**Minnesota Department of Human Services**

**Report to the Minnesota Legislature**

**Proposal for a County Performance Measurement
System for the Minnesota Family Investment Program**

January 2003

Prepared by the Minnesota Department of Human Services
Program Assessment and Integrity Division

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**This Report to the Legislature is mandated by Minnesota Session Laws 2001, First Special Session, Chapter 9, Article 10**

Sec. 64. [REPORT ON ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY PERFORMANCE.] By January 15, 2003, the commissioner, in consultation with counties, must report to the chairs of the house and senate committees having jurisdiction over human services, on a proposal for assessing county performance using a methodology that controls for demographic, economic, and other variables that may impact county achievement of MFIP performance outcomes. The proposal must recommend how state and federal funds may be allocated to counties to encourage and reward high performance.

**The following is a summary of the costs of preparing this report, as mandated by the Laws of 1994:**

| | |
|---|---|
| State Staff Assistance | $80,000 |
| Printing and Mailing | $40 |
| TOTAL COST | $80,040 |

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# Executive Summary

The 2001 Legislature added new requirements to the existing Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) county performance measurement system. To address the Legislature's goals for MFIP performance measurement, DHS convened a state-county-Employment Services provider workgroup in November of 2001. The workgroup consisted largely of the same individuals who had created the original set of MFIP performance measures in 1998. In a January 2002 Report to the Legislature, DHS reported progress on the creation of performance measures for MFIP, most notably the Self-support Index.

In this report, DHS outlines a plan for a county performance measurement system that allocates bonus funds to counties that achieve high levels of success on two performance measures:

- **The Three-year Self-support Index**, a measure of whether participants are working at least 30 hours per week or have left cash assistance three years after a baseline quarter; and
- **The MFIP Participation Rate**, the percentage of participants in a specific month that are fully engaged in the work or work-related activity requirements of the program.

Results among the counties vary, and this variation is the result of differences in the characteristics of county caseloads, regional economic differences, as well as other influences. The report details use of a "logistic regression" methodology to statistically control for demographic and economic differences, and therefore determine which counties are the most effective. This methodology will be used to report, on a semi-annual basis beginning in April of 2003, each county's range of expected performance on the Three-year Self-support Index.

For the future, DHS recommends a system to set aside TANF dollars for bonus payments to high performing counties, beginning in state fiscal year 2006. Counties that exceed their range of expected performance for the Three-year Self-support Index would be eligible for bonus payments. Bonus payments also would be issued for counties that exceed a 50% MFIP Participation Rate. Bonus funding would be capped at 5% of a county's TANF allocation.

Local agencies (counties and Employment Services providers) involved in this planning process strongly objected to the setting aside of bonus funds during this time of fiscal austerity and likely cuts to program funding. Local agency representatives were supportive, however, of a system that funds and provides technical assistance to low performing counties to identify and correct implementation problems.

# Introduction

The 2001 Legislature added new requirements to the existing Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) county performance measurement system.  Guidance was provided in Minn. Stat. Section 256J.751 on the types of outcome measures the state and counties should consider, but the Legislature also left open the possibility of completely new measures.  The intent of the Legislature was that ultimately, these new measures would be used as part of a county performance measurement system that could provide a tool to allocate county funding based on performance (Laws of 2001, First Special Session, Chapter 9, Article 10).

To address the Legislature's goals for MFIP performance measurement, DHS convened a state and county workgroup in November of 2001.  The workgroup consisted largely of the same individuals who had created the original set of MFIP performance measures in 1998.  The following organizations were invited to be part of this workgroup:

> Minnesota Department of Human Services (Families with Children Division and Program
>    Assessment and Integrity Division)
> Minnesota Department of Economic Security (Workforce Services Branch)
> Anoka County Human Services
> Beltrami County Human Services
> Dakota County Employment and Economic Assistance
> Hennepin County (Economic Assistance Division, Training and Employment Assistance
>    Division and Office of Planning and Development)
> Olmsted County Community Services
> Ramsey County Human Services
> Rice County Social Services
> St. Louis County Social Services
> Washington County Community Services
> Southeastern Minnesota Workforce Development, Inc. (Employment Services provider)
> Rural Minnesota Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), (Employment Services
>    provider)
> Central Minnesota Jobs and Training Services, (Employment Services provider)

**Why did we need new performance measures?**
MFIP has had a county performance reporting system in place since January of 1999.  The MFIP county performance system that existed prior to January of 2002 contained six measures that were reported for program management purposes but have never been linked to county funding. These measures for cases with eligible adults were:

1.  Percent of the MFIP caseload with budgeted earnings;
2.  Percent of the MFIP caseload that are employed and receiving only the food portion of MFIP;
3.  Percent of the caseload that leave MFIP during the quarter (termination rate);
4.  Median placement wage rate;
5.  Federal work participation rate; and

6. Countable TANF months, including the percent of cases with twelve or fewer TANF months remaining.

These measures have been useful for counties and employment providers as "benchmarks" for their work. However, DHS had already begun to recognize that the measures were not optimal for a performance measurement system that could identify and reward high performance.

For example, the first measure reports an employment rate among participants who are active on MFIP. It is essentially a measure of the percentage of the caseload that is working but not earning enough to become ineligible for the program. Participants with part-time employment qualify as "working" in this measure and participants who have worked their way off MFIP are excluded from this measure. Rewarding counties for high performance on this measure would result in rewarding them for helping participants achieve less-than-adequate employment.

Similarly, the second measure identifies that percentage of the caseload that is receiving only the food portion of MFIP because the participant is working but is not earning enough to become ineligible for the program. Again, participants who have worked their way completely off MFIP are excluded from this measure.

The third measure is oriented toward the goal of leaving MFIP. This measure is simultaneously too broad and too narrow. It is too broad because it includes all types of case closures, whether related to employment or not. It is too narrow because it excludes cases that have become child only assistance cases. Counties have been spending considerable energy working to help move long-term MFIP participants with disabilities into SSI, while keeping their children eligible for assistance.

The remaining three measures have been useful for operational purposes, but also are not useful for rewarding performance. The median placement wage (measure #4) is something over which counties or employment service providers have only limited control. The federal work participation rate includes a wide range of activities other than employment and excludes adults whose grants are paid by state dollars. Finally, the TANF month count is purely a process measure to alert counties about the use of TANF months among their caseloads.

# Performance Measures Selected through the State-County Planning Process

Members of the State-county MFIP Performance Measurement Workgroup (referred to simply as the "Workgroup" in the remainder of this report) agreed that new performance measures would be an improvement over the present system. However, Workgroup members were concerned that a performance measurement system for the program should reflect the fact that since its original implementation, MFIP has offered three distinct types of services based on three general categories of program participants. As a result, Workgroup members felt that distinct measures were needed to assess county performance on each of these aspects of the program:

First and foremost, MFIP is a program that provides financial incentives and work requirements to assist the most work-ready participants into employment and off cash assistance. To measure county performance on this aspect of the program, Workgroup members recommended an outcome measure known as the Three-year Self-support Index. This measure is described in more detail below.

Second, MFIP is a program that provides intensive case management to participants with multiple employment barriers so that they are able to make progress toward self-sufficiency. While achievement of employment or a welfare exit is the ultimate goal for these participants, an intermediate goal based on participant engagement in work-related activity would best address county performance with this group of participants. The Workgroup agreed that the use of the MFIP Participation Rate (also discussed further below) would add an important dimension to a performance measurement system. Furthermore, the MFIP Participation Rate is closely related to the federal participation rate, a measure on which performance is crucial if Minnesota is to avoid federal financial penalties through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program.

Third, MFIP is a program that provides basic life support to participants who have reached the 60-month time limit and have been extended for reasons other than work. Here any participation in barrier-reducing activities would be a step forward. Members of the Workgroup struggled with how to measure barrier reduction for this group of participants. The challenge of measuring progress with hard-to-serve welfare participants also emerged strongly from county experience with LIGSS, the Local Intervention Grants for Self-Sufficiency. Given the current limitations of data on participant barriers, the Workgroup felt that inclusion of this type of measure in the overall performance measurement system for the program is premature. However, the Workgroup felt strongly that future efforts to measure barrier reduction will be important if the state is to gain a stronger understanding of what types of interventions with the hardest-to-serve clients are most effective.

**The Self-support Index**

The Self-support Index was designed to address the weaknesses of the existing performance measures. To produce the Index, DHS tracks adults who eligible for MFIP in a past quarter[1] and examines if they are working 30 or more hours per week or if they are no longer receiving a cash payment at a follow-up point one, two or three years later. We can look at this measure for new or ongoing participants and we can look at various follow-up periods.

The workgroup felt this is the strongest outcome measure for the following reasons:

- The measure is longitudinal in nature. It measures participant attainment of key outcomes over time, rather than rates of an outcome among all participants in the caseload at a single point in time. Progress of individual participants over time best captures what the program is trying to accomplish.

- The measure incorporates a bottom limit on hours of employment. Substantial work effort is necessary for an adult to be considered as a success and counted in the numerator.

- The measure uses "off MFIP cash" rather than off MFIP. Participants who become eligible for the food portion only or who become eligible for SSI (and their children continue on MFIP as a child-only case) would be defined as "off cash assistance" and would be counted in the numerator. The 60-month time clock has stopped for these participants as well.

- The measure is person-based rather than case-based, thus easier to understand and calculate.

*Statewide data*
As mentioned above, the Self-support Index can be reported for different follow-up periods, such as one year, two years, or three years. The measure also can be reported for different types of MFIP participant "cohorts." One type of cohort, known as a "Recipient" cohort, includes all eligible participants in the caseload during a specific baseline quarter. A Recipient cohort, which is most representative of the caseload as a whole, includes participants with as little as one month of history on the program as well as participants with several years of program history. Figure 1 below shows the One-, Two- and Three-year Self-support Index for three Recipient cohorts (Jan-Mar 1999, Jan-Mar 2000 and Jan-Mar 2001) statewide.

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[1] When the Self-support Index was conceived, the measure excluded participants who were exempt from participation in employment-related activity during the baseline quarter. The Workgroup amended the measure in January 2003 out of recognition that exempt participants do not remain exempt for long periods of time and should be included.

**Figure 1. The MFIP Self-support Index for three years of Recipient cohorts**
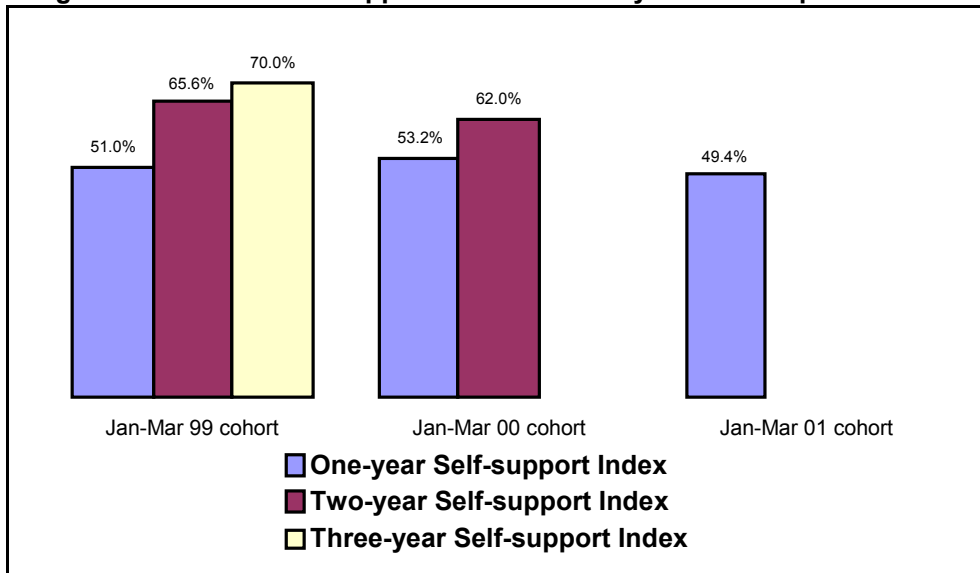


There are two distinct ways to think about these data.  The first approach involves looking at the progress of a given cohort over time.  The figure shows clearly that the most progress among participants is made within one year of the baseline measurement.  Approximately half of the participants move into either substantial employment or off cash assistance within one year of the baseline measurement.  The percentages of participants achieving success on this measure rise steadily during the second and third years after the baseline measurement.

A second way of looking at the data is to compare the various cohorts.  The one-year measure rose from the 1999 cohort to the 2000 cohort, but fell for the 2001 cohort.  This difference is likely due to economic conditions, which began to decline in the Spring of 2001.  Furthermore, changes in policy, practice, and caseload characteristics can lead to differences among annual cohorts on this measure.  Multivariate regression techniques, described in more detail below, can help disentangle the varying influences of these factors.

Another type of cohort, known as an "Applicant" cohort, includes all new Applicants to the program during a specific baseline quarter.  Applicant cohorts are interesting because they provide information on outcomes for those new to the program.  Statewide data on the One-year Self-support Index for Applicant cohorts is currently reported on the Governor's "Results" website located at http://www.bigplanresults.state.mn.us/selfsuff/index.html#1.

*County data*
DHS began reporting county data on the Self-support Index in July of 2002.  The data reported is for Recipient cohorts with follow-up periods of one, two and three years.  This information is being reported on a quarterly basis as part of the MFIP Management Indicators reports.  A copy of the October 2002 issue of this report is included as Appendix A.

While reporting county Self-support Index data is instructive, the actual results in each county are subject to many influences beyond the control of county program administrators.  The

remaining step is to produce a range of expected performance for each county that controls for differences in the composition of county caseloads as well as differences in county economic conditions.  This effort, which employs a statistical technique know as logistic regression analysis, is described in more detail below (pages 7 through 10).


**The MFIP Participation Rate**

The other new county performance measure recommended by the Workgroup is the MFIP Participation Rate.  This rate is similar to what is known as the Federal Work Participation Rate for TANF, except it includes participants whose grants are paid out of state dollars in addition to those who are paid by federal TANF funds.  The Federal Work Participation Rate measures the participation of "non-disregarded" participants (a federal term used to specify participants that are required to participate in work and work activities).  Due to State Statute some participants are exempt from active involvement in employment or employment activities but are still included in the federal calculation.  The hours required to meet the federal rate depend on a number of factors; if the case has two eligible parents, receives child care assistance, has a child under one year of age, and others.  Minnesota's work participation rate in the future will depend upon TANF reauthorization and the reinstatement of the TANF waiver.

DHS has reported the Federal Work Participation Rate for each county since 1999.  While this information has been useful, participants in the Workgroup pointed out that the federal data excludes a large number of MFIP participants who do not receive federal TANF dollars.  These include participants in two-parent families, participants receiving only the food portion of MFIP, and participants who are legal non-citizens.  Employment Services providers who contract with county welfare agencies do not treat these participants any differently than federally-funded participants.  In fact, most providers would not even know if a specific participant is funded by TANF dollars or not.  As a result, the Federal Work Participation Rate information provided to the counties has been incomplete and not as useful as a county performance measure as it could be.  To remedy this situation, DHS will begin reporting the "MFIP Participation Rate," which will include both federally- and state-funded participants.  This rate will first be reported in January of 2003, and quarterly thereafter.  DHS also will continue to report the Federal Work Participation Rate so that counties can track performance trends going back to 1999 when county reporting of this rate was begun.

# Estimating County Performance using Logistic Regression

The state, as supervisor of the MFIP program, is faced with the challenge of assessing the relative performance of the 87 counties that administer MFIP. In addition to the variations in types of services offered by the counties, the counties have diverse demographic and economic characteristics. Many counties have almost no racial diversity, whereas the non-white MFIP population is a majority in the largest counties. Cook County has a total of 14 MFIP adults and one caseworker, whereas Hennepin County has over 14,000 adults and hundreds of caseworkers. The variety of economic conditions around the state also is diverse. In general, jobs are more readily available in the urban and suburban regions of the state than in rural areas, but some rural areas of the state fare better than others. For example, the November 2002 unemployment rate varied from a low of 2.4% in the Southwest economic development region to 5.4% in both the North Central and East Central regions. The seven county metro area had an unemployment rate of 3.4% during the month.

At least implicitly, the underlying assumption regarding MFIP performance measurement has always been that the environment in which the 87 programs operate is constant across the state. Comparisons of performance across counties have been based on actual performance with no regard for the specific advantages or disadvantages that any county may have when trying to promote self-sufficiency.

Recognizing this need, Minnesota's Legislature instructed the Department of Human Services to develop a "proposal for assessing county performance using a methodology that controls for demographic, economic, and other variables that may impact county achievement of MFIP performance outcomes."

## Defining performance

The first hurdle for the Workgroup was to agree upon a best single outcome measure that would form the basis for the performance measurement system. After much deliberation, the workgroup agreed that performance for purposes of this project would be defined as successful achievement of the Three-year Self-support Index. This means that a county would be credited with a "success" for every participant in the county that was working at least 30 hours per week or had left cash assistance three years after a baseline quarter. Since the period of observation for performance is a quarter, the operational definition of the performance measure counted someone as a success if they were working 30 hours per week or off MFIP cash for all three months of the quarter.

The performance measurement is made three years after baseline. The Workgroup felt that the three year follow-up period was best for performance measurement because it allowed time for participants to receive the maximum allowable education and training under the MFIP program. In addition, we learned when testing the logistic regression model (discussed in more detail below) that the demographic and economic variables in the model were more powerful when used to predict performance based on a longer follow-up period (three years as compared with one or two years).

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**The logistic regression model**

Regression analysis is a statistical technique used to predict an outcome (also known as a *dependent variable*) based on its relationship to a set of factors (known as *independent variables*). In the case of MFIP county performance measurement, the Workgroup chose the Three-year Self-support Index as the outcome measure for analysis. Because this outcome variable is a "yes/no" type of measure (as opposed to a continuous variable, such as age), a specific type of regression analysis known as "logistic regression" was required.

Logistic regression provides a rigorous methodology to control (or account) for demographic and economic differences among counties, including those beyond a county agency's direct control. It "levels the playing field" across counties. The factors accounted for by such a model can include characteristics of a county's caseload, such as a high percentage of limited English proficient clients or a high percentage of clients with large families. The factors also can include measures of local economic conditions, such as the county's child poverty rate or unemployment rate.

In a series of meetings with county administrators, Employment Services providers, and state staff, an attempt was made to identify all conceivable demographic and economic variables that might affect county MFIP performance on the Three-year Self-support Index. At this stage of the model development, no attention was given to concerns such as data availability, data privacy, statistical concerns, or other practical issues. The intent was simply to identify the factors that are related to success in the MFIP program.

The brainstorming process yielded more than 100 potential variables. Lack of data availability further limited the list of potential independent variables. For example, mental retardation was hypothesized to be an important variable but client data on mental retardation are not available. Furthermore, many of the variables were too similar to each other (highly correlated) to add power to the regression analysis (for example, a point-in-time and an annualized measure of a county's unemployment rate). Further discussions identified the most useful single variable from groups of similar variables.

At present, a model containing 21 variables is being tested (see Appendix B). The model based on these variables explains 66% of the variation among the counties on the Three-year Self-support Index. This means that a maximum of 34% of the variation in county outcomes on Three-year Self-support Index is due to a combination of program effects and unexplained causes (like client or economic characteristics that cannot be adequately measured). More detailed information on the regression model is included in Appendix B.

The regression analysis was conducted at the person level. In other words, the model predicted the likelihood that individual participants with specific characteristics, living in specific counties, would achieve success on the Three-year Self-support Index. However, the ultimate purpose of this analysis was to develop a method of comparison across counties. In order to obtain a measure of performance by county, the person level expected values were averaged across persons within each county, creating an average expected performance level for each county. Figure 2 displays the actual Three-year Self-support Index (represented by dots) and the

statistically expected Three-year Self-support Index (represented by the line) for nearly half of Minnesota's counties (those with at least 150 MFIP recipients).  The figure is presented for descriptive purposes only.  The actual publication of regression estimates for each county will begin in April 2003 once the model is fully refined.

Figure 2 displays clearly how counties have very different outcomes on the Three-year Self-support Index (counties had actual performance ranging from 60 to 84%).  Comparing counties to each other is far less useful than comparing each county's actual performance to its expected performance as predicted by the model.  For example, the county identified as county "BN" (marked by an arrow on the left side of the figure) had actual performance of about 67% while its expected performance was closer to 63%.  The county identified as county "BL" (marked by an arrow on the right side of the figure) had actual performance of about 72% while its expected performance was 75%.  Note that the while county BL achieved higher actual performance than county BN, county BL's performance was below expectation, while county BN exceeded expectation.

