

Outcomes for Food and Nutrition Services Work Registrants

By
Dean Duncan, C. Joy Stewart, and Kim Flair
Jordan Institute for Families
July 18, 2008

Outcomes for Food and Nutrition Services Work Registrants

- This research is based on the experiences of work registrants coming onto the Food and Nutrition Services program for the first time between January 2004 and December 2007



Outcomes for Food and Nutrition Services Work Registrants

- In this research, only individuals who are coded R during their household's first month on the program are followed
- During the four year period this study covers, 44,016 individuals met this condition



Outcomes for Food and Nutrition Services Work Registrants

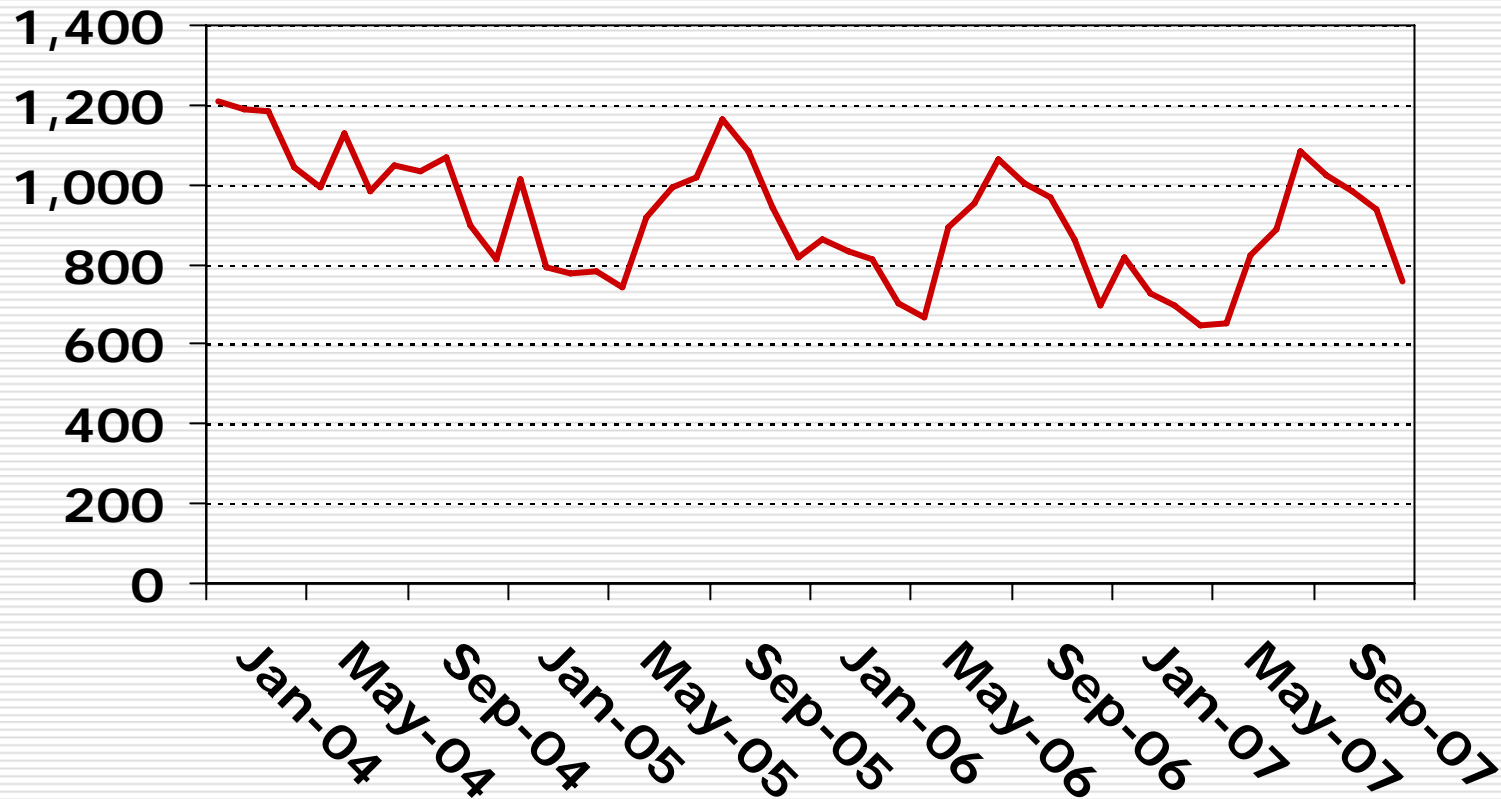
- ❑ Much of the information on outcomes is derived from FSIS
- ❑ Some outcomes are tracked by whether the county in which the individual lived had an E&T, Career Start, or Workfare program
- ❑ Data are not readily available that can identify how actively the individual was engaged in these programs



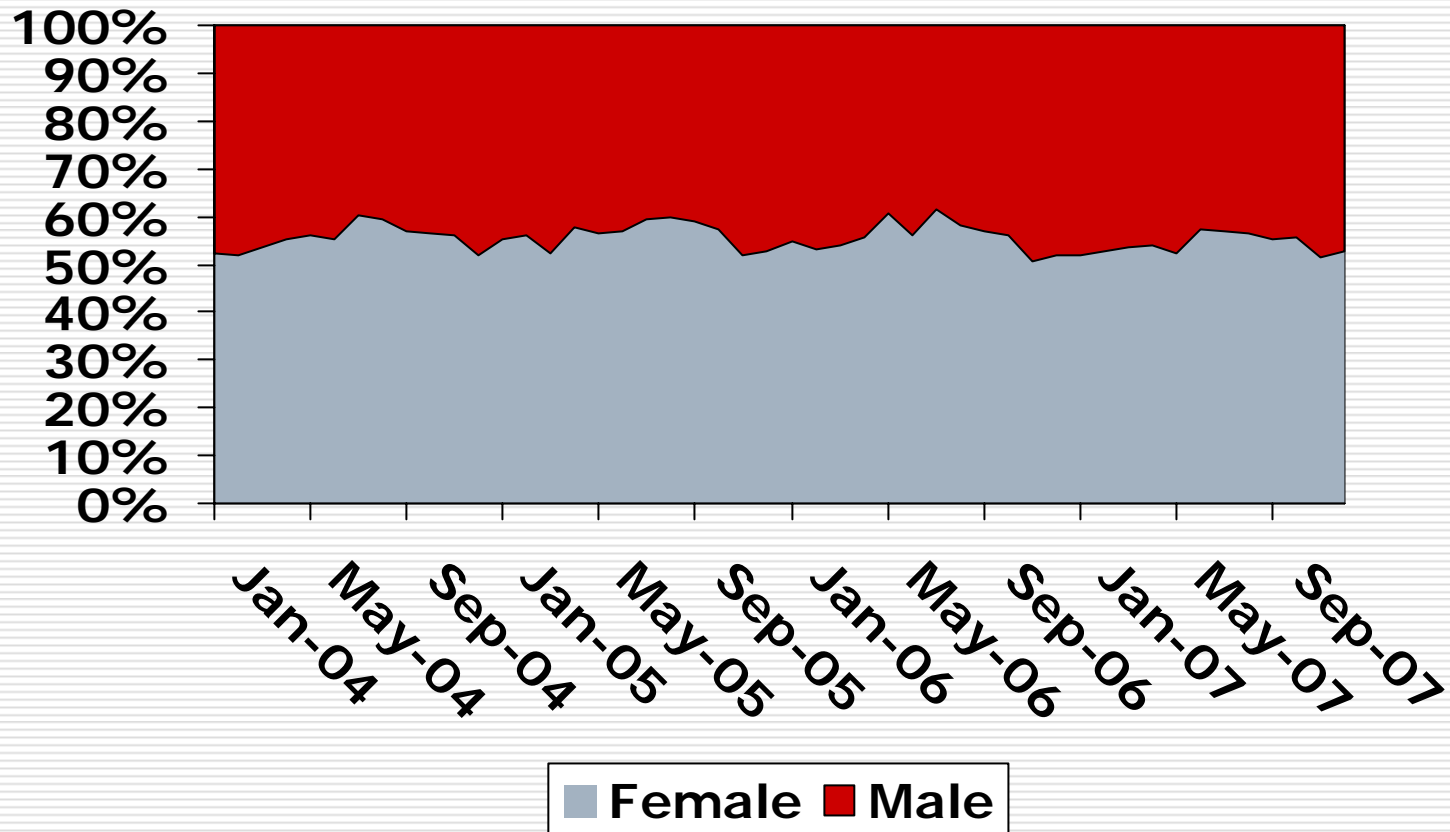
New Work Registrants



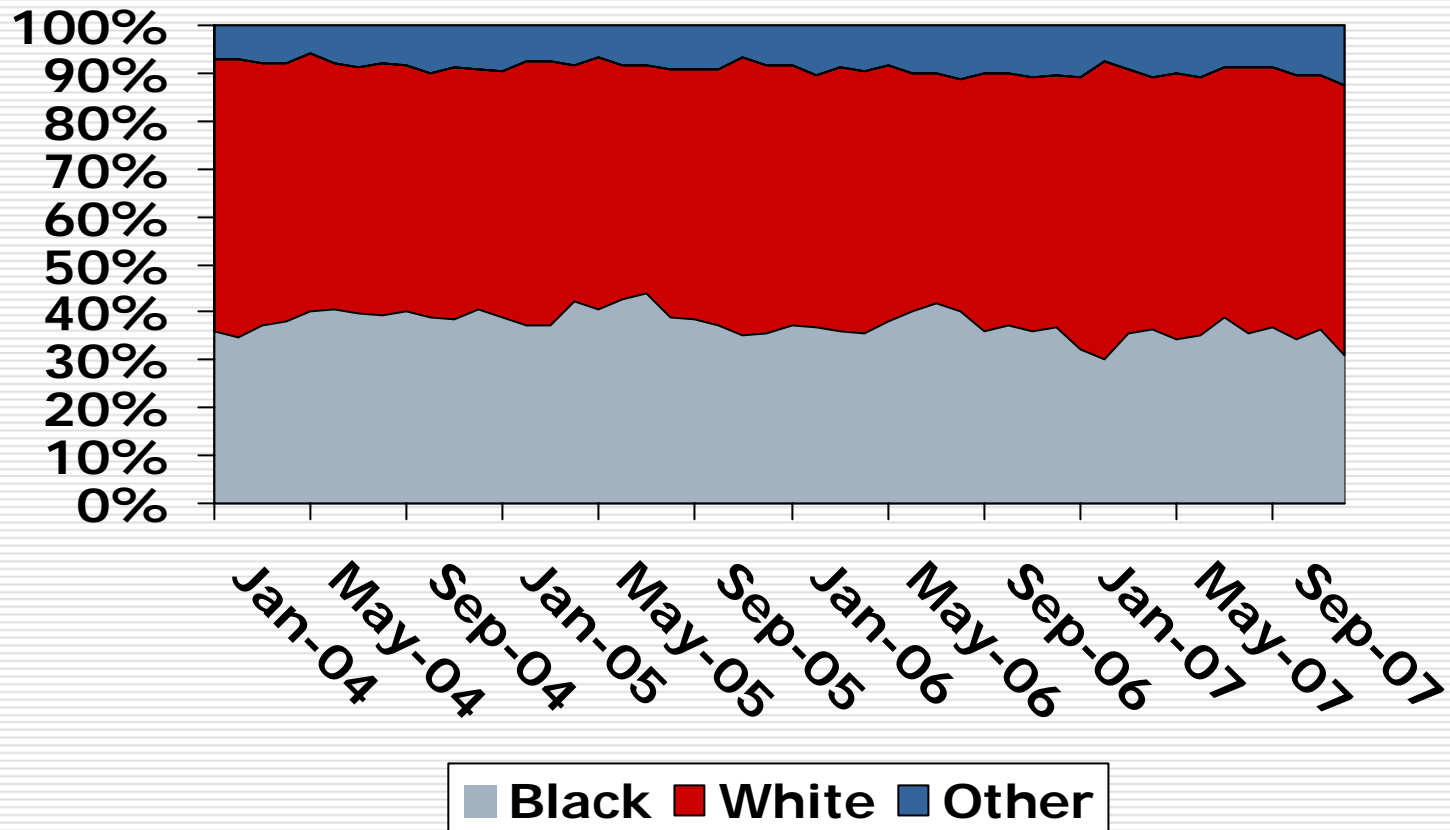
The Number of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly



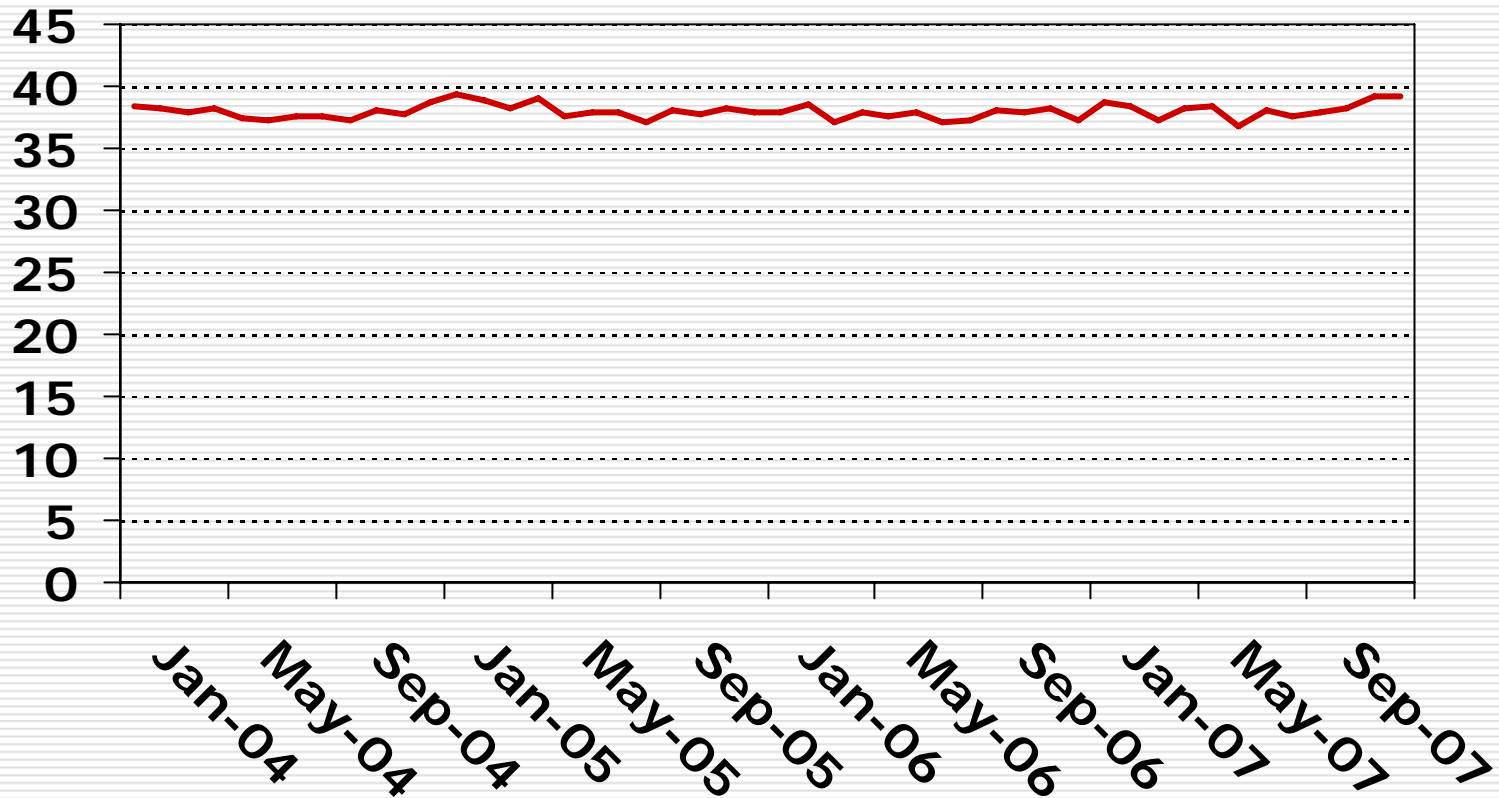
The Gender of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly



