

THE GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED CUTS TO KEY SAFETY-NET PROGRAMS WOULD DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECT LOW-INCOME WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Recent budget actions and proposals currently before the Legislature have targeted safety-net programs that low-income women rely on to support their families, find and retain jobs, and – for those who are elderly or have disabilities – remain safely in their own homes. Women comprise more than three out of five adults enrolled in the major safety-net programs that provide these benefits and services: the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Program, the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) Program, and the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program. Consequently, cuts to these programs disproportionately affect low-income women and their families. State lawmakers made significant cuts to CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS in 2009. Governor Schwarzenegger's Proposed 2010-11 Budget includes even deeper reductions to these programs to help close the projected \$18.9 billion budget gap identified by the Governor in January. This *Budget Brief* examines the impact of recent and proposed budget cuts on low-income women's access to cash assistance, employment services, and services that help seniors and people with disabilities remain safely in their own homes.

CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS Provide Critical Benefits and Services to Low-Income Women and Their Families

California's safety net includes a number of programs that provide critical benefits and services to families, seniors, and people with disabilities who have incomes below or near the federal poverty line.¹ CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS – three key components of the safety net – are expected to provide cash assistance and services to 2.8 million low-income Californians, including more than 1.5 million adults, in 2010-11.² The CBP estimates that women will comprise roughly 960,000 (61.8 percent) of the adults enrolled in these programs in 2010-11.³ In addition, nearly 370,000 Californians – the vast majority of whom are women – provide in-home care to IHSS recipients for relatively low wages. Consequently, budget cuts targeting CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS disproportionately affect low-income women and their families.

CalWORKs

The CalWORKs Program provides cash assistance for low-income families with children, while helping parents find jobs and overcome barriers to employment. CalWORKs is primarily a children's program: Kids make up more than three out of four recipients (77.9 percent), equivalent to 1.1 million of the more than 1.4 million Californians who are projected to receive CalWORKs cash assistance in 2010-11.⁴ Women comprise more than three-quarters (77.7 percent) of all adult recipients, and women make up an even larger share (92.5 percent) of single parents who receive cash assistance (Table 1).⁵ In some cases, adults in CalWORKs families do not receive a grant; approximately four out of five adults in these households are women.⁶ These families include those in which relatives, such as an aunt or a grandmother, care for children who receive "child-only" cash assistance, as well as those in which parents have reached the 60-month lifetime limit on CalWORKs cash assistance, but whose children continue to receive state-funded "safety-net" payments.⁷

Table 1: Most Adults in CalWORKs Families Are Women

	Adults Receive CalWORKs Cash Assistance		Adults Do Not Receive CalWORKs Cash Assistance	
	All Adults Who Receive Cash Assistance	Heads of Household in Single-Parent Families	Adults in "Child-Only" Families*	Heads of Household in "Safety-Net" Families**
Total	293,589	207,772	215,948	49,866
Number of Women	228,204	192,283	170,591	41,508
Women as a Share of Total	77.7%	92.5%	79.0%	83.2%

* Includes non-parent relative caregivers and certain immigrant parents.
 ** Adult has reached 60-month lifetime limit on aid, but children continue to receive state-funded cash assistance.
 Note: Data reflect average monthly figures for federal fiscal year 2009 and exclude cases in which an adult is sanctioned for not complying with program requirements.
 Source: Department of Social Services

