

Metropolitan Chicago Region

AN ANALYSIS OF  
PUBLIC WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT  
RESOURCES

March, 2012



The Workforce Boards  
OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

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## Acknowledgements

This report was researched and written by the Chicago Jobs Council (CJC) for the Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago (WBMC). CJC and the WBMC would like to acknowledge the staff members at all of the contributing public agencies, many of whom went above their normal job duties to assist with the data collection process. The recommendations in this report represent the views of the WBMC and not necessarily those of CJC.

# Executive Summary

Over one million residents live in poverty in the 11-county metropolitan Chicago region. The number of unemployed in this region has climbed to 462,495, or 10.2 percent of the labor force. It is within this economic climate that stakeholders in the region's workforce development system provide individuals with skills and supports needed to enter, retain, and advance in employment. Maintaining a strong workforce system is a vital part of spurring economic growth in the metropolitan Chicago region, as the skill level and suitability of the labor market is a major consideration for employers when choosing where to locate.

***Metropolitan Chicago Region: An Analysis of Public Workforce Development Resources* documents nearly \$300 million in federal, state, and local resources that supported workforce development programming in the metropolitan Chicago region in fiscal year (FY) 2010.** Sixty-nine percent of the total funding stems from federal sources. In addition to type of funding source, the report also breaks down total funding by type of workforce development service, type of service provider, and the target population for each program.

The primary goal of this report is to offer stakeholders a clear picture of the existing funding structure and scope of public workforce development programming, with the hope of inspiring ideas of how to further strengthen services and build the region's workforce. The analysis illustrates the multi-source funding structure of the workforce development system, an important feature that allows the system to meet the various needs of diverse job seekers and employers. Additionally, based on the region's income-level data, the analysis shows that for each resident living in poverty, \$290 in public funding was available for workforce development services in FY 2010. The report focuses on the funding and provision of services for job seekers and workers, and does not include a demand-side analysis of workforce development.

Fifty-three programs and their respective regional funding total are highlighted in the report. Funding for these programs stems from 15 funding sources and is filtered through 22 administering agencies. Each of the programs included identifies workforce development services as a primary goal. These services include adult education, job readiness and placement, occupational training, and specific services within these categories. Job readiness and placement services accounted for the largest amount of funding at over 52 percent.

In order to allow the data to reflect ongoing workforce development funding in the region, any one-time, competitive funding sources – for example, program funding provided by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) – was excluded from the analysis.

This is the third time the CJC has conducted an effort to provide an overview of public funding, and it is the first time the scope has encompassed the whole region. The analysis was prepared with the support and guidance of the WBMC. CJC and the WBMC would like to acknowledge the staff members at all of the contributing public agencies, many of whom went above their normal job duties to help us collect and interpret data.

# Introduction

Over one million residents live in poverty in the 11-county metropolitan Chicago region.<sup>1</sup> Over 2.3 million residents meet the definition of low-income.<sup>2</sup> The number of unemployed in the region has climbed to 462,495, or 10.2 percent of the labor force, a number that would be even higher if it included those so discouraged they have stopped looking for work. It is within this economic climate that stakeholders in the region's workforce development system must attempt to help low-income and unemployed individuals find employment and livable wages.

Workforce development provides individuals with skills and support needed to obtain and retain employment, as well as advance along a career path. The workforce development system in the metropolitan Chicago region is structured to provide a variety of essential services to a wide range of job seekers, workers, and employers. With increasing concern regarding the skill-level of the workforce in this country,<sup>3</sup> the system is a direct approach to increase the skills of potential workers. As the skill level and suitability of the labor market is one of the major considerations for employers when choosing where to locate,<sup>4</sup> maintaining a strong workforce system is an important step toward spurring economic growth in the metropolitan Chicago region. As noted in a Crain's Business article, "it's not just taxes or a patch of land: It's all about the people and the human capital. . . . For many businesses. . . talent is the critical factor in deciding where to set up shop."<sup>5</sup>

Workforce development efforts do not stem from one specific governmental agency, or have one dedicated funding stream. This multi-source funding structure is an important feature of the system, as it allows the system to meet the various needs of diverse job seekers. Of course, this also makes tracking total workforce spending and programming a difficult process. However, in order to make necessary improvements in the system, it is essential to know the scope of workforce development resources in specific geographic regions.

The CJC has previously conducted a number of efforts to provide advocates and policymakers in Chicago with overviews of the public funding that supports programs offering adult education, job readiness, and occupational training services in the city.<sup>6</sup> However, this report is the first of its kind because it spans the whole region, rather than focusing solely on funding streams leading to Chicago. Through collaboration on regional planning for the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning's GO TO 2040 project, CJC and the WBMC recognized the need for replicating this work on a regional scale.

The primary goal of the following regional analysis of workforce development funding is to offer advocates, policymakers, providers within the system, and other decision-makers a better sense of the complex funding structure inherent in workforce development as well as the scope of regional resources. This report highlights 53 programs, which stem from 15 funding sources and have 22 unique administering agencies. In total, it details nearly \$300 million in public funding for workforce development services in the metropolitan Chicago region in 2010. Based on this total funding and corresponding data on the region's employment and income levels, the following can be concluded: for each resident out of work, approximately \$650 was available for services;<sup>7</sup> for each resident living in poverty, \$290; and for each resident at a low-income level, \$125. These funding numbers in the context of residents in need of services illustrate the importance of investment and efficiency in workforce development programs.

<sup>1</sup> The 11-county metropolitan Chicago region consists of the nine Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIAs) that make up the Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago. They are: LWIA 1 (Lake), LWIA 2 (McHenry), LWIA 5 (Kane, Kendall, DeKalb), LWIA 6 (DuPage), LWIA 7 (West and South Suburban Cook), LWIA 8 (North Cook), LWIA 9 (Cook-Chicago), LWIA 10 (Will), and LWIA 11 (Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee). According to Social IMPACT Research Center analysis the 3-year estimate of the poverty rate is 1,030,621 people live in poverty in this region.

<sup>2</sup> According to Social IMPACT Research Center the 3-year estimate for low-income (those living under 200% of the poverty threshold) is 2,386,557.

<sup>3</sup> Anthony P. Carnevale, Nicole Smith, and Jeff Strohl, *Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018*, Georgetown University Center for Education and the Workforce, June 2010. This report is an example of the concern that there is increasing need for postsecondary education to succeed in the workforce, but our current postsecondary system will not produce enough skilled workers to meet the demand.

<sup>4</sup> Natalie Cohen, *Business Location Decision-Making in the Cities: Bringing Business Back*, The Brookings Institution, April 2000.

<sup>5</sup> John Pletz, *Illinois' Business Climate Outshines Its Neighbors*, Chicago Business: Powered by Crains, October 2011.

<sup>6</sup> In 2005 and 2007 CJC published versions of the *Big Shoulders, Big Challenges* report, which provide an overview of the workforce development funding streams that lead to Chicago.

<sup>7</sup> It is important to note the aforementioned distinction, that the region's total unemployment number would be higher if discouraged workers were included; hence, the available funding for services per resident is actually stretched even thinner.

# Research Scope and Methodology

This report details many publicly-funded workforce development programs, and analyzes a significant number of programs outside of those funded through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). The report focuses on the funding and provision of services for job seekers and workers, and does not include a demand-side analysis of workforce development.

## Defining Workforce Development

A program is included if it provides any of the following services as its **primary purpose or goal**:

- Adult basic education
- English as a Second Language instruction
- General Education Development (GED) certificate preparation
- Job readiness workshops
- Career awareness and planning support
- Job placement assistance
- Vocational training
- Employer services
- Subsidized employment

## Data Collection and Verification

Fiscal year (FY) 2010 budget data were collected directly from all federal, state, and city agencies that operate the workforce development programs within the 11-county region of the WBMC. Because each level of government defines its fiscal year differently, each agency was asked to provide data according to its own FY 2010 definition. Budget data includes funding of direct services as well as administration and staffing.

Programs were included in the funding analysis if workforce development, or one of the related services listed in the aforementioned definition, is its stated primary purpose or goal. It is important to note that some programs have multiple purposes. These programs were only included if the administering public agency confirmed that workforce development is a primary goal of the program. For example, with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, municipalities and counties designate differing percentages of total funding toward workforce development initiatives. An example of a program that was not included is Eliminate the Digital Divide, which is administered by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). Although it has some elements that support workforce development, the primary focus is on increasing access to computers and technology (rather than providing specific job skills, placement, or occupational training to individuals).

Whenever possible, the specific workforce development allocation within a multi-purpose program was identified with the assistance of the program's administering agency. In the rare cases that this was not possible, the most appropriate and conservative methodology was applied to ensure that all relevant funding sources could still be reflected in the report. See related footnotes and Appendix A (*Data Collection Source and Process Notes*) for a more detailed description of methodology. The same protocol was applied to cases that required extracting a local amount of funding data from a regionally- or state-funded program.

This report does not include programs that were one-time funding opportunities in 2010 (e.g., At-Risk Youth Employment Program, Pathways Out of Poverty, Health Profession Opportunity Grant). These one-time funded programs were excluded from the data analysis in order to allow the data to reflect consistent workforce development funding in the region, rather than a point-in-time snapshot that captures an exceptional and unique funding environment, such as that created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and other large, federal, one-time funding opportunities. Because many of the programs that fall into this one-time funding category positively contributed to the workforce development system, some of them are highlighted in the report narrative.

Identifying and extracting all funding for workforce development services is a complex undertaking. Although a concerted effort was made to obtain information from all publicly-funded workforce development programs, there may be niche programs that were inadvertently omitted from this report. For a detailed explanation of data collection for each program, as well as source information, see both Appendix A and B.

# Public Investment in the Region's Workforce Development System in FY 2010

In FY 2010, federal, state, and local government invested a combined total of **\$299,027,427** in workforce development programs to assist residents of the metropolitan Chicago region. The chart below illustrates the amount of funding that originated from federal, state, and local public sources.

PUBLIC WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING BY SOURCE		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL
Federal	\$207,100,026	69%
State	\$68,577,033	23%
Local	\$23,350,368	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$299,027,427</b>	<b>100%</b>

## One-time, Competitive Funding

In 2010, one-time competitive funding made a significant impact on the workforce development system, primarily through programs funded through ARRA. Because the region has a history of collaboration, stakeholders were able to successfully respond to many of these competitive funding opportunities. For example, Chicago received a \$3 million State Energy Sector Partnership and Training Grant award (through the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's [DCEO] grant from the U.S. Department of Labor) to train 600 new and incumbent workers with energy efficiency and weatherization skills. Chicago also received funding through two different national Pathways Out of Poverty applications to provide training in various "green" industries.

Additionally, the WBMC received a \$5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to implement the Health Profession Opportunity Grant program, which will create health care bridge programs at six entities (community colleges and community-based providers) across the region. Another competitive grant was awarded to Disabilityworks to implement the Disability Employment Initiative. Four workforce investment boards, including Lake, McHenry, and Northern Cook County as well as the City of Chicago, participate in this initiative, which seeks to improve access to the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) system for job seekers with disabilities.

Though these awards are "one time" and therefore not included in the overall funding analysis, it is important to note their significant contribution to the workforce development system. With this funding, the region is able to implement new program models and expand existing programs, providing additional and much needed workforce services to job seekers.

