2003

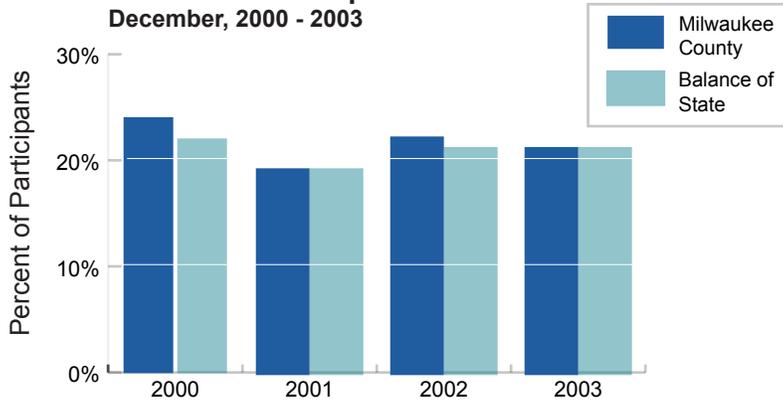


**Figure 30.**  
Ongoing Extensions for Lifetime Program Eligibility: December, 2001 - 2003

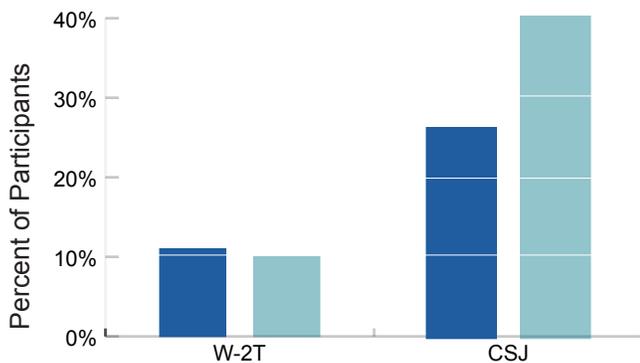


# Sanctions

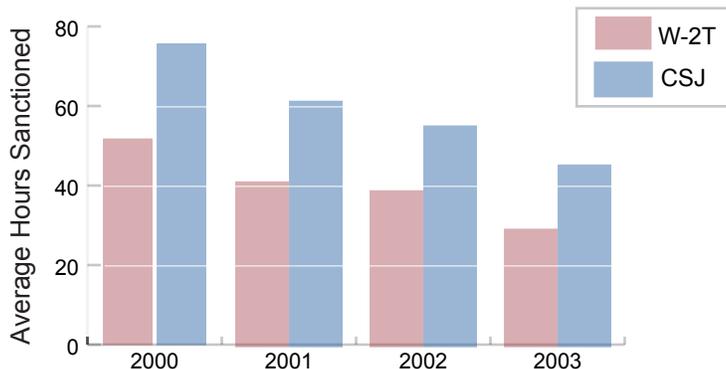
**Figure 31.**  
**Percent of Participants Sanctioned:**  
**December, 2000 - 2003**



**Figure 32.**  
**Percent Sanctioned by Placement Type:**  
**December 2003**



**Figure 33.**  
**Average Hours Sanctioned Per Month by**  
**Placement Type: December, 2000 - 2003**



## Sanctions Under W-2

Because W-2 focuses on employment, the program's provisions are designed to closely mirror the work environment. To that end, if W-2 participants miss required work-related or educational activities without good cause, their cash assistance benefits are reduced by \$5.15 (to reflect minimum wage) for each hour of the activity missed. Payment reductions are applicable only to participants in W-2T and CSJ placements.

- The percentage of participants who were sanctioned declined slightly between 2000 and 2003. During this time period, the rates for Milwaukee County and the Balance of State were fairly similar (Figure 31).
- In 2003, CSJ participants were sanctioned at a higher rate than W-2T participants for both Milwaukee County and the Balance of State (Figure 32).
- Among CSJ participants, 26% were sanctioned in 2003 in Milwaukee County, compared to 40% in the Balance of State (Figure 32).
- The percentage of W-2T participants who were sanctioned was similar in Milwaukee County (11%) and the Balance of State (10%, Figure 32).
- Since 2000, the average number of hours per month sanctioned for both CSJ and W-2T participants has declined (Figure 33).

In 2003, participants in CSJ placements were sanctioned at more than twice the rate of participants in W-2T placements.

# Participants' Jobs

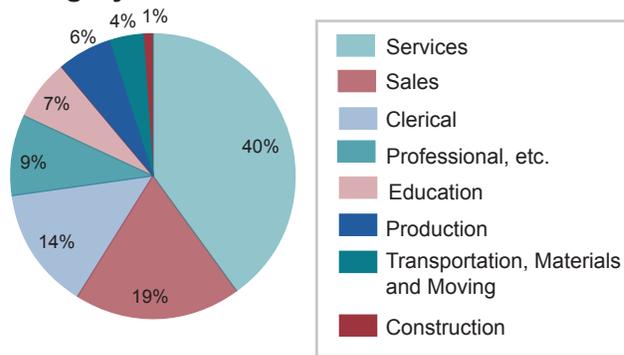
## Entered Employments

Since the purpose of W-2 is to assist participants in gaining employment, program performance is measured by a participant's ability to obtain a paying (i.e., unsubsidized) job and to advance in that job. Each time a participant obtains or increases their wages in a new job, it is counted as an entered employment. Of the 8,098 entered employments in 2003, 5,775 had specific occupational codes. The distribution of entered employments with specific occupational codes is described below.

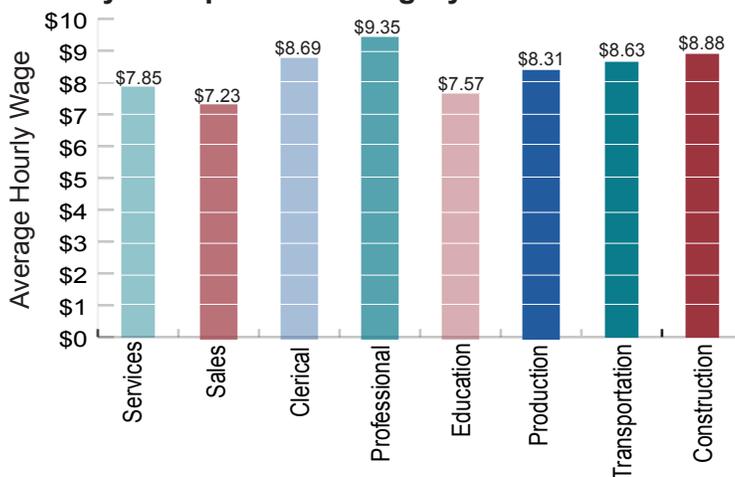
- In 2003, most jobs held by W-2 participants were in services (40%), sales (19%) and clerical (14%) occupations (Figure 34).
- Average wages in each occupational category ranged between \$7.23 to \$9.35 per hour. The average hourly wage was \$7.85 for service occupations, \$7.23 for sales jobs, and \$8.69 for clerical jobs (Figure 35).
- Cashiers/tellers and wait staff were among the most common occupations for W-2 participants (Figure 36). The average hourly wages for these types of jobs were much lower than those of health-related jobs.
- In general medicine and health occupations, the average wage was \$9.63 per hour. The average wage among hospital and related attendants was somewhat less, at \$9.28 per hour (Figure 36).

In 2003, W-2 participants with jobs earned an average of \$8.04 per hour.

**Figure 34.**  
**W-2 Participants' Jobs by Occupational Category: 2003**



**Figure 35.**  
**Average Hourly Wage of W-2 Participants by Occupational Category: 2003**



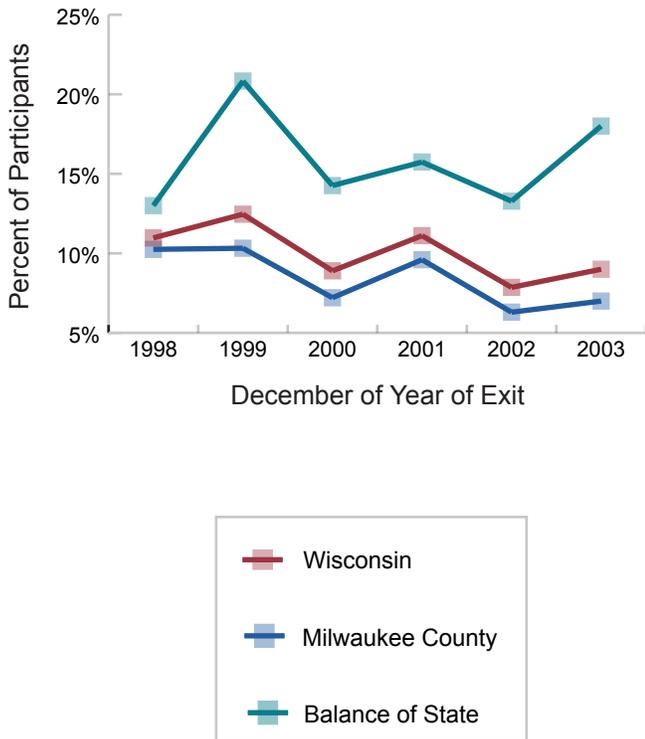
**Figure 36.**  
**Selected Jobs of W-2 Participants: 2003**

Occupational Title	W-2 Participants		WI Hourly Wage	
	% of all Occupations	Ave. Hrly Wage	Entry Average	Level*
Cashiers and Tellers	13%	\$7.07	\$8.72	\$6.64
Attendants: Hospital, Related	11	9.28	10.74	8.40
General Medicine and Health	7	9.63	12.52	8.86
Wait Staff and Related	5	6.10	7.57	5.96

\*Entry Level Wage is the mean of the occupation's wages for workers in the 0 - 33rd percentile.

# Program Exits and Returns

**Figure 37.**  
**W-2 Participants Who Exited the Program:**  
 December, 1998 - 2003



## Program Exits and Returns

The extent to which participants leave or exit W-2 and do not return has been used as an indication of how much the program reduces dependency on welfare.