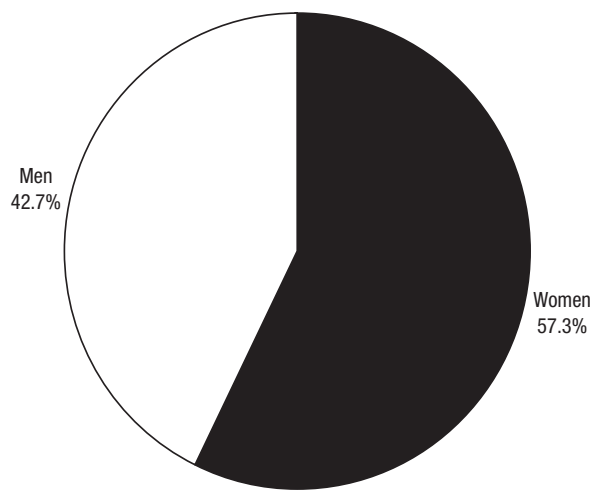
CalWORKs cash assistance is modest: The current maximum payment for a family of three is \$694 per month.⁸ This grant level is equivalent to 45.5 percent of the poverty line and is the exact amount that a family of three received in 1989-90 without

adjusting for inflation.⁹ A federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant of \$3.7 billion and a minimum of \$2.8 billion in state and county funds provide annual support for CalWORKs and related programs. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) created an Emergency Contingency Fund (ECF) to help states meet the increased need for TANF assistance during the economic downturn.¹⁰ California will receive an estimated \$550 million in ECF funds for CalWORKs in 2009-10.¹¹ ECF funding expires on September 30, 2010.¹²

SSI/SSP

The SSI/SSP Program provides cash assistance to help low-income seniors and people with disabilities meet basic living expenses. More than half (57.3 percent) of SSI/SSP recipients are women, equivalent to approximately 666,500 of the 1.2 million adults who are projected to receive SSI/SSP grants in 2010-11 (Figure 1).¹³ Individual SSI/SSP recipients currently receive a maximum of \$845 per month, which includes an SSI payment of \$674 and an SSP payment of \$171.¹⁴ Married couples receive a maximum of \$1,407 per month, which includes an SSI payment of \$1,011 and an SSP payment of \$396.¹⁵ The maximum SSI/SSP grant for individuals is equivalent to 93.6 percent of the poverty line, while the maximum grant for couples is equivalent to 115.9 percent of the poverty line.

Figure 1: More Than Half of SSI/SSP Adult Recipients Are Women



Projected Number of SSI/SSP Adult Recipients in 2010-11 = 1.2 Million

Source: CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data

IHSS

The IHSS Program helps low-income seniors and people with disabilities live safely in their own homes, thereby preventing more costly out-of-home care. More than three out of five IHSS recipients (63.1 percent) are women and girls, equivalent to approximately 300,500 out of the more than 476,200 Californians who are projected to enroll in IHSS in 2010-11 (Figure 2).¹⁶ IHSS provides a range of services, including assistance with dressing, bathing, and medications in addition to domestic tasks such as cleaning, shopping, and meal preparation. The type and amount of services an individual receives is based on an evaluation that ranks the individual's ability to perform various tasks, with the ranks averaged to create a "functional index" (FI) score between 1.0 and 5.0.

Hundreds of thousands of IHSS workers provide in-home care for relatively low wages. Research indicates that women comprise nearly four out of five IHSS service providers (79.0 percent), suggesting that approximately 291,900 of the state's more than 369,400 IHSS workers are women (Figure 3).¹⁷ The state shares in combined IHSS worker wage and health benefit payments of up to \$12.10 per hour with counties and the federal government.¹⁸

State Lawmakers Made Deep Cuts to CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS in 2009

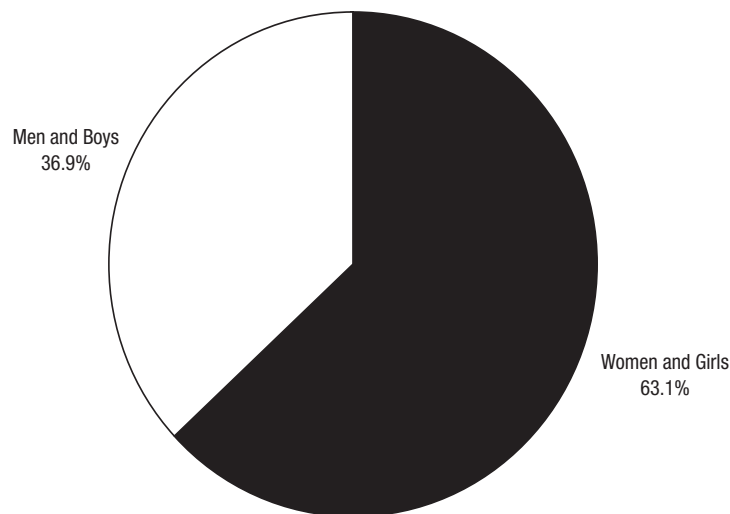
California faced a massive state budget shortfall of \$59.5 billion for 2008-09 and 2009-10 as the recession deepened and state revenues plummeted. In response, state policymakers reached two budget agreements – in February and July 2009 – that included more than \$30 billion in state spending reductions, including deep cuts to the CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS programs.