**Figure 2.  Actual and expected performance**
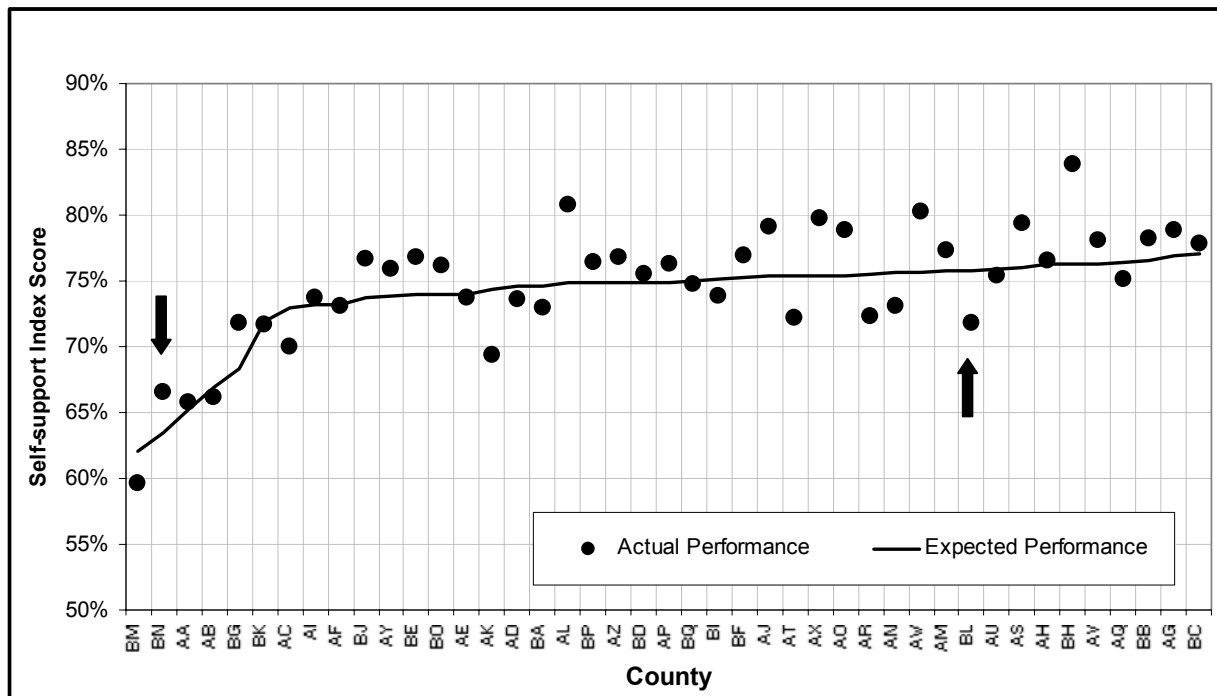


### Generating ranges of expected county performance

Aggregating the person-level results to the county level raised questions about the appropriate method for computing the statistically-derived ranges of expected performance (known as confidence intervals) around the expected values for the counties.  It is crucial to know if a county's expected performance lies within or outside of this statistical range, otherwise there is a strong possibility that the difference between a county's actual and expected performance is due to chance.  Consultation with several statistical experts determined that there is no standard formula for computing confidence intervals in this situation.  A straightforward, if tedious,

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bootstrap method was chosen to determine the range of expected values by county (see Appendix B for more detail).

Figure 3 displays the relationship between a county's actual performance and its range of expected performance. The dots again represent each county's actual performance, but here the actual performance is expressed as a percent of expected performance (the expected performance is shown as the horizontal line at 100%). Counties with dots above the center line exceeded their expected performance, while counties with dots below the center line did not achieve their expected performance.

The thick black and gray lines represent each county's range of expected performance (the confidence interval for each county's estimate). The range is important to show for example, that while many counties achieved outcomes above or below their expected performance, these outcomes were not above the range of expected performance. For example, counties "AE" and "AF" achieved outcomes slightly below their expected performance. Both these counties, however, were within their ranges of expected performance. In contrast, county "AC" was below its range of expected performance, while counties such as "AG" and "AL" exceeded their ranges of expected performance.

**Figure 3. Actual performance and range of expected performance (confidence intervals) as a percent of expected performance**
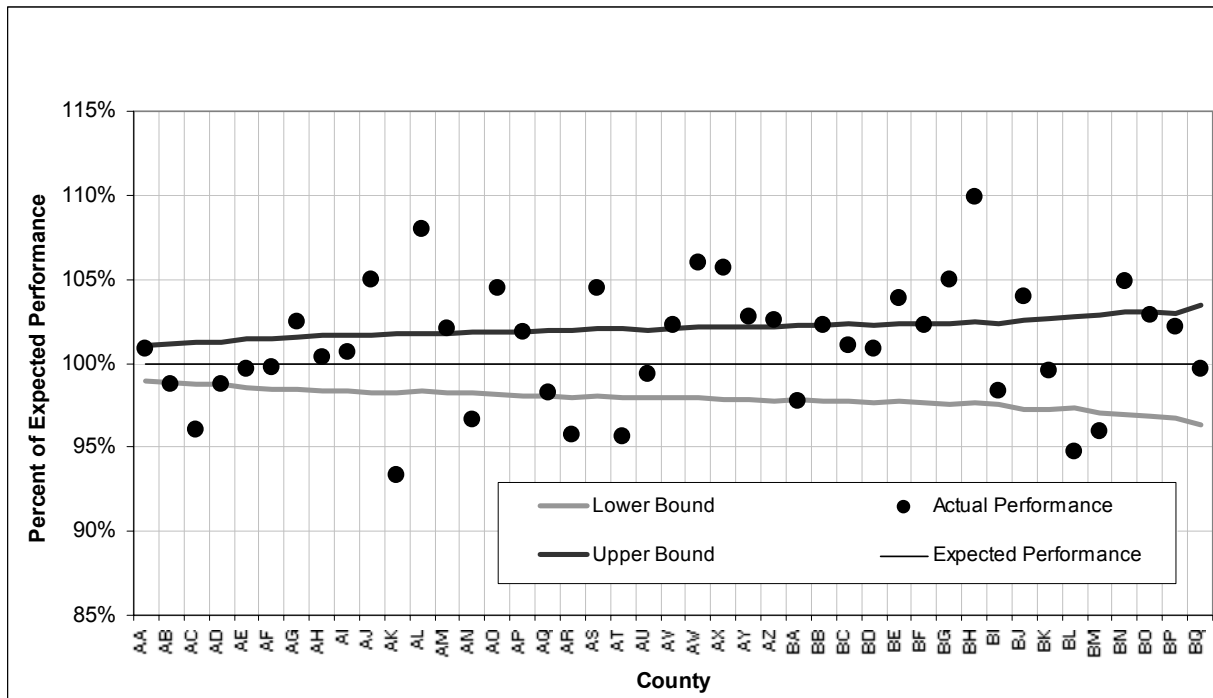
# Rewarding and Encouraging High Performance: A Framework for a County Performance Measurement System

The purpose of measuring and reporting performance for each county is to provide an incentive to counties to improve performance and to achieve the best performance possible. This will, in aggregate, increase overall state performance and improve outcomes for low-income families. Counties are very aware of their comparative performance in MFIP. Most study and use the MFIP Management Indicators report that DHS has produced for the last five years (Appendix A), comparing their performance to other counties. By attaching funding to high performance, the state hopes to establish a clear connection between expectations for county performance and the level of state funding.

As part of the Workgroup process, state staff developed the following proposal to create a high performance bonus system that would reward counties that achieve high performance on the Three-year Self-support Index, the MFIP Participation Rate, or on both measures. This proposal is described in more detail below.

County and Employment Service agency members of the Workgroup expressed serious concerns about the state's proposal. These objections are noted in italics throughout the discussion.

## Bonus funds for high performing counties

Counties would be eligible for bonuses as follows:

- Counties that performed above the top of their range of expected performance on the Three-year Self-support Index would be eligible for bonus funds.

  *Local agency (county and Employment Service provider) representatives of the workgroup support reporting of the Three-year Self-support Index, but felt that any bonus monies that might be available should be used for technical assistance to help low performing counties make needed improvement to their programs.*

  *As noted by local agency representatives in the Workgroup:*

  *Shifting our focus to those from whom we will most likely get the desired outcomes (labor force attachment and reduction of public assistance) will in all probability come at the expense of services to those harder to serve.*

  *Unless and until we are fully cognizant of the consequences of our actions, and all the criteria for effective performance recognition through monetary awards prevail (and we are sure that we can accurately measure such performance for all involved), it may be wiser to shift our focus from monetary awards to public recognition among peers and grantees.*

- High performance bonuses on the MFIP Participation Rate would first be limited to those counties who achieved at least a 50% rate as averaged across four quarterly reports. The top ten counties – or all counties above 50%, if there are fewer than ten – would be eligible for bonuses.

## Amount of bonus funds

It is important that bonus funds be large enough to provide real reward for high-performing counties, but not so large that significant funding is diverted from lower performing counties who need adequate funding to provide services. Funds would be split: half to pay high performance bonuses for the Three-year Self-support Index, and half to pay high performance bonuses for the MFIP Participation Rate.

*Local agency members of the Workgroup objected strongly to the setting aside of funds for a system of bonuses. They felt that during this time of extremely limited resources, removal of any funds from base operating budgets would hurt performance more than help. As local agency members noted:*

*The employability development system we have built over time will take a major hit when LIGSS (Local Intervention Grants for Self-Sufficiency) funds sunset. The effects of the absence of these resources and the staff who provide the services will be reflected for some time to come, particularly by those providers who supported the primary intent of LIGSS (reduction of worker caseloads) by hiring new staff. Given that and the state of the economy, our short-term focus will be on maintaining services, not awards.*

*To the best of my knowledge, we have not experienced a change in the amount of service funds allocated per case since the inception of MFIP. But our costs have increased at the rate of inflation. We also foresee major funding reductions in other programs that support MFIP clients (e.g. Welfare-to-Work, Supported Work, Workforce Investment Act, Dislocated Worker, etc.) This all translates to significantly less client funding available to serve existing needs. We cannot, therefore, support any shifting of resources from base allocations.*

## Timing of measurement and bonus payments

Bonus payments would begin in SFY 2006 and would be made annually thereafter. Bonuses would be paid as part of the county allocation process for the TANF Consolidated Fund. Payments would be based on performance during the preceding calendar year (calendar year 2004 for the first report).

- For the Three-year Self-support Index, bonuses would be based on performance reported in October of the previous year and April of the current year. For the first year of bonuses, this means the October 2004 report (based on the cohort of adults on MFIP

during April through June of 2001) and the April 2005 report (based on the cohort of adults on MFIP during October through December of 2001). Counties that exceed the top of the expected range in both measurements for the year would be eligible to receive double bonuses. This schedule is graphically represented as follows:

**Proposed reporting and bonus schedule for the Three-year Self-support Index**

| Baseline Quarter | Measurement Quarter | Reporting Date | What is reported |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan-Mar 1999 | Jan-Mar 2002 | Jul-02 | Actual Self-support Index |
| Apr-Jun 1999 | Apr-Jun 2002 | Oct-02 | Actual Self-support Index |
| July-Sep 1999 | July-Sep 2002 | Jan-03 | Actual Self-support Index |
| Oct-Dec 1999 | Oct-Dec 2002 | Apr-03 | Actual Self-support Index AND Range of Expected Performance |
| | | | |
| Jan-Mar 2000 | Jan-Mar 2003 | Jul-03 | Actual Self-support Index |
| Apr-Jun 2000 | Apr-Jun 2003 | Oct-03 | Actual Self-support Index AND Range of Expected Performance |
| July-Sep 2000 | July-Sep 2003 | Jan-04 | Actual Self-support Index |
| Oct-Dec 2000 | Oct-Dec 2003 | Apr-04 | Actual Self-support Index AND Range of Expected Performance |
| | | | |
| Jan-Mar 2001 | Jan-Mar 2004 | Jul-04 | Actual Self-support Index |
| **Apr-Jun 2001** | **Apr-Jun 2004** | **Oct-04** | Actual Self-support Index AND Range of Expected Performance |
| July-Sep 2001 | July-Sep 2004 | Jan-05 | Actual Self-support Index |
| **Oct-Dec 2001** | **Oct-Dec 2004** | **Apr-05** | Actual Self-support Index AND Range of Expected Performance |

Proposed beginning of high performance bonus based on data from shaded quarters -- awards to be issued in July of 2005 and annually thereafter.
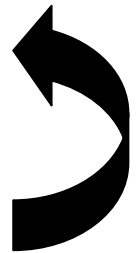
*Local agency staff felt that the measures should be reported for several years before implementing a bonus system. They were concerned that weakness with the measures may emerge and require correction.*

*Local agency representatives noted:*

*Long term performance recognition presumes that the conditions affecting*

*performance remain static. Not only has the economy been in turmoil, but there have been numerous changes to the program itself that have affected performance. What started as a work-first-at-all-costs program reverted to a training and case management program, which turned into a post-60-month extension effort . . . with an added emphasis on serving those most in need.*

*It would seem that we not only need to decide which program we want to run but do so consistently and without change, for at least three years from the change in emphasis, in order to evaluate it and reward performance equitably.*

- For the MFIP Participation rate, bonuses would be based on the average of the four quarters in the previous calendar year. The first bonus would be issued in SFY 2006 based on average county performance during the four quarters of calendar year 2004.

## Distribution of funds among high-performing counties.

Funds would be allocated among high-performing counties based on county caseload. There would be a limit on how much any one county could receive, perhaps five percent of the county's allocation from the TANF Consolidated Fund. If funds were left after bonuses were awarded for one of the two measures, the funds could be used for bonuses for the other measure. If funds were left after bonuses for both measures had been provided, the remaining funds would be allocated among all counties as part of the overall allocation process for the TANF Consolidated Fund.

## Use of bonus funds by counties.

Counties must use bonus funds for the purposes of the TANF Consolidated Fund.

## Targeted assistance to low-performing counties.

Low-performing counties would be required to engage in corrective action planning and would be provided technical assistance by DHS, DES, other counties or other state agencies, as appropriate.
- For the Three-year Self-support Index, "low-performing" means below the bottom of the expected range in both measurements for the year.
- For the MFIP Participation Rate, "low performance" means an average rate lower than 40%, or the ten counties with the lowest rates if more than ten are below 40%.

*Local agency staff agreed strongly with this idea of targeted assistance to low performing counties.*

**Unresolved issues facing the Workgroup**

There are two unresolved issues facing the MFIP Performance Measurement Workgroup. The first issue has to do with how to measure performance in the smallest counties of the state. The use of logistic regression technique has limited utility in counties with extremely small caseloads. A proposed solution to this concern is discussed below, but further buy-in from counties and Employment Services providers across the state will be needed.

A second issue has to do with use inclusion of participants who reach the 60-month time limit in the various performance measures.

*Meaningful performance units.*
Caseloads in Minnesota's counties range in size from 14 adults to 14,000. As the state moves to a performance measurement system for MFIP, all counties of the state must be included. While use of performance measurement tools makes sense in the larger counties, the question remains as to whether any system of performance measurement makes sense in small counties in which one participant moving off cash or into employment could change the Self-support Index by several percentage points. Furthermore, many small counties in the state contract with Employment Services providers who provide services for entire regions. In fact, there are four distinct patterns in Minnesota of county-employment service provider arrangements.

1. First there are large counties that contract with more than one Employment Services provider. In these counties, the county is the appropriate unit of analysis for performance measurement. The following counties have this type of arrangement:

   - Beltrami, Dakota, Hennepin, Olmsted, Ramsey, and St. Louis

2. Second there are counties that contract with a single Employment Services provider. In these counties, the county again is the appropriate unit for performance measurement. These counties are:

   - Anoka, Blue Earth, Carver, Faribault, Kandiyohi, Martin, Scott, Washington, Watonwan, and Winona

3. Third there are counties that are served by a single regional Employment Services provider. In these counties, it may make more sense to base performance measurement on a single provider region, allocating bonus funds proportionally to the counties served by that provider. The counties and Employment Services providers included in this category are:

   - Cook and Lake counties -- served by the Arrowhead Equal Opportunity Agency

   - Becker, Cass, Clay, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Douglas, Grant, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Morrison, Ottertail, Pope, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, and Wilkin counties – served by Rural Minnesota Concentrated Employment Program (CEP)

- Big Stone, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Jackson, LacQui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Swift and Yellow Medicine counties – served by Southwest Minnesota Private Industry Council

- Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs and Pine counties – served by Pine Technical College

- Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, and Roseau counties – served by the Northwest Workforce Development Center

- McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Sherburne, and Wright counties – served by Central Minnesota Jobs and Training

- Benton and Stearns counties – served by Stearns/Benton Employment and Training

- Brown, LeSueur, Nicollet, Sibley, and Waseca counties – served by Minnesota Valley Action Council

- Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Rice, Steele, and Wabasha counties – served by Workforce Development Inc.

4. Finally, a fourth category of counties share two Employment Services providers. In this case, it may make the most sense to report performance at the county level. These counties and providers are:

- Aitkin, Carlton, Itasca, and Koochiching counties – Arrowhead Equal Opportunity Agency and Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training.

Based on these categories, a total of 29 performance units can be identified. Twenty of these performance units are actual counties, while nine of them are regions served by single providers.

In the coming months, the Workgroup will grapple with the decision of whether to base performance on these 29 performance units. This would alleviate concerns about reporting performance for counties with extremely small caseloads.

Further complicating the selection of units of analysis for performance measurement is that fact that the state directly contracts with five Tribal Providers to provide Employment Services. These providers serve American Indian participants who live in the 19 counties that comprise Indian country, and with the largest numbers in Beltrami county. Because county welfare agencies do not contract with these Tribal providers, it is not fair to hold the counties accountable for the performance of these providers. Some method to identify participants served by tribal providers and remove them from county performance analyses is required. In addition, the state will need to report performance for the tribal providers separately.

The current plan, subject to amendments by the Workgroup, is to report the actual Self-support Index for all 87 counties. For the 19 counties that comprise Indian country, DHS will provide

two sets of Indices: one with participants served by tribal providers removed and one with these participants included. Report the actual Self-support Index for the five Tribal providers.

Beginning in April 2003, ranges of expected performance (regression confidence intervals) will be reported only for the 29 performance units as described above. Indian country counties will be treated the same as other counties because the regression model takes into account the demographic and economic conditions in each of these counties.

### *How to count participants who have reached the 60-month time limit*

At present, the Self-support Index counts as "self-supporting" participants who are either working 30 hours per week or off cash assistance during the follow-up measurement quarter. There has never been a clear decision by the Workgroup for how to categorize participants who have reached their 60th month and were either extended or "timed out" of the program. Under the original Self-support Index, cases that were "timed out" (not extended) would be counted as self-supporting because they were off cash assistance. Cases that were extended would count as self-supporting only if the participant were working at least 30 hours per week. All other extended cases would be counted as not self-supporting. Until July of 2002, addressing the time limit as part of the Self-support Index was not an issue because very few participants statewide had reached 60 months on the program.

At its January 2003 meeting, the Workgroup discussed several alternatives to address this issue:

1. The first alternative was to leave the measure as it is. This would result in "timed out" cases being counted as self-supporting. Most members of the Workgroup felt this set a bad precedent because counties should not be rewarded for these cases.

2. The second alternative was to exclude those who are timed out of the program from the Self-support Index equation. This would neutralize the issue of counting these cases as self-supporting. Extended cases would still count as self-supporting if they were working 30 hours or as not self-supporting if they were extended for other reasons. Most members of the Workgroup did not like this approach because as time passes, more and more participants will reach the time limit and get timed out of the program. By excluding timed out cases, we may create a disincentive for counties to work with these cases intensively before they reach the time limit.

3. The third alternative was to exclude all participants who have reached their 60th month (extended or not) from the Self-support Index equation. This would neutralize the issue of counting all time limit cases, focusing the measure exclusively on cases that have fewer than 60 months. There was some support in the Workgroup for this approach, but not as much support as options 4 and 5 below.

4. The fourth alternative was to re-code those who are timed out of the program as not self-supporting. This would create an expectation that letting people remain on the program until month 60 is a problem. Under this approach, extended cases would be counted as self-

supporting if they were working 30 hours and not self-supporting if they were extended for other reasons.