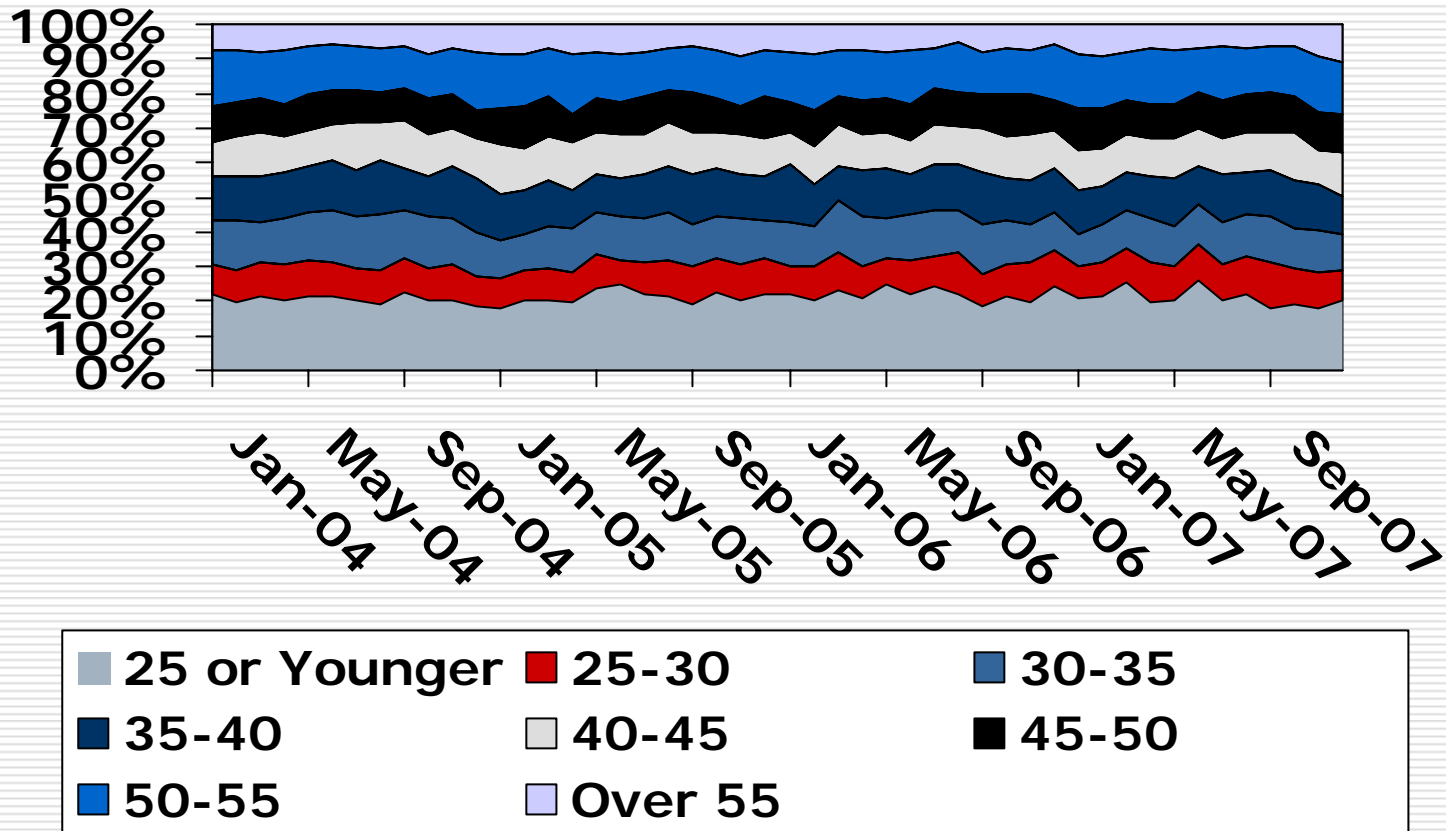
The Racial Classification of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly



The Median Age of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly



The Percentage of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly by Age Group



New Work Registrants

- There are between 800 to 1,000 work registrants whose households join the program for the first time each month over the period of this study
- The number of work registrants is cyclical and tends to peak in August or September



New Work Registrants

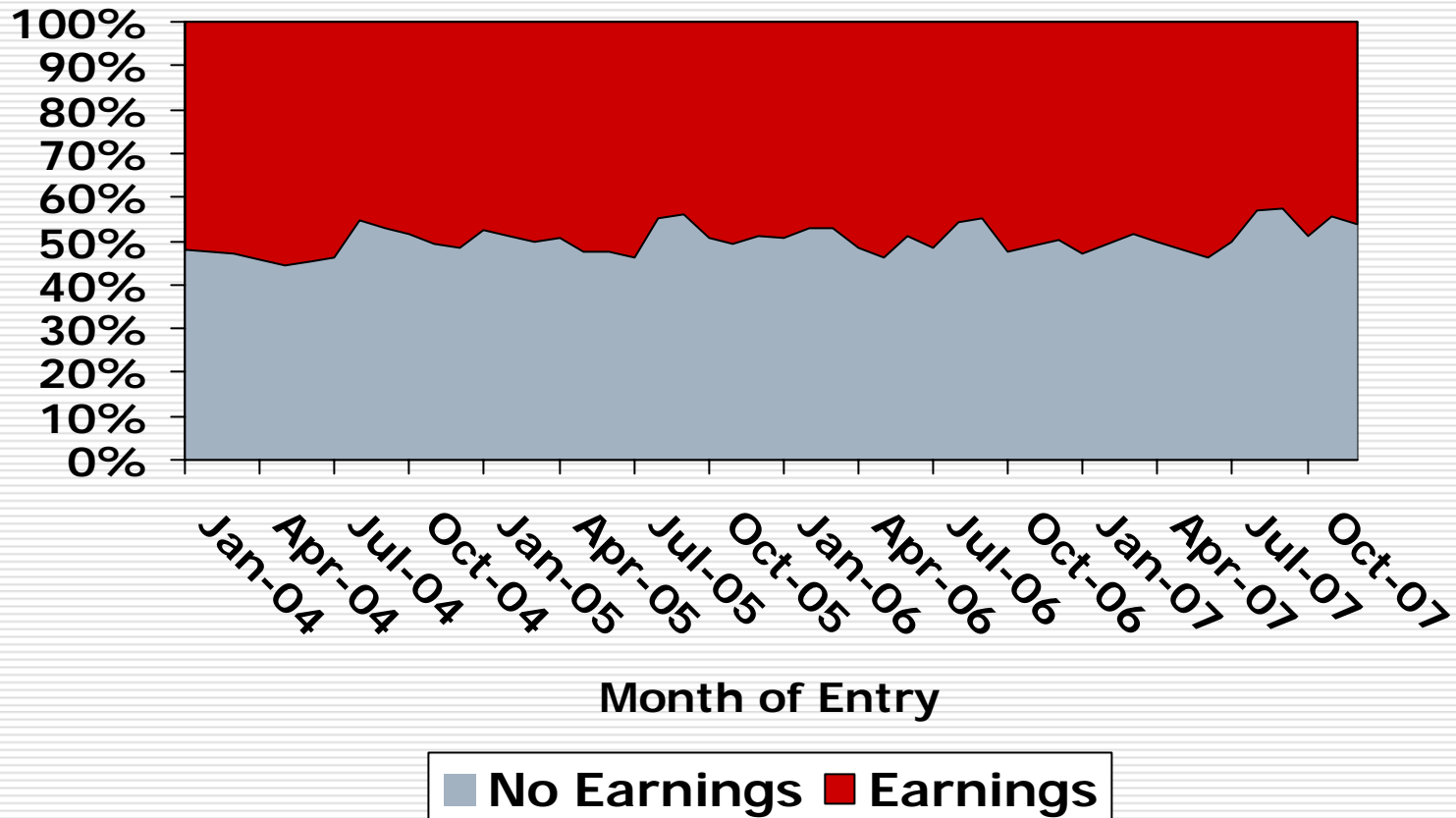
- Slightly more than half are female
- About 35% are Black, 55% White, and 10% other racial classification
- The median age is around 38
- About 20% were 25 or younger in the first month their household was on the program
- About 10% were over 55



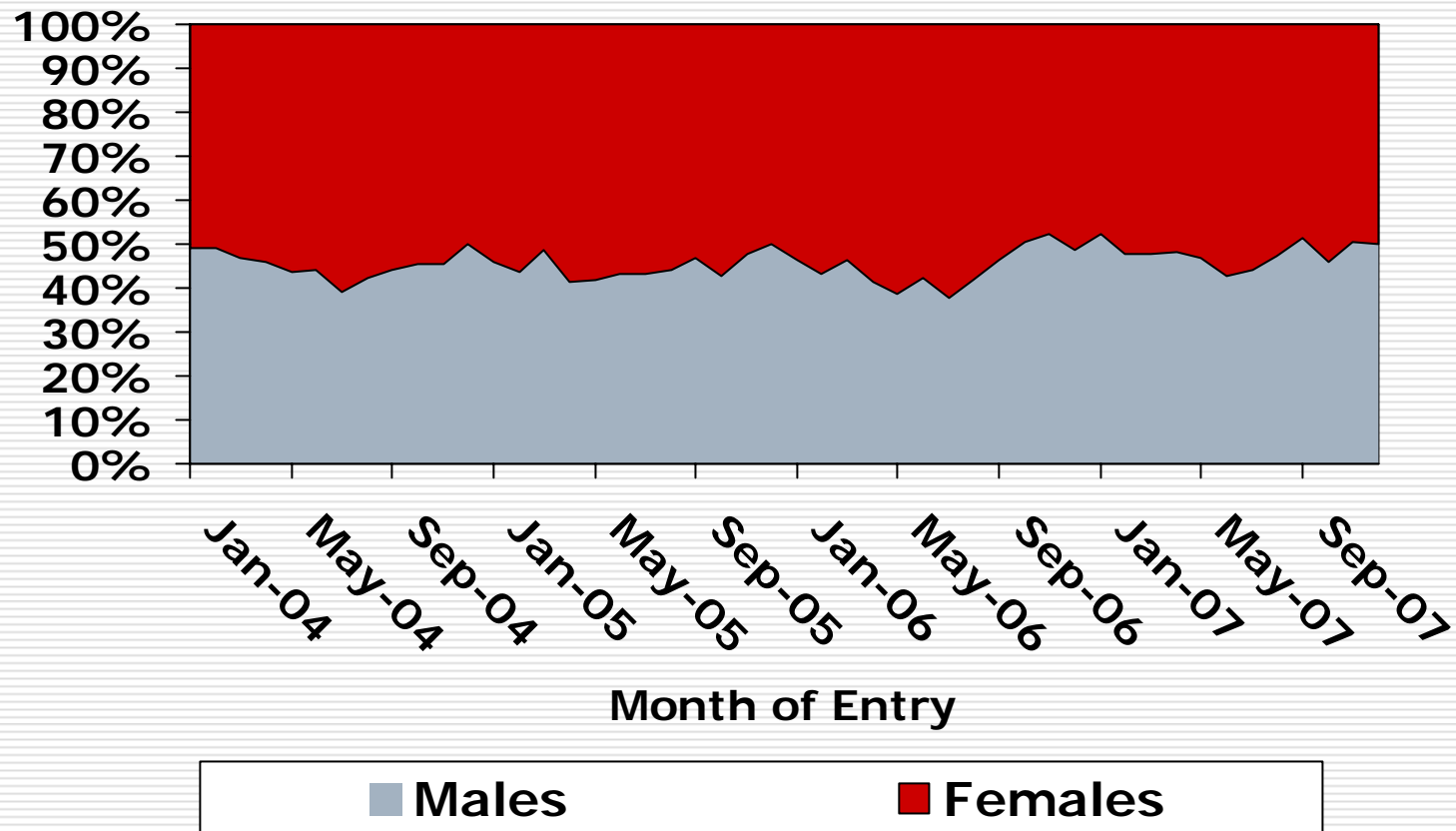
Information on Earnings



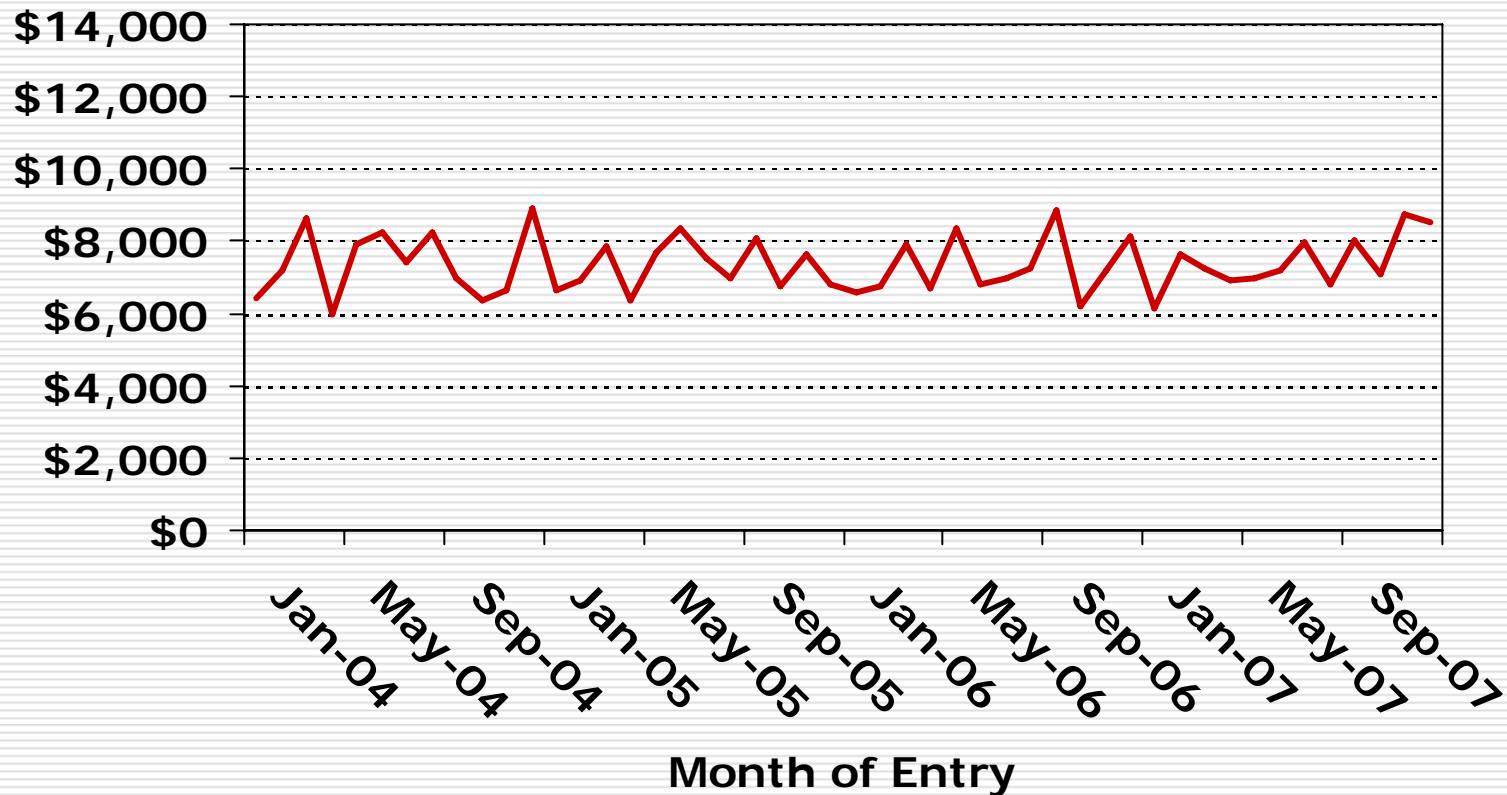
The Percentage of New Work Registrants with Earnings in the Year Before Entry



