



Workforce Investment Act & Wagner-Peyser Programs Proposed Performance Targets Program Years 2009 and 2010

State Proposal

The USDOL approved New Jersey's request to extend the use of Program Year (PY) 2008 Workforce Investment Act Title I (WIA) and Wagner-Peyser (W-P) performance targets into PY 2009 in a letter to Commissioner Socolow dated July 10, 2009. In November 2009, USDOL approved New Jersey's Common Measures performance reporting waiver request, which the State elected to implement for reporting the current PY 2009. The waiver left unchanged the Entered Employment Rate, Employment Retention Rate and 6 Month Average Earnings performance measures for the WIA Adult, WIA Dislocated Worker and Wagner Peyser programs. While the waiver eliminated the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Credential measures, all seven WIA Older and Younger Youth program measures, and the two WIA Customer Satisfaction measures, it added three new Youth Program measures for which the State had no targets in PY 2008.

In accordance with Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) Number 9-08 (January 14, 2009), TEGL 9-08 Change 1 (June 5, 2009), TEGL 21-09 (April 15, 2010) and TEGL 23-09 (April 27, 2010), New Jersey is submitting this combined proposal: 1) requesting renegotiation of PY 2009 Workforce Investment Act WIA and W-P performance targets; 2) proposing initial targets for the three new PY 2009 WIA Youth Program Common Measures; and 3) proposing PY 2010 performance targets for the WIA and Wagner-Peyser programs. While committed to continuous improvement of our workforce programs and the successful implementation services made possible by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), New Jersey finds itself in an uncharted environment of extreme economic challenges. Today's challenges include, but are not limited to:

- More unemployed people (448,000) than at any time since recordkeeping began in 1976.
- An unemployment rate of 9.8%, higher than the nation's 9.7%. New Jersey's rate has been at or above the national rate for four consecutive months and seven of the last nine months.
- The NJ's unemployment rate has increased in 24 out of the last 28 months.
- Since December 2007, NJ lost almost one-quarter million jobs and 5.9 percent of its peak employment base of 4,092,500 in January 2008.
- Every industry supersector has seen job loss during the recession, except for employment in Education and Health Services.

- Tens of thousands of UI claim exhaustees are leaving the rolls quarterly into a job market and economic environment lagging behind the nation.

Attachments 1 and 2 describe a dismal outlook for many of the New Jersey's economic indicators and job seekers. The economic landscape described is one of the reasons the State's recovery is lagging behind the nation's by as much as two years.

While the State continued to meet most of its WIA and W-P performance goals through the current Program Year 2009's third quarter, albeit at lower achievement levels than recent years, the full impact of the aforementioned economic news is only starting to be reflected in these outcomes due to the structure and lag time of the reporting cohorts. With no remotely similar history to draw upon, the economic picture painted in the attachments including, but not limited to, a doubling of the State's unemployment rate over the last three years, and an uncertain year ahead, New Jersey respectfully requests that its performance goals be adjusted and established as proposed below. The targets proposed have been largely developed using USDOL's regression formulae described in the aforementioned TEGLS.

Table 1 - State Proposed Renegotiated¹ Program Year 2009 and New 2010 WIA and W-P Performance Targets

Program/ Performance Measure	Approved PY 2009 Targets ²	State Proposed PY 2009 Targets/ Revisions	State Proposed PY 2010 Targets
WIA TITLE I			
Adults			
Entered Employment	84%	84.8% ³	79.3% ³
Retention	87%	77.0% ⁴	79.2% ⁴
Average Earnings	\$12,075	\$12,075	\$12,463 ⁴
Dislocated Workers			
Entered Employment	88%	82.4% ³	79.8% ³
Retention	90%	81.9% ⁴	79.9% ⁴
Average Earnings	\$16,200	\$16,200 ³	\$15,869 ³
Youth			
Attainment of Degree/Certificate		59% ³	59% ³
Placement in Employment/Education		59% ³	59% ³
Literacy/Numeracy Gains		45% ³	45% ³
Wagner-Peyser			
Entered Employment Rate	62%	51.5% ⁴	45%
Employment Retention Rate	82%	71.6% ⁴	70.2% ⁴
Average Earnings	\$14,810	\$14,810 ³	\$14,810 ³

Note: Proposed targets above in **bold type** are USDOL regression model generated figures.

