



REPORT

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Providing Public Workforce Services to Job Seekers: **15-month Impact Findings on the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs** **Technical Supplement**

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CONTENTS

APPENDIX A DETAILS OF OUR METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	A.1
A. Details of study design	A.3
1. Selection of local areas	A.3
2. Selection of customers into the three research groups	A.5
3. Exclusions from random assignment and sample universe	A.6
Table A.1. Local area-specific study exemptions	A.8
B. Sampling weights	A.9
1. Weights to account for local area selection and participation.....	A.9
Table A.2. Local-area customer counts and weights	A.11
2. Weights to account for assignment probabilities changing over time.....	A.12
3. Weights to account for survey selection	A.12
4. Weights to account for survey nonresponse.....	A.12
Table A.3. Candidate variables for splitting customers into clusters.....	A.14
5. Comparison of study sample to survey sample and survey sample to survey respondents after weighting	A.15
Table A.4. Characteristics of full study sample and customers selected for survey (full-WIA customers).....	A.16
Table A.5. Characteristics of core customers selected for survey and survey respondents	A.18
Table A.6. Characteristics of core-and-intensive customers selected for survey and survey respondents.....	A.20
Table A.7. Characteristics of full-WIA customers selected for survey and survey respondents	A.22
C. Accounting for item nonresponse and outliers	A.23
1. Logical imputation	A.24
2. Imputation of categorical data	A.25
3. Predictive mean matching.....	A.25
Table A.8. Number of cases imputed using categorical data	A.26
Table A.9. Variables used in imputation procedure.....	A.29
Table A.10. Number of cases imputed for each variable using predictive mean matching.....	A.33
D. Impact estimation approach for full sample analysis	A.35
1. Estimation model and variance estimation	A.35
2. Testing for significance of impacts.....	A.36
3. Multiple comparison adjustments.....	A.37

4.	The Bloom (1984) adjustment and treatment-on-treated effects	A.37
E.	Impact estimation approach for subgroups of customers	A.38
1.	Estimation model and variance estimation	A.38
2.	Testing for differences across subgroups	A.39
F.	Impact estimation approach for subgroups of local areas.....	A.39
1.	Estimation model and variance estimation	A.40
2.	Testing for differences across subgroups	A.40
G.	Minimum detectable impacts	A.40
	Table A.11. Minimum detectable impacts for key outcomes	A.42
APPENDIX B SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS		B.1
A.	Impacts estimated without nonresponse weights.....	B.3
	Table B.1. Impacts estimated without nonresponse weights compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.4
B.	Impacts estimated without imputation	B.5
	Table B.2. Impacts estimated excluding imputed data compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.5
C.	Impacts excluding replacement local areas	B.6
	Table B.3. Impacts estimated excluding replacement local areas compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.6
D.	Impacts controlling for local-area and customer characteristics	B.8
	Table B.4. Impacts estimated controlling for local area-fixed effects compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.8
	Table B.5. Impacts estimated controlling for customer-level covariates compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.10
E.	Impacts estimated using hierarchical linear modeling.....	B.11
	Table B.6. Impacts estimated using HLM without customer covariates compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.12
	Table B.7. Impacts estimated using HLM with customer covariates compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.14
F.	Impacts estimates using a design-based approach	B.15
	Table B.8. Impacts estimated using a design-based approach compared with benchmark estimation approach.....	B.17
G.	The influence of individual local areas on impacts	B.18
	Figure B.1. Impacts of the availability of WIA-funded training leaving out individual local areas	B.19
	Figure B.2. Impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services leaving out individual local areas.....	B.20

Figure B.3. Impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive and training services leaving out individual local areas	B.21
APPENDIX C DETAILED TABLES OF MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR ALL CUSTOMERS	C.1
Table C.II.1. Baseline equivalence among survey respondents (all customers)	C.3
Table C.IV.1a. Use of resource room since random assignment (all customers).....	C.6
Table C.IV.1b. Use of resource room since random assignment (among customers who used resource rooms)	C.7
Table C.IV.2a. Workshop attendance since random assignment (all customers)	C.9
Table C.IV.2b. Workshops attended since random assignment (among customers who attended any workshops)	C.10
Table C.IV.3a. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (all customers)	C.12
Table C.IV.3b. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (among customers who attended at least one workshop)	C.13
Table C.IV.4a. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (all customers)	C.14
Table C.IV.4b. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (among customers who took assessments)	C.15
Table C.IV.5a. Job clubs attended since random assignment (all customers)	C.17
Table C.IV.5b. Job clubs attended since random assignment (among customers who attended a job club).....	C.18
Table C.IV.6a. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (all customers)	C.20
Table C.IV.6b. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (among customers receiving one-on-one assistance)	C.22
Table C.IV.7a. Supportive services received since random assignment (all customers)	C.27
Table C.IV.7b. Supportive services received since random assignment (among customers who received supportive services)	C.29
Table C.IV.8. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all customers)	C.31
Table C.IV.9a. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (all customers)	C.32
Table C.IV.9b. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (among customers who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD).....	C.33
Table C.IV.10. Reasons for visiting an American Job Center (all customers)	C.34
Table C.V.1. Enrollment in training since random assignment (all customers).....	C.35
Table C.V.2a. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (all customers)	C.36
Table C.V.2b. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (among customers who reported participating in training on the survey)	C.38

Table C.V.3a. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (all customers).....	C.40
Table C.V.3b. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (among customers receiving WIA-funded training).....	C.41
Table C.V.4a. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (all customers).....	C.42
Table C.V.4b. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (among customers who reported enrollment in education programs on survey)	C.44
Table C.V.5a. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (all customers).....	C.46
Table C.V.5b. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (among customers who reported enrollment in vocational training on survey).....	C.48
Table C.V.6. Training provider (among customers who reported participating in training on survey).....	C.50
Table C.V.7. Top training programs (among customers who reported participating in training on survey).....	C.51
Table C.V.8a. Funding of training since random assignment (all customers).....	C.52
Table C.V.8b. Funding of training since random assignment (among customers who reported participating in training)	C.53
Table C.V.9. Reasons given for not completing a training program enrolled in since random assignment (among customers who reported leaving a training program prior to completion)	C.55
Table C.VI.1. Earnings by quarter since random assignment (all customers).....	C.56
Table C.VI.2. Employment by quarter since random assignment (all customers)	C.57
Table C.VI.3. Timing of training completion relative to start of new jobs (among customers who had ended enrollment in at least one training program).....	C.58
Table C.VI.4. In productive activity (employed or in training program) by quarter since random assignment (all customers).....	C.59
Table C.VI.5. Weeks and hours worked by quarter since random assignment (all customers)	C.60
Table C.VI.6. Characteristics of employment across all jobs (among customers employed since random assignment)	C.61
Table C.VI.7. Characteristics of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among customers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)	C.63
Table C.VI.8. Most frequently reported occupations of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among customers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period).....	C.64
Table C.VI.9. Employment in occupations related to most common training occupations (among customers who participated in training).....	C.65
Table C.VI.10. Match between training and employment (all customers).....	C.66

Table C.VI.11. Employment and enrollment in training (among customers who participated in training).....	C.67
Table C.VII.1. Household income and receipt of public assistance in the past calendar year (all customers).....	C.68
Table C.VII.2. Health and health insurance (all customers).....	C.69
Table C.VII.3. Arrests and felony convictions (all customers).....	C.70
APPENDIX D DETAILED TABLES OF MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR ADULTS	D.1
Table D.II.1. Baseline equivalence among survey respondents (adults only)	D.3
Table D.IV.1a. Use of resource room since random assignment (all adults).....	D.6
Table D.IV.1b. Use of resource room since random assignment (among adults who used resource rooms)	D.7
Table D.IV.2a. Workshop attendance since random assignment (all adults)	D.9
Table D.IV.2b. Workshops attended since random assignment (among adults who attended any workshops).....	D.10
Table D.IV.3a. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (all adults)	D.12
Table D.IV.3b. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (among adults who attended at least one workshop)	D.13
Table D.IV.4a. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (all adults)	D.14
Table D.IV.4b. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (among adults who took assessments).....	D.15
Table D.IV.5a. Job clubs attended since random assignment (all adults)	D.17
Table D.IV.5b. Job clubs attended since random assignment (among adults who attended a job club).....	D.18
Table D.IV.6a. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (all adults)	D.20
Table D.IV.6b. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (among adults receiving one-on-one assistance).....	D.22
Table D.IV.7a. Supportive services received since random assignment (all adults)	D.27
Table D.IV.7b. Supportive services received since random assignment (among adults who received supportive services).....	D.29
Table D.IV.8. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all adults)	D.31
Table D.IV.9a. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (all adults)	D.32
Table D.IV.9b. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (among adults who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD).....	D.33
Table D.V.1. Enrollment in training since random assignment (all adults).....	D.34
Table D.V.2a. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (all adults)	D.35

Table D.V.2b. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (among adults who reported participating in training on the survey)	D.37
Table D.V.3a. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (all adults).....	D.39
Table D.V.3b. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (among adults receiving WIA-funded training).....	D.40
Table D.V.4a. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (all adults)	D.41
Table D.V.4b. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (among adults who reported enrollment in education programs on survey)	D.43
Table D.V.5a. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (all adults).....	D.45
Table D.V.5b. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (among adults who reported enrollment in vocational training on survey)	D.47
Table D.V.6. Training provider (among adults who reported participating in training on survey)	D.49
Table D.V.7. Top training programs (among adults who reported participating in training on survey).....	D.50
Table D.V.8a. Funding of training since random assignment (all adults).....	D.51
Table D.V.8b. Funding of training since random assignment (among adults who reported participating in training)	D.53
Table D.V.9. Reasons given for not completing a training program enrolled in since random assignment (among adults who reported leaving a training program prior to completion).....	D.55
Table D.VI.1. Earnings by quarter since random assignment (all adults)	D.56
Table D.VI.2. Employment by quarter since random assignment (all adults)	D.57
Table D.VI.3. Timing of training completion relative to start of new jobs (among adults who had ended enrollment in at least one training program).....	D.58
Table D.VI.4. In productive activity (employed or in training program) by quarter since random assignment (all adults).....	D.59
Table D.VI.5. Weeks and hours worked by quarter since random assignment (all adults)	D.60
Table D.VI.6. Characteristics of employment across all jobs (among adults employed since random assignment).....	D.61
Table D.VI.7. Characteristics of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among adults who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)	D.63
Table D.VI.8. Most frequently reported occupations of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among adults who provided recent employment history from follow-up period).....	D.64
Table D.VI.9. Employment in occupations related to most common training occupations (among adults who participated in training).....	D.65

Table D.VI.10. Match between training and employment (all adults).....	D.66
Table D.VI.11. Employment and enrollment in training (among adults who participated in training).....	D.67
Table D.VII.1. Household income and receipt of public assistance in the past calendar year (all adults).....	D.68
Table D.VII.2. Health and health insurance (all adults).....	D.69
Table D.VII.3. Arrests and felony convictions (all adults).....	D.70
APPENDIX E DETAILED TABLES OF MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR DISLOCATED WORKERS.....	E.1
Table E.II.1. Baseline equivalence among survey respondents (dislocated workers only)	E.3
Table E.IV.1a. Use of resource room since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.6
Table E.IV.1b. Use of resource room since random assignment (among dislocated workers who used resource rooms).....	E.7
Table E.IV.2a. Workshop attendance since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.9
Table E.IV.2b. Workshops attended since random assignment (among dislocated who attended any workshops)	E.10
Table E.IV.3a. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.12
Table E.IV.3b. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (among dislocated workers who attended at least one workshop).....	E.13
Table E.IV.4a. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (all dislocated workers).....	E.14
Table E.IV.4b. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (among dislocated workers who took assessments).....	E.15
Table E.IV.5a. Job clubs attended since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.17
Table E.IV.5b. Job clubs attended since random assignment (among dislocated workers who attended a job club)	E.18
Table E.IV.6a. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.20
Table E.IV.6b. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (among dislocated workers receiving one-on-one assistance).....	E.22
Table E.IV.7a. Supportive services received since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.27
Table E.IV.7b. Supportive services received since random assignment (among dislocated workers who received supportive services).....	E.29
Table E.IV.8. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all dislocated workers)	E.31
Table E.IV.9a. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (all dislocated workers).....	E.32

Table E.IV.9b. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (among dislocated workers enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD).....	E.33
Table E.V.1. Enrollment in training since random assignment (all dislocated workers).....	E.34
Table E.V.2a. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (all dislocated workers).....	E.35
Table E.V.2b. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training on the survey)	E.37
Table E.V.3a. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (all dislocated workers)	E.39
Table E.V.3b. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (among dislocated workers receiving WIA-funded training)	E.40
Table E.V.4a. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (all dislocated workers).....	E.41
Table E.V.4b. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported enrollment in education programs on survey)	E.43
Table E.V.5a. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.45
Table E.V.5b. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported enrollment in vocational training on survey)	E.47
Table E.V.6. Training provider (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training on survey).....	E.49
Table E.V.7. Top training programs (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training on survey)	E.50
Table E.V.8a. Funding of training since random assignment (all dislocated workers).....	E.51
Table E.V.8b. Funding of training since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training).....	E.53
Table E.V.9. Reasons given for not completing a training program enrolled in since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported leaving a training program prior to completion).....	E.55
Table E.VI.1. Earnings by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers).....	E.56
Table E.VI.2. Employment by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.57
Table E.VI.3. Timing of training completion relative to start of new jobs (among dislocated workers who had ended enrollment in at least one training program)	E.58
Table E.VI.4. In productive activity (employed or in training program) by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.59
Table E.VI.5. Weeks and hours worked by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)	E.60
Table E.VI.6. Characteristics of employment across all jobs (among dislocated workers employed since random assignment)	E.61

Table E.VI.7. Characteristics of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among dislocated workers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)	E.63
Table E.VI.8. Most frequently reported occupations of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among dislocated workers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)	E.64
Table E.VI.9. Employment in occupations related to most common training occupations (among dislocated workers who participated in training)	E.65
Table E.VI.10. Match between training and employment (all dislocated workers).....	E.66
Table E.VI.11. Employment and enrollment in training (among dislocated workers who participated in training)	E.67
Table E.VII.1. Household income and receipt of public assistance in the past calendar year (all dislocated workers)	E.68
Table E.VII.2. Health and health insurance (all dislocated workers).....	E.69
Table E.VII.3. Arrests and felony convictions (all dislocated workers).....	E.70
APPENDIX F MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR KEY OUTCOMES BY CUSTOMER SUBGROUP	F.1
Table F.1a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers with more than a high school diploma or GED	F.3
Table F.1b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers with a high school diploma, GED, or less education	F.5
Table F.2a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, women	F.7
Table F.2b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, men.....	F.9
Table F.3a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, white, non-Hispanic customers.....	F.11
Table F.3b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, Hispanic and non-white customers.....	F.13
Table F.4a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers age 40 or younger	F.15
Table F.4b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers age 41 or older	F.17
Table F.5a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers who worked in year before random assignment	F.19
Table F.5b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers who did not work in year before random assignment.....	F.21
APPENDIX G MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR KEY OUTCOMES BY LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	G.1
Table G.1a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers in high-unemployment local areas	G.3
Table G.1b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers in low-unemployment local areas	G.5

APPENDIX H MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR KEY OUTCOMES BY LOCAL AREA POLICIES.....	H.1
Table H.1a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas with an enhanced intake.....	H.3
Table H.1b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas without an enhanced intake.....	H.5
Table H.2a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas that provided intensive services to a broad set of customers.....	H.7
Table H.2b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas that offered intensive services primarily to those interested in training.....	H.9
REFERENCES.....	R.1

APPENDIX A

DETAILS OF OUR METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

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In this appendix, we present details of our technical approach for estimating the impacts of the availability of intensive and training services funded by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. We first provide an overview of our sample design (Section A), also available in Mastroi et al. (2015). Next we discuss how we used weighting (Section B) and imputation (Section C) to ensure that our estimates generalize to the broader population of individuals served by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. We then explain our approach to estimating impacts using data from our full sample (Section D), subsamples of customers (Section E), or subsamples of local areas (Section F). We finally discuss the minimum detectable impacts implied by the study and analysis design (Section G).

A. Details of study design

We designed this study to ensure that the impact estimates discussed in the body of this report provide nationally representative, causal effects of the availability of services funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. We randomly selected local areas to participate in the evaluation to facilitate our ability to generalize from the estimates to a broader population and ultimately included 28 local areas in the evaluation. We then randomly assigned individuals to our different study groups within each study local area to obtain unbiased local area-specific impact estimates. This section discusses these procedures in greater detail.

1. Selection of local areas

We first had to determine how many local areas to include in the evaluation. We needed enough local areas to estimate precise impacts of the full program nationwide—that is, impacts that closely approximate the true value—but had to balance the number of local areas with the costs of recruiting, training, monitoring, and collecting data from them. Using a statistical power analysis, we settled on targeting 30 local areas as the best balance of these two competing objectives. Sampling additional local areas would have increased the cost of the evaluation but would not have provided appreciable benefits in statistical precision.

We constructed the sample frame, or the set of local areas from which we would randomly select sample areas, by starting with a list of all 585 local areas as of March 2008. We then excluded from the sample frame the 22 local areas outside the 48 contiguous states and 76 very small local areas—those with fewer than 100 customers annually who received intensive services, as reported in the WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD). We excluded local areas outside the contiguous states because (1) the local area staff might not have been fluent in English and thus would have required separate sets of instructions, materials, and intake systems to participate; and (2) it would have been prohibitively costly to travel to these areas to implement the impact study procedures and conduct visits for the implementation study. We excluded the smallest local areas from the evaluation because of the high costs of implementing the intervention in areas that would supply only a very small number of WIA customers for the study.

The final sample frame included 487 local areas, representing 83 percent of all local areas and more than 98 percent of customers who receive WIA-funded intensive services in the contiguous United States. We selected local areas from this sample frame with probabilities proportional to size (PPS), which means that larger local areas were more likely to be selected than smaller local areas. We adopted this design because it would yield the most precise

estimates of the effects of WIA intensive and training services for the average customer nationally, except those in the very smallest local areas. For a measure of local area size, we used the number of customers who received WIA intensive or training services, or both, and who exited the programs from April 2006 to March 2008, as recorded in the WIASRD. We used two years of data because we believed doing so best balanced the desire to use the most current customer counts with the need to smooth out idiosyncratic spikes in enrollment.

To ensure geographic diversity and representation, we sampled a predetermined number of local areas in each of the six U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) administrative regions. We determined the number of local areas to select in each region based on each region's share of intensive service customers. This resulted in the selection of four local areas in Region 1, three in Region 2, seven in Region 3, five in Region 4, seven in Region 5, and four in Region 6.

The New York City and Gulf Coast (Texas) local areas were selected with certainty (that is, were not sampled) because they each contained a considerable fraction of the national WIA customer population. From the remaining local areas, we randomly selected the prespecified number of areas within each region using PPS. We ensured that there would be variation in the state, the size of the local area, and, as a proxy for the emphasis the local area placed on training, the training rate, or proportion of customers who were reported to have received intensive services in WIASRD who also were reported to have received training.

To ensure this diversity, we used systematic sampling procedures to select the local areas. First, within each region, we sorted the local areas by whether they were large or small (more or fewer than 600 customers annually), their state, and whether more or less than 50 percent of customers participated in WIA-funded training. Second, we implemented PPS sampling. We first duplicated site observations based on the local area's size measure (for example, a local area with 200 customers contributed 200 observations to the ordered data set). We then selected a random starting number for each ordered list. We first selected for the study the local area corresponding to the starting number, and then sequentially selected every N th site observation thereafter, where N depended on the desired number of local areas to be selected in the region and the total number of observations in the ordered list. For example, if the ordered list for a region had 1,000 site observations, four local areas were to be selected, and the 50th observation was the random starting point, then we selected the local areas corresponding to observations 50, 300, 550, and 800, with N equal to 250.

For each of the 30 randomly selected local areas, we identified potential replacement local areas to help maintain the representativeness of the study sample if the local area originally selected for the sample declined to participate. The replacement local areas were chosen to be as similar as possible to the originally selected local area and were obtained by searching for local areas that were, in order of priority, in the same region, of similar size, in the same state, and with similar training rates as the originally selected local area. The size of the local area was a particularly important characteristic for selecting replacement local areas to ensure we could meet sample size targets without drastically changing the rates at which customers would have to be assigned to the restricted-service groups. We developed an ordered list of 5 potential replacement local areas for each originally selected local area.

We convinced 26 of the 30 originally randomly selected local areas—87 percent—to participate in the study. Using the ordered lists of replacement local areas we had already developed, we successfully replaced 2 of the 4 local areas that declined to participate: Southeast Michigan replaced Thumb Area (Michigan), and Chicago (Illinois) replaced WIA Area 7 (Ohio). The local workforce investment boards (LWIBs) of two other local areas—Du Page County (Illinois) and Nevada—declined to participate late in the recruitment process. Thus, there was insufficient time to recruit and set up study procedures in replacement local areas within the study’s timeline. As a result, our evaluation focuses on the 26 originally selected local areas that elected to participate plus 2 replacement local areas, for a total of 28 local areas.

2. Selection of customers into the three research groups

Our design called for the random assignment of about 2,000 WIA Adult or Dislocated Worker program customers to the core group and about 2,000 customers to the core-and-intensive group across all participating local areas. Sampling rates to the restricted-service groups (core and core-and-intensive groups) were set low in each local area so as not to change program operations and to be more acceptable to the local area staff. The rates were set lower in larger local areas than in smaller ones to ensure that the combined core and core-and-intensive groups would not consist mainly of customers from the largest local areas; nonetheless, larger local areas typically contributed more restricted-service group members than did smaller areas.

We set initial rates of assignment to the restricted-service groups using information on expected customer enrollment levels, the desired length of the study intake period, and the targeted number of customers in each restricted-service group. The expected enrollment levels were determined based on historic WIASRD records on counts of customers who received WIA intensive services from April 2006 to March 2008. As an example, consider a local area that preferred a 15-month intake period and, based on historic WIASRD records, could expect to enroll 500 customers eligible for and in need of intensive services over that time. If the target number of customers in the study for that local area was 50 in each restricted-service group, the random assignment rate would initially have been set at 10 percent for each group.

When enrollment appeared to proceed slower or faster than anticipated, we first contacted the local area to ascertain whether the deviation from our expectations was temporary or long term. If the deviation was expected to be temporary, we did nothing immediately but continued to monitor enrollment closely. However, if study enrollment was expected to proceed at the unanticipated rate for a longer term, we adjusted the rate of random assignment to the restricted-service groups so that the local area could meet its enrollment targets over the specified intake period. That is, if study enrollment was proceeding too slowly to meet targets for the restricted-service groups at that rate, we increased the restricted-service group assignment rate. We lowered the rate if we had to slow progress toward the targets. We also increased the restricted-service group assignment rate during periods when a local area did not have funds available to allocate to training. In these instances, the difference between the restricted-service and full-WIA groups would be less meaningful, because lack of funding would mean those in the full-WIA group would not be able to access training. We weighted all estimates to ensure that these changes in probabilities did not affect the validity of our results (Section B of this Appendix). Random assignment ended when the preset enrollment targets were met for the restricted research groups.

3. Exclusions from random assignment and sample universe

One of the key design objectives was to minimize the number and types of customers exempted from the study so that the impact findings would generalize to the national population of WIA adults and dislocated workers. Ideally, we wanted to include all new customers (those not already receiving intensive or training services) who were found eligible for intensive services under the WIA Adult or Dislocated Worker program in the local area. However, for reasons we discuss next, some eligible customers could not be randomly assigned and were therefore exempted from the study. These customers were allowed to receive the same services they would have received in the absence of the study. The exemptions fell into three categories: (1) study-wide exemptions; (2) local area exemptions; and (3) wild cards, or exemptions made for specific customers at the request of the local area.

Study-wide exemptions. Three categories of customers were exempted from the study in all local areas:

1. **Participants in the Trade Adjustment Assistance program.** Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) is an entitlement program—those eligible for TAA cannot be denied TAA services. Many local areas automatically enrolled TAA participants in WIA so that they could also be offered WIA services. Including TAA participants in the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation would be problematic because TAA participants’ access to intensive and training services could not be restricted.
2. **Veterans and covered spouses.** Veterans and certain spouses of veterans receive priority of service. The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) decided that denying intensive or training services to veterans or covered spouses would go against the spirit of the priority of service provision. Moreover, some local areas agreed to participate in the study only on the condition that veterans be exempted.
3. **Customers referred by an employer to receive on-the-job training or incumbent worker training.** Staff in all local areas considered maintaining strong relationships with employers in the local area to be a top priority. Typically, when local areas funded on-the-job training opportunities, staff members would recommend job seekers for the on-the-job training slots to the employer providing the slots. Sometimes, however, the employer identified a job seeker and requested that this individual fill an on-the-job training slot. In that situation, local area staff expressed concern that their relationship with the employer could be harmed if the employer-referred job seeker was randomly assigned to a restricted-service group, and therefore unable to fill the on-the-job training position. Therefore, these employer-referred job seekers were exempted from the study. In addition, incumbent worker training—training provided to workers already employed—is not an eligible training program under the WIA Adult or Dislocated Worker program, but some local areas received waivers to offer that training. When the local area offered incumbent worker training programs funded by WIA, the workers who received such training were exempted from the study to maintain good relationships with the employers who provided the training.