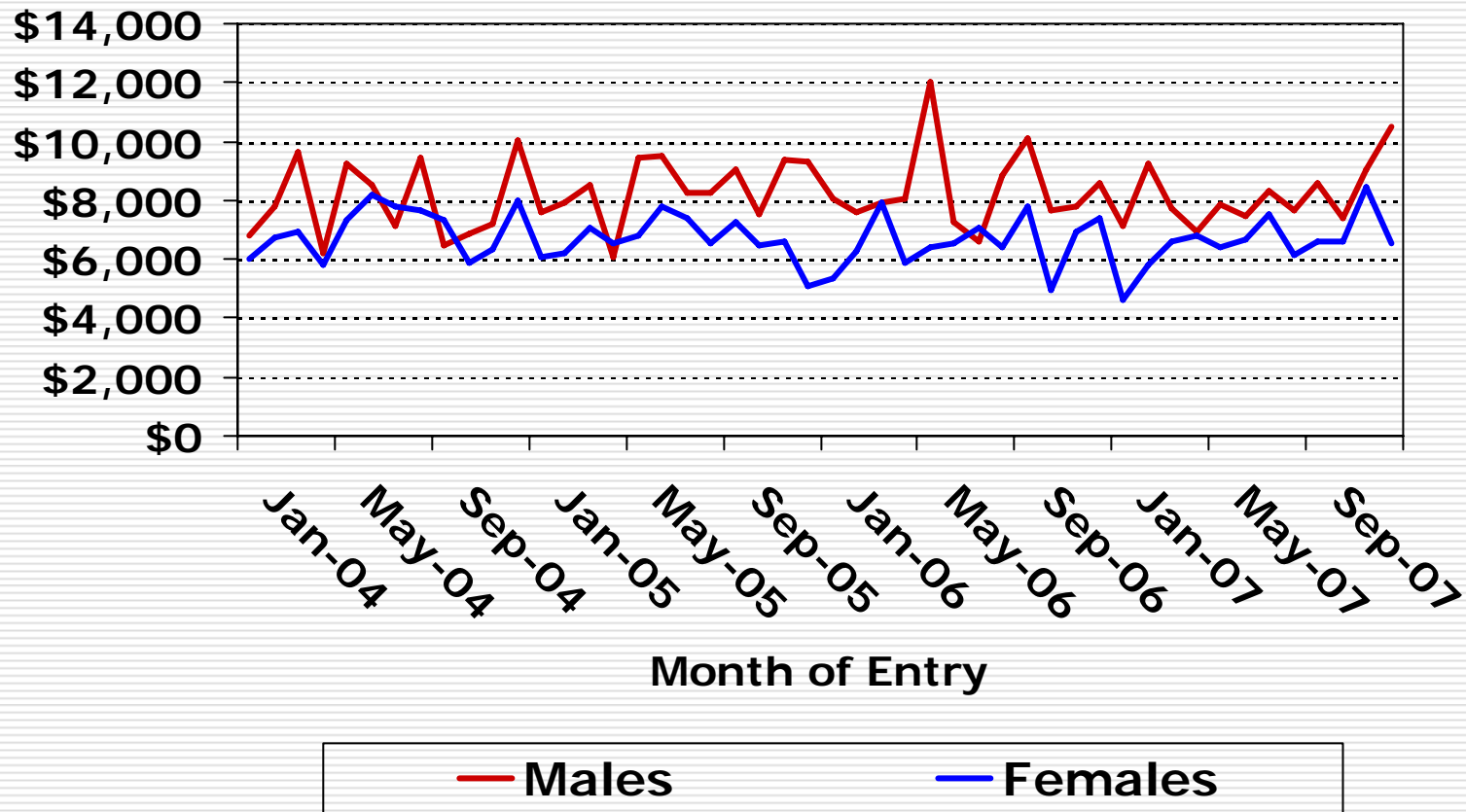
The Percentage of New Work Registrants with Earnings Before Entering by Gender



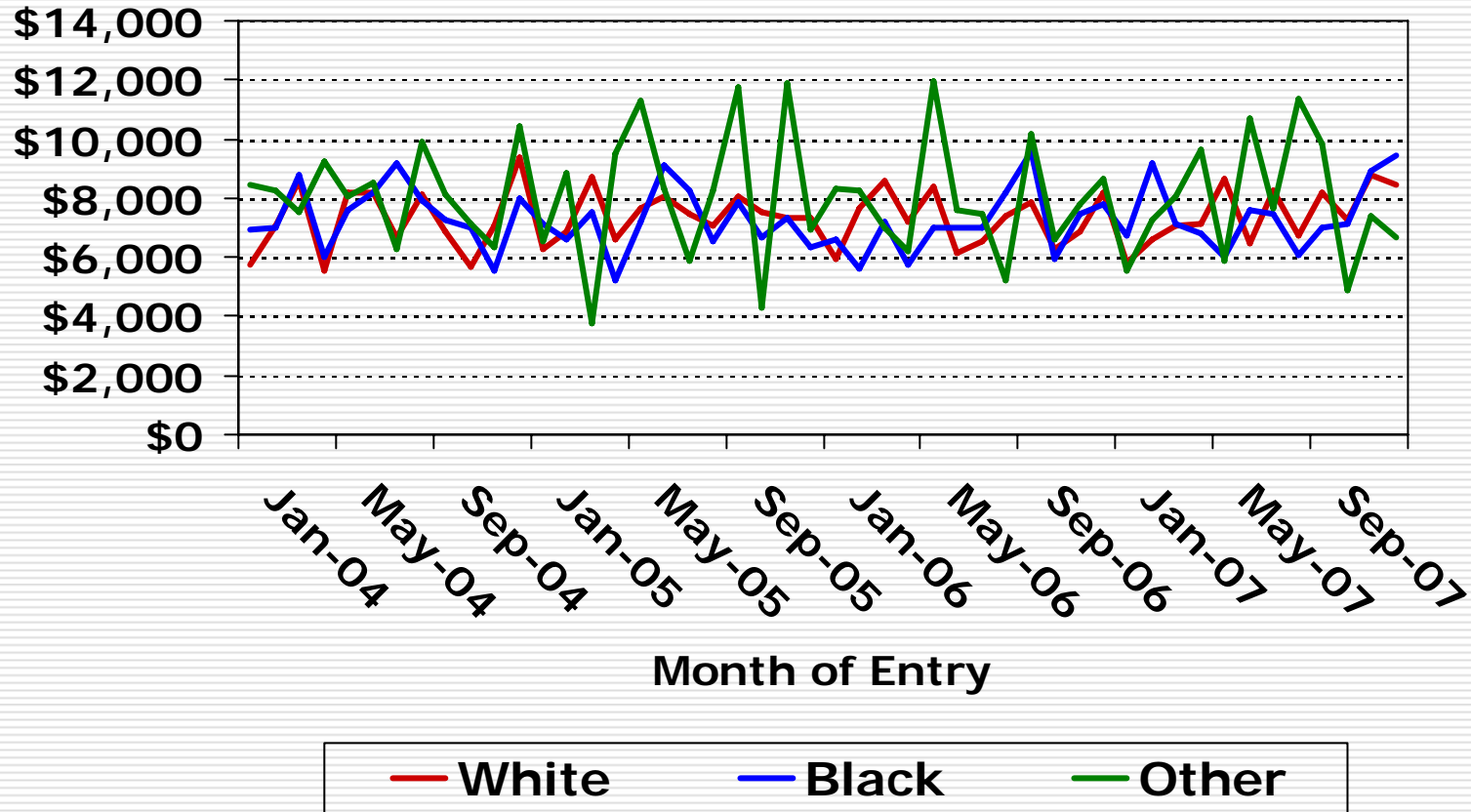
The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants Before Entering



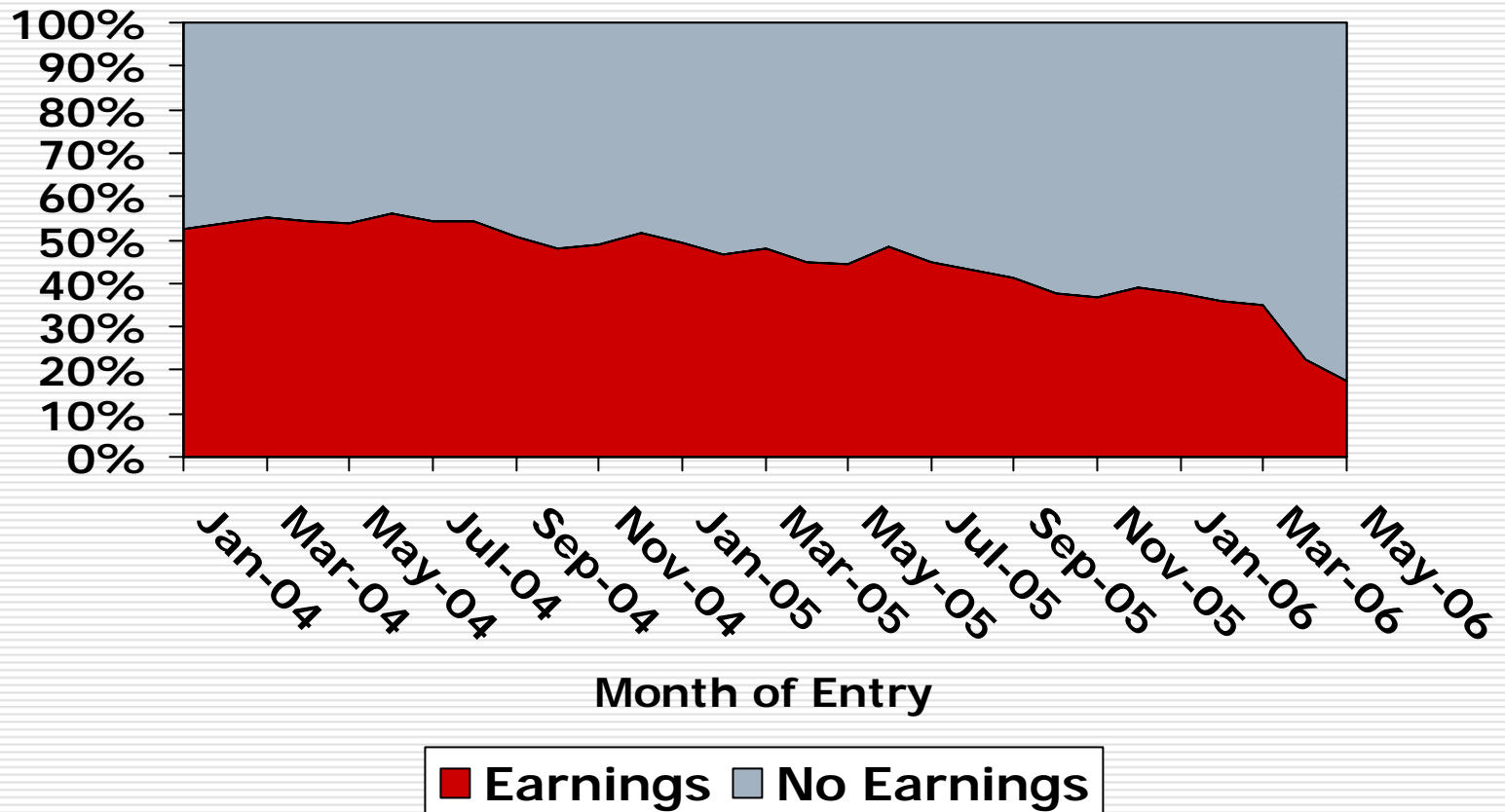
The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants Before Entering by Gender



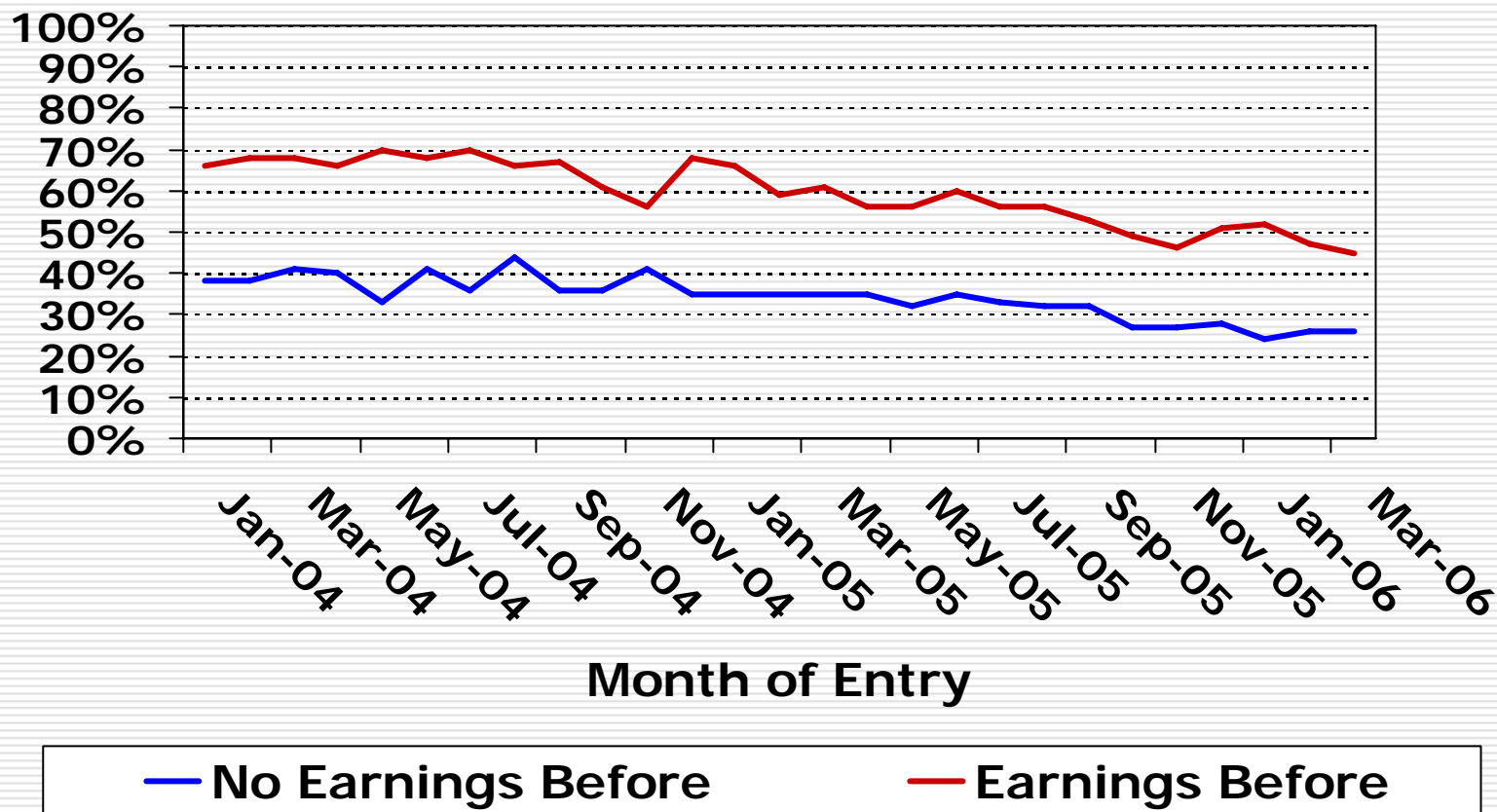
The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants Before Entering by Race



