Targeting Reemployment Services using Statistical Assessments

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Overview

- Goals of One-Stops under WIA
- Targeting Services in One-Stops
- Frontline Decision Support System
- Georgia Pilot Test of FDSS
- Lessons from the Pilot Test
- Targeted RES under ARRA
- A Simpler FDSS

Goals of One-Stops under WIA

 To increase access to a full range of employment services at one location

 To have a seamless service delivery system coordinated across programs

 To promote employment and career development through high quality services with informed choice

Targeting Services in One-Stops

- With limited WIA funds, not all workers receive intensive or training services
- Currently, funds are allocated using informal "targeting" methods
 - First-come, first-served basis
 - Preference to certain groups
- Is there a better way to target WIA resources?

Frontline Decision Support System

Goals:

- To inform customer choice
- To integrate information from customer application, administrative records, and labor market information systems
- To present customized information in an accessible way for customers and staff
- To appropriately target services to customers

FDSS Data Sources

UI wage records

Employment/earnings history

Program records: ES, UI, JTPA/WIA WtW



Worker/client characteristics Program participation Employment history

Labor Market Information



Local unemployment rates
Occupation/industry
projections
Related/transferable
occupations
Massive layoffs

Georgia Pilot Test of FDSS

- Frontline Decision Support System is a joint effort of the USDOL/ETA, the Georgia Department of Labor, and the Upjohn Institute
- It provides customized guidance for each individual seeking assistance
- FDSS informs choices during:
 - The job search process
 - The service referral process

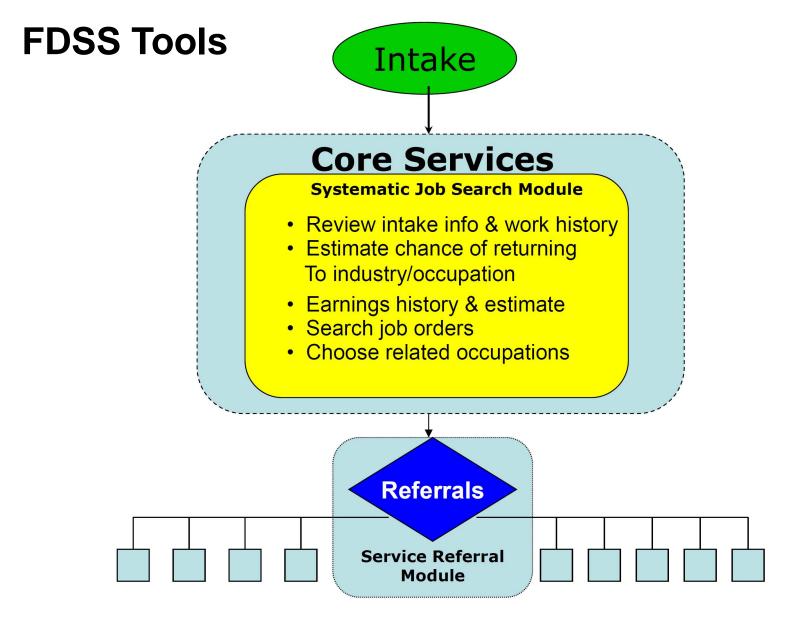
FDSS Tools

Systematic Job Search Module

- Chance of returning to same industry
- Estimate likely reemployment earnings
- Scan job prospects
- Identify related occupations
- Provide targeted information about specific jobs

Service Referral Module

- Rank services by effectiveness for re-employment
- Indicate recent rates of usage



