The Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration

Implementation and Early Impacts of the Next Generation of Subsidized Employment Programs

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
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Appendix A

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 2

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Appendix Table A.1

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *Atlanta*

Characteristic	Atlanta Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	11.1	6.8
1	31.2	31.8
2	26.1	25.4
3 or more	31.7	36.1
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	10.4	8.9
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	25.8	35.4
Ever incarcerated in prison[b] (%)	33.6	40.2
Among those ever incarcerated in prison:		
Total time incarcerated in prison[c] (%)		
Less than 2 years	55.1	39.3
2 to 4 years	19.3	24.6
More than 4 years	25.6	36.1
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	42.8	78.1
County/city jail	53.0	15.0
Federal prison	4.2	7.0
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	11.4	13.9
$7.26 - $9.99	29.3	34.3
$10.00 - $14.99	40.1	36.7
$15.00 or more	19.3	15.0
Had income at enrollment (%)	34.1	23.5
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	44.8	38.4
Food stamps (SNAP)	48.2	49.7
General assistance or welfare	0.3	4.7
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	6.7	7.2

(continued)

Appendix Table A.1 (continued)

Characteristic	Atlanta Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	34.7	35.5
Financial support	7.2	8.3
Transportation	3.5	3.3
Job	0.9	0.8
Multiple forms of support	17.0	4.7
None	36.7	47.3
Medical benefits (%)		
None	92.1	71.5
Medicaid	2.0	19.9
Medicare	0.3	1.9
Private health insurance	1.6	1.2
Other	4.0	5.6
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	8.5	31.6
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	1.4	5.1
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	5.6	13.0
Sample size	996	3,998

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted. SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of Georgia as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes self-report of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in Georgia administrative records.

[c]Includes time spent in Georgia state prisons according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

Appendix Table A.2

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *Atlanta*

Outcome	First Year				Second Year				Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	99.0	64.8	34.2***	[29.2, 39.3]	97.5	77.6	19.9***	[15.3, 24.4]	†††
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	97.0	--	--		94.3	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	8,600	5,802	2,798***	[1,720, 3,875]	9,034	7,569	1,465*	[148, 2,783]	
Average quarterly employment (%)	88.9	43.9	44.9***	[42.2, 52.1]	82.5	52.8	29.7***	[25.2, 34.3]	†††
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	69.1	51.2	17.9***	[10.8, 25.0]	67.8	65.1	2.7	[-0.0, 9.4]	††
Currently employed (*based on survey*)[c] (%)	71.1	68.6	2.5	[-5.0, 10.1]	73.9	61.9	12.0***	[4.5, 19.5]	
Child support									
Months of formal child support paid	6.8	3.9	2.9***	[2.3, 3.4]	6.6	4.5	2.1***	[1.6, 2.7]	
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	1,713	866	847***	[648, 1,046]	1,750	1,131	619***	[393, 845]	
Criminal justice									
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to prison (%)	12.9	14.5	-1.6	[-6.5, 3.2]	16.9	23.9	-7.0*	[-12.9, -1.1]	
Convicted of a crime (%)	5.6	6.6	-1.0	[-4.5, 2.4]	6.3	6.0	0.3	[-3.3, 3.9]	
Incarcerated in prison (%)	1.1	0.9	0.2	[-1.3, 1.7]	0.4	0.8	-0.4	[-1.6, 0.8]	
Total days incarcerated in prison	1.0	0.2	0.8	[-0.6, 2.2]	0.9	1.9	-0.9	[-3.6, 1.7]	
Sample size	256	254			245	241			

(continued)

Appendix Table A.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to the ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

[b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

[c]Sample sizes for survey respondents were 256 program group members and 254 control group members in the first-year cohort, and 245 program group members and 241 control group members in the second-year cohort.

Appendix B

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 3

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Appendix Table B.1

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *Milwaukee*

Characteristic	Milwaukee Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	1.2	6.8
1	31.5	31.8
2	25.2	25.4
3 or more	42.1	36.1
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	7.4	8.9
Ever incarcerated in prison[a] (%)	54.6	40.2
Among those ever incarcerated in prison:		
Total time incarcerated in prison[b] (%)		
Less than 2 years	39.8	39.3
2 to 4 years	24.5	24.6
More than 4 years	35.8	36.1
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	89.9	78.1
County/city jail	2.2	15.0
Federal prison	7.9	7.0
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	19.8	13.9
$7.26 - $9.99	47.8	34.3
$10.00 - $14.99	26.8	36.7
$15.00 or more	5.6	15.0
Had income at enrollment (%)	17.0	23.5
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	9.9	38.4
Food stamps (SNAP)	87.2	49.7
General assistance or welfare	0.2	4.7
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	2.6	7.2

(continued)

Appendix Table B.1 (continued)

Characteristic	Milwaukee Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	34.0	35.5
Financial support	3.8	8.3
Transportation	3.9	3.3
Job	2.0	0.8
Multiple forms of support	1.0	4.7
None	55.3	47.3
Medical benefits (%)		
None	80.6	71.5
Medicaid	6.0	19.9
Medicare	6.1	1.9
Private health insurance	0.6	1.2
Other	6.7	5.6
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	23.1	31.6
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	6.1	5.1
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	8.6	13.0
Sample size	1,003	3,998

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted. SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[a]Includes self-report of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in Wisconsin administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes time spent in Wisconsin state prisons according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

Appendix Table B.2

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *Milwaukee*

Outcome	First Year				Second Year				Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	88.5	54.8	33.7***	[27.4, 40.0]	84.1	66.0	18.2***	[12.3, 24.0]	†††
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	67.1	--	--		55.1	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	4,391	2,422	1,969***	[1,337, 2,602]	5,354	3,813	1,541***	[782, 2,299]	
Average quarterly employment (%)	58.3	33.2	25.0***	[20.1, 30.0]	59.9	40.8	19.0***	[14.2, 23.8]	
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	52.1	41.9	10.3**	[2.7, 17.9]	57.9	46.6	11.2***	[4.2, 18.2]	
Currently employed (*based on survey*)[c] (%)	46.4	44.2	2.2	[-6.8, 11.1]	47.7	48.8	-1.1	[-9.0, 6.7]	
Child support									
Months of formal child support paid	5.1	3.2	1.9***	[1.5, 2.4]	5.0	2.7	2.2***	[1.8, 2.7]	
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	1,021	671	350**	[126, 573]	979	611	368***	[194, 541]	
Criminal justice									
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to prison (%)	24.2	20.7	3.4	[-2.7, 9.6]	22.8	23.6	-0.7	[-6.6, 5.2]	
Convicted of a crime (%)	7.6	3.7	3.8*	[0.4, 7.3]	12.1	9.5	2.6	[-1.9, 7.1]	
Incarcerated in prison (%)	10.2	7.4	2.7	[-1.4, 6.9]	7.7	9.4	-1.8	[-5.7, 2.2]	
Total days incarcerated in prison	8.7	3.8	4.9*	[0.2, 9.5]	6.9	7.5	-0.6	[-5.3, 4.0]	
Sample size	238	239			264	262			

(continued)

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Appendix Table B.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to the ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.

    Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

  [a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

  [b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

  [c]Sample sizes for survey respondents were 238 program group members and 239 control group members in the first-year cohort, and 264 program group members and 262 control group members in the second-year cohort.

Appendix C

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 4

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Appendix Table C.1

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *San Francisco*

Characteristic	San Francisco Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	12.7	6.8
1	37.7	31.8
2	23.9	25.4
3 or more	25.7	36.1
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	10.0	8.9
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	43.4	35.4
Ever incarcerated in prison (%)	28.3	40.2
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	2.2	13.9
$7.26 - $9.99	12.7	34.3
$10.00 - $14.99	55.8	36.7
$15.00 or more	29.4	15.0
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	55.5	38.4
Food stamps (SNAP)	13.0	49.7
General assistance or welfare	17.5	4.7
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	14.0	7.2
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	28.4	35.5
Financial support	5.2	8.3
Transportation	2.0	3.3
Job	0.5	0.8
Multiple forms of support	1.8	4.7
None	61.9	47.3

(continued)

Characteristic	San Francisco Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	NA[b]	31.6
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	NA[b]	5.1
Sample size	995	3,998

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted. SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. NA = not available. Some baseline measures shown in other chapters had very low response rates in San Francisco and are therefore not shown in this table.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of California as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]TransitionSF did not collect baseline information regarding substance abuse.

Appendix Table C.2

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *San Francisco*

	First year				Second year				
Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	79.9	51.3	28.6***	[22.2, 34.9]	76.5	57.0	19.5***	[13.0, 26.0]	
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	55.8	--	--		34.6	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	7,378	4,686	2,691***	[1,541, 3,842]	6,864	5,447	1,417**	[349, 2,485]	
Average quarterly employment (%)	53.9	30.0	23.9***	[19.4, 28.4]	51.4	36.9	14.5***	[9.7, 19.3]	††
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	45.9	39.2	6.7	[-0.5, 13.9]	46.3	40.3	6.0	[-1.0, 12.9]	
Child support									
Months of formal child support paid	4.9	3.9	1.0***	[0.5, 1.5]	3.9	3.0	0.9***	[0.5, 1.3]	
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	1,469	1,622	-154	[-692, 385]	1,297	1,257	40	[-290, 369]	
Criminal justice									
Convicted of a crime (%)	8.0	10.3	-2.3	[-6.6, 2.0]	10.4	7.9	2.5	[-1.8, 6.7]	
Sample size	249	244			253	249			

(continued)

Appendix Table C.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to the ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

Prison data from the state of California were not available at the time of this publication.

