How Did the COVID-19 Pandemic Affect the Education and Employment of Young People with Disabilities?

Findings from the Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE) Evaluation

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACS	American Community Survey
ASPIRE	Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment
CaPROMISE	California PROMISE
COVID-19	Novel coronavirus disease 2019
ED	U.S. Department of Education
GED	General Educational Development
MD	Maryland
N	Sample size
n.a.	Not applicable
NYS	New York State
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
p.p.	Percentage point
PROMISE	Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income
RA	Random assignment
SD	Standard deviation
SE	Standard error
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TANF	Temporary Aid for Needy Families
VR	Vocational rehabilitation
WI	Wisconsin

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Executive Summary

In March 2020, the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) prompted the President to declare a national emergency in the United States (Proclamation No. 9994, 85 FR 15337 2020), quickly followed by a series of restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses and public services. The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (hereafter referred to as the pandemic) were distributed unequally among workers (Lee 2021; Birinci et al. 2020). Workers with disabilities were particularly hurt by the economic downturn (Schur et al. 2021). In this report, we examine the extent to which the pandemic affected the outcomes of young people with disabilities who were enrolled in the Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE) evaluation as well as how it affected the impacts, including the ability to measure impacts, of the PROMISE programs.

A. Study context and research questions

PROMISE aimed to improve the long-term self-sufficiency of youth receiving Supplemental Security Income by funding six programs to provide educational, vocational, and other services to youth and their families as well as improve service coordination between state and local agencies. The national evaluation, which used a random assignment (RA) study design, found that all six programs increased youth's use of transition services in the 18 months after RA and that some of the programs had longer-term impacts on youth's employment and income five years after RA (Mamun et al. 2019; Patnaik et al. 2022a). In this study, we use data from the PROMISE five-year surveys, SSA administrative data and information from information from the American Community Survey (ACS) to explore the following questions:

1. How did PROMISE youth's education and economic outcomes change during the pandemic relative to the pre-pandemic period? How did the changes in PROMISE youth's outcomes compare to the changes among non-PROMISE youth?
2. How did the pandemic likely influence the estimated impacts of PROMISE?

B. Findings

Young people with and without disabilities experienced worse labor market outcomes during the pandemic than before it. For example, about 60 percent of ACS youth without disabilities who were interviewed before the pandemic were employed, and this share was 6 percentage points (or 10 percent) lower among youth interviewed during the pandemic. Among ACS youth with disabilities, there was a similar decline in labor force participation rates: from 51 percent among those interviewed before the pandemic to 46 percent among those interviewed during the pandemic. These findings are consistent with other research that has documented the damaging effects of the pandemic on young people's employment outcomes (Gould and Kassa 2020; Inanc 2020; Flanagan et al. 2021).

PROMISE enrollees, who were young people with disabilities receiving SSI, were similarly less likely to participate in the labor force during the pandemic than before the pandemic. Relative to the control group, PROMISE treatment group youth experienced a larger decline in labor force participation and employment rates during the pandemic. This might be because they had higher rates of labor force participation and employment before the pandemic, so there was more room for the pandemic to erode outcomes. Among pre-pandemic survey respondents, treatment group youth's labor force participation and employment rates were 61 and 31 percent, respectively, while those of control group youth were 54

and 25 percent, respectively. During the pandemic, the labor force participation and employment rates for both groups were roughly 50 percent and 25 percent, respectively. This suggests that, initially, the programs might have had larger impacts on labor force participation and employment, but the pandemic eroded these gains.

The findings also suggest that the pandemic might have exacerbated disparities in outcomes between youth without disabilities and youth with disabilities receiving SSI. For example, relative to the period before the pandemic, the rates of high school completion increased slightly for youth without disabilities during the pandemic but fell by more than 10 percent for youth with disabilities receiving SSI. The pandemic induced a move from in-person to remote or hybrid education that may have limited educational opportunities and reduced access to in-school supports. As another example, the gap in labor force participation rates between youth without disabilities and those receiving SSI was 30 percentage points before the pandemic, but it grew to 44 percentage points during the pandemic.

We found evidence suggesting that the pandemic dampened the impact of PROMISE on youth's economic outcomes. The findings indicate that treatment group youth had made gains in employment outcomes relative to control group youth, but the gains disappeared once the pandemic occurred. It is possible that the dampening effect of the pandemic on program impacts is temporary. Two stories could emerge in the future: treatment group youth could rebound and achieve the employment gains they experienced before the pandemic, or the temporary disruption from the pandemic could permanently alter employment trajectories such that treatment and control group youth remain on an equal footing in the long term.

C. Implications for policy and practice

The findings suggest two implications for policy and practice related to helping young people with disabilities recover from the pandemic's disruptions to their education and employment and helping them to better weather future economic shocks.

First, the pandemic-induced downturn was short-lived, but young people with disabilities might still benefit from targeted supports to mitigate any long-term effects of the disruptions to their education and early labor market experiences. In addition to reducing employment rates, the pandemic reduced enrollment in education and training for youth with disabilities, so youth lost potential work experience as well as potential educational attainment and any related returns. Targeted supports might be needed to help this generation of young people with disabilities make up for these "lost years" so that they can catch up to other cohorts.

Second, young workers with disabilities are disproportionately vulnerable to unemployment during economic shocks such as the pandemic, relative to their peers without disabilities. Transition research, policy, and practice could consider how to provide youth with disabilities the training, experiences, and supports they might need to better position them in the labor market and insulate them from future downturns in employment. For example, efforts to connect young people with disabilities to jobs might prioritize matching them to opportunities where they can gain portable skills and human capital that will make it easier to find other jobs in the future.

I. Introduction

In March 2020, the rapidly spreading outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) prompted the President to declare a national emergency in the United States (Proclamation No. 9994, 85 FR 15337 2020), quickly followed by a series of restrictions on the operations of non-essential businesses and public services. The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (hereafter referred to as the pandemic) were distributed unequally among workers (Lee 2021; Birinci et al. 2020). Workers with disabilities were particularly hurt by the economic downturn (Schur et al. 2021). From March to April 2020, the number of employed working-age people with disabilities fell by 20 percent, while the number of employed working-age people without disabilities fell by 14 percent (U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics 2020). Younger workers were also hard-hit: during the first three months of the pandemic, rates of unemployment and underemployment skyrocketed for youth ages 16 to 24 and were at least twice the rates of adults ages 25 or older (Gould and Kassa 2020; Inanc 2020). People at the intersection of these two identities—young people with disabilities—were likely to be particularly vulnerable to the negative effects of the pandemic, which put them at risk of a delay in career development, absence from schools and the labor market, and worse physical and mental health. In this report, we examine the extent to which the pandemic affected the outcomes of young people with disabilities who were enrolled in the Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE) evaluation as well as how it affected the impacts of the PROMISE programs.

PROMISE was a joint initiative of the U.S. Department of Education (ED), the Social Security Administration (SSA), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Labor to support youth with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in the transition to adulthood. Under cooperative agreements with ED, six governmental entities across 11 states implemented demonstration programs for SSI recipients who were ages 14 to 16 at enrollment and their families. The programs were implemented in Arkansas (Arkansas PROMISE), California (CaPROMISE), Maryland (MD PROMISE), New York State (NYS PROMISE), Wisconsin (WI PROMISE), and a consortium of six states known collectively as Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment (ASPIRE). The programs were intended to (1) provide educational, vocational, and other services to the youth and (2) make better use of existing resources by improving service coordination between state and local agencies. ED required the PROMISE programs to provide the following: (1) case management; (2) benefits counseling; (3) financial education; (4) career and work-based learning experiences for youth; as well as (5) training and information to educate parents and family members about their youth's disability, education needs, and transition processes and the family members' own needs.

Under contract with SSA, we are conducting the five-year evaluation of the PROMISE programs, which uses a rigorous random assignment design. Elsewhere, we documented that the programs did not have a consistent pattern of impacts on youth's employment and earnings five years after random assignment (Patnaik et al. 2022a). However, for many PROMISE enrollees (about 73 percent), the five-year follow-up period ended while the United States was experiencing the pandemic. Thus, many youth enrolled in the PROMISE evaluation might have experienced worse education and youth outcomes at the five-year mark than they would have in the absence of the pandemic. Further, the impacts of the PROMISE programs that we estimated in the five-year evaluation might not be an accurate representation of the potential for PROMISE to affect outcomes under more typical circumstances.

In this study, we examine the extent to which the pandemic induced changes in youth's education and economic outcomes, both overall and separately for treatment and control group, and assess whether the pandemic might have muted the impacts of the PROMISE programs. We focus on youth's education and economic outcomes because, relative to other outcomes examined in the national PROMISE evaluation, they were more likely to have been affected by the disruptions to the labor market and schooling caused by the pandemic. We address the following research questions:

1. How did PROMISE youth's education and economic outcomes change during the pandemic relative to the pre-pandemic period? How did the changes in PROMISE youth's outcomes compare to the changes among non-PROMISE youth?
2. How did the pandemic likely influence the estimated impacts of PROMISE?

II. Data and Methods

For this report, we conducted several types of analyses to examine the extent to which the pandemic induced changes in youth's outcomes and assess whether the impacts of the PROMISE programs are generalizable to other settings. In the sections that follow, we describe the data and methods used in these analyses.

A. Data and samples

We relied on three data sources to explore the relationships between the pandemic and PROMISE outcomes and impacts: (1) the PROMISE five-year parent and youth surveys, (2) SSA administrative records, and (3) the American Community Survey (ACS). Below, we describe each data source.

PROMISE five-year parent and youth surveys. We surveyed youth and their parents five years after random assignment to collect information on their educational, employment, and economic outcomes. We used data from the five-year surveys to examine differences in PROMISE youth's educational, labor market, and economic well-being outcomes before and during the pandemic. Mathematica fielded the PROMISE five-year surveys from May 2019 through August 2021. In the survey data, the 1,898 youth who completed the five-year surveys before March 13, 2020, (when the President declared that the pandemic was of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a national emergency declaration) comprise the pre-pandemic sample; the 7,446 enrollees who completed the surveys on or after this date comprise the during-pandemic sample. A detailed description of the surveys and their administration is available in Patnaik et al. (2022b).

SSA administrative data. We used SSA data on SSA disability payments and youth's age-18 redeterminations from April 2013 through April 2021. Data on SSI receipt, including dates of application and monthly payment amounts, came from the Supplemental Security Record, which also includes data on baseline characteristics such as the primary impairment forming the basis for the youth's SSI eligibility. Data on Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program payments came from the Payment History Update System for all months from April 2013 through April 2021. We also used data on SSA's age-18 redeterminations, for which SSA reviews child SSI recipients' eligibility for SSI under the adult definition of disability around the time of their 18th birthday. These data are available for all PROMISE youth as well as a comparison group of youth who were eligible for the PROMISE programs but were not enrolled (hereafter called PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees), either because they were not recruited or decided not to participate.

Administrative data are available for PROMISE youth and PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees for every month before and during the pandemic. However, during 2019–2021, there is a general decreasing trend in average monthly SSA payments received by youth (See Appendix Figure A.1). This is in part because, as youth grew older, an increasing share underwent age-18 redeterminations and had their benefits ceased because they were no longer eligible for SSI. To avoid conflating the general decreasing trend in average SSA payments with changes in payments attributable to the pandemic, for analyses of SSA disability payments we restricted the samples to youth whose age-18 redeterminations ended before the analysis time period or who did not have an age-18 redetermination either before or during the analysis time period. In Section D of the appendix, we provide more details about how we chose the pre- and during-pandemic periods for the analyses. In addition, we present results from sensitivity analyses where we did

not limit the sample to youth whose age-18 redeterminations ended before the analysis time period or who did not have an age-18 redetermination before or during the analysis time period.

ACS data. We used information from the ACS to benchmark the experiences of PROMISE youth to similarly aged populations with and without disabilities. We restricted the data to youth ages 19 to 21 living in PROMISE states. We examined three groups of these ACS sample members: (1) youth who reported receiving SSI payments in the 12 months prior to the interview, (2) youth with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt in the 12 months prior to the interview), and (3) youth without disabilities. We identified youth with disabilities using the U.S. Census Bureau six-question series, which identifies sample household members as having a disability if respondents report them as having difficulty with one of the following: hearing, vision, cognition, mobility, self-care, or independent living.

We used information from the IPUMS USA versions 2019 and 2020 1-year ACS files (Ruggles et al. 2022). Because the ACS does not include information about the timing of interviews, we grouped sample members from the 2019 file in the pre-COVID sample and grouped those from the 2020 file in the during-COVID sample. The national emergency declaration occurred on March 13, 2020, so some 2020 ACS households likely completed interviews before the pandemic. The pandemic also negatively affected response rates to the 2020 ACS. We discuss these data limitations further in Section V.

B. Methods and measures

We examined data pooled across the six PROMISE programs for our primary analyses. Similarly, we pooled ACS data across all sample households in the states in which the programs operated. When we pooled data, we weighted the six programs equally so that programs or states with larger numbers of youth would not be more heavily represented in the samples. Thus, we estimated the average outcomes across programs for the pre- and during-pandemic periods. In supplementary analyses, we also examined the data for each program separately.

1. Comparing the outcomes of PROMISE and ACS youth before and during the pandemic

We used a descriptive analysis to address the first and second research questions: (1) How did PROMISE youth's outcomes change during the pandemic relative to the pre-pandemic period? (2) How did changes in PROMISE youth's outcomes compare with COVID-19-related changes among ACS youth and PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees? To examine PROMISE youth's outcomes, we examined PROMISE survey data and SSA administrative data on enrollees. To benchmark these outcomes, we additionally examined ACS data on similarly aged youth and SSA administrative data on PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees.

We report the means and standard errors of selected outcomes in the pre- and during-pandemic samples separately for PROMISE treatment and control group youth and for the three groups of ACS youth. We adjusted the statistics for age, sex, race, ethnicity, and state of residence. We also report the unadjusted means and standard deviations of the outcomes in the pre- and during-pandemic samples in Appendix Tables A.10-A.23.

We conducted *t*-tests to assess the statistical significance of differences in outcomes between the pre- and during-pandemic samples. However, because the goal of this analysis is to describe patterns rather than attribute causality, we do not rely solely on statistical tests when discussing findings. The differences in outcomes between the pre- and during-pandemic samples provide suggestive evidence of how the pandemic affected youth outcomes. Because we cannot attribute these differences to causal effects of the

pandemic, we refer to them as pandemic-related differences. Finally, we compare pandemic-related differences in outcomes among PROMISE youth to such differences observed among the three groups of ACS youth using *t*-tests to measure statistical significance. When interpreting pandemic-related differences in outcomes derived from survey data, we caution that there are differences in the compositions of the pre- and during-pandemic samples, which might contribute to the changes. Specifically, 2020 ACS respondents have higher socioeconomic status on average than respondents from prior years of the survey (Rothbaum et al. 2021). The PROMISE pre-pandemic respondent sample contains more enrollees from programs that began enrolling earlier, while the during-pandemic sample contains more enrollees from programs that began enrolling later. We discuss this issue further in Appendix Section A.

We examined key PROMISE education and employment outcome measures that were available for a comparison group (either in the ACS or administrative data). Table II.1 lists the measures used in this analysis and notes differences between PROMISE and ACS measures.

Table II.1. Outcome measures

Outcome domains and measures	Difference between PROMISE and comparison measures
Education	
Comparison group: ACS youth ages 19–21 living in PROMISE states	
• Enrolled in school	• None
• Enrolled in postsecondary education	• None
• Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	• None
• Completed some or all of college or university	• None
Employment and economic well-being	
Comparison group: ACS youth ages 19–21 living in PROMISE states	
• Employed at interview	• Employed individuals in the ACS include those who work for a family business (including farms) but do not earn wages. PROMISE enrollees are counted as employed if they have earnings.
• Annual earnings for the past 12 months ($)	• None
• Weekly hours worked in the past 12 months	• We used the ACS measure of usual hours worked per week. PROMISE enrollees' weekly hours worked are measured as the youth's average hours worked per week across all paid jobs in the year before the survey.
• Labor force participation at interview	• None
• Household participates in non-SSA public assistance programs in past year (including TANF, SNAP, and general assistance)	• None
Comparison group: PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees	
• Receives SSA payments	• None
• SSA payment amounts ($)	• None

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

We report pre- and during-pandemic statistics of SSA program status, including a binary measure of payment status and average monthly SSA payments, for PROMISE youth separately by treatment status and for PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees. In the ACS data, we cannot observe SSA program status beyond SSI payment amounts in the previous year; therefore, we do not include the ACS samples in the analysis of these outcomes.

To understand the effects of the pandemic on SSA payments, we analyzed SSA program participation and average monthly payment amounts during a narrow window of time around March 2020. We compared SSA benefit receipt and average payments in a pre-pandemic period from January through March 2020 to a during-pandemic period from April through June 2020, among youth whose age-18 redeterminations ended either before January 2020 or after June 2020. See Appendix B for more details about how we chose the lengths of the pre- and during-pandemic periods.

2. Comparing PROMISE programs' impacts before and during the pandemic

To explore the extent to which the pandemic might have influenced the program impacts estimated in the five-year evaluation, we compared the impacts of the PROMISE programs on youth's economic and education outcomes before and during the pandemic. We used two methods for this analyses.

First, we estimated the impacts of the programs on outcomes measured before and during the pandemic and compared them. For outcomes derived from survey data, we estimated the impacts separately for the pre- and during-pandemic respondent subgroups and compared them. For outcomes derived from administrative data, we estimated impacts on outcomes measured in the pre-pandemic and during-pandemic periods for the same sample of youth and compared them. We conducted these analyses using data pooled across the programs as well as separately for each program. Table II.2 lists the outcomes examined as part of this analysis.

Second, to assess patterns over time, we examined levels and impacts for two outcomes in every calendar month: the share of enrollees employed at the time of the five-year survey and average SSA payments. This approach enabled us to explore whether there were temporary changes in these outcomes at the start of the pandemic, which might not have been detectable when analyzing longer periods of data, as in the analysis described above. When analyzing monthly outcomes, we pooled the data from the six programs to obtain a large-enough sample to detect impacts of a reasonable size. For survey data, we examined only those months when there were at least 100 survey respondents, resulting in an analysis period from September 2019 to July 2021.

For both analyses, the impact estimation approach was to compare average outcomes for the treatment and control groups while using a regression-based adjustment to control for baseline characteristics. All regression models included a core set of covariates, including the youth's sex, race, age, and type of disability. If we found any statistically significant differences in baseline characteristics between the treatment and control group (based on the five-year youth survey respondent sample), we included that characteristic as a covariate in regressions.[1] For ASPIRE and CaPROMISE, we also included state and region fixed effects, respectively, to account for the stratified RA implemented for these programs.

[1] For each PROMISE program, baseline characteristics and equivalence tests for the youth survey respondent sample are presented in the appendix to the five-year evaluation report (Patnaik et al. 2022b).

Table II.2. Outcomes examined for comparison of impacts before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey, unless otherwise specified)

Outcome measures
Employment and economic well-being
Employed in the past year
Earnings in the past year ($)
Weekly hours worked
Employed in a paid job in integrated settings in the past year
Employed in a paid job outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year
Employed in a paid job with coaching in the past year
Income in the past year ($)
Employed
Average weekly earnings ($)
Weekly hours worked
Labor force participation
Household receives TANF/SNAP/housing assistance
Received SSA payments[a]
Average monthly SSA payments[a] ($)
Education and training
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion
Enrolled in post-secondary education (college or advanced degree program or vocational, trade, or technical school)
Completed some or all of college or university
Enrolled in a training program
Received any training credential in the past year

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data, which are available for all youth both before and during the pandemic. We calculate this measure over the pre- and during-pandemic period for the same sample of youth.

GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

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III. Youth Outcomes Before and During the Pandemic

Pandemic-related factors—such as the economic downturn, stay-at-home orders, and health risks, as well as increased unemployment benefits, cash assistance, and opportunities for remote schooling and work—could have affected youth's education, employment, and economic well-being. To assess the extent to which youth's outcomes changed as a result of the pandemic, we compared key economic and education outcomes in the pre- and during-pandemic samples of PROMISE and ACS youth pooled across PROMISE programs. Section B of the appendix contains program-specific results.

Consistent with the pandemic's known impact on the economy and evidence from recent recessions, we found that PROMISE youth were less likely to be in the labor force and employed if they completed the five-year survey during the pandemic than if they completed it before the pandemic began. PROMISE youth interviewed during the pandemic were also less likely to be enrolled in school. To provide a context for the pandemic-related experiences of the PROMISE youth, we compared the pandemic-related differences in their outcomes to those of ACS youth. Our findings suggest that PROMISE youth experienced similar pandemic-related declines in employment and labor force participation to those experienced by ACS youth receiving SSI but larger declines than all ACS youth with and without disabilities. There were not many meaningful differences in school enrollment between PROMISE or ACS youth in the during-pandemic sample and youth in the pre-pandemic sample, but PROMISE youth were slightly more likely to have completed some college if they completed the survey during the pandemic, while there were no significant differences in this measure among any of the three ACS groups.

A. Economic outcomes

The likelihoods of labor force participation and employment at interview were both lower in the during-pandemic samples than in the pre-pandemic samples, and the differences are relatively similar across the groups with the exception of ACS youth without a disability, whose pandemic-associated decline in labor force participation is significantly smaller than that of PROMISE treatment group youth. Labor force participation was 9 percentage points (or 15 percent) lower among PROMISE treatment group youth who completed the five-year survey during the pandemic than those who completed it before it began; among ACS youth without disability, it was 4 percentage points (or 5 percent) lower among during-pandemic respondents than pre-pandemic respondents. Labor force participation was 8 percentage points (or 30 percent) lower among ACS youth who received SSI in the during-pandemic sample than those in the pre-pandemic sample, but the difference is not statistically significant.

When we examined each program separately, we found a similar pattern of a pandemic-associated decline in labor force participation for treatment and control group youth in five of the six PROMISE programs. It also declined or did not measurably change in all five groups of ACS youth in all PROMISE states. Notably, there were large and significant declines in labor force participation for both the treatment and control groups in CaPROMISE and MD PROMISE and those declines were larger than those experienced by the three groups of ACS youth in those states. There was a large and statistically significant increase in labor force participation among NYS PROMISE control group youth.

CaPROMISE was the only program to have a significant pandemic-associated difference in the likelihood of having paid employment at the time of the survey. Among treatment group youth in that program, the employment rate among pre-pandemic respondents was substantially higher (32 percent) than among

during-pandemic respondents (20 percent). Qualitatively, results from AR PROMISE, MD PROMISE, and WI PROMISE look similar to the pooled results. ACS youth with and without disabilities living in New York and Arkansas were less likely to be employed if they were in the during-pandemic sample, while the likelihood of being employed at interview in NYS PROMISE and ASPIRE was higher during the pandemic though none of the differences for either program are significant.

