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#### **Respondent Universe**

There were three components to the study:

- A survey of State agencies;
- A survey of local agencies; and
- A set of case studies of local agencies.

The respondent universe was composed of all WIC State and local agencies funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This included agencies in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The case studies were limited to local agencies in the continental United States.

The State Agency Mail Survey was a census survey. All 85 State agencies, including those operated by Indian Tribal Organizations, were surveyed. The case studies were purposively selected. Thus the sampling issues, including weighting and variance estimation, refer exclusively to the Local Agency Survey.

## Objectives of the Local Agency Sample Design

The goal of the local agency sampling design was to provide estimates on selected current operating features of local WIC agencies, to determine the extent to which change has occurred, and to assess the impact of changes on these features. The focus of the research is on local WIC agencies' decisions to implement certain procedures or to modify practices between 1988 and 1993. Thus, as one objective, it was necessary to use the local agency, which is the main decision-making unit, as the unit of analysis. As a second objective, it was important to estimate the number of participants who have been affected by changes.

#### **General Sampling Design**

Any sample design for the present study had to take these two objectives into account and try to balance them. The difference between the two objectives requires some discussion. Since the overriding interest is to obtain national estimates at the participant level (i.e., the number of participants affected), the preferred method of sampling agencies is to sample with probabilities proportional to size (PPS). But PPS sampling would have resulted in underrepresentation of smaller agencies (in the sense that a very small proportion of such agencies might be selected). Pure PPS would have resulted in a sample with a strong predominance of larger WIC agencies. On the other hand, if a random sample had been drawn, participants from larger agencies would be underrepresented. We therefore needed to develop a method that would have allowed us to

provide national estimates of participants while maintaining adequate representation from smaller agencies. In addition, many of the research questions were directed at examining agency behavior and the impact that this behavior has on participants. Thus, it became as important to adopt a sampling strategy that will allow us to say "X percent of participants are being affected by nutrition education procedure Y," as it is to say to say "X percent of agencies use nutrition education procedure Y" with maximum precision.

In general, the probability of selection according to PPS would have reflected the relative proportion of participants served by an agency relative to all participants served. In contrast, the probability of selection with simple random sampling would have been equal for all agencies. In order to increase the opportunity of selecting larger agencies (to reflect issues concerning number of participants) and yet to obtain a fair representation among smaller agencies (to address issues related to agencies), we used a square root transformation that would attenuate the size differences between agencies. The sample was selected with probabilities proportional to the square root of the number of participants, enabling the research to address the needs for information at both the participant and agency level.

## **Defining Local Agencies**

Upon examination of the FNS-191, it became clear that the definition of "local" agency was ambiguous. In some States (Delaware, Arkansas, Louisiana, Puerto Rico) there are no local agencies per se. Instead, there is one local agency (the State) and numerous clinics. In others (e.g., Oklahoma) there is one major agency as large as many State agencies and a few small ones. Finally, there are some large city agencies that are also larger than many State agencies.

Based on conversations with the States, it was found that all had some type of administrative units between the State and the clinics, generally in the form of a regional administrative unit. However, the role of the regional level varies, and based on discussions with each State, it was apparent that some of the local agency survey questions (e.g., staffing and budgeting) could best be answered by the "State/Local" agency with the remainder answered by various regional staff.

Using regional administrative units as the definition of local agency would be inconsistent with FNS practice and would affect the selection of local agencies in other States. This led to the decision to sample as planned (defining a local agency to be one listed as such in the FNS-191 file for 1991, with number of participants greater than 0), but then to subsample the larger agencies as needed to obtain information from the regional administrative units.

All agencies with more than 30,000 participants were sampled with certainty, and it is for this set of agencies that sampling lower level units was considered. A total of 13 such agencies were identified.

#### Sample Size

The determination of the exact number of agencies to be sampled was based on whether or not the agencies were affected by factors related to Federal and State legislative and regulatory initiatives and by growth patterns during the period of study. This required analysis of the participation patterns for States using FNS-191 information between 1988 and 1991, as well as identification of those States that were influenced by cost-containment and other factors that would have affected participation. For a random sample of 250 agencies, the 95 percent confidence interval of an estimate at the local agency level for population estimates would be plus or minus 5.74 percent in the case of a categorical variable where 50 percent answer each way (the worst case scenario) when one corrects for the number in the population. These figures apply to a random sample, and to the extent that stratification is effective or not, the number would vary. We therefore estimated, from partial review of one FNS file, that we would need a sample between 250 and 300 agencies.

The sample was set at 300 local agencies as listed in the FNS-191. Of these, 16 were nonrespondents; resulting in 284 local agencies went into the final sample.

#### **Stratification**

The FNS-191 files for 1987, 1989, and 1991 were merged, even though there was no unique identifier that permitted an exact merger. The State agency codes changed from year to year and the local agency IDs also did not seem to be completely well defined. A match was made on State postal code and local agency ID, and where local agency IDs were duplicated (presumably because they were associated with different State agencies), a match on city was required. On examination of the files, it was found that there were a number of false matches and presumably some failures to match. Thus an exact determination of which agencies exhibited change was not possible. Even on examining the name and address, one was not always able to tell whether one was dealing with the same agency or not.

However, an exact determination was not needed. A stratification variable was established separating slow growth agencies from the rest. Slow growth was defined as less than 10 percent growth. Being classified in this category meant a match had to have taken place (and on examination of cases, it seems that a true match was accomplished in most cases). The purpose of matching was to ensure proper representation of slow growth and fast growth agencies. A stratification with a small number of misclassifications is still useful as a means of increasing precision. The sampled units were later reclassified for analytic purposes.

A second variable was defined as to whether or not the growth from 1987 to 1989 expressed as a percentage was greater than the growth from 1989 to 1991. Thus overall growth and timing of growth formed a two-way stratification of the sample. Each of the four cells was ordered by region and the frame was ordered by size within cells.

The FNS 191 files for 1988 and 1992 were obtained after the sample was drawn and the data collected. These files did not enter into the draw of the sample but were used in adjusting the weights and for analytic purposes.

## Weights

Each agency was assigned an initial sampling weight 1/p where p is the probability of selection. This probability is 1.0 for the certainty agencies and (k(n-c))/K' where k is the agency size (the transformed measure of the number of participants), n is the number of agencies sampled, c is the number of certainty agencies, and K' is the sum of the sizes of the noncertainty agencies.

After the data were collected, the weights of the noncertainty respondents were adjusted so that the total weights would total to the number of local agencies in the 1992 FNS-191 file. After the adjustment of the local agency weights, the weighted number of participants were adjusted so that they would add up to the exact number of participants according to the same file.

## Description of the Procedure Used to Draw the Sample

The 13 largest agencies (all agencies with over 30,000 participants) were first sampled with certainty. Then the agencies were sorted by overall growth (slow versus fast), timing of growth, region, and within region in descending order of size. The square root of the population was calculated for each agency and the square roots were added. The total was divided by 287 (the number of noncertainty agencies to be sampled) and this ratio became the interval size. At this point it was verified that no agency's size measure (square root of the participant total) exceeded the interval size. A random number from 0 to the interval size was selected. The cumulative sum of the size measures was obtained for each agency, thus defining a segment for each agency. The agency in whose segment the starting point fell was sampled. Then one interval was added to the starting point and the segment in which that number fell determined the next sampled number. The process was repeated until all 287 noncertainty agencies were sampled.

