



ARRA Summer Youth Employment Program Exit Survey Results

City	Number of Youth Participating in Survey	How many youth were employed for the first time?		Would you have had a job if there were no summer Youth Program?		How will you use the money you earned?					
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Tuition*	Household Expenses*	Clothes*	Food*	Savings*	Other*
Baltimore, MD	3345	1472	1873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago, IL	919	350	569	217	702	164	503	645	464	595	161
Hartford, CT	544	212	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killeen, TX	94	62	32	15	79	19	49	80	61	69	45
Louisville, KY	429	167	262	176	253	120	266	335	309	330	43
Macon, GA	248	156	92	57	191	64	149	221	156	191	89
New York, NY	1004	415	589	300	704	241	432	680	460	687	192
Orlando, FL	789	466	323	-	-	1	104	67	1	8	229
Portland, OR	529	176	353	97	432	126	285	319	278	332	156
Providence, RI	168	102	66	-	-	37	91	138	114	113	54
San Diego, CA	325	174	149	66	250	76	203	210	199	226	57
Seattle, WA	288	107	181	64	216	52	190	224	213	198	52
Spokane, WA	37	11	26	4	31	9	26	29	27	20	12
St. Louis, MO	418	140	271	118	294	113	277	354	347	289	289
Total	9137	4010	5110	1114	3152	1022	1022	3302	2629	3058	1379
		44%	56%	26%	74%	19%	19%	63%	50%	58%	26%

*Percentages were taken out of the total number of respondents excluding Baltimore and Hartford (5248) rather than the number responding to the indicated question and underrepresent the actual percentage of participants in each category



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City	Are you still in high school?		Are you a high school graduate or do you have a GED?		Are you a college student?		Are you enrolled in a vocational school?		After the summer, will you be looking for another job?		Will you be looking for a part time job?		Will you be looking for a full time job?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Baltimore, MD	2843	502	636	2709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago, IL	689	230	228	158	189	730	105	814	761	158	-	-	-	-
Hartford, CT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killeen, TX	56	38	31	57	22	72	10	83	64	31	57	33	28	60
Louisville, KY	164	265	206	223	133	296	70	359	144	71	245	184	94	335
Macon, GA	154	94	60	188	45	203	27	221	208	40	171	77	107	141
New York, NY	385	619	316	688	175	829	45	959	687	317	587	417	180	824
Orlando, FL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portland, OR	217	311	170	359	101	427	47	482	361	168	176	352	338	191
Providence, RI	113	55	29	139	17	151	25	143	160	8	138	30	60	104
San Diego, CA	122	193	128	183	68	249	24	292	273	46	205	111	157	161
Seattle, WA	142	146	94	194	53	235	10	278	246	42	224	64	128	160
Spokane, WA	14	23	20	16	11	25	1	36	31	6	28	8	18	17
St. Louis, MO	38	166	72	341	310	100	162	250	62	351	336	82	302	113
Total	4937	2642	1990	5255	1124	3317	526	3917	2997	1238	2167	1358	1412	2106
	65%	35%	27%	73%	25%	75%	12%	88%	71%	29%	61%	39%	40%	60%



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City	Tell us about your summer experience: Please use the following scale in answering each of the questions. 1=Poor 2=Fair 3=Good 4=Excellent Your overall experience in the Summer Job Program.***				The supervision and guidance at your worksite, using the same 1-4 scale.***				The benefit for you and other youth in having a Summer Program, using the scale of 1-4.***			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Baltimore, MD	67	435	1605	1238	100	335	1037	1873	-	-	-	-
Chicago, IL	19	57	287	556	19	72	252	565	-	-	-	-
Hartford, CT	-	-	Avg. 3.41**	-	-	-	Avg.	-	-	-	-	-
Killeen, TX	0	4	29	61	0	4	31	58	0	2	19	72
Louisville, KY	0	21	163	245	0	17	133	279	0	9	146	274
Macon, GA	-	-	Avg. 3.5**	-	-	-	Avg. 3.5**	-	-	-	Avg. 3.5**	-
New York, NY	6	25	360	613	7	40	311	646	1	25	263	715
Orlando, FL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portland, OR	5	8	260	251	4	5	194	226	1	3	142	286
Providence, RI	2	8	35	126	2	12	35	119	3	3	30	129
San Diego, CA	0	5	92	213	0	6	62	247	1	5	51	260
Seattle, WA	4	10	91	179	8	15	96	169	0	8	44	232
Spokane, WA	1	0	10	29	1	2	5	32	1	6	9	30
St. Louis, MO	4	42	117	250	4	19	194	191	2	29	164	218
Total	108	615	3049	3761	145	527	2350	4405	9	90	868	2216
	1%	8%	40%	50%	2%	7%	32%	59%	0%	3%	27%	70%