5. Finally, the fifth and most popular alternative was a combination of options 3 and 4 above. Using this approach, cases that were timed out of the program would be counted as not self-supporting. Cases that reached 60 months and were extended would be dropped from the measure completely. Many Workgroup members felt that new measures will be required for measuring outcomes for extended cases (barrier reduction measures, for example), so removing these participants from the measure is appropriate. However, Workgroup members felt that "timed out" participants should be counted as not achieving self-supporting status.

# Appendices


**Appendix A:  Management Indicators Report**


**Appendix B:  Notes on Logistic Regression Method**

Appendix A



Minnesota Department of **Human Services**

**Minnesota Family Investment Program**
# MFIP Management Indicators Report
# (County Performance Measures)
### April through June 2002

# Table of Contents
**MFIP Management Indicators Report**
**April through June 2002**

Pages

October 25, 2002

To:            County Human Service Directors, ES Providers, and Other Interested Parties

SUBJECT:    MFIP Management Indicators Report (County Performance Measures)

Attached is a copy of the MFIP Management Indicators Report (County Performance Measures) covering the April through June 2002 quarter.  The name of this report was changed to the MFIP Management Indicators Report to more accurately reflect its purpose as a management tool, although one of the new indicators (Indicator 8) will likely be used in the future as a county performance measure.  This is the sixteenth MFIP Management Indicators Report.  This report complies with new statutory requirements for a "quarterly comparison report" (Minn. Stat. Sec. 256J.751 Subd. 2).

Although addressed previously in earlier reports, the following changes should be noted:

    Indicator 5 - The Federal Work Participation Rate has been modified by the deletion of the
                         Two-Parent rate.  The remaining rate, the Overall, does not include Two-Parent
                         cases.
    Indicator 6 - Counted Months.  This indicator was previously displayed as an addendum.
    Indicator 7 - The Percent of MFIP Employment Services Participants who leave the Employment
                         Services System (MIS) Due to Employment.  This measure was added at
                         legislative request.
    Indicator 8 - The Self-Support Index.  This indicator was developed by DHS in consultation with
                         the  counties and Employment Service providers.
    Indicator 9 - Returning to MFIP.  This indicator was requested by several counties.

Please carefully read the technical notes at the beginning of each measure before reviewing the data.

Questions regarding this report may be directed to Jim Allard at 651/296-0788.  We are always willing to improve this report and we welcome your comments or suggestions.

Sincerely,


Scott Chazdon, Research, Planning, and Evaluation Director

I

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

**Indicator 1: Adult MFIP Caseload with Budgeted Earnings**

- The information for this indicator is based on earned income in April 2002 budgeted for June 2002.

- This indicator includes cases that were suspended for the month of June 2002 because earnings were too high for that month (non-paid cases).

- This indicator was determined by dividing the county's MFIP cases with budgeted earnings for June 2002 by the county's total MFIP caseload for June 2002 for each of the categories of adult cases: one adult, two adults, and total cases.

- The MFIP caseload includes cases with one parent, two parents, and caregivers who are not parents, but are included in the grant. Child-only cases are not included in this caseload. The caseload count includes cases receiving employment services through a tribal provider. The information reports all "paid" and "non-paid" cases for June 2002.

- This indicator uses the servicing county caseload.

- The figures for earnings are slightly undercounted because certain forms of income (work study, gross self-employment income minus expenses, VISTA, etc.) are not included in the budget.

| Indicator 1 — June 2002 MFIP Caseload with Budgeted Earnings — County | Cases with One Adult | | | Cases with Two Adults | | | All Cases with Adults | | | % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases with Earnings | Percent with Earnings | Total Cases | Cases with Earnings | Percent with Earnings | Total Cases | Cases with Earnings | Percent with Earnings | | |
| Dodge | 53 | 15 | 28.3% | 10 | 4 | 40.0% | 63 | 19 | 30.2% | -8.1 | -1.6 |
| Fillmore | 46 | 22 | 47.8% | 17 | 12 | 70.6% | 63 | 34 | 54.0% | 15.7 | 22.2 |
| Freeborn | 176 | 60 | 34.1% | 66 | 35 | 53.0% | 242 | 95 | 39.3% | 1.0 | 7.5 |
| Goodhue | 156 | 38 | 24.4% | 22 | 12 | 54.5% | 178 | 50 | 28.1% | -10.2 | -3.7 |
| Houston | 64 | 19 | 29.7% | 21 | 15 | 71.4% | 85 | 34 | 40.0% | 1.7 | 8.2 |
| Mower | 226 | 93 | 41.2% | 56 | 35 | 62.5% | 282 | 128 | 45.4% | 7.1 | 13.6 |
| Olmsted | 601 | 206 | 34.3% | 169 | 87 | 51.5% | 770 | 293 | 38.1% | -0.2 | 6.3 |
| Rice | 220 | 75 | 34.1% | 57 | 34 | 59.6% | 277 | 109 | 39.4% | 1.1 | 7.6 |
| Steele | 199 | 72 | 36.2% | 45 | 21 | 46.7% | 244 | 93 | 38.1% | -0.2 | 6.3 |
| Wabasha | 51 | 18 | 35.3% | 20 | 7 | 35.0% | 71 | 25 | 35.2% | -3.1 | 3.4 |
| Winona | 191 | 51 | 26.7% | 40 | 30 | 75.0% | 231 | 81 | 35.1% | -3.2 | 3.3 |
| **Southeast** | **1,983** | **669** | **33.7%** | **523** | **292** | **55.8%** | **2,506** | **961** | **38.3%** | | **6.5** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 1<br>June 2002 MFIP Caseload<br>with Budgeted Earnings<br>County | Cases<br><br>Total<br>Cases | with One<br>Cases<br>with<br>Earnings | Adult<br>Percent<br>with<br>Earnings | Cases<br><br>Total<br>Cases | with Two<br>Cases<br>with<br>Earnings | Adults<br>Percent<br>with<br>Earnings | All<br><br>Total<br>Cases | Cases<br>Cases<br>with<br>Earnings | with<br>Percent<br>with<br>Earnings | Adults<br>% Points<br>from the<br>Area Mean | % Points<br>from the<br>MN Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 95 | 29 | 30.5% | 29 | 20 | 69.0% | 124 | 49 | 39.5% | 3.9 | 7.7 |
| Carlton | 189 | 49 | 25.9% | 47 | 24 | 51.1% | 236 | 73 | 30.9% | -4.7 | -0.9 |
| Cook | 10 | 6 | 60.0% | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 12 | 8 | 66.7% | 31.1 | 34.9 |
| Itasca | 231 | 73 | 31.6% | 60 | 31 | 51.7% | 291 | 104 | 35.7% | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| Koochiching | 93 | 32 | 34.4% | 31 | 18 | 58.1% | 124 | 50 | 40.3% | 4.7 | 8.5 |
| Lake | 40 | 17 | 42.5% | 14 | 7 | 50.0% | 54 | 24 | 44.4% | 8.8 | 12.6 |
| St Louis | 1,655 | 496 | 30.0% | 417 | 232 | 55.6% | 2,072 | 728 | 35.1% | -0.5 | 3.3 |
| **Northeast** | **2,313** | **702** | **30.4%** | **600** | **334** | **55.7%** | **2,913** | **1,036** | **35.6%** | | **3.8** |
| Big Stone | 31 | 19 | 61.3% | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 36 | 22 | 61.1% | 17.3 | 29.3 |
| Chippewa | 50 | 21 | 42.0% | 17 | 11 | 64.7% | 67 | 32 | 47.8% | 4.0 | 16.0 |
| Cottonwood | 50 | 15 | 30.0% | 17 | 10 | 58.8% | 67 | 25 | 37.3% | -6.5 | 5.5 |
| Jackson | 29 | 19 | 65.5% | 7 | 5 | 71.4% | 36 | 24 | 66.7% | 22.9 | 34.9 |
| Lac qui Parle | 18 | 6 | 33.3% | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 22 | 8 | 36.4% | -7.4 | 4.6 |
| Lincoln | 15 | 8 | 53.3% | 9 | 7 | 77.8% | 24 | 15 | 62.5% | 18.7 | 30.7 |
| Lyon | 98 | 36 | 36.7% | 35 | 24 | 68.6% | 133 | 60 | 45.1% | 1.3 | 13.3 |
| Murray | 18 | 9 | 50.0% | 11 | 5 | 45.5% | 29 | 14 | 48.3% | 4.5 | 16.5 |
| Nobles | 103 | 34 | 33.0% | 22 | 15 | 68.2% | 125 | 49 | 39.2% | -4.6 | 7.4 |
| Pipestone | 52 | 16 | 30.8% | 17 | 6 | 35.3% | 69 | 22 | 31.9% | -11.9 | 0.1 |
| Redwood | 69 | 22 | 31.9% | 25 | 19 | 76.0% | 94 | 41 | 43.6% | -0.2 | 11.8 |
| Rock | 27 | 13 | 48.1% | 7 | 4 | 57.1% | 34 | 17 | 50.0% | 6.2 | 18.2 |
| Swift | 32 | 13 | 40.6% | 12 | 3 | 25.0% | 44 | 16 | 36.4% | -7.4 | 4.6 |
| Yellow Medicine | 31 | 7 | 22.6% | 7 | 6 | 85.7% | 38 | 13 | 34.2% | -9.6 | 2.4 |
| **Southwest** | **623** | **238** | **38.2%** | **195** | **120** | **61.5%** | **818** | **358** | **43.8%** | | **12.0** |
| Blue Earth | 253 | 94 | 37.2% | 91 | 54 | 59.3% | 344 | 148 | 43.0% | 0.8 | 11.2 |
| Brown | 97 | 46 | 47.4% | 40 | 19 | 47.5% | 137 | 65 | 47.4% | 5.2 | 15.6 |
| Faribault | 66 | 31 | 47.0% | 20 | 10 | 50.0% | 86 | 41 | 47.7% | 5.5 | 15.9 |
| Le Sueur | 95 | 30 | 31.6% | 40 | 17 | 42.5% | 135 | 47 | 34.8% | -7.4 | 3.0 |
| Martin | 106 | 37 | 34.9% | 53 | 34 | 64.2% | 159 | 71 | 44.7% | 2.5 | 12.9 |
| Nicollet | 136 | 43 | 31.6% | 34 | 18 | 52.9% | 170 | 61 | 35.9% | -6.3 | 4.1 |
| Sibley | 50 | 15 | 30.0% | 25 | 17 | 68.0% | 75 | 32 | 42.7% | 0.5 | 10.9 |
| Waseca | 111 | 40 | 36.0% | 43 | 25 | 58.1% | 154 | 65 | 42.2% | 0.0 | 10.4 |
| Watonwan | 66 | 28 | 42.4% | 7 | 5 | 71.4% | 73 | 33 | 45.2% | 3.0 | 13.4 |
| **South Central** | **980** | **364** | **37.1%** | **353** | **199** | **56.4%** | **1,333** | **563** | **42.2%** | | **10.4** |
| Anoka | 1,373 | 342 | 24.9% | 277 | 128 | 46.2% | 1,650 | 470 | 28.5% | -0.2 | -3.3 |
| Carver | 98 | 28 | 28.6% | 22 | 12 | 54.5% | 120 | 40 | 33.3% | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| Dakota | 1,026 | 249 | 24.3% | 152 | 72 | 47.4% | 1,178 | 321 | 27.2% | -1.5 | -4.6 |
| Scott | 180 | 47 | 26.1% | 38 | 25 | 65.8% | 218 | 72 | 33.0% | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| Washington | 600 | 155 | 25.8% | 114 | 56 | 49.1% | 714 | 211 | 29.6% | 0.9 | -2.2 |
| **Suburban Metro** | **3,277** | **821** | **25.1%** | **603** | **293** | **48.6%** | **3,880** | **1,114** | **28.7%** | | **-3.1** |
| Hennepin | 9,550 | 2,093 | 21.9% | 1,277 | 576 | 45.1% | 10,827 | 2,669 | 24.7% | -1.3 | -7.1 |
| Ramsey | 5,755 | 1,420 | 24.7% | 926 | 463 | 50.0% | 6,681 | 1,883 | 28.2% | 2.2 | -3.6 |
| **Core Metro** | **15,305** | **3,513** | **23.0%** | **2,203** | **1,039** | **47.2%** | **17,508** | **4,552** | **26.0%** | | **-5.8** |

Indicator 1, Page 2

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 1 — June 2002 MFIP Caseload with Budgeted Earnings — County | Cases with One Adult | | | Cases with Two Adults | | | All Cases | | | Adults | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases with Earnings | Percent with Earnings | Total Cases | Cases with Earnings | Percent with Earnings | Total Cases | Cases with Earnings | Percent with Earnings | % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean |
| Kittson | 12 | 7 | 58.3% | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 17 | 10 | 58.8% | 14.1 | 27.0 |
| Marshall | 34 | 14 | 41.2% | 15 | 6 | 40.0% | 49 | 20 | 40.8% | -3.9 | 9.0 |
| Norman | 27 | 12 | 44.4% | 19 | 9 | 47.4% | 46 | 21 | 45.7% | 1.0 | 13.9 |
| Pennington | 65 | 29 | 44.6% | 14 | 8 | 57.1% | 79 | 37 | 46.8% | 2.1 | 15.0 |
| Polk | 225 | 88 | 39.1% | 84 | 50 | 59.5% | 309 | 138 | 44.7% | 0.0 | 12.9 |
| Red Lake | 16 | 6 | 37.5% | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 20 | 8 | 40.0% | -4.7 | 8.2 |
| Roseau | 26 | 10 | 38.5% | 6 | 3 | 50.0% | 32 | 13 | 40.6% | -4.1 | 8.8 |
| **Northwest** | **405** | **166** | **41.0%** | **147** | **81** | **55.1%** | **552** | **247** | **44.7%** | | **12.9** |
| Becker | 256 | 80 | 31.3% | 72 | 41 | 56.9% | 328 | 121 | 36.9% | -3.2 | 5.1 |
| Beltrami | 825 | 283 | 34.3% | 254 | 133 | 52.4% | 1,079 | 416 | 38.6% | -1.5 | 6.8 |
| Cass | 283 | 67 | 23.7% | 84 | 37 | 44.0% | 367 | 104 | 28.3% | -11.8 | -3.5 |
| Clay | 383 | 141 | 36.8% | 168 | 84 | 50.0% | 551 | 225 | 40.8% | 0.7 | 9.0 |
| Clearwater | 65 | 22 | 33.8% | 35 | 15 | 42.9% | 100 | 37 | 37.0% | -3.1 | 5.2 |
| Crow Wing | 320 | 136 | 42.5% | 84 | 49 | 58.3% | 404 | 185 | 45.8% | 5.7 | 14.0 |
| Douglas | 113 | 48 | 42.5% | 24 | 13 | 54.2% | 137 | 61 | 44.5% | 4.4 | 12.7 |
| Grant | 21 | 10 | 47.6% | 18 | 9 | 50.0% | 39 | 19 | 48.7% | 8.6 | 16.9 |
| Hubbard | 112 | 54 | 48.2% | 33 | 21 | 63.6% | 145 | 75 | 51.7% | 11.6 | 19.9 |
| Lake of the Woods | 15 | 5 | 33.3% | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 16 | 6 | 37.5% | -2.6 | 5.7 |
| Mahnomen | 101 | 28 | 27.7% | 18 | 5 | 27.8% | 119 | 33 | 27.7% | -12.4 | -4.1 |
| Morrison | 119 | 49 | 41.2% | 17 | 10 | 58.8% | 136 | 59 | 43.4% | 3.3 | 11.6 |
| Otter Tail | 225 | 77 | 34.2% | 65 | 49 | 75.4% | 290 | 126 | 43.4% | 3.3 | 11.6 |
| Pope | 30 | 10 | 33.3% | 10 | 6 | 60.0% | 40 | 16 | 40.0% | -0.1 | 8.2 |
| Stevens | 21 | 11 | 52.4% | 4 | 3 | 75.0% | 25 | 14 | 56.0% | 15.9 | 24.2 |
| Todd | 118 | 53 | 44.9% | 52 | 34 | 65.4% | 170 | 87 | 51.2% | 11.1 | 19.4 |
| Traverse | 18 | 11 | 61.1% | 7 | 4 | 57.1% | 25 | 15 | 60.0% | 19.9 | 28.2 |
| Wadena | 96 | 33 | 34.4% | 51 | 32 | 62.7% | 147 | 65 | 44.2% | 4.1 | 12.4 |
| Wilkin | 47 | 14 | 29.8% | 38 | 9 | 23.7% | 85 | 23 | 27.1% | -13.0 | -4.7 |
| **West Central** | **3,168** | **1,132** | **35.7%** | **1,035** | **555** | **53.6%** | **4,203** | **1,687** | **40.1%** | | **8.3** |
| Benton | 171 | 57 | 33.3% | 44 | 29 | 65.9% | 215 | 86 | 40.0% | 1.9 | 8.2 |
| Chisago | 161 | 58 | 36.0% | 35 | 22 | 62.9% | 196 | 80 | 40.8% | 2.7 | 9.0 |
| Isanti | 138 | 38 | 27.5% | 38 | 21 | 55.3% | 176 | 59 | 33.5% | -4.6 | 1.7 |
| Kanabec | 92 | 31 | 33.7% | 34 | 19 | 55.9% | 126 | 50 | 39.7% | 1.6 | 7.9 |
| Kandiyohi | 307 | 121 | 39.4% | 102 | 71 | 69.6% | 409 | 192 | 46.9% | 8.8 | 15.1 |
| McLeod | 123 | 45 | 36.6% | 59 | 33 | 55.9% | 182 | 78 | 42.9% | 4.8 | 11.1 |
| Meeker | 94 | 30 | 31.9% | 26 | 16 | 61.5% | 120 | 46 | 38.3% | 0.2 | 6.5 |
| Mille Lacs | 137 | 48 | 35.0% | 31 | 16 | 51.6% | 168 | 64 | 38.1% | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| Pine | 160 | 52 | 32.5% | 77 | 37 | 48.1% | 237 | 89 | 37.6% | -0.5 | 5.8 |
| Renville | 93 | 33 | 35.5% | 58 | 20 | 34.5% | 151 | 53 | 35.1% | -3.0 | 3.3 |
| Sherburne | 191 | 63 | 33.0% | 47 | 26 | 55.3% | 238 | 89 | 37.4% | -0.7 | 5.6 |
| Stearns | 591 | 187 | 31.6% | 151 | 68 | 45.0% | 742 | 255 | 34.4% | -3.7 | 2.6 |
| Wright | 291 | 90 | 30.9% | 51 | 27 | 52.9% | 342 | 117 | 34.2% | -3.9 | 2.4 |
| **Central** | **2,549** | **853** | **33.5%** | **753** | **405** | **53.8%** | **3,302** | **1,258** | **38.1%** | | **6.3** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **30,603** | **8,458** | **27.6%** | **6,412** | **3,318** | **51.7%** | **37,015** | **11,776** | **31.8%** | | |

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**Source:** Minnesota Department of Human Services
Program Assessment and Integrity Division
Made possible by MAXIS-Data Warehouse

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

**Indicator 2: June 2002 Adult MFIP Caseload Employed and Receiving Food Portion Only**

- The information for this indicator is based on earned income in April 2002 budgeted for June 2002.

- This indicator lists for each county the percent of the total caseload who qualified for the food portion under MFIP, but whose income was too high to receive the cash portion of the grant for June 2002.

- This indicator was determined by dividing the number of MFIP cases in each county who had budgeted earnings and who received the food portion only benefits in June 2002, by the total county MFIP caseload for June 2002 for each of the categories of adult cases: one adult, two adults, and total cases.

- The MFIP caseload includes cases with one parent, two parents, and caregivers who are not parents, but are included in the grant.  Child-only cases are not included in this caseload.  The caseload count includes cases receiving employment services through a tribal provider.  The information reports all "paid" and "non-paid" cases for June 2002.

