

Table 3d. Effects of Employment Programs on Self-Sufficiency*

YOUTH OUTCOMES	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS WORK	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS DON'T WORK	MIXED REVIEWS	"BEST BETS"
<p>Short-term employment (3 experimental studies)</p>			<p>Programs work: Compared to comparison group, academy students were more likely to work in high school^{CA3}</p> <p>Programs don't work: Compared to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program group members were significantly less likely to work in the first year after assignment to the program^{JS2,JC} 	
<p>Long-term employment (4 experimental studies)</p>			<p>Programs work: Program youth age 16-17 at assignment to program were more likely to work 30 months after assignment compared to the control group (62.8 percent vs 58.9 percent)^{JC}</p> <p>Programs don't work: Compared to control group, program youth do not work significantly more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 3 and 4 year follow-ups (high school dropouts)^{JS2} • After-high school^{STEP2} • During year after high school^{CB} (attributed to greater percentage of program youth trading work for higher education)^{CB} 	

* **Program symbols:**

CA	Career Academies	JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
CB	Career Beginnings	JA	Junior Achievement
HYMP	Hospital Youth Mentoring Program	CA-JROTC	JROTC - Career Academies
JC	Job Corps	STEP	Summer Training and Education
JS	JOBSTART	YIEPP	Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot

YOUTH OUTCOMES	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS WORK	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS DON'T WORK	MIXED REVIEWS	"BEST BETS"
<p>Short-term earnings (3 experimental studies)</p>		<p>Compared to a control group, earnings not significantly higher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during program participation or shortly thereafter (age 16-17 when assigned to program)^{JC} within first 18 months of follow-up (sample of out of school youth age 16-21)^{JTPA} <p>Annual earnings significantly less than control group in first year of follow-up (sample of school dropouts)^{JS2}</p>		
<p>Long-term earnings (3 experimental studies)</p>			<p>Programs work: In the last quarter of a 30-month follow-up of those ages 16-17 at assignment, program youth gained \$21-26 (1998 dollars) in average weekly earnings^{JC}</p> <p>Programs work for subgroups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young men with arrest records^{JS2} Young men who dropped out of school because of educational difficulties^{JS2} Female school dropouts who were not living with own children^{JS2} Those ages 16 through 19 at assignment had significantly higher earnings 4 years later than those ages 20 and 21 at assignment^{JS2} <p>Programs don't work: No significant impacts 30 months after assignment (sample of out-of-school youth aged 16-21)^{JTPA}</p>	

YOUTH OUTCOMES	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS WORK	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS DON'T WORK	MIXED REVIEWS	"BEST BETS"
<p>Welfare receipt (4 experimental studies)</p>			<p>Programs work: Fewer program group members received food stamps (27.5 percent vs 31.1 percent)^{JC}</p> <p>Programs don't work: AFDC receipt and food stamp receipt not significantly different for treatment group at 30 month follow-up (out of school youth aged 16-21 at assignment)^{JTPA}</p> <p>Program participation did not reduce the need for welfare assistance compared to control group^{STEP2,JS2}</p> <p>Program participation did not reduce the receipt of AFDC among youth who were 16-17 at program assignment^{JC}</p> <p>Results for subgroups: Young women without children at program assignment were the only group who were significantly less likely than their control group counterparts to receive AFDC during the later years of follow-up^{JS2}</p>	