

# Vocational and Life Skills in Youth Training: A Randomized Experiment in the Dominican Republic



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\*Preliminary results, please do not cite. Generous funding for this evaluation has been provided by BNPP, GAP and SIEF. Evaluation team members include: WB: Paloma Acevedo, Carlos Asenjo, Juan Martin Moreno, Rodrigo Munoz, Cornelia Tesliuc; Ministry of Labor: Brigida Garcia, Jose Luis Polanco, Douglas Hasbun; Inter-American Development Bank: Pablo Ibarra, Laura Ripani, Juan Miguel Villa.

# Youth Employment Program Dominican Republic

- ▶ Target Population:
  - 16–29 years old
  - Not completed secondary school
  - *Unemployed, under-employed or inactive*
  - *From poorest 40% of households (SIUBEN)*
- ▶ Objective: improve employment opportunities of at-risk youth by building:
  - technical skills (TS)
  - life-skills (LS)
  - work experience (WE)
- ▶ Training provided by private institutes contracted by Ministry of Labor

# Program Components

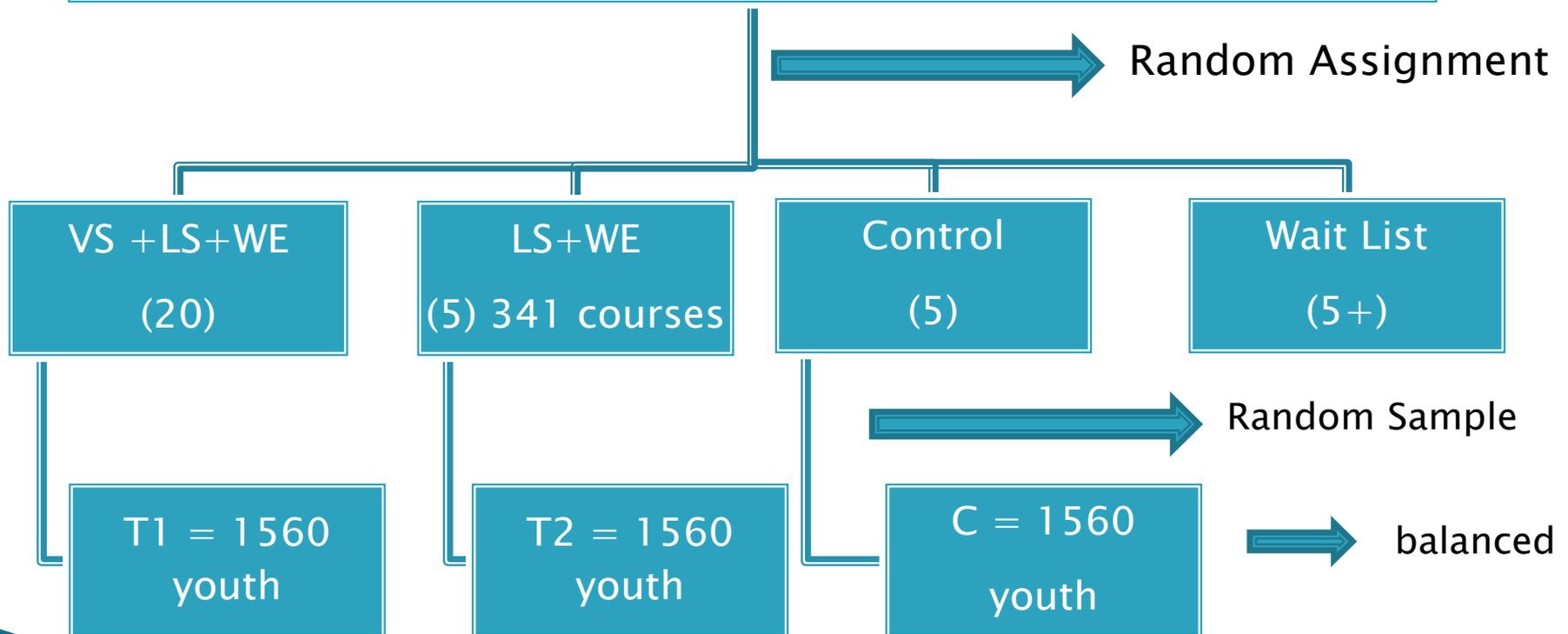
- ▶ Technical/vocational skills (VS)
  - 150 hours
  - \$160 USD per student
  - Heterogeneous curriculum: Beauty, sales, tourism & hospitality, carpentry, electricity, etc
- ▶ Life skills (LS)
  - 75 hours
  - \$80 USD per student
  - Standardized curriculum: Self-esteem and self-realization, communication, conflict resolution, life planning, time management, team work, decision making, hygiene and health, etc
- ▶ Work Experience (WE)
  - Apprenticeship in private company
  - 240 hours
- ▶ Daily stipend of US\$2