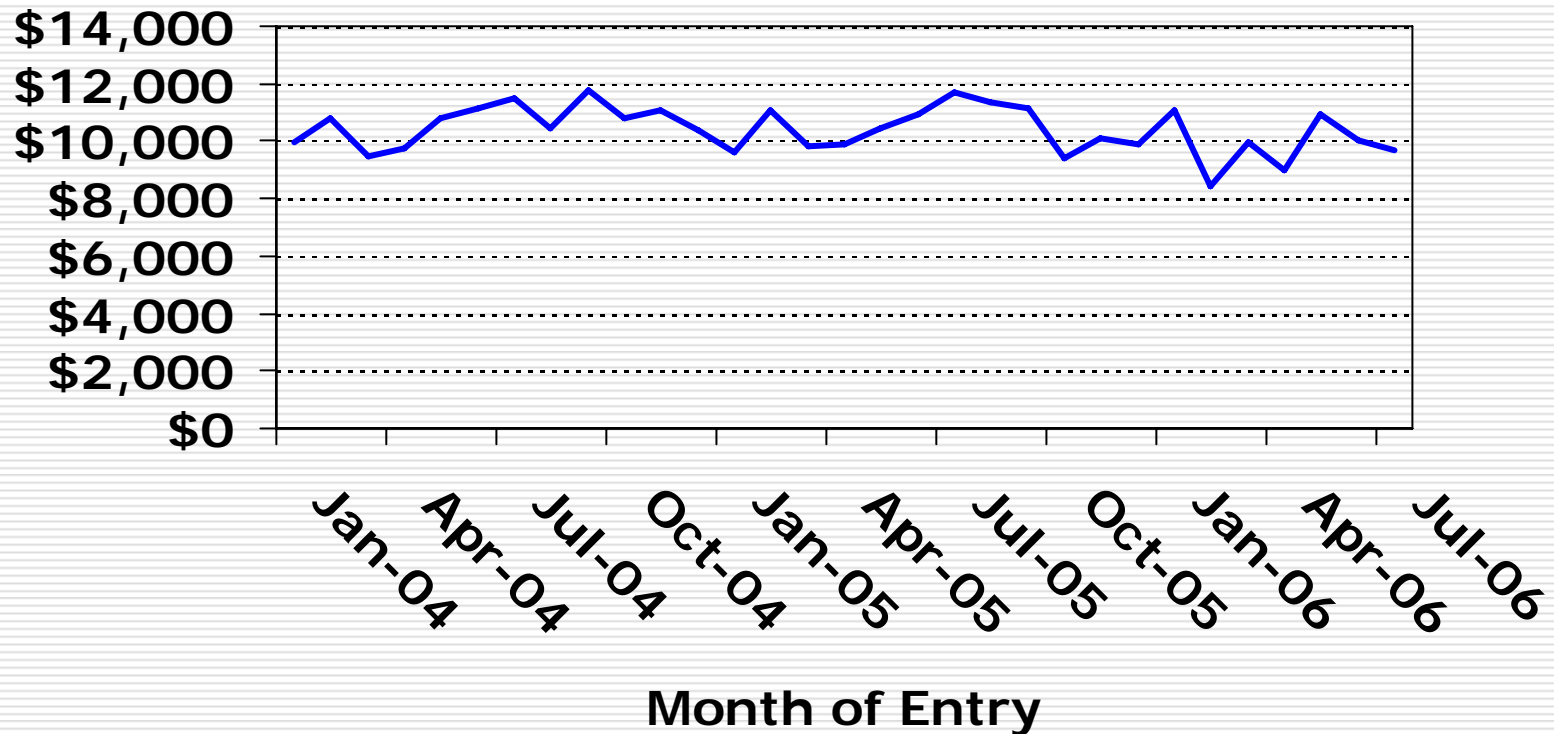
The Percentage of New Work Registrants with Any Earnings During the First Four Quarters After Leaving



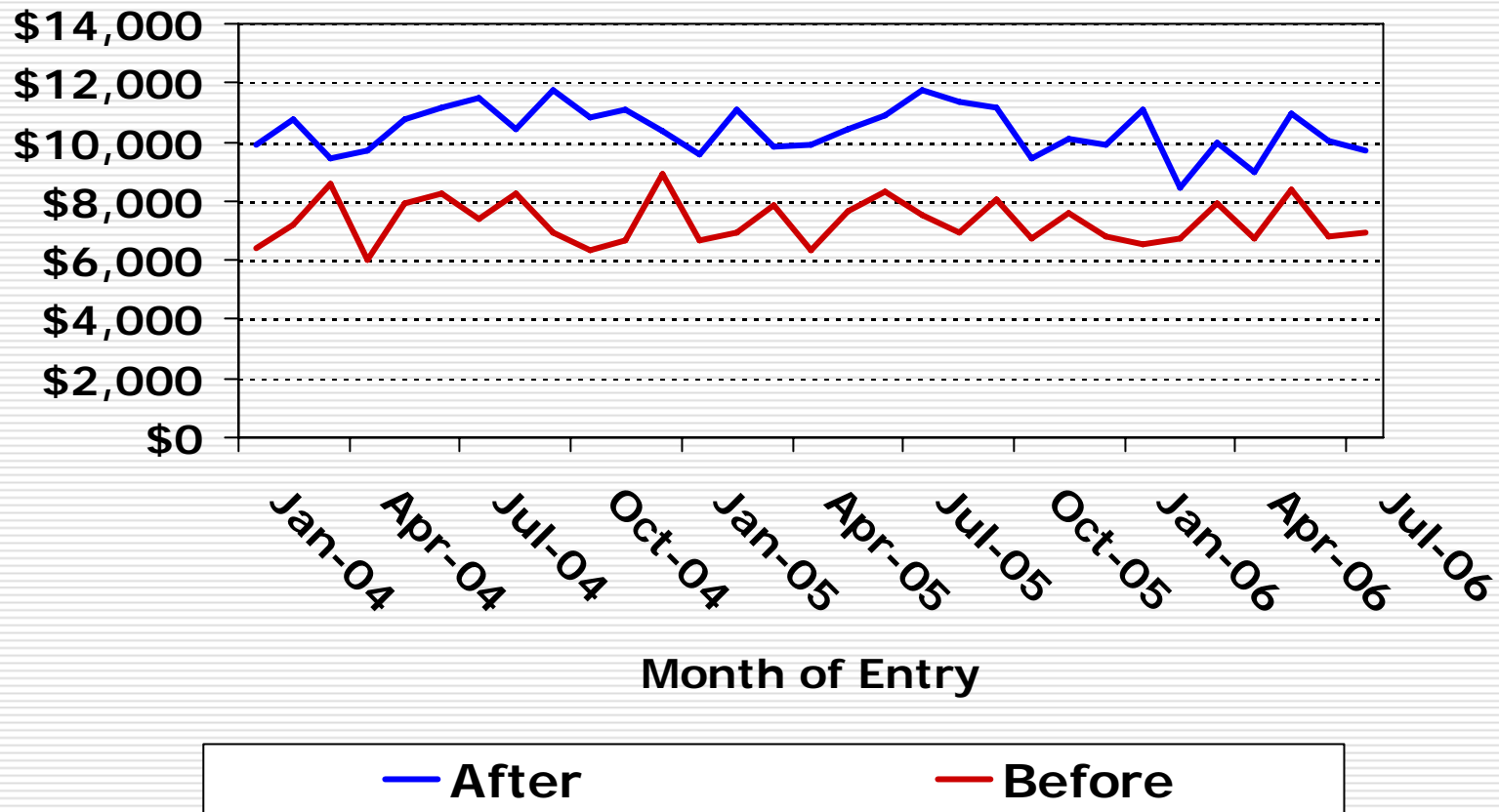
The Percentage of New Work Registrants With Earnings in the Year After Leaving By Whether They Had Earnings Before Entry



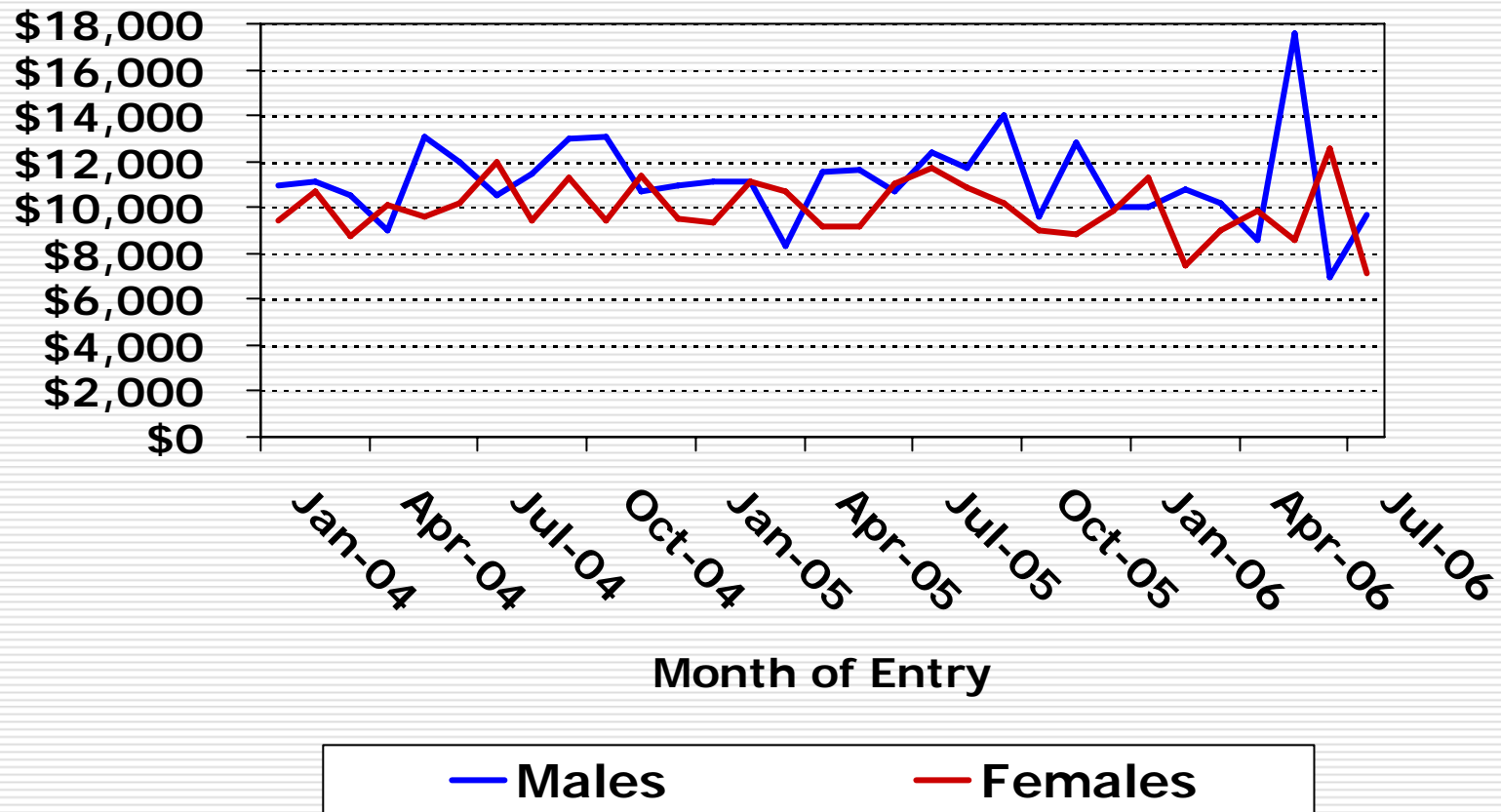
The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants After Leaving



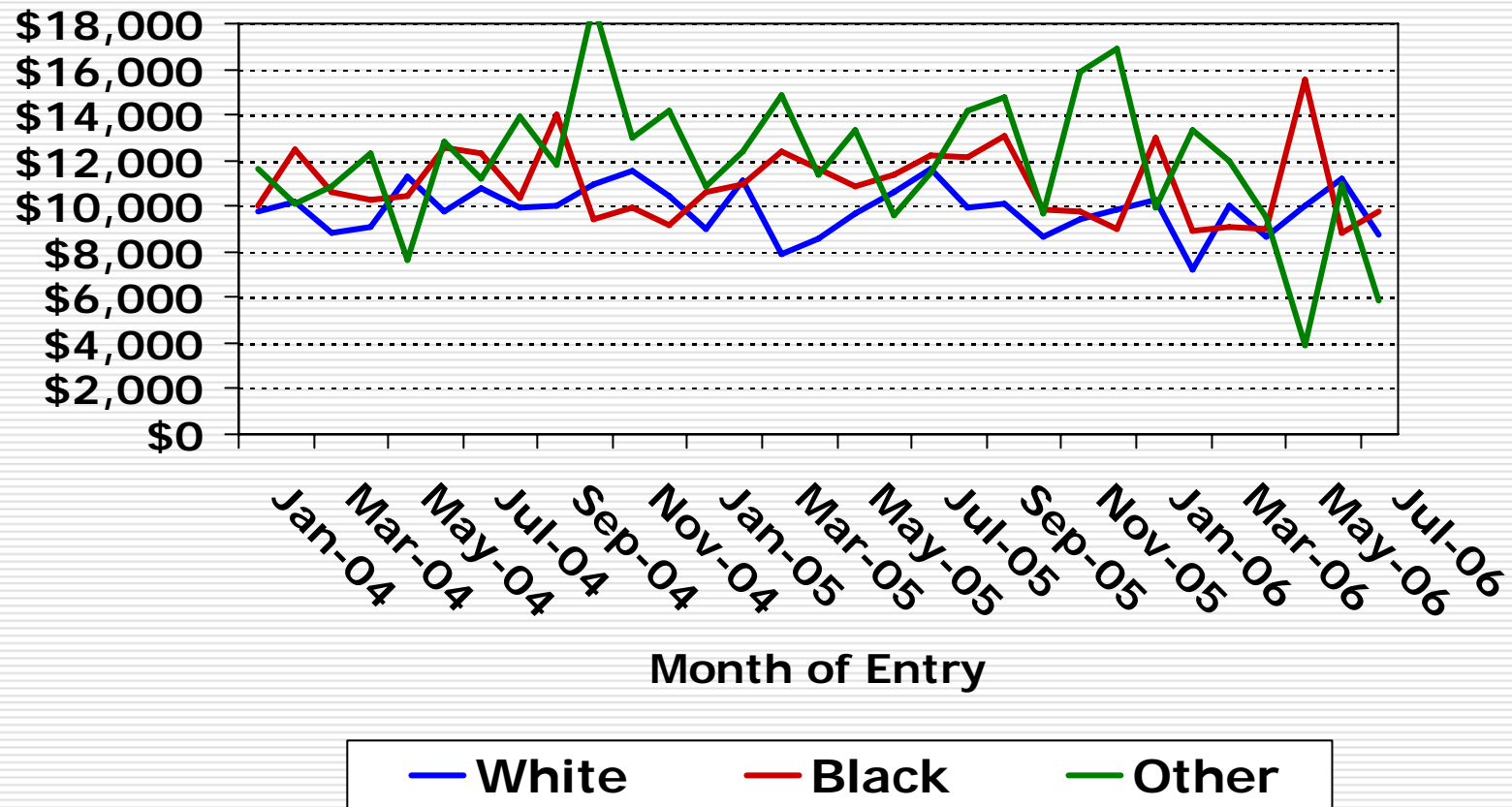
The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants Before and After Leaving



The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants After Leaving by Gender



The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants After Leaving by Race



Information on Earnings

- About half of the new work registrants had earnings in the four quarters before coming onto the program
- Of those with earnings, about half are female
- The median earnings for those with covered employment in the year before entry ranges between \$7,000 and \$8,000



Information on Earnings

- ❑ Males who worked in the year before entry tended to have higher earnings than females
- ❑ Earnings appear to be consistent across racial classifications
- ❑ About half of the work registrants have earnings in the four calendar quarters after leaving



Information on Earnings

- More than 60% of those who had earnings in the year before entry had earnings in the year after exit
- About 40% of those with no earnings in the 12 months before entry had earnings in the year after leaving



