

OYP Interim Summary Report: Rounds 1-3

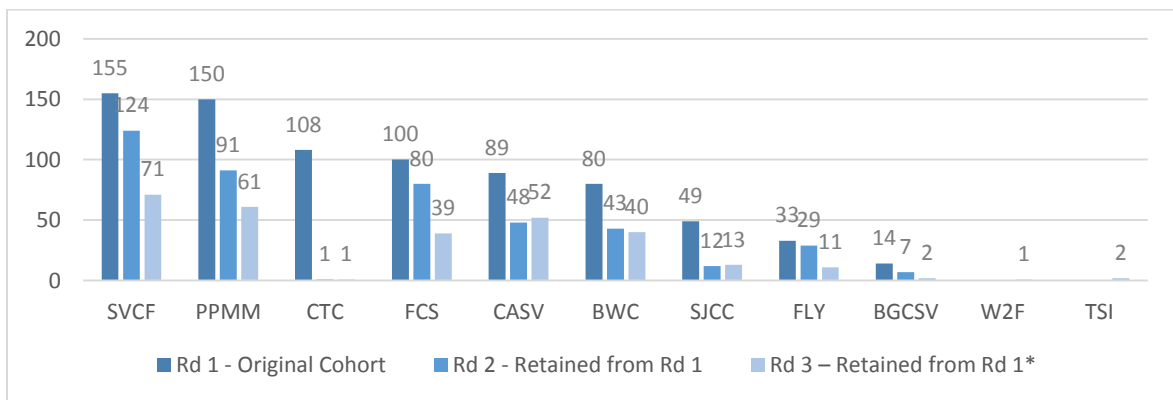
February 4, 2016

Part 1: Changes From Round 1 to Round 3

How did the original OYP cohort sample change between round 1 (Dec 2014) and round 3 (Nov 2015)?

From the 729 youth reported in round 1, 274 youth—38 percent—were reported again in round 3. Figure 1 shows how the original cohort shrank from round 1 to round 3. It does not include any new youth added in round 2 or 3.

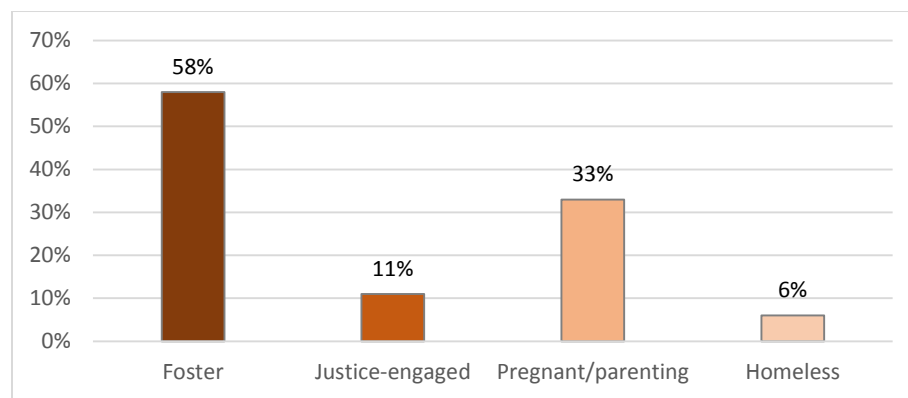
Fig. 1. Opp. Youth Retained from Round 1 to Round 3



*In certain cases, youth who were originally reported by one organization in round 1 were being reported by another organization in round 3. This is how a youth might be retained through an organization that was not reporting any youth in round 1.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of foster youth, justice-engaged, pregnant or parenting, and homeless youth that comprise the cohort from round 1 that remained through round 3.

Fig. 2. Opp. Youth Retained from Rd 1 to Rd 3, by Eligibility Type



N=274

What happened to youth from rounds 1-2 who were not updated in round 3?

Data for over 500 youth from round 1 could not be updated as of round 3. Figure 3 displays each of the different reasons overall, and by OYP eligibility type.

