

Eligibility for Child Care Subsidies of Parents with Child Support Income

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The Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy program provides assistance to low-income families who need help with child care in order to work. Families must meet both financial and non-financial eligibility criteria to participate. Currently, child and family support payments are not counted as income when determining financial eligibility. In this report, we assess the extent to which families participating in the child care subsidy program would be disqualified were support income considered in calculating eligibility and benefit levels.

Families are eligible for child care if their income is at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Families participating in the program remain eligible until their income exceeds 200 percent of the FPL for two consecutive months. Currently, for example, a family of three would need a gross monthly income of \$2,559 or less to qualify, and \$2,767 to remain in the program.

Families meeting the financial standards are eligible for child care subsidies for children under the age of 13 (or age 19 for special-needs children), provided they meet the non-financial eligibility standards. In order to qualify, the parent must be working, in high school (if under age 20), or participating in Wisconsin Works (W-2) or Food Stamp Employment and Training.

The child care subsidy is paid to the child care provider by the state. The amount of the subsidy varies by provider and reflects reimbursement rates set in each county and tribal area. The family share of child care costs (co-pay) is based on income, family size, number of children in care, and type of provider. Some families have no co-pay, while others pay between 2 and 12 percent of child care costs.

Data and Methods

To examine the effect of counting child support as income in child care subsidy calculations, data were drawn from CARES, Wisconsin's public assistance information system, and from KIDS, the child support information system. All cases that participated in Wisconsin Shares between March 2000 and the end of 2005 were selected from CARES. A total of 130,110 cases had an eligibility determination during this time period. Wisconsin Shares applicants have an eligibility determination at initial entry and then again every six months. Participants are also required to update their income information any time it changes, so the interval between eligibility determinations could be less than six months.

We began our analysis with all cases that passed both the financial and non-financial eligibility tests between March 2000 and December 2005. This gave us a sample of 113,754, or 87 percent of the 130,110 cases evaluated for eligibility during our evaluation period. We then matched the members of the CARES case with data in KIDS, to identify any child support or family support received by the family in each month. Child support that was retained by the state for any purpose was not included in these calculations.

For each eligibility determination, CARES records the gross income ascribed to the family, the cutoff used for the income test (either 185% or 200% of the FPL), and the result of the test. Income data in CARES associated with each eligibility determination appears to be relatively complete, although we have not compared these income reports with those from other sources such as Unemployment Insurance. In 84 percent of

eligibility determinations positive amounts are recorded for the family's income; only 16 percent of tests recorded zero income.

By adding child and family support¹ receipts to the previously calculated gross family income and comparing the sum to the existing income limit, we can determine whether the addition of child support receipts will move the family above the gross income limit and render the case ineligible for the child care subsidy. We use two methods to estimate the effect of child support on eligibility. First, we use the actual child support received by the family in the month of the child care subsidy eligibility determination. Second, we use the average monthly child support received over the previous 6 months (the time period since the last required eligibility determination). We use this second method to account for the fact that flows of child support income may be irregular.² Averaging may increase the number of families affected because child support receipts any time in the previous six months will be reflected in the calculation. Alternatively, averaging could reduce the number of families affected if receipts in the month of determination are enough to disqualify the family in that month, but are insufficient to affect eligibility when averaged over a longer period.

For each case we have three calculations of eligibility: the actual eligibility determination and two hypothetical eligibility determinations using either child support in the current month or six-month-average child support receipt in the income calculation. This allows us to compare levels of child care eligibility under current policy and under the two hypothetical scenarios. CARES also provides information on family

¹ Hereafter we refer to the combination of child and family support as just "child support".

² This method is similar to that recommended in the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) Child Day Care Manual for other fluctuating income (Section 2.3.2.3).

characteristics so we can compare the effects of discontinuing the child support disregard on various subgroups.

Findings

Of the 113,754 cases found to be eligible for a child care subsidy during the observation period, only a very small percentage would be made ineligible for the entire time period by the addition of child support income, regardless of how child support receipts are calculated. When the actual child support receipt in the month of the test is used, 360 cases are made ineligible; this is 0.3 percent of all cases eligible during this period. When the averaged child support amount is used, the number made ineligible is 496, or 0.4 percent. The averaging method of calculating child support has the effect of slightly increasing the amount of child support receipt counted, but even this method excludes only a few cases from child care eligibility for the full period.

Looking at individual months may lead to different results if cases with multiple eligibility tests are affected in only some of their tests. When child support income is included, some cases may remain eligible in some months, but not in others. To examine this possibility we consider an eligibility determination to be effective for no longer than six months; that is, a case will be considered eligible for child care subsidies if they have had a positive eligibility determination in the previous 6 months and no intervening negative determination³.

