Earnings and disability program participation of Youth Transition Demonstration participants after 24 months[1]

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I. Introduction

Many youths with disabilities need assistance managing their transition into adulthood. Services available to them through the education system typically end when they complete secondary school and are seldom coordinated with adult-based services (Loprest and Wittenburg 2005, 2007). Additionally, many youths who received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments as children do not meet the adult eligibility criteria at the age-18 redetermination; thus, they lose access to Medicaid, increasing their risk for having unmet medical needs (Hemmeter 2011). To help address these issues, the Social Security Administration (SSA) is conducting the Youth Transition Demonstration (YTD) project to identify interventions that will improve the educational and vocational outcomes for youths (ages 14 to 25) who receive or potentially qualify for SSI payments or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits. Youths participating in YTD receive a variety of employment, education, and other services. To encourage work while they participate in the project, youths are also entitled to waivers of SSA rules that restrict program eligibility or limit payments for those with work earnings.

There are six YTD project sites; service delivery has been completed in three, and continues in the other three. Results of surveys conducted one year after random assignment indicated that treatment groups received higher levels of employment service than the control groups at all three sites where service delivery has been completed, but experienced no significant impacts on earnings or benefit receipt. In this paper, I expand on those results using SSA administrative data to describe the impact of YTD on earnings and SSI and SSDI program participation in the two years following random assignment.

At two of the three sites, YTD had a positive impact on the proportion of youth with earnings two years after random assignment. However, one of those sites guaranteed a summer job to all treatment group members interested in employment. Average earnings for the treatment group at that site were lower than for the control group, consistent with the successful motivation of marginal workers (who would be expected to have lower average earnings) to attempt employment. Additionally, the treatment groups had higher SSI participation rates and payment amounts than control group members in two of the sites, consistent with the intended effect of the SSA rule waivers.

Section II of this paper provides an overview of the overall YTD project. Section III provides information about the three study sites. Section IV describes the data and methodology for this analysis. Section V presents the results and section VI concludes.

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II. The YTD Project Overview

SSA started the YTD projects in 2003 to determine whether providing extra supports to youths receiving or potentially qualifying for SSI or SSDI benefits would improve educational and economic outcomes during the transition to adulthood and eventually reduce dependence on SSI or SSDI. There were originally seven YTD sites: one each in California, Colorado, Iowa, Maryland, and Mississippi; and two in New York (in Erie and Bronx Counties). The sites provided supports and services to help "youth with disabilities maximize their economic self-sufficiency as they transition from school to work" (SSA 2003). Each site worked under a cooperative agreement with SSA to "collaborate among federal, state, and local agencies to develop and implement sustainable improvements in the delivery of transition services and supports" and to "test ways to remove other barriers to employment and economic self-sufficiency" (SSA 2003).

Although services and supports differed somewhat across sites, each provided SSA benefits counseling, career counseling, person-centered planning, family counseling/involvement, and coordination of services (Martinez et al. 2011). Participants in each site were also eligible for SSI program rule waivers allowing the youths to keep more money if they worked than they would under normal SSA rules (which are listed in Appendix Table 1). The YTD sites were also included in the list of providers that qualify under Section 301 of the Social Security Act, which defers the effectuation of a finding of medical improvement in a continuing disability review (CDR) or age-18 redetermination (which would end SSI or SSDI eligibility) while the youth is participating in YTD.

After a brief pilot phase, MDRC (a contractor) reviewed the seven sites "to determine the feasibility of conducting a national random assignment evaluation of YTD and explore each project's appropriateness for and interest in such an evaluation" (Martinez et al. 2011, 4). Based on this review, SSA terminated two sites (Iowa and Maryland) "because of difficulty they had reaching the goals stated in their cooperative agreements" (SSA 2008). Two other sites (California and Mississippi) continued as originally intended because of their overall strong service design, although they were unable to implement the revisions recommended in the YTD pilot report. The other three sites (Colorado and the two in New York) continued with a slightly revised version of YTD. These three sites—Colorado Youth WINS, Transition WORKS in Erie County, and the City University of New York (CUNY) YDT Project in Bronx County—are discussed in this paper.

The revised YTD included a stronger evaluation design, a technical evaluation, and greater emphasis on employment services (cf. SSA 2008). Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) oversaw the implementation and evaluation of the revised YTD project; subcontractors provided services at each site. Additionally, TransCen, Inc. provided technical assistance to each of the projects, focusing on employment supports. After a national search, SSA selected three other sites (in Florida, West Virginia, and a new site in Maryland) to join the YTD project.

II.A. Recruitment and Enrollment

Initially, YTD served all eligible youths. One of the primary changes brought about by the YTD project revision was the move to an evaluation design using random assignment of participants. This change was

difficult for some of the sites, but the three sites studied here successfully transformed their projects to accommodate the new recruitment and enrollment design. For example, the Erie County site changed from a classroom-based design to an individual-based design to allow for individual randomization.

MPR recruited potential participants from lists of SSI recipients and SSDI beneficiaries ages 14 to 25 in the sites' geographic areas.[2] MPR randomized these lists and recruited the youths into the YTD project. After the youths voluntarily consented to be part of the project, MPR randomly assigned them to either the treatment or control group. Siblings of randomized youths who were also eligible for the project were assigned to the same group as their sibling; however, these youths were not included in the research sample. MPR also conducted a baseline survey of the youths before randomization.

Site staff contacted youths randomized into the treatment group and enrolled them into project services. Each of the three sites enrolled between 79 and 86 percent of randomized treatment youths into services.

II.B. Logic Model and General Services

Guideposts for Success (National Collaborative on Workforce Disability for Youth 2005) provides the primary guidance for YTD services, although the core interventions are also drawn from "best practices" of other interventions for youths with disabilities. Based on these sources, the YTD project's core interventions specifically address six barriers youths face as they transition from school to work. Figure 1, the YTD Logic Model, shows the intervention components and barriers, as well as the key outcomes for the YTD project and the transition environment. YTD addresses the following barriers:

- Youths with disabilities often have low expectations for their economic future.
- Many youths with disabilities lack access to employment services or work-based experiences.
- The handoff to general adult services is uncoordinated for many youths.
- Youths typically have inadequate access to social and health services.
- The reduction in SSI payments can be viewed as a financial disincentive to work.
- Many youths and their families believe working will result in the loss of their SSI payment or Medicaid.

Each of the YTD sites offered services to break down these real or perceived barriers to varying degrees. They offered individualized work-based experiences, including internships, job shadowing, job coaching, and competitive paid employment. They offered empowerment training to help participating youths learn to make their own choices (as opposed to having a parent or guardian direct these choices). The sites also addressed the barriers by working with the families to break down misunderstandings about program rules; encouraging the family to participate in planning for the youths' self-sufficiency; working closely with local community services to link the educational and work supports for youths with disabilities, smoothing the transition to needed services; and providing case management services that coordinated health and other social services.

[2] Although the overall YTD project served youths ages 14 to 25, sites had the option to tailor services to particular ages and groups. For example, the CUNY site served youth ages 16 to 19. The new Maryland site, which serves youth who may not receive SSI or SSDI, follows a slightly different protocol.

Youths in the treatment group were eligible for waivers that allowed them to keep more of their earnings or save their earnings for a work or educational goal without affecting their SSI payment. To accompany these waivers, the sites provided SSA benefits counseling. Virginia Commonwealth University trained the benefit counselors, as it did for the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) program, which provides disability benefit counseling to SSA beneficiaries under the Ticket to Work Act.[3]

The short-term objectives for the YTD project include participation in employment-promoting activities; some increase in paid employment; increased income; improved attitudes and expectations; and better educational outcomes. In the long term, the YTD project hopes to increase participation in paid employment; increase total income; improve self-determination; increase general participation in productive activities (education, training, or employment); and reduce contact with the justice system.

III. Site Descriptions

While all the project sites conformed to the general YTD logic model, their implementations differed. This section provides a broad overview of each site's services. For more detailed information on project implementation, see the site-specific process analyses in the interim reports referenced below.

III.A. Colorado Youth WINS

The Colorado site was run by the Work Incentives Network (WINS) Partners at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. Colorado Youth WINS served youths ages 14 to 25 who received SSI payments or SSDI benefits in Larimer, El Paso, Pueblo, and Boulder counties. A team of staff members housed in each of the counties' One Stop Workforce Centers provided services.[4] This team, called the I-Team (short for Independence Team) included a Disability Program Navigator (a position established under a Department of Labor initiative), a benefits counselor, and one or more career counselors.[5] Four-hundred-sixty-eight youths were randomized into the Colorado Youth WINS treatment group; 401 enrolled in services (86 percent). The control group included 387 youths. Random assignment occurred between August 2006 and March 2008 and services ended the fall of 2009. Youths were eligible for services for at least 18 months.