CalWORKs

Lawmakers made a number of cuts to CalWORKs in 2009 that reduce low-income women's ability to support their families and receive the services they need to move from welfare to work. These changes include:

- **Reductions with an impact in 2009 or 2010.** Lawmakers suspended the July 2009 cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for CalWORKs grants – the fifth consecutive year a COLA was not provided – and cut grants by 4 percent effective July 2009, reducing the maximum monthly grant for a family of

Figure 2: More Than Three Out of Five IHSS Recipients Are Women and Girls



Projected Number of IHSS Recipients in 2010-11 = 476,212

Source: Department of Social Services and Legislative Analyst's Office

three from \$723 to \$694.¹⁹ Moreover, lawmakers cut funding that counties use to provide CalWORKs employment services and child care by \$377 million in 2009-10.²⁰ In order to help counties mitigate the impact of this cut, the Legislature exempted CalWORKs parents with young children from work participation requirements through June 2011.²¹ As a result, thousands of single mothers with young children currently are not working or receiving the educational or on-the-job training they need to move from welfare to work because services are not available to assist them.²²

- **Reductions that will have an impact in 2011.** Lawmakers made significant changes to CalWORKs that are scheduled to take effect in July 2011. These changes will:
 - Limit adults to 48 cumulative months of cash assistance in any 60-month period;²³
 - Require adults who do not meet work participation requirements to attend a “self-sufficiency review” with county workers – those who fail to attend without good cause will have their grants cut by 50 percent; and
 - Cut grants by up to 50 percent for children in households in which adults do not meet work participation requirements.²⁴

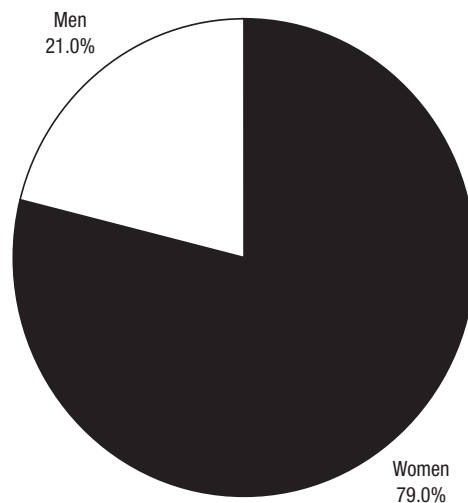
SSI/SSP

Lawmakers reduced SSI/SSP grants for individuals and couples multiple times in 2009, reducing the ability of low-income Californians – including hundreds of thousands of women – who rely on these monthly payments to afford necessities such as housing and groceries. The maximum monthly grant for individual SSI/SSP recipients was reduced in three steps from \$907 to \$845, a \$62-per-month (6.8 percent) cut. The maximum monthly grant for couples was reduced in three steps from \$1,579 to \$1,407 – the minimum level allowed by federal law – a \$172-per-month (10.9 percent) cut.²⁵

