

Chapter 4

Program Participation of Mothers on W-2

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In September 1997, Wisconsin implemented a radical new program to replace welfare: Wisconsin Works (W-2). W-2 is designed to require work or work-preparation activities from virtually all participants. The program consists of a “self-sufficiency ladder” in which participants begin in the highest tier possible (given their work history and skills). Most of those who were not prepared for an unsubsidized job were expected to receive cash assistance through their participation in a community service job (CSJ). They were then expected to move from a CSJ off cash assistance to Trial Jobs (for which employers receive a subsidy) or to case management (in which they might receive services, but no cash assistance), and eventually leave W-2 entirely. Similarly, those who begin in the lowest tier, W-2 Transitions (W-2 T), were expected to be able to move up to a CSJ, or perhaps to move off cash assistance by moving to a higher tier or out of W-2 entirely.

In this chapter we discuss the patterns of program participation and the implications for government costs over the first two years of the W-2 program.¹ Our primary analysis relies on administrative data to track the receipt of four major W-2 related programs: W-2 cash assistance, Food Stamps, Medicaid (called Medical Assistance in Wisconsin), and child care subsidies.² We also use administrative data to analyze the timing of transitions between tiers of the W-2 self-sufficiency ladder. Finally, using data from the Survey of Wisconsin Works Families, we consider the receipt of a broader array of public programs. Because the full pass-through is a key component of W-2, we exclude mothers in the control group and analyze outcomes for the 12,502 mothers in the experimental group.³

Program Participation Rates in the First Two Years of W-2

We begin with an analysis of mothers’ program participation over the first two years after they enter the W-2 program. Between September 1997 and March 1998 the AFDC program was phased out and all continuing participants made the transition to W-2. About two-thirds of our sample is composed of women who made a transition directly from AFDC. For these women, we consider their participation beginning the month of their first interview for W-2.⁴ The remaining cases in our sample entered W-2 directly between September 1997 and July 1998. We consider their participation beginning at the time of

¹The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance received in preparing this report. Administrative data used were constructed under the supervision of Patricia Brown, CSDE Data Manager; survey data are from the Survey of Wisconsin Works Families, Margaret Krecker, Survey Manager. Helpful comments were received from the W-2 CSDE National Advisory Board, particularly Greg Duncan.

²We include BadgerCare, Wisconsin’s CHIP program, with Medicaid.

³Of these, we have survey information for about 1,150.

⁴To be included in the sample they must enter their first W-2 slot within 30 day of their interview.

their initial application to the program.⁵ Thus, the first two years after entry may include a period as early as September 1997 to August 1999⁶ or as late as July 1998 to June 2000.

Most, but not all, women enter W-2 in one of the tiers that provides a cash payment—including CSJ, W-2 T, and the Caretaker of Newborn program. The first bar of Figure II.4.1a shows that in the first year after entering W-2, 81 percent of women in our sample received some cash assistance. Among those who entered in a lower tier (Figure II.4.1b), nearly all received some government payment, by definition.⁷ By the second year, participation rates had fallen dramatically. As shown in the first set of bars in Figure II.4.1b, only about half of those entering in a lower tier received any cash assistance in the second year after entry. Receipt of cash payments declined dramatically between the first and second year, but participation in Food Stamps and Medicaid remained relatively high.⁸ Perhaps this is not surprising, given the relatively low earnings of most of the women in our sample, even after they have left cash assistance. About two-fifths of women received any child care subsidy in the first year, a lower rate than that of the other programs. However, unlike other programs, participation rates did not decline in the second year.⁹ Overall, Figures II.4.1a and II.4.1b suggest that while receipt of cash assistance declined dramatically, participation in related programs remained fairly high. We also note that only receipt of cash assistance varied substantially by tier of entry.

In the context of time-limited cash assistance, there is increasing interest in patterns of multiple program participation. Many women who leave cash assistance continue to qualify for other programs. The relationship between receipt of a W-2 cash payment, Food Stamps, and Medicaid is shown in Figures II.4.2a and II.4.2b. Figure II.4.2a shows that over the first year, over three-quarters of our sample received cash assistance, Food Stamps, and Medicaid. This is not surprising, because most women in our sample entered W-2 in a lower tier, which provided cash assistance. Eighteen percent received food Stamps and Medicaid, but no cash assistance in the first year, and 5 percent were in another category. Very few—less than 1 percent—received neither cash, Food Stamps, nor Medicaid. Participation patterns in the second year were quite different. Only 44 percent of mothers in our sample received all three programs (cash assistance, Food Stamps, and Medicaid) at some point in the second year. A little more than one-third (37 percent) received Food Stamps and Medicaid, but no cash, and another 10 percent only Medicaid. Even in the second year, only 8 percent received none of these three programs.

Receipt of child care subsidies is not reflected in Figures II.4.2a and II.4.2b. As discussed earlier, in both the first and second year after entering W-2, about 40 percent of mothers received child care subsidies. Virtually all families receiving child care subsidies in the first year also received Food Stamps

⁵We use as the date of application the date they received their random assignment to the CSDE experimental or control group. To be included in the sample they must enter their first W-2 slot within 30 days of initial random assignment.

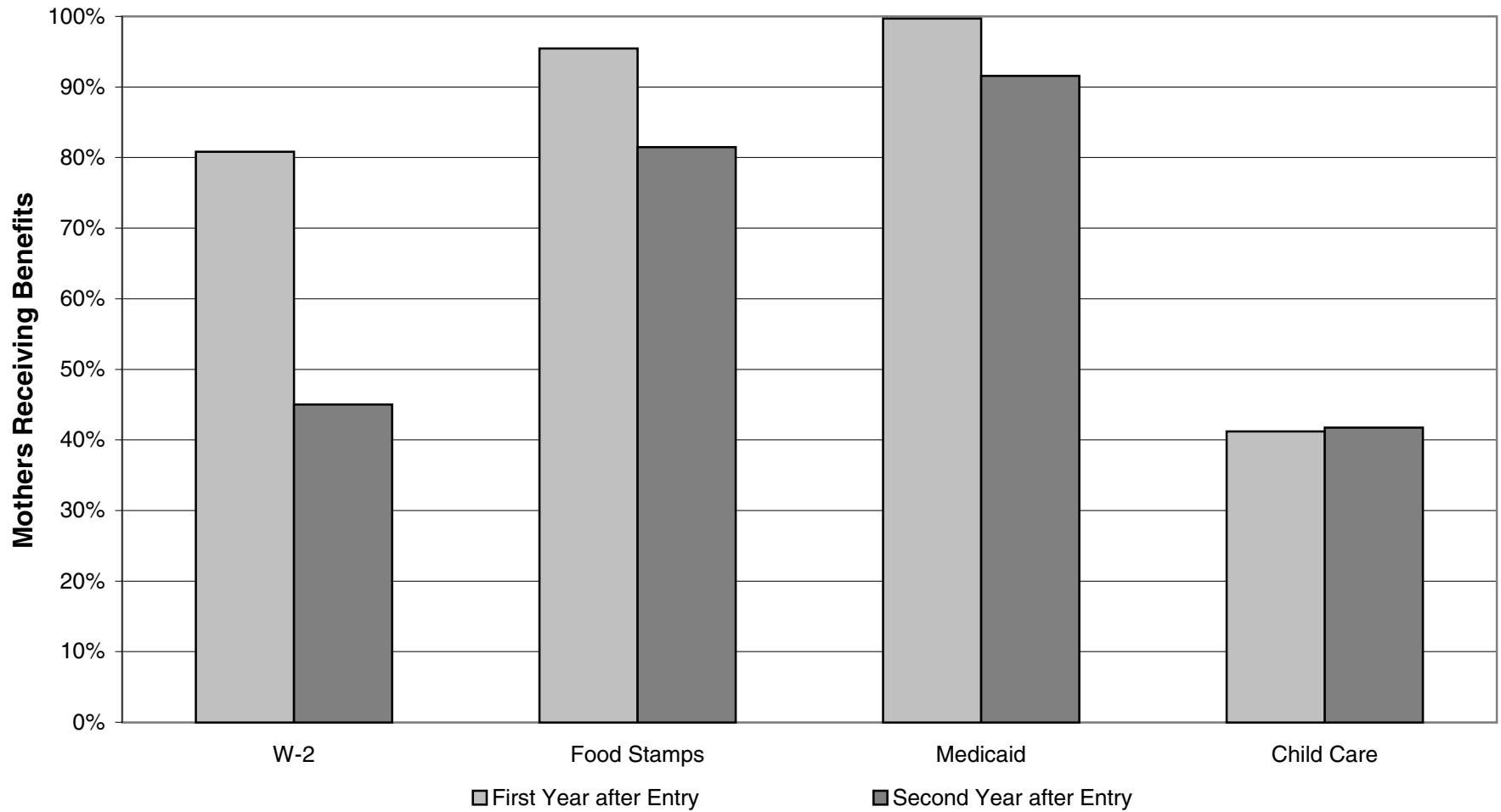
⁶We include the month of entry in the 12 months of the first year.

⁷Forty-one cases that entered in a lower tier did not receive any cash payments in their first year. Most of these cases were assigned to a lower tier but did not complete enough of their required activity to receive a check.

⁸Note that the measure of Medicaid/BadgerCare participation used here shows the percentage of cases in which anyone in the family is covered by these programs. See Figure II.4.4 for a comparison of children's and mothers' coverage rates.

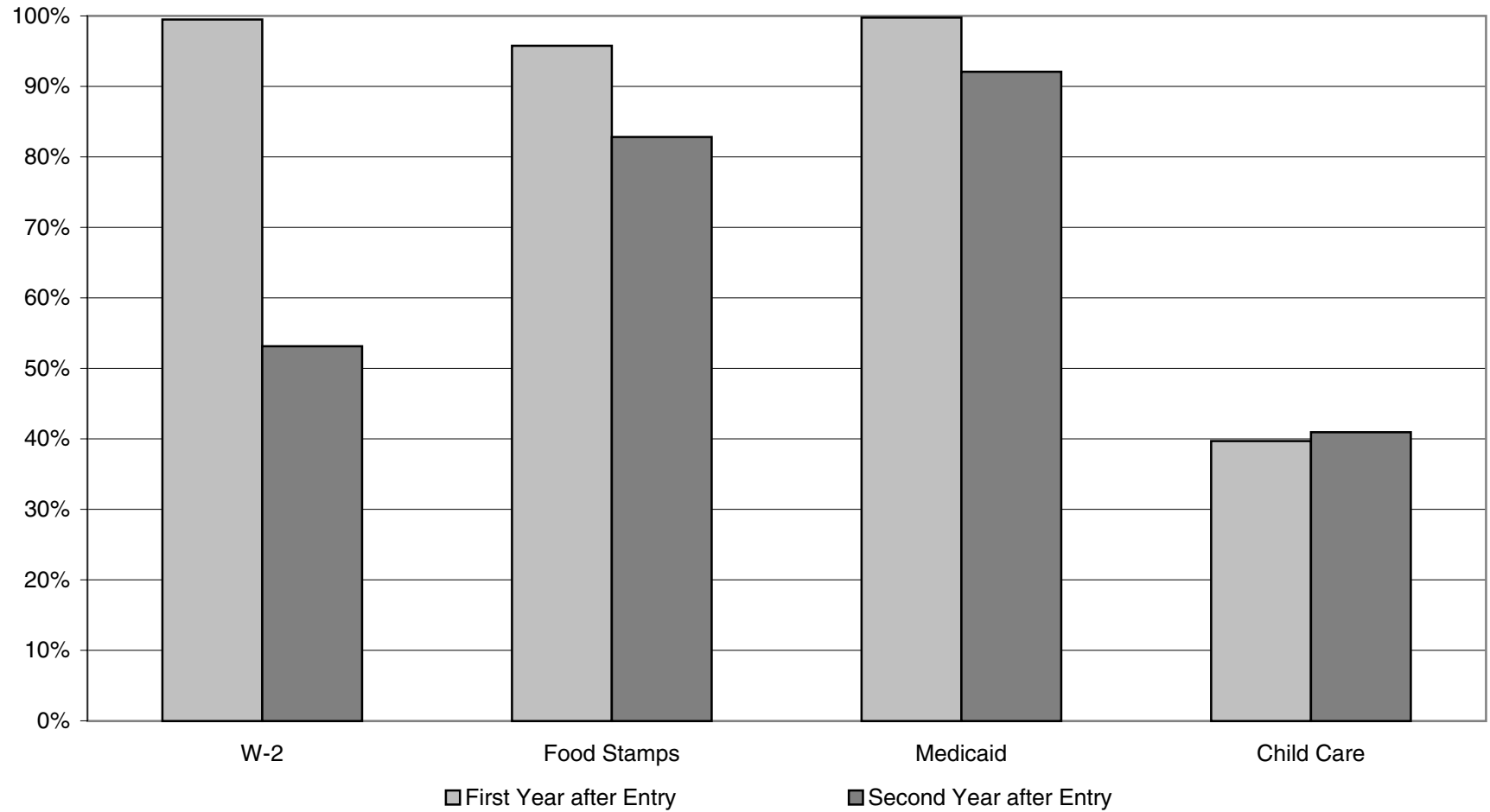
⁹Of course, child care subsidies are only relevant to a portion of our sample; about 45 percent of mothers with preschool children received a child care subsidy in the first year versus 13 percent of those whose youngest child at entry was 6 to 12 years old.

