

Table 3d. Impacts of Programs for Older Youths on Self-Sufficiency and Best Bets for Promising Programs

| YOUTH OUTCOMES | EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATIONS* | | | NON-EXPERIMENTAL FINDINGS |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| | PROGRAMS FOR OLDER YOUTHS WORK | PROGRAMS FOR OLDER YOUTHS DON'T WORK | MIXED REVIEWS | "BEST BETS" |
| Employment | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants work 40 percent more hours: African American males work more hours and have higher monthly earnings (1.5 times more), Hispanic males work more hours (2,320 hours vs. 1,456 hours per year), but white males are less likely to be employed (59 percent vs. 88 percent).^{YC} Program participants are more likely to be employed in the second year following childbirth (7 vs. 6 least square means).^{NHV4} Program participants are more likely to be employed at the 6-month follow-up period (20 percent vs. 15 percent).^{NC1} Poor unmarried participants in the pregnancy/infancy group work longer at the 22-month follow-up (9 months vs. 4 months).^{NHV1} Poor, unmarried participants in the pregnancy/infancy group and pregnancy group work longer at the 46-month follow-up (16 and 15 months vs. 7 months).^{NHV1} Program participants are more likely to be employed in the fourth year (69 percent vs. 66 percent).^{JC2} Program participants work more hours per week in the fourth year | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants (high school dropouts) do not work significantly more at 3- and 4-year follow-ups.^{JS2} Program participants are equally likely to be employed in all but the first 6 months following the program.^{NC1} Program participants experience no differences in employment after the program ended.^{TPD2} | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are significantly less likely to work in the first year after assignment to the program.^{JS1, JS2} Program participants do not work significantly more hours.^{JTPA} Program participants are more likely to work in the second year of follow-up.^{JS2} Program participants in school at the time of enrollment are more likely to be employed over the 3-year follow-up (4.41 percent vs. 4.03 percent).^{LEAP3} <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female program participants who receive classroom training work significantly longer hours (2,569 hours vs. 2,309 hours at the follow-up).^{JTPA} Program participants who are not in school at the time of enrollment experience no differences in employment.^{LEAP3} | |

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 JS JOBSTART LEAP Ohio Learning, Earning, and Parenting Program YC Youth Corps

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| | <p>(27 hours vs. 26 hours).^{JC2}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants who were in school at the time of enrollment in the program are more likely to have been employed within the past 3 months of the 3-year survey (33 percent vs. 28 percent). However there were no differences at other follow-ups.^{LEAP2} Program participants age 18 and older are more likely to be employed.^{TPD1} Program participants are more likely to be in school, job training, or employed at the two-year follow-up (79 percent vs. 66 percent); results are similar for participants under age 17, age 18, age 19, and older, as well as Hispanics, whites, and blacks.^{TPD1} Program participants stay longer in school, job training, or employed by the program's end (35 percent of months vs. 28 percent of months).^{TPD1} Program participants age 19 and older have higher math scores on the Test of Adult Basic Skills.^{TPD1} | | | |

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| Earnings | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are more likely to have worked for pay during the 15 months after random assignment to the program (89 percent vs. 73 percent) (participation is intended to last 6 to 12 months); findings are similar for female African American participants (86 percent vs. 62 percent) and female Hispanic participants (91 percent vs. 53 percent).^{YC} Program participants' weekly earnings in the last quarter of the 30-month follow-up are higher (\$18 gain vs. \$13 gain), especially for younger female participants with children and participants who possessed a high school diploma or GED at enrollment;^{JC1} findings are similar 2 years after random assignment to the program (\$22 gain vs. \$16 gain).^{JC2} | <p>In comparison to control group,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants' earnings are not significantly higher 1 year after the end of the program.^{JTPA} Program participants' annual earnings are significantly lower 3 months after the end of the program and 15 months after the end of the program.^{JS1} Program participants experience no change in overall earnings at the 3-year follow-up.^{LEAP3} Program participants experience no significant impacts 2 years after the end of the program.^{JTPA} | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White male participants have significantly lower monthly earnings (\$875 vs. \$1,238).^{YC} Hispanic female participants are more likely to work for pay (91 percent vs. 53 percent).^{YC} Male participants with arrest record also have higher earnings.^{JS2} Male participants who dropped out of school because of educational difficulties had higher earnings.^{JS2} Program participants had higher average monthly earnings (at one site only).^{TPD1} Program participants age 18 and older and Hispanic participants have higher earnings.^{TPD1} | |
| Welfare receipt | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants receive, on average, \$300 less in public benefits.^{JC1} Program participants receive, on average, \$460 less in public benefits over 4 years of program.^{JC2} Program participants are less likely to be receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) at the 3-year follow-up (84 percent vs. 88 | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants do not reduce their need for welfare assistance.^{TPD1, TPD2} Participants who are Hispanic, black, or age 18 and older are on AFDC longer and receive food stamps for a longer period of time; participants who are Hispanic, black, or age 17 and older receive less in AFDC benefits.^{TPD1} | | <p>Program participants who earned a GED are less financially dependent than peers without a GED.^{NC2}</p> <p>Most program participants are still on welfare or waiting to get on welfare at the 30-month follow-up.^{NC2}</p> |