IHSS

Lawmakers made major reductions to IHSS worker compensation and program eligibility in 2009. The February 2009 budget agreement reduced the maximum amount at which the state will share in IHSS workers’ wages and health benefits from \$12.10 per hour to \$10.10 per hour effective July 1, 2009. In addition, the July 2009 budget agreement eliminated all services for individuals with FI scores below 2.0 and eliminated some or all domestic services for other IHSS recipients.²⁶ However, a federal district court issued preliminary injunctions prohibiting the implementation of these cuts last year. These injunctions remain in effect while these cases are on appeal.²⁷

Figure 3: Nearly Four Out of Five IHSS Workers Are Women



Total Number of IHSS Workers in February 2010 = 369,436

Source: Boris, Delp, and Howes (2007) and Department of Social Services

Women Would Lose CalWORKs Cash Assistance and Services Under the Governor's Proposed Budget

The Governor's Proposed 2010-11 Budget includes four major reductions to CalWORKs that would cause low-income women to lose some or all of their cash assistance along with the services – including child care – they need to move from welfare to work and remain in the workforce. Specifically, the Governor proposes to:

- **Reduce CalWORKs grant levels by 15.7 percent.** The maximum monthly payment for a family of three in high-cost counties would be cut from \$694 to \$585 effective June 1, 2010, thereby reducing cash assistance for more than 1.4 million children and adults, including roughly 250,000 women.²⁸ The Governor's proposal would also cause 20,500 children and adults who receive small CalWORKs grants to lose all of their cash assistance. CalWORKs payments have not kept pace with inflation, and their purchasing power would decline further under this proposal, which would cut cash assistance by \$649.4 million between June 2010 and June 2011.²⁹
- **Eliminate CalWORKs eligibility for certain legal immigrants.** This proposal would affect legal immigrants who have resided in the US for less than five years, causing 23,750 CalWORKs recipients to lose cash assistance and services effective June 1, 2010.³⁰ Most of the immigrants affected by this proposal would be women, and many of them would likely be domestic violence survivors.³¹ In part, this is because the prevalence of domestic violence is high among CalWORKs recipients.³² In addition, domestic violence is one of the criteria used to determine whether lawful permanent residents who have sponsors may receive CalWORKs grants and services.³³
- **Cut funding for CalWORKs "Stage 3" child care.** Stage 3 provides child care for former CalWORKs families in order to help low-income parents remain off cash assistance and in the workforce.³⁴ This proposal would reduce Stage 3 funding by \$122.9 million, which would eliminate about 18,000 – or one-third – of total Stage 3 child care slots in 2010-11.³⁵ This reduction would cause an estimated 7,000 children to be disenrolled from Stage 3, with the remaining 11,000 slots eliminated as children who currently receive child care leave Stage 3, according to the Administration. Consequently, "a like amount of children from families transitioning out of Stage 2 status would face a sudden loss of child care services," according to the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO).³⁶ Thousands of low-income women who have transitioned from welfare to work would lose access to child care, jeopardizing

their ability to remain in the workforce and putting them at risk of returning to CalWORKs cash assistance.

- **Eliminate CalWORKs.** CalWORKs would be eliminated if the state does not receive \$6.9 billion in additional federal funds for a range of programs, as assumed in the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 Budget. This proposal would terminate cash assistance and a range of services for more than 1.4 million low-income children and adults, including roughly 250,000 women, effective October 1, 2010.³⁷ Eliminating CalWORKs would cause California to lose three-quarters (\$2.8 billion) of the state's federal TANF block grant in 2010-11 and to lose the state's entire annual \$3.7 billion TANF block grant every year thereafter. In addition, an estimated \$1.8 billion in state and county funds would not be available to help low-income families with children in 2010-11. Moreover, California could lose more than \$500 million in temporary federal ECF funds.³⁸

Women Would Lose SSI/SSP Cash Assistance Under the Governor's Proposed Budget

The Governor proposes to reduce the maximum monthly SSI/SSP grant for individual recipients from \$845 to \$830, for savings of \$13.7 million in 2009-10 and \$177.9 million in 2010-11. This change would cut the state's maximum SSP grant for individuals from \$171 per month to \$156 per month – the minimum allowed under federal law – effective June 1, 2010.³⁹ This proposal would reduce monthly SSI/SSP payments for 930,000 adults and children, including an estimated 497,500 women, in 2010-11.⁴⁰ The Governor's proposal also would cause 8,780 SSI/SSP recipients who receive small grants, including an estimated 4,700 women, to lose all of their cash assistance.⁴¹ Low-income women who rely on SSI/SSP to pay for housing, groceries, and other necessities would have greater difficulty making ends meet if this proposal were enacted.

