

We present this report on the first ten months of the No Worker Left Behind (NWLB) Initiative pursuant to Section 432(1) of Public Act 118 of 2007.

The NWLB free tuition initiative is part of Governor Granholm's comprehensive plan to transform Michigan's economy and represents a reorganization, augmentation, and re-branding of Michigan's workforce programs. NWLB funding includes all public monies used for training and currently comes from five sources: Workforce Investment Act (WIA), including Incumbent Worker and State Discretionary; Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA); Jobs, Education and Training (JET)/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Food Assistance Employment & Training (FAET); and Vocational Rehabilitation Client Services.

NWLB aims to help 100,000 workers who are either unemployed or are working in low-wage jobs get the right skills and credentials for jobs in the emerging economy of advanced manufacturing, health care, biotechnology, renewable energy, and other growing sectors. The following Michigan residents are eligible for NWLB free tuition assistance:

- Individuals currently unemployed; or
- Individuals who have received notice of termination or layoff; or
- Employed individuals with a yearly family income of \$40,000 or less.

NWLB is a first of its kind initiative created to transform Michigan's economy. During the period of August 1, 2007, through May 30, 2008, we enrolled 26,892 people into training for in-demand occupations. Training occupations seeing the highest activity of enrolled NWLB participants during this 10 month report period include health care (31%) and transportation (9%).

Since the beginning of 2008, a waitlist that fluctuates between 9,000 and 12,000 individuals has existed. This waitlist is a result of the huge demand for training under NWLB and limited available funding. To help meet this demand, DLEG actively sought out additional TAA and WIA funding from the U.S. Department of Labor. In May and June of 2008, Michigan was awarded additional TAA funding in the amount of \$16 million and additional WIA-National Emergency Grant funding in the amount of \$6.6 million, which will allow us serve many more unemployed Michiganders waiting to enter training.

Every Michigan Works! Agency and community college is participating in NWLB. During the first ten months of the initiative (August 2007-May 2008), 894 training institutions have updated or added 4,529 programs on the Career Education Consumer Report¹ (CECR) website. This represents an increase of 33% in the number of training institutions updating and adding programs and a 37% increase in the number of programs updated and added versus the same period the year before (August 2006-May 2007).

Michigan's community colleges and other training providers are responding to the labor market shifts with the development of new curricula for occupations in high demand industries. They are offering more courses at night and on weekends and have open-entry, open-exit options that allow more students flexibility to attend and successfully complete training while supporting and

¹ The CECR website lists all eligible training programs available to NWLB participants.

raising a family. In direct response to the NWLB initiative, many community colleges are working more closely with their local Michigan Works! Agency to identify new programs and courses relevant to occupations in their region's high growth industries.

NWLB participants may receive training from 2 and 4-year institutions, private for-profit (propriety) and non-profit institutions, remedial and literacy training providers, as well as employers and other providers such as school districts and non-profits (e.g. Goodwill or Red Cross). NWLB participation by training provider as of May 30, 2008:

- 2-Year Institutions 22%
- 4-Year Institutions 7%
- Private for Profit/Non-Profit 26%
- Remedial/Literacy 8%
- Employer 9%
- Other 28%

By definition, any report after ten months on an initiative that offers up to two years worth of training can not accurately reflect the average duration of training among participants. We are only able to report training duration for individuals when they complete the program. Thus, the overall average training duration is skewed towards short-term training programs because they are the only training programs that could be completed in the first ten months.

Further influencing the average training duration is the JET population. JET participants represent a large portion of NWLB individuals enrolled in training and overwhelmingly engage in training best described as short-term. Taking into account the JET population and given appropriate time to fully report outcomes for individuals participating in longer-term training necessary to fill existing and projected vacancies in high demand occupations, we anticipate the average training duration will continue to rise over the life of the initiative.

Please find attached a spreadsheet of the requested NWLB data.