Intensive Services

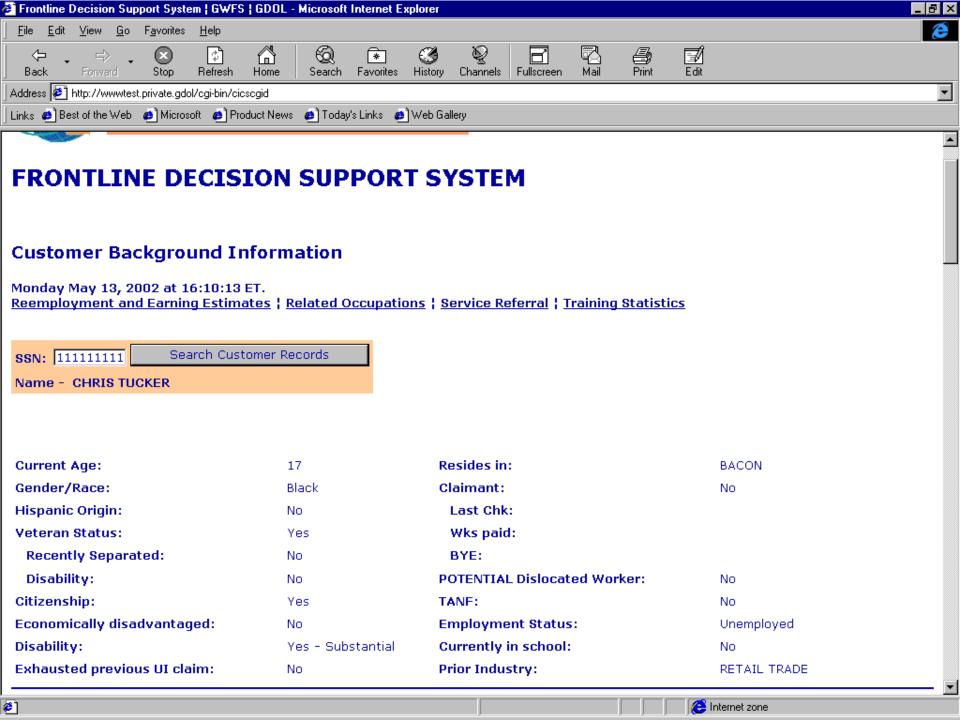
Training Services

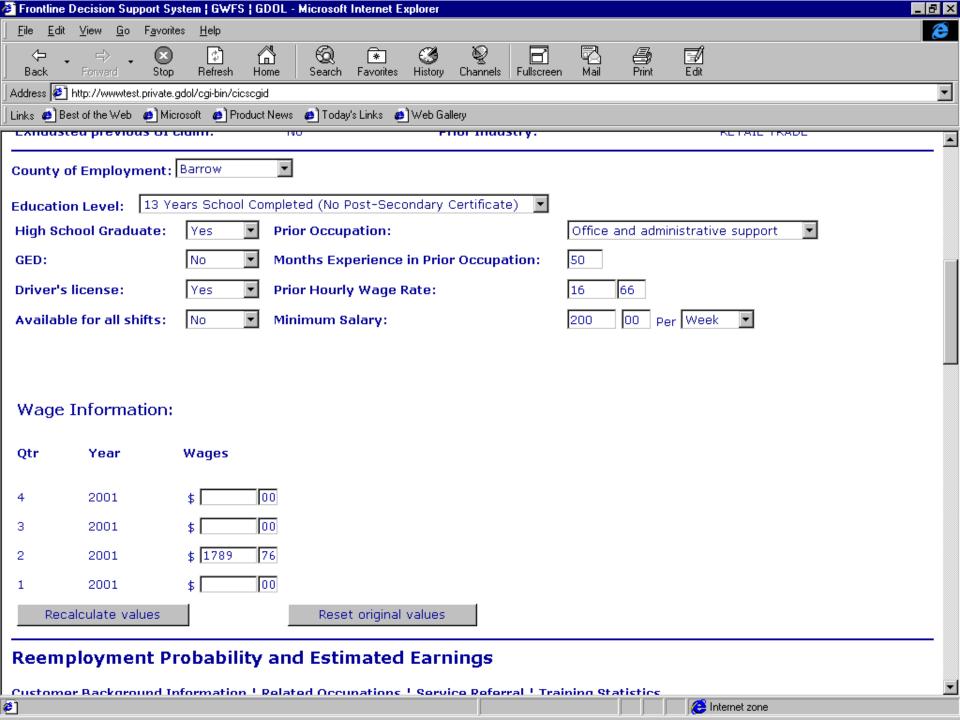
Service Referral Module

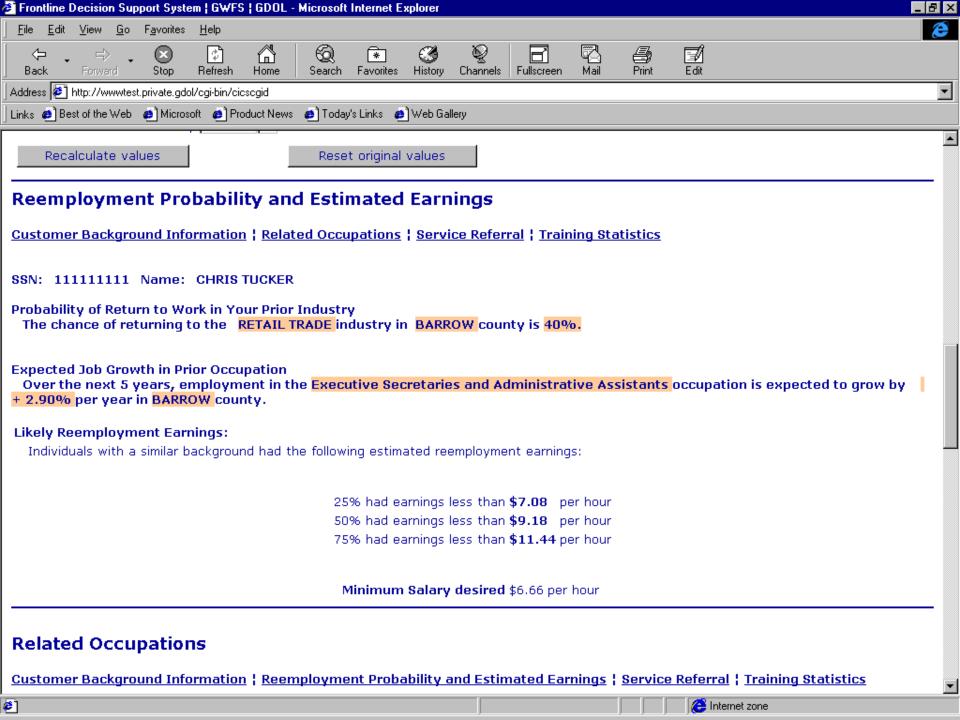
- Foundations
 - Estimate models of the probability of reemployment (employability score)
 - Rank services by rate of successful outcomes for individuals grouped by employability score