Women Would Lose In-Home Care and IHSS Workers Would Lose Wages or Their Jobs Under the Governor's Proposed Budget

The Governor's Proposed 2010-11 Budget includes three major proposals targeting IHSS. Specifically, the Governor proposes to:

- **Cap the state's share of IHSS workers' wages and health benefits at \$8.60 per hour.** Currently, 45 counties offer combined wages and health benefits that exceed the Governor's proposed level, which would take effect June 1, 2010. While counties could continue to provide compensation above \$8.60 per hour, they would have to use their own dollars to make up for lost state funding, an unlikely prospect given that counties face their own severe budget pressures. The CBP estimates that this proposal could reduce total compensation

for roughly 363,000 IHSS workers, including an estimated 286,800 women, by nearly \$1.2 billion between June 2010 and June 2011.⁴²

- **Eliminate all IHSS services for individuals with FI scores below 4.0.** Approximately 87 percent of IHSS recipients have FI scores below this threshold. As a result, nearly 415,000 IHSS recipients – including an estimated 262,900 women and girls – would lose services in 2010-11 under this proposal.⁴³ In addition, more than 310,000 IHSS workers, including an estimated 244,900 women, would lose their jobs.⁴⁴ The CBP estimates that this proposal would cut IHSS spending by \$3.6 billion – including state savings of \$899.0 million – between June 2010 and June 2011. The state, however, would lose \$2.2 billion in federal matching funds during the same period. This proposal also would likely lead to new state costs for skilled nursing care and other services that “more than outweigh” the state savings from the proposed cut to IHSS, according to the LAO.⁴⁶
- **Eliminate IHSS.** IHSS would be eliminated if the state does not receive \$6.9 billion in additional federal funds for a range of programs, as assumed in the Governor’s Proposed 2010-11 Budget. This proposal would terminate in-home services for a projected 476,200 individuals, including an estimated 300,500

women and girls, effective October 1, 2010.⁴⁷ This proposal also would cause all IHSS workers – including an estimated 291,900 women – to lose their jobs.⁴⁸ The CBP estimates that this proposal would cut total spending by \$4.6 billion, including state savings of \$1.1 billion, between October 2010 and June 2011. The state, however, would lose \$2.8 billion in federal matching funds during the same period.⁴⁹ In addition, this proposal would likely result in new state costs for skilled nursing care and other services that would more than offset any state savings from eliminating IHSS.

Conclusion

California once again faces a substantial budget gap that presents state lawmakers with difficult choices. In 2009, lawmakers made major budget reductions to a range of programs, including CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS – three key components of the safety net for low-income Californians. The Governor has proposed even deeper cuts to these programs in 2010-11. Further reductions would disproportionately affect low-income women and their families: Women comprise more than three out of five adults enrolled in CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, and IHSS, and women make up nearly four out of five IHSS workers, who provide critical in-home care to IHSS recipients for relatively low wages.