**Denotes cities providing only average numbers for responses to the questions above.

***Cities with dashes evaluated or reported participant priorities through alternative ranking methods and did not provide specific information for the question above. Please see addendum for further information on individual city exit survey methods.



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City	What is the most important thing you learned from your summer job? Please use the following scale in answering each of the questions. 1=Poor 2=Fair 3=Good 4=Excellent																			
	Job Skills***				Getting Along With Others***				Getting Along With Your Supervisor***				How to Budget Your Earnings***				Other***			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Baltimore, MD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago, IL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartford, CT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killeen, TX	1	3	32	58	0	3	28	59	0	1	25	64	5	11	26	45	0	0	4	16
Louisville, KY	9	17	137	266	4	26	150	249	0	26	129	274	13	34	150	232	0	0	0	13
Macon, GA	-	-	Avg.	-	-	-	Avg.	-	-	-	Avg.	-	-	-	Avg.	-	-	-	Avg.	-
New York, NY	7	44	400	553	8	29	338	629	5	32	305	662	20	62	470	452	1	1	21	67
Orlando, FL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portland, OR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence, RI	2	7	30	129	2	12	40	114	2	10	32	124	5	12	39	112	-	-	-	-
San Diego, CA	5	10	75	221	1	5	84	210	3	8	53	244	9	26	101	164	0	0	0	26
Seattle, WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spokane, WA	1	6	10	21	1	4	11	22	0	6	10	23	0	4	11	20	1	1	1	8
St. Louis, MO	6	24	166	210	6	37	145	220	9	41	176	178	22	27	177	181	3	4	6	7
Total	31	111	850	1458	22	116	796	1503	19	124	730	1569	74	176	974	1206	3	2	26	130
	1%	5%	35%	60%	1%	5%	33%	62%	1%	5%	30%	64%	3%	7%	40%	50%	2%	1%	2%	10%

**Denotes cities providing only average numbers for responses to the questions above.

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Exit Survey Summary

In compiling the exit survey data, several figures especially speak to the participants' satisfaction with, and benefit from, the 2009 summer jobs programs around the country. Of the 9,137 nationwide respondents, 4,101 youth (44 percent) responded that the past summer's work experience was their first form of employment. The significance of the figure is that over 4,000 American youth, between the ages of 14 and 24, gained access to the job market thanks to this past year's jobs programs. Based on the correlation between teen employment and higher rates of both high school graduation and future employment, the entry of these younger individuals into the workplace greatly improves their chances of longer-term success and financial independence. Also noteworthy is the fact that 74 percent of respondents indicated that, without the summer jobs initiative, they would have been unable to secure summer employment for themselves. Not only did the programs expose participants for the first time to the pace and challenges of working life, they provided 3,152 youth with employment opportunities that otherwise would have been far less likely to occur.

Looking at the various ways in which the youth spent their earnings, 63 percent of the responding participants (3,302 individuals) used the money to buy clothing, which in turn generated commerce, revenue, and spending multiplier effects for the surrounding communities. The data indicate that, despite such frequent spending, 58 percent of the respondents also saved a portion of their earnings, a practice which can certainly in part be attributed to the financial responsibility training incorporated into the large majority of the jobs programs.