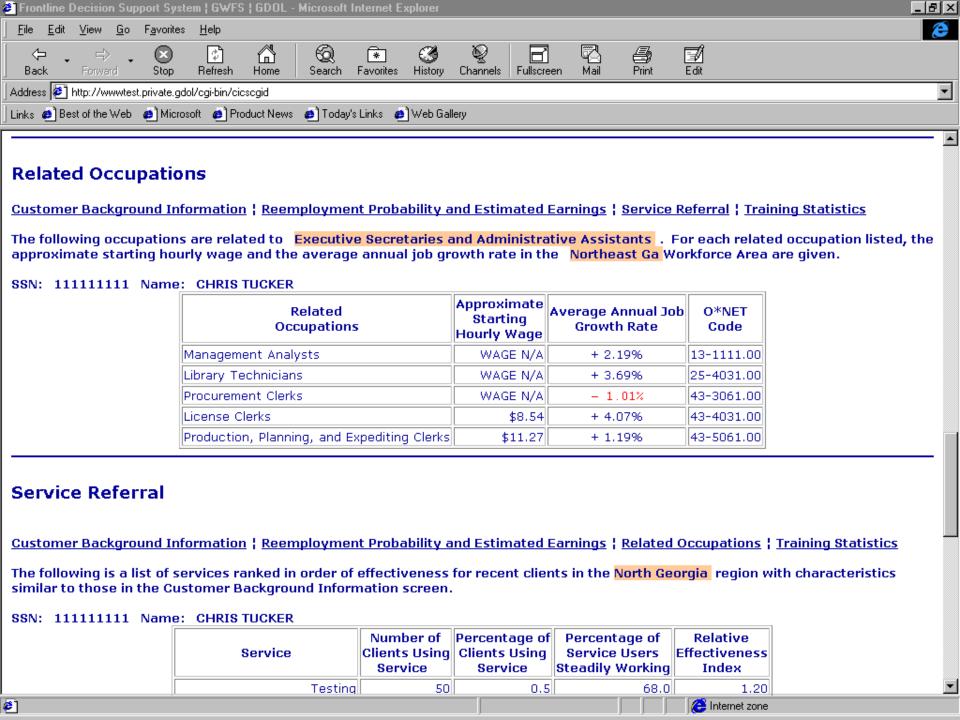
Service Referral Module

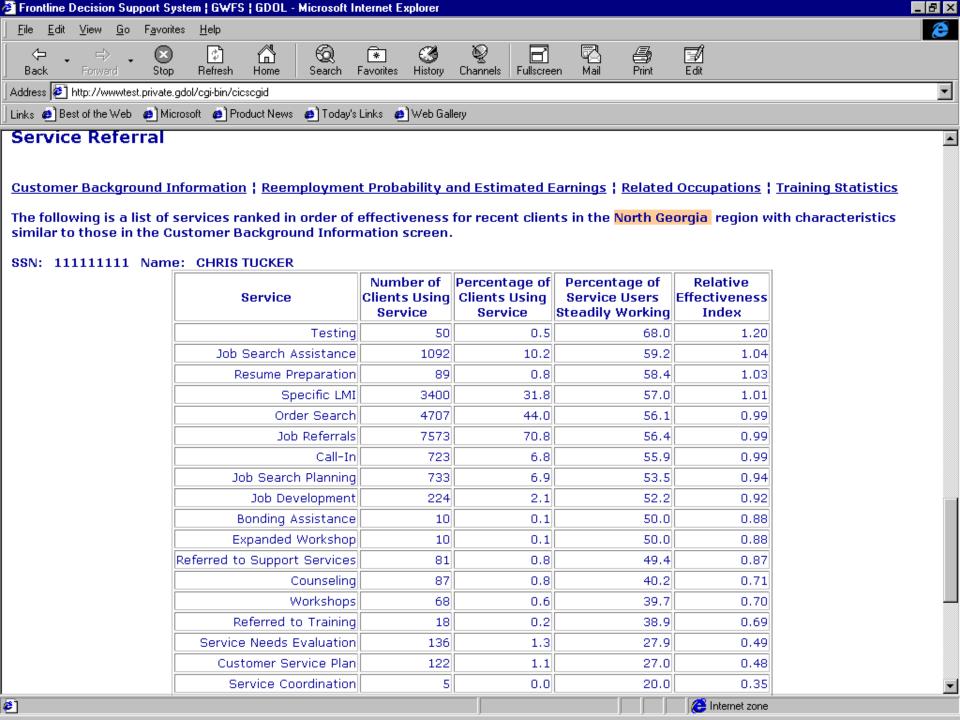
- Provides a customized list of services most effective for participants in each employability group (5 in each region)
 - Core and intensive list
 - Training list
- List is based on service usage and outcome patterns for recent participants in each region grouped by employability score

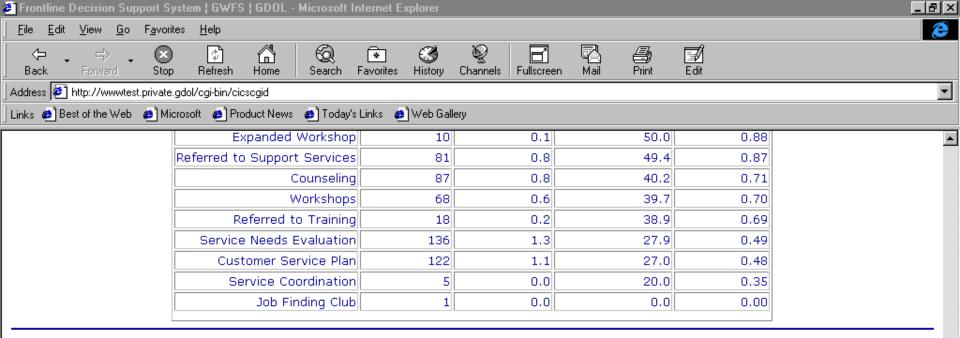












Training Statistics

Customer Background Information | Reemployment Probability and Estimated Earnings | Related Occupations | Service Referral

The following is information about the recent use of the four general types of adult training by clients in the North Georgia region with characteristics similar to those in the Customer Background Information screen.