Scott Graves prepared this Budget Brief. Support for this Budget Brief is provided by a grant from the Women’s Foundation of California (WFC). The WFC identifies and invests in emerging women leaders who are improving California, community by community through a unique model for driving systemic change focused on four key areas: strategic grantmaking, movement building, strengthening organizations, and policy advocacy. For the past seven years, the WFC has run the Women’s Policy Institute (WPI), which trains women to be agents of change for policies that impact the lives of women of all ages, their families, and their communities. WPI fellows have advocated for legislation for safer cosmetics, increased measures addressing violence in the workplace, and an expansion of protections for noncitizen victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes. The California Budget Project (CBP) was founded in 1994 to provide Californians with a source of timely, objective, and accessible expertise on state fiscal and economic policy issues. The CBP engages in independent fiscal and policy analysis and public education with the goal of improving public policies affecting the economic and social well-being of low- and middle-income Californians. General operating support for the CBP is provided by foundation grants, individual donations, and subscriptions. Please visit the CBP’s website at www.cbp.org.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The federal poverty guidelines – currently \$10,830 for an individual and \$18,310 for a family of three, for example – are annually determined by the US Department of Health and Human Services.
- ² CBP analysis of Department of Social Services and Legislative Analyst’s Office data. The estimates in this paragraph account for the fact that approximately 85 percent of IHSS recipients receive SSI/SSP payments; in other words, the estimates do not double-count Californians who are enrolled in both programs. Medi-Cal is a fourth key component of California’s safety net. The impact of cuts to Medi-Cal on low-income women and their families is discussed in a companion CBP *Budget Brief*, also published in May 2010.
- ³ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services and Legislative Analyst’s Office data.
- ⁴ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data.
- ⁵ Department of Social Services.
- ⁶ Department of Social Services.
- ⁷ The “child-only” category includes families in which an adult cannot or chooses not to receive cash assistance for herself, such as relative caregivers and certain immigrant parents. For general information on child-only cash assistance cases from a national perspective, see Deborah Gibbs, et al., *Children in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Child-Only Cases With Relative Caregivers: Final Report* (prepared for the US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation: June 2004).
- ⁸ Reflects the maximum CalWORKs grant level in high-cost counties in 2009-10.