Individuals who exit and then return may return for reasons beyond their control, such as a lay-off from a job, a breakdown in the availability of child care, the end of a temporary job or the lack of transportation.

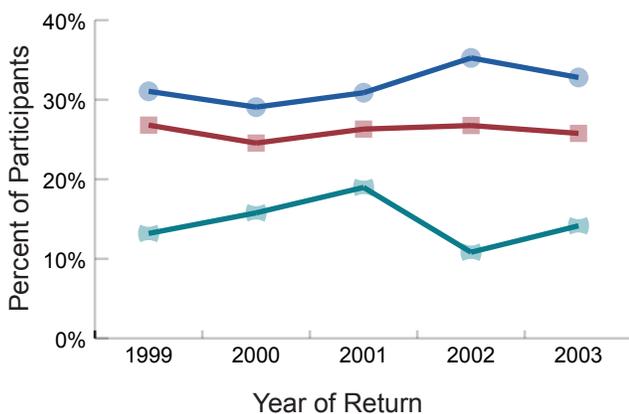
Exiters are defined here as individuals who left W-2 in December of a particular calendar year and were not in the program for at least two consecutive months. Returners are those exiters who reentered W-2 in March-December of the following year.

- In 2003, 9% of W-2 participants exit the program. The percentage of those exiting W-2 was greater in the Balance of State than in Milwaukee County. While just 7% of Milwaukee County participants exited W-2, 18% in the Balance of State exited the program (Figure 37).

- Among all W-2 participants who exited the program in 2002, 26% returned in 2003. Statewide, the proportion of returners remained fairly stable throughout the 1999-2003 time period (Figure 38).

- Among Milwaukee County participants who exited W-2 in 2002, 33% returned in 2003. In contrast, 14% of the 2002 exiters from the Balance of State returned to W-2 in 2003 (Figure 38).

**Figure 38.**  
**W-2 Exiters Who Returned to the Program**  
 in the Following Calendar Year: 1999 - 2003



In 2003, just over one-quarter of the individuals who exited W-2 returned to the program within a year of their program exit. A similar return rate has occurred every year since 1998.



# Post-Program Outcomes

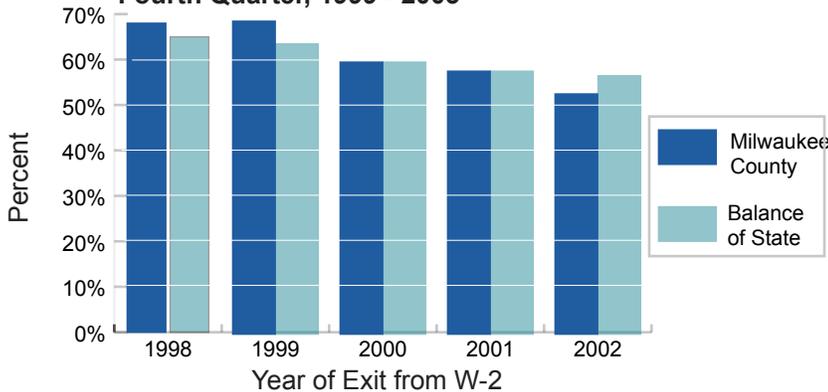
## Key Findings

- ◆ In 2003, 54% of the individuals who left W-2 in 2002 were employed, earning an average of \$3,428 per quarter.
- ◆ Former W-2 participants with jobs tended to earn more the longer they were out of the program.
- ◆ The longer former participants were out of the W-2 program, the more likely their annual earnings and tax credits exceeded the federal poverty level.
- ◆ Former W-2 participants with earnings received child support payments of about \$2,600 in 2003.
- ◆ In 2003, former W-2 participants from Milwaukee County who had earnings received more child care assistance than those in the Balance of State.
- ◆ The longer former participants were out of the W-2 program, the less likely they were to receive Medicaid and/or FoodShare.
- ◆ In 2003, about half of all former W-2 participants with earnings had income (including work supports) above the federal poverty level.

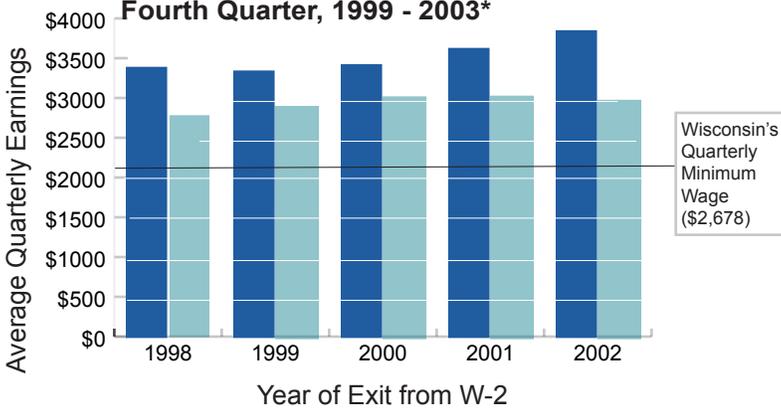


# Earnings One Year After Leaving W-2

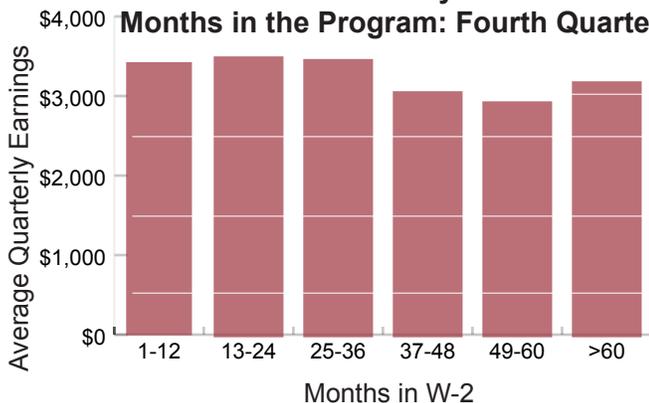
**Figure 39.**  
**Percent of Individuals With Earnings One Year After Leaving W-2: Fourth Quarter, 1999 - 2003\***



**Figure 40.**  
**Ave. Quarterly Earnings of Individuals One Year After Leaving W-2: Fourth Quarter, 1999 - 2003\***



**Figure 41.**  
**Average Quarterly Earnings of Individuals Who Left W-2 in 2002 by Number of Months in the Program: Fourth Quarter, 2003**



## Earnings After Leaving W-2

The primary goal of W-2 is to help low-income families move toward becoming economically self-sufficient through work. Earnings through paid employment are a significant indicator of the extent to which families have secured economic self-sufficiency.

- Statewide, the percentage of individuals who were employed one year after leaving W-2 varied from a high of 67% among those who left W-2 in 1998 (1999 earnings) to a low of 54% for 2002 exiters (2003 earnings). During this time period, individuals from Milwaukee County and the Balance of State were about equally likely to have had earnings (Figure 39).
- In Milwaukee County, the average quarterly earnings of individuals who were employed one year after leaving the program increased from \$3,375 for 1998 exiters to \$3,835 for those who left W-2 in 2002. (Figure 40).
- In contrast, in the Balance of State, the average quarterly earnings of those with earnings one year after leaving W-2 remained relatively steady (\$2,775 to \$2,944) between 1999 and 2003 (Figure 40).
- Among those who left W-2 in 2002 and were employed in 2003, the average quarterly wages were lower for those who had been in the program for more than three years (Figure 41).

In 2003, 54% of the individuals who left W-2 in 2002 were employed, earning an average of \$3,428 per quarter.

\* The information reported here reflects the earnings of W-2 participants four quarters after exit from the program. (e.g., if a participant exited W-2 in the 4th quarter of 1998, the information displayed indicates their status in the 4th quarter of 1999).

# Earnings and Tax Credits

## Earnings and Tax Credits

Low-income working individuals may qualify to receive state and federal Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC). The EITC offsets tax liabilities and provide refunds that may be used for any purpose. Workers whose earnings are too low for withholding taxes can also receive EITC.

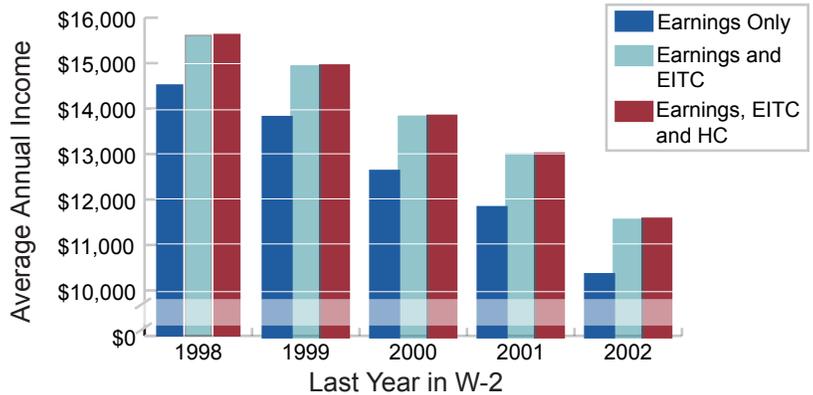
Many low-income working persons also qualify for the Wisconsin Homestead Credit, which provides cash refunds to alleviate property taxes and rent.

The tax refunds from these credits, which affect the total disposable incomes of low-income working families, can be used as cash income.