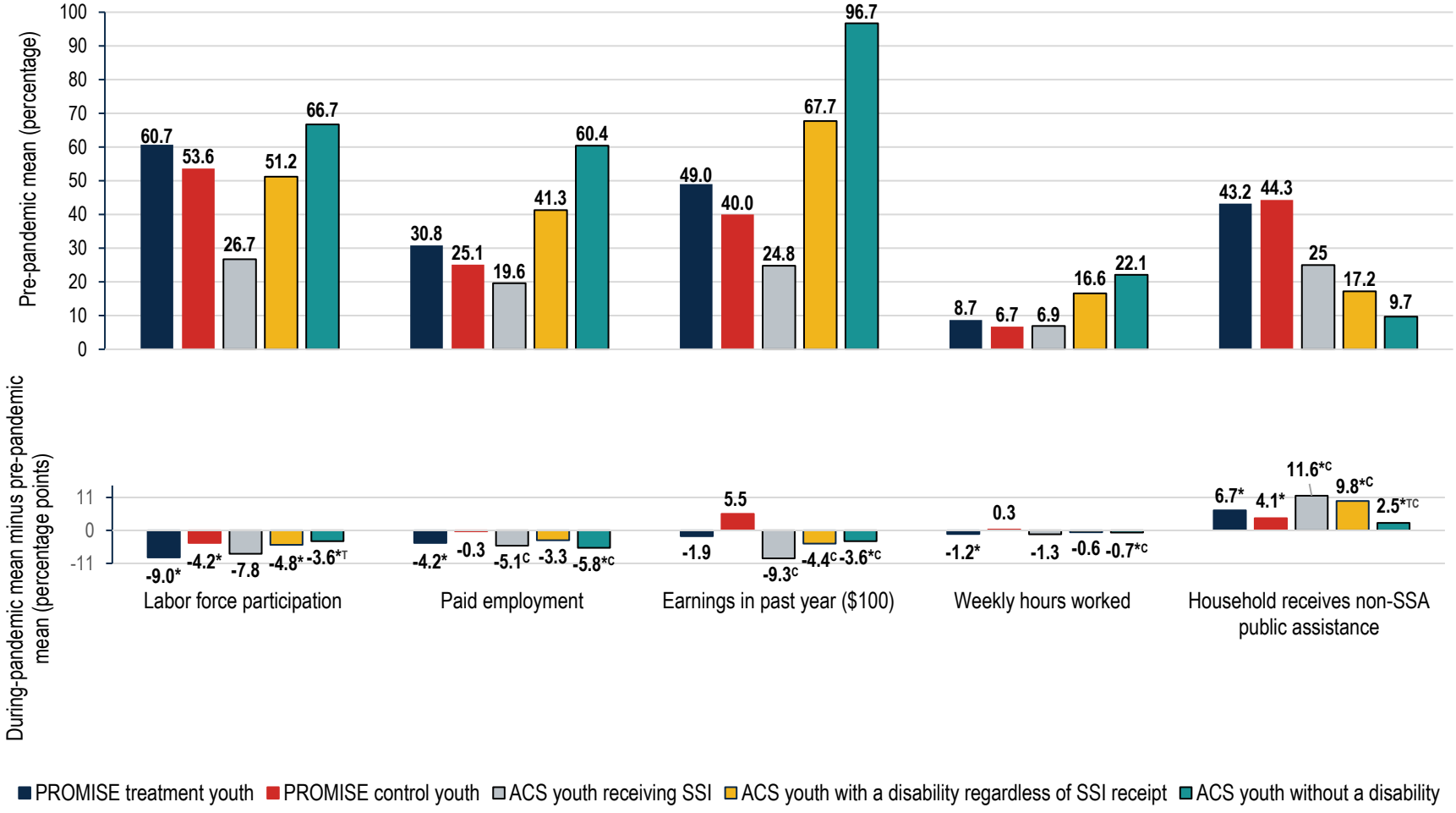
The share of youth households receiving public assistance was higher in the during-pandemic samples of all five groups than in the pre-pandemic samples. PROMISE youth and ACS youth with disabilities in the during-pandemic sample were substantially more likely to live in households that received income from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, General Assistance, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The increase in public assistance receipt among PROMISE control group youth was smaller than the increases experienced by all three groups of ACS youth. Households of ACS youth without disabilities were the least likely to report receiving public assistance in either period.

We found no meaningful differences in the likelihood of receiving or the amounts of SSA payments in the months immediately preceding and following the start of the pandemic among PROMISE youth or PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees who did not complete the redetermination process during our measurement window (Appendix Table A.26). We observed statistically significant but small declines in SSA payment amounts during the pandemic—the average monthly benefit amount in the first three months of the pandemic was lower than it was during the three months immediately preceding the pandemic, but the difference was no larger than $5 in any of the three groups. We found a similar pattern for monthly SSI payments, which comprised the bulk of youth's SSA payments. When we examined the six programs separately, no PROMISE programs had meaningfully different results from the pooled analysis.[2]

Results from a sensitivity analysis, in which we included all youth regardless of redetermination status and modeled pre- and during-COVID trends in payments, also provides no evidence that the pandemic was associated with a substantial change in SSA payments (see Appendix Tables A.52 through A.58). There was a flattening of the downward trend in payments in the during-pandemic period for PROMISE youth and PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees. This might reflect the pandemic's impact on SSA operations, which led to delays in the processing of age-18 redeterminations during the initial months of the pandemic.

[2] A possible exception is Arkansas PROMISE. The decline in average SSA payments during the pandemic relative to before the pandemic was qualitatively larger among youth in the Arkansas PROMISE treatment group ($11) than youth in the other programs' treatment groups ($3 to $6); we did not test whether such differences across programs were statistically significant. However, when we compared youth in the Arkansas PROMISE treatment group to youth in that program's control group or eligible non-enrollees, we did not find statistically significant differences in the declines in average SSA payments during the pandemic relative to before the pandemic.

Figure III.1. Differences in economic outcomes before and during the pandemic, PROMISE enrollees and ACS youth in PROMISE states (percentages, unless otherwise noted)



Source: PROMISE five-year survey and ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This figure shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the pre- and during-pandemic samples within each PROMISE research group and among ACS youth ages 19 to 21. For PROMISE enrollees, the pre- and during-pandemic samples comprise youth who completed the survey before March 13, 2020, and on or after that date, respectively. For the ACS youth, the pre- and during-pandemic samples comprise respondents who completed the survey in 2019 or after (in 2020), respectively. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Regression model estimates of the standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and nonresponse to the PROMISE survey.

* The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

T/C The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values in the ACS comparison group is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment/control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

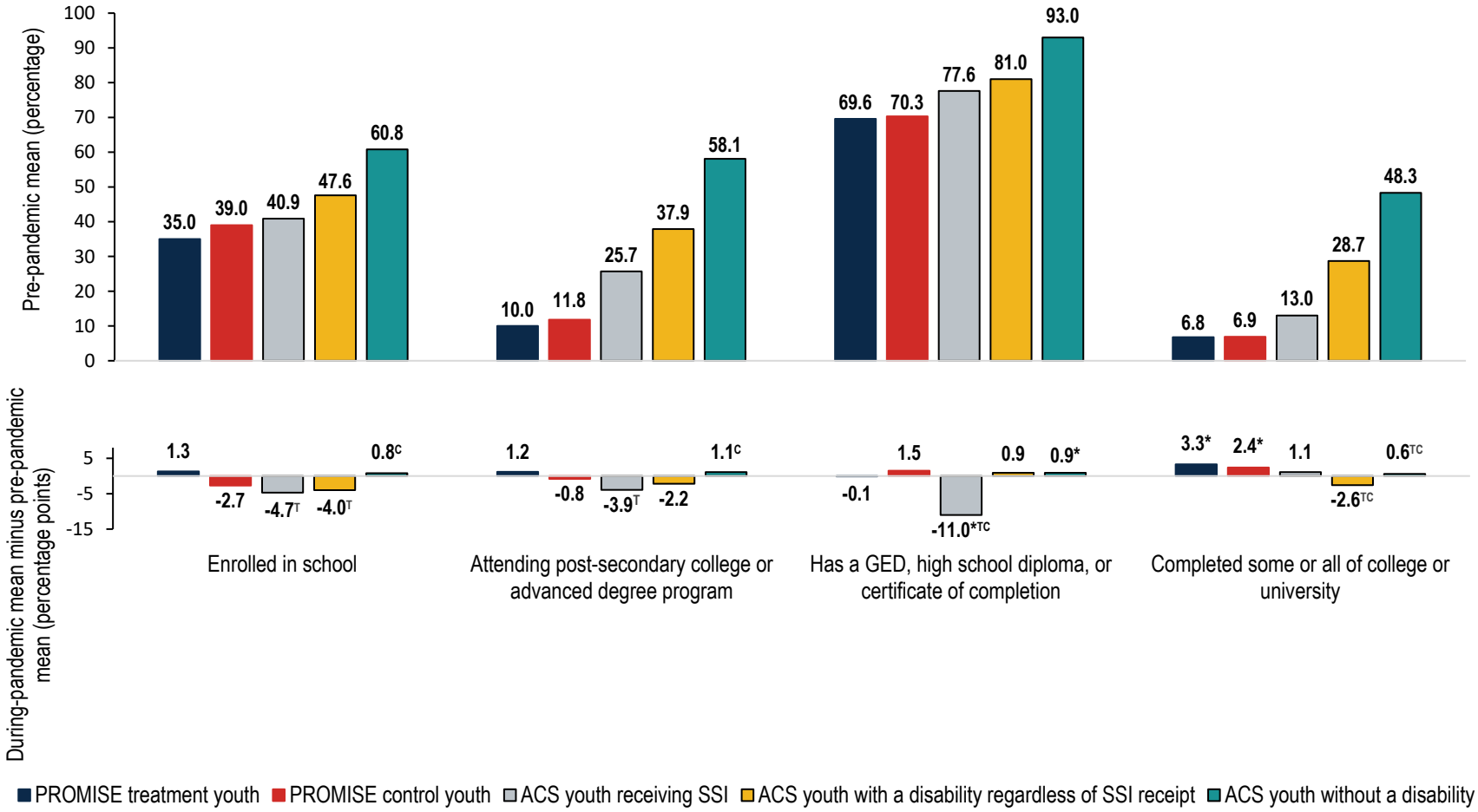
B. Education outcomes

The pattern of pandemic-related differences in education outcomes differed across the groups. While enrollment in school tends to increase during economic downturns, the pandemic-related shutdowns and changes to remote schooling might have made youth less likely to enroll in school and obtain credentials. The likelihood of school enrollment was modestly smaller among PROMISE control group youth and ACS youth with disabilities in the during-pandemic period than in the pre-pandemic period (Figure III.2). However, it was slightly larger among PROMISE treatment group youth and ACS youth without disabilities. None of the pandemic-related differences in school enrollment were statistically significant.

While the pooled pandemic-associated differences in school enrollment are not statistically significant, there are several statistically significant differences in individual PROMISE programs. Enrollment in school was significantly lower during the pandemic than it was before it began among control group youth in AR PROMISE, treatment and control group youth in ASPIRE, treatment group youth in MD PROMISE, and control group youth in NYS PROMISE. There was a large increase in school enrollment (39 percent) among treatment group youth in MD PROMISE. There were few statistically significant differences in school enrollment among ACS youth, though most estimated differences among ACS youth with disabilities are negative, suggesting a decline in school enrollment. ACS youth with a disability who lived in Maryland were much less likely to be enrolled in school during the pandemic and youth without a disability were significantly more likely to be enrolled in school during the pandemic.

There were several positive pandemic-related differences in educational attainment among PROMISE youth and several negative differences among ACS youth receiving SSI. ACS youth receiving SSI was the only group with a substantial difference in high school completion between the during-pandemic and pre-pandemic samples: the during-pandemic sample was 11 percentage points less likely to have completed high school than the pre-pandemic sample. PROMISE treatment and control group youth were less likely than ACS youth to have completed some college overall, but PROMISE youth in the during-pandemic sample were significantly more likely to have completed at least some college than their counterparts in the pre-pandemic sample. The differences across the periods among the three groups of ACS youth were small and not statistically significant.

Figure III.2. Differences in education outcomes before and during the pandemic, PROMISE enrollees and ACS youth in PROMISE states (percentages, unless otherwise noted)



Source: PROMISE five-year survey and ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This figure shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the pre- and during-pandemic samples within each PROMISE research group and among ACS youth ages 19 to 21. For PROMISE enrollees, the pre- and during-pandemic samples comprise youth who completed the survey before March 13, 2020, and on or after that date, respectively. For the ACS youth, the pre- and during-pandemic samples comprise respondents who completed the survey in 2019 or after (in 2020), respectively. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Regression model estimates of the standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and nonresponse to the PROMISE survey.

*The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

T/C The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values for the ACS comparison group is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment/control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

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IV. PROMISE Program Impacts Before and During the Pandemic

In the PROMISE five-year evaluation, we found that only two programs (NYS PROMISE and WI PROMISE) increased youth's employment, and three programs (CaPROMISE, MD PROMISE, and WI PROMISE) increased youth's income five years after random assignment (Patnaik et al. 2022a). However, these impacts were estimated using data collected primarily during the pandemic and, as shown in Section III, treatment and control group youth's outcomes during the pandemic were different than the outcomes before the pandemic. Because of the pandemic, the impacts estimated in the five-year evaluation might not be an accurate representation of the potential for PROMISE to affect outcomes under more typical circumstances.

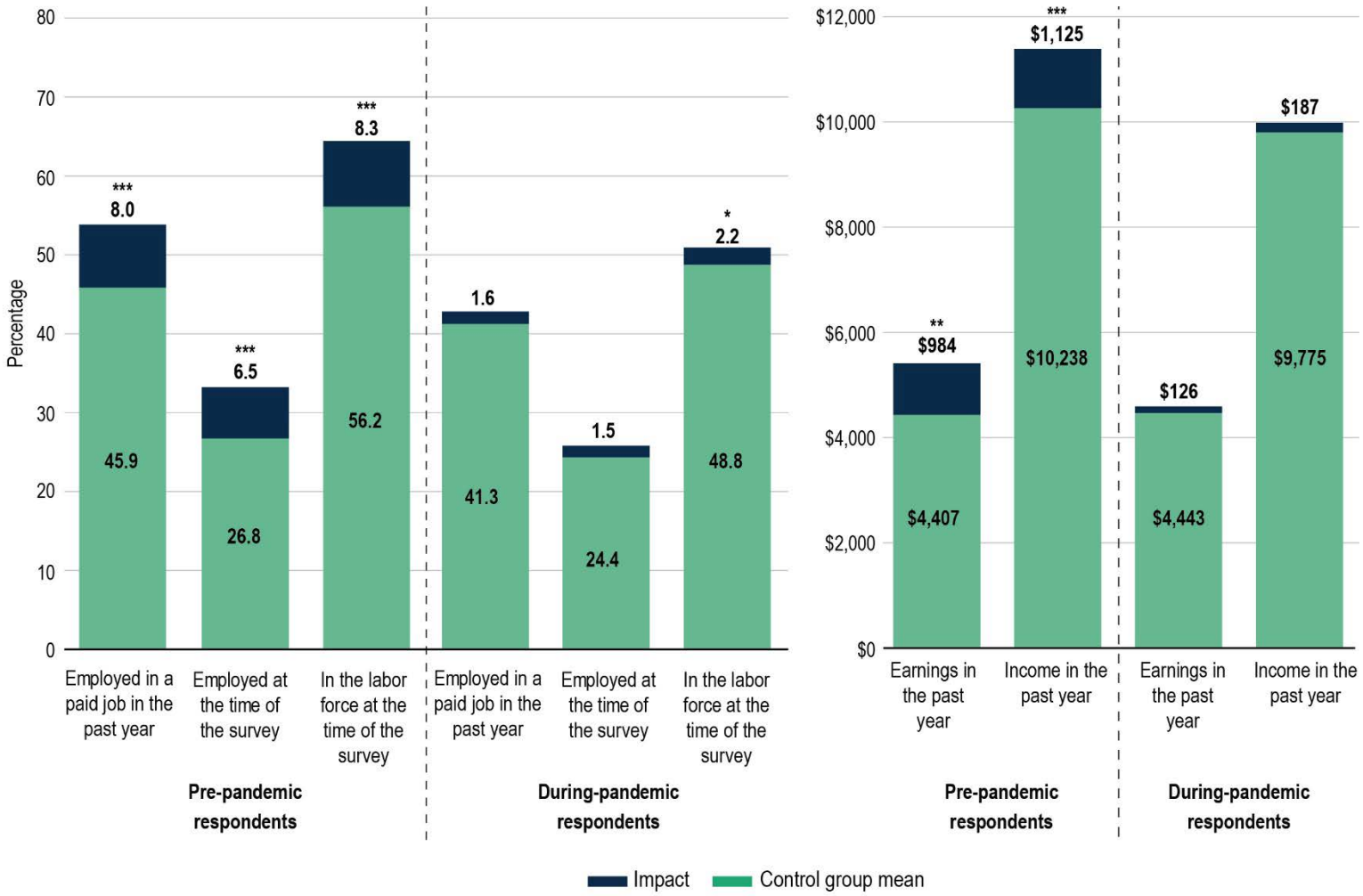
To assess the extent to which the pandemic might have influenced the programs' impacts, we estimated program impacts on youth's education and economic outcomes before and during the pandemic and compared them. The findings suggest that the pandemic likely affected the ability of the programs to affect youth employment and earnings. We did not find evidence that the pandemic affected the ability of programs to impact youth's education or SSA program participation. We describe the findings in more detail below.

A. Five-year impacts measured before and during the pandemic

We found evidence suggesting that the pandemic dampened the potential of the programs to have an impact on youth's employment and economic well-being (Figure IV.1). For example, the programs' average impact on youth employment rates was to increase the share of youth employed in the past year by 8 percentage points (or 17 percent of the control group mean) among pre-pandemic respondents. In contrast, the programs had no impact on this outcome among during-pandemic respondents, on average. Similarly, on average, the programs increased pre-pandemic youth respondents' earnings and income in the past year by $984 and $1,125 respectively but had no impacts on these outcomes for during-pandemic respondents. We see a similar pattern of suppressed impacts during the pandemic for outcomes such as weekly hours worked and employment in a paid job outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year, as well as employment, earnings, weekly hours worked, and labor force participation at the time of the five-year survey. Statistical tests of the differences between the groups indicates that the impacts on these outcomes for the pre- and during-pandemic respondents are significantly different from each other. This suggests that the six programs' average impacts on youth's labor market outcomes and income (as reported in Patnaik et al. 2022) are not necessarily representative of the impacts the programs might have generated under more typical circumstances, or the typical program itself.

In exploratory analyses, we examined the job search activities of youth who were not employed but looking for work at the time of the five-year survey (Appendix Table A.59). Before the pandemic, 37 percent of control group youth reported looking for work during the four weeks before the five-year survey, and PROMISE increased this share by 7 percentage points. During the pandemic, a smaller share of youth reported seeking work (31 percent of control group youth), and there are no statistically significant differences between the control and treatment group youth. We also found differences between pre- and during-pandemic youth in how they sought work. Among youth looking for work before the pandemic, control group youth were more likely than treatment group youth to seek work by asking friends or relatives or look through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet; during the pandemic, the two groups did not differ in their likelihood of using these approaches to find work. This difference might in part be due to differences in the composition of the sample of youth who were looking

Figure IV.1. Programs' average impacts on youth labor market outcomes among pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents



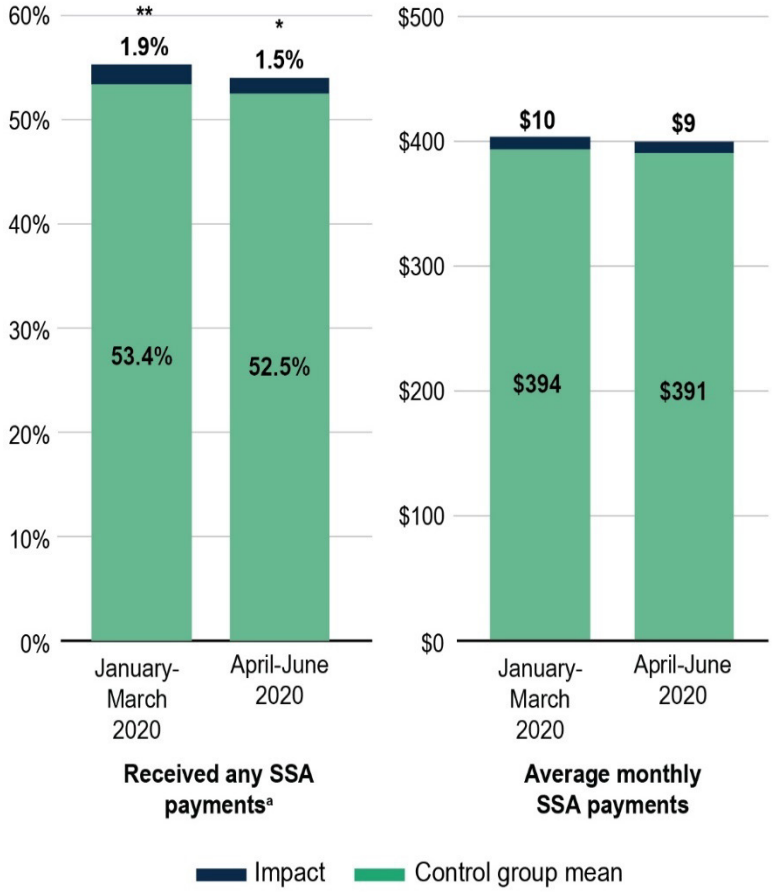
Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This figure shows the average impacts of the six programs on youth outcomes among the pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents (that is, youth who completed the survey before March 13, 2020, and on or after that date, respectively). See Appendix Table A.45 for more details.

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

For work— treatment group were more likely than control group to be employed and thus, not looking for work, especially before the pandemic (Figure IV.2).In contrast to the findings for youth's labor market outcomes, we found no evidence that the pandemic affected the programs' average impacts on youth's education and training and SSA program participation (Figures IV.2 and IV.3). Youth's education and training outcomes did not differ between the pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents. We also found no differences in youth's monthly SSA payments when we compared the period January–March 2020 and the period April–June 2020. Thus, we found no evidence suggesting that the programs' average impacts on these outcomes (as reported in Patnaik et al. 2022) differ significantly from what would have occurred under more typical circumstances.

