

Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants



California Department of Social Services ■ Research and Development Division ■ Data Analysis and Publications Branch

*Demographic, Caseload, and Expenditure Data
on Recipients Participating in the Cash
Assistance Program for Immigrants*

June 2002

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IMMIGRANTS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON RECIPIENTS
DECEMBER 2001

CASELOAD DATA
JANUARY 1999 – JANUARY 2002

EXPENDITURE DATA
SFY 98/99 – SFY 2000/01

JUNE 2002

California Department of Social Services
Research and Development Division
Data Analysis and Publications Branch



For further information about this report, please contact:

California Department of Social Services
Research and Development Division
Data Analysis and Publications Branch
Adult Programs Team
744 P Street, M.S. 12-84
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-3850



Additional copies of this report may be obtained on the CDSS website at:

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov>

Distributed Under the Library Distribution Act

Table of Contents

	<u>Page Number</u>
I. Executive Summary	1
II. Introduction	3
III. Demographic Data for CAPI Recipients	10
IV. CAPI Caseload Data	18
V. CAPI Program Costs	25
VI. Appendix	29

Listing of Charts and Tables

		<u>Page Number</u>
Figure 1.	Eligibility Category of Paid Cases in SFY 2000/01	6
Figure 2.	Age of CAPI Recipients	11
Figure 3.	Gender of CAPI and SSI/SSP Recipients	12
Figure 4.	Race/Ethnicity Comparison - California Non-Citizens, 65 Years or Older, SSI/SSP Non-Citizens, 65 Years or Older, and CAPI Population	13
Figure 5.	Table – Ethnicity of CAPI Recipients	14
Figure 6.	Primary Language of the CAPI Population	15
Figure 7.	Rate of Participation in CAPI by Race/Ethnicity	16
Figure 8.	Percent of CAPI Cases Receiving IHSS	17
Figure 9.	Total Number of Paid CAPI Recipients per Month	19
Figure 10.	CAPI Cases Added and Cases Discontinued	20
Figure 11.	Outcome of Applications Disposed of During SFY 2000/01	21
Figure 12.	Percent of Statewide Average Monthly Paid CAPI Cases, SFY 2000/01, by County	22
Figure 13.	Map of California – CAPI Paid Cases by County	23
Figure 14.	Table - Monthly Average Number of Paid CAPI Cases, SFY 2000/01, by County	24
Figure 15.	CAPI Assistance Expenditures	26
Figure 16.	CAPI Administrative Expenditures	27
Figure 17.	Comparison of CAPI and SSI/SSP Average Grant Payment for SFY 2000/01 by Funding Source	28

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

- The target population for the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI) are aged, blind, and disabled individuals not eligible for Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) due to their immigration status.
- The average age of the CAPI recipient is 71 years old. Over 98 percent of the CAPI recipients are 65 years or older.
- 64 percent of the CAPI population are female.
- Over 80 percent of the CAPI population are Asian. Asian languages are the primary languages for 75 percent of the population.
- Those individuals who are Asian and 65 years and older participate in CAPI at a higher rate than other ethnic groups in California who are non-citizens and over 65 years of age.
- The average monthly CAPI caseload was approximately 11,000 during the last two fiscal years.
- Over 90 percent of the CAPI cases reside in three southern counties (Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego), and five northern counties (Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa).
- The average CAPI grant was \$580 during SFY 00/01.

Introduction

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR IMMIGRANTS

Introduction

This is the first comprehensive report on the California Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI) population. CAPI became operational in December 1998. The target population are aged, blind, and disabled individuals not eligible for Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) due to their immigration status. This report presents demographic data on the CAPI recipients, statewide caseload trends, and CAPI program costs.

Program History

Non-citizen eligibility for public assistance and the responsibility of sponsors of immigrants have been federal issues for decades. Prior to August 22, 1996, many non-citizens were eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a nationwide, means-tested public assistance program designed to provide a minimum floor of income to aged, blind, and disabled individuals. Eligibility for SSI is based on income and resources below levels specified in Title XVI of the Social Security Act. To be eligible for SSI, an individual must be a resident of the United States (U.S.) and be a citizen of the U.S., a U.S. national, or a qualified alien in a SSI-eligible non-citizen category. California supplements the federal SSI program with its own SSP cash grant program which is state funded. Basic eligibility criteria for SSI and SSP are the same, and both benefits are paid and administered together as one payment by the Social Security Administration.

On August 22, 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law (P.L.) 104-193) included changes in social security and immigration laws which narrowed the eligibility of SSI for non-citizens and established a new definition of "qualified alien."¹ This legislation, along with subsequent changes in SSI eligibility for non-citizens in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, gave rise to California's Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (AB 2779, Chapter 329, Statutes of 1998). The CAPI program is 100 percent state funded and is administered by local county welfare departments.

CAPI Eligibility

This program is for immigrants who were not eligible for SSI/SSP because of their immigration status. Eligibility for CAPI is based on the same SSI/SSP eligibility

¹ Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 59, No. 3, Fall 1996, Page 56.

requirements such as income and resources. During SFY 2000/01, there were approximately 11,000 recipients receiving CAPI benefits.

There are four broadly defined categories of immigrants eligible for CAPI. These categories are:

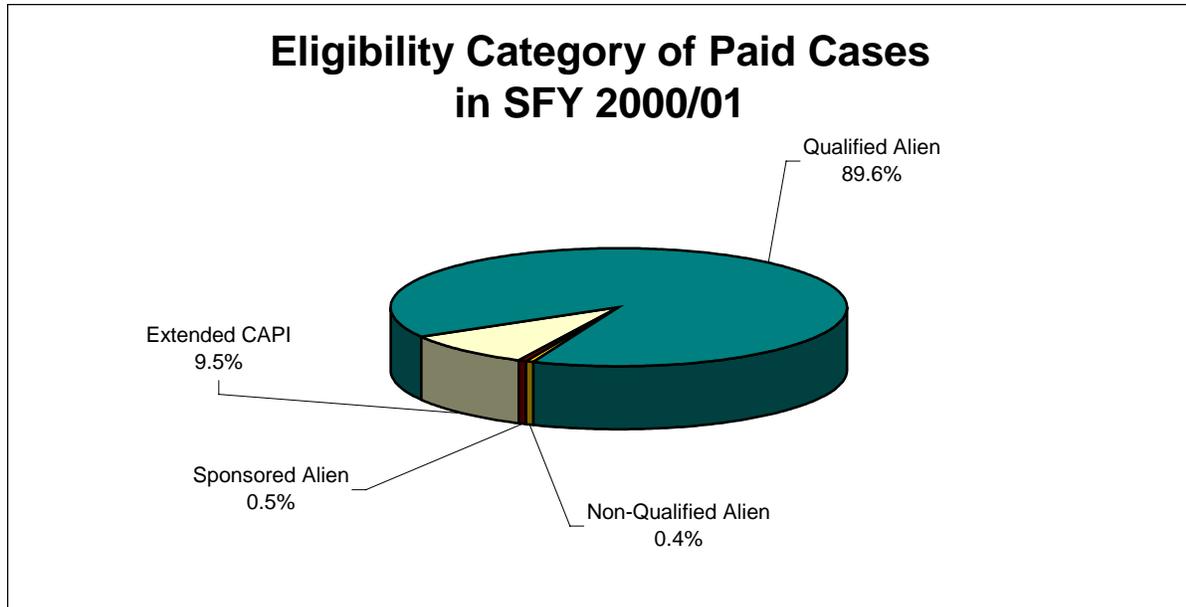
- Qualified Alien. This CAPI category includes non-citizens who entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996, meet the federal definition of qualified alien, and are age 65 or older. P. L. 104-193 defined *qualified aliens* as:
 - An alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA);
 - An alien who is granted asylum under Section 208 of the INA;
 - A refugee who is admitted to the U.S. under Section 207 of the INA;
 - An alien who is paroled into the U.S. under Section 212(d)(5) of such Act for a period of at least 1 year;
 - An alien whose deportation is being withheld under Section 243(h) of the INA as in effect prior to April 1, 1997, or whose removal has been withheld under Section 241(b)(3) of the INA;
 - An alien who is granted conditional entry pursuant to Section 203(a)(7) of the INA as in effect prior to April 1, 1980;
 - An alien who is a Cuban or Haitian entrant, as defined in Section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980; or
 - A battered spouse, battered child, or parent or child of a battered person with a petition pending under Section 204(a)(1)(A) or (B) or 244(a)(3) of the INA.
- Non-Qualified Alien. Non-qualified aliens are non-citizens who entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996 and meet the previous SSI/SSP Permanently Residing Under Color of Law requirements,² but not the federal definition of qualified alien.
- Sponsored Alien. Sponsored aliens are legal immigrants who entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996, and the sponsor is deceased or disabled, or the immigrant is a victim of abuse by either the sponsor or sponsor's spouse.
- Extended CAPI. Extended CAPI aliens are non-citizens who entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996, who do not meet the sponsor restrictions in the sponsored alien category, but meet either the federal definition of qualified alien or the previous SSI/SSP Permanently Residing Under Color of Law requirements. This category became effective October 1, 1999 and was previously known as "Time-Limited" or "Limited Term" CAPI because a sunset date was initially established in State law for