Figure II.4.1a
Receipt of Government Payments among All W-2 Participants



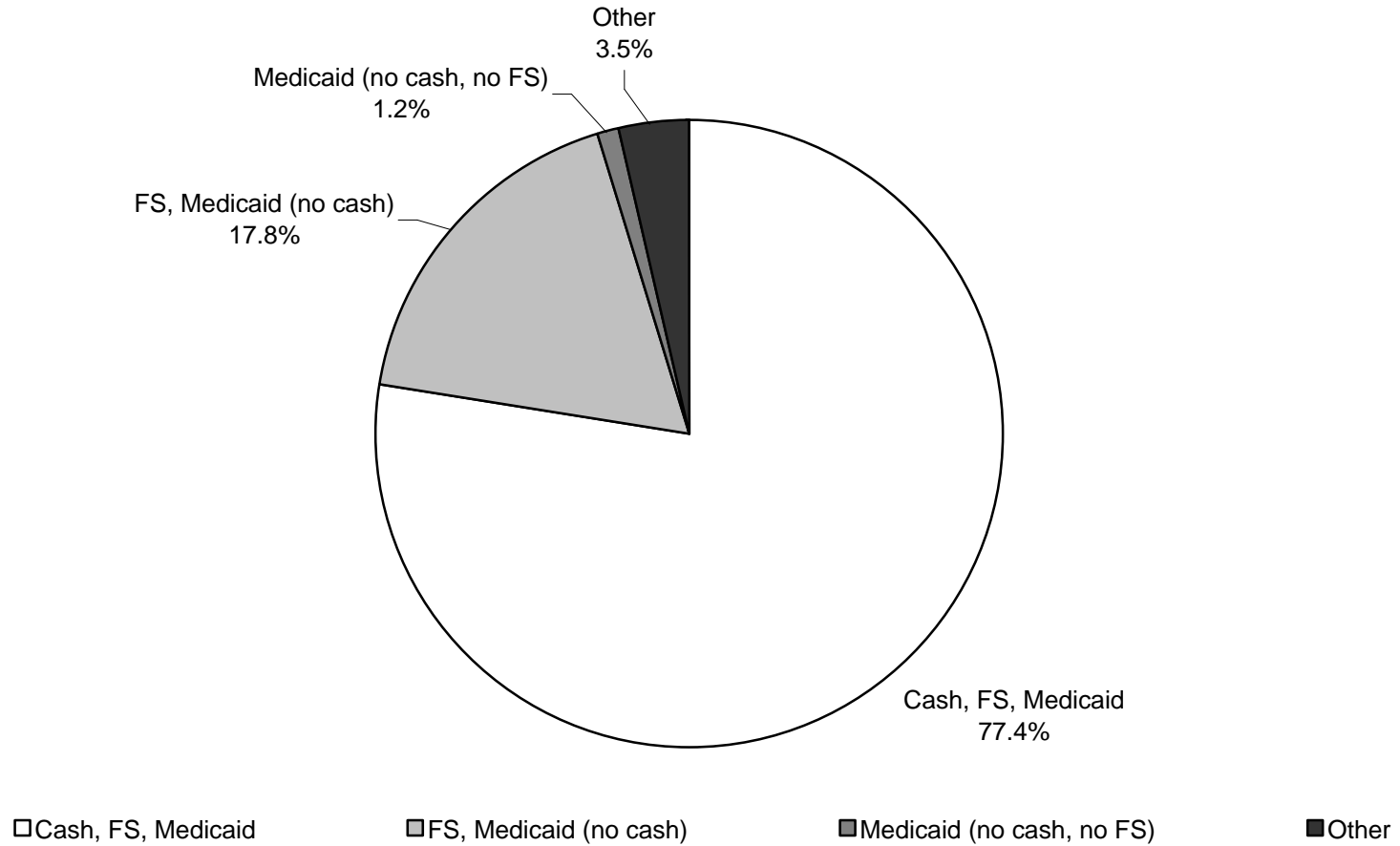
Sample: 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.1b
Receipt of Government Payments among Cases Entered in Lower Tiers



Sample: 8,590 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in lower tiers. **Data:** CARES.

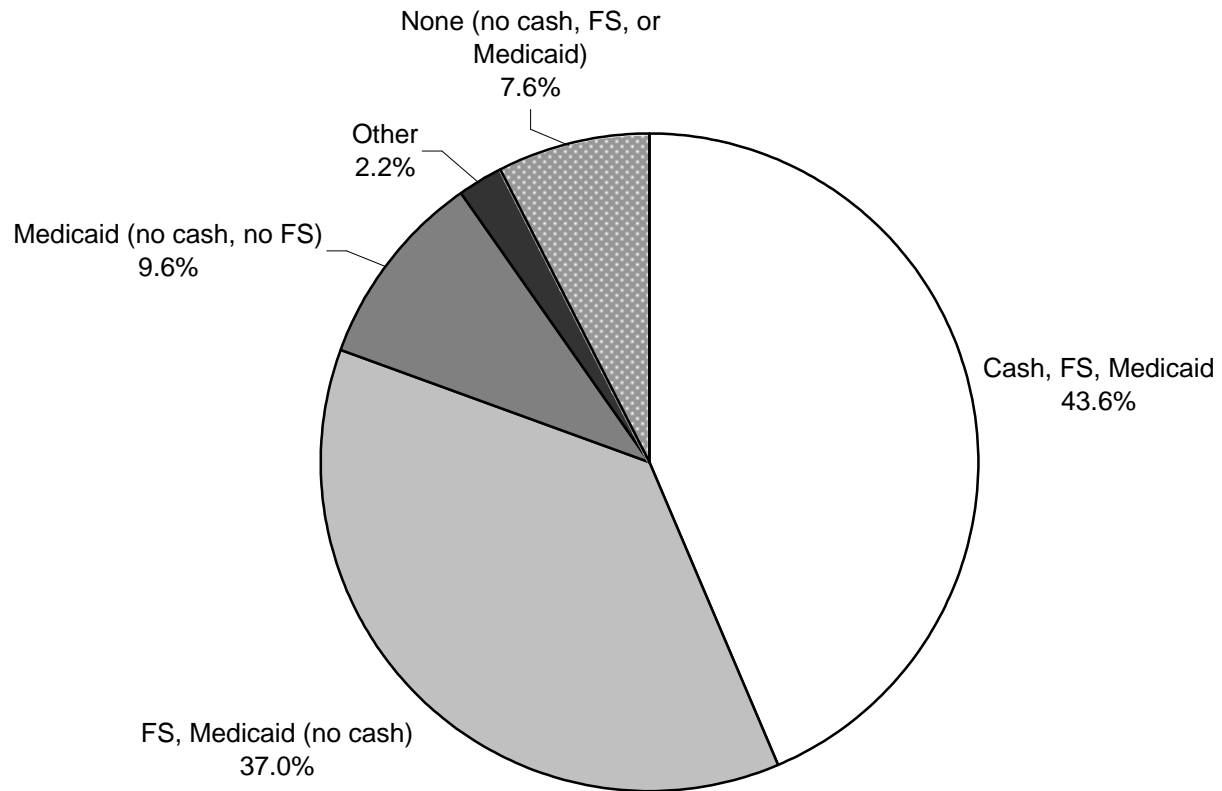
Figure II.4.2a
Multiple Program Participation in First Year after Entry



Sample: 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Note: 0.1% of mothers did not participate in any program (cash, FS, or Medicaid).

Figure II.4.2b
Multiple Program Participation in Second Year after Entry



□ Cash, FS, Medicaid ■ FS, Medicaid (no cash) ■ Medicaid (no cash, no FS) ■ Other ■ None (no cash, FS, or Medicaid)

Sample: 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

and Medicaid sometime during the year. About 80 percent also received a W-2 cash payment. In the following year, among those receiving a child care subsidy, receipt of Food Stamps and Medicaid was again nearly universal. However, in the second year only about half of those receiving a child care subsidy also received cash assistance.

Measures of program participation are very sensitive to the period over which participation is measured. For example, Figure II.4.2a shows that 77 percent of the mothers in our sample received W-2 cash payments, Food Stamps, and Medicaid in the first year. In contrast, only 39 percent received all these programs sometime in the final quarter (three months) of that year, and only 25 percent received them all in the final month of that year. By considering annual measures of participation above, we find higher overall participation, as well as higher levels of multiple program use.

Correlates of Program Participation

Above, we showed considerable variation in program participation patterns in our sample, especially in the second year. Here, we consider the factors associated with participation. We use merged administrative data for this analysis, which limits the range of information we have on the characteristics that might predict continued receipt of assistance, but allows us to consider the full sample. We consider mothers' basic demographic characteristics (including age, race, education, and language), family structure at the time of entry to W-2 (number of children, age of youngest child, and whether there are other adults in the household), welfare and nonwelfare income history in the 24 months prior to W-2 (including months of AFDC receipt, and amounts of earnings and child support), as well as the initial W-2 tier and location (distinguishing each agency in Milwaukee, other urban counties, and rural counties). We also include a measure of county unemployment. Table II.4.1 summarizes the direction and statistical significance of any relationship between these factors and program participation in the second year after entry. The full regression estimates are reported in the Appendix Tables II.4.1–II.4.4.

The first column of Table II.4.1 shows the results for our analysis of receipt of W-2 cash payments. Considering basic demographic characteristics, we see that compared to younger women, mothers 26 to 30 years old were less likely to receive W-2 in the second year, as were women with more education. African-American women are more likely to receive cash assistance than white women. We expect the age and number of children to be important indicators of mothers' family responsibilities, which may limit earnings and increase reliance on cash payments. However, we find that the age of the youngest child is not significantly related to participation. Moreover, we find that those with three or more children are *less* likely to receive W-2 payments in the second year. This may reflect the lack of adjustment for family size in W-2; fixed W-2 payments may be relatively more economically attractive to small families than to large ones. Turning to history of welfare and nonwelfare income, we find evidence for the expected effects: Women with more months of AFDC history are more likely to receive W-2, while those who have previously had higher earnings or child support receipts are less likely to receive cash payments. Finally, we find that women who entered W-2 in a lower tier are more likely to receive payments, as are those initially entering in any of the Milwaukee agencies (compared to those in rural counties, who are in turn more likely to receive payments than those in other urban counties).

The next two columns of the table summarize results for participation in Food Stamps and Medicaid. There are a number of notable points of comparison. As with cash assistance, mothers are more likely to receive Food Stamps and Medicaid if they have lower educational levels, are African American (Food Stamps only), have longer histories of prior AFDC receipt, have less child support history (Food Stamps only), or live in Milwaukee. On the other hand, though the age of the youngest child was not significantly related to receipt of cash assistance, mothers with only older children are less

Table II.4.1
Summary of Likelihood of Receiving Any W-2 Payments, Food Stamps, Medicaid, or Child Care in Second Year after Entry

	W-2	FS	Medicaid	Child Care
Age of Resident Parent (compared to 16-25 years)				
26-30	—		-	—
31-40				—
41+		+++	++	—
Education of Resident Parent (compared to less than HS)				
High school diploma or equivalent	—	—	-	+++
Beyond high school	—	—	—	+++
Race of Resident Parent (compared to white)				
African American	+++	+++		+++
Hispanic			—	
Other				—
Unknown			-	
Language of Resident Parent (compared to non-English)				
English				
Age of Youngest Child (compared to 1-2)				
Unborn child at baseline		+++	++	
3-5			---	---
6-12		--	---	---
13-17		--	---	---
Number of Children (compared to 0 or 1)				
2 children		+++	--	
3+	--	+++	-	
Household Structure (compared to live with other adults)				
Resident parent is only adult	+++	++	--	+++
AFDC Receipt in 24 Months before Entry (compared to 0)				
1-6 months				
7-18 months	+	+++		
19-24 months	+++	+++	+++	
Child Support History before Entry (compared to 0)				
\$1-\$999	---			
\$1000+	---	---		

Table II.4.1, continued

	W-2	FS	Medicaid	Child Care
Child Support Order at Entry (compared to no order)				
Have a child support order		+++	+++	+++
Earnings in the 8 Quarters before Entry (compared to 0)				
\$1–\$5000	---	++	+++	+++
\$5000–\$15000	---		++	+++
\$15001+	---	---		++
Initial W-2 Assignment (compared to upper tier)				
W-2 Transition and CSJ	+++	+++	+	---
Caretaker of Newborn	+++			---
Location (compared to rural counties)				
Y-Works Agency	+++	+++	+++	+++
UMOS Inc. Agency	+++	+++	+++	+++
OLC-GM Agency	+++	+++	+++	+++
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 4	+++	+++	+++	+++
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 5	+++	+++	+++	+++
Maximus Agency	+++	+++	+++	+++
Other Urban Counties	–			
Unemployment Rate in 1998 or 1999 (compared to low)				
Middle (3.1–5.0)	---			---
High (5.1+)			+	--

Key:	Positive	Negative
Significant at the 1% level	+++	---
Significant at the 5% level	++	--
Significant at the 10% level	+	–

Blanks indicate that the difference was not statistically significant.