## Types of Workforce Development Services

Each program is categorized into one of four service areas- Adult Education and Literacy, Job Readiness and Job Placement, Occupational Training, and Employer Services. The following chart illustrates the distribution of funding across three of the four categories. These three categories – Adult Education and Literacy, Job Readiness and Job Placement, Occupational Training – include programs that directly serve job seekers and workers. These areas also include the largest areas of investment directly related to workforce development. Programs that dually focused on providing direct services to job seekers/workers and employers were included in the analysis and categorized according to the type of service delivered to the job seeker/worker. Programs that solely served employers were not included in the funding analysis and are addressed in a separate section (see Employer Services).

# Types of Workforce Development Services

PUBLIC WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING BY SERVICE TYPE		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL
Adult Education/Literacy	\$44,278,930	14.8%
Job Readiness/Placement	\$157,389,585	52.6%
Occupational Training	\$97,358,911	32.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$299,027,427</b>	<b>100%</b>

The specific programs included in each of the three service type areas – Adult Education and Literacy, Job Readiness and Job Placement, and Occupational Training – and their funding amounts are listed in the subsequent tables. Programs that offer multiple types of service appear in more than one table. The program’s budget is included in the service category that best describes the program’s services, and it is cross-listed in the secondary service category. The source of information and explanation of how regional estimates were obtained is located in Appendix A. An alphabetical list of all programs, with descriptions, and target populations, is available in Appendix B. Information about investment in the Employer Services category, which was not included in the funding analysis, follows the tables.

## Adult Education and Literacy

A program is included in the Adult Education and Literacy category if its primary function is to improve basic literacy skills (reading, writing, and numeracy), provide GED certificate preparation, and/or teach English as a Second Language. For source information and explanation of data collection by program, see Appendix B.

ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY			
PROGRAM NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FY 2010 ALLOCATION
Adult Basic Education/GED	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$8,414,489
Adult Education (WIA Title II)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational & Adult Education	Illinois Community College Board	\$34,765,086
Family Literacy Project	State - Secretary of State Literacy Office	Secretary of State's Office - Illinois State Library	\$709,500
Workplace Skills Enhancement Program	State - Secretary of State Literacy Office	Secretary of State's Office Illinois State Library	\$389,855
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$44,278,930</b>

## Job Readiness and Job Placement

A program is included in the Job Readiness and Job Placement category if its primary function is to place participants in jobs; provide career exploration and planning opportunities; offer resume writing and interview preparation, as well as basic job search skills; or provide other job readiness training to participants. Additionally, transitional jobs programs are included in this category, since their purpose is to transition participants directly into unsubsidized, permanent job placements.<sup>8</sup> The majority (over 52 percent) of the total public workforce development funding that came to the metropolitan Chicago region in FY 2010 supported programs primarily focused on job readiness and job placement.

<sup>8</sup> TJ programs are employment strategies that help people overcome employment barriers and transition into work through subsidized wage-paid, short-term employment that combines work experience, skill development, and supportive services. This strategy can be implemented by any number of organizations. It is a strategy gaining political traction in the state of Illinois, and the metropolitan Chicago region in particular



# Types of Workforce Development Services

JOB READINESS AND JOB PLACEMENT			
PROGRAM NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FY 2010 ALLOCATION
Added Chance Career Education & Development	State - Department of Children & Family Services	Illinois Department of Children & Family Services	\$222,000
City Ex-Offender Program	Local - City Corporate Funding	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	\$2,260,000
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	\$4,239,303
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	Federal - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Admin. for Children & Families	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$3,057,041
Delancey Social Enterprise Model	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$722,015
Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Veterans Employment & Training Service	Illinois Department of Employment Security	\$1,769,607
Earnfare	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$916,079
FamilyWorks	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Chicago Housing Authority	\$6,250,000
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Veterans Employment Training Service	U.S. Department of Labor	\$599,154
Job Corps	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
Job Preparedness Program	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$3,330,250
Life Skills Services	State & Federal - State General Revenue & Federal Grant	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$651,270
Local Veterans' Employment Rep. Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Veterans Employment & Training Service	Illinois Department of Employment Security	\$1,062,422
Non-custodial Parent Earnfare	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$12,452
Projects with Industry	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	U.S. Department of Education	\$493,138
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (REXO)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	\$304,116
Refugee Services*	Federal - Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$3,151,487
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	Federal - U.S. Department of Justice	Cook County Sheriff's Office	\$120,000



# Types of Workforce Development Services

JOB READINESS AND JOB PLACEMENT			
PROGRAM NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FY 2010 ALLOCATION
Secondary Transitional Experience Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration (WIA Title IV)	Illinois Department of Human Services – Division of Rehabilitation Services	\$1,910,164
Senior Community Service Employment Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department on Aging	\$2,649,686
Senior Community Service Employment Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	U.S. Department of Labor	\$8,709,694
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment & Training	Federal and State - U.S. Department of Agriculture - FNS & State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Job Placement	Federal and State - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services & State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$3,563,026
Title XX	Federal - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$2,047,203
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
Trade & Globalization Adjustment Assistance	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
Transitional Jobs (CHA)	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Chicago Housing Authority	\$3,096,670
Transitional Jobs (IDOC)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$138,230
Transitional Jobs (TANF)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$1,003,836
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education, Office of Special Education & Rehabilitation Services, & State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services – Division of Rehabilitation Services	\$11,266,200
Wagner-Peyser/Employment Services(7A)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Employment Security	\$18,603,026
Wagner-Peyser/Employment Services (7B)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Employment Security	\$853,619

# Types of Workforce Development Services

JOB READINESS AND JOB PLACEMENT			
PROGRAM NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FY 2010 ALLOCATION
WIA Discretionary - 15% Set Aside	Federal - U.S Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$1,923,608
WIA Title IA – Adult	Federal - U.S Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$10,249,111
WIA Title ID – Dislocated Worker	Federal - U.S Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$9,759,194
WIA Title IY – Youth	Federal - U.S Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$24,262,589
Women in Apprenticeship & Non-Traditional Occupations	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	\$300,000
Work First	State & Federal - State General Revenue Fund & U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$6,687,341
Work Incentives Planning & Assistance	Federal - Social Security Administration	Illinois Department of Human Services - Division of Mental Health, City of Chicago Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, Illinois Department of Human Services –Division of Rehabilitation Services	\$459,897
Youth Ready Chicago Career Development Centers	Local - City Corporate Funding	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	\$1,350,000
Youth Ready Chicago Housing Authority Earn & Learn Program	Federal - Department of Housing & Urban Development	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	\$1,425,000
Youth Ready Chicago Head Start Youth Initiative	Federal - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Administration for Children & Families	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	\$550,000
Youth Ready Chicago Summer Jobs Program	Local - City Department Operating Budgets & City Corporate Funding	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services; Chicago Park District; After School Matters; Chicago Public Schools	\$17,171,156
Youth Ready Chicago Summer Jobs Program	Local - City Corporate Funding	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	\$250,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$157,389,585</b>

# Types of Workforce Development Services

## Occupational Training

A program is included in the Occupational Training category if its primary function is to provide participants with occupation-specific skills. Types of occupational training include classroom-based training at community colleges and private training institutions, bridge programs for adults with low literacy and basic skills, on-the-job training, and incumbent worker training. Employment that provides family-supporting wages and offers career pathway opportunities increasingly requires technical, occupation-specific skills paired with industry-recognized credentials. In FY 2010, approximately 33 percent of public funding coming into the region supported programs with occupational training as their primary focus.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING			
PROGRAM NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FY 2010 ALLOCATION
Adult Vocational Education	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$4,702,672
Carl D. Perkins Career & Tech Education (Postsecondary)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	Illinois Community College Board	\$8,854,442
Carl D. Perkins Career & Tech. Education (Secondary)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)	\$16,898,209
City Ex-Offender Program	Local - City Corporate Funding	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$6,666,564
Employment Opportunity Grant Program	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$2,605,000
Greencorps	Local - City Corporate Funding	Chicago Department of Environment	\$800,000
Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	\$200,000
Job Corps	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	5,461,241
Job Training & Economic Development	Federal and State - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration & State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$1,550,000
Partnerships for College & Career Success (Formerly Tech Prep)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	Illinois Community College Board	\$1,990,281
Projects with Industry	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	U.S. Department of Education	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department. of Labor	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance & Planning - Employment and Training	Federal & State - U.S. Department of Agriculture - FNS & State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	\$3,795,156

# Types of Workforce Development Services

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING			
PROGRAM NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FY 2010 ALLOCATION
TIFWorks	Local - TIF Funds	Chicago Department of Housing & Economic Development	\$1,519,212
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$4,135,322
Trade & Globalization Adjustment Assistance	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$1,462,070
Training for Tomorrow	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$4,673,755
WIA Discretionary - 15% Set Aside	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
WIA Title IA – Adult	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$13,972,702
WIA Title ID – Dislocated Worker	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	\$16,081,354
WIA Title IY – Youth	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
Women in Apprenticeship & Non-Traditional Occupations	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
Work Experience & Career Exploration Program	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)	\$1,309,682
Youth Build	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	\$681,250
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$97,358,911</b>

## Employer Services

While programs that solely focused on employers (and did not provide direct services to job seekers and workers) were not included in the overall public investment analysis, it is important to recognize their benefit in the workforce development system. These programs provide important services that enable employers to hire qualified workers, as well as upgrade the skills of incumbent workers so they can remain competitive and retain their jobs. One example is Chicago's Business Hiring Incentive Program which provides local employers with a financial incentive for hiring individuals that face barriers to employment, including TANF recipients, individuals with criminal records, public housing residents, and persons with disabilities. Another example is the Illinois Small Business Development Centers, which provide information, business guidance, training, and other resources to early stage and existing small businesses.

As noted earlier, there are also numerous programs that place significant emphasis on providing services to employers, while concurrently providing direct services to job seekers and workers. These programs with a dual focus - worker and employer - were included in the overall funding analysis. The Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP), for example, supports retraining and upgrading the skills of incumbent workers, which enables companies to remain competitive and expand into new markets. Another example is the TIFWorks program in the City of Chicago, which provides 75 to 100 percent of the workforce training costs for companies located in tax increment financing (TIF) districts. The employers, as well as incumbent workers, benefit from this program that trains workers and allows businesses to adapt to new technologies, comply with industry regulations, or expand product lines

## Types of Service Providers

Community-based providers were the largest service provider in the regional workforce development system in FY 2010, providing over \$120 million in workforce development and adult education services. The range of services provided by community-based providers includes the WIA Title I program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training, WIA Title II Adult Education program, and several of the occupational training programs cited earlier in this report. The next largest provider type was public agencies who, collectively, provided over \$104 million in FY 2010. Programs whose services are often provided by a public agency include Employment Services provided by the Illinois Department of Employment Security and the Illinois Department of Corrections' Job Preparedness Program. Educational Institutions, which consist of secondary schools and community colleges, provided over \$64 million in services. Finally, some for-profit corporations, referred to here as employers, used public funds, about three percent of the total FY 2010 investment, to deliver training to their employees through programs such as the ETIP.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING BY PROVIDER TYPE <sup>9</sup>		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL
Community-Based Provider	\$120,453,565	40.3%
Educational Institution	\$64,708,592	21.6%
Employer	\$9,490,689	3.2%
Public Agency	\$104,374,581	34.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$299,027,427</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Target Populations

It is possible to draw some conclusions about the types of job seekers and workers served through the public workforce development system by analyzing each program's stated target population. Many program descriptions identify a target population, which is a group of job seekers or workers with a specified demographic. When a target population is identified by the program,<sup>10</sup> the participants must fall into the specified demographic to be eligible for participation in the program.