² Permanently Residing Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) refers to any alien who entered the U.S. either lawfully in a status other than lawful permanent residence, or unlawfully, and who are residing in the U.S. with the knowledge and permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and whose departure from the U.S. the INS does not contemplate enforcing. INS must verify this status.

this particular group. AB 429 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2001) removed the sunset date for the time-limited program.

The table below identifies the various alien categories. The qualified alien category is by far the largest alien group. (Please see eligibility category definitions on page 5).

Figure 1.



Source: Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, CA 1037, Part C, Paid Recipients, Alien Status.

Data Sources

In order to complete our analyses, the following data sources were used:

- Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, (CA 1037), January 1999 through January 2002, California Department of Social Services (CDSS).
- Annual Recipient Report on CalWORKs, CalWORKs Foster Care, Social Services, Non-Assistance Food Stamps, CalWORKs Welfare to Work, Refugee Cash Assistance, and the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Ethnic Origin and Primary Language, (ABCD 350), June 2000, CDSS.

- The Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System (MEDS), December 2001, was used to identify demographic information for CAPI recipients. This represents approximately 85 percent of the total CAPI paid cases in the month of December 2001 since not all counties have entered their CAPI cases on MEDS.³ The counties are continuing their efforts toward entering data for their entire CAPI caseload on MEDS.
- The State Data Exchange (SDX) for SSI/SSP, December 2001 or as noted in the report.
- The In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Case Management, Information and Payrolling System, December 2001 or as noted in the report, CDSS.
- Administrative and Assistance Expenditures, Fiscal Systems and Accounting Branch, CDSS.
- 2000 Census Data for California, Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance.
- Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2001 data, Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance.

Impact of General Fund Shortfall on the CAPI Population

Given the lower than projected revenues to California General Fund during the current and future state fiscal years, all general fund programs are vulnerable to program cost reductions. CAPI, being a state funded program, could be subject to such reductions. On the average, the monthly CAPI grant is \$580.⁴

If funding for CAPI is severely cut, some of the safety nets available to the program participants are as follows:

- Food stamps would continue to be available to eligible CAPI recipients.
- Medi-Cal benefits would continue to be available.
- In-Home Supportive Services Residual Program would be available for those qualified individuals.
- Individuals may be eligible for General Assistance/General Relief.

³ The percent of CAPI cases on MEDS was calculated based on the number of CAPI cases identified on MEDS in December 2001 divided by the number of paid CAPI cases for the month of December 2001, as reported on the CAPI Caseload Movement Statistical Report, (CA 1037).

⁴ Estimates Branch, Administration Division, California Department of Social Services for SFY 2000/01.

- If a non-citizen becomes disabled and entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996, he/she would be eligible for SSI/SSP.
- Many of the non-citizens have sponsors who are responsible for their welfare. This responsibility varies from as short as three years from the date the non-citizen is admitted as a permanent resident, to an open-ended period which could last until the immigrant becomes a naturalized citizen or can be credited with 40 qualifying quarters of work.

Are CAPI Recipients Living in Poverty?⁵

There is conflicting information available to address this question. The major characteristics of CAPI recipients salient to this questions are:

- The average age of a CAPI recipient ranges from 68 to 71 years, depending on the alien category.
- All CAPI recipients are non-citizens.
- In order to be eligible for CAPI, income and resources must be limited. This eligibility requirement is the same for SSI/SSP. Nationally, 51 percent of the SSI beneficiary families, when the SSI beneficiary is 65 years and older, live below the federally-defined poverty level.⁶
- Only about three percent of the CAPI recipients had reported earnings during the October 2001 quarter, and the average quarterly earnings were \$2,300, or less than \$800 per month.

Given these characteristics, a conclusion could be drawn that the CAPI recipient is most likely poor and living in poverty. However, income of the family unit and the CAPI recipient's living arrangement also have influence on their economic condition.

- The publication, Who Will Be Affected by Welfare Reform in California? (Thomas MaCurdy and Margaret O'Brien-Strain, Public Policy Institute of California, February 1997) states the difference in median family income between recent immigrant families receiving SSI compared to other SSI recipient families was striking. The

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Census website: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/proverty>. In defining the poverty level, the U.S. Census Bureau used a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U).

⁶ The Supplemental Security Income Program at the Millennium, Social Security Administration.

median family income of recent immigrant SSI recipients was over \$40,000 compared to less than \$20,000 for other SSI recipient families.

- The living arrangement of CAPI recipients is probably a major determinant as to their poverty status. INS policy effective December 1997 requires that an immigrant's sponsor's income has to be at least 125% above the federal poverty level to support the sponsor and his/her dependents including the sponsored immigrant(s). Although we have no data identifying the living arrangements of CAPI recipients, we can surmise that CAPI recipients are probably not living below poverty as long as they continue to reside with their sponsor and their sponsor's income remains constant.
- When a CAPI recipient leaves the sponsor's household, or the sponsor's income status declines, the CAPI recipient could be threatened with poverty. Based on the March 2001 Current Population Survey, California has about 45,000 non-citizens, 65 years and older, who live below the federally-defined poverty threshold.⁷

