

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Allocation Procedures

Date: April 20, 2016

Table 1

Tables, calculations and explanation of data

1) Areas of Substantial Unemployment

An area of substantial Unemployment (ASU) is defined as a contiguous area with a population of at least 10,000 with an unemployment rate of at least .6451. Presently these are defined by using census tracts in Kansas.

Once these areas are designated they are justified by ASU software which is issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and then verified by BLS.

These areas are broken out by Local Workforce Development Areas (LWDA) the number of each in the LWDA is calculated as a percentage of the total.

ASU calculation by census tract: All are based on Census Employment from 2000 Census.

Percentage of tract x total county employment = census tract labor employment. Percentage of tract x total county unemployment = census tract unemployment. These two numbers added together = tract civilian labor force.

To calculate unemployment:

Unemployment divided by civilian labor force = Unemployment Rate.

2) Excess Unemployment

Excess Unemployment is defined as any county unemployment that exceeds 4.5% of the county annual average total.

Calculation

County Labor Force x 4.5%

Example Barber County: $CLF = 2621 \times 4.5\% = 118$

The county unemployment average for Barber County for 2006 was 88 so there is 0 excess unemployment.

Example Reno County: $CLF = 33119 \times 4.5\% = 1491$

The county unemployment average for Reno County for 2006 was 1519 so there is a total of 28 $1519 - 1491 = 28$ excess unemployment in Reno County.

Each of the LWDA's is then calculated as a percentage of the total in Table 1 of the WIOA Allocation.

3) Economically Disadvantaged

The Economically Disadvantage calculations for both the Adult and Youth Programs remain the same until the next census takes place.

Table 2

Tables, calculations and explanation of data

1) Continued Claims

These continued claims are claims without earnings. For this calculation it is the accumulation of all continued claims without earning, i.e., regular, commuter and interstate claims. The regular claims are compiled from the state BARI file and sent to us the first Wednesday of each month by IT the file is called DOWNLAUS and is located at L:\FTP\. These are put into the a file called Claims entry and it is located at L\LAUS-MLS\ for this all twelve months of the calendar year are added together by county then divided by 12 to get the annual average.

The commuter and interstate claims come from other states; all of these claims are added to the claims entry file and become part of the annual average by county.

For this calculation the annual average of each county is sorted by LWDA and added together.

On the table the calculation for Percent Distribution is Local Area total divided by state total.

2) Unemployment

Unemployment it is the annual average unemployment for each county during the calendar year and sorted into SDA's. The Unemployment numbers are produced by the LSSPlus System.

On the table the calculation for Percent Distribution is Local Area total divided by state total.

3) Layoffs

The layoffs are produced by the Mass Layoff System (MLS); these are the total separations for the calendar year and sorted by LWDA.

On the table the calculation for Percent Distribution is Local Area total divided by state total.

4) Mining and Manufacturing Job Gains/(Losses)

This is a five year comparison of the same four quarter period. These data come from the QCEW data. In this allocation the quarters used were 3rd and 4th quarter of 2000 and 1st and 2nd quarter of 2001 the quarters compared to the same quarters in 2005 and 2006. These four quarters of data are added together by county and divided by 12 to get an annual average for the period. These county data are sorted by SDA.

On the table the calculation for Percent Distribution is Local Area total divided by state total.

5) Farm Gains/(Losses)

Farm or Agriculture employment is derived from the 2000 Census Agriculture employment. Each month BLS supplies a ratio that is applied to the Census employment and the month farm employment is made by county. For this allocation the 5 year period 2001 and 2006 are compared by county. The employment tables are located in L:\LAUS-MLS\Farm.

On the table the calculation for Percent Distribution is Local Area total divided by state total.

6) Final Payments

Final Payments are accumulated just as the continued claims are and they come from the same reports at the same time. They are summed by county and sorted by LWDA.

On the table the calculation for Percent Distribution is Local Area total divided by state total.

THE FINAL ALLOCATION:

In each of the columns where a calculation has been made it becomes part of the allocation .

HOLD HARMLESS REVIEW

After calculation of the WIOA distribution figures, a “hold harmless” review funds is completed to ensure no area receives less than 90% or more than 130% of the previous year’s allocation.

Excel spreadsheets will be provided to the Local Areas with calculations.