Local area-specific exemptions. Specific customer groups in certain local areas were also exempted from the study. The evaluation team typically accommodated requests from local areas if three conditions were met. First, there had to be a well-defined reason for the exemption. For example, local areas were reluctant to deny services to customers who could use participation in

a WIA-funded training program to fulfill requirements for an assistance program. Second, to maintain the integrity of random assignment, intake staff had to be able to identify the exempt customers and verify their exemption status before, rather than after, random assignment. Third, exempt groups had to comprise only a small percentage of all WIA adult and dislocated worker customers in the local area. The exemptions specific to local areas—indicated in Table A.1—fell into the following three categories:

1. **Participants in other programs who were required or encouraged to be co-enrolled in WIA services.** Just as TAA participants are offered WIA services as part of participating in TAA, other programs in some local areas also required that WIA services be offered to their participants. The most common individuals in this category are Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients; participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program’s Employment and Training Program (SNAP E&T); and customers, known as profilees, who were identified as being likely to exhaust unemployment insurance benefits. Others include participants in Vocational Rehabilitation programs, the Social Security Administration’s Ticket-to-Work Program, and special local training programs. In some instances, local area administrators requested an exemption for programs, such as TANF, that referred their customers to American Job Centers and encouraged them to access WIA services. Stakeholders indicated that denying services to these referred customers could potentially harm their relationships with the referring programs.
2. **Customers participating in other studies.** A few local areas already were participating in evaluations when recruitment for the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation began. The treatment groups in the other evaluations sometimes were required to receive services. For example, the Reemployment Eligibility and Assessment (REA) Initiative Evaluation mandated the receipt of intensive case management; therefore, treatment group members in that study were exempted from the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation (although control group members were not). Other examples include the Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration Program in Indianapolis (Indiana) and those receiving services through Health and Human Services grants in the Seattle-King County (Washington) local area.
3. **Wild card exemptions.** A wild card refers to an exemption of a customer from the study for extenuating circumstances. Such exemptions were granted for customers whom local area staff indicated faced hardships above and beyond those faced by most WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker program customers. Local area staff members were told that they had to use the wild cards before a customer was randomly assigned. To keep such exemptions to a minimum, local areas had to call the evaluation project director directly for permission to use the wild card.

We used study eligibility checklists to track the exemptions from random assignment. These checklists, tailored to each local area, showed possible exemptions from random assignment. In most local areas, the intake staff completed the checklists for all customers found eligible for intensive or training services. In the two local areas in which intake occurred online, the customer completed the eligibility checklist online.

Table A.1. Local area-specific study exemptions

Local area	No local area-specific exemptions	Mandated or encouraged to receive services			In another study
		SNAP or TANF recipients	Unemployment Insurance program profilees	Other	
Atlanta Region (Georgia)	X				
Capital Region (New York)		X		X	X
Central Pennsylvania	X				
Central Region (Missouri)		X	X		
Chautauqua County (New York)					X
Chicago (Illinois)				X	
East Tennessee	X				
Essex County (New Jersey)	X				
First Coast (Florida)		X		X	
Fresno County (California)				X	
Gulf Coast (Texas)		X			
Indianapolis (Indiana)					X
Louisville (Kentucky)	X				
Lower Savannah (South Carolina)	X				
Muskegon (Michigan)	X				
New Orleans (Louisiana)	X				
New York City					X
North Central Texas		X			
Northwest Pennsylvania	X				
Sacramento (California)	X				
Santee-Lynches (South Carolina)	X				
Seattle-King County (Washington)		X			X
South Dakota	X				
South Plains (Texas)				X	
Southeast Michigan	X				
Southwest Corner Pennsylvania	X				
Twin Districts (Mississippi)			X		
Waukesha-Ozaukee-Washington Counties (Wisconsin)	X				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

B. Sampling weights

The design of the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation permits estimating effects that generalize to nearly the entire population of individuals served by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs.¹ However, unbiased estimates require us to weight the data to account for differences in sampling probabilities. At the local area level, our weights accounted for (1) the probability a local area was selected for the evaluation, (2) the probability a local area consented to participate in the evaluation, and (3) the rate at which customers served by a local area consented to participate in the study. At the customer level, our weights accounted for differing rates of (1) random assignment to the restricted-service groups, (2) selection of individuals into the survey sample, and (3) survey response. In this section, we provide greater detail on how our weights account for these local area and customer differences in sampling probabilities.

1. Weights to account for local area selection and participation

As described in Section A, we selected local areas for the evaluation using probabilities proportional to the number of customers who received intensive services from that area.² Specifically, the probability that area s was selected is given by

$$(1) \quad p_s = m_r \times \frac{N^*_s}{\sum_{s=1}^{m_r} N^*_s}$$

Where N^*_s is the adjusted number of anticipated intensive-service customers in local area S , and m_r is the number of areas selected in region r , which was predetermined. New York City and Gulf Coast (Texas) were selected with certainty because their p_s values were greater than 1. Thus, to select the remaining 28 noncertainty local areas, we excluded the two certainty local areas from the summation in the denominator. For simplicity, adjusted counts were rounded to the nearest integer. We weighted each customer by the inverse probability of his or her local area's selection to account for this variation in probability. This probability was one for New York City and Gulf Coast (Texas).

Four of the 30 local areas that we selected to participate in the evaluation declined to participate, and 2 were replaced using a preselected set of replacement local areas. We treated those replacements as though they had been chosen in the initial selection. By design, the replacement areas were as similar as possible to those they replaced in size, region, and training rate category. To account for the two local areas that declined to participate and were not replaced, we estimated the probability that a local area chose to participate at the regional level (the number of participating local areas divided by the number of local areas selected) and

¹ See Section A of this Appendix for exclusions.

² Intensive service counts were adjusted in some local areas that had recently changed their policies to count many more customers as receiving intensive services. Adjustments were made by dividing the training rate in the years after the policy changes by their typical training rate during the years before the changes and using the ratio of WIA funding levels to counts of intensive service customers. Adjusted counts could be non-integer values, which for simplicity were rounded to the nearest integer for the selection process.

weighted areas by the inverse of this probability. This approach corrected for differences in the probability of nonparticipation across regions but assumed that nonparticipation occurred randomly within region.

Finally, we also accounted in our weighting scheme for different rates of customer-level consent by local area. All customers could opt out of this study; those that did so could not receive intensive or training services throughout the period of random assignment. Some local areas had more customers opt out than others. To account for this variation, we also weighted local areas by the inverse of the probability that a customer at their local area consented to participate in the evaluation, defined as the local area-level ratio of the number of customers randomly assigned to the number of customers either randomly assigned, excluded from the evaluation for invalid reasons, or not consenting to participate in the evaluation (see Mastro et al. [2015] for details on consent rates by local area). This corrects for differences across local areas in rates of nonconsent but assumes that nonconsent occurred randomly within a local area.

Weight trimming. In local areas for which historic data were a poor predictor of customer flows, the local-area weights were correspondingly larger or smaller than anticipated. Table A.2 lists each local area, the expected number of customers, the actual number of customers, the ratio of actual to expected customers, and the local-area weight. Historic data were particularly inaccurate predictors in two local areas, Essex County (New Jersey) and Atlanta Region (Georgia), which had 6.5 and 5.2 times more customers than anticipated, respectively.

As a result of deviations in actual and predicted customer counts, we view the local area weights for Essex County (New Jersey) and Atlanta Region (Georgia) as outliers, with atypical weights 4.1 and 5.1 times greater than the average local area weight. It is common in such situations to trim weights by setting a maximum weight equal to some multiple α of the average weight, where α is commonly set between 3 and 5 (Izrael et al. 2009; Elliott 2009). This approach avoids the inflation of the variance estimates due to extreme weights and the undue influence of Atlanta Region (Georgia) and Essex County (New Jersey) on the findings.

We chose α by searching for the value within the 3-to-5 range that minimized the mean squared error (MSE). The intuition underlying the approach is that as α is set higher, variances of the estimated weighted means increase but biases decrease. Thus, our goal was to identify α to best balance the variance-bias tradeoff as measured by MSE values.

The analysis was conducted by estimating the average MSE value for weighted means using the full study sample and 10 baseline customer characteristics (indicators for a customer being enrolled in the WIA Adult program, being female, being black and non-Hispanic, being older than the average customer, being currently married, having a primary language of Spanish, reporting a real hourly wage at their last job over the sample average, having a bachelor's degree only, receiving SNAP or the Supplemental Nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and living in a household with more members than the sample average). The MSE was estimated as

$$(2) \quad \widehat{MSE}(\alpha) = \widehat{Var}(\hat{\tau}_a) + (\hat{\tau}_a - \hat{\tau}_0)^2$$

where $\hat{\tau}_\alpha$ is the estimated average of a characteristic, imposing that no local area receives a weight over α times the average weight and $\hat{\tau}_0$ is the estimated average without imposing a maximum weight. The first term is the estimated variance and the second term is the bias squared, which move in opposite directions as α changes. We set $\alpha = 3$, as this produced the lowest average MSE. The same analysis was conducted restricting the sample to customers in the Adult program, and to customers in the Dislocated Worker program. These analyses also suggested choosing $\alpha = 3$. Thus, for the impact analysis, we trimmed the local area weights for Essex County (New Jersey) and Atlanta Region (Georgia) to be three times greater than the average local area weight.

Table A.2. Local-area customer counts and weights

	Expected customer count	Actual customer count	Ratio of actual to expected customer count	Local area weight	Trimmed local area weight
Atlanta Region (Georgia)	472	2,466	5.2	49,141	38,219
Capital Region (New York)	2,142	1,837	0.9	8,487	8,487
Central Pennsylvania	862	978	1.1	6,998	6,998
Central Region (Missouri)	390	310	0.8	7,052	7,052
Chautauqua County (New York)	140	308	2.2	21,810	21,810
Chicago (Illinois)	3,482	1,049	0.3	2,693	2,693
East Tennessee	739	351	0.5	4,455	4,455
Essex County (New Jersey)	103	667	6.5	61,851	38,219
First Coast (Florida)	2,230	671	0.3	3,083	3,083
Fresno County (California)	816	1,548	1.9	23,050	23,050
Gulf Coast (Texas)	12,893	5,506	0.4	5,662	5,662
Indianapolis (Indiana)	888	2,386	2.7	24,798	24,798
Louisville (Kentucky)	657	939	1.4	13,524	13,524
Lower Savannah (South Carolina)	988	445	0.5	4,260	4,260
Muskegon (Michigan)	365	99	0.3	2,383	2,383
New Orleans (Louisiana)	444	586	1.3	12,124	12,124
New York City	6,034	5,416	0.9	5,953	5,953
North Central Texas	990	1,203	1.2	9,407	9,407
Northwest Pennsylvania	444	370	0.8	5,306	5,306
Sacramento (California)	860	2,028	2.4	29,991	29,991
Santee-Lynches (South Carolina)	417	406	1.0	9,599	9,599
Seattle-King County (Washington)	1,754	945	0.5	6,531	6,531
South Dakota	893	941	1.1	8,345	8,345
Southeast Michigan	781	484	0.6	7,395	7,395
South Plains (Texas)	143	110	0.8	5,916	5,916
Southwest Corner Pennsylvania	394	246	0.6	3,874	3,874
Twin Districts (Mississippi)	3,992	1,628	0.4	3,861	3,861
Waukesha-Ozaukee-Washington Counties (Wisconsin)	492	506	1.0	9,162	9,162

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Local area weights are the sum of individual weights developed to account for the probability that the local area was selected to participate in the study, the likelihood that the local area agreed to participate in the study, and the likelihood that customers at a local area consented to participate.

2. Weights to account for assignment probabilities changing over time

As described in Section A.2, rates of random assignment varied across both local areas and time. The probability of random assignment to the restricted services groups was set lower in larger local areas to ensure that the core and core-and-intensive groups were not primarily composed of customers served by these areas. The study team also increased or decreased the rate of random assignment in response to variation in study enrollment rates at each local area. For each local area, we adjusted the rate of random assignment one to seven times. In two local areas, we adjusted the random assignment rate only once; and in three local areas, we adjusted it six or seven times. For some local areas, these adjustments were minor. For example, the maximum and minimum random assignment rates in New York City varied by only 3 percentage points. In contrast, the maximum and minimum assignment rates varied by more than 20 percentage points in about half the local areas. On average across all local areas, customers in the study had a 12 percent restricted-service group assignment rate.

If not accounted for, differences in assignment probabilities across local areas and within local areas over time could lead to biased estimates. For instance, if an area tended to serve customers who were less disadvantaged at the beginning of the study than at the end, perhaps due to changing economic conditions, and the probabilities of assignment differed at the beginning and end of the study, then the changing probability of assignment over time could bias our estimates. To adjust for this, we weighted customers by the inverse probability that they were assigned to their observed study group.

3. Weights to account for survey selection

Because of the relative size of the study groups, we attempted to survey all members of the core and core-and-intensive groups but only a subset of customers assigned to the much larger full-WIA group. We selected the sample of full-WIA customers to match the characteristics of the customers in other study groups at the local area level. To do this, we first organized customers into cells based on gender, adult or dislocated worker status, and month of random assignment. We then randomly selected full-WIA customers from each cell, determining how many customers to select based on the total number of core and core-and-intensive customers in the same cell. For example, if a cell contained 10 core or core-and-intensive customers, we randomly selected 5 full-WIA customers from the cell.³ This process led to variation across cells in the probability that a full-WIA group member was selected to participate in the survey. To adjust for the unequal probability of survey selection, we weighted each full-WIA customer in analyses restricted to the survey sample by the inverse probability of survey selection. This weight was set to one for all customers in the restricted-services groups because the study team attempted to survey all these customers.

³ In a small number of cases, cells had too few full-WIA customers to permit sampling. When this occurred, we combined cells, first by merging cells by gender, then by adult or dislocated worker status, and finally by adjacent months.

4. Weights to account for survey nonresponse

We attempted to survey 6,196 customers for both the 15- and 30-month surveys (currently still in the field). Of these, 4,900 customers responded to the 15-month survey (an unweighted response rate of 79 percent). For the 30-month interview, we are attempting interviews for customers who either did or did not respond to the 15-month interview. When we conducted the 15-month analysis, 169 customers who did not respond to the 15-month survey had responded to the 30-month survey. Because our 30-month survey collected employment and training histories for individuals since the time of their last contact with the study team (either random assignment or the 15-month survey), these 169 individuals were added to our analysis for many key variables. Thus, in total, we have data on 5,069 individuals to calculate 15-month impacts.

Estimated impacts might be biased if the outcomes and impacts of customers who did not provide survey information differed from the outcomes and impacts of the 5,069 respondents. To help minimize this bias using observable data, we weighted observations based on the inverse probability that an individual responded to the survey. Our weights corrected for potential biases stemming from observable differences between survey respondents and nonrespondents. There could still remain some differences between these groups based on unobservable variables. We cannot correct for such differences, and thus some degree of nonresponse bias might still be present in the weighted data.

We estimated the probability of survey response by drawing on the rich set of baseline data from the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation's Study Registration Form (SRF), using these steps:

1. Identify interaction terms to potentially include in a model of survey response using Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID).
2. Use stepwise logistic regression to determine which main variables and interactions identified in Step 1 the survey-response model should include.
3. Use the variables identified in Steps 1 and 2 to estimate the likelihood of responding to the survey in a logistic regression and smooth these probabilities.
4. Adjust the predicted probabilities from Step 3 so that the distribution of individuals (by assignment group and adult or dislocated worker status) in the weighted sample of survey respondents matches the distribution of individuals selected for the survey.

Each step is described in further detail next.

Step 1: Identify interactions to include in the model

We used data from the SRF to estimate the probability of observationally similar customers responding to the survey. In addition to the main variables from the SRF, prediction of survey response might be improved by including interactions between these variables in our model. The set of possible interactions is too large to be tractable; to select those to possibly include, we used a CHAID algorithm (Kass 1980; Biggs et al. 1991).

CHAID uses a list of candidate variables to consider many different ways of splitting data into clusters of observations. It chooses the split that results in the starkest difference in survey response rates across clusters. CHAID will split data into smaller and smaller clusters until a

minimum cluster size is reached, a maximum number of clusters is reached, or there is no variation in survey response or characteristics within cluster. Table A.3 contains the list of candidate variables for the CHAID algorithm. To keep the analysis manageable, for all variables except education, which we treated as an ordered categorical variable, CHAID considers the possibility of splitting the data into clusters based on whether a single binary variable is one or zero. For example, the algorithm would consider splitting the data based on race into two clusters of Hispanic and non-Hispanic customers or two clusters of non-Hispanic white and Hispanic or non-white customers, and not into four race clusters (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and other).

Table A.3. Candidate variables for splitting customers into clusters

Variables
Female
Race: Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black
Language: primary language is Spanish, primary language is neither Spanish nor English
Marital status: married; separated, widowed, or divorced
Household size: indicator for below sample median
Education: treated as an order-categorical variables with groups indicating highest degree obtained (less than high school, high school diploma or GED, associate's degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree, or further advanced degree)
Age at random assignment: indicator for below sample median
Work-limiting health problems
Employed in past five years
Currently working
Most recent hourly wage, in 2012 dollars: indicator for below sample median
Public assistance: received TANF; received Social Security benefits; received general assistance; received SNAP; received unemployment compensation; received other public assistance
Visited an American Job Center before study enrollment
Counselor-assessed likelihood of receiving training: very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely
Probability of being assigned to the full-WIA group: indicator for below sample median
Classified as dislocated worker
Assignment group: full-WIA, core-and-intensive
Indicators for whether all above variables are missing

GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

We executed the CHAID algorithm, allowing the data to be split into two groups up to three times (that is, allowing a maximum of eight clusters). We also required that each time a cluster was split, the Bonferroni-corrected p -value on a test of whether response rates were different for subclusters was less than 0.30. CHAID split the data based on whether the customer (1) reported the wage at his or her last job before random assignment, (2) worked in the five years before random assignment, and (3) was below or above the median age of customers at random assignment. The interactions of these variables with one another were thus treated as potential covariates in our models of survey response.

Step 2. Stepwise logistic regression

We used forward selection to choose the variables to include in our logit regression models predicting survey response. This procedure involves gradually adding covariates to a regression model in order from most to least predictive of survey response (as defined by the p -value associated with each covariate's regression coefficient), stopping when no variable meets a minimum defined threshold of predictability (a p -value of 0.20 in our application). The candidate variables included all variables listed in Table A.3, indicators for each variable being missing, and the first- and second-order interactions of the variables identified by CHAID in Step 1. If either a covariate or its missing value indicator was selected by the forward selection procedure, both variables were added to the model. Although age, last wage, the probability of random assignment to the full-WIA group, and household size were transformed to binary variables for the CHAID procedures, the stepwise regression considered including the continuous measures of these characteristics.

Forward selection was executed separately in six subgroups of customers, defined by study group and customer status as an adult or dislocated worker. We used a logistic regression model within each group, weighting observations to correct for local area selection, local area participation, customer participation by local area, survey selection, and the varying probability of assignment to the study group (that is, all other components of the weights).

Step 3. Estimate the probability of survey response

Each of the six forward selection procedures produced a different set of covariates to use in modeling survey response. We used these six sets of results to compile a master list of variables influencing response. We then estimated a logistic regression model within each subgroup, controlling for all identified variables in the master list. This regression yields a predicted probability of survey response.

We smoothed these predicted probabilities to avoid spurious variation in our weights. Within each of the six customer subgroups and by local area, we ordered the predicted probabilities into quintiles. We calculated the final estimated probability of survey response as the average response rate within these local area- and subgroup-specific quintiles. The nonresponse weight is the inverse of this probability.

Step 4. Adjusting the weights

As a final step, we adjusted the weights to ensure that each local area and customer subgroup receives the same total weight in our sample of survey respondents as in our larger sample of individuals selected for survey. This approach ensures that each study group within a local area receives equal weight and that each local area has the same representation in the sample of 15-month survey respondents.

5. Comparison of study sample to survey sample and survey sample to survey respondents after weighting

In this section, we assess how (1) our broader study sample compares with our sample of customers selected for the survey and (2) survey respondents differ from nonrespondents. Each analysis uses 39 baseline characteristics from the SRF to assess the similarity of samples.

Assessing the representativeness of the full-WIA customers selected for the survey. As discussed in Section B.3, we selected a random subsample of full-WIA customers to attempt to interview for the 15-month interview. Thus, for completeness, it is important to check that our survey sampling strategy yielded a representative sample. This analysis is relevant only for the full-WIA group because we included all individuals assigned to the core and core-and-intensive groups in the survey sample.

The baseline characteristics of full-WIA customers selected for the survey sample are very similar to those of full-WIA customers in the full study sample (Table A.4). We would expect about 2 of the 39 variables we examine to demonstrate statistically significant differences due to random error. In fact, we find only one variable with a statistically significant difference: full-WIA customers selected for the survey earned \$1.22 less per hour at baseline than those in the study sample.

Table A.4. Characteristics of full study sample and customers selected for survey (full-WIA customers)

	Study sample	Selected for survey	Difference
Adult (%)	55.6	58.5	-2.9
Dislocated worker (%)	34.9	32.7	2.2
Both adult and dislocated worker (%)	9.5	8.8	0.7
Female (%)	57.3	59.9	-2.6
Age at random assignment (%)			
18–20	3.2	3.1	0.1
21–24	10.6	12.7	-2.1
25–32	22.1	19.8	2.3
33–42	24.7	26.4	-1.8
43–50	19.0	20.7	-1.7
51 or older	20.4	17.2	3.1
Race/ethnicity (%)			
Hispanic	13.1	11.9	1.3
White, non-Hispanic	39.3	36.7	2.5
Black, non-Hispanic	41.4	44.3	-2.9
Asian	3.2	3.7	-0.5
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	1.2	2.0	-0.8
Other, or multiple races	1.8	1.5	0.3
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	2.6	2.2	0.4
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	3.6	3.6	0.1
Highest degree (%)			
Less than high school degree	6.7	7.8	-1.1
High school or GED	68.8	69.8	-0.9
Associate’s or equivalent	8.9	8.2	0.8
Bachelor’s or equivalent	12.0	11.5	0.5
Master’s or higher	3.5	2.8	0.8
Received a vocational training certificate ^a (%)	16.7	17.6	-0.9
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	4.3	4.7	-0.4
Employed in past five years (%)	76.1	77.2	-1.1
Average number of weeks since last employed	67.3	64.9	2.4

	Study sample	Selected for survey	Difference
Number of weeks since last employed by duration (%)			
Working at random assignment	1.6	2.2	-0.6
1 to 26	12.8	16.5	-3.7
27 to 52	21.3	20.7	0.7
53 to 104	26.7	24.8	2.0
105 to 260	13.5	13.0	0.5
261 or more	24.0	22.8	1.2
Average hourly wage (\$)	15.0	13.8	1.2*
Receipt of public assistance (%)			
TANF, SSI/SSDI, or GA	11.2	10.1	1.1
SNAP or WIC	35.5	36.0	-0.5
Unemployment compensation	29.2	29.0	0.2
Other public assistance	1.2	1.7	-0.4
Visited a center previously (%)	34.3	32.3	2.0
Sample size	30,299	2,066	

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation's study registration form.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Sample includes all full-WIA customers in the full-study sample. All data was weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, and (4) that the customer consented to the study. The survey sample column is additionally weighted to account for the probability that the customer was selected for the survey. Unadjusted means reported; significance of differences based on estimates adjusted to account for stratification of local areas by region and random assignment of customers by local area. See the other sections of this appendix for details.

^aRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

^bFor customers who reported working in last five years.

*Indicates regression adjusted difference in means is statistically significant at the 5% level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Social Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Assessing the representativeness of survey respondents, by study group. We compare the baseline characteristics of survey respondents to (1) survey nonrespondents and (2) the full survey sample of respondents and nonrespondents we attempted to contact for follow-up interviews in Tables A.5 to A.7. The tables show whether the differences between the groups are statistically significant for analyses conducted with (weighted columns) and without (unweighted columns) the survey nonresponse weights. Both sets of analyses use weights to adjust for other design factors. Statistics are shown separately for the core group (Table A.5), the core-and-intensive group (Table A.6), and the full-WIA group (Table A.7), as survey nonresponse might have varied by study group.

Overall, although there are some differences between the baseline characteristics of survey respondents and the full survey sample, the survey nonresponse weights help align the two samples. For the comparisons for each study group, we would anticipate finding significant differences across 2 of the 39 characteristics compared simply by chance. In fact, we see 2 or 3 variables with significant differences between the groups when estimates are weighted, consistent with this expectation; across all three study groups, we see 7 significant differences out of the 117 total comparisons (6.0 percent). We discuss these comparisons in more detail for each of the three study groups.

Results for the core group. When we do not apply our survey nonresponse weights, survey respondents in the core group differ from the core-group survey sample based on 5 of 39 characteristics examined (Table A.5). Core-group respondents are more likely to be jointly classified as adults and dislocated workers, to be female, to be age 51 or older, to be multiracial, and to have received a vocational degree before random assignment. When the sample is weighted to account for the probability of responding to the survey, core-group respondents differ from the core-group survey sample on 2 of the 39 characteristics. They are more likely to be jointly classified as adults and dislocated workers and to be multiracial.