Future Caseload Growth for CAPI

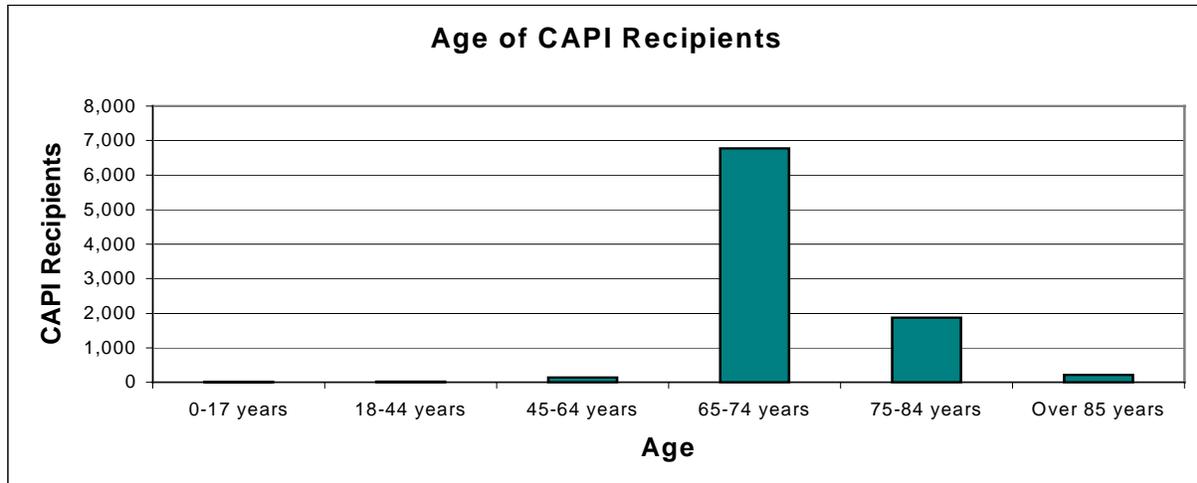
These 45,000 elderly and poor non-citizens could be considered the 'pool' of people eligible for CAPI, in addition to the elderly immigrant population currently being supported by sponsors. Due to outreach efforts by advocacy groups and county welfare departments, the CAPI program may be utilized by more people resulting in continued growth in future years.

⁷ Current Population Survey, March 2001 for California, processed by the Special Projects Unit, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, Research and Development Division, California Department of Social Services.

Demographic Data for CAPI Recipients

The Average Age of the CAPI Recipient is 71 Years Old

Figure 2.



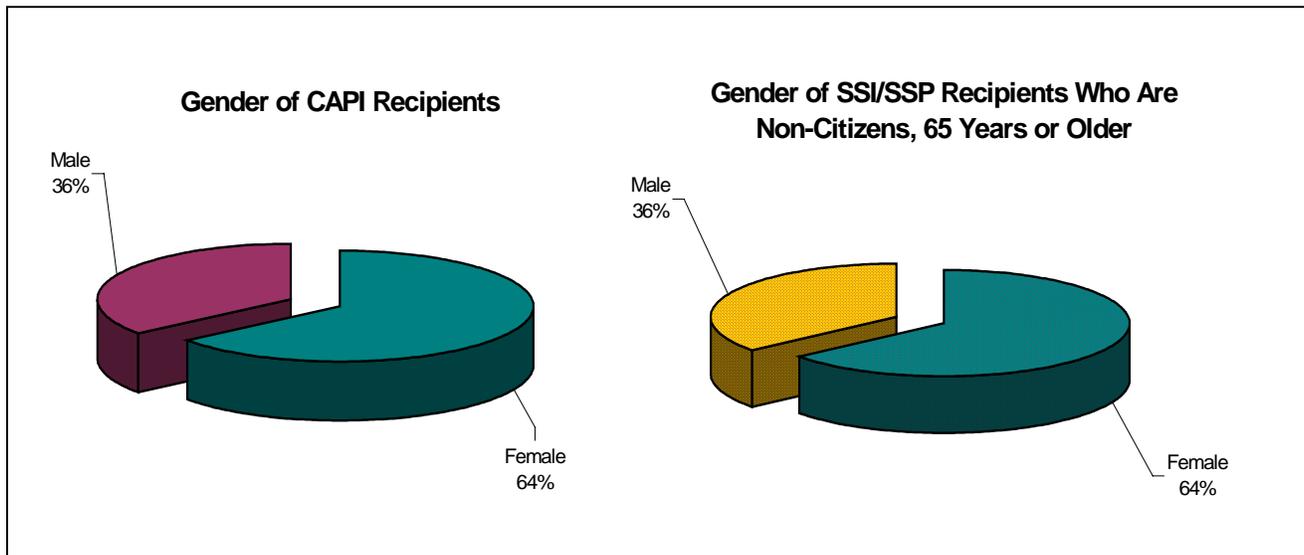
Source: December 2001, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System.
9,049 CAPI cases on file.

- The average age of recipients in the Qualified Alien category is 71 years old. This alien category represents almost 90 percent of all paid CAPI cases in SFY 2000/01. The average age of recipients in the Extended CAPI category is 69 years and represents about 9.5 percent of the CAPI paid cases in SFY 2000/01. The average age of the remaining two alien categories also falls within these same average age ranges. (Refer to the “Introduction” section of the report for definitions of the alien categories.)
- Over 98 percent of the CAPI recipients are 65 years or older. There were only five cases under the age of 18, and only 166 cases between the ages of 18 – 64 years. Therefore, few CAPI recipients are categorized as blind or disabled.
- In comparison, 67 percent of the non-citizen SSI/SSP recipients are 65 years or older. The average age of the SSI/SSP recipient who is a non-citizen is 67 years old.⁸
- Based on the Current Population Survey, only five percent of the California non-citizen population is 65 years or older. The average age of the California non-citizen who falls into this aged category is 73 years old.

⁸ State Data Exchange (SDX) February 2002.

Females Represent Almost Two-Thirds of the CAPI Recipients

Figure 3.



Source: December 2001, Medi-Cal Eligibility History File.
9,049 CAPI cases on file.
State Data Exchange (SDX), February 2002.

- Females represent almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the CAPI population. Likewise, about two-thirds (64 percent) of the SSI/SSP non-citizen population who are 65 years and older are female.⁹
- When viewing the entire SSI/SSP population, 57 percent were female.¹⁰
- Females also represent approximately 63 percent of all non-citizens who are 65 years or older in California.¹¹

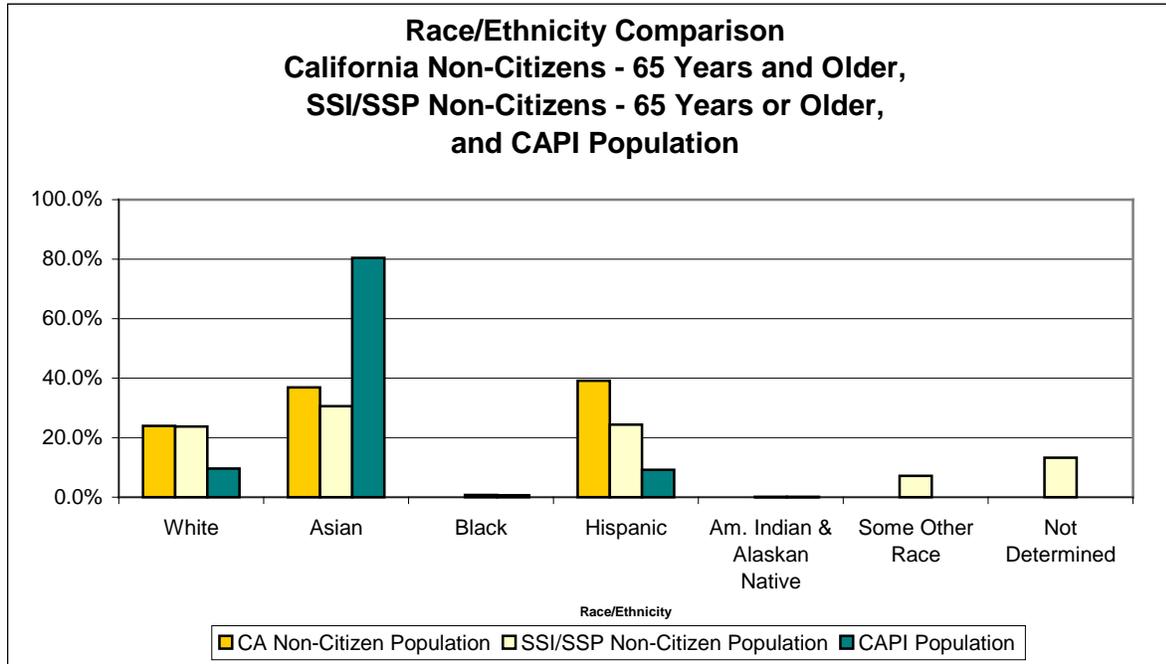
⁹ State Data Exchange (SDX), February 2002.