To help fill gaps in youths' access to services from existing sources such as the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, local school systems, and other providers, Colorado Youth WINS focused primarily on case management, disability program navigation, and benefits counseling. Project staff also developed person-centered plans to help the youths identify educational, employment, and benefit goals and needs. Family members were included in most of the discussions. Career counselors provided vocational assessments and career exploration activities (e.g., visiting a job site). Colorado Youth WINS' location in the One Stop Workforce Centers allowed for easy access to job development and placement services. For more information on the Colorado Youth WINS project, see Fraker et al. (2011a).

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[3] See SSA's WIPA website for more information on this program and the training its participants receive (http://www.ssa.gov/work/WIPA.html).

[4] See the Department of Labor's One-Stop locator for more information on this program (http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/onestop/onestopmap.cfm).

[5] See the Department of Labor's Disability Program Navigator website for more information on this program (http://www.doleta.gov/disability/new_dpn_grants.cfm).

III.B. CUNY Youth Transition Demonstration Project

The CUNY site worked with youths ages 16 to 19 who received SSI payments or SSDI benefits. It was run by CUNY's John F. Kennedy Institute for Worker Education at the Hostos and Lehman campuses in Bronx County. The project staff included benefits counselors, parent advocates, career developers, and students at the partner campuses. An advisory committee of community groups, campus experts, and public agencies provided direction for the program and suggested potential service partners and ways to link the program with community services. Four-hundred-ninety-two youths were randomized into the CUNY treatment group; 387 enrolled in services (79 percent). The control group included 397 youths. Random assignment occurred between July 2006 and November 2008; services ended in May 2010.

Youths received direct services for one school year, after which summer employment and limited follow-up services were made available. Youths attended Saturday sessions offering recreational and social activities and workshops on self-determination, benefits planning, or career development. Students from the partner campuses who enrolled in a course on working with youths with disabilities led the social and recreational activities; many of these students (and other staff) had disabilities themselves. While youths attended these activities, family members met to discuss benefits and issues related to the youths' self-determination. Youths also developed person-centered plans for identifying and achieving their goals. Parent advocates checked in with families to ensure they participated and met with the people who could address the youth's (or parent's) needs. Services culminated with an offer of seven weeks of summer employment through New York City's Summer Youth Employment Program or in an on-campus job.[6] For more information on the CUNY project, see Fraker et al. (2011b).

III.C. Erie County Transition WORKS

The Erie County project served youths ages 16 to 25 who received either SSI payments or SSDI benefits in Erie County, New York (including the city of Buffalo). The Erie 1 Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) ran the project. They partnered with the Parent Network of Western New York, Neighborhood Legal Services, the Community Employment Office, and other agencies to provide services emphasizing self-empowerment. Youths were eligible for 18 months of services, with some employment supports available after that. Four-hundred-fifty-nine youths were randomized into the treatment group; 380 enrolled in services (83 percent). There were 384 youths in the control group. Random assignment occurred between January 2007 and March 2008 and services ended the fall of 2009.

The Erie County service delivery schedule was very structured, with youths attending person-centered planning and self-determination workshops before receiving employment- or education-related services. The youths set short- and long-term goals for themselves (with the help of a counselor) and created a transition plan stating how to meet those goals. Youths were also trained how to organize important documents related to their benefits in a binder that they could easily reference as they used services. Job developers helped set up formal vocational assessments to learn the youths' interests, informal work experiences (e.g., job shadowing, tours of job sites, mock interviews), and paid employment and

[6] The Summer Youth Employment Program is a subsidized employment program available on a lottery basis to all New York City youths.

internships when the participant was ready. If youths were interested in continuing their education, transition coordinators helped them explore their options (e.g., a GED or enrolling in college). For more information on the Erie County project, see Fraker et al. (2011c).

IV. Data and Methods

The data for this study come from SSA administrative data linked to the randomization and enrollment dates provided by MPR. Earnings data come from the Master Earnings File (MEF), which contains data on all earnings reported on an individual's W-2 (including non-Federal Insurance Contribution Act taxable earnings). The Supplemental Security Record (SSR) contains the program participation history of SSI recipients. Similarly, the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) contains the program participation history for SSDI beneficiaries. Dates of death come from the Numident file, which contains SSA's Death Master List.

The outcomes of interest in this study are total earnings and total SSA program payments. Earnings include any earnings reported as wages or self-employment earnings on the MEF. Wage data are from W-2s. If an individual worked more than one job in a given year, W-2 wage data are totaled to provide a single measure of annual earnings. Total SSA payments represent the sum of SSI payments due and SSDI benefits paid. SSI payments due are those the recipient should have gotten in a month if he or she reported all earnings and exclusions in a timely manner. This measure was chosen because it smooths the payment stream for each recipient.[7] There are relatively few SSDI beneficiaries in this sample, and they are much less prone to fluctuations in monthly payment amounts than SSI recipients because they are generally not subject to a monthly earnings test. Thus, using actual SSDI payments should not be problematic. Results based solely on payments made (for both SSI and SSDI) are available upon request.

Taking advantage of the randomized design of the YTD project and the complete histories of earnings, program participation, and death for all participants (treatment and control), the method of analysis entails comparing the average outcomes of the treatment group with the average outcomes of the control group. With a well-implemented randomized design, these differences are unbiased estimates of the impacts of the YTD projects under an intent-to-treat analysis. This analysis thus measures the average impact we would expect to see in a program where some individuals choose not to receive services for which they are eligible. Weights are not used. The results do not control for any known differences in the characteristics of the two groups at the time of randomization.[8]

Since earnings data are only available annually but random assignment occurred sporadically over a two-year period for each site, the earnings results are presented for three separate subgroups. Along with the earnings results for the full sample at the end of the first year after random assignment, separate results are presented for youths who were randomized before 2008, at the end of both the first and second years

[7] For the most part, payments due will equal payments actually made in the long run, since most overpayments and underpayments are eventually recouped or paid.

[8] The 12-month interim reports referenced in section III, based primarily on survey data, use regression adjustments controlling for several statistically significant differences between the treatment and control groups to estimate impacts. Although MPR correctly implemented randomization, some differences between the treatment and control groups remained (the 12-month interim reports list those differences). Unfortunately, many of these characteristics are not available in the administrative records upon which the current analysis is based. See section V.E for a discussion of regression-adjusted impacts using the available administrative data.

after assignment. Cutting the sample off at 2008 allows for about 75 percent of the sample to have two years of data.[9] The administrative record captures program participation on a monthly basis, so those results include all YTD participants who have not died. The few individuals who died over the course of this study are included in the analysis up to the month or year before death.

V. 24-Month Administrative Results

V.A. Characteristics of YTD Participants

Tables 1 through 3 show the characteristics of YTD participants recorded in administrative data. There were only a few statistically significant differences between the treatment and control groups. In CUNY, treatment youths were more likely to have mental impairments as a primary impairment than control group youths (by nine percentage points). In Erie County, treatment group members were seven percentage points more likely to have mental impairments. Treatment youths in Colorado were eight percentage points more likely to be male than control group members; they were also six percentage points more likely to have intellectual disabilities and 5 percentage points less likely to have mental impairments.

Although the characteristics within each site are generally similar, it is important to highlight the differences between the sites. Over three-fourths of the Erie County and Colorado sites' youths were over age 18 at the time of enrollment. Conversely, only about seven percent of CUNY youths were over age 18. CUNY was also much more likely than the other two sites to serve youth with mental impairments other than intellectual disabilities. The differences in the characteristics of the populations served in each site, in addition to the differences in program models, provide a caution against directly comparing the outcomes of one site with another.

V.B. SSI and SSDI Program Participation

Because all three sites recruited participants from SSA program lists, it is not surprising that almost all youths received either SSI payments or SSDI benefits in the month of random assignment (Tables 4, 5, and 6). The few youths not receiving any disability benefit in the month of random assignment either (a) were not receiving a check due to temporary overpayment issues or (b) had recently left the program due to an adverse CDR or age-18 redetermination. The projects enrolled these youths because of the strong possibility they would return to SSI or SSDI (although perhaps only after a successful appeal of the CDR or redetermination decision). In CUNY, these non-recipient youths were more prevalent in the control group and likely account for the five-percentage point difference in SSI participation in the month of random assignment (Table 4).