Table A.5. Characteristics of core customers selected for survey and survey respondents

	Survey sample	Means		Weighted Responded to survey	Differences	
		Unweighted			Unweighted	Weighted
		Responded to survey	Did not respond			
Adult (%)	57.5	54.3	73.0	56.6	3.2	0.9
Dislocated worker (%)	32.8	34.1	26.5	33.3	-1.3	-0.5
Both adult and dislocated worker (%)	9.7	11.6	0.6	10.1	-1.9*	-0.3*
Female (%)	57.5	60.4	43.0	58.5	-3.0*	-1.0
Age at random assignment (%)						
18–20	7.7	6.5	13.6	6.4	1.2	1.2
21–24	10.6	8.8	18.9	10.1	1.7	0.4
25–32	18.9	18.5	20.7	19.1	0.4	-0.2
33–42	24.0	24.5	21.9	24.2	-0.4	-0.2
43–50	17.0	17.4	15.0	17.4	-0.4	-0.4
51 or older	21.9	24.3	9.9	22.7	-2.5*	-0.9
Race/ethnicity (%)						
Hispanic	16.2	15.3	20.2	15.0	0.8	1.1
White, non-Hispanic	38.8	38.6	39.9	39.1	0.2	-0.2
Black, non-Hispanic	38.8	40.0	32.8	39.3	-1.2	-0.5
Asian	3.6	3.3	4.8	3.8	0.3	-0.2
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.0
Other, or multiple races	1.5	1.8	0.4	1.7	-0.2*	-0.2*
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	3.8	4.3	1.8	4.1	-0.4	-0.3
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	3.9	3.6	5.4	4.0	0.3	-0.1
Highest degree (%)						
Less than high school degree	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	0.0	-0.2
High school or GED	67.6	65.7	76.6	66.7	1.9	0.9
Associate’s or equivalent	10.2	10.7	7.8	10.0	-0.5	0.1
Bachelor’s or equivalent	12.1	13.2	6.8	12.6	-1.1	-0.5
Master’s or higher	3.0	3.4	1.6	3.3	-0.3	-0.3
Received a vocational training certificate ^a (%)	15.8	16.7	11.0	16.7	-1.0*	-0.9
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	7.3	5.9	14.3	6.3	1.4	1.0
Employed in past five years (%)	75.9	76.1	74.9	76.9	-0.2	-1.0

	Survey sample	Means		Weighted Responded to survey	Differences	
		Unweighted			Unweighted	Weighted
		Responded to survey	Did not respond			
Average number of weeks since last employed ^b	68.4	70.0	60.8	69.0	-1.5	-0.6
Number of weeks since last employed by duration (%)						
Working at random assignment	1.9	2.3	0.2	2.0	-0.3	-0.1
1 to 26	10.8	10.6	11.7	11.3	0.2	-0.5
27 to 52	22.3	20.7	30.2	21.5	1.6	0.8
53 to 104	27.3	28.3	22.2	27.7	-1.0	-0.4
105 to 260	13.6	14.3	10.4	14.4	-0.7	-0.8
261 or more	24.1	23.9	25.3	23.1	0.2	1.0
Average hourly wage (\$)	13.9	14.0	13.0	14.0	-0.1	-0.1
Receipt of public assistance (%)						
TANF, SSI/SSDI, or GA	16.0	15.1	20.2	15.2	0.9	0.8
SNAP or WIC	35.1	36.0	31.0	35.7	-0.8	-0.6
Unemployment compensation	26.6	28.5	17.5	27.4	-1.9	-0.7
Other public assistance	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Visited a center previously (%)	35.7	36.9	29.8	35.8	-1.2	-0.1
Sample size	2,066	1,669	397	1,669		

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation's study registration form.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. The survey sample includes all customers in the core-and-intensive group. All data were weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, and (5) that the customer was selected for the survey. Weighted columns are additionally weighted to account for (6) the probability that the customer completed the survey. Unadjusted means are reported; significance of differences are based on estimates adjusted to account for stratification of local areas by region and random assignment of customers by local area. See the other sections of this appendix for details.

^aRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

^bFor customers who reported having ever been employed and not presently employed.

*Indicates a statistically significant difference at the 5% level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Social Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Results for the core-and-intensive group. Without weighting, customers in the core-and-intensive group who responded to the survey differed from the core-and-intensive survey sample based on 6 of 39 characteristics examined (Table A.6). Core-and-intensive respondents were less likely to be in the Adult program and more likely to be in the Dislocated Worker program and were less likely to have a high school degree or General Educational Development (GED) certificate and more likely to have an associate's, bachelors, or master's degree or higher. When the estimated differences are weighted to account for differing probabilities of responding to the survey, core-and-intensive respondents differ on 3 of the 39 characteristics: they are somewhat less likely to be from 21 to 24 years old, less likely to have a high school degree or GED, and more likely to have a master's degree.

Table A.6. Characteristics of core-and-intensive customers selected for survey and survey respondents

	Survey sample	Means		Weighted Responded to survey	Differences	
		Unweighted			Unweighted	Weighted
		Responded to survey	Did not respond			
Adult (%)	56.4	53.0	74.5	55.4	3.5*	1.0
Dislocated worker (%)	32.9	34.5	24.3	33.6	-1.7*	-0.8
Both adult and dislocated worker (%)	10.7	12.5	1.3	10.9	-1.8	-0.2
Female (%)	59.6	60.8	53.3	59.7	-1.2	0.0
Age at random assignment (%)						
18–20	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.1	0.2	-0.1
21–24	10.2	9.7	12.9	10.1	0.5	0.2*
25–32	23.0	22.4	26.3	22.5	0.6	0.6
33–42	24.6	25.1	22.5	25.3	-0.4	-0.6
43–50	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.6	0.0	0.0
51 or older	22.5	23.4	17.5	22.5	-0.9	-0.1
Race/ethnicity (%)						
Hispanic	14.5	14.0	16.8	13.8	0.4	0.6
White, non-Hispanic	39.1	39.8	35.1	40.5	-0.8	-1.4
Black, non-Hispanic	41.1	41.3	39.9	40.5	-0.2	0.6
Asian	1.9	1.5	4.1	1.5	0.4	0.4
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	-0.1
Other, or multiple races	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.0	-0.1
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.7	0.1	0.2
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	2.0	1.3	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.0
Highest degree (%)						
Less than high school degree	8.5	7.5	13.8	8.0	1.0	0.5
High school or GED	65.7	63.9	75.2	64.8	1.8*	0.9*
Associate's or equivalent	10.0	11.1	4.1	10.4	-1.1*	-0.4
Bachelor's or equivalent	13.2	14.6	6.1	13.9	-1.4*	-0.6
Master's or higher	2.6	2.9	0.8	3.0	-0.3*	-0.4*
Received a vocational training certificate ^a (%)	14.6	15.1	12.2	14.8	-0.5	-0.2
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	5.6	5.3	7.4	5.1	0.3	0.5
Employed in past five years (%)	77.9	77.4	80.5	78.1	0.5	-0.2
Average number of weeks since last employed ^b	67.2	67.1	67.7	66.2	0.1	1.0

	Means			Weighted	Differences	
	Unweighted		Unweighted		Weighted	
	Survey sample	Responded to survey		Did not respond		Responded to survey
Number of weeks since last employed by duration (%)						
Working at random assignment	1.3	1.5	0.2	1.4	-0.2	-0.1
1 to 26	14.0	13.3	17.8	14.0	0.7	0.0
27 to 52	21.7	21.9	20.6	21.7	-0.2	0.0
53 to 104	26.3	26.3	26.4	27.1	0.0	-0.8
105 to 260	14.6	14.4	15.4	13.9	0.2	0.7
261 or more	22.1	22.6	19.7	21.9	-0.5	0.2
Average hourly wage (\$)	14.3	14.5	12.7	14.3	-0.3	0.0
Receipt of public assistance (%)						
TANF, SSI/SSDI, or GA	10.8	10.2	13.4	10.5	0.5	0.3
SNAP or WIC	38.3	38.5	36.8	39.0	-0.3	-0.7
Unemployment compensation	25.5	26.5	19.9	25.6	-1.1	-0.1
Other public assistance	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1
Visited a center previously (%)	33.4	34.2	29.0	33.4	-0.8	0.0
Sample size	2,064	1,684	380	1,684		

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation's study registration form.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. The survey sample includes all customers in the core-and-intensive group. All data were weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, and (5) that the customer was selected for the survey. Weighted columns are additionally weighted to account for (6) the probability that the customer completed the survey. Unadjusted means are reported; significance of differences are based on estimates adjusted to account for stratification of local areas by region and random assignment of customers by local area. See the other sections of this appendix for details.

^aRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

^bFor customers who reported having ever been employed and not presently employed.

*Indicates a statistically significant difference at the 5% level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Social Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Results for the full-WIA group. Without weighting, full-WIA survey respondents differed from the full-WIA survey sample based on 2 of 39 characteristics examined (Table A.7). Respondents were more likely to be female and more likely to have received a vocational degree before random assignment. When the sample is weighted to account for differing probabilities of response, full-WIA respondents differ from the full-WIA survey sample on 2 of 39 characteristics examined: they were more likely to have received a master's degree and more likely to have received a vocational degree before random assignment.

Table A.7. Characteristics of full-WIA customers selected for survey and survey respondents

	Means			Weighted Responded to survey	Differences	
	Survey sample	Unweighted			Unweighted	Weighted
		Responded to survey	Did not respond			
Adult (%)	58.5	57.7	62.7	59.5	0.9	-0.9
Dislocated worker (%)	32.7	33.2	30.4	32.4	-0.5	0.2
Both adult and dislocated worker (%)	8.8	9.2	7.0	8.1	-0.4	0.7
Female (%)	59.9	64.0	40.4	61.2	-4.1*	-1.4
Age at random assignment (%)						
18–20	3.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	0.3	-0.2
21–24	12.7	12.2	15.0	12.5	0.5	0.2
25–32	19.8	18.7	24.8	19.0	1.0	0.8
33–42	26.4	26.9	24.2	26.8	-0.5	-0.3
43–50	20.7	21.2	18.3	20.6	-0.5	0.1
51 or older	17.2	18.1	13.3	17.8	-0.8	-0.5
Race/ethnicity (%)						
Hispanic	11.9	11.6	13.3	11.6	0.3	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	36.7	37.0	35.5	37.0	-0.3	-0.2
Black, non-Hispanic	44.3	45.3	39.1	44.7	-1.1	-0.4
Asian	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.1	0.1	-0.4
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	2.0	1.2	5.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
Other, or multiple races	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.1
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	2.2	2.5	1.0	2.4	-0.3	-0.1
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	3.6	2.5	8.6	3.1	1.1	0.4
Highest degree (%)						
Less than high school degree	7.8	7.5	9.1	7.7	0.3	0.1
High school or GED	69.8	69.3	71.9	69.5	0.5	0.2
Associate's or equivalent	8.2	8.6	6.4	8.2	-0.4	0.0
Bachelor's or equivalent	11.5	11.7	10.5	11.6	-0.2	-0.1
Master's or higher	2.8	2.9	2.2	3.0	-0.1	-0.2*
Received a vocational training certificate ^a (%)	17.6	19.2	10.2	19.0	-1.6*	-1.3*
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	4.7	4.4	6.0	4.5	0.3	0.2
Employed in past five years (%)	77.2	78.2	72.5	78.7	-1.0	-1.4
Average number of weeks since last employed ^b	64.9	63.7	71.0	64.2	1.2	0.7
Number of weeks since last employed by duration (%)						
Working at random assignment	2.2	2.5	1.1	2.5	-0.2	-0.3
1 to 26	16.5	17.8	10.5	16.8	-1.2	-0.3
27 to 52	20.7	20.0	23.8	20.3	0.7	0.3
53 to 104	24.8	25.4	22.0	26.3	-0.6	-1.5
105 to 260	13.0	12.6	15.0	12.7	0.4	0.3
261 or more	22.8	21.8	27.5	21.4	1.0	1.4
Average hourly wage (\$)	13.8	13.1	17.4	13.1	0.7	0.6

	Means			Weighted	Differences	
	Unweighted		Responded to survey		Unweighted	Weighted
	Survey sample	Responded to survey		Did not respond	Survey sample—respondents	
Receipt of public assistance (%)						
TANF, SSI/SSDI, or GA	10.1	8.6	17.3	9.3	1.5	0.8
SNAP or WIC	36.0	37.6	28.5	36.7	-1.6	-0.7
Unemployment compensation	29.0	31.2	18.3	29.6	-2.2	-0.6
Other public assistance	1.7	1.9	0.5	1.7	-0.2	0.0
Visited a center previously (%)	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	0.0	0.0
Sample Size	2,066	1,716	350	1,716		

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation's study registration forms.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. The survey sample includes all customers in the core-and-intensive group. All data were weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, and (5) that the customer was selected for the survey. Weighted columns are additionally weighted to account for (6) the probability that the customer completed the survey. Unadjusted means are reported; significance of differences are based on estimates adjusted to account for stratification of local areas by region and random assignment of customers by local area. See the other sections of this appendix for details.

^aRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

^bFor customers who reported having ever been employed and not presently employed.

*Indicates a statistically significant difference at the 5% level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Social Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

C. Accounting for item nonresponse and outliers

Missing data are a potential source of bias in our analysis of the 15-month follow-up survey data. Imputation can help us to reduce this bias, particularly when some information is known about an outcome. For example, suppose we seek to analyze data on quarterly earnings. To calculate a person's earnings in a given quarter, we have to know when he or she started and ended each job reported in the survey, the hourly wages in these jobs, and how many hours were worked in each job. If any one of these elements is missing for any job, we might not be able to calculate quarterly earnings. But knowing several of these elements tells us a lot about an individual's earnings. Imputation enables us to use the features of the data to create an estimate of the missing components needed to construct earnings (and other outcomes). When the components are estimated, we can then create the final outcomes of interest.

Imputation is particularly important in cases in which data might be systematically missing. Using the previous example, if an individual was not employed during the quarter of interest, we know that his or her wage and salary earnings will be zero. But many more data items are required to construct a measure of earnings for employed individuals, and thus, it is more likely that employed individuals will have missing earnings. This suggests that, without imputation, our estimates of earnings might be biased downward.

We used three methods in sequence to impute missing or illogical data for specific survey items. First, we used logical imputation to correct for inconsistencies or incomplete responses to survey items related to wage rates. We next used a simple imputation method to fill in specific numeric values for categorical data for two variables in which individuals were asked to provide

a range of values when they felt they could not provide a specific number: total annual household income and total cost of a training program. We finally used predictive mean matching to fill in any remaining missing information from survey items used to construct key outcomes related to training, employment, and earnings. All imputations of dollar amounts were conducted using 2012 dollars. The rest of this section discusses these imputation methods in more detail.

1. Logical imputation

We used logical imputation to determine a customer's hourly wage rate at a specific job in two cases: (1) when the customer provided a rate of pay but not an associated pay period, which did not enable us to compute a wage in dollars-per-hour terms; or (2) when the customer provided a rate of pay and pay period that implied an implausibly large or small hourly pay rate.

Of the 5,069 survey responders, 59 reported earnings information using a nonstandard pay period that did not enable us to estimate an hourly wage rate for at least one of up to five jobs they held in the 15-month follow up period. Twelve of these customers reported receiving wages per mile driven, but did not provide miles driven per any unit of time. Twenty customers reported receiving wages that included tips, bonuses, or commissions but did not specify the amount received in tips. Twenty-eight customers reported pay per event, but did not provide the amount of time to complete an event.⁴ We imputed wages for these customers using the following rules:

- For customers who reported pay per mile or pay per event in motor vehicle operator jobs, we imputed wages using the median wage of motor vehicle operators who did not report pay per mile or event.
- For customers who reported receiving pay per event or additional pay from tips, bonuses, or commissions and who were (1) food and beverage serving workers, (2) other food preparation and serving related workers, or (3) retail sales workers or sales representatives, we imputed hourly wages using the median hourly wage of workers in that occupational group who did not report receiving wages per event or wages plus tips, bonuses, or commissions.
- For customers who reported pay per event and were either postsecondary teachers or other teachers and instructors, we assumed one event was completed every six months, corresponding to an academic semester. If the work spell lasted fewer than six months, we assumed one event was completed over the work spell.

Additionally, we adjusted particularly low or high hourly wage rates by changing the period of pay using logical imputation. For customers who reported a nonhourly period of pay and for whom the implied wage rate was less than \$5 per hour, we adjusted the reported period of pay, choosing the period that resulted in an hourly wage rate closest to the median wage in our sample of customers with the same occupation.⁵ Similarly, if a customer's implied hourly wage was greater than \$1,000 per hour, or if he or she reported a rate of pay but not a pay period, we

⁴ One of these customers also reported wages plus tips, bonuses, or commissions for a different job.

⁵ Potential periods of pay were hourly, daily, weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly, and yearly.

adjusted the period of pay, selecting the one that implied an hourly wage rate closest to the median hourly wage in our sample for that customer's occupation.

We set to missing all hourly wages that remained less than the federal minimum wage for all workers (\$2.13) after the above adjustments. We also set to missing all wages of customers reporting pay per event or pay plus tips, bonuses, or commissions, in occupations not explicitly listed above. These missing wages were then imputed using predictive mean matching (see Section C.3).

2. Imputation of categorical data

For two important survey items, total annual household income and the total cost of a training program, respondents who were not able or refused to provide a specific dollar value were asked to provide a categorical response. We used a simple imputation method to fill in values for these variables while maintaining the patterns observed for the subsample of individuals who provided numerical responses. For each individual providing a categorical response to a survey item, we selected at random an individual in the same study group with income or costs in the same category who provided an exact dollar response, called the donor observation. The customer with missing data inherited the donor's exact income or cost amount. For the cost of training, this imputation was conducted at the program level, as opposed to the individual level (that is, the donor observation is a training program and not a customer, as customers could enroll in multiple programs).

We also explored using predictive mean matching to impute exact numerical values for these survey items (following the procedures described in the next section). However, we discovered that these more complex imputation procedures could sometimes lead to the imputation of numerical values far outside of the provided categorical ranges.⁶ This simpler procedure maintains the underlying data structure while avoiding such issues. We used this method to impute total household income for 1,101 customers and training costs for 145 training programs across 128 unique customers (Table A.8).

3. Predictive mean matching

We used predictive mean matching to impute missing values for survey items, which we used to build more complex constructs, focusing on the items that were building blocks for variables measuring key training, employment, and income outcomes. We did not impute missing values for all variable subcomponents to limit the number of imputation equations and associated estimation complexities (such as model convergence and implausible imputed values). Rather, for tractability, the imputations were performed for subcomponents of key variables only.

⁶ Some respondents also provided categorical but not numerical responses to survey items measuring hours worked per week. Predictive mean matching performs well for these survey items; imputation of a numerical variable outside the bounds of a provided category was rare and deviations tended to be small. In these cases, we used our standard imputation procedures but forced imputed values to be inside reported bounds. For example, if a customer reported working 40 to 49 hours per week but was imputed to have worked 50 hours per week, we set the value to 49.

Table A.8. Number of cases imputed using categorical data

Variable imputed	Number of cases imputed			Percentage of cases imputed		
	Full-WIA	Core-and-intensive	Core	Full-WIA	Core-and-intensive	Core
Total cost of training 1	31	36	37	1.8	2.1	2.2
Total cost of training 2	12	6	11	0.7	0.4	0.7
Total cost of training 3	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total cost of training 4	3	0	2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total cost of training 5	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total annual household income	388	346	367	22.6	20.5	22.0
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669	1,716	1,684	1,669

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Unweighted percentage of cases reported.

For training outcomes, we imputed the survey items needed to create our key measures of enrollment in training by quarter, amount paid for training, and total cost of training (if neither categorical nor numerical data were provided). For each of up to five training programs, we imputed any missing values for the start and end months of training, start and end years of training, whether an individual was still enrolled in training 15 months after random assignment (if interviewed before this date), the total cost of the training program (if neither categorical nor numerical data were not provided), and the share of the training program’s cost an individual (or his or her family) paid for him- or herself. We imputed information about a training program so long as a survey respondent provided sufficient information to determine the total number of training programs a customer participated in over the follow-up period.

For employment-related outcomes, we imputed the survey items used to create key measures of quarterly earnings, weeks and hours worked, and the hourly wage rate. For each of up to five jobs, we imputed missing values for the start and end months of the job, the start and end years of the job, whether an individual was still working in the job 15 months after random assignment (if interviewed before this date), the weekly hours worked at the job, the real hourly wage at the job (in 2012 dollars), whether an individual was ever on leave from the job, and the share of time employed at the job that the person was on leave. We imputed information about a job so long as a survey respondent provided sufficient information to determine the number of jobs he or she held over the follow-up period.

We also imputed variables related to public assistance receipt and total household income: the months in the past year an individual received funding from SNAP, months in the past year he or she received cash assistance from programs such as TANF or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), monthly SNAP benefit, monthly cash assistance benefit, and total annual household income (if neither categorical nor numerical data were provided). We also attempted to impute the months a customer received other benefits and the monthly amount of those benefits. But the sample of individuals who received such benefits was too small to make this imputation practical.

We used Stata's multiple imputation suite to create a single imputation for each missing value for these variables. All imputations were conducted separately across study groups to account for potentially different patterns of missing data. Missing responses were iteratively imputed using chained equations and predictive mean matching to preserve the structure of data and the relationships between variables observed in the nonmissing data (see Azur et al. 2011; van Buuren et al. 2006; Royston and White 2011; White et al. 2011).

The chained-equation imputation approach is similar to Gibbs sampling, a common Markov chain-Monte Carlo method for obtaining observations from a multivariate normal distribution (Geman and Geman 1984; Gelfand and Smith 1990). This procedure enables us to simultaneously impute values for multiple variables. This is particularly valuable because it allows imputed data to exhibit the same correlations as the actual data.

Predictive mean matching is a hybrid of regression imputation and traditional hot- or cold-deck methods. Like hot- or cold-deck methods, it replaces missing data only with actual observed values. This allows imputed values to have the same distribution as non-imputed data. But predictive mean matching also uses regression to guide which observation should be the donor case for each missing data point, allowing the imputed values to align more closely with the underlying data generating process. Importantly, the regression model for a particular dependent variable includes two types of covariates: (1) other dependent variables in the chain and (2) exogenous covariates. These covariates could differ across models.

More formally, we imputed missing values of variables Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_p using an iterative process. $Y_i^{(t)}$ is the value of Y_i from iteration t of the procedure and X is the set of other variables used to impute Y , such as race and gender.⁷ Round t of the process begins with the estimation of a regression of Y on X , $Y_2^{(t-1)}, Y_3^{(t-1)}, \dots, Y_p^{(t-1)}$. The regression produces a vector of predicted values, $Y_1^{(t)}$. Next, $Y_2^{(t)}$ is estimated using a regression with controls X , $Y_1^{(t)}, Y_3^{(t-1)}, \dots$, and $Y_p^{(t-1)}$. Then, $Y_3^{(t)}$ is estimated based on a regression with controls X , $Y_1^{(t)}, Y_2^{(t)}, Y_4^{(t-1)}, \dots$, and $Y_p^{(t)}$. This continues until $Y_p^{(t)}$ is estimated based on X , $Y_1^{(t)}, Y_2^{(t)}, \dots$, and $Y_{p-1}^{(t)}$. The whole process is repeated until $Y^{(t)}$ is arbitrarily close to $Y^{(t-1)}$. We used 75 iterations of this process and examined changes in $Y^{(t)}$ across iterations to ensure the process produces stable estimates (van Buuren 2007). The final round of regressions produces a coefficient vector (β) and associated variance-covariance matrix ($var(\beta)$).

We used the results of these regressions to impute outcomes, following a predictive mean matching approach. First, we drew a value of β^* from a normal distribution with mean β and variance ($var(\beta)$). We then used this value to generate predicted values of Y for all cases,

⁷ When a customer did not report a value for one of the X variables (for example, race) we imputed these variables to their mean value within study group. If more than 10 percent of observations were missing, we also included an additional X variable, which indicates whether an observation's value is imputed or observed.

called Y^* . For each customer i who did not provide a value for Y_k , we identified customer c , for which Y_{ck}^* is closest to Y_{ik}^* but Y_{ck} is not missing. We then set the imputed value of Y_{ik} to Y_{ck} .

To maintain tractability, we further specified that certain X and Y variables not be used to impute Y_k . For example, we do not use a person's wage rate to impute the start month of a training program, because these variables likely are not correlated (conditional on other imputed variables, such as the start month of employment). Table A.9 summarizes the variables used to impute each outcome.

Each individual in our sample held up to five jobs and participated in up to five training programs during the follow-up period. In imputing the characteristics of jobs and training programs, we faced a trade-off. We could define the data at the job or training program level and treat each job or training program reported as an observation. Or we could define the data at the customer level and treat the characteristics of job or training program j as different outcome variables. The first approach enables us to use more observations in imputing a given missing value, but the second approach enables us to better capture the relationships between the characteristics of the jobs and training programs reported by a customer.

We used a hybrid approach to balance these trade-offs. In an initial imputation step, we used data at the customer level to impute the characteristics of the last training program individuals enrolled in during the follow-up period, the last two jobs held during the follow-up period, and all other variables. In a second step, we redefined the data at the training program level and imputed any remaining information on the second, third, fourth, and fifth trainings that individuals reported. Finally, we redefined the data at the job level and imputed the characteristics of an individuals' third, fourth, and fifth jobs, if necessary.

As shown in Table A.10, typically fewer than 5 percent of observations are missing a value for any given variable that we imputed. Furthermore, missing data rates are similar across the three study groups. With this relatively small amount of imputation, we can be confident that the resulting data will produce estimates that are less biased and have lower MSE than that produced by nonimputed data (Lee and Huber 2011). Missing data, however, are more common for two variables: employment in a job 65 weeks after random assignment and total household income. Employment in week 65 was imputed for job 1 in 15.9 to 17.1 percent of cases across study groups, primarily for customers who completed the 15-month survey 63 or 64 weeks after random assignment. For total household income, most imputation was conducted for customers who provided these data in categories (see Table A.8).