Figure 1 shows the month-by-month trend in the percentage of cases that would lose eligibility due to child support income under each method. We recalculate eligibility following the timing of actual eligibility checks—generally every six months. We then

³ This conforms with DWD procedures as stated in Child Day Care Manual section 3.1.0

consider the proportion of cases in each month that would have been determined ineligible had child support income been included in the income calculation at the most recent eligibility determination for each case. For example, in January 2001, 1,094 of the 30,828 cases eligible for child care subsidies (3.4 percent) would not have been eligible if child support received in the month of determination had been included in gross income, and 993 cases (3.2 percent) would not have been eligible if the six-month average of child support receipts had been used. By December 2005, the end of the time period, the number of eligible cases had risen to 38,619. A total of 1,030 (2.7 percent) would not have been eligible if actual monthly child support had been considered in determining eligibility whereas 1,186 (3.1 percent) would have lost eligibility if averaged child support had been added. Over the full time period, the percentage of the monthly caseload that would have lost eligibility only exceeds 5 percent in one month; for most of the time period, between 3.5 and 4.5 percent of eligible cases would lose eligibility each month if the actual amount of child support received were used at the time of eligibility determination, and between 3 and 4 percent would lose eligibility if the averaged amount were used.

The effect on the eligible caseload in any particular month is higher than the percentage of cases that would be made ineligible in all months of the observation period. This is because only a few of the cases (under 1 percent) have incomes that are close enough to the income limit and sufficiently consistent child support receipts to lose eligibility in every month. Since families would be affected by a loss of eligibility even if it happened in only one month, we focus our analysis on how a policy change would affect monthly caseloads.

Of course, not all of the cases determined to be eligible for Wisconsin Shares make use of the subsidy. The first two columns of Table 1 show the monthly trends in the number of cases eligible and actually using the subsidy. The percentage of cases using the subsidy ranges from two-thirds to three-quarters of those eligible. Since the primary impacts of any change in the income calculation would fall on cases using the subsidy, the rest of the analysis will focus on those cases.

As Table 1 shows, the number of cases using subsidies has grown over the time period from about 18,500 in March 2000 to a high of 30,773 in June 2005. The percentage of these cases receiving child support has remained fairly steady; 40 to 45 percent of these cases received support in the current month and 50 to 55 percent received support in the preceding six months. Although a large proportion of cases receive support, counting this support as income does not appear to have large effects on eligibility. The percentage of subsidy-using cases that would lose their subsidy would be around 4 to 5 percent in most months, slightly higher if child support in the month of determination is used and slightly lower if the six-month average is used.

We can conclude that for the large majority of cases receiving child support, the gap between their actual income and the income limit is larger than their child support receipts. For example, in December 2000 the income gap was around \$1,150, whereas the average amount of child support received in cases receiving any child support was only about \$350 in the current month and about \$250 over the preceding six months. By December 2005 the gap had risen to \$1,375, but child support receipts in the current month had fallen to around \$300, whereas the six-month average child support receipt remained about the same.

The percentage of subsidy-using cases that would lose eligibility is shown in Figure 2. The percentage of cases that would lose eligibility is higher among those actually using the subsidy than among all eligible cases (Figure 1), but only by approximately half a percentage point. The percentage of subsidy-using cases losing eligibility ranges between 4 and 5 percent with occasional spikes higher when the actual monthly child support method is used. As in Figure 1, there was an initial increase in the percentage of cases that would lose eligibility through 2000, then fairly steady levels thereafter, with a slight decline in 2004 and 2005.

Comparing the two methods of counting child support income, it is apparent that using the actual amount of child support received in an eligibility determination month results in much more variability in the loss of Wisconsin Shares eligibility than does the use of a six-month average. The largest spikes in eligibility loss appear in March of each year due to child support receipts associated with the intercept of tax refunds, but the difference between the two methods is apparent throughout the time period. The inconsistency of child support as an income source might result in short-term losses of eligibility for some cases if actual monthly amounts received were used in income calculations.

Consideration of a policy change that would cause some families to lose child care subsidy requires attention to the characteristics of the cases that would be affected. Table 2 shows the characteristics of the Wisconsin Shares caseload at three points in time: July 2000 (near the beginning of the time period), January 2003 (at the midpoint) and December 2005 (the final month under observation). At each time point we present the cases using the child care subsidy in that month and then divide these between cases

that would retain eligibility if the 6-month average child support received amount were added to their income, and those that would lose eligibility.

The number of cases that would lose eligibility in each month is small compared to the total caseload. In July 2000 around 580 of 19,500 cases (3 percent) would be removed from the rolls. In January 2003 it would be 1,200 of 27,800 (4 percent), and in the last month 1,020 of 28,500 (3 percent). These cases are among the most well-off of the cases on the program; all have income over \$1,500 per month and most have incomes over \$2000 per month. Fewer than 45 cases in any period have incomes over \$5,000.

When we compare the incomes of these cases to the poverty line, we see that even though their child support income raises them above the Wisconsin Shares eligibility cutoff, most fall only slightly above that threshold. In all three time periods, 95 percent of cases that would lose eligibility are within 250 percent of the FPL.

Participation in other public assistance programs is lower for cases losing eligibility in all three of the observed months. The differences are especially large in the Medicaid program; the large majority (over 80 percent) of cases eligible for Wisconsin Shares are covered by Medicaid, whereas the majority of cases that would lose eligibility are not covered by Medicaid (60 percent in 2000, 70 percent in 2003 and 56 percent in 2005).

The differences in household composition between cases retaining and losing eligibility are not as large as the differences in income and program participation. The vast majority of all cases are single-parent families. Cases that would lose eligibility in all three time periods have fewer children than those that would retain it.