¹⁰ State Data Exchange, December 2001.

¹¹ Current Population Survey, March 2001 for California, processed by the Special Projects Unit, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, Research and Development Division, California Department of Social Services.

The Majority of CAPI Recipients Are Asian

Figure 4.



Source: Current Population Survey, March 2001, for California.
SSI/SSP Data, State Data Exchange, February 2002.
CAPI Data, Annual Recipient Report on CalWORKS, Foster Care, Social Services,
Nonassistance Food Stamps, CalWORKS Welfare to Work, Refugee Cash Assistance,
and the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants, ABCD 350, July 2000.

- The above chart compares the race/ethnicity of three populations of non-citizens who are 65 years or older. The groups are the California population, the SSI/SSP population, and the CAPI population. Ninety-eighty percent of CAPI recipients are 65 years of age or older.
- The racial/ethnic make-up of the CAPI population differs from the California and SSI/SSP non-citizen, elderly population. Over 80 percent of the CAPI population are Asian while only 31 percent of the SSI/SSP non-citizen population who are 65 years or older are Asian. Thirty-seven percent of the California non-citizen population who are 65 years and older are Asian.
- Most of the CAPI recipients who are Asian fall into the following ethnic groups: Chinese (32.7%), Filipino (14.7%), Vietnamese (13.3%), Other Asian or Pacific Islander (9.2%), and Korean (7.6%). See the table on the following page for a detailed ethnic breakout of CAPI recipients.

Figure 5.

Ethnicity of CAPI Recipients

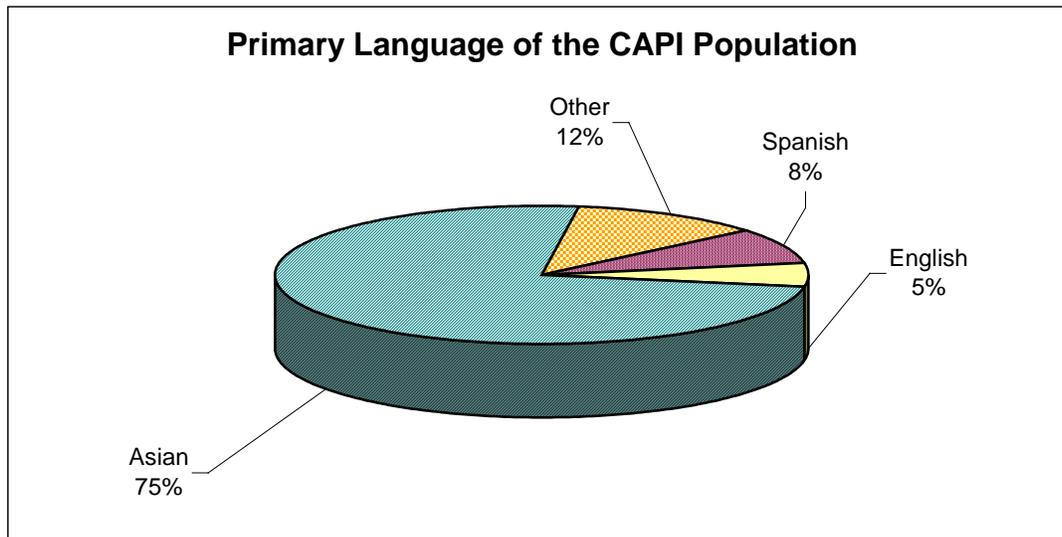
Total CAPI Recipients	<u>11,108</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
White	1,071	9.6%
Hispanic	1,020	9.2%
Black	69	0.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	13	0.1%
Chinese	3,637	32.7%
Filipino	1,637	14.7%
Vietnamese	1,480	13.3%
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	1,024	9.2%
Korean	839	7.6%
Asian Indian	168	1.5%
Samoaan	73	0.7%
Cambodian	45	0.4%
Laotian	25	0.2%
Japanese	6	0.1%
Guamanian	1	0.0%

Source: Annual Recipient Report on CalWORKs, Foster Care, Social Services, Nonassistance Food Stamps, CalWORKs Welfare to Work, Refugee Cash Assistance, and the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants, (ABCD 350), July 2000.

- There is no explicit information to explain why such a large percentage of the CAPI population is Asian. However, in some counties, Asian community organizations conducted outreach to their Asian constituents. Counties also believe that Asian immigrant children may act as sponsors for their aged parents, thereby allowing them to immigrate to the United States.

The Asian Languages are the Primary Languages Spoken by the CAPI Population

Figure 6.



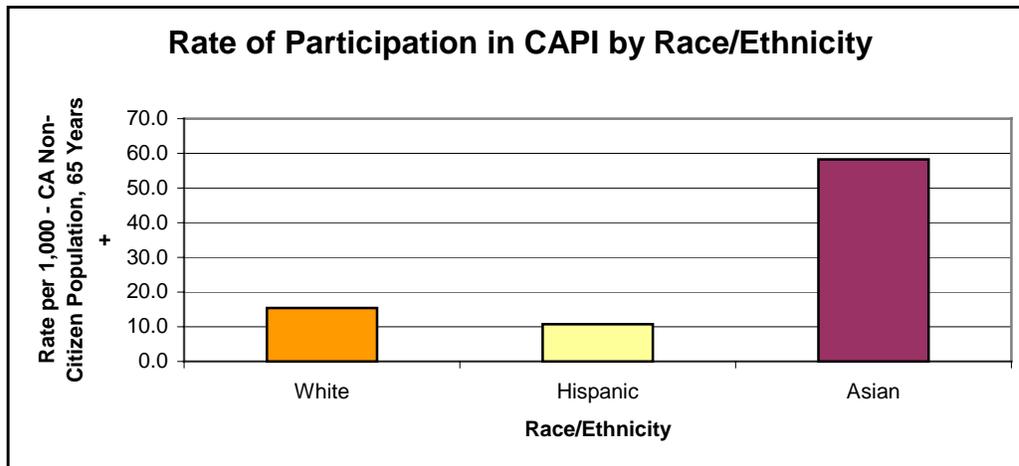
Source: ABCD 350, Annual Recipient Report on CalWORKS, Foster Care, Social Services, Nonassistance Food Stamps, CalWORKS Welfare to Work, Refugee Cash Assistance, and the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants, July 2000.

- As expected, given the racial/ethnic make-up of the CAPI population, the Asian languages are the primary languages spoken. The most commonly spoken Asian languages are Cantonese, Tagalog, Mandarin, and Vietnamese.
- Whites make up barely ten percent of the CAPI population. Within this group, only 13 percent identify English as their primary language. Farsi or Arabic is the primary language of 38 percent of the White recipients, about 18 percent speak Armenian, and almost 13 percent speak Russian.¹²

¹² Source: December 2001, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System.

Asians Over 65 Years Participate in CAPI at a Higher Rate Than Other Californians Over 65 Years

Figure 7.



Source: Current Population Survey, March 2001, for California.
December 2001, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System.
9,049 CAPI cases on file.

- This chart shows that the Asian population participates in CAPI at a much higher rate per 1,000 than California non-citizens over the age of 65 years in other ethnic groups. The table below shows the rates by ethnic group. The table also displays the percentage of California non-citizens who are 65 years or older by race/ethnicity.