[a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

[b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

Appendix D

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 5

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Appendix Table D.1

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *Syracuse*

Characteristic	Syracuse Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	2.2	6.8
1	26.7	31.8
2	26.3	25.4
3 or more	44.8	36.1
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	8.3	8.9
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a]	37.1	35.4
Ever incarcerated in prison[b] (%)	43.7	36.7
Among those ever incarcerated in prison:		
Total time incarcerated in prison[c] (%)		
Less than 2 years	30.5	39.3
2 to 4 years	27.5	24.6
More than 4 years	42.1	36.1
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	91.9	78.1
County/city jail	0.6	15.0
Federal prison	7.5	7.0
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	22.8	13.9
$7.26 - $9.99	48.3	34.3
$10.00 - $14.99	23.6	36.7
$15.00 or more	5.3	15.0
Had income at enrollment (%)	19.3	23.5
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	44.6	38.4
Food stamps (SNAP)	49.9	49.7
General assistance or welfare	0.3	4.7
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	5.2	7.2

(continued)

Characteristic	Syracuse Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	44.1	35.5
Financial support	16.5	8.3
Transportation	3.6	3.3
Job	0.0	0.8
Multiple forms of support	0.0	4.7
None	35.8	47.3
Medical benefits (%)		
None	45.8	71.5
Medicaid	50.5	19.9
Medicare	0.2	1.9
Private health insurance	1.0	1.2
Other	2.5	5.6
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	59.2	31.6
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	7.9	5.1
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	23.7	13.0
Sample size	1,004	3,998

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted. SNAP=Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of New York as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes self-report of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in New York administrative records.

[c]Includes time spent in New York state prisons according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

Appendix Table D.2

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *Syracuse*

	First Year				Second Year				Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	90.7	60.6	30.1***	[24.6, 35.6]	89.1	56.7	32.4***	[26.2, 38.6]	
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	80.0	--	--		77.1	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	4,099	3,029	1,070***	[403, 1,737]	3,679	2,807	873**	[275, 1,470]	
Average quarterly employment (%)	59.5	35.157	24.4***	[20.0, 28.7]	61.8	32.3	29.5***	[24.7, 34.3]	
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	41.6	36.7	5.0	[-1.6, 11.5]	45.2	36.2	8.9**	[1.6, 16.2]	
Currently employed (*based on survey*)[c] (%)	46.0	40.6	5.4	[-3.3, 14.2]	52.0	33.5	18.5***	[9.7, 27.2]	†
Child support									
Months of formal child support paid	1.7	1.4	0.3	[0.0, 0.6]	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	337	206	131	[-127, 389]	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Criminal justice									
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to prison (%)	22.9	23.8	-0.9	[-6.7, 5.0]	21.6	24.5	-2.9	[-9.0, 3.2]	
Convicted of a crime (%)	19.0	16.1	2.9	[-2.4, 8.2]	17.3	14.6	2.6	[-2.9, 8.2]	
Incarcerated in prison (%)	2.6	4.5	-1.9	[-4.4, 0.7]	5.0	5.0	0.0	[-3.3, 3.3]	
Total days incarcerated in prison	2.6	6.0	-3.4	[-7.2, 0.4]	5.6	7.6	-1.9	[-7.2, 3.3]	
Sample size	272	268			234	230			

Appendix Table D.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics. NA=not available.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

[b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

[c]Sample sizes for survey respondents were 272 program group members and 268 control group members in the first-year cohort, and 234 program group members and 230 control group members in the second-year cohort.

Appendix E

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 6

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Appendix Table E.1

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *Fort Worth*

Characteristic	Fort Worth Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	55.3	48.5
1	19.5	22.7
2	13.1	14.6
3 or more	12.1	14.2
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	10.4	9.6
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	44.9	49.4
Total time incarcerated in jail or prison[b] (%)		
Less than 2 years	43.5	31.4
2 to 4 years	31.6	28.1
More than 4 years	24.9	40.6
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	91.3	89.6
County/city jail	1.8	4.8
Federal prison	6.9	5.6
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	18.8	22.9
$7.26 - $9.99	35.1	38.0
$10.00 - $14.99	32.4	28.2
$15.00 or more	13.7	10.9
Had income at enrollment (%)	1.0	3.9
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	83.2	68.5
Food stamps (SNAP)	15.8	23.6
General assistance or welfare	0.0	4.2
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	1.0	3.8

(continued)

Appendix Table E.1 (continued)

Characteristic	Fort Worth Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	58.2	55.4
Financial support	1.5	7.8
Transportation	3.1	4.8
Job	1.0	0.4
Multiple forms of support	0.5	3.0
None	34.3	28.0
Medical benefits		
None	96.2	70.2
Medicaid	1.3	21.2
Medicare	0.0	0.2
Private health insurance	0.4	0.8
Other	2.0	7.6
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	43.0	48.2
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	17.3	25.3
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	8.6	9.3
Sample size	999	3,002

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted. SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of Texas as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes time spent in Texas state prisons and Tarrant County jails according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

Appendix Table E.2

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *Fort Worth*

Outcome	First Year				Second Year				Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	76.4	71.3	5.1	[-0.0, 11.5]	70.5	73.0	-2.5	[-0.1, 0.0]	
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	41.5	--	--		30.1	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	5,843	6,093	-250	[-1,348, 848]	5,419	5,446	-27	[-1,036, 982]	
Average quarterly employment (%)	47.2	43.8	3.4	[-1.6, 8.3]	43.5	45.4	-2.0	[-7.0, 3.2]	
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	47.2	46.8	0.4	[-0.1, 0.1]	44.4	45.5	-1.1	[-0.1, 0.1]	
Currently employed (*based on survey*)[c] (%)	66.6	64.1	2.5	[-5.9, 10.9]	68.1	55.5	12.7**	[3.7, 21.7]	
Criminal justice									
Arrested, convicted, or incarcerated (%)	24.1	31.7	-7.6*	[-14.0, -1.2]	30.3	32.8	-2.5	[-9.4, 4.3]	
Convicted of a crime (%)	9.0	12.3	-3.2	[-7.8, 1.3]	14.5	10.5	4.0	[-0.8, 8.8]	†
Incarcerated in jail (%)	17.4	24.5	-7.2**	[-13.0, -1.4]	23.6	24.9	-1.3	[-7.7, 5.2]	
Incarcerated in prison (%)	8.5	9.7	-1.2	[-5.5, 3.0]	11.7	13.2	-1.5	[-6.5, 3.4]	
Total days incarcerated	15.6	18.8	-3.2	[-10.1, 3.7]	23.1	23.4	-0.3	[-8.6, 7.9]	
Child support[d]									
Months of formal child support paid	1.7	1.6	0.0	[-0.7, 0.7]	1.2	1.5	-0.3	[-0.9, 0.3]	
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	529	548	(19)	[-301, 263]	413	544	-130	[-390, 129]	
Sample size	263	254			240	242			

(continued)

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Appendix Table E.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to the ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

[b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

[c]Sample sizes for survey respondents were 263 program group members and 254 control group members in the first-year cohort, and 240 program group members and 242 control group members in the second-year cohort.

[d]Among those identified as noncustodial parents at enrollment.

Appendix Table E.3

One-Year Impacts on Criminal Justice Outcomes, by Follow-Up Time Period: *Fort Worth*

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Months 1 to 6				
Arrested (%)	8.3	9.5	-1.2	[-4.2, 1.8]
Convicted of a crime (%)	4.1	4.3	-0.2	[-2.3, 1.9]
Convicted of a felony	1.0	0.8	0.2	[-0.8, 1.2]
Convicted of a misdemeanor	2.7	3.5	-0.8	[-2.6, 1]
Convicted of a violent crime (%)	0.2	0.6	-0.4	[-1.1, 0.2]
Incarcerated (%)	11.5	12.9	-1.4	[-4.8, 2]
Incarcerated in jail	10.6	11.9	-1.3	[-4.6, 2]
Incarcerated in prison	3.4	4.0	-0.5	[-2.5, 1.4]
Prison admission reason (%)				
Admitted to prison for a new crime	0.8	0.4	0.4	[-0.4, 1.2]
Admitted to prison for a parole or probation violation	2.6	3.6	-1.0	[-2.8, 0.8]
Total days incarcerated	4.5	5.8	-1.3	[-3.3, 0.7]
Jail	2.9	3.9	-1.0	[-2.3, 0.3]
Prison	1.6	1.9	-0.3	[-1.4, 0.8]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to jail or prison (%)	13.5	15.4	-1.9	[-5.6, 1.7]
Months 7 to 12				
Arrested (%)	13.3	17.6	-4.3[*]	[-8, -0.6]
Convicted of a crime (%)	8.5	8.3	0.2	[-2.7, 3.1]
Convicted of a felony	4.0	2.8	1.1	[-0.7, 3]
Convicted of a misdemeanor	4.8	5.1	-0.3	[-2.6, 1.9]
Convicted of a violent crime (%)	1.6	1.0	0.5	[-0.7, 1.7]
Incarcerated (%)	16.2	19.5	-3.3	[-7.2, 0.6]
Incarcerated in jail	13.9	16.2	-2.3	[-5.9, 1.4]
Incarcerated in prison	7.4	7.8	-0.5	[-3.2, 2.3]

(continued)

Appendix Table E.3 (continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Prison admission reason (%)				
Admitted to prison for a new crime	2.6	2.0	0.6	[-1, 2.1]
Admitted to prison for a parole or probation violation	5.0	5.8	-0.8	[-3.2, 1.5]
Total days incarcerated	14.7	15.3	-0.6	[-4.6, 3.5]
Jail	8.7	8.6	0.1	[-2.8, 3.1]
Prison	6.0	6.7	-0.7	[-3.1, 1.7]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to jail or prison (%)	20.5	24.2	-3.8	[-8, 0.5]
Sample size	503	496		

SOURCE: MDRC calculations based on criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.
   Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

Appendix F

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 7

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Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *Indianapolis*

Characteristic	Indianapolis Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	37.5	48.5
1	24.1	22.7
2	18.2	14.6
3 or more	20.1	14.2
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	8.0	9.6
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	39.6	49.4
Total time incarcerated in jail or prison[b] (%)		
Less than 2 years	33.4	31.4
2 to 4 years	30.2	28.1
More than 4 years	36.4	40.6
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	83.0	89.6
County/city jail	10.9	4.8
Federal prison	6.1	5.6
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	25.2	22.9
$7.26 - $9.99	47.1	38.0
$10.00 - $14.99	22.3	28.2
$15.00 or more	5.4	10.9
Had income at enrollment (%)	3.0	3.9
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	77.7	68.5
Food stamps (SNAP)	16.8	23.6
General assistance or welfare	0.0	4.2
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	5.5	3.8