- This indicator uses the servicing county caseload and "paid" cases.

| Indicator 2 June 2002 MFIP Caseload Employed w/ Food Port. Only **County** | Cases Total Cases | with One Cases w/ Food Port. Only | Adult Percent w/ Food Port. Only | Cases Total Cases | with Two Cases w/ Food Port. Only | Adults Percent w/ Food Port. Only | All Total Cases | Cases Cases w/ Food Port. Only | with Percent w/ Food Port. Only | Adults % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 53 | 7 | 13.2% | 10 | 0 | 0.0% | 63 | 7 | 11.1% | -0.4 | 2.4 |
| Fillmore | 46 | 2 | 4.3% | 17 | 4 | 23.5% | 63 | 6 | 9.5% | -2.0 | 0.8 |
| Freeborn | 176 | 14 | 8.0% | 66 | 8 | 12.1% | 242 | 22 | 9.1% | -2.4 | 0.4 |
| Goodhue | 156 | 11 | 7.1% | 22 | 5 | 22.7% | 178 | 16 | 9.0% | -2.5 | 0.3 |
| Houston | 64 | 7 | 10.9% | 21 | 4 | 19.0% | 85 | 11 | 12.9% | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Mower | 226 | 25 | 11.1% | 56 | 8 | 14.3% | 282 | 33 | 11.7% | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| Olmsted | 601 | 82 | 13.6% | 169 | 24 | 14.2% | 770 | 106 | 13.8% | 2.3 | 5.1 |
| Rice | 220 | 21 | 9.5% | 57 | 9 | 15.8% | 277 | 30 | 10.8% | -0.7 | 2.1 |
| Steele | 199 | 21 | 10.6% | 45 | 7 | 15.6% | 244 | 28 | 11.5% | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Wabasha | 51 | 6 | 11.8% | 20 | 1 | 5.0% | 71 | 7 | 9.9% | -1.6 | 1.2 |
| Winona | 191 | 16 | 8.4% | 40 | 6 | 15.0% | 231 | 22 | 9.5% | -2.0 | 0.8 |
| **Southeast** | **1,983** | **212** | **10.7%** | **523** | **76** | **14.5%** | **2,506** | **288** | **11.5%** | | **2.8** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 2 — June 2002 MFIP Caseload Employed w/ Food Port. Only — County | Cases Total Cases | with One Cases w/ Food Port. Only | Adult Percent w/ Food Port. Only | Cases Total Cases | with Two Cases w/ Food Port. Only | Adults Percent w/ Food Port. Only | All Total Cases | Cases Cases w/ Food Port. Only | with Percent w/ Food Port. Only | Adults % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 95 | 2 | 2.1% | 29 | 5 | 17.2% | 124 | 7 | 5.6% | -2.4 | -3.1 |
| Carlton | 189 | 15 | 7.9% | 47 | 4 | 8.5% | 236 | 19 | 8.1% | 0.1 | -0.6 |
| Cook | 10 | 2 | 20.0% | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 12 | 3 | 25.0% | 17.0 | 16.3 |
| Itasca | 231 | 16 | 6.9% | 60 | 8 | 13.3% | 291 | 24 | 8.2% | 0.2 | -0.5 |
| Koochiching | 93 | 9 | 9.7% | 31 | 3 | 9.7% | 124 | 12 | 9.7% | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Lake | 40 | 5 | 12.5% | 14 | 2 | 14.3% | 54 | 7 | 13.0% | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| St Louis | 1,655 | 122 | 7.4% | 417 | 39 | 9.4% | 2,072 | 161 | 7.8% | -0.2 | -0.9 |
| **Northeast** | **2,313** | **171** | **7.4%** | **600** | **62** | **10.3%** | **2,913** | **233** | **8.0%** | | **-0.7** |
| Big Stone | 31 | 2 | 6.5% | 5 | 0 | 0.0% | 36 | 2 | 5.6% | -5.0 | -3.1 |
| Chippewa | 50 | 2 | 4.0% | 17 | 1 | 5.9% | 67 | 3 | 4.5% | -6.1 | -4.2 |
| Cottonwood | 50 | 3 | 6.0% | 17 | 5 | 29.4% | 67 | 8 | 11.9% | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| Jackson | 29 | 3 | 10.3% | 7 | 0 | 0.0% | 36 | 3 | 8.3% | -2.3 | -0.4 |
| Lac qui Parle | 18 | 1 | 5.6% | 4 | 0 | 0.0% | 22 | 1 | 4.5% | -6.1 | -4.2 |
| Lincoln | 15 | 1 | 6.7% | 9 | 3 | 33.3% | 24 | 4 | 16.7% | 6.1 | 8.0 |
| Lyon | 98 | 5 | 5.1% | 35 | 6 | 17.1% | 133 | 11 | 8.3% | -2.3 | -0.4 |
| Murray | 18 | 1 | 5.6% | 11 | 3 | 27.3% | 29 | 4 | 13.8% | 3.2 | 5.1 |
| Nobles | 103 | 10 | 9.7% | 22 | 7 | 31.8% | 125 | 17 | 13.6% | 3.0 | 4.9 |
| Pipestone | 52 | 6 | 11.5% | 17 | 2 | 11.8% | 69 | 8 | 11.6% | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Redwood | 69 | 8 | 11.6% | 25 | 7 | 28.0% | 94 | 15 | 16.0% | 5.4 | 7.3 |
| Rock | 27 | 6 | 22.2% | 7 | 0 | 0.0% | 34 | 6 | 17.6% | 7.0 | 8.9 |
| Swift | 32 | 3 | 9.4% | 12 | 0 | 0.0% | 44 | 3 | 6.8% | -3.8 | -1.9 |
| Yellow Medicine | 31 | 1 | 3.2% | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | 38 | 2 | 5.3% | -5.3 | -3.4 |
| **Southwest** | **623** | **52** | **8.3%** | **195** | **35** | **17.9%** | **818** | **87** | **10.6%** | | **1.9** |
| Blue Earth | 253 | 25 | 9.9% | 91 | 14 | 15.4% | 344 | 39 | 11.3% | 1.5 | 2.6 |
| Brown | 97 | 11 | 11.3% | 40 | 5 | 12.5% | 137 | 16 | 11.7% | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| Faribault | 66 | 2 | 3.0% | 20 | 3 | 15.0% | 86 | 5 | 5.8% | -4.0 | -2.9 |
| Le Sueur | 95 | 9 | 9.5% | 40 | 3 | 7.5% | 135 | 12 | 8.9% | -0.9 | 0.2 |
| Martin | 106 | 5 | 4.7% | 53 | 3 | 5.7% | 159 | 8 | 5.0% | -4.8 | -3.7 |
| Nicollet | 136 | 12 | 8.8% | 34 | 6 | 17.6% | 170 | 18 | 10.6% | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Sibley | 50 | 2 | 4.0% | 25 | 4 | 16.0% | 75 | 6 | 8.0% | -1.8 | -0.7 |
| Waseca | 111 | 10 | 9.0% | 43 | 7 | 16.3% | 154 | 17 | 11.0% | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Watonwan | 66 | 8 | 12.1% | 7 | 2 | 28.6% | 73 | 10 | 13.7% | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| **South Central** | **980** | **84** | **8.6%** | **353** | **47** | **13.3%** | **1,333** | **131** | **9.8%** | | **1.1** |
| Anoka | 1,373 | 74 | 5.4% | 277 | 35 | 12.6% | 1,650 | 109 | 6.6% | -0.2 | -2.1 |
| Carver | 98 | 6 | 6.1% | 22 | 3 | 13.6% | 120 | 9 | 7.5% | 0.7 | -1.2 |
| Dakota | 1,026 | 65 | 6.3% | 152 | 20 | 13.2% | 1,178 | 85 | 7.2% | 0.4 | -1.5 |
| Scott | 180 | 9 | 5.0% | 38 | 7 | 18.4% | 218 | 16 | 7.3% | 0.5 | -1.4 |
| Washington | 600 | 34 | 5.7% | 114 | 11 | 9.6% | 714 | 45 | 6.3% | -0.5 | -2.4 |
| **Suburban Metro** | **3,277** | **188** | **5.7%** | **603** | **76** | **12.6%** | **3,880** | **264** | **6.8%** | | **-1.9** |
| Hennepin | 9,550 | 597 | 6.3% | 1,277 | 192 | 15.0% | 10,827 | 789 | 7.3% | -0.6 | -1.4 |
| Ramsey | 5,755 | 459 | 8.0% | 926 | 141 | 15.2% | 6,681 | 600 | 9.0% | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| **Core Metro** | **15,305** | **1,056** | **6.9%** | **2,203** | **333** | **15.1%** | **17,508** | **1,389** | **7.9%** | | **-0.8** |

Indicator 2, Page 2

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 2 June 2002 MFIP Caseload Employed w/ Food Port. Only County | Cases Total Cases | with One Cases w/ Food Port. Only | Adult Percent w/ Food Port. Only | Cases Total Cases | with Two Cases w/ Food Port. Only | Adults Percent w/ Food Port. Only | All Total Cases | Cases Cases w/ Food Port. Only | with Percent w/ Food Port. Only | Adults % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kittson | 12 | 3 | 25.0% | 5 | 2 | 40.0% | 17 | 5 | 29.4% | 18.2 | 20.7 |
| Marshall | 34 | 3 | 8.8% | 15 | 1 | 6.7% | 49 | 4 | 8.2% | -3.0 | -0.5 |
| Norman | 27 | 4 | 14.8% | 19 | 4 | 21.1% | 46 | 8 | 17.4% | 6.2 | 8.7 |
| Pennington | 65 | 1 | 1.5% | 14 | 2 | 14.3% | 79 | 3 | 3.8% | -7.4 | -4.9 |
| Polk | 225 | 23 | 10.2% | 84 | 11 | 13.1% | 309 | 34 | 11.0% | -0.2 | 2.3 |
| Red Lake | 16 | 3 | 18.8% | 4 | 1 | 25.0% | 20 | 4 | 20.0% | 8.8 | 11.3 |
| Roseau | 26 | 2 | 7.7% | 6 | 2 | 33.3% | 32 | 4 | 12.5% | 1.3 | 3.8 |
| **Northwest** | **405** | **39** | **9.6%** | **147** | **23** | **15.6%** | **552** | **62** | **11.2%** | | **2.5** |
| Becker | 256 | 26 | 10.2% | 72 | 6 | 8.3% | 328 | 32 | 9.8% | -0.7 | 1.1 |
| Beltrami | 825 | 80 | 9.7% | 254 | 41 | 16.1% | 1,079 | 121 | 11.2% | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Cass | 283 | 19 | 6.7% | 84 | 14 | 16.7% | 367 | 33 | 9.0% | -1.5 | 0.3 |
| Clay | 383 | 39 | 10.2% | 168 | 22 | 13.1% | 551 | 61 | 11.1% | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| Clearwater | 65 | 6 | 9.2% | 35 | 5 | 14.3% | 100 | 11 | 11.0% | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| Crow Wing | 320 | 24 | 7.5% | 84 | 16 | 19.0% | 404 | 40 | 9.9% | -0.6 | 1.2 |
| Douglas | 113 | 14 | 12.4% | 24 | 2 | 8.3% | 137 | 16 | 11.7% | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Grant | 21 | 3 | 14.3% | 18 | 1 | 5.6% | 39 | 4 | 10.3% | -0.2 | 1.6 |
| Hubbard | 112 | 9 | 8.0% | 33 | 4 | 12.1% | 145 | 13 | 9.0% | -1.5 | 0.3 |
| Lake of the Woods | 15 | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | 16 | 0 | 0.0% | -10.5 | -8.7 |
| Mahnomen | 101 | 11 | 10.9% | 18 | 0 | 0.0% | 119 | 11 | 9.2% | -1.3 | 0.5 |
| Morrison | 119 | 8 | 6.7% | 17 | 2 | 11.8% | 136 | 10 | 7.4% | -3.1 | -1.3 |
| Otter Tail | 225 | 17 | 7.6% | 65 | 15 | 23.1% | 290 | 32 | 11.0% | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| Pope | 30 | 2 | 6.7% | 10 | 1 | 10.0% | 40 | 3 | 7.5% | -3.0 | -1.2 |
| Stevens | 21 | 4 | 19.0% | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 25 | 6 | 24.0% | 13.5 | 15.3 |
| Todd | 118 | 14 | 11.9% | 52 | 7 | 13.5% | 170 | 21 | 12.4% | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| Traverse | 18 | 3 | 16.7% | 7 | 0 | 0.0% | 25 | 3 | 12.0% | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Wadena | 96 | 12 | 12.5% | 51 | 8 | 15.7% | 147 | 20 | 13.6% | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| Wilkin | 47 | 4 | 8.5% | 38 | 2 | 5.3% | 85 | 6 | 7.1% | -3.4 | -1.6 |
| **West Central** | **3,168** | **295** | **9.3%** | **1,035** | **148** | **14.3%** | **4,203** | **443** | **10.5%** | | **1.8** |
| Benton | 171 | 10 | 5.8% | 44 | 6 | 13.6% | ` | 16 | 7.4% | -2.0 | -1.3 |
| Chisago | 161 | 15 | 9.3% | 35 | 8 | 22.9% | 196 | 23 | 11.7% | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Isanti | 138 | 7 | 5.1% | 38 | 5 | 13.2% | 176 | 12 | 6.8% | -2.6 | -1.9 |
| Kanabec | 92 | 8 | 8.7% | 34 | 3 | 8.8% | 126 | 11 | 8.7% | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| Kandiyohi | 307 | 32 | 10.4% | 102 | 16 | 15.7% | 409 | 48 | 11.7% | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| McLeod | 123 | 8 | 6.5% | 59 | 13 | 22.0% | 182 | 21 | 11.5% | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| Meeker | 94 | 11 | 11.7% | 26 | 5 | 19.2% | 120 | 16 | 13.3% | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Mille Lacs | 137 | 12 | 8.8% | 31 | 4 | 12.9% | 168 | 16 | 9.5% | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Pine | 160 | 15 | 9.4% | 77 | 6 | 7.8% | 237 | 21 | 8.9% | -0.5 | 0.2 |
| Renville | 93 | 9 | 9.7% | 58 | 6 | 10.3% | 151 | 15 | 9.9% | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Sherburne | 191 | 19 | 9.9% | 47 | 6 | 12.8% | 238 | 25 | 10.5% | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Stearns | 591 | 45 | 7.6% | 151 | 16 | 10.6% | 742 | 61 | 8.2% | -1.2 | -0.5 |
| Wright | 291 | 23 | 7.9% | 51 | 4 | 7.8% | 342 | 27 | 7.9% | -1.5 | -0.8 |
| **Central** | **2,549** | **214** | **8.4%** | **753** | **98** | **13.0%** | **3,302** | **312** | **9.4%** | | **0.7** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **30,603** | **2,311** | **7.6%** | **6,412** | **898** | **14.0%** | **37,015** | **3,209** | **8.7%** | | |

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**Source:** Minnesota Department of Human Services
Program Assessment and Integrity Division
Made possible by MAXIS-Data Warehouse

## Indicator 3:  Number and Percent of Monthly MFIP Terminations

- This indicator compiles each county's unduplicated caseload for the months of January, February, and March 2002.

- This indicator compiles the number of cases per county whose last month of MFIP eligibilty was in January (1/1/02), February (2/1/02), or March (3/1/02) and were still off assistance in June 2002.

- The termination rate is obtained by dividing the sum of the terminations for January, February, and March 2002 by the sum of the unduplicated caseload for January, February, and March 2002.

- Information for this indicator uses the servicing county and "eligible" cases.

## Indicator 4:  Median Placement (Starting) Wage

- This indicator lists each county's median placement (starting) wage for all newly enrolled Employment Services (ES) participants' first jobs [MIS codes 91 (Employment Part-Time) and 92 (Employment Full-Tme] through ES for the April through June 2002 quarter.

- This indicator is the median beginning wage for all clients newly enrolled in ES in April, May, and June 2002 who were placed into their first jobs by ES in the months of April, May, and June 2002.

- Data for clients served by tribal employment service providers are not included in the wage rate.

