Workforce Investment Act:
2006-2007 Exiters
Three-year Longitudinal Study

Hiwot Berhane and Jesse Sampson
Contact: jesse.sampson@twc.state.tx.us

Texas Workforce Solutions provides vital workforce development tools that help workers find and keep good jobs, and help employers hire the skilled workers they need to grow their businesses.

The main vehicle for workforce development policy in the United States is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), which replaced the Job Training Partnership Act. The act came into being, according to its legislative intent, "to consolidate, coordinate, and improve employment, training, literacy, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the United States." The most salient feature of the new workforce system was the "One Stop Center": "The consolidation of services was to take place locally, through a new system of WIA One-Stop centers, guided by state and local entities to assure service coordination and customer access as required by WIA…[which] would no longer require …applicants to go to different offices to apply for services" (Cottingham and Besharov 2011).

As implemented in Texas, WIA is a major source of funding for Texas Workforce Solutions: the workforce programs and initiatives administered by eight state agencies and 28 Local Workforce Development Boards who independently provide services in each of 28 Local Workforce Development Areas (LWDA). The eight state agencies with workforce programs collaborate on addressing systemic issues through the Texas Workforce Investment Council (TWIC), appointed by the Governor. The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) is responsible for administering the main components of WIA (Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth grants), along with 27 other workforce programs.

WIA funds are distributed in the form of grants, and these grants are broken down into different categories by target population. WIA Adult grants aim to increase employment, job retention, earnings and career advancement of U.S. workers, while Dislocated Worker grants assist workers who have been laid off or have been notified that they will be terminated or laid off. WIA Youth grants are intended to prepare youth for the 21st century workforce. Other grants that do not fall into these categories are also funded by WIA.[1]

WIA has been studied exhaustively, both by public-sector auditors such as the US Government Accountability Office and by academic researchers. The most recent and comprehensive impact study of WIA finds that the program has overall positive and statistically significant impacts on employment and earnings, with significant variation across states, and higher earnings gains accruing to female participants and participants who received vocational training as opposed to "light-touch" services (Heinrich et. al. 2008). Texas has been relatively progressive in recent years with implementation of WIA programs, directing the lion's share of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds appropriated for the purpose to training programs:

[1] Other programs administered by the Office of Workforce Investment include Indian and Native American Programs, Services to Farmworkers, Disability Program Navigators, The President's Community-Based Job Training Grants, and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program.

> Texas has mandated that 67 percent of Recovery Act funds be spent on training, including expenditures on support services and needs-related payments. Due to the emphasis in the Recovery Act legislation that the majority of the funds be spent on training, and because USDOL did not establish a specific standard, *TWC determined that 67 percent would provide an aggressive focus on training while still allowing the Boards to meet other needs with Recovery Act funds* (Hobbie and Barnow 2011, emphasis added).

As King and Heinrich (2011) find, "Workforce investments also produce widespread benefits for employers and society as a whole, likely leading to sustained increases in productivity and economic growth. Texas continues to implement its WIA five-year strategic plan, centered on market-driven efforts that target specific industry sectors identified as areas of highest competitive advantage for the state.

Purpose of the Report

Senate Bill 281 (2003) requires the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) to, at least annually, issue an analysis of the job placement performance of each workforce development program by occupation and by training provider (possibly including other relevant data), for the previous one-year, three-year, and five-year periods. TWC's Labor Market and Career Information (LMCI) department fulfills this mandate. We provide these data in the spirit of continuous improvement and do not seek to single out or punish any program, provider or geography. LMCI's mission is to improve the way Texans make career and educational decisions by providing useful and reliable information about careers, educational training options and jobs. For more information, visit www.lmci.state.tx.us.

Structure of the Report

This report addresses the set of individuals (cohort) that exited WIA programs in 2006-2007. The report is the second in a series of three snapshots of the cohort's outcomes, i.e. their employment and Median Earnings, this time taken in the fourth quarter of 2009 (Q42009). The original report for this cohort (for Q42007) is available on LMCI's website. A five-year snapshot of this cohort's outcomes for Q42011 will be released as the data become available. For purposes of this longitudinal analysis, we examine labor market outcomes for the entire cohort ("cohort") and separately for the subset of individuals employed in both Q42007 and Q42009 ("retainers") to determine earnings growth for individuals employed consistently over the study period. The report's body provides a high-level overview and analysis of the data. Detailed tables of all measures discussed can be found in the appendix.

Methodology

The Labor Market and Career Information (LMCI) division of TWC received the original seed records for 2006-2007 WIA program exiters from the Policy and Service Delivery Department of TWC's Workforce Development Division. Each of these original records represents a service delivered to a unique client, i.e. a combination of SSN and service code.

Due to the hundreds of potential services provided under WIA, our methodology for unduplicating this program's records is slightly different from that of other programs that

provide fewer types of service. Under WIA, most customers receive a constellation of services, yet unique records are necessary for statistical analysis.[2] As a result, we must collapse the data by service code, retaining one single service code for each customer. Due to the well-documented benefits of vocational training, we take a particular interest in measuring outcomes for individuals who received such training. To ensure that these customers are counted accurately, we began the de-duplication process by grouping the records according to SSN. We then isolated individuals who received vocational training as opposed to other services.[3] Finally, we grouped the data by WIA funding source (Adult, Youth, Dislocated Worker and others) and unduplicated the remaining records. This left 52,825 unique records for the WIA exit cohort.