Information on Earnings

- ❑ Median annual earnings are higher in the year after leaving—around \$10,000—than the median in the year before entry
- ❑ In the year after leaving, the earnings for men who worked tend to be higher than those for women who worked



Information on Earnings

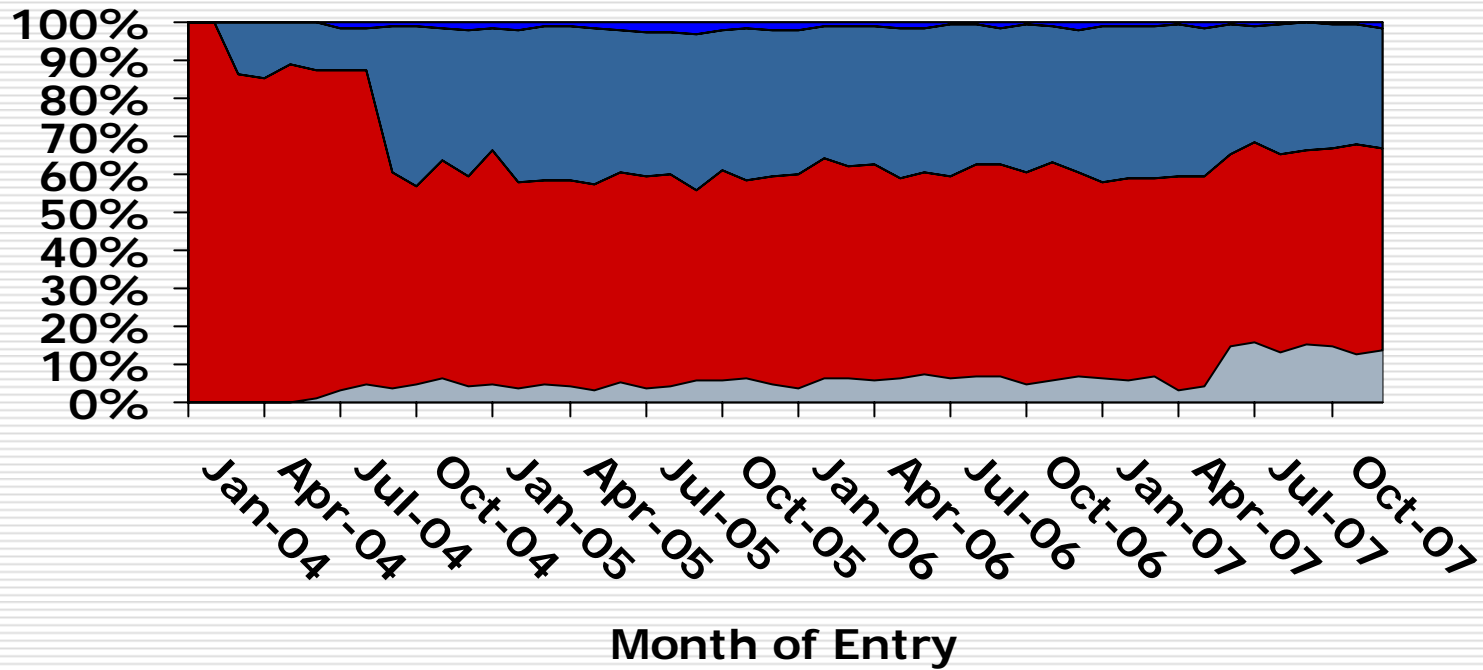
- ❑ Blacks tend to have slightly higher earnings after leaving than Whites



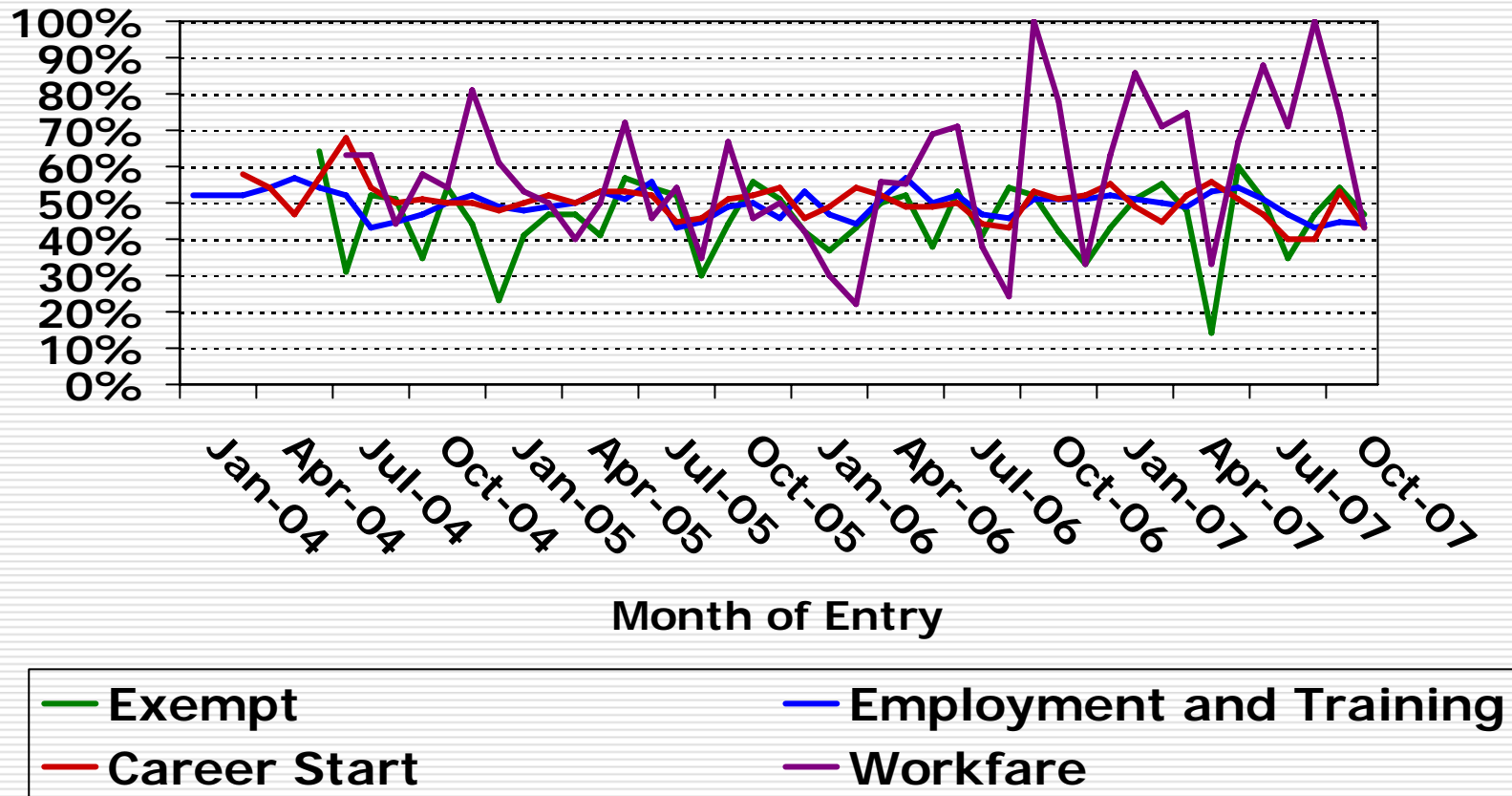
Type of Employment and Training Program



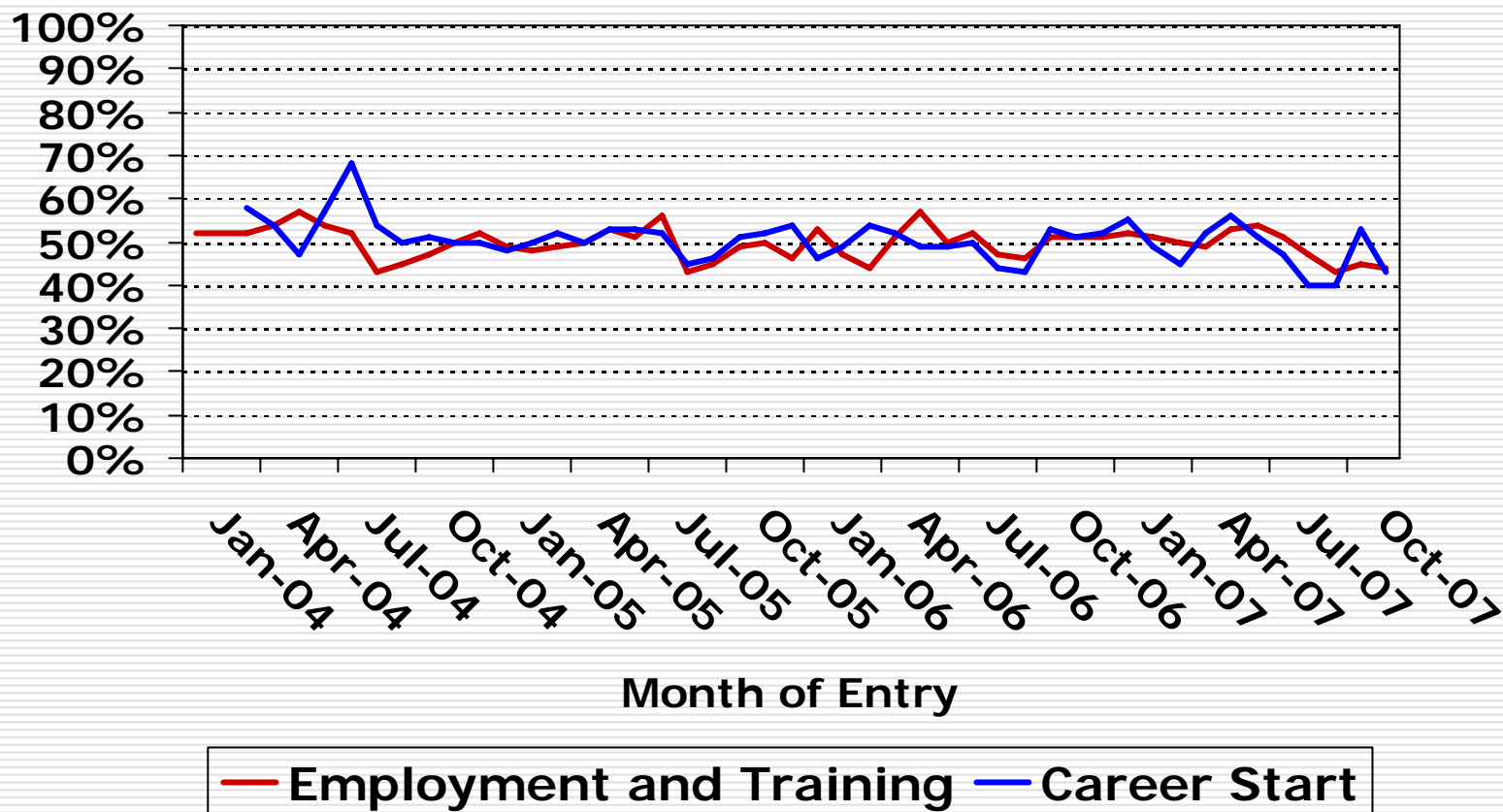
The Percentage of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly by Employment and Training Type



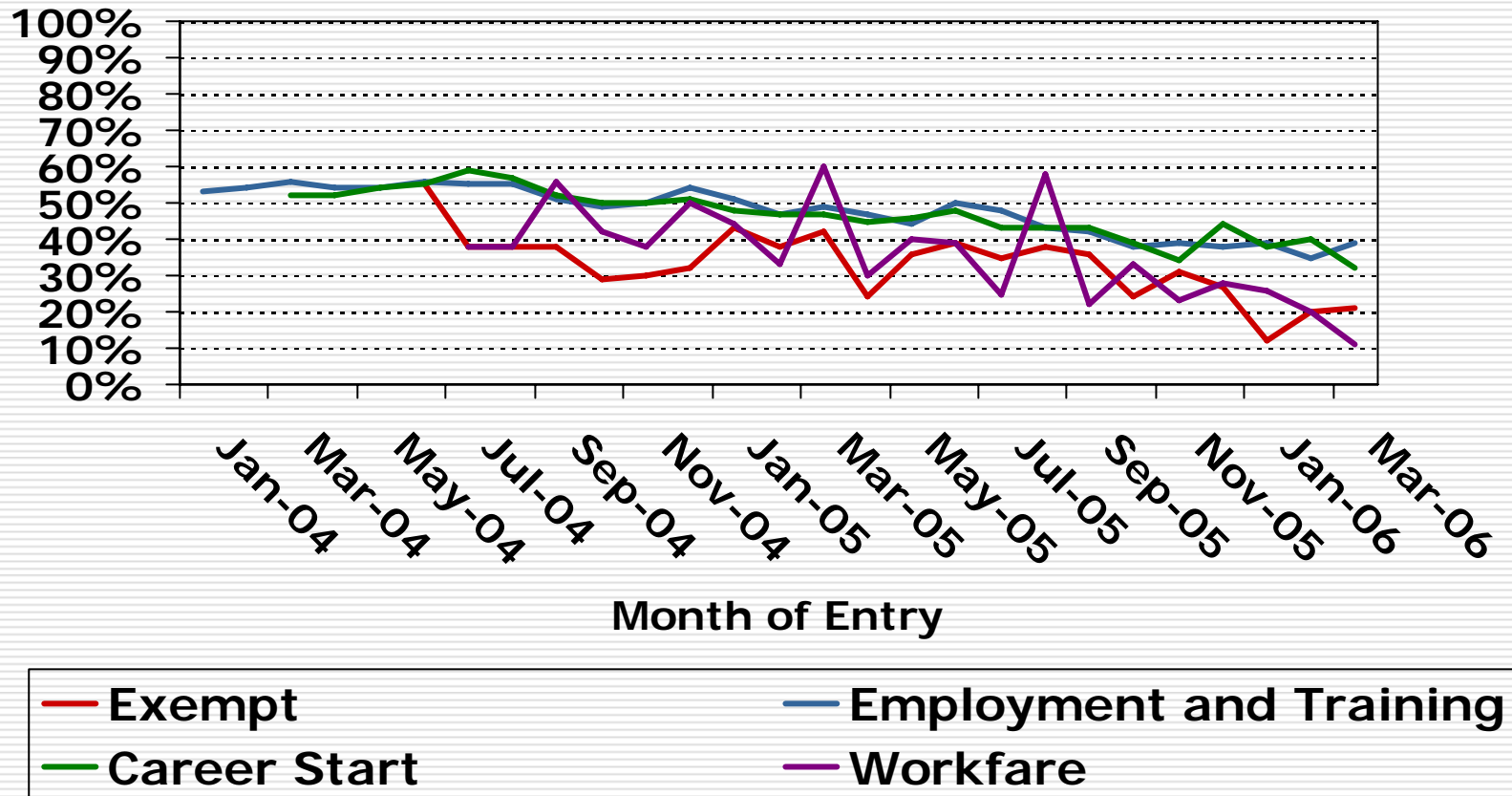
The Percentage of New Work Registrants With Earnings in the Year Before Entry by Employment and Training Type



The Percentage of New Work Registrants With Earnings in the Year Before Entry by Employment and Training Type



The Percentage of New Work Registrants With Earnings in the Year After Exit by Employment and Training Type