To examine the effects of imputation on our results, we also estimated impacts for key variables using only non-imputed data (see Appendix B, Section B). These results are very similar to our benchmark approach using imputation.

Table A.9. Variables used in imputation procedure

Variable to impute	Other imputed variables to include in imputation	Controls
Training variables		
Start month of training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training
Start year of training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training
End month of training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training
End year of training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training
Still enrolled in training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$) 15-months after random assignment	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training Time between random assignment and interview Note: only imputed for individuals enrolled in the training at the time of the survey but surveyed before the end of the 15-month follow-up period
Total cost of training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings Amount paid for all other trainings Total cost of all other trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training Specific location of training

Variable to impute	Other imputed variables to include in imputation	Controls
Share paid for training j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$) by customer of family	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings Total cost of all other trainings Amount paid for all other trainings All other variables imputed for training j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held Whether training was in-class education, in-class vocational at a school, in-class educational elsewhere, or on-the-job training Specific location of training Receipt of funding from WIA, other government sources, or nongovernment sources
Employment variables		
Start month of job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code
Start year of job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code
End month of job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code
End year of job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code
Work in job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$) 15 months after random assignment	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code Time between random assignment and interview Note: only imputed for individuals working in job at the time of the survey but surveyed before the end of the 15-month follow-up period

Variable to impute	Other imputed variables to include in imputation	Controls
Real hourly wage in job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings Hours worked per week in all other jobs Hourly wages in all other jobs All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code Whether enrolled in any vocational training, on-the-job training, or educational program in the follow-up period Educational attainment at the time of the follow-up survey Fringe benefits received from job Earnings in job j if reported in terms other than hourly
Hours worked per week in job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	Start and end dates of all jobs and trainings Hours worked per week in all other jobs Hourly wages in all other jobs All other variables imputed for job j	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code Whether enrolled in any vocational training, on-the-job training, or educational program in the follow-up period Educational attainment at the time of the follow-up survey Fringe benefits received from job Categorical number of hours worked per week
Any leave taken from job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	None	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code Whether enrolled in any vocational training, on-the-job training, or educational program in the follow-up period Educational attainment at the time of the follow-up survey Fringe benefits received from job
Share of time employed spent on leave from job j ($j = 1,2,3,4,5$)	None	Core variables Number of trainings enrolled in Number of jobs held 2-digit industry code 2-digit occupation code Whether enrolled in any vocational training, on-the-job training, or educational program in the follow-up period Educational attainment at the time of the follow-up survey Fringe benefits received from job

Variable to impute	Other imputed variables to include in imputation	Controls
Other variables		
Months received SNAP	Monthly SNAP payment Total annual household income	Core variables Family size Number of children under 18 in household Receipt of SNAP, WIC, cash assistance, and other benefits
Months received cash assistance from TANF, SSI, SSA, or GA	Monthly cash assistance payment Total annual household income	Core variables Family size Number of children under 18 in household Receipt of SNAP, WIC, cash assistance, and other benefits
Monthly SNAP benefit	Months received SNAP Total annual household income	Core variables Family size Number of children under 18 in household Receipt of SNAP, WIC, cash assistance, and other benefits
Monthly payment from TANF, SSI, SSA, or GA	Months received cash assistance Total annual income	Core variables Family size Number of children under 18 in household Receipt of SNAP, WIC, cash assistance, and other benefits
Total annual household income	Annual SNAP payment Annual cash assistance payment Weekly earnings in all jobs	Core variables Family size Number of children under 18 in household Receipt of SNAP, WIC, cash assistance, and other benefits Amount of other benefits received annually

Notes: The core variables used for all imputations include measures collected by the WIA Gold Standard Study Registration Form prior to random assignment. These control for adult or dislocated worker status; gender; age; race/ethnicity; main language spoken; marital status; whether an individual worked in the past 5 years; whether an individual was working at random assignment; the real wage rate (2012 dollars) an individual earned at his or her last job; educational attainment; household size; receipt of cash assistance, SNAP or WIC, unemployment compensation, or other transfer income; whether the individual was very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to participate in training; whether an individual previously used the resources at an American Job Center; the weight used in our impact analysis; and indicators for local area.

GA = general assistance; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Social Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Table A.10. Number of cases imputed for each variable using predictive mean matching

Variable imputed	Number of cases imputed			Percentage of cases imputed		
	Full-WIA	Core –and- intensive	Core	Full-WIA	Core –and- intensive	Core
Training 1						
Start month of training	23	18	24	1.3	1.1	1.4
Start year of training	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
End month of training	14	9	11	0.8	0.5	0.7
End year of training	2	3	3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Still enrolled in training 15 months after random assignment	55	62	64	3.2	3.7	3.8
Total cost of training	36	22	20	2.1	1.3	1.2
Share paid for training by customer of family	69	51	48	4.0	3.0	2.9
Training 2						
Start month of training	7	3	10	0.4	0.2	0.6
Start year of training	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
End month of training	5	5	9	0.3	0.3	0.5
End year of training	1	2	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Still enrolled in training 15 months after random assignment	6	10	7	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total cost of training	7	1	3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Share paid for training by customer of family	7	3	6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Training 3						
Start month of training	7	3	10	0.4	0.2	0.6
Start month of training	5	1	5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Start year of training	0	1	2	0.0	0.1	0.1
End month of training	3	0	5	0.2	0.0	0.3
End year of training	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Still enrolled in training 15 months after random assignment	1	1	5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total cost of training	3	1	2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Share paid for training by customer of family	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Training 4						
Start month of training	2	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Start year of training	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1
End month of training	1	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
End year of training	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Still enrolled in training 15 months after random assignment	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total cost of training	1	0	3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Share paid for training by customer of family	0	1	2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Training 5						
Start month of training	2	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Start year of training	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
End month of training	2	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
End year of training	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Still enrolled in training 15 months after random assignment	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total cost of training	1	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Job 1						
Start month of job	30	27	28	1.7	1.6	1.7
Start year of job	13	8	13	0.8	0.5	0.8
End month of job	9	10	19	0.5	0.6	1.1
End year of job	6	4	11	0.3	0.2	0.7

Variable imputed	Number of cases imputed			Percentage of cases imputed		
	Full-WIA	Core –and- intensive	Core	Full-WIA	Core –and- intensive	Core
Work in job 15 months after random assignment	273	277	285	15.9	16.4	17.1
Real hourly wage in job	87	78	87	5.1	4.6	5.2
Hours worked per week in job	21	18	18	1.2	1.1	1.1
Any leave taken from job	6	4	7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Share of time employed spent on leave from job	9	6	12	0.5	0.4	0.7
Job 2						
Start month of job	29	33	29	1.7	2.0	1.7
Start year of job	13	6	7	0.8	0.4	0.4
End month of job	20	21	11	1.2	1.2	0.7
End year of job	9	6	6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Work in job 15 months after random assignment	34	31	22	2.0	1.8	1.3
Real hourly wage in job	32	23	22	1.9	1.4	1.3
Hours worked per week in job	7	10	15	0.4	0.6	0.9
Any leave taken from job	3	5	3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Share of time employed spent on leave from job	4	6	3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Job 3						
Start month of job	18	13	7	1.0	0.8	0.4
Start year of job	4	7	5	0.2	0.4	0.3
End month of job	18	14	8	1.0	0.8	0.5
End year of job	7	7	4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Work in job 15 months after random assignment	7	12	6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Real hourly wage in job	12	11	8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Hours worked per week in job	2	8	3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Any leave taken from job	2	4	2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Share of time employed spent on leave from job	3	4	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Job 4						
Start month of job	6	3	4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Start year of job	3	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
End month of job	5	3	4	0.3	0.2	0.2
End year of job	4	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Work in job 15 months after random assignment	4	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Real hourly wage in job	5	5	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Hours worked per week in job	3	4	3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Any leave taken from job	2	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Share of time employed spent on leave from job	2	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Job 5						
Start month of job	1	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Start year of job	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
End month of job	1	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
End year of job	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Work in job 15 months after random assignment	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Real hourly wage in job	3	2	0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hours worked per week in job	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Any leave taken from job	0	1	0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Share of time employed spent on leave from job	0	1	0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Variable imputed	Number of cases imputed			Percentage of cases imputed		
	Full-WIA	Core –and- intensive	Core	Full-WIA	Core –and- intensive	Core
Income Variables						
Months received SNAP	17	14	21	1.0	0.8	1.3
Months received cash assistance from TANF, SSI, SSA, or GA	12	8	11	0.7	0.5	0.7
Monthly SNAP benefit	36	40	33	2.1	2.4	2.0
Monthly payment from TANF, SSI, SSA, or GA	37	29	35	2.2	1.7	2.1
Total annual household income	152	139	154	8.9	8.3	9.2
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669	1,716	1,684	1,669

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Unweighted percentage of cases reported.

GA = general assistance; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSA = Social Security Administration; SSI = Social Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

D. Impact estimation approach for full sample analysis

We structured our analytic approach to impact estimation to accommodate the specifics of the study design. In particular, our approach accounts for the stratification of local areas by region before their selection, the random selection of local areas within strata, and the correlation of customer outcomes within a local area. We also used weights (described in Section B) to further account for the study design. Our variance estimation does not account for the fact that certainty local areas were selected with probability one. These certainty areas would have been included in all possible random samples of local areas, and so their contribution to the overall variance of our estimators comes only from the random assignment of customers within those areas. This omission causes our variance estimates to be slightly high.

1. Estimation model and variance estimation

This study used a random block design in which the random assignment of customers occurred within randomly selected local areas (blocks). Intuitively, if the experiment were run multiple times, a different set of local areas would be selected each time along with their associated treatment effects. Thus, the relevant variance term for hypothesis testing is the extent to which impacts vary *across* local areas.

To estimate impacts within the random block design, we used Stata’s regression command with the cluster-robust option. This approach uses weighted ordinary least squares (OLS) methods with cluster-robust standard errors to account for the correlation of the outcomes of sample members in the same local area. All models were estimated using the weights described in Section B.

More specifically, we used the following OLS model to compare outcomes simultaneously across all three study groups:

$$(3) \quad y_{isr} = a + T_{f, isr} \beta_{f-c} + T_{ci, isr} \beta_{ci-c} + \delta_r + \varepsilon_{isr}$$

where y_{isr} is the outcome of interest for the i th individual in local area r and region r , $T_{f,isr}$ is an indicator for individual i being in the full-WIA group; β_{f-c} is the population average treatment effect of assignment to the full-WIA group relative to the core group; $T_{ci,isr}$ is an indicator for individual i being in the core-and-intensive group; β_{ci-c} is the population average treatment effect of assignment to the core-and-intensive group relative to the core group; δ_r are region-fixed effects to account for the within-region sampling of local areas; and ε_{isr} are individual-level errors, assumed to be correlated within local area. The population average treatment effect of assignment to the full-WIA group relative to the core-and-intensive group is given by $\beta_{f-ci} = \beta_{f-c} - \beta_{ci-c}$.

We report the regression-adjusted means for the core-and-intensive group as $\bar{y}_{ci} = \bar{y}_f - \hat{\beta}_{f-ci}$ and the regression-adjusted means for the core group as $\bar{y}_c = \bar{y}_f - \hat{\beta}_{f-c}$, where $\hat{\beta}_{f-ci}$ and $\hat{\beta}_{f-c}$ are parameter estimates. We also report \bar{y}_f , the unadjusted mean of y for the full-WIA group, to represent the mean value of y under unrestricted provision of WIA services.

Because of random assignment, Equation (3) will produce asymptotically unbiased (consistent) estimates of average treatment effects without controlling for any additional covariates. However, including such variables in our regression may increase precision. We thus explored adding controls to the regression models for variables measured at the local area level (for example, the local unemployment rate) and the individual level (for example, customer age). As shown in Appendix B, Section D, however, adding these controls had no discernible effect on our impact findings. Thus, for simplicity we have omitted both local- and individual-level covariates from our benchmark regression specifications.

Our impact results generalize to a *finite* sample universe of WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker program customers. Thus, we employed a finite population correction for variance estimation based on an estimate of the share of the population of WIA customers over the study period who were in our sample. We estimated this share as

$$(4) \quad \widehat{FPC} = \frac{N_s}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_s} w_{isr}}$$

where N_s is the number of customers in the full-study sample and w_{isr} are trimmed weights accounting for the probability of local-area selection, local-area participation, and customer consent (see Section B.1 of this appendix). This formula yielded an \widehat{FPC} value of 0.107. We adjusted all variance estimators using \widehat{FPC} in the following way:

$$(5) \quad \widehat{var}_{FPC}(\hat{\beta}) = \widehat{var}(\hat{\beta}) \times (1 - \widehat{FPC})$$

where $\hat{\beta}$ is the vector of parameters in Equation (3) and $\widehat{var}(\hat{\beta})$ is the cluster-robust variance covariance estimator of the parameter estimates from Equation (3).

2. Testing for significance of impacts

For each outcome, we separately tested whether each of three impacts is statistically different from zero and whether the three impacts are jointly equal to zero. To test the null hypothesis that a particular impact is zero, we used a t -test based on the adjusted variance estimator in Equation (4) above. This test statistic follows a t distribution with 27 degrees of freedom (Cameron and Miller 2015). All reported p -values were then based on the two-tailed test of the hypothesis that the impact is zero. To test whether there are differences across contrasts, that is, whether the joint null hypothesis that $\beta_{f-c} = 0$ and $\beta_{ci-c} = 0$ (which, if true, implies $\beta_{f-ci} = 0$), we used an F-test.

3. Multiple comparison adjustments

Before analysis, we designated earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment as our primary measure of the impacts of the availability of services funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. However, our analysis of this single outcome involves estimating three impacts corresponding to our three different contrasts of interest (comparisons of the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups, core-and-intensive and core groups, and full-WIA and core groups). Unless we account for this multiplicity, it could increase the chances of making a false discovery and lead to spurious claims about the impacts of the availability of services.⁸ Researchers often declare a finding statistically significant if the probability of falsely rejecting the null hypothesis of no impact is less than 5 percent. However, when testing multiple contrasts, the probability of falsely rejecting the null hypothesis in at least one of them can be much higher than 5 percent.

To correct for this increased probability, we apply a multiple hypothesis testing procedure similar to that outlined by Schochet (2009). This procedure involves adjusting the critical p -value against which we compare our produced p -values. Instead of comparing our produced p -values to a cutoff of $p^* = 0.05$, we compared to $p^* = 0.05/x$. If each of the three tests were independent, an appropriate value of x would be 3. In our context, based on simulation evidence, we instead chose $x = 2.8$ to account for the correlations across our three hypothesis tests of interest due to the repetition of the research groups. That is, we can conclude an estimate is statistically significant at the 5 percent level if it has a p -value less than 0.0185. Note that this adjustment is less severe than other common adjustment methods, such as the well-known Bonferroni correction ($x = 3$), because it also accounts for the correlation of test statistics across contrasts.

4. The Bloom (1984) adjustment and treatment-on-treated effects

Our main analysis estimates the impacts of the *availability* of WIA-funded training and WIA-funded intensive services (an intention to treat effect) rather than the impacts of actually *receiving* these services (an effect of treatment on the treated). Focusing on the impacts of training, 31 percent of full-WIA customers participated in a WIA-funded training (Chapter V). If the only difference between full-WIA and core-and-intensive customers were that some

⁸ Note that our F-test enables us to jointly test whether any of our three estimated impacts are different from zero, without needing adjustment for multiple comparisons; however, the F-test examines whether any of the estimated impacts are different from zero and not whether a specific estimated impact is different from zero.

members of the full-WIA group received WIA-funded training, then the estimated intention to treat impact (the effect of the availability of training) would be smaller in magnitude than the estimated effect of treatment on the treated (the effect of participating in training). If the availability of training only affected customers' outcomes by increasing their likelihood of participating in training, then we could calculate the estimated effect of treatment on the treated in an instrumental variables framework, using the randomly-assigned study groups as instruments for participation in WIA-funded training. Equivalently, dividing the estimated intention to treat effect by the WIA-funded training participation rate (called the Bloom adjustment) would provide an estimate of the effect of treatment on the treated—in this case, about three times (1/0.31) the magnitude of the impact estimates reported when we compare the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups.

The intuition is similar for estimating the effect of receiving intensive services, except that our data on the receipt of WIA-funded intensive services is less accurate, so we cannot so easily estimate a participation rate.

However, the fundamental assumption of the instrumental variables approach (and the Bloom adjustment) is that random assignment only affected outcomes by increasing the likelihood of participating in WIA-funded training. This assumption is violated in the present context. Full-WIA customers were not only more likely to participate in WIA-funded training than core-and-intensive customers, they were also more likely to visit resource rooms, take assessments, and receive supportive services. Likewise, core-and-intensive customers received more intensive services and also more core services than did core customers. We cannot disentangle the effects of the receipt of training or intensive services from the receipt of other services. However, if we assume that all effects of the availability of WIA-funded training are from training itself, and that core and intensive services have no effects, we can estimate an upper bound for the effects of the receipt of WIA-funded training. Thus, we estimate that the impacts of participating in WIA-funded training are no more than three times that of the impacts we report for the availability of WIA-funded training.

E. Impact estimation approach for subgroups of customers

The estimation of average impacts across all customers could mask differences in impacts across subgroups of customers and local areas. For example, the average effect of assignment to the full-WIA group on service receipt and employment-related outcomes might differ between adults and dislocated workers.

1. Estimation model and variance estimation

To determine whether there are different effects across subgroups (defined by a binary variable) and whether those differences are statistically significant, we modified the model in Equation (3) as follows:

$$(6) \quad y_{isr} = \alpha + \gamma g_{isr} + T_{f,isr} (1 - g_{isr}) \beta_{0,f-c} + T_{f,isr} g_{isr} \beta_{1,f-c} \\ + T_{ci,isr} (1 - g_{isr}) \beta_{0,ci-c} + T_{ci,isr} g_{isr} \beta_{1,ci-c} + \delta_r + \varepsilon_{isr}$$

where $g_{isr} = 1$ if customer i in local area s and region r is a member of group g , and is zero otherwise. In this model, $\hat{\beta}_{0,f-c}$ is then the estimated average treatment effect of assignment to full-WIA relative to the core group for customers not in group g ; $\hat{\beta}_{1,f-c}$ is the estimated average treatment effect of assignment to full-WIA relative to the core group for customers in group g ; and $\hat{\beta}_{0,ci-c}$ and $\hat{\beta}_{1,ci-c}$ are the estimated average treatment effects of being in core-and-intensive relative to core group for customers not in group g and customers in group g , respectively. All regression-adjusted means for subgroups of customers are reported with reference to $\bar{y}_{0,f}$, the unadjusted mean of y for customers in the full-WIA group with $g = 0$.

2. Testing for differences across subgroups

For our subgroup estimates, we used F-tests to gauge whether any one impact is equal for the two subgroups considered and whether all impacts are equal across the subgroups. The first is a test of whether, for example, $\beta_{1,f-c} = \beta_{0,f-c}$. This test tells us if the effect of the availability of WIA-funded training, intensive, or training and intensive services depends on whether a customer is in group g . The second test is of the hypothesis that

$\beta_{1,f-c} - \beta_{0,f-c} = \beta_{1,ci-c} - \beta_{0,ci-c} = 0$ (which, if true, implies $\beta_{0,f-ci} - \beta_{1,f-ci} = 0$). This test allows us to explore the question of whether there are any differences in impacts for the two subgroups across all three contrasts.

F. Impact estimation approach for subgroups of local areas

In addition to seeking to understand the overall impacts of the availability of WIA-funded training and intensive services, and how these impacts differed by customer characteristics, we are interested in how differences in policy relate to differences in impacts. This can help us learn whether an average local area might have larger impacts if it were to adopt a particular implementation policy. Thus, we also examined how the effectiveness of the availability of WIA-funded training and intensive services differed by groups of local areas, defined by whether or not the areas adopted enhanced intake services and whether or not they targeted intensive services to only those interested in training.⁹ This is a fundamentally different question from that addressed by our primary impact analysis because it considers the relationship between local area level policy decisions and impacts. For this analysis, rather than having estimates that are nationally representative for the typical WIA customer, we weight each local area equally because policies were implemented at the local area level.

The results of this analysis describe the local areas in our sample and are not nationally representative. It is possible to weight the local areas so that the estimates are nationally representative of a typical local area. However, local areas were selected with probabilities proportional to size, with the two largest local areas selected with probability one. Thus, the local area selection weights vary substantially across local areas. In the most extreme example, Essex

⁹ We use the approach outlined in Section E of this appendix to estimate impacts for subgroups of local areas defined by the unemployment rate. Although the unemployment rate is measured at the local area level, local areas cannot directly change the economic conditions they face. Thus, the analysis approach of Section E is more appropriate than that described in this section.

County (New Jersey) was selected with probability 0.011, leading to a local area selection weight over 90. The average local area selection weight is 17, less than one-fifth the maximum local area selection weight. Such widely varying weights can result in highly imprecise estimates. In this analysis, we therefore do not include weights to account for local area selection or participation.

1. Estimation model and variance estimation

Apart from the weighting approach, the framework for our analyses of impacts for subgroups of local areas are similar to our analyses of impacts for subgroups of customers (Section D of this appendix) in that we use a regression that interacts treatment indicators with indicators for being in the subgroup of interest. That is, we estimate the following equation:

$$(7) \quad y_{isr} = \alpha + \gamma g_{sr} + T_{f,isr}(1 - g_{sr})\beta_{0,f-c} + T_{f,isr}g_{sr}\beta_{1,f-c} \\ + T_{ci,isr}(1 - g_{sr})\beta_{0,ci-c} + T_{ci,isr}g_{sr}\beta_{1,ci-c} + \delta_r + \varepsilon_{isr}$$

where g_{sr} varies at the local area level and indicates that local area s in region r is a member of group g . As in our main analysis, we use a cluster-robust variance estimator, where clustering is at the local area level.

The customer subgroup analyses and local area subgroup analyses differ in three ways. In the local area subgroup analyses we (1) weight local areas equally, (2) do not control for region fixed effects, and (3) do not apply a finite population correction.

In comparing impacts across subgroups of local areas, we weight each customer to correct for variation in the probabilities of assignment to the customer's study group, survey selection, and survey response. (See Section B of this appendix for more details.) To weight each local area equally, we then scale each customer's weight by the inverse sum of these customer-level weights within study group and local area. We do not weight the data using local area specific weights (which account for differing probabilities of local area selection, local area participation, and customer consent in our main analysis).

Unlike our main analysis, we omit region fixed effects in the analysis of local area subgroups to preserve variation in local area policies that could vary across regions. Additionally, since our local area subgroup estimates apply only to our sample, we do not apply a finite sample correction.

2. Testing for differences across subgroups

Our tests of the differences in impacts across subgroups of local areas differ from the tests of differences in impacts across subgroups of customers only in that the former does not include a finite population correction. We used F-tests to gauge whether any one impact is equal for the two local area subgroups considered and whether all impacts are equal across the subgroups. The first is a test of whether, for example, $\beta_{1,f-c} = \beta_{0,f-c}$. This test tells us if the effect of the availability of WIA-funded training, intensive, or training and intensive services depends on whether a customer is served by a local area in group g_{sr} . The second test is of the hypothesis that $\beta_{1,f-c} - \beta_{0,f-c} = \beta_{1,ci-c} - \beta_{0,ci-c} = 0$ (which, if true, implies $\beta_{0,f-ci} - \beta_{1,f-ci} = 0$). This test

allows us to explore the question of whether there are any differences in impacts for the two local area subgroups across all three contrasts.

G. Minimum detectable impacts

In this section, we provide updated estimates of minimum detectable impacts for three key outcome variables: earnings in Quarter 5, enrollment in a training program, and receipt of any one-on-one assistance. Minimum detectable impacts are the smallest true impacts that we have a high probability (80 or 60 percent) of detecting; smaller minimum detectable impacts indicate greater statistical power. Typically, minimum detectable impacts are estimated at the design stage of analysis, to determine if the study's intended sample size will allow researchers to detect anticipated effects of treatment on outcomes. At the analysis stage, minimum detectable impacts can help us ascertain the size of an impact we would be able to detect with high probability given the realities of how a study progressed.

We estimated the minimum detectable impact for the comparison of outcome y across groups i and j as

$$(8) \quad MDI_{i-j}(y) = factor * se_{FPC}(\hat{\beta}_{y,i-j})$$

where $\hat{\beta}_{y,i-j}$ is the difference in outcome y across study groups i and j and $se_{FPC}(\hat{\beta}_{y,i-j})$ is that impact's standard error (both estimated as described in Sections D and E). The *factor* multiplier is determined by the size (threshold for significance level) and power of the statistical test used (with smaller-sized and more-powerful tests having higher factors). Table A.11 contains estimates of minimum detectable impacts for tests with power of 80 percent and size of 5 percent and with power of 60 percent and size of 5 percent. The former is the typical factor used in estimating minimum detectable impacts; the latter was selected based on simulations of the true power of our estimator.