Figure IV.2. Programs' average impacts on youth's SSA program participation in the months surrounding the beginning of the pandemic



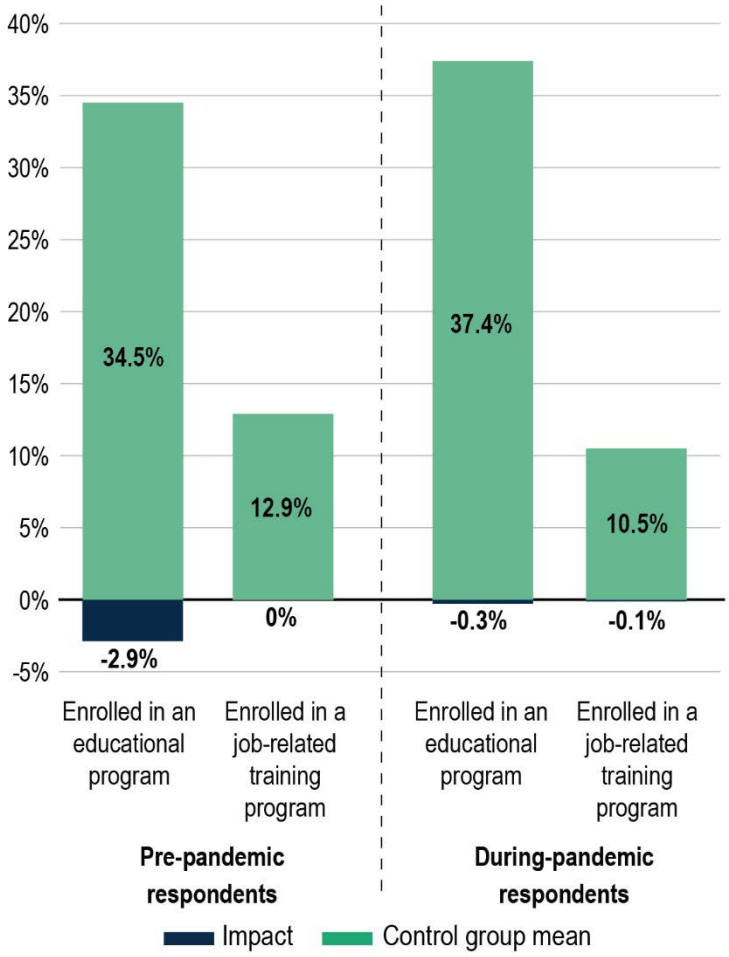
Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This figure shows the average impacts of the six programs on youth's SSA payment outcomes during the first three months surrounding the start of the public health emergency in March 2020. We observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods. We restricted the analysis sample to enrollees whose age-18 redeterminations occurred before January 2020 or who never underwent an age-18 redetermination before July 2020. See Appendix Table A.45 for more details.

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

SSA = Social Security Administration.

Figure IV.3. Programs' average impacts on youth education outcomes among pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents



Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This figure shows the average impacts of the six programs on youth outcomes among the pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents (that is, youth who completed the survey before March 13, 2020, and on or after that date, respectively). See Appendix Table A.45 for more details.

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

The findings described above are based on data pooled across the six programs, which can mask program-level variation in the differences in impacts before and during the pandemic. When we examined the program-specific impacts during the pre- and during-pandemic periods, we found a similar pattern of programs having had impacts on some outcomes among pre-pandemic respondents but not among during-pandemic respondents (Table IV.2 and Appendix Tables A.46–A.51). All programs improved at least one outcome among pre-pandemic respondents while they had no impact (or a smaller impact) on that outcome among during-pandemic respondents. Further, the findings likely underestimate the extent to which some programs affected the outcomes of pre-pandemic youth, because smaller samples of pre-pandemic respondents in some programs might have limited our ability to detect significant differences in

impacts between the groups.[3] Thus, the findings from the program-specific analyses provide a conservative estimate of the extent to which the pandemic dampened each program's ability to impact youth's five-year outcomes.

Table IV.2. Summary of differences in impacts between pre- and during-pandemic respondents, by program

Program	Significant impacts for pre-pandemic or during-pandemic survey respondents
Arkansas PROMISE	Among pre-pandemic respondents, Arkansas PROMISE increased the likelihood of employment in a job outside of school-sponsored activities and weekly hours worked in the past year, and employment, earnings and hours worked at the time of the survey; it had no impact on these outcomes among the during-pandemic respondents.
ASPIRE	ASPIRE increased the share of youth who had completed some college or university among during-pandemic respondents, but it had no impact on this outcome among pre-pandemic respondents. ASPIRE increased the share of youth who were enrolled in a training program at the time of the survey among pre-pandemic respondents, but it had no impact on this outcome among during-pandemic respondents.
CaPROMISE	None
MD PROMISE	Among pre-pandemic respondents, MD PROMISE increased weekly hours worked at the time of the survey and decreased the share enrolled in an educational program, but it had no impact on these outcomes among during-pandemic respondents.
NYS PROMISE	NYS PROMISE increased the share of pre-pandemic respondents who were in the labor force at the time of the survey, but it did not impact this outcome for during-pandemic respondents.
WI PROMISE	WI PROMISE increased the share of youth employed in a job with coaching in the past year among pre-pandemic respondents; it did not impact this outcome for during-pandemic respondents.

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: See Appendix Tables A.46–A.51. This table describes instances when a program has a statistically significant impact on an outcome either before or during the pandemic and the impacts were significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than 0.10 using an adjusted Wald test). We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic.

ASPIRE = Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment; CaPROMISE = California PROMISE; MD = Maryland; NYS = New York State; WI = Wisconsin.

B. Impacts on employment rates and SSA payments by month

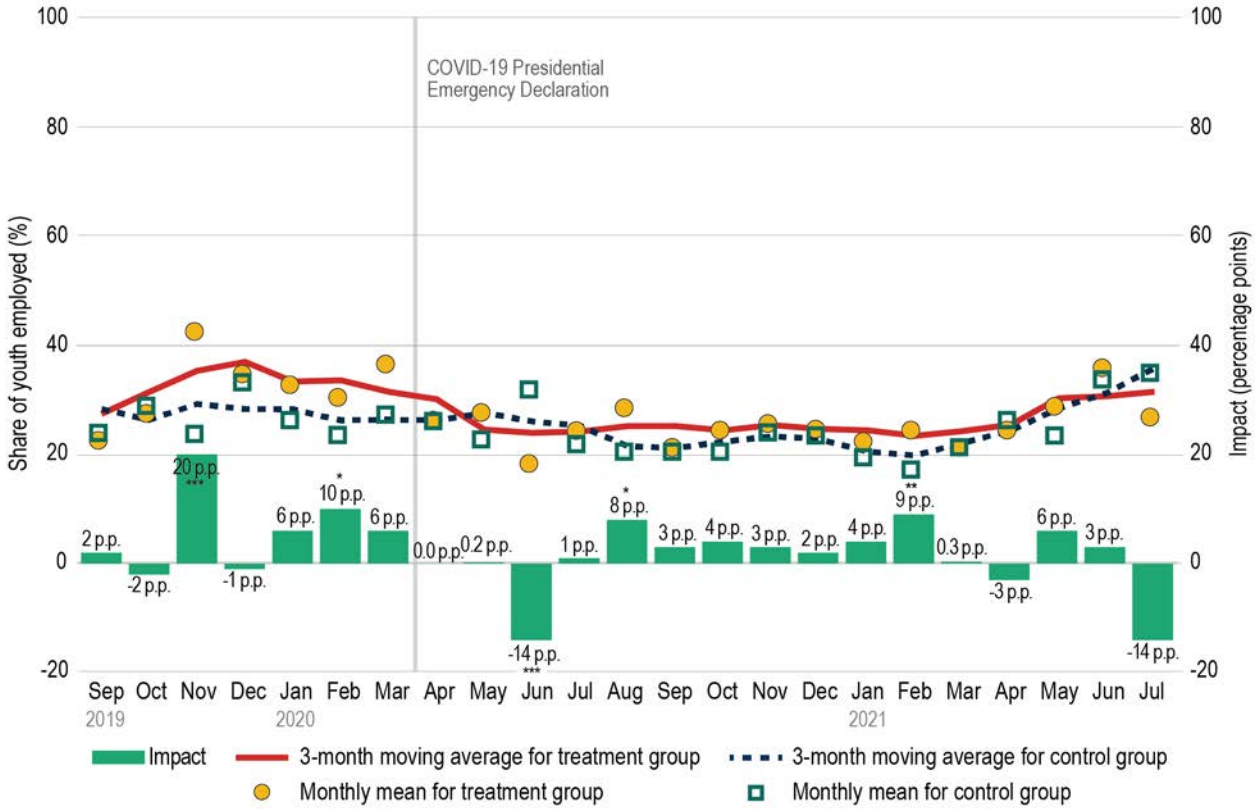
As might be expected, there was a decline in youth employment rates in the early months of the pandemic, and they remained lower through 2020 before picking up again in 2021 (Figure IV.4). There is evidence of a drop-off in youth employment during the initial months of the pandemic: the share of youth employed in April–June 2020 was considerably smaller than the share employed in January–March 2020. For example, among treatment group youth, the share employed at interview was more than 32 percent in each of the first three months of 2020 but was never more than 28 percent in the following three months. Indeed, it did not rise above 30 percent again until June 2021. Control group youth experienced a similar trend, though the decline during the first three months of pandemic was more modest.

[3] Some programs had small samples of pre-pandemic respondents, which made it less likely that a standard statistical test could detect a significant impact on an outcome for that group. Similarly, statistical tests for differences in impacts between the pre- and during-pandemic respondents are also less likely to detect a difference as statistically significant when there are few pre-pandemic respondents.

We found evidence that the pandemic dampened the potential for the programs to increase youth's employment, especially in its early months. We estimated impacts at the monthly level, comparing the share of youth in each group that was employed at interview during the pre- and during-pandemic months. The estimated impacts by month show large and positive point estimates in the three months before the pandemic, which quickly fall to zero and become negative during the first three months after the start of the pandemic. However, the monthly decline did not persist in subsequent months. This finding is consistent with concurrent trends in the U.S. economy, which experienced a short but deep contraction in the months immediately following March 2020 and then began a slow recovery.

We examined average monthly SSA payments from April 2019 through April 2021 and did not find evidence that the pandemic affected the potential for the programs to impact youth's SSA payments. For both control and treatment group youth, there was a general decrease in monthly SSA payments over time (Figure IV.5). This is expected as youth grow older and leave the SSI rolls or have their payments reduced due to increased earnings. We did not find evidence of a large drop in payments coinciding with the declaration of the public health emergency in March 2020. We also did not find evidence of a change in program impacts due to the pandemic. During each month from January through June 2020, the point estimates of the programs' impacts on average monthly SSA payments were between $7 and $10 and not statistically significant. Thus, there is no evidence that the pandemic affected the programs' impacts on SSA payments in the short term. Nonetheless, because we found evidence that the pandemic dampened the programs' impacts on employment, it could affect receipt of SSA payments in the long term.

Figure IV.4. Youth employment rates by month of five-year survey completion



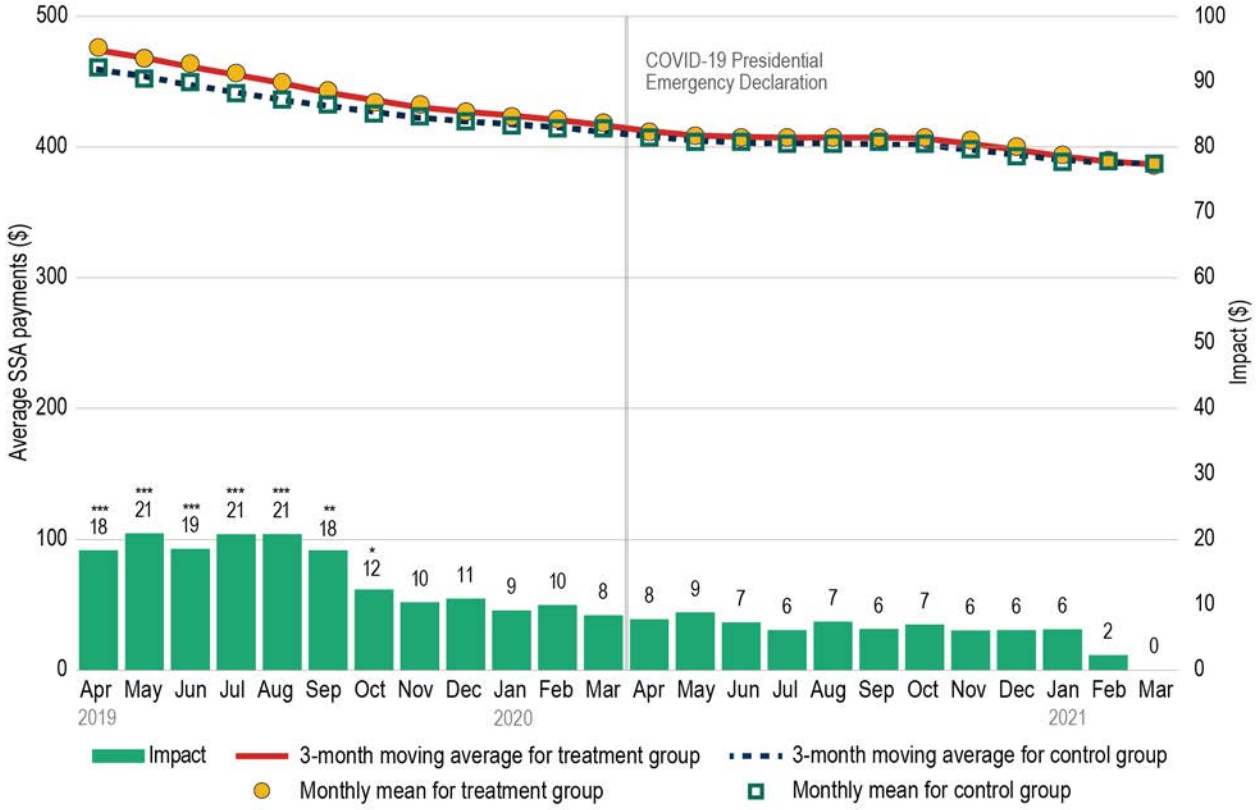
Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: The figure shows three sets of statistics by month of survey completion: the lines show the observed three-month moving average of paid employment at the time of the survey (the average of the prior month, current month, and following month) for the control and treatment groups; the dots show the observed monthly means of paid employment at the time of the survey for the control and treatment groups; and the bars show the estimated average impacts of the six programs on this outcome. We pooled data from all six programs and weighted the programs equally. We show only months with more than 100 observations, which includes all months from September 2019 to July 2021; the moving average for July 2021 averages over June and July 2021. The vertical line marks the first month after the President's emergency declaration on March 13, 2020, due to the pandemic.

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

p.p. = percentage point.

Figure IV.5. Youth's SSA payment amounts by month



Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: The figure shows three sets of statistics: the lines show the observed three-month moving average (the average of the prior month, current month, and following month) of paid employment for the control and treatment groups; the dots show the observed monthly SSA payment means for the control and treatment groups; and the bars show the estimated average impacts of the six programs on this outcome. We pooled data from all six programs and weighted the programs equally. We show a two-year period from April 2019 through March 2021. The vertical line marks the first month after the President's public health emergency declaration on March 13, 2020.

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

SSA = Social Security Administration.

V. Conclusions

A. Discussion of findings

Young people with and without disabilities experienced worse labor market outcomes during the pandemic than before. For example, about 60 percent of ACS youth without disabilities were employed before the pandemic, and this share was 6 percentage points (or 10 percent) lower during the pandemic. Among ACS youth with disabilities, there was a similar large drop in labor force participation rates: 51 percent before the pandemic versus 46 percent during the pandemic. These findings are consistent with other research that has documented the damaging effects of the pandemic on young people's employment outcomes (Gould and Kassa 2020; Inanc 2020; Flanagan et al. 2021). One potential reason young people were disproportionately hurt by the pandemic-induced economic downturn is that, before the pandemic, they were more likely to work in jobs that were heavily impacted by social distancing policies and reductions in consumer spending, such as those in the leisure, hospitality, and retail industries (Aaronson and Alba 2020; Berube and Bateman 2020; Hill et al. 2021). We found that the most common jobs held by PROMISE youth were jobs in those industries, including cooks or kitchen workers, factory and assembly workers, cleaners, retail stockers and order fillers, and retail store and salespersons (Farid et al. 2022). Moreover, some research indicates that even within industries, younger workers were more likely to be laid off in April and May 2020 compared to their older counterparts (Aaronson and Alba 2020). Thus, the data confirm that the pandemic led to worse labor market outcomes for young people with and without disabilities.

The findings presented here hint at ways in which the pandemic might have exacerbated differences between youth without disabilities and youth with disabilities receiving SSI. For example, relative to the period before the pandemic, the rates of high school completion increased slightly for youth without disabilities during the pandemic but fell by more than 10 percent for youth with disabilities receiving SSI. Historically, lower levels of youth employment during recessions have coincided with high rates of enrollment in education (Barr and Turner 2015), because some youth choose to pursue schooling rather than search for work when hiring slows. However, during the pandemic, school closings and a move from in-person to remote education limited educational opportunities, reducing access to many in-school supports. Youth with disabilities and those from families with low incomes (such as those receiving SSI) had less access to technology and distance learning materials that facilitated remote learning (Kamenetz 2020). As another example, the gap in labor force participation rates between youth without disabilities and those receiving SSI was 30 percentage points before the pandemic, but it grew to 44 percentage points during the pandemic. These findings underscore the vulnerability of youth with disabilities to the negative effects of the pandemic compared with other young people.

PROMISE enrollees, who were young people ages 14 to 16 with disabilities receiving SSI at the time of enrollment, were similarly less likely to participate in the labor force during the pandemic than before the pandemic. This could be for various reasons. Youth who were laid off during the downturn might have exited the labor force rather than try to find another job. Slowdowns in hiring might have changed youth's beliefs about the likelihood of getting a quality job, such that jobseekers exited the labor force as well. Generous government assistance in the form of increased unemployment benefits, stimulus payments, and eviction moratoriums might also have disincentivized job search and employment, especially for people with disabilities who often faced greater health risks from work outside the home compared to those without disabilities.

Relative to the control group, PROMISE treatment group youth experienced a larger decline in labor force participation and employment rates during the pandemic. This might be because they had higher rates of labor force participation and employment before the pandemic, so there was more room for the pandemic to erode outcomes. Among pre-pandemic respondents, treatment group youth's labor force participation and employment rates were 61 and 31 percent, respectively, while those of control group youth were 54 and 25 percent, respectively. During the pandemic, the labor force participation and employment rates for both groups were roughly 50 percent and 25 percent, respectively. This suggests that, initially, the programs might have had larger impacts on labor force participation and employment, but the pandemic eroded these gains.

We found evidence suggesting that the pandemic dampened the impact of PROMISE on youth's economic outcomes. The findings indicate that treatment group youth had made gains in employment outcomes relative to control group youth, but the gains disappeared once the pandemic occurred. It is possible that the dampening effect of the pandemic on program impacts is temporary. Two stories could emerge in the future: treatment group youth could rebound and achieve the employment gains they experienced before the pandemic, or the temporary disruption from the pandemic could permanently alter employment trajectories such that treatment and control group youth remain on an equal footing in the long term.

Although we cannot know what the programs' impacts would have been in the absence of the pandemic, there is strong evidence that the programs' average impacts would have been more favorable. When we pooled data across the programs, there was a clear pattern of larger impacts on youth's labor market outcomes before the pandemic than during the pandemic. The five-year impact evaluation documented that, on average, the six PROMISE programs increased youth's employment and earnings, although there was substantial variation across the programs (Patnaik et al. 2022a). The findings from this study may be interpreted cautiously to suggest that the pooled average impacts on youth's employment underestimate the average impact that PROMISE programs could have had on youth employment and other labor market outcomes under more typical circumstances.

B. Limitations

The analyses conducted for this study primarily rely on data pooled across the six programs but estimates of average outcomes and average impacts across the programs can mask substantial variation at the program level. When examining the potential effects of the pandemic, the pooled analyses have an additional limitation because the programs differed in their enrollment periods. The pre-pandemic respondent pooled sample contained more enrollees from programs that began enrolling earlier, while the during-pandemic pooled sample contained more enrollees from programs that began enrolling later. As a result, the mean outcomes and estimated impacts for each sample might be driven by enrollees in the programs more heavily represented in that sample. This unequal distribution of the programs across the two samples is not ideal for two reasons. First, the potential of the pandemic to have affected youth's outcomes and program impacts was larger for the programs that began enrolling families later, because later enrollees were more likely to have a portion of their follow-up period overlap with the pandemic. Second, youth's experiences of the pandemic varied across states; for example, youth unemployment was particularly affected by the pandemic in parts of the country where states introduced stricter containment measures (Inanc 2021). State-level factors such as stay-at-home orders likely contributed to variation across the programs in how the pandemic affected youth outcomes and program impacts. At the same

time, relying more on program-specific analyses was not feasible, due to data limitations we describe below.

The PROMISE survey data have two limitations. First, because we did not survey the same youth in the pre- and during-pandemic periods, comparisons of outcomes or impacts between the periods are comparing two different cohorts of youth, who differ in their characteristics and potential outcomes in the absence of the pandemic (see Section A of the appendix for a comparison of baseline characteristics between pre- and during-pandemic cohorts). Therefore, differences in survey-based outcomes between the pre- and during-pandemic periods cannot be interpreted as the causal effects of the pandemic, though they provide suggestive evidence. Second, there were substantially fewer pre-pandemic respondents than during-pandemic respondents. This made it less likely that we could detect an impact of a certain magnitude as statistically significant for pre-pandemic respondents, compared to during-pandemic respondents. Relatedly, statistical tests were less likely to detect a difference in impacts between these two groups as being significant, compared to if the pre-pandemic respondent sample was as large as the during-pandemic respondent sample. This issue was more acute for programs that began enrolling later and thus had comparatively fewer pre-pandemic respondents. For example, in NYS PROMISE, only 53 youth responded to the survey before the pandemic, while over 1,500 responded during the pandemic. As a result, program-specific inferences may underestimate the extent of differences in impacts between pre- and during-pandemic respondents, compared to pooled analyses.

The ACS data also have limitations. First, they do not contain the date of the interview. Some 2020 ACS youth likely completed interviews before the pandemic, but we counted them as during-pandemic respondents. This would cause us to underestimate the true difference in outcomes between pre- and during-pandemic ACS samples. Second, the size of the group of ACS youth receiving SSI is small; for example, there were 32,000 youth without disabilities in the pre-pandemic sample but fewer than 500 youth receiving SSI. Because the sample size of youth receiving SSI is small, we would only detect a difference between pre- and during-pandemic respondents if it was very large. This might explain why we found some differences that were large in magnitude (for example, a nearly 8 percent difference in labor force participation between pre- and during-pandemic ACS respondents receiving SSI) but not statistically significant. Third, as with the PROMISE surveys, the ACS data capture different cohorts of youth in the pre- and during-pandemic periods, so differences between these periods cannot be interpreted as the causal effects of the pandemic. In fact, the pandemic negatively affected response rates to the 2020 ACS and led to larger nonresponse bias in the sample than in previous years. Socioeconomic status was more positively correlated with response than in prior years (Rothbaum et al. 2021). To address known limitations due to nonresponse bias, the 2020 ACS file includes experimental sample weights that account for household-level nonresponse and weight individual observations to facilitate the estimation of statistics representative of geographic areas no smaller than states (Ruggles et al. 2022). However, even when using the experimental weights, estimates derived from the 2020 ACS file should be viewed with caution. All findings in this report based on the ACS data should be interpreted with the 2020 data limitations in mind. Finally, the U.S. Census six-question disability sequence is limited in its ability to identify the group of individuals with disabilities who are relevant to SSA programs – it is likely to miss a substantial portion of people who have work-limiting disabilities and also those who participate in SSA benefit programs (Burkhauser, Houtenville, and Tennant 2014). Because of this limitation, we are likely to overestimate employment outcomes among ACS youth with SSA-comparable disabilities.

C. Implications for policy and practice

The findings have two main implications for policy and practice related to helping young people with disabilities recover from the pandemic's disruptions to their education and employment and helping them to better weather future economic shocks.

