

CHAPTER VIII: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ON THE SURVEY SAMPLES

This chapter presents data from administrative records systems on employment status and Food Stamp participation among the survey samples. The data on employment status are based on a match against the Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage record system in South Carolina.

To make the administrative data comparable to the survey data, we applied the sample weights to the strata for the 1998-1999 sample, as in the survey analysis. Since the 1999-2000 sample comprised the universe of cases in South Carolina, weights are not required.

A. Objectives of the Analysis

The administrative records data provide information on all members of the sample, regardless of whether they responded to the surveys. On a general level, therefore, the administrative records data allow us to determine whether the results of the surveys hold true for all members of the sample.

It should be noted, however, that there are some limitations to comparing the administrative records data with the survey data. First, most of the survey results presented in the report examine the status of families who were still off Food Stamps at the time of the surveys. In contrast, the administrative records data presented in this appendix include all members of the samples, including persons who were back on Food Stamps at the time of the surveys. Second, there are a number of limitations in comparing employment and earnings data from the surveys with data from the UI wage records. These differences are reviewed in the next section.

In the sections that follow, we present the administrative records data on the two samples of leavers. In Section D, we review the major findings from the administrative records data as they relate to the survey results.

B. Employment Information from the UI Wage Records System

To examine employment patterns among the samples after they left Food Stamps, the South Carolina Department of Social Services conducted a match of the 644 persons in the 1998-1999 survey sample and the 653 persons in the 1999-2000 survey sample against the South Carolina UI wage records system. It should be noted that the UI wage records system has two major limitations as a source of information on employment patterns, as follows:

- The wage records contain information only on persons who are working in South Carolina. Sample members who have left the state and may be employed elsewhere cannot be tracked through the state's wage records system.

- The UI wage record system can be used to track persons only in UI-covered employment. Employment in jobs that are not covered by the UI system (such as federal employment or self-employment) cannot be tracked through the wage records.

For these reasons, a UI wage record match will tend to understate the percentage of sample members who are employed. The disparity may increase over time as more sample members leave South Carolina.

Another issue with the UI wage record data is that the data are based on quarterly earnings. This poses a challenge in terms of comparing the UI wage record information with the results of the survey data. Specifically, the surveys gathered information on the employment status of the respondent on the day when they were surveyed. In contrast, the UI data show only whether the person was employed at any time during a specific quarter. For persons who are sporadically employed in a specific quarter, it is possible that the UI wage records will show higher rates of employment than the survey data.

1. Overall Employment Rates Among the Samples, by County Type

Exhibit VIII-1 shows the percent of 1998-1999 sample members who had UI earnings in the eight quarters after leaving Food Stamps. For this and other analyses in this chapter, the quarters were standardized based on the quarter in which sample members actually left Food Stamps. It should be noted that, in contrast to the survey findings presented in Chapter IV of the report, the employment data in this section apply to all members of the samples, not only those who were still off Food Stamps.

The data indicate that, throughout the 8-quarter tracking period, the percent of persons in UI-covered employment was about the same in the exempt counties as in the counties that were exempt under the 15 percent provision. The employment rate was somewhat lower in counties that were exempt due to high unemployment.

Exhibit VIII-1
Percent of Sample Members With UI Wages After Leaving Food Stamps,
by County Type – 1998-1999 Sample

Quarter	Exempt- 15 Percent (N = 144)	Exempt- Unemployment (N = 227)	Non- Exempt (N = 273)	Total (N = 644)
Quarter left Food Stamps	49.8%	43.2%	51.8%	48.3%
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:				
First	49.6%	40.7%	52.4%	47.7%
Second	48.0%	46.7%	53.6%	49.9%
Third	49.1%	45.7%	53.6%	49.8%
Fourth	54.2%	41.7%	49.3%	47.7%
Fifth	52.4%	42.2%	49.5%	47.6%
Sixth	48.2%	40.7%	48.1%	45.5%
Seventh	42.5%	41.7%	49.9%	45.3%
Eighth	46.5%	40.7%	43.3%	43.1%

Exhibit VIII-2 presents comparable data for the 1999-2000 sample during the first four quarters after sample members left Food Stamps. The data show that there was very little difference between the non-exempt counties and the counties exempt under the 15 percent provision. The employment rate was lower in counties that were exempt due to high unemployment.

