Evaluations of Programs with Work-Based Learning

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To what extent are work based learning strategies effective at raising the employment rates and earnings of program participants relative to non-participants?

What other benefits do work based learning strategies provide to participants relative to non-participants? How do these vary by target population?

This info-sheet highlights results from rigorous research studies on programs that include work based learning strategies. These studies were identified through a search of the U.S. Department of Labor's WorkforceGPS and Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluations and Research (CLEAR). See search terms under "Where we Looked."





No significant

auarter after

unavailable

internships end

after exit*

difference past 1 year

No effect past 2nd



health insurance!



WBL MODELS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Click on program titles to go directly to the reports

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4-5PP increase

program exit*

immediately after

3PP increase in 1st quarter

9PP increase in the year

after internships endt

after program end*

EMPLOYMENT RATES as compared to non-participants

OTHER OUTCOMES as compared to non-participants

Participants were 18PP more likely to earn an

5.1PP increase in permanent employment rate

months of college enrollment per year)*

after 1 yeart; 4PP increase in self-esteemt

Participants were 12PP more likely to have

industry-recognized credential (and had 1.5 more

Internships



Young Adult

Per Scholas 👗 📶

RCT n=443

Internship Program

Year Up provides job readiness services, 6 months of industry validated technical skills training, and a 6-month internship to disadvantaged young adults aged 18-24

Young Adult Internship Program offers disconnected

Per Scholas prepares low-income youth and adults for the

CompTIA A+ exam in IT, employing some graduates in its own

services to former prisoners with the goal of reducing recidivism

youth aged 16-24 a temporary paid internship and

computer refurbishing center

barriers to participation

placement assistance

culminating in a credential

and boosting their labor market prospects

What were the effects of access to Year Up on earnings, career-track employment, postsecondary education, and related outcomes? How did these effects vary across subgroups and across eight local offices?

What impact did YAIP have on employment and earnings, education and training, and well-being relative to what would have happened in the absence of the program? Did YAIP appear to be more effective for certain subgroups of young people?

Do mature sector-focused programs result in significant labor market gains for low-income, disadvantaged workers and job seekers? Were participants more likely to earn higher wages? Did participants find jobs with better access to benefits?

Do individuals assigned to the program group, who were given access to CEO's jobs and other services have better outcomes (increased employment and reduced recidivism) than those assigned to the control group, who were offered basic job search assistance?

programs, which approaches are most effective, and for whom?

How did the transitional jobs program affect employment and

recidivism during the two years after people entered the study?

EARNINGS GAINS

as compared to non-participants

\$1,895 higher average earnings over sixth and

seventh quarters after random assignment*

\$400 over the 6 months after internships endt

\$4,663 over the year after program exit*

\$567 in the 3rd quarter after program exit†

\$3,511 per quarter in 9th-12th quarters after exit*

\$6,595 in 6th year after RA enrollment*; \$5,839 in

CEO Center for Employment Opportunities

Deployment and Employment

TWC Transitional Work Corporation

PRIDE Personal Roads to Individual

TJRD Transitional Jobs Reentry

Demonstration

WBL Work-Based Learning

9^{th*}; estimated \$98,718 over a career*

No effect in the 1st year after program endt

No effect in the 1st year

after program end

No effect in 1st year

after program end

8.6PP increase 1st auarter

No effect in the 2nd year after program end

No effect in the 3rd vear

after program end

Longer term outcomes

Reduced recidivism by 6.9PP over 3 years after random assianmentt

TANF & SNAP receipts decreased early on, but

\$818 decrease in cash assistance over 2 years

effects faded after 6 quarters

after random assignment*

Transitional Jobs



RCT n=2,648

TJRD

TWC placed long-term TANF recipients into temporary subsidized jobs along with work-related supportive services and Not available iob search assistance

PRIDE provided specialized unpaid job placement and

search assistance services to TANF recipients with medical

TJRD four Midwestern cities provided former prisoners with

temporary subsidized jobs, support services, and job

CEO provides temporary paid jobs and other supportive

To what extent does the program improve employment rates, job retention, advancement, and other key outcomes? Looking across No effect

No effect

No effect

(in 2005 dollars)

vear after random assignment*

4.3PP increase in the 1st 5.1PP increase in the 2nd vear after random assignment*

Longer term outcomes unavailable

quarters)†

Employment retention bonuses boosted earnings by \$1,999 over 2 years!

Women saw 2.3x more earnings gains† and 1.5x

more employment rate gains than men (after 3

On-the-Job Trainina



South Dakota WIA OJT / **QED** n=344

South Dakota WIA OJT workers are placed with an employer, who trains the worker on the job, for a trial period with partially subsidized wages

to the full suite of WIA core, intensive, and training services

classroom instruction and close training and supervision,

Washington State Apprenticeship apprentices receive

Can training programs effectively influence the employment prospects of trainees at an advanced stage in their work lives?

Did the availability of core, intensive, and training services improve WIA Adult/Dislocated Workers participants have access employment-related outcomes (such as earnings, employment, and job quality) more than the availability of core services only?

> Can participants' successes be attributed to participation in the program or might some other factor coincidental to the program have played a role?

> Is RA effective in raising the annual earnings and employment of participants?

after program exit* 7.8PP increase in the 5th No measurable difference between recipients of

auarter after random basic services such as resource centers, and workshops vs. full services, including work-based learning assianment † \$3,243 per quarter in 1st-3rd quarters after exit*;

7.8PP increase over 1st-3rd auarters after program exit*

enrollment*

2.5PP increase in 6th vear after RA

7.4PP increase 3rd quarter after program exitt

Longer term outcomes

9.8PP increase over

9th–12th auarters after

1.9PP decrease in 9th

unavailable

program exit*

vear after RA

enrollment*

No effect on household receipt of public assistance

Hours worked per quarter increased by 37 in 1st-3rd quarters after exit; 51 in 9th-12th quarters†

Net social benefits of RA are \$58,888 in 9th year; \$124,057 estimated over a career

Apprenticeships

QED n=3,301 (short term) n=4,082 (long term)

TARGET POPULATION

QED n=21,426

Washington State Apprenticeship /

Registered Apprenticeship (RA)

Registered Apprenticeship (RA) in 10 States

apprentices receive classroom instruction and close training and supervision, culminating in a credential

Internships Paid, subsidized, or unpaid short term work

Transitional Jobs Temporary, subsidized jobs that usually ocus on adults with multiple barriers to employment (ex-offenders, TANF recipients, etc.)

On-the-Job Training Subsidized jobs for new hires to compensate for on-the-job training costs

Apprenticeship On-the-job training combined with formal job-related instruction, often connected to national skills

METHODOLOGIES

RCT Randomized Controlled Trial

People are randomly assigned to participate or not participate in a program

QED Quasi-Experimental Design

Program participants are compared to non-participants who are selected because they closely match the participants' demographics and economic situation

Statistical significances levels are measured as follows: * = .01, † = .05, ‡ = .10

GLOSSARY

- **RA** Registered Apprenticeship
- **PP** Percentage Points
- **TANF** Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- **SNAP** Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program

WHERE WE LOOKED

Workforce GPS -> Workforce System Strategies (WSS) Collection Resource Library "Registered Apprenticeship Work Based Learning" subcategory (194) "Experimental Impact Analyses Random Control Trials" methodology filter (94) Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and

Research (CLEAR) "Apprenticeship and OJT" (6

11 Impact Evaluations on Work Based Learning Programs

Disconnected Youth



IIII Welfare Recipients

Dislocated Workers /

RCT n=5.069

WORK-BASED LEARNING MODELS