This report documents the labor market outcomes of those 52,825 WIA participants during the fourth quarter of 2009 (Q42009). LMCI determines labor market outcomes by linking the seed record file to several government databases. The most important data linkage is to the Texas Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage record database, to determine post-program employment and earnings. We also perform linkages with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) master enrollment file for the fall semester of 2009, the results of which are available in the "Higher Education Dashboard," found in the appendix. We also link data with the United States Department of Defense (DoD) and Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Q42009 employment files to locate any participants employed by the federal government and to the Wage Record Interchange System (WRIS) to identify participants employed out of state. LMCI also linked seed records to the Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics (TBVS) database to identify and exclude deceased participants. After performing all exclusions, the final number of records remaining in the WIA seed record file was 52,438.

If the linkage to the Q42009 UI Wage Record database records resulted in a match for any program participant, that participant's earnings and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for the employer of record were both retained for analysis. If a participant was found employed by more than one employer, the sum of the participant's earnings and the NAICS code of the employer paying the most wages were retained for analysis.

Caveats About the Data and Analysis

To our knowledge, there is no better source of data on labor market outcomes than UI wage records, but these data have some limitations. UI wage records do not cover individuals engaged in certain types of employment ranging from domestic workers to railroads. The collection of UI wage data involves editing to clean incoming data, but inaccurate records may remain in the system unless and until a claim for UI benefits is filed. SSNs are not validated against a national database: fraudulent SSNs may be present in the data as well as multiple individuals using one SSN (leading to outlandishly high earnings in some cases). Neither occupational title nor hours worked per quarter are reported, preventing us from calculating hourly wage and determining relatedness of training to employment or part-time/full-time status. This characteristic of the data sometimes leads to very low earnings in the case of individuals who worked for only part of

[2] It is likely, for example, for local workforce professionals working with customers who require resume help to also provide labor market information to give customers a better idea of the market for their skills.
[3] For a detailed discussion of WIA services, see http://www.doleta.gov/programs/general_info.cfm.

a quarter we sampled. Despite these limitations, data from UI wage records provide an invaluable glimpse of post-exit achievements of workforce training participants.
In the fourth quarter of 2009 (Q42009), the period examined in this report, the Texas economy continued to fare better than that of most other states. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the U.S. economy peaked in December 2007 and entered the "Great Recession," which officially ended in July 2009 (although subsequent growth has been anemic, with the remaining effects of the Great Recession strongest in the labor market).

The period 2007-2009 was characterized by extreme economic volatility due to the collapse of the U.S. housing market and subsequent global financial crisis. As a result, the unemployment rate of the U.S. and of Texas both increased markedly: from 4.4 percent to 8.1 percent in Texas and from 5.0 to 9.9 percent nationally. As a point of reference, the percent of Texans employed fell 3.7 percent from 2007-2009.[4] The Texas median worker's earnings were nearly flat, growing by 0.63 percent on a current dollar basis from 2007-2009.[5] After adjusting for inflation (2009 constant dollars), we see that the Texas median worker's earnings decreased by 2.74 percent.[6]

Many factors, particularly the dynamics of the local economy and interplay with national and international trends all drive the metrics we use. The metrics tell part of the story about performance, but should not be used alone to make judgments about the quality (or lack thereof) of a single provider, Workforce Development Area or program.

[4] US Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
[5] US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007 and 2009 One-Year Estimates, Median Worker Earnings, divided by four to derive median quarterly earnings.
[6] LMCI uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI) to adjust for inflation. We solve the equation $E_2/E_1=CPI_2/CPI_1$ where E_1 = current-dollar earnings, E_2=adjusted earnings, CPI_1=average CPI for past years and CPI_2=average CPI for 2009.