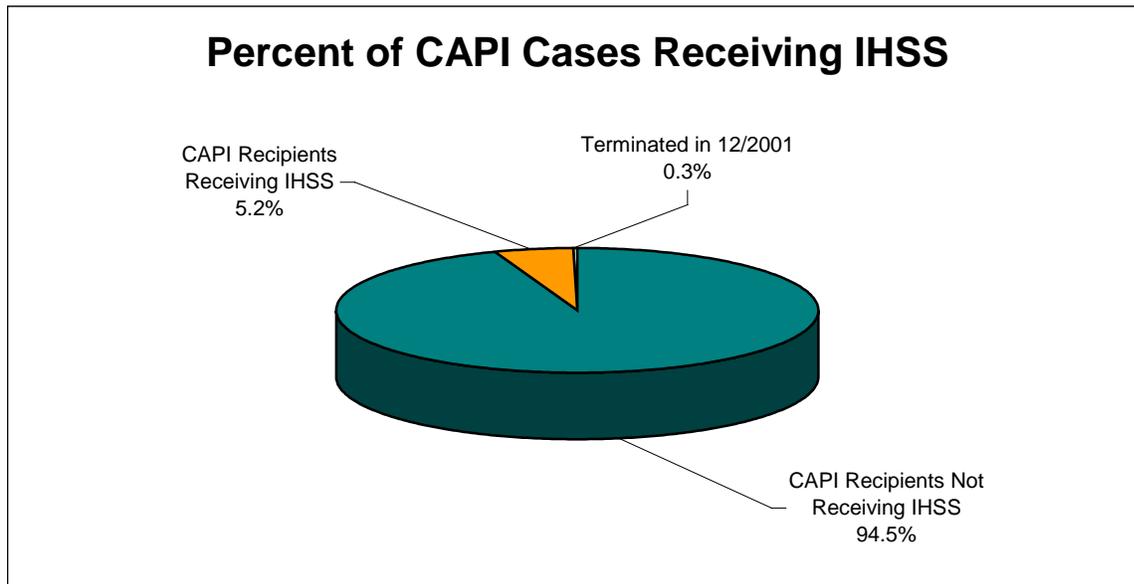
Ethnicity	Rate Per 1,000 California Non-Citizens 65 Year or Older	% of California Non-Citizens 65 Year or Older
White	15.4	24.0%
Hispanic	10.8	39.1%
Asian	58.2	36.9%
Total CAPI Population	29.9	

Note: Because the data for race/ethnic categories for California are based on a sample, rates could not be calculated for all race/ethnicities.

- Although the Asian population 65 years and older has a significantly higher rate of participation in CAPI than Whites and Hispanics, this ethnic group represents just over a third (37 percent) of California non-citizen population, 65 years and older. The rate of CAPI participation for the total non-citizen California population 65 years and older is much lower (29.9 per 1,000 population).

Just Over 5 Percent of the CAPI Recipients Are Receiving In-Home Supportive Services

Figure 8.



Source: December 2001, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System, 9,049 CAPI Cases.
December 2001, In-Home Supportive Services, Case Management, Information and Payrolling System (CMIPS).

- Only 472, or just over five percent, of CAPI recipients received IHSS in December 2001.¹³ Of those, almost 60 percent were White, about 33 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and just over six percent were Hispanic.
- Approximately 18 percent of SSI/SSP recipients also received IHSS. Approximately 49 percent of the IHSS population are aged.¹⁴
- One explanation why few CAPI recipients participate in the IHSS program is that if a “qualified alien” for CAPI is disabled and entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996, they are eligible for the SSI/SSP program and could receive IHSS benefits as a recipient of SSI/SSP. In addition, aged CAPI recipients do not appear to avail themselves to the services offered through IHSS. This could be attributed to cultural differences, language barriers, reluctance to seek assistance, or they may not need the services.

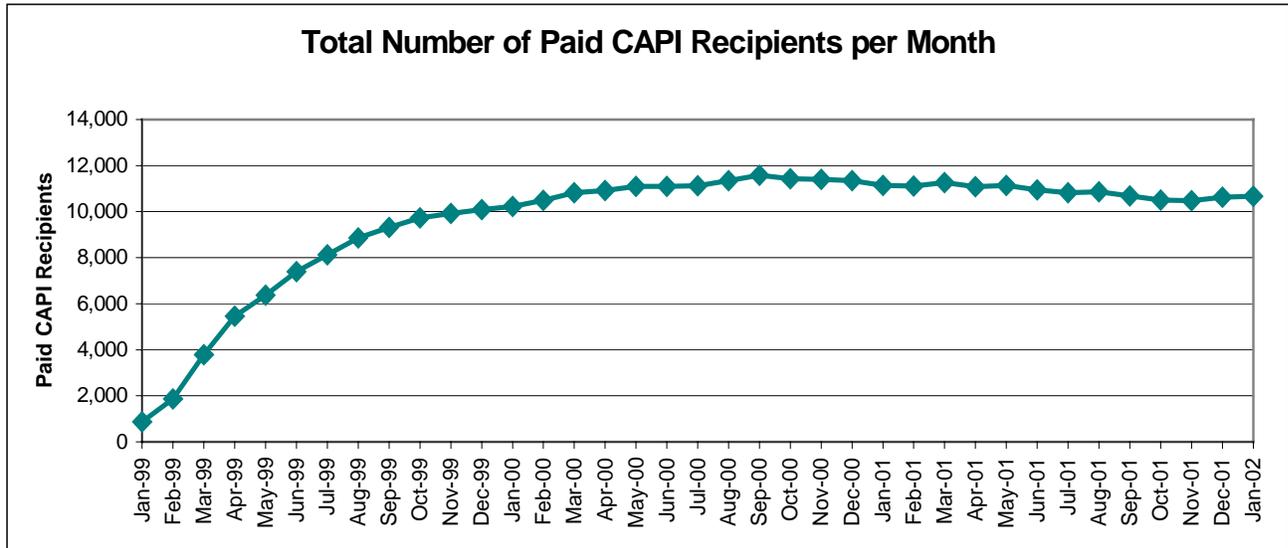
¹³ The 9,049 CAPI cases identified on the December 2001 MEDS were matched with the December 2001 IHSS/CMIPS file.

¹⁴ State Data Exchange (SDX), April 1999. Case Management, Information and Payrolling System (CMIPS), April 1999.

CAPI Caseload Data

After Initial Start-up of CAPI, Caseload Size Has Stabilized at Approximately 11,000 Cases Per Month

Figure 9.



Source: Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, CA 1037. Part C, Line 10, Total recipients paid during the report month.

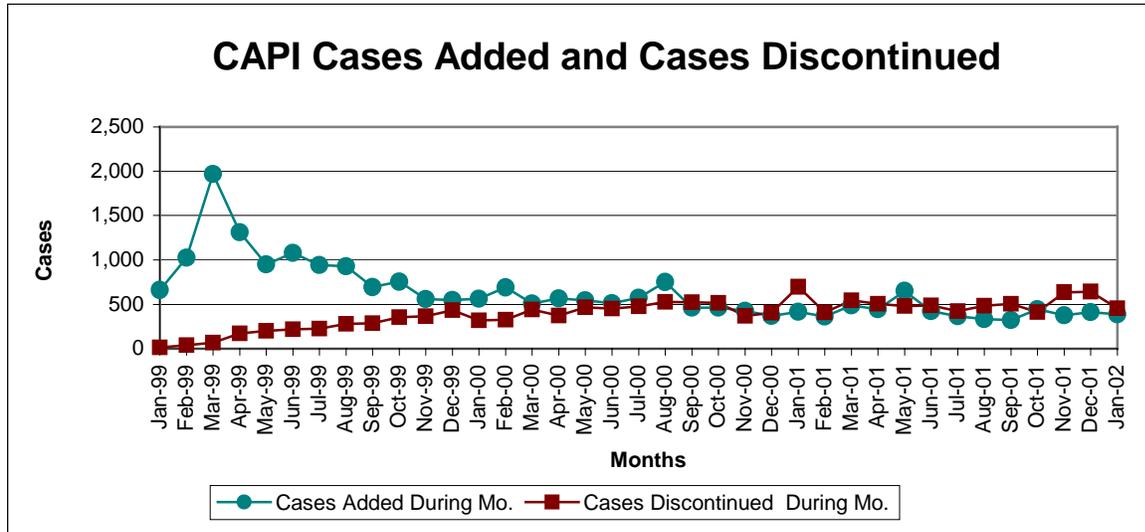
- The chart below shows the year-to-year change over the past four state fiscal years.