Note: Model also includes intercept and assignment period.

Sample: 12,467 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

likely to receive Food Stamps or Medicaid. Larger families are more likely to receive Food Stamps, but less likely to be covered by Medicaid. Women entering W-2 in any of the cash assistance tiers were more likely to receive W-2 payments in the second year, but the increased probability of Food Stamp and Medicaid receipt is not apparent for those in the Caretaker of Newborn program. Finally, the relationship between payment receipt and previous earnings is puzzling. Compared to those with no Unemployment Insurance earnings history, those with any level of earnings are less likely to receive cash assistance in the second year. However, those with lower levels of earnings are actually *more* likely to receive Food Stamps or Medicaid.¹⁰

The final column of Table II.4.1 summarizes the correlates of participation in the child care subsidy program.¹¹ In a number of notable respects, receipt of this subsidy is associated with different patterns of recipient characteristics. This is not surprising given the nature of this program. For example, the table shows that receipt of child care subsidies is *less* common among those entering in a lower tier. This may reflect higher levels of employment (and therefore more demand for child care) from women entering in upper tiers. Similarly, while higher levels of education are associated with reduced receipt of cash assistance, Food Stamps, and Medicaid, women with more education are *more* likely to receive child care subsidies.

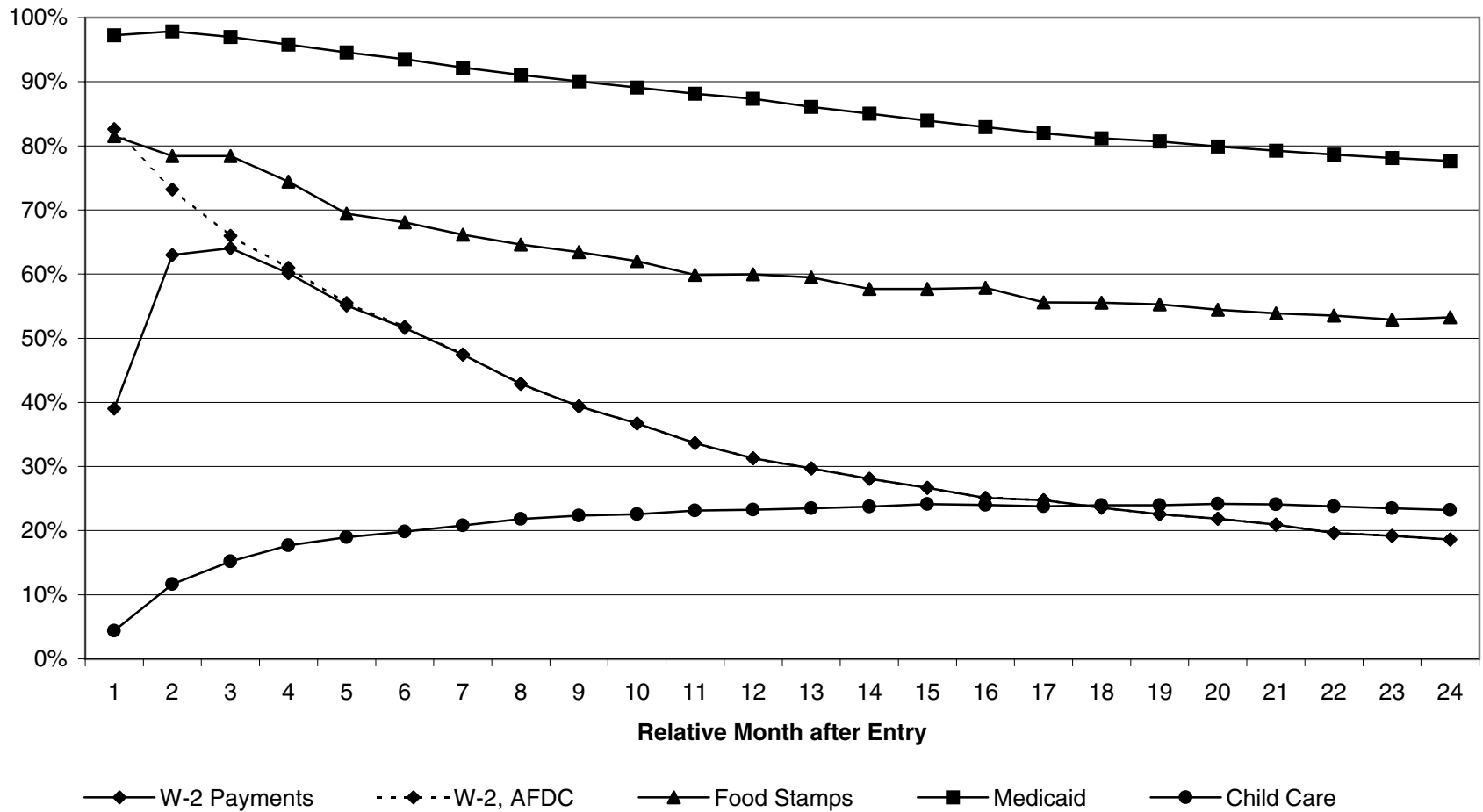
Program Participation Dynamics and Tier Transitions in W-2

Whereas Figure II.4.1 shows whether mothers in our sample participated in each program at any point in the first or second year after entering W-2, Figure II.4.3 illustrates program participation by month, beginning in the month of entry, and follows each participant for 24 months. The top line in Figure II.4.3 shows that Medicaid coverage fell fairly steadily throughout the period, but even 23 months after entry, 78 percent of resident-mother families had at least one person covered by Medicaid. Figure II.4.4 shows that participation rates were lower for mothers than for their children. At entry 89 percent of mothers were covered, and 93 percent had at least one child with coverage. Twenty-three months later, 66 percent of mothers had coverage for themselves, but 77 percent had at least once child covered. Returning to Figure II.4.3, Food Stamp receipt also starts high—at over 80 percent—and falls substantially, to 53 percent two years later. Participation in W-2 cash assistance starts at a lower level, though the proportion receiving either W-2 or AFDC is initially higher. But, receipt of any cash assistance falls steeply; by the 24th month less than one in five participants is receiving any cash payments. The final line in Figure II.4.3 shows receipt of the child care subsidy. Participation rises

¹⁰Perhaps women who have a history of combining small amounts of earnings with cash assistance are more likely to know that they remain eligible for Food Stamps and Medicaid even when they are off cash assistance, while those without this history may believe that work and public assistance cannot be combined. Another possibility is that those without an earnings history (determined by the lack of an earnings record in a Wisconsin database) are recent migrants to Wisconsin and might be more likely to leave Wisconsin again, thus not appearing in the Wisconsin-based Food Stamps or Medicaid records. Another possibility follows from the idea that the two most common routes out of AFDC receipt are work and marriage/partnering. If women with former work experience are likely to leave through work, and those without former work experience more likely to leave through marriage, then perhaps those without recent work experience would be less likely to receive other public assistance. In future work we may explore these potential explanations.

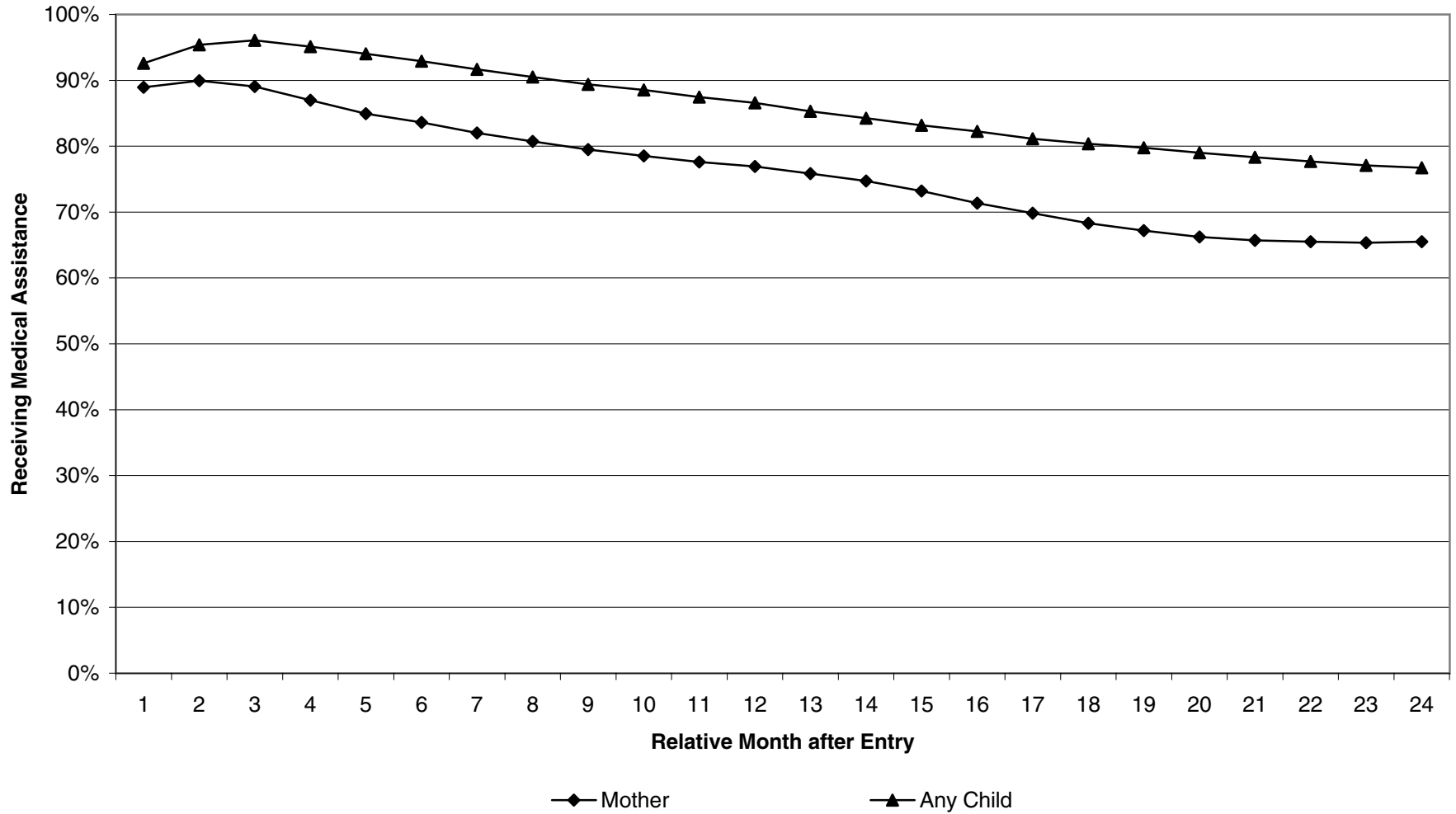
¹¹To increase comparability, the sample for the child care analysis is the same as the samples for the other columns. We also analyzed use of child care subsidy only among those with younger children and found similar results.

Figure II.4.3
Change in Percentage of Resident Mothers
Receiving Any Government Payments



Sample: 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.4
Comparison of Mothers' and Children's Medicaid and BadgerCare Receipt



Sample: 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

rapidly in the first 4 months of the program and then levels off. By the 24th month after entry, 23 percent of the mothers in our sample are receiving child care subsidies.