For our joint sample of adults and dislocated workers, minimum detectable impacts suggest we should be able to detect differences in earnings of 8.8 to 19.1 percent of the full-WIA mean with 60 percent power. Minimum detectable impacts are largest for the comparison of the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups and smallest for the comparison of the full-WIA and core groups. Consistent with these minimum detectable impacts, only the difference in Quarter 5 earnings between the core-and-intensive and core groups is sizable enough to be statistically significant. Minimum detectable impacts for Quarter 5 earnings are actually smaller within the subsample of customers served by the Adult program but larger within the subsample of customers served by the Dislocated Worker program. This could reflect lower variation in earnings for adults compared with dislocated workers or lower variation in impacts of the availability of WIA-funded services across local areas for adults compared with dislocated workers. However, because estimated impacts are generally smaller for adults than for dislocated workers, effects on earnings are not statistically significant within either customer subsample.

Minimum detectable impacts for a test with 60 percent power using the full sample ranged from 5.2 to 11.2 percentage points for training and 3.0 to 4.8 percentage points for receipt of one-on-one assistance. Again, minimum detectable impacts are somewhat smaller for the subsample of adults but larger for the sample of dislocated workers.

Table A.11. Minimum detectable impacts for key outcomes

	Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	Enrolled in any training program (%)	Received any one-on- one assistance (%)
Means for full-WIA group			
Full sample	3,767	43.2	57.8
Adults only	3,610	39.5	55.1
Dislocated workers only	4,225	50.1	61.6
Comparison of full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups			
Full sample			
Regression-adjusted impact	-322	13.4	1.7
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	905	11.8	3.7
60% power, 5% size	718	9.4	3.0
Adults only			
Regression-adjusted impact	28	6.2	4.9
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	809	9.5	7.0
60% power, 5% size	642	7.6	5.6
Dislocated workers only			
Regression-adjusted impact	-766	23.2	-2.4
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	1,574	21.7	8.2
60% power, 5% size	1,249	17.2	6.5
Comparison of core-and-intensive and core groups			
Full sample			
Regression-adjusted impact	586	2.2	14.3
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	723	6.5	5.8
60% power, 5% size	574	5.2	4.6
Adults only			
Regression-adjusted impact	395	3.5	13.8
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	692	8.1	9.3
60% power, 5% size	549	6.4	7.4
Dislocated workers only			
Regression-adjusted impact	806	0.5	14.5
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	1,605	8.0	11.4
60% power, 5% size	1,274	6.4	9.0
Comparison of full-WIA and core groups			
Full sample			
Regression-adjusted impact	264	15.5	16.0
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	418	14.1	6.1
60% power, 5% size	332	11.2	4.8
Adults only			
Regression-adjusted impact	423	9.7	18.7
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	785	6.3	8.8
60% power, 5% size	623	5.0	7.0
Dislocated workers only			
Regression-adjusted impact	39	23.7	12.1
Minimum detectable impacts			
80% power, 5% size	972	26.2	8.3
60% power, 5% size	772	20.8	6.6

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 constant dollars. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. The adult-only mean is regression-adjusted to match procedures used to estimate subgroup-specific effects (see Section E of this appendix). All other regression-adjusted impacts are estimated as detailed in Sections D and E of this appendix.

APPENDIX B

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

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The impact estimates discussed in the main body of this report and detailed in Appendix A reflect those from our benchmark approach to estimating the impacts of the availability of intensive and training services funded by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. But the analytic methods used to estimate impacts for any complex evaluation must always be based on a host of assumptions that are not all testable. Thus, in this appendix, we report findings from a sensitivity analysis designed to examine the robustness of our main impact findings to alternative estimation approaches. We estimated impacts without adjusting for survey nonresponse (Section A), without using imputed data (Section B), omitting the two local areas from our sample that were selected to replace those that refused to participate in the study (Section C), controlling for local-area or customer characteristics (Section D), using hierarchical linear modeling (Section E), and using a design-based estimation approach (Section F). We also explored the sensitivity of our estimates to the omission of individual local areas to check that no single area has undue influence on the findings (Section G).

We find that deviating from our benchmark approach in several different ways leads us to the same conclusions about the effects of the availability of services provided through the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. The estimated impact of the availability of WIA-funded intensive or training services on the use of core and intensive services is consistently positive and significant across specifications. The availability of WIA-funded training also increases training enrollment and credential receipt across the alternatives. Furthermore, impacts of the availability of WIA-funded services on employment in the fifth quarter after random assignment are fairly robust. As in our benchmark approach, in most of the alternative analyses, the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (without training) increased earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment. These impacts had p -values below 0.05 but would not be considered statistically significant after accounting for multiple hypothesis testing (see Appendix A, Section D.3). In a small number of cases, the impact of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services is not statistically significant before correction for multiple hypothesis testing; however, these analyses still produce large point estimates of this impact that have p -values between 0.053 and 0.081.

A. Impacts estimated without nonresponse weights

As discussed in Appendix A, we adjusted our sampling weights to help account for survey nonresponse bias using propensity score methods and data from the study registration form. To explore whether our results are sensitive to these nonresponse corrections, we estimated impacts of group assignment using weights that do not correct for survey nonresponse. We find that using the unadjusted weights does not lead to any meaningful changes in either the magnitude of the impacts or the impacts' associated p -values (Table B.1). Both analyses imply that the availability of services funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs increased the uptake of both restricted and unrestricted services, that the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (but not training) increased earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment, and that the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (with or without training) increased employment in the fifth quarter after random assignment.

We offer three possible explanations for these findings. First, as shown in Appendix A, there are not large differences between the baseline characteristics of survey respondents and nonrespondents. Second, patterns of survey nonresponse do not differ markedly across the three

study groups. Finally, as discussed in Chapter VIII of McConnell et al. (2016), estimated impacts did not vary much across subgroups of customers defined based on baseline characteristics.

Table B.1. Impacts estimated without nonresponse weights compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates not correcting for nonresponse			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	3.4*	3.6*	7.0*	3.5*	3.9*	7.4*
	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.000)	(0.037)	(0.011)	(0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	1.0	6.6	7.6	1.6	7.0*	8.5*
	(0.858)	(0.067)	(0.064)	(0.743)	(0.036)	(0.031)
Taken any assessment (%)	11.3*	10.5*	21.8*	11.4*	10.1*	21.5*
	(0.009)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	0.5	2.6	3.1	0.9	2.9	3.8
	(0.693)	(0.607)	(0.528)	(0.435)	(0.497)	(0.389)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	1.2	14.3*	15.5*	1.7	14.3*	16.0*
	(0.396)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.187)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	2.5*	15.1*	17.6*	2.9*	15.3*	18.2*
	(0.045)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.020)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	7.2	26.9*	34.1*	7.6	27.7*	35.3*
	(0.184)	(0.004)	(0.000)	(0.118)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	8.8	26.3*	35.1*	9.2*	26.6*	35.7*
	(0.053)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.032)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.4*	6.3*	15.7*	9.1*	6.6*	15.7*
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.8*	2.8	16.6*	13.4*	2.2	15.5*
	(0.002)	(0.199)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.344)	(0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [†] (%)	28.7*	2.9	31.6*	28.1*	3.0*	31.1*
	(0.000)	(0.053)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.041)	(0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	0.4	-1.6	-1.1	1.0	-1.8	-0.8
	(0.822)	(0.448)	(0.743)	(0.603)	(0.351)	(0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	101.5*	21.2	122.6*	93.4*	19.7	113.0*
	(0.002)	(0.171)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.250)	(0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	8.6*	4.3	12.9*	8.5*	3.7	12.2*
	(0.016)	(0.103)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.126)	(0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-461	637*	176	-322	586*	264
	(0.164)	(0.035)	(0.245)	(0.310)	(0.026)	(0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-2.8	8.9*	6.1*	-2.2	8.3*	6.1*
	(0.272)	(0.050)	(0.040)	(0.392)	(0.031)	(0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced following the same approach with one exception. In the alternative approach, data were weighted to account only for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, and (5) the customer was selected for the survey. Our benchmark estimation approach also weights data to account for the probability that the customer completed the survey. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean.

B. Impacts estimated without imputation

Our analysis used imputed data to help adjust for survey-item nonresponse bias (see Appendix A, Section C). To explore the extent to which the imputation procedure influenced our results, we also estimated impacts excluding any imputed data from the analysis (a complete case analysis). This analysis reveals that imputation had little impact on our findings for training, employment, and earnings (Table B.2). (We did not impute data for receipt of core, intensive, and supportive services, so unlike other tables in this appendix, Table B.2 does not include those outcomes.)

Table B.2. Impacts estimated excluding imputed data compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates excluding imputed data			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.4*	2.4	15.8*	13.4*	2.2	15.5*
	(0.003)	(0.302)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.344)	(0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD† (%)	28.1*	3.0*	31.1*	28.1*	3.0*	31.1*
	(0.000)	(0.041)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.041)	(0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	1.0	-1.8	-0.8	1.0	-1.8	-0.8
	(0.607)	(0.347)	(0.804)	(0.603)	(0.351)	(0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	88.3*	30.1	118.4*	93.4*	19.7	113.0*
	(0.000)	(0.070)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.250)	(0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	8.5*	4.5*	13.0*	8.5*	3.7	12.2*
	(0.008)	(0.041)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.126)	(0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-388	624*	237	-322	586*	264
	(0.251)	(0.045)	(0.177)	(0.310)	(0.026)	(0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-2.4	8.7*	6.3*	-2.2	8.3*	6.1*
	(0.350)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.392)	(0.031)	(0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced following the same approach but excluding any imputed data. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean.

C. Impacts excluding replacement local areas

As described in Appendix A, Section A, the study team identified potential replacement local areas to help maintain the representativeness of our sample if one of the areas selected for the study declined to participate. The team chose replacement local areas to be as similar as possible to the originally selected local area and we obtained them by searching for local areas that were, in order of priority, in the same region, of similar size, in the same state, and with similar training rates as the originally selected local area. In total, four local areas declined to participate in the study and two were replaced: Thumb Area (Michigan) was replaced by Southeast Michigan and WIA Area 7 (Ohio) was replaced by Chicago (Illinois).

To ensure that these nonrandomly selected local areas are not responsible for our results, we also estimated impacts excluding customers served by the Southeast Michigan and Chicago (Illinois) local areas (Table B.3). The omission led to no notable changes in our results. Both the revised and benchmark estimation approaches imply that the availability of services funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs increased the uptake of both restricted and unrestricted services, that the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (but not training) increased earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment, and that the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (with or without training) increased employment in the fifth quarter after random assignment.

Table B.3. Impacts estimated excluding replacement local areas compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates excluding replacement local areas			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	3.7* (0.038)	4.1* (0.010)	7.8* (0.000)	3.5* (0.037)	3.9* (0.011)	7.4* (0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	1.5 (0.767)	7.0* (0.041)	8.5* (0.038)	1.6 (0.743)	7.0* (0.036)	8.5* (0.031)
Taken any assessment (%)	11.6* (0.007)	9.8* (0.001)	21.4* (0.001)	11.4* (0.006)	10.1* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	0.7 (0.569)	2.7 (0.532)	3.4 (0.455)	0.9 (0.435)	2.9 (0.497)	3.8 (0.389)

	Estimates excluding replacement local areas			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	2.1 (0.099)	13.5* (0.000)	15.7* (0.000)	1.7 (0.187)	14.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	3.2* (0.008)	14.7* (0.000)	17.9* (0.000)	2.9* (0.020)	15.3* (0.000)	18.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	7.7 (0.125)	26.8* (0.001)	34.4* (0.000)	7.6 (0.118)	27.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	8.9* (0.042)	25.9* (0.000)	34.8* (0.000)	9.2* (0.032)	26.6* (0.000)	35.7* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.3* (0.000)	6.5* (0.003)	15.8* (0.000)	9.1* (0.000)	6.6* (0.002)	15.7* (0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.7* (0.003)	2.2 (0.356)	15.9* (0.004)	13.4* (0.003)	2.2 (0.344)	15.5* (0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [†] (%)	28.4* (0.000)	3.1* (0.042)	31.5* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	1.1 (0.600)	-1.8 (0.381)	-0.7 (0.841)	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	94.8* (0.003)	20.7 (0.239)	115.5* (0.006)	93.4* (0.003)	19.7 (0.250)	113.0* (0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	8.6* (0.009)	3.9 (0.124)	12.5* (0.004)	8.5* (0.008)	3.7 (0.126)	12.2* (0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-326 (0.320)	558* (0.037)	232 (0.108)	-322 (0.310)	586* (0.026)	264 (0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-2.0 (0.446)	8.2* (0.039)	6.2* (0.034)	-2.2 (0.392)	8.3* (0.031)	6.1* (0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced following the same approach but excluding the two local areas chosen to replace two randomly selected local areas that declined to participate in this evaluation. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean.

D. Impacts controlling for local-area and customer characteristics

Because of the randomized controlled trial design, we can produce valid impact estimates without controlling for the baseline characteristics of individuals or local areas. However, including baseline covariates in our regression might increase precision and help adjust for residual baseline differences across the three study groups due to random sampling. We thus explored adding controls to our regression for variables measured at the local area level (for example, the local unemployment rate) or the customer level (for example, customer age).

It is important to realize that the inclusion of customer-level covariates in the regression models does not always yield precision gains. This is mainly because, under a random block design, the variation in impacts at the block level largely determines the precision of impact estimates. In this study, the variance of the impact estimates thus largely reflects variation in the estimated impacts across the 28 study local areas. Thus, although the inclusion of customer-level covariates will improve the precision of the estimated impacts for each site, these covariates will not necessarily reduce the variation of the estimated impacts *across* sites.

Adding local-area controls had no discernable influence on our estimates or their standard errors. This suggests that, after controlling for region indicators, the local area characteristics included in the model explained little of the variation in the estimated impacts across local areas.

We also estimated models that controlled for local area-fixed effects, producing variance estimates that reflect within-area variation in customer outcomes only (and not variation in impacts across areas). This did not change our results in any meaningful way (Table B.4).

Adding customer-level controls also did not affect many of our overall findings, but resulted in some small changes in point estimates and p -values (Table B.5). Analyses including and excluding customer covariates both imply that the availability of services funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs increased the uptake of both restricted and unrestricted services. Both analyses also imply that the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (with or without training) increased employment in the fifth quarter after random assignment. The two analyses, however, produce somewhat different results for Quarter 5 earnings. Our benchmark estimation approach implies that the availability of WIA-funded intensive services increased earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment only when WIA-funded training was not available to customers. When covariates are included in the regression, the estimated impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services with and without WIA-funded training are both statistically significant. In particular, our benchmark estimation approach implies that the difference in Quarter 5 earnings between the full-WIA and core groups is \$264, with a p -value of 0.077. When we add covariates to the regression, this difference increases to \$389 and its p -value shrinks to 0.021.

Table B.4. Impacts estimated controlling for local area-fixed effects compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates controlling for local area-fixed effects			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	3.7* (0.029)	3.9* (0.012)	7.6* (0.000)	3.5* (0.037)	3.9* (0.011)	7.4* (0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	1.5 (0.756)	6.9* (0.038)	8.4* (0.034)	1.6 (0.743)	7.0* (0.036)	8.5* (0.031)
Taken any assessment (%)	11.7* (0.005)	9.9* (0.001)	21.7* (0.000)	11.4* (0.006)	10.1* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	1.1 (0.384)	2.9 (0.495)	3.9 (0.370)	0.9 (0.435)	2.9 (0.497)	3.8 (0.389)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	1.9 (0.152)	14.1* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)	1.7 (0.187)	14.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	3.3* (0.007)	15.1* (0.000)	18.4* (0.000)	2.9* (0.020)	15.3* (0.000)	18.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	7.9 (0.103)	27.3* (0.000)	35.2* (0.000)	7.6 (0.118)	27.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	9.7* (0.021)	26.1* (0.000)	35.8* (0.000)	9.2* (0.032)	26.6* (0.000)	35.7* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.3* (0.000)	6.5* (0.002)	15.9* (0.000)	9.1* (0.000)	6.6* (0.002)	15.7* (0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.5* (0.003)	2.1 (0.367)	15.6* (0.004)	13.4* (0.003)	2.2 (0.344)	15.5* (0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [†] (%)	28.2* (0.000)	2.9* (0.044)	31.1* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	1.1 (0.595)	-1.8 (0.346)	-0.7 (0.816)	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	96.5* (0.002)	17.8 (0.304)	114.3* (0.005)	93.4* (0.003)	19.7 (0.250)	113.0* (0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	8.7* (0.007)	3.7 (0.134)	12.4* (0.004)	8.5* (0.008)	3.7 (0.126)	12.2* (0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-354 (0.259)	588* (0.026)	234 (0.108)	-322 (0.310)	586* (0.026)	264 (0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-2.4 (0.342)	8.3* (0.031)	5.9* (0.035)	-2.2 (0.392)	8.3* (0.031)	6.1* (0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced following the same approach but also including local area-fixed effects in the estimating equation. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean.

Table B.5. Impacts estimated controlling for customer-level covariates compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates controlling for customer-level covariates			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	2.8 (0.060)	3.2* (0.002)	6.1* (0.001)	3.5* (0.037)	3.9* (0.011)	7.4* (0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	1.4 (0.704)	6.0* (0.014)	7.4* (0.029)	1.6 (0.743)	7.0* (0.036)	8.5* (0.031)
Taken any assessment (%)	11.7* (0.011)	9.1* (0.000)	20.8* (0.001)	11.4* (0.006)	10.1* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	2.0 (0.077)	2.3 (0.489)	4.3 (0.204)	0.9 (0.435)	2.9 (0.497)	3.8 (0.389)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	3.6* (0.010)	13.0* (0.000)	16.6* (0.000)	1.7 (0.187)	14.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	4.4* (0.004)	14.3* (0.000)	18.7* (0.000)	2.9* (0.020)	15.3* (0.000)	18.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	11.6* (0.027)	26.2* (0.001)	37.7* (0.000)	7.6 (0.118)	27.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	11.0* (0.014)	25.4* (0.000)	36.4* (0.000)	9.2* (0.032)	26.6* (0.000)	35.7* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.4* (0.000)	7.1* (0.001)	16.5* (0.000)	9.1* (0.000)	6.6* (0.002)	15.7* (0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.2* (0.002)	2.9 (0.189)	16.1* (0.001)	13.4* (0.003)	2.2 (0.344)	15.5* (0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [†] (%)	28.1* (0.000)	2.9 (0.058)	31.0* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	1.1 (0.593)	-1.8 (0.231)	-0.7 (0.812)	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)

	Estimates controlling for customer-level covariates			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Hours spent in training/education	91.5*	25.7	117.2*	93.4*	19.7	113.0*
	(0.003)	(0.181)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.250)	(0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	8.6*	3.8	12.5*	8.5*	3.7	12.2*
	(0.010)	(0.052)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.126)	(0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-178	566*	389*	-322	586*	264
	(0.521)	(0.040)	(0.021)	(0.310)	(0.026)	(0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-2.4	8.3*	5.8*	-2.2	8.3*	6.1*
	(0.341)	(0.038)	(0.018)	(0.392)	(0.031)	(0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and study registration form and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced following the same approach, but also controlling in the estimating equation for age, education, adult or dislocated worker status, employment status at random assignment, whether the customer held a job in the five years before random assignment, real hourly wage in a person's current or last job, gender, race and ethnicity, whether an individual reported a work-limiting health condition, household size, primary language spoken, marital status, and receipt of government transfer benefits at random assignment, all collected by the evaluation study registration form. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean.

E. Impacts estimated using hierarchical linear modeling

As detailed in Appendix A, our benchmark estimation approach uses weighted ordinary least squares with cluster-robust standard errors to estimate impacts (applied using the Stata regression command with the cluster-robust option). Alternatively, we could estimate effects using a hierarchical linear model (HLM). We thus explored the robustness of our results to this alternative. In particular, we used the SAS proc mixed command to estimate

$$(1) \quad y_{isr} = \alpha + T_{f, isr} \beta_{f-c} + T_{ci, isr} \beta_{ci-c} + \delta_r + (\mu_s + T_{f, isr} \theta_{f-c, s} + T_{ci, isr} \theta_{ci-c, s} + \varepsilon_{isr})$$

In this equation, y is the outcome of interest; δ_r is a region-specific intercept term; T_f and T_{ci} are indicators for a customer being in the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups, respectively; μ_s is a local area-specific random intercept; θ_{f-c} and θ_{ci-c} are local area-specific random coefficients; and ε_{isr} is a customer-level error term. All random effects (the terms in parentheses) are assumed to be normally distributed and independent of one another. As in our main specification, β_{f-c} is the population average treatment effect of assignment to the full-WIA

group relative to the core group, and β_{ci-c} is the population average treatment effect of assignment to the core-and-intensive group relative to the core group. The specification varies from our benchmark estimation approach because it includes local area-specific random effects (μ) and random coefficients (θ) instead of using cluster-robust standard errors. We estimated this HLM specification both excluding and including additional customer-level covariates.

Most of the HLM results are similar to those produced by our benchmark estimation approach (Tables B.6 and B.7). Both HLM specifications imply that the availability of training funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs increased the use of many core and intensive services, as well as enrollment in training and credential receipt. Similarly, the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (with and without training) remains associated with increases in receipt of core and intensive services when we estimate impacts using the HLM. Estimated impacts for employment are also similar for the HLM and benchmark specifications.

Estimates of the impact on earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment, however, differ slightly across specifications. In all cases, the estimated impact of the availability of WIA-funded training is statistically insignificant. For the availability of both intensive and training services, our benchmark estimation approach and the HLM approach without customer covariates both produce a statistically insignificant impact estimate for Quarter 5 earnings (\$264 and \$318 with $p = 0.077$ and 0.091 respectively). When we add covariates to the HLM, this impact estimate increases slightly (to \$378) and becomes statistically significant ($p = 0.022$). Both the point estimate and its p -value are very close to those estimated by the ordinary least squares model with covariates (Table B.5). For the availability of WIA-funded intensive services without training, our benchmark approach yields an estimated impact of \$586 ($p = 0.026$). The HLM produces smaller estimates (\$395 or \$383) with slightly larger p -values ($p = 0.070$ or 0.081). Although the methodological change implies that the impact is no longer statistically significant, the change in p -values is small, suggesting estimates are relatively stable.

In addition, we explored estimating a variety of alternative HLM models, including local area characteristics in the estimating equation or allowing for more flexible specifications of region- and local area-effects. These estimates typically produced impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services between those produced by our benchmark approach and by the HLM models in Tables B.6 and B.7. In many cases, the estimated impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services had p -values below the 0.05 threshold.

Table B.6. Impacts estimated using HLM without customer covariates compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates from HLM without customer covariates			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	3.7*	3.8*	7.6*	3.5*	3.9*	7.4*
	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.000)	(0.037)	(0.011)	(0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	2.5	4.9	8.1*	1.6	7.0*	8.5*
	(0.395)	(0.078)	(0.008)	(0.743)	(0.036)	(0.031)

	Estimates from HLM without customer covariates			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Taken any assessment (%)	7.3* (0.027)	8.6* (0.001)	15.7* (0.000)	11.4* (0.006)	10.1* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	0.9 (0.576)	2.5 (0.348)	3.6 (0.158)	0.9 (0.435)	2.9 (0.497)	3.8 (0.389)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	1.8 (0.298)	13.8* (0.000)	15.8* (0.000)	1.7 (0.187)	14.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	3.1 (0.079)	15.1* (0.000)	18.4* (0.000)	2.9* (0.020)	15.3* (0.000)	18.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	9.1 (0.078)	26.8* (0.000)	37.3* (0.000)	7.6 (0.118)	27.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	9.6* (0.028)	25.8* (0.000)	36.0* (0.000)	9.2* (0.032)	26.6* (0.000)	35.7* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.5* (0.000)	8.3* (0.008)	17.7* (0.000)	9.1* (0.000)	6.6* (0.002)	15.7* (0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.1* (0.000)	1.1 (0.563)	14.1* (0.000)	13.4* (0.003)	2.2 (0.344)	15.5* (0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [†] (%)	26.5* (0.000)	5.0 (0.083)	31.3* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	1.3 (0.391)	-2.1 (0.090)	-0.6 (0.730)	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	84.0* (0.003)	18.3 (0.252)	97.7* (0.001)	93.4* (0.003)	19.7 (0.250)	113.0* (0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	7.4* (0.003)	2.5 (0.142)	9.7* (0.001)	8.5* (0.008)	3.7 (0.126)	12.2* (0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-95 (0.677)	395 (0.070)	318 (0.091)	-322 (0.310)	586* (0.026)	264 (0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-1.3 (0.524)	5.2* (0.038)	5.6* (0.009)	-2.2 (0.392)	8.3* (0.031)	6.1* (0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced using HLM, allowing for region-fixed effects, local area-random effects, and local area-random coefficients on indicators for study group. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean; HLM = hierarchical linear model.