To represent this quantitatively let  $X_1 ext{...} ext{ } X_k$  represent the noncertainty agencies ordered by region and size (the square root of the population) within region. Let  $s_1 ext{...} ext{ } s_k$  correspond to the measure of size of each agency. Let  $b = (s_1 + s_2 + ... + s_k)/287$ . Now let  $c_j = s_1 + s_2 + ... + s_j$  where  $c_0 = 0$ . A random starting value e is selected between 0 and b. The sample is the set of noncertainties  $X_j$  for which  $c_{j-1} < e + ib \le c_j$  for some integer i where  $0 \le i \le 286$ .

#### Standard Error

Standard error estimations were carried out using SUDAAN (Professional Software for Survey Data Analysis), software developed by Research Triangle Institute, that calculates Taylor series standard error estimates. However, SUDAAN does not calculate standard errors for the design

used in this study. Indeed, since the sample was drawn systematically, there is no unbiased estimate of the variance. However, there are a number of approximations that are commonly used. The most common of these is obtained by collapsing the noncertainty units into strata of two or three, where adjacent units in the systematic order are placed in the same stratum. Then one calculates the variance for a PPS sample without replacement.

One must take into account that the sampling intervals do not correspond to where the size of the local agencies will fall. Thus the probabilities of selection will not be exact but will be sufficiently close to make the design correspond with a fair degree of accuracy to the one used.

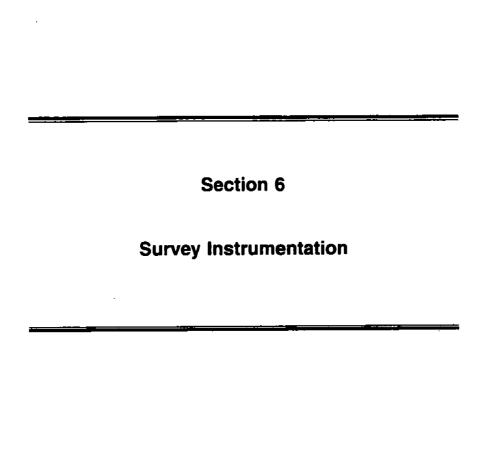
The design was prepared such that each sampled unit was assigned to a stratum, corresponding to the segment of the frame from which it was sampled. These were arranged so that the size measures were as equal as possible among the strata. Unit nonresponses also required special treatment. Strata yielding unit nonresponse were omitted, but population counts for those strata were added to the remaining strata. This is essentially equivalent to spreading nonresponse across strata (since adjustments were made to the totals for the entire population). Then adjacent pairs of strata were collapsed (with one collapsed cell of three sampled units). Certainty units were assigned a cell of their own. All certainty units were respondents.

The SUDAAN procedure for unequal probability sampling of PSUs without replacement was used. Joint probabilities of selection used the approximation presented by Hartley and Rao (Hartley, H.O. and Rao, J.N.K. 1962. Sampling with unequal probabilities and without replacement, *Ann. Math. Statist.* 33, pp. 350-374).

For most of the tables there was no second stage sample. The crosstabulation procedure was used, using either the adjusted weights or the adjusted weighted participant counts as weights. Because the weights had been adjusted to a fixed total, there was no variance in the total; instead of using the variance of the weights, the product of the variance of the percentage and the total count was used.

The exception was in the estimation of the variance for tables referring to principal clinics. Here the agency weights had been adjusted, but not the principal clinic weights. It was decided that the weight variances (which provide variances for the total) would present a conservative estimate, given that they do not take into account the partial adjustment. Here a second stage sample was defined, but one where 100 percent of the principal clinics were sampled.

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## LOCAL WIC AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE WIC DYNAMICS STUDY

#### INTRODUCTION

The WIC program has undergone many changes in the last few years. There have been some new program requirements and the number of WIC participants has grown nationally. These changes have probably had an effect on your agency and have modified the way your agency provides services to WIC participants.

Because the experience of your agency will assist in the planning for the future of WIC, we would like to find out how the WIC program is operating in your agency and what concerns you have. At the present time there is considerable discussion about the impact of potential WIC funding and participation increases. We are particularly interested in learning about how agencies currently operate, how this differs from the past, and changes that might occur in the future.

This questionnaire has three major sections. The first section asks you to describe how you view changes that have occurred in the program since 1988. The second and third sections ask you to describe your local agency and the services that you provide.

#### **IDENTIFYING INFORMATION**

#### [LABEL]

Is information on the above label correct? If not, change any incorrect information. Thank you.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Most of these questions should be answered by the WIC Director. Other WIC staff members may also have information that will help in answering the questions.

In the space provided below, please enter your name, title, phone number, and the date on which you completed this questionnaire. Please write legibly in this section and throughout the questionnaire. You may be contacted by staff from Macro International if any of your answers need clarification. If you have questions about any of the items please call Ms. Cindy Morgan or Ms. JoAnn Kuchak collect at (301) 588-5484

5484.		
Your name:		
Title:		
Telephone Number:		
Date:		
from 1988 to the present. If so, please lis	now if your agency was sub-divided or consolic to the name of each affected agency on the lines th your agency or split off from your agency.  Consolidated  With	dated at any time below and check Separated From
-		

#### CONFIDENTIALITY

Although we ask for identifying information for follow-up, your responses will be held confidential by Macro International and names will not, under any circumstances, be shown to USDA/FNS. All information obtained from this survey will be presented in the aggregate or contained in a computerized file of responses without identifiers.

#### **OUR THANKS**

We know how busy all WIC staff are and are grateful for your cooperation. We hope you view this as an opportunity to be heard and have input into decisions made at the national level.

# PART I CHANGES IN THE WIC PROGRAM AND THEIR IMPACTS ON LOCAL AGENCIES

#### SECTION A GROWTH AND CAPACITY

1a.	Since	1988,	this	agency's	caseload has:	[Check one.]
-----	-------	-------	------	----------	---------------	--------------

Decreased	Stayed About the Same	Increased

1b.	How	would you characterize these changes In caseload? [Check one.]
		No changes in caseload since 1988
		Generally steady growth
		Generally steady decline
		Growth every year, with one or more years of peak growth
		Decline every year, with one or more years of sharp decline
		Constant up and down fluctuations, with no peaks
		Constant up and down fluctuations with peak growth
		Constant up and down fluctuations with sharp declines
		Other [specify]

2a. How close are you to **operating at maximum capacity** (relative to the size of your WIC caseload and your capability to deliver services effectively)? [Check one.]

Below Capacity	At Capacity	Above Capacity

2b. If your agency tapped all of the resources you know to be currently available to you, up to how many more **WIC participants** could you serve while maintaining your current level of services? [Please estimate to the nearest 100. Insert number below.]

#### SECTION B PROGRAM CHANGES

3. Since 1988, there have been many changes in WIC. Infant formula rebates and additional funding have increased participation, and new program requirements have been placed on local WIC agencies (e.g., drug abuse education, breastfeeding promotion). In addition, many states and local communities have suffered economic hardships. Below is a list of events, requirements, and circumstances that may have affected the way local agencies provided WIC services between 1988 and 1992. Please review the following list and indicate for each item whether the item affected your local WIC agency.

[Please check the appropriate box to indicate whether these changes had an impact on the delivery of services at your agency.]