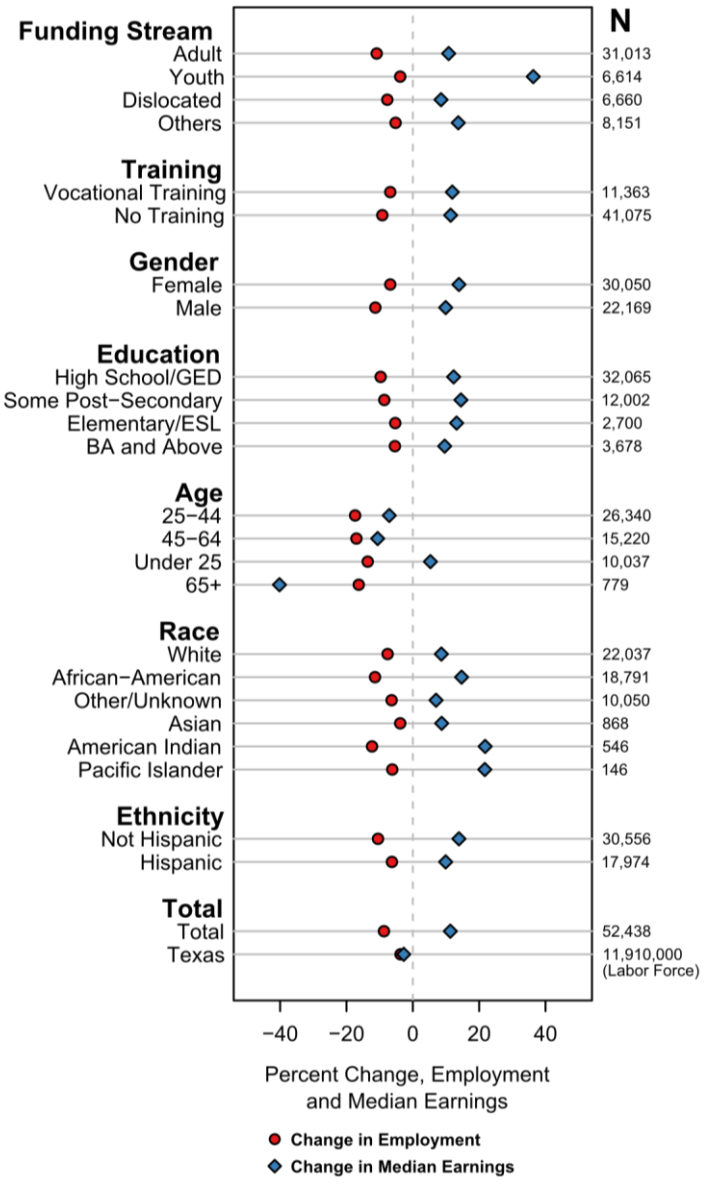
Cohort Outcomes

This section of the report concerns outcomes for the entire cohort of 2006-2007 WIA exiters. Figure 1 presents the percent change in labor market outcomes over the period 2007-2009 for 2006-2007 WIA exiters (the red circle representing percent change in employment, the blue diamond representing percent change in median quarterly earnings in 2009 constant dollar terms). Overall, and in line with Texas employment trends, all subgroups of the cohort were employed at a lower rate in Q42009 than in Q42007.

Confirming the findings of the 2008 WIA impact evaluation (Heinrich et. al.) and King and Heinrich (2011), we observe better outcomes for Adult and Youth participants compared to Dislocated Worker participants, Vocational Training vs. other and Female vs. Male participants.

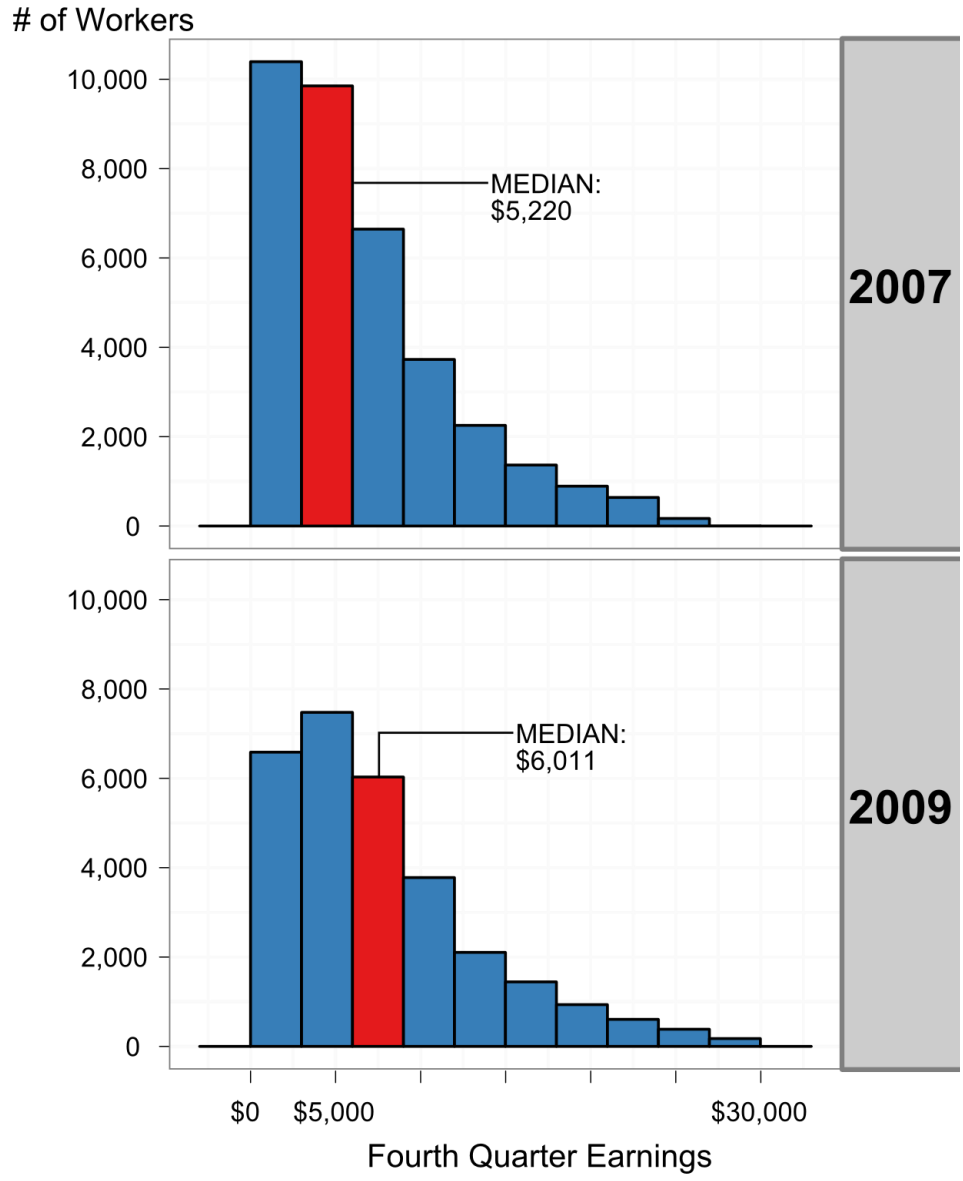
Examining trends in Median Earnings, we observe that most of the cohort's growth was driven by Youth participants and those in the Under 25 age category, the only age group to see a rise in Median Earnings. This is likely due predominately to a high proportion of this subgroup leaving education institutions and entering the workforce during the study period. African-American participants also saw higher Median Earnings growth than other large "Race" groups. The "65+" age category was the only group whose earnings fell (on a percent basis) more than their employment rate.