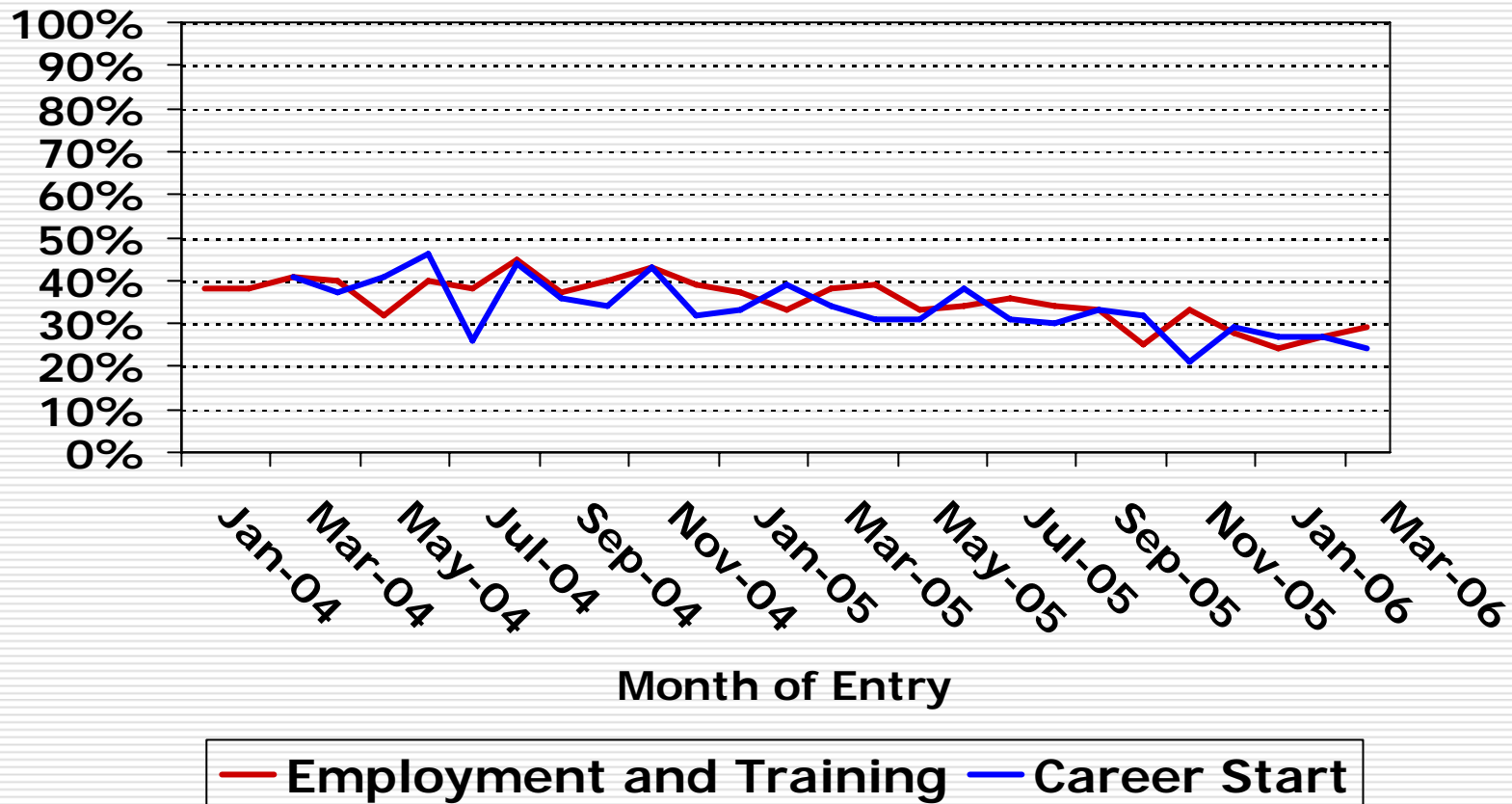
The Percentage of New Work Registrants With Earnings in the Year After Exit by Employment and Training Type



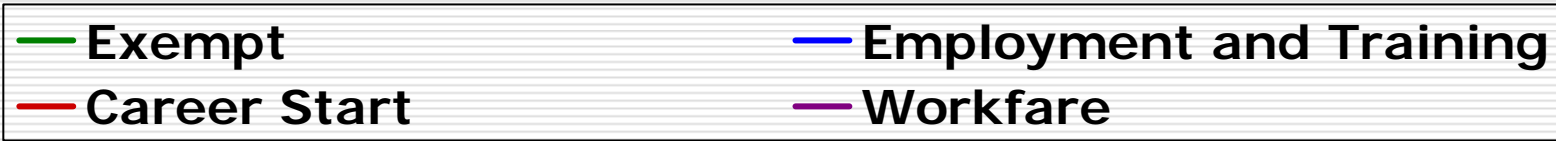
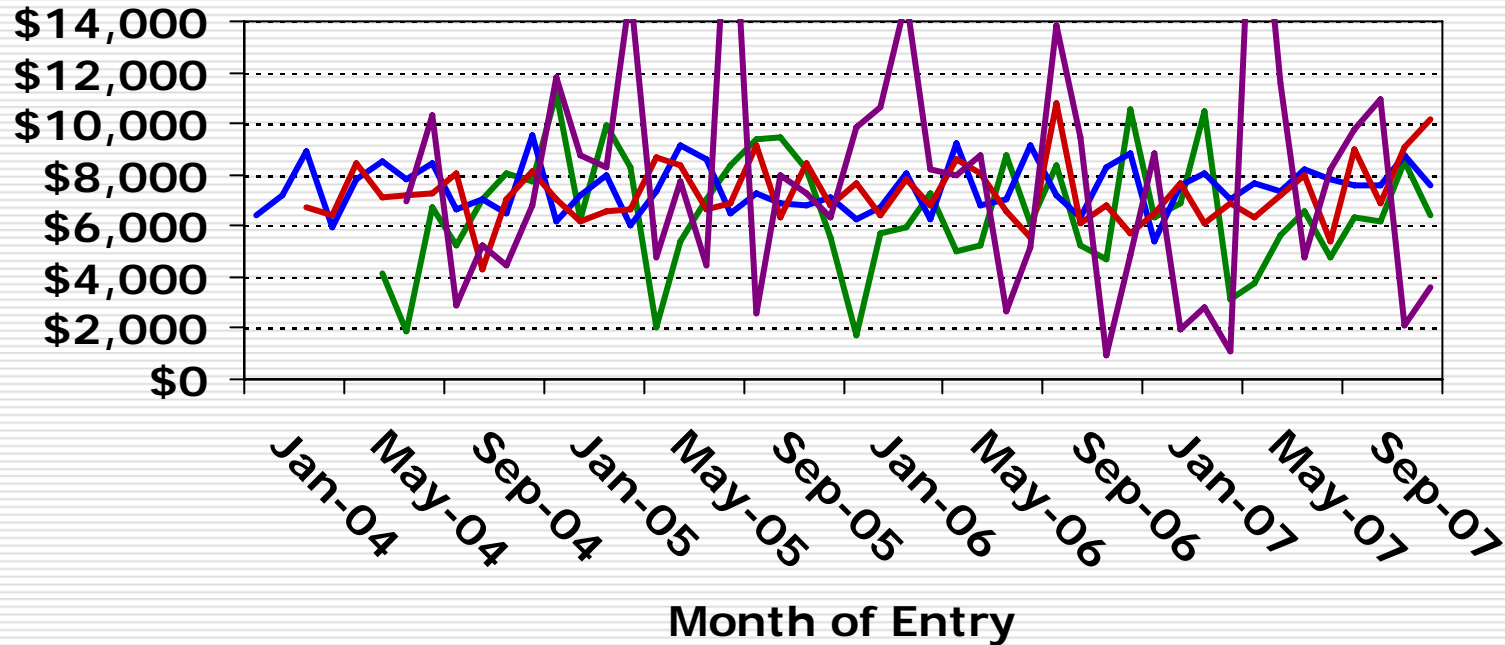
The Percentage of New Work Registrants with Prior Earnings Who Have Earnings in the Year After Exit by Employment and Training Type



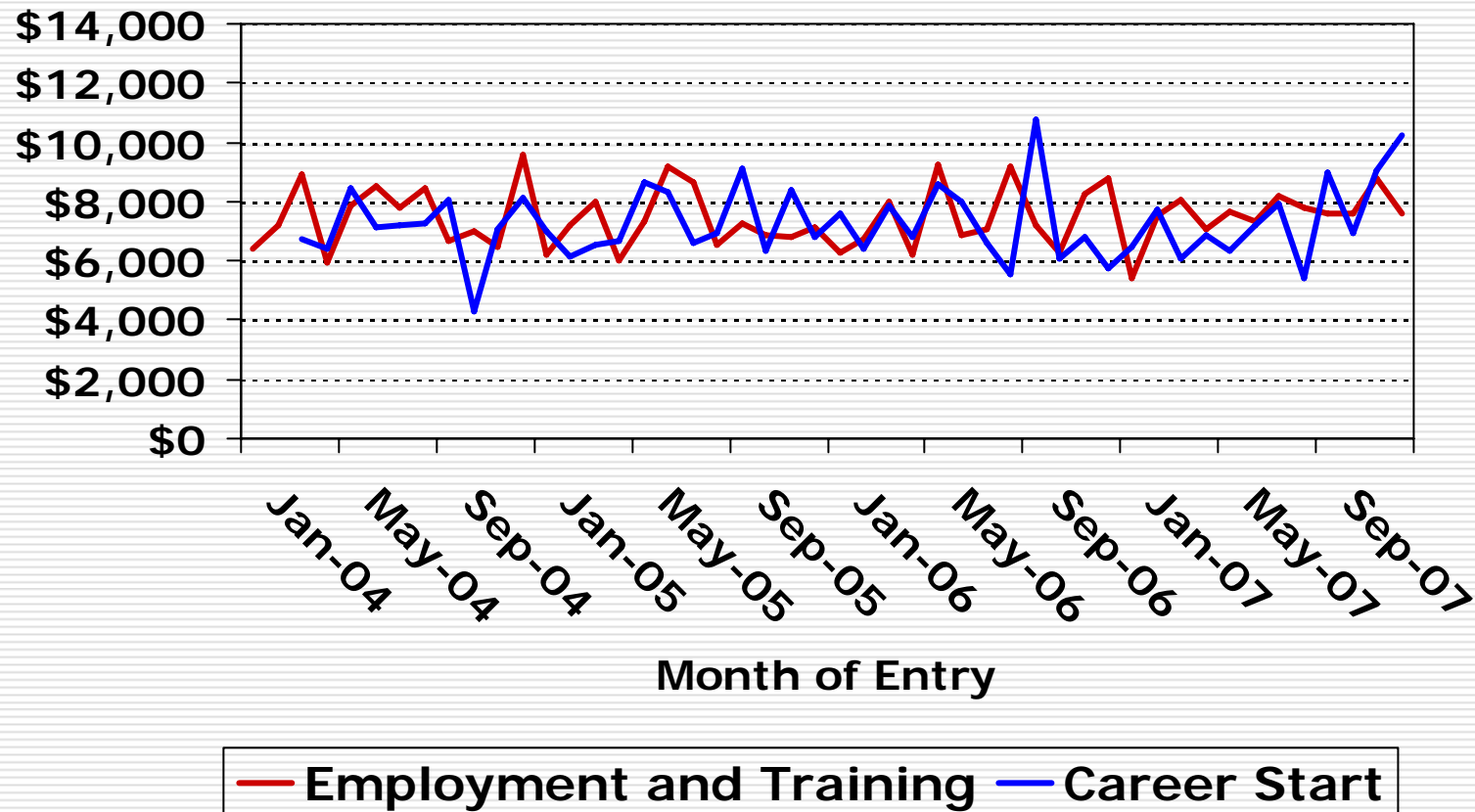
The Percentage of New Work Registrants with No Prior Earnings Who Have Earnings in the Year After Exit by Employment and Training Type



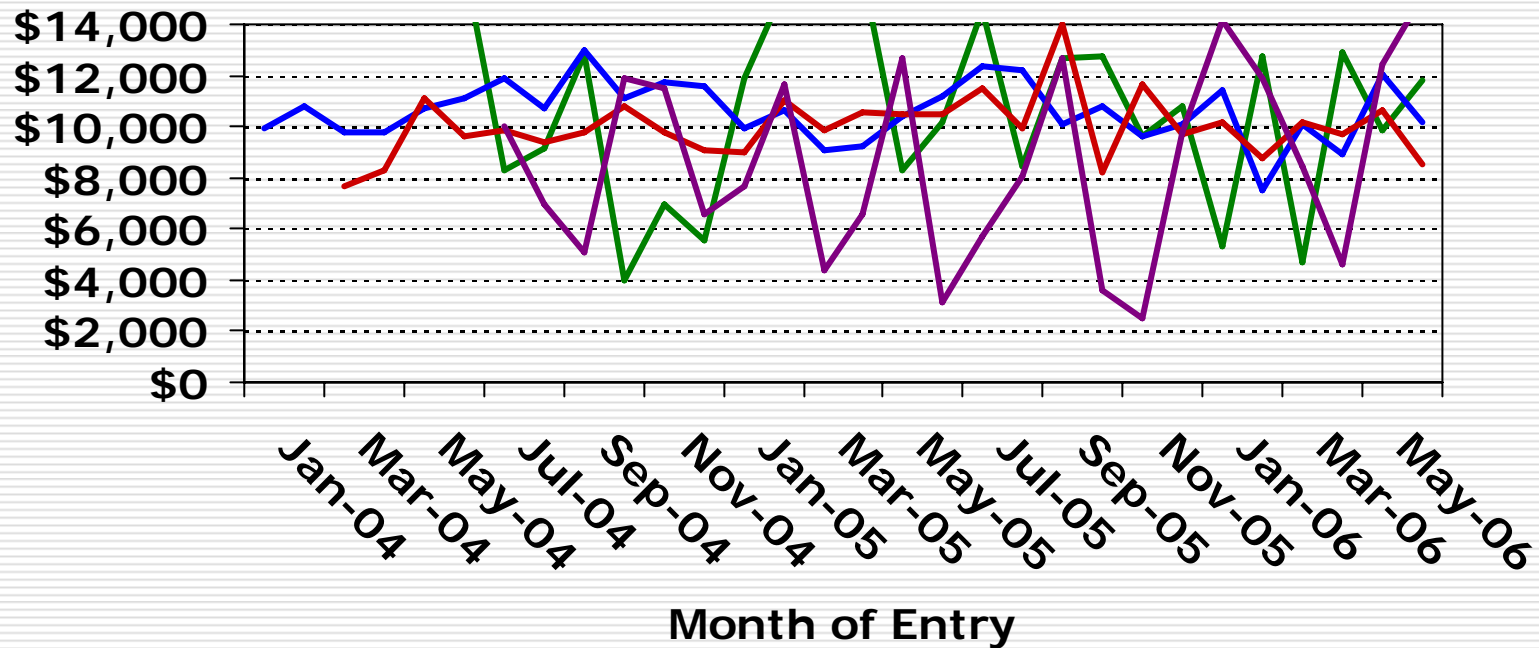
The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants Before Entering by Type of Employment and Training Program



The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants Before Entering For E&T and Career Start Counties Only



The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants After Leaving by Type of Employment and Training Program