SSN: 111111111 Name

: CHRIS TUCKER				
Training Type		Percentage of Clients Using Service		Relative Effectiveness Index
On-the-Job Training	35	3.6	28.6	1.33
Adult Ed, Basic Skills, Liter	81	8.3	27.2	1.27
Comprehensive Assessment	540	55.2	21.5	1.00
Occupational Skills Training	358	36.6	19.8	0.92

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Lessons from the Pilot Test

- Staff time is required
- Some services are not relevant (custom)
- Can be used for group sessions
- Following pilot
 - New Internet based GWS system
 - Dramatic rise in UI claims
 - Change in Georgia DOL leadership
- A simpler FDSS for other states

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 14-08, March 18, 2009

ETA Policy guidance and direction on (ARRA)

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) strongly encourages [states] to take an expansive view of how [ARRA] funds can be integrated into transformational efforts to improve the effectiveness of the public workforce system (p. 3).

Recommended Strategies (TEGL p. 21)

In utilizing reemployment services (RES) funding in [ARRA], ETA encourages states to consider the following: Collaboration between State Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance, and Labor Market Information Offices (p. 21).

Upgrading of Information Technology (p. 22)

The ARRA allows spending on information technology to better target and serve UI claimants, ETA encourages states to consider...

- Updating the state's UI profiling model to improve effectiveness in targeting claimants;
- Integrating and ... improving the communication and... data transfer of UI claimant identification and characteristics data between the UI and One-Stop Career Center or Wagner-Peyser Act funded employment service
- Implementing O*Net-SOC AutoCoder
- Integrating LMI into a strategic decision-making system
- Infrastructure upgrades to administrative systems...

Profiling and the Use of Statistical Modeling

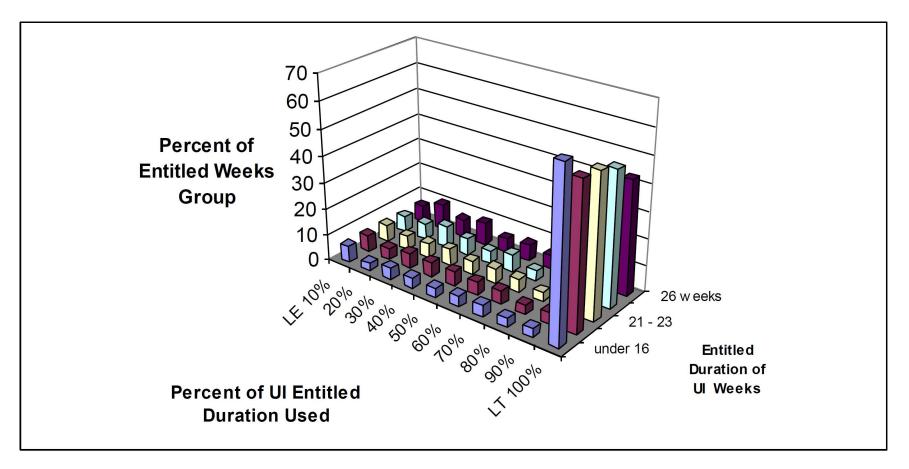
- With the limited funds available and the large numbers of claimants that would benefit from RES, ETA encourages states to assess claimants through the use of existing statistical profiling models using claimants' characteristics, as known from their initial UI claim, to help identify the most effective mix of interventions and services for different groups of UI claimants (p. 21).
- Matching the types of services with the skills and abilities of claimants to be served will vary from state to state depending on the type of profiling model used, the local labor market dynamics, and the claimant characteristics (p. 21).