(continued)

Appendix Table F.1 (continued)

Characteristic	Indianapolis Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	49.0	55.4
Financial support	8.8	7.8
Transportation	10.2	4.8
Job	0.1	0.4
Multiple forms of support	4.4	3.0
None	27.2	28.0
Medical benefits		
None	76.4	70.2
Medicaid	2.1	21.2
Medicare	0.0	0.2
Private health insurance	0.4	0.8
Other	21.0	7.6
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	34.7	48.2
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	5.2	25.3
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	8.3	9.3
Sample size	998	3,002

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative data.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted. SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of Indiana as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes time spent in Indiana state prisons and Marion County jails according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

Appendix Table F.2

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *Indianapolis*

Outcome	First Year				Second Year				Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	97.8	62.5	35.3***	[30.2, 40.3]	95.2	60.6	34.6***	[28.6, 40.6]	
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	98.9	--	--		99.5	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	7,129	3,324	3,805***	[3,155, 4,456]	4,677	2,193	2,484***	[1,854, 3,114]	††
Average quarterly employment (%)	73.3	35.8	37.5***	[33.2, 41.8]	49.5	27.7	21.8***	[17.7, 25.9]	†††
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	38.6	28.1	10.5***	[4.1, 16.9]	51.5	33.7	17.8***	[10.1, 25.5]	
Currently employed (*based on survey*)[c] (%)	51.5	40.3	11.2**	[3.4, 18.9]	51.6	36.1	15.5***	[6.8, 24.3]	
Criminal justice									
Arrested, convicted, or incarcerated (%)	52.5	58.5	-6.1	[-13.0, 0.8]	48.3	50.1	-1.8	[-9.6, 6.0]	
Convicted of a crime (%)	15.7	23.2	-7.5*	[-14.0, -0.9]	10.7	6.6	4.1	[-1.1, 9.4]	††
Incarcerated in jail (%)	49.9	55.4	-5.5	[-12.4, 1.5]	45.8	45.0	0.8	[-7.0, 8.6]	
Incarcerated in prison (%)	15.7	22.8	-7.1**	[-12.6, -1.6]	15.8	15.3	0.5	[-5.3, 6.3]	
Total days incarcerated	49.0	60.1	-11.1	[-23.9, 1.8]	44.3	49.8	-5.4	[-18.9, 8.1]	
Child support[d]									
Months of formal child support paid	2.1	1.0	1.1***	[0.7, 1.5]	1.7	0.6	1.1***	[0.7, 1.4]	
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	439	244	195***	[86, 304]	476	226	250***	[97, 403]	
Sample size	205	210			157	169			

(continued)

Appendix Table F.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to the ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

[b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

[c]Sample sizes for survey respondents were 205 program group members and 210 control group members in the first-year cohort, and 157 program group members and 169 control group members in the second-year cohort.

[d]Among those identified as noncustodial parents at enrollment.

Appendix G

Supplementary Tables for Chapter 8

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Appendix Table G.1

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: *New York City*

Characteristic	NYC Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	52.9	48.5
1	24.3	22.7
2	12.5	14.6
3 or more	10.4	14.2
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	10.8	9.6
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	60.9	49.4
Total time incarcerated in jail or prison[b] (%)		
Less than 2 years	17.6	31.4
2 to 4 years	22.6	28.1
More than 4 years	59.9	40.6
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	94.3	89.6
County/city jail	1.8	4.8
Federal prison	3.9	5.6
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	25.8	22.9
$7.26 - $9.99	30.6	38.0
$10.00 - $14.99	29.8	28.2
$15.00 or more	13.8	10.9
Had income at enrollment (%)	7.3	3.9
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	45.5	68.5
Food stamps (SNAP)	37.6	23.6
General assistance or welfare	12.2	4.2
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	4.8	3.8

(continued)

Appendix Table G.1 (continued)

Characteristic	NYC Program	ETJD Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	58.7	55.4
Financial support	13.0	7.8
Transportation	1.4	4.8
Job	0.2	0.4
Multiple forms of support	3.9	3.0
None	22.7	28.0
Medical benefits (%)		
None	41.0	70.2
Medicaid	56.6	21.2
Medicare	0.5	0.2
Private health insurance	1.4	0.8
Other	0.5	7.6
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	65.6	48.2
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	51.2	25.3
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	10.9	9.3
Sample size	1,005	3,002

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.
   [a]Includes convictions in the state of New York as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.
   [b]Includes time spent in New York state prisons and New York City jails according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

Appendix Table G.2

One-Year Impacts on Criminal Justice Outcomes, by Follow-Up Time Period: *New York City*

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Months 1 to 6				
Arrested (%)	9.5	10.2	-0.8	[-3.8, 2.3]
Convicted of a crime (%)	5.0	5.2	-0.2	[-2.5, 2]
Convicted of a felony	0.4	0.2	0.2	[-0.3, 0.8]
Convicted of a misdemeanor	4.2	3.8	0.3	[-1.6, 2.3]
Convicted of a violent crime (%)	0.6	0.6	0.0	[-0.8, 0.8]
Incarcerated (%)	16.0	16.5	-0.5	[-4.3, 3.3]
Incarcerated in jail	15.8	16.3	-0.5	[-4.2, 3.3]
Incarcerated in prison	3.3	3.2	0.1	[-1.7, 2]
Prison admission reason (%)				
Admitted to prison for a new crime	0.0	0.2	-0.2	[-0.5, 0.1]
Admitted to prison for a parole or probation violation	3.3	3.0	0.3	[-1.5, 2.2]
Total days incarcerated	6.9	8.5	-1.6	[-4.2, 1]
Jail	5.3	7.3	-2.0	[-4.2, 0.2]
Prison	1.6	1.3	0.4	[-0.6, 1.3]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to jail or prison (%)	18.9	18.1	0.9	[-3.1, 4.9]

(continued)

Appendix Table G.2 (continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Months 7 to 12				
Arrested (%)	11.5	13.0	-1.5	[-4.8, 1.7]
Convicted of a crime (%)	9.6	8.9	0.7	[-2.1, 3.6]
Convicted of a felony	1.3	2.7	-1.4	[-2.8, 0.1]
Convicted of a misdemeanor	7.0	5.0	2.0	[-0.4, 4.3]
Convicted of a violent crime (%)	1.4	1.6	-0.3	[-1.5, 1]
Incarcerated (%)	20.3	17.3	3.0	[-0.9, 6.9]
Incarcerated in jail	17.5	14.5	3.0	[-0.7, 6.6]
Incarcerated in prison	8.7	6.5	2.2	[-0.5, 4.9]
Prison admission reason (%)				
Admitted to prison for a new crime	0.2	0.4	-0.2	[-0.7, 0.4]
Admitted to prison for a parole or probation violation	8.5	6.1	2.4	[-0.3, 5.1]
Total days incarcerated	22.4	22.2	0.3	[-4.8, 5.4]
Jail	12.8	14.3	-1.5	[-5.2, 2.2]
Prison	9.7	7.9	1.8	[-1.5, 5]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to jail or prison (%)	24.1	22.7	1.5	[-2.8, 5.7]
Sample size	504	501		

SOURCE: MDRC calculations based on criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.
    Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

Appendix Table G.3

One-Year Impacts, by Time of Entry into the Program: *New York City*

Outcome	First Year				Second Year				Difference Between Subgroup Impacts[a]
	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval	
Employment and earnings									
Employment[b] (%)	87.6	68.8	18.9***	[12.9, 24.8]	90.0	68.3	21.7***	[16.0, 27.3]	
ETJD subsidized employment (%)	78.2	--	--		78.1	--	--		
Total earnings ($)	4,886	3,776	1,109**	[295, 1,924]	6,004	4,658	1,346***	[511, 2,182]	
Average quarterly employment (%)	60.8	43.2	17.7***	[12.4, 23.0]	61.9	43.5	18.4***	[13.4, 23.4]	
Employment in the first quarter of Year 2 (%)	39.2	41.3	-2.1	[-0.1, 0.1]	44.8	34.7	10.2**	[3.2, 17.1]	††
Currently employed (*based on survey*)[c] (%)	55.4	43.7	11.7**	[2.6, 20.8]	57.0	46.8	10.2**	[1.8, 18.6]	
Criminal justice									
Arrested, convicted, or incarcerated (%)	31.8	27.4	4.4	[-2.2, 10.9]	37.2	36.6	0.6	[-6.0, 7.2]	
Convicted of a crime (%)	10.7	8.3	2.4	[-1.7, 6.6]	14.9	17.5	-2.6	[-7.6, 2.5]	
Incarcerated in jail (%)	26.9	24.2	2.6	[-3.6, 8.9]	30.9	27.7	3.3	[-2.9, 9.5]	
Incarcerated in prison (%)	10.6	8.8	1.8	[-2.6, 6.1]	12.7	9.6	3.1	[-1.5, 7.7]	
Total days incarcerated	28.0	27.0	1.1	[-8.5, 10.6]	31.5	33.5	-2.0	[-11.7, 7.8]	
Child support[d]									
Months of formal child support paid	0.6	0.3	0.3*	[0.0, 0.6]	NA	NA	NA		
Amount of formal child support paid ($)	101	82	19	[-90, 128]	NA	NA	NA		
Sample size	248	245			256	256			

(continued)

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Appendix Table G.3 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, responses to the ETJD 12-month survey, child support agency data, and criminal justice data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics. NA = not available.

  Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

  [a]When comparing impacts between two subgroups, an H-statistic is generated. The H-statistic is used to assess whether the difference in impacts between the subgroups is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences across subgroups are indicated as: ††† = 1 percent; †† = 5 percent; † = 10 percent.

