



Department of
Job and Family Services

TO STRENGTHEN OHIO'S FAMILIES WITH SOLUTIONS TO TEMPORARY CHALLENGES

Ohio Workforce Investment Act Program Year 2013 Annual Report



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WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT IN OHIO

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 established the structure and relationships among national, state and local workforce investment activities. The goals of WIA Title I-B are to increase occupational skill attainment, employment, retention and earnings; improve the quality, productivity and competitiveness of the workforce; and reduce welfare dependency for Ohioans and the nation.

The program year (PY) 2013 WIA Annual Report provides a summary of WIA financial, participant and performance information for the period July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014.

Introduction

Ohio's network of 89 OhioMeansJobs Centers provided workforce services to almost 1.5 million residents during PY 2013. Ohioans used the state's 30 full-service and 59 satellite centers, as well as OhioMeansJobs.com, to find new or better jobs and to learn or improve skills. Employers accessed the state's employment and training services, including labor market information and on-the-job training (OJT). Adult, dislocated worker, youth and business customers received a variety of services from a dedicated and engaged staff to get Ohioans back to work.

A primary funding source for OhioMeansJobs Centers and training services is the WIA program, which has funded workforce activities since July 1,

2000. In recent years, funding has declined, challenging Ohio's ability to serve many residents who could benefit. In PY 2013 alone, Ohio experienced a reduction of 11 percent in adult funds and a reduction of 20 percent in dislocated worker funds. Nonetheless, the state has experienced great successes with the customers who are able to benefit from the WIA program and OhioMeansJobs network.

Workforce Vision and Goals

Governor John R. Kasich's workforce vision is to create a business-friendly environment that fosters job creation. This vision includes making state government smaller, more efficient and more effective. Governor Kasich recognizes that a skilled workforce is vital to ensuring a vibrant and growing economy. To that end, he established the Governor's

Office of Workforce Transformation (OWT), which created the following three goals and corresponding policy priorities for Ohio's workforce system:

Goal 1 – Streamline workforce programs and services.

Policy priorities are to:

- Reduce duplication of workforce programs and services;
- Increase collaboration and coordination;
- Identify strengths and develop best practices; and
- Align existing workforce programs to priorities identified by business.

Goal 2 – Improve system performance and access.

Policy priorities are to:

- Centralize workforce data collection and reporting;
- Establish meaningful metrics to manage system performance; and
- Create, enforce and maintain a single point of entry to access training and services.

Goal 3 – Invest resources to meet business and individual needs. Policy priorities are to:

- Work with businesses to identify both short- and long-term workforce needs;
- Make sound investments to ensure Ohio's educated and trained workforce is available to meet business-identified needs, allowing businesses to compete and prosper in a global marketplace and individuals to earn wages to sustain themselves and their families; and
- Support the advancement of the incumbent workforce, underemployed and unemployed.

Ohio's Workforce System

Ohio's workforce system comprises multiple partners that administer various statutes and programs. These partners include JobsOhio, the JobsOhio Network, the Ohio Development Services Agency, OWT, the Governor's Executive Workforce Board, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), the Ohio Board of Regents, and 20 local workforce investment areas and boards.

JobsOhio focuses economic development efforts on a diverse portfolio of targeted industries that drive

Ohio's economy and have the greatest impact on job creation. The JobsOhio Network, a regional economic development



partnership, supports and grows the state's economy by assisting in the attraction, expansion and retention of businesses with high potential for job and wealth creation in Ohio. The Ohio Development Services Agency manages an array of economic, community and workforce development-related tax credit and assistance programs.

OWT is charged with coordinating and aligning workforce programs, policies and resources and establishing a state and local data collection system and cross-agency workforce performance measures. The Governor's Executive Workforce Board assists OWT in directing resources to maximize return on investment and ensure optimal economic growth.

The ODJFS Office of Workforce Development has made getting Ohioans back to work a top priority. This office provides high-quality employment assistance, labor market information and job training through the administration of workforce programs.

The Ohio Board of Regents is the coordinating board for the University System of Ohio, which is one of the largest comprehensive systems of public higher education in the nation.

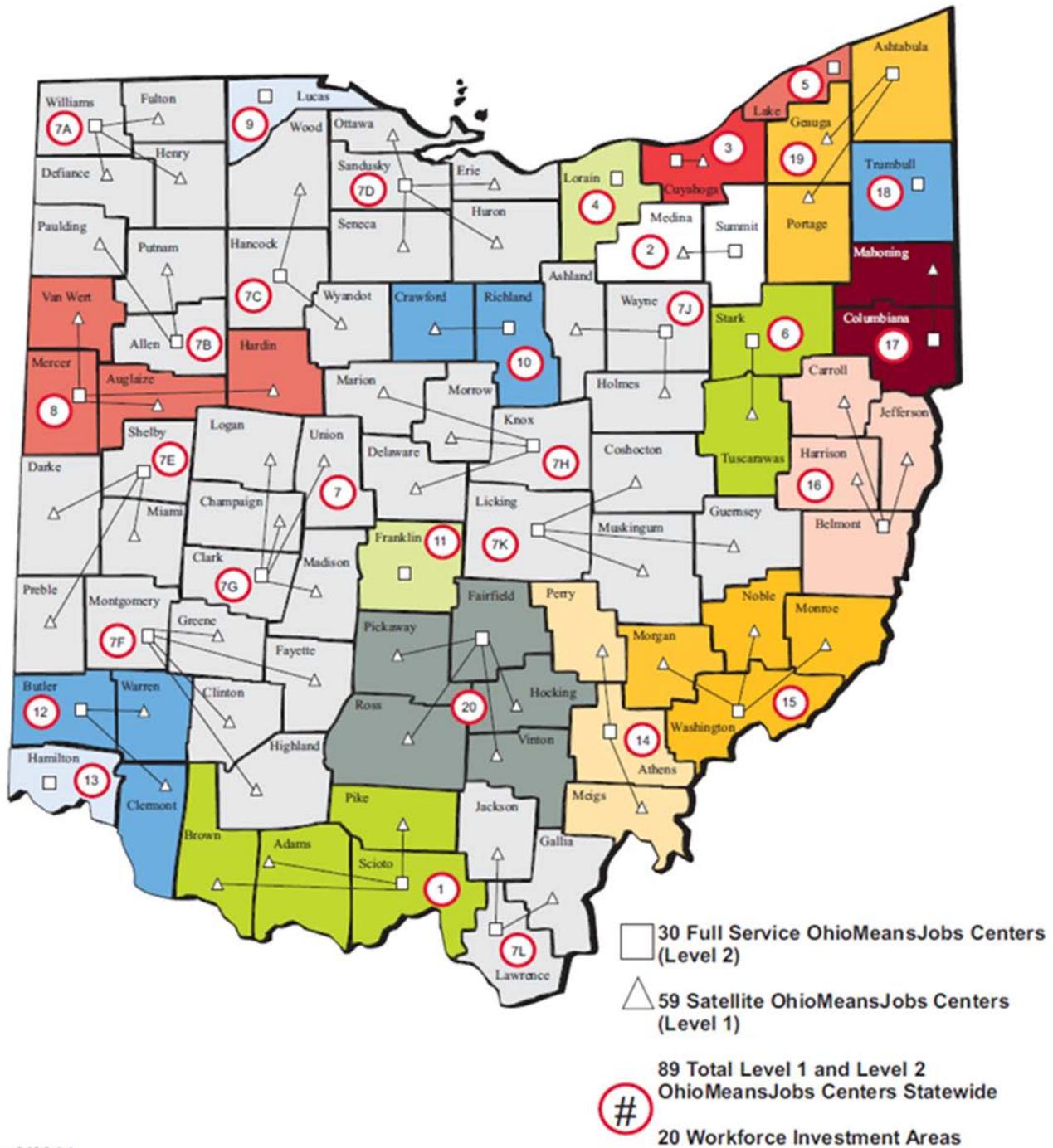
Ohio has 20 local workforce investment areas (LWIAs), which are governed by workforce investment boards (WIBs). LWIAs play a major role in the state's comprehensive workforce system alignment, which integrates economic development, workforce development and education systems into a cohesive and effective system. Each local area maintains commitments and partnerships with many businesses, academic partners, and state and local government officials. The WIBs, with support from local elected officials and other local partners, work with the local areas to oversee WIA programs and services.

GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE WORKFORCE BOARD

Name	Title	Organization	Representing
John R. Kasich	Governor	State of Ohio	Elected Official
Blane Walter (Chair)	Partner	Talisman Capital Partners	Business
Dennis Nash (Vice Chair)	Chairman & CEO	Kenan Advantage Group	Distribution and Logistics
John Barnes, Jr.	State Representative	Ohio House of Representatives, District 12	Elected Official
Bill Beagle	State Senator	Ohio Senate, District 5	Elected Official
Brian P. Benyo	President & CEO	Brilex Industries Inc.	Business
Roy Church	President	Lorain County Community College	Community Colleges
Tim Derickson	State Representative	Ohio House of Representatives, District 53	Elected Official
Cynthia C. Dungey	Director	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	State Workforce Development Agencies
Dennis Franks	Superintendent	Pickaway Ross Career and Technology Center	Career Technical Schools
Lou Gentile	State Senator	Ohio Senate, District 30	Elected Official
Vicki Giambrone	Mayor	Beavercreek	Local Government
Louise J. Gissendaner	Vice President	Fifth Third Bank	Finance
Amanda Hoyt	Senior Communications Strategist	Faith in Public Life	Business
Phil Parker	President & CEO	Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce	Business
Al Ratner	Co-Chairman Emeritus	Forest City	Real Estate
Doug Reffitt	Director	Indiana/Kentucky/Ohio Regional Council of Carpenters	Labor
Jamie Regg	Senior Executive	GE Aviation	Manufacturing
Patrick Sink	Business Manager	International Union of Operating Engineers	Labor
Richard Stoff	President & CEO	Ohio Business Roundtable	Business
David Whitehead	Retired Executive	FirstEnergy	Energy
David Wynn	Manufacturing Director	BASF	Manufacturing
Tom Zenty	CEO	University Hospitals	Biohealth

OHIO MEANS JOBS CENTER SYSTEM

Eighty-nine local OhioMeansJobs Centers (formerly known as "One-Stop Centers") exist in all 88 Ohio counties to provide services to local businesses and to both employed and unemployed individuals. OhioMeansJobs Centers work with county agencies and other partners to deliver a variety of employment and training services to meet the needs of local customers.



STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

OhioMeansJobs.com

OhioMeansJobs.com is a state-sponsored website that provides individuals and employers free, 24/7 access to resumes and job postings. In PY 2013, 56.3 million job searches were conducted on OhioMeansJobs.com, up more than 3 percent from the prior year. More than 2.4 million unique visitors used the website. The veterans' portal received 27,952 visits, up 67 percent. For employers, the site lists millions of resumes with advanced filtering tools that make it easy to narrow down to the most promising candidates. For individuals, the site lists tens of thousands of job openings and allows users to create and upload resumes, search for employment and more.