Exhibit VIII-2
Percent of Sample Members With UI Wages After Leaving Food Stamps,
by County Type – 1999-2000 Sample

Quarter	Exempt- 15 Percent (N = 123)	Exempt- Unemployment (N = 218)	Non- Exempt (N = 312)	Total (N = 653)
Quarter left Food Stamps	50.4%	48.6%	49.7%	49.5%
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:				
First	42.3%	43.6%	46.2%	44.6%
Second	48.0%	46.3%	48.1%	47.5%
Third	45.5%	44.0%	43.6%	44.1%
Fourth	41.5%	39.0%	41.7%	40.7%

2. Employment Stability Among the Samples, by County Type

To measure employment stability, we examined the number of quarters that sample members were employed during the follow-up period. For persons in the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-3 shows that 26.3 percent of the sample were not employed in any of the 8 quarters of the follow-up period. This means that about 74 percent of the sample members were employed at some time in the two years after leaving Food Stamps.

There was relatively little difference between the non-exempt counties and the counties exempt under the 15 percent provision. About 24 percent of both samples were employed in none of the 8 quarters of the follow-up period. The percentage who were employed for the entire 8 quarters was slightly higher in the non-exempt counties than in the counties exempt under the 15 percent provision. The persons from the non-exempt counties were employed for an average of 4 quarters, compared to 3.9 for persons in the counties exempt under the 15 percent provision. Employment stability was lower in counties that were exempt due to high unemployment.

Overall, the data show that employment stability was relatively low among the ABAWD leavers. Only 36 percent of the leavers were employed in 6 or more of the 8 quarters.

Exhibit VIII-3
Number of Quarters With UI Wages After Leaving Food Stamps,
by County Type -- 1998-1999 Sample

Number of Quarters with Earnings after Leaving Food Stamps	Exempt- 15 Percent (N = 144)	Exempt- Unemployment (N = 227)	Non- Exempt (N = 273)	Total (N = 644)
None	24.3%	29.9%	24.2%	26.2%
1 quarter	7.7%	9.5%	5.4%	7.3%
2 quarters	7.1%	7.0%	8.0%	7.5%
3 quarters	7.9%	5.0%	6.4%	6.2%
4 quarters	7.5%	7.5%	9.1%	8.2%
5 quarters	5.2%	12.0%	7.9%	8.7%
6 quarters	10.7%	6.5%	9.4%	8.7%
7 quarters	12.3%	9.0%	9.8%	10.1%
8 quarters	17.4%	13.8%	19.7%	17.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mean Number of Quarters	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.8

For the 1999-2000 sample, Exhibit VIII-4 shows that there was relatively little difference between the non-exempt counties and the counties exempt under the 15 percent provision in terms of employment stability. Overall, only 25 percent of the sample members were employed in all 4 quarters after leaving Food Stamps, and almost 38 percent were not employed in any quarter.

Exhibit VIII-4
Number of Quarters With UI Wages After Leaving Food Stamps,
By County Type -- 1999-2000 Sample

Number of Quarters with Earnings after Leaving Food Stamps	Exempt- 15 Percent (N = 123)	Exempt- Unemployment (N = 218)	Non- Exempt (N = 312)	Total (N = 653)
None	40.7%	38.1%	36.5%	37.8%
1 quarter	4.9%	12.8%	11.5%	10.7%
2 quarters	14.6%	11.5%	14.1%	13.3%
3 quarters	16.3%	13.3%	11.5%	13.0%
4 quarters	23.6%	24.3%	26.3%	25.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mean Number of Quarters	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8

3. Employment Rates Among the Samples, by Gender

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-5 shows females consistently had higher rates of UI-covered employment than males throughout the 8-quarter tracking period after leaving Food Stamps. In addition, the difference between females and males increased over time. For the 1999-2000 sample, Exhibit VIII-6 shows a similar overall pattern.