  [b]Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

  [c]Sample sizes for survey respondents were 248 program group members and 245 control group members in the first-year cohort, and 256 program group members and 256 control group members in the second-year cohort.

  [d]Among those identified as noncustodial parents at enrollment. At the time of this report's publication, child support data were not available from New York State for sample members in the second-year cohort.

Appendix H

Survey Response Bias Analysis

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This appendix assesses the reliability of the impact results captured by the Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration (ETJD) 12-month survey for each of the seven program locations discussed in this report: Atlanta, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Syracuse, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, and New York. It also examines whether the program impacts for the survey respondents can be considered to represent the impacts for the full research sample. First, the appendix describes how the survey was administered, including survey response rates for the full research sample and the program and control groups in each city. Next, it examines the differences between survey respondents and nonrespondents, then compares the differences between the program and control groups among the survey respondents. Finally, it compares the administrative data outcomes of the respondent sample with those of the full research sample.

This appendix concludes that while there are some minor differences between survey respondents and nonrespondents, there are few differences in any city between the program group members and control group members who responded to the survey. Therefore, any program-group-versus-control-group impacts measured with survey data are unlikely to be biased due to survey nonresponse rates, and the impact results for the survey respondent sample can be generalized to the full research sample.

Survey Administration and Response Rates

The ETJD 12-month survey was administered by two survey firms: Decision Information Resources administered the survey in Atlanta and San Francisco while Abt SRBI administered the survey in all other cities. Interviewers from the survey firms made contact with all members of the full research sample on a rolling basis, 12 months after they enrolled into the study. For example, if a sample member was randomly assigned into the study in January 2012, a survey firm would begin attempting to reach this sample member in January 2013.

All sample members randomly assigned within the same month were considered a "cohort." To meet report deadlines, the last several cohorts in the five Abt SBRI cities (Milwaukee, Syracuse, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, and New York) were interviewed early, some as much as four months early. In all cities other than Atlanta (where response rates were consistently high), survey firms continued to try to reach cohorts for longer than the standard window of three to four months because it was difficult to locate some respondents. Some respondents also called the survey firms after their interview windows closed, and they were still interviewed. Finally, in many places it was difficult to gain permission to interview incarcerated sample members, and in some cases it was not possible. Abt SRBI succeeded in gaining access to prisons and jails where ETJD sample members from three cities were incarcerated: Fort Worth (9 interviews with incarcerated people), Indianapolis (144 interviews with incarcerated people), and Milwaukee (9 interviews with incarcerated people). Approval to visit prisons and jails was granted on a rolling basis, facility by facility, starting in Indianapolis about halfway through the survey

fielding period (11 facilities), followed by Milwaukee about three-quarters of the way through the fielding period (9 facilities), and culminating in Fort Worth in the last few months of surveying (2 facilities). Table H.1 shows the response rate for each city and the percentage of responses that were "on time" (defined as completing one's survey interview between 11 and 18 months after study enrollment), overall and for the program and control groups.

Response rates lower than the goal of 80 percent are not de facto evidence of nonresponse bias. However, higher response rates are desirable as they decrease the likelihood that "missing" data (data from nonrespondents that cannot be collected) are missing at random. That is, since certain social and demographic characteristics are generally associated with responding to surveys (for example, being older, being female, being employed, having a stable living situation, etc.), it is likely that survey respondents generally differ from nonrespondents to some degree. However, these differences are not necessarily problematic as long as the differences between respondents and nonrespondents are similar among both program and control group members. Since the primary purpose of the ETJD 12-month survey was to estimate the impacts of the various ETJD programs, it is important to examine the extent to which program and control group members responded to the survey at different rates. An imbalance in response rates could lead to an imbalance in the characteristics of program group respondents compared with control group respondents. One location, Syracuse, saw a fairly large difference in response rates between the program and control groups (7 percentage points), while another, San Francisco, saw a moderate difference in response rates between research groups (4 percentage points); in both cases, program group members were more likely to complete a survey interview than control group members.

Variation in the timing of survey administration can introduce bias as well, as it affects the reference period respondents use when providing information about service participation, employment, criminal justice, child support, and other outcomes.[1] In some cities more interviews were collected "on time" than in others, ranging from 99 percent on time in Atlanta to 76 percent in Syracuse. As with response rates in general, program-versus-control-group differences in response timing raise the most critical issues for assessing potential response bias. In two cities, Fort Worth (7 percentage point difference) and Indianapolis (5 percentage point difference), more program group interviews were on time than control group interviews. In New York (6 percentage point difference) and Milwaukee (4 percentage point difference), more of the control group was interviewed on time than the program group.

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[1]To the extent possible, survey-based outcome measures were constructed to account for differences in reference periods, but doing so was not possible for all outcomes.

Appendix Table H.1

ETJD 12-Month Survey Response Rates

City	Overall Response Rate (%)			On-Time Response Rate (%)		
	Program Group	Control Group	Total	Program Group	Control Group	Total
Atlanta (sample size = 996)	82.0	81.0	81.5	98.3	99.0	98.6
Milwaukee (sample size = 1,003)	80.3	77.4	78.9	80.1	84.5	82.3
San Francisco (sample size = 995)	69.1	64.7	66.9	95.4	92.8	94.1
Syracuse (sample size = 1,004)	74.5	67.3	70.9	76.7	74.9	75.8
Fort Worth (sample size = 999)	68.8	68.8	68.8	85.3	78.3	81.8
Indianapolis (sample size = 998)	80.2	80.7	80.5	85.1	80.5	82.8
New York (sample size = 1,005)	73.6	70.5	72.0	73.0	78.5	75.7

SOURCE: MDRC calculations based on the ETJD 12-month survey.

NOTE: "On-time" responses were those occurring 11 to 18 months after random assignment.

Comparisons Between Respondents and Nonrespondents Within the Research Sample

To test whether survey respondents differ from nonrespondents, a series of statistical tests (t-test and chi-square) were conducted for selected baseline characteristics: sample members' ages, genders, and races/ethnicities; whether they had ever worked; whether they had worked in the previous year; their number of prior convictions; whether they had ever been incarcerated in prison (for programs targeting noncustodial parents — those in Atlanta, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and Syracuse); whether they were noncustodial parents (for programs targeting former prisoners — those in Fort Worth, Indianapolis, and New York); and the quarter when they were randomly assigned. A global test was also conducted — a joint test of all of the selected baseline characteristics, plus research group assignment. The joint test assesses whether the selected baseline characteristics as a whole predict survey response status (whether a person is a respondent or nonrespondent); the individual tests indicate which specific baseline characteristics are associated with response status.

It is not uncommon to find baseline characteristics that predict response status. These associations may indicate some level of nonresponse bias, but this bias would primarily affect *level* estimates rather than *impact* estimates. Generally, survey respondents tend to be faring better than nonrespondents, so their responses may overstate outcome levels to some degree. Because this phenomenon affects both the program and control groups, however, impact estimates are less likely to be biased than level estimates.

As shown in Table H.2, in all cities there were significant differences between survey respondents and nonrespondents for at least one baseline characteristic, and in all but two of the cities (Atlanta and Indianapolis) the global test was significant, indicating that the tested characteristics predicted the likelihood of survey response.

- **Atlanta:** Respondents were more likely to be female than nonrespondents, but respondents and nonrespondents were similar in all of the other tested characteristics and the global test was not statistically significant.

- **Milwaukee:** Respondents were slightly older than nonrespondents, more likely to be female, less likely to have been incarcerated, and were randomly assigned a bit later in the enrollment period.

- **San Francisco:** Respondents were more likely than nonrespondents to be female, more likely to be black, and less likely to be Hispanic.

Appendix Table H.2

Selected Baseline Characteristics of Survey Respondents
and Nonrespondents, by City

Characteristic	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
Atlanta			
Age	39.9	39.3	39.8
Female (%)	7.1	2.7	6.3***
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	2.7	4.3
Black, non-Hispanic	91.1	92.4	91.3
Hispanic	2.6	2.2	2.5
Other	1.6	2.7	1.8
Ever worked (%)	99.3	99.5	99.3
Worked in the past year (%)	60.5	62.3	60.9
Number of prior convictions[a]	2.4	2.5	2.4
Ever incarcerated in prison[b] (%)	33.3	35.3	33.6
Quarter of random assignment	5.6	5.5	5.6
Sample size	812	184	996
Milwaukee			
Age	35.4	34.1	35.1*
Female (%)	3.4	0.0	2.7***
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	2.4	2.9	2.5
Black, non-Hispanic	93.0	93.3	93.1
Hispanic	3.2	3.4	3.2
Other	1.4	0.5	1.2
Ever worked (%)	91.9	92.5	92.0
Worked in the past year (%)	51.2	55.2	52.0
Number of prior convictions[c]	2.8	3.0	2.8
Ever incarcerated in prison[d] (%)	52.2	63.7	54.6***
Quarter of random assignment	5.9	5.4	5.8***
Sample size	791	212	1,003

(continued)

Characteristic	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
San Francisco			
Age	40.5	39.5	40.1
Female (%)	13.7	8.5	12.0**
Race/ethnicity (%)			***
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	3.7	3.3
Black, non-Hispanic	71.2	60.1	67.5
Hispanic	17.9	22.3	19.4
Other	7.7	14.0	9.8
Ever worked (%)	97.5	97.6	97.5
Worked in the past year (%)	40.7	40.1	40.5
Number of prior convictions[e]	5.9	5.4	5.8
Ever incarcerated in prison (%)	27.5	30.1	28.3
Quarter of random assignment	5.8	5.2	5.6***
Sample size	666	329	995
Syracuse			
Age	36.1	33.7	35.4***
Female (%)	7.7	2.7	6.3***
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	11.5	12.0	11.7
Black, non-Hispanic	78.3	76.4	77.8
Hispanic	6.0	7.5	6.5
Other	4.1	4.1	4.1
Ever worked (%)	94.7	91.1	93.6*
Worked in the past year (%)	40.2	32.5	38.0**
Number of prior convictions[f]	3.3	3.5	3.4
Ever incarcerated in prison[g] (%)	38.6	57.5	44.1***
Quarter of random assignment	5.6	4.9	5.4***
Sample size	712	292	1,004