Although participation in each program varies over time, costs per participant are relatively stable over time. Figure II.4.5 shows that the most costly program was child care subsidies; relatively few members of our sample participate, but average costs per participant were about \$900 to \$1000 per month. In contrast, W-2 payments averaged about \$500 per month, Food Stamp payments about \$300 per month, and the cost to government of participation in Medicaid about \$400 per month.

Because W-2 has an explicit self-sufficiency “ladder,” we can examine participation dynamics in the cash and noncash tiers of W-2 in more detail. Figure II.4.6 shows the proportion of participants in each W-2 tier at the end of each three-month period, beginning the third month after entry.¹² The distributions illustrated in Figure II.4.6 reflect returns to cash assistance; they also show transitions among cash-assistance tiers.

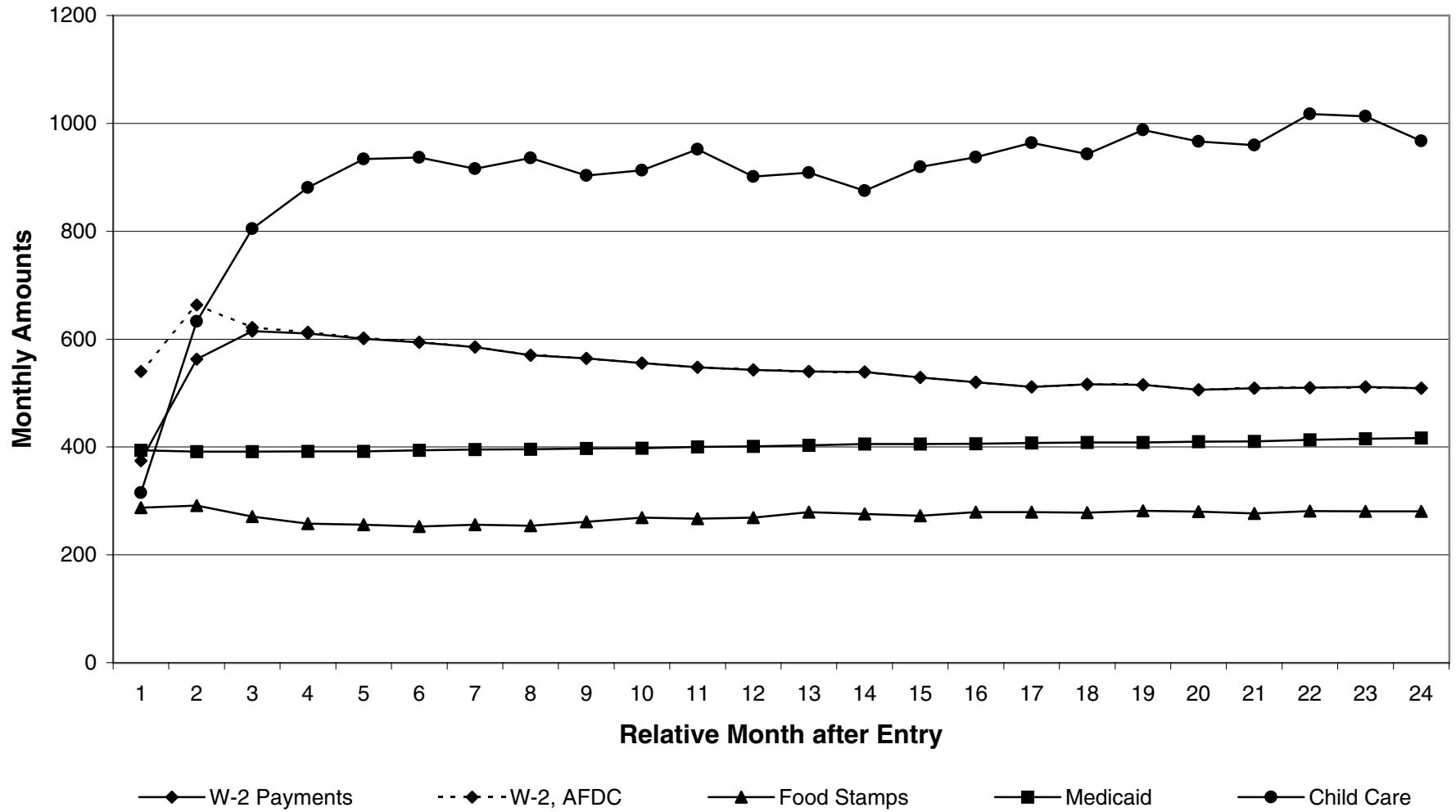
Figure II.4.6a shows the distribution of participation for the full sample. At the end of the third month, 6 percent of all cases were off W-2, 34 percent were in an upper tier, 44 percent in a CSJ, 9 percent in W-2 T, and 7 percent in the Caretaker of Newborn program. Over the 24 months, most participants move off the W-2 program. The proportion in upper tiers and in CSJ declines dramatically, so that only about 10 percent of cases are in each of those tiers. Participation in Caretaker of Newborns also declines sharply—though it started at substantially lower levels. In contrast, participation in W-2 T remains fairly stable.

The remaining panels of Figure II.4.6 show participation patterns by tier of entry. Figure II.4.6b shows that relatively few women who entered in W-2 T are participating in a CSJ or upper tier at any point in time. By the ninth month after entry, most of those who are no longer in W-2 T are off the program completely; by the end of the 24th month, 71 percent are off, 6 percent are in an upper tier, 7 percent are in a CSJ, 15 percent are in W-2 T, and 1 percent are participating in the Caretaker of Newborn program. Figure II.4.6c shows that a somewhat greater proportion of all cases entering in CSJ participate in an upper tier. It also shows a small but growing level of participation in W-2 T—a move “down” the self-sufficiency ladder. By the end of the 24th month, just under a fourth of cases initially in CSJ (Figure II.4.6c) and W-2 T (Figure II.4.6b) are still receiving cash assistance. However, those who entered in a CSJ are somewhat more likely to be in an upper tier rather than off the program entirely. Initial analysis of the correlates of tier transitions suggests that some of the differences in transitions patterns from CSJ and W-2 T is associated with regional variation in assignment patterns.

Figure II.4.6d shows the later W-2 participation of cases that entered in the Caretaker of Newborn program. Almost all these participants have left the program by the end of the sixth month (the official maximum participation is 12 weeks). Few move to W-2 T, suggesting that this program, which allows fewer hours of participation but also provides somewhat lower payments than CSJ, is not generally used by mothers when they “age out” of the Caretaker of Newborn program. In fact, women

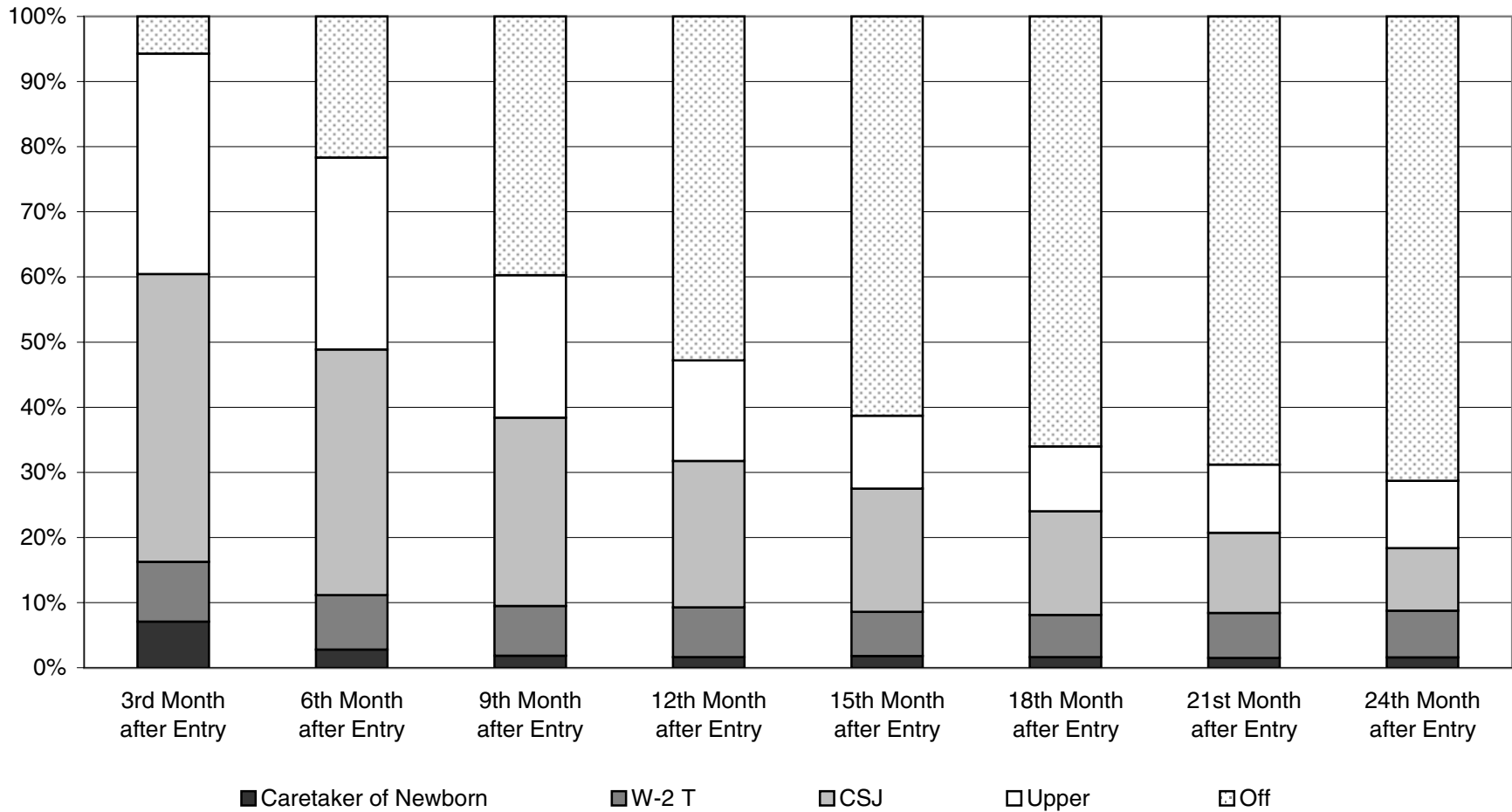
¹²Figure II.4.6 ignores transitions within a quarter and does not show separately those who leave a tier and then return (but see the survival rates illustrated in Figure II.4.7, below). Some participants make more than one transition, including multiple transitions between lower tiers (where they receive a cash payment) and the upper tiers or off W-2 (where they do not). For example, among those entering in W-2 T, nearly one-fifth make more than one transition between cash assistance and being off cash assistance in the first 24 months after entry. Seven percent move off cash assistance (out of the lower tiers), then return; another 8 percent follow a return with another move off cash assistance, and another 3 percent make even more transitions in and out of the lower tiers.