| **Indicator 3**<br>Terminations from MFIP<br>01, 02, 03/02<br>**County** | **Unduplicated**<br>**MFIP Caseload**<br>01, 02, 03/02 | **Terminations**<br>01, 02, 03/02 | **Termination**<br>**Rate** | **% Points**<br>**from the**<br>**Area Mean** | **% Points**<br>**from the**<br>**MN Mean** | | **Indicator 4**<br>**Median**<br>**Placement**<br>**Wage** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 94 | 16 | 17.0% | 3.6% | 5.5% | | $9.00 |
| Fillmore | 75 | 11 | 14.7% | 1.3% | 3.2% | | $7.00 |
| Freeborn | 338 | 47 | 13.9% | 0.5% | 2.4% | | $8.00 |
| Goodhue | 233 | 33 | 14.2% | 0.8% | 2.7% | | $8.00 |
| Houston | 108 | 12 | 11.1% | -2.3% | -0.4% | | $7.92 |
| Mower | 383 | 45 | 11.7% | -1.7% | 0.2% | | $8.00 |
| Olmsted | 995 | 130 | 13.1% | -0.3% | 1.6% | | $8.45 |
| Rice | 365 | 64 | 17.5% | 4.1% | 6.0% | | $7.85 |
| Steele | 296 | 34 | 11.5% | -1.9% | 0.0% | | $7.90 |
| Wabasha | 87 | 13 | 14.9% | 1.5% | 3.4% | | $8.00 |
| Winona | 312 | 35 | 11.2% | -2.2% | -0.3% | | $8.06 |
| **Southeast** | **3,286** | **440** | **13.4%** | | **1.9%** | | |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 3 Terminations from MFIP 01, 02, 03/02 County | Unduplicated MFIP Caseload 01, 02, 03/02 | Terminations 01, 02, 03/02 | Termination Rate | % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean | | Indicator 4 Median Placement Wage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 179 | 30 | 16.8% | 5.6% | 5.3% | | $7.25 |
| Carlton | 361 | 49 | 13.6% | 2.4% | 2.1% | | $9.63 |
| Cook | 17 | 2 | 11.8% | 0.6% | 0.3% | | $9.00 |
| Itasca | 444 | 58 | 13.1% | 1.9% | 1.6% | | $6.50 |
| Koochiching | 148 | 16 | 10.8% | -0.4% | -0.7% | | $7.00 |
| Lake | 68 | 7 | 10.3% | -0.9% | -1.2% | | $6.25 |
| St Louis | 2,654 | 273 | 10.3% | -0.9% | -1.2% | | $7.50 |
| **Northeast** | **3,871** | **435** | **11.2%** | | **-0.3%** | | |
| Big Stone | 40 | 6 | 15.0% | -0.8% | 3.5% | | $8.18 |
| Chippewa | 96 | 17 | 17.7% | 1.9% | 6.2% | | $7.50 |
| Cottonwood | 88 | 16 | 18.2% | 2.4% | 6.7% | | $6.00 |
| Jackson | 55 | 10 | 18.2% | 2.4% | 6.7% | | $7.84 |
| Lac qui Parle | 29 | 2 | 6.9% | -8.9% | -4.6% | | $8.18 |
| Lincoln | 29 | 5 | 17.2% | 1.4% | 5.7% | | $0.00 |
| Lyon | 217 | 34 | 15.7% | -0.1% | 4.2% | | $9.00 |
| Murray | 42 | 4 | 9.5% | -6.3% | -2.0% | | $7.00 |
| Nobles | 195 | 37 | 19.0% | 3.2% | 7.5% | | $8.00 |
| Pipestone | 74 | 5 | 6.8% | -9.0% | -4.7% | | $6.50 |
| Redwood | 104 | 11 | 10.6% | -5.2% | -0.9% | | $7.87 |
| Rock | 51 | 8 | 15.7% | -0.1% | 4.2% | | $7.45 |
| Swift | 68 | 13 | 19.1% | 3.3% | 7.6% | | $8.00 |
| Yellow Medicine | 52 | 12 | 23.1% | 7.3% | 11.6% | | $9.62 |
| **Southwest** | **1,140** | **180** | **15.8%** | | **4.3%** | | |
| Blue Earth | 453 | 54 | 11.9% | -2.9% | 0.4% | | $8.50 |
| Brown | 156 | 27 | 17.3% | 2.5% | 5.8% | | $7.00 |
| Faribault | 107 | 21 | 19.6% | 4.8% | 8.1% | | $7.45 |
| Le Sueur | 170 | 26 | 15.3% | 0.5% | 3.8% | | $8.00 |
| Martin | 198 | 31 | 15.7% | 0.9% | 4.2% | | $7.60 |
| Nicollet | 218 | 25 | 11.5% | -3.3% | 0.0% | | $8.00 |
| Sibley | 103 | 20 | 19.4% | 4.6% | 7.9% | | $8.85 |
| Waseca | 180 | 25 | 13.9% | -0.9% | 2.4% | | $6.50 |
| Watonwan | 110 | 22 | 20.0% | 5.2% | 8.5% | | $6.75 |
| **South Central** | **1,695** | **251** | **14.8%** | | **3.3%** | | |
| Anoka | 2,201 | 301 | 13.7% | -0.3% | 2.2% | | $9.00 |
| Carver | 219 | 44 | 20.1% | 6.1% | 8.6% | | $8.00 |
| Dakota | 1,634 | 223 | 13.6% | -0.4% | 2.1% | | $9.30 |
| Scott | 333 | 58 | 17.4% | 3.4% | 5.9% | | $8.00 |
| Washington | 929 | 118 | 12.7% | -1.3% | 1.2% | | $8.05 |
| **Suburban Metro** | **5,316** | **744** | **14.0%** | | **2.5%** | | |
| Hennepin | 15,100 | 1,528 | 10.1% | 0.8% | -1.4% | | $9.00 |
| Ramsey | 9,145 | 718 | 7.9% | -1.4% | -3.6% | | $9.50 |
| **Core Metro** | **24,245** | **2,246** | **9.3%** | | **-2.2%** | | |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 3 Terminations from MFIP 01, 02, 03/02 County | Unduplicated MFIP Caseload 01, 02, 03/02 | Terminations 01, 02, 03/02 | Termination Rate | % Points from the Area Mean | % Points from the MN Mean | | Indicator 4 Median Placement Wage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kittson | 29 | 2 | 6.9% | -11.1% | -4.6% | | $9.25 |
| Marshall | 52 | 4 | 7.7% | -10.3% | -3.8% | | $10.00 |
| Norman | 61 | 13 | 21.3% | 3.3% | 9.8% | | $6.50 |
| Pennington | 109 | 18 | 16.5% | -1.5% | 5.0% | | $7.00 |
| Polk | 412 | 81 | 19.7% | 1.7% | 8.2% | | $6.90 |
| Red Lake | 22 | 1 | 4.5% | -13.5% | -7.0% | | $0.00 |
| Roseau | 49 | 13 | 26.5% | 8.5% | 15.0% | | $6.85 |
| **Northwest** | **734** | **132** | **18.0%** | | **6.5%** | | |
| Becker | 454 | 67 | 14.8% | 1.3% | 3.3% | | $7.25 |
| Beltrami | 1,494 | 163 | 10.9% | -2.6% | -0.6% | | $7.50 |
| Cass | 511 | 54 | 10.6% | -2.9% | -0.9% | | $7.50 |
| Clay | 689 | 116 | 16.8% | 3.3% | 5.3% | | $7.57 |
| Clearwater | 141 | 14 | 9.9% | -3.6% | -1.6% | | $6.75 |
| Crow Wing | 548 | 71 | 13.0% | -0.5% | 1.5% | | $7.63 |
| Douglas | 188 | 30 | 16.0% | 2.5% | 4.5% | | $9.00 |
| Grant | 50 | 11 | 22.0% | 8.5% | 10.5% | | $5.15 |
| Hubbard | 220 | 32 | 14.5% | 1.0% | 3.0% | | $6.25 |
| Lake of the Woods | 25 | 4 | 16.0% | 2.5% | 4.5% | | $5.15 |
| Mahnomen | 174 | 19 | 10.9% | -2.6% | -0.6% | | $6.00 |
| Morrison | 231 | 49 | 21.2% | 7.7% | 9.7% | | $7.32 |
| Otter Tail | 376 | 58 | 15.4% | 1.9% | 3.9% | | $7.57 |
| Pope | 44 | 2 | 4.5% | -9.0% | -7.0% | | $7.75 |
| Stevens | 35 | 7 | 20.0% | 6.5% | 8.5% | | $10.25 |
| Todd | 232 | 32 | 13.8% | 0.3% | 2.3% | | $7.97 |
| Traverse | 28 | 8 | 28.6% | 15.1% | 17.1% | | $8.00 |
| Wadena | 190 | 20 | 10.5% | -3.0% | -1.0% | | $7.55 |
| Wilkin | 63 | 12 | 19.0% | 5.5% | 7.5% | | $5.15 |
| **West Central** | **5,693** | **769** | **13.5%** | | **2.0%** | | |
| Benton | 271 | 40 | 14.8% | 0.6% | 3.3% | | $9.00 |
| Chisago | 251 | 30 | 12.0% | -2.2% | 0.5% | | $8.00 |
| Isanti | 231 | 34 | 14.7% | 0.5% | 3.2% | | $8.75 |
| Kanabec | 167 | 19 | 11.4% | -2.8% | -0.1% | | $7.00 |
| Kandiyohi | 513 | 84 | 16.4% | 2.2% | 4.9% | | $7.00 |
| McLeod | 201 | 29 | 14.4% | 0.2% | 2.9% | | $7.50 |
| Meeker | 175 | 38 | 21.7% | 7.5% | 10.2% | | $7.22 |
| Mille Lacs | 260 | 26 | 10.0% | -4.2% | -1.5% | | $7.00 |
| Pine | 313 | 37 | 11.8% | -2.4% | 0.3% | | $8.00 |
| Renville | 144 | 33 | 22.9% | 8.7% | 11.4% | | $7.00 |
| Sherburne | 316 | 44 | 13.9% | -0.3% | 2.4% | | $7.76 |
| Stearns | 891 | 99 | 11.1% | -3.1% | -0.4% | | $8.15 |
| Wright | 475 | 84 | 17.7% | 3.5% | 6.2% | | $8.75 |
| **Central** | **4,208** | **597** | **14.2%** | | **2.7%** | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **50,188** | **5,794** | **11.5%** | | | | **$7.72** |

### Indicator 5:  Federal Work Participation Rate

- This indicator lists the Federal Work Participation Rates for the third quarter of FFY 2002 (April 2002 through June 2002) based on the TANF Federal Report.

- These counts incorporate our state waivers.  Cases disregarded under our state waiver are disregarded from the participation rate unless they meet participation hours.  Those disregarded (numerator and denominator) under Minnesota's waiver includes a: parent is age 60 or older; parent is pregnant and disabled; parent is providing full-time child care for a child under age one; personal or family crisis; parent is seriously ill, injured/disabled; parent is needed in the home because of illness or disability of another member of the household.

- Under federal rule, American Indian families may be disregarded from the federal work participation rate if they do not meet the minimum work participation hours and they reside in one of the following tribal work program counties: Aitkin, Becker, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Mahnomen, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Norman, Pine, Polk, or St. Louis.

- The numerator and denominator include all federally reported TANF cases for the quarterSince we are cumulating cases over three months, a case could be represented three times.  The numerator represents a count of cases that includes an eligible adult or a minor head-of-household who is engaged in work for the month and receives TANF assistance during the month.  For FFY 2002, an individual counts as engaged in work for the overall rate if he or she participates in work activities for at least an average of 30 hours per week (based on 4.33 weeks per month).  The denominator represents a case count of those families receiving TANF assistance during the month that include an eligible adult or a minor head-of-household, minus the number of families who may be disregarded under our waiver or under federal rule.

- All cases counted in the numerator are also included in the denominator.

- These counts exclude suspended cases, cases receiving the MFIP federal food portion only, Mille Lacs tribal cases, and cases that receive a zero grant (sanctioned, prorated to zero, or opt-out).  The Federal work participation rate includes only cases eligible for a TANF payment for the report month.

| Indicator 5 Federal Work Participation Rate | Overall April-June 2002 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | Denominator | Numerator | Rate |
| Dodge | 98 | 37 | 37.8% |
| Fillmore | 93 | 59 | 63.4% |
| Freeborn | 351 | 178 | 50.7% |
| Goodhue | 313 | 101 | 32.3% |
| Houston | 152 | 95 | 62.5% |
| Mower | 458 | 219 | 47.8% |
| Olmsted | 1301 | 673 | 51.7% |
| Rice | 464 | 198 | 42.7% |
| Steele | 415 | 207 | 49.9% |
| Wabasha | 109 | 37 | 33.9% |
| Winona | 424 | 196 | 46.2% |
| **Southeast** | **4,178** | **2,000** | **47.9%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 5 Federal Work Participation Rate County | Overall April-June 2002 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Denominator | Numerator | Rate |
| Aitkin | 197 | 64 | 32.5% |
| Carlton | 270 | 126 | 46.7% |
| Cook | 11 | 5 | 45.5% |
| Itasca | 393 | 155 | 39.4% |
| Koochiching | 176 | 52 | 29.5% |
| Lake | 74 | 31 | 41.9% |
| St Louis | 3099 | 966 | 31.2% |
| **Northeast** | **4,220** | **1,399** | **33.2%** |
| Big Stone | 65 | 15 | 23.1% |
| Chippewa | 107 | 35 | 32.7% |
| Cottonwood | 116 | 27 | 23.3% |
| Jackson | 57 | 26 | 45.6% |
| Lac qui Parle | 35 | 6 | 17.1% |
| Lincoln | 25 | 6 | 24.0% |
| Lyon | 200 | 92 | 46.0% |
| Murray | 35 | 11 | 31.4% |
| Nobles | 202 | 81 | 40.1% |
| Pipestone | 107 | 31 | 29.0% |
| Redwood | 104 | 39 | 37.5% |
| Rock | 51 | 25 | 49.0% |
| Swift | 60 | 20 | 33.3% |
| Yellow Medicine | 64 | 21 | 32.8% |
| **Southwest** | **1,228** | **435** | **35.4%** |
| Blue Earth | 556 | 264 | 47.5% |
| Brown | 192 | 97 | 50.5% |
| Faribault | 144 | 48 | 33.3% |
| Le Sueur | 212 | 106 | 50.0% |
| Martin | 196 | 75 | 38.3% |
| Nicollet | 344 | 200 | 58.1% |
| Sibley | 111 | 81 | 73.0% |
| Waseca | 219 | 98 | 44.7% |
| Watonwan | 125 | 54 | 43.2% |
| **South Central** | **2,099** | **1,023** | **48.7%** |
| Anoka | 3,147 | 1,571 | 49.9% |
| Carver | 191 | 114 | 59.7% |
| Dakota | 2,136 | 720 | 33.7% |
| Scott | 344 | 101 | 29.4% |
| Washington | 1,316 | 462 | 35.1% |
| **Suburban Metro** | **7,134** | **2,968** | **41.6%** |
| Hennepin | 22,251 | 11,212 | 50.4% |
| Ramsey | 13,494 | 5,023 | 37.2% |
| **Core Metro** | **35,745** | **16,235** | **45.4%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 5 Federal Work Participation Rate County | Overall April-June 2002 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Denominator | Numerator | Rate |
| Kittson | 17 | 5 | 29.4% |
| Marshall | 63 | 21 | 33.3% |
| Norman | 41 | 18 | 43.9% |
| Pennington | 121 | 39 | 32.2% |
| Polk | 432 | 200 | 46.3% |
| Red Lake | 29 | 9 | 31.0% |
| Roseau | 30 | 9 | 30.0% |
| **Northwest** | **733** | **301** | **41.1%** |
| Becker | 306 | 144 | 47.1% |
| Beltrami | 787 | 529 | 67.2% |
| Cass | 308 | 164 | 53.2% |
| Clay | 758 | 280 | 36.9% |
| Clearwater | 99 | 33 | 33.3% |
| Crow Wing | 640 | 228 | 35.6% |
| Douglas | 228 | 76 | 33.3% |
| Grant | 33 | 9 | 27.3% |
| Hubbard | 180 | 69 | 38.3% |
| Lake of the Woods | 27 | 4 | 14.8% |
| Mahnomen | 55 | 43 | 78.2% |
| Morrison | 265 | 99 | 37.4% |
| Otter Tail | 448 | 148 | 33.0% |
| Pope | 62 | 19 | 30.6% |
| Stevens | 34 | 12 | 35.3% |
| Todd | 226 | 91 | 40.3% |
| Traverse | 27 | 17 | 63.0% |
| Wadena | 153 | 55 | 35.9% |
| Wilkin | 76 | 24 | 31.6% |
| **West Central** | **4,712** | **2,044** | **43.4%** |
| Benton | 342 | 135 | 39.5% |
| Chisago | 338 | 175 | 51.8% |
| Isanti | 285 | 120 | 42.1% |
| Kanabec | 169 | 59 | 34.9% |
| Kandiyohi | 609 | 203 | 33.3% |
| McLeod | 243 | 90 | 37.0% |
| Meeker | 150 | 56 | 37.3% |
| Mille Lacs | 261 | 135 | 51.7% |
| Pine | 303 | 117 | 38.6% |
| Renville | 163 | 54 | 33.1% |
| Sherburne | 373 | 93 | 24.9% |
| Stearns | 1,224 | 411 | 33.6% |
| Wright | 570 | 174 | 30.5% |
| **Central** | **5,030** | **1,822** | **36.2%** |
| | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **65,079** | **28,227** | **43.4%** |

**Indicator 6: Countable Months**

- This indicator lists for each county the percentage of June 2002 cases (with one or more eligible adults) that have accumulated time on family assistance that counts toward the 60-month limit.

- Minnesota family assistance includes AFDC, MFIP, and FGA benefits.

- Minnesota started TANF on July 1, 1997. This indicator counts actual family assistance months for Minnesota cases from July 1997 through June 2002. The adult in the case may or may not have been on assistance continuously for the total period of time. Counted time for a case with two eligible adults is determined by using the counted months for the adult with the largest number of accumulated months.

- Countable family assistance months may have been accumulated in another state. Since some states started TANF earlier than Minnesota, some cases will have more than 60 months.

- The percentage was determined by dividing the number of cases in each block of time by the number of cases in the county, area, or state.

- Cases in the "zero months" category are cases that have accumulated less than one countable month.

| Indicator 6 Countable Months County | # of Cases Jun-02 | % of County MFIP Cases by Countable Months | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 Mos | 1-6 | 7-12 | 13-18 | 19-24 | 25-30 | 31-36 | 37-42 | 43-48 | 49-54 | 55-60 |
| Dodge | 63 | 14.3% | 30.2% | 27.0% | 7.9% | 1.6% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 1.6% | 4.8% | 3.2% |
| Fillmore | 63 | 12.7% | 30.2% | 19.0% | 15.9% | 3.2% | 6.3% | 4.8% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 1.6% | |
| Freeborn | 242 | 10.7% | 22.3% | 14.5% | 11.2% | 10.3% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 5.0% | 4.1% | 4.5% | 2.5% |
| Goodhue | 178 | 9.0% | 21.9% | 13.5% | 12.9% | 9.6% | 9.6% | 7.3% | 4.5% | 3.9% | 5.6% | 2.2% |
| Houston | 85 | 15.3% | 18.8% | 25.9% | 9.4% | 10.6% | 4.7% | 5.9% | 2.4% | 4.7% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Mower | 282 | 11.0% | 20.6% | 17.0% | 12.1% | 13.8% | 7.1% | 3.9% | 4.3% | 4.6% | 4.3% | 1.4% |
| Olmsted | 771 | 11.7% | 20.4% | 15.7% | 11.3% | 7.8% | 6.6% | 8.4% | 5.7% | 6.5% | 4.4% | 1.6% |
| Rice | 279 | 11.8% | 20.8% | 24.7% | 11.5% | 8.2% | 7.2% | 5.0% | 5.7% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 1.4% |
| Steele | 244 | 15.2% | 20.1% | 18.4% | 7.8% | 10.7% | 9.8% | 4.9% | 2.9% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 2.5% |
| Wabasha | 71 | 12.7% | 31.0% | 15.5% | 16.9% | 8.5% | 4.2% | 5.6% | 2.8% | 1.4% | | 1.4% |
| Winona | 231 | 13.0% | 20.8% | 15.2% | 13.0% | 7.8% | 8.2% | 7.4% | 3.9% | 3.9% | 1.7% | 5.2% |
| **Southeast** | **2,509** | **12.0%** | **21.5%** | **17.5%** | **11.4%** | **9.0%** | **7.3%** | **6.5%** | **4.6%** | **4.4%** | **3.6%** | **2.1%** |

**Source:** Minnesota Department of Human Services
Program Assessment and Integrity Division
Made possible by MAXIS-Data Warehouse