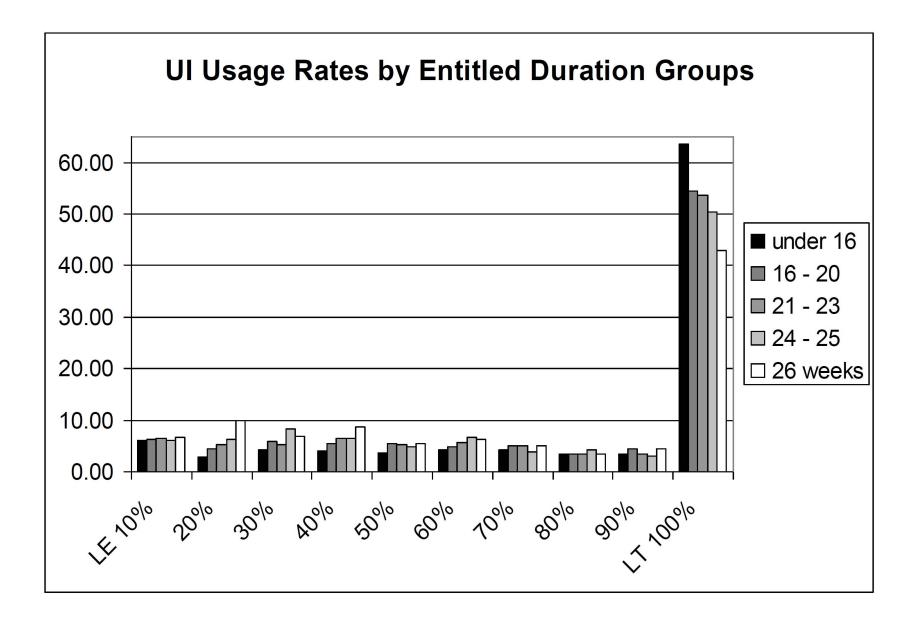
Profiling (TEGL 14-08, pp. 21-22)

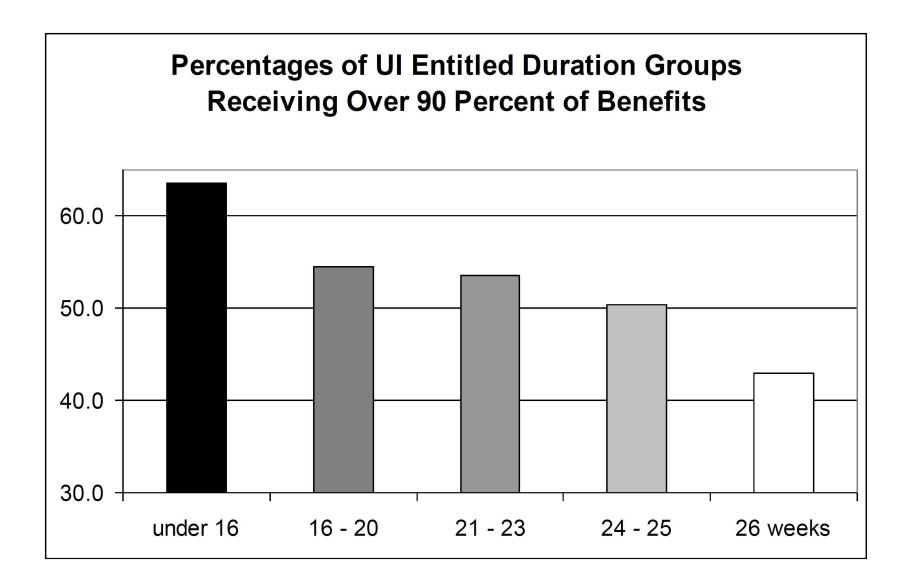
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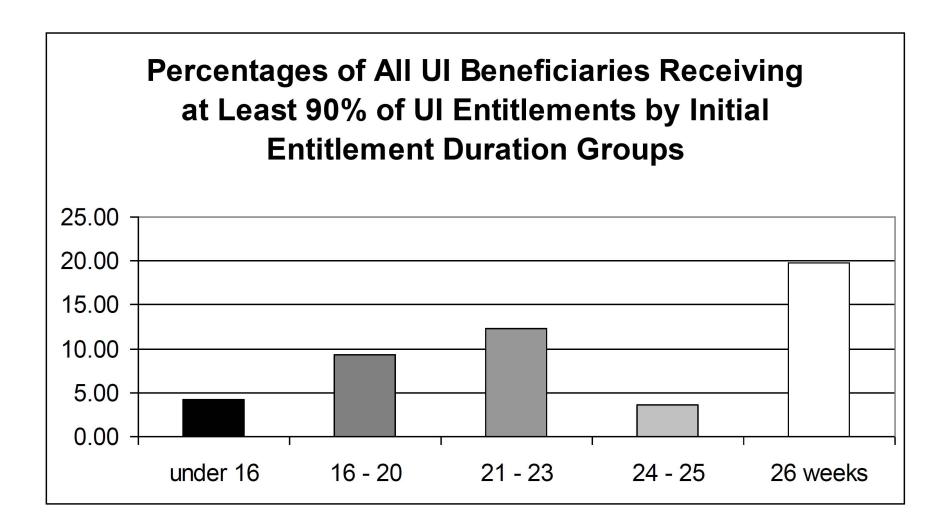
	Low UI Exhaustion Probability	High UI Exhaustion Probability
Short UI Entitlement	Wages: low Job tenure: low (seasonal) Educational attainment: low	Wages: low Job tenure: longer Educational attainment: low
	intensive job development speedy job interview referral	job skill training skills transferability analysis
Long UI Entitlement	Wages: high Job tenure: low (multiple) Educational attainment: low	Wages: high Job tenure: longer Educational attainment: high
	skills assessment intensive services job skill training	job search assistance resume preparation job search workshops and LMI