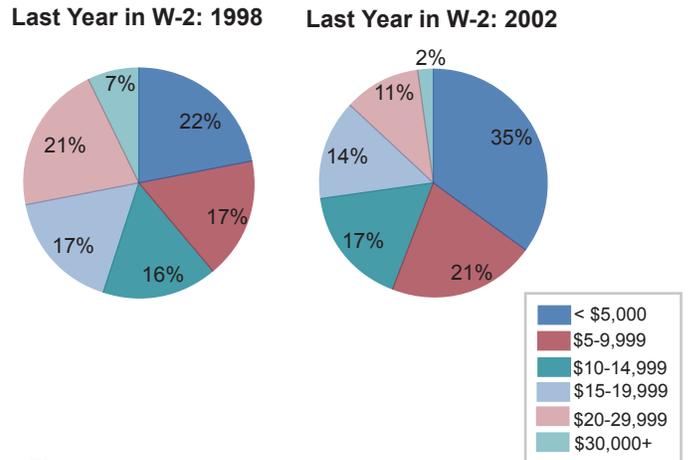
- The earnings of former W-2 participants tended to increase the longer they were out of the program. Including all tax credits, the 2003 average income of employed individuals who left W-2 in 1998 was \$15,631, compared to \$11,545 for those who left in 2002 (Figure 42).
- Among former W-2 participants with earnings in 2003, Homestead tax credits averaged \$250.
- Among former participants who left W-2 in 2002, 13% had earnings of \$20,000 or more in 2003. In contrast, 28% of those who left the program in 1998 had \$20,000 or more in earnings (Figure 43).
- Including state and federal tax credits, 18% of working individuals who left W-2 in 2002 had incomes of \$20,000 or greater in 2003. Among those who left W-2 in 1998, 33% had earnings and tax credits of \$20,000 or more (Figure 44).

Former W-2 participants with jobs tended to earn more the longer they were out of the program.

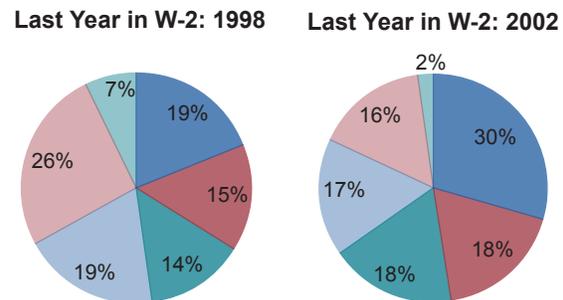
**Figure 42.**  
**Average 2003 Earnings and Tax Credits of Former W-2 Participants\***



**Figure 43.**  
**2003 Earnings of Former W-2 Participants\***



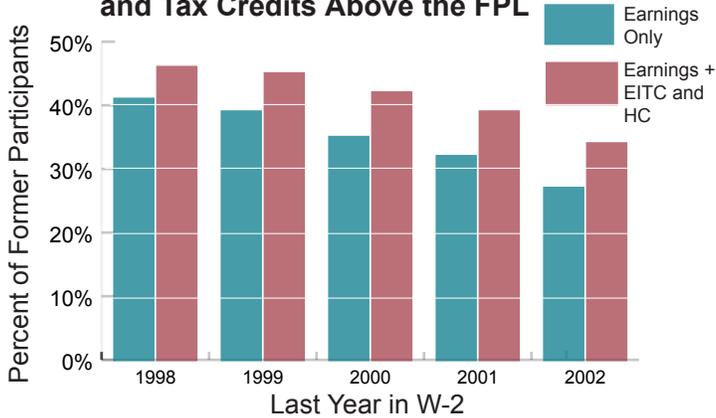
**Figure 44.**  
**2003 Earnings and Tax Credits of Former W-2 Participants\***



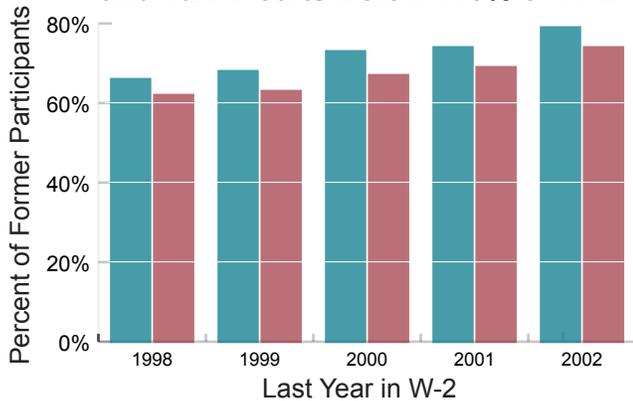
\* The information reported here pertains to former W-2 participants with earnings recorded in the Unemployment Insurance wage files. Former W-2 participants are defined as individuals who left the program between 1998 and 2002 and did not return as of December 2003.

# Earnings, Tax Credits and Poverty

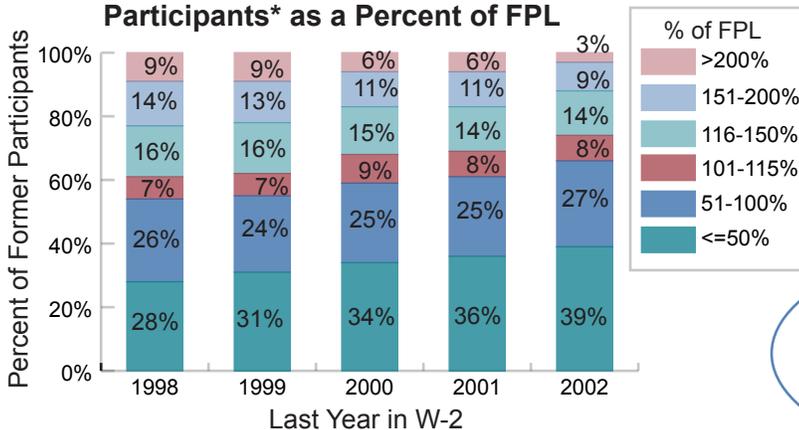
**Figure 45.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* with 2003 Earnings and Tax Credits Above the FPL**



**Figure 46.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* with 2003 Earnings and Tax Credits Below 115% of FPL**



**Figure 47.**  
**2003 Earnings and Tax Credits of Former W-2 Participants\* as a Percent of FPL**



## Earnings, Tax Credits and Poverty

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which relates income to a poverty threshold, is used to determine eligibility for many public assistance programs. By taking into account family size, the FPL indicates how well a former participant's income can support their family.

In 2003, the FPL for a family of three was \$15,260. During this time period, families with incomes of less than \$17,549 were financially eligible for W-2. The income threshold for W-2 eligibility is 115% of the federal poverty level.

- Of those who left W-2 in 1998, 41% had 2003 earnings that exceeded the FPL compared to 27% among those who left W-2 in 2002 (Figure 45).
- Among the former participants who left W-2 in 1998, 46% had 2003 earnings and tax credits that exceeded the FPL. Among those who left W-2 in 2002, 34% had 2003 earnings and tax credits above the FPL (Figure 45).
- In 2003, 73% of former participants with earnings were income-eligible for W-2. This percentage decreased to 67% when tax credits were considered along with earnings. The percent who met the W-2 income eligibility standard was higher among those who left the program more recently (Figure 46).
- Among former participants who left W-2 in 2002, 39% had 2003 earnings and tax credits that were one-half or less of the FPL in 2003 (Figure 47).

The longer former participants were out of the W-2 program, the more likely their annual earnings and tax credits exceeded the federal poverty level.

\*The information reported here pertains to former W-2 participants with earnings recorded in the Unemployment Insurance wage files. Former W-2 participants are defined as individuals who left the program between 1998 and 2002 and did not return as of December 2003.

# Child Support

## Child Support

The Child Support program contributes to the well-being of children through paternity establishment and the establishment and enforcement of court-ordered child support and medical support obligations.

County government and tribal child support agencies assist parents in establishing legal fatherhood, locating parents and helping to establish and enforce child support and medical support orders.

Child support collections help families remain financially independent. In 2003, Wisconsin collected \$5.95 for every \$1.00 spent for program costs.

- As of 2003, 64% of former W-2 participants with earnings (6,844 individuals) had child support orders for 12,967 children.
- Among those participants who left W-2 in 2002 and had earnings, 1,864 had a child support order for at least one child (total of 3,464 children) (Figure 48).
- Former W-2 participants with earnings and child support received an average of \$2,631 in child support payments in 2003.
- In 2003, the average annual child support paid to former participants with earnings who left W-2 in 1998 was \$2,757. Child support payments to those who left in 2002 averaged \$2,491 (Figure 49).

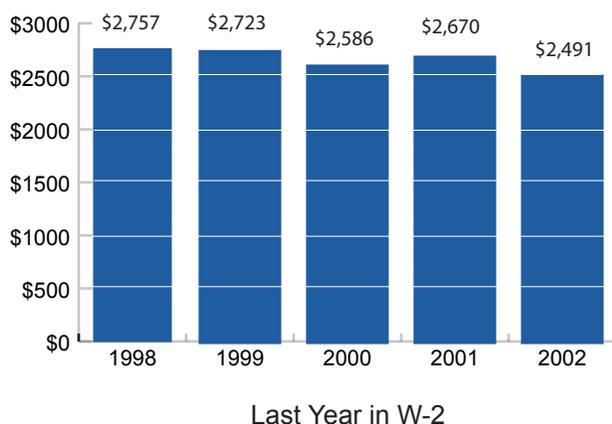
Former W-2 participants with earnings received child support payments of about \$2,600 in 2003.

**Figure 48.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* with Paternity Established for at Least One Child: 2003**

Last Year in W-2	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
<b>Former Participants</b>						
<b>Number</b>	2,078	1,743	1,779	2,359	2,809	10,768
<b>Percent with Child Support Orders</b>	60%	63%	64%	64%	66%	64%
<b>Former Participants' Children with Child Support Orders</b>						
<b>Number of Children</b>	2,377	2,044	2,224	2,858	3,464	12,967
<b>Average number per Participant</b>	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9

\* "Paternity established" includes child support orders for divorced parents.