Figure II.4.5
Change in Average Monthly Government Payment Amounts, if Positive



Sample: 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

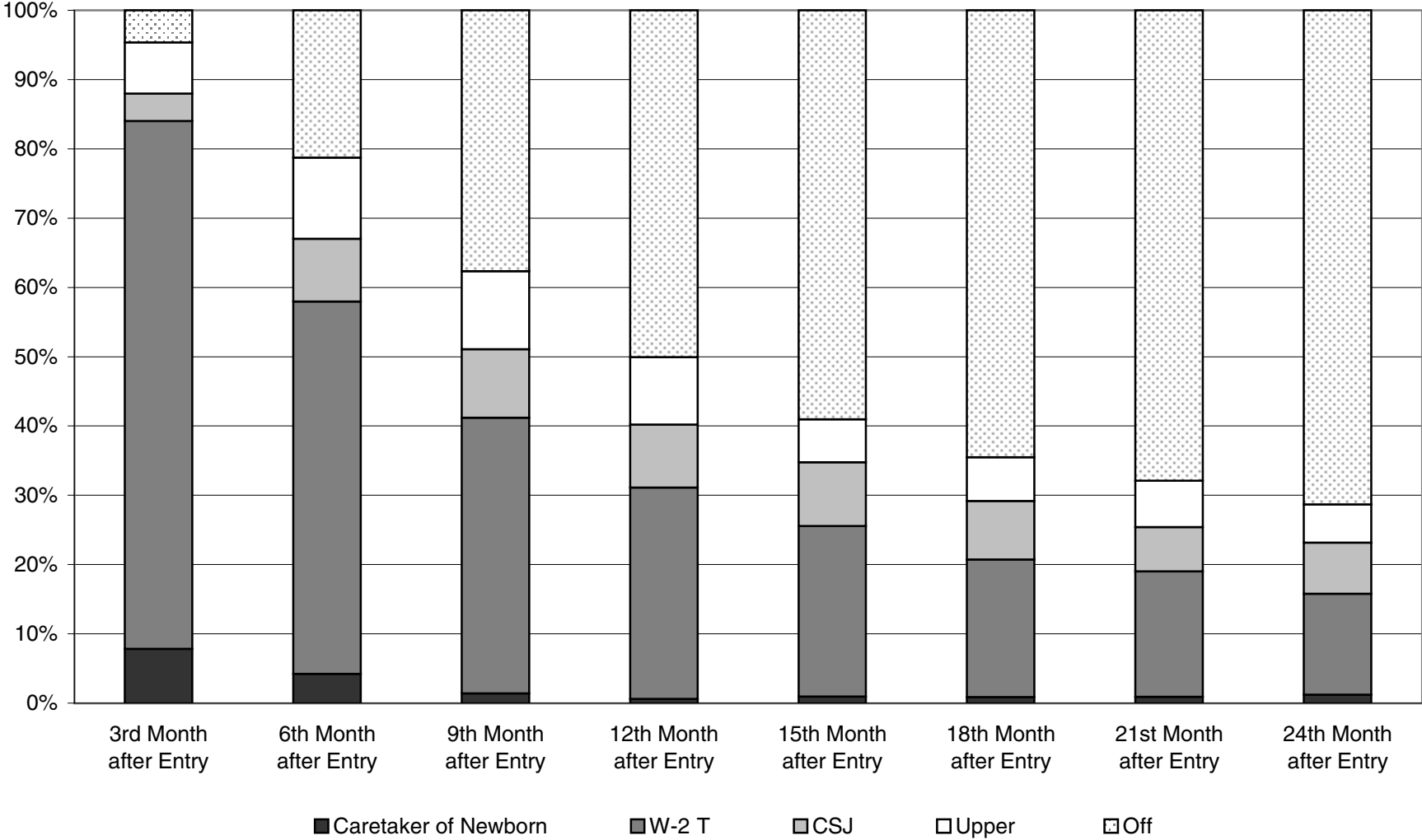
Figure II.4.6a
Tier Transitions among All W-2 Participants



Note: We exclude 48 cases whose first slot occurred in the third month after entry and 67 cases whose first placement was Case Management for Pregnancy.

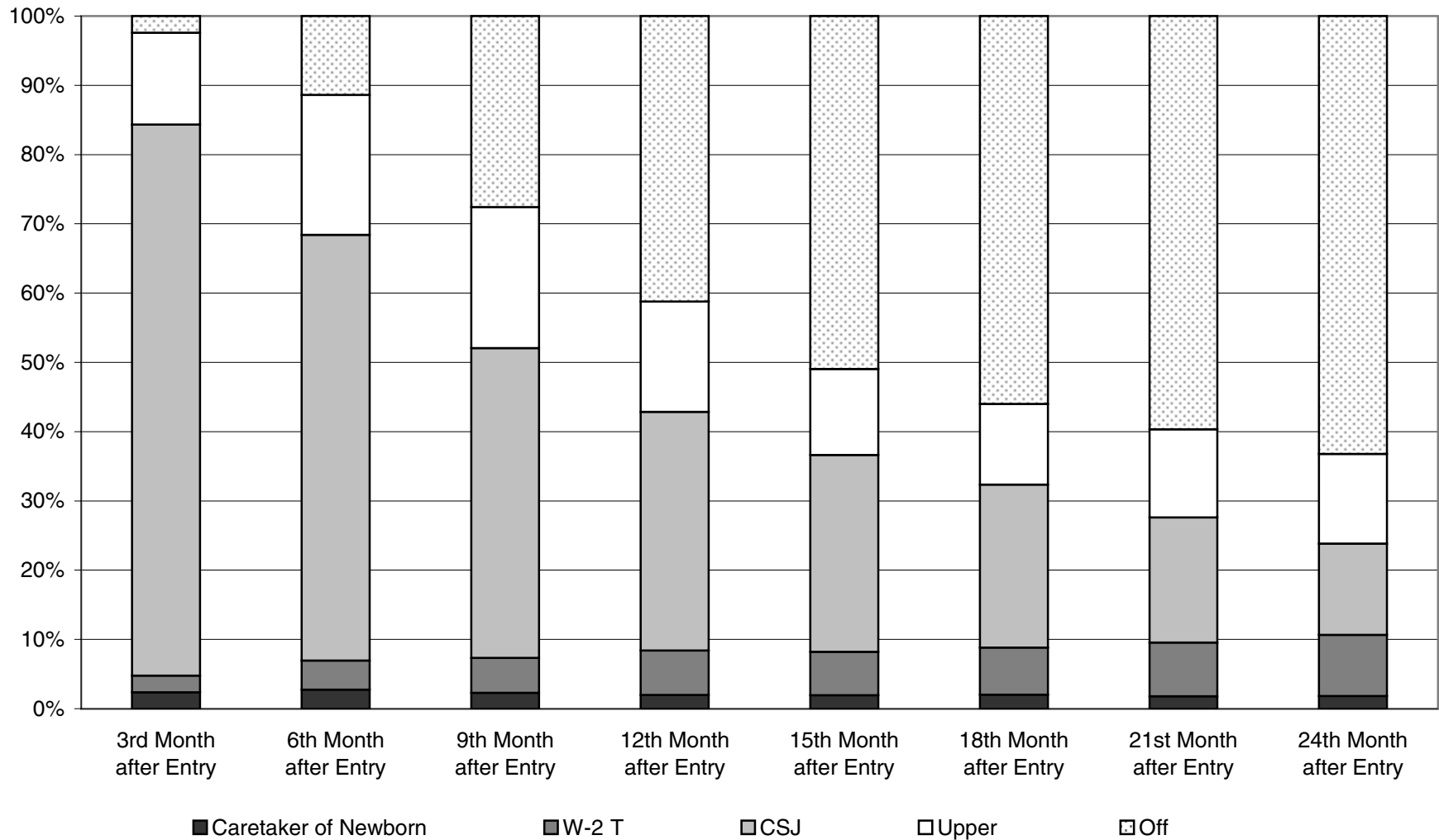
Sample: 12,387 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.6b
Tier Transitions among Cases Entered in W-2 Transition Job



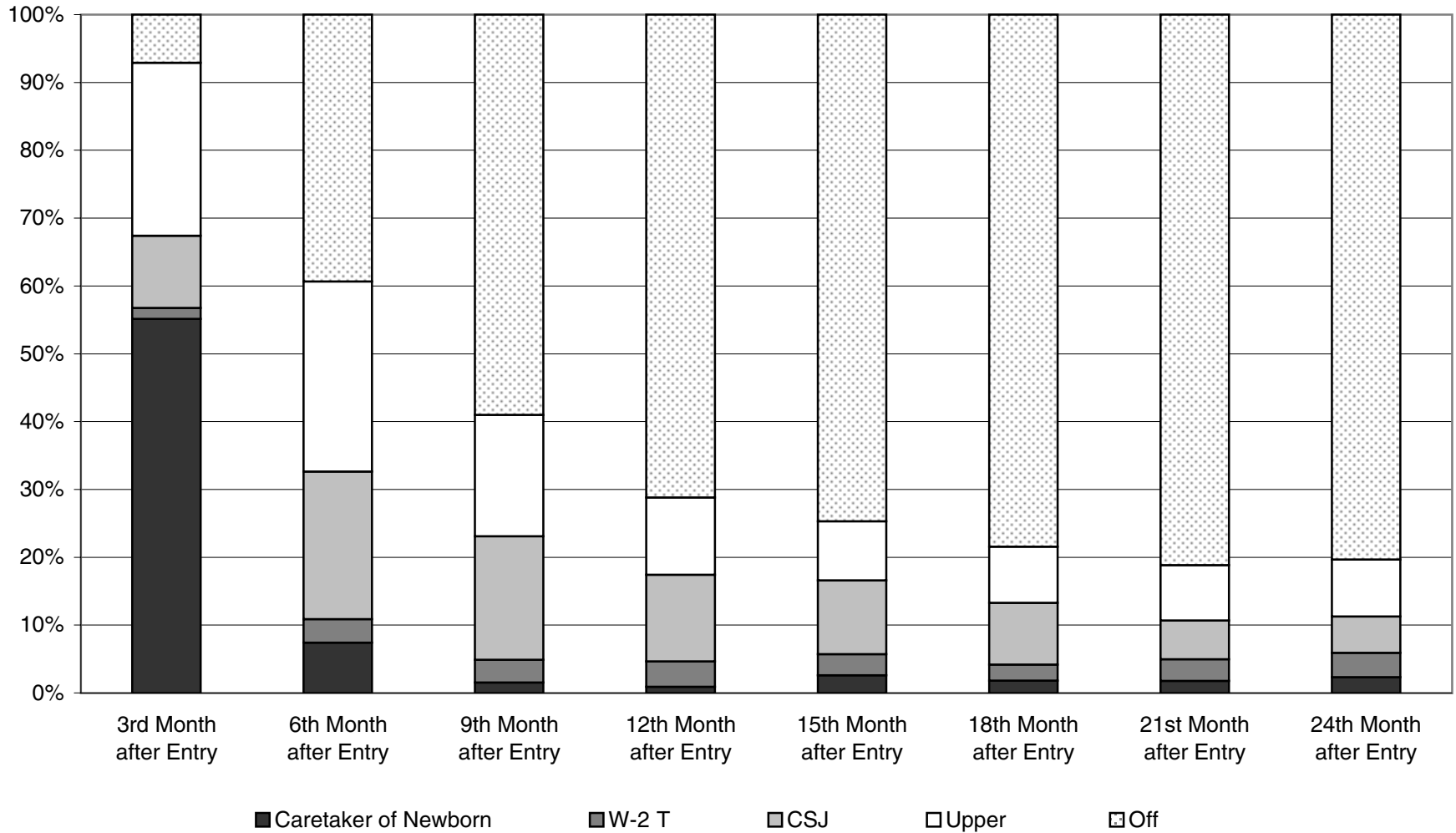
Sample: 1,197 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in the W-2 Transition Job. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.6c
Tier Transitions among Cases Entered in Community Service Job



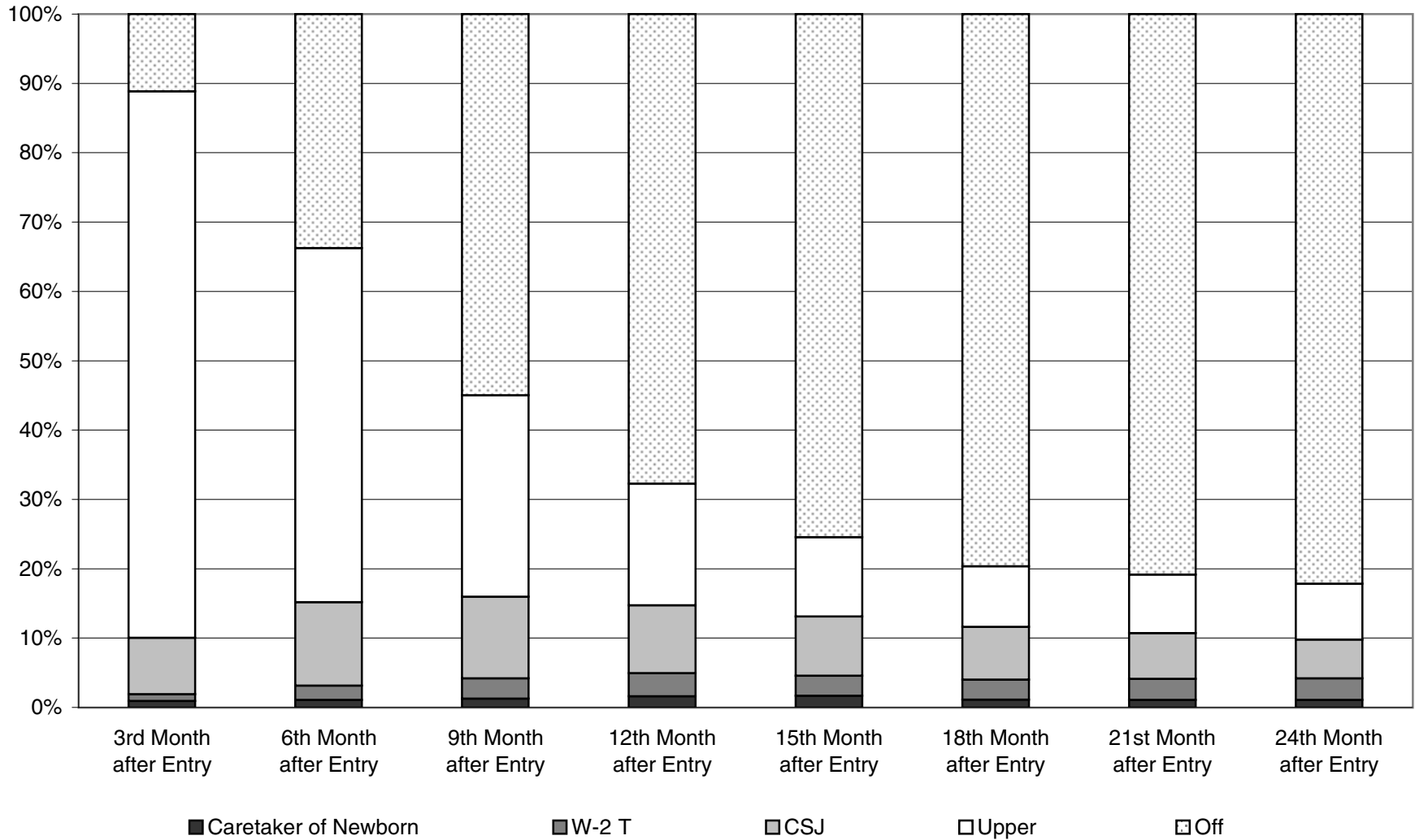
Sample: 6,320 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in CSJ. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.6d
Tier Transitions among Cases Entered as Caretaker of Newborn



Sample: 1,035 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in caretaker of newborn. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.6e
Tier Transitions among Cases Entered in Upper Tiers



Sample: 3,835 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in upper tiers. **Data:** CARES.

who enter in this tier tend to exit the program completely quite quickly. By the 24th month 80 percent are off and another 8 percent are in an upper tier.