White parents are much more likely to lose Wisconsin Shares eligibility when child support is added than are non-white parents, and that difference is consistent across the time frame. This is because white custodial parents have smaller gaps between their income and the cutoff for eligibility, and are more likely to receive child support. The confluence of race and poverty has left black parents with larger gaps between their incomes and the eligibility limits.

Finally, parents who would lose eligibility with the addition of child support are more likely not to have younger children and to themselves be older. These characteristics are associated with higher income levels, although they are counterbalanced somewhat by lower levels of child support payment.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the trends over time in the likelihood of losing eligibility under the alternative policy by case characteristics under the six-month averaged child support method. Figure 3 shows the different rates of losing eligibility by levels of the income distribution, including averaged child support. The loss of Wisconsin Shares eligibility is markedly higher at higher levels of monthly income, and these differences are consistent throughout the time period. Very few cases with monthly incomes under \$2,000 (and none after mid-2002) would have been affected by any change in policy, but nearly a third of cases over \$3,000 would have lost the child care subsidy. Of course, cases with incomes over \$3,000 make up less than 5 percent of the total Wisconsin Shares caseload.

As we saw in Table 2, susceptibility to losing child care subsidies under the proposed change in income was much lower in Milwaukee County than in other counties in the state. Figure 4 shows these differences over the full time period; in any month only

1 to 2 percent of the cases using the subsidy would no longer have been eligible, but in all of the other counties about 6 percent would have lost eligibility. This reflects the lower incomes and lower rates of child support payment for the Milwaukee County caseload.

Finally, while we have found that discontinuing the child support disregard for the Wisconsin Shares program would eliminate about 5 percent of the total caseload each month, this does not mean that the state costs would decline by 5 percent. The average case losing eligibility has significantly lower amounts of subsidy spending than do cases that would be retained in the program. In July 2000 the average amount of subsidy for cases that would lose eligibility were the disregard discontinued was \$94 compared to \$119 for those retained. This gap remains in later months: in January 2003 it was \$86 compared to \$122 and in December 2005 it was \$136 compared to \$194. These differences owe partially to the fact that higher income cases (the ones most likely to lose eligibility) have higher co-payments required, and also to the fact that these cases are more likely to live outside Milwaukee County—the county where subsidy rates are highest. Since subsidy rates for cases that would lose eligibility are 70 to 80 percent of those retaining eligibility we can expect that potential cost savings from any policy change would be only in the 3 to 4 percent range.

Conclusions

Current policy in the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy program disregards child support from income calculations in eligibility determinations. In this report we evaluate the effect of eliminating this disregard and find that such a change would likely reduce the number of cases utilizing a subsidy by a small amount. The size and variability

of this reduction would depend on how child support income is calculated. If child support income were averaged over the previous six months, we estimate a reduction in participating cases of 4 to 4.5 percent. Using the single month child support amounts would result in slightly higher and more frequent changes in subsidy eligibility owing to the inconsistency of child support income. Regardless of the method used, proportional cost savings would be lower than the proportion of cases made ineligible, given the lower average subsidy levels for these cases. While reductions in the overall caseload would be fairly small, they would be concentrated in certain segments of the caseload. Cases with incomes under \$1500 per month would see no change in eligibility while most cases losing eligibility would have between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in gross monthly income. Those cases that would lose eligibility have higher income levels, but very few have child support income sufficient to raise them above 250% of the poverty line. Loss of eligibility would also be more likely among those cases that do not use other public assistance programs, that had fewer and older children, that are white, and that are located outside Milwaukee County.

Reference

Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. "Child Day Care Manual." Madison, WI: May 1, 2001, Updated September 1, 2003.
(<http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/dws/programs/childcare/wishares/manual.htm>)