While the percentage of treatment youths at the CUNY site receiving SSI payments fell by eight percentage points two years after random assignment, the drop was relatively greater in the control group (15 percentage points, Table 4). The difference in SSI participation after 24 months was 12 percentage points and is highly significant. This is likely due to the heavy use of the Section 301 and other waivers by the treatment youths; CUNY treatment youths were three to 10 percentage points more likely to use

[9] In CUNY, 60 percent of the sample has two years of data. In Erie County, 86 percent of the sample has two years of data. In Colorado, 81 percent of the sample has two years of data.

the various SSA work incentives (and their associated waivers) than control youths (see Fraker et al. 2011b). None of the youths in CUNY entered the SSDI program as workers.

Similarly, the treatment group in Erie County was more likely than the control group to receive SSI in the 24th month after random assignment even though both groups reduced overall SSI receipt (Table 5). The shares of youths receiving SSDI benefits (both as workers and as dependents) increased, although the difference between the treatment and control groups was not significant. There were no statistically significant differences in program participation between the Colorado site's treatment and control groups in the 24th month after random assignment (Table 6).

V.C. Earnings

Looking at the full sample in the first year after random assignment, only the CUNY site reflected a statistically significant impact on the prevalence of earners (Table 7, Panel A). Forty-nine percent of treatment group youths had earnings compared with just 24 percent of control group youths. CUNY guaranteed a paid summer job for any treatment youth who wanted one. Thus, this finding may reflect a program offering unique to the CUNY site more than an outcome of the intervention. In addition to being more likely to have any earnings, average earnings for the treatment group in CUNY were $153 higher than for the control group (statistically significant at the 0.05 level). The difference in the mean earnings of youths who had earnings was not statistically significant in any of the three sites (Table 8).

Interestingly, CUNY treatment youths were more likely than control youths to have earnings in the first year after random assignment, but their average earnings (among those with earnings) were about $166 less than the control group's (Table 8, Panel A). The difference in average earnings is not statistically significant, but the difference in prevalence of earners is. The earnings distribution of the CUNY treatment group in the first year is also significantly different from the earnings distribution of the control group, with a substantial proportion (21 percent overall) in the $1 to $250 earnings group and another 19 percent in the $1,001 to $5,000 earnings group. These results are consistent with, but do not fully support, the hypothesis that the site is shifting non-workers into the work force in the first year after random assignment: Many of these new workers have lower-than-average earnings, bringing down the average among all who have earnings. The second year's results do not support this hypothesis.

For the other two sites, only the two-year results for Colorado suggest any impact on earnings, where 46 percent of treatment youths had earnings compared with 36 percent of control youths (Table 7, Panel C). This 10 percentage-point difference is significant at the 0.01 level. Additionally, the overall earnings distribution of the treatment group in Colorado two years after random assignment is statistically different from that of the control group—the treatment youths are more likely to be in each of the positive earnings groups (Table 8, Panel C.3). These results are consistent with the Colorado site effectively helping treatment youths into low-wage positions.[10]

[10] Whether the treatment group was more likely to have earnings above the 2010 annualized substantial gainful activity level of $12,000 was also tested; there was no significant difference between the treatment and control groups.

V.D. Total SSA Payments

Because treatment group youths were eligible for special waivers that allowed them to keep more of their earnings and stay on a disability program longer than normal program rules allow, fewer treatment youths left SSI than control youths (Tables 4-6). However, SSI payment and SSDI benefit amounts may differ. Specifically, one may expect treatment youths to have higher payments, even in sites where they were more likely to have earnings, because the program waivers meant their earnings did not reduce payments as much as they would under normal program rules.

Figures 2 through 4 show the average SSA payments for the treatment and control groups by month for the 12 months before and the 24 months after random assignment (which is designated as month 0). The asterisks on the horizontal axis indicate months in which the difference is statistically significant. Appendix tables 2-4 provide the values plotted in the charts.[11]

Differences between the average SSA payments for the treatment and control groups in CUNY were statistically significant from six months prior to random assignment through the end of the evaluation period (Figure 2). The difference began to increase after about 12 months, and in the 24th month it was about $86. The difference is due more to a decline in SSA payments to the control group than to an increase in payments to the treatment group. In the second year after random assignment, the share of youths with earnings fell from 52 percent to 44 percent for the treatment group while increasing from 31 percent to 36 percent for the control group (Table 7).

In Erie County, there were no differences between the average SSA payments for the treatment and control groups until nearly the end of evaluation period (Figure 3). After random assignment, the control group's average payment dropped by almost $30 in the first year, reaching a low of about $536 in the 10th month but generally rising thereafter, reaching about $555 in month 24. The treatment group's payments also fell after random assignment but went on to increase to about $590 in month 24. This difference in the 24th month of about $35 is significant at the 0.05 level. As in CUNY, the percentage of treatment group youths with earnings declined between one and two years after random assignment, from 46 to 39 percent (Table 7); however, unlike CUNY, there was a similar decline in the control group.[12]

None of the differences in average SSA payments between the treatment and control groups in Colorado were significant in the post-random assignment period (Figure 4). The difference in the 24th month was $22, and both groups appeared to be on a similar trajectory for payment growth. This is somewhat surprising given the 10 percentage point impact on the prevalence of earners in the second year after random assignment (Table 7). However, as previously mentioned, treatment youths' payments are not offset as much as the control group's payments. Additionally, the second year in the earnings data covers many months in the SSA payment data, making it difficult to relate the two sets of results. Unlike in CUNY and Erie County, the percentage of youths in Colorado's treatment group with earnings increased

[11] Results in this paper differ from those in the 12-month interim reports for several reasons. First, although all the reports use SSI payments due, these data may have changed as SSA became aware of new earnings information. Second, this paper's use of actual SSDI payments rather than SSDI payment due may lead to some minor differences. Third, the interim reports' authors adjusted payments for inflation to 2008 dollars, while this paper adjusts payments to 2010 dollars.

[12] Neither treatment-control difference is significantly different from zero at conventional levels.

in the second year; the percentage in the control group was relatively stable (Table 7). The differences between the sites with respect to yearly employment are surprising. The final report, which will use survey responses to measure service use, will be able to address this issue more fully.

V.E. Comparison of Raw and Regression-Adjusted Impacts

Although youths were randomly assigned into the treatment and control groups, there were significant differences between the two groups at baseline in many of the demographic characteristics reported in the 12-month impact reports (and a few instances identified in Tables 1-3). Additionally, there were differences in SSI payment or concurrent benefit receipt in the month of random assignment for CUNY and Colorado. Researchers often use multivariate regression analysis to improve the precision and efficiency of their estimates when there are known differences (Orr 1999).

To test if these known differences alter the results, I compared the raw-difference impacts with the impacts when controlling for sex, disability, age at random assignment, and the value of the outcome variable in the month of random assignment (Appendix Table 5). In only two cases did an insignificant raw impact become significant with the regression adjustment; and although the magnitude of these two impacts changed, in neither case did they change direction.[13]

For Colorado, the raw difference between the treatment and control groups in the percentage receiving SSI payments was an insignificant three percentage points in month 24. Using regression adjustment, the impact grew to four percentage points and is significant at the 0.10 level. For Erie County, the raw difference between the treatment and control groups in the share receiving concurrent benefits was 1.6 percentage points; using regression adjustments, the difference more than doubled to 3.6 percentage points and is significant at the 0.10 level.

Neither of these changes substantially alters the general thrust of the raw-difference results.

VI. Discussion

This paper examines how YTD projects affect earnings and SSA disability program participation 24 months after random assignment into treatment or control groups. The results are consistent with the logic model for the YTD project as a whole. Given the young age and minimal work experience of most YTD participants, the absence of impacts on the amount of earnings is unsurprising. However, the results are also consistent with some sites moving marginal workers into the labor force, increasing the prevalence of earners but reducing average earnings amounts. The significant impacts on the prevalence of earners in the second year after random assignment, especially in the Colorado site, suggest the project's potential for delayed impacts.

The higher percentage of treatment youths in each of the sites receiving SSI payments, and the generally higher payment amounts, are also consistent with the intent of the YTD project. The waivers allow the treatment youths to keep more of their income and remain in the program longer than the control group youths. Combined with the impact on earnings, this may indicate better employment outcomes for

[13] Similarly, the interim reports include a comparison of the raw and regression-adjusted estimates and find few instances in which the direction and significance of the results differed.

treatment youths. Future research will determine if increased waiver use improves longer term employment outcomes.

Although it is still too early to determine the overall success of the YTD project, the results provide evidence of increased earnings and employment in some sites. While this is an important outcome, the results presented here do not consider other sources of income, as would be necessary to more fully assess progress toward self-sufficiency. The 12-month interim reports and the final report will take advantage of survey information on work experiences, living arrangements, and non-disability program transfer payments to provide greater insight on participant self-sufficiency.