Figure II.4.6e shows tier status among those cases that entered W-2 in an upper tier. Most of these soon leave W-2 entirely. However, six to 12 months after entry, about 15 percent are in a lower tier receiving cash assistance, and about 10 percent are in a lower tier in the 24th month.

An alternative approach to characterizing progress moving up the W-2 self-sufficiency ladder is to consider the time before a first move to an upper tier or off the program. Figure II.4.7 shows the time until the first move off cash assistance for women who entered W-2 in W-2 T (Figure II.4.7a) and CSJ (Figure II.4.7b) tiers. The figure shows survival rates (that is, the proportion of cases that continuously receive cash assistance) by region.¹³ In contrast to the analysis in Figure II.4.6, this analysis considers the first transition only. For example, Figure II.4.7a shows that 12 months after entry only 35 percent of women who entered in W-2 T had not yet made a transition off cash assistance. About 40 percent are shown in a cash-assistance tier at the same point in Figure II.4.6b, because about 5 percent of the cases left cash assistance and then returned.

Figure II.4.7a shows that W-2 T cases moved off cash assistance more rapidly in rural and other urban counties than in Milwaukee. A similar pattern emerges among those who entered in a CSJ, as shown in Figure II.4.7b. These differences are difficult to interpret, given substantial variation in the composition of the caseload in each region and in the economic environment and other program characteristics. In work in progress, we are analyzing the correlates of patterns of tier transitions (Cancian, Meyer, and Wallace, 2000) in an effort to evaluate alternative explanations for differences in transition rates.

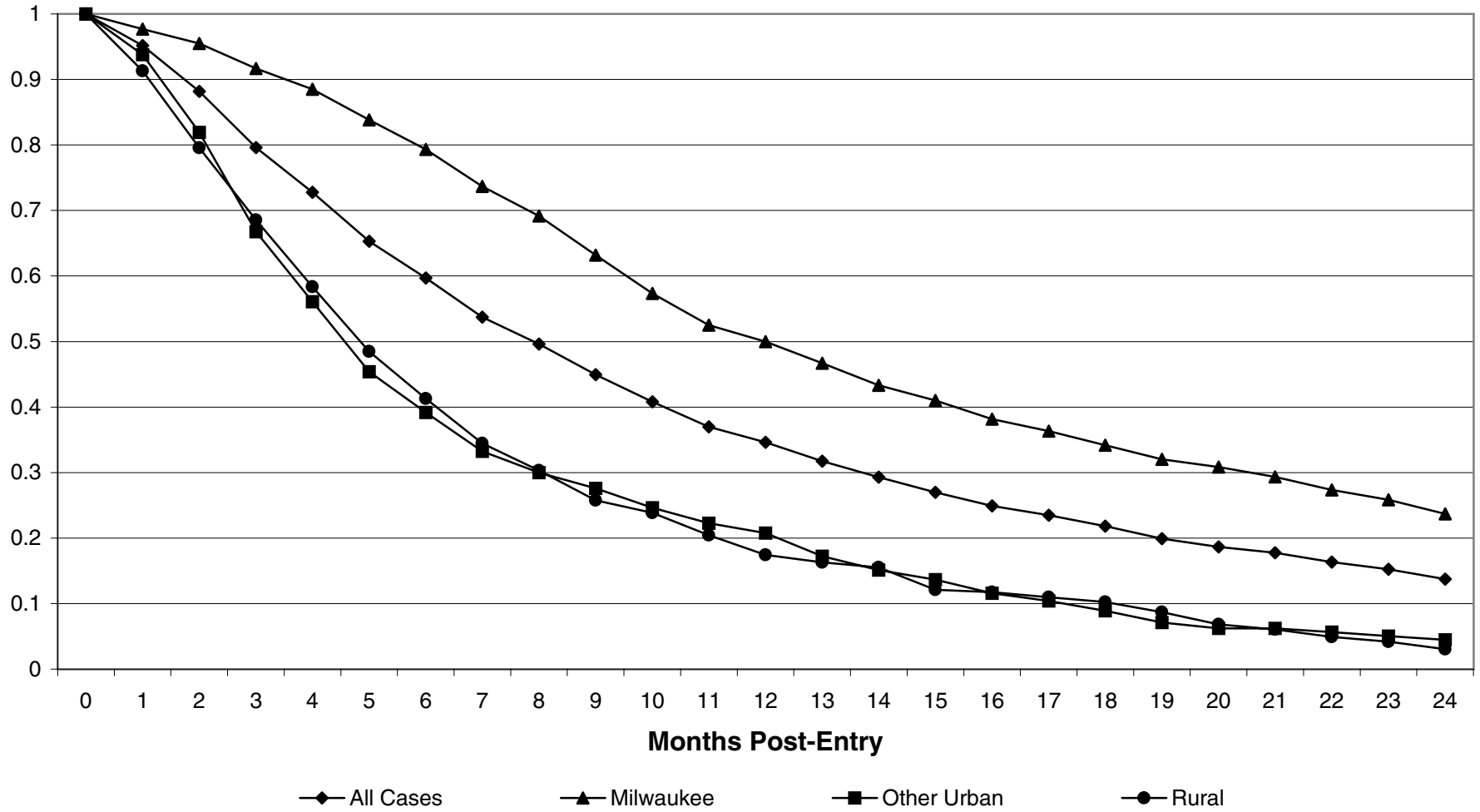
Additional Measures of Program Participation

The analyses presented above rely exclusively on administrative data. These data provide very accurate and detailed information regarding receipt of cash welfare, Food Stamps and Medicaid coverage in Wisconsin. However, the administrative data used here do not include information on public assistance received out of state, or on Unemployment Compensation, Workers' Compensation, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security, and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits. Information on annual receipt of these additional programs is available from the Survey of Wisconsin Works Families, and reported in Table II.4.2.

The first panel of Table II.4.2 shows participation rates and median payments for participants by program. It includes the 1,174 mothers in the experimental group who responded to the first wave of the survey, which included questions on payments and services received in 1998. The second panel shows the same figures for the 1,129 women in the experimental group who responded to the second wave, which included questions about payments and services received in 1999. The two most common payments received are W-2 and Food Stamps. The proportion reporting any payments is lower than shown in the administrative records, but the mean and median payments among recipients are generally fairly similar to those found in the administrative data. (The comparability of survey and administrative reports is discussed in the Appendix). WIC benefits are also common—received by 54 percent of mothers in 1998 and 46 percent in 1999.

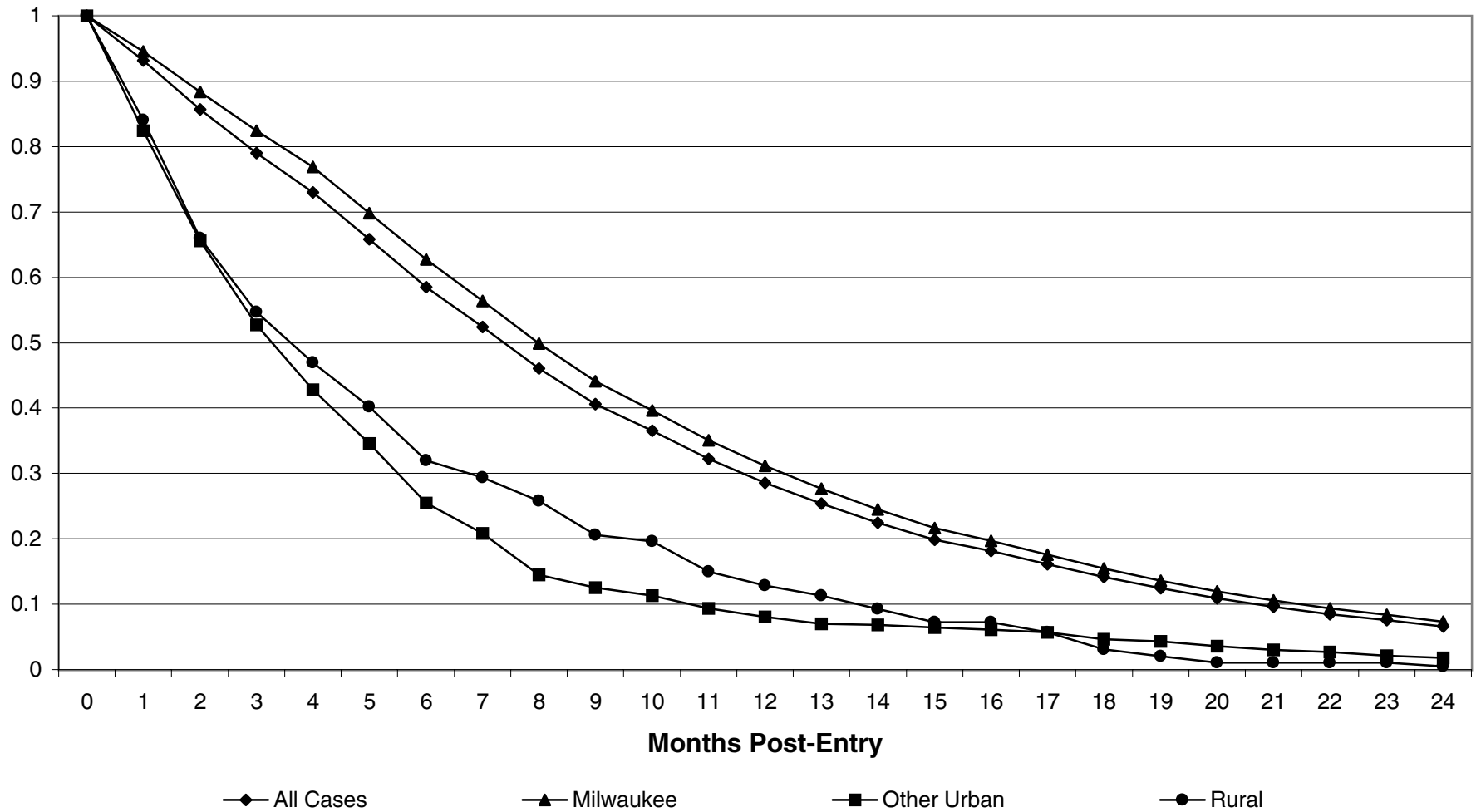
¹³In this analysis, we examine transitions from the end of one month to the end of the next, ignoring transitions that occur within a month.

Figure II.4.7a
Survival Function of First Moving to Upper Tiers
or Off W-2 among Cases Entered in W-2T



Sample: 1,201 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in W-2 Transition Job. **Data:** CARES.

Figure II.4.7b
Survival Function of First Moving to Upper Tiers
or Off W-2 among Cases Entered in CSJ



Sample: 6,353 experimental-group resident mothers who entered in CSJ. **Data:** CARES.