1. Though the long-term effects of the pandemic-induced economic downturn are unknown, young people with disabilities might benefit from targeted supports to mitigate any long-term effects of the disruptions to their education and early labor market experiences

The long-term effects of the pandemic on young people with disabilities are not yet known. Compared to previous recessions, the 2020 pandemic-induced recession was unique. It involved a sharp contraction that lasted only two months (National Bureau of Economic Research 2021), considerably shorter than previous recessions. It was attributable to government policies that were designed to safeguard public health, rather than economic factors, such as a financial crisis or shocks to key markets. The government also provided substantial supports to households and businesses to help them weather the initial economic shock. By July 2022, the unemployment rates of young people ages 16–24 and people with disabilities had returned to the same levels as in February 2019 (U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022).

Nonetheless, the disruptions that the pandemic caused to youth's education and employment experiences during 2020 and 2021 could affect youth's longer-term economic well-being. Past research suggests that entering the labor market during poor economic conditions can lead to reduced earnings for several years (Oreopoulos et al. 2012; Kahn 2010; Altonji et al. 2016; Elsby et al. 2016), and that these effects are larger for less advantaged workers, such as high school dropouts (Schwandt and von Wachter 2019). In addition, as shown in this report, the pandemic led to reductions in not only employment rates but also enrollment in education and training for youth with disabilities, such that they lost out on not only potential work experience but also potential educational attainment and related returns. Therefore, while the downturn appears to have led to only a temporary spike in the unemployment rate of young people with disabilities, it might nonetheless affect their long-term earnings and career growth. Targeted supports might be needed to help this generation of young people with disabilities make up for these "lost years" so that they can catch up to other cohorts.

2. Young people with disabilities experienced a greater deterioration of labor market outcomes during the pandemic relative to their peers without disabilities; effective approaches are needed to mitigate such disparities in the effects of economic shocks.

When the economy contracts, some workers experience greater challenges and setbacks than others. Past research indicates that youth and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to adverse labor market conditions (Fogg et al. 2010; Bell and Blanchflower 2011). Consistent with this, we found that all youth had lower employment and labor force participation rates during the pandemic compared to the pre-pandemic period, but the differences were particularly large for youth with disabilities. Because poor economic outcomes during young adulthood can negatively affect long-term earnings and well-being (Maclean 2015; Cutler et al. 2015; Bell et al. 2018; Schwandt and von Wachter 2020; von Wachter 2020),[4] disparities in how youth experience economic shocks can translate to systematic inequalities in

[4] The average cumulative earnings loss over 10 years from entering the labor market during a large recession is estimated to be about 9 percent (von Wachter 2020). Poor initial labor market conditions can adversely affect health behaviors and are associated with excessive alcohol consumption (Maclean 2015), higher rates of obesity and

longer-term outcomes. Transition research, policy, and practice could consider how to provide young workers with disabilities the training, experiences, and supports they need to better position themselves in the labor market and insulate themselves from future downturns in employment. For example, efforts to connect young people with disabilities to jobs might focus on matching them to opportunities where they can gain portable skills and human capital that will make it easier to find other jobs in the future.

smoking (Cutler et al. 2015), and increased mortality in middle age (Schwandt and von Wachter 2020). They also are associated with increased criminal activities (Bell et al. 2018).

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Technical Appendix

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A. Differences between pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents

In this section, we examine the differences in the composition of the pre- and during-pandemic respondents to the Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE) five-year surveys and discuss the implications for interpreting the findings of this study. Because the timing of survey response was not randomly assigned, pre- and during-pandemic respondents might not have the same characteristics and, therefore, might have had different outcomes even if the pandemic had not occurred. As a result, we cannot isolate the effects of the pandemic by estimating the differences in their outcomes. Although we use covariate adjustment to account for the observed differences between pre- and during-pandemic respondents (as described below), we caution readers not to interpret the findings of the study in terms of causal impacts of the pandemic. Instead, the findings should be interpreted as suggestive evidence on how the outcomes of youth with disabilities were different during the pandemic.

Below, we discuss three possible reasons that the composition of pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents might differ and describe how we examined these reasons and attempted to account for them in the analyses.

1. Differences in programs' enrollment periods

The main analyses in this report rely on data pooled across the six PROMISE programs, but the programs varied in their enrollment periods. Because we attempted to survey youth about five years after they enrolled in the evaluation, programs that began enrolling earlier have more pre-pandemic respondents than those that began enrolling later (Table A.1). For example, Maryland PROMISE (MD PROMISE) and Wisconsin PROMISE (WI PROMISE) were the first programs to begin enrollment, and more than 32 percent of their enrollees enrolled before March 13, 2015 (and thus would have been eligible for the five-year survey before the President's national emergency declaration related to the pandemic). In contrast, New York State PROMISE (NYS PROMISE) was one of the last programs to begin enrollment, and less than five percent of its enrollees enrolled before March 13, 2015. There are two possible ways in which the unequal distribution of respondents by program across the pre- and during-pandemic respondents might drive the findings based on pooled data: (1) differences in enrollee characteristics across programs that affect outcomes and (2) differences in program effectiveness.

Table A.1. The PROMISE programs and their enrollment periods

PROMISE program	Enrollment period	Number (share) of youth enrolled before March 13, 2015	Number (share) of youth enrolled on or after March 13, 2015
Arkansas PROMISE	September 2014–April 2016	679 (37.6%)	1,126 (62.4%)
ASPIRE	October 2014–April 2016	365 (18.7%)	1,588 (81.3%)
CaPROMISE	August 2014–April 2016	947 (30.6%)	2,150 (69.4%)
MD PROMISE	April 2014–February 2016	724 (38.8%)	1,142 (61.2%)
NYS PROMISE	October 2014–April 2016	95 (4.8%)	1,872 (95.2%)
WI PROMISE	April 2014–April 2016	600 (31.7%)	1,296 (68.4%)

Source: Honeycutt et al. (2018); U.S. Department of Education (2013b); Livermore et al. (2020).

Note: Youth who were enrolled before (or on or after) March 13, 2015, were more likely to have been eligible for the survey before (or on or after) the President's national emergency declaration on March 15, 2020.

ASPIRE = Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment; CaPROMISE = California PROMISE; MD = Maryland; NYS = New York State; SSA = Social Security Administration; WI = Wisconsin.

We conducted sensitivity tests to assess the extent to which the unequal distribution of respondents by program across the pre- and during-pandemic periods might be driving the findings based on pooled data. We examined differences between the pre- and during-pandemic respondents in youth's use of services and labor market outcomes during the 18 months after random assignment, which were measured before the pandemic (Table A.2). Control group youth's use of services and labor market outcomes during the 18 months after RA did not differ significantly between the pre- and during-pandemic periods. The average impacts of the programs on service use and labor market outcomes during the 18 months after RA also did not differ between the pre- and during-pandemic periods. Thus, when comparing the outcomes of pre- and during-pandemic respondents, we did not find the same large differences in control group outcomes and program impacts for 18-month outcomes that we observed for five-year outcomes. The findings of the sensitivity test suggest that the pattern of poorer five-year outcomes and smaller or no program impacts among during-pandemic respondents compared to pre-pandemic respondents is likely to be due at least in part to the pandemic. Nevertheless, we included program-specific fixed effects in all analyses of data pooled across programs to account for differences in the distribution of respondents by program between the pre- and during-pandemic periods.

2. Differences in participants' baseline characteristics

Pre- and during-pandemic respondents might differ in their characteristics such that their outcomes might have differed even if the pandemic had not occurred. These differences might occur for several reasons. First, the composition of youth enrolling in each program might have changed over time due to programs' enrollment experiences. For example, some programs enrolled a larger share of older youth early in the implementation period, so we expect a larger share of youth who were age 16 at RA among early enrollees and pre-pandemic respondents than among later enrollees and during-pandemic respondents.[5] Second, some enrollee characteristics (such as race and ethnicity) might reflect the make-up of the states in which programs operated. Therefore, pre- and during-pandemic respondents are more likely to reflect the demographic composition of the programs that began enrolling earlier and later, respectively. Finally, the timing of survey completion might be influenced by youth's outcomes. For example, among youth who enrolled around the same time, youth who were employed or in school might have been less available for surveys such that they were less likely to be early responders (and thus less likely to be pre-pandemic respondents). In exploratory analyses we found that, among youth and parents who completed the five-year survey, those who were employed took 3 to 4 days longer to respond to the survey compared to their non-employed peers (results not shown).

We compared the characteristics of pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents and found several differences (Table A.3). In pooled data, pre-pandemic respondents were, on average, older at enrollment and at the time of their most recent Supplemental Security Income (SSI) application, and they were more likely to be female, prefer English as their spoken language, be non-Hispanic White, or receive SSI in the month before RA, compared to during-pandemic respondents. Similarly, there were differences in the characteristics of pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents in each program (Tables A.4–A.9).

In the analyses, we control for some differences in the characteristics of pre- and during-pandemic survey respondents. When comparing the mean outcomes of pre- and during-pandemic respondents among PROMISE enrollees and American Community Survey (ACS) youth, we controlled for age, sex, race,

[5] Some programs might have focused on older youth because they were at risk of becoming ineligible for PROMISE sooner. Similarly, once programs achieved their enrollment targets, the remaining eligible youth, who were disproportionately younger, could not enroll.

ethnicity, and state of residence; data for these characteristics were available for both the PROMISE and ACS youth. When comparing the impacts of PROMISE programs on pre- and during-pandemic respondents, we used regression adjustment to control for the following baseline characteristics of youth measured at the time of random assignment: age, sex, preference for English as a spoken language, living arrangement, race and ethnicity, type of impairment, receipt of SSI in the prior month, years since earliest SSI eligibility, age at most recent SSI application, Social Security Administration (SSA) payments in the prior year, and parents' SSA payment status. In addition, when examining the impacts of a specific program, we controlled for characteristics that differed between that program's pre- and during-pandemic respondents.

3. Differences in participants' outcomes

Youth's outcomes might influence the timing of their survey response. Youth who were employed or in school might have had less time available to dedicate to a survey, such that they completed the survey later than other youth who we attempted to survey around the same time. Among youth who were eligible for the five-year survey in the weeks before and after March 15, 2020, youth who were employed or in school might have been more likely to complete the survey after that date than before that date. As noted above, we found a slightly longer time to response among youth who were employed, however we cannot formally test this hypothesis because we cannot know how the timing of survey response would have been if the pandemic had not occurred. However, if this hypothesis is true, it would mean that some employed and in-school youth were more likely to be during-pandemic respondents than pre-pandemic respondents. This would cause our findings to understate the extent to which the pandemic dampened youth's outcomes.

Table A.2. Impacts on youth's outcomes during the 18 months after random assignment, by whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (values in percentages unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Use of services											
Received any transition services during the 18 months after random assignment	89.9	6.2***	0.00	885	846	89.1	6.4***	0.00	3,344	3,214	0.87
Received any key PROMISE services during the 18 months after random assignment	60.6	24.5***	0.00	885	839	57.9	22.7***	0.00	3,317	3,181	0.45
Labor market outcomes											
Employed in a paid job during the 18 months after random assignment	21.5	18.4***	0.00	855	828	20.6	16.3***	0.00	3,230	3,126	0.40
Employed in a paid job in the year before the 18-month survey	18.6	18.7***	0.00	856	827	15.9	15.2***	0.00	3,232	3,123	0.14
Earnings in the year before the 18-month survey ($)	707	565***	0.00	856	827	657	403***	0.00	3,232	3,123	0.32

Source: PROMISE 18-month and five-year surveys.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the average impacts of the PROMISE programs on youth's use of services and labor market outcomes during the 18 months after random assignment. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size.

Appendix Table A.3. All PROMISE programs: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	33.4	35.1	33.0	2.1*	0.09
Youth age at RA				†††	0.00
14	35.9	27.4	38.2	-10.8	
15	29.1	25.7	29.9	-4.2	
16	35.0	46.9	31.9	15.0	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	88.4	91.9	87.4	4.5***	0.00
Youth living arrangement at SSI application				†††	0.01
In parents' household	84.5	85.7	84.1	1.6	
Own household or alone	13.5	11.7	14.0	-2.3	
Another household and receiving support	2.1	2.7	1.9	0.7	
Youth race and ethnicity				†††	0.00
Non-Hispanic White	18.0	20.0	17.5	2.5	
Non-Hispanic Black	31.9	37.9	30.3	7.6	
Hispanic	25.0	18.8	26.6	-7.8	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.8	1.3	1.9	-0.6	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	7.0	7.2	6.9	0.2	
Missing	16.3	14.9	16.7	-1.8	
Youth primary impairment					0.12
Intellectual or developmental disability	45.0	43.3	45.5	-2.2	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.6	
Physical disability	13.9	13.7	14.1	-0.4	
Other mental impairment	35.1	36.8	34.5	2.3	
Other or unknown disability	4.2	4.0	4.3	-0.3	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	94.2	96.4	93.6	2.7***	0.00
Received OASDI	10.9	11.5	10.7	0.9	0.29
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	8.8	8.9	8.8	0.1	0.65
Youth age at most recent SSI application	7.1	7.4	7.0	0.4***	0.00
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,597	7,643	7,586	57	0.25
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	19.5	20.8	19.2	1.7	0.12

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA				†††	0.00
Any parent received SSI only	9.3	10.4	9.0	1.4	
Any parent received OASDI only	8.7	9.8	8.5	1.4	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	5.4	6.3	5.2	1.1	
No parent received any SSA payments	70.0	69.2	70.1	-0.9	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	6.6	4.3	7.2	-3.0	
Number of youth	**9,344**	**1,898**	**7,446**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally. Survey response rates were 83 percent for youth and 83 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.4. Arkansas PROMISE: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	34.0	34.6	33.8	0.8	0.78
Youth age at RA				†††	0.00
14	38.8	31.6	41.3	-9.6	
15	27.1	26.3	27.6	-1.2	
16	34.1	42.0	31.2	10.9	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	97.5	95.1	98.5	-3.5***	0.00
Youth living arrangement at SSI application					0.34
In parents' household	86.6	87.8	86.1	1.7	
Own household or alone	12.4	10.7	13.0	-2.2	
Another household and receiving support	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	
Youth race and ethnicity				†	0.06
Non-Hispanic White	18.0	18.4	17.9	0.6	
Non-Hispanic Black	48.2	48.8	48.0	0.7	
Hispanic	6.6	9.6	5.5	4.1	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	0.8	0.7	0.8	-0.0	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	6.9	6.6	7.0	-0.4	
Missing	19.6	15.8	20.8	-4.9	
Youth primary impairment				††	0.03
Intellectual or developmental disability	42.6	48.3	40.7	7.6	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	1.1	0.8	1.3	-0.4	
Physical disability	10.3	11.9	9.7	2.2	
Other mental impairment	43.3	36.8	45.4	-8.6	
Other or unknown disability	2.7	2.2	2.9	-0.7	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	94.2	95.3	93.7	1.6	0.25
Received OASDI	14.7	15.8	14.3	1.4	0.50
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	8.7	8.8	8.7	0.1	0.57
Youth age at most recent SSI application	7.1	7.3	7.1	0.2	0.44
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,636	7,616	7,646	-30	0.77
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	27.5	31.1	26.0	5.2*	0.06

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA					0.85
Any parent received SSI only	9.7	10.7	9.3	1.4	
Any parent received OASDI only	11.8	12.2	11.6	0.6	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	7.5	6.7	7.8	-1.1	
No parent received any SSA payments	69.1	68.8	69.3	-0.5	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	1.9	1.6	2.1	-0.4	
Number of youth	**1,436**	**380**	**1,056**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 80 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.5. ASPIRE: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	32.6	37.3	31.9	5.4	0.14
Youth age at RA					0.40\
14	37.6	33.5	38.3	-4.7	
15	31.7	32.4	31.5	0.9	
16	30.7	34.0	30.2	3.8	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	91.3	97.5	90.4	7.0***	0.00
Youth living arrangement at SSI application				†††	0.00
In parents' household	83.5	84.3	83.4	0.9	
Own household or alone	13.6	9.4	14.2	-4.8	
Another household and receiving support	2.8	6.3	2.4	3.9	
Youth race and ethnicity				††	0.02
Non-Hispanic White	37.7	47.2	36.5	10.7	
Non-Hispanic Black	11.3	10.8	11.4	-0.7	
Hispanic	37.4	28.0	38.5	-10.5	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	5.8	4.1	6.1	-2.0	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	7.5	9.5	7.2	2.2	
Missing	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	
Youth primary impairment					0.96
Intellectual or developmental disability	45.0	44.3	45.2	-0.9	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	2.3	2.6	2.3	0.4	
Physical disability	19.1	19.9	19.0	0.9	
Other mental impairment	28.7	29.2	28.5	0.7	
Other or unknown disability	4.9	4.0	5.0	-1.0	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	91.2	95.2	90.6	4.6***	0.01
Received OASDI	10.0	8.2	10.2	-2.0	0.36
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	8.8	8.9	8.8	0.1	0.69
Youth age at most recent SSI application	7.2	7.5	7.1	0.4	0.27
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,385	7,272	7,398	-126	0.43
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	17.8	14.8	18.3	-3.5	0.20

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA				†††	0.00
Any parent received SSI only	9.1	10.9	8.8	2.1	
Any parent received OASDI only	9.3	9.7	9.3	0.3	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	4.4	8.8	3.9	4.9	
No parent received any SSA payments	69.1	67.5	69.2	-1.7	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	8.1	3.2	8.8	-5.6	
Number of youth	**1,588**	**194**	**1,394**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. Survey response rates were 84 percent for youth and 84 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.6. CaPROMISE: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	33.0	33.5	32.8	0.7	0.80
Youth age at RA				†††	0.00
14	34.9	26.8	37.4	-10.6	
15	31.1	29.5	31.6	-2.0	
16	34.0	43.7	31.0	12.7	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	64.5	75.2	61.2	13.9***	0.00
Youth living arrangement at SSI application				†††	0.01
In parents' household	76.5	80.9	75.1	5.8	
Own household or alone	20.9	15.6	22.6	-7.1	
Another household and receiving support	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.2	
Youth race and ethnicity				††	0.01
Non-Hispanic White	5.4	8.8	4.3	4.5	
Non-Hispanic Black	14.5	16.9	13.7	3.2	
Hispanic	54.1	50.3	55.3	-5.0	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.2	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	6.5	6.1	6.6	-0.5	
Missing	19.1	17.7	19.5	-1.9	
Youth primary impairment				††	0.02
Intellectual or developmental disability	48.5	46.3	49.2	-2.9	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	3.0	5.5	2.2	3.3	
Physical disability	18.8	18.1	19.1	-1.0	
Other mental impairment	22.7	24.0	22.3	1.7	
Other or unknown disability	7.0	6.1	7.2	-1.1	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	94.1	96.2	93.5	2.7**	0.03
Received OASDI	6.9	9.2	6.2	3.0*	0.07
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	9.0	9.1	9.0	0.0	0.91
Youth age at most recent SSI application	6.8	7.0	6.8	0.3	0.28
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,606	7,649	7,601	48	0.66
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	13.6	14.0	13.5	0.5	0.82

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA				†††	0.00
Any parent received SSI only	6.3	8.0	5.7	2.2	
Any parent received OASDI only	6.2	9.2	5.2	3.9	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	2.6	3.4	2.4	1.1	
No parent received any SSA payments	70.3	71.9	69.7	2.2	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	14.7	7.5	17.0	-9.5	
Number of youth	**1,603**	**381**	**1,222**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 82 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.7. MD PROMISE: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	35.0	35.1	34.9	0.2	0.94
Youth age at RA				†††	0.00
14	26.1	16.9	30.3	-13.5	
15	26.4	13.4	32.1	-18.7	
16	47.5	69.8	37.6	32.2	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	96.8	97.3	96.6	0.7	0.46
Youth living arrangement at SSI application				††	0.03
In parents' household	86.6	83.0	88.0	-4.9	
Own household or alone	10.0	13.2	8.8	4.4	
Another household and receiving support	3.4	3.8	3.3	0.5	
Youth race and ethnicity				†††	0.00
Non-Hispanic White	15.1	11.7	16.7	-4.9	
Non-Hispanic Black	49.8	61.2	44.6	16.6	
Hispanic	6.7	4.4	7.8	-3.4	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.0	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	6.3	5.5	6.7	-1.2	
Missing	20.6	15.7	22.7	-7.0	
Youth primary impairment					0.83
Intellectual or developmental disability	37.3	38.5	36.7	1.8	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	1.7	1.5	1.9	-0.4	
Physical disability	11.1	10.0	11.7	-1.7	
Other mental impairment	47.1	47.0	47.0	0.0	
Other or unknown disability	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.3	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	94.6	96.8	93.5	3.2***	0.01
Received OASDI	11.1	11.7	10.7	1.0	0.57
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	8.3	8.9	8.1	0.8***	0.00
Youth age at most recent SSI application	7.9	7.8	8.0	-0.2	0.44
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,573	7,727	7,511	216*	0.07
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	17.7	18.6	17.4	1.2	0.59

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA					0.28
Any parent received SSI only	7.4	8.4	6.9	1.5	
Any parent received OASDI only	8.2	10.2	7.5	2.7	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	4.7	5.3	4.5	0.7	
No parent received any SSA payments	73.7	70.1	75.1	-5.0	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	6.0	6.1	6.0	0.0	
Number of youth	**1,474**	**451**	**1,023**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 81 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.8. NYS PROMISE: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	32.7	38.6	32.5	6.1	0.37
Youth age at RA				†	0.08
14	38.2	28.0	38.5	-10.5	
15	31.8	45.7	31.4	14.3	
16	30.0	26.2	30.0	-3.8	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	84.8	79.9	85.0	-5.1	0.36
Youth living arrangement at SSI application					0.61
In parents' household	85.6	86.6	85.5	1.1	
Own household or alone	12.6	13.4	12.6	0.8	
Another household and receiving support	1.8	0.0	1.9	-1.9	
Youth race and ethnicity					0.17
Non-Hispanic White	6.7	1.9	6.9	-5.0	
Non-Hispanic Black	35.4	29.6	35.5	-5.9	
Hispanic	34.1	38.3	34.1	4.2	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	0.6	0.0	0.6	-0.6	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	7.9	16.2	7.6	8.6	
Missing	15.2	14.0	15.3	-1.3	
Youth primary impairment				†††	0.00
Intellectual or developmental disability	58.0	52.9	58.2	-5.3	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	
Physical disability	11.8	18.1	11.7	6.4	
Other mental impairment	24.8	14.0	25.0	-10.9	
Other or unknown disability	4.1	13.1	3.8	9.3	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	96.0	100.0	95.8	4.2	
Received OASDI	10.0	8.1	10.0	-2.0	0.62
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	9.7	11.5	9.6	1.9***	0.00
Youth age at most recent SSI application	6.1	4.3	6.1	-1.8***	0.00
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,840	8,177	7,827	350*	0.08
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	18.8	13.5	19.0	-5.6	0.25

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA					0.90
Any parent received SSI only	11.6	15.0	11.5	3.5	
Any parent received OASDI only	8.6	5.7	8.6	-2.9	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	5.8	5.5	5.9	-0.4	
No parent received any SSA payments	68.7	68.4	68.8	-0.4	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	5.3	5.5	5.3	0.2	
Number of youth	**1,657**	**53**	**1,604**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. Survey response rates were 85 percent for youth and 85 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.9. WI PROMISE: Baseline characteristics of youth survey respondents, by timing of survey response (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Youth is female	33.3	35.5	32.4	3.1	0.26
Youth age at RA				†††	0.00
14	40.0	32.8	42.7	-9.9	
15	26.3	30.3	24.7	5.6	
16	33.8	36.9	32.6	4.3	
Youth prefers English for spoken language	95.2	96.4	94.7	1.7	0.15
Youth living arrangement at SSI application				††	0.05
In parents' household	88.1	91.3	86.9	4.4	
Own household or alone	11.1	8.3	12.3	-4.0	
Another household and receiving support	0.7	0.4	0.9	-0.4	
Youth race and ethnicity				†††	0.00
Non-Hispanic White	25.0	30.3	23.2	7.2	
Non-Hispanic Black	32.3	32.5	32.1	0.4	
Hispanic	11.1	10.2	11.4	-1.2	
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.8	1.5	1.8	-0.3	
Non-Hispanic other or mixed race	6.7	8.4	6.1	2.2	
Missing	23.0	17.1	25.3	-8.3	
Youth primary impairment					0.88
Intellectual or developmental disability	38.4	39.4	38.0	1.4	
Speech, hearing, or visual impairment	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	
Physical disability	12.5	12.4	12.6	-0.2	
Other mental impairment	43.8	42.3	44.3	-1.9	
Other or unknown disability	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.1	
Youth SSA payment status at RA					
Received SSI	95.3	97.2	94.6	2.6**	0.01
Received OASDI	12.5	11.0	13.0	-1.9	0.29
Years between youth's earliest SSI eligibility and RA	8.4	8.4	8.4	-0.1	0.81
Youth age at most recent SSI application	7.4	7.8	7.3	0.4*	0.08
Youth SSA payments in the year before RA ($)	7,543	7,679	7,491	188*	0.08
Household had multiple SSI-eligible children	21.6	22.8	21.2	1.6	0.50

Baseline characteristic	All (A)	Pre-pandemic respondents (B)	During-pandemic respondents (C)	Difference (B–C)	*p*-value
Parent SSA payment status at RA					0.18
Any parent received SSI only	11.6	13.7	10.8	2.8	
Any parent received OASDI only	8.4	8.2	8.4	-0.3	
Any parent received both SSI and OASDI	7.4	8.5	6.9	1.6	
No parent received any SSA payments	68.9	67.3	69.6	-2.3	
No parent was included in the SSA data analyses	3.7	2.4	4.2	-1.8	
Number of youth	**1,586**	**439**	**1,147**		

Source: SSA administrative records, PROMISE RA system, and PROMISE 18-month survey (race and ethnicity).