Figure 1: Employment Rate and Median Earnings by Selected Demographic Characteristics



Comparing the earnings distribution for the cohort in Q42007 and Q42009, we see a 15 percent rise in the median (11 percent after adjusting for inflation). Figure 2 graphically displays these distributions, and highlights the increased concentration of more individuals in the "tail," or high-earning, end of the distribution.

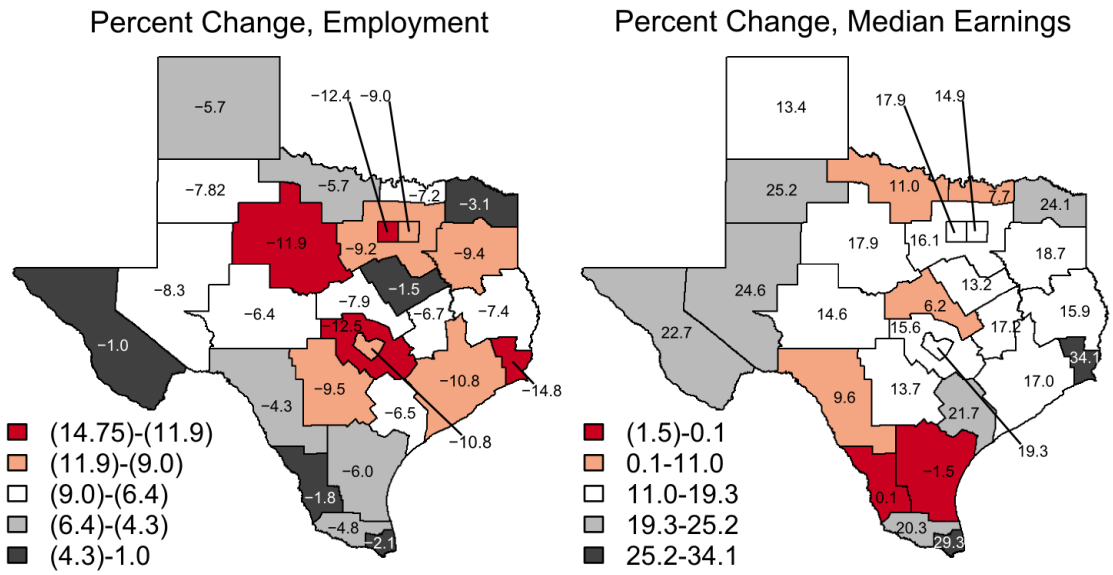
Figure 2: Distribution of (Nonzero) Earnings by Year



Outcomes by Geography

Figure 3 displays outcomes across geographical areas (Local Workforce Development Areas or LWDAs). As shown in figure three, exiters in all regions were employed at lower rates in Q42009 than in Q42007. Higher-performing regions *lost* jobs at the lowest rate, their employment falling between one and three percent. The Upper Rio Grande (El Paso) area had the smallest drop in employment, while Southeast Texas (Beaumont/Port Arthur) had the biggest drop. Southeast Texas and Cameron County (Brownsville) had the highest growth in median quarterly earnings for the cohort, while two areas, Coastal Bend (Corpus Christi) and South Texas (Laredo) saw slight declines in median quarterly earnings. With a relatively small drop in employment of 2.1 percent and a second-highest earnings gain of 29.3 percent, Cameron County could be said to have the best overall performance.

Figure 3: Outcomes by LWDA, WIA 2006-2007 Exit Cohort



Outcomes by Industry

Tables 1-2 show the top ten industries of employment for the 2006-2007 exit cohort for each quarter examined as well as the associated median earnings. Employment in Employment Services (predominately temporary staffing agencies) declined by almost half. Full-service restaurants dropped out of the top ten, to be replaced by Business Support Services (likely call centers). This may be interpreted as a positive development due to Business Support Services having over twice the median earnings of Full-Service Restaurants.