# Questions: Opening the “Black Box”

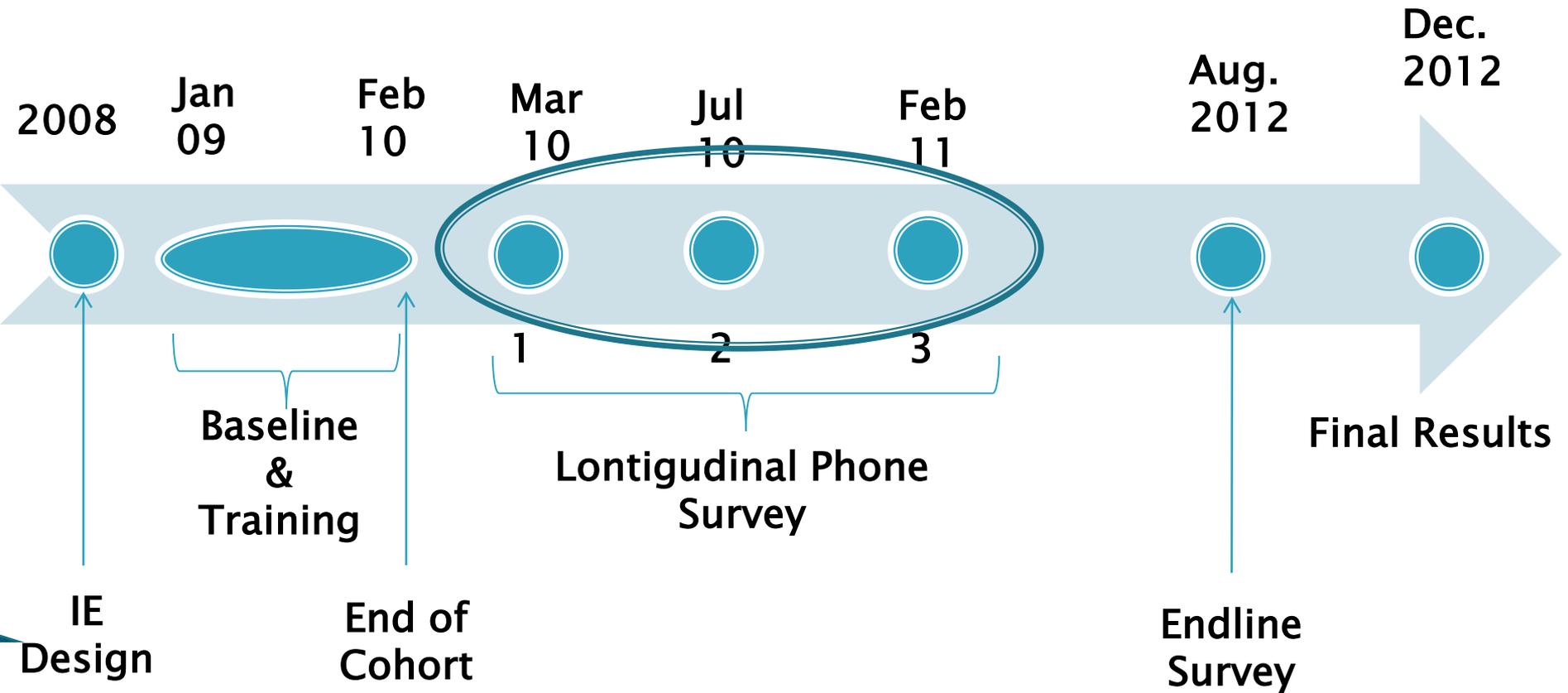
- ▶ Should youth employment programs emphasize “hard” skills, “soft” skills or both?
  - ▶ Does the program affect:
    - labor market outcomes?
    - risk taking behaviors?
    - expectations and future outlook?
  - ▶ Are there gender differences in program impacts?
- 

# Experimental Evaluation

18,270 eligible applicants for 10,400 slots in 520 courses  
Random Assignment of 35+ applicants per course to:



# Timeline



# Longitudinal Phone Survey: 4700 youth; 15min

	CATI	Face to Face (470 max)	Total Interviews Completed	Estimated Attrition
Survey 1	3,889	258	4,147	5.7%
Survey 2	3,913	344	4,257	5.5%
Survey 3	3,886	341	4,227	5.7%
TOTAL	11,688	943	12,631	

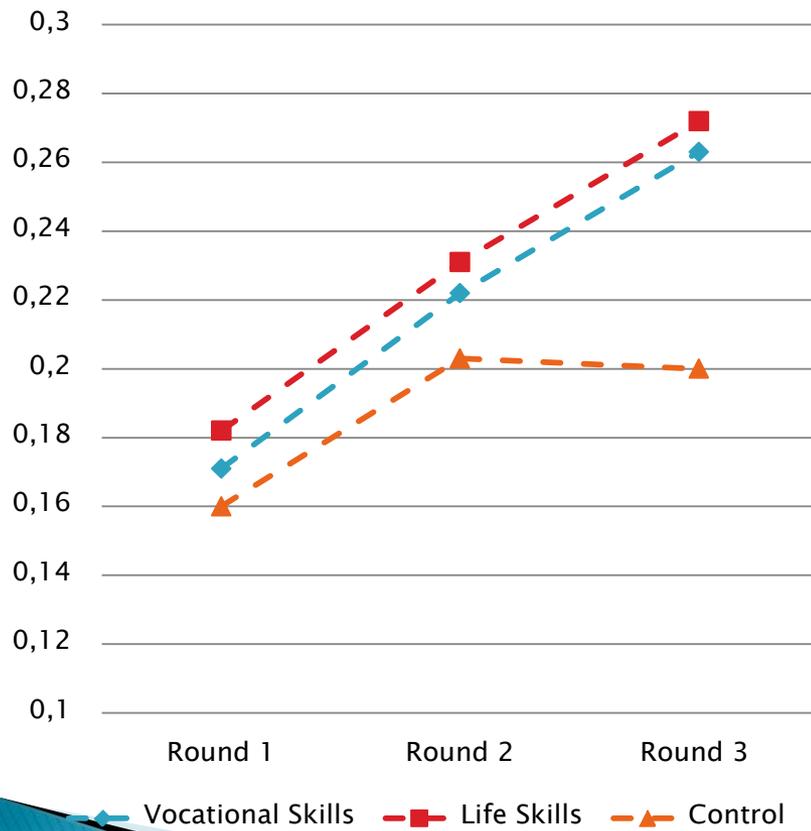
- CATI: 83% success rate
- F2F: 67% success rate
- Tracking: 94% success rate
- Attrition balanced between treatment and control groups

# Identification

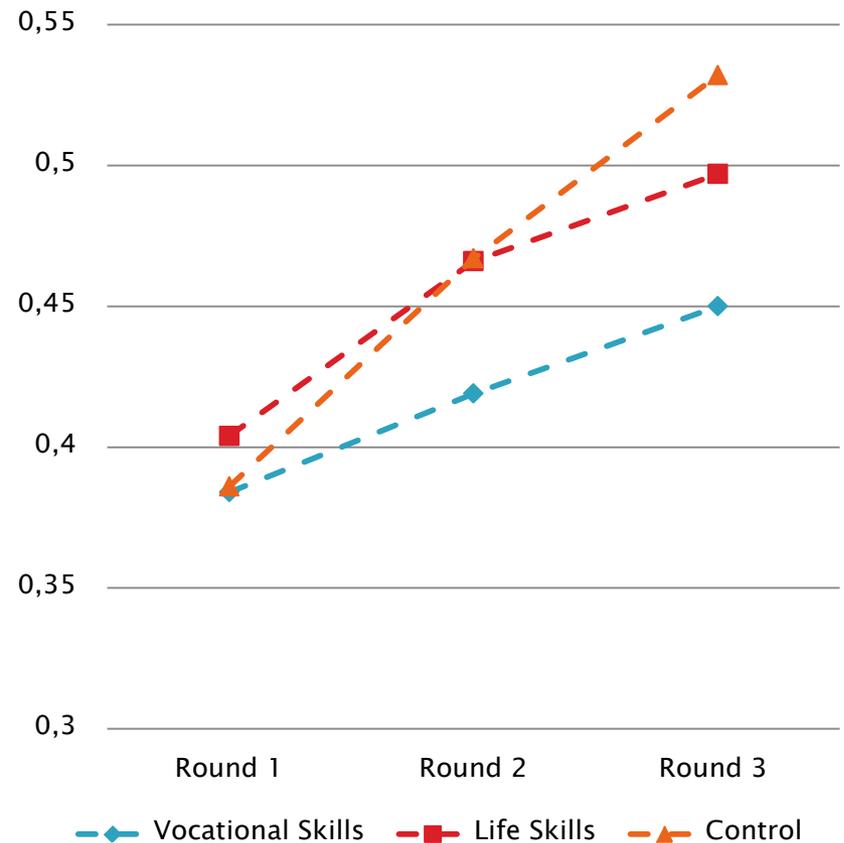
- ▶ Comparison of outcomes across treatment assignment: Intent to Treat
  - $T1 - C = \text{Impact of VS} + \text{LS} + \text{WE}$
  - $T2 - C = \text{Impact of LS} + \text{WE}$
  - $T1 - T2 = \text{Impact of VS}$
  - Linear probability models
  - Cluster standard errors by course
- ▶ Subsample of 341 courses with life-skills
  - Separate regressions for men and women