Table B.7. Impacts estimated using HLM with customer covariates compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates from HLM			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	2.9 (0.062)	3.2* (0.035)	6.1* (0.000)	3.5* (0.037)	3.9* (0.011)	7.4* (0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	2.5 (0.355)	4.7 (0.069)	7.7* (0.009)	1.6 (0.743)	7.0* (0.036)	8.5* (0.031)
Taken any assessment (%)	7.7* (0.026)	8.1* (0.001)	15.6* (0.000)	11.4* (0.006)	10.1* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	2.0 (0.206)	2.1 (0.385)	3.8 (0.113)	0.9 (0.435)	2.9 (0.497)	3.8 (0.389)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	3.5* (0.049)	12.9* (0.000)	16.1* (0.000)	1.7 (0.187)	14.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	4.5* (0.015)	14.4* (0.000)	18.4* (0.000)	2.9* (0.020)	15.3* (0.000)	18.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	11.8* (0.019)	26.1* (0.000)	38.8* (0.000)	7.6 (0.118)	27.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	10.5* (0.015)	25.3* (0.000)	36.2* (0.000)	9.2* (0.032)	26.6* (0.000)	35.7* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.5* (0.000)	8.5* (0.006)	17.9* (0.000)	9.1* (0.000)	6.6* (0.002)	15.7* (0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	12.8* (0.000)	1.7 (0.377)	14.4* (0.000)	13.4* (0.003)	2.2 (0.344)	15.5* (0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD† (%)	26.3* (0.000)	4.8 (0.086)	30.9* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	1.4 (0.355)	-2.0 (0.078)	-0.5 (0.770)	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	81.2* (0.004)	19.1 (0.286)	96.4* (0.002)	93.4* (0.003)	19.7 (0.250)	113.0* (0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	7.4* (0.004)	2.7 (0.130)	9.9* (0.001)	8.5* (0.008)	3.7 (0.126)	12.2* (0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in quarter 5 (\$)	-43 (0.830)	383 (0.081)	378* (0.022)	-322 (0.310)	586* (0.026)	264 (0.077)
Employed in quarter 5 (%)	-1.6 (0.437)	5.1* (0.043)	5.2* (0.014)	-2.2 (0.392)	8.3* (0.031)	6.1* (0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and study registration form and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced using HLM, allowing for local area-random effects, local area-random coefficients on indicators for study group, and fixed effects for region and customer characteristics (age, education, adult or dislocated worker status, employment status at random assignment, whether the customer held a job in the five years before random assignment, real hourly wage in a person's current or most recent job, gender, race and ethnicity, whether an individual reported a work-limiting health condition, household size, primary language spoken, marital status, and receipt of government transfer benefits at random assignment) collected by the evaluation study registration form. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean; HLM = hierarchical linear model.

F. Impacts estimates using a design-based approach

Design-based analysis is another possible alternative to impact estimation using weighted ordinary least squares (Imbens and Rubin 2015; Schochet 2015). Although currently less commonly used in evaluations of employment programs, design-based methods are based on a rich statistical literature (see Neyman 1923 [1990]; Rubin 1974, 1977; Holland 1986). For this study, we randomly selected local areas within regions and conducted random assignment at the area level. Thus, the design-based approach proceeds by first estimating impacts in each local area, then using these estimates to obtain pooled impact and variance estimates. As in our main analysis, we treat all local areas as though they were randomly selected. Because two areas were selected with certainty, this will produce somewhat large standard errors (see Appendix A, Section D).

In the design-based approach, we estimated impacts using a two-stage process for each pairwise combination of study groups (full-WIA versus core-and-intensive, core-and-intensive versus core, and full-WIA versus core). In the first stage, we used weighted ordinary least squares within each local area to estimate

$$(2) \quad y_{isr} = \alpha_{sr} + T_{j,isr} \beta_{j,sr} + \varepsilon_{isr}$$

where the sample is restricted to customers in two of the three research groups, and $(T_{j,isr})$ is an indicator for being in the full-WIA group $(T_{f,isr})$ —when we compare the full-WIA group with the core-and-intensive or core group—or the core-and-intensive group $(T_{ci,isr})$ —when we compare the core-and-intensive and core groups. The estimated impact for customers in local area *s* and region *r* is given by $\hat{\beta}_{j,sr}$.

In the second stage, we combined the $\hat{\beta}_{j,sr}$ estimates by regressing the local-area level impact estimates on a constant and indicators for region that have been mean-centered (δ_r) :

$$(3) \quad \hat{\beta}_{j, sr} = \beta_j + \delta_{j, r} + \xi_{j, sr}$$

Because the region-level indicators are demeaned, we can then interpret the estimated value of $\hat{\beta}_j$ as the impact of the availability of WIA-funded services on the outcome of interest.

Our design-based approach accounts for region-level stratification by estimating the variance of local area impacts within regions and then aggregating across regions. In particular, the region-level variance of $\hat{\beta}_{j, sr}$ could be estimated as

$$(4) \quad \widehat{Var}_r(\hat{\beta}_{j, sr}) = \frac{1}{m_r(m_r - 1)\bar{w}_r^2} \sum_{s=1}^{m_r} (w_{sr}\hat{\beta}_{j, sr} - \bar{w}_r(\hat{\beta}_{j, sr} - \hat{\xi}_{j, sr}))^2$$

where m_r is the number of local areas in region r , w_{sr} is the total weight given to local area s , $\bar{w}_r = \frac{1}{m_r} \sum_{s=1}^{m_r} w_{sr}$ is the within-region average of the local area weight, and $(\hat{\beta}_{j, sr} - \hat{\xi}_{j, sr})$ is the predicted value for local area s from the second-stage regression used to estimate $\hat{\beta}_j$. However, because we selected four or fewer local areas from three regions, \bar{w}_r is a noisy measure of the average weight within region r . Thus, we replaced it with $\bar{w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_{sr}$, where m is the total number of sites in the analysis. We then pooled these variances across the six regions to estimate the variance of $\hat{\beta}_j$:

$$(5) \quad \widehat{Var}(\hat{\beta}_j) = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^6 (w_r^2 \widehat{Var}_r(\hat{\beta}_{j, sr}))}{(\sum_{r=1}^6 w_r)^2}$$

where $w_r = \sum_{s=1}^{m_r} w_{sr}$. We applied the same finite-population correction to this variance as used in our benchmark estimation approach (see Appendix A, Section D.1).

The estimates generated using a design-based approach also closely match our benchmark results (Table B.8). The availability of services funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs was associated with increases in the use of core, intensive, and training services. Both estimation techniques also yield significant impact estimates of the availability of WIA-funded intensive and training services on employment (but not earnings) in the fifth quarter after random assignment. Estimated impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services (but not training) are also similar in magnitude across the two approaches; however, the design-based approach produces slightly larger standard errors, leading the impact estimates to become statistically insignificant at the 5 percent level. Both estimation methods imply the availability of intensive services increased employment in Quarter 5 by about 8 percentage points but the p -

value produced by the design-based approach is 0.067, whereas the p -value produced by our benchmark approach is 0.031. Likewise, the estimated impact of the availability of intensive services on Quarter 5 earnings varies by less than 1 percent across the two estimation approaches (point estimates of \$586 and \$590). But the p -value produced by the design-based approach is just over the cutoff value of 0.05 ($p = 0.053$), whereas the p -value produced by our benchmark approach is less than 0.05.

Although the small changes in the p -values imply changes in statistical significance for the Quarter 5 impacts, the estimated impacts and standard errors produced by the design-based and benchmark estimation techniques are very similar. Moreover, we explored controlling for local area-specific covariates in our design-based analysis to increase precision. Controlling for a small number of local area characteristics in the design-based approach leads to impact estimates of the same magnitude but with p -values under the 0.05 threshold.

Table B.8. Impacts estimated using a design-based approach compared with benchmark estimation approach

	Estimates from design-based regression approach			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Core, intensive, and supportive services						
Used any resource room (%)	3.8*	3.9*	7.7*	3.5*	3.9*	7.4*
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.000)	(0.037)	(0.011)	(0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	1.9	7.0*	8.7*	1.6	7.0*	8.5*
	(0.684)	(0.039)	(0.024)	(0.743)	(0.036)	(0.031)
Taken any assessment (%)	12.0*	10.0*	21.8*	11.4*	10.1*	21.5*
	(0.022)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	0.9	2.9	3.9	0.9	2.9	3.8
	(0.446)	(0.460)	(0.325)	(0.435)	(0.497)	(0.389)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	1.9	14.1*	15.9*	1.7	14.3*	16.0*
	(0.126)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.187)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	3.2*	15.1*	18.4*	2.9*	15.3*	18.2*
	(0.012)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.020)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	7.3	27.3*	34.9*	7.6	27.7*	35.3*
	(0.088)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.118)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	9.5*	26.1*	35.7*	9.2*	26.6*	35.7*
	(0.026)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.032)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	9.4*	6.6*	15.7*	9.1*	6.6*	15.7*
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)
Training						
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	13.9*	2.2	16.0*	13.4*	2.2	15.5*
	(0.004)	(0.366)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.344)	(0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [†] (%)	28.1*	3.0*	31.0*	28.1*	3.0*	31.1*

	Estimates from design-based regression approach			Benchmark impact estimates		
	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C	F-C&I	C&I-C	F-C
Enrolled in an education program (%)	(0.000) 1.4 (0.435)	(0.023) -1.8 (0.325)	(0.000) -0.5 (0.855)	(0.000) 1.0 (0.603)	(0.041) -1.8 (0.351)	(0.000) -0.8 (0.810)
Hours spent in training/education	100.4* (0.006)	18.1 (0.270)	115.3* (0.012)	93.4* (0.003)	19.7 (0.250)	113.0* (0.006)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	9.1* (0.022)	3.7 (0.112)	12.5* (0.014)	8.5* (0.008)	3.7 (0.126)	12.2* (0.004)
Earnings and employment						
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	-331 (0.328)	590 (0.053)	233 (0.098)	-322 (0.310)	586* (0.026)	264 (0.077)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	-2.0 (0.422)	8.4 (0.067)	5.9* (0.032)	-2.2 (0.392)	8.3* (0.031)	6.1* (0.031)

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (outcome marked with a dagger [†]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Alternative impacts were produced using a design-based approach correcting for random selection of local areas by region and random assignment of customers by local area. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

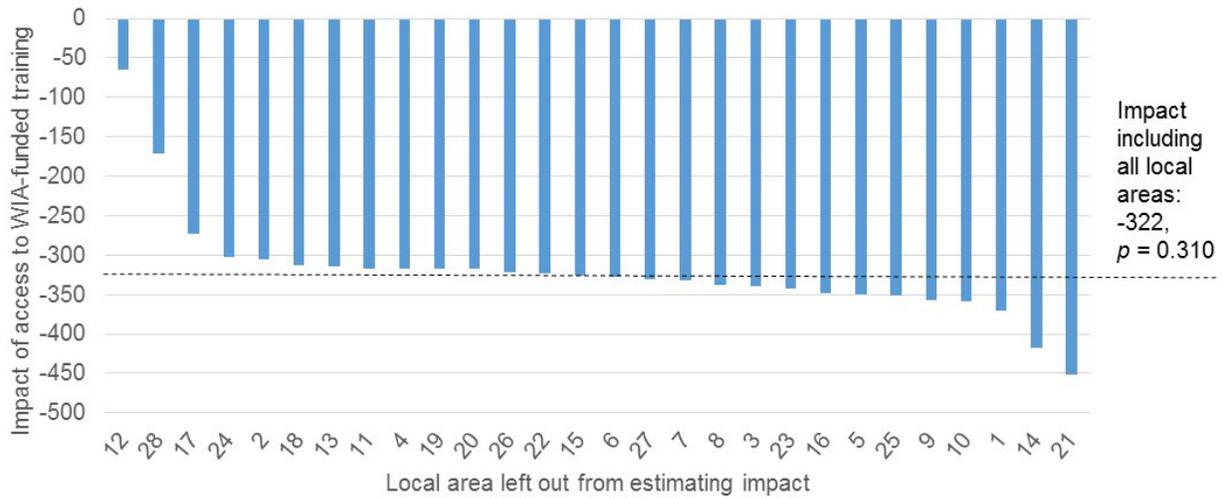
AJC = American Job Center; C = Core group mean; C&I = Core-and-intensive group mean; F = Full-WIA group mean.

G. The influence of individual local areas on impacts

Our main impact analysis strategy used data from 28 local areas to estimate the impacts of the availability of intensive and training services funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. With relatively few local areas, there is some risk that any one area might drive our observed results. To explore this possibility, we estimated the impacts of the availability of WIA-funded services on earnings in the fifth quarter after random assignment 28 times, each time leaving out a different local area. This analysis confirms that no one local area drives our impact estimates, including the two local areas that received relatively large weights (Essex County [New Jersey] and Atlanta Region [Georgia]; see Appendix A, Section B).

As for our main analysis, all 28 estimates that iteratively exclude individual local areas imply that the availability of training funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs does not significantly increase or decrease Quarter 5 earnings (Figure B.1). All impact estimates are negative and imply decreases in earnings of \$64 to \$451, compared with a decrease of \$322 implied by our benchmark estimates. Although the omission of two local areas lead to impact estimates that have particularly small magnitudes (below \$200), none of the estimates are statistically significant.

Figure B.1. Impacts of the availability of WIA-funded training leaving out individual local areas



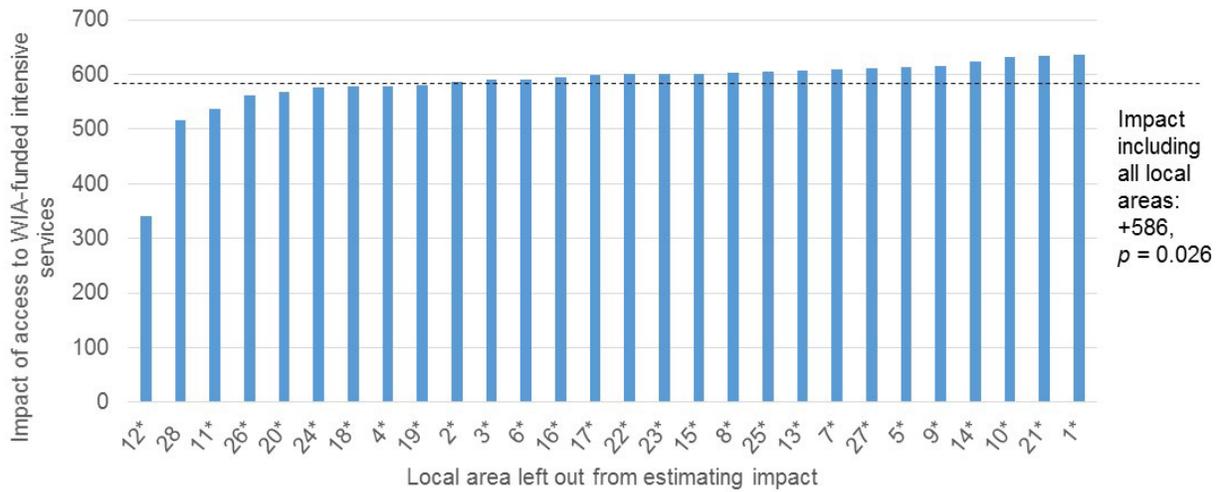
Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Impacts reported in 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Each alternate estimate leaves out data from a single local area. The reported p -value is based on a two-tailed t -test.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Similarly, all but one of the estimated impacts on Quarter 5 earnings of the availability of intensive services funded by the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs are positive and statistically significant, mirroring the significant, \$586 impact estimated using all local areas (Figure B.2). When one particular local area is omitted from the analysis, the estimated impact of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services remains large (\$516) but becomes statistically insignificant ($p = 0.075$). In addition, all but one of the estimated impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services exceed \$500. When another (different) particular local area is omitted from the analysis, the availability of intensive services is associated with an increase in earnings of \$341, but this smaller estimated impact remains statistically significant.

Figure B.2. Impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive services leaving out individual local areas



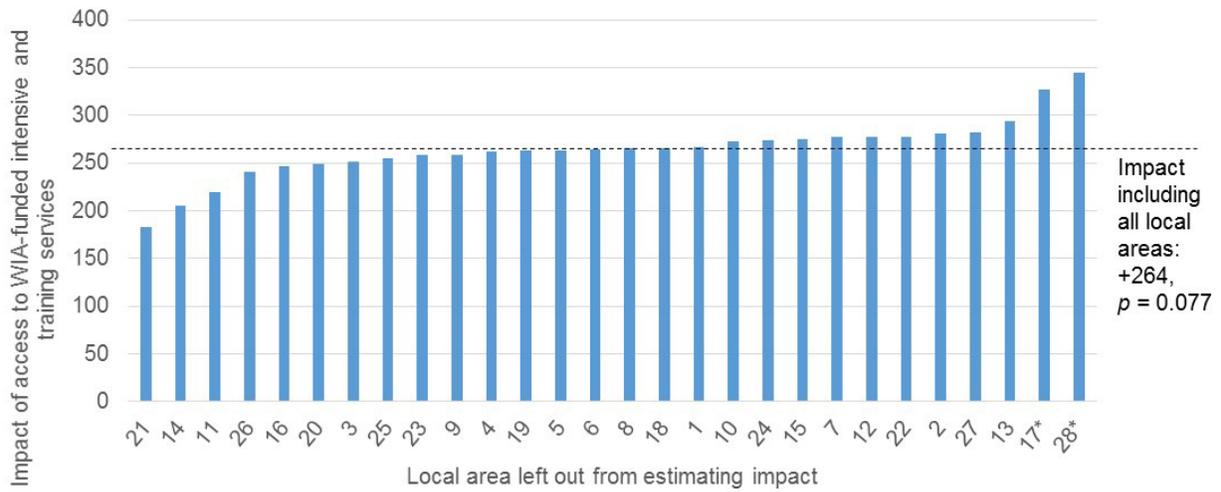
Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Impacts reported in 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Each alternate estimate leaves out data from a single local area. The reported p -value is based on a two-tailed t-test.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Finally, estimates of the impact on Quarter 5 earnings of the availability of both intensive and training services funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs are similar when we omit individual local areas from the analysis (Figure B.3). Using all local areas, we estimated this impact to be \$264 and statistically insignificant ($p = 0.077$). The estimates omitting individual local areas range from \$183 to \$344. Consistent with the marginal p -value for the overall estimate, most of the estimates excluding a single local area are also statistically insignificant, but the omission of two particular local areas leads the estimated impact to be significant at the 5 percent level.

Figure B.3. Impacts of the availability of WIA-funded intensive and training services leaving out individual local areas



Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Impacts reported in 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides all details on our benchmark estimation approach. Each alternate estimate leaves out data from a single local area. The reported p -value is based on a two-tailed t-test.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

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APPENDIX C

**DETAILED TABLES OF MEANS AND IMPACTS
FOR ALL CUSTOMERS**

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Table C.II.1. Baseline equivalence among survey respondents (all customers)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Adult only (%)	58.9	57.6	58.8	1.3 (0.423)	-1.2 (0.479)	0.1 (0.963)	0.4 (0.666)
Dislocated worker only (%)	31.9	33.6	33.1	-1.7 (0.360)	0.6 (0.705)	-1.1 (0.436)	0.5 (0.627)
Both adult and dislocated worker (%)	9.2	8.8	8.2	0.4 (0.657)	0.6 (0.355)	1.0 (0.408)	0.5 (0.625)
Female (%)	61.4	59.3	58.7	2.1 (0.276)	0.5 (0.789)	2.6* (0.007)	4.4* (0.023)
Age (%)							
18-20	3.3	1.9	7.2	1.3* (0.008)	-5.3* (0.014)	-4.0* (0.048)	5.8* (0.008)
21-24	12.7	10.4	10.0	2.3* (0.014)	0.4 (0.845)	2.7 (0.256)	3.5* (0.045)
25-32	18.9	22.6	19.2	-3.7 (0.140)	3.4 (0.274)	-0.3 (0.893)	1.2 (0.321)
33-42	26.8	25.0	24.3	1.9 (0.540)	0.7 (0.675)	2.6 (0.426)	0.3 (0.717)
43-50	20.9	17.9	16.8	3.0 (0.180)	1.1 (0.454)	4.1 (0.130)	1.2 (0.310)
51 or older	17.4	22.2	22.5	-4.8 (0.081)	-0.3 (0.948)	-5.1 (0.333)	1.6 (0.213)
Race/ethnicity (%)							
Hispanic	11.6	14.0	15.0	-2.4 (0.224)	-1.0 (0.622)	-3.4 (0.173)	1.1 (0.346)
White, non-Hispanic	36.8	40.7	39.2	-3.9* (0.048)	1.5 (0.599)	-2.4 (0.291)	2.5 (0.099)
Black, non-Hispanic	45.0	39.8	38.9	5.2 (0.118)	0.9 (0.548)	6.1* (0.017)	4.6* (0.019)
Asian	4.0	1.7	3.8	2.3 (0.070)	-2.1* (0.004)	0.1 (0.906)	5.2* (0.013)
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0 (0.866)	0.1 (0.807)	0.1 (0.488)	0.3 (0.745)
Other	1.3	2.5	1.8	-1.2 (0.274)	0.7 (0.411)	-0.5 (0.393)	0.6 (0.538)
Primary spoken language is English (%)	94.5	95.1	92.0	-0.6 (0.582)	3.0* (0.038)	2.5* (0.042)	2.7 (0.083)
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	2.3	2.8	4.0	-0.5 (0.665)	-1.2 (0.352)	-1.7 (0.278)	0.6 (0.539)
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	3.2	2.2	4.0	1.0 (0.058)	-1.8 (0.102)	-0.8 (0.557)	5.8* (0.008)
Marital status (%)							
Currently married	28.3	26.8	30.5	1.5 (0.390)	-3.7 (0.310)	-2.1 (0.441)	0.6 (0.573)
Separated, divorced, or widowed	25.9	26.5	28.2	-0.6 (0.869)	-1.7 (0.720)	-2.3 (0.296)	0.8 (0.467)
Never married	45.8	46.7	41.4	-0.9 (0.834)	5.4 (0.435)	4.4 (0.271)	0.6 (0.537)
Working at time of random assignment (%)	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.0 (0.297)	-0.6 (0.462)	0.4 (0.443)	0.6 (0.552)
Employed in last five years (%)	78.9	77.7	76.4	1.2 (0.496)	1.2 (0.734)	2.4 (0.386)	0.8 (0.452)
Last real hourly wage ^a (\$)	13.05	14.16	13.74	-1.10 (0.254)	0.42 (0.279)	-0.69 (0.401)	0.8 (0.446)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Last real hourly wage was ^{a,b} (%)							
Less than minimum wage	5.0	3.9	3.7	1.1 (0.270)	0.2 (0.895)	1.3 (0.460)	0.7 (0.523)
Minimum wage exactly	1.1	1.4	1.1	-0.3 (0.497)	0.3 (0.689)	0.0 (0.990)	0.3 (0.771)
Between 1.01 and 1.29 times the minimum	20.7	16.2	19.3	4.6 (0.141)	-3.1 (0.372)	1.4 (0.711)	1.2 (0.303)
Between 1.30 and 1.69 times the minimum	20.1	20.2	18.3	-0.1 (0.966)	1.9 (0.557)	1.8 (0.270)	0.7 (0.504)
Between 1.70 and 1.99 times the minimum	7.3	8.2	7.8	-0.9 (0.382)	0.4 (0.664)	-0.5 (0.701)	0.4 (0.654)
Between 2.00 and 2.99 times the minimum	15.0	18.0	17.7	-3.1 (0.051)	0.4 (0.826)	-2.7 (0.180)	2.1 (0.140)
Between 3.00 and 3.99 times the minimum	4.8	5.0	5.4	-0.3 (0.874)	-0.4 (0.646)	-0.7 (0.659)	0.2 (0.806)
Between 4.00 and 4.99 times the minimum	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.7 (0.277)	0.1 (0.847)	0.8 (0.292)	0.8 (0.477)
5.00 or more times the minimum	1.3	2.7	1.2	-1.4 (0.183)	1.4 (0.228)	0.1 (0.869)	1.0 (0.396)
Not employed in last five years (%)	22.5	22.9	24.0	-0.4 (0.848)	-1.2 (0.755)	-1.6 (0.509)	0.4 (0.705)
Highest degree (%)							
Less than high school	7.6	8.4	7.5	-0.8 (0.553)	0.9 (0.225)	0.0 (0.981)	1.4 (0.257)
High school or GED	69.8	64.9	66.7	4.9 (0.079)	-1.9 (0.499)	3.1 (0.399)	1.8 (0.191)
Associates or equivalent	8.1	10.3	10.2	-2.2 (0.155)	0.1 (0.968)	-2.1 (0.257)	1.9 (0.173)
Bachelors or equivalent	11.6	13.3	12.2	-1.7 (0.326)	1.1 (0.448)	-0.6 (0.605)	0.5 (0.612)
Masters or higher	2.9	3.1	3.3	-0.2 (0.836)	-0.2 (0.692)	-0.4 (0.649)	0.1 (0.878)
Vocational training ^c	18.9	14.9	16.9	4.0* (0.043)	-2.1 (0.417)	1.9 (0.468)	2.3 (0.124)
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	4.5	4.8	6.6	-0.4 (0.478)	-1.7 (0.231)	-2.1 (0.110)	1.7 (0.208)
Household size (%)							
Sole member	21.2	22.4	20.3	-1.3 (0.701)	2.1 (0.278)	0.9 (0.691)	0.9 (0.423)
2-3 members	49.0	47.3	41.9	1.7 (0.586)	5.4 (0.146)	7.2 (0.187)	1.1 (0.333)
4-5 members	22.9	25.2	28.3	-2.3 (0.435)	-3.1 (0.377)	-5.4 (0.076)	1.7 (0.197)
6 or more members	6.9	5.0	9.5	1.8* (0.017)	-4.5* (0.044)	-2.7 (0.191)	4.0* (0.029)
Receipt of Public Assistance (%)							
TANF, SSI/SSD, or GA	9.1	10.5	16.4	-1.4 (0.384)	-5.9* (0.039)	-7.3* (0.008)	4.1* (0.027)
SNAP or WIC	36.6	39.4	36.7	-2.9 (0.282)	2.7 (0.572)	-0.1 (0.965)	0.8 (0.479)
Unemployment Compensation	30.0	25.0	26.5	5.0 (0.186)	-1.5 (0.526)	3.6 (0.240)	0.9 (0.401)
Other public assistance	1.7	0.6	2.1	1.1* (0.019)	-1.5 (0.144)	-0.4 (0.682)	3.4* (0.048)
Counselor-predicted likelihood of training (%)							
Very likely	45.9	42.6	44.4	3.3 (0.234)	-1.8 (0.434)	1.5 (0.588)	0.8 (0.466)
Somewhat likely	34.0	32.8	35.2	1.2 (0.691)	-2.3 (0.225)	-1.2 (0.538)	1.1 (0.332)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Somewhat unlikely	11.6	13.2	9.6	-1.7 (0.452)	3.6 (0.053)	2.0 (0.248)	2.4 (0.114)
Very unlikely	8.5	11.3	10.8	-2.7* (0.015)	0.5 (0.635)	-2.3 (0.111)	3.4* (0.048)
Visited an AJC previously (%)	32.2	33.2	36.3	-1.0 (0.665)	-3.1 (0.468)	-4.1 (0.167)	1.5 (0.242)
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for baseline equivalence are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three equivalence tests for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aIndividuals employed in the five years prior to random assignment.