Table 1: Outcomes by Industry , 2006-2007 WIA Exit Cohort, Q42007

Industry of Employment	N	% of Cohort	Median Earnings	Naics Code
Employment Services	3,325	8.6	$3,379	5613
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,659	4.3	$9,980	6221
Limited-Service Eating Places	1,440	3.7	$1,845	7222
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,116	2.9	$4,324	6111
Home Health Care Services	943	2.4	$2,394	6216
Nursing Care Facilities	908	2.4	$4,655	6231
Other General Merchandise Stores	827	2.1	$3,307	4529
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	812	2.1	$6,825	9211
Full-Service Restaurants	752	2.0	$2,272	7221
Offices of Physicians	689	1.8	$5,601	6211

Table 2: Outcomes by Industry, 2006-2007 WIA Exit Cohort, Q42009

Industry of Employment	N	% of Cohort	Median Earnings	Naics Code
Employment Services	1,935	5.7	$4,067	5613
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,582	4.7	$11,600	6221
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,320	3.9	$4,952	6111
Home Health Care Services	1,274	3.8	$2,886	6216
Limited-Service Eating Places	965	2.9	$2,454	7222
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	838	2.5	$8,077	9211
Nursing Care Facilities	831	2.5	$5,081	6231
Offices of Physicians	690	2.0	$6,442	6211
Other General Merchandise Stores	664	2.0	$4,005	4529
Business Support Services	610	1.8	$4,580	5614

Retainer Outcomes

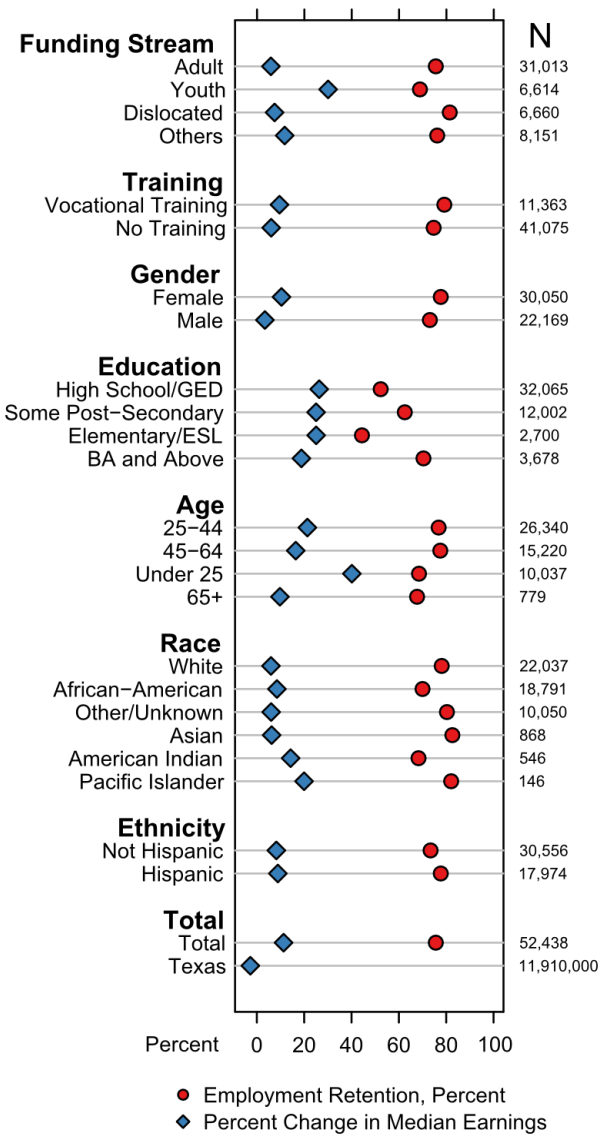
This section of the report concerns outcomes for "employment retainers," i.e. individuals found employed in both Q42007 and in Q42009. Figure 4 displays the employment retention rate, the percent of individuals found employed in Q42007 still employed in Q42009 as well as employment retainers' change in Median Earnings (in 2009 constant dollars).

In terms of employment retention, Dislocated Workers had the best outcomes, an unsurprising finding due to these participants having more job experience and skills than other participants. Dislocated Workers employed in both periods had slightly higher Median Earnings than Adult counterparts.

Vocational training retainers again had superior labor market outcomes compared to non-vocational training participants.

Again, nearly all subgroups experienced growth in Median Earnings compared to Texas workers overall, who actually experienced a slight decline on an inflation-adjusted basis.

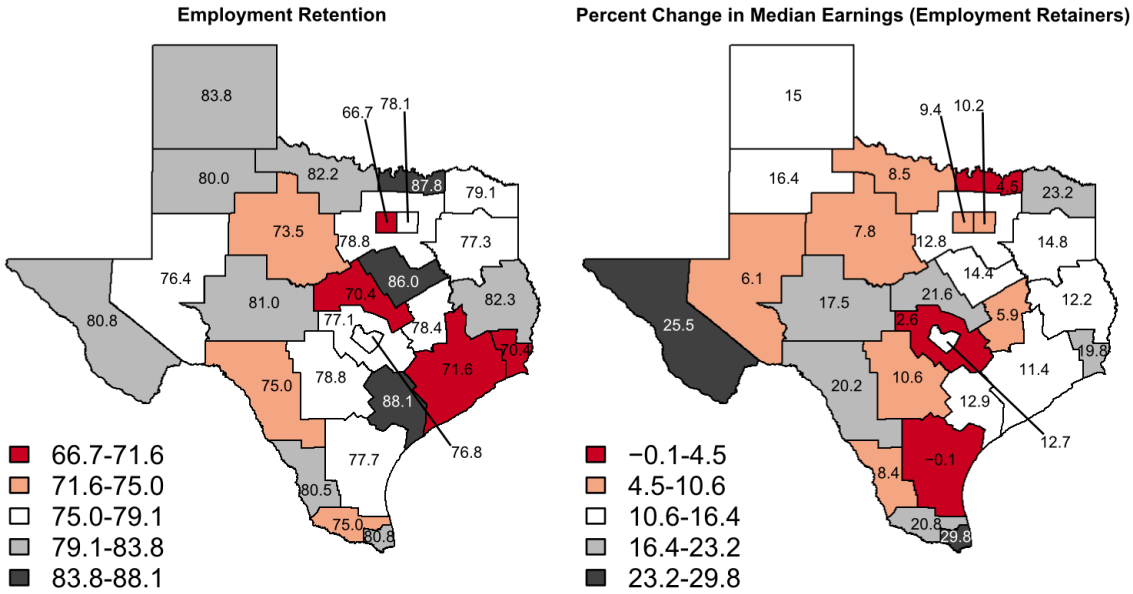
Figure 4: Employment Retention and Median Earnings by Selected Demographic Characteristics