# Worked during last week

## Female Employment



## Male Employment



# Table 1: Worked during last week = 1

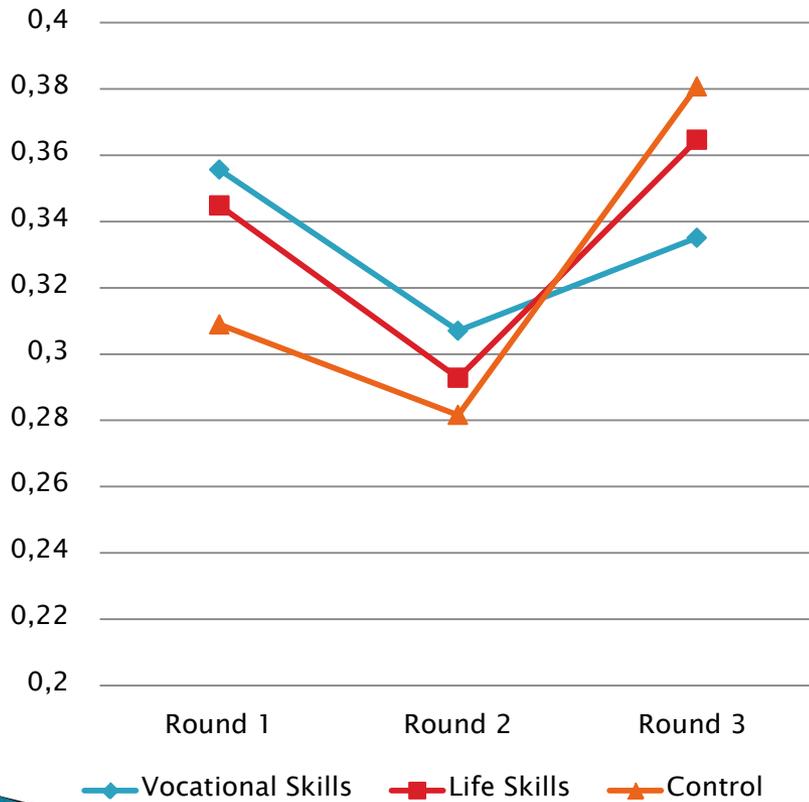
VARIABLES	LS Sample			
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female	3 Model 3: Male	4 Model 4: Male
Treatment=VS+LS=1	0.031* (0.018)		-0.045 (0.028)	
Treatment=LS=1	0.040** (0.017)		-0.009 (0.025)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		0.007 (0.024)		-0.002 (0.037)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		0.019 (0.022)		0.016 (0.034)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		0.021 (0.025)		-0.048 (0.037)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		0.029 (0.024)		-0.003 (0.035)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		0.064** (0.025)		-0.083** (0.038)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		0.072*** (0.023)		-0.038 (0.038)
Observations	5,768	5,768	3,642	3,642
R-squared	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.012
Control Mean:	0.189	0.189	0.463	0.463