Figure 1
Cases Losing Eligibility for Wisconsin Shares: All Eligible Cases

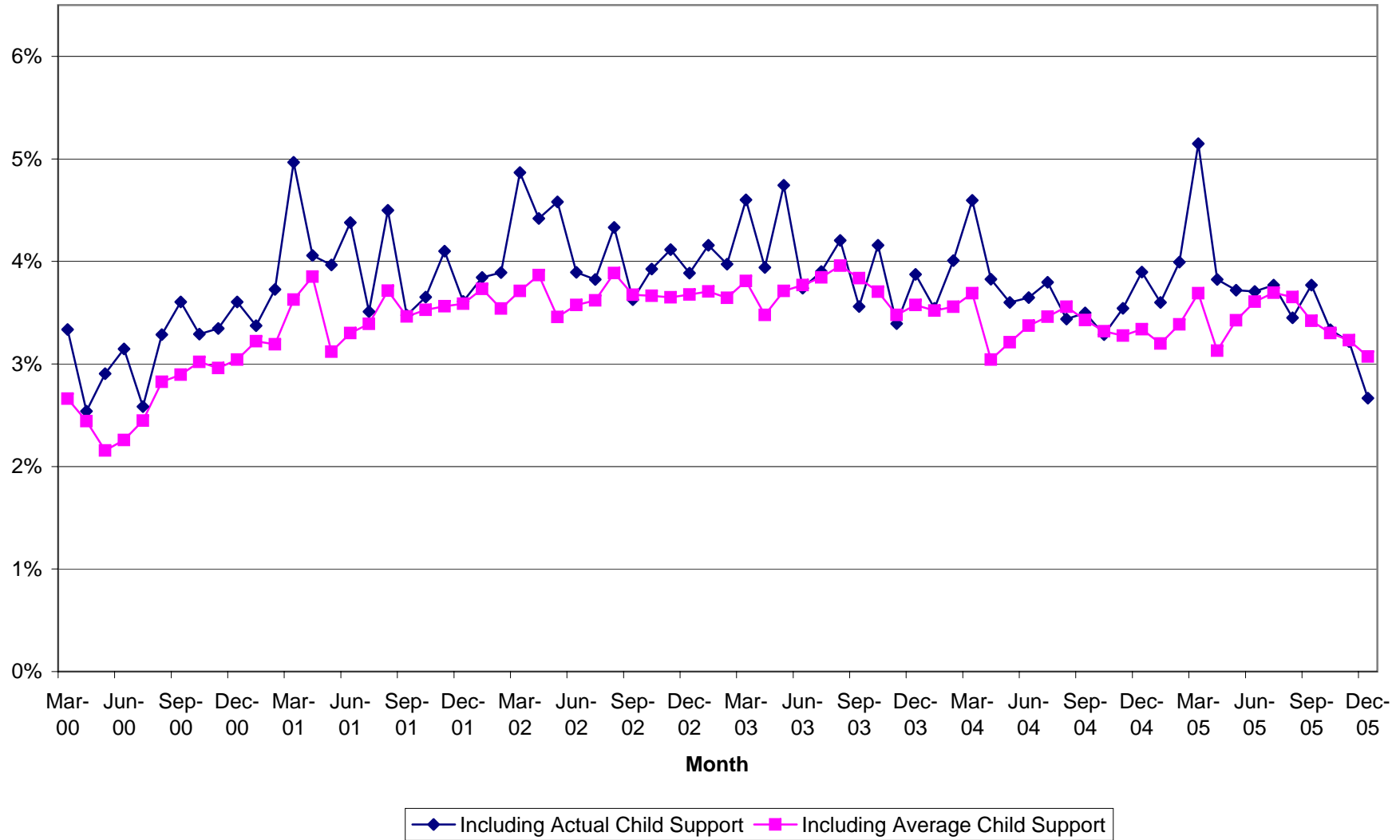
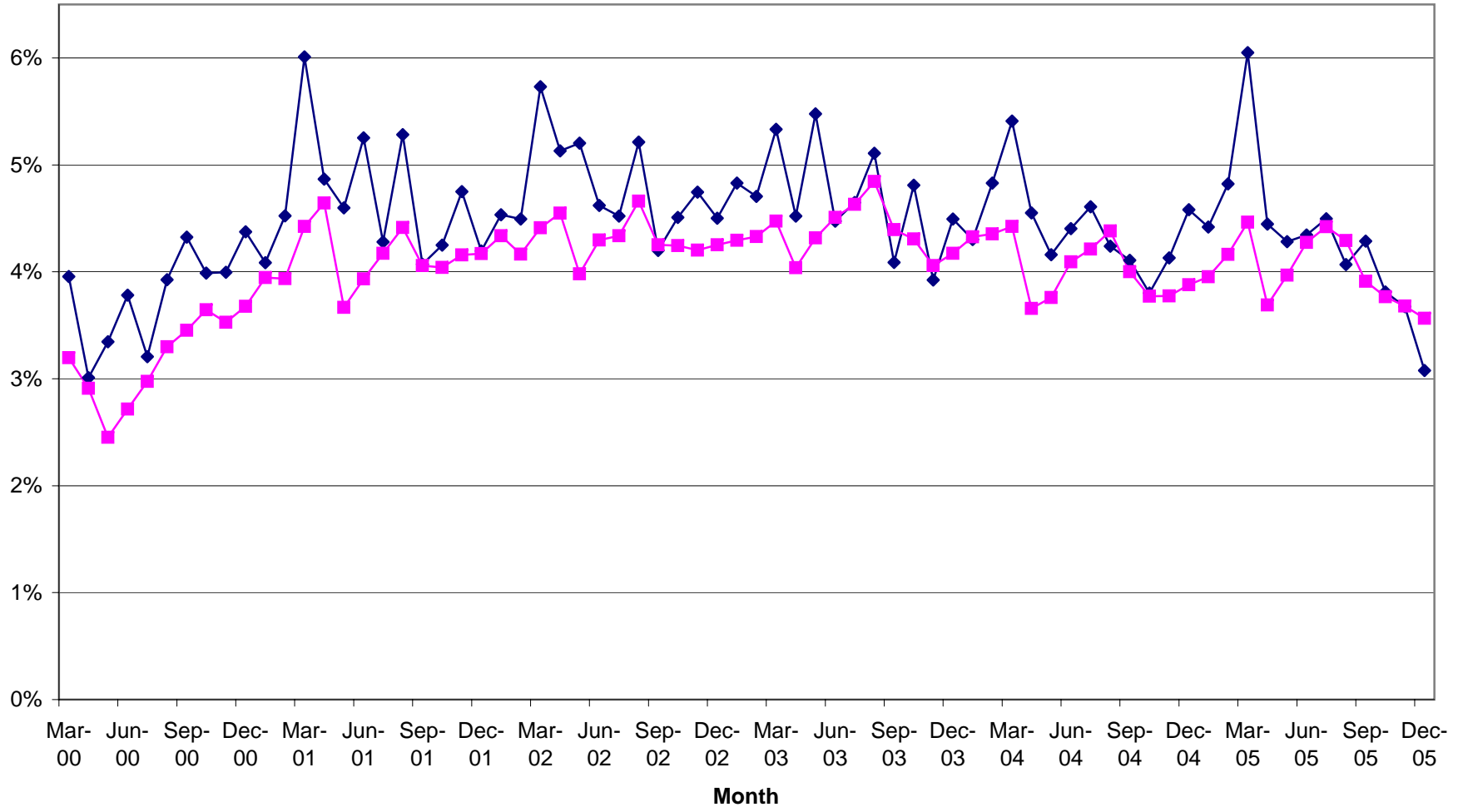