Characteristic	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
Fort Worth			
Age	38.8	37.2	38.3**
Female (%)	11.2	7.7	10.1*
Race/ethnicity (%)			***
White, non-Hispanic	28.5	41.2	32.5
Black, non-Hispanic	57.0	40.5	51.9
Hispanic	12.9	17.0	14.2
Other	1.6	1.3	1.5
Ever worked (%)	93.3	91.7	92.8
Worked in the past year (%)	12.2	12.2	12.2
Number of prior convictions[h]	5.0	5.5	5.2**
Noncustodial parent (%)	34.4	36.9	35.1
Quarter of random assignment	5.2	5.2	5.2
Sample size	687	312	999
Indianapolis			
Age	34.0	31.9	33.6***
Female (%)	4.2	3.1	4.0
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	14.6	16.9	15.1
Black, non-Hispanic	81.7	80.5	81.5
Hispanic	2.0	1.5	1.9
Other	1.6	1.0	1.5
Ever worked (%)	84.6	78.5	83.4*
Worked in the past year (%)	26.4	24.6	26.1
Number of prior convictions[i]	3.0	3.1	3.0
Noncustodial parent (%)	49.6	54.4	50.5
Quarter of random assignment	5.0	4.9	5.0
Sample size	803	195	998

(continued)

Characteristic	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
New York			
Age	35.2	32.5	34.5***
Female (%)	3.7	3.6	3.7
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	1.1	1.2
Black, non-Hispanic	68.9	68.9	68.9
Hispanic	27.2	27.9	27.4
Other	2.6	2.1	2.5
Ever worked (%)	68.2	63.4	66.9
Worked in the past year (%)	9.4	12.3	10.2
Number of prior convictions[f]	5.4	6.0	5.6
Noncustodial parent (%)	41.6	38.8	40.8
Quarter of random assignment	5.6	5.0	5.4***
Sample size	724	281	1,005

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of Georgia as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes self-reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in Georgia administrative records.

[c]Includes convictions in the state of Wisconsin as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[d]Includes self-reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in Wisconsin administrative records.

[e]Includes convictions in the state of California as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[f]Includes convictions in the state of New York as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[g]Includes self-reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in New York administrative records.

[h]Includes convictions in the state of Texas as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[i]Includes convictions in the state of Indiana as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

- **Syracuse:** Almost all of the tested characteristics were significantly associated with survey response, but the respondent sample had characteristics more similar to the full research sample. Nonrespondents were younger than both the respondents and the full research sample, less likely to be female, less likely to have ever worked, less likely to have worked in the year before study enrollment, and more likely to have a history of incarceration.

- **Fort Worth:** Respondents were slightly older than nonrespondents, were more likely to be female, were more likely to be black, and had fewer prior convictions.

- **Indianapolis:** Respondents were older than nonrespondents and were also more likely to have ever worked. The global test of differences between respondents and nonrespondents was not statistically significant.

- **New York City:** Respondents were older than nonrespondents and were randomly assigned later in the enrollment period.

Comparisons Between the Research Groups in the Survey Respondent Sample

When it comes to estimating program impacts, the primary concern is whether there are any differences between the survey respondents in the program group and the respondents in the control group. To test whether program group respondents differed from control group respondents, the same series of statistical tests were conducted as discussed in the previous section. However, in this section, the joint test assesses whether the selected baseline characteristics as a whole predict research group assignment among survey respondents, while the individual tests indicate which specific baseline characteristics are associated with research group assignment. As shown in Table H.3, within the respondent samples, some cities had one or two baseline characteristics where the program group and control group survey respondents were significantly different, but the global test found that overall, program group survey respondents were not significantly different from control group respondents in any city.

Comparisons Between the Research Sample and the Respondent Sample

Another way to assess possible bias from survey response rates is to examine differences between the full research sample and the respondent sample in impacts estimated using administrative data. If the differences between the program and control groups in the respondent

Appendix Table H.3

Selected Baseline Characteristics of Survey Respondents, by Research Group and City

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group	Total
Atlanta			
Age	40.2	39.6	39.9
Female (%)	5.4	9.0	7.1**
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	4.6	4.8	4.7
Black, non-Hispanic	90.0	92.2	91.1
Hispanic	3.4	1.8	2.6
Other	1.9	1.3	1.6
Ever worked (%)	99.3	99.3	99.3
Worked in the past year (%)	63.5	57.5	60.5*
Number of prior convictions[a]	2.4	2.3	2.4
Ever incarcerated in prison[b] (%)	34.8	31.7	33.3
Quarter of random assignment	5.6	5.6	5.6
Sample size	411	401	812
Milwaukee			
Age	35.5	35.2	35.4
Female (%)	3.2	3.6	3.4
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	3.0	1.8	2.4
Black, non-Hispanic	92.5	93.5	93.0
Hispanic	3.5	2.8	3.2
Other	1.0	1.8	1.4
Ever worked (%)	91.1	92.8	91.9
Worked in the past year (%)	49.1	53.4	51.2
Number of prior convictions[c]	2.8	2.7	2.8
Ever incarcerated in prison[d] (%)	54.1	50.3	52.2
Quarter of random assignment	5.9	6.0	5.9
Sample size	403	388	791

(continued)

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group	Total
San Francisco			
Age	40.6	40.4	40.5
Female (%)	13.5	13.8	13.7
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	4.1	2.2	3.2
Black, non-Hispanic	69.4	73.1	71.2
Hispanic	17.2	18.7	17.9
Other	9.3	6.0	7.7
Ever worked (%)	98.0	96.9	97.5
Worked in the past year (%)	38.6	43.0	40.7
Number of prior convictions[e]	6.1	5.7	5.9
Ever incarcerated in prison (%)	28.2	26.7	27.5
Quarter of random assignment	5.8	5.7	5.8
Sample size	347	319	666
Syracuse			
Age	35.6	36.7	36.1
Female (%)	9.6	5.7	7.7*
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	11.9	11.1	11.5
Black, non-Hispanic	77.7	79.0	78.3
Hispanic	5.0	7.2	6.0
Other	5.3	2.7	4.1
Ever worked (%)	93.4	96.1	94.7*
Worked in the past year (%)	39.3	41.2	40.2
Number of prior convictions[f]	3.4	3.3	3.3
Ever incarcerated in prison[g] (%)	38.7	38.5	38.6
Quarter of random assignment	5.5	5.7	5.6
Sample size	377	335	712

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group	Total
Fort Worth			
Age	38.9	38.6	38.8
Female (%)	10.7	11.7	11.2
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	31.7	25.3	28.5
Black, non-Hispanic	54.9	59.1	57.0
Hispanic	12.2	13.5	12.9
Other	1.2	2.1	1.6
Ever worked (%)	94.2	92.4	93.3
Worked in the past year (%)	14.2	10.3	12.2
Number of prior convictions[h]	5.0	5.0	5.0
Noncustodial parent (%)	31.8	37.0	34.4
Quarter of random assignment	5.3	5.1	5.2
Sample size	346	341	687
Indianapolis			
Age	34.9	33.2	34.0**
Female (%)	4.7	3.7	4.2
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	15.3	14.0	14.6
Black, non-Hispanic	81.0	82.5	81.7
Hispanic	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other	1.8	1.5	1.6
Ever worked (%)	84.8	84.3	84.6
Worked in the past year (%)	27.4	25.4	26.4
Number of prior convictions[i]	3.0	3.1	3.0
Noncustodial parent (%)	51.0	48.1	49.6
Quarter of random assignment	4.9	5.1	5.0
Sample size	402	401	803

(continued)

Appendix Table H.3 (continued)

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group	Total
New York			
Age	35.1	35.3	35.2
Female (%)	3.8	3.7	3.7
Race/ethnicity (%)			
White, non-Hispanic	1.1	1.4	1.2
Black, non-Hispanic	68.1	69.7	68.9
Hispanic	27.3	27.2	27.2
Other	3.5	1.7	2.6
Ever worked (%)	66.3	70.3	68.2
Worked in the past year (%)	10.7	8.0	9.4
Number of prior convictions[f]	5.5	5.3	5.4
Noncustodial parent (%)	42.3	40.8	41.6
Quarter of random assignment	5.7	5.6	5.6
Sample size	371	353	724

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]Includes convictions in the state of Georgia as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Includes self-reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in Georgia administrative records.

[c]Includes convictions in the state of Wisconsin as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[d]Includes self-reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in Wisconsin administrative records.

[e]Includes convictions in the state of California as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[f]Includes convictions in the state of New York as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[g]Includes self-reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in New York administrative records.

[h]Includes convictions in the state of Texas as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[i]Includes convictions in the state of Indiana as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

sample are not similar to those observed for the full research sample, it may indicate that the respondent sample is not representative and so survey estimates may be biased. Table H.4 compares the impact estimates for the full research samples and the respondent samples for outcomes in three domains (employment and earnings, criminal justice, and child support), by city.[2]

In general, survey respondents in both research groups had higher levels of employment and earnings than the full research sample, a lower incidence of criminal justice events, and higher levels of compliance with child support payments. However, the *differences* between the program and control group respondents were similar to those seen between program and control group members in the full research sample. The differences in criminal justice outcome levels between the respondent sample and the full research sample indicate that the inability to interview many incarcerated sample members may explain some of the variation between the respondent and full research samples, where that variation exists. Since there were only fairly small differences in criminal justice outcomes between the program and control groups for most programs, there is no reason for substantial concern about bias arising from survey nonresponse.

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[2]Estimates shown may differ slightly from those in the main body of the report due to minor specification issues.

