MAY 2017

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Full Service Partnership (FSP) Outcomes
Findings from 2015-2016 Fiscal Year

Elizabeth Mokyr Horner, PhD, MPP

Yongqiu Chen, MPA

Anita Poon

Quy Nhi Cap, MPH

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Contents

Executive Summary

This report shows outcomes for child, transitional age youth (TAY), adult, and older adult clients (hereafter referred to as "partners") of the Full Service Partnership (FSP) program in San Mateo County. These data are collected by providers via discussions with partners and should thus be viewed as self-report. Among the providers included in these analyses (Fred Finch, Edgewood, Caminar, and Telecare), 664 [1] partners completed a full year with FSP since program inception.

Exhibit 1, below, presents the percent improvement between the year just prior to FSP and the first year with FSP, by age group. Percent improvement is the percent change in the percent of partners with any events. For example, the percent of child partners experiencing homelessness changed from 6.6% before FSP to 3.3% in the first year with FSP, a 50% improvement.

In sum, the vast majority of the outcomes improve (22 of 24 outcomes) for all reported age groups. As can be seen in Exhibit 1, there are improvements comparing the year prior to FSP to the first year of FSP for partners in all age groups for the following self-reported outcomes: homelessness, arrests, mental health emergencies, and physical health emergencies. In addition, for children and TAY partners, school suspensions decrease and grade ratings increase, and for adult partners, the percent with any employment increases. However, there are two outcomes for which there is no improvement. First, while children partners have improvements in school attendance during the first year on FSP, TAY partners show no change. Second, although the percent of TAY and adult partners with an episode of detention or incarceration decreases, the percent of children with an episode increases.

Exhibit 1: Percent Improvement in Outcomes by Age Group, Year before FSP Compared with First Year with FSP

Self-reported Outcomes*	Child (16 years & younger)	TAY (17 to 24 years)	Adult (25 to 59 years)	Older adult (60 years & older)
Homelessness	50%	18.4%	30%	**
Detention or Incarceration	(50%)	23%	27%	**
Arrests	68.1%	76%	86%	**
Mental Health Emergencies	86.1%	74%	57%	41%
Physical Health Emergencies	100%	67%	66%	30%
School Suspensions	41%	76%	**	**
Attendance Ratings	8%	(1)%	**	**
Grade Ratings	11%	6%	**	**
Employment	**	**	37%	**

* With the exception of attendance and grade ratings, the table above indicates the percent change in the percent of partners with any events, comparing the year just prior to FSP with the first year on FSP. Percent change in ratings indicates the change in the average rating for the first year on the program as compared to the year just prior to FSP.

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[1] The number of partners considered as having completed a full year with FSP decreased from 669 in the previous report (calendar year 2015) to 664 (fiscal year 2015-16). The reason for the decrease is that, in accordance with the state template, only the most recent partnership is considered for individuals with multiple FSP partnerships. Thus, there are five individuals who had completed a full year with FSP previously, ended their FSP partnership, and then returned to FSP. These individuals are now included in the group of individuals on FSP but who have not yet completed a full year.

** Not Reported

Introduction

This memo reports on outcomes for clients (hereafter referred to as "partners") of the Full Service Partnership (FSP) program in San Mateo County, who were served by Edgewood, Fred Finch, Caminar, and Telecare. The data used for this report are collected by providers via self-report from the partners.

The following report will explore how the first year with FSP differs from the year just prior to joining the FSP program, for child, transitional age youth (TAY), adult, and older adult individuals who complete at least one full year with FSP. All outcomes are stratified by client age when they join FSP. The outcomes provided for each age group are displayed in Exhibit 2, below.

Exhibit 2: Outcomes Presented by Age Group

Outcome	Child (n = 122)	TAY (n = 185)	Adult (n = 303)	Older adult (n = 54)
Homelessness	X	X	X	
Detention or Incarceration	X	X	X	
Arrests	X	X	X	
Mental Health Emergencies	X	X	X	X
Physical Health Emergencies	X	X	X	X
School Suspensions	X	X		
Attendance Ratings	X	X		
Grade Ratings	X	X		
Employment			X	

The intake assessment, called the Partnership Assessment Form (PAF), includes information on wellbeing across a variety of measures (e.g., residential setting), at the start of FSP and over the twelve months just prior. While a partner, data on partners is gathered in two ways. Life changing events are tracked by Key Event Tracking (KET) forms, which are triggered by any key event (e.g., a change in residential setting). Partners are also assessed regularly with Three Month (3M) forms. Changes in partner outcomes are gathered by comparing data on PAF forms to data compiled from KET and 3M forms.

Additional information on how FSP partners fare over their tenure with FSP are presented in Appendix A. In addition, details on our methodology are presented in Appendix B.

Outcomes for Child Partners

The following section presents outcomes for the 122 child (aged 16 and younger) FSP partners.

1. **Partners with any reported homelessness incident:** measured by residential setting events of homelessness or emergency shelter (PAF and KET)
2. **Partners with any reported detention or incarceration incident:** measured by residential setting events of Department of Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Hall, Jail, or Prison (PAF and KET)
3. **Partners with any reported arrests:** measured by arrests in past 12 months (PAF) and date arrested (KET)
4. **Partners with any self-reported mental health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of mental health emergency (KET)
5. **Partners with any self-reported physical health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of acute medical emergency (KET)
6. **Partners with any reported suspensions**: measured by suspensions in past 12 months (PAF) and date suspended (KET)
7. **Average school attendance ranking**: an ordinal ranking (1-5) indicating overall attendance; measured for past 12 months (PAF), at start of FSP (PAF), and over time on FSP (3M)
8. **Average school grade ranking**: an ordinal ranking (1-5) indicating overall grades; measured for past 12 months (PAF), at start of FSP (PAF), and over time on FSP (3M)

Note that employment is not presented for this cohort because it is not relevant for this age group. The results below compare the first year on FSP to the year just prior to FSP for partners completing at least one year of FSP.

For a visual description on how these outcomes change over a longer partnership duration, see Appendix A. For details on the methodological approach, see Appendix B.

Results

Exhibit 3 shows the comparison of outcomes in the year prior to FSP to the first year on the program for child partners. As can be seen, homelessness decreases. In addition, though there is a small increase in the percentage of partners who had any incarceration incident, the percentage of partners with arrests decreases. The percentage of partners with self-reported mental health and physical health emergencies decreases. Finally, there is a reduction in the percentage of child partners getting suspended from school.

Exhibit 3: Outcomes for Child Partners Completing One Year with FSP (n = 122)
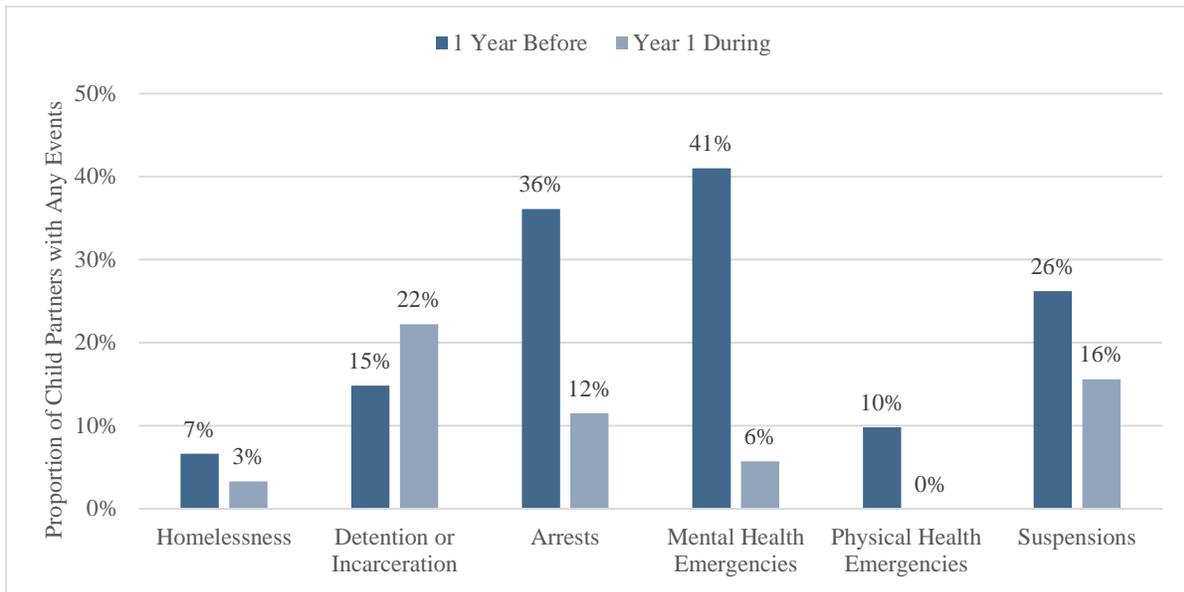
Outcomes on school attendance and grades are presented below in Exhibit 4. As can be seen, attendance and grades for child partners improve modestly. Recall that these ratings are on a 1-5 scale, coded such that a higher score is better.