	Average Monthly PAID Cases	Yr. To Yr. % Increase
SFY 98/99	3,255	n/a
SFY 99/00	10,058	209.0%
SFY 00/01	11,240	11.8%
SFY 01/02	10,665	-5.1%

Note: For SFY 2001/02, only seven months of data were available.

The Number of Cases Added Almost Equals the Number of Cases Discontinued, Resulting in Minimal Caseload Change

Figure 10.

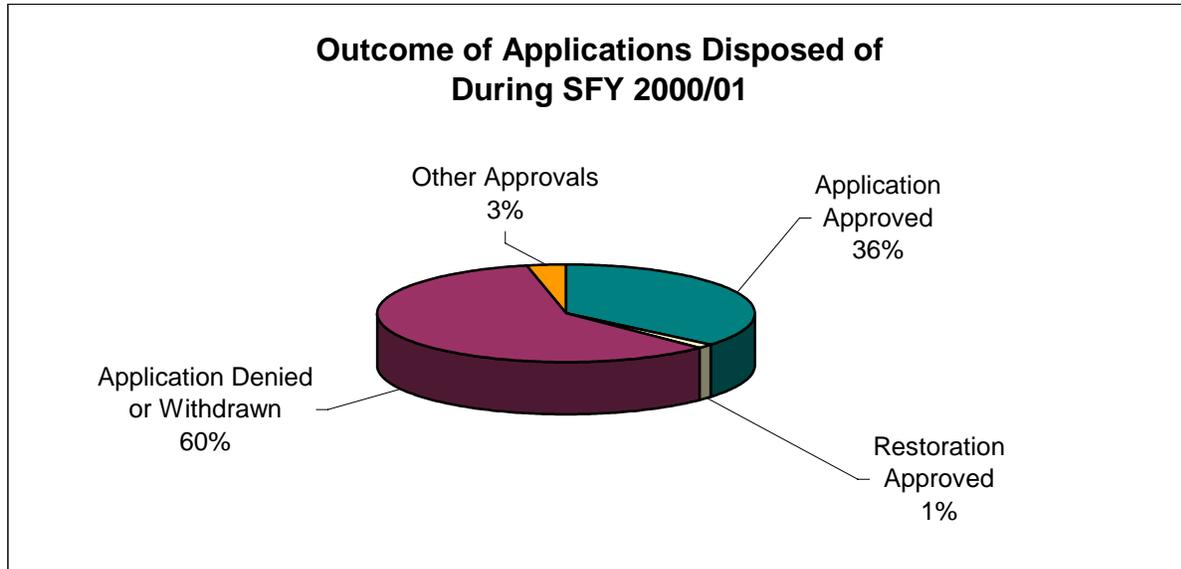


Source: Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, CA 1037, Line 7, Cases added during the report month, and Line 8, Cases discontinued during the report month.

- The CAPI Program became operational December 1998. The cases added count was high for the first nine months of calendar year 1999 – peaking in the month of March 1999. After the initial jump, the numbers of cases added and cases discontinued have remained relatively stable, resulting in minimal program growth during this time.
- Approximately half of the discontinued CAPI cases moved into the SSI/SSP Program. If a non-citizen who entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996 and becomes disabled, he/she would be eligible for SSI/SSP. During SFY 2000/01, the average number of cases discontinued because the recipient moved into the SSI/SSP Program was 251 cases per month.

Over One-Third of the CAPI Applications are Approved

Figure 11.

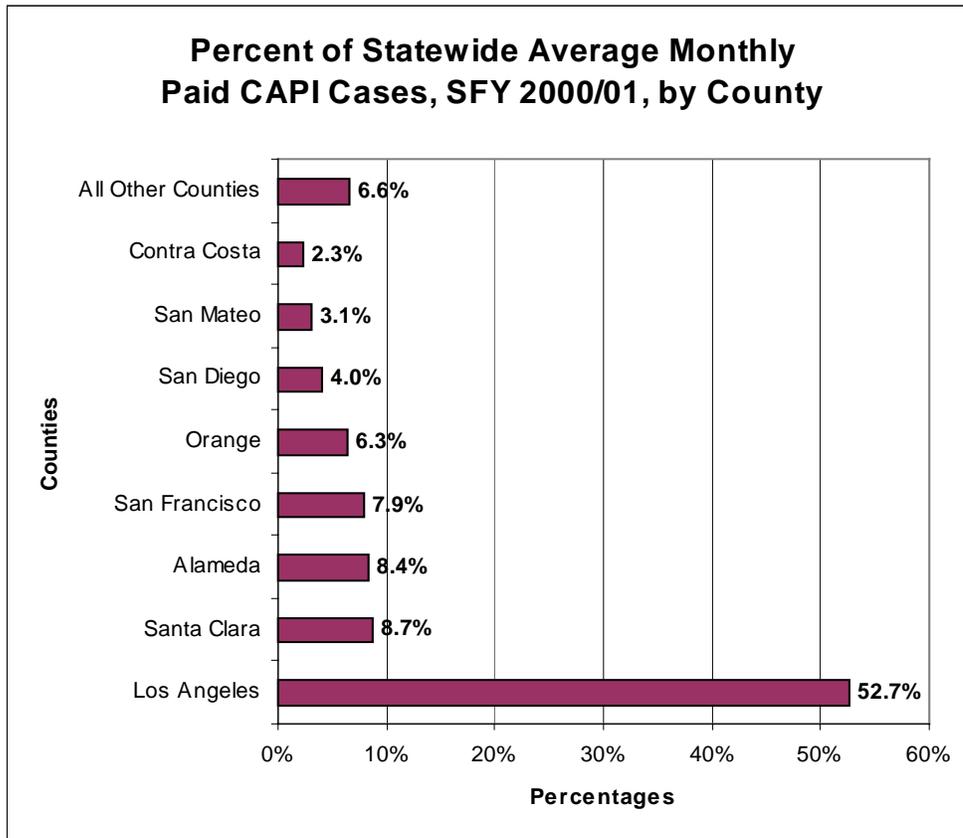


Source: Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, CA 1037, Line 4, Applications Disposed of During the Report Month.

- During SFY 2000/01, over a third of the CAPI applications were approved (4,285 applications were approved). Sixty percent of the applications were denied or withdrawn. County staff believe the reason why a large number of applications are denied or withdrawn is most likely attributed to the sponsor's income deeming requirement.
- "Other Approvals" include applications which are transferred from another county or consortium, or approval of aid to cases which were erroneously denied or discontinued.