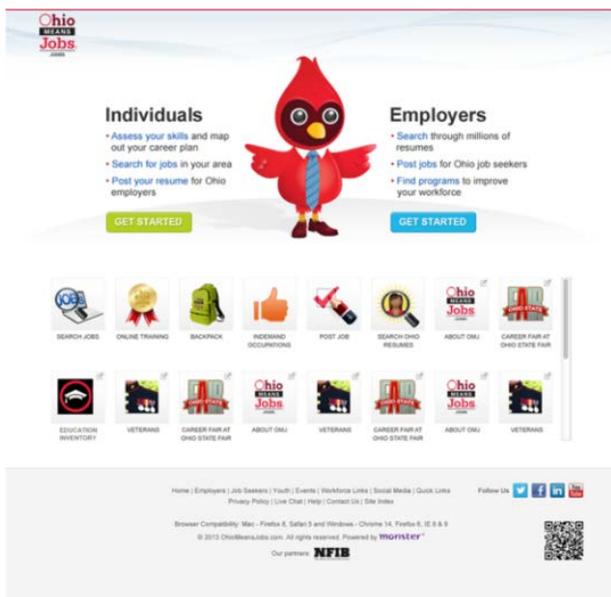


New analytical tools accessible to businesses and individuals through OhioMeansJobs.com produce monthly snapshots of the number of job ads in Ohio, organized by the top employers, industries and occupations. These tools help identify the top job fields, statistical data and key metrics that provide individuals and employers relevant information to improve usability and increase the efficiency of the position searching/hiring process.

New OhioMeansJobs.com

In 2012, Ohio received a \$12 million Workforce Innovation Fund grant from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) to enhance the OhioMeansJobs.com website and create a new online career counseling system.

In PY 2013, Ohio launched the expanded OhioMeansJobs.com site, which now is a full-fledged career center and features career exploration services for students, job-search and job-training information for adults, and a Business Support Center for employers looking to hire. Ohioans can have their resumes critiqued, complete skills assessments, learn about training programs and live-chat with career counselors, among many other features. The website allows core and intensive services, once offered only at OhioMeansJobs Centers, to be provided virtually. Services on the enhanced site are aligned for both employers and individuals and organized under easily recognizable themes: "Explore It," "Plan It," "Fund It" and "Find It." This standardizes services statewide and empowers users to comprehensively plan for the future and save a portfolio of education- and employment-related documents and activities. The website is free for all Ohioans and employers.



Since September 2013, the Business Support Center for employers has received 10,930 requests for resumes or other hiring assistance. As a result of those requests, 8,367 employers have been sent resumes, 5,229 of which belonged to veterans. Also during that time, more than 2,000 live chats were completed. A follow-up survey indicated that 92 percent of the employers who responded rated the service as excellent or good.

K-12 in OhioMeansJobs.com

This year, additional enhancements to OhioMeansJobs.com were tailored for students. The Ohio Department of Education provided more than \$1 million for a youth-oriented component that features a customized resume builder, assessments, and information about in-demand industries and occupations in Ohio. A "First Up" feature helps students identify priority tasks for planning their future. Also available are internship opportunities for high school students, practice American College Test (ACT) and General Education Development (GED) tests, and many other features.

Legislation Changed Workforce Development

New state legislation streamlined Ohio's workforce development efforts and made it easier for Ohioans to utilize available resources. Ohio renamed One-Stop offices located around the state as "OhioMeansJobs [NAME] County." This identifies all One-Stops as part of the OhioMeansJobs brand. ODJFS provided funds to change signs, marketing

materials, websites and phone systems to be compliant with the branding legislation.

In addition, Substitute House Bill 2 required unemployment compensation claimants to register on OhioMeansJobs.com. ODJFS now automatically registers unemployment compensation claimants for a free account and posts a basic resume on the website. In addition, claimants now are required to complete several job-search tasks online or in person at their county OhioMeansJobs Center. After applying for unemployment compensation, claimants have eight weeks to create or upload a new resume and make the resume public, so potential employers can find it. By week 14, claimants must complete three "Core Assessments" for math, reading and locating information to help identify careers that match their skills. By week 20, they must complete a "Career Profile" questionnaire to determine the types of work that best suit them. This allows claimants to receive notice of job openings and be linked directly to employers.

In-Demand Occupations

Ohio's efforts to reform its workforce development system are driven by a focus on meeting employers' current and projected needs. To identify those needs, the Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation has developed a methodology. Three key sources are used: state and labor statistics and projections, electronic job posting trend data and business responses to an online jobs forecasting tool. Hundreds of companies have used this tool. The Ohio In-Demand Jobs Review Committee of the Governor's Executive Workforce Board meets monthly to review the data and update the results, which are then posted on OhioMeansJobs.com and disseminated to interested parties.

Ohio has identified 196 in-demand occupations with more than 17,000 related job titles. WIB directors receive these reports and are required to spend at least 85 percent of training funds on occupations identified as in-demand. In addition, plans are being developed to tailor the in-demand occupations reports so that the Ohio Board of Regents and Ohio's two- and four-year colleges can use them to better analyze occupational supply and demand, plan curriculums and training programs, and determine class offerings.

On OhioMeansJobs.com, Ohio's in-demand careers are identifiable by a "thumbs up" sign. When job seekers take the Career Profile assessment, any in-demand occupations they are suitable for are listed first to improve their chances of finding a job quickly. This data is presented in a user-friendly way to inform job seekers about careers that work for them and are likely to result in jobs.

Targeted Workforce Programs

Ohio’s workforce development system continues to target individuals who need special assistance to find new careers. In PY 2013, through the assistance of grants and partnerships, the state operated several special workforce programs designed to place individuals in high-growth fields.

Ohio Works Incentive Program

The Ohio Works Incentive Program (OWIP) encourages local areas to help public assistance recipients find and keep jobs. The 20 WIBs partnered with county public assistance agencies to design job placement service models appropriate for their communities and to complete applications to participate.

The chart to the right lists the incentives an area could earn for each successful OWIP outcome. Track A incentives are paid for the job placement and retention of ongoing recipients of Ohio Works First benefits. Track B incentives are paid when the earnings enabled participants to exit the public assistance rolls. Each workforce area also received initial funding in the first year to launch its services, develop referral mechanisms and recruit employers willing to hire participants.

Outcome	Track A	Track B
Job Placement	\$1,000	\$1,500
90-day retention	\$1,500	\$2,000
180-day retention	N/A	\$1,000

In its first year, OWIP served 3,634 adults receiving cash benefits. Of those, 2,365 were placed into qualified employment, and 702 earned sufficient wages to move off public assistance completely.

The local areas received \$5.3 million in OWIP funding in the first year, with \$2.3 million issued as initial start-up funds and \$3 million earned as incentives for successful employment outcomes. The chart below details the specific types of OWIP incentives paid.

Track A Incentives Issued		Track B Incentives Issued	
Job Placement	1,267	Job Placement	702
90-day Retention	195	90-day Retention	165
180-day Retention	N/A	180-day Retention	41
Track A Total	1,462	Track B Total	908

A study at the end of the first year identified best practices in OWIP service delivery and determined possible program improvements for the subsequent year. The process for local areas to document their outcomes and receive incentive payments was streamlined based on this research. Noted practices for improving OWIP outcomes included frequent coordination and communication between workforce development and public assistance professionals, using workshops to enhance job readiness and basic computer skills, and integrating OWIP into the workforce area’s menu of employer services.

H-1B Technical Skills Training Program Update

As part of Ohio’s H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant, three educational institutions – Stark State College, Columbus State Community College and Washington County Career Center – continue to conduct programs in information technology, network security and chemical lab technology to unemployed, underemployed and dislocated workers and students. This grant was initially awarded in October 2011 and has 15 months remaining. These programs include opportunities for work-based learning with employers, including an OJT component and internships. The goal is to train more than 350 individuals. As of June 30, 2014, 275 individuals have been enrolled into various training programs. One highlight of the grant has been the Chemical Lab Technology program, which has placed 89 of the 95 participants into employment, for a 94 percent employment placement rate.

ODRC Commercial Driver's License Program

ODJFS continues to expand its collaboration with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) to help nonviolent offenders find employment upon their release. A commercial driver's license (CDL) program has been operating at two sites: the Richland and Pickaway correctional institutions, with a third site at Grafton Correctional Institution taking over for Pickaway in the fall of 2014. Inmates train and test for their CDL while still incarcerated, with the goal of having a valid CDL upon release.

ODJFS is providing funding for up to eight inmates to participate in the CDL program each month. The Ridge Project, an Ohio-based nonprofit organization that sponsors prisoner reentry programs, is funding an additional five students per month. PI&I Motor Express, Inc., an Ohio-based trucking company, has hired 24 of the 29 released participants who obtained their CDL. The ODJFS-funded portion of the project has had 43 participants as of June 30, 2014.

O.N.E.-STOP Program



The Offender Network for Employment to STOP Recidivism (O.N.E.-STOP) collaboration between ODJFS, ODRC, the OhioMeansJobs system, and community and faith-based partners continued to expand in PY 2013. The project now operates at five sites: Trumbull, Grafton, Marion and Pickaway correctional institutions and the Northeast Reintegration Center.

O.N.E.-STOPs help inmates within one year of their release prepare to reenter the workforce. O.N.E.-STOPs offer the same amenities inside the institutions as those available at standard OhioMeansJobs Centers.

These amenities include an institutional version of OhioMeansJobs.com, called Ohio Reentry Connections, which provides secure, daily feeds of job opportunities and allows inmates to establish accounts for saving resumes and other information. All information transfers to the statewide OhioMeansJobs system upon inmates' release. O.N.E.-STOPs also provide software tutorials, career exploration, county-by-county resource listings, labor market projections and more. As inmates approach their release dates, partners provide workshops on such topics as interviewing, resume writing, labor market information, entrepreneurship, child support, public assistance and other topics. Program participation more than tripled from PY 2012 to PY 2013. Nearly 2,200 male and female inmates have participated in the voluntary O.N.E.-STOP program since its inception.

Ohio Learn to Earn



Ohio Learn to Earn matches individuals looking for work with businesses looking to hire in key industries, including manufacturing, warehouse/logistics/transportation, health, service/retail and farming/agriculture. The program gives employers the opportunity to train potential employees at no cost, and it gives individuals the opportunity to network, enhance their skills and earn a training certificate. The program is targeted to current unemployment compensation claimants and those who have recently exhausted their unemployment benefits, permitting them to participate in approved worksite training programs for up to 24 hours a week for up to six weeks. Current claimants may continue receiving benefits during this time. Individuals are informed about the program through OhioMeansJobs.com, at Trade Program Benefit Rights Information sessions and at local OhioMeansJobs Centers. Ohio Learn to Earn helps participants learn new skills, reconnect to the workplace, and – if they finish the program – earn a \$200 training allowance. In addition, the experience could result in a job offer. Employers benefit from having qualified, pre-screened trainees referred by ODJFS, a risk-free evaluation of a trainee’s fit with the company, and potentially ready-to-hire employees at the end of the training period. Since the program’s inception in February 2013, 372 employers have created 509 training opportunities.