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| | <p>percent).^{LEAP2}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are on AFDC fewer months in years 3 and 4 (15 months vs. 16 months).^{LEAP3} Program participants receive less in AFDC benefits (\$5,185 vs. \$5,459).^{LEAP3} | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are more likely to have ever received welfare at the 42-month follow-up (99 percent vs. 98 percent).^{NC1} Program participants do not differ significantly in number of months on welfare.^{NC1} Program participants' receipt of AFDC and food stamps is not significantly different at the 30-month follow-up.^{JTPA} | | |
| Quality of employment | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are significantly more likely to have a higher-paying job (25 cents higher per hour) with slightly more fringe benefits: namely, paid sick leave (42 percent vs. 39 percent), child care assistance (15 percent vs. 13 percent), retirement or pension benefits available (41 percent vs. 38 percent), dental plan available (42 percent vs. 39 percent), tuition reimbursement or training course available (23 percent vs. 22 percent).^{JC1} Program participants are more likely to have higher pay (\$7.55 per hour vs. \$7.33 per hour) and health benefits at 30 months after random assignment (57 percent vs. 54 percent).^{JC2} | | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Hispanic participants receive more promotions at their current job (33 percent vs. 19 percent).^{YC} Female African American participants are more likely to receive an award at their current job (35 percent vs. 9 percent).^{YC} Female Hispanic participants are less likely to receive a raise in their current job (0 percent vs. 40 percent).^{YC} | |
| Family formation | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor, unmarried program participants are less likely to have a subsequent pregnancy at the 22-month follow-up (.17 vs. .51 | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are not significantly more likely to be living with a partner,^{JC1} having a child,^{JC1} pregnant,^{TPD1 TPD2} or living with a child.^{JC1, JC2} | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female African American participants are less likely to be unmarried and pregnant at follow-up (6 | |

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| | <p>pregnancies)^{NHV1}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor, unmarried program participants have fewer pregnancies (.58 vs. 1.02) at the 46-month interview.^{NHV4} | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants who have dropped out of high school at program entry have higher rates of childbirth.^{JS2} Program participants in one site have fewer births (1.5 vs. 1.6) and pregnancies (1.7 vs. 1.9).^{TPD2} Program participants have a significantly smaller time period between a previous pregnancy and the next pregnancy.^{NC1} | <p>percent vs. 21 percent).^{YC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female participants in other subgroups and male participants in all subgroups show no significant differences in pregnancy rate.^{YC} Female African American participants have higher birth rates.^{TPD1} | |
| Child care | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants are more likely to use child care in the first year (17 percent vs. 15 percent) and in the fourth year (35 percent vs. 33 percent) after being assigned to the program.^{JC2} | | | |
| Child support | | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program participants are no more likely to live with or to support their child.^{JC1,JC2} Program participants are equally likely to receive financial support from their child's father.^{TPD1} Participants were more likely to establish paternity (4 percentage point increase overall). In comparison to counterparts in control group participants age 17-18 and blacks were more likely to establish paternity.^{TPD1} | | |

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| Vocational training | <p>In comparison to counterparts in control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program participants are more likely to earn a vocational certificate (28 percent vs. 8 percent)^{JC1} and (37 percent vs. 15 percent).^{JC2} • Program participants spend more hours, on average, in vocational training (4.5 hours per week vs. 1 hour per week)^{JC1} and (3.1 hours per week vs. 0.9 hour per week).^{JC2} • Program participants receive more employment and training services (66 percent vs. 44 percent).^{JTPA} • Program participants are more likely to be in school, job training, or employed at 2-year follow-up (79 percent vs. 66 percent).^{TPD1} • Program participants stay longer in school, job training, or employment (35 percent of the year vs. 28 percent of the year).^{TPD1} | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program participants are equally likely to earn a trade license or certificate (approximately 25 percent).^{NC1} • Program participants are less likely to earn a technical certificate or diploma (8 percent vs. 13 percent).^{YC} | | |
| Living arrangements | <p>In comparison to control group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program participants are less likely to live with their parents 48 months after assignment to the program (35 percent vs. 32 percent).^{JC2} | | | |

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