Note: The sample includes all youth who completed the PROMISE five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). We weighted the statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. The *p*-value for a continuous or binary variable is based on a two-tailed *t*-test. The *p*-value for a multinomial categorical variable, which we present in the row for the variable label, is based on a chi-square test across all categories. Survey response rates were 85 percent for youth and 85 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a chi-square test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; RA = random assignment; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

B. Supplemental results: Youth outcomes before and during the pandemic

Tables A.10 through A.23 present unadjusted means and standard deviations of outcomes measured before and during the pandemic among PROMISE youth and ACS youth ages 19–21 living in PROMISE states. Tables A.24 through A.26 present pandemic-related differences in outcomes among PROMISE youth and ACS youth ages 19–21 living in PROMISE states. Tables A.27 through A.44 present the pandemic-related differences in selected outcomes within each of the six programs. For outcomes derived from PROMISE survey data, the pre-pandemic sample comprises people who completed the survey before March 13, 2020, while the during-pandemic sample comprises people who completed the survey on or after that date. For outcomes measured among ACS youth, the pre-pandemic sample comprises youth from the 2019 one-year ACS file, and the during-pandemic sample comprises youth from the 2020 one-year ACS file. For outcomes derived from SSA data, the same person can be observed in both periods, but the sample is limited to youth who did not undergo an age-18 redetermination or whose redetermination ended before the window of time being examined.

Appendix Table A.10. All PROMISE programs: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	64.2	47.9	50.7	50.0	56.2	49.6	48.8	50.0
Currently employed	33.4	47.2	25.8	43.8	26.8	44.3	24.4	42.9
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,424	9,289	4,568	8,841	4,407	8,508	4,443	8,672
Weekly hours worked	9.6	16.8	7.3	14.6	7.3	15.5	6.9	14.2
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	42.9	49.5	50.0	50.0	44.1	49.7	48.4	50.0
Education								
Enrolled in school	31.1	46.3	37.3	48.4	34.5	47.5	37.4	48.4
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	73.7	44.0	68.5	46.5	73.8	44.0	70.9	45.4
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	10.3	30.4	11.2	31.5	11.6	32.0	11.1	31.4
Completed some or all of college or university	7.8	26.8	9.8	29.7	7.5	26.3	9.2	28.9

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 83 percent for youth and 83 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.11. All PROMISE programs: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	26.8	44.3	18.8	39.1	51.4	50.0	46.3	49.9	66.7	47.1	63.0	48.3
Currently employed	19.9	39.9	14.4	35.1	41.1	49.2	38.2	48.6	60.4	48.9	54.6	49.8
Earnings in the past year ($)	2,474	6,712	1,557	4,723	6,630	10,333	6,441	9,981	9,652	11,168	9,318	11,187
Weekly hours worked	7.1	12.9	5.6	11.9	16.4	17.2	16.1	17.6	22.1	16.7	21.4	16.8
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	23.7	42.6	37.5	48.5	17.7	38.2	26.6	44.2	9.8	29.7	12.1	32.6
Education												
Enrolled in school	46.0	49.9	32.5	46.9	48.2	50.0	43.0	49.5	60.7	48.8	61.7	48.6
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	75.2	43.3	68.4	46.5	80.5	39.7	82.4	38.1	93.0	25.6	93.8	24.1
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	27.6	44.7	20.5	40.4	38.1	48.6	35.6	47.9	58.0	49.4	59.3	49.1
Completed some or all of college or university	12.4	33.0	14.5	35.2	28.6	45.2	26.2	44.0	48.3	50.0	48.9	50.0

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.12. Arkansas PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	66.2	47.3	61.8	48.6	61.4	48.7	60.7	48.8
Currently employed	38.2	48.6	32.9	47.0	26.3	44.0	31.6	46.5
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,584	8,891	5,111	8,324	4,100	7,533	5,597	9,746
Weekly hours worked	12.1	18.9	10.1	16.3	7.8	15.3	10.2	17.2
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	30.0	45.8	40.4	49.1	37.4	48.4	37.8	48.5
Education								
Enrolled in school	22.1	41.5	20.5	40.4	28.4	45.1	21.9	41.4
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	78.7	40.9	76.1	42.7	80.3	39.8	78.3	41.2
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	10.3	30.5	8.2	27.5	13.8	34.5	9.5	29.3
Completed some or all of college or university	8.7	28.2	8.6	28.1	10.2	30.3	9.8	29.7

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 80 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.13. Arkansas PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	38.6	50.4	11.9	32.9	50.0	50.3	33.3	47.3	63.6	48.1	64.5	47.9
Currently employed	9.0	29.6	11.9	32.9	36.2	48.3	30.7	46.3	57.6	49.4	54.6	49.8
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,055	3,869	2,186	6,113	4,706	8,161	7,482	11,558	9,223	10,803	9,070	10,923
Weekly hours worked	5.1	15.7	5.3	12.7	16.9	18.2	16.5	19.7	23.5	17.5	22.5	18.1
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	25.3	45.0	40.4	49.9	11.0	31.4	20.8	40.8	8.3	27.6	10.9	31.2
Education												
Enrolled in school	37.0	50.0	21.6	41.8	39.8	49.2	30.1	46.1	55.8	49.7	53.3	49.9
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	88.9	32.6	66.0	48.1	89.4	30.9	85.9	34.9	93.2	25.2	94.8	22.2
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	32.1	48.3	11.4	32.3	38.0	48.8	24.3	43.1	53.7	49.9	50.8	50.0
Completed some or all of college or university	17.3	39.1	11.7	32.7	30.1	46.1	16.2	37.0	45.5	49.8	46.1	49.9

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.14. ASPIRE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	61.1	48.7	50.8	50.0	53.0	49.9	49.7	50.0
Currently employed	23.3	42.2	28.0	44.9	26.2	44.0	28.4	45.1
Earnings in the past year ($)	3,478	6,114	5,450	9,786	4,755	8,650	5,031	9,174
Weekly hours worked	4.4	9.7	8.2	15.2	6.4	13.2	8.1	15.1
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	41.6	49.3	37.3	48.3	35.8	47.9	36.2	48.0
Education								
Enrolled in school	41.9	49.3	32.1	46.7	44.3	49.7	31.3	46.4
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	71.6	45.1	70.1	45.8	79.3	40.5	73.5	44.1
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	9.2	28.9	10.1	30.1	7.6	26.5	9.4	29.2
Completed some or all of college or university	3.0	17.0	10.5	30.7	6.4	24.5	6.7	25.1

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 84 percent for youth and 84 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.15. ASPIRE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	30.8	46.5	22.6	42.0	57.0	49.6	52.7	50.0	74.3	43.7	71.3	45.3
Currently employed	24.8	43.5	11.1	31.5	46.3	49.9	40.6	49.2	68.3	46.5	63.9	48.0
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,555	3,589	2,762	5,938	7,849	10,834	7,374	10,447	11,490	11,811	11,749	12,142
Weekly hours worked	6.3	11.6	7.4	12.4	19.4	18.1	18.4	17.7	25.0	16.0	24.8	16.2
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	10.4	30.7	33.1	47.3	10.4	30.6	23.9	42.7	8.1	27.3	10.5	30.7
Education												
Enrolled in school	33.5	47.5	32.1	46.9	42.1	49.4	45.2	49.8	54.9	49.8	54.5	49.8
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	70.9	45.7	73.1	44.6	76.5	42.4	81.7	38.7	91.4	28.1	92.1	26.9
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	13.5	34.4	22.3	41.8	30.9	46.2	35.8	48.0	52.0	50.0	52.1	50.0
Completed some or all of college or university	9.7	29.8	11.5	32.1	25.3	43.5	25.3	43.5	44.0	49.6	43.3	49.6

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.16. CaPROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	55.3	49.7	39.2	48.8	45.8	49.8	36.7	48.2
Currently employed	32.8	46.9	19.6	39.7	23.0	42.1	17.9	38.3
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,176	9,161	3,835	8,959	3,845	8,951	3,589	8,036
Weekly hours worked	8.1	14.6	5.4	13.1	6.0	15.1	4.7	11.5
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	37.8	48.5	38.7	48.7	32.5	46.8	41.0	49.2
Education								
Enrolled in school	53.5	49.9	55.3	49.7	52.0	50.0	53.0	49.9
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	79.6	40.3	78.8	40.9	80.8	39.4	80.5	39.6
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	19.8	39.8	21.7	41.2	22.0	41.4	21.0	40.8
Completed some or all of college or university	9.7	29.6	15.6	36.3	8.3	27.6	15.7	36.3

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 82 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.17. CaPROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	23.0	42.2	18.6	39.1	49.6	50.0	45.2	49.8	64.0	48.0	60.2	48.9
Currently employed	16.0	36.8	9.5	29.4	39.8	49.0	31.2	46.4	56.8	49.5	51.3	50.0
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,344	4,816	1,600	5,707	5,980	10,411	5,200	9,663	9,029	11,266	8,641	11,029
Weekly hours worked	3.0	7.5	5.3	13.7	13.7	16.2	12.2	15.6	18.8	16.4	18.5	16.5
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	18.3	38.8	21.9	41.5	17.0	37.6	24.1	42.8	12.4	32.9	16.1	36.7
Education												
Enrolled in school	57.3	49.6	52.0	50.1	54.9	49.8	54.2	49.9	64.6	47.8	66.3	47.3
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	72.1	45.0	62.9	48.4	79.9	40.1	81.4	38.9	93.7	24.4	94.5	22.8
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	37.4	48.5	36.4	48.3	46.0	49.9	47.0	49.9	61.6	48.6	64.1	48.0
Completed some or all of college or university	17.5	38.1	29.2	45.6	32.6	46.9	32.9	47.0	51.4	50.0	49.1	50.0

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.18. MD PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	70.5	45.6	53.4	49.9	60.9	48.8	50.0	50.0
Currently employed	32.4	46.8	24.9	43.3	28.4	45.1	25.1	43.4
Earnings in the past year ($)	6,228	10,420	4,868	9,229	5,368	9,171	4,869	9,339
Weekly hours worked	11.0	18.6	7.4	14.6	7.7	14.8	7.4	14.5
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	55.7	49.7	63.2	48.2	54.7	49.8	58.0	49.3
Education								
Enrolled in school	17.5	38.0	34.8	47.6	28.5	45.2	34.8	47.6
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	71.1	45.3	66.8	47.1	74.8	43.4	70.5	45.6
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	5.2	22.2	10.7	30.9	10.6	30.8	11.2	31.5
Completed some or all of college or university	8.5	27.8	10.0	29.9	7.7	26.7	9.2	28.9

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 81 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.19. MD PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	20.6	41.1	16.3	37.7	54.9	49.9	51.2	50.2	67.6	46.8	59.6	49.1
Currently employed	20.6	41.1	10.7	31.6	41.6	49.5	41.9	49.5	60.6	48.9	50.4	50.0
Earnings in the past year ($)	2,392	5,866	368	1,179	5,130	8,748	5,930	8,790	9,291	11,263	8,557	10,770
Weekly hours worked	8.4	12.3	1.6	4.9	13.5	15.2	16.8	17.1	21.3	16.7	20.6	16.3
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	9.3	29.6	35.7	48.9	22.4	41.8	42.8	49.7	10.5	30.6	11.2	31.6
Education												
Enrolled in school	53.1	50.7	33.8	48.3	60.3	49.1	47.0	50.1	59.0	49.2	65.5	47.5
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	87.6	33.5	73.7	44.9	79.9	40.2	81.3	39.1	92.5	26.3	93.6	24.4
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	39.3	49.6	30.2	46.9	48.4	50.1	39.1	49.0	56.5	49.6	61.9	48.6
Completed some or all of college or university	13.2	34.4	28.7	46.2	24.9	43.4	27.5	44.8	45.5	49.8	50.8	50.0

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.20. NYS PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	47.6	49.9	43.0	49.5	18.2	38.6	39.8	49.0
Currently employed	8.1	27.1	18.0	38.4	11.2	31.5	15.2	35.9
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,768	3,661	3,117	7,296	1,375	3,719	2,865	6,275
Weekly hours worked	1.4	5.9	4.7	11.9	1.8	5.1	3.8	10.2
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	55.4	49.7	63.8	48.1	67.9	46.7	63.4	48.2
Education								
Enrolled in school	56.0	49.6	47.4	49.9	73.9	43.9	50.7	50.0
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	40.5	49.1	55.0	49.8	30.1	45.9	56.9	49.5
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	7.4	26.2	9.8	29.7	0.0	n.a.	10.4	30.5
Completed some or all of college or university	3.7	18.9	7.9	27.0	0.0	n.a.	8.4	27.8

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 85 percent for youth and 85 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; n.a. = not applicable; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.21. NYS PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	15.0	35.9	11.9	32.6	36.8	48.3	38.5	48.7	58.8	49.2	50.4	50.0
Currently employed	10.9	31.3	10.5	30.8	30.2	46.0	29.7	45.7	52.9	49.9	41.0	49.2
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,158	3,334	694	3,113	4,456	8,318	5,272	9,893	8,236	10,713	6,615	9,680
Weekly hours worked	5.7	11.0	2.6	7.4	11.3	15.1	12.8	16.0	18.9	16.8	16.7	16.1
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	46.2	50.0	38.3	48.8	28.4	45.2	24.6	43.1	13.1	33.8	13.3	34.0
Education												
Enrolled in school	52.0	50.1	46.1	50.1	56.3	49.6	53.0	50.0	68.3	46.5	70.1	45.8
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	68.6	46.6	66.7	47.3	76.9	42.2	76.1	42.7	92.7	26.0	93.6	24.5
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	30.6	46.2	23.3	42.5	41.1	49.2	41.7	49.4	65.4	47.6	67.9	46.7
Completed some or all of college or university	13.6	34.4	6.1	24.1	30.5	46.1	31.6	46.5	54.2	49.8	55.8	49.7

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.22. WI PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	Treatment group				Control group			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
Youth outcome	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being								
In the labor force	66.7	47.1	59.1	49.2	60.6	48.9	58.9	49.2
Currently employed	38.0	48.5	34.1	47.4	30.9	46.2	30.5	46.1
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,944	9,906	5,390	9,217	4,270	8,374	5,148	9,227
Weekly hours worked	10.4	16.7	9.0	15.6	8.7	18.2	8.3	15.4
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	46.2	49.9	54.5	49.8	49.1	50.0	52.5	49.9
Education								
Enrolled in school	26.9	44.4	30.3	45.9	23.6	42.5	28.8	45.3
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	70.8	45.4	67.7	46.8	63.3	48.2	68.7	46.4
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	8.2	27.5	6.8	25.1	4.9	21.6	5.3	22.3
Completed some or all of college or university	7.2	25.8	6.3	24.3	5.2	22.2	5.7	23.1

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). Survey response rates were 85 percent for youth and 85 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.23. WI PROMISE: Unadjusted means and standard deviations of comparison youth outcomes, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI				ACS youth with a disability				ACS youth without a disability			
	Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic		Before pandemic		During pandemic	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Employment and economic well-being												
In the labor force	40.4	49.9	27.7	45.2	57.5	49.6	59.0	49.3	72.1	44.8	72.5	44.7
Currently employed	37.8	49.3	24.0	43.1	49.5	50.1	52.5	50.1	66.5	47.2	66.9	47.1
Earnings in the past year ($)	6,992	12,162	1,149	3,033	10,285	12,562	6,406	8,460	10,729	10,814	11,309	11,603
Weekly hours worked	12.8	16.5	7.9	13.2	21.6	17.6	17.9	16.8	25.5	15.6	25.7	15.4
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	27.1	45.2	44.6	50.2	17.0	37.7	27.2	44.6	6.3	24.4	10.4	30.5
Education												
Enrolled in school	36.4	48.9	28.1	45.4	39.9	49.1	39.6	49.0	61.4	48.7	60.1	49.0
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	64.3	48.7	69.7	46.4	80.3	39.9	84.7	36.1	94.3	23.1	94.4	23.0
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	8.7	28.6	16.1	37.1	28.9	45.4	35.0	47.8	58.9	49.2	58.6	49.3
Completed some or all of college or university	4.2	20.4	9.9	30.2	28.9	45.5	29.6	45.8	48.9	50.0	48.2	50.0

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the unadjusted mean and standard deviation of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SD = standard deviation; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.24. All PROMISE programs: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	Treatment group					Control group				
Youth outcome	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	60.7	954	51.6	3,750	-9.0***	53.6	944	49.4	3,696	-4.2**
Currently employed	30.8	954	26.5	3,750	-4.2**	25.1	944	24.8	3,696	-0.3
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,896	954	4,704	3,750	-192	3,998	944	4,549	3,696	551
Weekly hours worked	8.7	954	7.6	3,750	-1.2*	6.7	944	7.1	3,696	0.3
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	43.2	881	49.9	3,345	6.7***	44.3	856	48.4	3,322	4.1**
Education										
Enrolled in school	35.0	952	36.3	3,745	1.3	39.0	942	36.2	3,686	-2.7
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	69.6	949	69.5	3,716	-0.1	70.3	941	71.8	3,665	1.5
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	10.0	948	11.2	3,670	1.2	11.8	937	11.0	3,627	-0.8
Completed some or all of college or university	6.8	954	10.0	3,750	3.3***	6.9	944	9.3	3,696	2.4**

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally. Survey response rates were 83 percent for youth and 83 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.25. All PROMISE programs: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	26.7	18.9	-7.8	51.2	46.4	-4.8*	66.7	63.0	-3.6***†
Currently employed	19.6	14.6	-5.1‡	41.3	38.0	-3.3	60.4	54.6	-5.8***‡
Earnings in the past year ($)	2,484	1,550	-934‡	6,765	6,324	-441‡	9,665	9,305	-360**‡
Weekly hours worked	6.9	5.7	-1.3	16.6	16.0	-0.6	22.1	21.4	-0.7***‡
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	25.0	36.6	11.6**‡	17.2	27.0	9.8***‡	9.7	12.2	2.5***†‡
Education									
Enrolled in school	40.9	36.2	-4.7†	47.6	43.5	-4.0†	60.8	61.6	0.8‡
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	77.6	66.7	-11.0**†‡	81.0	81.9	0.9	93.0	93.8	0.9**
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	25.7	21.8	-3.9†	37.9	35.7	-2.2	58.1	59.2	1.1‡
Completed some or all of college or university	13.0	14.1	1.1	28.7	26.1	-2.6†‡	48.3	48.9	0.6†‡
Number of youth	**468**	**471**		**2,443**	**2,392**		**32,000**	**29,249**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.26. All PROMISE programs: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-1.3***	-1.0***	-1.4***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	-4*	-3	-3***
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-5***	-3*	-4***
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	2	0	1***
Number of youth	**5,345**	**5,350**	**59,115**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.27. Arkansas PROMISE: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

	Treatment group					Control group				
Youth outcome	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	65.4	196	62.1	533	-3.3	62.5	184	60.3	523	-2.1
Currently employed	37.6	196	33.2	533	-4.4	26.6	184	31.5	523	4.9
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,378	196	5,187	533	-191	3,953	184	5,650	523	1,697**
Weekly hours worked	11.8	196	10.2	533	-1.6	7.7	184	10.2	523	2.5*
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	29.8	179	40.5	456	10.7**	37.6	169	37.7	451	0.1
Education										
Enrolled in school	23.1	196	20.1	532	-3.1	29.7	184	21.4	522	-8.3**
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	78.2	196	76.3	531	-1.9	79.7	184	78.6	521	-1.1
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	10.5	196	8.2	527	-2.4	14.4	184	9.3	514	-5.1*
Completed some or all of college or university	7.8	196	9.0	533	1.2	10.0	184	9.9	523	-0.1