Percent of UI Entitled Duration Used by Entitled Duration of UI Weeks









Georgia Characteristics: Long UI Entitlement

Fraction of Benefits Drawn (Low and High)	Less than 40%	More than 90%
Potential UI Duration (Long)	26.0	26.0
Weekly Benefit Amount	\$276	\$277
Maximum Benefits Payable	\$7,179	\$7,192
UI Compensation Received	\$1,457	\$7,153
Multiple Employers	0.901	0.799
Less than High School	0.088	0.077
More than High School	0.598	0.624
Tenure (months)	44.7	56.6
Base Period Earnings	\$41,553	\$41,285
Age less than 25	0.023	0.013
Age 45 or Older	0.324	0.428

Georgia Services for: Long UI Entitlement, High UI Exhaustion

Service Description	Participants	Success Rate
Job referral	1,497	0.673
Service coordination	40	0.600
Job development	386	0.596
ERP	5,338	0.593
Order search	3,568	0.569
Resume preparation	1,016	0.564
Specific LMI	4,606	0.562
Job search assistance	3,163	0.555
Customer service plan	1,757	0.549
Counseling	1,915	0.547
Job search planning	2,333	0.547
Call-in	279	0.530
Service needs evaluation	5,520	0.511
Orientation	4,973	0.501
Workshops	3,290	0.501
Orient w/workshop	2,816	0.483
Referred to supportive services	125	0.472
Referred to training	349	0.464
Testing	156	0.397

Georgia Services for: Long UI Entitlement, Low UI Exhaustion

Service Description	Participants	Success Rate
Job referral	1,978	0.710
ERP	6,899	0.645
Job development	498	0.610
Service coordination	59	0.610
Order search	4,381	0.607
Resume preparation	1,292	0.604
Customer service plan	2,693	0.603
Counseling	2,895	0.599
Job search assistance	3,586	0.595
Specific LMI	6,274	0.591
Call-in	378	0.587
Job search planning	2,413	0.587
Service needs evaluation	7,168	0.563
Workshops	4,280	0.561
Referred to supportive services	130	0.554
Orientation	6,408	0.549
Referred to training	267	0.521
Orient w/workshop	3,025	0.519
Testing	109	0.514