Exhibit 4: School Outcomes for Child Partners Completing One Year with FSP (n = 122)
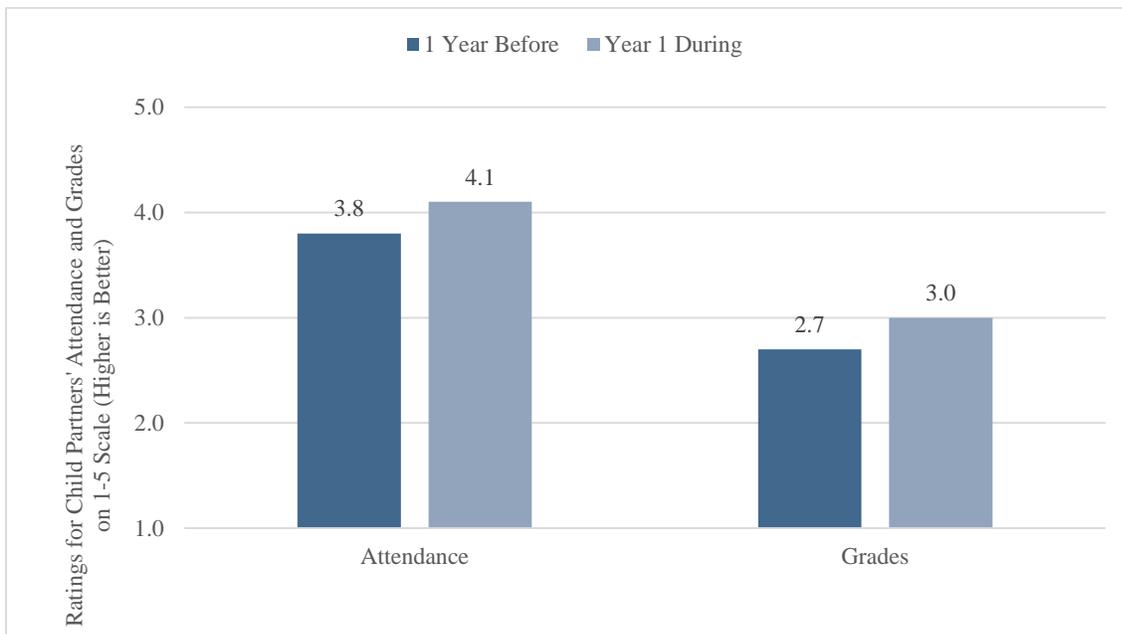
Outcomes for TAY Partners

The following section presents outcomes for the 185 TAY (aged 17 - 25) FSP partners.

1. **Partners with any reported homelessness incident:** measured by residential setting events of homelessness or emergency shelter (PAF and KET)
2. **Partners with any reported detention or incarceration incident:** measured by residential setting events of Department of Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Hall, Jail, or Prison (PAF and KET)
3. **Partners with any reported arrests:** measured by arrests in past 12 months (PAF) and date arrested (KET)
4. **Partners with any self-reported mental health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of mental health emergency (KET)
5. **Partners with any self-reported physical health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of acute medical emergency (KET)
6. **Partners with any reported suspensions***: measured by suspensions in past 12 months (PAF) and date suspended (KET)
7. **Average school attendance ranking***: an ordinal ranking (1-5) indicating overall attendance; measured for past 12 months (PAF), at start of FSP (PAF), and over time on FSP (3M)
8. **Average school grade ranking***: an ordinal ranking (1-5) indicating overall grades; measured for past 12 months (PAF), at start of FSP (PAF), and over time on FSP (3M)

* Note that employment is not presented for this cohort because many of these individuals are in school. The 28 TAY in Telecare and Caminar are excluded from these outcomes because of missing data.

The results below compare the first year on FSP to the year just prior to FSP for partners completing at least one year of FSP. For a visual description on how these outcomes change over a longer partnership duration, see Appendix A. For details on the methodological approach, see Appendix B.

Results

Results for TAY are presented below in Exhibit 5. The percentage of partners with days spent homeless decrease modestly. There are decreases across the other major outcomes: partners with incarceration incidents, arrests, self-reported mental and physical health emergencies, and suspensions. Note that the TAY sample for suspensions excludes the 28 Caminar and Telecare TAYs and the resulting number of partners is 157.

Exhibit 5: Outcomes for TAY Partners Completing One Year with FSP (n = 185)
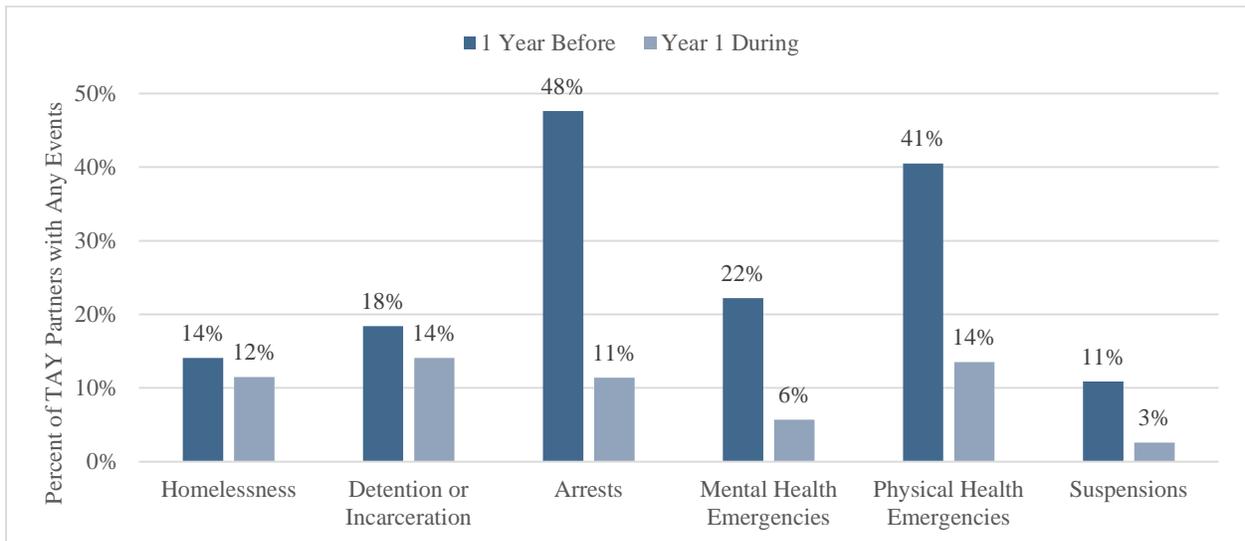
Outcomes on school attendance and grades are presented in Exhibit 6. Attendance and grades for TAY partners change little. These ratings are on a 1-5 scale; a higher score is better.