Ohio’s First Learn to Earn Success Story

Tim Sams had been unemployed for a year and a half when he heard about Ohio Learn to Earn at his local OhioMeansJobs Center. Sams trained for four weeks at KTSDI, a utility vehicle design and repair company in Youngstown, which then hired him full-time as an axle shop mechanic. He was the first participant to complete the program.

“If you have the willingness to learn and the willingness to try, it will benefit you a whole lot,” he said. KTSDI owner Ken Timmings credits Ohio Learn to Earn with helping the company maintain an edge in an industry where competition for skilled workers is fierce.



Connecting the Dots from Foster Care to Employment and Independent Living

Every year in Ohio, approximately 1,000 to 1,400 young people age out of foster care. National statistics indicate that youth who age out of care are one of our nation's most vulnerable populations. Many of them drop out of high school, and many experience early pregnancy and parenting, unemployment, poverty, and homelessness.

To combat this, ODJFS launched a collaborative, comprehensive initiative involving its offices of Workforce Development, Families and Children, and Family Assistance. The initiative aims to improve educational, employment and earnings outcomes; better support foster youths' transition to adulthood; prevent and reduce the incidence of early pregnancy; and break down program and funding silos for effective cross-system services.

Five pilot programs were started in late PY 2012 and early PY 2013 in Cuyahoga, Lake, Summit, Hamilton, Montgomery and Greene counties. The primary target population is youth in foster care who are 16 to 18 years old and young adults formerly in foster care who are 18 to 21 years old. More than 500 youth and young adults have been enrolled. Key service components include educational supports, work experience, adult mentoring and pregnancy prevention. While the initiative is funded with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Demonstration funds, the program is designed around the 10 WIA Youth Program elements and supplemented in local areas with WIA and county levy funds.

National Emergency Grants

National Emergency Grants (NEGs) are WIA funds that enable states and local areas to respond to large, unexpected events that cause significant job losses, such as mass layoffs or disasters. Ohio operated four NEGs during PY 2013: two for storm cleanup, one for a mass layoff and one to serve dislocated workers. In all, more than 3,000 workforce system participants benefited from NEG funds in PY 2013.

National Emergency Grant Program

NEG OH-23 addressed a mass layoff impacting 1,300 workers affected by foreign competition and decreased demand for steel. Through the grant's end in June 2014, case management and supportive services were provided to 123 participants enrolled in Trade-funded training, and a full array of WIA services were provided to other eligible workers and family members who were not eligible for funding under the Trade Adjustment Act.



NEG OH-25 operated through December 2013 to address fallen trees and debris blocking roadways, rivers and streams after severe storms and flooding. More than 1,500 dislocated workers received temporary employment and gained transferable job skills and work experience.

NEG OH-26 operated through June 2014 to address damage from severe storms and straight-line winds. Nineteen counties operated programs to assist with recovery and restoration work at 747 worksites. The grant served 1,050 participants and provided opportunities to earn a CDL-B driver's license, earn certifications to operate heavy equipment and learn new skills that can be used in alternate careers. Nearly all participants also received safety and first aid training.

NEG OH-27 made it possible for 328 additional dislocated workers to receive funding for short-term training, including classroom training and OJT.

Rapid Response

The Rapid Response program aims to limit the impact of layoffs and plant closings. The program is designed to benefit both Ohio employers and impacted workers. Effective Rapid Response services provide numerous benefits to local and state economies, including lower unemployment insurance costs for businesses and efficient placement of affected workers.

Rapid Response services can improve morale; help workers register an account, prepare resumes and search for jobs on OhioMeansJobs.com; and help other employers identify and hire experienced workers.

For affected workers, Rapid Response services provide early assistance with reemployment, often with minimal or no time spent unemployed. Local Rapid Response teams respond to layoff and closure notices by meeting with employees, developing employment plans, connecting workers to WIA services and training, hosting job fairs, and more.

Masco Cabinetry Merillat Facility Workers Get New Employment and Training for New Jobs

In September 2013, Masco Cabinetry issued a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN) announcing the closure of its Merillat facility in Jackson, Ohio. Over the next several months, 186 workers were permanently affected.

The Rapid Response team was given more than three months' notice, which allowed the local team time to set up an offsite transition center. The center was ready to open its doors the moment the first layoff took place in January. In addition to the transition center, the local team established a peer-to-peer network to support and help spread information regarding the layoff and Rapid Response services.

A range of services was available to the affected workers at the transition center from January through August 2014. The center remained open for two months after the last round of layoffs.

PY 2013 Rapid Response Events

Event Type	# Events	Affected Workers
WARN-Related	78	11,442
Non-WARN	435	8,474
Total	513	19,916

PY 2013 Rapid Response Services

Service / Outcome	Total Participants
Attend Orientation	2,940
Complete Survey	3,331
Receive Intensive Service	833
Receive Training	645
Enter Employment	539
Average Year 1 Wages	\$39,315

In July, the local team held a reverse job fair for these workers, which included two days' worth of hands-on resume writing, interviewing and presentation workshops leading up to the event. Sixteen affected workers participated in the fair; several more took advantage of the pre-event workshops and used what they learned in interviews with employers prior to the fair. Eight local employers participated, including General Mills, Austin Powder, Kenworth and Precious Metals.

As of September 2014, 61 percent of the affected workforce had been reemployed or was enrolled or participating in training. The breakout consists of 82 reemployed workers and 31 workers enrolled or participated in training.

ADULT PROGRAM SUCCESSES

The WIA adult program helps prepare adults for good jobs through employment and training services provided through the state's network of 89 OhioMeansJobs Centers. Ohio's program also is designed to help employers meet their needs for skilled workers.

In PY 2013, Ohio experienced an 11 percent reduction in adult funds. Despite this, Ohio provided services to 12,813 WIA adult program customers. Approximately 39 percent of these customers received training during their involvement with the program. Customers not enrolled in training have access to a wide variety of services designed to help them get back to work, including job search assistance, resume assistance and skills assessments.

More than four out of every five WIA adult customers found employment within three months of leaving the program. More than 89 percent retained their employment for at least nine months.

College Completion Leads to Nontraditional Employment in Growing Construction Industry

Tempest't (pictured at right) applied for WIA funding in June 2013. She was pursuing a bachelor's degree in construction management at Kent State University. She had only two semesters remaining but needed financial assistance to complete her education and become self-sufficient.

Tempest't chose a nontraditional occupation that involves public safety, time management, cost management, quality management, decision-making, mathematics, drawing and human resources. She received her degree in May 2014 and became employed at Simon Roofing in Youngstown. Because WIA helped fund her last two years, she will not have student loan debt and will be able to concentrate on becoming self-sufficient or, as she stated, "to grow up."

"Traditionally, women do not study in the areas of STEM or science, technology, engineering and mathematics," Tempest't said. "Most women are usually reluctant to go in a traditionally male-dominated field and stick to 'clean jobs' because they are considered acceptable by society. This makes many women feel less confident and have low self-assurance, even though they may exceed in a chosen career. When you have self-confidence and drive, you can do anything you set your mind on."



DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAM SUCCESSES

The WIA dislocated worker program provides employment and training services to individuals who lose their jobs because of layoffs, plant closures or downsizing. The program works to increase the employment and retention of dislocated workers by increasing their job readiness and occupational skills and by connecting them to in-demand occupations. In PY 2013, almost 86 percent of WIA dislocated worker customers found employment within three months of leaving the program. Almost 93 percent retained employment for at least nine months. These performance results were attained despite a 20 percent reduction in dislocated worker funds.

Long-Term Unemployed Worker Attained Certificates and New High-Paying Job

Tibi came to his local OhioMeansJobs Center after he lost his job in August 2013. Resource room staff recommended that he enroll in the Career Advancement Program. He enrolled in this two-week job seeker seminar, which offers intensive job readiness and job search training via role-playing, mock interviews and lessons that improve personal confidence. After the seminar, one-on-one coaching, follow-along services and job clubs were offered to participants as they searched for jobs and began new employment.

Tibi completed the program and expressed interest in computer-assisted design training to help him become more marketable. He was approved for a training scholarship, and in February 2014 he obtained certificates in CAD210Solidworks Advance Part Modeling, CAD215 Solidworks Assembly Modeling and CAD110 Solidworks Essentials. Within a few weeks, he became employed, earning a starting wage of \$28 per hour.

"During my recent extended unemployment situation, I found excellent support and encouragement among your entire team," Tibi said in a letter to the WIA executive director. "With the help of your group, I have accomplished what I needed most, and that is to return to work."

OhioMeansJobs Centers Help Penn National Gaming Hire for New Racino

When Penn National Gaming of Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, decided to locate a new racino in Austintown, Ohio, it was entering a local workforce area with limited experience with the gaming industry. Two years ago, ground was broken for the Hollywood Gaming Mahoning Valley Race Course, a \$250 million facility that includes video lottery terminals, entertainment, sports bars, a food court and a horse race course and will employ in excess of 400 people. The positions cross a wide spectrum of skills and abilities and include building and ground maintenance, hospitality, office and clerical, food service, and stable workers.

Local workforce staff made multiple unsuccessful attempts to contact Penn National Gaming during the early construction phase. As construction neared completion in spring 2014 and preparations were in the works for a September opening, Hollywood Gaming began recruiting. When Carol Ramsey-Loomis, manager of OhioMeansJobs Mahoning County, saw a televised ad for the company's first recruiting event, she reached out through Facebook to offer assistance to the company. Publicized instructions to interested applicants directed them to complete the online application process at public libraries; Ramsey-Loomis advised the employer that the OhioMeansJobs Centers could offer computer access and additional recruitment services.

A response from a company representative led to direct contact between Ramsay-Loomis and Penn National Gaming's director of human resources, who expressed interest in the OhioMeansJobs Centers' involvement. Neil Yutkin, an ODJFS workforce specialist, visited the company to assess specific recruitment needs. He determined that a joint effort between the OhioMeansJobs Centers in Trumbull and Mahoning counties would be needed, and arrangements were made to have 16 partner staff members from both ODJFS and the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association assist at the off-site recruitments. Staff facilitated the traffic flow and registration of the 1,800 job seekers who attended the first hiring event and the 800 job seekers who attended the second. Subsequent onsite recruitment at OhioMeansJobs Mahoning County was scheduled to hire parking services staff. As a result of the effort, a solid foundation for an ongoing relationship between Penn National Gaming and the public workforce system was established. The company's director of human resources said that staff at the OhioMeansJobs Centers and ODJFS were "truly committed to the services that they provide to the citizens of Mahoning Valley, as well as to companies in the area." The director added: "We are indeed proud to be a part of this great community and look forward to continue working with OhioMeansJobs in the future."

VETERANS' SUCCESSES

Veterans participating in the adult and dislocated worker programs attained employment and retention outcomes comparable to overall program participants, though average earnings for veterans were higher than those for all program participants. If the WIA performance measures for all adult and dislocated worker program participants were applied to veteran participants in each program, veterans' outcomes exceeded five of the measures, met one of the measures and did not fail any measure.