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 6 Countable Months County | # of Cases Jun-02 | % of County MFIP Cases by Countable Months | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 Mos | 1-6 | 7-12 | 13-18 | 19-24 | 25-30 | 31-36 | 37-42 | 43-48 | 49-54 | 55-60 |
| Aitkin | 124 | 9.7% | 25.0% | 15.3% | 12.1% | 9.7% | 7.3% | 6.5% | 5.6% | 3.2% | 4.0% | 1.6% |
| Carlton | 237 | 8.9% | 16.5% | 18.1% | 14.3% | 9.3% | 10.1% | 8.0% | 3.8% | 4.2% | 3.8% | 3.0% |
| Cook | 12 | 8.3% | 25.0% | 33.3% | | 25.0% | | | | 8.3% | | |
| Itasca | 291 | 10.0% | 19.2% | 11.7% | 13.1% | 8.2% | 10.3% | 7.2% | 6.5% | 5.2% | 3.1% | 5.5% |
| Koochiching | 124 | 6.5% | 20.2% | 15.3% | 8.9% | 9.7% | 9.7% | 4.8% | 9.7% | 6.5% | 7.3% | 1.6% |
| Lake | 54 | 16.7% | 18.5% | 22.2% | 7.4% | 13.0% | 7.4% | 3.7% | 5.6% | 3.7% | 1.9% | |
| St Louis | 2,074 | 9.4% | 16.1% | 13.5% | 11.4% | 9.5% | 7.6% | 7.1% | 6.7% | 6.6% | 6.7% | 5.5% |
| **Northeast** | **2,916** | **9.4%** | **17.1%** | **14.1%** | **11.6%** | **9.5%** | **8.1%** | **7.0%** | **6.4%** | **6.1%** | **5.9%** | **4.9%** |
| Big Stone | 36 | 5.6% | 22.2% | 8.3% | 16.7% | 13.9% | 8.3% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 8.3% | 8.3% |
| Chippewa | 68 | 11.8% | 29.4% | 14.7% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 4.4% | 2.9% | 7.4% | 8.8% | 4.4% | 1.5% |
| Cottonwood | 67 | 10.4% | 25.4% | 16.4% | 16.4% | 16.4% | 7.5% | 1.5% | 3.0% | 1.5% | | 1.5% |
| Jackson | 36 | 5.6% | 27.8% | 16.7% | 11.1% | 8.3% | 2.8% | 13.9% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 5.6% |
| Lac qui Parle | 22 | 9.1% | 13.6% | 27.3% | 22.7% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 9.1% | | | 4.5% |
| Lincoln | 24 | 16.7% | 33.3% | 20.8% | 4.2% | 8.3% | 4.2% | | 8.3% | | 4.2% | |
| Lyon | 133 | 20.3% | 22.6% | 16.5% | 10.5% | 9.0% | 6.0% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 1.5% |
| Murray | 29 | 17.2% | 27.6% | 17.2% | 3.4% | 3.4% | 6.0% | 13.8% | 3.4% | 6.9% | 3.4% | |
| Nobles | 125 | 14.4% | 28.8% | 12.8% | 9.6% | 7.2% | 6.0% | 4.8% | 4.8% | 4.8% | 1.6% | 3.2% |
| Pipestone | 70 | 11.4% | 38.6% | 17.1% | 8.6% | 7.1% | 6.0% | 5.7% | 4.3% | | | |
| Redwood | 94 | 14.9% | 20.2% | 14.9% | 13.8% | 9.6% | 6.0% | 5.3% | 3.2% | 1.1% | 3.2% | 4.3% |
| Rock | 34 | 11.8% | 23.5% | 23.5% | 8.8% | 14.7% | 6.0% | 5.9% | 2.9% | | | |
| Swift | 44 | 11.4% | 15.9% | 22.7% | 9.1% | 9.1% | 6.0% | 9.1% | 6.8% | 2.3% | 6.8% | |
| Yellow Medicine | 38 | 10.5% | 21.1% | 18.4% | 21.1% | 15.8% | 6.0% | 2.6% | 5.3% | | | 5.3% |
| **Southwest** | **820** | **13.4%** | **25.5%** | **16.5%** | **11.3%** | **9.5%** | **6.5%** | **5.1%** | **4.6%** | **2.7%** | **2.4%** | **2.4%** |
| Blue Earth | 344 | 10.8% | 20.6% | 13.7% | 12.8% | 9.3% | 8.7% | 6.7% | 6.4% | 4.9% | 3.2% | 2.9% |
| Brown | 137 | 17.5% | 35.8% | 17.5% | 13.1% | 5.8% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 1.5% | 0.7% | | 0.7% |
| Faribault | 86 | 8.1% | 17.4% | 12.8% | 18.6% | 10.5% | 5.8% | 5.8% | 5.8% | 3.5% | 7.0% | 4.7% |
| Le Sueur | 137 | 19.7% | 25.5% | 22.6% | 14.6% | 6.6% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 4.4% | 1.5% | | 0.7% |
| Martin | 160 | 15.6% | 19.4% | 16.9% | 10.0% | 11.3% | 8.8% | 5.6% | 4.4% | 1.9% | 3.1% | 3.1% |
| Nicollet | 171 | 12.9% | 17.5% | 18.1% | 11.7% | 12.9% | 9.4% | 5.8% | 3.5% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Sibley | 75 | 17.3% | 24.0% | 17.3% | 12.0% | 4.0% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 6.7% | 4.0% | 2.7% | 1.3% |
| Waseca | 154 | 9.7% | 31.2% | 14.9% | 15.6% | 7.1% | 5.2% | 5.2% | 1.3% | 5.8% | 2.6% | 1.3% |
| Watonwan | 73 | 9.6% | 23.3% | 16.4% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 6.8% | | 2.7% | 8.2% |
| **South Central** | **1,337** | **13.2%** | **23.5%** | **16.4%** | **13.1%** | **9.0%** | **6.7%** | **5.3%** | **4.5%** | **3.3%** | **2.6%** | **2.5%** |
| Anoka | 1,652 | 10.0% | 19.6% | 14.6% | 11.0% | 9.4% | 8.7% | 6.7% | 6.2% | 5.9% | 3.7% | 4.1% |
| Carver | 122 | 10.7% | 22.1% | 9.0% | 9.8% | 7.4% | 10.7% | 9.8% | 10.7% | 3.3% | 0.8% | 5.7% |
| Dakota | 1,185 | 9.1% | 14.4% | 15.9% | 12.7% | 10.7% | 8.9% | 7.4% | 6.4% | 6.7% | 4.4% | 3.5% |
| Scott | 219 | 10.5% | 21.9% | 16.9% | 8.2% | 8.2% | 9.6% | 3.2% | 5.0% | 8.2% | 5.0% | 3.2% |
| Washington | 714 | 11.3% | 18.8% | 13.0% | 10.8% | 9.7% | 7.1% | 9.0% | 4.3% | 5.9% | 4.8% | 5.3% |
| **Suburban Metro** | **3,892** | **10.0%** | **18.1%** | **14.7%** | **11.3%** | **9.7%** | **8.6%** | **7.2%** | **6.0%** | **6.2%** | **4.1%** | **4.1%** |
| Hennepin | 10,864 | 8.3% | 14.8% | 11.8% | 9.3% | 8.2% | 7.5% | 8.4% | 7.7% | 8.6% | 7.0% | 8.3% |
| Ramsey | 6,697 | 10.1% | 12.5% | 10.2% | 9.3% | 8.0% | 7.9% | 8.1% | 7.7% | 8.6% | 7.6% | 9.9% |
| **Core Metro** | **17,561** | **9.0%** | **13.9%** | **11.2%** | **9.3%** | **8.1%** | **7.6%** | **8.3%** | **7.7%** | **8.6%** | **7.3%** | **8.9%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 6 Countable Months County | # of Cases Jun-02 | % of County MFIP Cases by Countable Months | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 Mos | 1-6 | 7-12 | 13-18 | 19-24 | 25-30 | 31-36 | 37-42 | 43-48 | 49-54 | 55-60 |
| Kittson | 17 | 17.6% | 35.3% | 5.9% | 11.8% | 5.9% | | 5.9% | 11.8% | 5.9% | | |
| Marshall | 49 | 10.2% | 30.6% | 16.3% | 10.2% | 8.2% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 8.2% | 4.1% | | |
| Norman | 46 | 21.7% | 13.0% | 10.9% | 17.4% | 10.9% | 6.5% | 4.3% | 6.5% | 2.2% | 4.3% | 2.2% |
| Pennington | 79 | 2.5% | 34.2% | 17.7% | 10.1% | 8.9% | 3.8% | 10.1% | 5.1% | 7.6% | | |
| Polk | 309 | 14.2% | 17.8% | 17.8% | 11.7% | 9.7% | 5.5% | 6.8% | 5.8% | 3.2% | 3.9% | 3.6% |
| Red Lake | 20 | 20.0% | 20.0% | 20.0% | 10.0% | | 15.0% | | 10.0% | | | 5.0% |
| Roseau | 32 | 9.4% | 31.3% | 25.0% | 9.4% | 12.5% | 9.4% | | | | 3.1% | |
| **Northwest** | **552** | **12.9%** | **22.3%** | **17.2%** | **11.6%** | **9.2%** | **5.8%** | **6.3%** | **6.0%** | **3.6%** | **2.7%** | **2.4%** |
| Becker | 328 | 9.1% | 20.1% | 8.8% | 11.0% | 12.2% | 8.5% | 10.4% | 8.5% | 8.2% | 1.8% | 1.2% |
| Beltrami | 1,081 | 19.2% | 15.4% | 24.1% | 10.6% | 7.6% | 6.1% | 3.7% | 4.4% | 3.2% | 2.7% | 3.0% |
| Cass | 367 | 7.6% | 17.7% | 11.2% | 8.7% | 10.1% | 10.9% | 7.9% | 7.4% | 5.4% | 6.8% | 6.3% |
| Clay | 552 | 12.5% | 18.7% | 16.1% | 12.1% | 10.1% | 8.3% | 6.3% | 5.3% | 3.3% | 4.2% | 3.1% |
| Clearwater | 101 | 11.9% | 14.9% | 12.9% | 15.8% | 10.9% | 7.9% | 4.0% | 7.9% | 7.9% | 3.0% | 3.0% |
| Crow Wing | 404 | 7.9% | 20.3% | 13.9% | 15.6% | 9.9% | 7.2% | 7.9% | 6.4% | 4.5% | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| Douglas | 137 | 8.0% | 23.4% | 15.3% | 8.8% | 16.8% | 11.7% | 5.1% | 3.6% | 4.4% | 2.2% | 0.7% |
| Grant | 39 | 15.4% | 33.3% | 15.4% | | 12.8% | 7.7% | 2.6% | 5.1% | 5.1% | | 2.6% |
| Hubbard | 145 | 9.0% | 19.3% | 19.3% | 13.1% | 12.4% | 8.3% | 4.1% | 4.1% | 3.4% | 2.8% | 4.1% |
| Lake of the Woods | 16 | 12.5% | 37.5% | 12.5% | | 12.5% | 18.8% | | | | 6.3% | |
| Mahnomen | 119 | 5.0% | 10.9% | 14.3% | 10.9% | 9.2% | 17.6% | 6.7% | 9.2% | 10.9% | 4.2% | 0.8% |
| Morrison | 136 | 8.8% | 22.8% | 19.9% | 11.0% | 13.2% | 5.9% | 8.8% | 4.4% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.2% |
| Otter Tail | 290 | 7.9% | 24.5% | 15.9% | 9.7% | 10.7% | 9.3% | 6.9% | 6.6% | 4.1% | 2.8% | 1.7% |
| Pope | 40 | 12.5% | 27.5% | 7.5% | 17.5% | 10.0% | 5.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | |
| Stevens | 25 | 4.0% | 16.0% | 40.0% | 12.0% | 8.0% | 4.0% | | 4.0% | 4.0% | 8.0% | |
| Todd | 170 | 14.1% | 24.7% | 18.8% | 14.1% | 9.4% | 6.5% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 5.3% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Traverse | 25 | 4.0% | 8.0% | 8.0% | 36.0% | 4.0% | | 28.0% | 8.0% | 4.0% | | |
| Wadena | 147 | 15.0% | 24.5% | 15.0% | 9.5% | 10.2% | 5.4% | 6.8% | 4.8% | 5.4% | 1.4% | 2.0% |
| Wilkin | 85 | 17.6% | 14.1% | 16.5% | 24.7% | 8.2% | 7.1% | 4.7% | 2.4% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 2.4% |
| **West Central** | **4,207** | **12.4%** | **19.0%** | **17.1%** | **11.7%** | **10.0%** | **8.0%** | **6.1%** | **5.6%** | **4.4%** | **3.1%** | **2.7%** |
| Benton | 215 | 13.0% | 20.5% | 16.7% | 14.4% | 7.9% | 8.8% | 7.0% | 4.2% | 3.3% | 2.3% | 1.9% |
| Chisago | 196 | 14.8% | 16.3% | 17.9% | 11.7% | 7.1% | 10.7% | 7.7% | 4.1% | 3.6% | 4.6% | 1.5% |
| Isanti | 176 | 9.7% | 26.1% | 14.8% | 12.5% | 11.9% | 5.1% | 8.0% | 6.3% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 0.6% |
| Kanabec | 127 | 11.0% | 21.3% | 11.0% | 15.0% | 10.2% | 11.8% | 8.7% | 4.7% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 3.1% |
| Kandiyohi | 409 | 14.2% | 23.0% | 15.2% | 14.7% | 9.0% | 6.6% | 6.8% | 4.4% | 4.6% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| McLeod | 182 | 17.6% | 30.2% | 19.2% | 9.3% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 1.6% | | 1.6% |
| Meeker | 120 | 12.5% | 25.8% | 11.7% | 10.0% | 14.2% | 9.2% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 5.8% | 2.5% | 0.8% |
| Mille Lacs | 168 | 10.1% | 23.2% | 18.5% | 11.9% | 10.1% | 8.3% | 4.8% | 6.5% | 3.0% | 2.4% | 1.2% |
| Pine | 237 | 12.2% | 20.7% | 14.8% | 11.4% | 9.7% | 8.4% | 8.4% | 6.3% | 4.2% | 1.7% | 2.1% |
| Renville | 152 | 15.8% | 28.3% | 17.1% | 11.8% | 10.5% | 6.6% | 5.9% | 2.0% | | 0.7% | 1.3% |
| Sherburne | 238 | 14.7% | 21.4% | 16.8% | 14.3% | 9.2% | 5.5% | 3.8% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 1.7% |
| Stearns | 743 | 12.0% | 20.2% | 16.6% | 13.9% | 9.0% | 7.8% | 5.1% | 4.7% | 3.8% | 3.2% | 3.8% |
| Wright | 345 | 14.8% | 26.4% | 17.4% | 9.3% | 7.5% | 7.0% | 6.7% | 4.9% | 3.8% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| **Central** | **3,308** | **13.2%** | **22.7%** | **16.2%** | **12.6%** | **9.1%** | **7.6%** | **6.2%** | **4.7%** | **3.6%** | **2.1%** | **1.9%** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **37,102** | **10.4%** | **17.2%** | **13.7%** | **10.6%** | **8.8%** | **7.7%** | **7.3%** | **6.5%** | **6.6%** | **5.3%** | **5.8%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

**Indicator 7:  Percent of MFIP Employment Services Participants Who Leave the Employment Services System (MIS) Due to Employment**

● This indicator lists the number of persons enrolled as MFIP Employment Service participants on the Department of Economic Security's Management Information System (MIS) during the report quarter and the percent of those closed participants who are terminated due  to employment on MIS during the quarter.  The measure also lists other reasons and percents for termination such as: going off welfare, voluntarily separated, administratively separated, found exempt, completed High School/GED, or other, for the April through June 2002 quarter.

● Following are the MFIP termination codes and definitions on the Department of Economic Security's Management Information System (MIS):
- ● UE -  Unsubsidized employment
- ● OW -Off welfare
- ● OV - Voluntarily separated
- ● OA - Administratively separated
- ● FE -  Found exempt
- ● CE - Completed High School/GED (applies to 18 & 19 year olds)
- ● OT - Other

● Persons terminated from the Department of Economic Security's Management Information System (MIS) with the code of OM (moved from area, either county or state) are not included in the total persons closed column.

| Indicator 7 Termination from Management Information System (MIS) County | Total Persons Enrolled Apr-Jun 02 | Total Persons Closed Apr-Jun 02 | Percent Unsubsidized Employment UE | Percent Off Welfare OW | Percent Voluntarily Separated OV | Percent Admin Separated OA | Percent Found Exempt FE | Percent Completed HS/GED CE | Percent Other OT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 5 | 2 | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Fillmore | 49 | 3 | 33.3% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Freeborn | 217 | 30 | 36.7% | 43.3% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Goodhue | 136 | 31 | 48.4% | 35.5% | 0.0% | 6.5% | 9.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Houston | 90 | 5 | 40.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 60.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mower | 200 | 37 | 35.1% | 13.5% | 2.7% | 18.9% | 29.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Olmsted | 568 | 56 | 19.6% | 37.5% | 1.8% | 37.5% | 3.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Rice | 155 | 18 | 33.3% | 44.4% | 0.0% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Steele | 179 | 17 | 29.4% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 23.5% | 35.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Wabasha | 65 | 10 | 50.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Winona | 161 | 17 | 29.4% | 29.4% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 29.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Southeast** | **1,825** | **226** | **32.7%** | **30.1%** | **1.8%** | **19.5%** | **15.9%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 7<br>Termination from Management<br>Information System (MIS)<br>**County** | Total<br>Persons<br>Enrolled<br>Apr-Jun 02 | Total<br>Persons<br>Closed<br>Apr-Jun 02 | Percent<br>Unsubsidized<br>Employment<br>UE | Percent<br>Off<br>Welfare<br>OW | Percent<br>Voluntarily<br>Separated<br>OV | Percent<br>Admin<br>Separated<br>OA | Percent<br>Found<br>Exempt<br>FE | Percent<br>Completed<br>HS/GED<br>CE | Percent<br>Other<br>OT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 94 | 17 | 47.1% | 17.6% | 23.5% | 11.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Carlton | 150 | 28 | 67.9% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cook | 7 | 1 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Itasca | 240 | 60 | 45.0% | 30.0% | 6.7% | 10.0% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Koochiching | 87 | 15 | 73.3% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lake | 41 | 10 | 60.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 30.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| St Louis | 1,252 | 183 | 52.5% | 24.0% | 2.7% | 8.7% | 12.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Northeast** | **1,871** | **314** | **53.5%** | **23.2%** | **4.1%** | **8.3%** | **10.8%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Big Stone | 33 | 10 | 50.0% | 40.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Chippewa | 62 | 13 | 46.2% | 30.8% | 15.4% | 7.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cottonwood | 52 | 10 | 60.0% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Jackson | 37 | 11 | 63.6% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 27.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lac qui Parle | 24 | 5 | 40.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lincoln | 19 | 3 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lyon | 130 | 38 | 39.5% | 21.1% | 5.3% | 23.7% | 10.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Murray | 24 | 11 | 36.4% | 18.2% | 0.0% | 27.3% | 18.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Nobles | 109 | 32 | 71.9% | 21.9% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pipestone | 61 | 7 | 42.9% | 42.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Redwood | 65 | 14 | 42.9% | 28.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 28.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Rock | 34 | 5 | 40.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Swift | 26 | 7 | 57.1% | 28.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Yellow Medicine | 31 | 5 | 20.0% | 20.0% | 40.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Southwest** | **707** | **171** | **50.3%** | **23.4%** | **5.3%** | **9.4%** | **11.7%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Blue Earth | 337 | 44 | 50.0% | 27.3% | 4.5% | 6.8% | 11.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Brown | 133 | 16 | 31.3% | 43.8% | 0.0% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Faribault | 90 | 11 | 63.6% | 0.0% | 9.1% | 27.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Le Sueur | 102 | 24 | 29.2% | 37.5% | 0.0% | 8.3% | 25.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Martin | 149 | 43 | 39.5% | 39.5% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 18.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Nicollet | 117 | 16 | 68.8% | 25.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sibley | 85 | 12 | 33.3% | 8.3% | 16.7% | 33.3% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Waseca | 139 | 15 | 20.0% | 26.7% | 26.7% | 0.0% | 26.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Watonwan | 60 | 12 | 75.0% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **South Central** | **1,212** | **193** | **44.0%** | **28.5%** | **4.7%** | **7.8%** | **15.0%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Anoka | 1,695 | 226 | 40.7% | 38.1% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 19.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Carver | 154 | 49 | 73.5% | 20.4% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 4.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Dakota | 833 | 159 | 39.0% | 29.6% | 4.4% | 8.8% | 16.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Scott | 148 | 36 | 52.8% | 30.6% | 2.8% | 0.0% | 13.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Washington | 518 | 75 | 54.7% | 17.3% | 0.0% | 9.3% | 18.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Suburban Metro** | **3,348** | **545** | **45.9%** | **30.6%** | **2.0%** | **4.0%** | **16.7%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Hennepin | 7,916 | 767 | 26.2% | 40.5% | 1.4% | 9.6% | 18.9% | 0.8% | 2.5% |
| Ramsey | 3,665 | 392 | 28.6% | 41.1% | 1.5% | 3.1% | 17.1% | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| **Core Metro** | **11,581** | **1,159** | **27.0%** | **40.7%** | **1.5%** | **7.4%** | **18.3%** | **0.5%** | **4.6%** |

Indicator 7, Page 2

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 7 Termination from Management Information System (MIS) County | Total Persons Enrolled Apr-Jun 02 | Total Persons Closed Apr-Jun 02 | Percent Unsubsidized Employment UE | Percent Off Welfare OW | Percent Voluntarily Separated OV | Percent Admin Separated OA | Percent Found Exempt FE | Percent Completed HS/GED CE | Percent Other OT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kittson | 13 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Marshall | 38 | 7 | 42.9% | 6.1% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Norman | 32 | 6 | 66.7% | 11.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pennington | 67 | 18 | 38.9% | 2.2% | 5.6% | 11.1% | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Polk | 239 | 62 | 35.5% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 8.1% | 16.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Red Lake | 17 | 6 | 50.0% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Roseau | 28 | 12 | 66.7% | 5.6% | 16.7% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Northwest** | **434** | **112** | **42.9%** | **0.4%** | **2.7%** | **8.0%** | **12.5%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Becker | 342 | 57 | 59.6% | 15.8% | 10.5% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Beltrami | 825 | 155 | 45.2% | 21.3% | 4.5% | 21.9% | 7.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cass | 324 | 67 | 52.2% | 32.8% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Clay | 521 | 89 | 55.1% | 13.5% | 13.5% | 18.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Clearwater | 111 | 25 | 44.0% | 48.0% | 8.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Crow Wing | 386 | 72 | 41.7% | 26.4% | 18.1% | 13.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Douglas | 139 | 36 | 50.0% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 27.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Grant | 54 | 19 | 78.9% | 15.8% | 5.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Hubbard | 144 | 30 | 50.0% | 23.3% | 3.3% | 23.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lake of the Woods | 19 | 9 | 33.3% | 33.3% | 11.1% | 22.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mahnomen | 98 | 9 | 33.3% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Morrison | 112 | 32 | 34.4% | 28.1% | 15.6% | 21.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Otter Tail | 257 | 59 | 61.0% | 22.0% | 3.4% | 13.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pope | 40 | 7 | 85.7% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Stevens | 23 | 9 | 66.7% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Todd | 161 | 34 | 61.8% | 17.6% | 8.8% | 11.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Traverse | 29 | 5 | 60.0% | 20.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Wadena | 174 | 32 | 43.8% | 21.9% | 12.5% | 21.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Wilkin | 92 | 4 | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **West Central** | **3,851** | **750** | **50.9%** | **21.9%** | **9.3%** | **15.5%** | **2.4%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Benton | 193 | 31 | 41.9% | 9.7% | 45.2% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Chisago | 134 | 29 | 44.8% | 31.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 24.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Isanti | 176 | 37 | 43.2% | 51.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kanabec | 98 | 16 | 25.0% | 75.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kandiyohi | 377 | 114 | 56.1% | 4.4% | 10.5% | 17.5% | 11.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| McLeod | 144 | 39 | 61.5% | 12.8% | 2.6% | 5.1% | 17.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Meeker | 101 | 27 | 48.1% | 25.9% | 14.8% | 0.0% | 11.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mille Lacs | 139 | 31 | 38.7% | 35.5% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 22.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pine | 226 | 57 | 49.1% | 24.6% | 0.0% | 8.8% | 17.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Renville | 155 | 36 | 52.8% | 33.3% | 5.6% | 2.8% | 5.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sherburne | 192 | 28 | 53.6% | 32.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Stearns | 566 | 52 | 38.5% | 25.0% | 26.9% | 9.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Wright | 266 | 61 | 59.0% | 23.0% | 0.0% | 4.9% | 13.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Central** | **2,767** | **558** | **49.6%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **27,596** | **4,028** | **41.8%** | **30.0%** | **4.5%** | **9.2%** | **12.8%** | **0.1%** | **1.4%** |

Indicator 7, Page 3

**Indicator 8a: Self-Support Index (Apr - Jun 99 Cohort)**

● This indicator follows adults who were not exempt from work requirements in April through June of 1999. Adults are counted if they are working 30 hours or more per week or if they are no longer receiving a cash payment at a follow-up point in time (one year, two years, three years).