Exhibit 6: School Outcomes for TAY Partners Completing One Year with FSP (n = 157)
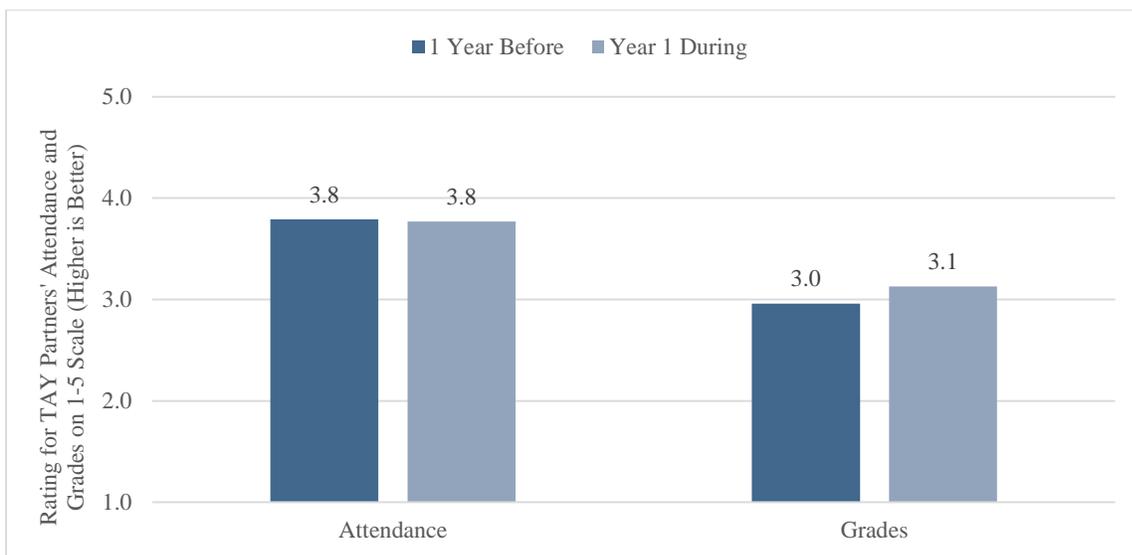
Outcomes for Adults

The following section presents outcomes for the 303 adult (aged 26-59) FSP partners.

1. **Partners with any reported homelessness incident:** measured by residential setting events of homelessness or emergency shelter (PAF and KET)
2. **Partners with any reported detention or incarceration incident:** measured by residential setting events of Jail or Prison (PAF and KET)
3. **Partners with any reported arrests:** measured by arrests in past 12 months (PAF) and date arrested (KET)
4. **Partners with any self-reported mental health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of mental health emergency (KET)
5. **Partners with any self-reported physical health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of acute medical emergency (KET)
6. **Partners with any reported employment**: measured by employment in past 12 months (PAF) and date employment change (KET)

Note that school outcomes are not presented for this cohort because it is not relevant for this age group.

Again, the results below compare the first year on FSP to the year just prior to FSP for partners completing at least one year of FSP. For a visual description on how these outcomes change over a longer partnership duration, see Appendix A. For details on the methodological approach, see Appendix B.

Results

First, please find the comparison of outcomes in the year prior to FSP to the first year on the program for adult partners in Exhibit 7. Homelessness, incarceration, arrests, as well as self-reported mental and physical health emergencies all decrease. In addition, employment increases.

Exhibit 7: Outcomes for Adult Partners Completing One Year with FSP (n = 303)
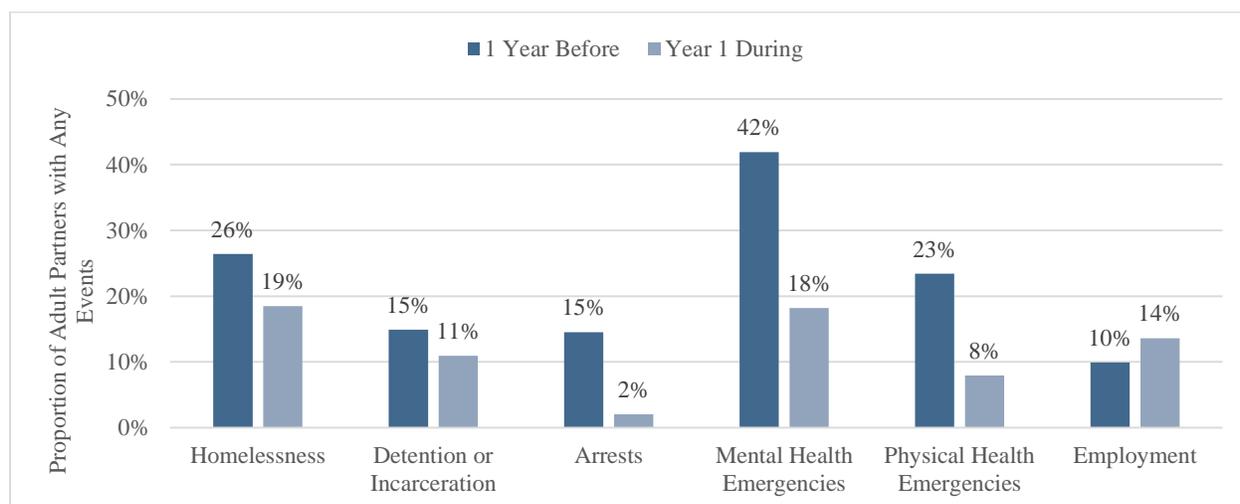
Outcomes for Older Adults

The following section presents outcomes for the 54 adult (aged 60 and older) FSP partners.

1. **Partners with any reported mental health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of mental health emergency (KET)
2. **Partners with any reported physical health emergencies:** measured by emergencies in past 12 months (PAF) and date of acute medical emergency (KET)

Note that school outcomes are not presented for this cohort because it is not relevant for this age group. In addition, employment, homelessness, incarceration, and arrest outcomes are not presented for older adults, as there are insufficient observations in this age group for meaningful interpretation (i.e., there are less than 5 older adult partners total with any of these events).

Results

Next, below in Exhibit 8, please find the comparison of outcomes in the year prior to FSP to the first year on the program for older adult partners. Similar to adult partners, self-reported mental and physical health emergencies also decrease.

Exhibit 8: Outcomes for Older Adult Partners Completing One Year with FSP (n = 54)
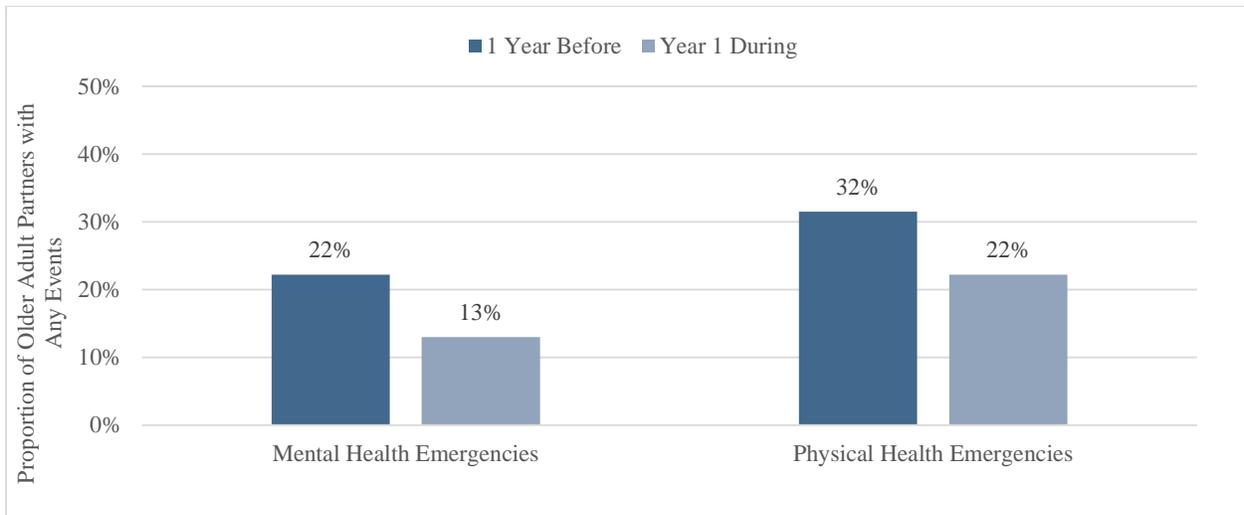
Appendix A: Additional Detail on Outcomes

This section provides more details on the results presented above. To show more granular outcomes for groups of individuals large enough to interpret, here we combine child with TAY partners and adult with older adult partners, except where explicitly noted. No outcomes are presented for any group of partners with 50 or fewer individuals.

Residential Setting

A list of all residential settings and how they are categorized, is presented in Appendix B with the methodological approach.