A full range of employment and training services are provided to veterans, with the primary focus on meeting the needs of veterans and eligible spouses who are unable to obtain employment through basic services provided through OhioMeansJobs Centers. Targeted services are provided to veterans with educational and economic disadvantages. This includes, but is not limited to, homelessness or being at risk of homelessness, disabilities, criminal record, long-term unemployment, and underemployment. One special initiative for veterans is the Veterans Short-Term Services program, which provides more intensive assistance to help veterans become approved for training. For veterans who qualify as dislocated workers, Rapid Response funds are used to offer training, intensive case management and supportive services. Twenty-one training applications were approved for this program.

Performance Measure	Veterans in Adult Program	Veterans in Dislocated Worker Program	Post-9/11-Era Veterans	Post-9/11 Veterans Who Received at Least Intensive Services
Entered Employment	81.8%	86.8%	89.4%	87.7%
Retention Rate	87.9%	92.3%	93.7%	94.3%
Average Earnings	\$18,062	\$21,099	\$20,382	\$20,440

Veterans Short-Term Services Supplement Trade Adjustment Assistance to Help Veteran Complete Training

Jerry was referred to the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) by a customer service representative at OhioMeansJobs Guernsey County. The representative was acquiring Trade Adjustment Act funding for Jerry to attend heavy equipment operator training at the Mid-East Career Technology Center. Jerry's round-trip commute to the training was 44 miles. He was unemployed at the time and could not afford the cost of traveling back and forth every day. Training was starting before other sources of assistance could help. Jerry met with DVOP staff, who enrolled him in intensive services under the Veterans Short-Term Services program to receive supportive services. When he traveled even farther than originally projected, another DVOP staff member obtained approval for additional travel assistance. These combined efforts enabled him to train for a career as a heavy equipment operator.



DVOP Helps Veteran Obtain Technical Support Engineer Job

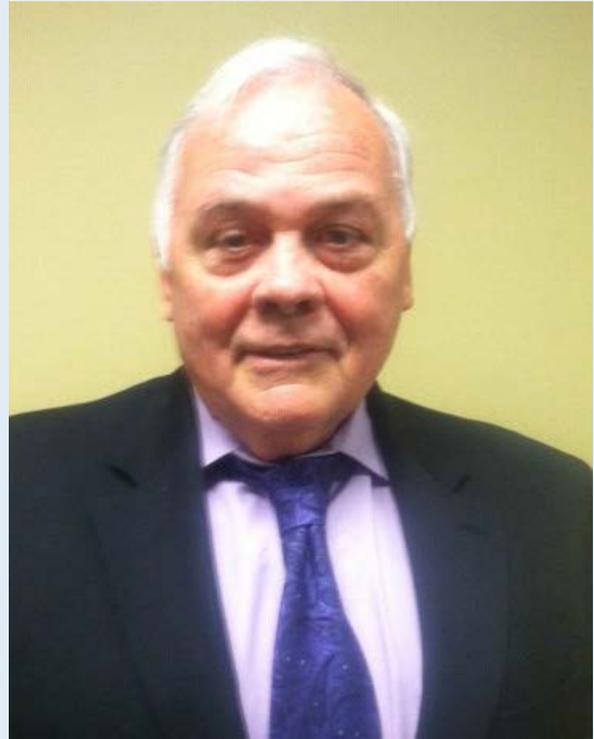
Rodney enlisted with the U.S. Navy and served honorably from November 1985 through October 2007 as a missile technician on Trident submarines and as a Navy recruiter. He met with a DVOP specialist at OhioMeansJobs Clermont County in February 2014. He was a Chapter 31 referral, with a 70 percent Veterans Health Administration disability rating for his knees, back and arms. He was married with three children, and his household's only income was his Chapter 31 payments. He was attending the University of Cincinnati, working on a degree in electronics engineering and seeking employment in manufacturing. He had a resume, but it needed work. He received resume writing and design assistance, job development contacts and assistance with submitting his resume to potential employers. On April 28, 2014, he began employment as a technical support engineer at Intelligrated, Inc., in Cincinnati, earning \$62,000 per year with full benefits.

Ohioan Recognized as the 2013 National Local Veterans Employment Representative

The American Legion gives one Employment Service award each year to a local veterans' employment representative who exhibits outstanding customer service. For Robert O'Keefe, an Office of Workforce Development Veterans Program account executive stationed at OhioMeansJobs Columbus — Franklin County, winning this prestigious award in 2013 was gratifying. But as a 20-year U.S. Army veteran, he said the work he does every day is the most rewarding of all.

O'Keefe was singled out for developing and implementing a regional outreach plan that, to date, has helped 488 veterans find employment. The plan involves compiling lists of veterans who are ready to start work and identifying potential barriers to employment, such as a disability or lack of transportation. He then speaks to the employers about why the veterans would be assets to their companies.

O'Keefe accepted the award on August 27, 2014, at a ceremony in Charlotte, North Carolina.



YOUTH PROGRAM SUCCESSES

The WIA youth program prepares eligible low-income youths ages 14 to 21 for employment and post-secondary education through strong linkages between academic and occupational learning. The program serves in-school and out-of-school youth, youth with disabilities and low literacy rates, and others who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program or enter employment.

Youth participants have access to one or more of the 10 required WIA youth program elements:

- Tutoring, study skills and dropout prevention;
- Alternative education;
- Summer employment when linked to academic and occupational learning;
- Paid and unpaid work experiences;
- Occupational skills training;
- Leadership development;
- Supportive services;
- Adult mentoring for 12 months;
- Follow-up services for 12 months; and
- Comprehensive guidance and counseling.

Ohio's WIA youth program had 7,999 participants in PY 2013. Out-of-school youths accounted for 41 percent of participants, with the remainder in school. The statewide rate of placement in employment or education was 70 percent, the attainment of a degree or certificate rate was 65 percent, and the literacy and numeracy gains performance level was almost 52 percent.

About Face: From Alcohol and Drug Abuse to Success

Zach moved to Ohio from West Virginia early in the fall of 2012. He moved to live with his father because he abused prescription drugs and alcohol, got into trouble with the police, was suspended from school, and got kicked out of his grandparents' home. He stepped into the office of a Medina County youth service provider, Jobs for Ohio's Graduates, to get information about getting a General Educational Development (GED) diploma. A staff member sat down with him to discuss the program and what he wanted to do in the future. Zach began attending GED classes so he could refresh his memory and form good habits. He was hoping to enroll in a local high school to earn the 10 credits he needed to graduate, but he worked toward his GED as a backup plan while he waited for his transcripts to transfer. During this time, Zach and the Jobs for Ohio's Graduates staff focused on developing strong work habits, basic employability skills, and helping him better market himself in applications, resumes and interviews. A few months later, Zach was offered a job immediately after an interview. A month later, he also was accepted at a local high school to finish his credits.

Zach continued to visit the office for various reasons. During one visit, staff helped him develop a plan for his future. Although he still was not sure what he wanted to do, he knew he needed to graduate and go to college. He also wanted to consider the military as an option to help pay for college. Staff invited him to participate in a career development conference and suggested that he compete in a public speaking contest; he placed first at both the local and state competitions.

Zach graduated from high school, enlisted in the Army and is now stationed in Hawaii.

NEG Partnership Expands to Provide Work-Based Learning for Youth

Wayne National Forest has an annual summer work program called the Youth Conservation Corps for young people up to age 18, but funding had been cut. To help sustain the program, Wayne National Forest reached out to Washington-Morgan Community Action, a WIA youth program operator, because of prior work together on two NEGs. Together, the agencies obtained a grant from the National Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The grant paid for a supervisor and transportation while Washington-Morgan Community Action recruited four out-of-school youth and provided supplies that had been used for the NEGs. Youth in the program received first aid, CPR, forest safety and general safety training. For eight to 10 weeks, they mowed, cleared trails and cleaned campsites. One of the crew designed a permanent fire pit that the Forest Service installed in the park. In July 2014, Wayne National Forest hosted a media day and made a documentary to highlight the successful partnership between the agencies. After completing the work, the youth continued to consult with their case manager as they started college, attended adult technical training or obtained employment. The agencies plan to continue the partnership next year, with hopes to expand to other counties.

Program Helps Homeless Youth with Housing, Jobs and College

When Beth first enrolled in the youth program, she had recently graduated from high school and was living in a tent in the woods. Because of ongoing family troubles, she had no place to live and no help with job searching and the college application process. Her local OhioMeansJobs Center staff helped her enter the local shelter and apply for a transitional housing program. After her housing crisis was stabilized, the focus switched to work readiness and job placement.

Beth was placed in a WIA worksite, received a significant amount of praise from her supervisor and was offered a position. Unfortunately, she was unable to take it because of transportation issues. However, she secured employment outside the program at a location within walking distance of her new apartment. Center staff also helped her apply to college. She was accepted and is scheduled to begin classes in spring 2015.

WAIVER USAGE

In PY 2013, Ohio requested and received approval for 13 DOL waivers to support workforce development activities and provide flexibility for employers and individuals using WIA programs. These waivers are consistent with key guiding principles that align workforce development with state and regional economic development, improve outcomes through cross-program alignment, provide dual-customer focus by matching individuals with employers, and strengthen Ohio's delivery system by easing administrative burdens.

Ohio tracks WIA waiver usage for reporting and evaluation purposes. Listed below are the approved waivers with supporting documentation collected from the state's WIA database, fiscal reports and local area surveys.

1. Waiver of WIA Section 133(b)(4) to increase the transfer of funds between the adult and dislocated worker local formula funds from 30 percent to 75 percent.

Ohio's waiver to transfer up to 75 percent of adult and dislocated worker funds between programs has been used successfully by WIBs to provide unemployed individuals, public assistance recipients and low-income adults with greater access to intensive and training services. Local areas have effectively used the waiver's flexibility to meet the demands of their customers and maximize services by responding directly to changes within their local labor markets, including company closings, increased enrollments and increased training costs.

Outcomes: During PY 2013, eight of Ohio's 20 WIBs transferred \$788,503 in dislocated worker funds to adult funds to efficiently serve their customers. In addition, three WIBs transferred \$71,614 in adult funds to dislocated worker programs. One of the WIBs surpassed the 30 percent threshold, transferring 42.3 percent of dislocated worker funds to adult programs under the waiver.

2. Waiver of the required 50 percent employer match for customized training at WIA Section 101(8)(c) and 20 CFR 663.715.

Ohio was granted a waiver of the required 50 percent employer contribution for customized training, to permit local areas to use a sliding scale for the employer contribution based on the size of the business. Statewide, this waiver's flexibility enables local areas to improve their ability to respond to employer needs and industry changes. Under this waiver, the following employer match

scale is permitted: 1) no less than 10 percent match for employers with 50 or fewer employees; 2) no less than 25 percent match for employers with 51 to 100 employees; and 3) the current 50 percent match for employers with more than 100 employees.

Outcomes: Customized training makes employers commit to hire some or all successful completers of the training or continue to employ incumbent workers. Three WIBs utilized the authority permitted under this waiver to provide customized training for 11 employees in PY 2013. While few employers utilized this option, it is vital to offer work-based learning opportunities with employers and design training customized to employer needs.