Over 90 Percent of CAPI Recipients Are Living in Eight California Counties

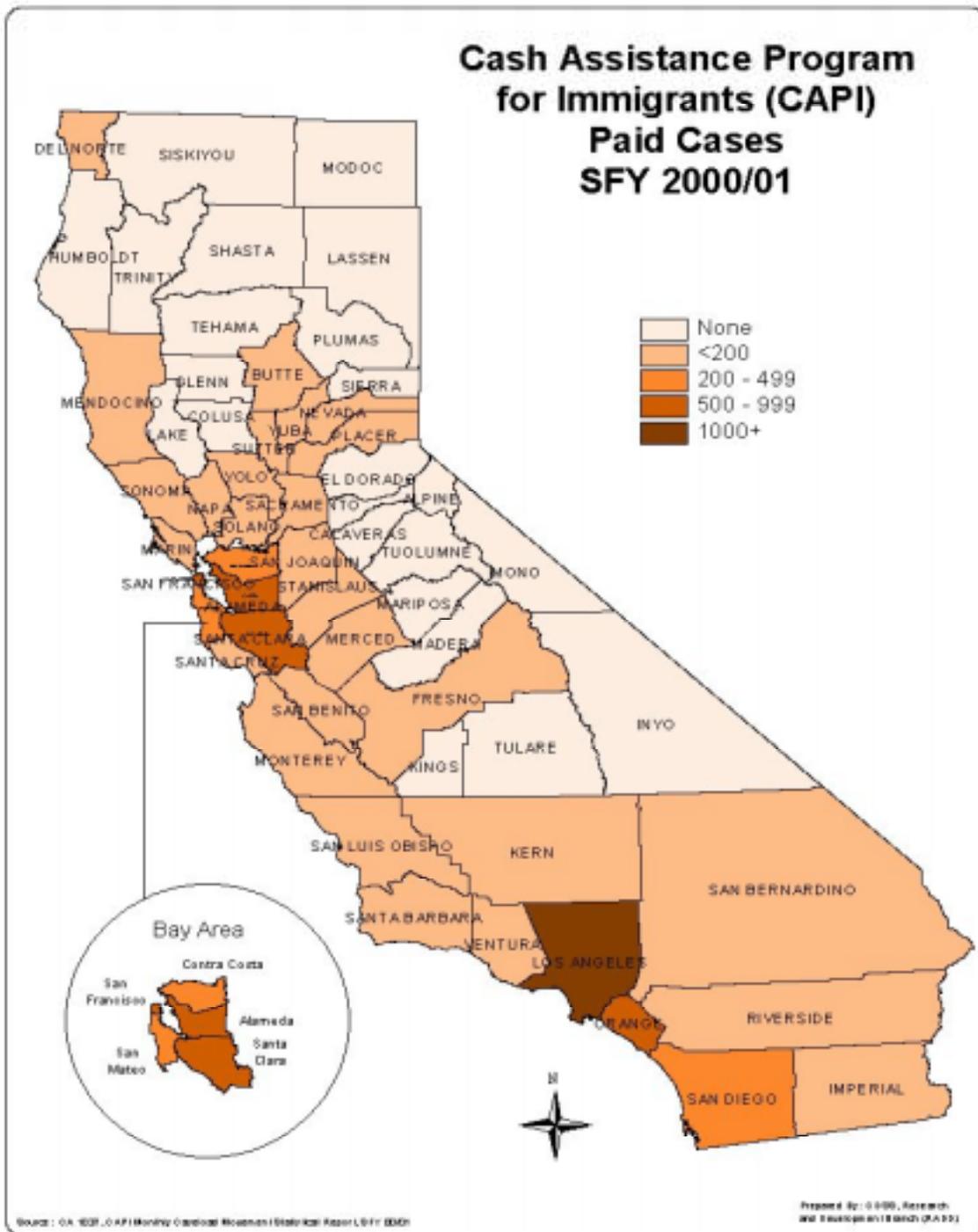
Figure 12.



Source: Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, CA 1037. SFY 2000/2001.

- CAPI paid cases are clustered in the southern counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego (63% for the three southern counties) and the northern counties of Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa (approximately 30% for the five northern counties). These counties represent approximately 93% of the CAPI paid cases in California during SFY 2000/01.
- Based on the U.S. Census data, the Asian population in California represents about eleven percent of the total population. Of this 11 percent, 80 percent live in the eight counties listed above.

Figure 13.



A table of the actual monthly average number of paid CAPI cases, by county, is shown on the following page.

Figure 14.

**Monthly Average Number of Paid
CAPI Cases
SFY 2000/01, by County**

	SFY 00/01 Average Paid Cases	% to Statewide Total
Statewide	11,241	100.0%
Alameda	942	8.4%
Alpine	0	0.0%
Amador	0	0.0%
Butte	1	0.0%
Calaveras	0	0.0%
Colusa	0	0.0%
Contra Costa	256	2.3%
Del Norte	1	0.0%
El Dorado	0	0.0%
Fresno	39	0.3%
Glenn	0	0.0%
Humboldt	0	0.0%
Imperial	2	0.0%
Inyo	0	0.0%
Kern	7	0.1%
Kings	0	0.0%
Lake	0	0.0%
Lassen	0	0.0%
Los Angeles	5,921	52.7%
Madera	0	0.0%
Marin	12	0.1%
Mariposa	0	0.0%
Mendocino	1	0.0%
Merced	3	0.0%
Modoc	0	0.0%
Mono	0	0.0%
Monterey	18	0.2%
Napa	3	0.0%
Nevada	1	0.0%
Orange	713	6.3%
Placer	4	0.0%
Plumas	0	0.0%
Riverside	52	0.5%
Sacramento	179	1.6%
San Benito	1	0.0%
San Bernardino	107	1.0%
San Diego	448	4.0%
San Francisco	890	7.9%
San Joaquin	35	0.3%
San Luis Obispo	9	0.1%
San Mateo	344	3.1%
Santa Barbara	7	0.1%
Santa Clara	974	8.7%
Santa Cruz	5	0.0%
Shasta	0	0.0%
Sierra	0	0.0%
Siskiyou	0	0.0%
Solano	107	1.0%
Sonoma	34	0.3%
Stanislaus	21	0.2%
Sutter	2	0.0%
Tehama	0	0.0%
Trinity	0	0.0%
Tulare	0	0.0%
Tuolumne	0	0.0%
Ventura	84	0.7%
Yolo	16	0.1%
Yuba	1	0.0%

This table provides county-by-county data of the monthly average number of paid CAPI cases for SFY 2000/01.

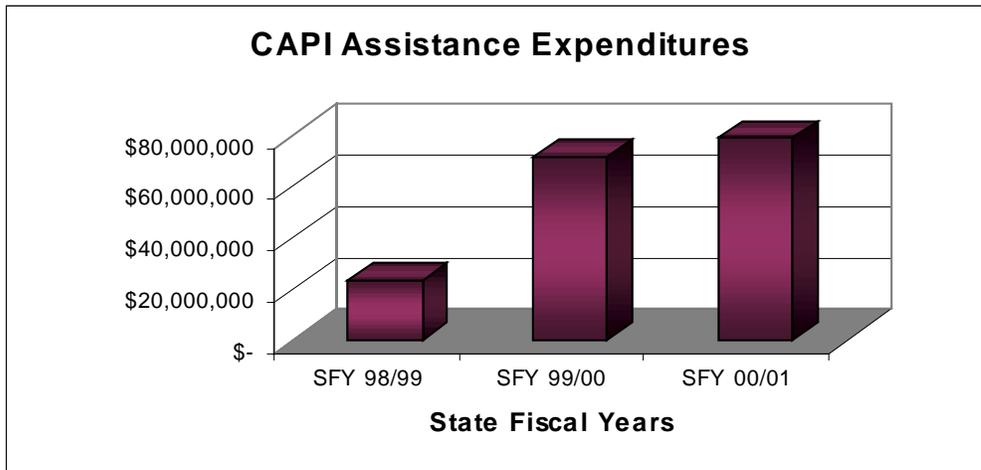
The eight counties with the largest CAPI caseloads are highlighted.