There are two reasons to hope that YTD will yield more positive results for these sites as more time passes. First, many project participants are still in school and thus may not be ready or able to have substantial earnings. One of the goals of the YTD project is to encourage work experiences, including unpaid internships and temporary employment; benefits from these experiences may not be realized until much later, and thus may not be captured in SSA's administrative records. Second, YTD's sustained impacts on SSI participation after services end may indicate increased use of the SSI waivers that encourage work. MPR is currently conducting a survey that will provide greater detail on the experiences of treatment and control group youths three years after random assignment. Additionally, improved technical assistance for the three ongoing YTD sites increases their potential for better short-term outcomes.

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Table 1: CUNY participant characteristics (in percent)

	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Sex							
Male	68.09	2.10	66.50	2.37	1.59	3.17	0.62
Disability							
Mental Impairments	53.05	2.25	44.08	2.49	8.97	3.36	0.01
Intellectual Disabilities	25.41	1.96	30.23	2.31	-4.82	3.01	0.11
Nervous System	6.30	1.10	8.56	1.41	-2.26	1.76	0.20
Other Impairments	15.24	1.62	17.13	1.89	-1.88	2.48	0.45
Age at Random Assignment							
Ages 15 or Under	15.85	1.65	19.40	1.99	-3.54	2.56	0.17
Age 16	44.51	2.24	40.55	2.47	3.96	3.34	0.24
Age 17	31.71	2.10	33.25	2.37	-1.54	3.16	0.63
Ages 18 or Older	7.93	1.22	6.80	1.27	1.13	1.77	0.52
N	492		397				

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Table 2: Erie County participant characteristics (in percent)

	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Sex							
Male	62.09	2.27	61.72	2.48	0.37	3.36	0.91
Disability							
Mental Impairments	39.43	2.28	32.03	2.38	7.40	3.31	0.03
Intellectual Disabilities	36.17	2.25	38.28	2.48	-2.12	3.34	0.53
Nervous System	8.06	1.27	10.42	1.56	-2.36	1.99	0.24
Other Impairments	16.34	1.73	19.27	2.02	-2.93	2.64	0.27
Age at Random Assignment							
Ages 15 or Under	1.31	0.53	1.04	0.52	0.27	0.75	0.72
Age 16	12.42	1.54	10.16	1.54	2.26	2.20	0.30
Age 17	10.46	1.43	11.72	1.64	-1.26	2.17	0.56
Ages 18 or Older	75.82	2.00	77.08	2.15	-1.27	2.94	0.67
N	459		384				

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Table 3: Colorado participant characteristics (in percent)

	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Sex							
Male	60.26	2.26	52.71	2.54	7.54	3.40	0.03
Disability							
Mental Impairments	30.13	2.12	35.40	2.43	-5.27	3.22	0.10
Intellectual Disabilities	33.12	2.18	27.13	2.26	5.99	3.16	0.06
Nervous System	17.52	1.76	17.05	1.91	0.47	2.60	0.86
Other Impairments	19.23	1.82	20.41	2.05	-1.18	2.74	0.67
Age at Random Assignment							
Ages 15 or Under	10.04	1.39	10.08	1.53	-0.03	2.07	0.99
Age 16	8.55	1.29	7.75	1.36	0.80	1.89	0.67
Age 17	5.34	1.04	5.94	1.20	-0.60	1.58	0.70
Ages 18 or Older	76.07	1.97	76.23	2.17	-0.16	2.93	0.96
N	468		387				

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Table 4: CUNY participant SSA program participation at random assignment and 24 months later (in percent)

	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Program Participation at Random Assignment							
SSI	94.72	1.01	89.42	1.55	5.29	1.79	0.00
SSDI	3.66	0.85	4.03	0.99	-0.37	1.30	0.77
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.
Dependent	3.66	0.85	4.03	0.99	-0.37	1.30	0.77
SSI or SSDI	95.12	0.97	89.92	1.51	5.20	1.74	0.00
SSI and SSDI	3.25	0.80	3.53	0.93	-0.27	1.22	0.82
N	492		397				
Program Participation at Month 24							
SSI	86.56	1.54	74.81	2.19	11.75	2.61	0.00
SSDI	2.24	0.67	3.82	0.97	-1.58	1.14	0.17
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.
Dependent	2.24	0.67	3.82	0.97	-1.58	1.14	0.17
SSI or SSDI	86.97	1.52	75.06	2.19	11.90	2.59	0.00
SSI and SSDI	1.83	0.61	3.56	0.94	-1.73	1.08	0.11
N (not dead)	491		393				
Dead	0.20	0.20	1.01	0.50	-0.80	0.50	0.11

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Table 5: Erie County participant SSA program participation at random assignment and 24 months later (in per

	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Program Participation at Random Assignment							
SSI	88.24	1.51	85.68	1.79	2.56	2.32	0.27
SSDI	19.39	1.85	23.18	2.16	-3.79	2.82	0.18
Worker	5.88	1.10	8.33	1.41	-2.45	1.76	0.17
Dependent	13.51	1.60	14.84	1.82	-1.34	2.41	0.58
SSI or SSDI	95.86	0.93	94.79	1.14	1.07	1.45	0.46
SSI and SSDI	11.76	1.51	14.06	1.78	-2.30	2.31	0.32
N	459		384				
Program Participation at Month 24							
SSI	80.31	1.86	73.21	2.28	7.10	2.92	0.02
SSDI	25.38	2.04	26.79	2.28	-1.41	3.06	0.65
Worker	9.63	1.38	9.81	1.53	-0.19	2.06	0.93
Dependent	15.97	1.72	17.77	1.97	-1.80	2.60	0.49
SSI or SSDI	90.81	1.35	86.74	1.75	4.07	2.18	0.06
SSI and SSDI	14.88	1.67	13.26	1.75	1.62	2.43	0.51
N (not dead)	457		377				
Dead	0.44	0.31	1.82	0.68	-1.39	0.71	0.05

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Table 6: Colorado participant SSA program participation at random assignment and 24 months later (in perce

	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Program Participation at Random Assignment							
SSI	85.47	1.63	87.34	1.69	-1.87	2.36	0.43
SSDI	23.29	1.96	25.58	2.22	-2.29	2.95	0.44
Worker	10.26	1.40	12.66	1.69	-2.41	2.18	0.27
Dependent	13.25	1.57	12.92	1.71	0.33	2.32	0.89
SSI or SSDI	95.51	0.96	95.35	1.07	0.16	1.44	0.91
SSI and SSDI	13.25	1.57	17.57	1.94	-4.32	2.47	0.08
N	468		387				
Program Participation at Month 24							
SSI	82.94	1.75	79.95	2.05	2.99	2.68	0.26
SSDI	26.78	2.06	27.34	2.28	-0.56	3.07	0.85
Worker	12.74	1.55	14.84	1.82	-2.10	2.37	0.38
Dependent	14.90	1.66	13.28	1.73	1.62	2.41	0.50
SSI or SSDI	93.74	1.13	90.36	1.51	3.37	1.85	0.07
SSI and SSDI	15.98	1.70	16.93	1.92	-0.94	2.56	0.71
N (not dead)	463		384				
Dead	1.07	0.48	0.78	0.45	0.29	0.66	0.66

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Table 7: Prevalence of earners and mean earnings among participants, by subgroup and site

Panel A: All youths, first year after random assignment[a]	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Any Earnings (%)							
CUNY	48.58	2.25	24.18	2.15	24.40	3.11	0.00
Erie County	44.23	2.32	40.63	2.51	3.60	3.41	0.29
Colorado	39.32	2.26	37.21	2.46	2.11	3.34	0.53
Mean Earnings ($)							
CUNY	386.05	38.02	232.97	60.09	153.08	68.57	0.03
Erie County	264.11	83.56	253.58	75.16	10.53	114.42	0.93
Colorado	532.78	94.54	463.37	109.24	69.40	143.78	0.63

Panel B: Youths randomized before 2008, first year after assignment[b]	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Any Earnings (%)							
CUNY	52.01	2.89	30.93	3.01	21.08	4.17	0.00
Erie County	45.71	2.54	41.61	2.75	4.10	3.74	0.27
Colorado	40.48	2.52	37.97	2.73	2.50	3.72	0.50
Mean Earnings ($)							
CUNY	290.32	49.69	249.85	93.34	40.46	100.00	0.69
Erie County	21.72	2.79	20.40	2.79	1.32	3.98	0.74
Colorado	360.45	83.57	325.07	93.58	35.38	125.19	0.78

Panel C: Youths randomized before 2008, second year after assignment[b]	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Any Earnings (%)							
CUNY	43.62	2.87	36.44	3.13	7.18	4.25	0.09
Erie County	39.22	2.49	36.02	2.68	3.20	3.65	0.38
Colorado	46.03	2.56	36.39	2.71	9.64	3.73	0.01
Mean Earnings ($)							
CUNY	827.73	150.35	1015.16	191.90	-187.43	240.21	0.44
Erie County	1998.95	260.51	1697.53	231.42	301.42	355.26	0.40
Colorado	1670.59	233.85	1374.03	211.84	296.56	320.74	0.36

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Footnotes:

[a] Sample sizes: CUNY, 492 treatment group and 397 control group; Erie County, 459 treatment group and 384 control group; Colorado, 468 treatment group and 387 control group.