#### WIC PROGRAM CHANGES 1988 - 1992

Changes	Impact	No Impact	Not Applicable
CASELOAD FLUCTUATIONS	·		
Caseload increases			
Caseload decreases			
Reprioritizing or targeting caseload			
Other [specify]			
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS Federal funding			
Availability of state funds for WIC			
Availability of local funds for WIC			
Downturn in local economy			
State budget cuts			
Food cost fluctuations			
Infant formula rebates			
Other [specify]			

Changes	Impact	No Impact	Not Applicable
NEW PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS			
Breastfeeding promotion requirements			
Drug abuse education requirements			
Homeless service requirements			
Vendor management initiatives			
Other [specify]			
OTHER INITIATIVES  Medicaid expansion (expanded eligibility  for Medicaid)			
Coordination/integration of services (e.g., one-stop shopping, self-sufficiency programs)			
Other [specify]			
OTHER FACTORS Shortages of physicians			
Shortages of nutritionists			
Increases in non-English-speaking population			
Computerization/automation initiatives			
Agency reorganization (e.g., changes in local agency catchment areas)			
Other [specify]			

4.	Pleas	se iden	ntify the changes that have taken place since 1988. [Check all applicable statements.]
	Certi	ficatio	on .
	Yes	No	
			Stopped doing walk-in certifications
			Started doing walk-in certifications
			Scheduled less time per certification per person
			Scheduled more time per certification per person
			Replaced one-on-one interviews with self-administered forms
			Conducted group certifications
			Dropped group certifications
			Reduced priorities served
			Limited caseload to certain priorities
			Added priorities served
			Other [specify]
	Nutri	tion E	ducation
			Increased group nutrition education
			Canceled or postponed group nutrition education
			Canceled individual sessions
			Added more group nutrition education sessions and offered fewer individual sessions
			Added more individual nutrition education sessions and offered fewer group sessions
			Placed more emphasis on breastfeeding
			Increased staff time per participant in nutrition education
			Decreased staff time per participant in nutrition education
			Relied more on paraprofessionals to deliver nutrition education
			Used more handouts and pamphlets to supplement or minimize staff
			Increased class sizes
			Decreased class sizes
			Other [specify]

		ments
Yes	No .	
		Issued multiple food instruments
		Issued single food instrument
		Issued standard packages more often
		Prepared food instruments before determining eligibility
		Implemented classes on how to use food instruments
		Wrote food instrument at local agency level
		Computer-generated food instruments at local agency
		Other [specify]
Sche	duling	
		Began appointment system or rigorously held to appointment schedule
		Over-booked WIC participant appointments
		Implemented less flexible clinic activity schedules (limiting services to a particular type at a particular time or on a particular day)
		Implemented more flexible clinic activity schedules
		Extended clinic hours beyond regular business hours, such as Saturday, early morning, or evening clinics
		Shortened clinic hours
		Extended clinic days of service (for clinics not typically open every day)
		Cut back on days of service (for any clinic)
		Other [specify]
Staff		
		Utilized volunteer staff to a greater extent
		Utilized volunteer staff to a lesser extent
		Utilized contract/consultant staff to a greater extent
		Utilized contract/consultant staff to a lesser extent
		Used more itinerant staff (who traveled to the various sites)
		Used less itinerant staff (who traveled to the various sites)
		Used more paraprofessional staff
		Used fewer paraprofessional staff
		Used more clerical staff
		Used fewer clerical staff
		Used more professional staff

Staff	(conti	nued)			
Yes	No				
		Used fewer professional staff			
		Curtailed or canceled staff meetings			
		Cutback training activities for staff			
		Increased training activities for staff			
		Other [specify]			
Walti	ng Lls	ts			
		Initiated or increased use of waiting lists			
		Dropped waiting lists			
		Other [specify]			
Admi	nistrat	ilve			
		Postponed or canceled special projects			
		Delayed completion of "paperwork" and reports			
		Streamlined recordkeeping			
		Streamlined case management			
		Made greater use of computers			
		Increased paperwork			
		Decreased paperwork			
		Expanded case management			
		Other [specify]			
Facili	ties				
		Moved to new facilities			
		Added clinic sites			
		Eliminated clinic sites			
		Made more efficient use of space			
		Co-located with health care provider			
		Other [specify]			
Other	•				
		Initiated special projects			
		Planned, scheduled, and held regular staff meetings			
		Other [specify]			
		Other [specify]			

## PART II LOCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS

## SECTION A LOCAL AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS

5.		many WIC participants did your a of participant.]	gency serve as of November 1992? [Insert number for each
		<u>!</u>	lumber of Participants
	Preg	nant women	
	Brea	stfeeding women	
	Post	partum women	<del></del>
	Infan		
	Child		
		Total	<del></del>
6.		ch one of the following WIC service to the best description check of	e settings best describes your local agency? [Check the box only ONE box.]
		State health agency	
		District health agency	
		Multi-county health agency	
		Single county health agency	
		Municipal health agency	
		Community health agency	
		Community action agency	
		Indian health agency	
		Public hospital	
		Private voluntary hospital	
		Private proprietary hospital	
		Other [specify]	

7.		is the best description of the <b>geographic area</b> served by your local agency? [Check the box to the best description - check only ONE box.]
		A single neighborhood
		A group of neighborhoods
		A city
		A portion of one county (or parish)
		One county (or parish)
		Portions of several counties
		Multiple counties or parishes
		A state-designated health district: Enter number of counties
		Special populations throughout the state [For example, the local WIC agency serves a special population group regardless of place of residence in the state. A public hospital drawing high risk, indigent maternity patients from a wide area of the state might fit this designation.]
		The entire state: Enter number of counties
The r	next se	ries of questions are about your clinic/service sites.
8.	Pleas	e enter the total number of local agency service sites that provide any type of WIC services.
		Enter number of sites:
	8a.	How many of these <b>sites</b> provide all the following WIC services: certification, nutrition education, <u>and</u> food instrument [e.g., voucher] issuance?
		Enter number of sites:
	8b.	How many sites have <b>health care services</b> available on site or available within the same building complex?
		Enter number of sites:
	8c.	How many sites have <b>social services</b> available on site or available within the same building complex?
		Enter number of sites:
	8d.	How many sites operate on a <b>part-time</b> basis? [Part-time means the site offers WIC services only some days or some portions of each weekday.]
		Enter number of sites:
	8e.	How many sites operate with extended hours, offering weekend or evening hours?
		Enter number of sites:

	<b>8</b> f.	How many of these s	ites have	been establis	hed since 1988?	?	
		Enter number	of sites:				
	8g.	Since 1988, how mai	ny sites w	ere eliminated	l or consolidated	<b>!</b> ?	
		Enter number	of sites:				
9.		s your agency use <b>vans</b> eck one.]	s, mobile	units, or othe	r motorized faci	I <b>lities</b> to provi	de WIC services?
		Yes					
		No					
10a.	that	ne local WIC agencies of perform WIC services, ling source. [Enter number 1]	enter the d	iunded from ( current numbe	other sources. r of FTE position	For the follows (1 FTE = 40	ving types of staff ) hrs per week) by
		Staff Positions		Staff	Number of Pos	itions	
		,	Func	ied by WIC	Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Volunte	
		Professional					
	ľ	Paraprofessional					
		Clerical/support					
10b.	Hav	e these <b>staffing numb</b>	ers chang	ed since 1988	? [Check the box	x under the ap	ppropriate column.
			More	No Cha	nge L	.ess	Applicable
W	C fun	ded staff					□
No	n Wi	C-funded staff					
10c.	Do	any non-WIC funded m Yes	nedical ca	re providers	perform certifica	tions? [Chec	k one.]