Robust standard errors in parentheses

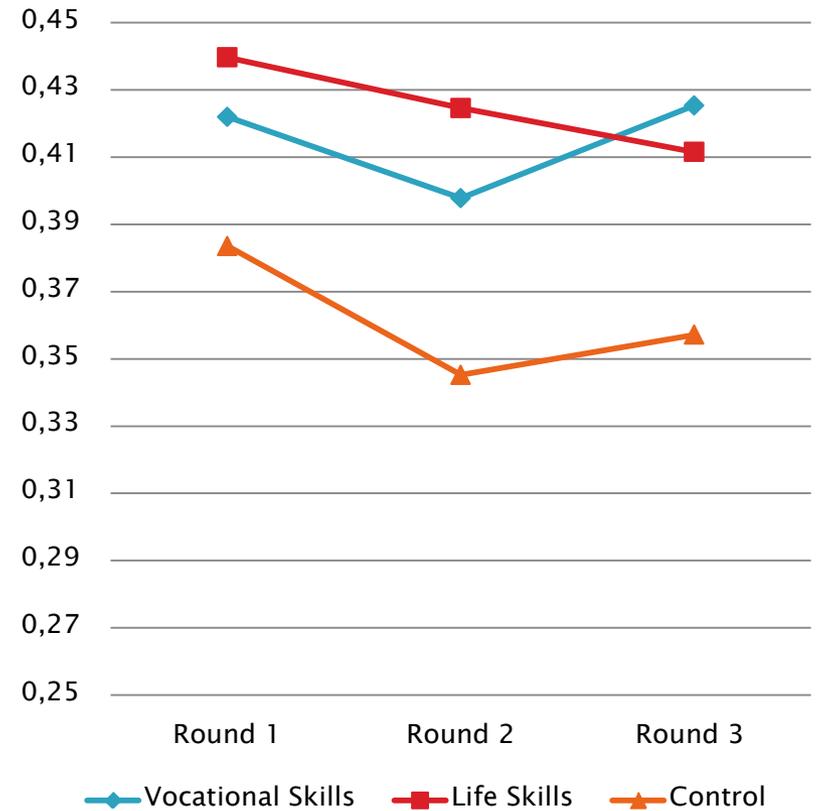
\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Active Job Search

## Female Active Job Search



## Male Active Job Search



# Table 2: Searching for work in last week = 1

VARIABLES	LS Sample			
	1	2	3	4
	Model 1: Female	Model 2: Female	Model 3: Male	Model 4: Male
Treatment=VS+LS=1	0.009 (0.020)		0.053** (0.026)	
Treatment=LS=1	0.010 (0.018)		0.062*** (0.024)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		0.047 (0.031)		0.038 (0.037)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		0.036 (0.026)		0.055 (0.036)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		0.026 (0.027)		0.052 (0.036)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		0.011 (0.025)		0.078** (0.034)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		-0.045 (0.030)		0.068* (0.038)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		-0.016 (0.027)		0.053 (0.034)
Observations	5,765	5,765	3,640	3,640
R-squared	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005
Control Mean:	0.324	0.324	0.362	0.362

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Table 5: Wage Income (monthly)

VARIABLES	LS Sample (unconditional)			
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female	3 Model 3: Male	4 Model 4: Male
Treatment=VS+LS=1	245.794*		-29.743	
	(128.089)		(483.217)	
Treatment=LS=1	305.966**		-209.202	
	(119.285)		(324.881)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		177.223		-219.986
		(160.864)		(349.868)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		195.067		82.061
		(154.424)		(350.010)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		101.194		-543.657
		(155.585)		(592.642)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		202.112		-282.783
		(149.548)		(598.271)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		456.160**		675.668
		(219.848)		(1,012.793)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		517.708**		-414.430
		(203.879)		(375.528)
Observations	5,743	5,743	3,600	3,600
R-squared	0.010	0.011	0.007	0.008
Control Mean	1033	1033	3641	3641

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Table 7: Work Satisfaction (satisfied with work = 1)

VARIABLES	LS Sample			
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female	3 Model 3: Male	4 Model 4: Male
Treatment=VS+LS=1	0.133*** (0.042)		0.073* (0.039)	
Treatment=LS=1	0.107*** (0.037)		0.044 (0.033)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		0.065 (0.068)		0.088 (0.056)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		0.091 (0.062)		0.046 (0.047)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		0.092 (0.060)		0.041 (0.058)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		0.050 (0.054)		0.059 (0.049)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		0.220*** (0.066)		0.094* (0.054)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		0.175*** (0.060)		0.029 (0.048)
Observations	1,270	1,270	1,647	1,647
R-squared	0.012	0.016	0.005	0.006
Control Mean:	0.502	0.502	0.554	0.554

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Table 8: Future Expectations: Better Employment

(A year from now do you think your employment condition will be better, worse or the same as now)