- ⁹ The maximum monthly CalWORKs grant for a family of three in high-cost counties would have increased from \$694 in 1989-90 to \$1,280 in 2009-10 if the state had consistently provided annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs). CalWORKs grant levels have not kept up with inflation because the state suspended the annual statutory COLA and cut grants several times during that period.
- ¹⁰ The ECF can be used to offset 80 percent of a state's increased spending for TANF-related assistance.
- ¹¹ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The 2010-11 Budget: Health and Social Services Budget Primer* (March 2010), p. H&SS-26.
- ¹² Congress is considering extending the ECF through September 2011.
- ¹³ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data. The Department of Social Services (DSS) projects that 1,279,645 adults and children will receive SSI/SSP grants in 2010-11. Adults comprise 90.9 percent of all SSI/SSP recipients based on February 2010 data. Therefore, the CBP estimates that adult SSI/SSP recipients will total 1,163,197 in 2010-11 (projected 2010-11 SSI/SSP caseload of 1,279,645 * 0.909 = 1,163,197 adults).
- ¹⁴ This is the maximum SSI/SSP payment for individuals who are elderly or have disabilities and who reside in their own household with cooking facilities. Other SSI/SSP individuals are eligible for higher or lower maximum grants.
- ¹⁵ This is the maximum SSI/SSP payment for couples who are elderly or have disabilities and who reside in their own household with cooking facilities. Other SSI/SSP couples are eligible for higher or lower maximum grants.
- ¹⁶ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services and Legislative Analyst's Office data. The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) projects there will be 476,212 IHSS recipients in 2010-11. In addition, the DSS reports that women comprised an average of 63.1 percent of all IHSS recipients between February 2009 and January 2010. Gender-specific IHSS caseload data used for this report do not differentiate between women and girls. However, *adults* made up the vast majority (94.8 percent) of IHSS recipients in December 2001, the most recent month for which IHSS data by age are publicly available. Therefore, it is likely that IHSS estimates in this report that refer to "women and girls" primarily include women. See Department of Social Services, *In-Home Supportive Services Recipient Report – IHSS: Keeping the Quality of Life at Home* (June 2002), p. 18.
- ¹⁷ There were 369,436 IHSS workers in February 2010, according to the DSS. A 2004 survey found that 79.0 percent of IHSS workers were women. See Eileen Boris, Ph.D., Linda Delp, Ph.D., and Candace Howes, Ph.D., *The Current Budget Proposal and Its Implications for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program* (March 22, 2007), p. 3.
- ¹⁸ Currently, the federal government pays 61.6 percent of IHSS costs, the state pays 25.0 percent, and counties pay 13.4 percent. These sharing ratios apply up to \$12.10 per hour. Counties that choose to provide higher hourly compensation to IHSS workers pay 38.4 percent of the amount that exceeds \$12.10 per hour, with the federal government providing the remaining 61.6 percent. The ARRA increased the federal government's share of IHSS costs from 50 percent to 61.6 percent between October 1, 2008 and December 31, 2010. Congress is considering extending this higher federal sharing ratio through June 30, 2011.
- ¹⁹ In addition, policymakers permanently eliminated the statutory COLA for CalWORKs grants effective July 2010.
- ²⁰ Assembly Budget Committee, Subcommittee No. 1 on Health and Human Services, agenda for April 28, 2010 hearing, p. 30.
- ²¹ The exemption applies to CalWORKs families with one child who is between 1 and 2 years old or two or more children who are under age 6.
- ²² Los Angeles County reports that as of February 2010, approximately 18,000 adults receiving CalWORKs cash assistance were exempt from work participation requirements due to the new exemption and were not participating voluntarily in CalWORKs welfare-to-work activities. See Assembly Budget Committee, Subcommittee No. 1 on Health and Human Services, agenda for April 28, 2010 hearing, pp. 30-31.
- ²³ Adults who reach 48 cumulative months of CalWORKs cash assistance in any 60-month period will have to remain off aid for at least 12 consecutive months before they can receive a maximum of 12 additional months of cash assistance.
- ²⁴ This change will affect children in households with a parent who is sanctioned for not meeting CalWORKs requirements, certain households that receive "child-only" grants, and "safety-net" households – those in which parents have reached the state's 60-month lifetime limit on aid, but the children continue to receive state-funded cash assistance.
- ²⁵ In addition, policymakers permanently eliminated the statutory state COLA for SSI/SSP grants effective June 2011. The federal COLA on the SSI portion of the grant is not affected by this change.
- ²⁶ Under this change, individuals whose FI score for a particular domestic task is below 4.0 would lose the IHSS domestic service associated with that task.
- ²⁷ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The 2010-11 Budget: Health & Social Services – A Restricted Environment* (March 2010), p. H&SS-8.
- ²⁸ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data. The estimated number of women affected by this proposal includes only those who are projected to receive CalWORKs cash assistance for themselves. This estimate excludes women who do not receive a CalWORKs grant, but who care for children who receive child-only or safety-net cash assistance through the CalWORKs Program, as discussed above.
- ²⁹ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate CalWORKs Cash Assistance for More Than 1.4 Million Low-Income Children and Parents* (March 19, 2010).
- ³⁰ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate CalWORKs Cash Assistance for More Than 1.4 Million Low-Income Children and Parents* (March 19, 2010).
- ³¹ Assembly Budget Committee, Subcommittee No. 1 on Health and Human Services, agenda for May 3, 2010 hearing, pp. 46-47.
- ³² One study of CalWORKs recipients in two California counties found that approximately four out of five women interviewed had experienced domestic violence at some point in their lives. See Joan Meisel, Ph.D., Daniel Chandler, Ph.D., and Beth Menees Rienzi, Ph.D., *Working Paper: Domestic Violence Prevalence and Effects on Employment in Two California TANF Populations* (January 2003), pp. 7 and 18.
- ³³ Lawful permanent residents – who likely comprise the largest share of legal immigrants who would be affected by the Governor's proposal – may also qualify for CalWORKs if they can show that they would go hungry or be homeless without aid. See Assembly Budget Committee, Subcommittee No. 1 on Health and Human Services, agenda for May 3, 2010 hearing, p. 47.
- ³⁴ Families receiving CalWORKs cash assistance and former CalWORKs families receive child care in three stages. Stage 1 child care serves families who have entered CalWORKs and are working or participating in county-approved work activities. Families who are considered "stable" may move to Stage 2 child care and may remain in Stage 2 for up to two years after leaving CalWORKs, so long as they remain income-eligible and the child in care meets the age limit. Stage 3 child care may be provided without a time limit to families who have reached their Stage 2 limit and meet eligibility guidelines.
- ³⁵ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The 2010-11 Budget: Proposition 98 and K-12 Education* (February 25, 2010), pp. ED-36 to ED-37.
- ³⁶ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The 2010-11 Budget: Proposition 98 and K-12 Education* (February 25, 2010), p. ED-37.