Long Entitled UI Duration

Characteristics:

- Long tenure (over 3 years)
- High base period earnings (over \$40,000)

Of these the longer UI receipt is among:

Older, Fewer employers, More education

Services most effective:

Job referral, service coordination,
 job development, ERP, Order search, Resume prep

Georgia Characteristics: Short UI Entitlement

Fraction of Benefits Drawn	LT 40%	GT 90%
Potential UI Duration	13.7	13.6
Weekly Benefit Amount	\$142	\$167
Maximum Benefits Payable	\$1,977	\$2,319
UI Compensation Received	\$350	\$2,307
Multiple Employers	0.917	0.844
Less than High School	0.330	0.257
More than High School	0.254	0.309
Tenure	10.4	12.8
Base Period Earnings	\$8,073	\$9,335
Age less than 25	0.269	0.149
Age 45 or Older	0.167	0.276

Georgia Services for: Short UI Entitlement, High UI Exhaustion

Service Description	Participants	Success Rate
Job referral	1,004	0.663
Resume preparation	305	0.649
Job development	204	0.598
Call-in	217	0.585
ERP	2,238	0.581
Customer service plan	871	0.581
Job search assistance	1,208	0.579
Referred to training	179	0.575
Referred to supportive services	80	0.575
Job search planning	1,174	0.572
Counseling	916	0.571
Specific LMI	2,007	0.568
Order search	1,804	0.555
Service needs evaluation	2,355	0.546
Orientation	2,081	0.543
Workshops	1,344	0.542
Testing	47	0.532
Orient w/workshop	977	0.528
Expanded workshop	31	0.355

Georgia Services for: Short UI Entitlement, Low UI Exhaustion

Service Description	Participants	Success Rate
Call-in	76	0.618
Job referral	416	0.611
Referred to training	39	0.590
ERP	723	0.586
Job search assistance	337	0.582
Job development	83	0.578
Order search	613	0.576
Specific LMI	662	0.573
Customer service plan	355	0.569
Counseling	376	0.559
Service needs evaluation	763	0.549
Orient w/workshop	225	0.538
Orientation	681	0.535
Workshops	478	0.533
Job search planning	385	0.522
Expanded workshop	22	0.500
Referred to supportive services	18	0.500
Resume preparation	89	0.494

Short Entitled UI Duration

Characteristics:

- Short tenure (under 1 year)
- Low base period earnings (about \$10,000)

Of these the longer UI receipt is among:

Older, Fewer employers, More education

Services most effective:

Call-in, Job referral, Training referral, ERP,
 Job search assistance, job development

- Don't estimate return to prior industry
- Don't estimate reemployment earnings
- Rely on existing OES and LMI data
- Don't estimate employability scores
- Rely on WPRS or relative frequencies of successful outcomes
- Linking of data across programs including: UI, ES, WIA, and LMI is still necessary

Systematic Job Search

- Provide background information view
- Customized info on prior occupations
 - OES wage info for prior occupations
 - LMI info on employment growth
- Customized info on declining industries
 - UI claims and local industries with mass layoffs
- Related occupations (O*Net)
 - OES info on related occupations
 - LMI info on employment growth by occupation

Service Referral Module

- Replace employability models with WPRS, or
 - Try relative frequencies of reemployment success
- Set up regions in the state
 - Separate metro regions
 - Balance of the state
- Set up 5 ranges in WPRS score distribution
- Sort services by WPRS score groups

Skills Development Referral Module

- Conduct skills inventory
- Identify skills gaps for available jobs
- List available training institutions
- Provide consumer reports on training institution effectiveness

- Up-to-date WPRS models or relative frequencies
- Identify proper OES and LMI data
- Summarize recent UI claims for high layoff occupation/industry groups
- Access mass layoff survey data to help identify local declining industries
- Pilot test to learn if the WPRS score can be used to replace employability score in FDSS
- Share tested FDSS procedures with all states
- www.upjohn.org/targeting.html

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