● This indicator lists for each county the Self-Support Index for follow-up periods of one year (April-June 2000), two years (April-June 2001), and three years (April-June 2002) for eligible adults from the April through June 1999 cohort.

● This indicator was determined by dividing the number of adults who are working 30 hours or more per week and the number of adults who are no longer receiving a cash payment for April through June, 2000, 2001, and 2002 by the number of eligible adults who were not exempt from work requirements in April through June of 1999.

● This indicator uses the servicing county caseload and "eligible" cases.

● The Self-Support Index was created by a state-county-ES provider workgroup in the fall of 2001.

| Indicator 8a Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 99 cohort County | Eligible Adults Apr - Jun 99 | One Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 00 | Two Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 01 | Three Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 48 | 62.5% | 81.3% | 81.3% |
| Fillmore | 69 | 58.0% | 81.2% | 76.8% |
| Freeborn | 300 | 60.3% | 66.7% | 74.3% |
| Goodhue | 162 | 64.2% | 71.0% | 72.2% |
| Houston | 68 | 61.8% | 69.1% | 85.3% |
| Mower | 328 | 60.4% | 68.9% | 78.0% |
| Olmsted | 890 | 60.0% | 71.5% | 77.1% |
| Rice | 280 | 62.1% | 75.4% | 76.1% |
| Steele | 198 | 57.1% | 64.6% | 66.7% |
| Wabasha | 96 | 66.7% | 84.4% | 87.5% |
| Winona | 277 | 66.8% | 75.8% | 82.3% |
| **Southeast** | **2,716** | **61.3%** | **71.8%** | **76.9%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Measure 8a<br>Self-Support Index<br>Apr - Jun 99 cohort<br>**County** | **Eligible Adults**<br><br>Apr - Jun 99 | One Year<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 00 | Two Year<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 01 | **Three Year**<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 139 | 59.0% | 70.5% | 74.1% |
| Carlton | 333 | 60.1% | 73.3% | 80.5% |
| Cook | 17 | 70.6% | 88.2% | 94.1% |
| Itasca | 382 | 54.5% | 64.9% | 70.2% |
| Koochiching | 140 | 54.3% | 65.0% | 71.4% |
| Lake | 45 | 42.2% | 62.2% | 66.7% |
| St Louis | 2,573 | 50.1% | 64.7% | 69.2% |
| **Northeast** | **3,629** | **52.0%** | **65.8%** | **70.7%** |
| Big Stone | 34 | 44.1% | 58.8% | 61.8% |
| Chippewa | 78 | 52.6% | 57.7% | 62.8% |
| Cottonwood | 71 | 69.0% | 77.5% | 81.7% |
| Jackson | 71 | 62.0% | 81.7% | 78.9% |
| Lac qui Parle | 47 | 72.3% | 78.7% | 85.1% |
| Lincoln | 13 | 76.9% | 76.9% | 92.3% |
| Lyon | 144 | 76.4% | 79.9% | 81.9% |
| Murray | 25 | 64.0% | 72.0% | 80.0% |
| Nobles | 185 | 68.1% | 73.0% | 82.2% |
| Pipestone | 54 | 72.2% | 77.8% | 81.5% |
| Redwood | 89 | 53.9% | 73.0% | 75.3% |
| Rock | 36 | 63.9% | 88.9% | 86.1% |
| Swift | 74 | 67.6% | 75.7% | 77.0% |
| Yellow Medicine | 46 | 67.4% | 73.9% | 84.8% |
| **Southwest** | **967** | **65.8%** | **74.7%** | **79.0%** |
| Blue Earth | 373 | 58.4% | 70.0% | 74.8% |
| Brown | 143 | 60.8% | 74.1% | 84.6% |
| Faribault | 100 | 62.0% | 74.0% | 77.0% |
| Le Sueur | 109 | 67.9% | 79.8% | 74.3% |
| Martin | 186 | 66.1% | 77.4% | 71.5% |
| Nicollet | 181 | 62.4% | 69.6% | 81.2% |
| Sibley | 115 | 69.6% | 78.3% | 77.4% |
| Waseca | 156 | 69.9% | 71.2% | 77.6% |
| Watonwan | 80 | 63.8% | 68.8% | 70.0% |
| **South Central** | **1,443** | **63.5%** | **73.0%** | **76.5%** |
| Anoka | 1,950 | 56.8% | 66.8% | 72.4% |
| Carver | 177 | 60.5% | 75.1% | 72.3% |
| Dakota | 1,560 | 56.3% | 70.1% | 73.5% |
| Scott | 309 | 57.0% | 72.8% | 78.0% |
| Washington | 727 | 49.0% | 64.6% | 68.0% |
| **Suburban Metro** | **4,723** | **55.6%** | **68.3%** | **72.4%** |
| Hennepin | 13,080 | 46.6% | 60.1% | 65.7% |
| Ramsey | 8,477 | 46.8% | 59.6% | 65.4% |
| **Core Metro** | **21,557** | **46.7%** | **59.9%** | **65.6%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 8a<br>Self-Support Index<br>Apr - Jun 99 cohort<br>**County** | **Eligible Adults**<br>Apr - Jun 99 | One Year<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 00 | Two Year<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 01 | Three Year<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kittson | 25 | 52.0% | 84.0% | 92.0% |
| Marshall | 71 | 53.5% | 71.8% | 73.2% |
| Norman | 72 | 51.4% | 65.3% | 81.9% |
| Pennington | 120 | 64.2% | 80.8% | 82.5% |
| Polk | 452 | 56.0% | 73.5% | 81.4% |
| Red Lake | 23 | 60.9% | 73.9% | 56.5% |
| Roseau | 43 | 72.1% | 88.4% | 90.7% |
| **Northwest** | **806** | **57.4%** | **74.8%** | **81.0%** |
| Becker | 426 | 52.8% | 67.8% | 67.8% |
| Beltrami | 1,379 | 46.6% | 56.7% | 60.6% |
| Cass | 464 | 51.3% | 60.3% | 65.1% |
| Clay | 666 | 56.3% | 71.2% | 76.3% |
| Clearwater | 140 | 55.0% | 63.6% | 72.1% |
| Crow Wing | 451 | 58.5% | 65.6% | 71.4% |
| Douglas | 167 | 56.9% | 74.9% | 83.8% |
| Grant | 57 | 61.4% | 70.2% | 71.9% |
| Hubbard | 210 | 62.4% | 71.4% | 77.1% |
| Lake of the Woods | 13 | 53.8% | 69.2% | 61.5% |
| Mahnomen | 146 | 41.8% | 56.2% | 59.6% |
| Morrison | 240 | 65.0% | 72.1% | 77.9% |
| Otter Tail | 377 | 63.7% | 76.4% | 78.8% |
| Pope | 43 | 69.8% | 76.7% | 76.7% |
| Stevens | 45 | 55.6% | 86.7% | 84.4% |
| Todd | 225 | 67.6% | 78.7% | 82.2% |
| Traverse | 56 | 67.9% | 78.6% | 83.9% |
| Wadena | 154 | 63.6% | 74.7% | 74.0% |
| Wilkin | 148 | 57.4% | 70.3% | 67.6% |
| **West Central** | **5,407** | **55.0%** | **66.4%** | **70.2%** |
| Benton | 222 | 66.2% | 70.3% | 76.6% |
| Chisago | 227 | 57.7% | 68.7% | 77.1% |
| Isanti | 220 | 64.5% | 75.9% | 80.0% |
| Kanabec | 120 | 70.8% | 71.7% | 67.5% |
| Kandiyohi | 450 | 64.0% | 71.8% | 76.0% |
| McLeod | 210 | 62.9% | 70.0% | 75.7% |
| Meeker | 92 | 68.5% | 69.6% | 67.4% |
| Mille Lacs | 209 | 63.6% | 73.2% | 78.9% |
| Pine | 254 | 61.8% | 66.1% | 73.6% |
| Renville | 220 | 67.3% | 72.3% | 73.2% |
| Sherburne | 313 | 67.7% | 72.8% | 75.1% |
| Stearns | 755 | 53.6% | 64.9% | 70.5% |
| Wright | 370 | 67.6% | 73.8% | 78.9% |
| **Central** | **3,662** | **62.6%** | **70.2%** | **74.7%** |
| | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | **44,910** | **52.4%** | **64.6%** | **69.6%** |

Indicator 8a, Page 3

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

**Indicator 8b: Self-Support Index (Apr - Jun 2000 Cohort)**

- This indicator follows adults who were not exempt from work requirements in April through June of 2000.  Adults are counted if they are working 30 hours or more  per week or if they are no longer receiving a cash payment at a follow-up point in time (one year, two years).

- This indicator lists for each county the Self-Support Index for follow-up periods of one year (April-June 2001), and two years (April-June 2002), for eligible adults from the April through June 2000 cohort.

- This indicator was determined by dividing the number of adults who are working 30 hours or more per week and the number of adults who are no longer receiving a cash payment for April through June, 2001, and 2002, by the number of eligible adults who were not exempt from work requirements in April through June of 2000.

- This indicator uses the servicing county caseload and "eligible" cases.

- The Self-Support Index was created by a state-county-ES provider workgroup in the fall of 2001.

| Indicator 8b Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 00 cohort **County** | Eligible Adults Apr - Jun 00 | One Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 01 | Two Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 02 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 52 | 75.0% | 80.8% | |
| Fillmore | 84 | 71.4% | 77.4% | |
| Freeborn | 274 | 55.8% | 68.2% | |
| Goodhue | 133 | 48.9% | 62.4% | |
| Houston | 64 | 53.1% | 67.2% | |
| Mower | 316 | 60.4% | 68.0% | |
| Olmsted | 875 | 59.9% | 69.1% | |
| Rice | 260 | 64.6% | 71.5% | |
| Steele | 256 | 57.4% | 64.8% | |
| Wabasha | 79 | 70.9% | 82.3% | |
| Winona | 179 | 62.0% | 70.9% | |
| **Southeast** | **2,572** | **60.2%** | **69.4%** | |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 8b Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 00 cohort **County** | Eligible Adults Apr - Jun 00 | One Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 01 | Two Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 02 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 122 | 57.4% | 70.5% | |
| Carlton | 270 | 55.2% | 71.9% | |
| Cook | 6 | 83.3% | 83.3% | |
| Itasca | 355 | 52.1% | 66.8% | |
| Koochiching | 110 | 38.2% | 56.4% | |
| Lake | 46 | 60.9% | 67.4% | |
| St Louis | 2,273 | 51.0% | 59.6% | |
| **Northeast** | **3,182** | **51.5%** | **61.9%** | |
| Big Stone | 48 | 52.1% | 60.4% | |
| Chippewa | 69 | 44.9% | 63.8% | |
| Cottonwood | 53 | 66.0% | 75.5% | |
| Jackson | 60 | 66.7% | 76.7% | |
| Lac qui Parle | 34 | 76.5% | 82.4% | |
| Lincoln | 28 | 64.3% | 92.9% | |
| Lyon | 123 | 63.4% | 69.9% | |
| Murray | 34 | 70.6% | 79.4% | |
| Nobles | 147 | 66.0% | 75.5% | |
| Pipestone | 42 | 64.3% | 78.6% | |
| Redwood | 81 | 60.5% | 60.5% | |
| Rock | 31 | 83.9% | 74.2% | |
| Swift | 49 | 51.0% | 61.2% | |
| Yellow Medicine | 32 | 59.4% | 71.9% | |
| **Southwest** | **831** | **62.6%** | **71.6%** | |
| Blue Earth | 354 | 51.4% | 66.4% | |
| Brown | 148 | 61.5% | 74.3% | |
| Faribault | 74 | 56.8% | 56.8% | |
| Le Sueur | 116 | 69.0% | 74.1% | |
| Martin | 161 | 65.8% | 65.8% | |
| Nicollet | 167 | 58.7% | 65.3% | |
| Sibley | 89 | 65.2% | 70.8% | |
| Waseca | 131 | 55.7% | 70.2% | |
| Watonwan | 79 | 73.4% | 78.5% | |
| **South Central** | **1,319** | **59.7%** | **68.6%** | |
| Anoka | 1,700 | 52.7% | 63.0% | |
| Carver | 156 | 63.5% | 66.0% | |
| Dakota | 1,332 | 54.4% | 63.2% | |
| Scott | 286 | 58.0% | 66.8% | |
| Washington | 734 | 54.1% | 61.3% | |
| **Suburban Metro** | **4,208** | **54.3%** | **63.1%** | |
| Hennepin | 12,166 | 46.9% | 57.2% | |
| Ramsey | 7,601 | 45.5% | 55.9% | |
| **Core Metro** | **19,767** | **46.3%** | **56.7%** | |

Indicator 8b, Page 2

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 8b Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 00 cohort | Eligible Adults | One Year Self-Support Index | Two Year Self-Support Index |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | Apr - Jun 00 | Apr - Jun 01 | Apr - Jun 02 |  |
| Kittson | 31 | 71.0% | 80.6% |  |
| Marshall | 75 | 60.0% | 70.7% |  |
| Norman | 74 | 67.6% | 79.7% |  |
| Pennington | 102 | 66.7% | 74.5% |  |
| Polk | 433 | 62.6% | 75.3% |  |
| Red Lake | 23 | 82.6% | 69.6% |  |
| Roseau | 54 | 72.2% | 74.1% |  |
| **Northwest** | **792** | **64.9%** | **75.1%** |  |
| Becker | 437 | 57.9% | 62.5% |  |
| Beltrami | 1,307 | 45.2% | 53.8% |  |
| Cass | 471 | 51.6% | 62.2% |  |
| Clay | 674 | 58.8% | 67.4% |  |
| Clearwater | 143 | 51.7% | 58.7% |  |
| Crow Wing | 451 | 54.1% | 67.6% |  |
| Douglas | 167 | 60.5% | 77.8% |  |
| Grant | 43 | 34.9% | 51.2% |  |
| Hubbard | 162 | 54.3% | 72.8% |  |
| Lake of the Woods | 16 | 75.0% | 68.8% |  |
| Mahnomen | 142 | 50.7% | 57.0% |  |
| Morrison | 173 | 58.4% | 74.6% |  |
| Otter Tail | 322 | 62.7% | 64.9% |  |
| Pope | 27 | 51.9% | 59.3% |  |
| Stevens | 45 | 75.6% | 86.7% |  |
| Todd | 173 | 65.3% | 76.3% |  |
| Traverse | 33 | 66.7% | 72.7% |  |
| Wadena | 152 | 61.2% | 67.1% |  |
| Wilkin | 119 | 56.3% | 62.2% |  |
| **West Central** | **5,057** | **54.1%** | **63.3%** |  |
| Benton | 162 | 53.7% | 61.7% |  |
| Chisago | 209 | 47.8% | 63.6% |  |
| Isanti | 180 | 58.9% | 69.4% |  |
| Kanabec | 105 | 60.0% | 58.1% |  |
| Kandiyohi | 416 | 63.5% | 70.2% |  |
| McLeod | 182 | 61.5% | 72.0% |  |
| Meeker | 105 | 50.5% | 60.0% |  |
| Mille Lacs | 149 | 55.7% | 68.5% |  |
| Pine | 255 | 57.6% | 65.1% |  |
| Renville | 217 | 59.0% | 64.5% |  |
| Sherburne | 228 | 58.8% | 72.4% |  |
| Stearns | 658 | 52.9% | 61.9% |  |
| Wright | 334 | 57.2% | 74.0% |  |
| **Central** | **3,200** | **56.8%** | **66.6%** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Minnesota** | **40,928** | **51.3%** | **61.2%** |  |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

**Indicator 8c: Self-Support Index (Apr - Jun 2001 Cohort)**

- This indicator follows adults who were not exempt from work requirements in April through June of 2001. Adults are counted if they are working 30 hours or more per week or if they are no longer receiving a cash payment at a follow-up point in time (one year).

- This indicator lists for each county the Self-Support Index for a follow-up period of one year (April-June 2002) for eligible adults from the April through June 2001 cohort.

- This indicator was determined by dividing the number of adults who are working 30 hours or more per week and the number of adults who are no longer receiving a cash payment for April through June 2002, by the number of eligible adults who were not exempt from work requirements in April through June of 2001.

- This indicator uses the servicing county caseload and "eligible" cases.

- The Self-Support Index was created by a state-county-ES provider workgroup in the fall of 2001.

| Indicator 8c<br>Self-Support Index<br>Apr - Jun 01 cohort<br>**County** | Eligible<br>Adults<br>Apr - Jun 01 | One Year<br>Self-Support<br>Index<br>Apr - Jun 02 |
|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 51 | 72.5% |
| Fillmore | 70 | 60.0% |
| Freeborn | 310 | 56.1% |
| Goodhue | 188 | 48.9% |
| Houston | 79 | 59.5% |
| Mower | 305 | 57.7% |
| Olmsted | 898 | 56.1% |
| Rice | 267 | 55.8% |
| Steele | 259 | 51.7% |
| Wabasha | 90 | 63.3% |
| Winona | 223 | 55.2% |
| **Southeast** | **2,740** | **56.0%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 8c Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 01 cohort County | Eligible Adults Apr - Jun 01 | One Year Self-Support Index Apr - Jun 02 |
|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 131 | 51.1% |
| Carlton | 274 | 55.8% |
| Cook | 11 | 54.5% |
| Itasca | 371 | 59.8% |
| Koochiching | 141 | 49.6% |
| Lake | 50 | 56.0% |
| St Louis | 2,301 | 46.3% |
| **Northeast** | **3,279** | **49.2%** |
| Big Stone | 47 | 48.9% |
| Chippewa | 70 | 48.6% |
| Cottonwood | 76 | 50.0% |
| Jackson | 37 | 51.4% |
| Lac qui Parle | 34 | 70.6% |
| Lincoln | 29 | 69.0% |
| Lyon | 143 | 59.4% |
| Murray | 27 | 66.7% |
| Nobles | 178 | 71.3% |
| Pipestone | 34 | 52.9% |
| Redwood | 88 | 59.1% |
| Rock | 34 | 64.7% |
| Swift | 55 | 61.8% |
| Yellow Medicine | 51 | 56.9% |
| **Southwest** | **903** | **60.1%** |
| Blue Earth | 396 | 50.8% |
| Brown | 154 | 63.6% |
| Faribault | 106 | 57.5% |
| Le Sueur | 177 | 66.1% |
| Martin | 161 | 52.8% |
| Nicollet | 187 | 57.2% |
| Sibley | 90 | 66.7% |
| Waseca | 170 | 57.1% |
| Watonwan | 87 | 71.3% |
| **South Central** | **1,528** | **58.1%** |
| Anoka | 1,743 | 51.6% |
| Carver | 153 | 60.8% |
| Dakota | 1,313 | 49.4% |
| Scott | 252 | 59.1% |
| Washington | 694 | 47.1% |
| **Suburban Metro** | **4,155** | **51.0%** |
| Hennepin | 11,789 | 44.0% |
| Ramsey | 7,411 | 43.0% |
| **Core Metro** | **19,200** | **43.6%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 8c<br>Self-Support Index<br>Apr - Jun 01 cohort<br>**County** | **Eligible Adults**<br>Apr - Jun 01 | One Year<br>**Self-Support Index**<br>Apr - Jun 02 |
|---|---|---|
| Kittson | 22 | 72.7% |
| Marshall | 56 | 58.9% |
| Norman | 74 | 66.2% |
| Pennington | 94 | 56.4% |
| Polk | 412 | 59.0% |
| Red Lake | 11 | 27.3% |
| Roseau | 41 | 65.9% |
| **Northwest** | **710** | **59.7%** |
| Becker | 405 | 51.4% |
| Beltrami | 1,330 | 45.8% |
| Cass | 474 | 52.1% |
| Clay | 676 | 53.1% |
| Clearwater | 145 | 46.9% |
| Crow Wing | 458 | 52.8% |
| Douglas | 170 | 57.6% |
| Grant | 53 | 54.7% |
| Hubbard | 203 | 62.1% |
| Lake of the Woods | 16 | 50.0% |
| Mahnomen | 157 | 47.8% |
| Morrison | 191 | 61.3% |
| Otter Tail | 329 | 55.6% |
| Pope | 42 | 47.6% |
| Stevens | 29 | 65.5% |
| Todd | 167 | 55.7% |
| Traverse | 36 | 66.7% |
| Wadena | 148 | 53.4% |
| Wilkin | 103 | 45.6% |
| **West Central** | **5,132** | **51.7%** |
| Benton | 210 | 52.4% |
| Chisago | 235 | 57.0% |
| Isanti | 205 | 56.1% |
| Kanabec | 139 | 48.9% |
| Kandiyohi | 458 | 59.8% |
| McLeod | 213 | 62.9% |
| Meeker | 123 | 50.4% |
| Mille Lacs | 192 | 53.1% |
| Pine | 291 | 52.6% |
| Renville | 251 | 63.7% |
| Sherburne | 249 | 57.4% |
| Stearns | 709 | 48.5% |
| Wright | 368 | 59.8% |
| **Central** | **3,643** | **55.4%** |
| | | |
| **Minnesota** | **41,290** | **48.8%** |

Indicator 8c, Page 3

### Indicator 9: Returning to MFIP

- This indicator lists each county's number of exits from MFIP as of April 1, May 1 and June 1, 2001 and the percent of cases that remained off MFIP for 12 or more months, the percent of cases that returned to MFIP within the next 12 months after exit from MFIP, and the percent of cases that returned within 12 months and were eligible for at least six of the twelve months.