[b] Sample sizes: CUNY, 298 treatment group and 236 control group; Erie County, 385 treatment group and 322 control group; Colorado, 378 treatment group and 316 control group.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of youths by earnings, and mean earnings among earners, by subgroup and site

CUNY	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Panel A: All youths, first year after random assignment[a]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	51.42	2.26	75.57	2.16	-24.14	3.17	0.00
$0<Earings<=$250	21.34	1.85	14.36	1.76	6.98	2.60	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	7.93	1.22	2.27	0.75	5.66	1.51	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	18.70	1.76	6.80	1.27	11.90	2.26	
Earnings>$5000	0.61	0.35	1.01	0.50	-0.40	0.60	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	794.70	69.10	960.99	233.60	-166.28	183.66	0.37
Panel B: Youths randomized before 2008, first year after assignment[b]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	47.99	2.90	68.64	3.03	-20.66	4.23	0.00
$0<Earings<=$250	33.56	2.74	23.73	2.78	9.83	3.95	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	5.37	1.31	1.27	0.73	4.10	1.61	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	12.08	1.89	5.08	1.43	7.00	2.48	
Earnings>$5000	1.01	0.58	1.27	0.73	-0.26	0.92	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	558.16	90.47	804.33	291.47	-246.17	239.23	0.30
Panel C: Youths randomized before 2008, second year after assignment[b]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	56.38	2.88	62.29	3.16	-5.91	4.29	0.02
$0<Earings<=$250	18.12	2.24	11.02	2.04	7.10	3.10	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	6.38	1.42	7.20	1.69	-0.83	2.19	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	14.77	2.06	10.59	2.01	4.17	2.92	
Earnings>$5000	4.36	1.19	8.90	1.86	-4.54	2.12	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	1897.40	321.81	2750.37	464.93	-852.97	547.22	0.12

Erie County	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Panel A: All youths, first year after random assignment[a]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	55.77	2.32	58.85	2.51	-3.08	3.42	0.46
$0<Earings<=$250	38.34	2.27	34.64	2.43	3.71	3.33	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	1.96	0.65	2.08	0.73	-0.12	0.97	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	2.83	0.78	2.08	0.73	0.75	1.08	
Earnings>$5000	1.09	0.49	2.34	0.77	-1.25	0.88	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	597.17	186.57	620.94	180.36	-23.77	265.15	0.93
Panel B: Youths randomized before 2008, first year after assignment[b]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	54.29	2.54	58.07	2.75	-3.79	3.75	0.51
$0<Earings<=$250	44.68	2.54	40.68	2.74	3.99	3.74	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	1.04	0.52	0.93	0.54	0.11	0.75	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Earnings>$5000	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31	-0.31	0.28	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	47.51	5.52	48.87	5.86	-1.36	8.13	0.87
Panel C: Youths randomized before 2008, second year after assignment[b]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	60.26	2.50	62.73	2.70	-2.47	3.68	0.61
$0<Earings<=$250	5.71	1.18	3.42	1.01	2.30	1.59	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	6.75	1.28	6.83	1.41	-0.08	1.90	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	12.99	1.72	14.29	1.95	-1.30	2.59	
Earnings>$5000	14.29	1.79	12.73	1.86	1.55	2.59	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	5070.18	578.41	4653.57	533.93	416.60	809.10	0.61

Colorado	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
Panel A: All youths, first year after random assignment[a]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	60.47	2.26	62.79	2.46	-2.32	3.35	0.37
$0<Earings<=$250	25.85	2.03	27.65	2.28	-1.79	3.04	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	4.91	1.00	2.58	0.81	2.33	1.32	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	4.91	1.00	3.88	0.98	1.04	1.42	
Earnings>$5000	3.85	0.89	3.10	0.88	0.75	1.27	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	1352.21	227.39	1245.31	282.41	106.90	358.44	0.77
Panel B: Youths randomized before 2008, first year after assignment[b]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	59.26	2.53	62.03	2.73	-2.77	3.73	0.37
$0<Earings<=$250	31.22	2.39	31.65	2.62	-0.43	3.54	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	3.44	0.94	1.27	0.63	2.17	1.18	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	3.70	0.97	2.53	0.89	1.17	1.34	
Earnings>$5000	2.38	0.79	2.53	0.89	-0.15	1.18	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	888.18	198.72	856.02	239.23	32.15	308.59	0.92
Panel C: Youths randomized before 2008, second year after assignment[b]							
Earnings Distribution (%)							
No Earnings	53.44	2.57	63.29	2.72	-9.85	3.75	0.09
$0<Earings<=$250	16.93	1.93	13.29	1.91	3.64	2.74	
$250<Earnings<=$1000	6.08	1.23	3.48	1.03	2.60	1.64	
$1000<Earnings<=$5000	13.49	1.76	10.76	1.75	2.73	2.50	
Earnings>$5000	10.05	1.55	9.18	1.63	0.88	2.25	
Mean Earnings if Earnings>0 ($)	3610.02	464.41	3763.66	509.59	-153.64	705.72	0.83

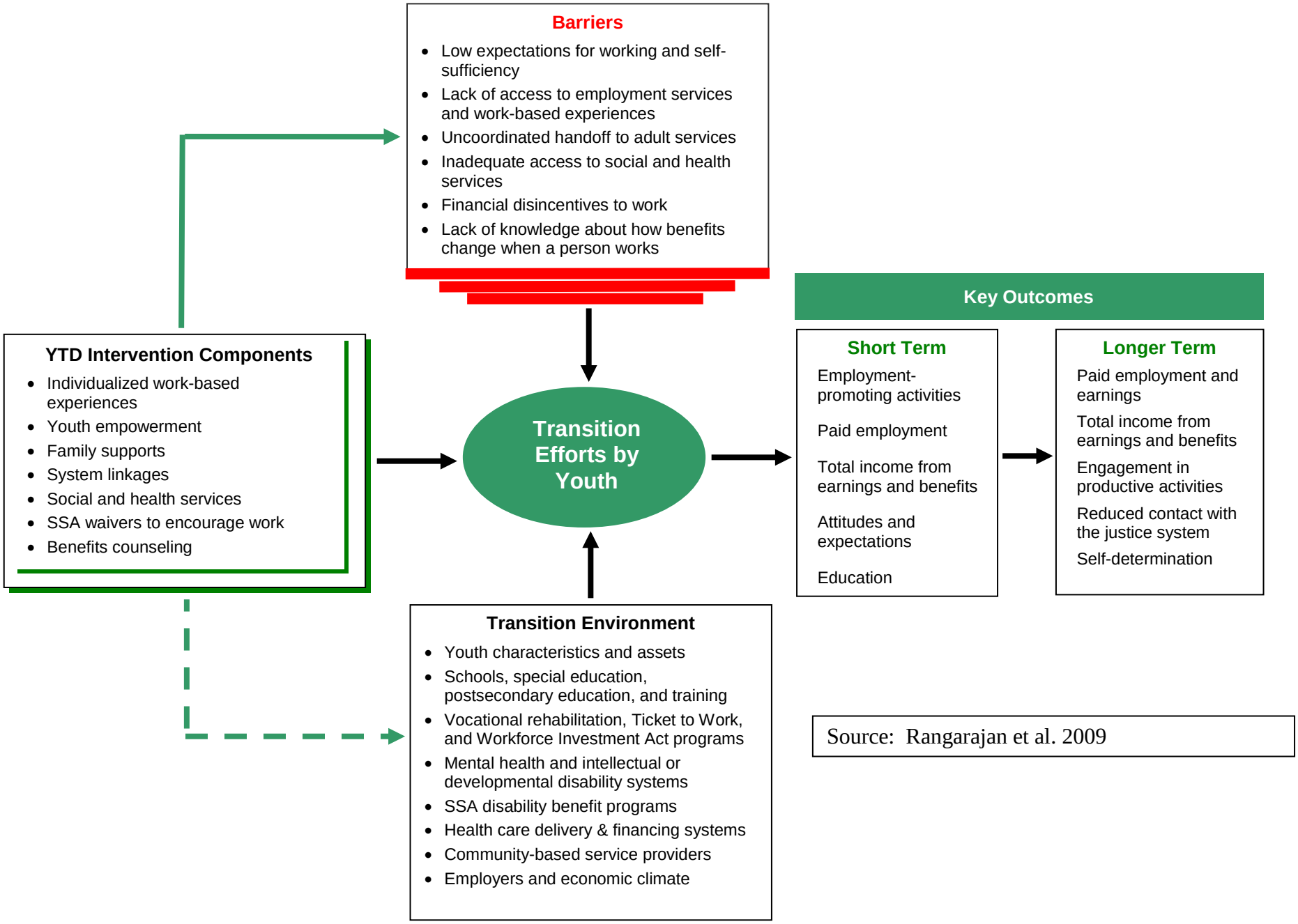
Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Footnotes:

[a] Sample sizes: CUNY, 492 treatment group and 397 control group; Erie County, 459 treatment group and 384 control group; Colorado, 468 treatment group and 387 control group.

