Why Focus on Men?

There are three big reasons to focus on men as part of an examination of poverty and social inequality in the United States. First, most men have children—nearly two-thirds of young low-educated men are fathers and one-third of poor men live with children—and fathers represent an important potential source of family income and financial (and emotional) support for children. Second, since 2000, poor urban men have retreated en masse from employment as median wages for low-skilled workers have dropped and their incarceration rate has shot up. These factors have made them less desirable partners (thus contributing to the high rate of single-mother families and associated child poverty). Third, much research on the 1990s’ welfare reforms focused on poor single women with children, whereas relatively little attention has been paid to disadvantaged men. The plight of urban men with a high school education or less has not been widely documented or discussed, despite their importance to the family and society.

Who Are Poor Urban Men?

As a group, poor men living in cities are disconnected from work, from the safety net, and often from their children. In 2013, nearly half of urban men ages 25 to 64 at or below the poverty line had not worked in the previous year, and more than 60 percent of black men in that age and income group had not worked in the past 12 months. Incarceration looms large in their lives, separating a huge proportion of these men from their families, communities, and society—much more so for blacks than whites.

Most poor men live in urban areas, more than 60% have a high school diploma or less, and almost 50% are black or Hispanic.
## Promising Programs to Improve the Life Chances of Poor Urban Men

The first page of this brief focuses on what is known about poor urban men. This page presents promising research to prevent or reverse negative outcomes. Also mentioned is a relatively new line of research that examines how traumatic childhood experiences may have lasting effects on adult health, well-being, and educational and economic attainment.

### Keeping Disadvantaged Youth in School and Out of Trouble

The prevention-focused programs below have had positive results in keeping poor urban students in high school and on track either to attend college or start a career.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Career Academies                                  | Provide instruction to high school youth in small learning communities and exposure to a particular occupation or sector | • Increased young men’s earnings by 17% over 8 years  
• Increased rate of independent living with children and a spouse or partner  
• Positively affected marriage and custodial parenting |
| Small Schools of Choice                           | Reorganize large high schools into smaller schools where students share similar interests | • Raised graduation rate by almost 10 percentage points  
• Improved college readiness through increased passing rate of the English Regents Examination |
| Becoming a Man                                    | Teach soft skills to middle and high school students with aim especially of precluding arrest and poor school outcomes | • Reduced arrests by about 40%  
• Improved schooling outcomes, including attendance, GPA, and persistence |
| Performance-Based Scholarship                     | Help low-income Latino men enrolled in community college to stay in school, earn more credits, and find financial aid to avoid debt | • Increased college retention rate by 4.6%  
• Increased full-time enrollment rate by 13.2 percentage points  
• Increased number of credits earned  
• Increased net financial aid and reduced dependence on loans |
| Year Up                                           | Provide work experience and intensive mentoring to young adults ages 18 to 24 | • Increased earnings by 32% (about $13,000 over the 3 years after program participation)  
• Increased wages by $2.51 per hour |
| Sectoral Employment Training                      | Help young adults ages 18 to 26 gain skills for particular industry sectors that need workers | • Increased earnings by 18% (about $4,500 total over 24 months)  
• Increased probability of working year round by 11 percentage points  
• Increased rate of employment in higher-wage jobs by 13–34 percentage points  
• Increased rate of employment in jobs with benefits by about 10 percentage points |
| City University of New York Accelerated Study in Associate Programs | Increase retention and graduation of community college students in need of remediation | • Increased retention rate by 8–10 percentage points  
• Increased number of credits earned by 25%  
• Increased 2-year graduation rate by nearly 15 percentage points |

Source: Both tables were adapted from C. Wimer and D. Bloom, Boosting the Life Chances of Young Men of Color: Evidence from Promising Programs, New York, NY: MDRC (June 2014). Used with permission.

### Reconnecting Men to School or Work & Preventing Recidivism

Although reconnecting disconnected men, such as struggling community college students and exoffenders, is challenging, the programs below have been effective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Job Corps                                         | Provide vocational and academic training to youth ages 16 through 24         | • Increased General Educational Development (GED) and vocational certificates completion rate  
• Increased short-term earnings by 12%, though this did not persist  
• Provided persistent earnings gains for older youth ages 20 to 24  
• Reduced criminal activity |
| National Guard Youth ChalleNGe                   | Include a wide range of activities designed to prepare high school dropouts for work and adult responsibilities | • Increased high school/GED completion rate by 16 percentage points  
• Increased number of college credits earned  
• Increased short-term earnings by 20% |
| GED Bridge                                        | Prepare high school dropouts for passing the GED (high school equivalency) exam and continuing on to college or training programs | • Increased GED test passing rate by 30 percentage points  
• Increased college enrollment rate by 17 percentage points |
| Parents’ Fair Share                               | Help unemployed noncustodial parents with children receiving public assistance, most of them fathers, find jobs and be more actively involved in their children’s lives | • Increased employment rate and earnings for the least employable men  
• Increased child support payments |
| Jobs-Plus                                         | Provide employment assistance for public housing residents                   | • Increased earnings by an average of $1,300 per year overall  
• Increased earnings of Latino men in Los Angeles by over $3,000 per year |
| Cognitive Behavioral Therapy                      | Engender personal responsibility through education, training, and counseling of youth and adults with criminal histories | • Reduced recidivism rate by between 25% and 30% |
| Center for Employment Opportunities Transitional Jobs Program | Provide transitional jobs for men released from correctional facilities | • Reduced reincarceration rate in the 3 years after enrollment by 11%  
• Reduced the probability of arrest, conviction, or incarceration by 8%  
• Temporarily increased employment rate, though this did not persist over time |

### Emerging Research Is Providing New Insight

In order to better understand the social pathways of men’s lives that might inhibit their ability to hold down a job and pay child support, research using a life course perspective to study black men has examined childhood experiences that may have hidden influences later in life. One such study surveyed a sample of working age black men in Milwaukee about their childhood experiences, health status, job history, and incarceration history, and then compared the findings to those of similar studies, one national and the other in St. Louis, Missouri. Comparing each sample’s responses to the findings of the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study survey, which covers abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction, revealed that poor urban black men were 3 to 10 times more likely than the diverse national sample of men to have experienced in childhood verbal abuse or emotional and physical neglect, witnessed domestic violence, or had an incarcerated family member.

(608) 262-6358  
www.irp.wisc.edu  
Twitter.com/IRP_UW  
www.facebook.com/irpwisc