¹ Approved Program Year 2009 performance targets were an extension of the State's Program Year 2008 targets. There are no current WIA Title I Youth Program targets established due to the State's implementation of its Common Measures Performance Measures waiver approved by USDOL in November 2009.

² Approved by USDOL and confirmed by letter to Commissioner Socolow dated July 10, 2009.

³ Proposed target is greater than or equal to Government Performance & Results Act level.

⁴ Proposed target is within 10% of Government Performance & Results Act level.

Proposal Discussion

Program Year 2009

The State used regression model guidelines provided in TEGl 09-8, Change 1 (June 5, 2009) to develop the proposed WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Entered Employment and Employment Retention target adjustments. Attachment III includes the worksheet used to calculate the State's Proposed PY 2009 WIA Entered Employment and Employment Retention Rates. The formulae did not yield target recommendations that experience or expectations would indicate for the 6 Month Average Wage measures and, therefore, the State proposes continuing use of the Program Year 2008 targets for the measure rather than the much lower model generated figures.

To develop its proposed new Program Year 2009 Common Measure Youth Program performance targets, the State reviewed the average actual Program Year 2008 measure outcomes reported for the three measures in states in the geographical region including NJ, NY, CT, RI, PA and DE. As the results were weighted based on states' Youth Program exiters, NY was eliminated from the calculations since there were zero (0) youth exiters reported in the program results found on the USDOL's national website for that state. This methodology yielded reasonable performance targets for the "Attainment of Degree/Certificate" and "Placement in Employment/Education" measures, but 37% for the "Literacy/Numeracy Gains" measure appeared low given the State's experience to date, albeit it limited with this Common Measure. Therefore, in light of the State's actual performance through PY 2009, 3rd quarter, 45% is being proposed as the PY 2009 target. Attachment 5 arrays the State's multi-state analysis regarding the Youth common measure targets.

The aforementioned TEGl guidelines, and the regression model upon which they are based, generated reasonable targets for the WIA training programs where services are focused on "in demand" occupations. The model driven Wagner-Peyser targets for New Jersey represent an even greater drop than the 6.4% drop in Entered Employment Rate (EER) experienced nationally between Program Years 2007 and 2008. Among variables, including the regression model accounted for unemployment rate, believed to be impacting this program's outcomes in this State include:

- No significant job growth and economic recovery is lagging behind the national experience.
- Unemployment rates now exceed the national experience.
- The percent of unemployment claimants and exhaustees among the program exiters has increased in each of the last three program years reaching 65.5% of total exiters for the twelve months ending March 31, 2010.
- UI Exhaustee projections for the Program Year 2010 Entered Employment Rate measure cohort is projected at almost 127,000 and the claimant percentage of total program exiters is expected to continue to increase.
- New Jersey's high cost of living has resulted in higher unemployment benefits than most states including a maximum \$600 per week benefit, benefits for unemployed part-time workers and an average \$357 per week benefit. With the lagging job market lacking jobs paying salaries comparable to those lost, these benefits may contribute to delayed and/or less aggressive work searches and

greater numbers of program participants not finding employment within the first quarter of program exit.

- The longer job seekers are out of work, the more difficult finding suitable employment has become.

Program Year 2010

The State used guidelines provided in TEGL 21-09 (April 15, 2010) and TEGL 23-09 (April 27, 2010) to develop the proposed Program Year 2010 WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Entered Employment and Employment Retention targets. Attachment IV includes the worksheet used to calculate the State's Proposed PY 2010 WIA Entered Employment and Employment Retention Rates. The formula did not yield target recommendations that experience or expectations would indicate appropriate for the six (6) Month Average Wage measures and, therefore, the State proposes targets higher than the model generated figures and similar to PY 2009, 3rd quarter actual figures achieved.

Table 2 - Proposed PY 2010 6 Month Average Earnings Targets

	Program Year 2009 Quarter Actual	Model Generated Target	State Proposed Target
WIA Adult Program	\$12,253	\$10,689	\$12,463
WIA Dislocated Worker	\$15,863	\$14,400	\$15,869
Wagner Peyser	\$14,920	\$13,336	\$14,810

Until more experience is gained with the new Common Measure Youth Program performance measures, the State proposes using its proposed PY 2009 targets developed as described above under "Program Year 2009."