Fig. 3. Reasons Why Round 1 Youth Were Not Updated in Round 3

Reason	Overall Pct. (N=528)	Foster Youth (N=191)	Justice-Engaged (N=175)	Pregnant/Parenting (N=182)	Homeless (N=28)
Terminated, or no longer eligible	28%	18%	19%	53%	36%
Other	26%	14%	52%*	5%	4%
Graduated	16%	18%	14%	18%	36%
Youth withdrew	13%	18%	6%	18%	21%
Cannot locate	12%	15%	6%	18%	11%
Moved away	12%	21%	5%	10%	7%
Aged out	9%	10%	2%	14%	0%
Incarcerated	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%

*89 justice-engaged youth were not updated because the program ended before round 2 data were collected.

Note: Column percentages may add to more than 100% because more than one reason could apply to a youth.

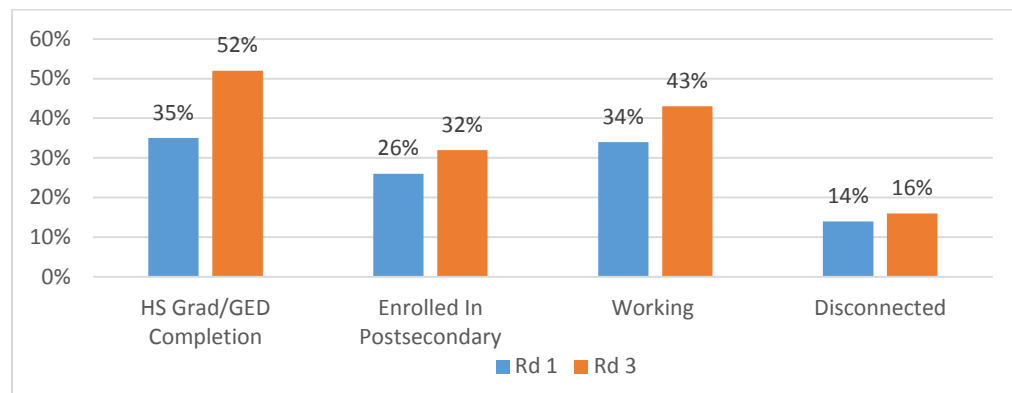
In round 3, organizations were asked to report if they knew whether the youth from rounds 1-2 that they could no longer report had begun working with a different organization. This information was only known and reported for eight youth in round 3.

How did the main education and employment indicators shift from round 1 to round 3?

Between rounds 1 and 3, the percentage of youth who completed HS, enrolled in postsecondary, and gained employment (or internships) increased substantially.

The overall disconnection rate increased slightly due primarily to a small number of recent HS graduates that did not continue in school and had not started new jobs by round 3.