First, Exhibit A1 presents the percentage of child and TAY partners spending any time in various residential settings. As can be seen, there are decreases in the percentage of clients with events in nearly all of the residential settings (except living alone or with others, paying rent).

Exhibit A1: Any Time in Residential Setting - Child and TAY Partners Completing 1 Year (n = 307)
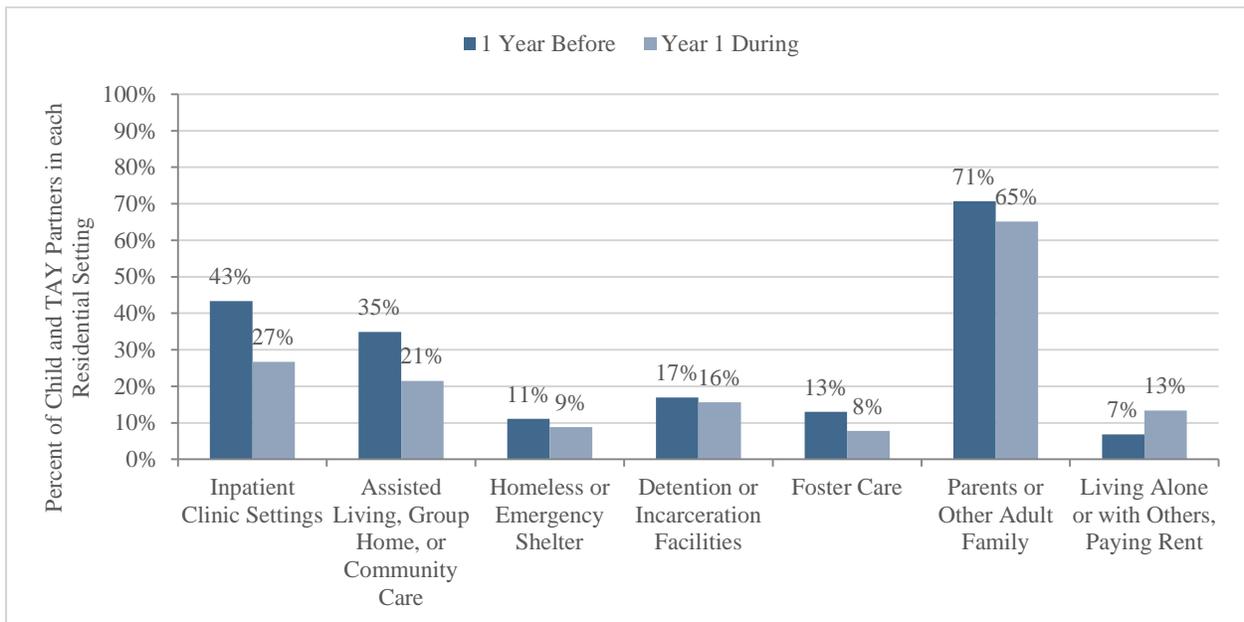

Exhibit A2 presents the residential settings for adult and older adult clients. As can be seen, the percent of clients reporting any time in an inpatient clinic, homeless, incarcerated, or living with parents decreases. In contrast, the percent living in an assisted living, group home, or community care environment, or living alone or with others, paying rent increases.

Exhibit A2: Any Time in Residential Settings – Adult and Older Clients Completing 1 Year (n = 357)
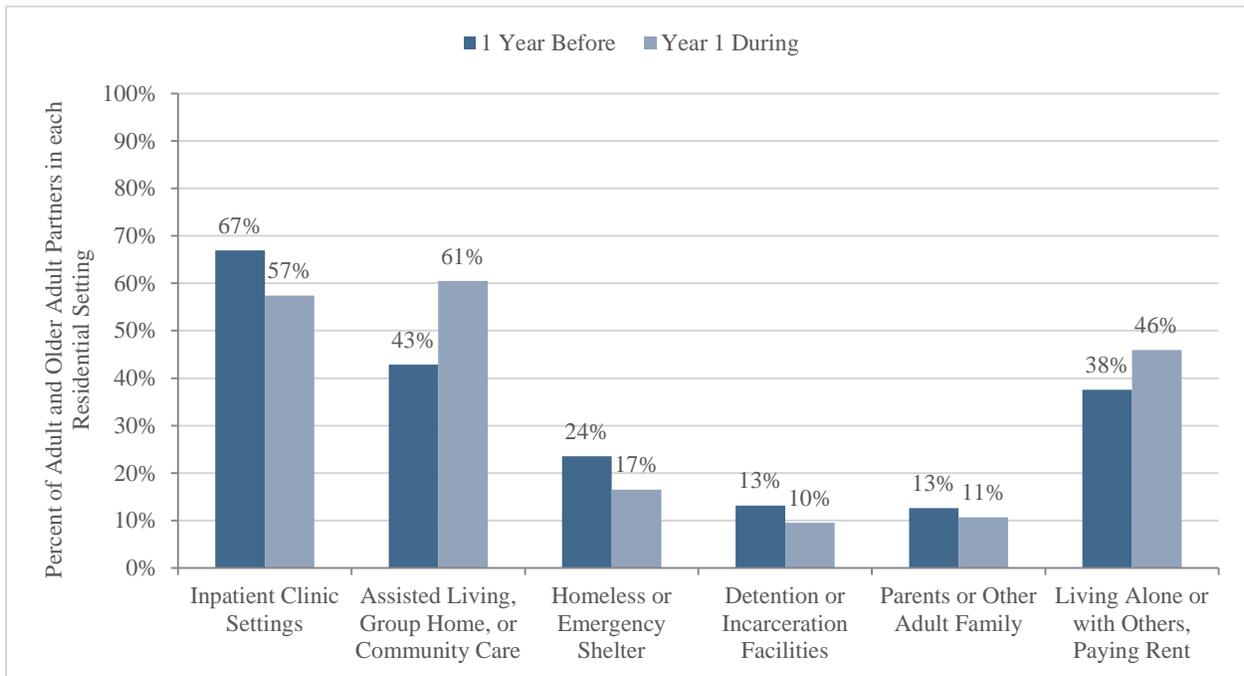
Arrests

Exhibit A3 presents the percentage of child and TAY partners with any arrests, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Arrests are more common among child and TAY partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

**Exhibit A3: Any Arrests – Child and TAY Partners**
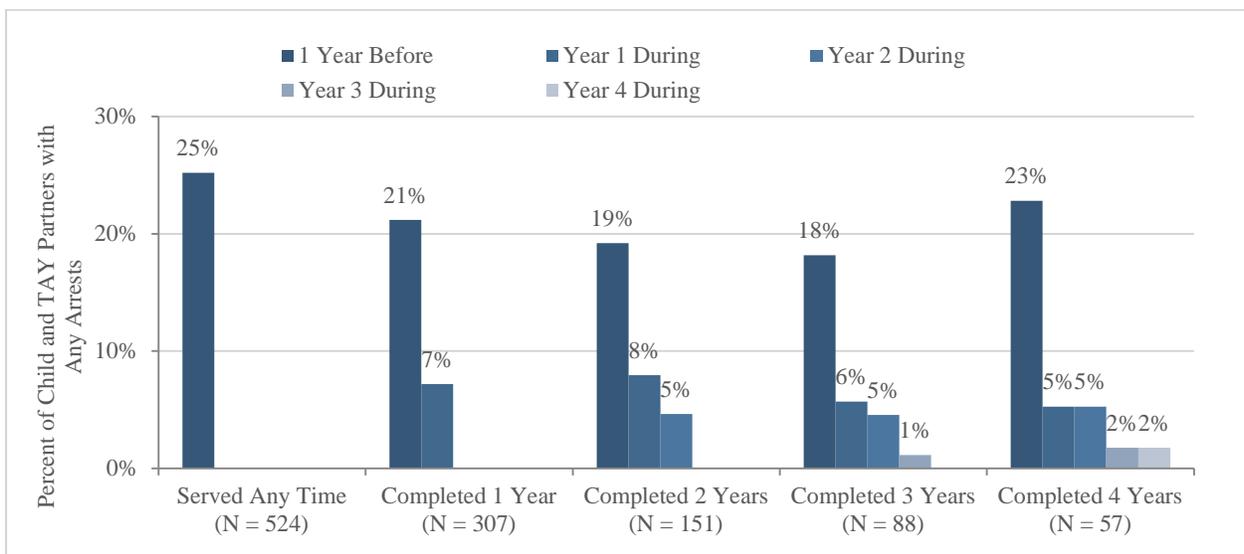
Exhibit A4 presents the percentage of adult partners with any arrests, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Older adults are not included in these analyses because of insufficient observations with any arrests. As can be seen, arrests are more common among adult

partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

Exhibit A4: Any Arrests – Adult Partners
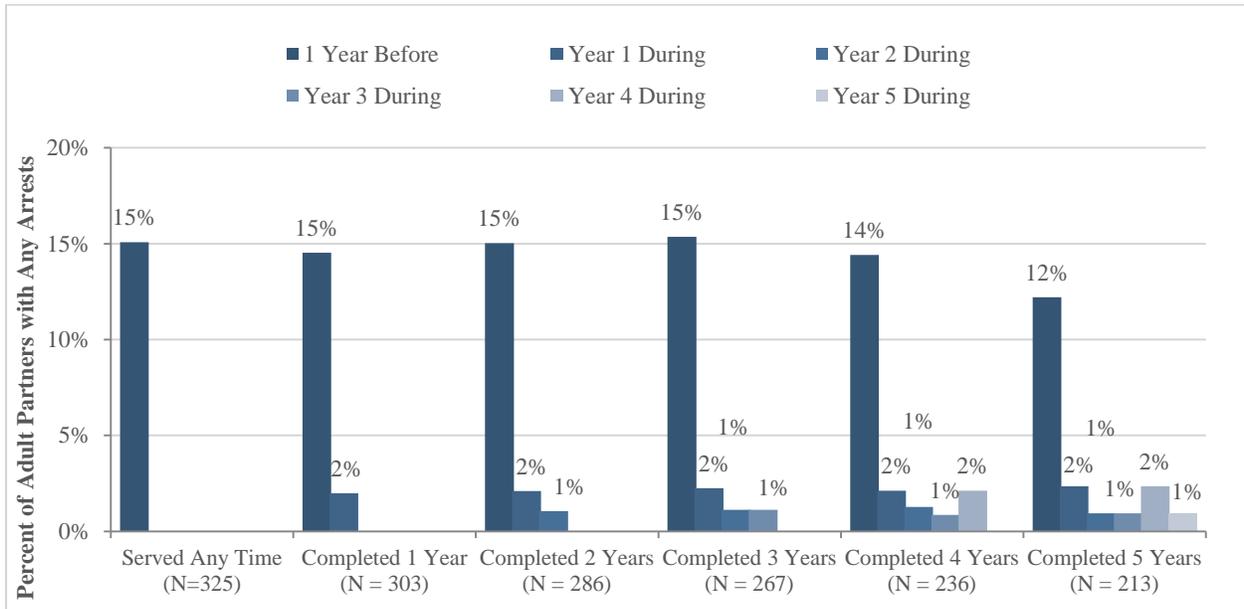
Self-reported Mental Health Emergencies

Exhibit A5 presents the percentage of child and TAY partners with any self-reported mental health emergencies, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. As can be seen, mental health emergencies as measured by self-report are more common among child and TAY partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

Exhibit A5: Mental Health Emergencies – Child and TAY Partners
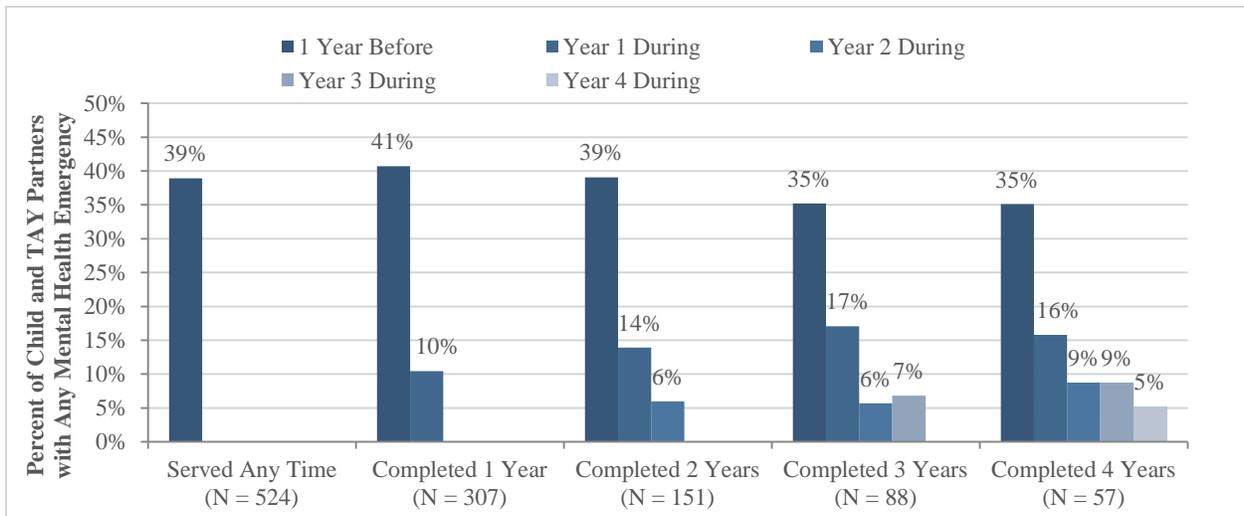

Exhibit A6 presents the percentage of adult and older adult partners with any self-reported mental health emergencies, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Mental health

emergencies as measured by self-report are more common among adult and older adult partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

Exhibit A6: Mental Health Emergencies – Adult and Older Adult Partners
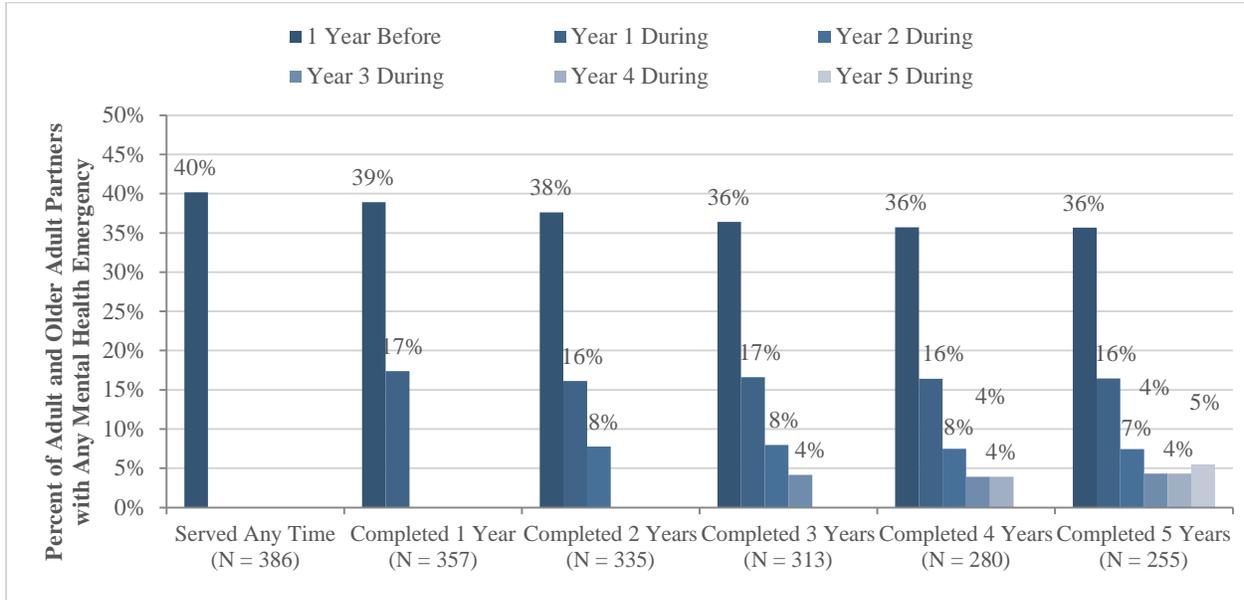
Self-reported Physical Health Emergencies