Appendix Table H.4

Selected One-Year Impacts for the Research and Respondent Samples, by City

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Atlanta				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	98.4	70.9	27.5***	[24.1, 30.9]
Respondent sample	98.7	70.9	27.8***	[24.0, 31.5]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	8,765	6,709	2,056***	[1,164, 2,947]
Respondent sample	8,700	6,903	1,797***	[819, 2,774]
Arrested (%)				
Research sample	14.6	18.7	-4.1*	[-7.8, -0.3]
Respondent sample	13.2	17.7	-4.5*	[-8.6, -0.5]
Convicted of a crime (%)				
Research sample	5.8	6.4	-0.6	[-3.1, 1.8]
Respondent sample	6.2	5.1	1.0	[-1.6, 3.7]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to prison (%)				
Research sample	14.8	19.1	-4.3*	[-8.1, -0.5]
Respondent sample	13.2	17.7	-4.5*	[-8.6, -0.5]
Amount of formal child support paid ($)				
Research sample	1,733	993	740***	[590, 889]
Respondent sample	1,753	993	760***	[592, 928]
Months of formal child support paid				
Research sample	6.7	4.2	2.5***	[2.2, 2.9]
Respondent sample	6.9	4.2	2.7***	[2.3, 3.1]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 996)	501	495		
Respondent sample (total = 812)	411	401		

(continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Milwaukee				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	86.3	60.6	25.7***	[21.4, 30.0]
Respondent sample	88.5	62.1	26.4***	[21.8, 31.1]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	4,910	3,139	1,772***	[1,273, 2,270]
Respondent sample	5,166	3,274	1,892***	[1,337, 2,446]
Arrested (%)				
Research sample	19.5	18.2	1.3	[-2.7, 5.3]
Respondent sample	18.5	15.8	2.7	[-1.6, 7.1]
Convicted of a crime (%)				
Research sample	9.8	6.9	2.9*	[0.1, 5.8]
Respondent sample	9.4	6.5	2.9	[-0.3, 6.1]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to prison (%)				
Research sample	23.2	22.5	0.8	[-3.4, 5.0]
Respondent sample	21.7	19.5	2.2	[-2.4, 6.8]
Amount of formal child support paid ($)				
Research sample	1,007	631	376***	[234, 518]
Respondent sample	1,051	639	412***	[247, 578]
Months of formal child support paid				
Research sample	5.1	2.9	2.1***	[1.8, 2.4]
Respondent sample	5.3	3.0	2.2***	[1.9, 2.6]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 1,003)	502	501		
Respondent sample (total = 791)	403	388		

(continued)

Appendix Table H.4 (continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
San Francisco				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	80.2	52.3	27.9***	[23.3, 32.5]
Respondent sample	81.7	53.9	27.8***	[22.3, 33.2]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	7,952	4,614	3,337***	[2,508, 4,116]
Respondent sample	8,287	4,656	3,631***	[2,648, 4,615]
Arrested (%)				
Research sample	18.6	20.6	-2.0	[-6.0, 1.9]
Respondent sample	15.9	18.1	-2.1	[-6.8, 2.5]
Convicted of a crime (%)				
Research sample	9.2	9.1	0.0	[-2.9, 3.0]
Respondent sample	7.9	7.4	0.5	[-2.9, 3.8]
Amount of formal child support paid ($)				
Research sample	1,390	1,430	-40	[-358, 278]
Respondent sample	1,361	1,311	51	[-240, 341]
Months of formal child support paid				
Research sample	4.4	3.4	1.0***	[0.6, 1.3]
Respondent sample	4.4	3.6	0.8***	[0.4, 1.2]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 995)	502	493		
Respondent sample (total = 666)	347	319		

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
<u>Syracuse</u>				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	90.0	58.7	31.4***	[27.2, 35.5]
Respondent sample	92.0	62.1	29.9***	[25.2, 34.6]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	3,901	2,928	973***	[516, 1,430]
Respondent sample	4,072	3,123	948***	[399, 1,498]
Arrested (%)				
Research sample	20.1	21.1	-1.0	[-5.1, 3.0]
Respondent sample	15.0	15.9	-0.9	[-5.3, 3.5]
Convicted of a crime (%)				
Research sample	18.3	15.4	2.9	[-0.9, 6.7]
Respondent sample	13.9	12.4	1.5	[-2.6, 5.7]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to prison (%)				
Research sample	22.5	24.0	-1.5	[-5.7, 2.7]
Respondent sample	15.7	18.4	-2.7	[-7.2, 1.9]
Amount of formal child support paid[a] ($)				
Research sample	318	189	129	[-89, 348]
Respondent sample	377	142	235	[-84, 555]
Months of formal child support paid[a]				
Research sample	1.7	1.4	0.3*	[0.0, 0.6]
Respondent sample	1.8	1.2	0.7***	[0.3, 1.0]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 1,004)	506	498		
Respondent sample (total = 712)	377	335		

Appendix Table H.4 (continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Fort Worth				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	73.6	72.2	1.5	[-3.1, 6.2]
Respondent sample	78.3	75.6	2.8	[-2.5, -8.1]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	5,645	5,773	-128	[-874, 618]
Respondent sample	6,356	6,332	24	[-895, 943]
Arrested (%)				
Research sample	18.9	24.9	-6.0**	[-10.2, -1.8]
Respondent sample	10.6	19.5	-8.9***	[-13.3, -4.5]
Convicted of a crime (%)				
Research sample	11.6	11.4	0.1	[-3.2, 3.4]
Respondent sample	6.3	10.3	-3.9*	[-7.4, -0.5]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to jail or prison (%)				
Research sample	27.0	32.3	-5.3*	[-10.0, -0.7]
Respondent sample	17.2	25.7	-8.5***	[-13.6, -3.4]
Amount of formal child support paid ($)				
Research sample	204	247	-43	[-115, 29]
Respondent sample	231	252	-21	[-107, 64]
Months of formal child support paid				
Research sample	0.6	0.7	-0.1	[-0.3, 0.1]
Respondent sample	0.7	0.7	0.0	[-0.2, 0.2]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 999)	503	496		
Respondent sample (total = 687)	346	341		

(continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
Indianapolis				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	96.4	62.0	34.4***	[31.0, 38.2]
Respondent sample	97.0	63.0	34.0***	[29.7, 38.2]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	6,034	2,830	3,204***	[2,747, 3,662]
Respondent sample	6,359	2,934	3,425***	[2,899, 3,951]
Arrested[b] (%)				
Research sample	19.7	23.7	-4.1	[-9.1, 0.9]
Respondent sample	17.2	22.8	-5.6*	[-11.0, -0.2]
Convicted of a crime[c] (%)				
Research sample	13.5	15.9	-2.3	[-6.6, 2.0]
Respondent sample	12.5	15.2	-2.7	[-7.5, 2.0]
Amount of formal child support paid ($)				
Research sample	455	237	218***	[127, 309]
Respondent sample	449	280	168***	[69, 268]
Months of formal child support paid				
Research sample	1.9	0.8	1.1***	[0.8, 1.3]
Respondent sample	2.0	0.9	1.1***	[0.8, 1.4]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 998)	501	497		
Respondent sample (total = 803)	402	401		

Appendix Table H.4 (continued)

Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Difference (Impact)	Ninety Percent Confidence Interval
New York				
Employed (%)				
Research sample	88.7	68.6	20.2***	[16.0, 24.3]
Respondent sample	91.7	70.9	20.8***	[16.2, 25.4]
Total earnings ($)				
Research sample	5,469	4,208	1,260***	[676, 1,844]
Respondent sample	6,316	4,620	1,696***	[986, 2,405]
Arrested (%)				
Research sample	18.9	21.6	-2.7	[-6.7, 1.3]
Respondent sample	13.3	14.0	-0.7	[-4.7, 3.3]
Convicted of a crime (%)				
Research sample	12.7	13.2	-0.6	[-3.9, 2.7]
Respondent sample	9.5	9.3	0.2	[-3.2, 3.5]
Arrested, convicted, or admitted to jail or prison (%)				
Research sample	34.1	32.6	1.4	[-3.2, 6.1]
Respondent sample	26.4	24.3	2.1	[-3.0, 7.2]
Amount of formal child support paid[a] ($)				
Research sample	58	34	24	[-21, 69]
Respondent sample	77	49	28	[-37, 93]
Months of formal child support paid[a]				
Research sample	0.3	0.2	0.1	[0.0, 0.2]
Respondent sample	0.4	0.2	0.2*	[0.0, 0.4]
Sample size				
Research sample (total = 1,005)	504	501		
Respondent sample (total = 724)	371	353		

(continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on the ETJD 12-month survey, quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires, criminal justice data, and child support agency data.

NOTES: Results in this table are regression-adjusted, controlling for pre-random assignment characteristics.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

Employment rates and earnings include both ETJD subsidized jobs and all other jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

Measures of formal child support include all payments made through the state's child support collection and disbursement unit, including those from employer withholding and other sources (for example, tax intercepts).

[a]Due to incomplete administrative data, these child support measures include only sample members who were randomly assigned during the first year of the study (by December 31, 2012).

[b]Indianapolis arrest and conviction measures exclude sample members for whom no records could be retrieved due to limitations of the criminal justice data.

[c]The dates for Indianapolis conviction measures are set equal to the arrest dates; actual conviction dates were unavailable. This measure therefore undercounts the number of convictions resulting from arrests that occurred in the year after random assignment, as prosecutions of some of these arrests had not yet resulted in a disposition by the date on which the data were obtained.