Fig. 4. Changes in Key Outcomes Between Rounds 1 and 3

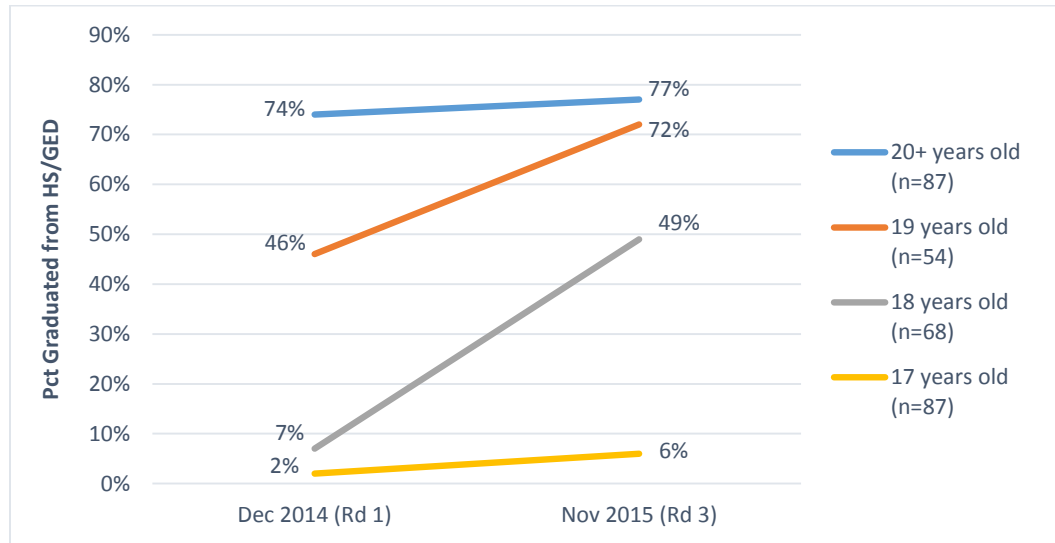


N=274 youth that were reported at both time points.

What age groups account for the increase in HS graduation and GED percentages?

Most of the new HS graduates were 18 and 19 year olds.

Fig. 5. Change in HS Graduation/GED Rates by Age



Note: Data includes 274 youth that were reported at both time points. Age classifications are based on youths' age as of November 1, 2015.

What were the employment rates by HS completion status and age?

Both non-HS graduates and HS graduates increased employment rates from round 1 to round 3. Though 18-24 year olds gained more new jobs than 16-17 year olds, 16-17 year olds still increased their rates of work experience by 5 percentage points.

Fig. 6. Employment Rates From Round 1 to Round 3, by HS Graduation and Age

Currently Employed (or other work experience)	Rd 1	Rd 3
All OY	34% (n=249)	43% (n=261)
Non-HS/GED graduates*	18% (n=116)	29% (n=119)
HS/GED graduates*	47% (n=130)	55% (n=141)
Ages 16-17*	13% (n=64)	18% (n=65)
Ages 18-24*	41% (n=184)	52% (n=196)

*As of Nov. 1, 2015.

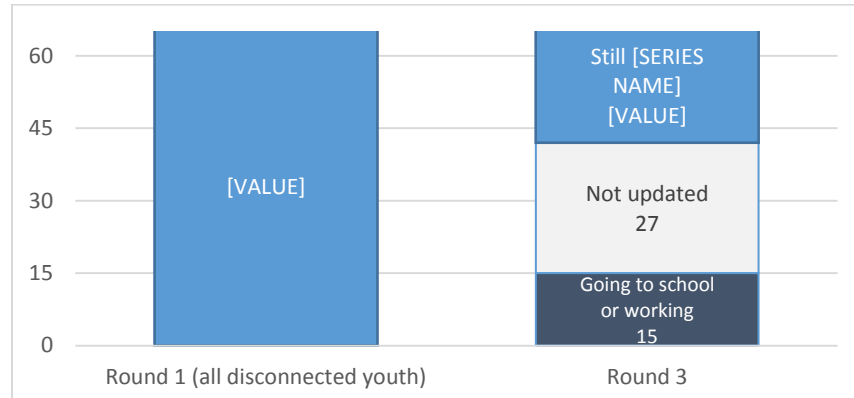
Note: N represents sample size with valid data (i.e., denominator). Youth whose jobs and work experiences were not known were excluded from percentage calculations.

What happened to the youth who were disconnected in round 1?

In round 1 there were 66 youth disconnected (neither working nor going to school).

Of this group, 27 youth (41%) were no longer updated through round 3, 15 youth (23%) had begun attending school or working, and 24 youth (36%) had remained disconnected across both time points.

Fig. 7. Round 3 Status of Round 1 Disconnected Youth



“Re-connected” Youth: What do we know about the 15 formerly disconnected youth that started school or work?

- 10 got jobs, 6 started school (1 was in school and working)

Who are the 24 youth that were disconnected at both time points?

- 7 are HS graduates; 17 have not completed HS.
- Most non-graduates are 1-2 years from completing HS.

What kinds of youth made the most and least overall progress between rounds 1 and 3?

Definition of Overall Progress:

To classify the general state of progress for each student in terms of education and work experience, we created criteria and labeled each youth according to one of three levels.