No Worker Left Behind

Legislative Boilerplate

Public Act 118 of 2007

Report Period: August 1, 2007 through May 30, 2008

Michigan Works! Agency (MWA) ¹	Total Funding Allocated ³	Total Participants Enrolled ⁵	Average Duration of Training in Weeks ⁶	Enrolled in Remedial Ed. Literacy ⁷	Enrolled in 2-Year Institutions ⁷	Enrolled in 4-Year Institutions ⁷	Enrolled in Proprietary/ Technical ⁷	Completed Education/ Training ⁸
ACSET	\$6,932,258	2,045	6.2	608	381	98	590	817
Berrien/Cass/Van Buren	\$2,470,097	775	8.3	28	351	17	112	213
Calhoun ISD	\$2,491,955	572	5.8	30	276	7	119	274
Capital Area	\$3,419,195	1,555	6.1	528	154	27	226	873
Career Alliance	\$6,552,634	635	7.7	14	222	90	84	126
Central Area	\$3,531,025	1,026	10.4	50	441	28	216	301
City of Detroit	\$17,859,871	805	5.9	154	92	185	537	276
Eastern U.P.	\$539,419	126	16.0	1	17	33	7	71
Kalamazoo-St. Joseph	\$2,101,565	786	6.0	24	89	2	341	490
The Job Force	\$1,232,134	565	5.3	19	160	89	13	44
Livingston County	\$829,968	432	8.4	5	63	16	123	255
Macomb/St. Clair	\$8,406,247	2,899	9.3	179	783	141	937	1,241
Muskegon County	\$3,322,905	656	7.1	47	175	57	167	307
Northeast	\$1,625,541	306	12.1	16	219	18	17	65
Northwest	\$2,429,288	555	10.7	33	283	18	129	191
Oakland County	\$6,251,755	1,230	7.9	70	172	59	440	695
Ottawa County	\$1,251,754	544	6.9	22	66	40	185	339
Region 7B	\$1,501,384	327	5.5	2	92	6	164	176
Saginaw/Midland/Bay	\$4,035,268	1,158	8.7	34	293	41	164	706
South Central	\$3,223,058	646	5.6	7	239	37	162	316
SEMCA	\$7,399,768	1,284	8.7	42	308	62	556	408
Thumb Area	\$1,821,831	1,692	8.2	1	164	66	276	1,477
Washtenaw County	\$1,583,804	631	9.0	34	163	27	146	303
West Central	\$1,432,107	254	6.7	8	91	19	119	171
Western U.P.	\$665,260	243	9.2	8	78	7	56	114
HRDI	\$560,000	120	4.3	0	0	0	78	60
MWA Subtotal	\$93,470,091	21,867	7.3	1,964	5,372	1,190	5,964	10,309
Vocational Rehabilitation Services Offices ²	\$9,772,415	5,025	29	320	495	626	756	257
Statewide Total	\$103,242,506 ⁴	26,892	12.5	2,284	5,867	1,816	6,720	10,566

¹Entity designated as administrator for workforce development activities in local area, under guidance of local workforce development board. There are 25 MWAs in Michigan.

²Entities that provide vocational counseling and employment services for individuals with disabilities. There are 35 offices in Michigan, many co-located with MWAs.

³WIA funding allocated 7/1/07-6/30/08; TAA funding allocated 10/1/07-9/30/08; JET funding allocated 10/1/07-9/30/08; Vocational Rehabilitation Services funding allocated 10/1/07-9/30/08.

⁴This figure represents the total amount of training funds supporting NWLB. Approximately 40% of WIA funding allocated is available for training, the other 60% is used to provide core and intensive services (50%) and to cover the costs of administration (10%). WIA prescribes a progression of services which includes core (i.e. eligibility determination, initial assessment, etc.), intensive (i.e. comprehensive assessment, development of an individual employment plan, counseling and career planning, remediation, etc.), and finally training services. Approximately 90% of TAA funding allocated is available for training, the other 10% is used to cover the costs of administration. Approximately 30% of JET/FAET funding allocated is available for training, the other 70% is used to provide direct client services (58%) (i.e. assessments, life skills, career exploration, job readiness, supportive services, pre and post employment support, etc.) and to cover the costs of administration (12%). Approximately 90% of Incumbent Worker funding allocated is available for training, the other 10% is used to cover the costs of administration.

Approximately 23% of Vocational Rehabilitation Services funding allocated is available for training, the other 77% is used to help individuals with disabilities prepare for, find, and keep a job by providing assessments, an Individualized Plan for Employment, career counseling, physical aids, accommodations/assistance technology, and supportive services (i.e. interpreters, readers, and personal assistants).

⁵Includes WIA, TAA, JET/FAET, Incumbent Worker (quarterly data; individuals starting training as of 7/1/07 included), and Vocational Rehabilitation Services (participant tracking began 10/1/07).

⁶The average training duration for NWLB participants is almost certainly significantly longer than we can report at this time. We can only report on people who have completed their programs, so this column excludes all participants in training programs to long to be completed at the ten months mark of NWLB.

For Vocational Rehabilitation Services, column represents time an individual begins receiving services until case closure.

⁷Data includes WIA, TAA, JET/FAET, and Vocational Rehabilitation Services participants.

⁸Data includes WIA, TAA, JET/FAET, Incumbent Worker, and Vocational Rehabilitation Services participants (i.e. all NWLB participants).