11a.	Do yo	ou currently	use any conti	ract or consulting st	aff to provide	WIC services? [Check one.]
		Yes				
		No				
11b.	If yes	, how many	staff are cons	sultants or contract sta	aff?	
		Enter num	ber of staff: _			
		What posit	ions do they h	old? [Please specify.	<i></i>	<del>-</del>
11c.		many <b>staff</b> r the numbe	travel from or er of staff in ea	ne site to one or mor ch category.]	e other WIC	sites to provide WIC services?
		Profe	ssional			
	<u> </u>	Paraj	orofessional			
		Cleric	cal/support			
	[Chec	Cleric ach of the fock the box u	llowing non-lab	priate column.]	<del></del>	describes the funding source
12. Non-	For ea [Chec	Cleric ach of the fock the box u	llowing non-lat	Dor items, check the best priate column.]  Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	ox which best  Exclusively Charitable	
	Labor i	Cleric ach of the fock the box u	ellowing non-late ander the appro Exclusively Funded by	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC	Exclusively	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable
Non-	Labor i	Cleric ach of the fock the box u	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable
Non- Spac	Labor I	Cleric ach of the fock the box u	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable
Non- Spac Utilitie Comp	Labor I	Cleric ach of the fo k the box u	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable Sources
Non- Space Utilitie Comp Medic	Labor i	Cleric ach of the fock the box under Items	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable Sources
Non- Spac Utilitie Comp Medic Educa (audic	Labor i	Cleric ach of the fock the box under the box under the box	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable Sources
Non- Spac Utilitie Comp Medic Educa (audic	Labor I  e  e  e  cal equi ational o  b/visual	Cleric ach of the fock the box under the box under the box	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WiC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable Sources
Non- Spac Utilitie Comp Medic Educa (audic	Labor I  e  e  e  cal equi ational o  b/visual	Cleric ach of the fock the box under the box under the box	Exclusively Funded by WIC	Exclusively Funded by a Non-WIC Government Source	Exclusively Charitable	Funded by a Combination of WIC, non-WIC Government Sources and/or Charitable Sources

13. Overall, has there been a change in the level of **funding** for items such as space utilities, equipment, or other expenses since 1988? [Check the box under the appropriate column.]

Funding for Non-Labor Items	More	About the Same	Less	Not Applicable
WIC FUNDED:				
Space				
Utilities				
Computer equipment		. 🗆		
Medical equipment or supplies		. 🗆		
Educational equipment or supplies				
Other (such as office supplies, travel, etc.)				
(Please specify)			<u> </u>	
NON-WIC FUNDED:				
Space				
Utilities				
Computers				
Medical equipment or supplies				
Educational equipment or supplies				
Other (such as office supplies, travel, etc.)				
(Please specify)		0		

appropriateness of their s describes the sufficiency	current sultability of staffin kills and experience. For ea of your current staff in term or each type of staff check on	ich type of sta is of number a	aff, please che	ck the box th:
	Number of Staff		<del></del>	<u>-</u> -
	More Than Sufficient	Sufficient	Less Than Sufficient	Not Applicable
Professional				
Paraprofessional				
Clerical/support				
<del>-</del>		-	-	
Appropriateness of Skills	and Experience in Providing N	lutrition Educa	ation/Nutrition S	iervices
	More Than Sufficient	Sufficient	Less Than Sufficient	Not Applicable
Professional				
Paraprofessional				
Clerical/support				
Appropriateness of	Skills and Experience in Perfo (e.g. referrals to social se	rming Non-Nu rvices)	tritional Service	)\$
	More Than Sufficient	Sufficient	Less Than Sufficient	Not Applicable
Professional				
Paraprofessional				
Clerical/support				

	Number of Staf	f		
· _ · · · ·	More Than Sufficient	No Change	Less Than Sufficient	Not Applicable
Professional				
Paraprofessional		₽		
Clerical/support				
Appropriateness of Skills and	Experience in Providing	Nutrition Educ	ation/Nutrition	Services
	More Than Sufficient	No Change	Less Than Sufficient	Not Applicable
Professional				
Paraprofessional				
Clerical/support				
Appropriateness of Skill	(e.g. referrals to social  More Than Sufficient		Less Than Sufficient	Not Applicable
Professional				
Paraprofessional				
Clerical/support		. 🗖		
Professional Paraprofessional Clerical/support	Number of Currer Vacant Positions		as. <i>[Enter nun</i>	nber.]

Sta	ff Pos	itions	No Vacancies	Not Difficult	Difficult
Pro	fessio	nal			
Par	aprofe	essional			
Cle	rical/sı	upport			
16b.		the degree of difficulty recru	liting and filling vacant	t staff positions ch	anged since 1988?
		Less Difficult	About the Same	More Difficult	
17.	What	were the main problems fil	ling vacant positions?	[Check all that appl	<u></u>
		There were no problems			
		Hiring freeze			
		Shortage of certain types or	f staff		
		[specify]			. <u></u> -
		Salary and/or benefits not o	competitive		
		Poor working conditions			
		Safety of the facility and/or	neighborhood		
		Other [specify]			
18.		were the main <b>problem</b>	s contributing to hig	jh staff turnover?	[Check all that
		There were no problems			
		Salary and/or benefits not o	competitive		
		Poor working conditions			
		Safety of the facility and/or	neighborhood		
		Work load			
		Low morale			
	г	Other (specify)			

	Difficult
Paraprofessional  Clerical/support  Description:  The degree of difficulty retaining staff changed since 1988? [Check one.]  More Difficult	_
Clerical/support  19b. Has the degree of difficulty retaining staff changed since 1988? [Check one.]    More Difficult   About the Same   Less Difficult	
More Difficult About the Same Less Difficult    Description   Description   Description	
More Difficult About the Same Less Difficult	
20. Indicate the languages for which staff are available to act as interpreters for [Check all that apply.]  Spanish  Vietnamese	
20. Indicate the languages for which staff are available to act as interpreters for [Check all that apply.]  Spanish  Vietnamese	
[Check all that apply.]  Spanish  Vietnamese	
☐ Laotian ☐ Thai ☐ Hmong ☐ Chinese ☐ Haitian/Creole ☐ French ☐ Portuguese ☐ Native American Language	
Sign Language  Other [specify]	

19a. Retaining staff once you have hired them may also be a problem. Is it difficult to retain staff? [For

## SECTION B SPACE AND FACILITIES

21.	In your opinion, is your local agency's current space adequate for the number of staff, participants
	and program responsibilities? [Check one.]

Adequate	Inadequate

22. Do you think the adequacy of your space and facilities has changed since 1988? [Check one.]

Decreased	About the Same	Increased

## PART III PARTICIPANT SERVICES

#### SECTION A SERVICES OVERVIEW

23a. What is the variation and typical number of minutes that a WIC participant spends walting for following WIC services: If your agency has more than 6 clinics, please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter number of minutes.]

·	Waiting Time			
	Variation i	n # Minutes	Typical # Minutes	Not Applicable
Certification	From	to		
Group nutrition education	From	to		
Individual nutrition education	From	to		
Issuance	From	to		
Food pick up	From	to		

23b. How has the amount of time a WIC participant spends walting for services changed since 1988? [Check one for each service.]

	Waiting Time			
	Decreased	About the Same	Increased	Not Applicable
Certification				
Group nutrition education				
Individual nutrition education				
Issuance				
Food pick up				

24a.	What is the variation and typical number of minutes that a WIC participant spends receiving the
	following WIC services? (i.e. personal transaction time) If your agency has more than 6 clinics
	please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter number of minutes].