A testament to the satisfaction experienced and reported by the employed youth, the answers to the questions requiring a rating from one to four were overwhelmingly positive. Across the seven 'one to four' ranked questions, all measure, ranging from supervision to the importance of acquired job skills, received a rating of 'four' with a frequency of at least 50 percent.¹ When asked to evaluate the benefit of the summer program for themselves and other participants, 70 percent of the respondents selected 'four.' Overall, the data portray the tremendous benefit to the youth stemming from the summer jobs programs, supported further by the fact that negative responses with a value of 'one' never achieved a frequency greater than 5 percent.

¹ Excluding the option of 'other,' located in the last four columns of the survey. This could be explained by the fact that people often neglect to select 'other' on surveys even when additional, non-listed benefits or factors were present.



Addendum

Orlando

Orlando submitted two reports: one of intern responses, which was included in the table, and another of employer feedback which was not used for the exit survey. Instead of ranking the last items on a scale of one to four, the Orlando survey posed open questions such as ‘What was the most valuable skill you learned?’ and reported the numbers for the answers received more than once. (This type of question was used in place of the survey question that asked participating youth to *rank* their work experience with a value from one to four.) Also worth noting is the use of a scale of one to ten (evaluating unique factors such as overall level of satisfaction and satisfaction with staff assistance). The related answers were not used when compiling exit survey data. As a final note, Orlando reported the percentage of the 789 respondents who said they gained additional work skills (23 percent), obtained work readiness skills (15 percent), learned something new (22 percent), established networking contacts (11 percent); along with other measures of the program’s benefit to the participants.

Baltimore

The question regarding how the earned money would be spent was not included on Baltimore’s exit survey. At the same time, they added three additional unique items to the city’s questionnaire. When asked if they had a better idea about personal/career goals as a result of the program, 72 percent of the 3,345 participating youth responded ‘yes.’ With respect to a better understanding of how to access education/career options, 83 percent responded affirmatively that they had gained a better knowledge of their future academic and employment possibilities. The third additional question, asking if the summer experience helped increase awareness of personal career development needs, also received an 83 percent positive response rate. In the Baltimore survey, the evaluation of the summer work experience (rated on a scale from one to four) did not include the question about the benefit of the program. Instead, they asked the youth to rate the program’s introductory orientation (33 percent reported ‘excellent,’ 43 percent for ‘good,’ 19 percent for ‘fair,’ and the remaining six percent for ‘poor’).

Hartford

The exit survey data from Hartford did not include the majority of the evaluative questions from the Conference’s survey. Hartford did, however, provide a chart detailing some of the 210 participating employers which ranged from retailers such Marshalls and AJ Wright to municipal agencies such as the City of Hartford, the Hartford Police Department, and the Department of Environmental Protection. In terms of measuring satisfaction, Hartford reported four measures on a scale of one to four: overall satisfaction, introductory orientation, quality of work

experience, and quality of guidance from the worksite supervisor. The measures received respective average scores of 3.41, 3.21, 3.41, and 3.44. The other evaluative criteria from the Conference's survey that utilized the 'one to four' scale were not reported on in the Hartford survey.

Portland

Portland followed nearly the exact format of the Conference's recommended survey with the exception of the last five questions asking for a 'one to four' ranking of the most important things participants learned from their Summer Jobs experiences. In place of a scaled rating, the Portland survey reported whether students replied 'yes' or 'no' to having gained those particular skills from their work experience. 'Job skills' received 419 yes's (out of 529 total responses), 'getting along with other workers' had 421 yes's, 'getting along with your supervisor' had 420, 'how to budget your earnings' had 383, and 'improved work readiness skills' received 410 yes's. These figures, all of which represent a positive response rate greater than 60 percent, reveal the worth and benefit of the program in the eyes of participants.

Seattle

Similar to Portland, Seattle reported the answers to the last five ranking questions in an original manner, instead ranking the skills against one another. This means that in place of using the 'one to four' scale they chose to report which skills were chosen more frequently with respect to the other criteria. While no numbers were provided, 'job skills' was the most commonly reported benefit of the program, followed by 'getting along with other workers,' then 'getting along with supervisors', and lastly 'how to budget earnings.'