3. Waiver of the required 50 percent limit on reimbursement to employers for OJT, to permit local areas to use a sliding scale to increase the wage reimbursement based on the size of the business.

This OJT waiver applies to WIA formula funds only. The waiver facilitates OJT use, which is a critical tool in supporting both employers and individuals. Through waiver flexibility, local areas have been able to reimburse employers that provide OJT opportunities on a sliding scale fee instead of the previously allowable 50 percent amount. Under the waiver, the following scale is used: 1) up to 90 percent for employers with 50 or fewer employees; 2) up to 75 percent for employers with 51 to 250 employees; and (3) the current 50 percent match for employers with more than 250 employees.

Outcomes: By waiving the 50 percent reimbursement requirement, WIBs have a viable tool to encourage Ohio employers, particularly small

employers, to provide OJT opportunities to job seekers they might not otherwise consider hiring. For employers, the waiver provides greater incentives to hire new workers by minimizing new hire risks, saving both time and money. OJT also provides employers with another viable option to expand and grow their business. For individuals, OJT provides an opportunity to learn occupational skills and earn wages immediately.

During PY 2013, three WIBs used this waiver to provide at least 50 OJT opportunities to job seekers through 18 employers. This was a significant decrease from the 165 OJT opportunities through 60 employers provided by seven WIBs under this waiver statewide in PY 2012. However, it remains an important option to offer work-based learning opportunities with employers.



4. Waiver to permit up to 20 percent of local dislocated worker funds to be used by local areas to conduct allowable statewide activities, as identified at WIA Section 134(a)(3) for incumbent worker training (IWT).

As a partnership between the public workforce system and employers, Ohio's IWT provides specific, short-term training to help employers become more sustainable, competitive and profitable, thereby reducing the risks of layoffs. Because of the waiver, Ohio was granted approval to use up to 20 percent of dislocated worker formula funds for IWT for skill attainment as part of a layoff aversion strategy.

Outcomes: Employer outcomes included decreased waste, increased profits, improved quality and efficiency, and reduced layoffs. Employee outcomes included improved job performance, increased productivity and safety, enhanced technical skills and increased wages. Businesses that utilized IWT also have had stronger relationships with the local areas, as evidenced by increased participation in job fairs and other employer services.

In PY 2013, six local areas used this waiver to provide IWTs to 112 employees and provide six employers with incumbent worker services.

The IWT program has proven to be an effective economic development and workforce enhancement tool. Because of funding limitations and other state IWT initiatives, this waiver was not widely used in PY 2013. However, it remains an important option for employers.

5. Waiver to permit up to 20 percent of Rapid Response funds to be used for allowable statewide activities, as defined under WIA Section 134(a)(3), for IWT as part of a layoff aversion strategy.

The national recession forced many employers to change how they do business. When a business is struggling to remain viable, IWT activities can help avert layoffs. This waiver enables employers to utilize IWT to expand opportunities for workers while they are still employed.

Outcomes: This waiver has allowed Ohio to better integrate Rapid Response services and layoff aversion strategies while providing employers a more educated and skilled workforce. During PY 2013, 59 employees received IWT services as part of layoff aversion strategies with 33 employers. Outcomes include greater collaborations among workforce development, economic development and educational entities; increased leveraging of resources; and improved efforts to avert layoffs. In short, this waiver provides Ohio with the needed flexibility to meet the demand for IWT, supporting both employers and employees in a competitive labor market.

6. Waiver to permit the state to replace the statutory performance measures at WIA Section 136(b) with common measures for reporting purposes.

This waiver has allowed Ohio to simplify its data collection and reporting processes, as it permits the state to negotiate and report WIA outcomes against the common performance measures instead of the 17 performance measures described in WIA Section 136(b).

Outcomes: Waiver approval has eliminated duplicative data-reporting requirements and simplified the state's performance management system, making it easier to measure and evaluate employment and earnings outcomes. By changing the focus of the adult, dislocated worker and youth programs, Ohio has been able to place greater emphasis on employment, retention and wage gains for adults and dislocated workers and on employment, education and skill attainment for youth. Through these efforts in PY 2013, Ohio placed 9,586 adults and dislocated workers into employment at an overall entered employment rate of 84 percent. Similarly, Ohio placed 1,645 youth in employment or education for a success rate of 70 percent. A total of 1,703 youth attained a degree or certificate for a success rate of 65 percent.

7. Waiver of 20 CRF 666 and 667.300(a) to reduce the collection of participant data for incumbent workers in the WIA Standardized Record Data System.

Approval of this waiver has permitted Ohio to minimize data collection requirements affecting IWT participants and programs. This has reduced administrative burdens for employers, allowing them to focus their efforts on averting layoffs and improving employees' skills.

Outcomes: Waiver usage has resulted in improved customer service and stronger relationships between employers and WIBs. Employers have experienced reduced red tape and easier access to IWT programs, as the elimination of excessive data-capture requirements has enabled businesses to quickly and effectively respond to changes in local needs. Incumbent workers have greater access to training,

skill upgrades, job promotions and job retention. Across the state, 112 incumbent workers received training in PY 2013. This waiver breaks down barriers to accessing job-driven training.

8. Waiver of the prohibition at 20 CFR Section 664.510 of the use of individual training accounts for older and out-of-school youth ages 16 to 21.

By allowing youth ages 16 to 21 to have individual training accounts, this waiver supports the principles of streamlining services, individual opportunity and empowerment, customer choice, and an improved youth program. Co-enrollment into the adult or dislocated worker programs no longer is required under this waiver.

The ability to use individual training accounts for older and out-of-school youth has given WIBs an additional tool to expedite youth entry into the workplace through occupational skills training, which eliminated the need for duplicative enrollment. Use of this waiver also gives WIBs the increased flexibility to provide a mix of services that best aligns with the needs of their youth customers.

Outcomes: This waiver gives youth greater access to Ohio's eligible training providers online. During PY 2013, six of the state's 20 WIBs used this waiver to provide at least 22 older and out-of-school youths with individual training accounts.

9. Waiver of the requirement at WIA Section 123 to competitively procure youth service providers for three program elements: paid and unpaid work experience, supportive services, and follow-up services.

Under this procurement waiver, OhioMeansJobs Center operators have the flexibility to directly provide the following youth program elements: supportive services, follow-up and work experience. This results in streamlined procurement procedures, thus ensuring coordination, continuity and ease of administration for youth activities.

Local areas using this waiver have the opportunity to reduce administrative costs that result from

competitive procurement and to improve performance by directing more funds to program activities. This waiver can help them achieve a more integrated service delivery system and implement comprehensive customer service strategies.

Outcomes: This waiver continues to give WIBs the opportunity to implement innovative and comprehensive youth programs and services tailored to meet the needs of their local labor market, community and youth. In PY 2013, seven of Ohio's 20 WIBs utilized this waiver. Five of them directly provided all three of the covered youth services.

10. Waiver of the provision at 20 CFR 663.530 that prescribes a time limit on the period of initial eligibility of training providers.

This waiver minimizes administrative burdens for the state and local areas by suspending the requirement that previously certified training providers must be determined eligible again. It permits training providers to update and resubmit their initial applications for approval, which also reduced their administrative burden. This has allowed Ohio to maintain a creditable and robust online list of eligible training providers.

Outcomes: Ohio has been able to reduce the administrative burden and costs associated with data collection at the state, local and training provider levels. Waiver usage has helped the state broaden its customer choice, increase the availability of training and increase the use of individual training accounts.

In PY 2013, 637 eligible institutions provided 12,270 training services to the state's WIA participants. In addition, 6,510 trainees utilized individual training accounts. The high number of eligible training providers affords trainees a high degree of choice among training programs in high-demand and emerging occupations.

11. Waiver of WIA Section 134(a)(2)(B)(ii) and 20 CFR 665.200(d) to exempt the state from the requirement to conduct evaluations.
12. Waiver of WIA Section 134(a)(2)(B)(ii) and 20 CFR 665.200(e) to exempt the state from the

requirement to provide local workforce investment area incentive grants.

13. Waiver of 20 CFR 665.200(b)(3) to exempt the state from the requirement to disseminate training provider performance and cost information.

Ohio's extremely limited PY 2013 WIA Governor's Reserve funds greatly restricted the state's ability to effectively fund and administer all the required statewide workforce investment activities. The level of Governor's Reserve funds was insufficient to cover the costs of evaluations, incentive grants to local areas and the dissemination of training provider information.

As a result, in PY 2013, Ohio again requested and was granted waivers of the requirements to conduct evaluation studies, to provide local workforce investment area incentive grants and to disseminate training provider performance and cost information. These waivers gave the state flexibility to use Governor's Reserve funds for required activities that best preserve basic functions of the statewide workforce investment system.

Outcomes: The approved waivers permitted Ohio to use its reduced Governor's Reserve funds to:

- a) Operate a fiscal and management accountability information system, based on guidelines established by the Secretary of Labor;
- b) Submit required reports;
- c) Disseminate the list of eligible providers of training services (including those providing nontraditional training services) for adults and dislocated workers;
- d) Provide technical assistance to local areas that failed to meet local performance measures;
- e) Conduct required Rapid Response activities;
- f) Identify providers eligible for OJT and customized training;
- g) Make available a list of eligible providers of youth activities;
- h) Help establish and operate OhioMeansJobs Center delivery systems, in accordance with the strategy described in the state workforce investment plan; and
- i) Provide additional assistance to local areas that have high concentrations of eligible youth.

PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

Ohio’s WIA program provides employment and training services to a wide array of eligible adults, dislocated workers and youth through a network of 30 full-service and 59 satellite OhioMeansJobs Centers. WIA participant information for PY 2013 is summarized in the following charts and tables. A “participant” is an individual who received services (excluding self-service and follow-up) funded by a WIA Title I-B program.

PY 2013 Participants by Program

Adult	Dislocated Worker	Youth	NEG	Total*
12,813	7,242	7,999	1,658	28,578

* Total does not reflect the sum of all program participants due to co-enrollments.

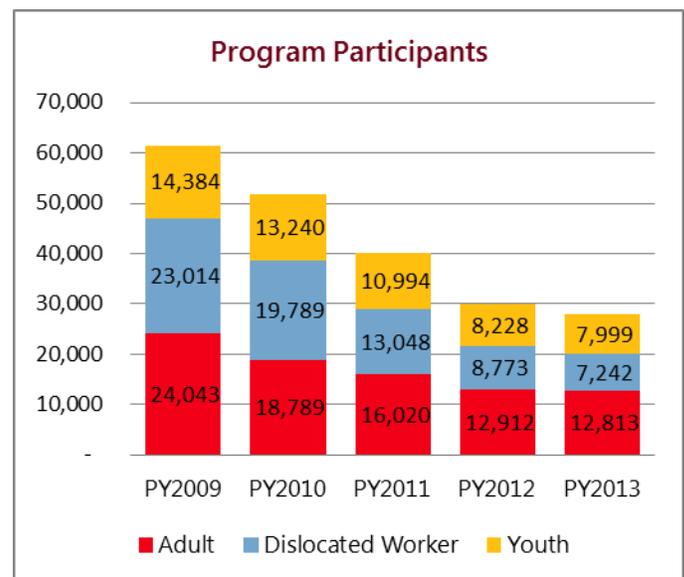
Participant Observations

- The total number of PY 2013 WIA participants in Ohio was down 7 percent from PY 2012, reflecting Ohio’s double-digit percentage reduction in available funding.
- The greatest total decrease was in the dislocated worker program, inching downward from 8,773 participants in PY 2012 to 7,242 participants in PY 2013.
- Almost 45 percent of PY 2013 WIA participants enrolled in the adult program.
- Approximately 8.5 percent of participants were co-enrolled in at least two programs (including NEGs) to maximize funding.
- The number of youth program participants now exceeds the number of dislocated worker participants.

