Education Services
Nine Programs Ended Education Service(s)
20 Programs Added Education Service(s)
70% of programs that added a service stated they switched to or offered some kind of online educational service(s) virtually.

Job Training Services
12 Programs Ended Job Training Service(s)
19 Programs Added Job Training Service(s)
67% of programs that ended a job training service reported a reduction in the number of employment opportunities.

Supportive Services
Five Programs Ended Supportive Service(s)
20 Programs Added Supportive Service(s)
80% of programs that added a supportive service reported providing the service(s) virtually, although one program was able to continue providing the service(s) virtually.

Enrollment Practices
13 Programs Ended Enrollment Practice(s)
31 Programs Added Enrollment Practice(s)
Most common type of supportive service added were those to meet basic needs, such as cash assistance for emergencies, housing and utility payments, food assistance, gift cards, and transportation stipends. Over 50% of programs who reported adding supportive services provided financial assistance to help youth meet their basic needs.

Implementation Practices
The previous sections describe what services were available to participants, implementation practices refer to the overall approach or strategies programs use in the delivery of services.

Connecting Youth During the COVID-19 Pandemic
The previous sections described the range of programs support youth, ages 18 and up, and important accommodations or new approaches for in-person and virtual programming have been leveraged, often referred to as "opportunities youth." Programs included focus on helping youth reconnect to education, obtain employment, and advance in the labor market.

Nine Programs Report Added Education Services:
• Four (20%) provided supply technology, such as hardware and/or Wi-Fi.
• Three (15%) provided digital learning services, tools, and/or training.
• Four (20%) distributed income assistance.
• One became a High School Equivalency Testing Center to provide a safer environment for testing and offered personal protective equipment.
• One expanded eligibility criteria to provide assistant to everyone in the community.

Of the 20 programs that reported adding educational services:
• 25% reported added an educational service(s) virtually.

Of the 12 programs that reported ending educational services:
• 26% of programs that ended a service stated they were able to transition the program was able to transition to providing the service(s) virtually.

Ten Programs Report Added Job Training Service(s):
• Five (25%) added a job training service(s) virtually.

Of the 20 programs that reported ending job training service(s):
• 10% of programs that ended a job training service reported a reduction in the number of employment opportunities.

Of the 20 programs that reported adding support services:
• 37% reported added a supportive service(s) virtually.

Transitioned to virtual services:
• Increased social media presence and outreach.
• Street outreach.
• In-person services, such as interviews, orientation, and additional support.

Most common type of supportive service added were those to meet basic needs, such as cash assistance for emergencies, housing and utility payments, food assistance, gift cards, and transportation stipends. Over 50% of programs who reported adding supportive services provided financial assistance to help youth meet their basic needs.

Implementation Practice(s)
• Twenty Programs Added a Particular Implementation Practice(s)

Of the 20 programs that reported adding implementation practices:
• 25% reported added an implementation practice(s) virtually.

Information for this infographic was gathered through a qualitative questionnaire fielded in spring 2021 to programs that serve a "significant share" of youth experiencing disconnection from school and work, often referred to as "opportunity youth." Programs included focus on helping youth reconnect to education, obtain employment, and advance in the labor market.

Five Programs Ended a Particular Job Training Practice(s)
• Six (37%) reported ending a job training practice(s), although one program was able to continue providing the practice(s) virtually.

Enrollment Practice(s) ended:
• School outreach.
• In-person services, such as interviews, orientation, and additional support.
• Street outreach.

Implementation Practice(s)
• Nineteen Programs Added a Particular Implementation Practice(s)

Of the 19 programs that reported adding implementation practices:
• 21% reported added an implementation practice(s) virtually.

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Five Programs Ended a Particular Supportive Practice(s)
• Nine (58%) reported ending a supportive practice(s), although one program was able to continue providing the practice(s) virtually.

Supportive Services/case management:
• Increased social media presence and outreach.
• Street outreach.
• In-person services, such as interviews, orientation, and additional support.

Enrollment Practice(s) added:
• Increased social media presence and outreach.
• In-person services, such as interviews, orientation, and additional support.

Implementation Practice(s)
• Nineteen Programs Added a Particular Implementation Practice(s)

Of the 19 programs that reported adding implementation practices:
• 26% reported added an implementation practice(s) virtually.

Information for this infographic was gathered through a qualitative questionnaire fielded in spring 2021 to programs that serve a "significant share" of youth experiencing disconnection from school and work, often referred to as "opportunity youth." Programs included focus on helping youth reconnect to education, obtain employment, and advance in the labor market.

Five Programs Ended a Particular Job Training Practice(s)
• Four (25%) reported ending a job training practice(s); the ability to conduct a particular practice was reduced/lost.

Implementation Practice(s)
• Nineteen Programs Added a Particular Implementation Practice(s)

Of the 19 programs that reported adding implementation practices:
• 21% reported added an implementation practice(s) virtually.

Information for this infographic was gathered through a qualitative questionnaire fielded in spring 2021 to programs that serve a "significant share" of youth experiencing disconnection from school and work, often referred to as "opportunity youth." Programs included focus on helping youth reconnect to education, obtain employment, and advance in the labor market.

Five Programs Ended a Particular Supportive Practice(s)
• Seven (43%) reported ending a supportive practice(s), although one program was able to continue providing the practice(s) virtually.

Supportive Services/case management:
• Increased social media presence and outreach.
• Street outreach.
• In-person services, such as interviews, orientation, and additional support.

Enrollment Practice(s) added:
• Increased social media presence and outreach.
• In-person services, such as interviews, orientation, and additional support.

Implementation Practice(s)
• Nineteen Programs Added a Particular Implementation Practice(s)

Of the 19 programs that reported adding implementation practices:
• 26% reported added an implementation practice(s) virtually.

Information for this infographic was gathered through a qualitative questionnaire fielded in spring 2021 to programs that serve a "significant share" of youth experiencing disconnection from school and work, often referred to as "opportunity youth." Programs included focus on helping youth reconnect to education, obtain employment, and advance in the labor market.