Exhibit A7 presents the percentage of child and TAY partners with any self-reported physical health emergencies, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Physical health emergencies, as measured by self-report, are more common among child and TAY partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

Exhibit A7: Physical Health Emergencies – Child and TAY Partners
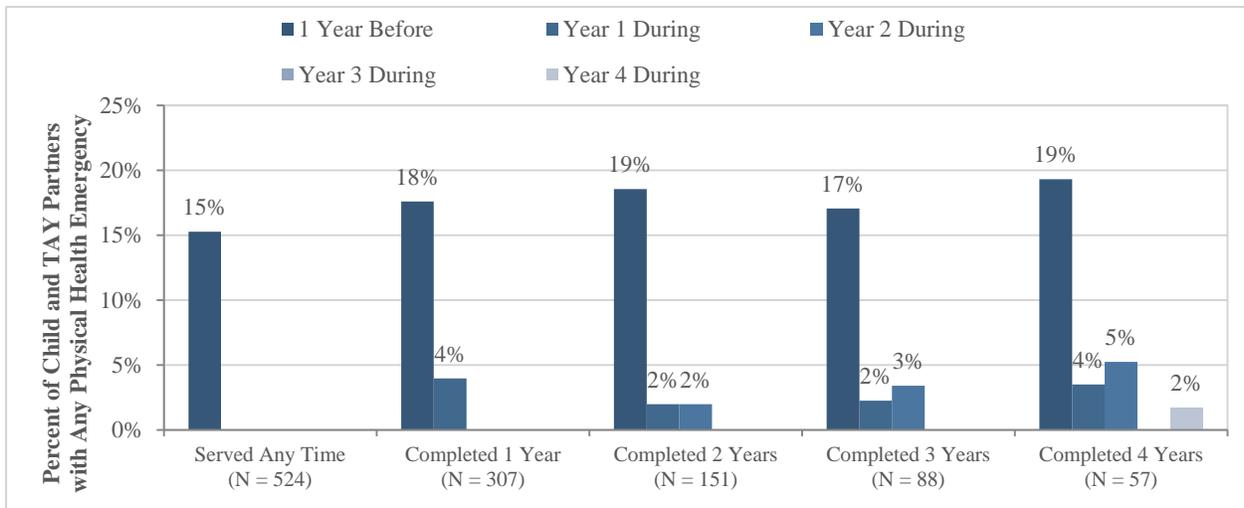
Exhibit A8 presents the percent of adult and older adult partners with any self-reported physical health emergencies, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Physical health

emergencies as measured by self-report are more common among adult and older adult partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

Exhibit A8: Physical Health Emergencies – Adult and Older Adult Partners
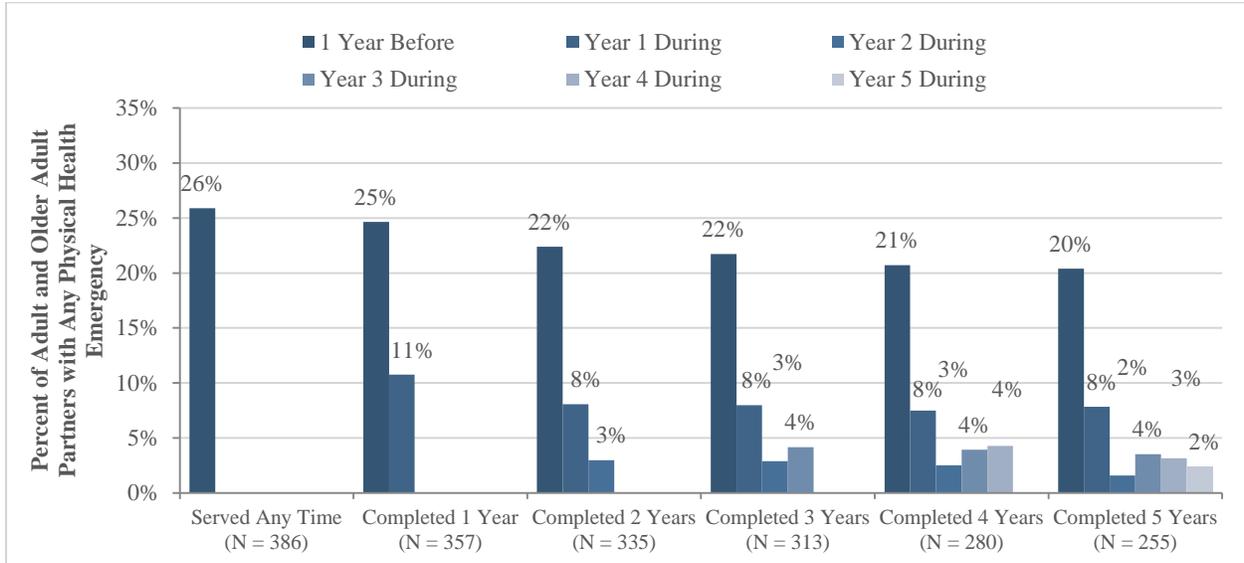
Exhibit A9 presents the percent of adult partners with any reported employment, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Older adults are not included in these analyses because of insufficient observations with any employment. Having any employment among adult partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across additional FSP years.

Exhibit A9: Employment – Adult Partners
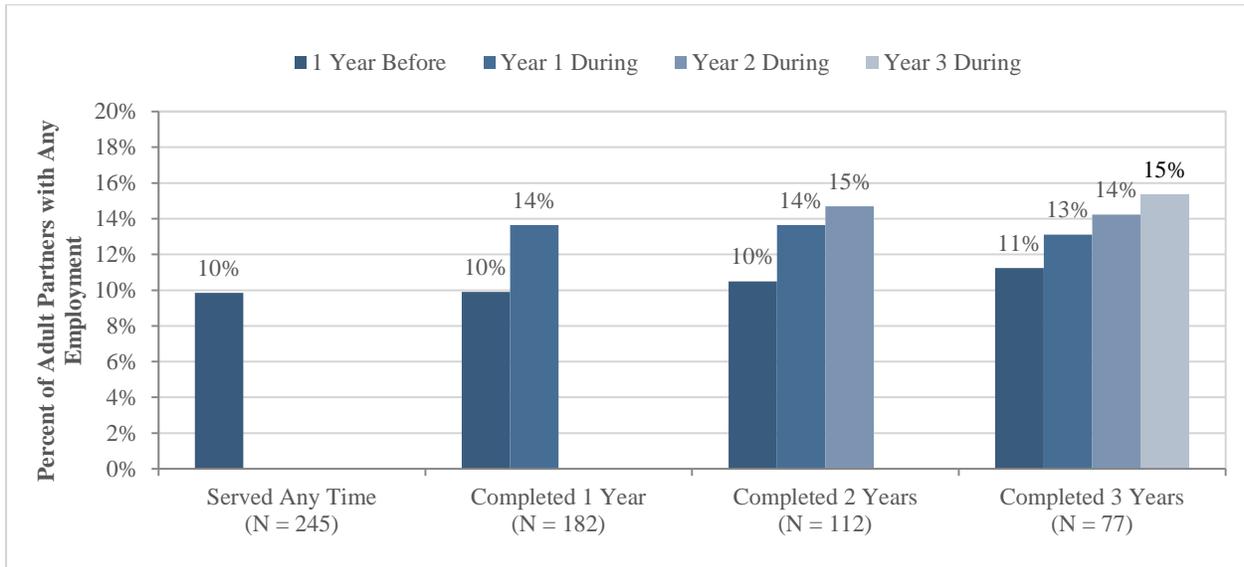
School Outcomes

Exhibits A10, A11, and A12 present school outcomes for child and TAY partners affiliated with Edgewood and Fred Finch. The small number of TAY partners affiliated with Caminar and Telecare are omitted from these analyses due to limited data on school performance.

Exhibit A10 presents the percent of child and TAY partners with any reported school suspensions, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. School suspensions are more common among child and TAY partners the year prior to FSP than in the first year. Gains are maintained across the next FSP year.