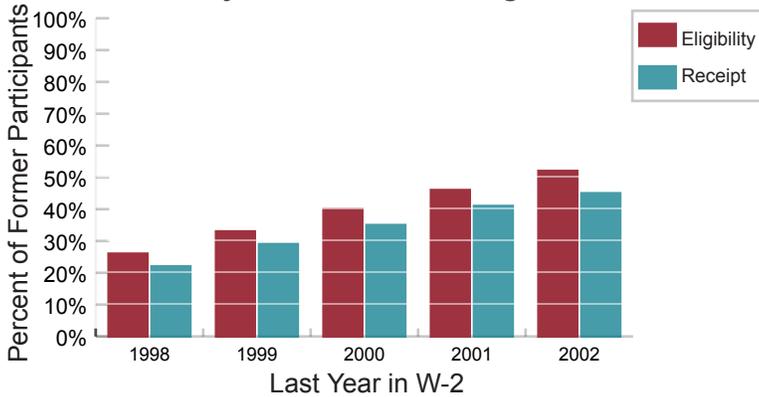
**Figure 49.**  
**Average 2003 Child Support Among Former W-2 Participants\* Who Received Any Child Support**



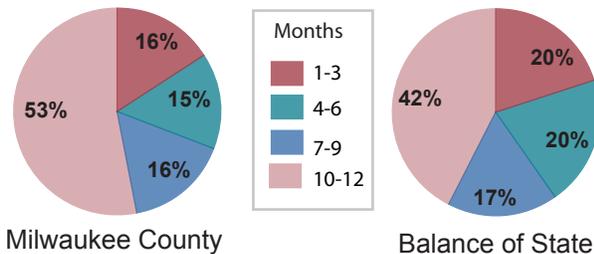
\* The information reported here pertains to former W-2 participants with earnings recorded in the Unemployment Insurance wage files. Former W-2 participants are defined as individuals who left the program between 1998 and 2002 and did not return as of December 2003.

# Child Care Services

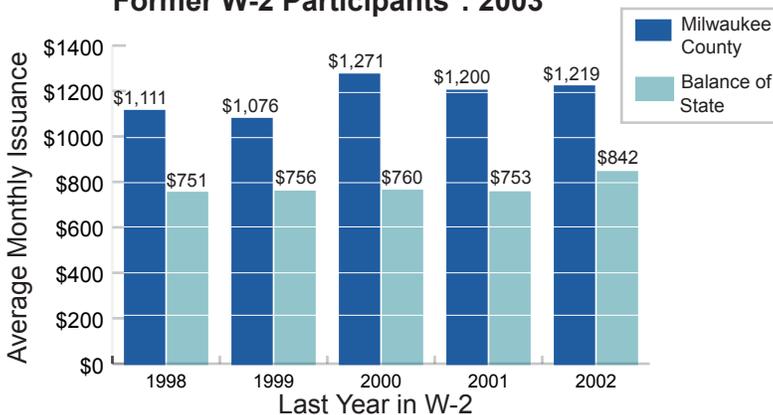
**Figure 50.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* Eligible for and Served by the Child Care Program: 2003**



**Figure 51.**  
**Number of Months of Child Care Funding Issued for Children of Former W-2 Participants\*: 2003**



**Figure 52.**  
**Average Monthly Child Care Issuances to Former W-2 Participants\*: 2003**



## Child Care Services

Federal funding is available so that low-income working parents can obtain child care for their children. To receive child care funds, low-income parents must use regulated child care providers. Parents can choose the provider type most appropriate for their child, be it a daycare center or home-based child care.

Parents are responsible for the co-payments to the provider based on their income and family size, the number of children receiving subsidized care and the type of child care provider.

- In 2003, 40% of all former W-2 participants with earnings were eligible for child care funding. Thirty-six percent of former participants were served by the Child Care program. Those issued payments received an average of \$1,005 per month and made average monthly co-payments of \$87.

- The longer former participants with earnings were out of W-2, the less likely they were to be eligible for, or to receive, child care funding (Figure 50).

- In 2003, 53% of former W-2 participants in Milwaukee County had been authorized for 10 or more months of child care funding, compared to 42% of those in the Balance of State (Figure 51).

- In 2003, the average monthly child care issuance among former participants who left in 2002 was \$1,032, compared to \$970 among participants who left in 1998 (Figure 52).

In 2003, former W-2 participants from Milwaukee County who had earnings received more child care assistance than those in the Balance of State.

\*The information reported here pertains to former W-2 participants with earnings recorded in the Unemployment Insurance wage files. Former W-2 participants are defined as individuals who left the program between 1998 and 2002 and did not return as of December 2003.

# Medicaid and FoodShare

## Medicaid and FoodShare

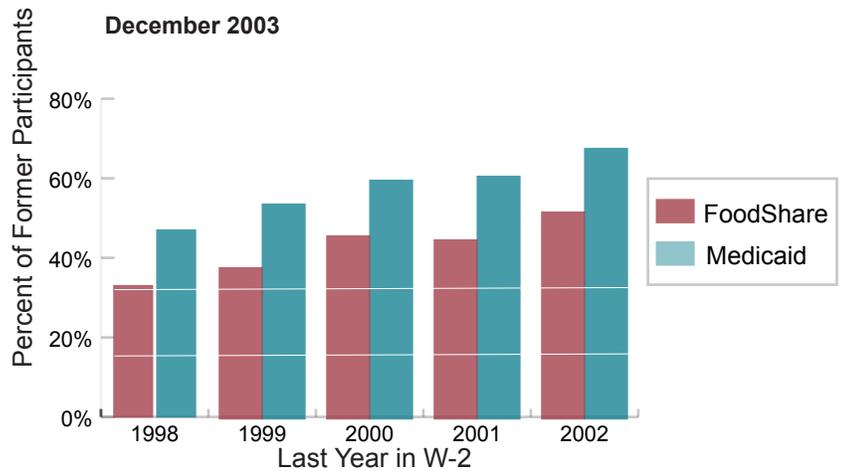
Former W-2 participants and their families may be eligible to receive other types of support after leaving W-2.

FoodShare (FS), previously known as food stamps, and Medicaid (MA) are two major programs available to support low-income families. FS helps low-income families with the cost of food and MA provides health insurance to low-income children and some parents.

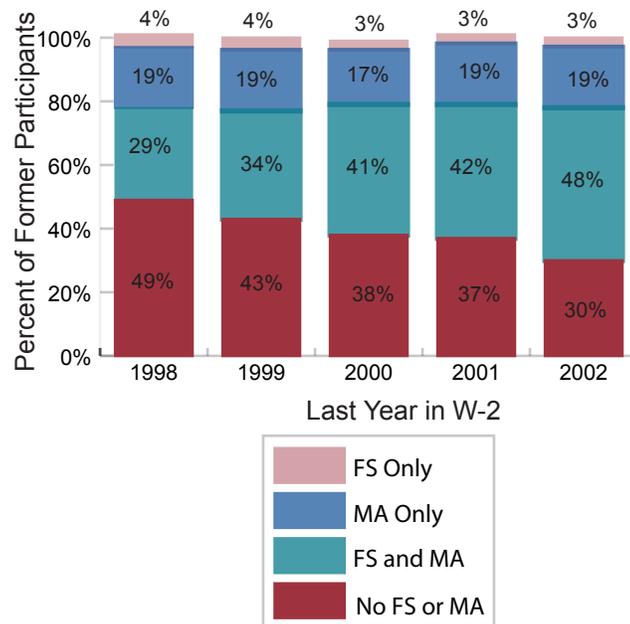
- In 2003, 43% of all former W-2 participants with earnings received FoodShare (FS) benefits and 58% obtained healthcare services through Medicaid (MA).
- The receipt of FS and MA was higher among those who left the W-2 program more recently (Figure 53).
- Among former participants who left W-2 in 2002, 51% received FS and 67% received MA. In contrast, among those who left the program in 1998, only 33% received FS and 47% MA (Figure 53).
- In 2003, 39% of all former participants with earnings received both FS and MA.
- While almost half of those who left W-2 in 2002 received both FS and MA, only 29% of those who left in 1998 had support from both programs (Figure 54).

The longer former participants were out of the W-2 program, the less likely they were to receive Medicaid and/or FoodShare.

**Figure 53.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* with Earnings Who Received FoodShare and Medicaid:**  
**December 2003**



**Figure 54.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* with Earnings: Combinations:**  
**Combinations Of FoodShare and Medicaid**  
**December 2003**



\*The information reported here pertains to former W-2 participants with earnings recorded in the Unemployment Insurance wage files. Former W-2 participants are defined as individuals who left the program between 1998 and 2002 and did not return as of December 2003.

# Overall Economic Well-Being

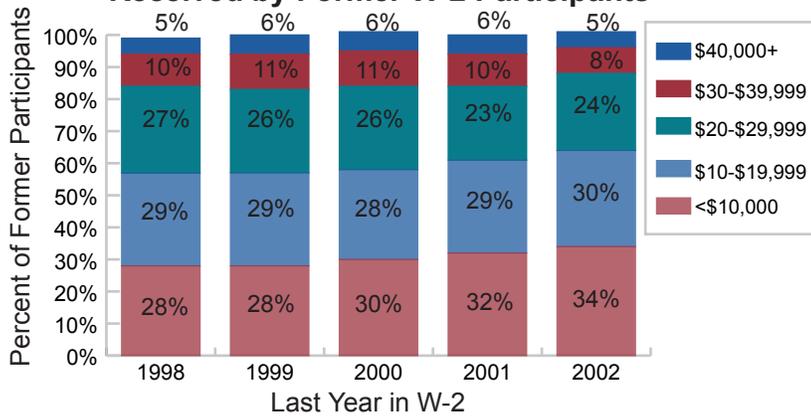
**Figure 55.**  
**Work Supports Received by Former W-2 Participants\*: 2003**

Former Participants (10,768)	Fed. EITC	State EITC	Child Care Asst.	Child Support	Food Share	Home-stead Credit
Number	7,111	6,975	3,446	6,844	1,573	933
Percent	66%	65%	32%	64%	15%	9%
Ave. Amt. Received	\$1,491	\$261	\$8,195	\$2,005	\$3,267	\$250
Number of Supports Received by Former W-2 Participants						
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6
Number	1,859	1,316	2,213	2,712	2,034	634
Percent	17%	12%	21%	25%	19%	6%

## Overall Economic Well-Being

Although earnings are generally the largest source of income for a family that leaves the W-2 program, other work supports also affect the economic well-being of former participants and their family members. The financial impact of earnings combined with non-cash benefits (child care assistance and Food Share), tax credits (federal/state Earned Income Tax Credit and the Wisconsin Homestead Credit), and child support payments can move many families above the federal poverty level (FPL).