1. **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT:** In which any of the following apply between rounds 1 and 3...
 - Youth graduated from HS
 - Was out of school in round 1, but enrolled in school in round 3
 - Was jobless in round 1, gained new job as of round 3.
 - *Note:* This category includes four youth that stopped attending school but started new jobs. Three of these youth were HS graduates, and three were also parents.

If none of the above occurred, then the following criteria applied.

2. **MAINTAINED PROGRESS:** Applies if youth either...
 - Remained in school (HS or postsec), or

- Kept his/her job.

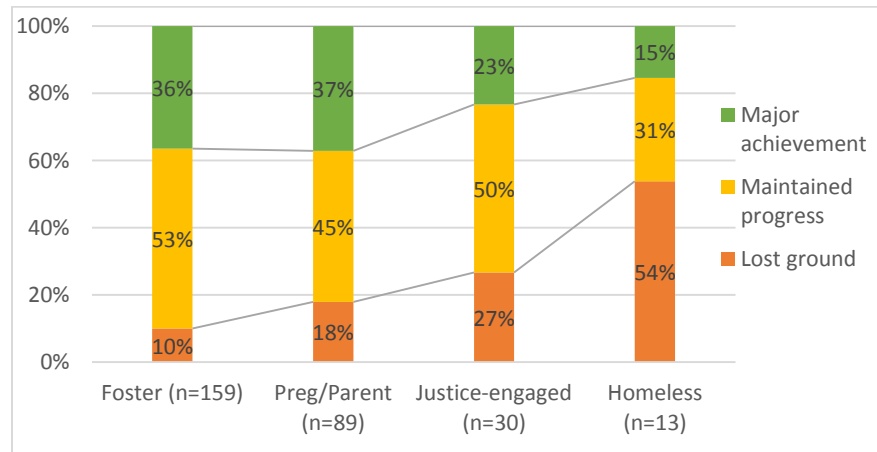
If no major achievements were attained, and progress was not maintained, then the following criteria applied.

3. LOST GROUND: Applies to youth who did any of the following...

- Ceased employment
- Left school without graduating
- Continued to be disconnected from work and school

As Figure 8 (below) indicates, there were noticeable differences in overall progress of youth by their OYP eligibility. Foster youth and pregnant or parenting youth were most likely to have made major achievements, while justice-engaged and homeless youth were most likely to have lost ground or not maintained their education or work status from round 1.

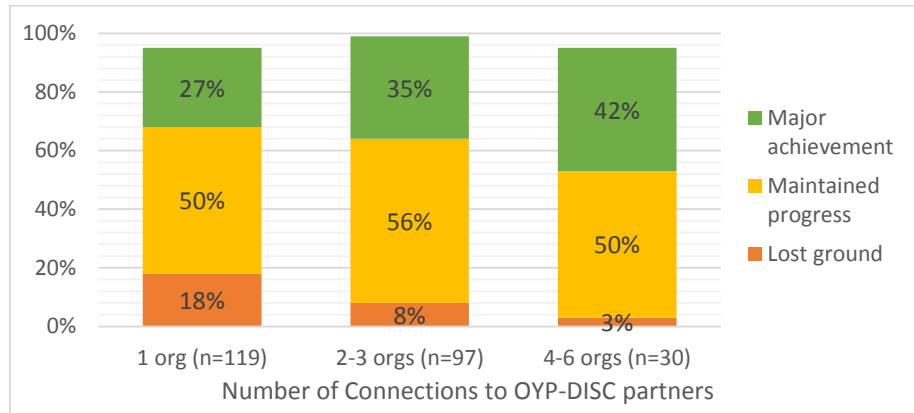
Fig. 8. Progress Levels by OYP Eligibility



Progress by Connectedness

In Figure 9, overall progress levels are disaggregated by degree of connectedness. It shows that youth with four or more connections were more likely to have achieved major milestones by round 3, and less likely to have lost ground, than were youth with one to three connections to an OYP-DISC partner agency.