Again, the aforementioned TEGL guidelines and the regression model upon which they are based, generated reasonable targets for the WIA training programs where services are focused on "in demand" occupations. The PY 2010 model driven W-P target for Entered Employment Rate (EER) for New Jersey represents an even greater drop than the 17.5% drop experienced nationally between PY 2008 and PY 2009 second quarter EER results. Despite national and State trends on this measure, New Jersey proposes a PY 2010 EER target of 45%, a full 25% higher than the model generated target of 40%. In addition to the variables discussed above, including the regression model accounted for unemployment rate, it is believed the following will significantly impact this program's outcomes in this State during the year ahead:

- It is expected that the percent of unemployment claimants and exhaustees among the program exiters, has increased in each of the last three program years reaching 65.5% of total exiters for the twelve months ending March 31, 2010, will continue to rise and negatively impact program outcomes as the State lags behind national recovery projections.
- UI Exhaustee projections for the Program Year 2010 Entered Employment Rate measure cohort is projected at almost 127,000 and the claimant percentage of total program exiters is expected to continue to increase.

Proposal Summary

New Jersey has established a workforce delivery system prepared and ready to take the lead in providing the quality services needed to meet the recession's challenges through its the One-Stop Career Center system. This system utilizes collaborative local planning, thorough review of One-Stop operations, ongoing monitoring and technical assistance with the goal of continuous improvement, realistic local performance targets, and the management information and decision support tools necessary to succeed.

New Jersey is proud of its past achievements and performance of its workforce investment system and is committed to providing the quality employment and training services that will help preserve and create the jobs necessary to work our way out of an unprecedented economic recession. With its WIA and Wagner-Peyser resources and growing need for workforce services, the State is also acutely aware of the importance of program performance and accountability and believes this proposal fairly reflects the realities of the current economic environment.

As the State's subsequent negotiation of local area performance standards is critical to their program planning, we look forward to USDOL's expeditious review and approval of this proposal.

Attachment 1

New Jersey on Long, Slow Road to Economic Recovery

On 40th anniversary of Earth Day, R/ECON conference offers forecast, examines environment's role in state economy

The Star Ledger, April 22, 2010

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. – For two years, between January 2008 and March 2010, New Jersey lost almost one-quarter million jobs and 5.9 percent of its peak employment base of 4,092,500 in January 2008. Job losses occurred every month except October 2009, when the state gained 1,500 jobs, and February 2010 when a second gain of 3,200 jobs was recorded here. The February positions were washed away with all the March rain.

“New Jersey is starting to turn around, but job growth will be very slow,” predicted economist Nancy Mantell, director of the Rutgers Economic Advisory Service at today’s R/ECON semiannual subscriber conference in New Brunswick. Mantell foresees a nonagricultural employment gain of 0.2 percent in 2010 and 0.9 percent in 2011. For the forecast period ending in 2020, she estimated an average annual growth rate of 0.7 percent. She anticipates that the state’s recovery won’t be complete until 2016, when it will have regained all the jobs lost in the recession.

Dean James W. Hughes of the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy joined Mantell with observations about the national economic picture during the program, “A Celebration of Earth Day 2010: The Environment and New Jersey’s Economy.” Gary Sondermeyer, Chief of Staff and Director of Operations at the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, addressed the sometimes difficult co-existence of sound environmental and economic policies and realities. Rutgers economist and University Professor Joseph J. Seneca joined the trio in a roundtable on the 40th anniversary of Earth Day, on which some 20 million people responded to the late U.S. Sen. Gaylord Nelson’s (D-Wisc.) call for an environmental teach-in in 1970.

“The state’s unemployment rate has been lower than the country’s through most of the past decade, and the experience during the recession was no exception until this year,” Mantell said. “At 9.8 percent, the current state rate is 0.1 percent above the nation’s. It is likely that New Jersey’s and the national rates peaked at 10 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively, at the end of 2009.”

Mantell predicted a 2010 state jobless rate of 9.1 percent as New Jersey’s recovery slowly moves ahead, falling to 7.9 percent next year. The economist also believes a modest jump in the state’s Real Gross Domestic Product is at hand: a 0.6 percent increase from 2009’s 1.1 percent. For the forecast period, she looks for an average annual increase just under 2 percent.

“Since 2000, growth in the Gross Domestic Product has been more robust than growth in real state output,” Mantell said. “We expect this pattern to persist. Between 2008 and 2020, output in New Jersey will expand at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent compared to a yearly average of 2.3 percent nationwide. This differential is due to the relatively higher costs of living and doing business in New Jersey, as well as the state’s lower rate of population growth.”

