Provider Networks of Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income: Evidence from the Youth Transition Demonstration

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- The contents of this presentation do not necessarily represent the policies of ED or any other federal agency (Edgar, 75.620 [b])
Problems with service delivery to youth with disabilities

- Lack of handoff from youth services to adult services
- Fragmented service system
Youth Transition Demonstration (YTD) addressed service gaps

- SSA-funded projects from 2006 to 2012 targeting youth ages 14 to 25 receiving (or at risk of receiving) SSI
- Projects offered vocational, benefit, and empowerment services
- Large sites used random assignment
  - Approximately 850 subjects per project randomized to treatment or control group
What is the productive engagement and provider network of youth receiving Supplemental Security Income?

How does a demonstration project affect those transition outcomes?
Employment rate of post-HS youth higher than for HS youth

Paid employment at 12 months (%)

Bronx Co.  Colorado  Erie Co.  Miami-Dade Co.  West Virginia

Note: HS = High school

HS: Control  HS: Treatment  Post-HS: Control  Post-HS: Treatment
Employment rate higher for treatment group youth in three projects

* $p < 0.05$
Provider use greater for high school youth than post-HS youth

Provider use at 12 months (%)

- HS: Control
- HS: Treatment
- Post-HS: Control
- Post-HS: Treatment

Locations:
- Bronx Co.
- Colorado
- Erie Co.
- Miami-Dade Co.
- West Virginia

Legend:
- HS: Control
- HS: Treatment
- Post-HS: Control
- Post-HS: Treatment
YTD had positive impact on provider use, particularly for post-HS youth

Provider use at 12 months (%)

Bronx Co. Colorado Erie Co. Miami-Dade Co. West Virginia

HS: Control HS: Treatment Post-HS: Control Post-HS: Treatment

* p < 0.05
Importance of YTD as an intervention

- YTD projects became a key service provider, especially for post-HS youth
- The next slides show how YTD influenced the engagement and provider networks of post-HS youth in the West Virginia project
West Virginia post-HS control group engagement and provider network was limited
West Virginia post-HS treatment engagement and provider network was enhanced by YTD.
Conclusion

- Social network methods can help us understand how YTD projects had impacts
- Engagement connections for SSI youth after high school can be particularly sparse
- A new provider can affect the transition system in important ways
Contact information

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Appendix table: Seven provider types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Transition Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment services and one-stop centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Rehabilitation Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix figure: Engagement and provider network for WV high school control group
Appendix figure: Engagement and provider network for WV high school treatment group

- $\square$ = No provider
- $\square$ = Enrolled in school
- $\triangle$ = Education
- $\triangle$ = VR agency
- $\triangle$ = Disability agency
- $\bigcirc$ = YTD
- $\blacktriangle$ = Paid employment
- $\blacktriangle$ = Employment
- $\blacktriangledown$ = Community
- $\blacktriangledown$ = Other provider