— Exempt

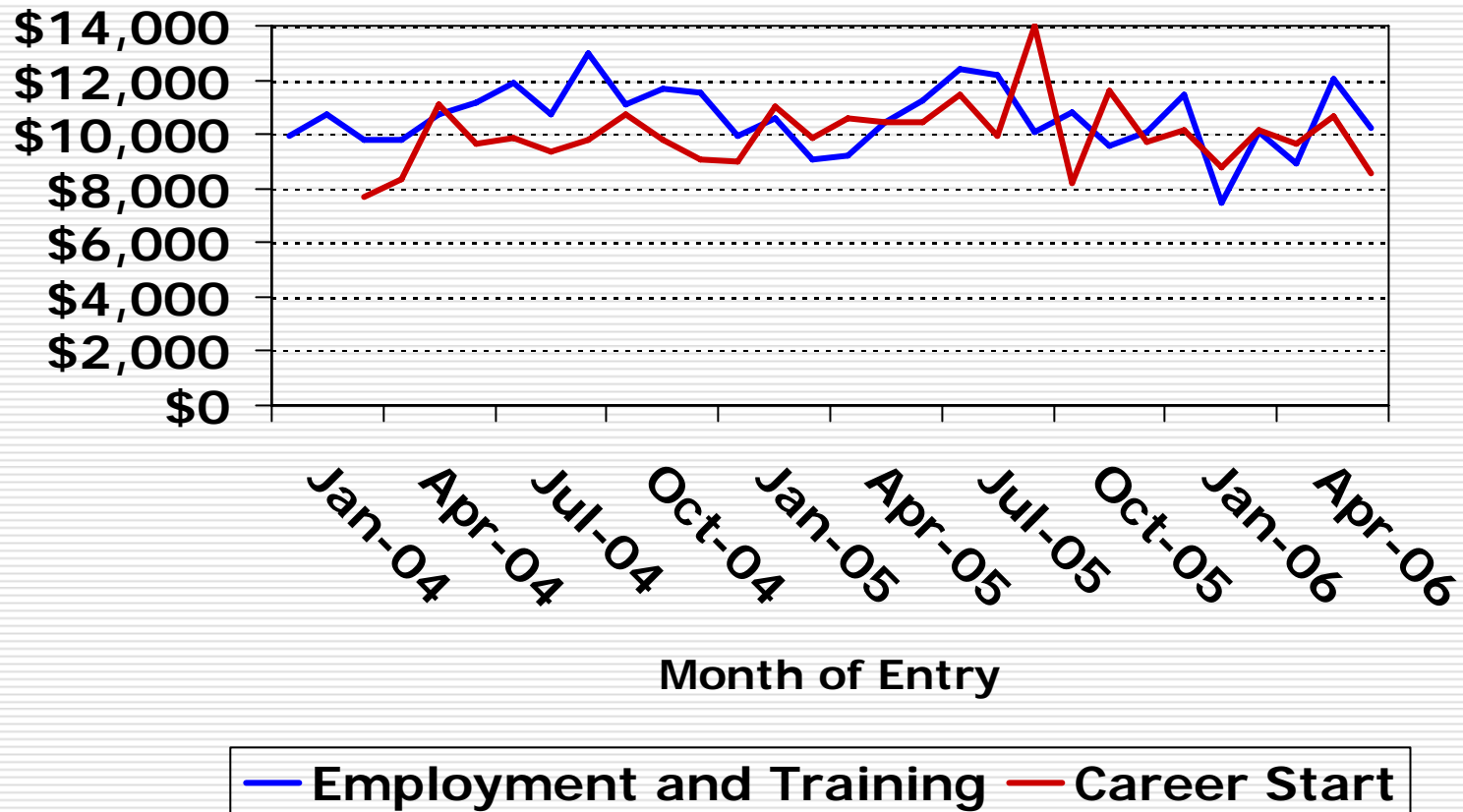
— Career Start

— Employment and Training

— Workfare



The Median Annual Earnings of New Work Registrants After Leaving by Type of Employment and Training Program



Type of Employment and Training Program

- ❑ Most of the work registrants were in regular E&T counties
- ❑ A very small percentage were in Workfare counties
- ❑ In late 2007, about 10% of the work registrants were in exempt counties



Type of Employment and Training Program

- The percentage of work registrants with earnings in the four quarters before entering the program, as well as the median earnings before entry, was about the same in E&T and Career Start counties



Type of Employment and Training Program

- The percentage with earnings in the four quarters after leaving as well as the median earnings during that same time period were about the same in E&T and Career Start counties



Type of Employment and Training Program

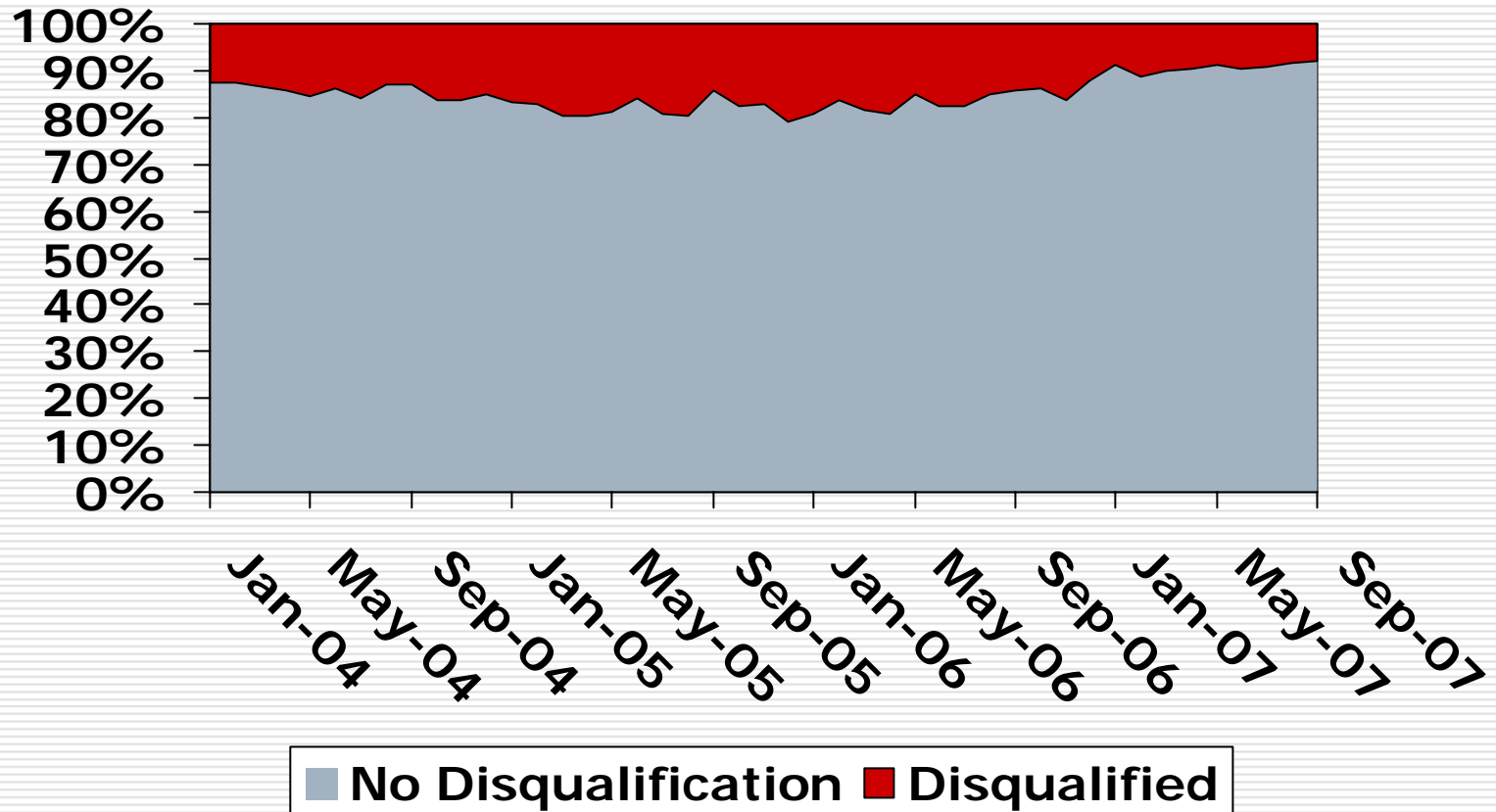
- The percentage of work registrants with earnings both before entering and after leaving the program was about the same for E&T and Career Start counties
- The percentage of work registrants with no earnings in the year before entering who had earnings in the year after leaving was about the same in E&T and Career Start counties



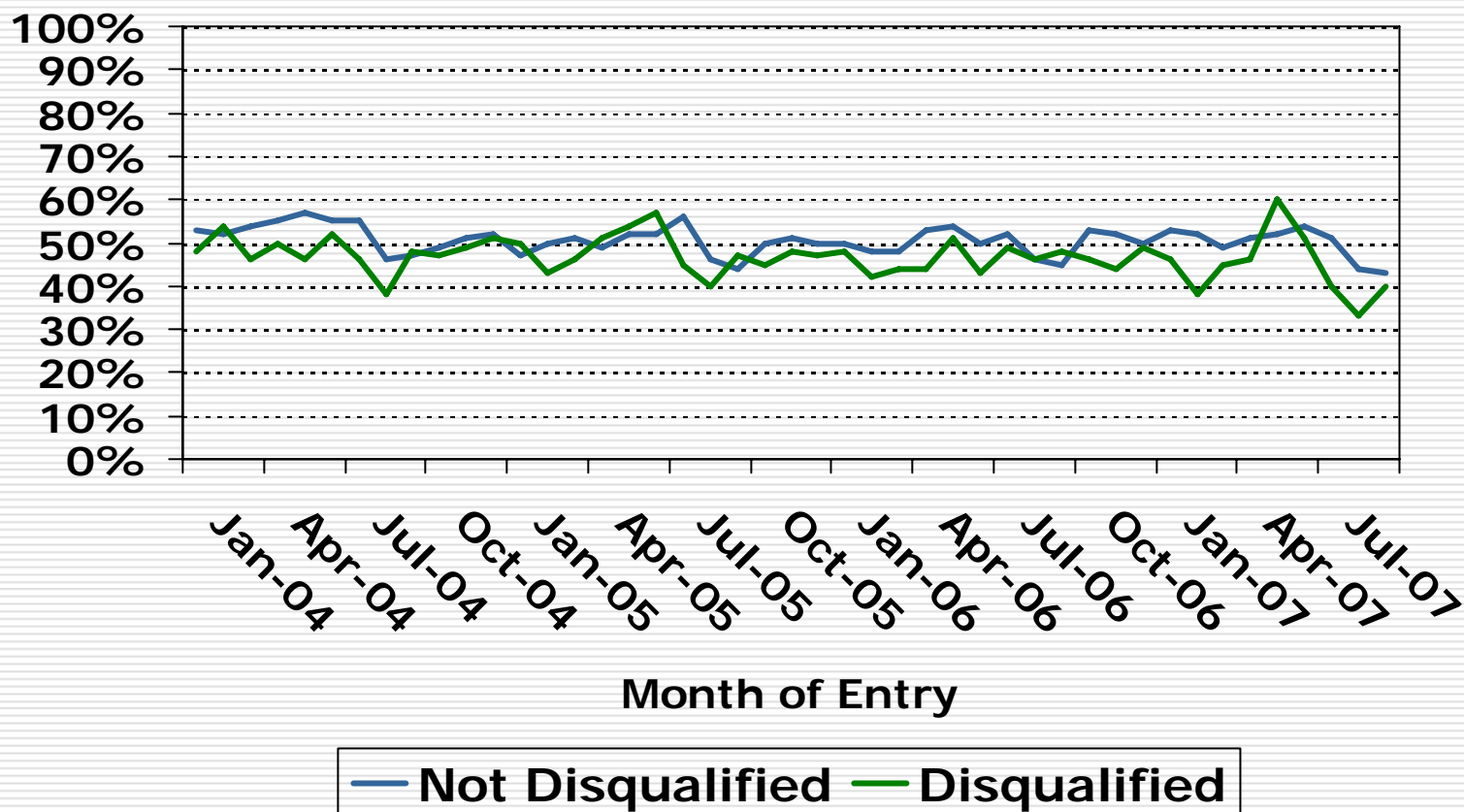
Disqualifications



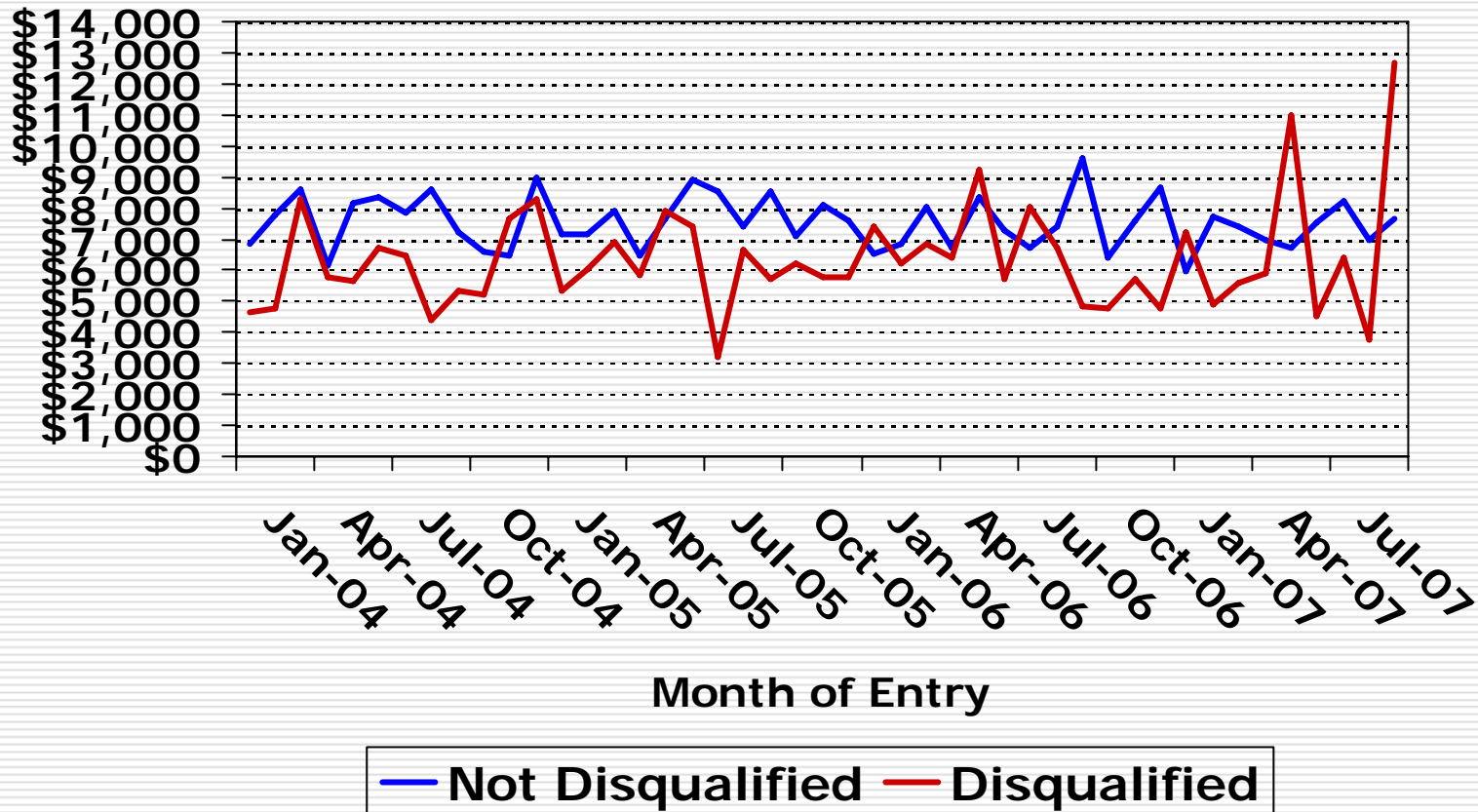
The Percentage of New Work Registrants Entering Monthly Who Are Disqualified