Twenty-four percent of public workforce development investments were specifically targeted to serve Youth, with the majority of funding attached to the City of Chicago's Youth Ready Chicago Summer Jobs Program, Job Corps, and the WIA Title I Youth program. The remainder of public investment in the region, 76 percent, was allocated to Adults.

<sup>9</sup>The total amount for "public agency" may be skewed high as there were some cases in which it was not possible to parse the available data beyond identifying the agency in initial receipt of program funds. Thus, there could be instances in which Public Agency is listed as the provider type, when in fact this agency further contracted with local organizations or employers to provide some services.

<sup>10</sup>This analysis is based on the target population identified by the local, state, or federal program, or funding stream. It does not consider specific target populations that may be identified by each workforce development provider.

# Target Populations

The largest amount of public workforce development funding falling under the Adult category, nearly \$51 million, was allocated to Dislocated Workers.<sup>11</sup> The next largest amount of public investment was allocated to programs that target low-income adults,<sup>12</sup> adults with low literacy, people with criminal records (both inmates and individuals in the community), and TANF and/or SNAP recipients.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING BY TARGET POPULATION		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL
Youth	\$71,705,105	24.0%
Adults	\$227,322,321	76.0%
• Dislocated Workers	\$50,894,586	17.0%
• Low-Income Adults	\$42,579,025	14.2%
• Low Literacy	\$35,864,441	12.0%
• People w/Criminal Records	\$20,643,042	6.9%
• TANF and/or SNAP Recipients	\$15,977,890	5.3%
• Seniors	\$11,359,380	3.8%
• Other (Women, Adults in Ed, AA, Hispanics)	\$11,759,442	3.9%
• Public Housing Residents	\$9,346,672	3.1%
• Incumbent Workers	\$8,185,776	2.7%
• Veterans	\$3,431,183	1.1%
• Refugees	\$3,151,487	1.1%
• People w/Disabilities	\$14,129,397	4.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$299,027,427</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>11</sup> For this report, Dislocated Workers are defined as those individuals who have been recently attached to the labor market and are now unemployed.

<sup>12</sup> Programs were categorized as serving Low-Income Adults if the program/funding stream prioritizes services to low-income individuals, but is not designed to serve a particular target population. Programs captured in this category include WIA Title I Adult and CDBG, for example.



# Recommendations

A metropolitan Chicago regional funding analysis of this scope has never been undertaken before. It can be used as a baseline to inform important discussions about workforce development in the region. There is demonstrated interest in this type of information from multiple constituencies, in addition to the regional workforce investment boards (WIBs), including those involved with workforce and economic development planning. Accurate information is critical to planning and decision-making processes, and can inform conversations about how public workforce development funding can be used more effectively. Implementation of the recommendations that follow would lead to a stronger, more robust workforce development system that is better equipped to address the diverse employment needs of individuals throughout the region.

## ● **Develop a comprehensive strategy to incentivize the integration of workforce and economic development**

The provision of financial incentives to attract and retain businesses is a widely used economic development strategy. In fact, it is estimated that as much as \$50 billion is expended annually by state and local governments in the U.S. for these purposes.<sup>13</sup> In northeast Illinois, from 1990 to 2004, the state offered ten different programs and at least 780 subsidies to distinct companies.<sup>14</sup> And, the skill level of the labor pool is one of the key considerations for employers when choosing where to locate.<sup>15</sup> In order to leverage the economic benefit of attracting employers and make best use of the region's investments, it is important that economic development activities are strategically linked with the workforce development system. Strategic connections between the workforce development and economic development systems across the region are especially important because, increasingly, employers and workers are crossing city, county, and regional boundaries.

This systemic integration will require meaningful engagement by workforce and economic development leaders. To be successful, there is a three-step process that any development project should consider. First, economic developers should partner with the workforce development system to conduct an assessment of the number and types of jobs that will be affected by local development plans. This includes: net new jobs that may be created; jobs that may be lost or moved; jobs that will change (i.e. new skills will be needed); and quality of the jobs (full time vs. part time; temporary vs. permanent; skill levels required; wage and benefits offered). Specifically, the local Workforce Investment Act (WIA) system infrastructure should be leveraged to conduct the workforce assessment and advance the needs of employers attached to economic development strategies. Second, workforce development components should be included at the beginning stages of any economic development project. This may include setting aside a percentage of the project budget for training of local residents or establishing a community benefits agreement. Third, in order to ensure that the workforce system serves employers well, employers must be involved in meaningful ways. This could include providing input on training curriculum content, utilizing on-the-job training opportunities, and receiving training services to upgrade the skills of their incumbent workers. If these steps are taken, employers will recognize workforce service providers as valuable resources for employee recruitment and begin to see how linking with workforce development at the outset can be used as a strategy to strengthen a development project.

## An integrated strategy for the manufacturing sector

The Calumet Green Manufacturing Partnership (CGMP) is a collaborative initiative designed to enhance the manufacturing industry in the Calumet Region (which includes Chicago's south side and south suburban Cook County). The CGMP is developing the skills of the local workforce to meet the labor needs of Calumet region manufacturing companies. The CGMP uses a workforce partnership model to implement its work. Workforce partnerships develop deep, long-lasting relationships between employers; the public workforce system; and education, training, and support services providers. IPartners currently involved in the CGMP are:

- *Training Partners:* Daley College, Prairie State College, South Suburban College
- *Employer Engagement:* South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association
- *Participant & Job Placement Services:* OAI, Inc.
- *Public Workforce Partners:* Chicago Department of Family & Support Services, Chicago Workforce Investment Council, Cook County Works
- *Program Facilitation:* Chicago Jobs Council, The Partnership for New Communities

<sup>13</sup> A. Peters & P. Fisher, *A Note on State and Local Incentive Expenditures*, University of Iowa, 2002.

<sup>14</sup> Jeff McCourt, Greg LeRoy & Philip Mattera, *Gold Collar: How State Job Subsidies in the Chicago Region Favor Affluent Suburbs*, Good Jobs First, 2007.

<sup>15</sup> Natalie Cohen, *Business Location Decision-Making in the Cities: Bringing Business Back*, The Brookings Institution, April 2000.



- **Prioritize investment in occupational training that leads to credentials of economic value in the labor market**

There are numerous jobs that require more than a high school diploma/GED but less than a 4-year degree.<sup>16</sup> In fact, by 2018, over 63 percent of jobs in Illinois will require some post-secondary education or training.<sup>17</sup> These jobs are in a range of industries, and many of them would be within reach of disadvantaged job seekers with additional training that leads to credential attainment. In 2009, the Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago analyzed what middle-skill jobs are projected to grow in the region.<sup>18</sup> Between 2009 and 2014, there will be nearly 175,000 new middle-skill jobs, in occupations as diverse as dental hygienists, preschool teachers, carpenters, truck drivers, and customer service representatives.

According to this analysis, over 32 percent of the region's total workforce development funding is used for occupational training.<sup>19</sup> At a time when there is increasing importance on skill attainment, the public workforce system needs to simultaneously prioritize investment in occupational training while focusing this investment on training in high-demand industries that will lead to employment. Concurrently, it is important to support the development of appropriate on-ramps – such as bridge programs (see recommendation 3) – for job seekers with lower skill levels to prepare for and enter these occupations.

In order to ensure that investments in occupational training lead to the most effective outcomes for both job seekers and employers, it is vital that employers be engaged on several fronts. Employers should be plugged into occupational training programs in every way possible. Employer involvement can include advising on industry and hiring trends, designing and reviewing training curriculum, and assisting in program evaluation. Involvement may also include providing internships for training participants and utilizing on-the-job training opportunities for new hires. If businesses are engaged in occupational training at multiple levels, both employer and worker needs will be met.

- **Focus investment in strategies that successfully serve the lowest skilled individuals**

The workforce development system serves numerous individuals who have very low basic skills and who have not been successful in other systems such as the K-12 educational system. It is extremely challenging for individuals with low basic skills to obtain meaningful employment that pays family-sustaining wages, or allows for career advancement. As such, the workforce development system must function as a “second chance” system or network, and must be equipped to respond to the unique, yet diverse, needs of these lowest-skilled individuals.

Successful strategies have emerged for serving the lowest-skilled individuals. Bridge programs, for example, have proven to be successful with individuals with low reading and math skills, as well as those with limited English proficiency. Ninety million adults in the U.S. face the challenge of having literacy skills so low they are unable to successfully participate in post-secondary education and training.<sup>20</sup> Bridge programs ‘bridge the gap’ between the initial skills of individuals and what

## Bridge to the healthcare industry

Central States SER's Healthcare Program involves a partnership with City Colleges of Chicago to deliver a bridge program that prepares low-literacy individuals to enroll in advanced training certificate programs. The contextualized literacy education and career training model is an integrated, tiered system with multiple entry points and multiple points of exit, depending on the student's needs and goals. Career pathways include Nursing and Radiology Technician, while Nursing Assistant and Personal Care Technician serve as entry opportunities. Once participants receive their Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) certificate, they are able to obtain employment with local healthcare facilities, while taking credit-bearing courses toward a more advanced credential. In early 2012, SER will be expanding its program to suburban Cook County, in partnership with Morton College.

- *Training Partners:* Daley College and Arturo Velazquez Institute of City Colleges of Chicago, Morton College
- *Employer Partners:* St. Anthony's Hospital, MacNeal Hospital, Vitas Hospice and many others
- *Participant & Job Placement Services:* Central States SER
- *Public Workforce Partners:* Chicago Department of Family & Support Services, Chicago Housing Authority, Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, U.S. Health and Human Services, The Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago, Cook County Works

<sup>16</sup> Skills2Compete, *America's Forgotten Middle Skill Jobs: Education and Training Requirements in the Next Decade and Beyond*, November 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Patrick Kelly & Julie Strawn, *Not Just Kid Stuff Anymore: The Economic Imperative for More Adults to Complete College*, Center for Law and Social Policy & National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, June 2011.

<sup>18</sup> The Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago, *Middle-Skill Job Opportunities in the Metropolitan Chicago Region*, June 2009.

<sup>19</sup> It is important to note that some program funds cannot be used for occupational training, as the funding stream designates other workforce development services as the sole priority. On the other hand, some programs use a much higher percentage of their funding for occupational training. For example, in the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) system, which accounts for nearly 25 percent of the region's total workforce funding, contractors are required to spend at least 40 percent on training.

[http://www.illinoisworknet.com/Policies/07-PL-40/version\\_1/07-PL-40\\_Change\\_1-Training\\_Expenditure\\_Requirements.pdf](http://www.illinoisworknet.com/Policies/07-PL-40/version_1/07-PL-40_Change_1-Training_Expenditure_Requirements.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Patty Murray, *National Commission on Adult Literacy*, Wall Street Journal, August 2010.

they need to enter and succeed in post-secondary education and training through instruction, career development and support services.<sup>21</sup>

Transitional job (TJ) programs help individuals gain necessary experience and transition into work through time-limited, subsidized wage-paid employment that combines work experience, skill development, and supportive services.<sup>22</sup> TJ is another effective strategy to serve low-skilled individuals, especially those with limited labor market history. TJ strategies have also proven effective in connecting individuals with employment barriers, such as a criminal record, to the labor market.