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 80 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.28. Arkansas PROMISE: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	43.0	10.4	-32.6**†‡	50.0	33.3	-16.6*†‡	63.6	64.5	0.8
Currently employed	10.6	11.4	0.8	37.1	30.2	-6.9‡	57.7	54.5	-3.3‡
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,555	2,011	456	4,750	7,455	2,706†	9,271	9,018	-253‡
Weekly hours worked	6.3	4.8	-1.5‡	16.7	16.6	-0.1	23.6	22.4	-1.2‡
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	22.7	41.3	18.7‡	10.7	21.0	10.3	8.2	11.0	2.7†
Education									
Enrolled in school	32.2	23.3	-8.9	41.4	29.1	-12.3	55.6	53.5	-2.1
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	94.6	64.0	-30.5†‡	90.0	85.6	-4.5	93.2	94.8	1.6
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	32.8	11.1	-21.7†‡	39.8	23.2	-16.6**†‡	53.5	50.9	-2.7
Completed some or all of college or university	20.2	10.7	-9.5†‡	28.9	16.9	-12.0†‡	45.7	45.9	0.2
Number of youth	**15**	**32**		**88**	**118**		**1,042**	**1,016**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.29. Arkansas PROMISE: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-2.1***	-1.3***	-1.7***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	-8*	-6	-6***
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-11***	-3	-5***
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	4*	-3	-1
Number of youth	**757**	**749**	**6,495**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.30. ASPIRE: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group					Control group				
	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	61.9	102	50.7	693	-11.2**	52.5	92	49.7	701	-2.8
Currently employed	23.0	102	28.0	693	5.1	26.6	92	28.4	701	1.8
Earnings in the past year ($)	3,402	102	5,461	693	2,059***	4,873	92	5,015	701	142
Weekly hours worked	4.3	102	8.2	693	3.9***	6.6	92	8.1	701	1.4
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	42.3	94	37.1	613	-5.2	36.0	85	36.1	622	0.1
Education										
Enrolled in school	43.1	102	31.9	692	-11.2**	45.2	92	31.2	700	-14.1***
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	69.7	102	70.4	687	0.7	78.9	92	73.5	698	-5.4
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	9.5	102	10.0	675	0.6	8.0	92	9.4	692	1.4
Completed some or all of college or university	2.1	102	10.7	693	8.6***	6.3	92	6.8	701	0.4

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Survey response rates were 84 percent for youth and 84 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.31. ASPIRE: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	32.4	21.5	-10.9	57.1	52.7	-4.4	74.1	71.4	-2.7**†
Currently employed	26.0	10.2	-15.8*†‡	46.4	40.5	-5.9†	68.1	64.0	-4.1***†‡
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,600	2,730	1,130	7,828	7,392	-436†	11,460	11,780	320†
Weekly hours worked	6.3	7.4	1.0	19.3	18.4	-0.9†	24.9	24.9	-0.1†‡
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	12.9	31.3	18.3**†‡	10.7	23.6	12.9***†‡	8.2	10.5	2.3***†
Education									
Enrolled in school	29.9	34.7	4.8†‡	42.2	45.0	2.8†‡	54.9	54.5	-0.3†‡
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	71.7	72.5	0.8	76.6	81.7	5.1‡	91.3	92.2	1.0‡
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	11.0	24.1	13.1*†‡	31.1	35.6	4.5	51.9	52.2	0.3
Completed some or all of college or university	7.6	13.0	5.4	25.5	25.2	-0.2†	43.8	43.5	-0.3†
Number of youth	**70**	**98**		**510**	**529**		**6,369**	**5,899**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.32. ASPIRE: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-0.9	-1.2*	-1.2***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	-6	-4	-3**
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-3	-7	-4***
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	-3	3	1
Number of youth	**848**	**847**	**10,873**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.33. CaPROMISE: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group					Control group				
	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	53.8	196	39.7	612	-14.1***	45.5	185	36.8	610	-8.7**
Currently employed	32.2	196	19.8	612	-12.4***	22.5	185	18.1	610	-4.4
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,988	196	3,894	612	-1,093	3,853	185	3,587	610	-266
Weekly hours worked	7.9	196	5.5	612	-2.4**	6.0	185	4.7	610	-1.3
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	36.8	184	39.0	560	2.2	31.8	168	41.2	560	9.4**
Education										
Enrolled in school	55.0	196	54.8	612	-0.2	54.0	185	52.4	608	-1.6
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	78.8	195	79.0	608	0.3	80.8	184	80.5	604	-0.3
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	19.5	196	21.8	595	2.3	22.9	183	20.8	593	-2.1
Completed some or all of college or university	8.5	196	16.0	612	7.5***	8.8	185	15.5	610	6.7***

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 82 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.34. CaPROMISE: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	21.6	19.8	-1.8†	49.9	44.9	-5.0†	63.9	60.3	-3.6***†‡
Currently employed	15.3	10.1	-5.2	40.2	30.8	-9.3***	56.7	51.4	-5.3***†
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,332	1,611	279	6,086	5,104	-983	9,005	8,667	-338*†
Weekly hours worked	2.8	5.6	2.8*†‡	13.9	12.0	-1.8*	18.7	18.5	-0.2†‡
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	19.1	21.1	2.0	17.2	24.0	6.8***	12.4	16.1	3.7***‡
Education									
Enrolled in school	56.2	53.0	-3.2	54.5	54.6	0.1	64.7	66.1	1.4*‡
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	71.0	63.9	-7.0	79.8	81.5	1.8	93.7	94.5	0.8**
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	35.7	37.9	2.2	45.5	47.4	1.9	61.8	63.9	2.1***‡
Completed some or all of college or university	16.5	30.0	13.5**	32.6	32.9	0.3†‡	51.4	49.0	-2.5***†‡
Number of youth	**177**	**161**		**921**	**813**		**13,517**	**11,487**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.35. CaPROMISE: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-0.7*	-0.4	-1.0***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	1	-5	-3***
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-3	-6**	-4***
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	3**	2	0
Number of youth	**1,319**	**1,336**	**15,259**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.36. MD PROMISE: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group					Control group				
	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	67.8	215	54.6	518	-13.2***	59.0	236	50.9	505	-8.1*
Currently employed	30.0	215	25.9	518	-4.1	29.0	236	24.8	505	-4.2
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,524	215	5,160	518	-364	5,424	236	4,843	505	-581
Weekly hours worked	9.9	215	7.9	518	-2.1	8.0	236	7.2	505	-0.8
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	53.5	191	64.1	457	10.6**	51.7	214	59.5	460	7.7*
Education										
Enrolled in school	23.3	213	32.4	518	9.1***	34.4	235	32.0	503	-2.5
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	67.3	212	68.3	517	1.0	70.6	235	72.4	502	1.8
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	5.8	210	10.4	508	4.7**	11.2	234	10.9	498	-0.2
Completed some or all of college or university	7.9	215	10.2	518	2.3	7.3	236	9.4	505	2.1

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Survey response rates were 81 percent for youth and 81 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.37. MD PROMISE: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	17.4	20.8	3.3†‡	54.5	51.7	-2.8	67.6	59.7	-7.9***†
Currently employed	18.0	14.3	-3.7	42.0	41.4	-0.7	60.6	50.3	-10.3***†‡
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,927	1,028	-900	4,990	6,071	1,081	9,300	8,548	-752
Weekly hours worked	7.3	3.2	-4.0*‡	13.2	17.1	3.9†‡	21.3	20.6	-0.7
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	10.0	34.7	24.7*†‡	24.1	41.1	17.0**	10.2	11.5	1.3†‡
Education									
Enrolled in school	48.5	40.2	-8.3†	61.1	46.2	-14.9**†‡	59.3	65.2	5.8***‡
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	84.9	77.5	-7.5	79.4	81.8	2.5	92.6	93.6	1.0
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	33.8	38.0	4.2	48.6	39.0	-9.6†‡	56.9	61.5	4.6**‡
Completed some or all of college or university	10.1	33.0	22.9*†‡	25.3	27.1	1.8	45.6	50.7	5.2**
Number of youth	**31**	**25**		**149**	**135**		**1,990**	**1,866**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.38. MD PROMISE: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-1.5**	-1.6***	-1.9***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	-3	-2	-5***
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-4	-1	-7***
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	1	-0	1
Number of youth	**844**	**835**	**4,891**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.39. NYS PROMISE: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group					Control group				
	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	50.0	26	43.0	819	-7.0	18.5	27	39.8	785	21.3***
Currently employed	9.0	26	18.0	819	9.0	10.6	27	15.2	785	4.6
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,905	26	3,113	819	1,209	1,123	27	2,874	785	1,751**
Weekly hours worked	1.8	26	4.6	819	2.9*	1.7	27	3.8	785	2.1*
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	54.3	25	63.8	752	9.5	68.0	25	63.4	724	-4.6
Education										
Enrolled in school	53.7	26	47.5	817	-6.2	72.4	27	50.8	782	-21.6***
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	39.0	25	55.0	803	16.0	31.0	27	56.9	775	25.9***
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	5.4	26	9.8	800	4.4	-1.0	27	10.4	769	11.3***
Completed some or all of college or university	3.4	26	7.9	819	4.5	-0.8	27	8.5	785	9.3***

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Survey response rates were 85 percent for youth and 85 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.40. NYS PROMISE: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	14.6	12.5	-2.1‡	36.9	38.4	1.4‡	58.7	50.5	-8.1***‡
Currently employed	11.0	10.4	-0.5	30.3	29.6	-0.8†	52.8	41.1	-11.7***†‡
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,280	531	-750*†‡	4,520	5,205	685	8,210	6,642	-1,568***†‡
Weekly hours worked	5.7	2.5	-3.2**†‡	11.3	12.8	1.5	18.9	16.7	-2.1***†‡
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	47.3	36.8	-10.4†	29.1	23.9	-5.2†	13.2	13.3	0.1†‡
Education									
Enrolled in school	50.0	48.9	-1.1‡	55.9	53.5	-2.5‡	68.4	70.0	1.5†‡
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	69.0	66.1	-2.9†‡	76.9	76.0	-0.8†‡	92.7	93.6	0.9†‡
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	30.0	24.0	-6.0‡	41.0	41.8	0.9‡	65.6	67.8	2.2**‡
Completed some or all of college or university	13.8	5.9	-7.9†‡	30.7	31.4	0.8‡	54.2	55.7	1.5†‡
Number of youth	**143**	**105**		**587**	**593**		**7,225**	**6,950**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.41. NYS PROMISE: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-0.9	-0.4	-1.3***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	-1	1	-3***
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-3	-2	-3***
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	2	3*	1
Number of youth	**800**	**812**	**15,609**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.42. WI PROMISE: PROMISE youth's outcomes, by research group and whether the youth completed the five-year survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Treatment group					Control group				
	Before pandemic (A)	N	During pandemic (B)	N	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	N	During pandemic (D)	N	Difference (D-C)
Employment and economic well-being										
In the labor force	65.8	219	59.4	575	-6.4	61.8	220	58.5	572	-3.3
Currently employed	38.0	219	34.1	575	-3.9	30.2	220	30.8	572	0.6
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,909	219	5,402	575	-507	4,198	220	5,175	572	978
Weekly hours worked	10.4	219	9.0	575	-1.4	8.5	220	8.4	572	-0.1
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	45.6	208	54.8	507	9.2**	50.5	195	52.0	505	1.5
Education										
Enrolled in school	28.1	219	29.8	574	1.7	24.5	219	28.5	571	4.0
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	69.5	219	68.2	570	-1.3	62.4	219	69.1	565	6.7*
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	8.3	218	6.8	565	-1.5	5.0	217	5.2	561	0.2
Completed some or all of college or university	7.2	219	6.3	575	-0.9	5.3	220	5.6	572	0.3

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately by research group for youth who completed the five-year survey before the pandemic (before March 13, 2020) and during the pandemic (March 13, 2020, or after). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome between the during- and pre-pandemic groups within each research group. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. Survey response rates were 85 percent for youth and 85 percent for parents. We weighted all statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.43. WI PROMISE: Outcomes of comparison youth, by SSI receipt and disability and whether the respondent completed the survey before or during the pandemic (percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	ACS youth receiving SSI			ACS youth with a disability			ACS youth without a disability		
	Before pandemic (A)	During pandemic (B)	Difference (B-A)	Before pandemic (C)	During pandemic (D)	Difference (D-C)	Before pandemic (E)	During pandemic (F)	Difference (F-E)
Employment and economic well-being									
In the labor force	35.3	30.1	-5.2	60.4	56.3	-4.2	72.1	72.5	0.3†
Currently employed	29.7	27.8	-2.0	51.4	50.8	-0.6	66.5	66.9	0.4
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,875	2,138	-2,737†‡	10,682	6,038	-4,644***†‡	10,794	11,240	446
Weekly hours worked	9.1	9.7	0.6	22.1	17.4	-4.7*‡	25.6	25.5	-0.1
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or general assistance	19.8	48.0	28.1*†‡	15.0	29.1	14.1**‡	6.1	10.6	4.5***†
Education									
Enrolled in school	27.5	32.2	4.7	39.5	40.0	0.5	61.3	60.2	-1.2
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	80.3	62.2	-18.1†‡	83.0	82.1	-0.9	94.4	94.3	-0.1‡
Attending postsecondary college or advanced degree program	13.4	13.9	0.5	31.0	33.0	2.0	58.8	58.6	-0.2
Completed some or all of college or university	10.5	7.0	-3.5	30.1	28.6	-1.5	48.8	48.3	-0.5
Number of youth	**32**	**50**		**188**	**204**		**1,857**	**2,031**	

Source: ACS 2019 and 2020 one-year files, IPUMS USA.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted mean of each outcome separately for three groups of ACS youth ages 19 to 21: those receiving SSI payments, those with a disability (regardless of SSI receipt), and those without a disability and not receiving SSI, by whether they completed the survey before the pandemic (in 2019) or during the pandemic (in 2020). It also shows the regression-adjusted difference in each outcome measure between the during- and before-pandemic groups in each of the three disability subgroups. The regression models controlled for age, sex, race, and state of residence. Estimated standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity. We weighted all statistics to adjust for the ACS sample design and to produce estimates representative of PROMISE states.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

ACS = American Community Survey; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.44. WI PROMISE: Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

SSA payments	Difference between during- and pre-pandemic periods		
	PROMISE treatment group	PROMISE control group	PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees
Received SSA payments (%)	-1.3**	-0.6	-1.1***
Average total monthly SSA payments ($)	-3	-0	-0
Average monthly SSI payments ($)	-6	-0	-2
Average monthly OASDI payments ($)	3	-0	2**
Number of youth	**777**	**771**	**5,988**

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the regression-adjusted differences in outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the three months between April 2020 and June 2020.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

C. Supplemental results: PROMISE impacts before and during the pandemic

Tables A.45 through A.51 present estimated impacts of each of the six programs on outcomes of youth in the pre- and during-pandemic periods. As for other analyses, for outcomes derived from survey data, the pre-pandemic sample comprises people who completed the survey before March 13, 2020, while the during-pandemic sample comprises people who completed the survey on or after that date. For outcomes derived from SSA data, the same person can be observed in both periods, but the sample is limited to youth who did not undergo an age-18 redetermination or whose redetermination occurred before the window of time being examined.

Appendix Table A.45. All PROMISE programs: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	45.9	8.0***	0.00	954	944	41.3	1.6	0.17	3,750	3,696	0.01††
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,407	984**	0.02	954	944	4,443	126	0.53	3,750	3,696	0.07†
Weekly hours worked in the past year	7.2	1.7***	0.01	954	944	6.9	0.2	0.48	3,750	3,696	0.03††
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	37.0	4.8**	0.03	954	944	34.1	1.6	0.16	3,750	3,696	0.20
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	39.7	7.6***	0.00	954	944	36.7	0.9	0.43	3,750	3,696	0.01†††
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	9.5	3.7**	0.01	954	944	7.7	1.5**	0.03	3,750	3,696	0.18
Income in the past year ($)	10,238	1,125***	0.00	954	944	9,775	187	0.33	3,750	3,696	0.03††
Employed	26.8	6.5***	0.00	954	944	24.4	1.5	0.15	3,750	3,696	0.03††
Average weekly earnings ($)	86	26***	0.01	954	944	86	5	0.23	3,750	3,696	0.05†
Weekly hours worked	7.3	2.2***	0.00	954	944	6.9	0.4	0.22	3,750	3,696	0.03††
In the labor force	56.2	8.3***	0.00	954	944	48.8	2.2*	0.06	3,750	3,696	0.01††
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	44.1	-0.9	0.69	881	856	48.4	1.8	0.13	3,345	3,322	0.29
Received SSA payments[a]	53.4	1.9**	0.03	5,331	5,337	52.5	1.5*	0.08	5,331	5,337	0.31
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	394	10	0.15	5,331	5,337	391	9	0.19	5,331	5,337	0.77
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	34.5	-2.9	0.15	952	942	37.4	-0.3	0.77	3,745	3,686	0.25
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	73.8	-0.7	0.72	949	941	70.9	-2.3**	0.03	3,716	3,665	0.48
Enrolled in post-secondary education	14.8	-1.6	0.30	948	937	14.3	0.2	0.83	3,670	3,627	0.31
Completed some or all of college or university	7.5	0.2	0.89	954	944	9.2	0.7	0.28	3,750	3,696	0.69

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	12.9	-0.0	0.98	933	923	10.5	-0.1	0.91	3,552	3,488	0.98
Received a training credential in the past year	11.1	1.3	0.38	938	941	8.0	1.5**	0.02	3,710	3,658	0.91

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of the PROMISE programs (on average) on youth's economic and education outcomes. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.46. Arkansas PROMISE: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	47.1	9.6*	0.06	196	184	49.2	1.3	0.69	533	523	0.16
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,100	1,235	0.16	196	184	5,597	-443	0.43	533	523	0.10
Weekly hours worked in the past year	7.5	2.5*	0.10	196	184	9.4	-0.5	0.59	533	523	0.08†
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	38.5	6.4	0.21	196	184	43.2	-1.9	0.54	533	523	0.16
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	39.7	13.0**	0.01	196	184	46.5	-0.8	0.80	533	523	0.02††
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	8.4	-1.4	0.63	196	184	6.3	2.4	0.18	533	523	0.27
Income in the past year ($)	9,105	1,003	0.22	196	184	9,606	-514	0.35	533	523	0.12
Employed	26.3	11.5**	0.02	196	184	31.6	1.6	0.58	533	523	0.08†
Average weekly earnings ($)	82	41**	0.04	196	184	116	-2	0.89	533	523	0.07†
Weekly hours worked	7.8	4.1**	0.02	196	184	10.2	-0.0	0.97	533	523	0.05††
In the labor force	61.4	3.9	0.43	196	184	60.7	1.4	0.64	533	523	0.66
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	37.4	-7.1	0.16	179	169	37.8	3.8	0.25	456	451	0.07†
Received SSA payments[a]	37.6	0.9	0.68	755	748	36.2	0.1	0.95	755	748	0.32
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	270	1	0.97	755	748	264	-1	0.94	755	748	0.76
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	28.4	-6.0	0.17	196	184	21.9	-1.6	0.53	532	522	0.37
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	80.3	-3.1	0.46	196	184	78.3	-1.9	0.48	531	521	0.80
Enrolled in post-secondary education	16.3	-4.4	0.22	196	184	11.1	-0.1	0.96	527	514	0.29
Completed some or all of college or university	10.2	-1.8	0.54	196	184	9.8	-1.4	0.44	533	523	0.89

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	12.1	-2.5	0.43	196	181	6.9	2.3	0.21	498	479	0.19
Received a training credential in the past year	14.3	2.6	0.49	194	183	8.1	2.0	0.28	530	515	0.88

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of Arkansas PROMISE on youth's economic and education outcomes. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.47. ASPIRE: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	43.0	2.1	0.76	102	92	43.3	-0.9	0.73	693	701	0.68
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,755	-1,176	0.29	102	92	5,031	348	0.49	693	701	0.21
Weekly hours worked in the past year	7.8	-1.5	0.36	102	92	7.7	0.5	0.47	693	701	0.26
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	37.3	-6.4	0.33	102	92	35.1	-2.3	0.35	693	701	0.56
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	39.8	-0.7	0.92	102	92	39.4	-0.6	0.82	693	701	0.99
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	8.8	6.3	0.18	102	92	6.5	1.7	0.25	693	701	0.34
Income in the past year ($)	11,027	-483	0.64	102	92	10,529	210	0.65	693	701	0.54
Employed	26.2	-1.8	0.76	102	92	28.4	-0.8	0.75	693	701	0.87
Average weekly earnings ($)	75	-25	0.23	102	92	103	-1	0.90	693	701	0.30
Weekly hours worked	6.4	-1.9	0.26	102	92	8.1	-0.0	0.99	693	701	0.31
In the labor force	53.0	9.6	0.16	102	92	49.7	1.5	0.56	693	701	0.27
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	35.8	6.7	0.34	94	85	36.2	1.6	0.57	613	622	0.49
Received SSA payments[a]	58.2	-0.1	0.96	847	846	57.0	0.1	0.95	847	846	0.78
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	413	-0	0.99	847	846	409	-2	0.88	847	846	0.77
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	44.3	-2.2	0.74	102	92	31.3	1.0	0.69	692	700	0.65
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	79.3	-7.8	0.20	102	92	73.5	-3.5	0.15	687	698	0.50
Enrolled in post-secondary education	12.1	0.4	0.93	102	92	11.9	0.8	0.64	675	692	0.94
Completed some or all of college or university	6.4	-4.4	0.15	102	92	6.7	3.5**	0.02	693	701	0.02††

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	12.1	11.1**	0.04	102	92	10.2	-0.7	0.68	655	674	0.03††
Received a training credential in the past year	8.7	-0.7	0.87	97	92	6.3	3.0**	0.04	687	692	0.39

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of ASPIRE on youth's economic and education outcomes. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.48. CaPROMISE: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	38.2	8.1	0.11	196	185	31.8	1.1	0.67	612	610	0.22
Earnings in the past year ($)	3,845	1,031	0.28	196	185	3,589	238	0.63	612	610	0.46
Weekly hours worked in the past year	5.8	1.4	0.31	196	185	4.9	0.3	0.69	612	610	0.45
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	28.1	8.1*	0.09	196	185	27.2	0.7	0.80	612	610	0.16
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	29.9	7.5	0.12	196	185	27.5	-1.3	0.62	612	610	0.10†
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	10.1	2.7	0.42	196	185	7.1	2.2	0.18	612	610	0.90
Income in the past year ($)	10,520	1,183	0.17	196	185	9,964	553	0.24	612	610	0.52
Employed	23.0	8.9*	0.06	196	185	17.9	1.2	0.59	612	610	0.13
Average weekly earnings ($)	78	22	0.29	196	185	66	8	0.46	612	610	0.54
Weekly hours worked	6.0	1.8	0.25	196	185	4.7	0.6	0.42	612	610	0.47
In the labor force	45.8	7.6	0.13	196	185	36.7	1.8	0.53	612	610	0.31
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	32.5	4.2	0.41	184	168	41.0	-1.7	0.57	560	560	0.31
Received SSA payments[a]	56.1	3.3**	0.05	1,314	1,332	55.6	3.1*	0.07	1,314	1,332	0.66
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	484	21	0.17	1,314	1,332	480	26*	0.08	1,314	1,332	0.30
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	52.0	2.8	0.57	196	185	53.0	3.5	0.21	612	608	0.91
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	80.8	-0.9	0.82	195	184	80.5	-2.0	0.40	608	604	0.82
Enrolled in post-secondary education	26.9	-1.0	0.82	196	183	25.6	0.1	0.96	595	593	0.83
Completed some or all of college or university	8.3	1.0	0.72	196	185	15.7	-0.2	0.94	612	610	0.74

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	15.6	-0.1	0.98	196	183	11.0	1.5	0.42	582	569	0.69
Received a training credential in the past year	7.9	3.7	0.22	193	185	8.7	-0.2	0.90	601	600	0.25