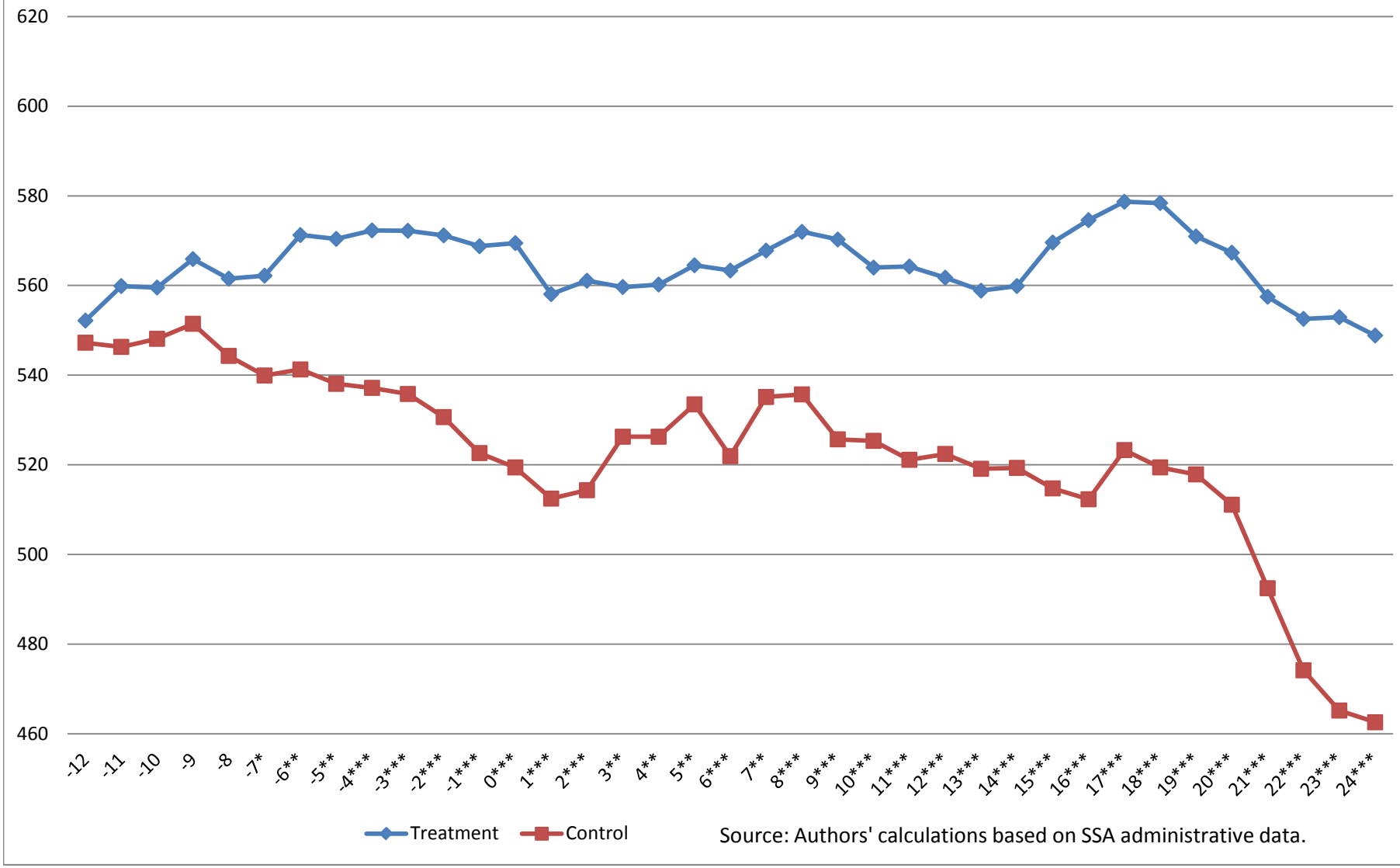
[b] Sample sizes: CUNY, 298 treatment group and 236 control group; Erie County, 385 treatment group and 322 control group; Colorado, 378 treatment group and 316 control group.

Figure 1: YTD Logic Model Appendix



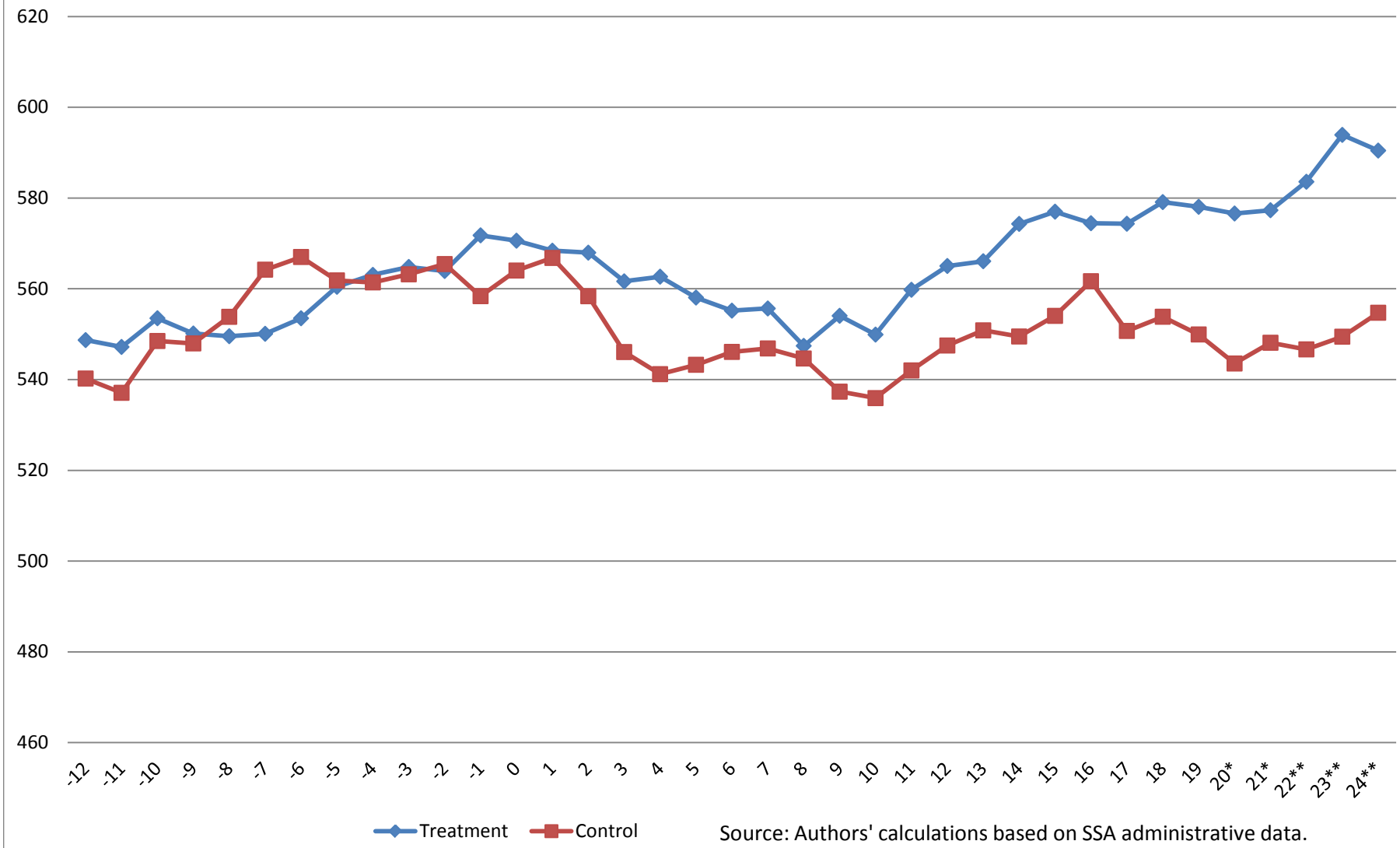
Source: Rangarajan et al. 2009

Figure 2: CUNY participants: Average amount of SSA payments in 12 months preceding and 24 months following random assignment (in dollars)