**Figure 56.**  
**2003 Income (Earnings and Work Supports) Received by Former W-2 Participants\***



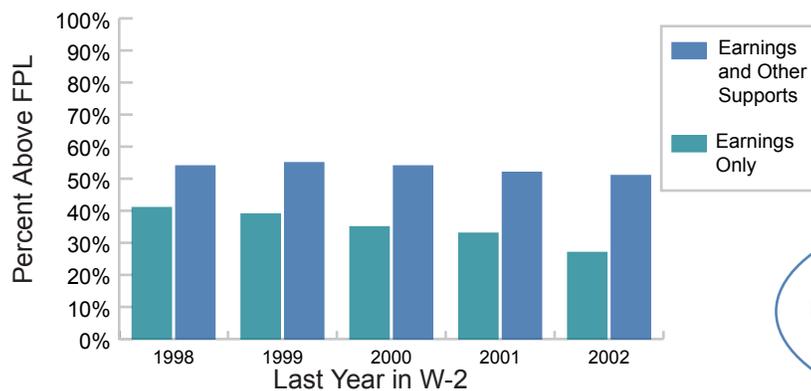
- In 2003, child care assistance had the greatest impact on increasing the annual household income (\$8,195 per year) of former W-2 participants with earnings (Figure 55).

- One-half (50%) of former program participants with earnings received 3 or more types of work supports (Figure 55).

- In 2003, 60% of former W-2 participants with earnings had an annual income (earnings and work supports) less than \$20,000; 16% had an annual income of \$30,000 or more.

- Of those participants who left W-2 in 1998, 43% had an annual income (earnings and work supports) of \$20,000 or more. Among those who left W-2 in 2002, 37% had \$20,000 or more in income (Figure 56).

**Figure 57.**  
**Former W-2 Participants\* with 2003 Income (Earnings & Work Supports) Above the FPL**



- Work supports had a greater impact on moving income above the FPL for those who left W-2 most recently (Figure 57).

In 2003, about half of all former W-2 participants with earnings had income (including work supports) above the FPL.

\*The information reported here pertains to former W-2 participants with earnings recorded in the Unemployment Insurance wage files. Former W-2 participants are defined as individuals who left the program between 1998 and 2002 and did not return as of December 2003.



# Appendices

- ◆ Appendix 1: W-2 Participant Characteristics
- ◆ Appendix 2: Participation in W-2 Program
- ◆ Appendix 3: Post-Program Outcomes



## Appendix 1: W-2 Participant Characteristics

Table 1. W-2 Participants by Location, December, 1998 - 2003

Location	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Milwaukee County	10,654	81%	8,944	80%	8,366	76%	9,277	76%	11,032	78%	11,716	78%
Balance of State	2,436	19	2,225	20	2,618	24	2,982	24	3,105	22	3,281	22
Wisconsin	13,090	100%	11,169	100%	10,984	100%	12,259	100%	14,137	100%	14,997	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 2. W-2 Participants by Gender, December, 1998 - 2003

Gender	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	12,663	97%	10,809	97%	10,554	96%	11,693	95%	13,407	95%	14,200	95%
Male	427	3	360	3	430	4	566	5	730	5	797	5
Total	13,090	100%	11,169	100%	10,984	100%	12,259	100%	14,137	100%	14,997	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 3. W-2 Participants by Marital Status\*, December, 1998 - 2003

Marital Status	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Unmarried	12,422	95%	10,639	95%	10,451	95%	11,655	95%	13,445	95%	14,290	95%
Married	668	5	530	5	533	5	605	5	692	5	707	5
Total	13,090	100%	11,169	100%	10,984	100%	12,260	100%	14,137	100%	14,997	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

\*Marital Status refers to participants married to someone within the W-2 assistance group.

Table 4. W-2 Participant Age by Location, December, 1998 - 2003

Age Range	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
<18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
18-20	1,483	14	1,386	16	1,390	17	1,565	17	1,799	16	1,850	16
21-24	2,379	22	2,073	23	2,028	24	2,280	25	2,764	25	2,940	25
25-29	2,326	22	1,891	21	1,708	20	1,835	20	2,265	21	2,484	21
30-39	3,251	31	2,588	29	2,283	27	2,500	27	2,893	26	3,028	26
>39	1,215	11	1,006	11	957	11	1,096	12	1,311	12	1,413	12
Total	10,654	100%	8,944	100%	8,366	100%	9,277	100%	11,032	100%	11,716	100%
<b>Balance of State</b>												
<18	1	0%	3	0%	2	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%
18-20	344	14	324	15	424	16	480	16	483	16	532	16
21-24	506	21	497	22	597	23	705	24	801	26	783	24
25-29	512	21	436	20	515	20	620	21	609	20	629	19
30-39	708	29	665	30	738	28	772	26	810	26	863	26
>39	365	15	300	13	342	13	403	14	401	13	474	14
Total	2,436	100%	2,225	100%	2,618	100%	2,982	100%	3,105	100%	3,281	100%
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
<18	1	0%	3	0%	2	0%	3	0%	1	0%	1	0%
18-20	1,827	14	1,710	15	1,814	17	2,045	17	2,282	16	2,382	16
21-24	2,885	22	2,570	23	2,625	24	2,985	24	3,565	25	3,723	25
25-29	2,838	22	2,327	21	2,223	20	2,455	20	2,874	20	3,113	21
30-39	3,959	30	3,253	29	3,021	28	3,272	27	3,703	26	3,891	26
>39	1,580	12	1,306	12	1,299	12	1,499	12	1,712	12	1,887	13
Total	13,090	100%	11,169	100%	10,984	100%	12,259	100%	14,137	100%	14,997	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

# Appendix 1

Table 5. W-2 Participants by Race/Ethnicity\*, December 2003

Race/Ethnicity	Milwaukee County		Balance of State		Wisconsin	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hispanic	1,229	10%	215	7%	1,444	10%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	73	1	40	1	113	1
Asian	123	1	60	2	183	1
Black or African American	8,790	75	767	23	9,557	64
Hawaiian Native or Other Pacific Islander	26	0	5	0	31	0
White	1,226	10	2,124	65	3,350	22
Unknown	224	2	25	1	249	2
Multiple Race/Ethnicity	25	0	45	1	70	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

\* The definition of race and ethnicity changed, at the federal level, in 2003; therefore, comparable data from previous years is unavailable.

Table 6. Number of Children in W-2 Families, December, 1998 - 2003

Number of Children	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
Zero	4	0%	9	0%	21	0%	42	0%	50	0%	50	0%
One	3,575	34	3,141	35	3,163	38	3,775	41	4,563	41	5,100	44
Two	3,115	29	2,627	29	2,422	29	2,592	28	3,158	29	3,297	28
Three	2,071	19	1,643	18	1,487	18	1,599	17	1,867	17	1,880	16
Four	1,068	10	858	10	752	9	716	8	845	8	844	7
Five+	821	8	666	7	521	6	553	6	549	5	545	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Balance of State</b>												
Zero	9	0%	19	1%	14	1%	27	1%	16	1%	15	0%
One	1,011	42	951	43	1,113	43	1,346	45	1,492	48	1,570	48
Two	688	28	662	30	814	31	912	31	927	30	945	29
Three	349	14	343	15	413	16	402	13	421	14	459	14
Four	179	7	124	6	156	6	194	7	162	5	209	6
Five+	200	8	126	6	108	4	101	3	87	3	83	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
Zero	13	0%	28	0%	35	0%	69	1%	66	1%	65	0%
One	4,586	35	4,092	37	4,276	39	5,121	42	6,055	43	6,670	44
Two	3,803	29	3,289	29	3,236	30	3,504	29	4,085	29	4,242	28
Three	2,420	18	1,986	18	1,900	17	2,001	16	2,288	16	2,339	16
Four	1,247	10	982	9	908	8	910	7	1,007	7	1,053	7
Five+	1,021	8	792	7	629	6	654	5	636	4	628	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 7. Age Range of Youngest Child, December, 1998 - 2003

Age Range	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
<1 yr	1,907	18%	1,964	22%	2,109	25%	2,267	24%	2,360	21%	2,464	21%
1-6 yrs	5,818	55	4,579	51	4,088	49	4,521	49	5,631	51	6,024	51
7-12 yrs	1,949	18	1,611	18	1,378	16	1,593	17	1,925	17	2,020	17
13-18 yrs	974	9	781	9	769	9	853	9	1,063	10	1,157	10
19-20 yrs	6	0	9	0	22	0	43	0	53	0	51	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Balance of State</b>												
<1 yr	783	32%	801	36%	1,017	39%	1,168	39%	1,173	38%	1,221	37%
1-6 yrs	1,051	43	830	37	970	37	1,066	36	1,151	37	1,215	37
7-12 yrs	399	16	372	17	404	15	456	15	456	15	500	15
13-18 yrs	194	8	203	9	213	8	265	9	309	10	330	10
19-20 yrs	9	0	19	1	14	1	27	1	16	1	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
<1 yr	2,690	21%	2,765	25%	3,126	28%	3,435	28%	3,533	25%	3,685	25%
1-6 yrs	6,869	52	5,409	48	5,058	46	5,587	46	6,782	48	7,239	48
7-12 yrs	2,348	18	1,983	18	1,782	16	2,049	17	2,381	17	2,520	17
13-18 yrs	1,168	9	984	9	982	9	1,118	9	1,372	10	1,487	10
19-20 yrs	15	0	28	0	36	0	70	1	69	0	66	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 8. Ages of All Children in W-2 Families, December, 1998 - 2003

Age Range	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age 6 or Younger	16,183	53%	13,613	54%	13,383	56%	14,345	56%	16,166	56%	16,876	56%
Age 7 or Older	14,134	47	11,470	46	10,345	44	11,109	44	12,557	44	13,042	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,317</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25,083</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,728</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,723</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>29,918</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 9. W-2 Families and Child Care Assistance, December, 1998 - 2003

Child Care Assistance	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Served Families	558	3,163	3,498	3,970	4,673	5,221
Eligible Families	6,508	5,473	5,217	5,754	6,978	7,523