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of CaPROMISE on youth's economic and education outcomes. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.49. MD PROMISE: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	51.0	2.8	0.57	215	236	42.5	0.0	0.99	518	505	0.63
Earnings in the past year ($)	5,368	901	0.35	215	236	4,869	-28	0.96	518	505	0.40
Weekly hours worked in the past year	8.2	1.9	0.18	215	236	7.3	0.1	0.91	518	505	0.27
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	40.8	2.2	0.65	215	236	36.2	0.2	0.95	518	505	0.73
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	44.8	3.9	0.42	215	236	38.7	-0.4	0.90	518	505	0.45
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	8.5	3.0	0.32	215	236	5.2	2.0	0.20	518	505	0.76
Income in the past year ($)	10,740	1,544*	0.09	215	236	9,849	210	0.71	518	505	0.21
Employed	28.4	3.8	0.39	215	236	25.1	0.1	0.98	518	505	0.46
Average weekly earnings ($)	94	41*	0.05	215	236	93	3	0.81	518	505	0.11
Weekly hours worked	7.7	3.5**	0.03	215	236	7.4	0.2	0.86	518	505	0.07†
In the labor force	60.9	9.4**	0.04	215	236	50.0	3.7	0.24	518	505	0.30
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	54.7	0.6	0.90	191	214	58.0	4.8	0.12	457	460	0.45
Received SSA payments[a]	53.7	4.2*	0.06	840	833	52.1	4.2*	0.06	840	833	0.99
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	378	27	0.12	840	833	376	25	0.15	840	833	0.81
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	28.5	-9.5**	0.02	213	235	34.8	1.3	0.65	518	503	0.02††
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	74.8	-5.0	0.23	212	235	70.5	-3.6	0.21	517	502	0.78
Enrolled in post-secondary education	11.5	-3.4	0.25	210	234	13.4	1.2	0.59	508	498	0.21
Completed some or all of college or university	7.7	1.1	0.67	215	236	9.2	1.0	0.61	518	505	0.95

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	11.0	-0.7	0.81	204	230	9.2	0.9	0.64	489	480	0.64
Received a training credential in the past year	12.0	-5.0*	0.07	213	235	8.3	0.7	0.71	516	502	0.08†

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of MD PROMISE on youth's economic and education outcomes. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.50. NYS PROMISE: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	18.2	20.4*	0.09	26	27	33.1	4.0*	0.10	819	785	0.17
Earnings in the past year ($)	1,375	170	0.87	26	27	2,865	364	0.30	819	785	0.86
Weekly hours worked in the past year	2.4	-0.1	0.93	26	27	4.2	0.4	0.40	819	785	0.75
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	7.3	7.1	0.44	26	27	23.7	6.5***	0.00	819	785	0.95
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	11.0	3.1	0.73	26	27	23.8	5.0**	0.02	819	785	0.84
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	10.9	5.8	0.51	26	27	9.5	0.0	0.99	819	785	0.52
Income in the past year ($)	9,088	771	0.53	26	27	8,405	196	0.58	819	785	0.65
Employed	11.2	-3.7	0.67	26	27	15.2	3.1*	0.10	819	785	0.44
Average weekly earnings ($)	21	-12	0.56	26	27	51	13*	0.08	819	785	0.25
Weekly hours worked	1.8	-0.8	0.64	26	27	3.8	1.0*	0.09	819	785	0.34
In the labor force	18.2	26.4**	0.02	26	27	39.8	3.8	0.11	819	785	0.06†
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	67.9	-12.9	0.32	25	25	63.4	-0.4	0.86	752	724	0.34
Received SSA payments[a]	58.9	1.7	0.43	798	811	58.6	1.2	0.58	798	811	0.51
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	418	0	0.99	798	811	419	-2	0.92	798	811	0.75
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	73.9	-10.6	0.36	26	27	50.7	-3.5	0.13	817	782	0.55
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	30.1	4.1	0.75	25	27	56.9	-1.3	0.60	803	775	0.68
Enrolled in post-secondary education	10.5	-4.5	0.57	26	27	13.7	-0.9	0.59	800	769	0.65
Completed some or all of college or university	0.0	3.2	0.41	26	27	8.4	-0.6	0.68	819	785	0.37

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	30.3	-12.6	0.28	25	27	12.3	-1.2	0.45	781	754	0.33
Received a training credential in the past year	6.9	2.9	0.70	26	27	10.3	-1.4	0.37	810	780	0.57

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of NYS PROMISE on youth's economic and education outcomes. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Appendix Table A.51. WI PROMISE: Impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic (measured at the time of the survey; values in percentages, unless otherwise noted)

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Employment and economic well-being											
Employed in the past year	49.8	12.8***	0.01	219	220	50.9	5.1*	0.09	575	572	0.17
Earnings in the past year ($)	4,270	1,707*	0.06	219	220	5,148	365	0.50	575	572	0.20
Weekly hours worked in the past year	7.3	2.6*	0.05	219	220	8.5	0.6	0.44	575	572	0.21
Employed in integrated settings in the past year	42.3	7.8	0.11	219	220	42.6	6.4**	0.03	575	572	0.80
Employed outside of school-sponsored activities in the past year	45.7	9.7**	0.04	219	220	48.4	3.3	0.27	575	572	0.26
Employed in a job with coaching in the past year	11.6	9.5***	0.01	219	220	11.2	1.7	0.42	575	572	0.05††
Income in the past year ($)	10,297	1,472*	0.09	219	220	10,571	737	0.15	575	572	0.46
Employed	30.9	8.2*	0.07	219	220	30.5	3.8	0.17	575	572	0.41
Average weekly earnings ($)	101	23	0.32	219	220	97	12	0.31	575	572	0.68
Weekly hours worked	8.7	1.7	0.32	219	220	8.3	0.9	0.32	575	572	0.69
In the labor force	60.6	7.1	0.13	219	220	58.9	1.1	0.72	575	572	0.28
Household receives TANF, SNAP, or housing assistance	49.1	-4.7	0.34	208	195	52.5	3.0	0.32	507	505	0.18
Received SSA payments[a]	55.8	2.0	0.38	777	767	55.1	1.4	0.55	777	767	0.43
Average monthly SSA payments ($)[a]	398	18	0.30	777	767	398	16	0.38	777	767	0.74
Education and training											
Enrolled in school	23.6	4.2	0.30	219	219	28.8	0.5	0.85	574	571	0.44
Has a GED, high school diploma, or certificate of completion	63.3	7.4	0.10	219	219	68.7	-0.6	0.84	570	565	0.13
Enrolled in post-secondary education	8.8	2.0	0.47	218	217	10.1	0.7	0.70	565	561	0.69
Completed some or all of college or university	5.2	1.9	0.41	219	220	5.7	0.7	0.62	575	572	0.65

Youth outcome	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for difference in impacts
	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Impact	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Enrolled in a job-related training program	11.9	-0.9	0.77	210	210	12.6	-2.0	0.31	547	532	0.78
Received a training credential in the past year	11.2	6.2*	0.06	215	219	5.7	4.4***	0.01	566	569	0.63

Source: PROMISE five-year survey and SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted estimates of the impacts of WI PROMISE on youth's economic and education outcomes. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse. For outcomes derived from survey data, we compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic while controlling for differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. The sample of pre-pandemic survey respondents is smaller than the sample of during-pandemic survey respondents. For outcomes derived from SSA data, we observe SSA payments for every individual in both the time periods.

[a] This outcome is measured using SSA data and is calculated over January–March 2020 (before pandemic) and April–June 2020 (during pandemic).

*/**/*** Impact estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Impact estimates for before and during pandemic are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

GED = General Educational Development; N = sample size; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

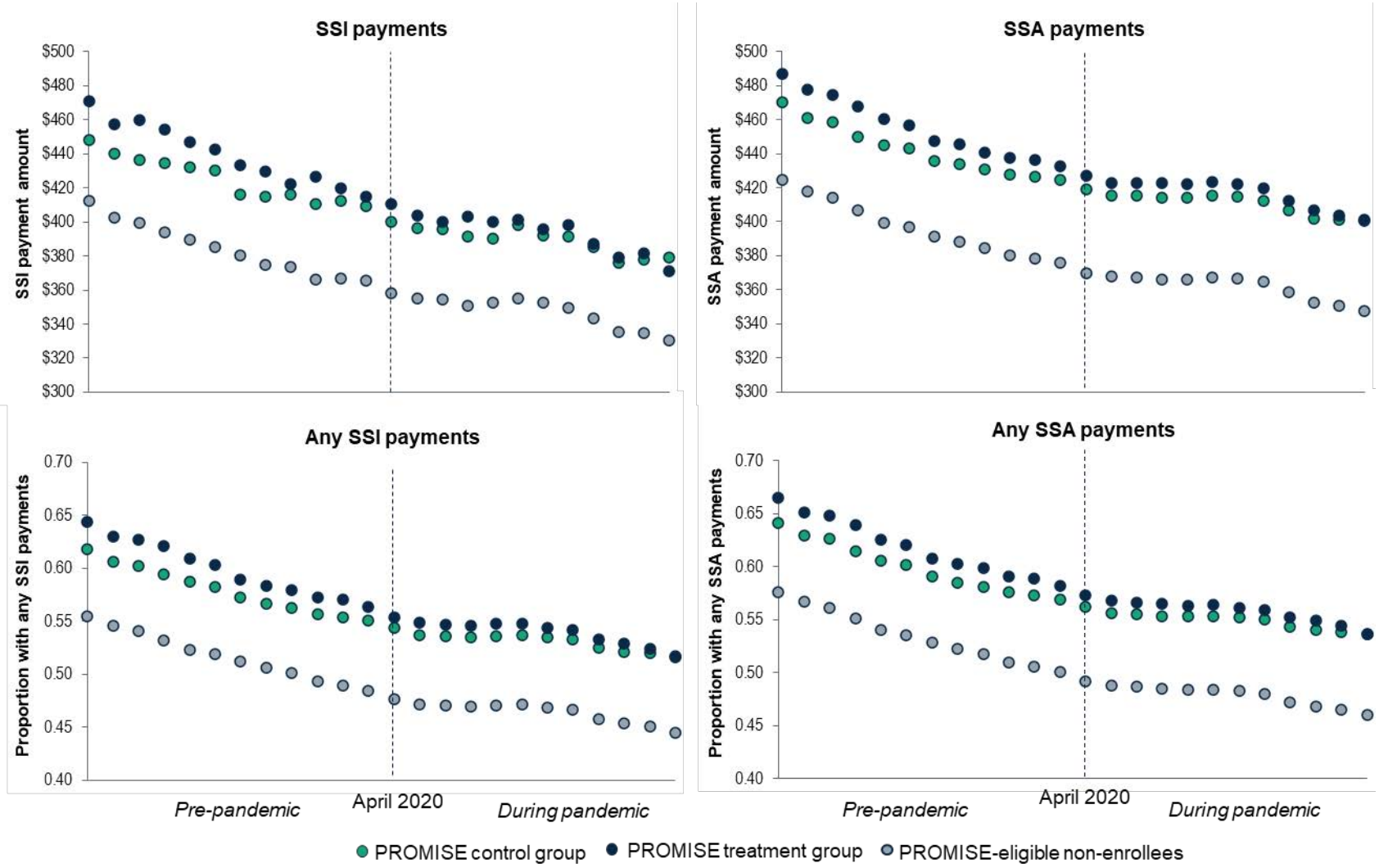
D. Time periods for analyses of SSA program participation outcomes

When we examine PROMISE youth's monthly SSA payments, we observe a declining trend over time (see Figure A.1). This is expected as youth grow older because they might lose benefits as part of the age-18 redetermination process or receive reduced benefits due to increased earnings. When we examined differences in youth's outcomes and programs' impacts on youth outcomes before and during the pandemic, we wanted to separate the potential effects of the pandemic from the pre-existing downward trend in SSA payments to youth. To do so, we restricted the analysis sample to enrollees whose age-18 redeterminations occurred before the analysis window (described in detail below) or who never underwent an age-18 redetermination during the analysis window. We also excluded youth who died during the analysis window. As a result, the findings on the pre- and during-pandemic differences in SSA payment outcomes do not generalize to youth whose age-18 redeterminations concluded after the analysis window began. These youth are younger on average than the youth included in the analysis.

We used a data-driven approach to determine the optimal window of time for the analysis of the SSA payment outcomes before and during the pandemic. For the pre-pandemic period, we selected a period that was long enough to provide a stable measure of average monthly payments but was short enough to yield a reasonably large number of enrollees whose age-18 redeterminations had occurred before the period began. As a result, we chose a three-month window from January to March 2020. We chose a during-pandemic period of three months, from April 2020 through June 2020. We considered different during-pandemic period lengths ranging from 3 to 12 months and selected the number of months that yielded the smallest root mean squared error for the estimated adjusted difference in average monthly SSA payments between the during and pre-pandemic periods for control group youth across all programs (Cattaneo et al. 2020).

As a sensitivity test, we also conducted an interrupted time series analysis that included all youth who remained alive during the analysis window regardless of redetermination status and modeled trends in monthly payments before and during the pandemic (Tables A.52 through A.58).

Figure A.1. Trends in monthly SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic



Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This figure shows average monthly SSA payments from April 2019 through March 2021 for PROMISE youth and PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees.

SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.52. All PROMISE programs: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic – interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=6,223)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.02	-4.03***	-4.36***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.18)	(0.41)	(0.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-0.13	-0.43	4.48*	0.00	0.00	0.01
	(2.06)	(3.04)	(2.10)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.48	1.86***	2.47***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***
	(0.48)	(0.53)	(0.41)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=6,223)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.15	-5.40***	-5.44***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.22)	(0.44)	(0.36)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	0.77	3.30	6.48**	0.01***	0.00	0.00
	(1.59)	(3.07)	(2.17)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.25	2.71***	3.46***	0.00***	0.01***	0.01***
	(0.33)	(0.59)	(0.45)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=68,849)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.27***	-4.33***	-4.53***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	2.10***	3.96***	4.83***	0.00***	0.00**	0.00***
	(0.46)	(0.98)	(0.61)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.18*	2.02***	2.66***	0.00***	0.00***†	0.00***†
	(0.08)	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021. We pooled data across the six PROMISE programs and weighted the programs equally.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.53. AR PROMISE: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic– interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=894)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.04	-6.40***	-7.47***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.74)	(0.98)	(0.86)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-2.38	2.27	8.11	0.00	0.02*	0.02*
	(7.20)	(6.23)	(5.07)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.05	3.88**	4.77***	0.00**	0.01***	0.01***
	(0.86)	(1.27)	(1.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=892)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.37	-9.90***	-9.61***	-0.00**	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.25)	(1.08)	(0.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	3.29	1.81	5.01	0.01*	0.00	0.00
	(2.17)	(6.75)	(5.63)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.49	6.80***	6.93***	0.00	0.01***	0.01***
	(0.36)	(1.34)	(1.17)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=7,767)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.49**	-4.54***	-5.33***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.16)	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-0.20	3.11	3.95*	0.00	0.00*	0.00*
	(1.20)	(2.46)	(1.69)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.13	1.53***†	2.52***†‡	0.00***	0.00***†‡	0.00***†‡
	(0.20)	(0.44)	(0.36)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (p-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed t-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.54. ASPIRE: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic– interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=960)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.22	-2.77**	-2.86***	-0.00	-0.00***	-0.01***
	(0.34)	(1.05)	(0.79)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	1.46	-1.08	0.62	0.00	-0.00	0.00
	(3.15)	(8.83)	(4.94)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.36	0.91	2.32*	0.00	0.00**	0.00***
	(0.58)	(1.35)	(0.96)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=968)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.26	-3.99**	-3.91***	-0.00	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.40)	(1.28)	(0.82)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-2.21	8.23	5.79	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(2.50)	(9.62)	(5.28)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.69	0.84	2.71**	0.00	0.00*	0.00**
	(0.49)	(1.65)	(1.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=12,453)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.22	-3.08***	-3.16***	-0.00***	-0.00***	-0.01***
	(0.11)	(0.32)	(0.21)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	3.57**†	4.34	6.20***	0.00*	0.01**	0.01***
	(1.11)	(2.35)	(1.29)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.28	1.47***	2.13***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***
	(0.18)	(0.40)	(0.27)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.55. CaPROMISE: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic– interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=1,537)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.09	-1.04	-2.34***	-0.00	-0.00***	-0.00***
	(0.29)	(0.97)	(0.70)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-0.00	-13.47	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(2.21)	(7.04)	(4.10)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.38	0.50	1.52†	0.00	0.00**	0.00**
	(0.40)	(1.15)	(0.85)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=1,531)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.11	-2.31*	-2.10**	-0.00	-0.00***	-0.00***
	(0.19)	(0.92)	(0.66)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April	3.42	4.17	6.24	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(2.65)	(7.05)	(4.13)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	-0.08	-1.91	-1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.40)	(1.59)	(0.90)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=18,042)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.02	-2.55***	-2.90***	-0.00***	-0.00***	-0.01***
	(0.10)	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	1.00	-1.15	2.25	0.00***	-0.00	0.00
	(0.84)	(2.04)	(1.23)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	-0.14	0.17	0.77**†	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***
	(0.13)	(0.33)	(0.25)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.56. MD PROMISE: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic– interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=918)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.19	-3.97***	-3.81***	-0.00	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.28)	(0.89)	(0.75)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-2.88	0.72	3.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(5.54)	(6.57)	(4.55)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	1.71	2.31	1.74†	0.00	0.00*	0.00**
	(1.76)	(1.21)	(0.90)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=910)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.40	-5.57***	-5.54***	-0.00	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.73)	(0.93)	(0.83)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	-2.89	5.15	7.33	0.01*	0.01	0.01
	(4.51)	(6.06)	(4.90)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.42	4.88***	4.75***	0.00*	0.01***	0.01***
	(1.07)	(1.30)	(1.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=5,563)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.57***	-4.29***	-4.45***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.17)	(0.38)	(0.31)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	2.60	2.10	0.13	0.01***	-0.00	-0.00
	(1.33)	(3.07)	(1.98)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.72**	1.94***†	2.75***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***†
	(0.24)	(0.53)	(0.39)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.57. NYS PROMISE: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic– interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=977)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.64*	-4.08***	-4.93***	-0.00**	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.32)	(0.88)	(0.80)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	6.26	6.96	5.32	0.01**	0.00	0.01
	(3.42)	(7.51)	(5.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.40	1.45	3.48***	0.00	0.00***	0.01***
	(0.56)	(1.14)	(0.94)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=982)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.08	-5.44***	-5.94***	-0.00**	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.40)	(1.09)	(0.84)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	5.00	-1.73	4.49	0.01***	0.00	0.00
	(5.74)	(9.35)	(4.94)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	-0.95	2.25	3.38**	0.00	0.01***	0.00**
	(0.76)	(1.43)	(1.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=18,009)						
Pre-pandemic trend	-0.44***	-6.21***	-6.37***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.11)	(0.23)	(0.18)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	2.76**	9.12***	7.94***	0.00***†	0.01***	0.01***
	(0.98)	(1.73)	(1.07)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.19	3.49***	4.12***	0.00***	0.01***	0.01***
	(0.15)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.58. WI PROMISE: Trends in Youth's SSA payments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic– interrupted time series estimates

	Payment amount ($/SE)			Any payment (p.p./SE)		
SSA payments	OASDI	SSI	SSA	OASDI	SSI	SSA
PROMISE control group (N=937)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.46	-4.82***	-4.31***	-0.00*	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.30)	(1.01)	(0.80)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	1.07	1.80	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(2.76)	(7.76)	(5.67)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	-0.39	1.27	1.56	0.00	0.00*	0.00
	(0.53)	(1.27)	(1.07)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE treatment group (N=940)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.30	-4.23***	-4.69***	-0.00	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.46)	(1.02)	(0.85)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	0.92	1.08	8.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(3.91)	(7.41)	(5.28)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	0.36	1.13	2.55*	0.00	0.00**	0.01***
	(0.79)	(1.30)	(1.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
PROMISE-eligible non-enrollees (N=7,015)						
Pre-pandemic trend	0.11	-5.32***	-4.96***	-0.00***	-0.01***	-0.01***
	(0.14)	(0.40)	(0.30)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Change between March and April 2020	2.83*	5.81*	7.94***	0.00**	0.00	0.00
	(1.29)	(2.81)	(1.76)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Difference between during-pandemic trend and pre-pandemic trend	-0.04	3.55***	3.70***	0.00***	0.01***	0.01***
	(0.23)	(0.51)	(0.37)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Source: SSA administrative records.

Note: This table shows interrupted time series estimates of the trends in SSA payments before the onset of the pandemic, the change in the level of the SSA payment outcome at the beginning of the pandemic, and differences in the trends in SSA payment outcomes between the during- and pre-pandemic periods for the treatment group, control group, and non-enrollees. SSA payments before the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2019 and March 2020; SSA payments during the pandemic represent payments in the 12 months between April 2020 and March 2021.