Low-skilled job seekers in the region would benefit from expanding bridge programs, TJ programs, and other related strategies. Currently, relatively limited funding is designated for bridge program and TJ strategies, and service providers often must cobble together many sources of public and private funding to implement such programs. Additional public resources would enable these programs to scale up, making the workforce development system more effective at responding to the employment needs of the lowest skilled individuals.

Current opportunities exist that could be leveraged to expand funding for both bridge and TJ programs. The State's agreement on a common definition of "bridge program,"<sup>23</sup> and the subsequent inclusion of bridge programs as an allowable WIA training expenditure provides an opportunity for local WIA administrators to expand bridge programs in their areas while also meeting their 40 percent mandatory training requirement. The State can expand TJ strategies by implementing two existing policies: first, taking steps to implement the recommendation of the Illinois Commission on the Elimination of Poverty to develop a statewide TJ program<sup>24</sup> and, second, dedicating funding for the Illinois Emergency Employment Development Act which was amended under HB 2927<sup>25</sup> to create a partial wage subsidy program. Wage subsidies provided under the Act could be combined with other workforce resources to create a transitional jobs program. Additionally, the region should pursue federal opportunities to fund TJ, either through funding specifically designated or TJ or funding targeted to the specific populations that are well-served through the TJ model, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients, public housing residents, individuals with criminal records, and many WIA participants. Pursuing federal funding for TJ would significantly strengthen the region's ability to serve these as well as other high-need populations.

### ● **Strengthen service delivery through stronger program alignment and funding coordination**

A myriad of workforce development-related programs are detailed in this analysis. They target different populations of job seekers including youth, refugees, TANF recipients, veterans and people with criminal records; offer a range of services from adult basic education to specific occupational training; and have varying performance measures. The diversity of programs makes it possible for residents with a variety of workforce development and career advancement needs to be served. These programs are supported by a range of funding streams at the federal, state, and local levels, many of which are not always coordinated with each other. What is troubling is not the breadth of programs or the multitude of funding streams, but the difficulty in coordinating and aligning them.

The 741 Workforce Collaborative is an innovative collective of direct service providers and support organizations working together to deliver an integrated network of workforce services for job seekers, workers, and families of the Quad Communities area of Chicago (neighborhoods of North Kenwood, Oakland, Grand Boulevard and Douglas). The Collaborative was launched to address the Quad Communities' high unemployment rate, which is three times that of Chicago overall. Direct service providers in the Collaborative deliver a range of community outreach, employment training, and job placement services. The other members of the Collaborative provide complementary services such as financial literacy and tax preparation, funding, technical assistance for providers, and advocacy services. As part of its initial three-year strategic plan, the Collaborative has designed and implemented an integrated referral, service delivery, and tracking system to monitor process and performance. The JP Morgan Chase foundation provided initial seed funding to establish Collaborative infrastructure and remains its primary funder.

- *Direct Workforce Service Partners:*  
The Cara Program, Centers for New Horizons, Chicago Urban League, The Community Builders, Heartland Alliance, Jobs for Youth, New Skill Builders, Quad Communities Center for Working Families
- *Complementary Service Partners:*  
Centers for Economic Progress, Chicago Jobs Council, Partnership for New Communities, Quad Community Development Corporation

<sup>21</sup> For more information: D. D. Bragg, K. M. Oertle, S. J. Kim, C. L. Kirby, J. L. Taylor, T. Harmon, et al. *Transition Highlights: Illinois Adult Education Bridges: Promising Practices*, University of Illinois, April 2011.

[http://occr1.illinois.edu/files/Highlights/Highlight\\_05\\_2011.pdf](http://occr1.illinois.edu/files/Highlights/Highlight_05_2011.pdf); Office of Community College Research and Leadership, *Adult Education Bridge Programs in Illinois: Project Profiles*, University of Illinois, June 2011.

[http://occr1.illinois.edu/files/Projects/shifting\\_gears/FINAL%20SG%20Compendium%202011.pdf](http://occr1.illinois.edu/files/Projects/shifting_gears/FINAL%20SG%20Compendium%202011.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> For more information: National Transitional Jobs Network <http://www.heartlandalliance.org/njtn>

<sup>23</sup> For more information: Shifting Gears <http://www.shifting-gears.org/state-progress-78-bridge-definition-and-core-elements-.html>

<sup>24</sup> Illinois Commission on the Elimination of Poverty, *Building a Pathway to Dignity and Work*, December 2010. <http://www2.illinois.gov/poverty/Documents/Building%20a%20Pathway%20to%20Dignity%20and%20Work%20-%20Commission%20on%20the%20Elimination%20of%20Poverty%20Plan.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> HB 2927: <http://lga.gov/legislation/97/HB/PDF/09700HB2927lv.pdf>.

To ensure that the workforce development system functions as effectively as possible, there must be major revisions to how the system functions at the federal level. The federal Departments of Labor, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, and Energy all have some connection to workforce development. Rather than each department creating workforce programs with varying performance definitions, standardized performance definitions should be established across federal programs. The Department of Labor should serve as the hub for development and implementation of these performance definitions. This will allow local WIBs to have comparable program information by which to assess performance outcomes across programs. Some individuality across federal departments will always be necessary, but this type of alignment should be prioritized in a way that it is not currently. Additionally, there is a need for increased coordination of service delivery at the local level. Though many overarching program requirements are determined federally, most funding streams allow for a significant level of local flexibility in implementation. Local administrators should work together to determine areas where their programs can be better aligned to improve service provision.

Funding coordination must also occur at the federal and local levels. Federal investment in workforce development has shrunk dramatically over the past several years. For example, WIA Title I, a large federal source of workforce development funding, saw a 9.8 percent decrease from 2010 to 2011. Illinois saw an even more significant 12.0 percent decrease during the same time period.<sup>26</sup> As these resources dwindle, it becomes increasingly critical that the region think strategically about how to coordinate federal and local resources across other systems and supplement this funding. The WIA system, led by the WIBs, is well positioned to lead this coordination effort by engaging the leaders of all systems that serve disadvantaged residents, including human services, corrections, community colleges, and secondary education. As evidenced by this analysis, each of these systems has at least a portion of their funding dedicated to workforce development. Increased coordination among these funding streams across systems would enable individuals seeking assistance to more readily access the services they need.

### ● **Leverage the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) system infrastructure to foster innovation and responsiveness**

This analysis shows that the WIA system represents over 25 percent of the region's total funding for workforce development. In 2010, it enrolled approximately 18,527<sup>27</sup> adults and dislocated workers, offering them intensive and/or training services. Many more people may have accessed universal services through WIA, which are more basic. In contrast, there are an estimated 462,495<sup>28</sup> people who were unemployed in the region. This means that only four percent of all unemployed people received intensive and/or training services through the biggest single funding stream for workforce development. While some unemployed individuals may not be eligible for WIA, the significant gap between the need for services and number of individuals served is an indicator that current WIA funding is insufficient. Though the size of the system is modest (and shrinking), its infrastructure is important and should be built upon. Across the region, the WIA system is structured to give job seekers multiple access points for job search, job readiness, and occupational training services, including workforce centers, community-based organizations, and community colleges. It also provides services to a range of disadvantaged individuals, often targeting particular populations such as people who are homeless, people with criminal records, and veterans.

Given current fiscal and economic challenges, there needs to be an increased emphasis on using the WIA system infrastructure and business involvement to foster innovation and responsiveness across WIA and non-WIA workforce development programs. This is challenging to do with limited resources, but innovative use of funding can lead to positive outcomes. For example, for the past two years, Chicago has directed a portion of its WIA funding to bridge programs. These programs enable job seekers with much lower education levels to enter occupation-specific training, which eventually leads to more advanced training and/or employment. Additionally, training providers have adjusted their curricula based on employer feedback; this responsiveness makes their graduates more attractive employees.

Whenever Congress begins to discuss WIA reauthorization and other workforce reforms in earnest, it will be imperative that the strong points of the current WIA system – such as community-based access points, targeted service providers for specific populations, and strong business engagement – are maintained. The analysis shows that community-based organizations, community colleges, educational institutions, private sector employers, and public agencies all have a key role in the planning and provision of workforce services. While preserving this, the region must also create a system that will more easily enable local stakeholders to innovate and be responsive to job seeker and employer needs.

<sup>26</sup> Calculations by CJC based on data cited in Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, *Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 26-10*, May 2010. <http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/TEGL/TEGL26-10.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> This number only reflects individuals enrolled in the WIA program and does not include individuals accessing WIA universal services. Universal services, such as access to job listings, information about careers and labor market information, and limited assistance with job search activities, are available to all job seekers and do not require WIA enrollment.

<sup>28</sup> Illinois Department of Employment Security LMSource, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2010: <http://mi.ides.state.il.us/laus/lwia2010.htm>

- **Develop provider capacity, especially in underserved areas and for underserved populations**

The workforce development system is a diverse network of frontline service providers ranging from small community-based organizations to large educational institutions. This provider diversity is an asset as it allows for specialization in terms of program type, population targeted, geography served, and support services offered. It is critical that the workforce development system builds on the strengths of existing providers while also encouraging the development and growth of new providers. This is especially important for metropolitan Chicago communities and populations that are underserved.

Some metropolitan Chicago residents cannot access the services they need to participate fully and successfully in the labor market because their communities lack a sufficient number of frontline service providers, or lack providers with adequate organizational capacity to successfully apply for and handle the administrative requirements of government-funded contracts. Communities may additionally want more providers with sufficient organizational capacity, in terms of ability to deliver high-quality, effective services. The region should prioritize frontline provider capacity building through the facilitation of technical assistance, professional development trainings, and opportunities for networking and sharing of best practices. Additionally, provider capacity building should be intentionally focused on addressing the unique needs of diverse communities throughout the region. The region requires more than a one-size-fits-all provider-type and approach to service-delivery, and building the capacity of providers will enable each local area to ensure that their jobseekers and businesses are served effectively.

Until provider organizations are equipped to appropriately serve their constituents, there will continue to be large numbers of residents who cannot access the services they need to participate fully and successfully in the labor market. Furthermore, the region will only be able to fully realize the recommendations of this report and ultimately achieve high-quality services for all of its residents if it has a network of qualified service providers that can effectively implement policies and programs, and utilize resources.

## Mapping capacity in Lake County

An important step in improving capacity is taking stock of the need for services, where services exist, and noting existing gaps. IFF, a nonprofit consultant, took on this work in 2010 in Lake County. The research team developed a better understanding of Lake County's non-profit sector and visually conveyed the needs of residents, and the capacity of the county's health and human service providers to meet those needs. This was done by comparing analysis from census data with results of surveys conducted with providers in the county. Final maps show the strengths of the service network in Lake County, as well as gaps. Providers and advocates in Lake County can now use the maps to raise awareness of needs across the county, and to more closely pinpoint areas to focus on. Conducting this work across the 11-county metropolitan Chicago region is an important step in the process toward developing provider capacity.

- *Lead Research Organization:* IFF
- *Community Partners:* Lake County Community Foundation, the Healthcare Foundation of Northern Lake County, the College of Lake County, and the United Way.