The Garden State’s annual population growth for the forecast period is 0.5 percent, half the anticipated national rate, and total population will top 9 million in 2016.

Residents experienced a 1.4 percent drop in their personal income last year, but Mantell foresees a 3.9 percent gain in income this year and 3.8 percent in 2011. The average annual increase for the balance of the forecast is 4.6 percent. Consumers also should benefit from low inflation throughout the forecast. After an inflationless 2009, prices should rise 1.6 percent in 2010. Average yearly increases should be under 2 percent through 2020.

Mantell believes the four services super-sectors will lead New Jersey’s modest economic upturn. “During the recession, most of our job losses have been in manufacturing, professional and business services, and construction,” Mantell said. “We expect construction employment to begin to rise in 2011 and contribute growth during most of the forecast. After continuing declines through 2014, manufacturing employment will be close to stable.”

“Professional and business services, starting at the temp agencies and moving into the rest of the sector, will grow strongly, while educational and health services will be the economy’s strongest growth sector.”

SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC FORECAST

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2011-20</u>
<i>Annual Percentage Growth</i>					
Nonagricultural Employment	-0.7%	-3.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%
Real Gross State Product	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%
Personal Income	4.1%	-1.4%	3.9%	3.8%	4.6%
Population	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Consumer Prices	3.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%
<i>Percentage</i>					
Unemployment rate (average)	5.5%	9.2%	9.1%	7.9%	5.6%
<i>Source: R/ECON</i>					

Attachment 2

N.J. recovery could lag nation by two years, report says

By [Leslie Kwoh/The Star-Ledger](#)

April 22, 2010, 1:50PM



Mia Song/The Star-Ledger, New Jersey could lag the rest of the nation when it comes to economic recovery. Economic recovery in New Jersey could lag the nation by as much as two years, curbed by the state's high cost of living and slow population growth, according to a Rutgers University report released yesterday.

While the Garden State is not expected to reach full job recovery until 2016, the nation as a whole will most likely return to pre-recession employment levels as early as 2014, according to the semi-annual forecast.

The lag can be attributed to factors that existed long before the recession, including the state's trailing productivity and high business costs relative to other parts of the country, said economist Nancy Mantell, who conducted the study.

"New Jersey is a mature economy. There will be places that are slower than us, but we will be slower than the average," she said of the economic recovery.

From 2008 to 2020, the state's economic output will expand by an average of 1.8 percent annually, compared to 2.3 percent nationwide, she predicts. The population in the state is expected to grow by 0.5 percent during the same period, half the national rate.

Perhaps the one bright spot: the state unemployment rate, which is projected to hover around 9.1 percent this year before falling to 7.9 percent next year. The Rutgers forecast supports findings from a regional study released last week by the New York Federal Reserve, which showed that while the Great Recession has not affected New Jersey as deeply as the past two recessions, the state is also not rebounding as quickly as before.

Still, the forecast is gloomier than even Mantell had expected. In her report in January 2009, she had predicted the makeup of the state's economy would shield it from the worst effects of the recession.

At the time, she had anticipated unemployment would peak at 7.2 percent in 2009, and personal income would rise by 2.7 percent. In fact, the unemployment rate ended up surpassing 10 percent, and personal income actually fell by 1.4 percent.

"The recession turned out to be much worse than expected. It was just shockingly long and awful," Mantell said. "It affected just about every sector."

In all, the state lost a quarter-million jobs between January 2008 and March 2010. The construction and manufacturing sectors suffered the biggest losses, followed by

the finance, information and business services sectors. But many of these sectors are expected to rebound starting in 2011, she said.

"Hopefully, as more people get jobs, tax revenue will go up and things will improve for the state budget," she said.

As for the government sector, she predicts there will be "very flat, almost no growth" in the next few years. The state is expected to shed 1,300 government jobs this year, but those will be temporarily offset by a rise in Census Bureau jobs.