*/**/*** Estimate is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

† The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE treatment group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

‡ The difference between the pre- and during-pandemic values is significantly different from the difference in those values observed among PROMISE control group youth (*p*-value is less than .05) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

N = sample size; OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; p.p. = percentage point; SE = standard error; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

Appendix Table A.59. All PROMISE programs: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	36.9	7.0**	0.01	593	639	31.1	0.9	0.48	2,548	2,574	0.04††
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	81.6	-9.0**	0.02	255	232	80.2	1.2	0.53	800	788	0.02††
Asked friends or relatives	68.2	-9.2**	0.04	255	232	67.7	1.0	0.68	800	788	0.04††
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	42.1	-0.1	0.99	255	232	45.9	0.6	0.80	800	788	0.89
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	23.5	1.8	0.64	255	232	23.5	-0.5	0.83	800	788	0.60
Contacted the state VR agency	15.9	2.2	0.52	255	232	12.7	3.0*	0.09	800	788	0.83
Other	9.3	2.0	0.47	255	232	7.6	0.0	0.99	800	788	0.51
Missing	3.0	1.6	0.38	255	232	3.7	-0.3	0.70	800	788	0.32
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	50.8	-4.2	0.35	255	232	47.1	-1.5	0.55	800	788	0.60
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	48.1	5.6	0.22	255	232	47.0	-0.4	0.86	800	788	0.24
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	34.6	2.0	0.65	255	232	30.3	0.0	0.99	800	788	0.69
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	35.8	-4.5	0.30	255	232	29.6	0.6	0.81	800	788	0.30
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	16.5	-0.7	0.83	255	232	15.4	-0.0	0.98	800	788	0.86

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	13.5	-0.5	0.87	255	232	13.4	-1.6	0.36	800	788	0.76
Was caring for children or others	12.7	0.2	0.95	255	232	10.3	2.3	0.15	800	788	0.53
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.20	255	232	0.3	0.3	0.50	800	788	0.70
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	36.7	-4.9	0.16	338	407	36.9	-2.5	0.11	1,748	1,786	0.54
In school or training program	22.5	-3.9	0.18	338	407	23.8	-0.9	0.51	1,748	1,786	0.36
Did not want to look for work	3.2	0.4	0.74	338	407	3.7	-0.3	0.67	1,748	1,786	0.63
Did not have a way to get to a job	3.1	2.1	0.19	338	407	2.9	-0.7	0.19	1,748	1,786	0.10†
Did not know how to find a job	1.4	-0.2	0.76	338	407	2.4	-0.1	0.86	1,748	1,786	0.87
No jobs available	0.7	-0.0	0.98	338	407	2.5	1.1*	0.07	1,748	1,786	0.19
Raising children and chose not to work	2.2	0.8	0.50	338	407	2.2	0.4	0.46	1,748	1,786	0.75
Did not need or want a job	1.1	1.5	0.14	338	407	1.8	-0.4	0.36	1,748	1,786	0.09†
Waiting to hear about or start a job	1.5	-0.4	0.62	338	407	1.2	-0.2	0.57	1,748	1,786	0.82
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	0.7	1.2	0.16	338	407	1.2	0.1	0.81	1,748	1,786	0.23
Could not get a job and gave up looking	1.9	-0.2	0.84	338	407	0.8	0.2	0.51	1,748	1,786	0.68
Family did not want youth to work	0.2	0.7	0.22	338	407	0.9	0.1	0.81	1,748	1,786	0.36
Feared losing benefits	1.2	-0.3	0.68	338	407	0.6	0.3	0.38	1,748	1,786	0.48
Other	37.0	0.9	0.81	338	407	39.0	3.9**	0.02	1,748	1,786	0.43
Missing	2.8	1.6	0.27	338	407	2.6	0.3	0.63	1,748	1,786	0.39

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of All PROMISE programs on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the

outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

Appendix Table A.60. Arkansas PROMISE: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	45.6	-1.2	0.85	118	129	41.9	-0.1	0.97	318	303	0.88
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	84.0	-11.5	0.19	53	58	80.9	-3.0	0.57	130	125	0.39
Asked friends or relatives	68.2	-8.5	0.35	53	58	72.0	-4.3	0.47	130	125	0.69
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	47.6	-8.2	0.41	53	58	49.9	-1.8	0.79	130	125	0.58
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	31.8	6.7	0.47	53	58	28.4	6.2	0.30	130	125	0.96
Contacted the state VR agency	16.4	-4.1	0.55	53	58	8.1	10.0**	0.03	130	125	0.08†
Other	5.3	2.9	0.57	53	58	6.0	-0.1	0.97	130	125	0.61
Missing	1.8	0.2	0.94	53	58	1.7	1.2	0.54	130	125	0.74
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	43.9	-11.3	0.23	53	58	34.1	-1.8	0.78	130	125	0.38
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	48.7	8.7	0.40	53	58	44.9	-5.5	0.40	130	125	0.23
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	42.3	-0.4	0.97	53	58	29.0	3.7	0.53	130	125	0.71
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	27.1	5.2	0.57	53	58	31.8	-5.6	0.34	130	125	0.30
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	21.8	-4.1	0.59	53	58	11.0	-1.3	0.76	130	125	0.74

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	3.0	14.0***	0.01	53	58	14.4	-5.4	0.18	130	125	0.00†††
Was caring for children or others	13.1	-1.1	0.87	53	58	14.1	2.2	0.62	130	125	0.66
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.88	53	58	0.0	1.3	0.18	130	125	0.17
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	29.3	-6.2	0.44	65	71	35.5	-8.6*	0.08	188	178	0.79
In school or training program	21.8	-3.1	0.64	65	71	15.6	-4.3	0.23	188	178	0.87
Did not want to look for work	2.6	2.2	0.49	65	71	5.8	-0.4	0.86	188	178	0.52
Did not have a way to get to a job	3.3	9.4*	0.05	65	71	6.7	-1.6	0.53	188	178	0.04††
Did not know how to find a job	2.8	-3.0	0.14	65	71	1.6	1.0	0.58	188	178	0.16
No jobs available	0.0	1.6	0.31	65	71	1.0	1.7	0.31	188	178	0.96
Raising children and chose not to work	1.3	4.2	0.17	65	71	3.0	-0.8	0.61	188	178	0.13
Did not need or want a job	0.0	2.1	0.29	65	71	2.6	0.7	0.69	188	178	0.60
Waiting to hear about or start a job	0.0	0.4	0.42	65	71	0.6	0.3	0.69	188	178	0.92
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	1.3	1.0	0.70	65	71	0.5	1.4	0.29	188	178	0.87
Could not get a job and gave up looking	0.0	1.9	0.25	65	71	2.3	-1.3	0.34	188	178	0.16
Family did not want youth to work	0.0	1.8	0.23	65	71	0.0	1.5*	0.09	188	178	0.85
Feared losing benefits	0.0	1.6	0.27	65	71	1.9	-1.9*	0.08	188	178	0.05†
Other	46.8	-9.5	0.28	65	71	39.3	11.8**	0.03	188	178	0.03††
Missing	5.2	2.1	0.58	65	71	3.9	-0.6	0.77	188	178	0.52

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of Arkansas PROMISE on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the

outcomes of youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

Appendix Table A.61. ASPIRE: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	30.1	13.0	0.11	67	62	27.2	1.1	0.71	449	465	0.16
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	77.8	1.6	0.92	27	18	73.9	4.1	0.49	126	125	0.86
Asked friends or relatives	49.2	-9.4	0.57	27	18	66.7	7.1	0.26	126	125	0.31
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	28.0	1.1	0.94	27	18	43.6	1.8	0.79	126	125	0.96
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	33.5	-13.8	0.34	27	18	14.4	9.5*	0.08	126	125	0.11
Contacted the state VR agency	23.1	-6.9	0.59	27	18	15.0	9.3*	0.08	126	125	0.21
Other	0.0	24.6***	0.01	27	18	8.8	2.4	0.55	126	125	0.02††
Missing	17.0	-16.2	0.14	27	18	4.6	-0.8	0.79	126	125	0.14
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	44.6	11.3	0.49	27	18	50.9	-4.0	0.57	126	125	0.36
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	21.4	18.7	0.16	27	18	48.6	3.2	0.64	126	125	0.27
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	28.0	15.8	0.32	27	18	39.0	-12.6**	0.05	126	125	0.08†
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	33.1	-10.3	0.51	27	18	36.5	-2.4	0.71	126	125	0.61
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	11.6	-1.3	0.89	27	18	12.9	3.9	0.43	126	125	0.59

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	16.5	4.1	0.75	27	18	15.7	3.8	0.44	126	125	0.98
Was caring for children or others	11.3	-7.8	0.43	27	18	8.8	2.4	0.57	126	125	0.33
Missing	0.0	1.4	0.28	27	18	0.9	0.1	0.95	126	125	0.45
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	44.7	-17.3*	0.06	40	44	34.2	3.2	0.36	323	340	0.03††
In school or training program	22.6	-6.2	0.48	40	44	21.9	-2.8	0.38	323	340	0.71
Did not want to look for work	2.3	-0.7	0.82	40	44	5.3	-2.3	0.15	323	340	0.61
Did not have a way to get to a job	0.0	1.0	0.25	40	44	3.0	-0.7	0.58	323	340	0.18
Did not know how to find a job	0.0	0.5	0.53	40	44	2.6	-0.0	0.99	323	340	0.69
No jobs available	2.3	-2.5	0.33	40	44	1.8	1.6	0.24	323	340	0.14
Raising children and chose not to work	2.4	0.4	0.92	40	44	1.5	1.3	0.24	323	340	0.81
Did not need or want a job	0.0	-0.6	0.47	40	44	2.3	-0.7	0.47	323	340	0.89
Waiting to hear about or start a job	0.0	4.5	0.14	40	44	2.1	-1.4*	0.09	323	340	0.05†
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	0.0	-0.2	0.77	40	44	1.2	0.5	0.62	323	340	0.52
Could not get a job and gave up looking	2.3	-3.0	0.24	40	44	0.9	-0.0	0.97	323	340	0.23
Family did not want youth to work	2.2	-2.7	0.20	40	44	1.7	-0.9	0.29	323	340	0.45
Feared losing benefits	0.0	0.7	0.18	40	44	0.3	1.4*	0.09	323	340	0.43
Other	30.2	19.6*	0.06	40	44	40.7	2.7	0.49	323	340	0.12
Missing	0.0	4.7	0.21	40	44	2.6	1.1	0.43	323	340	0.36

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of ASPIRE on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of

youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

Appendix Table A.62. CaPROMISE: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	27.6	1.9	0.73	127	136	22.4	-0.0	0.99	458	461	0.74
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	81.0	-24.4**	0.02	38	36	82.9	-3.7	0.54	106	102	0.07†
Asked friends or relatives	74.2	-13.3	0.26	38	36	70.1	-1.0	0.89	106	102	0.34
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	31.9	25.2**	0.05	38	36	42.9	-4.8	0.53	106	102	0.03††
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	9.0	13.4	0.14	38	36	21.1	-10.2*	0.08	106	102	0.02††
Contacted the state VR agency	13.0	18.2*	0.06	38	36	12.1	1.2	0.82	106	102	0.11
Other	16.5	0.4	0.97	38	36	11.1	-1.8	0.66	106	102	0.82
Missing	2.6	2.4	0.64	38	36	4.8	-1.8	0.51	106	102	0.44
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	52.1	-9.5	0.42	38	36	47.9	0.9	0.91	106	102	0.43
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	53.0	-4.9	0.66	38	36	50.7	3.0	0.69	106	102	0.54
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	45.1	-20.0*	0.08	38	36	29.1	12.5*	0.08	106	102	0.01††
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	37.2	-11.9	0.30	38	36	26.1	10.7	0.13	106	102	0.07†
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	27.7	3.3	0.79	38	36	22.6	3.9	0.54	106	102	0.96

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	15.8	-10.3	0.15	38	36	10.5	5.3	0.29	106	102	0.06†
Was caring for children or others	7.6	0.1	0.99	38	36	7.4	0.2	0.96	106	102	0.99
Missing	0.0	2.2	0.29	38	36	0.0	-0.4	0.45	106	102	0.27
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	41.6	-4.9	0.48	89	100	41.0	-5.4	0.14	352	359	0.95
In school or training program	32.7	-3.1	0.65	89	100	29.6	1.2	0.72	352	359	0.56
Did not want to look for work	4.0	-0.8	0.77	89	100	3.0	0.2	0.88	352	359	0.75
Did not have a way to get to a job	1.2	2.0	0.30	89	100	0.7	0.5	0.56	352	359	0.46
Did not know how to find a job	1.9	-1.9	0.17	89	100	2.9	0.1	0.92	352	359	0.27
No jobs available	0.0	0.6	0.14	89	100	1.0	1.9	0.11	352	359	0.26
Raising children and chose not to work	1.9	-2.6*	0.09	89	100	2.2	0.3	0.79	352	359	0.12
Did not need or want a job	1.9	3.0	0.24	89	100	1.2	-0.4	0.60	352	359	0.19
Waiting to hear about or start a job	3.1	-2.1	0.29	89	100	1.0	-0.2	0.85	352	359	0.35
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	0.9	1.4	0.44	89	100	0.3	0.4	0.50	352	359	0.58
Could not get a job and gave up looking	1.8	-1.9	0.18	89	100	0.3	1.4*	0.06	352	359	0.04††
Family did not want youth to work	0.0	1.3	0.25	89	100	0.8	0.9	0.33	352	359	0.75
Feared losing benefits	0.0	0.0	0.96	89	100	0.2	0.5	0.33	352	359	0.26
Other	26.0	0.2	0.98	89	100	35.4	4.1	0.27	352	359	0.59
Missing	2.4	0.3	0.89	89	100	0.8	0.0	0.97	352	359	0.90

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of CaPROMISE on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of

youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

Appendix Table A.63. MD PROMISE: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	41.6	15.1**	0.01	134	152	32.4	4.4	0.21	354	350	0.12
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	79.9	2.3	0.74	74	64	85.9	-2.4	0.62	131	113	0.57
Asked friends or relatives	73.4	-11.3	0.17	74	64	62.4	5.9	0.36	131	113	0.09†
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	50.4	-12.4	0.17	74	64	48.3	0.5	0.94	131	113	0.23
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	17.8	3.7	0.59	74	64	23.2	-6.7	0.21	131	113	0.21
Contacted the state VR agency	10.3	4.3	0.45	74	64	11.9	-2.7	0.54	131	113	0.31
Other	10.4	-4.3	0.40	74	64	6.9	-2.2	0.50	131	113	0.72
Missing	0.0	3.3	0.17	74	64	7.0	-3.2	0.25	131	113	0.07†
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	47.8	9.3	0.30	74	64	51.2	-1.6	0.81	131	113	0.31
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	52.5	4.6	0.59	74	64	50.7	-4.4	0.50	131	113	0.39
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	26.0	17.3**	0.04	74	64	34.3	-4.6	0.46	131	113	0.03††
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	38.3	-4.8	0.57	74	64	27.8	2.3	0.71	131	113	0.49
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	8.4	1.7	0.75	74	64	13.4	1.9	0.70	131	113	0.98

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	15.3	-1.0	0.87	74	64	10.9	-1.0	0.82	131	113	1.00
Was caring for children or others	14.3	0.9	0.88	74	64	10.2	5.8	0.19	131	113	0.52
Missing	0.0	-0.2	0.49	74	64	1.2	-1.3	0.30	131	113	0.30
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	29.8	11.9	0.16	60	88	33.1	-1.5	0.75	223	237	0.16
In school or training program	18.9	-6.8	0.28	60	88	24.5	-0.7	0.86	223	237	0.41
Did not want to look for work	3.7	-1.9	0.48	60	88	1.6	0.7	0.63	223	237	0.39
Did not have a way to get to a job	5.4	1.0	0.79	60	88	2.6	-1.4	0.24	223	237	0.54
Did not know how to find a job	2.1	0.4	0.88	60	88	1.2	0.1	0.91	223	237	0.92
No jobs available	2.1	-1.8	0.31	60	88	4.8	0.7	0.74	223	237	0.32
Raising children and chose not to work	4.7	-2.0	0.47	60	88	1.4	1.5	0.25	223	237	0.26
Did not need or want a job	1.1	0.5	0.80	60	88	1.2	-0.3	0.79	223	237	0.72
Waiting to hear about or start a job	3.5	-1.1	0.61	60	88	0.4	0.3	0.64	223	237	0.55
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	0.0	0.2	0.32	60	88	0.8	-0.4	0.62	223	237	0.42
Could not get a job and gave up looking	2.2	-0.2	0.92	60	88	0.8	0.0	0.96	223	237	0.91
Family did not want youth to work	0.0	1.0	0.51	60	88	1.6	-1.8*	0.05	223	237	0.08†
Feared losing benefits	1.5	-1.5	0.32	60	88	0.4	0.3	0.63	223	237	0.26
Other	38.1	-0.9	0.92	60	88	43.1	1.7	0.72	223	237	0.79
Missing	2.6	2.9	0.39	60	88	4.6	-1.9	0.28	223	237	0.20

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of MD PROMISE on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of

youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

Appendix Table A.64. NYS PROMISE: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	4.3	24.6**	0.02	21	23	28.7	1.7	0.48	626	635	0.03††
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	100.0	-30.9*	0.08	7	1	80.8	2.8	0.50	182	180	0.05†
Asked friends or relatives	0.0	25.7	0.25	7	1	69.8	1.0	0.84	182	180	0.26
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	100.0	-114.8***	0.00	7	1	45.0	3.5	0.52	182	180	0.00†††
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	0.0	21.4	0.20	7	1	23.7	-1.6	0.73	182	180	0.17
Contacted the state VR agency	100.0	-70.7***	0.00	7	1	13.7	1.4	0.71	182	180	0.00†††
Other	0.0	20.6	0.13	7	1	6.8	-0.2	0.95	182	180	0.12
Missing	0.0	7.5	0.26	7	1	3.2	-0.9	0.62	182	180	0.22
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	100.0	-37.6	0.11	7	1	49.4	5.9	0.29	182	180	0.06†
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	100.0	-35.7	0.12	7	1	47.2	1.9	0.73	182	180	0.09†
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	0.0	61.5***	0.00	7	1	14.8	6.6	0.11	182	180	0.01†††
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	100.0	-71.7***	0.00	7	1	20.0	7.3	0.12	182	180	0.00†††
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	100.0	-57.3***	0.00	7	1	20.5	-4.2	0.31	182	180	0.00†††

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	0.0	15.1	0.41	7	1	12.2	-0.7	0.84	182	180	0.37
Was caring for children or others	0.0	7.2	0.64	7	1	7.0	4.8	0.12	182	180	0.87
Missing	0.0	0.0		7	1	0.0	0.0		182	180	
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	55.7	-15.8	0.32	14	22	39.7	-1.4	0.67	444	455	0.37
In school or training program	35.8	7.3	0.67	14	22	29.7	-1.1	0.71	444	455	0.62
Did not want to look for work	0.0	7.2	0.32	14	22	3.8	-1.3	0.31	444	455	0.24
Did not have a way to get to a job	0.0	-0.6	0.42	14	22	1.6	-0.7	0.34	444	455	0.95
Did not know how to find a job	0.0	0.7	0.46	14	22	2.7	-0.5	0.65	444	455	0.44
No jobs available	0.0	-0.8	0.64	14	22	3.2	0.3	0.79	444	455	0.60
Raising children and chose not to work	0.0	0.2	0.91	14	22	1.2	0.7	0.39	444	455	0.77
Did not need or want a job	4.3	2.8	0.73	14	22	1.6	-0.2	0.86	444	455	0.71
Waiting to hear about or start a job	0.0	-0.8	0.39	14	22	1.5	-0.6	0.45	444	455	0.90
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	0.0	0.4	0.73	14	22	1.5	0.2	0.84	444	455	0.87
Could not get a job and gave up looking	4.2	-5.1	0.24	14	22	0.9	-0.1	0.86	444	455	0.25
Family did not want youth to work	0.0	0.5	0.44	14	22	0.5	0.4	0.51	444	455	0.89
Feared losing benefits	0.0	0.8	0.14	14	22	0.2	0.5	0.23	444	455	0.55
Other	17.2	2.3	0.87	14	22	33.4	5.1	0.11	444	455	0.83
Missing	0.0	6.9	0.36	14	22	2.6	-0.2	0.84	444	455	0.34

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of NYS PROMISE on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of

youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

Appendix Table A.65. WI PROMISE: Job search activities and perceived barriers to employment before and during the pandemic (percentages)

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Looked for work in the four weeks before the interview	39.9	3.1	0.60	126	137	40.0	-2.0	0.59	343	360	0.46
Job search methods used (among those looking for work)[a]											
Looked through job advertisements in a newspaper or on the internet	82.3	-12.7	0.13	56	55	77.6	6.6	0.19	125	143	0.04††
Asked friends or relatives	65.6	0.4	0.97	56	55	64.7	-4.0	0.52	125	143	0.69
Contacted employers in person, by mail, or by phone	36.0	13.4	0.17	56	55	45.6	6.0	0.35	125	143	0.52
Contacted a state One-Stop, workforce development, or unemployment office	27.2	-4.1	0.63	56	55	28.4	-0.1	0.99	125	143	0.68
Contacted the state VR agency	20.0	-4.5	0.52	56	55	15.1	0.3	0.95	125	143	0.55
Other	11.2	3.8	0.54	56	55	7.2	0.4	0.89	125	143	0.61
Missing	3.6	2.3	0.60	56	55	2.0	-0.3	0.90	125	143	0.58
Reported reasons for not working (among those looking for work)[a]											
Could not find a job they wanted	63.4	-14.0	0.15	56	55	49.5	-4.9	0.45	125	143	0.42
Could not find a job for which they were qualified	47.1	1.9	0.84	56	55	41.6	4.5	0.47	125	143	0.81
Did not have reliable transportation to and from work	31.5	-7.9	0.38	56	55	40.3	-2.3	0.72	125	143	0.60
Could not work due to a physical or mental condition	42.2	-9.1	0.32	56	55	37.0	-10.4*	0.06	125	143	0.90
Was attending school and could not work at the same time	12.3	-7.3	0.20	56	55	11.9	-1.7	0.67	125	143	0.41

Activity or barrier	Before pandemic					During pandemic					*p*-value for subgroup difference
	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	Control mean	Adjusted difference	*p*-value	Treatment group N	Control group N	
Did not want to lose benefits such as Social Security, disability insurance, workers' compensation, or Medicaid	21.8	-19.4***	0.01	56	55	16.1	-5.1	0.25	125	143	0.08†
Was caring for children or others	14.5	-2.9	0.69	56	55	14.0	-3.1	0.44	125	143	0.98
Missing	0.0	-0.3	0.55	56	55	0.0	2.2	0.15	125	143	0.15
Reported reasons for not looking for work (among those not looking for work)[a]											
Disability is too severe	36.8	-10.5	0.17	70	82	34.5	-5.4	0.25	218	217	0.56
In school or training program	11.6	-2.7	0.57	70	82	12.0	3.3	0.32	218	217	0.30
Did not want to look for work	3.4	1.0	0.74	70	82	3.1	1.1	0.56	218	217	0.98
Did not have a way to get to a job	5.3	-0.6	0.88	70	82	5.8	-0.9	0.67	218	217	0.93
Did not know how to find a job	0.0	2.7	0.19	70	82	2.6	-1.1	0.43	218	217	0.14
No jobs available	0.0	1.8	0.27	70	82	3.6	-0.4	0.86	218	217	0.44
Raising children and chose not to work	1.2	4.0	0.20	70	82	5.6	-0.6	0.76	218	217	0.19
Did not need or want a job	1.1	0.1	0.96	70	82	2.1	-1.5	0.18	218	217	0.43
Waiting to hear about or start a job	0.0	-0.6	0.15	70	82	1.3	0.8	0.52	218	217	0.27
Not interested in the kinds of jobs youth could get	1.1	3.2	0.24	70	82	2.8	-2.2	0.11	218	217	0.08†
Could not get a job and gave up looking	2.6	2.5	0.45	70	82	0.0	0.6	0.28	218	217	0.56
Family did not want youth to work	0.0	0.1	0.76	70	82	0.4	0.8	0.41	218	217	0.51
Feared losing benefits	4.6	-2.0	0.54	70	82	1.8	-0.3	0.79	218	217	0.63
Other	48.3	1.7	0.84	70	82	48.8	-3.1	0.54	218	217	0.62
Missing	3.5	-0.4	0.88	70	82	2.2	3.1	0.13	218	217	0.33

Source: PROMISE five-year survey.

Note: This table shows the observed means for the control group and the regression-adjusted difference of WI PROMISE on youth's job search activities. We compared the outcomes of youth who responded to the five-year survey before the pandemic (defined as before March 13, 2020) to the outcomes of

youth who responded to the survey during the pandemic. The adjusted mean for the treatment group can be calculated by adding the impact estimate to the observed mean for the control group. We weighted statistics to adjust for survey nonresponse.

[a] Percentages might not sum to 100 because youth could provide multiple responses.

*/**/*** Difference is significantly different from zero (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using a two-tailed *t*-test.

†/††/††† Estimates for subgroups are significantly different from each other (*p*-value is less than .10/.05/.01) using an adjusted Wald test.

N = sample size; VR = vocational rehabilitation.

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