	Time Receiving Services			
	Variation i	n # Minutes	Typical # Minutes	Not Applicable
Certification	From	to		
Group nutrition education (Not high risk)	From	to		
Group nutrition education (High risk)	From	to		
Individual nutrition education (Not high risk)	From	to		
Individual nutrition education (High risk)	From	to		
Issuance	From	to		
Food pick up	From	to		

24b. How has the amount of time a WIC participant spends receiving services changed since 1988? [Check one for each service.]

	Time Receiving Services			
	Decreased	About the Same	Increased	Not Applicable
Certification				
Group nutrition education				
Individual nutrition education				
Issuance				
Food pick up				

#### SECTION B CERTIFICATION

25. Please indicate the number of clinics in your agency that use the methods listed for obtaining hematological measurements. If your agency has more than 6 clinics please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter the number of clinics.]

Methods	Typically Used	Not Used	Don't Know
On site by WIC staff	<del></del>		<del></del>
On site by non-WIC staff			
Off site by health care personnel; results brought in by applicant		<del></del>	<del></del>
Off site by health care personnel; results brought in by someone other than applicant		<del></del>	<del></del>
Other [describe]			

26. In how many clinics are **hematological measurements coordinated** with local lead screening efforts? If your agency has more than 6 clinics, please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter the number of clinics.]

	Number of Clinics
Coordinated with lead screening	
Not typically coordinated with lead screening	
Don't know	

#### SECTION C REFERRALS

#### 27. On Site Health Care Services.

For the following health care services, please estimate the number of clinics at which service is or is not available on-site. If your agency has more than 6 clinics, please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter the number of clinics.]

Health Care Services	Number of Clinics by Service Availability			
	Available on Site	Not Available on Site	Don't Know	
Dental care				
Obstetrical/gynecological care	<u></u>			
Breastfeeding support program	<u></u>			
Pediatric care	<u></u>			
Family planning services	<del></del>			
Immunizations		<u></u>		
EPSDT		<u></u>		
Other health screening				
Medicaid screening				
Other [specify]				
Other [specify]				
Other [specify]	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	
Other (appoint)				

#### 28a. On Site Application for Other Services.

For the following non-health care referral services that may be available to a WIC participant, please estimate the number of clinics at which the service is or is not available on-site. If your agency has more than 6 clinics, please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter the number of clinics.]

Other Services	Number of Clinics According to Service Availability			
	Available on Site	Not Available on Site	Don't Know	
AFDC				
Food assistance programs				
Social services program				
Head Start				
Child care				
Transportation	<del></del>	<del></del>		
Substance abuse counseling				
Housing		<u>.</u>		
Adult education/job training				
Other [specify]		<del></del>		
Other [specify]				
Other [specify]				

28b. For the following non-health care referral services that may be available to a WIC participant, please estimate the number of clinics that offer WIC participants the opportunity to apply for these services. If your agency has more than 6 clinics, please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter the number of clinics.]

Other Services	Number of WIC Clinics that Typically Offer Opportunities to Apply for Social Services			
·	Typically Offered	Not Offered	Don't Know	
AFDC				
Food assistance programs				
Social services program				
Head Start				
Child care		<del></del>		
Transportation				
Substance abuse counseling			<u>.</u>	
Housing				
Adult education/ job training				
Child Support		<u>-</u>		
Other [specify]			<del> </del>	
Other [specify]				
Other [specify]				

29a. In how many of your clinics, have you or your staff experienced problems or difficulties **obtaining needed non-WIC services** (listed in Questions 27 and 28 above) for WIC participants during the past year? If your agency has more than 6 clinics, please provide estimates for the 6 largest clinics. [Enter the number of clinics.]

	Number of	f Clinics	
	Typically a Problem	Not a Problem	Don't Know
Health care service			
Non-health care service			

29D.	wnat	what were the main difficulties? [Check all that apply.]								
		We have not experienced problems obtaining needed services								
		Services not available or available on a limited basis.								
		Waiting list	for services.							
		WIC participants not eligible for needed services.								
		Services not offered during convenient times.								
		Lack of or limited transportation to access services.								
		Other [specify]								
	□	Other [specify]								
30.	on re	eferrals for p	articipants? If yo	our agency has	s more than 6	e in the <b>amou</b> clinics, pleas	nt of staff time sp e provide estimate	ent ofor		
ſ	lile 0	largest clinic	cs. [Enter the nu	<del></del>		als		1		
	the o	rargest climic	Substantially Less	<del></del>	me on Refer About the Same	rais Somewhat More	Substantially More			
- 11		er of clinics	Substantially	Tli	me on Referi	Somewhat	•			
	Numbe spendii	er of clinics ng: NUT	Substantially Less  RITION EDUCAT	Somewhat Less  FION	About the Same	Somewhat More	More  ——— e licensed, registe			
SECT	Numbe spendii	er of clinics ng:  NUT the number of	Substantially Less  RITION EDUCAT	Somewhat Less  FION	About the Same	Somewhat More	More  ——— e licensed, registe			
SECT	Numbe spendii	er of clinics ng: NUT the number gible for regis	Substantially Less  RITION EDUCAT of staff responsitestration as a dietic	Somewhat Less  FION  ble for nutritic cian. [Comple	About the Same	Somewhat More	More  ——— e licensed, registe			
SECT	Numbe spendii	er of clinics ng:  NUT the number of the public for regis  Li	Substantially Less  RITION EDUCAT of staff responsistration as a dieticotal Staff	Somewhat Less  FION  ble for nutritle cian. [Comple	About the Same	Somewhat More  duties who are ies that apply.	More  ——— e licensed, registe			

32. In the table below, please indicate the **nutrition education topics** offered during the past year. [Check the boxes that indicate the method used to deliver the information. Check all that apply.]

Topics Offered in Nutrition Education and Counseling Sessions, by Delivery Method	Not Offered	Verbal Presentation (Group or Individual)	Printed Materials	Audio/Visual	Computer- Assisted
Management of the individual's certified nutritional risk or medical condition (e.g., anemia)					
Importance of nutrition to participant's health status					
Description of basic good diet					
Major nutrients provided by WIC food package					
Other sources of particular nutrients such as iron, Vitamin A, and Vitamin C					
Importance of diet for fetal growth					
Breastfeeding					
Handling of infant formula					
Use of whole cow's milk					
Solid and table foods					
Importance of nutrition for growth in children					
Nutritious snacks					
Dental health					
Risks of substance abuse [including drugs, smoking, coffee, alcohol]				0	
Other [specify]	-				

in wi	hat <b>language(s)</b> , oth ock the box next to <u>ea</u>	r than English, is <b>nutrition education</b> ( <u>h</u> language that applies.]	provided in your local agency?
	Spanish		
	Vietnamese		
	Cambodian/Khmer		
	Laotian		
	Thai		
	Hmong		
	Chinese		
	Haitian/Creole		
	French		
	Portuguese		
	Native American La	guage	
	Sign Language		
	Other [specify]		·
		n services currently reimbursed by Me	edicaid? [Check one.]
	Don't know		
Durin [Plea	ng a 6-month certifica use all that apply for e	on period, how often does a participant ach type of participant.]	receive nutrition education?
-		High Risk Participant	Non-High Risk Participant
			_
ce per	certification period		
-	r certification period		
-	·		
ice per	·		0 -
	[Che	Spanish	□ Vietnamese   □ Cambodian/Khmer   □ Laotian   □ Thai   □ Hmong   □ Chinese   □ Haitian/Creole   □ French   □ Portuguese   □ Native American Language   □ Sign Language   □ Other [specify]    Are any nutrition education services currently relmbursed by Medical Notation of Participant (Please all that apply for each type of participant.)  High Risk Participant

35b.	What type of session does your agency employ to provide nutrition education?	[Please	check al
	that apply for each type of participant.]		