Source: CAPI Monthly Caseload Movement Statistical Report, CA 1037, SFY 00/01.

CAPI Program Costs

Increases in CAPI Assistance Expenditures Closely Follow Paid Caseload Growth

Figure 15.



Source: California Department of Social Services,
Administration Division, Accounting,
SFY 98/99 through SFY 00/01.

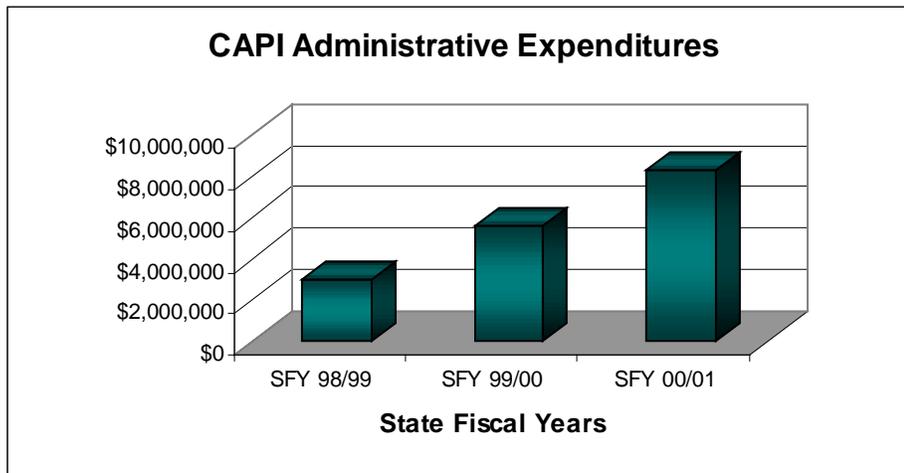
	SFY 98/99	SFY 99/00	SFY 00/01
Assistance Expenditures	\$ 23,203,616	\$ 71,533,913	\$ 78,895,023
Yr. To Yr. Increase		208%	10%

- Year-to-year increases in assistance expenditures are in line with CAPI caseload growth. The year-to-year increase in assistance expenditures between SFY 98/99 to 99/00 was 208 percent. CAPI paid caseload growth during those same two fiscal years was 209 percent. Because CAPI became operational in December 1998, expenditures incurred in SFY 98/99 reflect only partial year costs.
- The year-to-year increase in assistance expenditures between SFY 99/00 to 00/01 was ten percent. As expected, the CAPI paid caseload growth during the same time period was 12 percent.
- The average CAPI grant payment per person for SFY 00/01 was \$580.¹⁵ During SFY 99/00, the average grant was approximately \$590. Grant costs are affected by the recipient's living arrangement, marital status, availability of income, and eligibility category.

¹⁵ Estimates Branch, Administration Division, CA Department of Social Services.

CAPI Administrative Costs Continue to Increase

Figure 16.



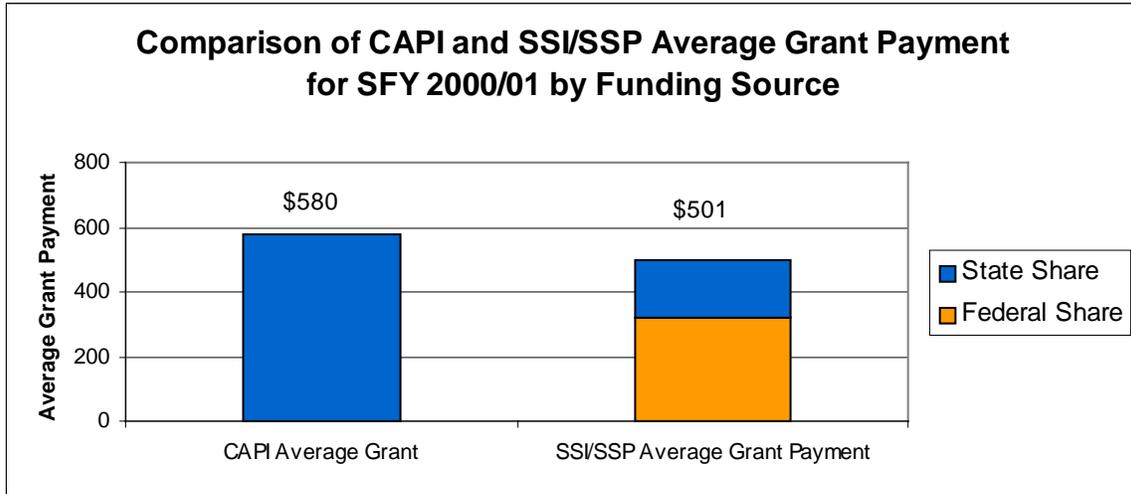
Source: California Department of Social Services, Administration Division, Accounting, SFY 98/99 through SFY 00/01.

	SFY 98/99	SFY 99/00	SFY 00/01
Administrative Expenditures	\$2,994,695	\$5,645,039	\$8,296,209
Yr. To Yr. Increase		89%	47%

- For a variety of reasons, CAPI administrative expenditures continue to increase yearly. Initially, counties incurred start-up costs, as would be expected with a new program.
- Program expansion, due to the implementation of the extended CAPI program, contributed to cost increases in SFY 99/00. Extended CAPI became a permanent program in 2001.
- Other factors which contributed to the increase in administrative expenditures is the annual eligibility redeterminations completed by county staff, and the requirement of referring all potentially eligible recipient applications to the Social Security Administration and the corresponding follow-up. (Note: Administrative expenditures are subjected to change due to revisions to claims submitted by the counties.)

The CAPI Average Grant is Slightly Greater Than the SSI/SSP Average Grant

Figure 17.



Source: Estimates Branch, Administration Division, California Department of Social Services.

- The CAPI grant payment is 100 percent state General Fund versus the SSI/SSP grant payment, which includes both state and federal funds. The state share of the SSI/SSP grant is approximately 36 percent.
- The CAPI average grant is slightly greater because the CAPI recipient is more destitute than the SSI/SSP recipient. Some SSI/SSP recipients have other sources of unearned income, such as social security payments.
- Approximately three percent of the CAPI recipients received reported wages during the October 2001 quarter. The average quarterly wage was approximately \$2,300.¹⁶

¹⁶ Based on a match of 9,049 CAPI cases for December 2001 against the EDD Quarterly Wage file, October 2001 quarter.

Appendix

All counties receive applications for CAPI. Two consortia have been formed by the counties to process applications and issue checks. Other counties provide all of the administrative support for the program or provide all administrative support with the exception of check issuance.

Sacramento Consortium
27 Counties

San Mateo Consortium
10 Counties

Other Counties
21 Counties

Alpine
Amador
Butte
Calaveras
Colusa
Del Norte
El Dorado
Glenn
Humboldt
Lake
Lassen
Mendocino
Modoc
Nevada
Orange
Placer
Plumas
Sacramento
San Joaquin
Shasta
Sierra
Siskiyou
Sutter
Tehama
Trinity
Yolo
Yuba

Alameda
Contra Costa
Marin
Merced
Monterey
San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Solano
Sonoma
Stanislaus

Fresno
Imperial
Inyo
Kern
Kings
Los Angeles
Madera
Mariposa
Mono
Napa
Riverside
San Benito
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Francisco
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Santa Clara
Tulare
Tuolumne
Ventura