Exhibit A10: School Suspensions – Child and TAY Partners
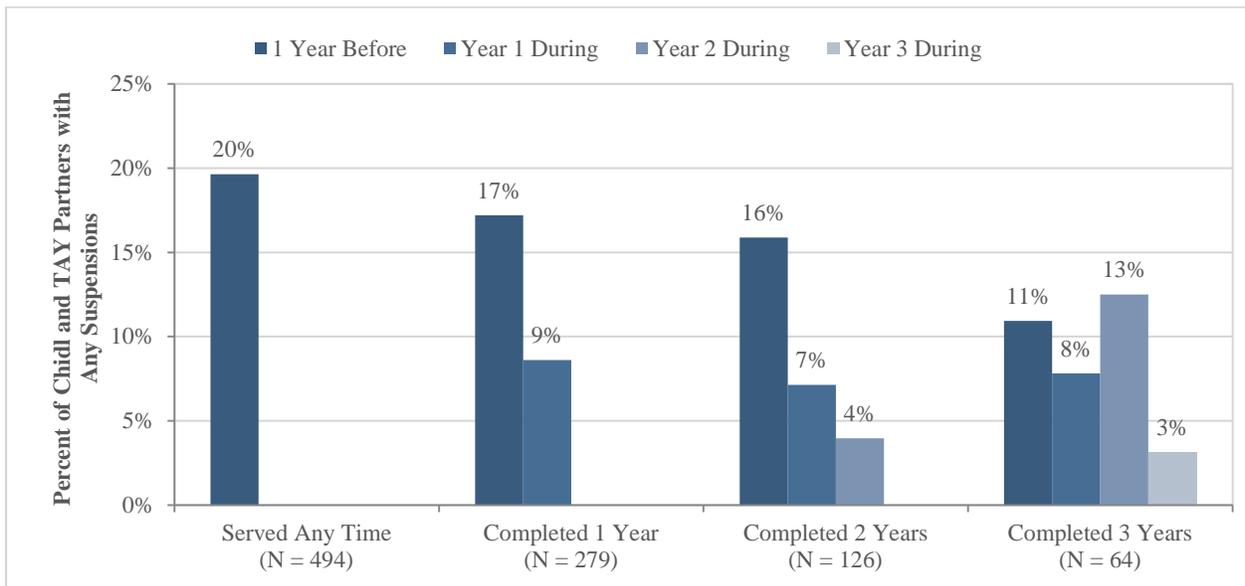
Exhibit A11 presents the average attendance rating (1-5) for child and TAY partners, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Note that not all FSP partners in these age groups have data on attendance, and those who do have data on attendance do not necessarily have it at every three-month assessment. School attendance increases slightly once partners are on FSP. Attendance appears to dip during the third year, but this represents a small number of individuals and should not be over interpreted.

Exhibit A11: Ratings of Attendance – Child and TAY Partners (Rating 1 – 5; Higher is Better)

Legend: ■ 1 Year Before ■ Year 1 During ■ Year 2 During ■ Year 3 During

Y-axis: Average Child and TAY Partners' Attendance Ratings

Served Any Time (N = 494): 3.8
Completed 1 Year (N = 279): 3.8, 3.9
Completed 2 Years (N = 126): 3.8, 3.8, 3.7
Completed 3 Years (N = 64): 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 2.9
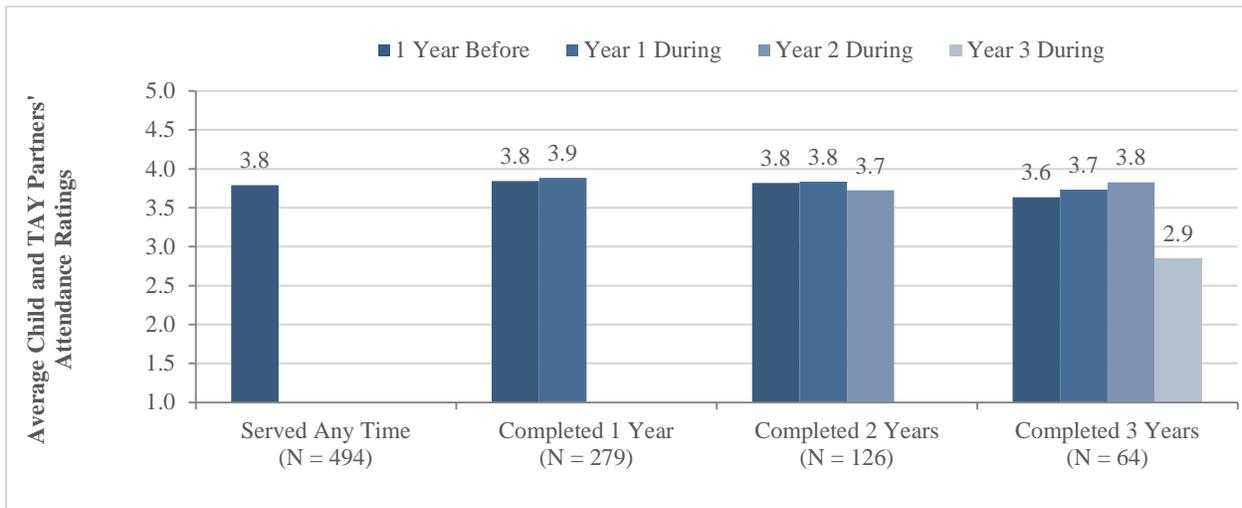
Exhibit A12 presents the average grades rating (1-5) for child and TAY partners, broken down by tenure with FSP and year of program. Note that not all FSP partners in these age groups have data on grades, and those who do have data on grades do not necessarily have it at every three-month assessment. School grades increase slightly once partners are on FSP. Grades appear to dip during the third year, but this represents a small number of individuals and should not be over interpreted.

Exhibit A12: Ratings of Grades – Child and TAY Partners (Rating 1 – 5; Higher is Better)

Legend: ■ 1 Year Before ■ Year 1 During ■ Year 2 During ■ Year 3 During

Y-axis: Average Child and TAY Partners' Grade Ratings

Served Any Time (N = 494): 2.8
Completed 1 Year (N = 279): 2.9, 3.0
Completed 2 Years (N = 126): 3.0, 3.0, 3.1
Completed 3 Years (N = 64): 3.1, 3.1, 3.5, 2.4
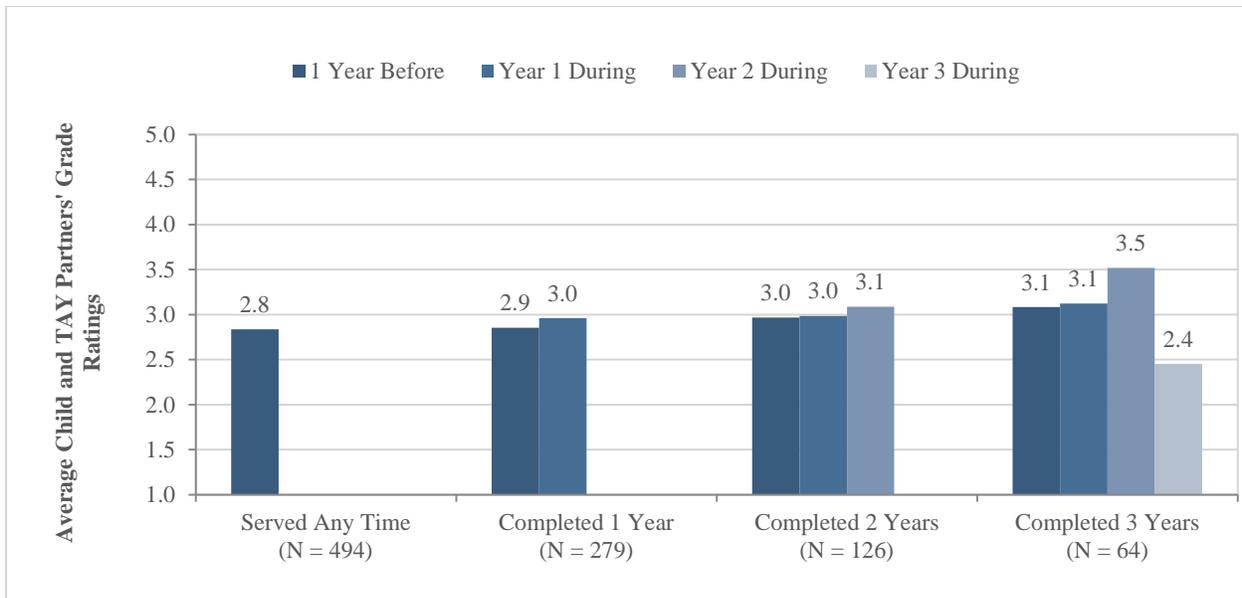
Appendix B: Methods

Three datasets were obtained: one from Caminar, one from Telecare, and one from Edgewood/Fred Finch. Caminar and Edgewood/Fred Finch provided their datasets in a Microsoft Excel format while Telecare provided a raw Microsoft Access database, which included data on individuals who were not affiliated with FSP.