Fig. 9. Progress by Degree of Connectedness



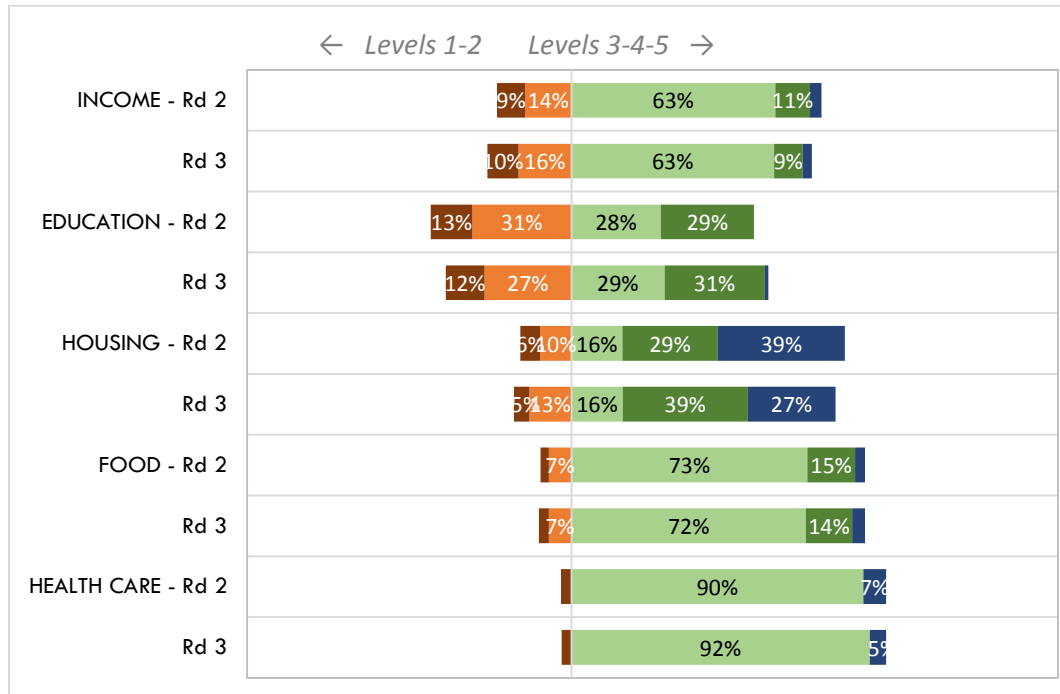
N=274

Note: "Connectedness" refers to the number of connections to OYP-DISC partners, via duplicate reports OR noted connections.

Part 2: Changes in Self-Sufficiency from Round 2 to Round 3

Organizations did not begin collecting self-sufficiency data until round 2. Therefore, Figure 10 displays a comparison of self-sufficiency levels among 280 18-year-olds reported between rounds 2 and 3. Overall there was little change, though the percentage of youth in very safe, stable housing declined from 39% to 27%.

Fig. 10. Self-Sufficiency from Round 2 to Round 3 (18-24 year olds)

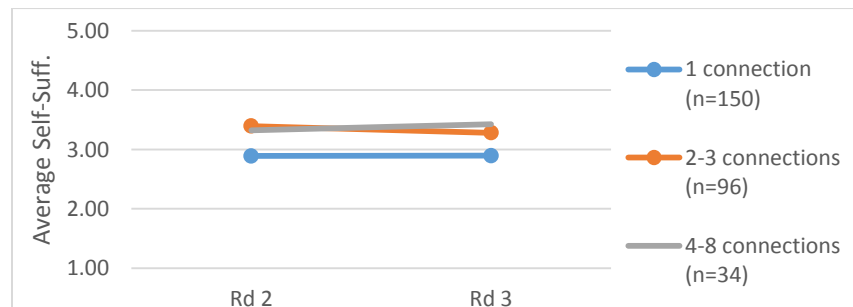


N=280 18-24 year olds.