- Almost 20 percent of adult program participants and 33 percent of dislocated worker participants had attained a post-secondary degree.
- Eight percent of adult program participants and 3.2 percent of dislocated worker participants entered the program without a high school diploma.
- 80 percent of youth participants entered the program without a high school diploma.

Participant Education Level Observations

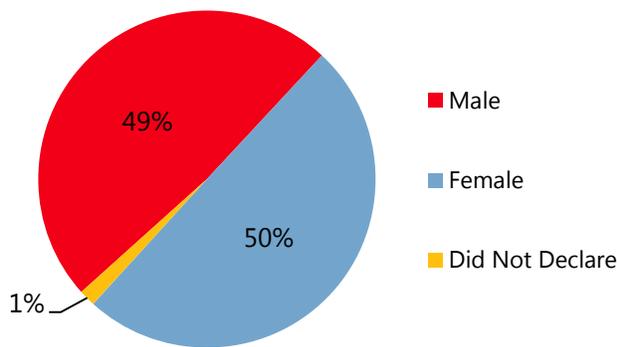
- More than 54 percent of all PY 2013 adult program participants and 46 percent of dislocated worker participants reported their highest educational attainment was a high school diploma or GED.



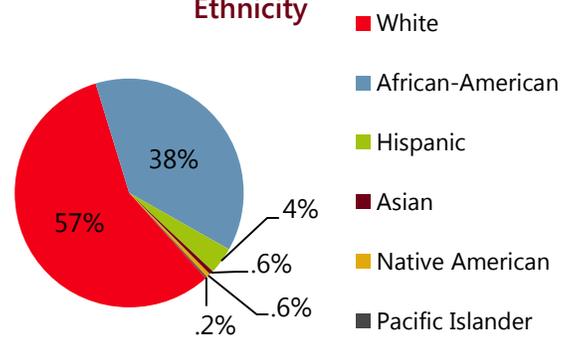
PY 2013 Participants by Education Level

Education Level	Adult	Dislocated Worker	Youth	Total	% Total
Below high school diploma	1,019	229	6,386	7,634	27%
High school diploma	6,938	3,312	1,462	11,712	42%
Some college	2,312	1,335	128	3,775	13%
Post-secondary degree	2,544	2,366	23	4,933	18%
Total	12,813	7,242	7,999	28,054	100%

PY 2013 Participants by Gender



PY 2013 Participants by Race and Ethnicity



Participant Gender Observations

- Program participants were nearly evenly split between males and females.
- Female participants made up 53 percent of the adult program participants, 55 percent of the youth program participants and 43 percent of dislocated worker program participants.

Participant Race and Ethnicity Observations

- The majority of participants across all programs identified as "white."
- Participants who identified as "African-American" constituted nearly 38 percent of all program participants.
- Almost 6 percent of PY 2013 WIA program participants identified as races other than "white" or "African-American."

PY 2013 Participants by Age

Program	Age Group	Total Participants	% of Total
Youth	14-15	1,026	13%
	16-17	3,098	39%
	18-19	2,515	31%
	20-21	1,360	17%
Adult	18-25	3,169	25%
	26-35	3,556	28%
	36-45	2,666	21%
	46-55	288	2%
	56-65	1,012	8%
	66+	122	1%
Dislocated Worker	18-25	389	5%
	26-35	1,320	18%
	36-45	1,849	18%
	46-55	2,384	33%
	56-65	1,217	17%
	66+	83	1%

Participant Age Observations

- 52 percent of the youth program participants were 17 or younger.
- More than 55 percent of all PY 2013 WIA program participants were 25 or younger.
- The largest share (28 percent) of adult program participants was 26 to 35.
- Conversely, the largest share (33 percent) of dislocated worker program participants was 46 to 55.

Other Participant Observations

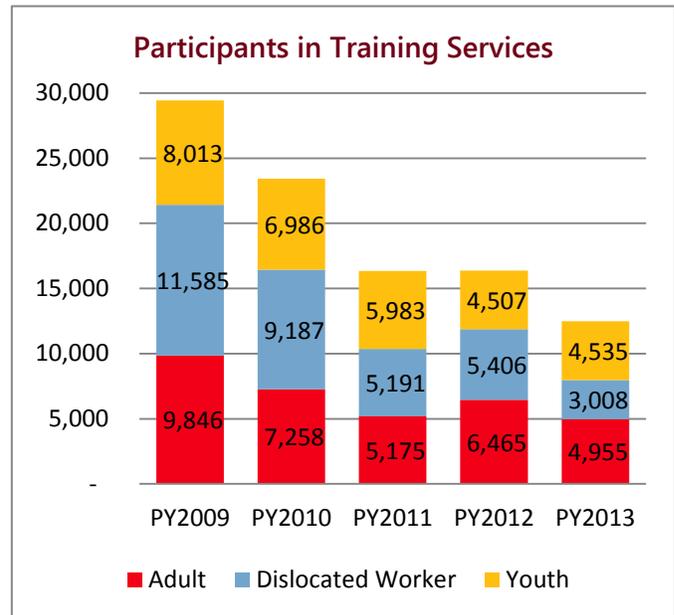
- More than one in five PY 2013 youth program participants reported having a disability.
- Veterans constituted more than 8 percent of participants in both the adult and dislocated worker programs.
- 13 percent of adult program participants were unemployment compensation claimants.
- Unemployment claimants constituted 73 percent of dislocated worker program participants.

Training Services

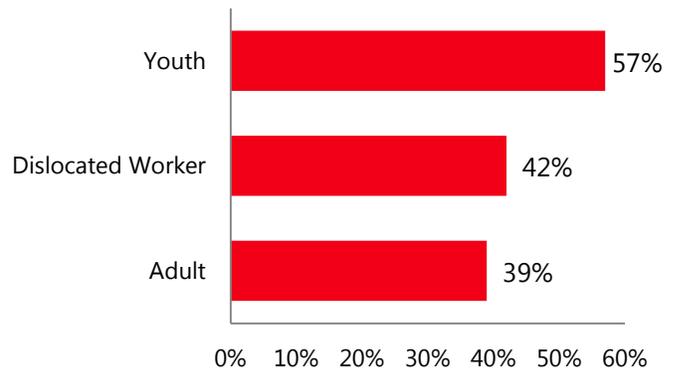
- Ohio provided 41,463 core, intensive and training services to adult and dislocated worker participants.
- 12,498 adult, dislocated worker and youth participants received training services.
- The number of participants receiving training services decreased since PY 2012, from 16,378.
- Much lower percentages of PY 2013 adult and dislocated worker participants received training services than did PY 2012 participants.
- 4,955 PY 2013 adults, or 39 percent, received training, down from 50 percent.
- 3,008 PY 2013 dislocated workers, 42 percent, received training, down from 62 percent.
- 4,535 youths received training, increasing from 55 percent to 57 percent.
- Occupational skills training accounts for more than 76 percent of the training services were provided to adults and 82 percent to dislocated workers.
- OJT was nearly one-fifth of all training services for adults and 15 percent for dislocated workers in PY 2013.

Placement Outcomes

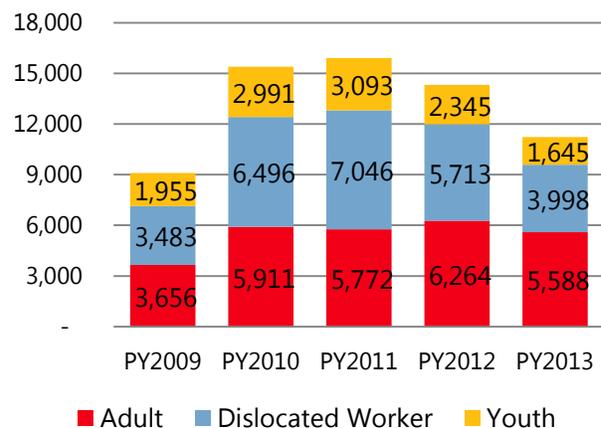
- The adult program experienced a placement rate nearly identical to PY 2012, at 82 percent, but with fewer participants placed.
- The dislocated worker program also placed fewer participants, but the rate of placement increased from 84.6 percent of all participants in PY 2012 to 85.7 percent in PY 2013.
- The youth program also placed fewer participants, but the rate of placement improved from 67.2 percent in PY 2012 to 70.3 percent in PY 2013.
- Placement in employment for adults was not significantly different for those participating in training (85.2 percent) compared to those who received only core services (85.9 percent).
- Placement in employment for dislocated workers varied slightly by service level, with the highest placement rate for those who received only core services (89.4 percent), followed by those who received training (86.2 percent), and those who received only core and intensive services (82.8 percent).



Participants Receiving Training



Entered Employment (or Education)



STATEWIDE PERFORMANCE

States are required to report results for the 17 statutory performance measures under WIA Section 136(b), unless they are granted waiver authority from DOL permitting them to report the nine common measures. Since PY 2007, Ohio has received a waiver granting the authority to replace the statutory performance measures with the common measures. This waiver authority is outlined in TEGL 17-05, "Common Measures Policy for the Employment and Training Administration's Performance Accountability System."

For PY 2013, Ohio exceeded six and met three of the negotiated performance levels for the common measures. States are required to maintain performance levels of at least 80 percent of their negotiated goals. If a state reaches 80 percent or better of a goal, it is considered to have met that goal.

The following table presents a summary of Ohio's PY 2013 WIA performance for the adult, dislocated worker and youth programs. The table also depicts Ohio's performance for awarded NEGs.

Performance Measure	Negotiated Goal	80% of Negotiated Goal	Actual Performance	Performance Status
Adult				
Entered Employment	77.0%	61.6%	82.2%	Exceeds
Retention Rate	88.0%	70.4%	89.3%	Exceeds
Average Earnings	\$15,800	\$12,640	\$15,597	Meets
Dislocated Worker				
Entered Employment	81.0%	64.8%	85.7%	Exceeds
Retention Rate	92.0%	73.6%	93.0%	Exceeds
Average Earnings	\$19,250	\$15,400	\$19,100	Meets
Youth				
Employment or Education	65.0%	52.0%	70.3%	Exceeds
Certificate or Diploma	62.0%	49.6%	64.9%	Exceeds
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	57.0%	45.6%	51.8%	Meets
NEG				
Entered Employment			79.4%	
Retention Rate			91.0%	
Average Earnings			\$17,338	

ASSURANCE STATEMENT

The state of Ohio assures DOL that all required elements of the PY 2013 WIA Annual Report have been reported accurately and uniformly to permit state-by-state comparisons across WIA programs. The state assures DOL that the WIA Annual Report complies with the act and federal regulations.