^bRelative to 2012 federal minimum wage.

^cRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development certificate; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.1a. Use of resource room since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Used any resource room since random assignment (%)	78.1	74.6	70.7	3.5* (0.037)	3.9* (0.011)	7.4* (0.000)	14.7* (0.000)
Used resource room at an AJC (%)	70.2	66.3	63.4	3.9 (0.084)	2.9 (0.188)	6.8* (0.002)	6.2* (0.006)
Used resource room elsewhere (%)	33.6	40.9	36.9	-7.4* (0.016)	4.1* (0.019)	-3.3 (0.203)	4.3* (0.023)
Number of times used any resource room ^a	6.7	6.6	5.8	0.1 (0.742)	0.8* (0.007)	0.9* (0.012)	4.5* (0.020)
Number of times used a resource room at an AJC ^a	4.5	4.1	3.4	0.4 (0.166)	0.7* (0.005)	1.1* (0.003)	6.0* (0.007)
Number of times used a resource room elsewhere ^a	2.2	2.5	2.4	-0.3 (0.161)	0.1 (0.480)	-0.2 (0.417)	1.1 (0.354)
Sample size	1,658	1,623	1,613				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “3 to 5 times”) for use of a resource room at an AJC or elsewhere. To estimate the number of times the resource room was used, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 4 if the respondent answered “3 to 5 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 10 times” visited the resource room 11 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.1b. Use of resource room since random assignment (among customers who used resource rooms)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who used any resource room							
Number of times used a resource room ^a	8.6	8.9	8.3	-0.3 (0.334)	0.7* (0.040)	0.4 (0.370)	2.9 (0.075)
Frequency of resource room usage (%) ^a							
1-2 times	19.2	13.4	20.1	5.8* (0.035)	-6.7 (0.129)	-0.9 (0.789)	2.5 (0.102)
3-5 times	19.5	20.0	19.0	-0.5 (0.864)	1.0 (0.815)	0.5 (0.873)	0.0 (0.972)
6-10 times	14.5	23.5	23.1	-9.0* (0.007)	0.3 (0.896)	-8.7* (0.002)	6.7* (0.004)
More than 10 times	46.8	43.1	37.7	3.8 (0.306)	5.4* (0.022)	9.1* (0.038)	3.5* (0.043)
Sample size	1,223	1,165	1,137				
Among customers who used AJC resource room							
Number of times used a resource room at an AJC ^a	6.5	6.3	5.4	0.2 (0.524)	0.8* (0.002)	1.0* (0.027)	6.0* (0.007)
Frequency of resource room usage (%)							
1-2 times	24.2	21.2	30.2	3.0 (0.391)	-9.1* (0.018)	-6.1 (0.222)	3.5* (0.046)
3-5 times	26.7	31.0	32.4	-4.3 (0.284)	-1.4 (0.644)	-5.7* (0.044)	2.3 (0.121)
6-10 times	12.3	18.9	14.4	-6.6* (0.006)	4.5 (0.153)	-2.1 (0.427)	4.5* (0.021)
More than 10 times	36.8	29.0	23.0	7.9 (0.123)	6.0 (0.051)	13.9* (0.003)	7.0* (0.004)
Sample size	1,098	1,041	990				
Among customers who used a resource room not at an AJC							
Number of times used a resource room not at an AJC ^a	6.8	6.2	6.7	0.7 (0.087)	-0.5 (0.077)	0.1 (0.691)	2.3 (0.122)
Frequency of resource room usage (%)							
1-2 times	24.3	25.1	18.6	-0.8 (0.767)	6.5 (0.088)	5.7 (0.110)	1.7 (0.194)
3-5 times	21.8	28.6	29.5	-6.8 (0.129)	-0.9 (0.831)	-7.7 (0.076)	2.0 (0.158)
6-10 times	12.0	15.2	16.6	-3.2 (0.331)	-1.4 (0.797)	-4.7 (0.288)	1.1 (0.336)
More than 10 times	41.9	31.1	35.2	10.9* (0.015)	-4.2 (0.170)	6.7 (0.149)	3.7* (0.038)
Used resource room provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.1 (0.705)	0.6* (0.025)	0.5 (0.071)	4.9* (0.016)
Library	65.0	67.5	66.1	-2.5 (0.517)	1.4 (0.835)	-1.0 (0.905)	0.3 (0.730)
Community-based organization	15.7	16.2	10.6	-0.5 (0.837)	5.6* (0.046)	5.1 (0.179)	2.3 (0.125)
Educational facility	24.4	16.1	25.9	8.3* (0.028)	-9.7 (0.068)	-1.5 (0.748)	3.1 (0.063)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.0 (0.936)	-1.3 (0.067)	-1.3 (0.089)	1.8 (0.180)
Online	10.9	10.3	6.2	0.6 (0.878)	4.2 (0.286)	4.8 (0.092)	1.7 (0.207)
Other	2.2	6.5	2.5	-4.3* (0.002)	4.0* (0.005)	-0.2 (0.663)	5.7* (0.008)
Sample size	546	575	564				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “3 to 5 times”) for use of a resource room at an AJC and separately for use of a resource room elsewhere. To estimate the number of times the resource room was used, and the category of frequency of resource room usage anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 4 if the respondent answered “3 to 5 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 10 times” visited the resource room 11 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.2a. Workshop attendance since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any workshop (%)	47.9	46.3	39.4	1.6 (0.743)	7.0* (0.036)	8.5* (0.031)	4.7* (0.018)
Attended any workshop at an AJC (%)	41.2	39.5	32.2	1.7 (0.663)	7.3 (0.058)	9.0* (0.011)	4.2* (0.026)
Attended any “intensive workshop” at an AJC ^a (%)	14.0	12.1	7.6	1.9 (0.094)	4.4* (0.025)	6.4* (0.030)	2.8 (0.078)
Attended any “core workshop” at an AJC ^a (%)	30.3	30.9	25.9	-0.5 (0.884)	5.0 (0.153)	4.5* (0.043)	2.9 (0.075)
Attended any workshop elsewhere (%)	12.7	15.6	13.3	-2.9 (0.250)	2.3 (0.210)	-0.6 (0.664)	0.8 (0.445)
Number of workshops attended ^b	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.0 (0.954)	0.4 (0.146)	0.4* (0.002)	6.1* (0.006)
Number of workshops attended at an AJC ^b	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1 (0.562)	0.3 (0.093)	0.4* (0.001)	7.2* (0.003)
Number of workshops attended elsewhere ^b	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.1 (0.163)	0.1 (0.359)	0.0 (0.909)	1.2 (0.308)
Sample size	1,662	1,624	1,614				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey asked about specific workshops that the local area had designated as intensive. However, since the survey was launched, some local areas stopped providing these workshops, added intensive workshops, or changed the workshops from intensive to core services. Names of workshops were also sometimes generic. For these reasons, survey questions might not accurately distinguished between intensive and core workshops.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 workshops”) for workshops attended at an AJC and separately for workshops attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of workshops attended, and the category of frequency of workshops attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 workshops”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 workshops” attended 6 workshops.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.2b. Workshops attended since random assignment (among customers who attended any workshops)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any workshop							
Number of workshops attended ^a	3.3	3.3	3.0	-0.1 (0.711)	0.4 (0.415)	0.3 (0.362)	0.4 (0.655)
Frequency of number of workshops attended (%) ^a							
1	31.1	34.7	32.1	-3.5 (0.652)	2.6 (0.832)	-0.9 (0.888)	0.2 (0.850)
2 or 3	33.7	26.4	35.5	7.3 (0.109)	-9.1 (0.160)	-1.8 (0.741)	1.6 (0.223)
4 or 5	16.2	16.4	18.2	-0.1 (0.982)	-1.8 (0.679)	-2.0 (0.506)	0.4 (0.688)
More than 5	19.0	22.6	14.2	-3.6 (0.141)	8.3* (0.008)	4.7 (0.248)	6.1* (0.007)
Sample size	733	676	590				
Among customers who attended a workshop at an AJC							
Number of workshops attended at an AJC ^a	2.8	2.7	2.4	0.1 (0.674)	0.3 (0.328)	0.4 (0.094)	1.6 (0.230)
Frequency of number of workshops attended at an AJC (%)							
1	31.1	39.2	33.5	-8.2 (0.394)	5.7 (0.663)	-2.4 (0.695)	0.7 (0.519)
2 or 3	37.8	29.6	48.6	8.2 (0.294)	-19.0 (0.160)	-10.8 (0.152)	1.1 (0.335)
4 or 5	13.4	16.8	9.5	-3.3 (0.138)	7.2 (0.072)	3.9 (0.282)	2.1 (0.143)
More than 5	17.7	14.4	8.4	3.3 (0.161)	6.1* (0.004)	9.3* (0.004)	6.0* (0.007)
Sample size	642	585	487				
Among customers who attended a workshop elsewhere							
Number of workshops attended elsewhere ^a	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0 (0.980)	0.1 (0.808)	0.1 (0.819)	0.0 (0.970)
Frequency of number of workshops attended elsewhere (%)							
1	30.7	29.5	39.0	1.2 (0.871)	-9.5 (0.383)	-8.3 (0.322)	0.5 (0.594)
2 or 3	42.1	41.1	33.2	0.9 (0.906)	8.0 (0.159)	8.9 (0.106)	2.5 (0.097)
4 or 5	6.3	12.8	7.6	-6.5 (0.111)	5.2 (0.317)	-1.3 (0.702)	1.4 (0.255)
More than 5	20.9	16.5	20.2	4.4 (0.488)	-3.7 (0.687)	0.7 (0.956)	0.4 (0.668)
Hours spent in each workshop attended elsewhere ^b	7.5	6.9	6.3	0.6 (0.352)	0.6 (0.636)	1.2 (0.398)	0.5 (0.587)
Frequency of hours spent in each workshop attended elsewhere (%)							
Less than 1 hour	4.6	9.1	5.9	-4.5 (0.107)	3.1 (0.234)	-1.4 (0.738)	2.6 (0.094)
1 to 2 hours	51.0	54.0	67.7	-3.0 (0.751)	-13.7 (0.079)	-16.7 (0.129)	1.9 (0.166)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
More than 2, less than 4 hours	27.3	23.7	8.1	3.6 (0.611)	15.5* (0.000)	19.1* (0.002)	26.7* (0.000)
4 to 6 hours	12.4	8.6	8.1	3.8 (0.534)	0.5 (0.924)	4.3 (0.386)	0.4 (0.664)
More than 6 hours	4.8	4.7	10.2	0.1 (0.960)	-5.5 (0.395)	-5.4 (0.368)	0.4 (0.660)
Attended workshop provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	6.1	9.5	17.3	-3.4 (0.330)	-7.8 (0.264)	-11.2 (0.149)	1.2 (0.322)
Library	7.8	20.9	6.4	-13.1 (0.052)	14.6* (0.050)	1.4 (0.588)	2.2 (0.135)
Community-based organization	31.3	39.4	20.8	-8.1 (0.320)	18.6* (0.026)	10.5 (0.317)	3.0 (0.065)
Educational facility	41.4	23.8	35.2	17.6* (0.036)	-11.4* (0.000)	6.2 (0.444)	9.7* (0.001)
Private employment agency	0.1	1.3	6.8	-1.2* (0.025)	-5.5 (0.292)	-6.7 (0.207)	3.3 (0.054)
Online	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2 (0.838)	0.3 (0.342)	0.5 (0.568)	0.6 (0.552)
Other	18.8	14.4	21.1	4.3 (0.355)	-6.7 (0.432)	-2.3 (0.670)	0.4 (0.645)
Sample size	197	212	172				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 workshops”) for workshops attended at an AJC and separately for workshops attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of workshops attended, and the category of frequency of workshops attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 workshops”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 workshops” attended 6 workshops.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of workshops attended (for example, “1 to 2 hours”) at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a workshop, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 90 minutes if the respondent answered “1 to 2 hours”). We assumed a length of 6 hours for respondents who answered “more than 6 hours.”

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.3a. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any workshop addressing (%)							
Job search activities	44.2	42.0	34.8	2.2 (0.639)	7.2 (0.096)	9.4* (0.006)	5.0* (0.014)
Computer skills, programs	23.4	24.3	17.1	-1.0 (0.605)	7.2* (0.004)	6.2* (0.013)	5.2* (0.012)
Appropriate job behavior	30.7	29.6	19.1	1.0 (0.834)	10.6* (0.009)	11.6* (0.004)	7.9* (0.002)
Preparing for assessments	26.1	21.7	16.8	4.4 (0.089)	4.9* (0.035)	9.3* (0.003)	5.7* (0.008)
Managing finances	19.3	14.2	11.4	5.1 (0.117)	2.8 (0.056)	7.9* (0.004)	8.6* (0.001)
Starting own business	9.2	10.7	5.8	-1.4 (0.496)	4.8 (0.060)	3.4* (0.001)	7.8* (0.002)
Any other topics	4.6	3.7	6.1	0.9 (0.453)	-2.4* (0.001)	-1.6 (0.237)	6.8* (0.004)
Sample size	1,662	1,619	1,608				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.IV.3b. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (among customers who attended at least one workshop)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any workshops							
Attended any workshop addressing (%)							
Job search activities	93.1	91.4	89.4	1.7 (0.367)	2.0 (0.632)	3.7 (0.237)	1.9 (0.176)
Computer skills, programs	49.2	53.1	43.9	-3.8 (0.383)	9.2 (0.120)	5.3 (0.130)	1.5 (0.238)
Appropriate job behavior	65.0	63.7	49.5	1.3 (0.784)	14.3* (0.005)	15.5* (0.001)	7.6* (0.002)
Preparing for assessments	55.3	48.2	43.6	7.1* (0.027)	4.6 (0.175)	11.7* (0.012)	3.9* (0.032)
Managing finances	40.8	30.4	29.7	10.4* (0.018)	0.6 (0.777)	11.1* (0.001)	7.4* (0.003)
Starting own business	19.5	23.6	15.1	-4.1 (0.490)	8.5 (0.164)	4.4* (0.034)	2.9 (0.072)
Any other topics	9.6	8.2	15.7	1.5 (0.582)	-7.5* (0.000)	-6.1* (0.032)	14.5* (0.000)
Sample size	766	704	615				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.IV.4a. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Took any assessments (%)	69.9	58.4	48.4	11.4* (0.006)	10.1* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)	8.9* (0.001)
Took any assessments at an AJC (%)	57.6	42.4	32.2	15.2* (0.015)	10.2* (0.004)	25.4* (0.000)	12.9* (0.000)
Took any assessments elsewhere (%)	16.4	15.3	16.0	1.1 (0.671)	-0.7 (0.802)	0.4 (0.863)	0.1 (0.912)
Number of assessments taken at any location ^a	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4* (0.004)	0.3* (0.005)	0.7* (0.001)	7.3* (0.003)
Number of assessments taken at an AJC ^a	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.3* (0.009)	0.4* (0.000)	0.7* (0.000)	15.4* (0.000)
Number of assessments taken elsewhere ^a	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2* (0.048)	-0.1 (0.096)	0.0 (0.582)	2.9 (0.073)
Sample size	1,616	1,585	1,568				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 assessments”) for assessments taken at an AJC and separately for assessments taken elsewhere. To estimate the number of times assessments were taken, and the category of frequency of assessments taken anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 assessments”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 assessments” took 6 assessments.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.4b. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (among customers who took assessments)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who took any assessment							
Number of assessments taken ^a	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.1 (0.446)	0.0 (0.837)	0.1 (0.387)	0.5 (0.631)
Frequency of number of assessments taken (%) ^a							
1	28.1	29.3	33.2	-1.2 (0.664)	-4.0 (0.116)	-5.1 (0.100)	1.8 (0.187)
2 or 3	42.6	45.0	40.1	-2.4 (0.366)	4.9 (0.342)	2.5 (0.464)	0.5 (0.613)
4 or 5	18.9	15.9	16.7	3.0 (0.291)	-0.8 (0.771)	2.2 (0.367)	0.7 (0.499)
More than 5	10.4	9.8	9.9	0.5 (0.865)	-0.1 (0.980)	0.5 (0.851)	0.0 (0.978)
Took basic skills assessments (such as TABE, WorkKeys; %)	55.4	39.5	31.8	15.8* (0.002)	7.7* (0.007)	23.5* (0.001)	7.3* (0.003)
Took assessment to identify abilities or interests (such as O*NET Profiler; %)	41.2	39.9	28.5	1.3 (0.540)	11.4* (0.000)	12.7* (0.002)	8.5* (0.001)
Took other assessment (%)	7.0	10.8	6.5	-3.8 (0.067)	4.3 (0.079)	0.5 (0.682)	1.9 (0.168)
Sample size	1,645	1,610	1,601				
Among customers who took an assessment at an AJC							
Number of assessments take at an AJC ^a	2.5	2.6	2.3	-0.1 (0.242)	0.4* (0.007)	0.2 (0.088)	4.3* (0.024)
Frequency of number of assessments taken at an AJC (%)							
1	31.5	28.7	38.9	2.8 (0.426)	-10.2* (0.004)	-7.4* (0.037)	5.3* (0.011)
2 or 3	49.8	47.9	46.9	1.9 (0.494)	1.0 (0.795)	2.9 (0.285)	0.8 (0.469)
4 or 5	14.1	18.9	10.7	-4.8 (0.176)	8.2* (0.040)	3.4* (0.045)	3.2 (0.058)
More than 5	4.6	4.5	3.5	0.0 (0.982)	1.0 (0.436)	1.0 (0.629)	0.3 (0.734)
Sample size	762	623	504				
Among customers who took an assessment elsewhere							
Number of assessments taken elsewhere ^a	3.2	2.4	2.9	0.7* (0.001)	-0.5* (0.048)	0.3 (0.253)	6.3* (0.006)
Frequency of number of assessments taken elsewhere (%)							
1	25.1	43.7	27.3	-18.6* (0.037)	16.4 (0.073)	-2.2 (0.782)	2.7 (0.089)
2 or 3	35.8	35.3	42.3	0.5 (0.934)	-6.9 (0.369)	-6.4 (0.263)	0.7 (0.514)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
4 or 5	22.3	11.1	17.2	11.1* (0.046)	-6.1* (0.013)	5.0 (0.370)	5.0* (0.014)
More than 5	16.8	9.8	13.2	7.0 (0.098)	-3.4 (0.432)	3.6 (0.428)	1.5 (0.248)
Sample size	256	248	256				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 assessments”) for assessments taken at an AJC and separately for assessments taken elsewhere. To estimate the number of times assessments were taken, and the category of frequency of assessments taken anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 assessments”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 assessments” took 6 assessments.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.5a. Job clubs attended since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any job club since random assignment (%)	29.0	28.1	25.3	0.9 (0.435)	2.9 (0.497)	3.8 (0.389)	0.5 (0.587)
Attended a job club at an AJC (%)	20.6	20.0	14.9	0.6 (0.757)	5.1* (0.012)	5.7* (0.005)	5.7* (0.009)
Attended a job club elsewhere (%)	12.6	11.9	12.5	0.7 (0.677)	-0.6 (0.901)	0.1 (0.985)	0.1 (0.888)
Number of times attended a job club ^a	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.1 (0.421)	0.2 (0.221)	0.3 (0.109)	1.4 (0.258)
Number of times attended a job club at an AJC ^a	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0 (0.573)	0.2* (0.000)	0.3* (0.000)	10.1* (0.001)
Number of times attended a job club elsewhere ^a	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.506)	0.0 (0.893)	0.0 (0.837)	0.3 (0.735)
Sample size	1,660	1,623	1,613				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 times”) for job clubs attended at an AJC and separately for job clubs attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of job clubs attended, and the category of frequency of job clubs attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 times” attended a job club 6 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.5b. Job clubs attended since random assignment (among customers who attended a job club)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any job club							
Number of times attended a job club ^a	3.8	3.6	3.3	0.1 (0.528)	0.4 (0.087)	0.5* (0.025)	3.2 (0.059)
Frequency of job club attendance (%) ^a							
1 time	19.7	22.0	26.6	-2.4 (0.555)	-4.6 (0.418)	-6.9 (0.095)	1.7 (0.209)
2-3 times	38.5	36.3	38.7	2.1 (0.498)	-2.4 (0.618)	-0.2 (0.961)	0.3 (0.772)
4-5 times	12.7	15.3	11.6	-2.6 (0.377)	3.6 (0.213)	1.1 (0.716)	0.9 (0.432)
More than 5 times	29.1	26.4	23.1	2.8 (0.442)	3.3 (0.457)	6.1 (0.141)	1.2 (0.321)
Sample size	465	434	382				
Among customers who attended a job club at an AJC							
Number of times attended a job club at an AJC ^a	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0 (0.896)	0.6* (0.000)	0.6* (0.002)	20.5* (0.000)
Frequency of job club attendance at an AJC (%)							
1 time	24.8	24.4	41.5	0.4 (0.868)	-17.1* (0.000)	-16.7* (0.001)	10.2* (0.001)
2-3 times	43.9	43.2	41.2	0.7 (0.886)	2.0 (0.745)	2.7 (0.651)	0.1 (0.900)
4-5 times	14.0	18.3	6.1	-4.4 (0.064)	12.3* (0.000)	7.9* (0.002)	8.6* (0.001)
More than 5 times	17.4	14.1	11.3	3.3 (0.431)	2.8 (0.256)	6.1 (0.153)	1.4 (0.276)
Sample size	347	325	250				
Among customers who attended a job club elsewhere							
Number of times attended a job club elsewhere ^a	3.8	3.6	3.5	0.2 (0.492)	0.1 (0.817)	0.2 (0.453)	0.3 (0.717)
Frequency of job club attendance elsewhere (%)							
1 time	11.3	12.6	17.3	-1.3 (0.428)	-4.7 (0.318)	-6.0 (0.228)	0.9 (0.437)
2-3 times	44.7	44.0	37.8	0.7 (0.923)	6.2 (0.421)	6.8 (0.439)	0.4 (0.684)
4-5 times	5.8	14.9	17.9	-9.2* (0.001)	-3.0 (0.699)	-12.1 (0.095)	8.4* (0.001)
More than 5 times	38.3	28.5	27.0	9.8 (0.193)	1.5 (0.837)	11.3 (0.074)	1.9 (0.172)
Attended a job club provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	10.5	12.0	12.4	-1.5 (0.530)	-0.4 (0.919)	-1.9 (0.453)	0.8 (0.457)
Library	11.1	10.7	7.5	0.4 (0.952)	3.3 (0.485)	3.6 (0.702)	0.3 (0.742)
Community-based organization	44.7	45.0	50.5	-0.3 (0.956)	-5.5 (0.587)	-5.8 (0.506)	0.2 (0.798)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Educational facility	19.6	19.2	11.9	0.3 (0.949)	7.4 (0.297)	7.7 (0.063)	1.9 (0.169)
Private employment agency ^b	2.3	3.1	3.3	-0.9 (0.588)	-0.2 (0.943)	-1.0 (0.331)	0.8 (0.452)
Online ^b	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.2 (0.608)	-0.7 (0.768)	0.6 (0.867)	0.2 (0.830)
Other	16.7	22.8	21.0	-6.1 (0.451)	1.8 (0.814)	-4.3 (0.526)	0.3 (0.717)
Sample size	190	167	177				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 times”) for job clubs attended at an AJC and separately for job clubs attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of job clubs attended, and the category of frequency of job clubs attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 times” attended a job club 6 times.