Were there any changes in self-sufficiency related to connectedness?

Although youth with more than one connection had higher self-sufficiency levels on average, *changes* in self-sufficiency levels between rounds 2 and 3 remained similar for all youth regardless of connectedness.

Fig. 11. Self-Sufficiency Changes by Connectedness



Part 3: Three Youth Profiles

Below are three snapshots of youth representing three examples of progress from round 1 to round 3.

Youth 1: Recent Major Achievement

Age: 18 **Gender:** female **OYP eligibility:** parent **Connections:** one.

Education: now in 12th grade, after advancing from 11th grade

NEW Work Experience: Recently started a career-related internship in nursing, working 15 hours/week. One year ago she was not working.

Self-sufficiency (Rd 3): Average = 3.1. No income, enrolled in HS, in safe and unsubsidized housing, meets basic food needs without assistance, has Medi-Cal coverage but no medical home.

Youth 2: Maintained Progress

Age: 21 **Gender:** male **OYP eligibility:** foster **Connections:** 6

Education: HS graduate, not in school

Work experience: Has a 40 hour/week career-related job/internship at eBay. One year ago he had an internship at Facebook.

Self-sufficiency (Rd 3): Average = 4.3. Has discretionary income, engage in a post-sec or training program, lives in safe subsidized housing, has access to food beyond basic needs, has Medi-Cal coverage but no medical home.

Youth 1: Lost Ground

Age: 18 **Gender** = male **OYP eligibility:** justice-engaged **Connections:** one

Newly Disconnected

Education: Has left school. Was enrolled in 11th grade in round 1 but was not enrolled as of round 3.

Work experience: no job either round.

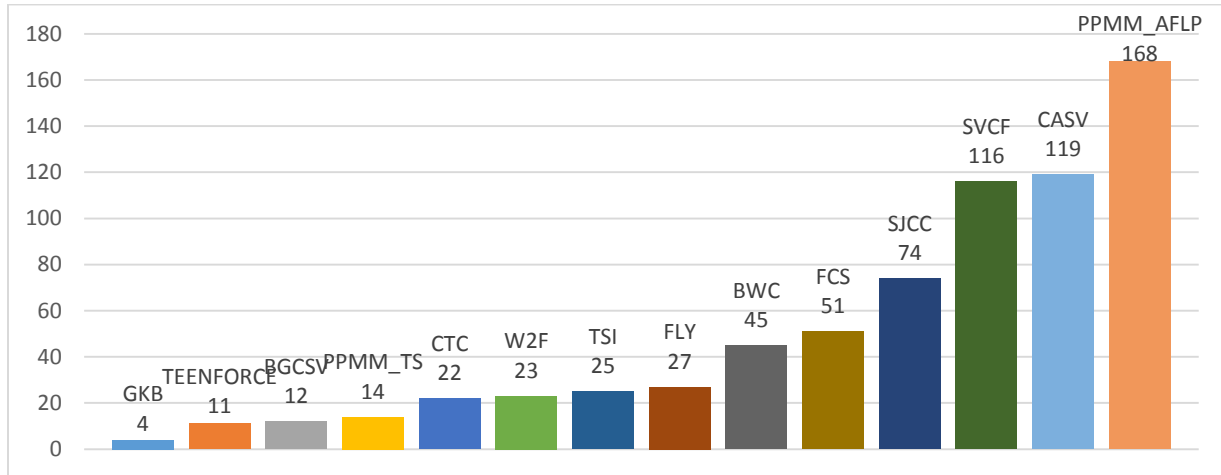
Self-sufficiency (Rd 3): Average = 2.3. Can meet income needs with assistance/subsidy, has not completed HS, lives in safe and stable but marginally adequate housing, can meet basic food needs with public assistance, has no medical coverage.

Part 4: OYP Round 3 Youth Cohort Description (Nov. 2015)

This section describes the current round of updated youth as of November 2015.