Source: Child Care Datamart, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

# Appendix 1

Table 10. Educational Attainment of W-2 Participants, December, 1998 - 2003

Educational Attainment	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
< High School	6,466	61%	5,343	60%	4,641	55%	5,058	55%	5,647	51%	5,804	50%
High School Graduate or Equivalent	3,364	32	2,861	32	2,970	36	3,357	36	4,283	39	4,717	40
Post High School	824	8	740	8	755	9	862	9	1,102	10	1,195	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Balance of State</b>												
< High School	997	41%	819	37%	929	35%	1,037	35%	1,069	34%	1,151	35%
High School Graduate or Equivalent	1,146	47	1,096	49	1,353	52	1,556	52	1,639	53	1,693	52
Post High School	293	12	310	14	336	13	389	13	397	13	437	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
< High School	7,463	57%	6,162	55%	5,570	51%	6,095	50%	6,716	48%	6,955	46%
High School Graduate or Equivalent	4,510	34	3,957	35	4,323	39	4,913	40	5,922	42	6,410	43
Post High School	1,117	9	1,050	9	1,091	10	1,251	10	1,499	11	1,632	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 11. Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity, December 2003

Race/Ethnicity	At Least a High School Graduate or Equivalent		Less Than a High School Graduate or Equivalent		Total
	#	%	#	%	#
Hispanic	643	45%	801	55%	1,444
American Indian or Alaskan Native	63	56	50	44	113
Asian	49	27	134	73	183
Black or African American	4,782	50	4,775	50	9,557
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	58	13	42	31
White	2,316	69	1,034	31	3,350
Unknown	135	54	114	46	249
Multiple Race/Ethnicity	36	51	34	49	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,042</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>14,997</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 12. W-2 Participants by Driver's License and Vehicle Status, December, 1998 - 2003

Driver's License and Vehicle Status	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
No License	8,383	79%	6,931	78%	6,286	75%	6,822	74%	7,742	70%	8,149	70%
License and Vehicle Access	962	9	837	9	884	11	1,072	12	1,567	14	1,735	15
License and No Vehicle Access	1,305	12	1,174	13	1,170	14	1,337	14	1,673	15	1,812	15
Unknown	4	0	2	0	26	0	46	0	50	0	20	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Balance of State</b>												
No License	1,007	41%	840	38%	1,044	40%	1,168	39%	1,119	36%	1,171	36%
License and Vehicle Access	1,091	45	996	45	1,173	45	1,325	44	1,465	47	1,517	46
License and No Vehicle Access	272	11	282	13	286	11	313	11	348	11	367	11
Unknown	66	3	107	5	115	4	176	6	173	6	226	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
No License	9,390	72%	7,771	70%	7,330	67%	7,990	65%	8,861	63%	9,320	62%
License and Vehicle Access	2,053	16	1,833	16	2,057	19	2,397	20	3,032	21	3,252	22
License and No Vehicle Access	1,577	12	1,456	13	1,456	13	1,650	13	2,021	14	2,179	15
Unknown	70	0	109	1	141	1	222	2	223	2	246	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information



## Appendix 2: Participation in W-2 Program

Table 1. Participants by Placement Category, December, 1998 - 2003

Placement Category	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
Cash Assistance	7,667	72%	5,501	62%	4,978	60%	6,898	74%	7,854	71%	9,443	81%
Case Management	2,987	28	3,443	38	3,388	40	2,379	26	3,178	29	2,273	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Balance of State</b>												
Cash Assistance	1,408	58%	1,262	57%	1,517	58%	1,809	61%	2,169	70%	2,418	74%
Case Management	1,028	42	963	43	1,101	42	1,173	39	936	30	863	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
Cash Assistance	9,075	69%	6,763	61%	6,495	59%	8,707	71%	10,023	71%	11,861	79%
Case Management	4,015	31	4,406	39	4,489	41	3,552	29	4,114	29	3,136	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 2. Participation by Placement Type, December, 1998 - 2003

Placement Type	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
CSJ	5,529	52%	3,157	35%	2,704	32%	4,140	45%	4,635	42%	5,706	49%
W-2T	1,619	15	1,793	20	1,711	20	2,125	23	2,557	23	3,135	27
CMC	499	5	519	6	557	7	626	7	646	6	593	5
TJB	20	0	32	0	6	0	7	0	16	0	9	0
CMF	2,337	22	2,768	31	2,752	33	1,795	19	2,429	22	1925	16
CMS	180	2	432	5	479	6	472	5	617	6	265	2
Other Unpaid	470	4	243	3	157	2	112	1	132	1	83	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Balance of State</b>												
CSJ	384	16%	293	13%	379	14%	457	15%	568	18%	563	17%
W-2T	689	28	587	26	650	25	759	25	902	29	1,046	32
CMC	319	13	375	17	486	19	590	20	695	22	807	25
TJB	16	1	7	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0
CMF	495	20	426	19	625	24	598	20	516	17	448	14
CMS	212	9	252	11	230	9	335	11	229	7	248	8
Other Unpaid	321	13	285	13	246	9	240	8	191	6	167	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
CSJ	5,913	45%	3,450	31%	3,083	28%	4,597	38%	5,203	37%	6,269	42%
W-2T	2,308	18	2,380	21	2,361	21	2,884	24	3,459	24	4,181	28
CMC	818	6	894	8	1,043	10	1,216	10	1,341	9	1,400	9
TJB	36	0	39	0	8	0	10	0	20	0	11	0
CMF	2,832	22	3,194	29	3,377	31	2,393	20	2,945	21	2,373	16
CMS	392	3	684	6	709	6	807	7	846	6	513	3
Other Unpaid	791	6	528	5	403	4	352	3	323	2	250	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

## Appendix 2

Table 3. Participation by Activity Group, December, 1998 - 2003

Participants by Activity Group	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
Assessment	332	3%	282	3%	334	4%	603	6%	1,196	11%	1,017	9%
Counseling	876	8	1,933	22	1,708	20	1,811	20	2,430	22	3,394	29
Education	2,761	26	2,544	28	3,493	42	4,393	47	4,609	42	5,236	45
Employment Readiness	5,508	52	2,921	33	3,111	37	3,779	41	4,696	43	5,138	44
Job Search	3,721	35	1,942	22	2,144	26	3,052	33	3,516	32	4,397	38
Other Activities	3,614	34	3,767	42	3,249	39	2,609	28	4,222	38	4,551	39
No Activities	1,689	16	1,537	17	1,222	15	1,518	16	1,299	12	1,262	11
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>10,654</b>		<b>8,944</b>		<b>8,366</b>		<b>9,277</b>		<b>11,032</b>		<b>11,716</b>	
<b>Balance of State</b>												
Assessment	154	6%	143	6%	114	4%	192	6%	311	10%	255	8%
Counseling	535	22	559	25	767	29	627	21	640	21	699	21
Education	489	20	459	21	803	31	987	33	1,083	35	1,016	31
Employment Readiness	494	20	385	17	494	19	544	18	589	19	492	15
Job Search	315	13	290	13	460	18	640	21	677	22	782	24
Other Activities	851	35	704	32	935	36	1,314	44	1,559	50	1,648	50
No Activities	742	30	758	34	629	24	728	24	761	25	956	29
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>2,436</b>		<b>2,225</b>		<b>2,618</b>		<b>2,982</b>		<b>3,105</b>		<b>3,281</b>	
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
Assessment	486	4%	425	4%	448	4%	795	6%	1,507	11%	1,272	8%
Counseling	1,411	11	2,492	22	2,475	23	2,438	20	3,070	22	4,093	27
Education	3,250	25	3,003	27	4,296	39	5,380	44	5,692	40	6,252	42
Employment Readiness	6,002	46	3,306	30	3,605	33	4,323	35	5,285	37	5,630	38
Job Search	4,036	31	2,232	20	2,604	24	3,692	30	4,193	30	5,179	35
Other Activities	4,465	34	4,471	40	4,184	38	3,923	32	5,781	41	6,199	41
No Activities	2,431	19	2,295	21	1,851	17	2,246	18	2,060	15	2,218	15
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>13,090</b>		<b>11,169</b>		<b>10,984</b>		<b>12,259</b>		<b>14,137</b>		<b>14,997</b>	

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

\*Participants may be counted in more than one activity group during the same time period.

Table 4. Participation by Activity Group by Placement Type, December, 1998 - 2003

Participants by Activity Group	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>CSJ</b>												
Assessment	17	0%	37	1%	41	1%	83	2%	144	3%	112	2%
Counseling	286	5	624	18	648	21	916	20	1,327	26	1,768	28
Education	2,327	39	1,810	52	2,164	70	2,971	65	3,120	60	3,497	56
Employment Readiness	4,961	84	2,268	66	2,368	77	3,295	72	4,153	80	4,795	76
Job Search	3,306	56	1,492	43	1,554	50	2,545	55	2,877	55	4,083	65
Other Activities	1,201	20	793	23	760	25	473	10	590	11	773	12
No Activities	474	8	309	9	177	6	262	6	342	7	374	6
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>5,913</b>		<b>3,450</b>		<b>3,083</b>		<b>4,597</b>		<b>5,203</b>		<b>6,269</b>	
<b>W-2T</b>												
Assessment	455	20%	374	16%	388	16%	679	24%	1,314	38%	1,112	27%
Counseling	1,008	44	1,317	55	1,436	61	1,182	41	1,424	41	2,035	49
Education	636	28	845	36	1,423	60	1,674	58	1,866	54	2,140	51
Employment Readiness	817	35	814	34	1,031	44	842	29	944	27	711	17
Job Search	284	12	215	9	336	14	407	14	436	13	531	13
Other Activities	670	29	713	30	627	27	1,486	52	2,171	63	3,122	75
No Activities	173	7	185	8	146	6	134	5	186	5	269	6
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>2,308</b>		<b>2,380</b>		<b>2,361</b>		<b>2,884</b>		<b>3,459</b>		<b>4,181</b>	
<b>CMC</b>												
Assessment	4	0%	6	1%	12	1%	9	1%	22	2%	22	2%
Counseling	51	6	53	6	136	13	40	3	17	1	27	2
Education	166	20	155	17	292	28	289	24	307	23	359	26
Employment Readiness	41	5	50	6	52	5	26	2	25	2	26	2
Job Search	36	4	15	2	55	5	40	3	42	3	63	5
Other Activities	269	33	302	34	140	13	170	14	236	18	253	18
No Activities	335	41	387	43	559	54	748	62	843	63	820	59
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>818</b>		<b>894</b>		<b>1,043</b>		<b>1,216</b>		<b>1,341</b>		<b>1,400</b>	