- Only cases with an eligible adult in the last month of assistance are considered in this indicator.

- An exiting case is one which no longer has an adult eligible for MFIP for at least one month after the exit.

- Measurements are taken over the twelve months following the exit month.

- The indicator uses the servicing county caseload.

| Indicator 9 Return to MFIP County | Exiting Cases Jun-01 | Percent Off 12 or More Months | Percent Returned Within 12 Months | Percent Returned For at Least 6 of 12 Months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 8 | 75.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| Fillmore | 19 | 57.9% | 42.1% | 10.5% |
| Freeborn | 47 | 66.0% | 34.0% | 12.8% |
| Goodhue | 20 | 65.0% | 35.0% | 30.0% |
| Houston | 11 | 63.6% | 36.4% | 27.3% |
| Mower | 47 | 74.5% | 25.5% | 10.6% |
| Olmsted | 102 | 75.5% | 24.5% | 16.7% |
| Rice | 48 | 68.8% | 31.3% | 16.7% |
| Steele | 46 | 65.2% | 34.8% | 10.9% |
| Wabasha | 16 | 93.8% | 6.3% | 0.0% |
| Winona | 39 | 59.0% | 41.0% | 15.4% |
| **Southeast** | **403** | **69.7%** | **30.3%** | **14.4%** |

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 9<br>Return to<br>MFIP<br>County | Exiting<br>Cases<br>Jun-01 | Percent<br>Off 12 or<br>More<br>Months | Percent<br>Returned<br>Within 12<br>Months | Percent Returned<br>For at Least<br>6 of 12<br>Months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 18 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 22.2% |
| Carlton | 47 | 63.8% | 36.2% | 19.1% |
| Cook | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Itasca | 63 | 63.5% | 36.5% | 17.5% |
| Koochiching | 16 | 68.8% | 31.3% | 31.3% |
| Lake | 3 | 33.3% | 66.7% | 33.3% |
| St Louis | 281 | 61.2% | 38.8% | 24.2% |
| **Northeast** | **428** | **62.1%** | **37.9%** | **22.9%** |
| Big Stone | 10 | 80.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| Chippewa | 10 | 70.0% | 30.0% | 20.0% |
| Cottonwood | 7 | 42.9% | 57.1% | 14.3% |
| Jackson | 6 | 83.3% | 16.7% | 0.0% |
| Lac Qui Parle | 5 | 60.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% |
| Lincoln | 6 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 16.7% |
| Lyon | 23 | 78.3% | 21.7% | 13.0% |
| Murray | 10 | 80.0% | 20.0% | 10.0% |
| Nobles | 48 | 77.1% | 22.9% | 8.3% |
| Pipestone | 5 | 80.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| Redwood | 18 | 61.1% | 38.9% | 22.2% |
| Rock | 11 | 45.5% | 54.5% | 27.3% |
| Swift | 11 | 81.8% | 18.2% | 0.0% |
| Yellow Medicine | 2 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Southwest** | **172** | **72.1%** | **27.9%** | **11.0%** |
| Blue Earth | 45 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 24.4% |
| Brown | 26 | 69.2% | 30.8% | 15.4% |
| Faribault | 10 | 50.0% | 50.0% | 30.0% |
| Le Sueur | 27 | 74.1% | 25.9% | 18.5% |
| Martin | 27 | 59.3% | 40.7% | 25.9% |
| Nicollet | 29 | 79.3% | 20.7% | 13.8% |
| Sibley | 11 | 63.6% | 36.4% | 27.3% |
| Waseca | 29 | 69.0% | 31.0% | 6.9% |
| Watonwan | 19 | 57.9% | 42.1% | 26.3% |
| **South Central** | **223** | **67.3%** | **32.7%** | **19.7%** |
| Anoka | 280 | 67.9% | 32.1% | 18.6% |
| Carver | 33 | 60.6% | 39.4% | 27.3% |
| Dakota | 198 | 64.6% | 35.4% | 15.7% |
| Scott | 52 | 71.2% | 28.8% | 13.5% |
| Washington | 98 | 70.4% | 29.6% | 10.2% |
| **Suburban Metro** | **661** | **67.2%** | **32.8%** | **16.5%** |
| Hennepin | 1,271 | 70.7% | 29.3% | 16.8% |
| Ramsey | 767 | 66.6% | 33.4% | 20.7% |
| **Core Metro** | **2,038** | **69.1%** | **30.9%** | **18.3%** |

Indicator 9, Page 2

# MFIP Management Indicators
## April-June 2002

| Indicator 9 Return to MFIP County | Exiting Cases Jun-01 | Percent Off 12 or More Months | Percent Returned Within 12 Months | Percent Returned For at Least 6 of 12 Months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kittson | 2 | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| Marshall | 7 | 85.7% | 14.3% | 14.3% |
| Norman | 7 | 28.6% | 71.4% | 28.6% |
| Pennington | 15 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 13.3% |
| Polk | 62 | 72.6% | 27.4% | 9.7% |
| Red Lake | 3 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Roseau | 11 | 63.6% | 36.4% | 18.2% |
| **Northwest** | **107** | **69.2%** | **30.8%** | **12.1%** |
| Becker | 67 | 76.1% | 23.9% | 11.9% |
| Beltrami | 126 | 56.3% | 43.7% | 25.4% |
| Cass | 66 | 65.2% | 34.8% | 19.7% |
| Clay | 77 | 68.8% | 31.2% | 13.0% |
| Clearwater | 22 | 54.5% | 45.5% | 18.2% |
| Crow Wing | 63 | 65.1% | 34.9% | 15.9% |
| Douglas | 25 | 76.0% | 24.0% | 12.0% |
| Grant | 3 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| Hubbard | 31 | 71.0% | 29.0% | 12.9% |
| Lake of the Woods | 7 | 85.7% | 14.3% | 14.3% |
| Mahnomen | 20 | 65.0% | 35.0% | 20.0% |
| Morrison | 34 | 61.8% | 38.2% | 23.5% |
| Otter Tail | 55 | 60.0% | 40.0% | 20.0% |
| Pope | 8 | 62.5% | 37.5% | 12.5% |
| Stevens | 4 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Todd | 26 | 65.4% | 34.6% | 19.2% |
| Traverse | 5 | 40.0% | 60.0% | 20.0% |
| Wadena | 27 | 77.8% | 22.2% | 7.4% |
| Wilkin | 11 | 90.9% | 9.1% | 0.0% |
| **West Central** | **677** | **65.9%** | **34.1%** | **17.3%** |
| Benton | 41 | 68.3% | 31.7% | 22.0% |
| Chisago | 37 | 73.0% | 27.0% | 16.2% |
| Isanti | 44 | 59.1% | 40.9% | 11.4% |
| Kanabec | 18 | 61.1% | 38.9% | 33.3% |
| Kandiyohi | 71 | 69.0% | 31.0% | 11.3% |
| McLeod | 27 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 14.8% |
| Meeker | 16 | 75.0% | 25.0% | 6.3% |
| Mille Lacs | 37 | 64.9% | 35.1% | 18.9% |
| Pine | 46 | 63.0% | 37.0% | 10.9% |
| Renville | 33 | 63.6% | 36.4% | 9.1% |
| Sherburne | 55 | 74.5% | 25.5% | 10.9% |
| Stearns | 108 | 66.7% | 33.3% | 19.4% |
| Wright | 73 | 61.6% | 38.4% | 15.1% |
| **Central** | **606** | **66.5%** | **33.5%** | **15.2%** |
| **Minnesota** | **5,315** | **67.7%** | **32.3%** | **17.3%** |

# Appendix B

## Notes on Logistic Regression Method

**Variables**

The search for relevant variables yielded the following conceptually unique and available variables. Each variable is presented with its SPSS variable name, a brief definition, and the anticipated theoretical effect of the variable.

AGEADULT   The age of the adult in the earliest month during baseline for which the adult was eligible for MFIP.

Increasing age is likely to be associated with greater job experience, education, maturity, appeal to potential employers, etc. and therefore, a greater probability of success.

AGEYNGST   The age of the youngest child in the earliest month during baseline for which the adult in the case was eligible for MFIP.

As children age the demands on the parents decrease. Day care becomes more acceptable to parents. Parents of school-age children have many hours available for activities other than child supervision. Thus, the older the youngest child, the greater the probability of success in the MFIP program.

KIDPVRTY   The county child poverty rate for 1998 (the most recent year for which these data are available).

The county child poverty rate is an indicator of the economic conditions faced by families with children. Higher county child poverty is expected to be associated with lower county performance rates.

LCTYPOP    The log of the county population according to the 2000 US Census.

The larger the county, the more likely that the MFIP adult faces "inner city" type problems and is therefore, the less likely to be successful

ANLUNEMP - The average annual county unemployment rate for 2001.

The higher the county unemployment rate, the less likely that MFIP adults will find employment.

LDENSITY - The log of the persons per square mile in the county
The more densely populated the county, the more likely that the MFIP adult faces "inner city" type problems and is therefore, the less likely to be successful

LOWWAGE   MFIP adults as a percent of the number of low wage jobs in the county.

As MFIP adults become a larger proportion of the low wage jobs in the county, competition for those jobs increases and MFIP performance outcomes are likely to be poorer

CTYWAGE   Average weekly county wage, 199?

The higher the average county wage, the greater the probability that an MFIP adult will find employment that will lead to an exit from the program.

OWBRATE   County rate of births to unwed mothers, 1999

A high rate of births outside of marriage may be an indicator of a more immature caseload and, thus, a caseload less likely to succeed.

NUMKIDS   The number of children in the case at baseline.

The more children in an MFIP case the harder it is to attain a wage that will reach the MFIP exit threshold.  The greater the number of children in the case, the greater the probability of having a very young child in the home.  Thus, cases with more children will be less likely to succeed.

IMMIGRNT   Adult's immigrant status

Many immigrants have cultural and language barriers which would be expected to be associated with reduced potential for success.  Countering these hypothesized handicaps is a possible incentive to start a new life in a new country.  The expected effect on performance is ambiguous.

CITIZEN   Indicator that the adult is an American Citizen

The effect of citizenship is expected to be similar to the effect of immigrant status, that is ambiguous. (See above)

MIGRANT   The Adult's migrant status

Migrants, by definition, are unlikely to have stable housing and income and therefore, less likely to succeed.

NEWMFIP     Indicator that the adult was new to MFIP during the baseline period.

Adults that are new to MFIP during the baseline period are disproportionately representative of shorter term cases and therefore more likely to be successful.

STUDENT     Indicator that the adult is a student at any level (high school, post secondary training, college, etc).

Pursuit of education or training is an indicator of personal motivation and the education obtained is likely to make these adults more marketable.  Thus, these adults are more likely to succeed.

HSMORE      Indicator that the adult has at least a high school education

Adults with greater levels of education are generally more capable and thus more likely to find better jobs with a greater likelihood of exiting MFIP.

OTHSTATE    Indicator that the adult came from another state

Moving a family from another state with minimal resources requires a certain level of energy, determination, and organization, that should be associated with success in MFIP.

TWOADULT    Indicator that the adult is a member of a two adult case

Two adult cases have twice the opportunity to earn.  Therefore, all other things being equal, an adult in a two adult case is expected to be more successful than an adult in a single adult case.  However, MFIP program information indicates that two adult cases are often particularly problematic.  The net effect is ambiguous.

EVERMARR    Indicator that the adult is or was married

Adults who have ever been married have a demonstrated acceptance of at least one aspect of mainstream culture.  We hypothesize that these individuals will be also more accepting of the requirements of the MFIP program and thus more likely to succeed.

NOWRKDES    Indicator that the adult did not work or participate in work activities during baseline

Adults with less of a work history are less likely to succeed in finding and retaining employment, thus less likely to be MFIP successes.

MHSERMED   Indicator that the adult received mental health services or was prescribed mental health medication at some point between baseline and the three year follow-up

Adults with mental health problems are expected to be less able to obtain and retain employment and therefore, less likely to become MFIP successes.

AFROAMER   Indicator that the adult is African American

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

AMERIND   Indicator that the adult is American Indian

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

SOMALI   Indicator that the adult is Somali

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

HMONG   Indicator that the adult is Hmong

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

ASIAN   Indicator that the adult is non-Hmong Asian

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

BLKIMMGT   Indicator that the adult is a non-Somali, black immigrant

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

HISPANIC   Indicator that the adult is Hispanic

Racism/Structural disadvantage is expected to result in poorer outcomes for the non-white MFIP population.

HENNRAMS  Indicator that the adult lives in Hennepin or Ramsey county

> Hennepin and Ramsey Counties have characteristics unique to large urban areas. It is likely that their uniqueness will not be fully represented by the other independent variables. Due to a cluster of unspecified "inner city" issues, we expect that being a resident of Hennepin or Ramsey County will be associated will a lower probability of success.

Correlations of the above list of potential variables revealed very high correlations within certain clusters of variables. A correlation between county population and county unemployment rate of .70. and a correlation of .77 between the county child poverty rate and the county out-of-wedlock birth rate are two examples. In these, and other similar instances, further discussions led to the selection of the variables that had the greatest theoretical importance.

## Multilevel issues

Some of the variables of interest are characteristics of the county (KIDPVRTY, ANLUNEMP, LCTYPOP, LDENSITY, CTYWAGE, OWBRATE, HENNRAMS) while the remainder are person characteristics. Using county values in a person-level model artificially limits the variation across people. Each MFIP adult, for example, is either employed or not. However, the ANLUNEMP variable attributes the county unemployment rate to all adults in the county, regardless of their employment status. Similar arguments can be made for the other county-level variables.

Using a single county value for every individual in a county eliminates within county variation and restricts the across county variation, resulting in biased regression results. This bias can be avoided by using multi-level regression techniques.

Initial analyses utilized multi-level regression techniques. However, the preliminary multilevel modeling indicated that the interclass correlation was extremely low, meaning that the marginal benefit of conducting a multi-level analysis would be minimal. Furthermore, the complexity of multilevel regression output makes it difficult to explain to the statistically unsophisticated. We, therefore, proceeded with a person-level logistic multiple regression model.

## Logistic Regression Model

The preliminary person-level logistic regression runs indicated that the impact of a number of variables (MIGRANT, HISPANIC, ASIAN) was not statistically significantly different from zero. These variables were deleted from the equation since they added nothing to the analysis.

The final regression equation was as follows.

$$INDX0302 = CONSTANT + B_1 * AGEADULT + B_2 * AGEYNGST + B_3 * KIDPVRTY +$$
$$B_4 * NUMKIDS + B_5 * LOWWAGE + B_6 * EVERMARR + B_7 * HMONG +$$
$$B_8 * AFROAMER + B_9 * SOMALI + B_{10} * BLKIMGNT + B_{11} * AMERIND +$$
$$B_{12} * HISPANIC + B_{13} * IMMIGRNT + B_{14} * STUDENT + B_{15} * HSMORE +$$
$$B_{16} * TWOADULT + B_{17} * INTRPTR + B_{18} * OTHSTATE +$$
$$B_{19} * NOWRKDES + B_{20} * ANLUNEP + B_{21} * MHSERMED.$$

## Results

The equation yielded the following results.

|  | B | S.E. | Wald | df | Significance | Exp(B) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOMALI | -0.8814 | 0.0831 | 112.56 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.4142 |
| INTRPRTR | -0.8491 | 0.0562 | 228.42 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.4278 |
| TWOADULT | 0.4330 | 0.0311 | 193.97 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.5418 |
| AFROAMER | -0.6888 | 0.0318 | 468.63 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.5022 |
| AMERIND | -0.6824 | 0.0423 | 260.26 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.5054 |
| IMMIGNT | 0.3845 | 0.0621 | 38.40 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.4689 |
| MHSERMED | -0.5754 | 0.0231 | 619.27 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.5625 |
| HSMORE | 0.3065 | 0.0247 | 154.10 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.3587 |
| BLKIMGNT | -0.4297 | 0.1141 | 14.19 | 1 | 0.0002 | 0.6507 |
| EVERMARR | 0.2801 | 0.0279 | 100.86 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.3233 |
| OTHSTATE | 0.2054 | 0.0314 | 42.65 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.2280 |
| HMONG | 0.2017 | 0.0773 | 6.80 | 1 | 0.0091 | 1.2235 |
| NOWRKDES | -0.2068 | 0.0235 | 77.59 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.8132 |
| HISPANIC | -0.1723 | 0.0563 | 9.35 | 1 | 0.0022 | 0.8418 |
| HENNRAMS | -0.1584 | 0.0292 | 29.36 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.8535 |
| STUDENT | 0.0955 | 0.0362 | 6.95 | 1 | 0.0084 | 1.1002 |
| NUMKIDS | -0.0736 | 0.0088 | 70.67 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.9291 |
| ANLUNEMP | -0.0402 | 0.0136 | 8.73 | 1 | 0.0031 | 0.9606 |
| AGEYNGST | 0.0332 | 0.0035 | 88.08 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.0338 |
| AGEADULT | 0.0227 | 0.0020 | 127.33 | 1 | 0.0000 | 1.0230 |
| LOWWAGE | -0.0170 | 0.0041 | 17.41 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.9831 |
| Constant | 0.7104 | 0.0757 | 88.02 | 1 | 0.0000 | 2.0349 |

The coefficients (the Bs) are interpreted as the change in the log odds associated with a one unit change in the independent variable. For example, all other variables held constant, an increase of one year in an adult's age is associated with a .0227 increase in the log odds of being an MFIP success. Note that the sign on each of the coefficients agrees with the direction of the theoretically expected impact.

A more accessible interpretation is provided by the odds ratio, Exp(B). In this case, all other variables held constant, when an adult's age increases by one year, the odds that the adult will be an MFIP success changes by a factor of 1.023. Similarly, when the number of MFIP adults as a

percent of the number of low wage jobs in the county increases by one percentage point, the odds that the adult will be an MFIP success changes by a factor of .9831.  The variables are listed in order of the size of their impact on the change in the odds of success.

The Wald statistic indicates whether a coefficient is significantly different from 0.  All variables in the model are statistically significant at the .01 level.

At the county level, the squared correlation between the actual (the self-support index) and expected performance is .66.  This means the 66% of the variation in the self-support index across counties is explained by the 21 variables in the model.


**Confidence Intervals**

To produce confidence intervals for each county, a random sample of half of the observations in the data set of approximately 42,000 MFIP adults was taken.  The logistic regression was run on this sample, producing estimates which were then applied to each adult in the other half of the data set. The individual estimates were then averaged within each county to get the expected county performance.  This procedure was repeated 4,000 times in order to obtain a normal distribution of predicted performance for each county.

The predicted values that lay 2.5% from either extreme of the observed distribution became the upper and lower bounds of the .95 confidence intervals.