Exhibit VIII-5
Percent of Sample Members With UI Wages,
by Gender -- 1998-1999 Sample

Quarter	Female (N = 262)	Male (N = 382)
Quarter left Food Stamps	52.7%	45.3%
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:		
First	51.6%	44.9%
Second	55.7%	46.0%
Third	56.0%	45.5%
Fourth	54.1%	43.3%
Fifth	55.4%	42.2%
Sixth	54.9%	39.1%
Seventh	52.9%	40.1%
Eighth	49.6%	38.6%

Exhibit VIII-6
Percent of Sample Members With UI Wages,
by Gender -- 1999-2000 Sample

Quarter	Female (N = 292)	Male (N = 361)
Quarter left Food Stamps	52.4%	47.1%
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:		
First	49.0%	41.0%
Second	52.4%	43.5%
Third	47.6%	41.3%
Fourth	43.5%	38.5%

4. Employment Stability Among the Samples, by Gender

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-7 shows that 29 percent of the males were not employed in any of the 8 quarters of the follow-up period, compared to only 22 percent of females. In addition, about 43 percent of females were employed in 6 or more of the 8 quarters, compared to only 30 percent of the males. Exhibit VIII-8 shows similar findings for the 1999-2000 sample, although the difference between females and males is somewhat less pronounced.

Exhibit VIII-7
Number of Quarters With UI Wages,
by Gender -- 1998-1999 Sample

Number of Quarters with Earnings after Leaving Food Stamps	Female (N = 262)	Male (N = 382)
None	22.1%	29.1%
1 quarter	4.9%	9.0%
2 quarters	5.6%	8.7%
3 quarters	4.9%	7.1%
4 quarters	8.3%	8.1%
5 quarters	10.9%	7.3%
6 quarters	10.6%	7.3%
7 quarters	13.6%	7.6%
8 quarters	19.1%	15.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Exhibit VIII-8
Number of Quarters With UI Wages,
by Gender -- 1999-2000 Sample

Number of Quarters With Earnings after Leaving Food Stamps	Female (N = 292)	Male (N = 361)
None	34.6%	40.4%
1 quarter	8.6%	12.5%
2 quarters	14.7%	12.2%
3 quarters	14.0%	12.2%
4 quarters	28.1%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

5. Employment Rates Among the Samples, by Age Group

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-9 shows persons aged under 25 had much higher employment rates than older persons during the entire 8-quarter tracking period. In the 4th quarter after leaving Food Stamps, for example, 52.3 percent of the persons under 25 were employed, compared to only 38.7 percent of the persons aged 25 and older.

As indicated in Exhibit VIII-10, the data for the 1999-2000 sample also show a higher employment rate among younger persons, but the difference is smaller than among the 1998-1999 sample.

Exhibit VIII-9
Percent of Sample Members With UI Wages,
by Age -- 1998-1999 Sample

Quarter	Under 25 (N = 422)	25 and Over (N = 222)
Quarter left Food Stamps	51.6%	41.8%
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:		
First	51.2%	40.6%
Second	55.0%	40.0%
Third	54.8%	39.9%
Fourth	52.3%	38.7%
Fifth	52.1%	38.7%
Sixth	50.1%	36.6%
Seventh	50.7%	34.9%
Eighth	47.6%	34.2%

Exhibit VIII-10
Percent of Sample Members With UI Wages,
by Age – 1999-2000 Sample

Quarter	Under 25 (N = 410)	25 and Over (N = 243)
Quarter left Food Stamps	50.2%	48.1%
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:		
First	45.4%	43.2%
Second	49.8%	43.6%
Third	44.6%	43.2%
Fourth	44.4%	34.6%

6. Employment Stability Among the Samples, by Age Group

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-11 shows that 34 percent of the persons aged 25 and older were not employed in any of the 8 quarters of the follow-up period, compared to only 22 percent of persons aged under 25. In addition, about 40 percent of persons under 25 were employed in 6 or more of the 8 quarters, compared to only 27 percent of the persons aged 25 or older. Exhibit VIII-12 shows a similar pattern for the 1999-2000 sample, but with less of a difference between the older and younger sample members.

Exhibit VIII-11
Number of Quarters With UI Wages,
by Age -- 1998-1999 Sample

Number of Quarters With Earnings after Leaving Food Stamps	Under 25 (N = 422)	25 and Over (N = 222)
None	22.2%	34.1%
1 quarter	5.2%	11.5%
2 quarters	7.0%	8.3%
3 quarters	6.5%	5.7%
4 quarters	8.0%	8.4%
5 quarters	10.9%	4.5%
6 quarters	9.6%	6.7%
7 quarters	13.1%	4.2%
8 quarters	17.4%	16.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Exhibit VIII-12
Number of Quarters With UI Wages,
by Age -- 1999-2000 Sample

Number of Quarters with Earnings after Leaving Food Stamps	Under 25 (N = 410)	25 and Over (N = 243)
None	35.4%	42.0%
1 quarter	11.2%	9.9%
2 quarters	13.7%	12.8%
3 quarters	13.4%	12.3%
4 quarters	26.3%	23.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