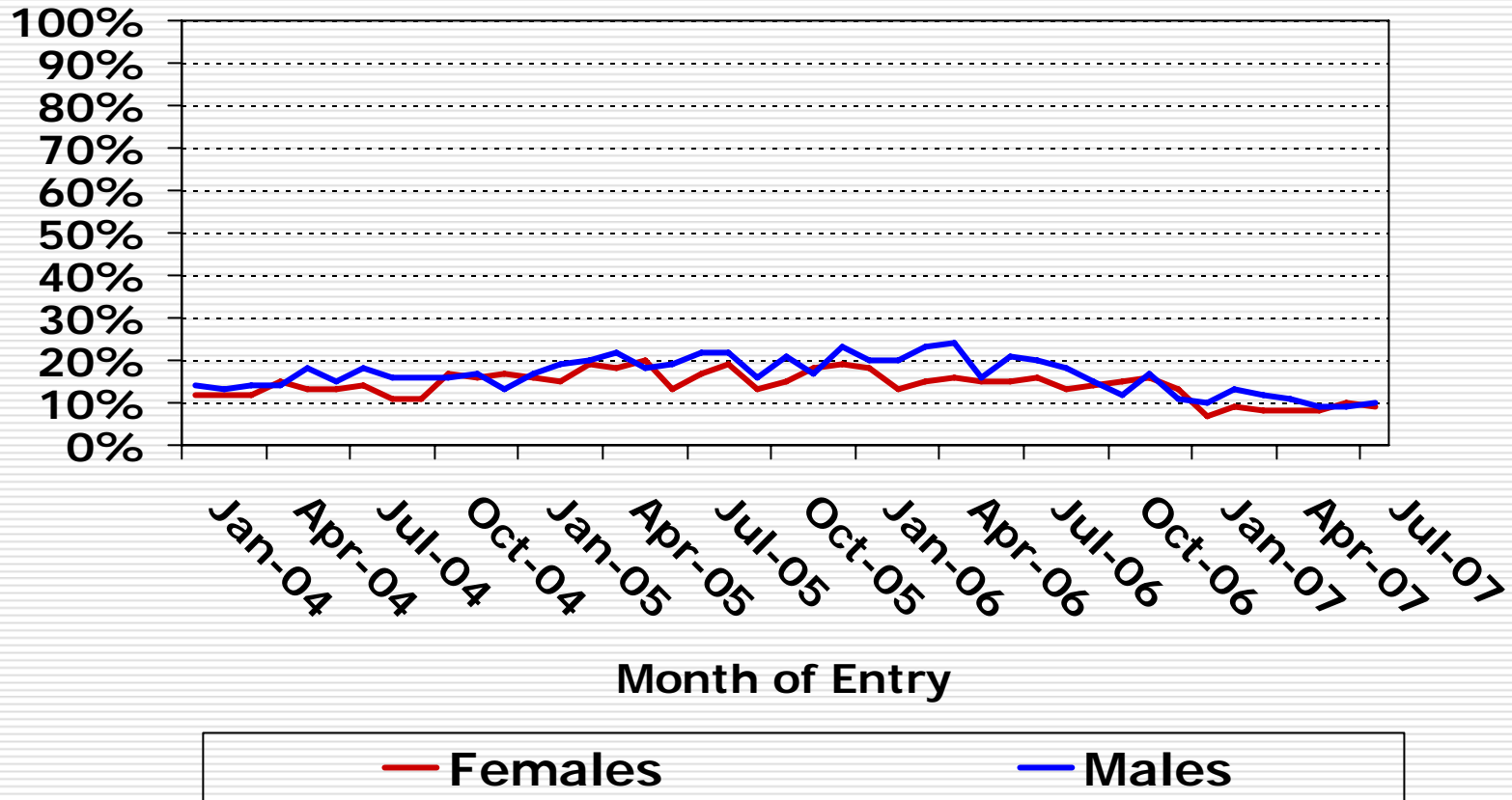
The Percentage of New Work Registrants Who Have Earnings in the Year Before Entry by Whether They Were Disqualified



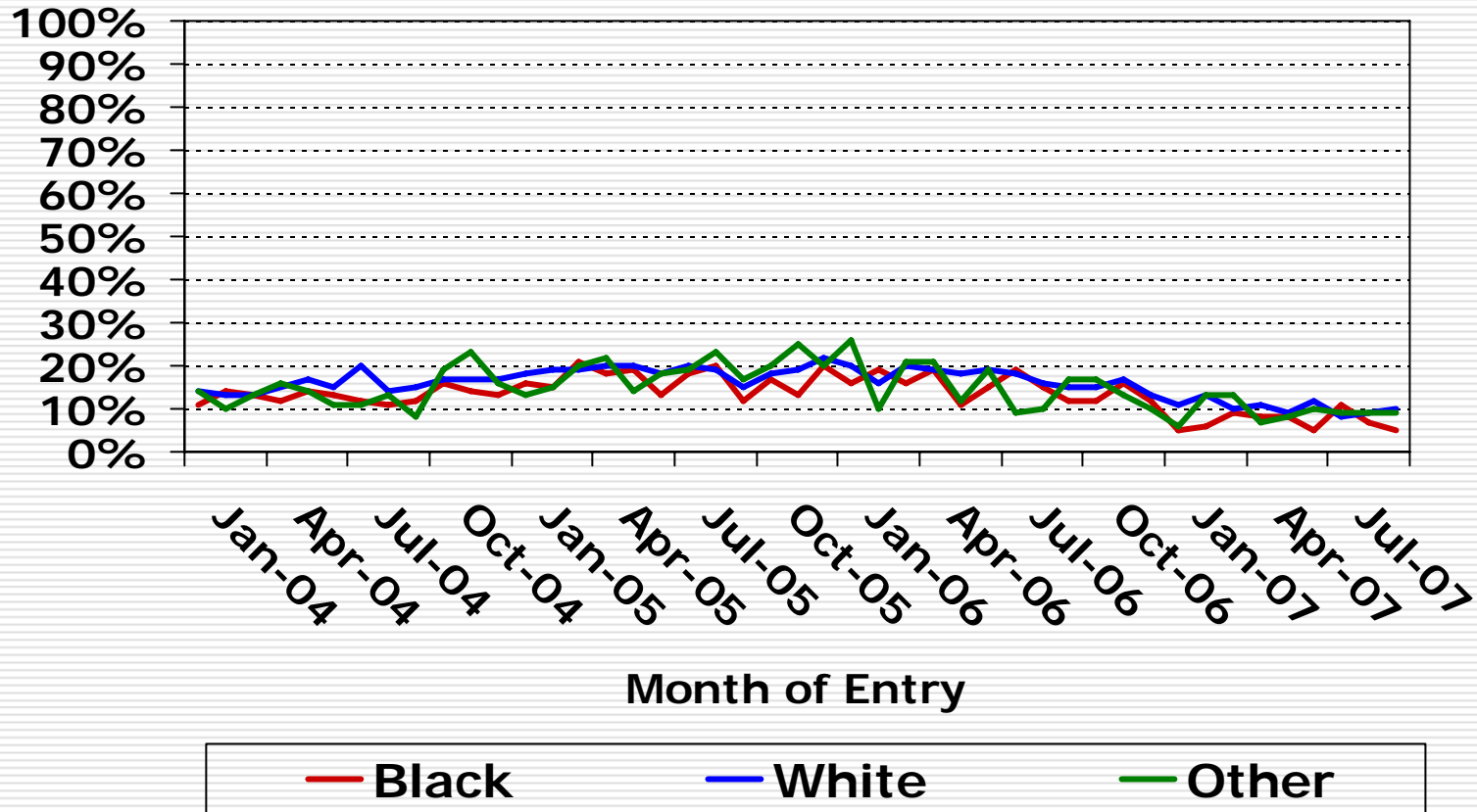
The Median Earnings in the Year Before Entry For New Work Registrants by Whether They Were Disqualified



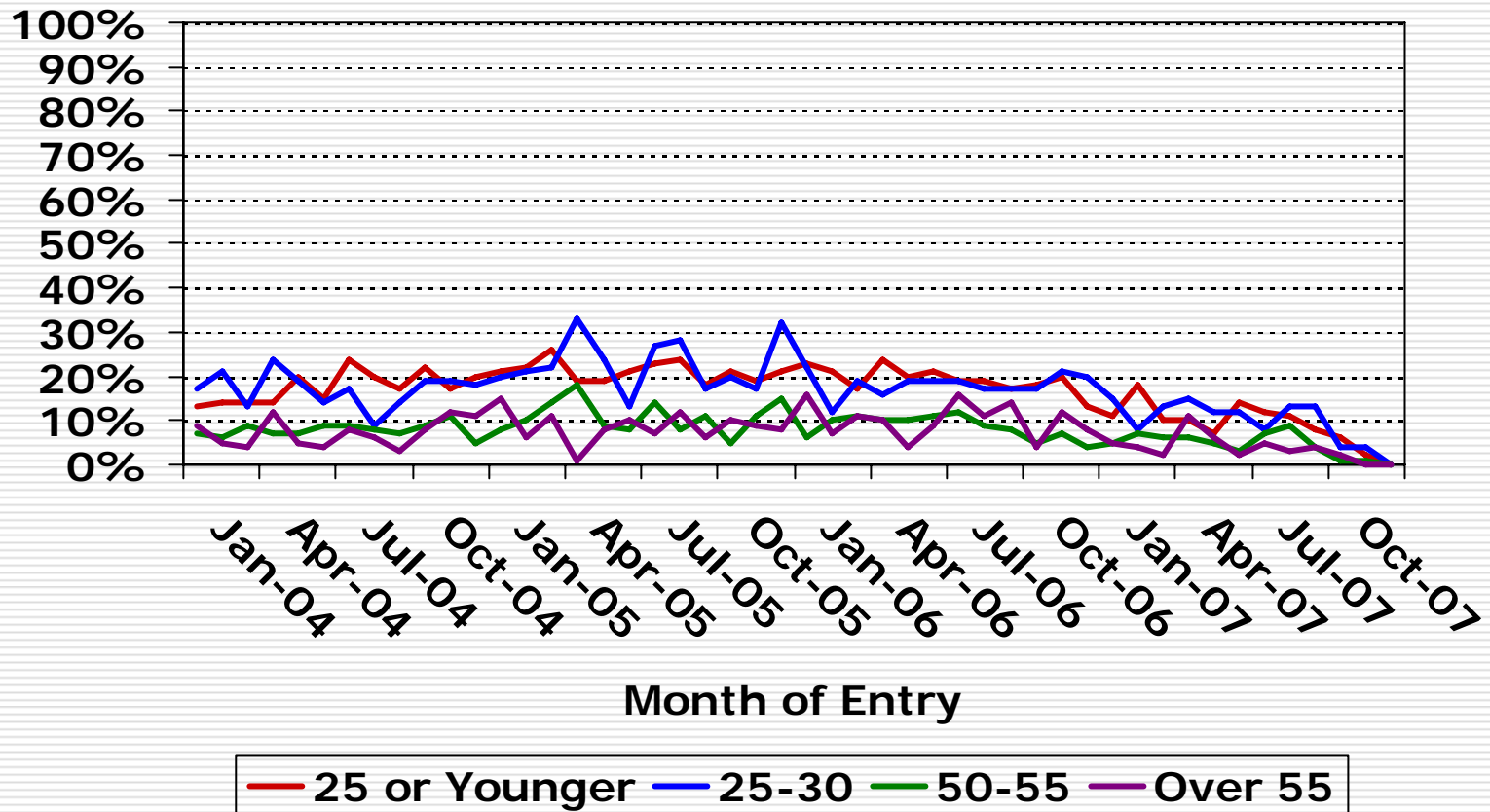
The Percentage of New Work Registrants Who Are Disqualified by Gender



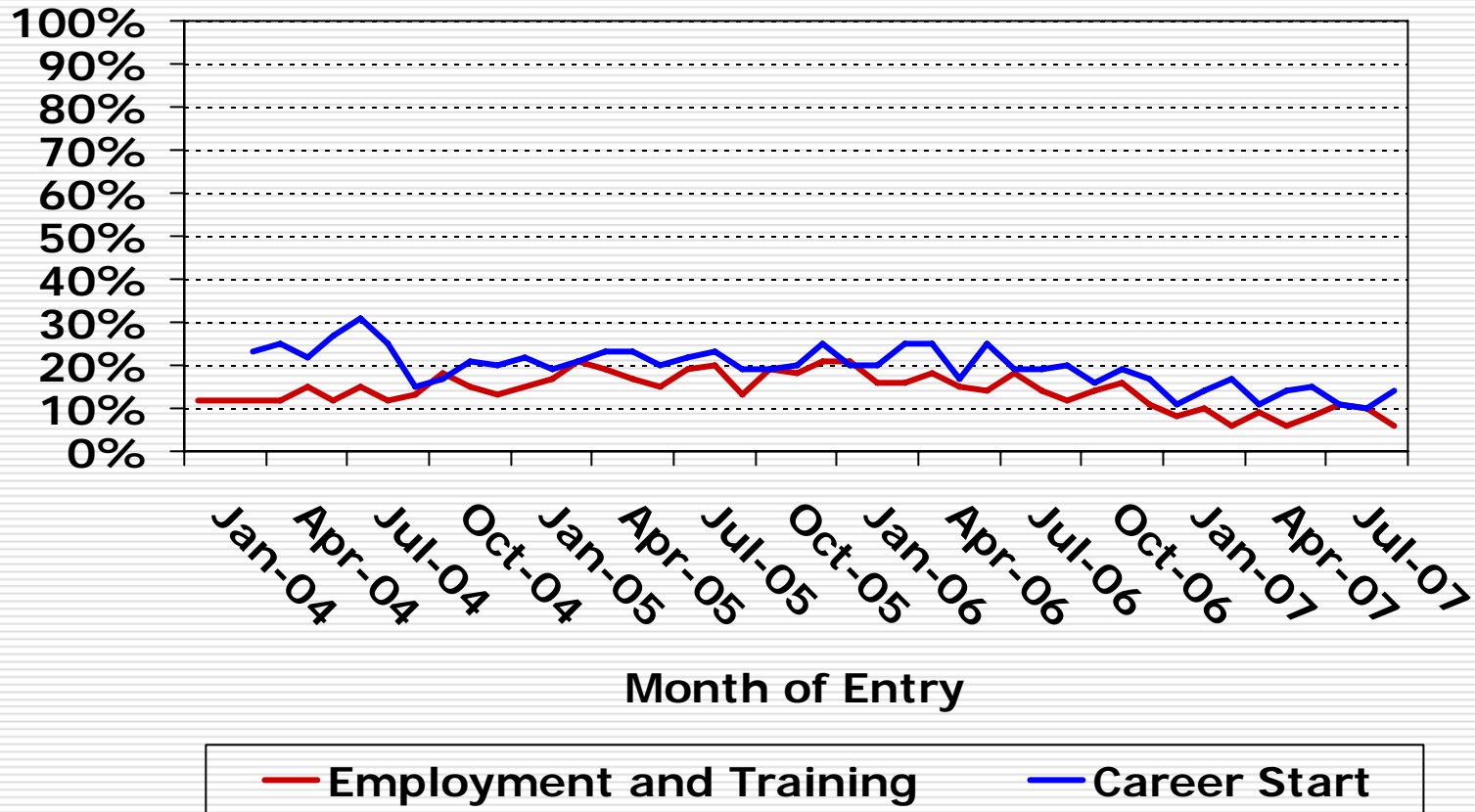
The Percentage of New Work Registrants Who Are Disqualified by Race



The Percentage of New Work Registrants Who Are Disqualified by Selected Age Groups



The Percentage of New Work Registrants Who Are Disqualified by Type of E&T Program



Disqualifications

- ❑ About 10% of new work registrants are disqualified
- ❑ The presence of earnings prior to entry does not appear to be related to disqualifications
- ❑ Individuals who are disqualified tended to have lower earnings in the year before entry



Disqualifications

- ❑ A slightly higher percentage of males are disqualified
- ❑ There does not appear to be a significant difference in the percentage of individuals disqualified across racial classifications



Disqualifications

- ❑ A higher percentage of younger work registrants are disqualified compared with older ones
- ❑ There is a slightly higher percentage of new work registrants disqualified in Career Start counties compared with those in regular E&T counties



Summary

- There are between 800 and 1,000 work registrants in households who are new to the Food and Nutrition Services program each month
- About half had earnings in the four calendar quarters before entering the program



Summary

- About half of these work registrants have earnings in the four calendar quarters after leaving
- The median earnings for those who worked in the year before entry is around \$8,000
- The median earnings for those who worked in the four quarters after leaving is around \$10,000



Summary

- ❑ Men tend to have higher earnings than women
- ❑ There is not a lot of difference between the experiences and outcomes of work registrants in E&T and Career Start counties



Summary

- A slightly higher percentage of work registrants in Career Start counties are disqualified
- The reason for this difference is not clear