## Conclusion

Implementation of the report recommendation will require an unprecedented degree of collaboration and coordination across the metropolitan Chicago region. It will require that the workforce development system work more deliberately with the economic development, education, and human services systems. However, given the continued economic crisis, historically high unemployment rates, and significant numbers of individuals lacking basic skills, the workforce development system must respond. There are over one million people living in poverty in the 11-county metropolitan Chicago region.<sup>29</sup> Over 2.3 million people are considered low-income.<sup>30</sup> The number of unemployed in the region has climbed to 462,495, or 10.2 percent of the labor force, a number that would be even higher if it included those so discouraged they have stopped looking for work. Implementing these systemic changes is critical to employers as well. Despite having ready access to a very large pool of potential workers, employers in the metropolitan Chicago region report having difficulty finding qualified employees for key positions.

Simply continuing “business as usual” is not enough. It is imperative that the region develop a comprehensive and aligned system to address the employment needs of its residents and businesses and remain the thriving economic center that it is today.

<sup>29</sup> According to Social IMPACT Research Center analysis the 3-year estimate of the region's poverty rate is 1,030,621 individuals live in poverty

<sup>30</sup> According to Social IMPACT Research Center the 3-year estimate for low-income (those living under 200% of the poverty threshold) is 2,386,557 individuals.



# Appendix A: Data Collection Source and Process Notes by Program

The following provides the source of data, as well as any necessary notes, or explanation of how allocation totals were obtained for each program (listed alphabetically). When no explanation is provided, there are two potential reasons. Either the program has funding designated to the region as a whole, or a specific part of the region only, and thus no breakdown was required, or a list of all state contracts was provided allowing for an easy breakdown of total funding by county, and thus Local Workforce Investment Area (LWIA).

The data collection for this report was conducted by the Chicago Jobs Council (CJC). The acronym CJC is used throughout the appendix to refer to the data collection team.

## **Added Chance Career Education and Development**

- Source – Alternative Schools Network

## **Adult Basic Education/GED**

- Source – Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)
- Note—CJC received the total statewide spending for ABE/GED programs within state correctional facilities from IDOC. Research stating the percentages of adult inmates per county was then applied to the statewide spending total to come up with the percentages of total ABE/GED spending that could be attributed to each county. County totals were then added together to reach the funding total for each LWIA and the region.

## **Adult Education (WIA Title II)**

- Source – Illinois Community College Board

## **Adult Vocational Education**

- Source – Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)
- Note 1 – CJC received the total statewide spending for Adult Vocational Education programs within state correctional facilities from IDOC. Research stating the percentages of adult inmates per county was then applied to the statewide spending total to come up with the percentages of total Adult Vocational Education spending that could be attributed to each county. County totals were then added together to reach the totals for each LWIA and the region.
- Note 2 – Adult Vocational Education spending includes Job Preparedness Programs, except for those at Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center and Sheridan Correctional Center. The Job Preparedness Programs offered at the aforementioned correctional centers are listed separately (see the *Job Readiness/Placement* section).

## **Carl D. Perkins Career & Technical Education (Postsecondary)**

- Source – Illinois Community College Board

## **Carl D. Perkins Career & Technical Education (Secondary)**

- Source – Illinois State Board of Education

## **City Ex-Offender Programs**

- Source – Chicago Department of Family and Support Services
- Note—The following programs are included as City Ex-Offender Programs: Customized Work Services, Transitional Jobs, Customized Job Training, and Community Reentry Support Centers. For more information about the services these programs provide please contact CJC or the Department of Family and Support Services.

## **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)**

- Source—U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Megan Barcus, *The Community Development Block Grant in the Chicago Metro Area*, The Chicago Jobs Council, 2011; Select entitlement community consolidated plans.
- Note—CJC obtained allocation totals for all entitlement communities within the metropolitan Chicago region from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Previous research by CJC staff (see Barcus 2011) had yielded estimates of the percentage of CDBG funding spent on workforce development in 2009. Those percentages were applied to the 2010 CDBG allocations for entitlement communities which totaled over \$1,000,000. Unless otherwise noted in local reports, this was the methodology used. However, in some cases previous analysis had not been conducted, and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) were obtained in order to determine exact 2010 figures. Additionally, there were cases where more detailed analysis of 2010 CAPERs was possible either by CJC staff or local workforce boards. Thus, in some cases specific 2010 figures are provided. Footnotes within the local reports highlight cases where additional research was used.

## **Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)**

- Source – Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity’s Grant Tracker and the Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies Reports
- Note—Grant allocations for CSBG for the local areas in the metropolitan Chicago region were obtained through DCEO’s Grant Tracker. Based on IACAA research (2005 and 2008), 20 percent of each CSBG allocation total was counted as workforce development spending for this report. The IACAA research explains how education and employment services are an important aspect of the CSBG services. The education and employment services offered under CSBG can include GED Preparation, Job Training, On-the-Job Support, Job Placement, and Employment Resource Labs. In 2005, IACAA found that 19 percent of the total CSBG spending in Illinois was spent on these services. In 2007, that total was 21 percent. Some agencies may have spent more or less on workforce services, but as analysis of each grant was not possible due to time constraints, an attempt was made to maintain consistency by using a standard percentage across the board. In cases where local workforce boards were able to obtain more accurate totals of workforce spending through CSBG grants, these totals are used. Footnotes within the local reports highlight cases where additional research was used.

## **Delancey Social Enterprise Model (administered by A Safe Haven Foundation in Chicago)**

- Source—Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)

## **Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program**

- Source—Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES)
- Note—Because IDES maintains its budget data on a statewide level, estimates of the amounts directed toward each LWIA were created by using Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) received from IDES. The percentage of the statewide FTEs allocated to each IDES office within the region was calculated by dividing the FTEs at each local office by the statewide FTE total for the program. The percentage for each office was then applied to the statewide funding total for the program to come up with estimated funding totals by office. Spending totals for each LWIA were calculated by adding up all the office totals within a county. The LWIA totals were added together to come up with an estimate of the regional total listed in the body of this report.

## **Earnfare**

- Source – Illinois Department of Human Services

## **Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP)**

- Source – Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity’s Grant Tracker

## **Employment Opportunity Grant Program**

- Source – Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's Grant Tracker

## **Family Literacy Project**

- Source-Secretary of State Literacy Office – *Illinois State Library and Guide to the Secretary of State Literacy Effort* (2010)

## **Family Works**

- Source-Chicago Housing Authority (CHA)
- Note- CHA spends approximately \$25 million per year on FamilyWorks and considers 25 percent of this to be workforce development spending.

## **Greencorps**

- Source-Chicago Department of Environment
- Note- This total does not represent all the money that supports this program. ARRA stimulus funding and private grants also make this program possible, but are not funding sources included in this report.

## **Head Start Youth Initiative (Youth Ready Chicago)**

- Source-Chicago Department of Family and Support Services

## **Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities**

- Source-U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Note-Elgin Community College received a three-year grant in 2009. The grant total of \$600,000 was divided by three to come up with the one-year total listed.

## **Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project**

- Source-Department of Labor – VETS
- Note- The grant allocations for Illinois were received by two organizations. One of these organizations serves Chicago, the other is charged with serving three full counties (Lake, McHenry, and Kane), as well as Northern Cook County.

## **Job Corps**

Source-U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration  
*FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification*

- Note- In order to get the estimates of funding for each Job Corps Center in the region two numbers were needed. First, the capacity of each center, and second, the cost per enrollee. The funding total for each center is simply the product of these two numbers (Capacity \* Cost Per Enrollee). However, as individuals attending each center come from all over the Midwest, it was necessary to obtain from both centers a breakdown of the geographic origin of their participants. The percentage coming from the local area was applied to the total funding amount to obtain an accurate amount of funding dedicated to the local area. A percentage of funding dedicated to Illinois was also determined using the same method. This total is listed in the reports to give additional context to the reader.

## **Job Preparedness Program**

- Source-Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)
- Note- Incarcerated individuals with self-reported drug addictions in Illinois correctional facilities have the option of completing their sentences either at Sheridan Correctional Center or Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center and participating in this program. As a program provided in correctional centers the same analysis was applied to the total spent at these programs as the other IDOC programs that are housed in correctional centers (see ABE/GED or Adult Vocational Education).



## **Job Training & Economic Development (JTED)**

- Source—Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

## **Life Skills Services**

- Source—Illinois Department of Corrections
- Note—These services are provided at various transition centers within the region.

## **Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program**

- Source-Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES)
- Note- Because IDES maintains its budget data on a statewide level, estimates of the amounts directed toward each LWIA were created by using Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) received from IDES. The percentage of the statewide FTEs allocated to each IDES office within the region was calculated by dividing the FTEs at each local office by the statewide FTE total for the program. The percentage for each office was then applied to the statewide funding total for the program to come up with estimated funding totals by office. Spending totals for each LWIA were calculated by adding up the totals for all offices within a county. The LWIA totals were added together to come up with an estimate of the regional total listed in the body of this report.

## **Non-custodial Parent Earnfare**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services

## **Partnerships for College & Career Success (Formerly TechPrep)**

- Source-Illinois Community College Board

## **Projects with Industry**

- Source-U.S. Department of Education

## **Refugee Services**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services
- Note-The services included are case management, English language training, and employment services.

## **Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (ReXO)**

- Source-U.S. Department of Labor

## **Second Chance Act – Prisoner Reentry Initiative**

- Source-Cook County Sheriff's Office
- Note-30 transitional jobs were provided to ex-offenders through this program, at a cost of \$4,000 each, for a total of \$120,000.

## **Secondary Transitional Experience Program**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services

## **Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)**

- Source-Illinois Department on Aging (IDOA)
- Note- IDOA provided a list of state contractors and their respective allocations. They also provided a list of agencies receiving federal grants from the U.S. Department of Labor to serve Illinois. Individual contact was made with those six agencies to determine how much of their allocations were directed to the 11-counties in the report. Reporting method varied by agency. In some cases, percentage of service time was broken out by county, while in other cases a total was provided for the five counties in question and split into five equal parts.

## **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – Employment and Training**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services

## **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – Job Placement**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services

## **TIFWorks**

- Source-Chicago Department of Housing and Economic Development
- Note- TIF is short for Tax Increment Financing, “a special funding tool used by the City of Chicago to promote public and private investment across the city”. TIFWorks is an employment focused portion of this program. For more information on TIF and TIFWorks visit the City of Chicago website - <http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/provdrs/tif.html>.

## **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services

## **Trade & Globalization Adjustment Assistance**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- Note- The grant allocations used to come up with these totals had varying grant periods. Using a general fiscal year defined as July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, CJC calculated the portion of each grant that fell within that timeframe.

## **Trade Adjustment Assistance**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- Note- The grant allocations used to come up with these totals had varying grant periods. Using a general fiscal year defined as July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, CJC calculated the portion of each grant that fell within that timeframe.

## **Training for Tomorrow**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

## **Transitional Jobs (Chicago Housing Authority)**

- Source-Chicago Housing Authority

## **Transitional Jobs (Illinois Department of Corrections [IDOC])**

- Source-Illinois Department of Corrections
- Note- The Transitional Jobs program at IDOC was halted mid-year in FY2010 in order to reevaluate the program and draft new goals for Fiscal Year 2011.

## **Transitional Jobs (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF])**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services, along with additional information regarding subcontractors from CJC

## **Vocational Rehabilitation (WIA Title IV)**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services – Division of Rehabilitation Services
- Note- The figures listed here are the amounts of spending by county for state fiscal year 2010. These figures do not include all spending, as a portion of contract-related spending may not be reflected in the data. Also this does not include the cost of operating 45 offices around the state and maintaining approximately 250 rehabilitation counselor staff to work with customers.