WIA FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Funding Source	Total Funds Available	Total Funds Expended	Total Funds Obligated	Balance	Percent Obligated or Expended
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Formula Funds					
Adult	36,594,518	23,443,350	4,381,443	8,769,726	76%
Dislocated Worker	35,924,696	18,514,572	1,517,295	15,892,829	56%
Youth	39,058,196	24,271,067	6,088,375	8,698,753	78%
Rapid Response	25,995,241	17,670,900	5,025,815	3,298,527	87%
Statewide Activities	15,457,781	11,713,367	551,602	3,192,812	79%
Total Formula Funds	153,030,433	95,613,256	17,564,529	39,852,648	74%

Grant Funds					
Wilmington Air Park OH-18	2,831,182	2,454,535	0	376,647	87%
Severstal Dual Enroll. OH-23	332,852	129,280	0	203,572	39%
Severe Storms/Floods OH-25	6,324,713	5,397,799	0	926,914	85%
Windstorm 2012 OH-26	15,438,000	15,438,000	0	0	100%
Disability Related Employment	1,978,800	1,218,045	144,915	615,839	69%
H-1B Non-Immigrant Petition	4,579,642	895,338	1,586,227	2,098,078	54%
PY11 Workforce Data Quality	365,666	290,373	0	75,293	79%
PY13 Workforce Data Quality	1,052,024	404,535	83,019	564,470	46%
Expanding Business Engagemt.	62,215	16,769	0	45,446	27%
Workforce Innovation Fund	10,264,324	4,489,440	610,272	5,164,613	50%
Incentive Grants	731,108	3,428	0	727,680	0%
Dislocated Training NEG OH-27	3,413,653	1,455,580	75,898	1,882,175	45%
Total Grant Funds	47,374,179	32,193,121	2,500,330	12,680,727	73%

WIA Funds					
Total Formula Funds	153,030,433	95,613,256	17,564,529	39,852,648	74%
Total Grant Funds	47,374,179	32,193,121	2,500,330	12,680,727	73%
Total WIA Funds	200,404,611	127,806,377	20,064,859	52,533,375	74%

Notes:

- All financial values are listed in U.S. dollars and rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
- Financial information was derived from ODJFS WIA Financial Information reports and DOL/ETA 9130 Financial Reports.
- "Total Funds Obligated" corresponds with the June 30, 2014, DOL/ETA 9130 Report.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

This analysis compares total expenditures for workforce investment activities within each program against the number of participants served during the year, and against the number of participants in successful employment or educational outcomes. A more detailed cost-effectiveness measure also would take into account reductions in public assistance benefits issued, shortened duration of unemployment compensation, higher income tax collections, enhanced skill levels to benefit employer profits, reduced levels of poverty and crime, and other outcomes that contribute positively to the true cost-effectiveness and return on investment of workforce development programs, but that data could not feasibly be gathered for this analysis.

PY 2013	Adult	Dislocated Worker	Youth	Overall
Participants	12,813	7,242	7,999	28,054
Expenditures	\$23,443,350	\$18,514,572	\$24,271,067	\$66,228,989
Cost Per Participant	\$1,830	\$2,557	\$3,034	\$2,361
Participants Received Training	4,955	3,008	4,535	12,498
Cost Per Participant Received Training	\$4,731	\$6,155	\$5,352	\$5,299
Participants Entered Employment	5,558	3,998		9,556
Cost Per Participant Entered Employment	\$4,218	\$4,631		\$4,391

Ohio served more than 28,000 WIA adults, dislocated workers and youth in PY 2013 and invested more than \$66.2 million in training, job search assistance and other supports, resulting in an average cost of \$2,361 per participant. This per-participant cost is lower than last year's average cost (\$2,719) due to such service delivery efficiencies as the provision of more self-service resources, including the online tools available at the OhioMeansJobs.com workforce services portal.

Comparing the three programs, the adult program served the greatest number (12,813) at the lowest cost per participant (\$1,830). The dislocated worker and youth programs traditionally serve fewer individuals (due to more stringent eligibility requirements) and at a higher cost. PY 2013 was no exception, with per-participant costs of \$2,557 and \$3,034, respectively.

When considering the approximately 12,500 participants who received training, Ohio spent slightly more than \$5,000 per participant. The costs of serving adults and dislocated workers totaled \$41,957,922; 9,556 adults and dislocated workers entered employment so the average cost per participant who entered employment was \$4,391, again lower than last year's \$4,598.

As in years past, the program served fewer individuals than the prior year. In PY 2013, Ohio served 1,859 (6 percent) fewer participants than in PY 2012 (29,913). The decrease in individuals receiving training paid with WIA formula dollars was even more precipitous, falling from 16,378 in PY 2012 to 12,498 in PY 2013, a 24 percent drop. Again, this decrease in training services was the result of a decrease in funding.

PY 2013 STATEWIDE EVALUATIONS

Due to reductions in funding for statewide activities, Ohio requested and received a waiver of WIA section 134(a)(2)(B)(ii) and 20 CFR 665.200(d), exempting the state from the requirement to conduct statewide evaluations of adult, dislocated worker and youth programs designed to promote continuous improvement of the statewide workforce investment system.

ACTIVITIES FUNDED WITH DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

Activity / Project	How Activity Affected Performance
Staff support for the Governor’s Executive Workforce Board and OWT	Board staff assist the state’s workforce leadership with planning efforts, research on best practices, program oversight, performance accountability and project implementation.
Ohio Development Services Agency business service representatives	The business service representatives serve as local contacts to help employers access services and funding to help their businesses thrive. Employers receive the services and support they need to find and keep talent, and individuals have more employment opportunities as a result.
State apprenticeship program staff	Funding is used to pay for staff to help employers create certified apprenticeship programs to enable more workers to gain training and employment.
Technical assistance contract	A contractor provides or brokers training and other technical assistance services to state and local workforce professionals, with the goal of improving services to customers and the performance of the workforce system as a whole.
OhioMeansJobs.com job search website	Ohio operates this website in partnership with Monster.com. For employers, it lists millions of resumes with advanced filtering tools that make it easy for them to identify promising candidates. For job seekers, it lists tens of thousands of job openings and helps them better manage their job searches.
System-wide branding	Funds were used to help local areas rename their One-Stop Centers OhioMeansJobs Centers, thus building brand awareness and helping employers and individuals locate workforce services.

ADULT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Table B – Adult Program Results

Reported Information	Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level		Performance Status
Entered Employment Rate	77.0%	82.2%	5,588	Exceeded
			6,802	
Employment Retention Rate	88.0%	89.3%	6,807	Exceeded
			7,622	
Average Earnings Rate	\$15,800	\$15,597	\$62,964,701	Met
			4,037	

Table C – Outcomes for Special Adult Populations

Reported Information	Public Assistance Recipients Receiving Intensive or Training Services		Veterans		Individuals with Disabilities		Older Individuals	
Entered Employment Rate	74.4%	1,455	81.8%	351	70.2%	80	77.4%	554
		1,957		429		114		716
Employment Retention Rate	85.7%	1,585	87.9%	378	86.2%	75	88.8%	611
		1,849		430		87		688
Average Earnings Rate	\$13,278	\$10,621,998	\$18,061	\$4,298,667	\$14,187	\$539,092	\$16,422	\$5,599,985
		800		238		38		341

Table D – Other Outcome Information for the Adult Program

Reported Information	Individuals Who Received Training Services		Individuals Who Only Received Core and Intensive Services	
Entered Employment Rate	85.2%	2,130	73.7%	1,456
		2,500		1,976
Employment Retention Rate	91.4%	3,013	82.7%	1,188
		3,295		1,437
Average Earnings Rate	\$15,631	\$31,308,340	\$14,691	\$8,740,930
		2,003		595

DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Table E – Dislocated Worker Program Results

Reported Information	Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level		Performance Status
Entered Employment Rate	81.0%	85.7%	3,998	Exceeded
			4,667	
Employment Retention Rate	92.0%	93.0%	4,737	Exceeded
			5,095	
Average Earnings Rate	\$19,250	\$19,100	\$66,410,377	Met
			3,477	

Table F – Outcomes for Special Dislocated Worker Populations

Reported Information	Veterans		Individuals with Disabilities		Older Individuals		Displaced Homemakers	
Entered Employment Rate	86.8%	374	82.2%	37	80.7%	767	76.1%	35
		431		45		950		46
Employment Retention Rate	92.3%	456	90.0%	45	91.2%	840	86.8%	46
		494		50		921		53
Average Earnings Rate	\$21,099	\$7,173,717	\$18,674	\$672,246	\$19,219	\$11,166,200	\$13,391	\$401,721
		340		36		581		30

Table G – Other Outcome Information for the Dislocated Worker Program

Reported Information	Individuals Who Received Training Services		Individuals Who Only Received Core and Intensive Services	
Entered Employment Rate	86.2%	2,055	82.8%	849
		2,383		1,025
Employment Retention Rate	93.0%	2,681	91.5%	785
		2,882		858
Average Earnings Rate	\$18,852	\$38,853,332	\$20,187	\$11,829,435
		2,061		586

YOUTH AND OTHER PROGRAM INFORMATION

Table H.1 – Youth (14-21) Program Results

Reported Information	Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level		Performance Status
Placement in Employment or Education	65.0%	70.3%	1,645	Exceeded
			2,340	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	62.0%	64.9%	1,703	Exceeded
			2,624	
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	57.0%	51.8%	459	Met
			886	

Table L – Other Reported Information

Reported Information	12-Month Employment Retention Rate		12-Month Earnings Increase (Adult) or Replacement (Dislocated Worker)		Placement in Nontraditional Employment		Wages at Entry into Employment for those Individuals Who Entered Unsubsidized Employment		Entry into Unsubsidized Employment Related to the Training Received of Those Who Completed Training Services	
Adult	84.7%	6,812	\$7,868	\$33,825,667	0%	0	\$6,867	\$25,057,873	27.1%	578
		8,045		4,299		5,588		3,649		2,130
Dislocated Worker	89.5%	5,031	139.9%	\$72,687,310	0%	0	\$8,699	\$27,706,074	25.9%	533
		5,620		\$51,951,376		3,998		3,185		2,055

Table M – Participation Levels

Participant Populations	Total Participants Served	Total Exiters
Total Adult Customers	291,995	151,670
Total Adults (Self-Service Only)	272,570	140,979
WIA Adults	285,382	148,029
WIA Dislocated Workers	7,242	4,082
Total Youth (14-21)	7,999	2,703
Younger Youth		
Older Youth		
Out-of-School Youth	3,304	1,136
In-School Youth	4,695	1,567

PROGRAM COST

Table N – Cost of Program Activities (PY 2013)

Program Activity		Total Federal Spending
Local Adult		\$23,443,350
Local Dislocated Workers		\$18,514,572
Local Youth		\$24,271,067
Rapid Response (up to 25%) WIA Section 134(a)(2)(A)		\$17,670,900
Statewide Required Activities (up to 15%) WIA Section 134(a)(2)(B)		\$11,713,367
Statewide Allowable Activities WIA Section 134(a)(3)	Program Activity Description	
Total of All Federal Spending Listed Above		\$95,613,256