Outcomes by Geography (LWDA)

Figure 5 displays labor market outcomes by geography for employment retainers. The first map shows employment retention. We observe from this map that Golden Crescent (Victoria) and Texoma (Sherman) WDAs had the highest employment retention rate, while Tarrant County (Ft. Worth), Central Texas (Kileen) and Southeast Texas (Beaumont/Port Arthur) had the lowest. Retainers in Cameron County (Brownsville) had the highest Median Earnings growth, followed by Upper Rio Grande (El Paso), while Coastal Bend (Corpus Christi) experienced a small decline. Golden Crescent had a commendable retention rate of 88.1 percent, with moderate growth in Median Earnings.

Figure 5: Outcomes by LWDA, WIA 2006-2007 Employment Retainers



Outcomes by Industry

The results for employment retainers by industry are largely the same as the outcomes for the cohort as a whole. This primarily indicates that not many people got new jobs over the study period—most of the individuals working in 2009 were already working in 2007. This point underscores the difficulty of the economic times during the study period.

Table 3: Outcomes by Industry of Employment, 2006-2007 WIA Retainers

Industry of Employment	N	% of Retainers	Median Earnings	Naics Code
Employment Services	1,622	5.6	$4,539	5613
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,492	5.1	$11,833	6221
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,160	4.0	$5,134	6111
Home Health Care Services	1,003	3.4	$3,580	6216
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	778	2.7	$8,154	9211
Limited-Service Eating Places	741	2.5	$2,636	7222
Nursing Care Facilities	736	2.5	$5,205	6231
Offices of Physicians	605	2.1	$6,529	6211
Other General Merchandise Stores	554	1.9	$4,235	4529
Business Support Services	529	1.8	$4,716	5614

Appendix A: Detailed Tables, WIA 2006-2007 Exit Cohort

Table 4. Outcomes by Geography, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2007)

LWDA	N	% Working	Median Earnings
Texoma	1,153	92.0	$9,422
Golden Crescent	555	91.0	$8,006
Panhandle	349	85.1	$6,662
Concho Valley	140	82.9	$5,017
Unknown	107	82.2	$4,732
Rural Capital	383	80.9	$5,542
North Central	1,996	79.9	$6,270
North Texas	366	79.8	$6,537
East Texas	606	78.6	$4,396
Heart of Texas	456	78.3	$7,548
South Plains	256	78.1	$4,481
Permian Basin	337	78.0	$5,665
Deep East Texas	1,144	78.0	$5,719
Alamo	2,611	77.6	$5,138
Capital Area	1,700	77.2	$6,276
Dallas	6,476	77.0	$7,001
West Central	1,437	76.6	$4,153
South East Texas	1,220	76.4	$4,194
North East Texas	415	74.9	$4,256
Brazos Valley	685	73.7	$4,724
Cameron County	845	73.3	$3,795
Middle Rio Grande	306	73.2	$4,894
South Texas	288	72.9	$5,480
Coastal Bend	1,209	71.6	$5,624
Central Texas	750	71.6	$4,432
Gulf Coast	16,628	71.3	$5,203
Lower Rio Grande Valley	5,165	70.1	$3,367
Upper Rio Grande	2,485	68.9	$3,892
Tarrant County	2,370	65.1	$4,327
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**

Table 5. Outcomes by Geography, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2009)			
LWDA	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**
Texoma	1,153	84.8	$10,144
Golden Crescent	555	84.5	$9,742
Panhandle	349	79.4	$7,552
Heart of Texas	456	76.8	$8,543
Concho Valley	140	76.4	$5,751
North Texas	366	74.0	$7,259
North East Texas	415	71.8	$5,281
South Texas	288	71.2	$5,486
Cameron County	845	71.1	$4,907
Unknown	107	71.0	$5,914
North Central	1,996	70.7	$7,278
Deep East Texas	1,144	70.5	$6,626
South Plains	256	70.3	$5,608
Permian Basin	337	69.7	$7,060
East Texas	606	69.1	$5,218
Middle Rio Grande	306	69.0	$5,362
Rural Capital	383	68.4	$6,409
Alamo	2,611	68.1	$5,842
Dallas	6,476	68.0	$8,041
Upper Rio Grande	2,485	67.9	$4,777
Brazos Valley	685	67.0	$5,536
Capital Area	1,700	66.4	$7,489
Coastal Bend	1,209	65.7	$5,539
Lower Rio Grande Valley	5,165	65.3	$4,049
West Central	1,437	64.7	$4,898
Central Texas	750	63.7	$4,706
South East Texas	1,220	61.6	$5,625
Gulf Coast	16,628	60.5	$6,087
Tarrant County	2,370	52.7	$5,102
Total	**52,438**	**65.3**	**$6,011**