Table 1
Monthly Wisconsin Shares Caseloads (With and Without Child Support Disregard)

Month	Eligible Cases	% of Subsidy Cases Receiving Child Support In...			% of Subsidy Cases that Would Lose Subsidy			Number of Cases that Would Retain Subsidy	
		Cases With Subsidies	Month of Eligibility Test	Preceding Six Months	Current Month Child Support	Averaged Child Support	Current Month Child Support	Averaged Child Support	
March-00	26,085	18,581	41.1%	54.8%	4.0%	3.2%	17,846	17,987	
April-00	26,298	18,898	40.8	54.5	3.0	2.9	18,329	18,348	
May-00	27,010	19,570	41.6	53.9	3.3	2.5	18,915	19,090	
June-00	27,623	20,072	42.0	53.3	3.8	2.7	19,313	19,527	
July-00	27,913	19,494	41.7	53.4	3.2	3.0	18,869	18,914	
August-00	29,064	21,220	41.6	53.3	3.9	3.3	20,387	20,520	
September-00	29,769	20,854	41.5	52.7	4.3	3.5	19,952	20,134	
October-00	30,777	21,843	41.7	52.4	4.0	3.6	20,972	21,047	
November-00	30,786	23,071	40.4	51.3	4.0	3.5	22,149	22,257	
December-00	30,234	22,158	40.6	51.6	4.4	3.7	21,189	21,343	
January-01	30,828	22,836	40.4	51.2	4.1	3.9	21,903	21,935	
February-01	30,586	22,658	41.3	51.5	4.5	3.9	21,633	21,766	
March-01	30,825	22,966	42.1	51.4	6.0	4.4	21,586	21,950	
April-01	31,049	23,385	41.6	51.7	4.9	4.6	22,247	22,299	
May-01	31,740	24,073	42.0	51.9	4.6	3.7	22,966	23,190	
June-01	32,295	24,557	41.8	52.2	5.3	3.9	23,267	23,591	
July-01	32,584	23,604	41.4	52.9	4.3	4.2	22,594	22,619	
August-01	33,562	25,289	41.3	52.3	5.3	4.4	23,953	24,173	
September-01	34,211	24,544	40.4	51.5	4.1	4.1	23,545	23,548	
October-01	34,603	25,812	40.4	50.8	4.2	4.0	24,715	24,769	
November-01	34,169	25,618	40.4	50.4	4.8	4.2	24,401	24,553	
December-01	33,365	24,719	39.8	50.2	4.2	4.2	23,682	23,688	
January-02	33,399	25,571	40.0	50.2	4.5	4.3	24,412	24,462	
February-02	33,040	25,377	40.6	50.1	4.5	4.2	24,237	24,320	
March-02	33,197	25,565	42.1	50.5	5.7	4.4	24,100	24,437	
April-02	33,592	26,268	42.2	50.9	5.1	4.5	24,920	25,073	
May-02	34,201	26,777	43.0	51.4	5.2	4.0	25,384	25,711	
June-02	34,836	26,885	42.7	52.3	4.6	4.3	25,643	25,730	
July-02	34,966	26,327	42.5	53.2	4.5	4.3	25,137	25,185	
August-02	35,806	26,181	43.0	53.7	5.2	4.7	24,816	24,961	
September-02	36,867	26,738	41.4	52.3	4.2	4.3	25,615	25,601	
October-02	37,220	28,037	41.4	51.5	4.5	4.2	26,773	26,847	
November-02	36,752	27,676	41.4	51.5	4.7	4.2	26,363	26,513	
December-02	36,189	26,832	41.0	51.1	4.5	4.3	25,624	25,691	
January-03	36,446	27,835	41.4	51.0	4.8	4.3	26,491	26,640	
February-03	36,093	27,349	42.2	51.4	4.7	4.3	26,062	26,165	
March-03	36,185	27,624	42.6	51.5	5.3	4.5	26,151	26,388	
April-03	36,431	28,485	42.7	51.9	4.5	4.0	27,197	27,335	
May-03	37,007	28,377	43.2	52.4	5.5	4.3	26,823	27,152	
June-03	37,877	29,108	42.8	52.9	4.5	4.5	27,806	27,796	
July-03	38,022	28,358	42.4	53.5	4.6	4.6	27,040	27,045	
August-03	38,661	28,047	42.9	53.5	5.1	4.8	26,614	26,688	
September-03	39,476	28,379	41.3	52.1	4.1	4.4	27,219	27,132	
October-03	39,542	29,519	42.1	52.1	4.8	4.3	28,099	28,248	
November-03	39,116	29,150	41.4	51.8	3.9	4.1	28,006	27,967	
December-03	38,461	28,523	41.8	51.5	4.5	4.2	27,241	27,333	
January-04	38,476	28,284	41.6	51.5	4.3	4.3	27,067	27,060	
February-04	38,177	28,431	42.2	51.5	4.8	4.4	27,058	27,193	
March-04	38,454	29,298	42.7	52.0	5.4	4.4	27,713	28,002	
April-04	38,711	29,284	43.4	52.7	4.6	3.7	27,951	28,213	
May-04	39,160	29,203	43.2	53.3	4.2	3.8	27,988	28,105	
June-04	39,947	30,465	43.6	54.0	4.4	4.1	29,123	29,218	
July-04	39,820	28,580	43.5	54.7	4.6	4.2	27,263	27,376	
August-04	40,612	28,893	43.5	54.7	4.2	4.4	27,668	27,627	
September-04	41,285	30,728	42.6	53.3	4.1	4.0	29,466	29,499	
October-04	41,189	29,691	42.6	53.0	3.8	3.8	28,562	28,571	
November-04	40,691	29,541	42.9	53.0	4.1	3.8	28,321	28,426	
December-04	39,701	28,822	43.0	53.0	4.6	3.9	27,502	27,704	
January-05	39,516	28,607	42.9	52.9	4.4	4.0	27,343	27,476	
February-05	38,784	28,777	43.6	53.1	4.8	4.2	27,389	27,579	
March-05	38,658	29,148	45.1	53.8	6.0	4.5	27,385	27,847	
April-05	39,037	29,471	44.5	54.3	4.4	3.7	28,161	28,384	
May-05	39,367	29,564	44.3	54.5	4.3	4.0	28,298	28,391	
June-05	39,933	30,773	44.3	54.8	4.3	4.3	29,436	29,458	
July-05	39,879	28,981	44.3	55.4	4.5	4.4	27,678	27,700	
August-05	40,791	30,506	43.9	55.0	4.1	4.3	29,265	29,197	
September-05	41,432	29,481	43.4	53.8	4.3	3.9	28,217	28,328	
October-05	41,635	30,478	43.2	53.4	3.8	3.8	29,316	29,330	
November-05	41,184	30,881	42.9	52.9	3.7	3.7	29,746	29,745	
December-05	40,051	28,529	41.5	52.9	3.1	3.6	27,651	27,512	