7. Earnings Patterns Among the Survey Sample

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-13 shows median monthly earnings for employed sample members after they left Food Stamps. The data show that, after the first quarter, median earnings were higher among the persons in non-exempt counties. For example, in the fourth quarter after exit from Food Stamps, median monthly earnings were \$671 for employed persons from non-exempt counties, compared to only \$599 for persons in the 15 percent exempt counties, and \$624 for persons in counties exempt due to high unemployment. However, the differences among the three groups narrowed over time. For the 1999-2000 sample, Exhibit VIII-14 indicates less of a difference among the three types of counties.

Exhibit VIII-13
Median Monthly UI Wages, by County Type
-- 1998-1999 Sample*

Quarter	Exempt- 15 Percent	Exempt- Unemployment	Non- Exempt	Total
Quarter left Food Stamps (N = 315)	\$455.35	\$481.37	\$473.88	\$467.17
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:				
First (N = 311)	\$472.51	\$475.01	\$666.96	\$553.10
Second (N = 325)	\$503.60	\$532.13	\$658.40	\$588.87
Third (N = 325)	\$572.83	\$643.45	\$615.58	\$616.08
Fourth (N = 309)	\$598.89	\$623.61	\$671.16	\$634.08
Fifth (N = 309)	\$523.16	\$609.44	\$728.45	\$632.56
Sixth (N = 296)	\$715.37	\$712.81	\$750.12	\$739.59
Seventh (N = 296)	\$805.54	\$627.10	\$765.82	\$724.77
Eighth (N = 278)	\$603.82	\$656.89	\$786.71	\$721.06

*Quarterly wages divided by three

Exhibit VIII-14
Median Monthly UI Wages, by County Type -- 1999-2000 Sample*

Quarter	Exempt- 15 Percent	Exempt- Unemployment	Non- Exempt	Total
Quarter left Food Stamps (N = 323)	\$394.78	\$464.48	\$386.67	\$413.50
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:				
First (N = 291)	\$591.39	\$682.00	\$520.61	\$563.01
Second (N = 310)	\$666.20	\$736.73	\$491.17	\$605.97
Third (N = 288)	\$654.92	\$578.08	\$614.02	\$615.92
Fourth (N = 266)	\$618.00	\$648.22	\$665.44	\$643.84

*Quarterly wages divided by three

8. Earnings Patterns Among the Survey Sample, by Age

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-15 indicates that employed persons aged 25 and older had much higher monthly earnings than employed persons under 25 throughout the follow-up period. During the 4th quarter after leaving Food Stamps, the median monthly earnings of persons 25 and older were \$804, compared to only \$595 for persons under 25 – a difference of 35 percent. For the 1999-2000 sample, Exhibit VIII-16 also shows higher earnings among employed persons aged 25 and older.

Exhibit VIII-15
Median Monthly UI Wages, by Age -- 1998-1999 Sample*

Quarter	Under 25	25 and Over
Quarter left Food Stamps (N = 315)	\$429.27	\$719.87
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:		
First (N = 311)	\$563.96	\$551.44
Second (N = 325)	\$524.86	\$788.70
Third (N = 325)	\$551.11	\$737.37
Fourth (N = 309)	\$594.59	\$804.15
Fifth (N = 309)	\$575.59	\$748.09
Sixth (N = 296)	\$689.91	\$847.68
Seventh (N = 296)	\$682.46	\$862.93
Eighth (N = 278)	\$671.19	\$931.57

*Quarterly wages divided by three

Exhibit VIII-16
Median Monthly UI Wages, by Age -- 1999-2000 Sample*

Quarter	Under 25	25 and Over
Quarter left Food Stamps (N = 323)	\$407.81	\$434.38
Quarter After Leaving Food Stamps:		
First (N = 291)	\$531.88	\$626.04
Second (N = 310)	\$559.64	\$672.70
Third (N = 288)	\$572.25	\$761.44
Fourth (N = 266)	\$613.65	\$820.33

*Quarterly wages divided by three

C. Food Stamp Participation

This section presents monthly data on Food Stamp participation among the samples of ABAWD leavers. Food Stamp participation is tracked during the period following the initial exit periods for the sample members (October 1998 to March 1999 for the 1998-1999 sample, and October 1999 to March 2000 for the 1999-2000 sample).