	High Risk Participant	Non-High Risk Participant
Individual		
Small group (2-9)		
Medium group (10-19)		
Large group (20-29)		
Very large group (30+)		

36a. Are the following nutrition education materials and methods used in Individual nutrition education sessions? [Check one for each medium.]

### Individual Instruction:

	Yes	No _
Verbal discussion/ counseling		
Pamphlets		
Food models		
Food demonstrations		
Tests		
Audio tapes		
Slides		
Films/videos		
Flip charts		
Computer-assisted instruction		
Other [specify]		

36b.	Are the f	ollowing nutrition education mone for each medium.]	aterials and methods u	sed in <b>group nut</b> i	rition education sessions?
		Group Instructi	on: Yes		ן
		Lectures/oral dis	cussions		
		Pamphlets			
		Food models			
		Food demonstra	tions 🔲		
		Tests			
		Audio tapes			
		Slides			
		Films/videos			
		Flip charts			
		Computer-assiste	ed 🗀		
		Other [specify]	□	Ď	
		<u> </u>			
	III VENIE		I NIMITION BOILCHION	i that volir anenc	V IS CHIFFERTIV SING TO OTHER
37. S	compare 	d to the quality your agency	About the Same	neck one.]  Somewhat High	
	compare Substantia Lower	ally Somewhat Lower	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
	compare 	d to the quality your agency	provided in 1988? [Cl	neck one.]	ner Substantially
	compare  Gubstantia  Lower	ally Somewhat Lower	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	Substantia Lower  What are	ally Somewhat Lower	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	Compare  Cubstantia  Lower  What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	what are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers  pace to few staff	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers  pace to few staff time per participa	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers  pace to few staff to little staff time per participal	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers  pace to few staff to little staff time per participal articipant interest	About the Same	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers  pace to few staff to little staff time per participal articipant interest transportation hild care	About the Same  providing high-quality	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher
S	What are Side Side Side Side Side Side Side Side	Somewhat Lower  the barriers to your agency there are no barriers  pace to few staff time per participal articipant interest transportation hild care articipant time	About the Same  providing high-quality  ant	Somewhat High	ner Substantially Higher

All	Most	Some	A Few	None	
	П		П	П	Caregiver of of
_	_	_	ب	لية	0-12 months)
					Caregiver of children
					Children
		-			
				QUALITY	CTION E
high quality V	currently promote	tant factors that	five most impor	ncy, what are the participants?	
<del></del>				<u> </u>	1
<u></u>	<u> </u>				2
					3
					4.
			···	<u> </u>	
·					5
r high quality \	it currently hinder	ortant factors that	e five most imp	ncy, what are the participants?	. In your age services to
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		1
					2
					3
					3

5. \_\_\_\_

When you have completed this questionnaire, please be sure you have entered your name, title, phone number, and date on page 2 of this questionnaire. A mailing envelope with postage has been provided for your use. In case the envelope was lost, please send this questionnaire to:

WIC Dynamics
Attn: CSO
Macro International
8630 Fenton Street, Suite 300
Sliver Spring, Maryland 20910

Again, we thank you for your cooperation. Your answers will be extremely helpful to understanding what is happening in the WIC program across the nation.

## STATE WIC AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE WIC DYNAMICS STUDY

#### INTRODUCTION

The WIC program has undergone many changes in the last few years. There have been some new program requirements and the number of WIC participants has grown nationally.

To help plan for the future of WIC, we would like to find out how the WIC program is operating at the state and local level and what concerns WIC state directors have. At the present time there is considerable discussion about whether to increase WIC funding and participation. We are particularly interested in learning about how agencies currently operate, how this differs from the past, and changes that might occur in the future.

This questionnaire has four major sections. The first section asks you to describe how you view changes that have occurred in the program since 1988. The second section asks descriptive information about your agency; the third, WIC program initiatives; and the fourth, other related program initiatives. Please review the entire questionnaire before writing your answers.

·		
		. •
·		

### **IDENTIFYING INFORMATION**

### [LABEL]

Before completing this questionnaire, please review the information on the above label and change any incorrect information. Thank you.

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Most of these questions should be answered by the state WIC Director. Other staff members may also have information that will help in answering the questions.

In the space provided below, please enter your name, title, and phone number, and the date on which you completed this questionnaire. Please write legibly in this section and throughout the questionnaire. You may be contacted by staff from Macro International if any of your answers need clarification. If you have questions about any of the items please call Ms. Cindy Morgan or Ms. JoAnn Kuchak collect at (301) 588-5484.

Your name:	<u> </u>
Title:	
Telephone Number:	
Date:	

### CONFIDENTIALITY

Although we ask for identifying information for follow-up, your responses will be held confidential by Macro International and names will not, under any circumstances, be shown to USDA/FNS. Responses will not be attributed to you or your state. All information obtained from this survey will be presented in the aggregate or contained in a computerized file of responses without identifiers.

### **OUR THANKS**

We know how busy all WIC staff are and are grateful for your cooperation. We hope you view this as an opportunity to be heard and have input into decisions made at the national level.

# PART I CHANGES IN THE WIC PROGRAM AND THEIR IMPACTS ON STATE AGENCIES

1a. Since 1988, there have been many changes in WIC. Infant formula rebates and additional funding have increased participation, and new program requirements have been placed on the WIC program (e.g., drug abuse education, breastfeeding promotion). In addition, many states and local communities have suffered economic hardships. Below is a list of events, requirements, and circumstances that may have affected the way state WIC agencies operated between 1988 and 1992. Please review the following list and indicate for each item whether the item affected the WIC program in your state between 1988 and 1992.

[Please check the appropriate box to indicate whether these changes impacted the WIC program.]

## WIC PROGRAM CHANGES 1988 - 1992

Changes	Impact	No Impact	Not Applicable
CASELOAD Infant formula rebates			
Other caseload increases or decreases			
Other cost containment efforts			
Other [specify]			
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS Federal funding policies			
Availability of state funds for WIC			
Downturn in local economies			
State budget cuts			
Food cost fluctuations			
Other [specify]	□		
NEW PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS Breastfeeding promotion requirements			
Breastfeeding promotion requirements			
Drug abuse education requirements			
Homeless service requirements			
Immunization requirements			
Prenatal care initiatives			
Vendor management initiatives			
Other [specify]			D.
OTHER FEDERAL INITIATIVES  Medicaid expansion (expanded eligibility for Medicaid)			
Coordination/integration of services (e.g., one-stop shopping, self-sufficiency programs)			
Other [specify]			
OTHER FACTORS Computerization/automation initiatives			
Other [specify]			

Since 1988 -	- Staffing:	
	•	
<u> </u>		<u></u>
		<u> </u>
	- Funding policies:	
Slike 1900	— I differing policies.	
	Nutrition education, including breastfeeding promotion and sup	
	— Nutrition education, including breastlessing promotes: the sep	
	<u> </u>	
Since 1988	<ul> <li>Coordination with other agencies and programs that serve WIC pa</li> </ul>	rticipants:
Since 1988	Monitoring and vendor management procedures:	
Since 1988	<ul> <li>Paperwork, including the development of request for proposals (R)</li> </ul>	r <b>r</b> s):
<u> </u>		