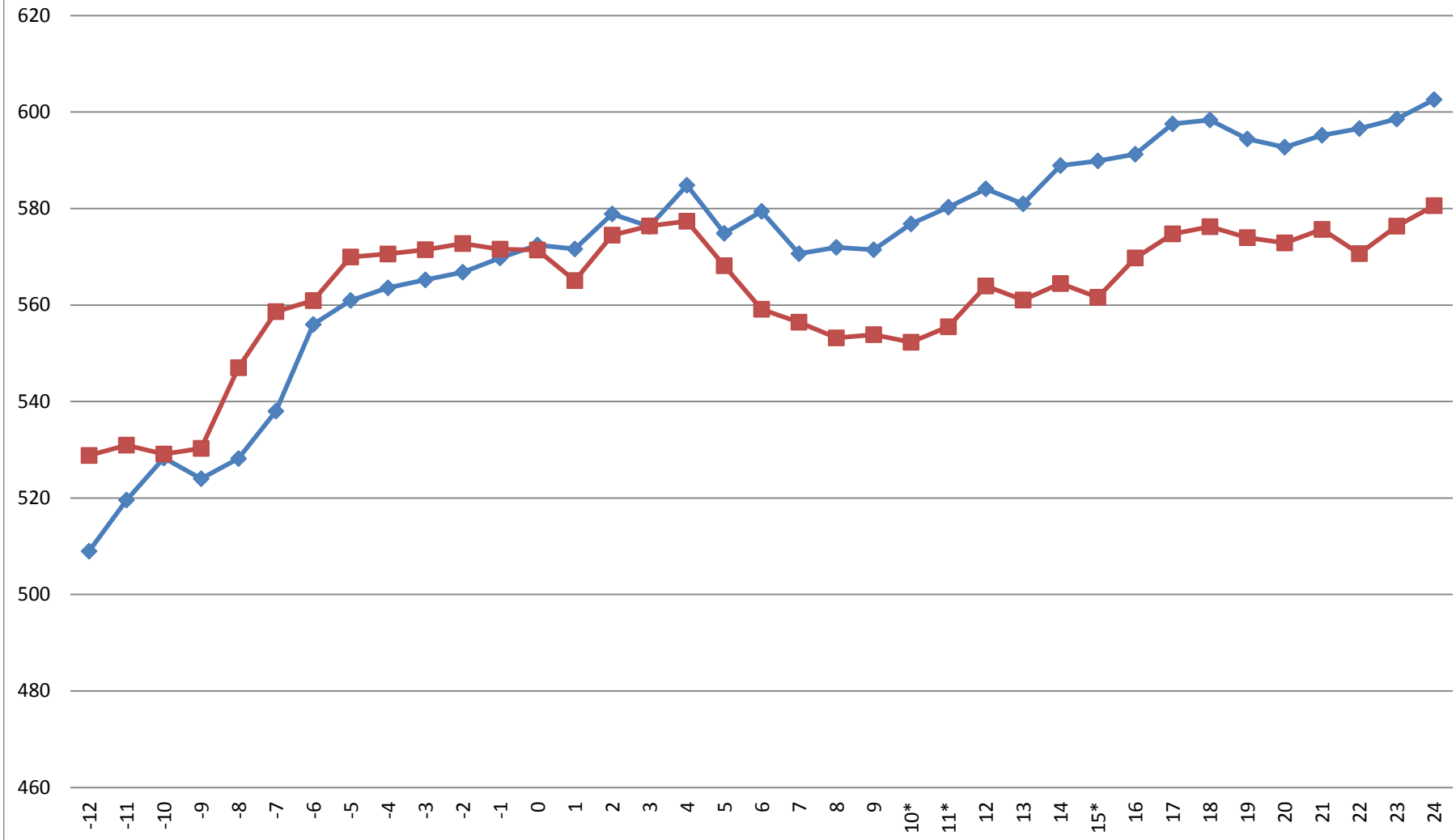
Source: Authors' calculations based on SSA administrative data.

Figure 3: Erie County participants: Average amount of SSA payments in 12 months preceding and 24 months following random assignment (in dollars)



Source: Authors' calculations based on SSA administrative data.

Figure 4: Colorado participants: Average amount of SSA payments in 12 months preceding and 24 months following random assignment (in dollars)



Source: Authors' calculations based on SSA administrative data.

Appendix Table 1: SSA Work Incentives and YTD Waivers

Program and incentive	Current Policy	Policy change under YTD waiver
Supplemental Security Income		
Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)	Enables recipients who are students to exclude a certain amount of earnings from countable income and thus avoid reductions in SSI payments. In 2009 and 2010 SSA excluded the first $1,640 of a student's earnings each month, to a maximum of $6,600 in a year. SEIE eligibility ends when a recipient attains age 22.	Age limit is waived for YTD participants, as long as they attend school regularly.
General Earned Income Exclusion (GEIE)	Enables recipients to exclude from countable income the first $65 of earnings plus one-half of additional earnings.	YTD participants can exclude from countable income the first $65 of earnings plus three-quarters of additional earnings.
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	Enables SSI recipients to exclude from countable income and resources amounts used to pay certain expenses such as the cost of owning a car, pursuing an education, and purchasing assistive technology, as needed to achieve an SSA-approved specific work goal.	YTD participants can also use a PASS to explore career options or pursue additional education.
Individual Development Accounts (IDA)	Provides a trust-like account for SSI recipients to save for a specific goal, such as purchasing a home, going to school, or starting a business. SSA matches earnings deposited in an IDA, often at $2 for every $1 deposited by the participant. The money accumulated in an IDA is excluded when determining SSI eligibility, and the earnings deposited during a month are excluded when determining the SSI payment amount.	A YTD participant may also use an IDA to save for other approved goals.
Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance		
Continuing Disability Reviews (CDRs) and Age 18 Redeterminations	Benefits based on disability may continue despite a negative CDR or age 18 medical redetermination if: • the beneficiary is participating in any of certain programs; and • SSA determines that continued participation will increase the likelihood that the individual will remain off the disability rolls permanently once benefits stop. These “likelihood” determinations normally must be made on a case-by-case basis.	If SSA determines that medical disability has stopped and the participant is no longer eligible for assistance, he or she will continue to receive BOTH cash benefits and health care while participating in YTD.

Note: See www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook for other SSA work incentives.
Source: Bucks Camacho and Hemmeter (2010).

Appendix Table 2: CUNY participants: Average amount of SSA payments in 12 months preceding and 24 months follow

Month since Random Assignment	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
-12	552.18	8.91	547.24	9.66	4.93	13.18	0.71
-11	559.88	8.28	546.31	9.81	13.58	12.75	0.29
-10	559.55	8.26	548.11	9.88	11.44	12.79	0.37
-9	565.90	8.03	551.46	9.79	14.44	12.54	0.25
-8	561.53	8.58	544.30	10.22	17.23	13.25	0.19
-7	562.19	8.37	539.93	10.41	22.26	13.20	0.09
-6	571.26	7.81	541.28	10.56	29.98	12.87	0.02
-5	570.40	7.91	538.06	10.40	32.33	12.84	0.01
-4	572.30	7.76	537.16	10.04	35.14	12.49	0.01
-3	572.21	7.80	535.80	10.33	36.41	12.71	0.00
-2	571.19	7.93	530.64	10.56	40.55	12.96	0.00
-1	568.76	7.97	522.63	10.98	46.13	13.26	0.00
0	569.46	8.03	519.42	11.16	50.04	13.43	0.00
1	558.07	8.47	512.47	11.24	45.60	13.82	0.00
2	561.07	8.32	514.34	11.19	46.73	13.67	0.00
3	559.67	8.77	526.27	10.83	33.40	13.78	0.02
4	560.21	8.62	526.27	10.95	33.95	13.74	0.01
5	564.52	8.78	533.49	11.00	31.03	13.90	0.03
6	563.34	8.97	521.93	11.37	41.41	14.29	0.00
7	567.80	8.89	535.13	10.70	32.67	13.80	0.02
8	571.97	8.90	535.71	10.86	36.26	13.90	0.01
9	570.26	8.98	525.69	11.33	44.58	14.26	0.00
10	564.00	9.31	525.35	11.72	38.64	14.78	0.01
11	564.24	9.10	521.12	11.94	43.12	14.75	0.00
12	561.75	9.28	522.42	11.90	39.33	14.86	0.01
13	558.85	9.39	519.12	11.97	39.73	15.00	0.01
14	559.88	9.54	519.32	12.26	40.56	15.30	0.01
15	569.60	9.18	514.75	12.16	54.85	14.96	0.00
16	574.58	9.05	512.32	12.46	62.26	15.05	0.00
17	578.68	8.96	523.29	12.40	55.39	14.94	0.00
18	578.40	9.17	519.43	12.58	58.97	15.22	0.00
19	570.96	9.68	517.87	12.76	53.09	15.72	0.00
20	567.32	9.92	511.10	13.18	56.22	16.19	0.00
21	557.49	10.36	492.47	13.75	65.01	16.90	0.00
22	552.56	10.60	474.16	14.27	78.40	17.42	0.00
23	552.94	10.67	465.19	14.43	87.75	17.58	0.00
24	548.85	10.78	462.57	14.62	86.28	17.78	0.00