### **Wagner-Peyser/Employment Services (7A)**

- Source-Illinois Department of Employment Security
- Note- Because IDES maintains its budget data on a statewide level, estimates of the amounts directed toward each LWIA were created by using Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) received from IDES. The percentage of the statewide FTEs allocated to each IDES office within the region was calculated by dividing the FTEs at each local office by the statewide FTE total for the program. The percentage for each office was then applied to the statewide funding total for the program to come up with estimated funding totals by office. Spending totals for each LWIA were calculated by adding up the totals for all offices within a county. The LWIA totals were added together to come up with an estimate of the regional total listed in the body of this report.

### **Wagner-Peyser/Employment Services (7B)**

- Source-Illinois Department of Employment Security
- Note- Because IDES maintains its budget data on a statewide level, estimates of the amounts directed toward each LWIA were created by using Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) received from IDES. The percentage of the statewide FTEs allocated to each IDES office within the region was calculated by dividing the FTEs at each local office by the statewide FTE total for the program. The percentage for each office was then applied to the statewide funding total for the program to come up with estimated funding totals by office. Spending totals for each LWIA were calculated by adding up the totals for all offices within a county. The LWIA totals were added together to come up with an estimate of the regional total listed in the body of this report.

### **WIA Discretionary – 15 percent Set Aside**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- Note- The grant allocations used for to come up with these totals had varying grant periods. Using a general fiscal year defined as July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, CJC calculated the portion of each grant that fell within that timeframe.

### **WIA Title I Adult**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and Workforce Investment Boards
- Note- Total allocations for Adults were provided by DCEO. These totals represent the original allocations obtained from DCEO, and do not reflect any mid-year modifications. CJC obtained subcontractor information from each LWIA, and broke down DCEO totals accordingly. Each individual contract was broken down into a percentage used for Occupational Training and a percentage used for Job Readiness/Placement services. These percentages were provided by each LWIA's workforce board director.

### **WIA Title I Dislocated Worker**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and Workforce Investment Boards
- Note- Total allocations for Dislocated Workers were provided by DCEO. These totals represent the original allocations obtained from DCEO, and do not reflect any mid-year modifications. CJC obtained subcontractor information from each LWIA, and broke down DCEO totals accordingly. Each individual contract was broken down into a percentage used for Occupational Training and a percentage used for Job Readiness/Placement services. These percentages were provided by each LWIA's workforce board director.

## **WIA Title I Youth**

- Source-Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and Workforce Investment Boards
- Note- Total allocations for Youth were provided by DCEO. These totals represent the original allocations obtained from DCEO, and do not reflect any mid-year modifications. CJC obtained subcontractor information from each LWIA, and broke down DCEO totals accordingly.

## **Women in Apprenticeship & Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO)**

- Source-U.S. Department of Labor

## **Work Experience and Career Exploration Program**

- Source-Illinois State Board of Education

## **Work First**

- Source-Illinois Department of Human Services

## **Work Incentives Planning and Assistance**

- Source-Mathematica Policy Research
- Note- Each agency receiving funding in FY 2010 in Illinois provided a list of the beneficiaries by county (and zip code for Cook County). This list was used to come up with percentages of beneficiaries by county. The percentages were applied to the total allocation to come up with estimates of the amount of allocation that was directed to each county.

## **Workplace Skills Enhancement Program**

- Source-Secretary of State Literacy Office – Illinois State Library and Guide to the Secretary of State Literacy Effort (2010)
- Note- The funding for this program is allocated to a partnership between educational partners and the employers whose workers are provided with services. Each area will have one or more educational partners and business utilizing this funding.

## **Youth Build**

- Source-U.S. Department of Labor
- Note- Grants were awarded in 2009 for a grant period of two years, so the total allocation was divided in half to come up with a one-year allocation.

## **Youth Ready Chicago – Career Development Centers**

- Source-Chicago Department of Family and Support Services

## **Youth Ready Chicago – Chicago Housing Authority Earn & Learn Program**

- Source-Chicago Department of Family and Support Services

## **Youth Ready Chicago – Head Start Youth Initiative**

- Source-Chicago Department of Family and Support Services

## **Youth Ready Chicago – Summer Jobs Programs**

- Sources-Chicago Department of Family and Support Services, Chicago Park District, Chicago Public Schools, and After School Matters
- Note-Spending totals for the program were obtained from each department involved.

## **Youth Ready Chicago – Summer Mini-Grants - Apprentice and Internship**

- Source-Chicago Department of Family and Support Services

# Appendix B: Workforce Development Programs in the 11–County Chicago Region

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE 11–COUNTY CHICAGO REGION					
Program	Funding Source	Administering Agency	Primary Focus of Services	Primary Target Population (Stated)	Program Description
Added Chance Career Education & Development	State - Department of Children & Family Services	Department of Children & Family Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Prepares youth for work by providing employment preparation workshops & job placement services.
Adult Basic Education/GED	State - State General Revenue Fund & Public Grants	Illinois Department of Corrections	Adult Education/ Literacy	People with Criminal Records	Provides basic education & GED preparation to inmates.
Adult Education & Family Literacy (WIA Title II)	Federal & State - Department of Education, Office of Vocational & Adult Education & State General Revenue	Illinois Community College Board	Adult Education/ Literacy	Low-Literacy	Provides educational services to persons needing to enhance their basic literacy skills, improve English language proficiencies, or prepare for the GED examination.
Adult Vocational Education	State - State General Revenue Fund & Public Grants	Illinois Department of Corrections	Occupational Training	People with Criminal Records	Provides vocational education to adult inmates.
Carl D. Perkins Career & Technical Education (Postsecondary)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	Illinois Community College Board	Occupational Training	Other (Adults in Educational Institutions)	Provides an increased focus on the academic achievement of career and technical education students at postsecondary institutions.
Carl D. Perkins Career & Technical Education (Secondary)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	Illinois State Board of Education	Occupational Training	Youth	Provides an increased focus on the academic achievement of career and technical education students within secondary institutions.
City Ex-Offender Programs*	Local - City of Chicago - Corporate	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	People with Criminal Records	Programs here include customized work services, a transitional jobs pilot program, customized job training, and community re-entry support centers. These programs provide a range of training and placement services to people with criminal records.
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Job Readiness/ Placement	Low-Income Adults	The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Communities differ in the amount of funding directed toward workforce development activities.
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	Federal - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Administration for Children & Families	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Job Readiness/ Placement	Low-Income Adults	The CSBG program is designed to provide a range of services which assist low-income people to attain skills, knowledge & motivation necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. The program also may provide low-income people immediate life necessities such as food, shelter, medicine, etc.

**WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE 11-COUNTY CHICAGO REGION**

Program	Funding Source	Administering Agency	Primary Focus of Services	Primary Target Population (Stated)	Program Description
Delancey Social Enterprise Model (at a Safe Haven Found.)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Criminal Records	Dedicated to working with parolees that have a history of substance abuse and/or have currently relapsed & begun using drugs again. The program provides a combination of services that include soft skills training, job training & in house job placement leading to job placement in the community.
Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Administration for Children & Families	Illinois Department of Employment Security	Job Readiness/ Placement	Veterans	Provides direct services to veterans to help them to compete in the labor market.
Earnfare	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	Provides adult Food Stamp recipients the opportunity to gain work experience & earn cash assistance at Earnfare work assignments.
Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Occupational Training	Incumbent Workers	Funds companies to train incumbent workers to help them keep pace with new technologies & business practices.
Employment Opportunity Grant Program (EOGP)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Occupational Training	Other (African-Americans, Hispanics, females, African-American & Hispanic youth)	Prepares participants for placement in high wage union construction jobs & access to public as well as private construction jobs throughout the State.
Family Literacy Project	State - Secretary of State Literacy Office	Secretary of State's Office -- Illinois State Library	Adult Education/ Literacy	Low-Literacy	Provides instructional services to parents & children to enhance their basic reading, math, writing or language skills together & separately. Participation by the entire family increases the benefits of the instruction. Projects must partner with an adult literacy provider, a child-at-risk organization and a library.
FamilyWorks	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Chicago Housing Authority	Job Readiness/ Placement	Public Housing Residents	A case management program that provides Chicago Housing Authority residents with employment services including career preparation & placement. Participants develop employment goals with the help of their case manager.
Greencorps	Local - City of Chicago - Corporate	Chicago Department of Environment	Occupational Training	Low-Income Adults	Given to institutions of higher education serving Hispanic individuals in order to focus on critical social & economic issues such as poverty, education, housing, & employment. Illinois' grantee focuses solely on employment.
Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Occupational Training	Low-Income Adults	Given to institutions of higher education serving Hispanic individuals in order to focus on critical social & economic issues such as poverty, education, housing, & employment. Illinois' grantee focuses solely on employment.
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Veterans Employment Training Service	U.S. Department of Labor	Job Readiness/ Placement	Veterans	Provides employment assistance to homeless veterans.



## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE 11-COUNTY CHICAGO REGION

Program	Funding Source	Administering Agency	Primary Focus of Services	Primary Target Population (Stated)	Program Description
Job Corps	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	Occupational Training – Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Provides integrated academic, vocational, & social skills training to help youth gain independence & get quality, long-term jobs or further their education.
Job Preparedness Program	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Corrections	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Criminal Records	Aims to provide treatment, reentry services, & employment assistance to incarcerated men with substance abuse addictions.
Job Training & Economic Development	State & Federal Funding - State General Revenue Fund (80%) & WIA Discretionary Funding (~20%)	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Occupational Training	Low-Income Adults	Community-based providers work in partnership with local businesses to provide training & act as a connection between local employers & low wage/low skill workers.
Life Skills Services	State & Federal - State General Revenue Fund & State Grant & Federal Grant (33%)	Illinois Department of Corrections	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Criminal Records	Individuals receive many services including job referrals & individual counseling.
Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Veterans Employment & Training Service	Illinois Department of Employment Security	Job Readiness/ Placement	Veterans	Provides funding to support dedicated staff positions to provide job development, placement, & support services directly to qualified veterans.
Non-custodial Parent Earnfare	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	Provides court ordered, unemployed non-custodial parents receiving TANF the opportunity to gain work experience & earn cash assistance while meeting a portion of their child support obligation.
Partnerships for College & Career Success (Formerly TechPrep)	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	Illinois Educational Institution Board	Occupational Training	Youth	Provide CTE Pathway models for individuals who are members of special populations, ensuring they have the opportunity to access a career & succeed in it.
Projects with Industry	Federal - U.S. Department of Education	U.S. Department of Education	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	People with Disabilities	Provides job development, job placement, career advancement, & training services for program participants, many of whom are individuals with significant disabilities.
Refugee Services*	Federal - Office of Refugee Resettlement	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Refugees	Provides case management, ESL training, & employment services
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	People with Criminal Records	Employment-centered program that incorporates mentoring, job training, & other comprehensive transitional services in order to reduce recidivism for former inmates returning to their communities.
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	Federal - U.S. Department of Justice	Cook County Sheriff's Office	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Criminal Records	Serves approximately 300 individuals a year, & provides 30 jobs to formerly incarcerated individuals.
Secondary Transitional Experience Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration (WIA Title IV)	Illinois Department of Human Services - Division of Rehabilitative Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Disabilities	Helps high school students who have disabilities plan for their futures after high school graduation.



## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE 11-COUNTY CHICAGO REGION

Program	Funding Source	Administering Agency	Primary Focus of Services	Primary Target Population (Stated)	Program Description
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department on Aging	Job Readiness/ Placement	Seniors	Program transitions seniors into unsubsidized jobs, beginning by placing them in community service agencies to work 20 hours per week.
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Employment & Training	Federal & State - U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food & Nutrition Service (80%) and State General Revenue Fund (20%)	Illinois Department of Human Services	Occupational Training - Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	Provides special target populations of Food Stamp recipients with intensive education, job skills training, pre-employment services, & unsubsidized job placement.
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Job Placement	Federal & State - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (80%) & State General Revenue Fund (20%)	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	Provides targeted employment services designed to address the needs of TANF recipients with significant employment barriers.
TIFWorks	Local - TIF - City of Chicago	Chicago Department of Housing & Economic Development	Occupational Training	Incumbent Workers	Provides businesses in TIF districts with funding to train incumbent workers.
Title XX - Social Services Block Grant	Federal - U.S. Dept of Health & Human Services	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Low-Income Adults	Funds used to assist individuals in achieving economic self support. Some funds used for youth development programs.
Trade & Globalization Adjustment Assistance	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Occupational Training - Job Readiness/ Placement	Dislocated Workers	Provides services, including training scholarships, to dislocated workers who have been found to be adversely impacted by increased imports or by a shift of production to another country.
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Occupational Training - Job Readiness/ Placement	Dislocated Workers	Provides benefits & services to workers who become unemployed due to the impact of international trade.
Training for Tomorrow	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Occupational Training	Low-Income Adults	Provides employment & training opportunities that meet the specific skill needs of local employers & residents.
Transitional Jobs (CHA)	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Chicago Housing Authority	Job Readiness/ Placement	Public Housing Residents	Provides disadvantaged job seekers with time-limited, wage-paying jobs & combines real work, skill development, & supportive services to transition participants successfully into the labor market.
Transitional Jobs (IDOC)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	See above
Transitional Jobs (TANF)	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	See above

## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE 11-COUNTY CHICAGO REGION

Program	Funding Source	Administering Agency	Primary Focus of Services	Primary Target Population (Stated)	Program Description
Vocational Rehabilitation	Federal & State - U.S. Department of Ed, Office of Special Education & Rehabilitative Services & 20% match from State General Revenue Fund	Illinois Department of Human Services - Division of Rehabilitative Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Disabilities	Assists people with disabilities in preparing for & finding quality employment.
Wagner-Peyser/ Employment Services (7A)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Employment Security	Job Readiness/ Placement	Dislocated Workers	Provides a variety of job search assistance & information services without charge to job seekers.
Wagner-Peyser/ Employment Services (7B)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Employment Security	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Assists high school students in their transition to the workplace, providing exposure to the workplace environment & an understanding of the education & skills needed to succeed.
WIA Discretionary - 15% Set Aside	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	Low-Income Adults, Dislocated Workers, or Youth	States may reserve up to 15 percent of each of their separate adult, youth, & dislocated worker WIA allotments to 'carry out statewide employment & training activities.' - Department of Labor.
WIA Title I - Adult	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	Low-Income Adults	Provides core, intensive, & training services to adults through the One-Stop Centers & affiliated sites.
WIA Title I - Dislocated Workers	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	Dislocated Workers	Provides core, intensive, & training services to adults through the One-Stop Centers & affiliated sites.
WIA Title I - Youth)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration	Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Provides core, intensive, & training services to adults through the One-Stop Centers & affiliated sites.
Women in Apprenticeship & Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO)	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	Job Readiness/ Placement - Occupational Training	Other (Women)	Assisting employers & labor management organizations in the placement & retention of women in apprenticeship & non-traditional occupations.
Work Experience & Career Exploration Program	State - State General Revenue Fund	Illinois State Board of Education	Occupational Training	Youth	A one to two year school-to-work transition program that provides intensive intervention strategies to encourage at-risk students to improve their academic class & develop a career plan that guides them toward work.
Work First	State & Federal - State General Revenue Fund (90%) & U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (10%)	Illinois Department of Human Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	TANF &/or SNAP Recipients	Pay-after-performance program for TANF recipients, which includes activities such as work experience, community service, vocational training, basic education, job skills, & treatment programs.

## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE 11-COUNTY CHICAGO REGION

Program	Funding Source	Administering Agency	Primary Focus of Services	Primary Target Population (Stated)	Program Description
Work Incentives Planning & Assistance	Federal - Social Security Administration	Illinois Department of Human Services - Division of Rehabilitative Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	People with Disabilities	One-on-one consultation provided to jobseekers with disabilities meant to ensure a beneficiary's success in regards to employment. Services include general work to outline employment options & the development of long-term supports.
Workplace Skills Enhancement Program	State - Secretary of State Literacy Office	Secretary of State's Office - Illinois State Library	Adult Education/ Literacy	Low-Literacy	Provides on-site instructional services to employees of Illinois businesses to enable them to increase their basic reading, math, writing, or language skills, maintain their employment & increase their eligibility for promotion. Eligible employees read at or below the 9th grade level. The fiscal agent & submitting agency may be either the educational partner or the business partner.
Youth Build	Federal - U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor	Occupational Training	Youth	Empowers teens & young adults by focusing on academic goals while also helping youth to develop job skills by building homes for low-income families.
Youth Ready Chicago - Career Development Centers	Local - City of Chicago - Corporate	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Connects young people, ages 14 - 21, with internships, apprenticeships & jobs within Chicago's public & private business sectors. Each opportunity offers youth hands-on experience & an opportunity to gain marketable skills.
Youth Ready Chicago - CHA Earn & Learn Program	Federal - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Provides CHA youth aged 13 to 15 with academic enrichment, experiential learning focused on career exploration, & field trips that complement class activities.
Youth Ready Chicago - Head Start Youth Initiative	Federal - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Admin. for Children & Families	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Provides teens, primarily CHA residents, with meaningful & valued work experience.
Youth Ready Chicago - Summer Jobs Program	Local - After School Matters Operating Budget	After School Matters	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Provides students with summer internships with a number of city departments, thus offering, meaningful, challenging & rewarding work experience.
Youth Ready Chicago - Summer Mini-Grants	Local - City of Chicago - Corporate	Chicago Department of Family & Support Services	Job Readiness/ Placement	Youth	Offers youth aged 10 to 18 a chance to explore vocational, recreational, & educational opportunities.

## Appendix C: Program Funding, Breakdown by Local Area

### Adult Education and Literacy – \$44,278,930

Adult Basic Education/GED	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$351,614
2 - McHenry	\$72,748
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$351,614
6 - DuPage	\$230,368
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$6,789,789
10 - Will	\$412,237
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$206,119
<b>Adult Basic Education/GED Regional Total</b>	<b>\$8,414,489</b>

Adult Education & Family Literacy Act (WIA Title II)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$2,008,467
2 - McHenry	\$395,841
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$2,850,688
6 - DuPage	\$1,983,130
7 - S. Cook	\$4,673,707
8 - N. Cook	\$2,616,175
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$18,273,297
10 - Will	\$1,430,661
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$533,120
<b>Adult Basic Education &amp; Family Literacy Regional Total</b>	<b>\$34,765,086</b>

Family Literacy Project	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$58,500
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$61,250
6 - DuPage	\$59,500
7 - S. Cook	\$59,500
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$470,750
<b>Family Literacy Project Regional Total</b>	<b>\$709,500</b>

Workplace Skills Enhancement	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
7 - S. Cook	\$65,455
8 - N. Cook	\$307,900
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$16,500
<b>Workplace Skills Enhancement Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$389,855</b>

**Job Readiness and Placement Services – \$157,389,585**

Added Chance Career Education & Development	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$222,000
<b>Added Chance Career Education &amp; Development Regional Total</b>	<b>\$222,000</b>

City Ex-Offender Program	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$2,260,000
<b>City Ex-Offender Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$2,260,000</b>

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$85,000
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$46,733
6 - DuPage	\$184,743
7 - S. Cook	\$168,000
8 - N. Cook	\$123,697
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$412,237
10 - Will	\$3,407,638
<b>Community Development Block Grant (CSBG) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$4,239,303</b>

Community Service Block Grant (CSBG )	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$91,183
6 - DuPage	\$164,394
8 - N. Cook	\$392,933
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$2,227,108
10 - Will	\$118,995
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$62,428
<b>Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$3,057,041</b>

Delancey Social Enterprise Model (at a Safe Haven Foundation)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$722,015
<b>Delancey Social Enterprise Model (at a Safe Haven Found.) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$722,015</b>

Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$106,114
2 - McHenry	\$112,356
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$162,292
6 - DuPage	\$31,210
7 - S. Cook	\$284,011
8 - N. Cook	\$71,783
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$798,976
10 - Will	\$131,082
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$71,783
<b>Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,769,607</b>

Earnfare	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
6 - DuPage	\$19,356
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$875,697
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$21,026
<b>Earnfare Regional Total</b>	<b>\$916,079</b>

Family Works	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$6,250,000
<b>Added Chance Career Education &amp; Development Regional Total</b>	<b>\$6,250,000</b>

### Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$74,789
2 - McHenry	\$74,789
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$74,789
8 - N. Cook	\$74,789
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$300,000
<b>Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project Regional Total</b>	<b>\$599,156</b>

### Job Corps

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
10 - Will	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
<b>Job Corps Regional Total</b>	<i>See Occupational Training</i>

### Job Preparedness Program

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$139,160
2 - McHenry	\$28,792
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$139,160
6 - DuPage	\$91,174
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$2,687,233
10 - Will	\$163,153
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$81,577
<b>Job Preparedness Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$3,330,250</b>

### Life Skills Services

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$91,093
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$560,177
<b>Life Skills Services Regional Total</b>	<b>\$651,270</b>



Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$112,565
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$32,572
6 - DuPage	\$52,690
7 - S. Cook	\$220,340
8 - N. Cook	\$71,850
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$565,220
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$7,185
<b>Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,062,422</b>

Non-Custodial Parent Earnfare

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$12,452
<b>Non-Custodial Parent Earnfare Regional Total</b>	<b>\$12,452</b>

Projects with Industry

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
7 - S. Cook	\$212,450
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$280,688
<b>Projects with Industry Regional Total</b>	<b>\$493,138</b>

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (ReXO)e

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$304,116
<b>Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (ReXO) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$304,116</b>

Refugee Services

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
6 - DuPage	\$934,217
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$2,217,270
<b>Refugee Services* Regional Total</b>	<b>\$3,151,487</b>

Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$120,000
<b>Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative Regional Total</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>

Secondary Transitional Experience Program

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$201,976
2 - McHenry	\$82,591
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$232,473
6 - DuPage	\$149,885
7 - S. Cook	\$665,634
8 - N. Cook	\$255,755
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$115,906
10 - Will	\$123,246
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$82,698
<b>Secondary Transitional Experience Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,910,164</b>

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) – Illinois Department on Aging

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$36,486
2 - McHenry	\$36,486
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$110,472
6 - DuPage	\$36,486
7 - S. Cook	\$246,282
8 - N. Cook	\$246,282
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,806,069
10 - Will	\$36,486
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$94,637
<b>SCSEP - IL Department. on Aging Regional Total</b>	<b>\$2,649,686</b>

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) - U.S. Department. of Labor