1. Overall Rates of Food Stamp Participation, by County Type

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-17 shows that Food Stamp recidivism declined steadily until the 5th month after exit. After that month, the recidivism rate increased gradually, reaching about 16 percent at two years after exit. The recidivism rate was higher among sample members from the exempt counties – 17.7 percent at 24 months, compared to 13.7 percent for persons from non-exempt counties. For the 1999-2000 sample, Exhibit VIII-18 shows a similar overall pattern.

Exhibit VIII-17
Percent of Sample Members Receiving Food Stamps,
by County -- 1998-1999 Sample

Month After Exit	Exempt (N = 322)	Non-Exempt (N = 322)	Total (N = 644)
1 month	13.7%	6.5%	10.6%
2 months	10.6%	4.3%	7.9%
3 months	7.1%	4.3%	5.9%
4 months	6.5%	5.3%	6.0%
5 months	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
6 months	6.8%	6.2%	6.6%
7 months	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
8 months	9.9%	8.1%	9.1%
9 months	11.2%	9.6%	10.5%
10 months	11.5%	9.3%	10.5%
11 months	12.4%	9.0%	10.9%
12 months	14.3%	10.6%	12.7%
13 months	14.9%	11.5%	13.4%
14 months	16.1%	11.2%	14.0%
15 months	15.5%	12.1%	14.0%
16 months	16.5%	12.4%	14.7%
17 months	16.8%	12.7%	15.0%
18 months	17.1%	12.4%	15.1%
19 months	17.1%	12.4%	15.1%
20 months	17.7%	12.1%	15.3%
21 months	18.3%	13.4%	16.2%
22 months	17.7%	11.2%	14.9%
23 months	18.3%	11.8%	15.5%
24 months	17.7%	13.7%	16.0%
25 months	17.7%	13.7%	16.0%
26 months	17.7%	14.6%	16.4%
27 months	19.3%	14.3%	17.1%

Exhibit VIII-18
Percent of Sample Members Receiving Food Stamps,
by County -- 1999-2000 Sample

Month After Exit	Exempt (N = 352)	Non-Exempt (N = 301)	Total (N = 353)
1 month	14.2%	15.0%	14.5%
2 months	9.7%	15.3%	12.3%
3 months	6.8%	10.3%	8.4%
4 months	5.1%	9.0%	6.9%
5 months	5.1%	7.3%	6.1%
6 months	5.4%	7.0%	6.1%
7 months	6.5%	7.3%	6.9%
8 months	6.8%	7.6%	7.2%
9 months	8.0%	10.0%	8.9%
10 months	9.7%	12.3%	10.9%
11 months	11.1%	15.0%	12.9%
12 months	13.6%	13.0%	13.3%
13 months	15.6%	13.3%	14.5%
14 months	17.9%	15.0%	16.5%
15 months	19.0%	15.6%	17.5%

2. Rates of Food Stamp Participation, by Gender

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-19 shows that Food Stamp recidivism was much higher among females than among males throughout the follow-up period. Exhibit VIII-20 shows a similar pattern for the 1999-2000 sample.

Exhibit VIII-19
Percent of Sample Members Receiving Food Stamps,
by Gender -- 1998-1999 Sample

Month After Exit	Female (N = 262)	Male (N = 382)
1 month	11.8%	9.7%
2 months	10.0%	6.4%
3 months	8.6%	4.1%
4 months	8.8%	4.0%
5 months	8.8%	3.9%
6 months	10.4%	4.0%
7 months	11.2%	6.4%
8 months	13.6%	6.0%
9 months	14.7%	7.6%
10 months	14.7%	7.7%
11 months	15.0%	8.1%
12 months	16.6%	10.0%
13 months	16.6%	11.3%
14 months	17.8%	11.4%
15 months	19.3%	10.5%
16 months	21.1%	10.3%
17 months	23.6%	9.1%
18 months	25.4%	8.0%
19 months	26.1%	7.5%
20 months	26.9%	7.3%
21 months	27.2%	8.6%
22 months	25.6%	7.5%
23 months	26.4%	8.0%
24 months	28.0%	7.7%
25 months	29.3%	6.8%
26 months	29.9%	7.0%
27 months	32.7%	6.4%

Exhibit VIII-20
Percent of Sample Members Receiving Food Stamps,
by Gender -- 1999-2000 Sample