From 711 youth records submitted with valid data through round 3, there were 608 unique youths identified (the remaining 103 records consist of youth reported more than once). The number of youth reported by each agency in round 3 is shown in Figure 12.

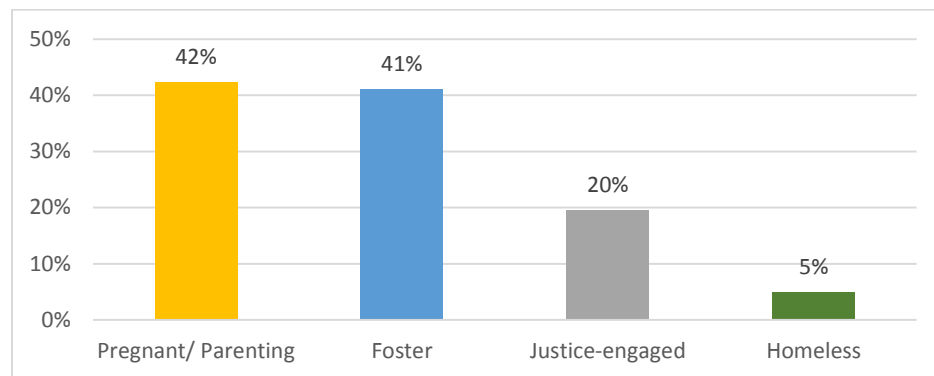
Fig. 12. Number of Opp. Youth With Records Updated Through Round 3, by Organization



Note: Total Duplicated Count = 711. Total Unduplicated Count = 608.

Figure 13 shows the percentage of each type of youth represented in the round 3 cohort.

Fig. 13. Round 3 Youth by OYP Eligibility Type



Demographics (Round 3)

➤ GENDER

- Male: 36%
- Female: 64%

➤ AGE

- 16-17 years: 35%
- 18-24 years: 65%

➤ RACE/ETHNICITY

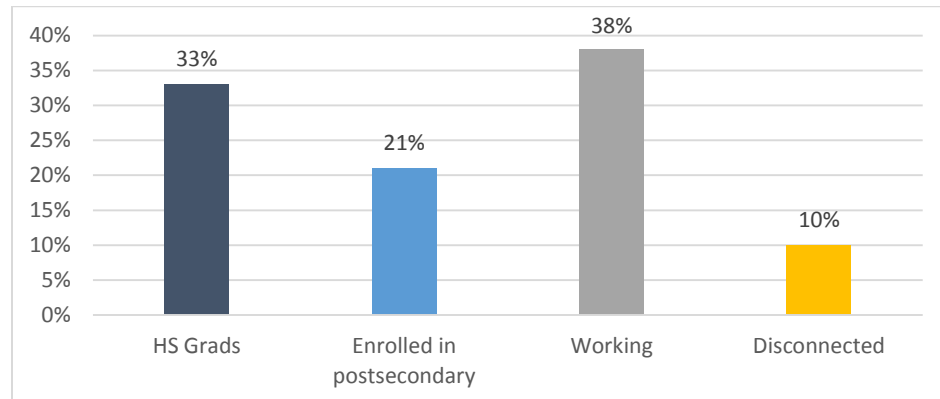
- Latino/Hispanic: 75%
- White: 13%
- Black: 11%
- Asian: 5%

- **Disabled or special needs:** 17% (63% said no; 20% don't know or did not answer)

Key Outcomes

Figure 14 describes the state of key outcomes for the full cohort of unduplicated youth reported on as of November 2015.