Table II.4.2
Receipt of Government Payments from Survey Data

	With Payment	Median Amounts for > 0
(1) In 1998	(N=1,174)	
W-2/AFDC	61.5%	\$4,038
Food Stamps	83.8	1,800
Unemployment Compensation	7.4	1,000
Workers' Compensation	1.8	550
SSI	4.0	5,796
SS	2.4	2,370
WIC	54.4	52
None	5.3	
(2) In 1999	(N=1,129)	
W-2/AFDC	35.2%	\$3,600
Food Stamps	73.1	1,824
Unemployment Compensation	10.0	1,096
Workers' Compensation	2.4	564
SSI	3.6	6,000
SS	4.3	2,988
WIC	45.6	52
None	13.2	

Note: For respondents who reported not knowing if they received payments, we assumed they received no payments if less than 10% of survey respondents reported any receipts from that source. For those who received a payment but did not know how much it was, we substituted median amounts based on those who provided a dollar amount except in the case of W-2 and Food Stamps, for which we excluded cases with missing information.

Sample: T1 experimental-group survey mothers (N=1,174) and T2 experimental-group survey mothers (N=1,129).

No other program is received by more than 10 percent of the sample, but, as shown in the second column, payment levels can be substantial for those who do receive them. The program that provides the highest median benefit level is SSI; only about 4 percent of our sample receives SSI, but median annual benefits are reported to be about \$6,000. Social Security payments are reported by 2.4 percent in 1998 and 4.3 percent in 1999, with median payments rising from about \$2,400 to almost \$3,000. Unemployment Compensation is received by a somewhat larger portion of our sample—7 percent in 1998 and 10 percent in 1999—but payments are lower, \$1,000 in the first year and \$1,096 in the second. Workers' Compensation payments are fairly uncommon, and median annual payments are reported to be less than \$600. Considering all these programs together, 95 percent of mothers reported receiving at least one in 1998; in 1999, the percentage was still quite high at 87 percent.

Overall, the survey results reported in Table II.4.2 suggest that by using administrative data on cash assistance and Food Stamps we are able to capture the bulk of assistance received by most families. However, because our current administrative data do not include other programs, we are missing a sizable income source for the fairly small proportion of cases that participate in other programs. The omission appears to be particularly serious in the case of SSI, though Social Security and Unemployment Compensation are also important.¹⁴

Conclusions and Next Steps

Since implementation of W-2, there have been dramatic declines in the number of families receiving cash assistance. In this chapter we have shown the relationships between receipt of W-2 cash payments and other major programs. The patterns of program participation indicate that many women who leave cash welfare continue to receive Food Stamps and Medicaid. We also find that participation in multiple programs is quite common: In the second year after entry, when many women have left W-2 cash assistance, the vast majority continue to receive Food Stamps, Medicaid, or both payments. These findings are consistent with our previous work (Cancian et al., 2000) examining the program participation patterns of welfare leavers. In those analyses we also find high levels of participation in Food Stamps and Medicaid, perhaps higher than those in other states (see Isaacs and Lyon, 2000).

We also consider participants' movements up and down the W-2 self-sufficiency ladder. Most women move off W-2 quite quickly, and while it does not appear that most women make use of all the "steps" on the ladder, movements down the ladder are relatively uncommon.

In the context of time-limited cash payments, there is growing interest in understanding the pace of women's transitions off cash assistance, and the relationship between cash assistance and the receipt of other means-tested programs. Wisconsin provides an especially interesting case study because the explicit self-sufficiency ladder structure makes it possible to analyze a variety of measures of progress beyond simply the receipt, or not, of cash payments.

¹⁴We hope to add both SSI and Unemployment Compensation payments to our merged administrative data in the future.

Appendix

Comparability of Administrative and Survey Reports of Program Participation

In this chapter we rely principally on administrative data on program participation. The Survey of Wisconsin Works Families provides an additional source of information which covers a broader range of benefits. In this appendix we compare reports of the receipt of W-2 cash assistance and Food Stamps, using data from the survey for 1998 and 1999 and matched administrative records for the same period.

Appendix Table II.4.5 shows participation rates and mean and median payments levels across data sources and samples. The first column shows payments from the administrative data for all 12,502 experimental-group resident mothers included in our sample. The second column uses the same source of data, but shows the results only for mothers who also responded to the survey. Participation rates and mean and median payment levels are similar for the two samples—for example, 80.2 percent of the full sample received some cash payments in 1998 compared to 79.5 percent of the survey respondent sample.

The third column of results includes the same sample as the second, but it relies on survey reports rather than administrative records. A comparison of the second and third columns suggests substantial underreporting in the survey of participation in cash assistance and Food Stamps. For example, while administrative records show that 79.5 percent of survey respondents received cash payments, only 61.5 percent of these same respondents reported any receipt. Among those who report any participation, reports of payments received are generally *higher* in the survey for W-2, though not for Food Stamps. The higher report of payments is in part due to underreporting of participation among those with relatively low payments. This can be seen by looking at the final column of Appendix Table II.4.5, which shows the level of payments recorded in administrative data among survey respondents who report receiving any benefits. For those with payments reported in both data sources, payment levels are generally fairly close.

Appendix Table II.4.6 provides an alternative summary of the comparability of survey and administrative reports. Only cases for which we have information from both survey and administrative sources are included in the table, which compares reports from the two sources on an individual level. The first columns shows reports of W-2 and Food Stamp payments in 1998. Forty-four percent of survey reports were at least \$250 below the payments recorded in administrative records, while in 27 percent of cases survey reports were at least \$250 *above* administrative reports. In the remaining cases, survey and administrative reports were within \$250—though in most this reflected both sources reporting no payments (19 percent).

Appendix Table II.4.1
Likelihood of Receiving W-2 Payments in First and Second Year after Entry

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Age of Resident Parent (compared to 16–25 years)						
26–30	-0.175	0.057	0.002	-0.100	0.036	0.005
31–40	-0.015	0.062	0.814	0.005	0.038	0.892
41+	-0.136	0.107	0.203	0.062	0.062	0.314
Education of Resident Parent (compared to less than HS)						
High school diploma or equivalent	-0.207	0.043	<0.0001	-0.267	0.027	<0.0001
Beyond high school	-0.310	0.067	<0.0001	-0.361	0.045	<0.0001
Race of Resident Parent (compared to white)						
African American	0.408	0.063	<0.0001	0.279	0.040	<0.0001
Hispanic	0.013	0.088	0.879	0.021	0.058	0.721
Other	0.219	0.106	0.039	0.051	0.070	0.466
Unknown	0.113	0.127	0.375	0.104	0.077	0.173
Language of Resident Parent (compared to non-English)						
English	-0.094	0.137	0.495	0.031	0.079	0.693
Age of Youngest Child (compared to 1–2)						
Unborn child at baseline	1.060	0.094	<0.0001	0.003	0.043	0.946
3–5	0.003	0.054	0.955	0.025	0.035	0.471
6–12	-0.043	0.062	0.487	-0.011	0.039	0.774
13–17	-0.182	0.118	0.123	-0.085	0.068	0.209
Number of Children (compared to 0 or 1)						
2 children	-0.109	0.054	0.044	-0.034	0.032	0.290
3+	-0.135	0.057	0.018	-0.068	0.034	0.046
Household Structure (compared to live with other adults)						
Resident parent is only adult	0.133	0.045	0.003	0.088	0.027	0.001
AFDC Receipt in 24 Months before Entry (compared to 0)						
1–6 months	-0.129	0.098	0.189	-0.064	0.058	0.266
7–18 months	-0.146	0.085	0.085	0.092	0.049	0.063
19–24 months	-0.149	0.088	0.089	0.241	0.051	<0.0001

Appendix Table II.4.1, continued

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Child Support History before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$999	-0.013	0.058	0.823	-0.094	0.036	0.009
\$1,000+	-0.125	0.059	0.034	-0.160	0.037	<0.0001
Child Support Order at Entry (compared to no order)						
Have a child support order	-0.033	0.051	0.517	0.018	0.030	0.547
Earnings in the 8 Quarters before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$5,000	-0.160	0.069	0.021	-0.141	0.032	<0.0001
\$5,000–\$15,000	-0.535	0.085	<0.0001	-0.475	0.049	<0.0001
\$15,001+	-0.341	0.214	0.112	-0.818	0.179	<0.0001
Initial W-2 Assignment (compared to upper tier)						
W-2 T and CSJ	2.906	0.067	<0.0001	0.635	0.028	<0.0001
Caretaker of Newborn	2.981	0.150	<0.0001	0.348	0.053	<0.0001
Location (compared to rural counties)						
Y-Works Agency	0.229	0.118	0.052	0.524	0.076	<0.0001
UMOS Inc. Agency	0.475	0.103	<0.0001	0.534	0.071	<0.0001
OLC-GM Agency	0.299	0.107	0.005	0.595	0.073	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 4	0.269	0.110	0.014	0.617	0.072	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 5	0.168	0.108	0.120	0.454	0.072	<0.0001
Maximus Agency	0.399	0.100	<0.0001	0.611	0.069	<0.0001
Other Urban Counties	-0.093	0.090	0.302	-0.105	0.063	0.097
Unemployment Rate in 1998 or 1999 (compared to low)						
Middle (3.1–5.0)	-0.136	0.079	0.087	-0.158	0.055	0.004
High (5.1+)	-0.021	0.151	0.888	0.009	0.110	0.938
Assignment Regime (compared to early)						
Middle	-0.030	0.111	0.787	-0.099	0.061	0.103
Late	0.139	0.142	0.326	-0.082	0.072	0.259
Intercept	-0.006	0.189	0.975	-0.858	0.114	<0.0001

Notes: Dependent variable ('0' = no W-2 payments received, '1' = received W-2 payments). Probability values of 0.05 or less are shown in bold type.

Sample: 12,467 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Appendix Table II.4.2
Likelihood of Receiving Food Stamps in First and Second Year after Entry

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Age of Resident Parent (compared to 16–25 years)						
26–30	0.299	0.075	<0.0001	-0.008	0.041	0.839
31–40	0.538	0.090	<0.0001	0.063	0.044	0.154
41+	0.652	0.158	<0.0001	0.190	0.072	0.008
Education of Resident Parent (compared to less than HS)						
High school diploma or equivalent	-0.040	0.050	0.430	-0.143	0.031	<0.0001
Beyond high school	0.043	0.087	0.622	-0.262	0.047	<0.0001
Race of Resident Parent (compared to white)						
African American	0.242	0.074	0.001	0.233	0.043	<0.0001
Hispanic	0.216	0.116	0.063	-0.056	0.063	0.373
Other	-0.228	0.111	0.040	-0.017	0.073	0.819
Unknown	0.000	0.114	0.998	-0.042	0.082	0.606
Language of Resident Parent (compared to non-English)						
English	-0.093	0.188	0.619	-0.044	0.090	0.623
Age of Youngest Child (compared to 1–2)						
Unborn child at baseline	0.294	0.076	0.000	0.202	0.050	<0.0001
3–5	0.234	0.075	0.002	-0.065	0.041	0.115
6–12	0.273	0.098	0.006	-0.098	0.046	0.032
13–17	0.061	0.157	0.701	-0.173	0.077	0.025
Number of Children (compared to 0 or 1)						
2 children	0.396	0.058	<0.0001	0.163	0.036	<0.0001
3+	0.661	0.074	<0.0001	0.328	0.039	<0.0001
Household Structure (compared to live with other adults)						
Resident parent is only adult	0.460	0.046	<0.0001	0.068	0.030	0.025
AFDC Receipt in 24 Months before Entry (compared to 0)						
1–6 months	0.112	0.077	0.145	0.060	0.055	0.276
7–18 months	0.323	0.072	<0.0001	0.241	0.049	<0.0001
19–24 months	0.544	0.080	<0.0001	0.539	0.052	<0.0001
Child Support History before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$999	-0.101	0.077	0.190	-0.065	0.044	0.136
\$1,000+	-0.224	0.080	0.005	-0.183	0.043	<0.0001

Appendix Table II.4.2, continued

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Child Support Order at Entry (compared to no order)						
Have a child support order	0.114	0.061	0.063	0.152	0.036	<0.0001
Earnings in the 8 Quarters before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$5,000	0.131	0.063	0.037	0.083	0.038	0.027
\$5,000–\$15,000	0.262	0.092	0.005	0.026	0.053	0.618
\$15,001+	0.707	0.414	0.088	-0.467	0.143	0.001
Initial W-2 Assignment (compared to upper tier)						
W-2 T and CSJ	0.192	0.053	0.000	0.120	0.032	0.000
Caretaker of Newborn	0.208	0.078	0.007	0.071	0.054	0.190
Location (compared to rural counties)						
Y-Works Agency	0.148	0.131	0.260	0.290	0.078	0.000
UMOS Inc. Agency	0.203	0.114	0.076	0.279	0.070	<0.0001
OLC-GM Agency	-0.031	0.116	0.792	0.352	0.074	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 4	-0.013	0.115	0.909	0.355	0.074	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 5	-0.013	0.115	0.911	0.338	0.073	<0.0001
Maximus Agency	0.214	0.109	0.051	0.349	0.068	<0.0001
Other Urban Counties	0.089	0.089	0.315	0.026	0.057	0.642
Unemployment Rate in 1998 or 1999 (compared to low)						
Middle (3.1–5.0)	0.203	0.081	0.012	0.054	0.051	0.288
High (5.1+)	-0.114	0.139	0.413	0.159	0.102	0.122
Assignment Regime (compared to early)						
Middle	-0.085	0.088	0.337	0.051	0.062	0.411
Late	0.072	0.112	0.522	0.136	0.074	0.065
Intercept	0.083	0.223	0.710	-0.080	0.119	0.502

Notes: Dependent variable ('0' = no food stamps received, '1' = received food stamps). Probability values of 0.05 or less are shown in bold type.