Baseline Characteristics of Program and Control Group Members Across Programs

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**Characteristics and Employment Histories of Sample Members:
Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents**

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Male (%)	93.1	93.3
Age (%)		
18-24	7.8	7.3
25-34	33.0	32.3
35-44	34.4	35.4
45 or older	24.9	25.0
Average age	37.6	37.6
Race/ethnicity (%)		
Black, non-Hispanic	81.5	83.3
White, non-Hispanic	5.9	5.1
Hispanic	7.8	7.9
Asian, non-Hispanic	1.4	1.3
Other/multiracial	3.3	2.4
Educational attainment (%)		
No high school diploma or equivalent	27.9	30.6
High school diploma or equivalent	66.8	65.0
Associate's degree or equivalent	2.9	2.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4	2.2
Marital status (%)		
Never married	67.2	65.1
Currently married	8.0	8.7
Separated, widowed, or divorced	24.8	26.1
Veteran (%)	5.4	4.2*
Has a disability (%)	5.9	4.9
Housing (%)		
Rents or owns	44.3	46.5
Halfway house, transitional house, or residential treatment facility	3.6	3.8
Homeless	7.3	8.5
Staying in someone else's apartment, room, or house	44.7	41.2

(continued)

Appendix Table I.1 (continued)

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Employment history		
Ever worked (%)	95.2	96.0
Among those who ever worked:		
Worked in the past year (%)	49.7	50.2
Average hourly wage in most recent job ($)	11.23	11.20
Ever worked for the same employer for 6 months or more (%)	80.4	78.6
Months worked in the previous 3 years (%)		***
Did not work	13.8	13.8
Fewer than 6 months	22.8	33.2
6 to 12 months	32.2	24.9
13 to 24 months	14.4	13.8
More than 24 months	16.8	14.2
Sample size	2,011	1,987

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data and ETJD management information system data.

NOTE: Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

Appendix Table I.2

Child Support and Criminal Justice Characteristics of Sample Members:
Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Parental and child support status		
Noncustodial parent (%)	100.0	100.0
Has any minor-age children (%)	93.3	93.2
Among those with minor-age children:		
Average number of minor-age children	2.5	2.5
Living with minor-age children (%)	16.5	19.7**
Has a current child support order (%)	86.4	86.3
Has an order only for child support debt (%)	12.8	12.6
Criminal history		
Ever convicted of a crime[a] (%)	76.8	76.0
Ever convicted of a felony[b]	49.9	48.5
Ever convicted of a misdemeanor[b]	63.7	62.9
Ever incarcerated in prison[c] (%)	41.0	39.5
Among those ever incarcerated in prison:		
Average years in prison[d]	3.8	3.8
Years between most recent release and program enrollment[e] (%)		
Less than one year	33.9	32.5
One to three years	18.2	16.8
More than three years	47.9	50.6
Average months since most recent release[e]	59.6	64.9
On community supervision at program enrollment[f] (%)	54.3	48.9*
Sample size	2,011	1,987

(continued)

Appendix Table I.2 (continued)

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.

Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

[a]Includes convictions in the state in which the program operated as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

[b]Administrative records from Wisconsin were not available on this subject. Therefore this measure reflects data only from Atlanta, San Francisco, and Syracuse.

[c]For Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Syracuse, this measure includes participants' reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in administrative records from the state in which the program operated. For San Francisco, this measure only includes participants' reports of incarceration. Administrative prison records from California were not available on this subject at the time of this report.

[d]Includes time spent in state prisons in the state in which the program operated, according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states. Administrative prison records from California were not available on this subject at the time of this report, so this measure only reflects data from Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Syracuse.

[e]Most recent release can be from prison or jail.

[f]Includes parole, probation, and other types of criminal justice or court supervision.

Appendix Table I.3

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment:
Programs Targeting Noncustodial Parents

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group	
Number of minor-age children (%)			
None	6.7	6.8	
1	32.0	31.5	
2	25.3	25.4	
3 or more	35.9	36.3	
Among participants with child support orders:			
Average age of youngest child (years)	8.8	8.9	
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	35.8	35.1	
Ever incarcerated in prison[b] (%)	41.0	39.5	
Among those ever incarcerated in prison:			
Total time incarcerated in prison[c] (%)			
Less than 2 years	37.4	41.3	
2 to 4 years	25.7	23.4	
More than 4 years	36.9	35.4	
Most recently released from[d] (%)			
State prison	76.4	80.2	
County/city jail	16.2	13.7	
Federal prison	7.4	6.1	
Among those who ever worked:			
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)			
$0.01 - $7.25	14.2	13.7	
$7.26 - $9.99	34.5	34.1	
$10.00 - $14.99	36.1	37.3	
$15.00 or more	15.2	14.8	
Had income at enrollment[d] (%)	24.2	22.1	
Receipt of public assistance (%)			***
No public assistance	43.5	33.1	
Food stamps (SNAP)	47.7	51.8	
General assistance or welfare	2.9	6.6	
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	5.9	8.5	

(continued)

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	34.5	36.6
Financial support	8.1	8.5
Transportation	3.3	3.3
Job	0.6	1.1
Multiple forms of support	4.9	4.5
None	48.5	46.0
Medical benefits[d] (%)		
None	72.4	70.8
Medicaid	20.0	21.8
Medicare	2.0	2.2
Private health insurance	1.1	1.1
Other	4.5	4.0
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment[d] (%)	31.0	32.3
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment[d] (%)	4.9	5.4
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	13.1	13.0
Sample size	2,011	1,987

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.
   SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
   Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.
   [a]Includes convictions in the state in which the program operated as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states. Administrative records from Wisconsin were not available on this subject. Therefore this measure reflects data only from Atlanta, San Francisco, and Syracuse.
   [b]For Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Syracuse, this measure includes participants' reports of incarceration in state or federal prison and prison incarceration as recorded in administrative records from the state in which the program operated. For San Francisco, this measure only includes participants' reports of incarceration. Administrative prison records from California were not available on this subject at the time of this report.
   [c]Includes time spent in state prisons in the state in which the program operated, according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states. Administrative prison records from California were not available on this subject at the time of this report, so this measure only reflects data from Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Syracuse.
   [d]This baseline measure had very low response rates in San Francisco. Therefore, this table reflects data only from Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Syracuse.

Appendix Table I.4

Characteristics and Employment Histories of Sample Members:
Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated Individuals

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Male (%)	94.0	94.1
Age (%)		
18-24	16.6	17.4
25-34	34.7	35.2
35-44	25.7	24.7
45 or older	23.0	22.7
Average age	35.6	35.3
Race/ethnicity (%)		
Black, non-Hispanic	66.7	68.1
White, non-Hispanic	17.2	15.3
Hispanic	14.1	14.9
Asian, non-Hispanic	0.1	0.3
Other/multiracial	1.9	1.4
Educational attainment (%)		
No high school diploma or equivalent	24.6	24.8
High school diploma or equivalent	72.0	71.7
Associate's degree or equivalent	2.1	2.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.3	1.2
Marital status (%)		
Never married	70.3	70.2
Currently married	8.9	9.0
Separated, widowed, or divorced	20.8	20.9
Veteran (%)	3.8	3.7
Has a disability (%)	3.4	2.8
Housing (%)		*
Rents or owns	12.1	11.5
Halfway house, transitional house, or residential treatment facility	27.1	24.0
Homeless	6.3	5.2
Staying in someone else's apartment, room, or house	54.5	59.3

(continued)

Appendix Table I.4 (continued)

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Employment history		
Ever worked (%)	80.7	81.5
Among those who ever worked:		
Worked in the past year (%)	20.3	19.5
Average hourly wage in most recent job ($)	10.11	10.10
Ever worked for the same employer for 6 months or more (%)	74.0	71.8
Months worked in the previous 3 years (%)		
Did not work	46.0	47.2
Fewer than 6 months	31.1	29.9
6 to 12 months	13.8	12.1
13 to 24 months	6.3	7.1
More than 24 months	2.7	3.7
Sample size	1,508	1,494

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data and ETJD management information system data.

NOTE: Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.

**Child Support and Criminal Justice Characteristics of Sample Members:
Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People**

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Parental and child support status		
Noncustodial parent (%)	41.8	42.4
Has any minor-age children (%)	51.8	51.1
Among those with minor-age children:		
Average number of minor-age children	2.1	2.1
Living with minor-age children (%)	14.2	13.7
Has a current child support order (%)	15.6	14.8
Has an order only for child support debt (%)	0.8	0.7
Criminal history		
Ever convicted of a crime[a] (%)	96.1	96.6
Ever convicted of a felony	90.5	91.5
Ever convicted of a misdemeanor	66.1	64.3
Ever incarcerated in prison(%)	100.0	100.0
Average years in jail and prison[b]	4.7	4.9
Average months since most recent release[c]	1.4	1.5
Status at program enrollment (%)		
Parole	74.5	76.6
Probation	12.6	11.2
Other criminal justice/court supervision	10.4	8.8
None of the above	2.5	3.3
Sample size	1,508	1,494

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.
   Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.
 [a]Includes convictions in the the state in which the program operated as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.
 [b]Includes time spent in state prisons and local jails in the state in which the program operated according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.
 [c]Most recent release can be from prison or jail.

Appendix Table I.6

Additional Characteristics of Sample Members at Enrollment: Programs Targeting Formerly Incarcerated People

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Number of minor-age children (%)		
None	48.2	48.9
1	22.8	22.5
2	14.6	14.6
3 or more	14.3	14.1
Among participants with child support orders:		
Average age of youngest child (years)	9.6	9.6
Ever convicted of a violent crime[a] (%)	49.2	49.6
Total time incarcerated in jail or prison[b] (%)		
Less than two years	33.1	29.6
Two to four years	26.9	29.2
More than four years	39.9	41.2
Most recently released from (%)		
State prison	89.0	90.2
County/city jail	4.7	4.9
Federal prison	6.3	4.9
Among those who ever worked:		
Hourly wage in most recent job (%)		
$0.01 - $7.25	22.2	23.6
$7.26 - $9.99	37.4	38.6
$10.00 - $14.99	30.1	26.4
$15.00 or more	10.4	11.4
Had income at enrollment (%)	4.0	3.7
Receipt of public assistance (%)		
No public assistance	69.5	67.5
Food stamps (SNAP)	21.9	25.3
General assistance or welfare	4.5	3.9
Other government assistance program/multiple programs	4.1	3.4

(continued)

Appendix Table I.6 (continued)

Characteristic	Program Group	Control Group
Family assists with (%)		
Place to live	54.6	56.2
Financial support	7.6	8.1
Transportation	4.5	5.0
Job	0.5	0.4
Multiple forms of support	3.0	2.9
None	28.9	27.1
Medical benefits		
None	70.3	70.1
Medicaid	20.8	21.6
Medicare	0.3	0.1
Private health insurance	0.8	0.8
Other	7.9	7.4
Previous alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment (%)	48.3	48.2
Receiving alcohol-abuse or drug-use treatment at enrollment (%)	24.7	25.9
Ever received mental health treatment (%)	11.1	7.5***
Sample size	1,508	1,494

SOURCES: MDRC calculations based on baseline survey data, ETJD management information system data, and criminal justice administrative records.