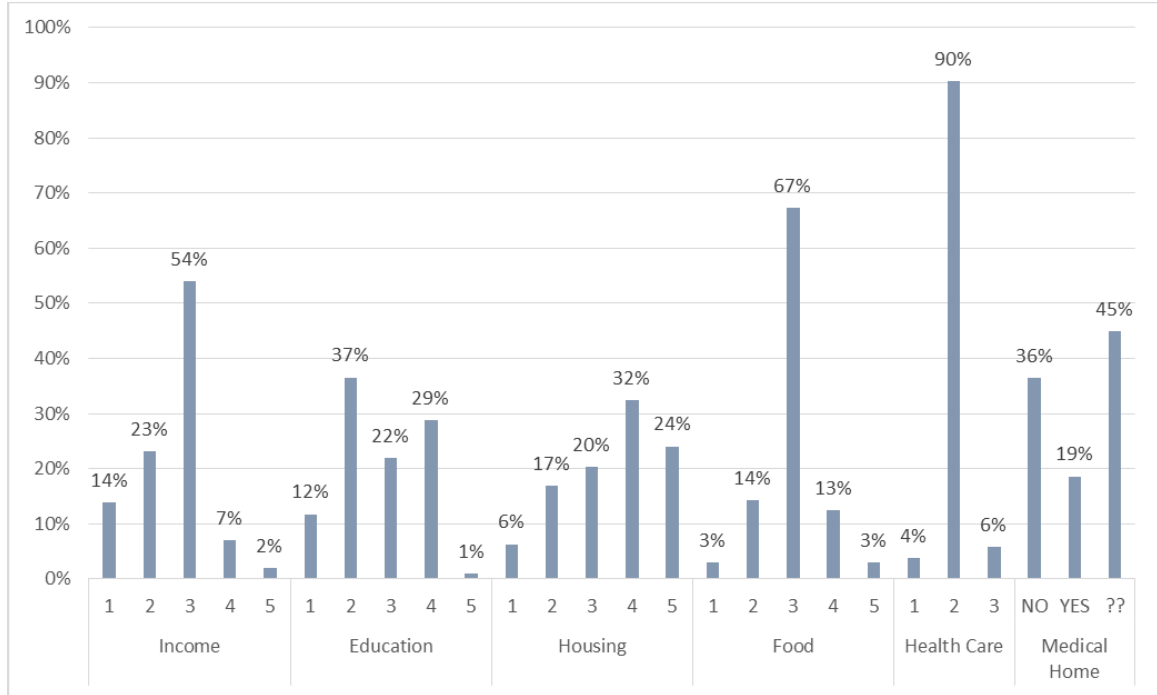
Fig. 14. Key Outcomes of Round 3 Cohort (Nov. 2015)



Self-Sufficiency of Current Round 3 Cohort

Figure 15 details the self-sufficiency levels of all 18-24 year olds reported during round 3.

Fig. 15. Self-Sufficiency Ratings – Round 3 Cohort (Nov. 2015), 18-24 year olds



N=289-383.

Note: 3 is considered the minimum self-sufficiency standard within Income, Education, Housing and Food. Under Health Care, 1 indicates no coverage, 2 indicates Medi-Cal coverage, and 3 indicates other comprehensive health insurance.

How do highly connected youth differ from less connected youth?

To better understand the significance of connections between youth and OYP partners, this section examines the characteristics of highly connected youth, and how outcomes differ based on those connections.

Youth with three or more connections represent 18% of the round 3 sample. Most of these “highly connected” youth are connected to **SVCF, FCS and CASV**. **Ninety percent of them are foster youth**, 19% are pregnant or parenting, 7% are justice-engaged, and 4% are homeless.

Highly connected youth tend to be **older** than other youth. The average age of highly connected youth is 19.9 years, compared to 18.8 for youth with 1-2 connections.

Among 19-24 year olds, **89% of highly connected youth are HS graduates**, while only 46% of other less connected youth have completed HS (note: 14% of less connected youth are missing HS graduation report data).

Among HS graduates, **68% of highly connected youth are enrolled in postsecondary education**, as compared to 53% of less connected HS graduates.

Among 18-24 year olds, **employment rates do not differ very much**. Fifty percent of highly connected youth are working versus 46% of less connected youth (note: 15% of less connected youth are missing data).

Finally, highly connected youth appear to have **greater levels of self-sufficiency**, especially with regard to education.

Fig. 16. Self-Sufficiency Levels by Connectedness (Round 3, 18-24 years)