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$426,124
2- McHenry	\$426,124
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$591,124
6 - DuPage	\$270,936
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,176,290
10 - Will	\$426,124
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$294,904
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$5,098,068
<b>SCSEP - U.S. Department. of Labor Regional Total</b>	<b>\$8,709,694</b>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance & Planning (SNAP) Employment and Training

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
7 - S. Cook	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
<b>SNAP Employment and Training Regional Total</b>	<i>See Occupational Training</i>

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Job Placement

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$100,475
7 - S. Cook	\$291,286
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$2,981,779
10 - Will	\$189,486
<b>TANF Job Placement Regional Total</b>	<b>\$3,563,026</b>

Social Services Block Grant Title XX

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
8 - N. Cook	\$67,195
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,980,008
<b>Title XX Regional Total</b>	<b>\$2,047,203</b>

Trade Adjustment Assistance

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
2 - McHenry	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
6 - DuPage	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
7 - S. Cook	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
8 - N. Cook	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
10 - Will	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	<i>See Occupational Training</i>
<b>Trade Adjustment Assistance Regional Total</b>	<i>See Occupational Training</i>

Trade & Globalization Adjustment Assistance

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	See Occupational Training
2 - McHenry	See Occupational Training
6 - DuPage	See Occupational Training
7 - S. Cook	See Occupational Training
8 - N. Cook	See Occupational Training
9 - Cook (Chicago)	See Occupational Training
10 - Will	See Occupational Training
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	See Occupational Training
<b>Trade &amp; Globalization Adjustment Assistance Regional Total</b>	<i>See Occupational Training</i>

Transitional Jobs (CHA)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$3,096,670
<b>Transitional Jobs (CHA) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$3,096,670</b>

Transitional Jobs (IDOC)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$138,230
<b>Transitional Jobs (IDOC) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$138,230</b>

Transitional Jobs (TANF)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,003,836
<b>Transitional Jobs (TANF) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,003,836</b>

Vocational Rehabilitation

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$808,041
2 - McHenry	\$320,968
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$740,390
6 - DuPage	\$1,259,649
7 & 8 - S. and N. Cook	\$3,966,471
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$2,873,432
10 - Will	\$ 958,089
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$339,159
<b>Vocational Rehabilitation Regional Total</b>	<b>\$11,266,200</b>

Wagner-Peyser/Employment Services (7A)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$500,397
2 - McHenry	\$353,222
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$2,207,636
6 - DuPage	\$794,749
7 - S. Cook	\$2,972,949
8 - N. Cook	\$1,530,627
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$8,771,690
10 - Will	\$824,184
11 - Grundy, Livingston., Kankakee	\$647,573
<b>Wagner-Peyser/Employment Services (7A) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$18,603,026</b>

Wagner-Peyser/Illinois Hire the Future (7B)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
5 - Kane, Kendall, DeKalb	\$206,046
7 - S. Cook	\$5,887
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$641,686
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$0
<b>Wagner-Peyser/Illinois Hire the Future (7B) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$853,619</b>

WIA Discretionary – 15% Set Aside

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
8 - N. Cook	\$132,938
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,790,670
<b>WIA Discretionary - 15% Set Aside Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,923,608</b>

WIA Title I Adult – Job Readiness/Placement

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$752,357
2 - McHenry	\$427,711
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$1,240,127
6 - DuPage	\$662,811
7 - S. Cook	\$1,448,808
8 - N. Cook	\$1,081,910
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$3,820,341
10 - Will	\$418,369
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$396,677
<b>WIA Title IA Job Readiness/Placement Regional Total</b>	<b>\$10,249,111</b>

WIA Title I Dislocated Worker – Job Readiness/Placement

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$787,220
2 - McHenry	\$272,699
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$1,240,127
6 - DuPage	\$1,401,444
7 - S. Cook	\$1,843,229
8 - N. Cook	\$728,208
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$2,768,441
10 - Will	\$328,777
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$389,049
<b>WIA Title I - Dislocated Worker Regional Total</b>	<b>\$9,759,194</b>

WIA Title I Youth

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$1,629,697
2 - McHenry	\$684,233
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$1,971,935
6 - DuPage	\$1,727,690
7 - S. Cook	\$3,787,551
8 - N. Cook	\$1,874,853
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$10,338,440
10 - Will	\$1,596,053
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$652,137
<b>WIA Title IA Youth Regional Total</b>	<b>\$24,262,589</b>

Women in Apprenticeship & Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$300,000
<b>Women in Apprenticeship &amp; Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

Work First

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
7 - S. Cook	\$1,653,673
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$5,033,668
<b>Work First Regional Total</b>	<b>\$6,687,341</b>



Work Incentives Planning & Assistance

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$22,559
2 - McHenry	\$9,192
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$21,700
6 - DuPage	\$24,564
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$344,790
10 - Will	\$23,723
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$13,369
<b>Work Incentives Planning &amp; Assistance</b>	<b>\$459,897</b>

Youth Ready Chicago Career Development Centers

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,350,000
<b>Youth Ready Chicago Career Development Centers Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,350,000</b>

Youth Ready Chicago CHA Earn & Learn Program

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,425,000
<b>Youth Ready Chicago CHA Earn &amp; Learn Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,425,000</b>

Youth Ready Chicago Head Start Youth Initiative

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$550,000
<b>Youth Ready Chicago Head Start Youth Initiative Regional Total</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>

Youth Ready Chicago Summer Jobs Program

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$17,171,156
<b>Youth Ready Chicago Summer Jobs Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$17,171,156</b>

Youth Ready Chicago Summer Mini-Grants

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$250,000
<b>Youth Ready Chicago Summer Mini-Grants Regional Total</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>

**Occupational Training – \$97,358,911**

Adult Vocational Education	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$196,509
2 - McHenry	\$40,657
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$196,509
6 - DuPage	\$128,748
10 - Will	\$230,390
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$115,195
7, 8, 9 - Cook	\$3,794,664
<b>Adult Vocational Education Regional Total</b>	<b>\$4,702,672</b>

Carl D. Perkins Career & Technical Education (Postsecondary)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$310,138
2 - McHenry	\$137,957
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$615,843
6 - DuPage	\$612,296
7 - S. Cook	\$2,276,826
8 - N. Cook	\$652,016
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$3,686,543
10 - Will	\$381,599
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$181,224
<b>Carl D. Perkins Career &amp; Technical Education (Postsecondary) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$8,854,442</b>

Carl D. Perkins Career & Technical Education (Secondary)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$1,322,919
2 - McHenry	\$325,554
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$679,794
6 - DuPage	\$1,078,349
7 - S. Cook	\$2,580,945
8 - N. Cook	\$1,448,273
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$8,246,886
10 - Will	\$264,193
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$951,298
<b>Carl D. Perkins Career &amp; Technical Education (Secondary) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$16,898,209</b>

City Ex-Offender Programs

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	See Job Readiness
<b>City Ex-Offender Programs Regional Total</b>	<i>See Job Readiness</i>

Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$145,000
2 - McHenry	\$269,000
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$919,340
6 - DuPage	\$545,000
7 - S. Cook	\$485,250
8 - N. Cook	\$564,744
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$3,553,105
10 - Will	\$135,125
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$50,000
<b>Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$6,666,564</b>

Employment Opportunity Grant Program (EOGP)

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$450,000
7 - S. Cook	\$250,000
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,905,000
<b>Employment Opportunity Grant Program Regional Total</b>	<b>\$2,605,000</b>

Greencorps

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$800,000
<b>Greencorps Regional Total</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>

Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$200,000
<b>Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities Regional Total</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

Job Corps	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,312,573
10 - Will	\$4,148,668
<b>Job Corps Regional Total</b>	<b>\$5,461,241</b>

Job Training & Economic Development	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$50,000
7 - S. Cook	\$45,000
8 - N. Cook	\$100,000
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,355,000
<b>Job Training &amp; Economic Development Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,550,000</b>

Partnerships for College & Career Success (Formerly TechPrep)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$157,643
2 - McHenry	\$82,169
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$245,563
6 - DuPage	\$202,239
7 - S. Cook	\$291,490
8 - N. Cook	\$313,469
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$495,168
10 - Will	\$133,890
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$68,650
<b>Partnerships for College &amp; Career Success (Formerly TechPrep) Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,990,281</b>

Projects with Industry	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
7 - S. Cook	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
<b>Projects with Industry Regional Total</b>	<i>See Job Readiness</i>

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (ReXO)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
<b>Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (ReXO) Regional Total</b>	<i>See Job Readiness</i>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$62,524
7 - S. Cook	\$154,200
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$3,578,432
<b>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Employment and Training Regional Total</b>	<b>\$3,795,156</b>

TIFWorks

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,519,212
<b>TIFWorks Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,519,212</b>

Trade Adjustment Assistance

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$150,787
2 - McHenry	\$167,750
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$68,750
6 - DuPage	\$401,019
7 - S. Cook	\$1,129,460
8 - N. Cook	\$377,242
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,428,840
10 - Will	\$150,318
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$261,157
<b>Trade Adjustment Assistance Regional Total</b>	<b>\$4,135,322</b>

Trade & Globalization Adjustment Assistance

LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$154,199
2 - McHenry	\$74,963
6 - DuPage	\$164,247
7 - S. Cook	\$254,633
8 - N. Cook	\$136,948
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$312,566
10 - Will	\$233,292
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$131,222
<b>Trade &amp; Globalization Adjustment Assistance Regional Total</b>	<b>\$1,462,070</b>

Training for Tomorrow	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$4,673,755
<b>Training for Tomorrow Regional Total</b>	<b>\$4,673,755</b>

WIA Discretionary – 15% Set Aside	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
8 - N. Cook	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
<b>WIA Discretionary - 15% Set Aside Regional Total</b>	<b><i>See Job Readiness</i></b>

WIA Title I Adult – Occupational Training	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$783,065
2 - McHenry	\$230,306
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$826,751
6 - DuPage	\$907,832
7 - S. Cook	\$2,363,845
8 - N. Cook	\$998,686
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$6,420,247
10 - Will	\$1,075,806
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$366,164
<b>WIA Title I Adult Occupational Training Regional Total</b>	<b>\$13,972,702</b>

WIA Title I Dislocated Worker – Occupational Training	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$726,664
2 - McHenry	\$506,442
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$826,751
6 - DuPage	\$1,101,135
7 - S. Cook	\$3,742,313
8 - N. Cook	\$1,352,387
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$6,606,443
10 - Will	\$845,427
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$373,792
<b>WIA Title I Dislocated Worker Occupational Training Regional Total</b>	<b>\$16,081,354</b>



WIA Title I Youth	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
2 - McHenry	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
6 - DuPage	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
7 - S. Cook	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
8 - N. Cook	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
10 - Will	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
<b>WIA Title I Youth Regional Total</b>	<i>See Job Readiness</i>

Women in Apprenticeship & Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO)	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
9 - Cook (Chicago)	<i>See Job Readiness</i>
<b>Women in Apprenticeship &amp; Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO) Regional Total</b>	<i>See Job Readiness</i>

Work Experience and Career Exploration Program	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
5 - DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	\$89,079
6 - DuPage	\$27,955
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$1,103,609
11 - Grundy, Livingston, Kankakee	\$89,040
<b>Work Experience and Career Exploration Program Regional Total</b>	\$1,309,682

Youth Build	
LWIA - Counties	FY '10 Allocation
1 - Lake	\$343,750
9 - Cook (Chicago)	\$337,500
<b>Youth Build Regional Total</b>	\$681,250





**The Workforce Boards**  
OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

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