- ³⁷ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data. The estimated number of women affected by this proposal includes only those who are projected to receive CalWORKs cash assistance for themselves. This estimate excludes women who do not receive a CalWORKs grant, but who care for children who receive child-only or safety-net cash assistance through the CalWORKs Program, as discussed above.
- ³⁸ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate CalWORKs Cash Assistance for More Than 1.4 Million Low-Income Children and Parents* (March 19, 2010).
- ³⁹ SSI/SSP grants for couples are already at the federal minimum and therefore cannot be reduced further.
- ⁴⁰ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data.
- ⁴¹ CBP analysis of Department of Social Services data.
- ⁴² See California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Could Reduce IHSS Workers' Compensation by Nearly \$1.2 Billion* (April 8, 2010). The 363,000 figure is a rough approximation based on the total number of IHSS workers in February 2010, excluding a small number of IHSS workers who would not be affected by the Governor's proposal, in part because they work in counties in which IHSS worker wages and health benefits currently do not exceed \$8.60 per hour. The estimated number of female workers affected assumes that 79.0 percent of IHSS workers are women. See Eileen Boris, Ph.D., Linda Delp, Ph.D., and Candace Howes, Ph.D., *The Current Budget Proposal and Its Implications for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program* (March 22, 2007), p. 3.
- ⁴³ The 2010-11 IHSS caseload would drop from approximately 476,200, as projected by the LAO, to approximately 61,500 under the Governor's proposal. The DSS reports that, as of February 2010, women and girls comprised 63.4 percent of IHSS recipients with FI scores of less than 4.0 – i.e., those who would lose eligibility for IHSS under the Governor's proposal.
- ⁴⁴ The 310,000 figure is from Legislative Analyst's Office, *Economic Impact of Human Services Budget Reductions* (March 9, 2010), p. 4. The estimated number of female workers affected assumes that 79.0 percent of IHSS workers are women. See Eileen Boris, Ph.D., Linda Delp, Ph.D., and Candace Howes, Ph.D., *The Current Budget Proposal and Its Implications for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program* (March 22, 2007), p. 3.
- ⁴⁵ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate In-Home Supportive Services for More Than 476,000 Low-Income Seniors and People With Disabilities* (April 23, 2010).
- ⁴⁶ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The 2010-11 Budget: How the Special Session Actions Would Affect Social Services* (January 29, 2010), p. 6.
- ⁴⁷ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate In-Home Supportive Services for More Than 476,000 Low-Income Seniors and People With Disabilities* (April 23, 2010). The DSS reports that women and girls comprised an average of 63.1 percent of all IHSS recipients between February 2009 and January 2010.
- ⁴⁸ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate In-Home Supportive Services for More Than 476,000 Low-Income Seniors and People With Disabilities* (April 23, 2010). The estimated number of female workers affected assumes that 79.0 percent of IHSS workers are women. See Eileen Boris, Ph.D., Linda Delp, Ph.D., and Candace Howes, Ph.D., *The Current Budget Proposal and Its Implications for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program* (March 22, 2007), p. 3.
- ⁴⁹ California Budget Project, *The Governor's Proposed Budget Would Eliminate In-Home Supportive Services for More Than 476,000 Low-Income Seniors and People With Disabilities* (April 23, 2010).