Figure 2
Cases Losing Eligibility for Wisconsin Shares: Cases With Subsidy Payments



—◆— Including Actual Child Support —■— Including Average Child Support

Table 2, continued

	July 2000 Cases						January 2003 Cases						December 2005 Cases					
	Current Cases		Retain Eligibility		Lose Eligibility		Current Cases		Retain Eligibility		Lose Eligibility		Current Cases		Retain Eligibility		Lose Eligibility	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Number of Eligible Adults in Case</u>																		
0	25	0.1 %	25	0.1 %	0	0.0 %	58	0.2 %	58	0.2 %	0	0.0 %	95	0.3 %	95	0.4 %	0	0.0 %
1	18,316	94.0	17,771	94.0	545	94.0	25,475	91.5	24,336	91.4	1,139	95.3	25,914	90.8	24,958	90.7	956	94.0
2	1,152	5.9	1,117	5.9	35	6.0	2,298	8.3	2,242	8.4	56	4.7	2,518	8.8	2,457	8.9	61	6.0
3 or more	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
	Prob (X ²)=.8463						Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)=.0025					
<u>Number of Eligible Children in Case</u>																		
1	7,632	39.2	7,319	38.7	313	54.0	11,686	42.0	11,049	41.5	637	53.3	12,002	42.1	11,464	41.7	538	52.9
2	6,765	34.7	6,554	34.7	211	36.4	9,372	33.7	8,942	33.6	430	36.0	9,627	33.7	9,258	33.7	369	36.3
3	3,393	17.4	3,347	17.7	46	7.9	4,540	16.3	4,440	16.7	100	8.4	4,579	16.1	4,485	16.3	94	9.2
4 or more	1,704	8.7	1,694	9.0	10	1.7	2,237	8.0	2,209	8.3	28	2.3	2,321	8.1	2,305	8.4	16	1.6
	Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001					
<u>Race of Primary Parent</u>																		
White	9,912	50.9	9,450	50.0	462	79.7	14,791	53.1	13,812	51.9	979	81.9	14,685	51.5	13,870	50.4	815	80.1
Black	6,486	33.3	6,428	34.0	58	10.0	10,215	36.7	10,064	37.8	151	12.6	10,632	37.3	10,506	38.2	126	12.4
Hispanic	828	4.3	819	4.3	9	1.6	1,575	5.7	1,546	5.8	29	2.4	1,884	6.6	1,834	6.7	50	4.9
Asian	168	0.9	168	0.9	0	0.0	333	1.2	329	1.2	4	0.3	407	1.4	403	1.5	4	0.4
American Indian	343	1.8	336	1.8	7	1.2	392	1.4	383	1.4	9	0.8	375	1.3	365	1.3	10	1.0
Other							317	1.1	308	1.2	9	0.8	482	1.7	474	1.7	8	0.8
Unknown	1,757	9.0	1,713	9.1	44	7.6	212	0.8	198	0.7	14	1.2	64	0.2	60	0.2	4	0.4
	Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001					
<u>Location</u>																		
Milwaukee	8,031	41.2	7,940	42.0	91	15.7	11,657	41.9	11,463	43.0	194	16.2	12,099	42.4	11,931	43.4	168	16.5
Other Large Urban	6,186	31.7	5,911	31.3	275	47.4	8,717	31.3	8,166	30.7	551	46.1	9,069	31.8	8,580	31.2	489	48.1
Small Urban	1,015	5.2	971	5.1	44	7.6	1,381	5.0	1,288	4.8	93	7.8	1,398	4.9	1,343	4.9	55	5.4
Rural Counties and Tribes	4,262	21.9	4,092	21.6	170	29.3	6,080	21.8	5,723	21.5	357	29.9	5,963	20.9	5,658	20.6	305	30.0
	Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001					
<u>Age of Youngest Child</u>																		
0-2	10,252	52.6	10,043	53.1	209	36.0	14,300	51.4	13,936	52.3	364	30.5	14,587	51.1	14,275	51.9	312	30.7
3-5	6,724	34.5	6,467	34.2	257	44.3	9,943	35.7	9,359	35.1	584	48.9	9,920	34.8	9,477	34.5	443	43.6
6-11	2,489	12.8	2,375	12.6	114	19.7	3,528	12.7	3,283	12.3	245	20.5	3,954	13.9	3,693	13.4	261	25.7
12-17	23	0.1	23	0.1	0	0.0	51	0.2	49	0.2	2	0.2	65	0.2	64	0.2	1	0.1
Unknown	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1	13	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
	Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001					
<u>Age of Primary Parent</u>																		
15-17	22	0.1	22	0.1			56	0.2	56	0.2			48	0.2	48	0.2		
18-25	8,701	44.6	8,510	45.0	191	32.9	12,301	44.2	11,959	44.9	342	28.6	11,685	41.0	11,442	41.6	243	23.9
26-35	8,258	42.4	7,958	42.1	300	51.7	11,476	41.2	10,854	40.7	622	52.1	12,807	44.9	12,264	44.6	543	53.4
36 or older	2,509	12.9	2,420	12.8	89	15.3	3,993	14.4	3,762	14.1	231	19.3	3,986	14.0	3,755	13.7	231	22.7
Unknown	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.03	9	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
	Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001						Prob (X ²)<.0001					