Table 6. Outcomes by Gender WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2007)				
Gender	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Female	30,050	74.1	$4,650	$5,704
Male	22,169	74.0	$6,241	$7,537
Unknown	219	59.4	$7,302	$8,030
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**$6,487**

Table 7. Outcomes by Gender WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2009)				
Gender	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Female	30,050	67.3	$5,481	$6,690
Male	22,169	62.7	$7,097	$8,623
Unknown	219	58.5	$8,618	$9,444
Total	**52,438**	**65.3**	**$6,011**	**$7,484**

Table 8. Outcomes by Ethnicity WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2007)				
Ethnicity	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Other/Unknown	3,908	79.0	$9,821	$10,692
Hispanic	17,974	74.5	$4,649	$5,741
Not Hispanic	30,556	73.1	$5,216	$6,352
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**$6,487**

Table 9. Outcomes by Ethnicity WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2009)				
Ethnicity	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Other/Unknown	3,908	73.3	$11,142	$12,472
Hispanic	17,974	68.2	$5,288	$6,323
Not Hispanic	30,556	62.6	$6,147	$7,482
Total	**52,438**	**65.3**	**$6,011**	**$7,484**

Table 10. Outcomes by Race WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2007)				
RACE	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Other/Unknown	10,050	76.4	$5,780	$6,989
White	22,037	76.3	$5,814	$7,286
Asian	868	73.6	$8,150	$9,994
Hawaiian	146	72.6	$6,664	$7,998
Black	18,791	70.3	$4,276	$5,016
American Indian	546	70.0	$4,761	$5,837
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**$6,487**

Table 11. Outcomes by Race WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2009)				
Race	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Other/Unknown	10,050	70.0	$6,400	$7,746
Asian	868	69.8	$9,166	$11,312
White	22,037	68.6	$6,532	$8,298
Hawaiian	146	66.4	$8,390	$9,603
Black	18,791	58.9	$5,074	$5,987
American Indian	546	57.7	$5,999	$7,200
Total	**52,438**	**65.3**	**$6,011**	**$7,484**

Table 12. Outcomes by Fund Source, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2007)				
Fund Group	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Dislocated	6,660	80.0	$6,135	$6,824
Adult	31,013	76.8	$5,721	$6,909
Unknown	8,151	67.6	$5,018	$6,953
Youth	6,614	62.7	$2,272	$3,012
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**$6,487**

Table 13. Outcomes by Fund Source, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2009)				
Fund group	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Dislocated	6,660	72.3	$6,890	$7,717
ADULT	31,013	65.9	$6,559	$7,940
Unknown	8,151	62.4	$5,904	$8,205
Youth	6,614	58.9	$3,204	$3,862
Total	**52,438**	**65.3**	**$6,011**	**$7,484**

Table 14. Outcomes by Service Type, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2007)				
Training	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Vocational	11,363	77.5	$5,505	$6,366
No Vocational	41,075	73.1	$5,107	$6,523
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**$6,487**

Table 15. Outcomes by Service Type, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters (2009)				
Service Type	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Mean Earning**
Vocational	11,363	70.7	$6,371	$7,312
No Vocational	41,075	63.8	$5,888	$7,537
Total	**52,438**	**65.3**	**$6,011**	**$7,484**

Appendix B: Detailed Tables, WIA 2006-2007 Exiters

Table 16. Outcomes by Geography, WIA 2006-2007 Retainers

LWDA	N	% Working	Median Earnings	% Still Working	Median Earnings	Earnings Gain/Loss
Golden Crescent	555	91.0	$8,006	88.1	$10,052	$2,046
Texoma	1,153	92.0	$9,422	87.7	$10,183	$761
Heart of Texas	456	78.3	$7,548	86.0	$9,366	$1,818
Panhandle	349	85.1	$6,662	83.8	$7,900	$1,238
Deep East Texas	1,144	78.0	$5,719	82.3	$6,837	$1,118
North Texas	366	79.8	$6,537	82.2	$7,917	$1,380
Concho Valley	140	82.9	$5,017	81.0	$6,598	$1,581
Upper Rio Grande	2,485	68.9	$3,892	80.8	$5,032	$1,140
Cameron County	845	73.3	$3,795	80.8	$5,343	$1,548
Unknown	107	82.2	$4,732	80.7	$5,911	$1,179
South Texas	288	72.9	$5,480	80.5	$6,093	$613
South Plains	256	78.1	$4,481	80.0	$5,759	$1,278
North East Texas	415	74.9	$4,256	79.1	$5,935	$1,679
Alamo	2,611	77.6	$5,138	78.8	$6,069	$931
North Central	1,996	79.9	$6,270	78.7	$7,707	$1,437
Brazos Valley	685	73.7	$4,724	78.4	$5,900	$1,176
Dallas	6,476	77.0	$7,001	78.0	$8,641	$1,640
Coastal Bend	1,209	71.6	$5,624	77.7	$6,106	$482
East Texas	606	78.6	$4,396	77.3	$5,586	$1,190
Rural Capital	383	80.9	$5,542	77.1	$6,453	$911
Capital Area	1,700	77.2	$6,276	76.8	$7,830	$1,554
Permian Basin	337	78.0	$5,665	76.4	$7,573	$1,908
Lower Rio Grande Valley	5,165	70.1	$3,367	75.0	$4,471	$1,104
Middle Rio Grande	306	73.2	$4,894	75.0	$5,945	$1,051
West Central	1,437	76.6	$4,153	73.5	$5,129	$976
Gulf Coast	16,628	71.3	$5,203	71.6	$6,778	$1,575
Central Texas	750	71.6	$4,432	70.4	$5,769	$1,337
South East Texas	1,220	76.4	$4,194	70.4	$5,889	$1,695
Tarrant County	2,370	65.1	$4,327	66.7	$5,409	$1,082
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**75.8**	**$6,548**	**$1,328**