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Appendix Table 3: Erie County participants: Average amount of SSA payments in 12 months preceding and 24 months

Month since Random Assignment	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
-12	548.71	9.93	540.23	10.81	8.47	14.69	0.56
-11	547.19	9.82	537.09	11.10	10.11	14.78	0.49
-10	553.52	9.54	548.51	10.55	5.01	14.21	0.72
-9	550.16	9.61	547.97	10.82	2.18	14.44	0.88
-8	549.56	9.66	553.83	11.10	-4.27	14.65	0.77
-7	550.09	9.72	564.22	10.32	-14.13	14.21	0.32
-6	553.52	9.52	567.02	10.43	-13.50	14.12	0.34
-5	560.45	9.28	561.86	10.15	-1.41	13.75	0.92
-4	563.08	9.54	561.42	10.41	1.66	14.12	0.91
-3	564.82	9.32	563.20	10.59	1.62	14.06	0.91
-2	563.93	9.69	565.46	10.29	-1.53	14.18	0.91
-1	571.79	9.83	558.38	10.56	13.40	14.45	0.35
0	570.61	9.58	564.03	10.75	6.58	14.37	0.65
1	568.41	9.54	566.81	10.54	1.60	14.21	0.91
2	567.97	9.33	558.37	10.50	9.60	14.01	0.49
3	561.65	9.72	546.07	11.26	15.58	14.80	0.29
4	562.68	9.90	541.20	11.92	21.48	15.36	0.16
5	558.08	9.91	543.26	11.91	14.81	15.36	0.34
6	555.20	10.47	546.10	11.82	9.10	15.75	0.56
7	555.67	10.44	546.86	11.67	8.81	15.62	0.57
8	547.43	10.63	544.65	12.35	2.79	16.20	0.86
9	554.06	10.51	537.34	12.13	16.72	15.97	0.30
10	549.92	10.59	535.92	12.15	14.00	16.05	0.38
11	559.79	10.62	542.02	12.06	17.77	16.01	0.27
12	565.04	10.41	547.51	11.88	17.53	15.73	0.27
13	566.09	11.28	550.85	11.95	15.24	16.48	0.36
14	574.31	10.80	549.50	12.44	24.81	16.39	0.13
15	577.01	10.92	554.04	12.41	22.96	16.48	0.16
16	574.46	11.12	561.68	12.46	12.78	16.67	0.44
17	574.34	11.07	550.72	13.18	23.62	17.08	0.17
18	579.12	11.24	553.85	13.38	25.27	17.35	0.15
19	578.07	11.40	549.95	13.15	28.13	17.33	0.10
20	576.60	11.49	543.55	13.49	33.06	17.61	0.06
21	577.33	11.39	548.12	13.50	29.21	17.54	0.10
22	583.60	11.25	546.66	13.81	36.94	17.63	0.04
23	593.93	11.53	549.45	13.95	44.48	17.94	0.01
24	590.47	11.69	554.73	14.17	35.74	18.20	0.05

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Appendix Table 4: Colorado participants: Average amount of SSA payments in 12 months preceding and 24 months foll

Month since Random Assignment	Treatment	SE	Control	SE	Diff (T-C)	SE	p-value
-12	508.98	11.06	528.82	11.68	-19.84	16.15	0.22
-11	519.58	10.79	530.97	11.53	-11.39	15.84	0.47
-10	528.29	10.44	529.12	11.45	-0.83	15.50	0.96
-9	524.01	11.21	530.29	11.69	-6.28	16.27	0.70
-8	528.18	11.01	547.02	11.21	-18.83	15.83	0.23
-7	538.01	10.53	558.64	10.76	-20.63	15.16	0.17
-6	555.98	9.92	560.93	10.92	-4.95	14.75	0.74
-5	560.96	10.06	569.96	10.43	-9.00	14.57	0.54
-4	563.57	10.00	570.59	10.87	-7.02	14.78	0.64
-3	565.22	9.83	571.48	10.92	-6.25	14.68	0.67
-2	566.81	9.69	572.75	10.58	-5.94	14.36	0.68
-1	569.77	9.69	571.59	10.43	-1.81	14.27	0.90
0	572.45	9.85	571.42	10.41	1.04	14.38	0.94
1	571.62	9.71	565.07	10.65	6.55	14.41	0.65
2	578.89	9.26	574.49	10.14	4.39	13.74	0.75
3	576.28	9.29	576.40	10.56	-0.11	14.02	0.99
4	584.84	9.07	577.39	10.43	7.46	13.76	0.59
5	574.88	9.34	568.16	10.60	6.72	14.08	0.63
6	579.43	9.77	559.14	10.79	20.29	14.55	0.16
7	570.65	10.12	556.45	10.88	14.20	14.90	0.34
8	571.97	9.97	553.19	11.04	18.77	14.86	0.21
9	571.47	9.97	553.87	11.28	17.60	15.02	0.24
10	576.83	9.58	552.30	11.51	24.53	14.85	0.10
11	580.30	9.69	555.50	11.37	24.79	14.85	0.10
12	584.09	9.71	563.96	11.42	20.13	14.89	0.18
13	580.99	10.06	561.05	11.70	19.94	15.35	0.19
14	588.93	9.79	564.47	11.48	24.46	15.00	0.10
15	589.89	10.02	561.61	11.70	28.28	15.32	0.07
16	591.27	10.00	569.77	11.40	21.50	15.11	0.16
17	597.54	9.96	574.77	11.85	22.78	15.37	0.14
18	598.37	9.98	576.25	11.62	22.12	15.24	0.15
19	594.44	10.36	573.98	11.74	20.46	15.61	0.19
20	592.74	10.47	572.89	11.83	19.85	15.76	0.21
21	595.20	10.64	575.68	12.11	19.52	16.07	0.22
22	596.60	10.41	570.67	12.46	25.93	16.10	0.11
23	598.56	10.63	576.36	12.26	22.20	16.15	0.17
24	602.60	10.69	580.60	12.39	21.99	16.28	0.18

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.

Appendix 5: Comparison of raw and regression-adjusted impacts of SSA program participation and payment amounts, by site

	CUNY			Erie			Colorado		
	Impact	SE	p-value	Impact	SE	p-value	Impact	SE	p-value
Any SSI (%)									
Raw	11.75	2.68	0.00	7.10	2.94	0.02	2.99	2.69	0.27
Regression Adjusted	11.87	2.59	0.00	5.89	2.42	0.01	3.95	2.21	0.07
Any DI (%)									
Raw	-1.58	1.17	0.18	-1.41	3.06	0.65	-0.56	3.07	0.85
Regression Adjusted	-1.25	1.01	0.22	2.12	1.94	0.27	0.75	1.76	0.67
Worker (%)									
Raw	.	.	.	-0.19	2.06	0.93	-2.10	2.39	0.38
Regression Adjusted	.	.	.	1.86	1.27	0.14	-0.15	1.33	0.91
Auxiliary (%)									
Raw	-1.58	1.17	0.18	-1.80	2.61	0.49	1.62	2.40	0.50
Regression Adjusted	-1.25	1.01	0.22	-0.28	1.64	0.86	0.93	1.35	0.49
Any SSA (%)									
Raw	11.90	2.66	0.00	4.07	2.21	0.07	3.37	1.88	0.07
Regression Adjusted	12.14	2.58	0.00	4.36	2.03	0.03	3.23	1.76	0.07
Concurrent (%)									
Raw	-1.73	1.11	0.12	1.62	2.41	0.50	-0.94	2.56	0.71
Regression Adjusted	-1.56	0.98	0.11	3.56	1.86	0.06	2.32	1.67	0.17
Total SSA payments Due ($)									
Raw	86.28	17.78	0.00	35.74	18.20	0.05	21.99	16.28	0.18
Regression Adjusted	77.82	17.04	0.00	37.73	15.90	0.02	19.40	13.73	0.16

Source: Author's calculations based on SSA administrative records.