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 5. Participation in Multiple Activities by Placement Type, December 2003

Multiple Activities	CSJ		W-2T		CMC	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Zero	305	5%	193	5%	819	59%
One	498	8	418	10	435	31
Two	1891	30	1169	28	98	7
Three	2714	43	1370	33	38	3
Four	718	11	686	16	7	1
Five	105	2	261	6	3	0
Six or More	38	1	84	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6269</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4181</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

## Appendix 2

Table 6. Months of Placement Eligibility Used, December 2003

Months* of Placement Eligibility Used	1-6 Months		7-12 Months		13-18 Months		19-24 Months		25+ Months		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
W-2T	1,068	34%	704	23%	533	17%	365	12%	446	14%	3,116	100%
CSJ	1,925	34	1,397	25	1,226	22	840	15	300	5	5,688	100
Total	2,993	34%	2,101	24%	1,759	20%	1,205	14%	746	8%	8,804	100%
<b>Balance of State</b>												
W-2T	547	53%	244	24%	119	11%	73	7%	52	5%	1,035	100%
CSJ	349	63	134	24	55	10	12	2	7	1	557	100
Total	896	56%	378	24%	174	11%	85	5%	59	4%	1,592	100%
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
W-2T	1,615	39%	948	23%	652	16%	438	11%	498	12%	4,151	100%
CSJ	2,274	36	1,531	25	1,281	21	852	14	307	5	6,245	100
Total	3,889	37%	2,479	24%	1,933	19%	1,290	12%	805	8%	10,396	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

\* Excludes 24 CSJ and 30 W-2 T participants statewide who had used 0 months on their placement eligibility.

Table 7. Months of Lifetime Eligibility Used, December, 1998 - 2003

Months	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
1-12	5,228	49%	3,556	40%	3,836	46%	4,431	48%	4,929	45%	4,696	40%
13-24	4,794	45	2,636	29	2,104	25	2,340	25	3,063	28	3,235	28
25-36	632	6	2,282	26	1,432	17	1,438	16	1,708	15	2,036	17
37-48	0	0	470	5	833	10	685	7	873	8	1,021	9
49+	0	0	0	0	161	2	383	4	459	4	728	6
Total	10,654	100%	8,944	100%	8,366	100%	9,277	100%	11,032	100%	11,716	100%
<b>Balance of State</b>												
1-12	1,918	79%	1,752	79%	2,164	83%	2,422	81%	2,440	79%	2,472	75%
13-24	451	19	288	13	316	12	396	13	463	15	518	16
25-36	67	3	152	7	89	3	118	4	134	4	185	6
37-48	0	0	33	1	43	2	38	1	55	2	70	2
49+	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	13	0	36	1
Total	2,436	100%	2,225	100%	2,618	100%	2,982	100%	3,105	100%	3,281	100%
<b>Wisconsin</b>												
1-12	7,146	55%	5,308	48%	6,000	55%	6,853	56%	7,369	52%	7,168	48%
13-24	5,245	40	2,924	26	2,420	22	2,736	22	3,526	25	3,753	25
25-36	699	5	2,434	22	1,521	14	1,556	13	1,842	13	2,221	15
37-48	0	0	503	5	876	8	723	6	928	6	1,091	7
49+	0	0	0	0	167	2	391	3	472	3	764	5
Total	13,090	100%	11,169	100%	10,984	100%	12,259	100%	14,137	100%	14,997	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 8. Initial Extensions, December, 1999 - 2003

Extension Type	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>										
24-Month	3	0.06%	5	0.11%	17	0.27%	31	0.43%	109	1.23%
Lifetime	0	0	0	0	15	0.38	8	0.10	18	0.19
<b>Balance of State</b>										
24-Month	8	0.91%	0	0%	1	0.08%	5	0.34%	6	0.37%
Lifetime	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05	1	0.04
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
24-Month	11	0.19%	5	0.09%	18	0.24%	36	0.42%	115	1.10%
Lifetime	0	0	0	0	15	0.17	9	0.09	19	0.16

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Percentages calculated using eligible population. For 24-Month extensions: W-2T and CSJ caseload and for Lifetime extensions: cash assistance caseload.

Table 9. Initial 24-Month Extensions by Placement Type, December, 1999 - 2003

Placement Type	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
W-2T	11	0.46%	5	0.21%	18	0.62%	27	0.78%	37	0.88%
CSJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.17%	78	1.24

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Percentages calculated using eligible population. For 24-Month extensions: W-2T and CSJ caseload and for Lifetime extensions: cash assistance caseload.

Table 10. Ongoing Extensions, December, 1999 - 2003

Extension Type	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>										
24-Month	27	0.55%	55	1.25%	60	0.96%	113	1.57%	439	4.97%
Lifetime	0	0	0	0	24	0.35	109	1.39	213	2.26
<b>Balance of State</b>										
24-Month	20	2.27%	15	1.46%	17	1.40%	23	1.56%	55	3.42%
Lifetime	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.09	2	.08
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
24-Month	47	0.81%	70	1.29%	77	1.03%	136	1.57%	494	4.73%
Lifetime	0	0	0	0	24	0.28	111	1.11	215	1.81

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Percentages calculated using eligible population. For 24-Month extensions: W-2T and CSJ caseload and for Lifetime extensions: cash assistance caseload.

## Appendix 2

Table 11. Participants Sanctioned, December, 2000 - 2003

Participants	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Milwaukee County	1,055	24%	1,208	19%	1,617	22%	1,817	21%
Balance of State	228	22	230	19	310	21	333	21
Wisconsin	1,283	24%	1,438	19%	1,927	22%	2,150	21%
Total Participants	5,444		7,481		8,662		10,677	

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 12. Participants by Sanction Status by Placement, December 2003

Sanction Status		2000		2001		2002		2003	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>CSJ</b>									
Milwaukee County	Sanctioned	795	29%	987	24%	1,323	29%	1,474	26%
	Not Sanctioned	1,909	71	3,153	76	3,312	71	4,232	74
	Subtotal	2,704	100%	4,140	100%	4,635	100%	5,706	100%
Balance of State	Sanctioned	155	41%	173	38%	204	36%	227	40%
	Not Sanctioned	224	59	284	62	364	64	336	60
	Subtotal	379	100%	457	100%	568	100%	563	100%
Total		3,083	31%	4,597	25%	5,203	29%	6,269	27%
<b>W-2T</b>									
Milwaukee County	Sanctioned	260	15%	221	10%	294	11%	343	11%
	Not Sanctioned	1,451	85	1,904	90	2,263	89	2,792	89
	Subtotal	1,711	100%	2,215	100%	2,557	100%	3,135	100%
Balance of State	Sanctioned	73	11%	57	8%	106	12%	106	10%
	Not Sanctioned	577	89	702	92	796	88	940	90
	Subtotal	650	100%	759	100%	902	100%	1,046	100%
Total		2,361	14%	2,884	10%	3,459	12%	4,181	11%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 13. Average Monthly Hours Sanctioned by Placement, December, 2000 - 2003

Average Monthly Hours	2000	2001	2002	2003
CSJ	75.53	60.66	54.45	44.62
W-2T	51.68	40.38	38.15	28.49
Average Hours Sanctioned	69.61	56.68	51.26	41.41

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 14. Participants' Jobs by Occupational Category, 2003

Industry	#	%	Average Wage
Services	2,276	40%	\$7.85
Sales	1,103	19	7.23
Clerical	820	14	8.69
Professional, Technical, Business and Medical	491	9	9.35
Education	405	7	7.57
Production	347	6	8.31
Transportation, Materials and Moving	243	4	8.63
Construction	83	1	8.88
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	7	<1	7.83
Wisconsin	5,775	100%	\$8.04

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 15. W-2 Program Exits and Returns, December, 1998 - 2003

Exits and Returns*	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	<b>Exits</b>											
Milwaukee County	1,043	10%	908	10%	599	7%	882	10%	689	6%	780	7%
Balance of State	326	14	469	21	374	14	471	16	417	13	582	18
Wisconsin	1,369	11%	1,377	12%	973	9%	1,353	11%	1,106	8%	1,362	9%
	<b>Returns*</b>											
Milwaukee County			324	31%	264	29%	185	31%	311	35%	226	33%
Balance of State			43	13	74	16	71	19	51	11	59	14
Wisconsin			367	27%	338	25%	256	26%	362	27%	285	26%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

\*Year listed in column heading is the year in which the W-2 participant returned to the program.

Percents were calculated for exits using the caseload for the geographic area. Percents for returns were calculated using the exit population of the prior year by geographic area.