Table 17. Outcomes by Gender, WIA 2006-2007 Retainers

Gender	N	% Working	Median Earnings	% Working	Median Earnings	Earnings Gain/Loss
Unknown	219	59.4	$7,302	81.5	$8,777	$1,475
Female	30,050	74.1	$4,650	77.7	$5,951	$1,301
Male	22,169	74.0	$6,241	73.1	$7,752	$1,511
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**75.8**	**$6,548**	**$1,328**

Table 18. Outcomes by Ethnicity, WIA 2006-2007 Retainers

Ethnicity	N	% Working	Median Earnings	% Working	Median Earnings	Earnings Gain/Loss
Other/Unknown	3,908	79.0	$9,821	84.5	$11,704	$1,883
Hispanic	17,974	74.5	$4,649	77.7	$5,700	$1,051
Not Hispanic	30,556	73.1	$5,216	73.4	$6,721	$1,505
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**75.8**	**$6,548**	**$1,328**

Table 19. Outcomes by Race, WIA 2006-2007 Retainers

Race	N	% Working	Median Earnings	% Working	Median Earnings	Earnings Gain/Loss
Asian	868	73.6	$8,150	82.6	$10,102	$1,952
Hawaiian	146	72.6	$6,664	82.1	$8,390	$1,726
Other/Unknown	10,050	76.4	$5,780	80.2	$6,904	$1,124
White	22,037	76.3	$5,814	78.1	$7,228	$1,414
Black	18,791	70.3	$4,276	70.0	$5,524	$1,248
American Indian	546	70.0	$4,761	68.3	$6,631	$1,870
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**75.8**	**$6,548**	**$1,328**

Table 20. Outcomes by Funding Source, WIA 2006-2007 Retainers						
Fund Group	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Earnings Gain/Loss**
Dislocated	6,660	80.0	$6,135	81.5	$7,052	$917
Unknown	8,151	67.6	$5,018	76.2	$6,557	$1,539
ADULT	31,013	76.8	$5,721	75.6	$7,118	$1,397
Youth	6,614	62.7	$2,272	68.9	$3,546	$1,274
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**75.8**	**$6,548**	**$1,328**

Table 21. Outcomes by Training Type, WIA 2006-2007 Retainers						
Training Type	**N**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**% Working**	**Median Earnings**	**Earnings Gain/Loss**
Vocational	11,363	77.5	$5,505	79.2	$6,700	$1,195
No Vocational	41,075	73.1	$5,107	74.7	$6,485	$1,378
Total	**52,438**	**74.0**	**$5,220**	**75.8**	**$6,548**	**$1,328**

Table 22. Higher Education Dashboard, All 2006-2007 Exiters, Workforce Investment Act

Summary of Linkage	N	% of all Cohort	Median Earnings
Working Only	21,051	40.1	6,012
Pursuing Higher Education Only	3,400	6.5	N/A
Working & Pursuing High Ed.	9,590	18.3	7,041
Subtotal for All Working	30,641	58.4	6,280
All Enrolled	12,990	24.8	7,041
Not Verified	15,822	30.2	N/A
Subtotal	52,438	100.0	6,280
TX Vital Statistics	387	0.73	5,759
Total	52,825	100	6,279

N	%	Higher Education Enrollment by Institution Type
2,398	73.1%	Community and/or Technical Colleges
860	26.2%	Public/Private Universities & Health Science Centers
3,279	100.0	Total Found Enrolled

Top LWDAs by Enrollment	N	Number Enrolled	%of All Enrolled
Gulf Coast	16,628	3,469	26.7
Dallas	6,476	1,754	13.5
Lower Rio Grande Valley	5,165	1,143	8.8
Texoma	1,153	753	5.8
Upper Rio Grande	2,485	678	5.2
Alamo	2,611	527	4.1
North Central	1,996	432	3.3
Tarrant County	2,370	344	2.6
Capital Area	1,700	338	2.6
Golden Crescent	555	308	2.4

Top 10 Public Postsecondary Institutions	N	% of All Enrolled
Houston CC	378	11.1
So. Texas College	213	6.3
El Paso CCD	145	4.3
DCCCD El Centro	103	3.0
DCCCD Richland	86	2.5
Austin CC	78	2.3
Cen. Texas. College	68	2.0
UT Pan-American	65	1.9
Grayson Cty College	61	1.8
San Jacinto College	60	1.8

Top 9 Majors (6-digit Classification of Instructional Programs Code/CIP)	N	% of All Enrolled
General Studies	831	7.06
Nursing	829	7.05
Business Admin/Mgmt	663	5.63
Truck and Bus Driver	575	4.89
Liberal Arts	516	4.39
Undeclared	446	3.79
Data Processing Technology	400	3.40
Business/Commerce, General	313	2.66
Licensed Vocational Nurse Training	248	2.11

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