Sample: 12,467 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Appendix Table II.4.3

Likelihood of Receiving Medicaid/BadgerCare Benefits in First and Second Year after Entry

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Age of Resident Parent (compared to 16–25 years)						
26–30	-0.175	0.249	0.482	-0.085	0.050	0.089
31–40	-0.455	0.242	0.060	-0.018	0.054	0.733
41+	-0.556	0.352	0.114	0.175	0.088	0.047
Education of Resident Parent (compared to less than HS)						
High school diploma or equivalent	-0.057	0.186	0.758	-0.067	0.038	0.077
Beyond high school	-0.218	0.231	0.346	-0.123	0.058	0.033
Race of Resident Parent (compared to white)						
African American	-0.021	0.252	0.934	0.021	0.052	0.694
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	-0.162	0.075	0.030
Other	-0.475	0.349	0.174	0.029	0.090	0.750
Unknown	-0.463	0.378	0.221	-0.192	0.099	0.052
Language of Resident Parent (compared to non-English)						
English	0.507	0.580	0.382	-0.126	0.107	0.239
Age of Youngest Child (compared to 1–2)						
Unborn child at baseline	-0.077	0.252	0.760	0.152	0.065	0.020
3–5	0.689	0.416	0.097	-0.146	0.051	0.004
6–12	0.225	0.267	0.399	-0.277	0.054	<0.0001
13–17	-0.527	0.299	0.078	-0.428	0.089	<0.0001
Number of Children (compared to 0 or 1)						
2 children	-0.558	0.198	0.005	-0.088	0.045	0.048
3+	-0.157	0.247	0.524	-0.084	0.047	0.076
Household Structure (compared to live with other adults)						
Resident parent is only adult	0.067	0.163	0.680	-0.080	0.038	0.034
AFDC Receipt in 24 Months before Entry (compared to 0)						
1–6 months	0.598	0.259	0.021	0.000	0.067	0.999
7–18 months	0.577	0.220	0.009	0.090	0.060	0.137
19–24 months	1.180	0.323	0.000	0.403	0.064	<0.0001
Child Support History before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$999	-0.143	0.259	0.582	0.005	0.054	0.920
\$1,000+	-0.443	0.246	0.072	-0.010	0.054	0.846

Appendix Table II.4.3, continued

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Child Support Order at Entry (compared to no order)						
Have a child support order	0.156	0.223	0.485	0.186	0.043	<0.0001
Earnings in the 8 Quarters before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$5,000	-0.122	0.279	0.663	0.139	0.045	0.002
\$5,000–\$15,000	-0.313	0.297	0.292	0.129	0.064	0.042
\$15,001+	-0.627	0.420	0.136	-0.204	0.163	0.212
Initial W-2 Assignment (compared to upper tier)						
W-2 T and CSJ	0.631	0.202	0.002	0.066	0.039	0.089
Caretaker of Newborn	-0.072	0.220	0.743	0.009	0.066	0.892
Location (compared to rural counties)						
Y-Works Agency	NA	NA	NA	0.296	0.093	0.002
UMOS Inc. Agency	NA	NA	NA	0.226	0.084	0.007
OLC-GM Agency	-0.147	0.338	0.664	0.451	0.090	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 4	0.224	0.392	0.568	0.507	0.091	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 5	-0.132	0.339	0.696	0.403	0.089	<0.0001
Maximus Agency	0.438	0.417	0.294	0.344	0.083	<0.0001
Other Urban Counties	0.251	0.266	0.345	-0.070	0.068	0.300
Unemployment Rate in 1998 or 1999 (compared to low)						
Middle (3.1–5.0)	0.231	0.255	0.366	-0.034	0.060	0.574
High (5.1+)	0.527	0.472	0.265	0.225	0.131	0.087
Assignment Regime (compared to early)						
Middle	-0.285	0.213	0.181	0.163	0.079	0.039
Late	-0.429	0.222	0.054	-0.013	0.087	0.884
Intercept	2.097	0.699	0.003	1.099	0.143	<0.0001

Notes: Dependent variable ('0' = no Medicaid received, '1' = received Medicaid). Probability values of 0.05 or less are shown in bold type.

Sample: 12,467 experimental-group resident mothers in second year after entry; 9,736 experimental-group resident mothers in first year after entry. We excluded cases who are Hispanic and in Y-Works and UMOS agencies since these cases all get Medicaid in the first year. **Data:** CARES.

Appendix Table II.4.4
Likelihood of Receiving Child Care Subsidies in First and Second Year after Entry

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Age of Resident Parent (compared to 16–25 years)						
26–30	-0.085	0.034	0.013	-0.172	0.035	<0.0001
31–40	-0.214	0.037	<0.0001	-0.285	0.037	<0.0001
41+	-0.276	0.072	0.000	-0.318	0.072	<0.0001
Education of Resident Parent (compared to less than HS)						
High school diploma or equivalent	0.172	0.027	<0.0001	0.136	0.027	<0.0001
Beyond high school	0.284	0.044	<0.0001	0.225	0.045	<0.0001
Race of Resident Parent (compared to white)						
African American	0.133	0.040	0.001	0.197	0.040	<0.0001
Hispanic	-0.025	0.059	0.673	-0.063	0.060	0.291
Other	-0.214	0.072	0.003	-0.278	0.074	0.000
Unknown	-0.060	0.077	0.434	-0.093	0.078	0.232
Language of Resident Parent (compared to non-English)						
English	-0.099	0.086	0.249	-0.091	0.087	0.297
Age of Youngest Child (compared to 1–2)						
Unborn child at baseline	-0.172	0.040	<0.0001	0.021	0.041	0.612
3–5	-0.260	0.033	<0.0001	-0.431	0.034	<0.0001
6–12	-1.174	0.042	<0.0001	-1.237	0.043	<0.0001
13–17	-1.722	0.107	<0.0001	-1.616	0.099	<0.0001
Number of Children (compared to 0 or 1)						
2 children	0.069	0.033	0.035	0.017	0.033	0.617
3+	0.027	0.034	0.434	0.002	0.035	0.951
Household Structure (compared to live with other adults)						
Resident parent is only adult	0.173	0.027	<0.0001	0.150	0.028	<0.0001
AFDC Receipt in 24 Months before Entry (compared to 0)						
1–6 months	-0.038	0.054	0.485	-0.045	0.055	0.418
7–18 months	0.073	0.048	0.123	0.079	0.048	0.103
19–24 months	0.048	0.050	0.342	0.061	0.051	0.226
Child Support History before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$999	0.073	0.036	0.045	-0.013	0.037	0.718
\$1,000+	0.019	0.037	0.611	-0.022	0.038	0.559

Appendix Table II.4.4, continued

Independent Variables	First Year after Entry			Second Year after Entry		
	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value	Coeff.	Std. Error	P-value
Child Support Order at Entry (compared to no order)						
Have a child support order	0.082	0.031	0.007	0.095	0.031	0.002
Earnings in the 8 Quarters before Entry (compared to 0)						
\$1–\$5,000	0.203	0.033	<0.0001	0.233	0.033	<0.0001
\$5,000–\$15,000	0.274	0.049	<0.0001	0.314	0.049	<0.0001
\$15,001+	0.439	0.148	0.003	0.312	0.152	0.040
Initial W-2 Assignment (compared to upper tier)						
W-2 T and CSJ	-0.084	0.028	0.003	-0.103	0.028	0.000
Caretaker of Newborn	-0.211	0.049	<0.0001	-0.130	0.049	0.008
Location (compared to rural counties)						
Y-Works Agency	0.123	0.072	0.089	0.352	0.074	<0.0001
UMOS Inc. Agency	-0.095	0.068	0.160	0.210	0.070	0.003
OLC-GM Agency	0.174	0.069	0.011	0.391	0.070	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 4	-0.077	0.068	0.264	0.296	0.070	<0.0001
Goodwill-Employment Solutions, Region 5	0.007	0.068	0.921	0.386	0.070	<0.0001
Maximus Agency	0.115	0.065	0.076	0.399	0.067	<0.0001
Other Urban Counties	-0.038	0.061	0.534	0.023	0.059	0.701
Unemployment Rate in 1998 or 1999 (compared to low)						
Middle (3.1-5.0)	-0.375	0.053	<0.0001	-0.294	0.051	<0.0001
High (5.1+)	-0.247	0.103	0.017	-0.268	0.109	0.014
Assignment Regime (compared to early)						
Middle	0.133	0.059	0.024	0.029	0.060	0.631
Late	0.020	0.070	0.770	0.002	0.071	0.981
Intercept	0.048	0.119	0.684	-0.181	0.117	0.121

Notes: Dependent variable ('0' = No child care subsidies, '1' = received child care subsidies). Probability values of 0.05 or less are shown in bold type.

Sample: 12,467 experimental-group resident mothers. **Data:** CARES.

Appendix Table II.4.5

Comparison of W-2 Payments and Food Stamp Amounts in Administrative Records and Survey Reports

	Administrative Records for All CSDE Mothers ^a	Administrative Records for Survey Mothers ^b	Survey Reports for Survey Mothers ^c	Administrative Records for Survey Mothers >0 ^d
(1) W-2 Payments/AFDC in 1998	(N=12,502)	(N=1,174)	(N=1,168)	(N=692)
Percentage with payments	80.2%	79.5%	61.5%	97.2%
Mean for > 0	\$3,905	\$3,873	\$4,162	\$4,261
Median for > 0	\$3,768	\$3,801	\$4,038	\$4,168
(2) W-2 Payments in 1999	(N=12,502)	(N=1,129)	(N=1,126)	(N=363)
Percentage with payments	43.2%	45.1%	35.2%	91.8%
Mean for > 0	\$3,175	\$3,022	\$3,941	\$3,555
Median for > 0	\$2,772	\$2,843	\$3,600	\$3,453
(3) Food Stamps in 1998	(N=12,502)	(N=1,174)	(N=1,165)	(N=968)
Percentage with payments	93.1%	93.8%	83.8%	99.6%
Mean for > 0	\$2,146	\$2,142	\$2,101	\$2,278
Median for > 0	\$1,854	\$1,905	\$1,800	\$2,023
(4) Food Stamps in 1999	(N=12,502)	(N=1,129)	(N=1,125)	(N=799)
Percentage with payments	80.9%	84.0%	73.1%	98.0%
Mean for > 0	\$2,274	\$2,296	\$2,229	\$2,533
Median for > 0	\$1,984	\$1,973	\$1,824	\$2,261

^aExperimental-group resident mothers in administrative data (N=12,502).

^bT1 experimental-group survey mothers (N=1,174) and T2 experimental-group survey mothers (N=1,129).

^cWe exclude cases who didn't know whether they received W-2 or Food Stamps in survey reports.

^dT1 and T2 experimental-group survey mothers who reported W-2 payments or Food Stamps.

Appendix Table II.4.6
Differences between Survey Reports and Administrative Records

	1998	1999
Relative to Administrative Records:		
(1) W-2 Payments Reported in Survey	(N=1,168)	(N=1,126)
Underreport at least 250	44.1%	22.3%
Report within \$250	10.6	6.9
Report both no receipt (\$0)	18.7	52.1
Overreport at least \$250	26.6	18.7
(2) Food Stamps Reported in Survey	(N=1,165)	(N=1,125)
Underreport at least \$250	46.1%	47.1%
Report within \$250	24.7	17.9
Report both no receipt (\$0)	5.7	14.5
Overreport at least \$250	23.5	20.5

Note: We exclude cases who did not know whether they received W-2 or Food Stamps in survey sample.

Sample: T1 experimental-group survey mothers and T2 experimental-group survey mothers.

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