Month After Exit	Female (N = 292)	Male (N = 361)
1 month	15.1%	14.1%
2 months	14.7%	10.2%
3 months	11.0%	6.4%
4 months	10.3%	4.2%
5 months	9.6%	3.3%
6 months	8.9%	3.9%
7 months	9.9%	4.4%
8 months	11.3%	3.9%
9 months	13.7%	5.0%
10 months	18.2%	5.0%
11 months	20.9%	6.4%
12 months	21.2%	6.9%
13 months	22.9%	7.8%
14 months	26.0%	8.9%
15 months	26.7%	10.0%

3. Rates of Food Stamp Participation, by Age

For the 1998-1999 sample, Exhibit VIII-21 shows that Food Stamp recidivism was somewhat higher for persons aged 25 and older during the first 15 months of the tracking period. However, there was less of a difference between the two age groups after 15 months. Exhibit VIII-22 shows that the recidivism rate was higher for persons aged 25 and over during the 15-month tracking period.

Exhibit VIII-21
Percent of Sample Members Receiving Food Stamps,
by Age -- 1998-1999 Sample

Months After Exit	Under 25 (N = 422)	25 and Over (N = 222)
1 month	10.1%	11.5%
2 months	7.6%	8.4%
3 months	4.7%	8.3%
4 months	4.7%	8.4%
5 months	4.6%	8.4%
6 months	5.1%	9.3%
7 months	7.2%	10.8%
8 months	8.4%	10.6%
9 months	8.7%	14.1%
10 months	9.2%	13.3%
11 months	9.1%	14.6%
12 months	10.1%	17.7%
13 months	11.2%	17.7%
14 months	12.4%	17.2%
15 months	12.9%	16.3%
16 months	14.4%	15.4%
17 months	14.6%	15.8%
18 months	15.1%	15.0%
19 months	15.2%	14.8%
20 months	15.1%	15.6%
21 months	15.5%	17.5%
22 months	14.2%	16.1%
23 months	14.2%	18.1%
24 months	15.5%	16.9%
25 months	15.3%	17.2%
26 months	15.5%	18.1%
27 months	15.6%	20.1%

Exhibit VIII-22
Percent of Sample Members Receiving Food Stamps,
by Age -- 1999-2000 Sample

Month After Exit	Under 25 (N = 410)	25 and Over (N = 243)
1 month	13.9%	15.6%
2 months	9.5%	16.9%
3 months	5.6%	13.2%
4 months	4.4%	11.1%
5 months	3.9%	9.9%
6 months	4.4%	9.1%
7 months	5.4%	9.5%
8 months	5.4%	10.3%
9 months	6.6%	12.8%
10 months	8.8%	14.4%
11 months	10.7%	16.5%
12 months	11.5%	16.5%
13 months	12.0%	18.9%
14 months	14.6%	19.8%
15 months	15.6%	20.6%

D. Discussion of the Findings

This section briefly reviews the findings from the administrative records data in relation to the survey findings, recognizing the limitations discussed previously in Section A on the comparability of the two sources of information.

Employment Situation

- The findings on UI employment among the samples are consistent with the survey results in showing that rates of employment were broadly comparable across the three types of counties.
- With regard to gender, the 1998-1999 survey data showed higher rates of employment for males, while the UI data showed somewhat higher rates for females. The relatively low response rate among males in the sample may be a factor in this outcome.
- The findings on UI earnings are generally consistent with the survey findings in showing that, for the 1998-1999 sample, persons from the non-exempt counties had higher average earnings than other sample members. The data for the 1999-2000 sample are also consistent in terms of showing less of a difference among the three types of counties.

- The administrative data on Food Stamp participation are generally consistent with the survey data on Food Stamp recidivism in showing recidivism rates in the low-to-mid-teens at one year after the sample members left the Food Stamp program. For the 1999-2000 sample, however, the survey data showed a lower recidivism rate than the administrative data for persons in non-exempt counties at one year.
- With regard to gender, the survey data and administrative data are consistent in showing much higher rates of recidivism among females in the 1999-2000 sample. However, the administrative data for the 1998-1999 sample show higher rates of recidivism for females, while the survey data showed relatively little difference between females and males.
- With regard to age, the administrative data for the two samples show somewhat higher recidivism rates for persons aged 25 and older, while the survey data show little difference between 18-24 year olds and persons 25 or older.