Since 1988 — State administrative rules, reg	gulations, and policies:		
	<u> </u>		
	·	·	
Since 1988 — Quality of service:			
<u>-</u>			
Since 1988 — Other operational changes: _			

## PART II STATE AGENCY DESCRIPTION

### SECTION A BACKGROUND

2a.	Does the WIC program operate in all areas of your state? [Check only ONE box.]		
	☐ Yes		
	□ No		
<b>2</b> b.	How many countles remain unserved?		
	Enter number of counties		
2c.	How many individuals do you estimate to be unserved? [Estimate number or check "Don't know".]		
	# of unserved WIC eligibles  Don't know		
3a.	What period of time is covered by the state fiscal year definition?		
	Enter month and day: From to		
<b>3</b> b.	Has the state fiscal year changed since 1988? [Check only ONE box.]		
	☐ Yes, it changed		
	No, it remained the same		
SEC	CTION B FUNDING		
<b>4</b> .	In addition to Federal funding to support WIC program operations in your state, what other funding sources are currently used? [Check all applicable boxes.]		
	☐ State appropriated funds are used		
	☐ Private grants are used		
	County or local funds are used in some jurisdictions		
	Other sources are used [please describe]		
	No other sources are available		

5a.	. Has the availability of funding from sources other than the Federal source changed since 1988 [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Yes, additional funding sources became available	
	Yes, fewer funding sources were available	
	No, funding sources remained the same	
5b.	Has the amount of funding from sources other than the Federal source changed since 1988? [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Yes, more funding became available	
	Yes, less funding became available	
	No, the amount of funding remained the same	
6.	If state appropriated funds are not spent during the state fiscal year, may these funds be carried forward or must they be returned to the state? [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ State funds may be carried forward	
	☐ State funds must be returned	
	Other [please describe]	
7a.	Do you currently use an <b>administrative cost per participant formula</b> to allocate administrative funds between local agencies within your state? [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Yes	
	□ No	
<b>7</b> b.	Has the <b>method of computing administrative costs</b> per participant changed noticeably since 1988? [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Yes	
	□ No	
7c.	What is the current administrative grant per participant for local agencies?	
	Enter average amount per participant \$	

<b>5</b> .	administrative funding formulas for its local agencies. [Check only ONE box.]
	The state considers historical conditions of the local agencies such as the number of participants they have served in the past, the local agency infrastructure, the local agency's willingness to serve more participants, etc.
	The state considers other factors about the local agency service area such as statistics about the number of people potentially eligible for WIC, the area's poverty level, birth and death statistics, high risk maternity statistics, and/or the percent of need being met by the program currently.
	☐ The state agency considers most of the factors listed in A and B.
	☐ The state agency considers conditions other than those listed in A or B. They are:
9.	How long has the current method of determining local agency administrative grants been in place?
	Enter approximate month and year when current method began:/
10.	How many times during the most recently completed Federal fiscal year (October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992) did the state allocate or re-allocate administrative funds to local agencies?
	Enter number of administrative funding allocations and re-allocations
11.	Indicate the <b>percentage of administrative funds</b> used for local level expenses and the <b>percentage of state-level expenses</b> for the previous fiscal year. [Insert percentage.]
	% local level
	% state level

•

## SECTION C CASELOAD ALLOCATION

H	Considering current caseload, what <b>method</b> is currently used to <b>Increase or decrease caseload</b> Imits to the local agencies within the state? [Check the box next to the statement that best describes your method.]		
	The state agency assigns a caseload maximum, or number of caseload slots, for each local agency on the basis of the number of pregnant women and/or infants on waiting lists.		
[	The state agency assigns a caseload maximum, or number of caseload slots, for each local agency on the basis of the number of eligibles meeting specific priorities.		
	The state agency assigns a caseload maximum, or number of caseload slots, for each local agency on a basis other than items 1 and 2 above.		
	Local agencies must require a certain caseload limit from the state which is then negotiated with the state agency based on additional factors. [Describe factors.]		
	Other [please specify]		
13. H	ow long has this method been used? [Please enter the number of years.]		
vears			

14.	Listed below are 11 factors that the state agency may consider when assigning caseload Increases or decreases to a local agency. Please read the entire list and then rank the factors by whether they are very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not used. Please use the following scale to rate the factor: 1= very important, 2= somewhat important, 3= not very important, 4= not used.
	The state agency considers the local agency's <b>Affirmative Action Ranking</b> when allocating caseload slots to local agencies.
	The state agency considers the percent of potentially eligible being served by the local agency.
	The state agency considers the local agency's historical ability to serve the number of caseload slots allocated to it.
	☐ The state agency considers the WIC priority groups currently being serviced by the local agency.
	The state agency considers <b>new or expanded services for high-risk</b> maternity patients at a local agency.
	☐ The state agency considers whether maternity care is co-located with WIC services.
	☐ The state considers first any areas which remain unserved in the state.
	The state considers the average food cost per participant in a local agency.
	☐ The state considers the local agency's proven ability to grow at a certain rate.
	The state agency considers management or staffing problems which might hinder the local agency's ability to serve participants.
	The state considers factors other than those listed here which it considers important in allocating caseload limits. They are:
	Other [please specify]
	Other (please specify)

15.	In the past when you have had <b>rapid growth</b> in your caseload, what was the most frequently us method the state agency used to increase caseload allocation limits to the local agencies? [Che the box next to the statement that best describes your method.]	
	All local agency caseload limits were increased systematically by a certain percentage without taking other factors into consideration.	
	Local agencies were asked how many participants they could serve and were generally increased up to the level stated or requested.	
	Local agencies were only granted additional caseload slots if they met certain conditions (such as that they must serve a certain proportion of pregnant women and infants, or must increase the number of Priority 1 and/or Priority 2 groups served).	
	Other [please specify]	
	Not applicable; we have not had rapid participant growth.	
SEC	TION D STAFFING	
16a.	Has the state agency developed WIC local agency participant-to-staff ratios [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Yes[please specify] ☐ No	
16b.	How long have participant-to-staff ratios been in effect in your state? [Please enter the number of years.]  years	
	not applicable	
17.	Are <b>WIC-funded employees</b> who work at the local agency level in the direct delivery of WIC service considered to be: [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ State employees (with salary and fringe benefits set by state personnel policies).	
	District (multi-county) employees (with salary and fringe benefits set by statewide employment policies).	
$\square$ County employees (with salary and fringe benefits set by the various county government t		
	☐ City employees (with salary and fringe benefits determined by city government units).	
	☐ A combination of WIC employment settings exists.	
	Other [please specify]	

## SECTION E QUALITY

18.	What are the five most important factors that currently promote high-quality WIC services in your state? [Please list those factors that relate to your state agency.]		
	1		
	2		
	3.		
	4.		
	5		
19.	What are the five most important factors that currently <b>hinder high-quality WIC services</b> in your state? [Please list to those factors that relate to your state agency.]		
	1		
	2.		
	3.		
	4		
	5		
	In your opinion, at what capacity are local agencies in your state currently operating? [Check only ONE box.]		
	☐ Far above capacity		
	☐ Somewhat above capacity		
	☐ At capacity		
	☐ Somewhat below capacity		
	☐ Far below capacity		
20b.	If your current local sponsoring agencies tapped all of the resources you know to be currently available to them, how many more WIC participants could your state serve while maintaining the current level of services? [Please estimate to the nearest 100. Insert number below.]		
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## PART III WIC PROGRAM INITIATIVES