Table 1. Individuals with Earnings One Year After Leaving W-2, Fourth Quarter, 1999 - 2003

Earnings Status	Year of Exit From W-2									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Earnings	1,759	68%	1,197	68%	828	59%	924	57%	794	52%
No Earnings	819	32	575	32	578	41	690	43	722	48
Total	2,578	100%	1,772	100%	1,406	100%	1,614	100%	1,516	100%
Earnings	622	65%	632	63%	556	59%	715	57%	667	56%
No Earnings	337	35	366	37	382	41	534	43	518	44
Total	959	100%	998	100%	938	100%	1,249	100%	1,185	100%
Earnings	2,381	67%	1,829	66%	1,384	59%	1,639	57%	1,461	54%
No Earnings	1,156	33	941	34	960	41	1,224	43	1,240	46
Total	3,537	100%	2,770	100%	2,344	100%	2,863	100%	2,701	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 2. Average Quarterly Earnings of Individuals One Year After Leaving W-2, Fourth Quarter 1999 - 2003

Location	Year of Exit From W-2									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Milwaukee County	1,759	\$3,375	1,197	\$3,329	828	\$3,408	924	\$3,613	794	\$3,835
Balance of State	622	\$2,775	632	\$2,867	556	\$2,987	715	\$2,996	667	\$2,944
Wisconsin	2,381	\$3,218	1,829	\$3,170	1,384	\$3,239	1,639	\$3,343	1,461	\$3,428

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 3. Average Quarterly Earnings of Individuals Who Left in 2002 by Months in W-2, Fourth Quarter 2003

Length of Time in W-2 in Months	#	\$
1-12	770	\$3,417
13-24	289	\$3,465
25-36	159	\$3,432
37-48	86	\$3,027
49-60	41	\$2,900
>60	6	\$3,152

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 4. 2003 Average Annual Earnings and Tax Credits of Former W-2 Participants by Last Year in W-2

Earnings	Last Year in W-2				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Earnings Only	\$14,520	\$13,782	\$12,597	\$11,799	\$10,324
Earnings and EITC	\$15,610	\$14,896	\$13,790	\$12,959	\$11,521
Earnings, EITC and HC	\$15,631	\$14,917	\$13,810	\$12,979	\$11,545

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information and Wisconsin Tax Returns, Department of Revenue, 1999-2003

Excludes participants that exited W-2 and do not have earnings or are employed by an employer that is not required to report quarterly wage data to the State of Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Division.

## Appendix 3

Table 5. 2003 Annual Earnings of Former W-2 Participants by Last Year in W-2

Annual Earnings	Last Year in W-2									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
\$1 - \$4,999	461	22%	436	25%	51	3%	704	30%	968	34%
\$5,000 - \$9,999	347	17	273	16	309	17	467	20	578	21
\$10,000 - \$14,999	328	16	326	19	276	16	393	17	482	17
\$15,000 - \$19,999	364	18	256	15	306	17	336	14	392	14
\$20,000 - \$24,999	267	13	214	12	195	11	244	10	236	8
\$25,000 - \$29,999	165	8	125	7	90	5	119	5	99	4
\$30,000 - \$34,999	66	3	47	3	43	2	48	2	31	1
\$35,000 - \$39,999	28	1	27	2	26	1	16	1	14	1
\$40,000 - \$44,999	26	1	21	1	12	1	5	0	3	0
\$45,000 - \$49,999	14	1	11	1	6	0	10	0	4	0
\$50,000+	12	1	7	0	5	0	7	0	2	0
<b>Annual Earnings + EITC</b>										
\$1 - \$4,999	408	20%	387	22%	446	25%	614	26%	836	30%
\$5,000 - \$9,999	303	15	244	14	286	16	434	18	509	18
\$10,000 - \$14,999	285	14	267	15	239	13	353	15	489	17
\$15,000 - \$19,999	388	19	312	18	329	18	408	17	466	17
\$20,000 - \$24,999	335	16	264	15	256	14	301	13	323	11
\$25,000 - \$29,999	205	10	149	9	126	7	147	6	120	4
\$30,000 - \$34,999	73	4	54	3	45	3	53	2	43	2
\$35,000 - \$39,999	28	1	26	1	29	2	17	1	14	0
\$40,000 - \$44,999	27	1	22	1	12	1	15	1	3	0
\$45,000 - \$49,999	14	1	11	1	6	0	10	0	4	0
\$50,000+	12	1	7	0	5	0	7	0	2	0
<b>Annual Earnings, EITC and HC</b>										
\$1 - \$4,999	404	19%	386	22%	444	25%	613	26%	835	30%
\$5,000 - \$9,999	305	15	244	14	285	16	431	18	504	18
\$10,000 - \$14,999	283	14	267	15	242	14	355	15	492	18
\$15,000 - \$19,999	392	19	310	18	328	18	410	17	465	17
\$20,000 - \$24,999	333	16	267	15	257	14	301	13	327	12
\$25,000 - \$29,999	207	10	149	9	126	7	147	6	120	4
\$30,000 - \$34,999	73	4	54	3	45	3	53	2	43	2
\$35,000 - \$39,999	28	1	26	1	29	2	17	1	14	0
\$40,000 - \$44,999	27	1	22	1	12	1	15	1	3	0
\$45,000 - \$49,999	14	1	11	1	6	0	10	0	4	0
\$50,000+	12	1	7	0	5	0	7	0	2	0
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 6. Former W-2 Participants with 2003 Earnings and Tax Credits Above the Federal Poverty Level

Participants Above Federal Poverty Level	Last Year in W-2 (Number of Former Participants)									
	1998 (2,078)		1999 (1,743)		2000 (1,779)		2001 (2,359)		2002 (2,809)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2003 Earnings Only	848	41%	686	39%	624	35%	772	33%	751	27%
2003 Earnings, EITC and HC	952	46	790	45	742	42	921	39	946	34

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 7. Former W-2 Participants with 2003 Earnings and Tax Credits Below 115% of Federal Poverty Level

Participants Below 115% Federal Poverty Level	Last Year in W-2 (Number of Former Participants)									
	1998 (2,078)		1999 (1,743)		2000 (1,779)		2001 (2,359)		2002 (2,809)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2003 Earnings Only	1,378	66%	1,185	68%	1,294	73%	1,753	74%	2,229	79%
2003 Earnings, EITC and HC	1,263	61	1,068	61	1,174	66	1,614	68	2,064	73

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 8. 2003 Earnings and Tax Credits of Former W-2 Participants as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level

Percent of Federal Poverty Level	Last Year in W-2									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<=50	585	28%	532	31%	598	34%	860	36%	1,105	39%
51-100	541	26	421	24	439	25	578	25	758	27
101-115	158	8	141	8	158	9	192	8	224	8
116-150	327	16	272	16	265	15	337	14	376	13
151-200	285	14	226	13	202	11	255	11	257	9
>200	182	9	151	9	117	7	137	6	89	3
Wisconsin	2,078	100%	1,743	100%	1,779	100%	2,359	100%	2,809	100%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

## Appendix 3

Table 9. Child Support Among Former W-2 Participants

Average Child Support Amount	Last Year in W-2				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All Former W-2 Participants	2,078	1,743	1,779	2,359	2,809
Number with child support orders	1,239	1,093	1,134	1,514	1,864
Percent with child support orders	60%	63%	64%	64%	66%
Number receiving child support	931	806	874	1,166	1,440
Average child support received	\$2,757	\$2,723	\$2,586	\$2,670	\$2,491
Total child support received in 2003	\$2,567,162	\$2,195,111	\$2,260,118	\$3,113,650	\$3,587,503
Former participants who were custodial parents	1,965	1,676	1,705	2,237	2,687
Percent with child support orders	63%	65%	67%	68%	69%

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 10. Former W-2 Participants Eligible For and Receiving Child Care Funding, 2003

Eligibility and Receipt of Child Care Services	Last Year in W-2 (Number of Former Participants)									
	1998 (2,078)		1999 (1,743)		2000 (1,779)		2001 (2,359)		2002 (2,809)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible for Child Care	537	26%	581	33%	705	40%	1,085	46%	1,466	52%
Received Child Care	456	22	507	29	630	35	976	41	1,268	45

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 11. Number of Months of Child Care Funding Authorized for Former W-2 Participants, 2003

Months of Child Care Funding Authorized	1-3		4-6		7-9		10-12		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Milwaukee County	280	16%	257	15%	291	16%	943	53%	1,771	100%
Balance of State	336	20	337	20	289	17	692	42	1,654	100%
Both	4	13	7	23	6	20	13	43	30	100%
Wisconsin	620		601		586		1,648		3,455	

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Table 12. Average Monthly Child Care Issuances to Former W-2 Participants, 2003

Average Monthly Child Care Issuance	Last Year in W-2				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Milwaukee County	\$1,111	\$1,076	\$1,271	\$1,200	\$1,219
Balance of State	751	756	760	753	842
Wisconsin	\$970	\$934	\$1,046	\$997	\$1,032

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

Note: Average amounts for the months in which there was an issuance of child care assistance.

Table 13. Former W-2 Participants Who Received Medicaid and/or FoodShare, December 2003

Earnings Status	Last Year in W-2									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No FS or MA	1,008	49%	756	43%	670	38%	873	37%	839	30%
FS Only	85	4	66	4	60	3	63	3	83	3
MA Only	387	19	335	19	311	17	438	19	547	19
FS and MA	596	29	586	34	738	41	985	42	1,340	48
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>2,076*</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CARES, Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information

\*Information missing for two former participants.

Table 14. 2003 Income (Earnings and Work Supports) Received by Former W-2 Participants

Annual Earnings	Last Year in W-2									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
\$1 - \$4,999	290	14%	276	16%	282	16%	383	16%	492	18%
\$5,000 - \$9,999	295	14	219	13	250	14	369	16	451	16
\$10,000 - \$14,999	268	13	240	14	243	14	314	13	426	15
\$15,000 - \$19,999	338	16	269	15	254	14	369	16	409	15
\$20,000 - \$24,999	319	15	254	15	262	15	328	14	406	14
\$25,000 - \$29,999	238	11	192	11	192	11	219	9	255	9
\$30,000 - \$34,999	145	7	120	7	115	6	139	6	140	5
\$35,000 - \$39,999	72	3	67	4	74	4	90	4	97	3
\$40,000 - \$44,999	47	2	50	3	43	2	63	3	63	2
\$45,000 - \$49,999	30	1	31	2	27	2	38	2	32	1
\$50,000+	36	2%	25	1%	37	2%	47	2%	38	1%
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 15. Former W-2 Participants with 2003 Income (Earnings and Work Supports) Above the FPL

2003 Income Above the FPL	Last Year in W-2 (Number of Former Participants)									
	1998 (2,078)		1999 (1,743)		2000 (1,779)		2001 (2,359)		2002 (2,809)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Earnings Only	848	41%	686	39%	624	35%	772	33%	751	27%
Earnings and Work Supports	1,119	54	966	55	965	54	1,230	52	1,426	51



