

Core Measures

5. Nonmonetary Determinations Quality: Separation Issues

Measure:	Assessment of the quality of nonmonetary determinations dealing with separation issues.
Change:	The passing score for each case must be 95 points or higher. States must increase the sample size in subsequent quarters to make up for instances of "case material not found."
Data Source:	Universe of nonmonetary determinations completed on separation issues within the calendar quarter being reviewed.
Computation and Criterion:	Quarterly random sample of 30 or 50 separation determinations drawn from the universe. Sample size is determined by the number of nonmonetary determinations completed in the previous calendar year. Sample size is increased in the subsequent quarter by the same number of any instances of "case material not found." 75% of the cases must score 95 points or higher. Invalid cases, those out of the scope of the review, and those for which no documentation is found are not scored, and must not exceed set thresholds for scores to be considered representative of the quality of the state's nonmonetary determinations.
Reporting:	Scoring uses a data collection instrument; the elements are entered into the ETA 9056 report for each scored case. The ETA 9056 transmission report will automatically apply the sample validity tests and produce the unweighted quality score when the state transmits the sample results to the National Office. Annually, the National Office will report a quality score weighted by the numbers of separation and nonseparation determinations in the sample universe for each state.
Reporting Categories:	None
Reporting Frequency:	Quarterly

Core Measures

6. Nonmonetary Determinations Quality: Nonseparation Issues

Measure:	Assessment of the quality of nonmonetary determinations dealing with nonseparation issues.
Change:	The passing score for each case must be 95 points or higher. States must increase the sample size in subsequent quarters to make up for instances of “case material not found.”
Data Source:	Universe of nonmonetary determinations completed on nonseparation issues within the calendar quarter being reviewed.
Computation and Criterion:	Quarterly random sample of 30 or 50 nonseparation determinations drawn from the universe. Sample size is determined by the number of nonmonetary determinations completed in the previous calendar year. Sample size is increased in the subsequent quarter by the same number of any instances of “case material not found.” 75% of the cases must score 95 points or higher. Invalid cases, those out of the scope of the review, and those for which no documentation is found are not scored, and must not exceed set thresholds for scores to be considered representative of the quality of the state’s nonmonetary determinations.
Reporting:	Scoring uses a data collection instrument; the elements are entered into the ETA 9056 report for each scored case. The ETA 9056 transmission report will automatically apply the sample validity tests and produce the unweighted quality score when the state transmits the sample results to the National Office. Annually, the National Office will report a quality score weighted by the numbers of separation and nonseparation determinations in the sample universe for each state.
Reporting Categories:	None
Reporting Frequency:	Quarterly

Core Measures

8. Average Age of Pending Lower Authority Appeals

Measure:	The mean and median of all pending single-claimant Lower Authority Appeals.
Change:	This measure is new in UI Performs. It takes the age of all pending single-claimant appeals into account and allows prediction of and planning for future performance.
Data Source:	Universe of pending single-claimant Lower Authority Appeals, ETA 9055.
Computation and Criterion:	<p>At the close of business on the last day of each month, access the universe of pending single-claimant Lower Authority Appeals. Determine actual age of each pending single-claimant Lower Authority Appeal by counting days elapsed from the date of filing to the date of count. Sum actual age in days of all pending single-claimant Lower Authority Appeals and divide by the total number of pending Lower Authority Appeals to arrive at the average age.</p> <p>Determine the median age of all pending single-claimant lower authority appeals using the following formula. If all of the pending appeals cases (lower or higher authority) are ranked from the lowest to the highest age, the median is the age of the case at the midpoint of the ranked cases. If there is an odd number of cases (n), the median is the age of the $[(n+1)/2]^{th}$ case. If there is an even number of cases (n), the median is the value midway between the age of the $(n/2)^{th}$ case and the $[(n/2)+1]^{th}$ case.</p> <p>The ALP for the Average Age of Pending Lower Authority Appeals will be based on the mean measure and is set at 30 or fewer days. State Workforce Agencies are to continue to submit median data to assist in the data analysis. The ALP will be measured on March 31 of the Performance Year.</p>
Reporting:	Report the average age and median age as determined by the above computations.
Reporting Categories:	None
Reporting Frequency:	Monthly

Core Measures

9. Average Age of Pending Higher Authority Appeals.

Measure:	The mean and median of all pending single-claimant Higher Authority Appeals.
Change:	This measure is new in UI Performs. It takes the age of all single-claimant pending appeals into account and allows prediction of and planning for future performance.
Data Source:	Universe of pending single-claimant Higher Authority Appeals, ETA 9055.
Computation and Criterion:	<p>At the close of business on the last day of each month, access the universe of pending single-claimant Higher Authority Appeals. Determine actual age of each pending single-claimant Higher Authority Appeal by counting days elapsed from the date of filing to the date of count.</p> <p>Sum actual age in days of all pending single-claimant Higher Authority Appeals and divide by the total number of pending single-claimant Higher Authority Appeals to arrive at the average age.</p> <p>Determine the median age of all pending single-claimant higher authority appeals using the following formula. If all of the pending appeals cases (lower or higher authority) are ranked from the lowest to the highest age, the median is the age of the case at the midpoint of the ranked cases. If there is an odd number of cases (n), the median is the age of the $[(n+1)/2]^{th}$ case. If there is an even number of cases (n), the median is the value midway between the age of the $(n/2)^{th}$ case and the $[(n/2)+1]^{th}$ case.</p> <p>The ALP for the Average Age of Pending Higher Authority Appeals will be based on the mean measure and is set at 40 or fewer days. State Workforce Agencies are to continue to submit median data to assist in the data analysis. The ALP will be measured on March 31 of the Performance Year.</p>
Reporting:	Report the average age and median age as determined by the above computations.
Reporting Categories:	None
Reporting Frequency:	Monthly