NOTES: Measures are self-reported unless otherwise noted.

 SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

 Statistical significance levels are indicated as: *** = 1 percent; ** = 5 percent; * = 10 percent.
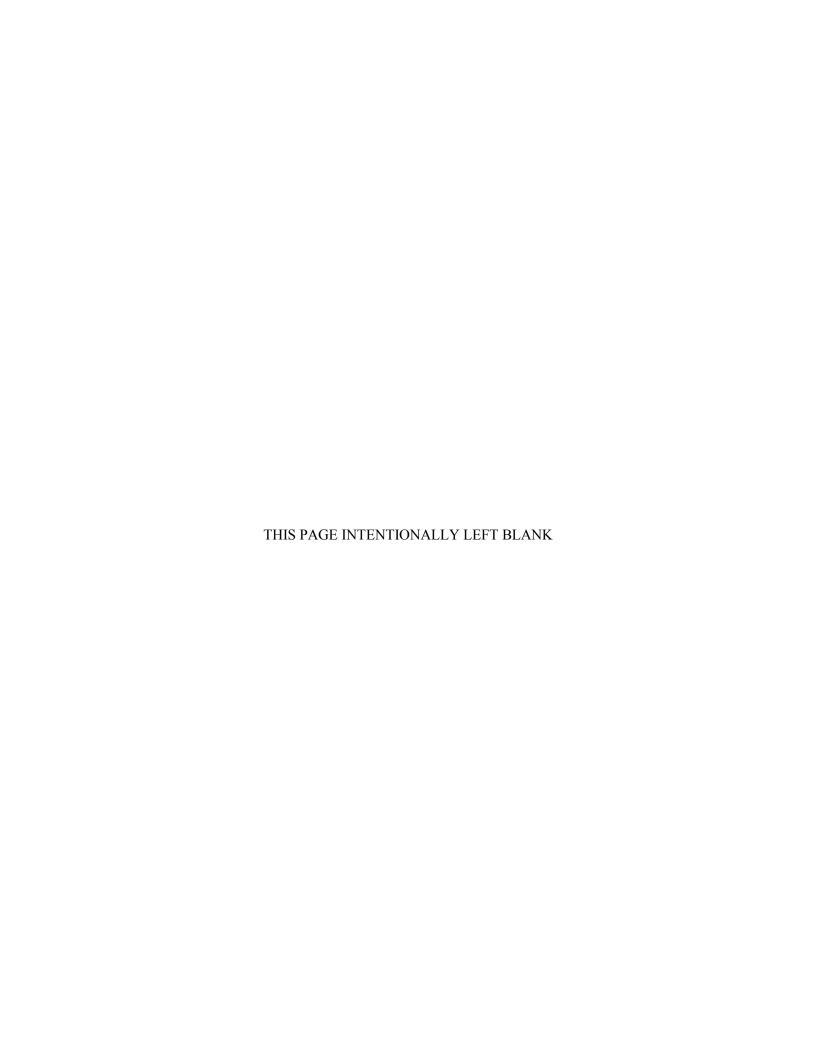
 [a]Includes convictions in the the state in which the program operated as recorded in administrative records. Does not include federal convictions or convictions from other states.

 [b]Includes time spent in state prisons and local jails in the state in which the program operated according to administrative records. Does not include time spent in federal prisons or prisons in other states.

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Appendix J

The Analytic Approach to Determining Impacts on Recidivism-Risk Subgroups

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The methodological approach used for determining whether impacts vary with study participants' risk of recidivism draws on the approach described in Zweig, Yahner, and Redcross (2010).[1] It focuses on formerly incarcerated individuals' probability of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration in the year following random assignment.[2] The research goal is to differentiate formerly incarcerated individuals into lower-to-moderate-risk and higher-risk subgroups, depending on their risk of recidivism as predicted before study participation, and then to examine the impact each Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration (ETJD) program targeting formerly incarcerated individuals had on each subgroup's recidivism.

Given the random assignment research design of the evaluation, the observed and unobserved baseline characteristics of study sample members assigned to the control group should reflect, on average, those of sample members assigned to the program group. The evaluation capitalizes on the opportunity presented by experimental data to estimate the risk of recidivism for formerly incarcerated individuals in the program group, using characteristics measured before program participation, based on observations of such risk in the control group. It then classifies participants into lower-to-moderate-risk and higher-risk subgroups based on these risk scores and evaluates the impact of the Fort Worth, Indianapolis, and New York City ETJD programs on recidivism within each subgroup.

Toward this end, the analytic strategy is threefold. The first step is to examine the predictive associations between all baseline characteristics and recidivism in the year after random assignment for each site. The candidate covariates (predictors) were the covariates used for the full sample impact models presented through this report.[3] For this analysis, a bootstrap validation procedure was employed to derive the best-fitting, most parsimonious model to predict recidivism risk at each site (Fort Worth, Indianapolis, and New York City). The bootstrap procedure was implemented as follows:

- Generate 100 bootstrap samples (sample with replacement) from the control group data at each site

- Estimate the model from each bootstrap sample using stepwise selection

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[1]The Zweig, Yahner, and Redcross approach is a modified version of the procedure described in Kemple and Snipes (2001).

[2]Recidivism in this analysis is defined as having any criminal justice event in the year following random assignment. This measure of "any criminal justice event," featured elsewhere in this report, is derived from state and local criminal justice records covering arrests, convictions, jail admissions, and prison admissions.

[3]One exception is that child support-specific variables were excluded. In addition, the two work-experience covariates — (1) ever worked and (2) worked in the year before random assignment — were combined into a single work-experience variable with three categories: (1) never worked, (2) worked earlier than the year before random assignment but not during the year before random assignment, and (3) worked during the year before random assignment. These changes were made to simplify model estimation.

- Estimate model optimism by comparing model performance with the bootstrap sample and the original sample[4]

The final model covariates are determined by examining the covariates selected in each of the bootstrap models. If a variable is "truly" representative of the model it will occur in the majority of the bootstrap models (in at least 50 of the 100 models). Overall accuracy is indicated by a summary of the bootstrap model optimism estimates. Model performance is assessed using the "c" statistic (the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve, or "AUC"), which provides an overall measure of how well the model correctly classifies the outcome.[5]

The results showed that the models were able to accurately predict recidivism about 64 percent of the time in Fort Worth, 61 percent of the time in Indianapolis, and 71 percent of the time in New York City, and that the potential bias due to overfitting in each was small.[6]

The analysis culminated by identifying participants' ages and numbers of previous convictions as important predictors of recidivism across all three sites, months incarcerated as important predictors of recidivism in Fort Worth and New York City, and work experience as an important predictor of recidivism in Fort Worth.[7] At each of the three sites, older sample members were less likely to reoffend than younger sample members, all else being equal. Also, sample members with more previous convictions were more likely to reoffend than those with fewer previous convictions. In Fort Worth and New York City, sample members who had spent more months incarcerated were more likely to reoffend that those who had spent fewer months incarcerated. Lastly, in Fort Worth, sample members with the least recent work experience (those who had either never worked or had not worked in the year before random assignment) were more likely to reoffend than those who had worked in the year before random assignment.

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[4]An important threat to the validity of the predictions for new subjects is overfitting: the possibility that a given model is not generalizable due to specifics and idiosyncrasies in the sample. Overfitting leads to an optimistic impression of model performance for the purposes of generating predictions in new subjects.

[5]AUC is problematic when comparing competing model specifications (Hand, 2009; Hand and Anagnostopoulos, 2013), but it is used here to compare one model across data sets (bootstrap sample versus original sample).

[6]In Fort Worth, on average, the AUC for the bootstrap samples (corrected for optimism) was 0.64, ranging from 0.59 to 0.71 with a mean optimism correction of 0.03. In Indianapolis, on average, the AUC for the bootstrap samples (corrected for optimism) was 0.61, ranging from 0.56 to 0.68 with a mean optimism correction of 0.03. In New York City, on average, the AUC for the bootstrap samples (corrected for optimism) was 0.71, ranging from 0.66 to 0.78 with a mean optimism correction of 0.02.

[7]Age appeared in all bootstrap models in Fort Worth and New York, and 98 of the 100 bootstrap models in Indianapolis. Number of previous convictions appeared in 96 bootstrap models in Fort Worth, 85 bootstrap models in Indianapolis, and all bootstrap models in New York City. Months incarcerated (including months in both prison and jail) appeared in the majority of bootstrap models in Fort Worth (55) and New York City (86), and work experience appeared in the majority of bootstrap models in Fort Worth (52).

The second step is to estimate the probability (risk) of recidivism for the full sample, by applying the estimated regression coefficients from the bootstrapping model parameters to both the program group and the control group at each site. For each study participant at a site, a risk-of-recidivism score is generated and used to create subgroups of lower-to-moderate-risk and higher-risk offenders.[8] The distribution of risk scores for the control group was examined to identify the 75th-percentile scores at each site. Participants with risk scores lower than the 75th percentile at their site are said to be at lower to moderate risk of reoffending, while those with risk scores above the 75th percentile at their site are said to be at higher risk.

The third and final step is to analyze the impact of each ETJD program targeting formerly incarcerated people within each subgroup by estimating a series of regression models. Each outcome model uses the same predictors as those in the model estimating risk scores but includes an additional variable measuring ETJD program group status. From each model's output, adjusted outcomes are generated for the program and control participants to show the size of the ETJD program's impact, while determining the significance of the impact by the p-value associated with the program variable's coefficient in each outcome model.

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[8]So that results can be more easily interpreted and presented for use by practitioners, the study takes a subgroup-based approach rather than using the continuous risk-score index.

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