LOCAL AREA PERFORMANCE

Table O - Local Performance by Area Area 1 (Adams, Brown, Pike and Scioto Counties)			
LWIA 1 - Adams, Brown, Pike and Scioto Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	8,946
		Dislocated Workers	157
		Older Youth (19-21)	41
		Younger Youth (14-18)	75
ETA Assigned # 39175	Total Exiters	Adults	3,934
		Dislocated Workers	68
		Older Youth (19-21)	21
		Younger Youth (14-18)	39
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	88.0%
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	94.0%
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	88.0%
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	93.0%
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$14,739
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$16,495
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	69.0%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	72.0%
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	60.0%
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met
		0	2
		Exceeded	7
Area 2 (Medina and Summit Counties)			
LWIA 2 - Medina and Summit Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	6,768
		Dislocated Workers	585
		Older Youth (19-21)	128
		Younger Youth (14-18)	383
ETA Assigned # 39255	Total Exiters	Adults	3,082
		Dislocated Workers	326
		Older Youth (19-21)	74
		Younger Youth (14-18)	235
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	73.0%
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	87.0%
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	80.0%
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	91.0%
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$15,869
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$19,842
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	65.0%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	47.0%
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	48.0%
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met
		1	5
		Exceeded	3

Area 3 (City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County)				
LWIA 3 - City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County	Total Participants Served	Adults	26,210	
		Dislocated Workers	1,310	
		Older Youth (19-21)	225	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	704	
ETA Assigned # 39010	Total Exiters	Adults	12,562	
		Dislocated Workers	864	
		Older Youth (19-21)	83	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	90	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	93.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	93.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	95.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	97.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$15,958	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$18,542	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	83.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	84.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	60.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	1	8

Area 4 (Lorain County)				
LWIA 4 - Lorain County	Total Participants Served	Adults	7,706	
		Dislocated Workers	143	
		Older Youth (19-21)	39	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	104	
ETA Assigned # 39090	Total Exiters	Adults	2,610	
		Dislocated Workers	30	
		Older Youth (19-21)	15	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	20	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	79.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	68.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	95.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	94.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$16,318	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$19,583	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	65.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	64.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	14.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		1	1	7

Area 5 (Lake County)				
LWIA 5 - Lake County	Total Participants Served	Adults	1,823	
		Dislocated Workers	267	
		Older Youth (19-21)	24	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	65	
ETA Assigned # 39085	Total Exiters	Adults	604	
		Dislocated Workers	69	
		Older Youth (19-21)	10	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	19	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	100.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	100.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	100.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	99.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$18,171	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$20,689	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	69.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	80.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	43.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		1	0	8

Area 6 (Stark and Tuscarawas Counties)				
LWIA 6 - Stark and Tuscarawas Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	18,588	
		Dislocated Workers	170	
		Older Youth (19-21)	19	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	178	
ETA Assigned # 39165	Total Exiters	Adults	8,722	
		Dislocated Workers	54	
		Older Youth (19-21)	14	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	84	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	93.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	95.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	91.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	92.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$15,626	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$16,495	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	71.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	74.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	65.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	3	6

Area 7				
LWIA 7 - WIA Area 7	Total Participants Served	Adults	114,870	
		Dislocated Workers	1,388	
		Older Youth (19-21)	844	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	2,179	
ETA Assigned # 39195	Total Exiters	Adults	55,420	
		Dislocated Workers	758	
		Older Youth (19-21)	373	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	826	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	82.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	83.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	90.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	93.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$14,290	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$18,746	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	68.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	58.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	53.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	4	5

Area 8 (Auglaize, Hardin, Mercer and Van Wert Counties)				
LWIA 8 - Auglaize, Hardin, Mercer and Van Wert Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	3,718	
		Dislocated Workers	38	
		Older Youth (19-21)	11	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	49	
ETA Assigned # 39190	Total Exiters	Adults	1,737	
		Dislocated Workers	24	
		Older Youth (19-21)	6	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	20	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	100.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	91.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	96.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	97.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$17,579	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$17,485	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	61.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	58.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	0.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		1	3	5

Area 9 (Lucas County)				
LWIA 9 - Lucas County	Total Participants Served	Adults	5,770	
		Dislocated Workers	146	
		Older Youth (19-21)	286	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	271	
ETA Assigned # 39200	Total Exiters	Adults	3,611	
		Dislocated Workers	117	
		Older Youth (19-21)	57	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	100	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	91.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	92.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	95.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	93.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$18,100	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$20,047	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	66.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	67.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	46.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	1	8

Area 10 (Crawford and Richland counties)				
LWIA 10 - Crawford and Richland Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	2,640	
		Dislocated Workers	105	
		Older Youth (19-21)	63	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	93	
ETA Assigned # 39205	Total Exiters	Adults	1,105	
		Dislocated Workers	40	
		Older Youth (19-21)	41	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	38	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	70.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	80.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	84.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	98.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$13,478	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$16,940	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	61.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	70.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	67.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	6	3

Area 11 (Franklin County)				
LWIA 11 - Franklin County	Total Participants Served	Adults	6,722	
		Dislocated Workers	582	
		Older Youth (19-21)	94	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	88	
ETA Assigned # 39210	Total Exiters	Adults	3,322	
		Dislocated Workers	358	
		Older Youth (19-21)	1	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	7	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	77.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	80.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	82.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	88.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$14,851	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$21,339	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	83.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	83.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	33.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		1	5	3

Area 12 (Butler, Clermont Warren Counties)				
LWIA 12 - Butler, Clermont and Warren Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	20,497	
		Dislocated Workers	284	
		Older Youth (19-21)	154	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	164	
ETA Assigned # 39215	Total Exiters	Adults	9,763	
		Dislocated Workers	189	
		Older Youth (19-21)	24	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	15	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	79.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	85.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	90.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	90.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$13,280	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$19,972	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	80.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	68.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	41.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		1	1	7

Area 13 (Hamilton County)				
LWIA 13 - Hamilton County	Total Participants Served	Adults	10,232	
		Dislocated Workers	340	
		Older Youth (19-21)	217	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	502	
ETA Assigned # 39220	Total Exiters	Adults	5,427	
		Dislocated Workers	328	
		Older Youth (19-21)	24	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	170	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	76.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	79.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	83.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	88.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$17,481	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$19,250	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	81.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	84.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	48.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	5	4

Area 14 (Athens, Meigs and Perry Counties)				
LWIA 14 - Athens, Meigs and Perry Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	6,711	
		Dislocated Workers	47	
		Older Youth (19-21)	31	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	121	
ETA Assigned # 39290	Total Exiters	Adults	4,657	
		Dislocated Workers	34	
		Older Youth (19-21)	13	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	41	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	87.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	73.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	82.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	93.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$11,195	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$13,600	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	48.0%	50.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	83.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	80.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		2	2	5

Area 15 (Monroe, Morgan, Noble and Washington Counties)				
LWIA 15 - Monroe, Morgan, Noble and Washington Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	1,677	
		Dislocated Workers	87	
		Older Youth (19-21)	22	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	66	
ETA Assigned # 39230	Total Exiters	Adults	937	
		Dislocated Workers	41	
		Older Youth (19-21)	8	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	15	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	78.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	87.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	91.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	95.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$16,187	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$20,344	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	83.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	73.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	67.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	0	9

Area 16 (Belmont, Carroll, Harrison and Jefferson Counties)				
LWIA 16 - Belmont, Carroll, Harrison and Jefferson Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	5,296	
		Dislocated Workers	185	
		Older Youth (19-21)	33	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	65	
ETA Assigned # 39235	Total Exiters	Adults	3,386	
		Dislocated Workers	116	
		Older Youth (19-21)	6	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	20	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	78.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	77.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	90.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	91.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$16,549	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$22,047	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	73.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	53.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	67.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	3	6

Area 17 (Columbiana and Mahoning Counties)				
LWIA 17 - Columbiana and Mahoning Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	6,181	
		Dislocated Workers	473	
		Older Youth (19-21)	20	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	167	
ETA Assigned # 39240	Total Exiters	Adults	2,068	
		Dislocated Workers	274	
		Older Youth (19-21)	7	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	54	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	89.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	83.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	91.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	90.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$17,647	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$17,457	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	87.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	95.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	86.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	2	7

Area 18 (Trumbull County)				
LWIA 18 - Trumbull County	Total Participants Served	Adults	4,496	
		Dislocated Workers	63	
		Older Youth (19-21)	31	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	28	
ETA Assigned # 39245	Total Exiters	Adults	1,235	
		Dislocated Workers	49	
		Older Youth (19-21)	14	
		Younger Youth (14-18)	9	
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level	
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	95.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	78.0%	
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	95.0%	
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	95.0%	
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$16,191	
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$19,340	
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	75.0%	
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	72.0%	
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	60.0%	
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A	
Overall Status of Local Performance		Not Met	Met	Exceeded
		0	1	8

Area 19 (Ashtabula, Geauga and Portage County)			
LWIA 19 - Ashtabula, Geauga and Portage Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	5,820
		Dislocated Workers	95
		Older Youth (19-21)	33
		Younger Youth (14-18)	146
ETA Assigned # 39250	Total Exiters	Adults	3,062
		Dislocated Workers	41
		Older Youth (19-21)	14
		Younger Youth (14-18)	52
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	88.0%
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	82.0%
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	88.0%
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	88.0%
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$17,743
	Dislocated Workers	\$19,250	\$16,836
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	65.0%	66.0%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	62.0%	64.0%
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	57.0%	44.0%
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A
Overall Status of Local Performance	Not Met	Met	Exceeded
	1	2	6

Area 20 (Fairfield, Hocking, Pickaway, Ross and Vinton Counties)			
LWIA 20 - Fairfield, Hocking, Pickaway, Ross and Vinton Counties	Total Participants Served	Adults	13,980
		Dislocated Workers	133
		Older Youth (19-21)	47
		Younger Youth (14-18)	184
ETA Assigned # 39285	Total Exiters	Adults	8,182
		Dislocated Workers	49
		Older Youth (19-21)	9
		Younger Youth (14-18)	35
Reported Information		Negotiated Performance Level	Actual Performance Level
Entered Employment Rates	Adults	77.0%	85.0%
	Dislocated Workers	81.0%	89.0%
Employment Retention Rates	Adults	88.0%	93.0%
	Dislocated Workers	92.0%	92.0%
Average Earnings Rates	Adults	\$15,800	\$13,600
	Dislocated Workers	\$14,000	\$14,152
Placement in Employment or Education	Youth (14-21)	63.0%	64.0%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate	Youth (14-21)	60.0%	55.0%
Literacy or Numeracy Gains	Youth (14-21)	47.0%	57.0%
Description of Other State Indicators of Performance		N/A	N/A
Overall Status of Local Performance	Not Met	Met	Exceeded
	0	2	7

John R. Kasich, Governor, State of Ohio
Cynthia C. Dungey, Director
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
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