VARIABLES	LS Sample			
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female	3 Model 3: Male	4 Model 4: Male
Treatment=VS+LS=1	0.047*** (0.010)		0.028** (0.011)	
Treatment=LS=1	0.047*** (0.009)		0.019** (0.010)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		0.063*** (0.016)		0.016 (0.018)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		0.076*** (0.015)		0.021 (0.016)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		0.048*** (0.014)		0.030* (0.017)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		0.032** (0.014)		0.018 (0.017)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		0.029** (0.015)		0.038** (0.017)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		0.032** (0.014)		0.019 (0.016)
Observations	5,764	5,764	3,640	3,640
R-squared	0.012	0.014	0.005	0.005
Control Mean:	0.910	0.910	0.932	0.932

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Table 9: Future Expectations: Standard of Living

(A year from now do you think your standard of Living will be better, worse or the same as now)

VARIABLES	LS Sample			
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female	3 Model 3: Male	4 Model 4: Male
Treatment=VS+LS=1	0.027*** (0.009)		0.023** (0.010)	
Treatment=LS=1	0.030*** (0.008)		0.020* (0.010)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		0.018 (0.014)		0.039** (0.018)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		0.029** (0.011)		0.041** (0.016)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		0.033** (0.013)		0.016 (0.016)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		0.030** (0.012)		0.017 (0.015)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		0.029** (0.012)		0.013 (0.015)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		0.030*** (0.011)		0.003 (0.014)
Observations	5,764	5,764	3,640	3,640
R-squared	0.009	0.009	0.003	0.004
Control Mean:	0.940	0.940	0.941	0.941

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Table 10: Pregnancy (pregnant = 1)

VARIABLES	LS Sample		
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female	3 Model 3: Single
Treatment=VS+LS=1	0.001 (0.010)		
Treatment=LS=1	-0.017** (0.008)		
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		-0.018 (0.017)	-0.033** (0.015)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		-0.025* (0.014)	-0.040*** (0.014)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		0.013 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.015)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		-0.023 (0.015)	-0.011 (0.014)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		0.007 (0.015)	0.017 (0.014)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		-0.004 (0.013)	-0.009 (0.009)
Observations	5,764	5,764	3,385
R-squared	0.002	0.003	0.006
Control Mean:	0.0730	0.0730	0.0394

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Table 11: Number of Children

VARIABLES	LS Sample	
	1 Model 1: Female	2 Model 2: Female
Treatment=VS+LS=1	-0.116* (0.066)	
Treatment=LS=1	-0.111* (0.065)	
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 1 =1		-0.103 (0.066)
Treatment(LS)*Round 1 =1		-0.050 (0.065)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 2 =1		-0.120* (0.070)
Treatment(LS)*Round 2 =1		-0.137** (0.068)
Treatment(VS+LS)*Round 3 =1		-0.126* (0.070)
Treatment(LS)*Round 3 =1		-0.145** (0.069)
Observations	5,764	5,764
R-squared	0.006	0.007
Control Mean:	1.089	1.089

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p < 0.01, \*\* p < 0.05, \* p < 0.1

# Table 12: T1-T2 = Impact of Vocational skills

Outcome	Women P value T1 different from T2	Men P value T1 different from T2
Worked during last week = 1	0.58	0.13
Searching for work in last week =1	0.92	0.67
Time on the job (months)	0.45	0.81
Work Hours (weekly)	0.45	0.03 (T1 > T2)
Wage Income (monthly)	0.63	0.66
Hourly Wages	0.15	0.63
Work Satisfaction	0.51	0.37
Future Expectations: Better Employment	0.97	0.34
Future Expectations: Standard of Living	0.62	0.79
Pregnancy	0.019 (T2 > T1)	NA
Number of Children	0.93	0.21

# Impacts after 1.5 years:

	Women	Men
Employment	+	- (VS) 0 (LS)
Active job search	0	+
Work hours	0	0
Wages	+	0
Job Satisfaction	+	+
Future Expectations	+	+
Pregnancy reduction	+	NA

# Conclusions

- ▶  $LS+WE$  costs  $2/3$   $VT+LS+WE$ 
  - $VT$  does not contribute to outcomes for women
  - Reduces employment (increases reservation wage?) for men
- ▶  $LS+WE$  is more cost-effective than “traditional” model
  - Qualitative survey suggests  $LS$  are important
  - Can't rule out Work Experience
- ▶ Endline survey (August 2012) will shed light on:
  - Reservation wage hypothesis
  - Acquisition of life skills



**THANK YOU!**