ATTACHMENT 3 - NEW JERSEY PROPOSED PY 2009 STANDARDS
Target Formulae Based on ACTUAL PY08 Final Data
 (Applying the Adjustment Factors in TEGL 09-08 CHANGE 1 - June 5, 2009)

WIA

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ACTUAL						STATE NEGOTIATED				using Mar10 UI rate PROPOSED TARGET	Percent of 2009 target thru 3rd QTR PY 09	Effect of Performance of a ONE Percentage Point Increase in Unemployment Rate (National Data) ⁴	National data multiplied by percent change (May07-Mar10) ² 5.5
	PY04	PY05	PY06	PY07	PY08	PY09	PY06	PY07	PY08	PY09 ³				
Adults														
Entered Employment	84.4%	77.9%	83.6%	85.4%	87.2%	85.2%	82.0%	83.0%	84.0%	84.0%	84.8%	100.5%	-0.5	-2.8
Employment Retention	91.0%	81.2%	80.9%	85.1%	83.9%	82.4%	85.0%	86.0%	87.0%	87.0%	77.0%	107.0%	-1.5	-8.3
Average 6 Month Earnings	\$3,765.00	\$4,404.00	\$11,887.00	\$12,177.00	\$12,127.00	\$12,253.00	\$3,600.00	\$11,900.00	\$12,075.00	\$12,075.00	\$6,935.00	176.7%	-944	-5192.0
Dislocated Workers														
Entered Employment	89.5%	82.5%	87.7%	88.6%	88.7%	83.0%	86.0%	87.0%	88.0%	88.0%	82.4%	100.8%	-1.3	-7.2
Employment Retention	94.6%	87.8%	86.0%	88.7%	88.2%	84.1%	85.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	81.9%	102.7%	-1.3	-7.2
Average 6 Month Earnings ¹	103.2%	\$1,277.00	\$15,718.00	\$15,698.00	\$15,727.00	\$15,863.00	-\$1,600.00	\$16,100.00	\$16,200.00	\$16,200.00	\$8,318.50	190.7%	-1347	-7408.5
Youth														
Placement in Employment or Education						52.0%					59.0%			
Attainment of Degree or Certificate						50.1%					59.0%			
Literacy/Numeracy						47.2%					37.0%			

WAGNER-PEYSER

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ACTUAL PY 09 Thru 3rd QTR ³		NEGOTIATED		using Mar10 UI rate PROPOSED TARGET	Percent of 2009 target thru 3rd QTR	Effect of Performance of a ONE Percentage Point Increase in Unemployment Rate (National Data) ⁴	National data multiplied by percent change (May07-Mar10) ² 5.5
	PY08	PY09	PY08	PY09				
Adults								
Entered Employment	53.0%	43.0%	62.0%		51.5%	83.4%	-0.5	-2.8
Retention	78.0%	73.0%	82.0%		71.6%	102.0%	-1.5	-8.3
Average Earnings	\$14,753.00	\$14,920.00	\$14,810.00		\$9,561.00	156.1%	-944	-5192.0

¹This measure was changed from Earnings Replacement Rate (ERR) to Average 6 Months Earnings. Actual data for 2002-2004 were percentages ERR and State Negotiated 2002-2004 were ERR. WIB actual 2005 and State negotiated 2005-2006 were Earnings Change. The amounts for 2007-2008 are the first years using the Average 6 Month Earnings.

²UI Percentage Point change

³Represent extension of PY08 levels until renegotiation.

⁴Adjustment factors updated according to TEGL 09-08 Change 1, June 5, 2009.

⁵Actual data through 3rd QTR PY 2009 provided 4/29/10.

Unemployment Rate		Percent Pt Change
MAY 2007	MAR 2010	
4.3%	9.8%	5.5

	NEW CLAIMS	%change
TOTAL	PY 04 376,805	
	PY 05 395,164	4.9%
	PY 06 374,845	-5.1%
	PY 07 391,378	4.4%
	PY 08 550,833	40.7%
Projected	PY 09 472,400	-14.2%

ATTACHMENT 4 - NEW JERSEY PROPOSED PY 2010 STANDARDS
Target Formulae Based on ACTUAL PY09, 3rd QTR Data
 (Applying the Adjustment Factors in TEGL 23-09 - April 27, 2010 to Proposed Target PY09)