For Telecare only, we limited the dataset to FSP partners using the Client Admission data and the System Agency Program.

Edgewood/Fred Finch serve child partners and TAY partners. Caminar and Telecare serve primarily adult and older adult partners, and a small number of older TAY clients. Exhibit B1 below describes the age group of partners completing at least one full year of FSP by provider. Note that Edgewood/Fred Finch data are presented together.

Exhibit B1: Summary of Partners One Full Year of FSP

Age Group	Edgewood/ Fred Finch	Caminar	Telecare	Total
Child (aged 16 and younger)	122	--	--	122
TAY (aged 17 – 25)	157	4	24	185
Adult (aged 26 -59)	--	49	254	303
Older Adult (aged 60+)	--	6	48	54
Total	279	59	326	664

A master assessment file with FSP start and end dates and length of FSP tenure was created at the client level. Note that for clients who stopped and then reestablished their FSPs, we only kept the record corresponding with their most recent Global ID, as indicated in the State's documentation.

Partner type (child, TAY, adult, and older adult) is determined by the PAF data.

- For Caminar and Edgewood/Fred Finch, this was done using the variable *Age Group*.
  - Caminar: a value of (7) indicated a TAY partner, a value of (4) indicated an adult partner, and a value of (10) indicated an older adult partner.
  - Edgewood/Fred Finch: a value of (1) indicated a child partner, and a value of (4) indicated a TAY partner.
  - In both cases, this was confirmed using the *Age* variable.
- For Telecare data, partners were given a PAF appropriate for their age; the partner type was identified by the *Form Type* variable (TAY_PAF; Adult_PAF; or OA_PAF).

Partnership date and *end date* were determined as follows: End date was determined by the reported date of the partnership status change in the KET, if the status is indicated to be "discontinued." For clients still enrolled as of the data acquisition at the end of the year, we assigned an end date of June 30, 2016.

All data management and analysis was conducted in Stata. All code is available upon request. Additional details on the methodology for each outcome are presented below.

Residential Setting

1. Residential settings were grouped into categories as described in the table below (Exhibit B2).

2. The baseline data was populated using the variable *PastTwelveDays* collected by the PAF. Individuals without any reported locations were assigned to the "Don't Know" category.

3. First residential status for partners once they join FSP is determined by the *Current* variable, collected by the PAF. Individuals without any reported current residence were assigned to the "Don't Know" category. Some individuals had more than one *Current* location. In this case, if there was one residence with a later value for *DateResidentialChange*, this value was considered to be the first residential setting. If the residences were marked with the same date, both were considered as part of the partner's first year on FSP.

4. Additional residential settings for the first year were found using the KET data if the *DateResidentialChange* variable is within the first year with FSP as determined by the partnership date. If no residential data were captured by a KET, it was assumed that the individual stayed in their original residential setting.

Exhibit B2: Residential Categories

Category	Telecare Setting Value[2]	Caminar, Edgewood, and Fred Finch Setting Value[3]
With family or parents		
With parents	1	1
With other family	2	2
Alone		
Apartment alone or with spouse	3	3
Single occupancy (must hold lease)	4	19
Foster home		
Foster home with relative	5	4
Foster home with non-relative	6	5
Homeless or Emergency Shelter		
Emergency shelter	7	6
Homeless	8	7
Assisted living, group home, or community care		
Individual placement	9	20
Assisted living facility	10	28
Congregate placement	11	21
Community care	12	22
Group home (Level 0-11)	16	11
Group home (Level 12-14)	17	12
Community treatment	18	13
Residential treatment	19	14
Inpatient Facility		
Acute medical	13	8
Psychiatric hospital (other than state)	14	9
Psychiatric hospital (state)	15	10
Nursing facility, physical	20	23
Nursing facility, psychiatric	21	24
Long-term care	22	25
Incarcerated		
Juvenile Hall	23	15
Division of Juvenile Justice	24	16
Jail	30	27
Prison	31	26
Other / Don't Know		
Don't know	0	18
Other	49	17

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[2] Setting names determined by *Setting* variable in Telecare data.

[3] Setting names determined by the following guide:

https://mhdatapublic.blob.core.windows.net/fsp/DCR%20Data%20Dictionary_2011-09-15.pdf

Arrests

1. The baseline data was populated using the variable *ArrestsPast12* collected by the PAF. Individuals with blank data in this variable were assumed to have zero arrests in the year prior to FSP.

2. Ongoing arrests were populated using the variable indicating the date of arrest (variable names vary slightly by file) in the KET file, as long as the date is within the first year with FSP as determined by the partnership date. We assumed that no information on arrests in the KET indicated that no arrests had occurred in the first year on FSP.

Mental and Physical Health Emergencies

1. The baseline data was populated using the variable *MenRelated* and *PhysRelated* for mental and physical emergencies, respectively, as collected by the PAF. Individuals with blank data in this variable were assumed to have zero emergencies of that type in the year prior to FSP.

2. Ongoing emergencies were populated using the variable indicating the date of emergency (variable names vary slightly by file) in the KET file, as long as the date is within the first year with FSP as determined by the partnership date. The type of emergency was indicated by *EmergencyType* (1=physical; 2=mental). We assumed that no information on emergencies in the KET indicated that no emergencies had occurred in the first year on FSP.

Employment

Employment outcomes were generated for adults only. Therefore, Edgewood and Fred Finch data were excluded.

1. The baseline data was populated using the PAF data. An individual was considered as having had any employment if there was a non-zero, non-blank value for one of the following variables (note that variable names differ slightly by dataset):

   a. Any competitive employment in past twelve months (any competitive employment; any competitive employment for any average number of hours per week; any average wage for competitive employment)

   b. Any other employment in past twelve months (any other employment; any other employment for any average number of hours per week; any average wage for any other employment)

2. Ongoing employment was populated using the variable indicating the date of employment change (variable names vary slightly by file) in the KET file, as long as the date is within the first year with FSP as determined by the partnership date. A change is considered as indicating some employment if the new employment status code indicated competitive employment or other employment (again, variable names differ by data set).

We assumed that no information on employment in the KET indicated that the original employment status sustained.

School Outcomes

School outcomes were generated for child and TAY partners affiliated with Edgewood and Fred Finch only. Caminar and Telecare TAY, adult, and older adult partners were excluded. Note that these outcomes are presented as though they represent outcomes for *all* child and TAY partners; however, we do not know how many of these partners are enrolled in school.

Suspensions

1. The baseline data was populated using the variable *SuspensionPast12* collected by the PAF. Individuals with blank data in this variable were assumed to have zero suspensions in the year prior to FSP.

2. Ongoing suspensions were populated using the variable indicating the date of suspension (*DateSuspension*) in the KET file, as long as the date is within the first year with FSP as determined by the partnership date. We assumed that no information on suspensions in the KET indicated that no suspensions had occurred in the first year on FSP.

Grades and Attendance

Note that grades and attendance are cardinal rankings. They are reported as ranging from 1 to 5, where lower indicates a better outcome. For the purposes of reporting, we reverse-coded these outcomes such that a 5 indicates a better outcome.

1. The baseline data was populated using the variables *GradesPast12* and *AttendancePast12* from the PAF data. Individuals with blank data in this variable were excluded.

2. Ongoing rankings of grades and attendance were gathered using the *GradesCurrent* and *AttendanceCurrent* from the PAF (for the first ranking) and the 3M forms. Again, individuals with blank data are excluded.

3. Because there were multiple observations for each person in each year, first averages by person by year were created; then averages by year.

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