Figure 3
Percentage of Cases Losing Eligibility by Monthly Income Level

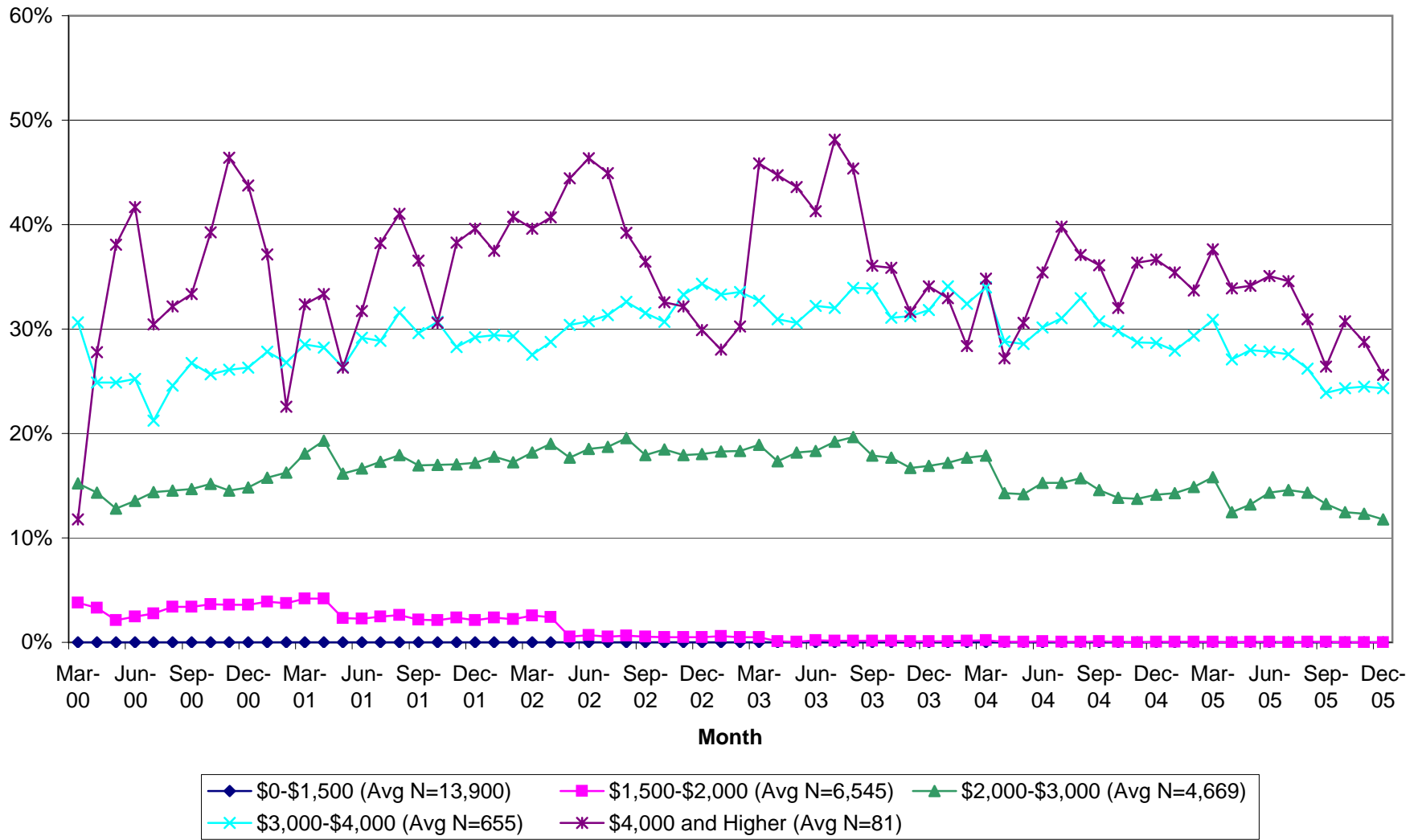
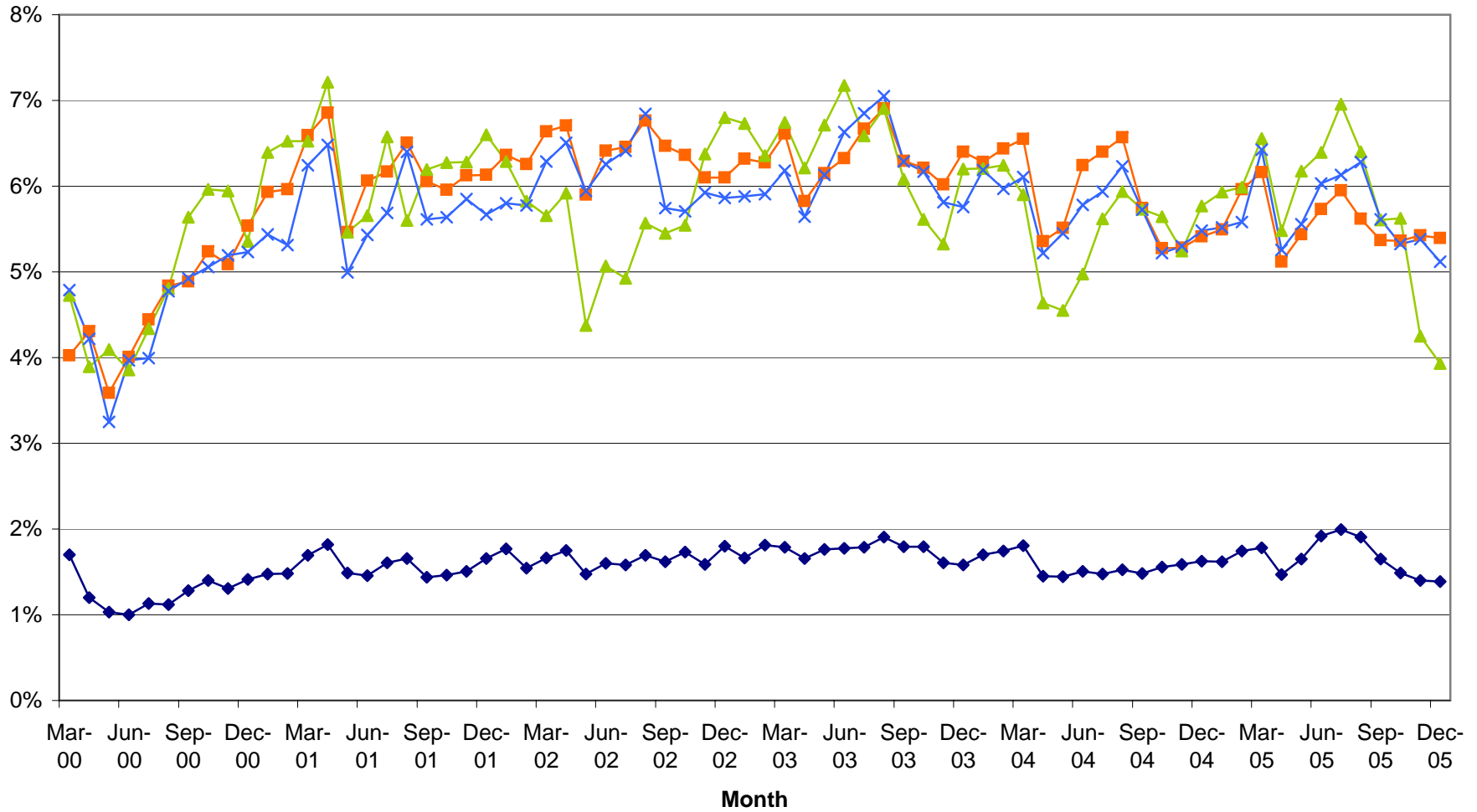


Figure 4
Percentage of Cases Losing Eligibility by Location



◆ Milwaukee County
 ■ Other Metro Counties
 ▲ Micropolitan Counties
 × Rural Counties and Tribal Agencies