



Neil Ridley
Senior Policy Analyst

Linda Harris
Director, Youth Policy

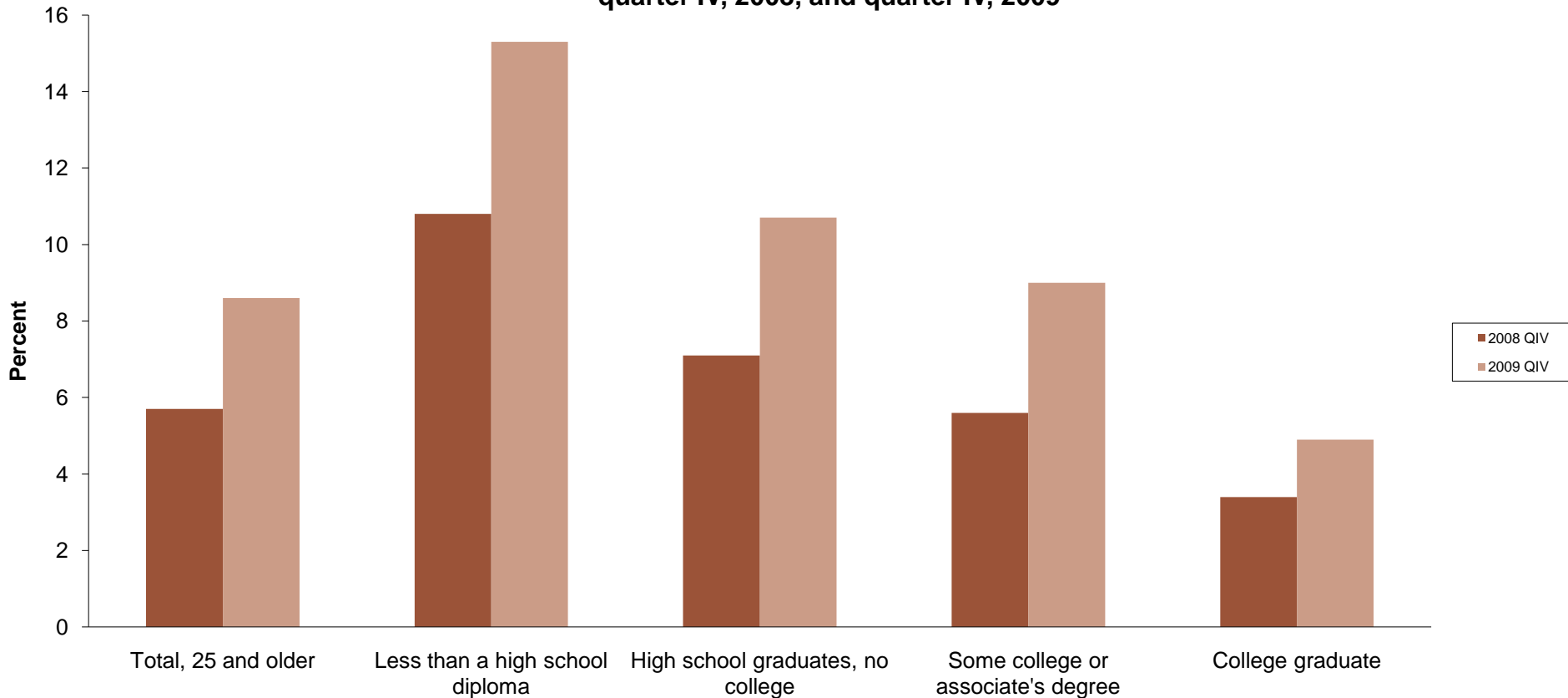
Job Creation and Workforce Development

Workforce Development Council

April 22, 2010

High Unemployment for Less Educated Individuals

Unemployment rate by educational attainment for persons 25 years and over, seasonally adjusted, quarter IV, 2008, and quarter IV, 2009



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey courtesy of Steve Hipple,

Unemployment Rates for Youth Ages 20-24 (not enrolled in school)

Education Level	Fourth Quarter, 2008	Fourth Quarter, 2009	Change—2008 to 2009
Less than high school diploma	25.2 percent	27.8 percent	2.6 percent increase
High school diploma, no college	13.9 percent	21.0 percent	7.1 percent increase
Some college or associate's degree	8.9 percent	13.1 percent	4.2 percent increase
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.4 percent	8.6 percent	2.2 percent increase

Source: BLS, U.S. labor market in 2009

Recommendations for WIA Reauthorization (Title I)

- Emphasize education, training and related services to prepare individuals for family-supporting jobs
 - Ensure direct access to training
 - Establish a minimum level of spending on training and related services
 - Allow for use of ITAs or contract training, as appropriate
- Increase the focus on and capacity to serve low-skill, low-income adults
 - Strengthen priority of service
 - Incorporate additional strategies that work for low-income adults
 - Increase access to work supports

Additional Recommendations for WIA Reauthorization (Title I)

- Revamp current performance measurement system and move toward shared accountability
- Strengthen connections between workforce investment programs, adult education programs and economic development efforts
- Strengthen the role of the WIB & Youth Council for strategic, cross-system youth programming

Additional Recommendations for WIA Reauthorization (Title I)

- Re-activate YO Grants or use a similar vehicle directing funding to high-poverty communities to build comprehensive youth delivery systems
- Create a funding stream for summer and year-round jobs and work experience
- Set a target for service to youth in high-risk categories

Increasing Work and Learning Opportunities through Jobs Bills

- Expand summer and year-round youth employment under WIA
- Encourage greater use of on-the-job training strategies to hire and train individuals, where appropriate
- Create a wage subsidy program to promote employment of low-income, long-term unemployed workers
- Extend the TANF Emergency Fund

Federal Jobs Bills with Workforce Provisions

	Youth Employment	On-the-Job Training	Wage Subsidies	TANF Emergency Fund
Local Jobs for America Act (Miller)		✓		
The On-the-Job Training Act (Shaheen)		✓		
The SEED Act (Franken)			✓	
Employing Youth Act (Rush)	✓	✓	✓	
Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act (House-passed)				✓
Disaster Relief and Summer Jobs Act (House-passed)	✓			

Questions

- What is the workforce system's role in subsidized employment/transitional jobs strategies?
- What is the workforce system's role in private sector job creation (e.g. OJT, wage subsidies, start-ups)?
- Is there a potential role in facilitating hiring and training low-income individuals for jobs created by new investments in transportation, energy, etc.?

For More Information

For more information about CLASP's WIA recommendations, go to www.clasp.org

Adults

http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/WIA_Recs-for-Adult-Program-final.pdf

Youth

<http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/WIA-Recs-for-Youth-Provisions.pdf>