WIA

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ACTUAL						STATE NEGOTIATED				using Mar10 UI rate PROPOSED TARGET	Percent of 2010 target thru 3rd QTR PY 09	Effect of Performance of a ONE Percentage Point Increase in Unemployment Rate (National Data) ⁴	National data multiplied by percent change (May07-Mar10) ² 5.5
	PY04	PY05	PY06	PY07	PY08	PY09	PY06	PY07	PY08	PY09 ³	PY10			
Adults														
Entered Employment	84.4%	77.9%	83.6%	85.4%	87.2%	85.2%	82.0%	83.0%	84.0%	84.0%	79.3%	107.4%	-1.25	-6.9
Employment Retention	91.0%	81.2%	80.9%	85.1%	83.9%	82.4%	85.0%	86.0%	87.0%	87.0%	79.2%	104.0%	-0.7	-3.9
Average 6 Month Earnings	\$3,765.00	\$4,404.00	\$11,887.00	\$12,177.00	\$12,127.00	\$12,253.00	\$3,600.00	\$11,900.00	\$12,075.00	\$12,075.00	\$10,669.00	114.8%	-288	-1584.0
Dislocated Workers														
Entered Employment	89.5%	82.5%	87.7%	88.6%	88.7%	83.0%	86.0%	87.0%	88.0%	88.0%	79.8%	104.0%	-0.7	-3.9
Employment Retention	94.6%	87.8%	86.0%	88.7%	88.2%	84.1%	85.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	79.9%	105.2%	-0.9	-5.0
Average 6 Month Earnings ¹	103.2%	\$1,277.00	\$15,718.00	\$15,698.00	\$15,727.00	\$15,863.00	-\$1,600.00	\$16,100.00	\$16,200.00	\$16,200.00	\$14,400.00	110.2%	-266	-1463.0
Youth														
Placement in Employment or Education						52.0%					59.0%			
Attainment of Degree or Certificate Literacy/Numercy						50.1%					59.0%			
						47.2%					37.0%			

WAGNER-PEYSER

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ACTUAL PY 09 Thru 3rd QTR ³		NEGOTIATED		using Mar10 UI rate PROPOSED TARGET	Percent of 2010 target thru 3rd QTR	Effect of Performance of a ONE Percentage Point Increase in Unemployment Rate (National Data) ⁴	National data multiplied by percent change (May07-Mar10) ² 5.5
	PY08	PY09	PY08	PY09	PY10			
Adults								
Entered Employment	53.0%	43.0%	62.0%		40.0%	107.4%	-1.25	-6.9
Retention	78.0%	73.0%	82.0%		70.2%	104.0%	-0.7	-3.9
Average Earnings	\$14,753.00	\$14,920.00	\$14,810.00		\$13,336.00	111.9%	-288	-1584.0

¹This measure was changed from Earnings Replacement Rate (ERR) to Average 6 Months Earnings. Actual data for 2002-2004 were percentages ERR and State Negotiated 2002-2004 were ERR. WIB actual 2005 and State negotiated 2005-2006 were Earnings Change. The amounts for 2007-2008 are the first years using the Average 6 Month Earnings.

²UI Percentage Point change

³Represent extension of PY08 levels until renegotiation.

⁴Adjustment factors updated according to TEGL 23-09, April 27, 2010.

⁵Actual data through 3rd QTR PY 2009 provided 4/29/10.

Unemployment Rate	Percent Pt Change
MAY 2007	MAR 2010
4.3%	9.8%
	5.5

	NEW CLAIMS	%change
TOTAL	PY 04 376,805	
	PY 05 395,164	4.9%
	PY 06 374,845	-5.1%
	PY 07 391,378	4.4%
	PY 08 550,833	40.7%
Projected	PY 09 472,400	-14.2%

Attachment 5 - Proposed PY 2009/2010 WIA Performance Youth Measures
 Scenario: Actual PY 2008 data for States in the Northeast corridor weighted by Youth Exiters

Placement in		Attainment of Degree or		Literacy and Numeracy	
Negotiated	Actual	Negotiated	Actual	Negotiated	Actual

Youth Exiters			weight
OY	YY	TOTAL	

NJ	na	57.0%	na	46.8%	na	26.7%	NJ	366	2,224	2,590	0.3683
NY	52.0%	71.6%	40.0%	63.9%	35.0%	49.7%	NY*	0	0	0	0.0000
CT	na	77.5%	na	73.9%	na	22.0%	CT	207	310	517	0.0735
RI	na	43.3%	na	39.5%	na	60.6%	RI	66	200	266	0.0378
PA	65.0%	58.2%	65.0%	67.6%	52.0%	44.2%	PA	1,024	2,474	3,498	0.4974
DE	na	75.0%	na	69.9%	na	48.8%	DE	31	131	<u>162</u>	<u>0.0230</u>
		0.590003		0.593934167		0.368497				7,033	1.0000

* NY was throw out of the formula since there were 0 youth exiters for PY 08 in the supplied data.

2009			
NJ proposed	59.00%	59.00%	37.00%

New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
 Program Planning, Analysis and Evaluation
 March 5, 2010