21a.	21a. Has the state developed and implemented WIC program performance standards? [Chi ONE box.]	
	Yes, they are developed and in use	
	☐ Yes, they are under development	
	☐ No, we have not developed program standards	
21b.	Do these standards include nutrition education and nutrition services? [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Do not use standards	
	Yes, the standards primarily focus on nutrition education	
	Yes, the standards focus somewhat on nutrition education	
	☐ No, the standards do not address nutrition education	
21c.	Does the state agency use these standards to <b>monitor or evaluate</b> local agencies? [Check only ONE box.]	
	☐ Do not use standards	
	Yes, they are used for monitoring	
	Yes, they are used for evaluation	
	Yes, they are used for monitoring and evaluation activities	
	No, they are used for other activities [please specify]	
22.	Does the state WIC agency currently sponsor any of the following breastfeeding promotional activities? [Check all applicable boxes.]	
	Providing materials—such as pamphlets, posters, etc.	
	☐ Co-sponsoring local activities	
	☐ Hot lines	
☐ Public Service Announcements		
	☐ Coordinating with hospital maternity wards	
	☐ In-service training programs	
	Peer counseling program training	
	Other [please specify]	

23a.	What is the average frequency of Issuing vouchers or food instruments to WIC participants? [Check the box opposite the average frequency.]
	Less than one time a month
	Once per month
	☐ Once every 6 weeks
	Once every 2 months
	Once every 3 months
	☐ No issue schedule
	Other [please specify]
<b>23</b> b.	Does this Issuance schedule vary across local agencies? [Check only ONE box.]
	☐ Yes, it varies significantly
	Yes, it varies somewhat
	☐ No, it does not vary
24a.	Have your food package Issuance policies and procedures changed since 1988? [Check only ONE box.]
	☐ Yes
	□ No
	□ Don't know
24b.	How many years have you been using current food Issuance policies and procedures? [Please enter the number of years.]
	years
25a.	What proportion of the local agencies in your state are using PC or mini-computer support? [Check only ONE box.]
	□ AII
	☐ Most
	□ Some
	☐ Few

25b.	What proportion of local agencies in your state are using mainframe support? [Check only ONE box.]
	□ AII
	☐ Most
	□ Some
	□ Few .
25c.	Please indicate, for each functional area, the best description of the current state of automation in WIC operations.
	ENROLLMENT [Check only ONE box.]
	Local agencies <b>fill out paper forms</b> and send to state or contract agency for key entry into a central database.
	Local agencies <b>key data on terminals</b> linked to a central computer (state, regional or contractor data processing center).
	Local agencies enter data on micro- or mini-computer and later transmit all or part to central database.
	Other [please specify]
	FOOD INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION [Check only ONE box.]
	State produces bulk automated checks/drafts/vouchers and sends to local agencies; locals write manual checks/drafts/vouchers.
State produces bulk automated checks/drafts/vouchers and sends to local agencie produce "manuals" (i.e., first visit food instrument) using on-line terminals or compute	
	☐ Local agencies produce all food Instruments on-site using computers or terminals.
	☐ Electronic Benefit Transfer card is used.
Other [please specify]	
	APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING [Check only ONE box.]
	There is only manual scheduling.
	There is automated scheduling on computer at local level, but it is not part of the state-wide WIC data system.
	☐ There is automated scheduling at the local level that is part of WIC state-wide data system.
	☐ There is automated scheduling that is part of a local WIC data system.
	Other [please specify]

25d.	applicable boxes.)
	□ No change.
	Small shift from local recordkeeping to centralized state processing.
	☐ Large shift from local recordkeeping to centralized state processing.
	Small shift from central state processing to more locally based processing.
	☐ Large shift from <b>central state processing</b> to more locally based processing.
25e.	Was there a shift in the type and location of equipment since 1988?
	STATE LEVEL [Check only ONE box.]
	Yes, there is substantially more mainframe equipment used.
	Yes, there somewhat more mainframe equipment used.
	□ No significant change.
	Yes, there is somewhat less mainframe equipment used.
	Yes, there is substantially less mainframe equipment used.
	LOCAL LEVEL [Check only ONE box.]
	Yes, there is substantially more mainframe equipment used.
	Yes, there somewhat more mainframe equipment used.
	No significant change.
	Yes, there is somewhat less mainframe equipment used.
	Yes, there is substantially less mainframe equipment used.

	STATE LEVEL [Check only ONE box.]					
Yes, there is substantially more PC/mIni-computer equipment used.						
	Yes, there somewhat more PC/m	Ini-computer equipment used.				
<ul> <li>No significant change.</li> <li>Yes, there is somewhat less PC/mInI-computer equipment used.</li> <li>Yes, there is substantially less PC/mInI-computer equipment used.</li> <li>LOCAL LEVEL [Check only ONE box.]</li> <li>Yes, there is substantially more PC/mInI-computer equipment used.</li> </ul>						
				Yes, there somewhat more PC/mi	Inl-computer equipment used.	
			☐ No significant change.			
				Yes, there is somewhat less PC/mini-computer equipment used.  Yes, there is substantially less PC/mini-computer equipment used.		
25f.						
	PRODUCTIVITY [Check one]	QUALITY [Check one]				
	☐ No effect in productivity	☐ No effect in quality				
	☐ Substantial improvement	☐ Substantial improvement				
	☐ Some improvement	☐ Some improvement				
	☐ Some decline	☐ Some decline				
	☐ Substantial decline	☐ Substantial decline				

## PART IV RELATED PROGRAM INITIATIVES

26.	Have <b>coordination efforts</b> involving WIC and other programs, such as maternal and child health programs, as well as Medicaid, changed since 1988? [Check only ONE box.]					
	Yes, they have substantially increased					
	☐ Yes, they have somewhat increased					
	Yes, they have somewhat decreased					
	Yes, they have substantially decreased					
	☐ No, they stayed about the same					
27.	In your state, does the Medicaid program currently <b>reimburse for WIC services</b> , such as nutrition education? [Check only ONE box.]					
	☐ Yes					
	□ No					
	☐ Don't know					
28.	Does the WIC program currently participate in any <b>Joint program efforts</b> with the health department, maternal and child health providers, and other agencies to provide services to women and young children? [Check only ONE box.]					
	Yes, to a large extent [please specify]					
	□ No, not at all					
29.	Does the WIC program participate in any initiatives to improve the <b>Immunization</b> status of young children? [Check only ONE box.]					
	Yes, to a large extent [please specify]					
	□ No, not at all					
30.	In your state, do WIC applicants need to <b>visit a physician or other non-WIC clinic</b> prior to certification to obtain biochemical and anthropometric data or to verify pregnancy? [Check only ONE box.]					
	☐ Yes					
	□ No					

JIA.	underway in your state that relate to and impact the WIC program? [Check only ONE box.]					
	☐ Yes					
	□ No					
31b.	If so, please briefly <b>describe</b> what these program efforts are					

When you have completed this questionnaire, please be sure you have entered your name and title, phone number, and date on page 2 of this questionnaire. A mailing envelope with postage has been provided for your use. In case the envelope was lost please send this questionnaire to:

WIC Dynamics
Attn: CSO
Macro International
8630 Fenton Street, Suite 300
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Again, we thank you for your cooperation. Your answers will be extremely helpful to FNS.

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