

Table 1. MTO Interim Impacts on Employment and Earnings

	Control mean	Experimental vs. control		Section 8 vs. control	
		ITT	TOT	ITT	TOT
Adult employment and earnings (self-report)					
Currently employed (n=3517)	0.522	0.014 (0.021)	0.030 (0.044)	0.026 (0.023)	0.044 (0.039)
Currently employed full-time, i.e. 35 or more hours per week at all jobs (n=3488)	0.394	-0.001 (0.021)	-0.002 (0.044)	0.001 (0.023)	0.001 (0.038)
Currently employed with weekly earnings above poverty (n=3311)	0.329	-0.008 (0.020)	-0.017 (0.043)	0.016 (0.022)	0.026 (0.037)
Annual individual earnings in 2001 (n=3311)	\$8,899	137 (449)	292 (957)	47 (495)	79 (829)
Adult employment and earnings (administrative data, n=4070)					
Annualized fraction of quarters employed, 1st through 4th years after random assignment	0.430	-0.017 (0.012)	-0.036 (0.025)	-0.001 (0.013)	-0.002 (0.021)
Annualized earnings, same period	\$5,847	-215 (254)	-456 (539)	-55 (288)	-89 (470)
Youth employment and earnings, ages 14-19 (administrative data, n=2619)					
Fraction of quarters employed in 2001	0.222	0.006 (0.014)	0.014 (0.031)	0.018 (0.015)	0.029 (0.025)
Earnings during 2001	\$1,366	77 (140)	173 (315)	170 (133)	277 (216)

Source: Orr et al. (2003, pp.129, 130), adult survey and state Unemployment Insurance records (CA, IL, MA, MD, NY). Includes adults randomly assigned through December 1, 1997

Note: ITT = Intent-to-treat (includes compliers and noncompliers), TOT=Treatment-on-treated (compliers only). Control means and impact estimates are regression-adjusted with robust standard errors. * p<.05 on t-test.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics: Three-City Interview and Ethnographic Samples Compared to Interim Evaluation Sample

	Interim Evaluation Sample (n=2,720 households)	Qualitative Interview Sample (n=122 households)	Ethnographic Sample (n=39 households)
Demographic traits			
Adult female	98%	98%	95%
Children female	53%	53%	49%
Household head is black non-Hispanic	43%	54%	46%
Household head is Hispanic	46%	35%	39%
Family size: 2-4 children under 18	64%	68%	62%
Locational and social outcomes			
2000 Neighborhood poverty rate (2002 locations)			
Living in a neighborhood less than 10% poor	8%	10%	14%
Living in a neighborhood more than 30% poor	58%	50%	35%
Residential mobility: Moved 1 to 3 times	58%	61%	69%
Adult ever completed high school	37%	41%	36%
Adult employed	52%	55%	44%
Total household income (mean)	\$16,703	\$18,514	\$16,278
Respondent or child receiving TANF	31%	40%	53%
Adult Body Mass Index (BMI, mean)	30	30	30
Adult psychological distress index (mean)	0.33	0.32	0.35
Child psychological distress index (mean)	0.27	0.21	0.22
Child ever arrested	12%	16%	28%
Youth risky behavior index (mean)	0.40	0.36	0.38

Note: The Interim Evaluation Sample here includes three of the five sites: Boston, Los Angeles and New York. Column headers indicate total sizes for each sample; cell sizes vary somewhat due to missing data. Locations are as of the 2002 Interim Impacts Survey (Orr et al. 2003). TANF is Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. BMI of 30 or higher indicates obesity.

Table 3. MTO Interim Impacts on Spatial Access to Low-wage Jobs and Job Openings, as of Most Recent Residential Location

	Control mean	Experimental vs. control		Section 8 vs. control	
		ITT	TOT	ITT	TOT
Los Angeles:					
Net job growth within 1 miles of residence	109 (74)	180 (144)	281 (225)	1 (99)	1.3 (137)
New job creation within 1 miles of residence	294 (198)	481 (385)	752 (602)	1 (264)	1.3 (347)
Jobs within 1 miles of residence+	4,492 (3025)	7,351 (5886)	11486 (9197)	22 (4036)	29 (5311)
Net job growth within 5 miles of residence	7,900 (485)	-3306* (588)	-5166* (919)	-998 (671)	-1,313 (883)
New job creation within 5 miles of residence	21208 (1301)	-8,890* (1578)	-13,891* (2466)	-2,699 (1800)	-3,551 (2368)
Jobs within 5 miles of residence+	324240 (19874)	-135855* (24108)	-212273* (37669)	-41178 (27494)	-54,181 (36176)
Net job growth within 10 miles of residence	13196 (482)	-1387* (653)	-2138* (1020)	-300 (671)	-395 (883)
New job creation within 10 miles of residence	35398 (1296)	-3731* (1757)	-5762* (2745)	-829 (1806)	-1089 (2376)
Jobs within 10 miles of residence+	541833 (19834)	-57232* (26892)	-89,425* (42019)	-12631 (27643)	-16620 (36372)
Chicago:					
Net job growth within 1 miles of residence	7 (0.3)	0 (0.4)	0 (1.1)	1 (1)	1.5 (1.5)
New job creation within 1 miles of residence	57 (3)	-1 (3)	-3 (9)	8 (5)	12 (8)
Jobs within 1 miles of residence+	1,250 (63)	-29 (71)	-83 (203)	174 (102)	260 (152)
Net job growth within 5 miles of residence	107 (4)	-4 (5)	-11 (14)	-6 (6)	-9 (9)
New job creation within 5 miles of residence	882 (33)	-43 (43)	-123 (123)	-44 (45)	-66 (67)
Jobs within 5 miles of residence+	18804 (679)	-936 (894)	-2674 (2554)	-801 (935)	-1196 (1396)
Net job growth within 10 miles of residence	392 (10)	-8 (15)	-23 (43)	-16 (14)	-24 (21)

New job creation within 10 miles of residence	3,176 (82)	-85 (116)	-243 (331)	-128 (113)	-191 (169)
Jobs within 10 miles of residence+	66,656 (1731)	-1741 (2453)	-4,974 (7008)	-2,674 (2376)	-3,991 (3546)

Sources: Census Zip Business patterns (1998, 2002), Census Transportation Planning Planning Package (2000), Local Employment Dynamics (2001, 2003), Abt Associates geocoded tracking data for MTO households. See text for specifications of "growth" and "creation."

+ Figures for jobs within 1, 5, and 10 miles are observed measures, not estimates.

Note: ITT = Intent-to-treat (includes compliers and noncompliers), TOT=Treatment-on-treated (compliers only).
TOT=ITT/ ρ where ρ =site lease-up rate for each treatment group

* $p < .05$ on t-test.