^b Item was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.6a. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	57.8	56.1	41.8	1.7 (0.187)	14.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)	30.6* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at an AJC (%)	50.5	47.6	32.3	2.9* (0.020)	15.3* (0.000)	18.2* (0.000)	42.6* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance elsewhere (%)	12.0	13.9	12.8	-1.9 (0.391)	1.0 (0.528)	-0.8 (0.713)	0.4 (0.646)
Number of sessions ^a	3.3	3.0	1.8	0.3 (0.157)	1.3* (0.000)	1.6* (0.000)	20.5* (0.000)
Number of sessions at an AJC ^a	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.4* (0.008)	1.2* (0.000)	1.6* (0.000)	41.0* (0.000)
Number of sessions elsewhere ^a	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.1 (0.330)	0.1 (0.262)	0.0 (0.926)	0.8 (0.463)
Total time spent in sessions ^b (minutes)	79.9	72.3	44.7	7.6 (0.118)	27.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)	13.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in sessions at an AJC ^b (minutes)	63.1	53.9	27.4	9.2* (0.032)	26.6* (0.000)	35.7* (0.000)	38.1* (0.000)
Total time spent in sessions elsewhere ^b (minutes)	16.7	18.4	17.3	-1.7 (0.531)	1.1 (0.683)	-0.6 (0.860)	0.3 (0.773)
Received any counseling or one-on-one assistance related to (%)							
Job search	55.0	54.5	38.8	0.5 (0.682)	15.7* (0.000)	16.2* (0.000)	35.4* (0.000)
Assessment results	41.6	34.9	24.8	6.7 (0.071)	10.1* (0.007)	16.8* (0.000)	36.4* (0.000)
Training options	48.0	45.9	33.4	2.1 (0.292)	12.4* (0.000)	14.5* (0.000)	28.5* (0.000)
Referral to other services for work support	36.0	32.7	23.5	3.4 (0.055)	9.2* (0.000)	12.6* (0.000)	24.5* (0.000)
Referrals for non-work support services ^c	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1 (0.885)	0.1 (0.816)	0.0 (0.914)	0.0 (0.972)
Emotional support, general advice ^c	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4 (0.084)	0.1 (0.251)	0.6* (0.024)	3.0 (0.064)
Other	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1 (0.360)	-0.4 (0.064)	-0.3 (0.263)	2.2 (0.127)
Sample size	1,659	1,623	1,611				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 sessions”) for the number of phone and in-person sessions at an AJC or elsewhere separately. To estimate the number of sessions, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 sessions”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 sessions” attended 6 sessions.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of sessions (for example, “31 to 45 minutes”) for phone and in-person sessions at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a session, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 38 if the respondent answered “31 to 45 minutes”). We assumed a length of 60 minutes for respondents who answered “more than 60 minutes.” To estimate approximate amount of time spent in counseling, we multiplied the approximate session length and the approximate number of sessions.

^cItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.6b. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (among customers receiving one-on-one assistance)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers receiving any one-on-one assistance							
Number of sessions ^a	6.2	5.8	4.8	0.4 (0.201)	1.0* (0.032)	1.4* (0.001)	6.6* (0.005)
Frequency of sessions ^a (%)							
1	7.2	9.2	13.4	-2.0 (0.438)	-4.2 (0.259)	-6.2* (0.007)	5.2* (0.012)
2 or 3	18.4	18.8	30.2	-0.5 (0.846)	-11.4* (0.002)	-11.8* (0.000)	9.6* (0.001)
4 or 5	25.0	26.9	21.2	-1.9 (0.617)	5.7 (0.174)	3.9 (0.356)	1.0 (0.387)
More than 5	49.4	45.0	35.2	4.3 (0.300)	9.8 (0.130)	14.2* (0.009)	4.4* (0.023)
Total time spent in one-on-one assistance sessions ^b (minutes)	150.0	138.5	121.3	11.5 (0.150)	17.1 (0.271)	28.7* (0.037)	3.6* (0.042)
Frequency of total length of sessions ^b (%)							
Less than 30 minutes	10.0	12.8	17.0	-2.8 (0.139)	-4.2 (0.276)	-7.0* (0.033)	4.0* (0.031)
30-60 minutes	14.9	21.1	20.0	-6.2 (0.070)	1.1 (0.832)	-5.1 (0.108)	4.3* (0.023)
61-120 minutes	26.1	20.5	24.4	5.7 (0.120)	-4.0 (0.241)	1.7 (0.399)	1.3 (0.285)
121-180 minutes	22.0	20.0	14.2	2.0 (0.480)	5.8 (0.124)	7.8* (0.018)	3.2 (0.056)
181-240 minutes	10.7	9.2	14.9	1.5 (0.436)	-5.7 (0.342)	-4.2 (0.425)	0.5 (0.596)
More than 240 minutes	16.3	16.4	9.5	-0.1 (0.956)	7.0* (0.007)	6.8* (0.001)	9.4* (0.001)
Number of in-person sessions ^a	4.2	3.9	3.4	0.3 (0.150)	0.5 (0.203)	0.8* (0.013)	5.3* (0.012)
Frequency of in-person sessions ^a (%)							
0	0.3	0.6	1.0	-0.3 (0.310)	-0.4 (0.291)	-0.7* (0.018)	3.9* (0.032)
1	12.1	12.1	21.5	0.0 (0.989)	-9.4* (0.038)	-9.3* (0.047)	2.4 (0.112)
2 or 3	31.5	38.6	44.2	-7.1 (0.100)	-5.5 (0.239)	-12.6* (0.000)	10.2* (0.000)
4 or 5	24.0	26.1	9.2	-2.1 (0.468)	16.9* (0.001)	14.8* (0.000)	10.4* (0.000)
More than 5	32.0	22.6	24.1	9.4 (0.071)	-1.6 (0.854)	7.9 (0.199)	3.2 (0.057)
Average length of each in-person session ^b (minutes)	29.3	28.2	28.9	1.1 (0.341)	-0.7 (0.648)	0.4 (0.630)	0.6 (0.574)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session ^b (%)							
15 minutes or less	14.3	17.3	14.3	-3.0 (0.405)	3.0 (0.063)	0.0 (0.997)	3.3 (0.053)
16 to 30 minutes	46.2	46.1	45.4	0.2 (0.973)	0.7 (0.900)	0.8 (0.811)	0.0 (0.969)
31 to 45 minutes	23.9	21.0	26.9	2.8 (0.188)	-5.9 (0.261)	-3.0 (0.559)	1.3 (0.282)
46 to 60 minutes	10.8	13.8	10.1	-3.0 (0.228)	3.7 (0.118)	0.8 (0.696)	1.3 (0.282)
More than 60 minutes	4.8	1.8	3.3	3.0 (0.304)	-1.5 (0.205)	1.5 (0.558)	0.9 (0.401)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Number of phone sessions ^a	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.1 (0.599)	0.5* (0.004)	0.6* (0.003)	6.2* (0.006)
Frequency of phone sessions (%) ^a							
0	41.5	40.3	51.7	1.2 (0.726)	-11.4* (0.006)	-10.2 (0.052)	4.6* (0.020)
1	14.4	14.4	17.9	0.0 (0.997)	-3.5 (0.215)	-3.5 (0.252)	1.0 (0.370)
2 or 3	24.2	25.9	17.2	-1.7 (0.582)	8.7* (0.035)	7.1 (0.076)	2.5 (0.097)
4 or 5	8.5	11.2	5.8	-2.8 (0.127)	5.5* (0.006)	2.7 (0.076)	4.7* (0.018)
More than 5	11.4	8.1	7.4	3.3* (0.037)	0.7 (0.818)	3.9 (0.193)	2.7 (0.083)
Average length of each phone session ^b (minutes)	11.4	11.6	11.3	-0.2 (0.752)	0.3 (0.398)	0.1 (0.834)	0.4 (0.690)
Frequency of average length of each phone session ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	54.8	53.7	51.2	1.1 (0.813)	2.6 (0.509)	3.6 (0.469)	0.3 (0.721)
11 to 20 minutes	29.4	29.3	38.6	0.1 (0.993)	-9.3 (0.178)	-9.2 (0.092)	1.7 (0.193)
21 to 30 minutes	12.5	14.9	8.3	-2.4 (0.570)	6.6 (0.127)	4.1 (0.207)	1.5 (0.233)
More than 30 minutes	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.3 (0.328)	0.2 (0.854)	1.5 (0.327)	0.6 (0.578)
Sample size	891	817	648				
Among customers receiving one-on-one assistance from an AJC							
Number of total sessions at an AJC ^a	5.3	4.8	3.6	0.5* (0.047)	1.3* (0.002)	1.8* (0.000)	25.6* (0.000)
Frequency of sessions at an AJC ^a (%)							
1	8.2	9.3	18.2	-1.1 (0.749)	-8.9 (0.130)	-9.9* (0.014)	4.2* (0.026)
2 or 3	21.4	24.1	37.8	-2.7 (0.229)	-13.7* (0.000)	-16.4* (0.000)	33.8* (0.000)
4 or 5	25.0	30.7	24.9	-5.7 (0.076)	5.9 (0.222)	0.1 (0.974)	1.7 (0.200)
More than 5	45.4	35.9	19.2	9.5 (0.116)	16.7* (0.038)	26.2* (0.000)	26.9* (0.000)
Number of in-person sessions at an AJC ^a	3.7	3.3	2.6	0.4* (0.037)	0.7* (0.019)	1.0* (0.000)	20.2* (0.000)
Frequency of in-person sessions at an AJC (%)							
0	0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.2 (0.322)	-0.3 (0.464)	-0.5 (0.073)	2.6 (0.089)
1	13.5	13.6	27.2	-0.1 (0.969)	-13.7* (0.048)	-13.8* (0.039)	2.4 (0.114)
2 or 3	37.6	47.8	50.2	-10.2* (0.047)	-2.4 (0.504)	-12.6* (0.001)	6.4* (0.005)
4 or 5	21.6	22.2	14.4	-0.6 (0.800)	7.8 (0.163)	7.2 (0.095)	1.6 (0.223)
More than 5	27.1	16.1	7.6	11.1* (0.009)	8.5* (0.003)	19.6* (0.000)	25.2* (0.000)
Average length of in-person sessions at an AJC ^b (minutes)	29.2	28.2	27.9	0.9 (0.435)	0.4 (0.744)	1.3 (0.212)	0.8 (0.444)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of average length of each in-person session at an AJC (%)							
15 minutes or less	15.0	18.7	14.9	-3.7 (0.298)	3.8 (0.060)	0.1 (0.974)	3.4* (0.048)
16 to 30 minutes	46.6	43.9	51.0	2.7 (0.613)	-7.1* (0.010)	-4.4 (0.373)	4.0* (0.030)
31 to 45 minutes	23.1	22.4	22.6	0.8 (0.758)	-0.2 (0.940)	0.6 (0.797)	0.1 (0.942)
46 to 60 minutes	10.3	12.5	7.9	-2.2 (0.386)	4.6 (0.076)	2.4 (0.294)	1.7 (0.195)
More than 60 minutes	5.0	2.6	3.7	2.5 (0.400)	-1.1 (0.339)	1.3 (0.605)	0.6 (0.576)
Number of phone sessions at an AJC ^a	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.1 (0.270)	0.6* (0.000)	0.7* (0.000)	15.2* (0.000)
Frequency of phone sessions at an AJC (%)							
0	42.9	43.6	57.1	-0.7 (0.891)	-13.5 (0.051)	-14.2* (0.020)	3.2 (0.057)
1	15.0	14.7	19.6	0.3 (0.949)	-4.9 (0.323)	-4.6 (0.209)	0.9 (0.406)
2 or 3	24.8	27.7	17.4	-2.8 (0.370)	10.3* (0.004)	7.4 (0.077)	4.9* (0.015)
4 or 5	9.2	9.3	3.3	-0.1 (0.964)	6.0* (0.003)	5.9* (0.001)	8.6* (0.001)
More than 5	8.1	4.8	2.6	3.3* (0.006)	2.2* (0.013)	5.5* (0.001)	6.6* (0.005)
Average length of each phone session at an AJC ^b (minutes)	11.2	11.7	10.9	-0.5 (0.571)	0.9 (0.221)	0.3 (0.682)	0.8 (0.465)
Frequency of average length of each phone session at an AJC ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	54.9	53.5	52.9	1.4 (0.743)	0.6 (0.897)	2.1 (0.739)	0.1 (0.935)
11 to 20 minutes	31.5	28.9	38.8	2.6 (0.689)	-9.9 (0.253)	-7.3 (0.171)	1.0 (0.367)
21 to 30 minutes	11.2	15.7	6.6	-4.5 (0.495)	9.1 (0.146)	4.6 (0.121)	2.2 (0.126)
More than 30 minutes	2.4	1.9	1.7	0.5 (0.630)	0.2 (0.827)	0.7 (0.558)	0.2 (0.826)
Sample size	834	752	565				
Among customers receiving any one-on-one assistance elsewhere							
Number of total sessions elsewhere ^a	5.0	5.3	4.9	-0.3 (0.457)	0.4 (0.231)	0.1 (0.668)	0.8 (0.479)
Frequency of sessions elsewhere ^a (%)							
1	12.2	8.5	3.8	3.7 (0.627)	4.7 (0.097)	8.3 (0.207)	2.8 (0.077)
2 or 3	24.1	19.2	31.3	4.9 (0.549)	-12.1 (0.253)	-7.2 (0.358)	0.7 (0.498)
4 or 5	21.6	29.5	30.7	-7.9 (0.180)	-1.2 (0.866)	-9.1* (0.035)	3.5* (0.045)
More than 5	41.3	42.7	34.1	-1.4 (0.849)	8.7 (0.384)	7.3 (0.269)	0.7 (0.526)
Number of in-person sessions elsewhere ^a	3.5	3.7	3.3	-0.2 (0.328)	0.3 (0.147)	0.1 (0.650)	1.3 (0.288)
Frequency of in-person sessions elsewhere (%)							
0	2.0	5.5	3.7	-3.5 (0.220)	1.9 (0.625)	-1.6 (0.444)	1.3 (0.279)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
1	16.9	10.0	14.8	6.9 (0.310)	-4.8 (0.495)	2.1 (0.820)	0.7 (0.502)
2 or 3	39.0	38.3	44.8	0.8 (0.943)	-6.5 (0.421)	-5.8 (0.506)	0.5 (0.633)
4 or 5	19.0	24.3	17.4	-5.3 (0.336)	6.9 (0.169)	1.6 (0.778)	1.1 (0.354)
More than 5	23.1	21.9	19.3	1.2	2.6	3.8	0.4
Average length of each in-person session elsewhere ^b (minutes)	30.9	31.3	35.2	-0.4 (0.891)	-3.9* (0.041)	-4.3 (0.257)	2.3 (0.119)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session elsewhere (%)							
15 minutes or less	24.6	10.8	8.5	13.8 (0.069)	2.4 (0.364)	16.2* (0.024)	3.3 (0.051)
16 to 30 minutes	28.3	47.2	26.9	-18.9* (0.000)	20.3* (0.024)	1.4 (0.853)	15.3* (0.000)
31 to 45 minutes	23.3	21.7	42.2	1.6 (0.746)	-20.5* (0.015)	-18.9 (0.116)	6.6* (0.005)
46 to 60 minutes	10.1	11.6	16.9	-1.6 (0.610)	-5.3* (0.044)	-6.8 (0.083)	2.5 (0.105)
More than 60 minutes	13.8	8.7	5.6	5.1 (0.203)	3.1 (0.267)	8.1* (0.023)	3.1 (0.061)
Number of phone sessions elsewhere ^a	1.7	1.8	1.7	-0.2 (0.486)	0.2 (0.665)	0.0 (0.958)	0.2 (0.781)
Frequency of phone sessions elsewhere (%)							
0	52.6	37.7	53.4	14.9 (0.236)	-15.6 (0.298)	-0.8 (0.909)	0.7 (0.489)
1	7.0	13.6	10.1	-6.6 (0.330)	3.5 (0.699)	-3.1 (0.444)	1.2 (0.313)
2 or 3	22.0	32.1	14.7	-10.1 (0.171)	17.4* (0.046)	7.3 (0.123)	2.4 (0.112)
4 or 5	5.1	6.0	6.7	-0.9 (0.594)	-0.7 (0.745)	-1.7 (0.530)	0.2 (0.794)
More than 5	13.3	10.5	15.1	2.8 (0.318)	-4.5 (0.496)	-1.7 (0.747)	0.5 (0.600)
Average length of each phone session elsewhere ^b (minutes)	13.4	12.6	13.1	0.8 (0.652)	-0.4 (0.702)	0.3 (0.849)	0.1 (0.869)
Frequency of average length of each phone session elsewhere ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	45.6	48.4	45.0	-2.8 (0.755)	3.5 (0.688)	0.7 (0.937)	0.1 (0.915)
11 to 20 minutes	32.2	33.0	34.6	-0.8 (0.882)	-1.6 (0.869)	-2.4 (0.794)	0.0 (0.962)
21 to 30 minutes	11.9	10.6	15.4	1.3 (0.876)	-4.8 (0.270)	-3.5 (0.661)	0.7 (0.521)
More than 30 minutes	10.3	7.9	5.1	2.3 (0.690)	2.9 (0.392)	5.2 (0.383)	0.6 (0.561)
Attended session provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	18.2	18.0	13.8	0.2 (0.982)	4.2 (0.734)	4.4 (0.601)	0.1 (0.869)
Library	2.4	2.5	10.8	-0.1 (0.976)	-8.3 (0.337)	-8.4 (0.243)	1.1 (0.357)
Community-based organization	17.3	28.4	24.5	-11.0 (0.102)	3.8 (0.480)	-7.2 (0.431)	1.9 (0.168)
Educational facility	43.3	32.8	23.0	10.5 (0.319)	9.8* (0.011)	20.3 (0.059)	5.0* (0.014)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency ^c	14.2	9.0	22.2	5.2 (0.061)	-13.1* (0.006)	-7.9 (0.066)	4.7* (0.018)
Online	0.6	2.9	3.4	-2.3 (0.059)	-0.5 (0.762)	-2.8 (0.090)	2.6 (0.095)
Other	7.5	14.3	16.0	-6.8 (0.206)	-1.7 (0.877)	-8.5 (0.266)	2.4 (0.109)
Sample size	220	223	201				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 sessions”) for the number of phone and in-person sessions at an AJC or elsewhere separately. To estimate the number of sessions, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 sessions”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 sessions” attended 6 sessions.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of sessions (for example, “31 to 45 minutes”) for phone and in-person sessions at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a session, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 38 if the respondent answered “31 to 45 minutes”). We assumed a length of 60 minutes for respondents who answered “more than 60 minutes.” To estimate approximate amount of time spent in counseling, we multiplied the approximate session length and the approximate number of sessions.

^cItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.7a. Supportive services received since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any financial assistance other than for training (%)	20.7	11.7	5.0	9.1* (0.000)	6.6* (0.002)	15.7* (0.000)	17.3* (0.000)
Total financial assistance received, other than for training (\$)	146	125	65	22 (0.471)	59 (0.204)	81* (0.042)	2.4 (0.109)
Received financial assistance for (%)							
Books	8.0	3.2	1.0	4.8* (0.000)	2.2* (0.022)	7.0* (0.000)	11.9* (0.000)
Tools, supplies	7.0	2.7	1.5	4.3* (0.000)	1.2 (0.193)	5.5* (0.000)	12.4* (0.000)
Clothes, uniforms	8.0	4.8	2.0	3.2* (0.029)	2.8* (0.037)	6.1* (0.000)	12.0* (0.000)
Transportation	15.4	8.7	3.8	6.8* (0.007)	4.8* (0.009)	11.6* (0.000)	8.3* (0.002)
Child care	3.8	0.6	0.5	3.2 (0.062)	0.1 (0.760)	3.3 (0.057)	2.0 (0.155)
Tests, certifications ^a	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1 (0.744)	0.3* (0.042)	0.4* (0.037)	4.9* (0.016)
Living expenses ^a	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2 (0.589)	0.8 (0.176)	1.0 (0.103)	1.4 (0.257)
Medical, dental care ^a	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1 (0.385)	0.1 (0.276)	0.2 (0.101)	2.4 (0.110)
Received financial assistance from an AJC (%)	17.0	9.1	2.7	7.8* (0.003)	6.4* (0.000)	14.3* (0.000)	18.4* (0.000)
Amount of financial assistance received from an AJC (\$)	112.5	90.9	13.6	21.5 (0.460)	77.4* (0.023)	98.9* (0.000)	9.4* (0.001)
Received financial assistance from an AJC ^{tb} (%)	16.6	7.7	1.1	8.9* (0.022)	6.6* (0.016)	15.5* (0.000)	10.4* (0.001)
Amount of financial assistance received from an AJC ^{tb} (\$)	166	65	6	101* (0.021)	59 (0.056)	160* (0.003)	5.7* (0.009)
Received financial assistance elsewhere (%)	4.7	4.0	3.0	0.7 (0.531)	1.0 (0.321)	1.7 (0.144)	1.2 (0.315)
Amount of financial assistance received elsewhere (\$)	52	34	54	18 (0.442)	-20 (0.439)	-2 (0.952)	0.6 (0.568)
Received financial assistance from (%)							
Government agency other than AJC	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.0 (0.165)	0.4 (0.411)	1.4 (0.061)	1.9 (0.168)
Library, church, or community-based organization	0.5	1.4	0.5	-0.9* (0.025)	1.0* (0.041)	0.1 (0.625)	2.8 (0.077)
Educational facility	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3 (0.594)	0.2 (0.492)	0.5 (0.260)	0.9 (0.414)
Online	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency ^a	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0 (0.843)	-0.1 (0.412)	-0.1 (0.443)	0.5 (0.610)
Other	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0 (0.899)	-0.3 (0.379)	-0.3 (0.452)	0.4 (0.667)
Sample size	1,642	1,621	1,610				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of supportive services received.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

**Table C.IV.7b. Supportive services received since random assignment
(among customers who received supportive services)**

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who received supportive services from any source							
Total financial assistance received, other than for training (\$)	502	425	137	78 (0.541)	287 (0.080)	365* (0.001)	7.0* (0.004)
Received financial assistance for (%)							
Books	37.6	25.2	15.3	12.3* (0.005)	9.9* (0.013)	22.2* (0.000)	14.3* (0.000)
Tools, supplies	32.6	21.5	28.2	11.2* (0.013)	-6.7 (0.250)	4.4 (0.428)	3.5* (0.044)
Clothes, uniforms	37.6	37.1	30.8	0.5 (0.935)	6.3 (0.282)	6.8 (0.099)	1.9 (0.173)
Transportation	71.5	69.5	60.5	2.1 (0.774)	8.9 (0.414)	11.0 (0.276)	0.6 (0.546)
Child care	17.5	4.9	11.0	12.6 (0.064)	-6.1* (0.013)	6.5 (0.304)	4.2* (0.025)
Tests, certifications ^a	3.5	5.7	2.2	-2.1 (0.308)	3.4 (0.288)	1.3 (0.690)	0.9 (0.435)
Living expenses ^a	6.5	13.6	15.4	-7.1 (0.115)	-1.8 (0.811)	-8.9 (0.125)	2.9 (0.073)
Medical, dental care ^a	0.8	0.3	-0.3	0.5 (0.527)	0.6 (0.258)	1.1 (0.055)	2.5 (0.099)
Sample size	381	229	125				
Among customers who received supportive services from an AJC according to survey data							
Amount of financial assistance received from local area (\$)	699	1,112	519	-412 (0.395)	593 (0.130)	180 (0.292)	3.1 (0.061)
Sample size	274	153	51				
Among customers who received supportive services from an AJC according to local area financial data							
Amount of financial assistance received from local area ^{ab} (\$)	1,004	942	691	62 (0.611)	250 (0.339)	313 (0.141)	1.5 (0.244)
Sample size	288	160	23				
Among customers who received supportive services elsewhere according to survey							
Amount of financial assistance received from elsewhere (\$)	1,180	1,341	2,318	-161 (0.711)	-977 (0.243)	-1,137 (0.158)	1.1 (0.360)
Received financial assistance from (%)							
Government agency other than AJC	66.8	56.6	58.1	10.2 (0.122)	-1.6 (0.860)	8.7 (0.299)	1.5 (0.250)
Library, church, or community-based organization	11.3	28.8	11.1	-17.4* (0.005)	17.7* (0.014)	0.2 (0.962)	4.8* (0.017)
Educational facility	15.4	11.8	12.8	3.7 (0.521)	-1.0 (0.808)	2.6 (0.497)	0.3 (0.766)
Online	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.4 (0.235)	-3.5 (0.346)	-3.1 (0.382)	0.8 (0.454)
Other	4.3	7.3	12.9	-3.0 (0.551)	-5.6 (0.256)	-8.6 (0.278)	0.7 (0.494)
Sample size	66	61	59				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of supportive services received.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.IV.8. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Very satisfied (%)	55.0	43.0	29.8	12.0* (0.001)	13.1* (0.000)	25.2* (0.000)	20.8* (0.000)
Somewhat satisfied (%)	26.6	31.0	33.6	-4.4 (0.187)	-2.5 (0.475)	-7.0* (0.015)	3.5* (0.044)
Somewhat dissatisfied (%)	9.8	13.9	19.6	-4.1 (0.270)	-5.7 (0.305)	-9.8* (0.001)	11.3* (0.000)
Very dissatisfied (%)	8.6	12.1	17.0	-3.5* (0.007)	-4.9* (0.007)	-8.4* (0.001)	8.0* (0.002)
Sample size	1,629	1,603	1,596				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.IV.9a. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Registered in WIA according to WIASRD (%)	86.8	76.1	63.3	10.7* (0.011)	12.9 (0.094)	23.6* (0.001)	11.0* (0.000)
Received intensive services according to WIASRD (%)	60.0	40.5	7.9	19.5* (0.000)	32.6* (0.000)	52.1* (0.000)	57.0* (0.000)
Received training according to WIASRD (%)	31.5	3.4	0.4	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)	42.6* (0.000)
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.IV.9b. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (among customers who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD data							
Enrolled in WIA prior to random assignment according to WIASRD (%)	37.3	34.1	41.8	3.2 (0.230)	-7.7* (0.001)	-4.5 (0.258)	9.5* (0.001)
Weeks between random assignment and WIA enrollment according to WIASRD	-4.3	-0.7	-2.7	-3.6 (0.271)	2.0 (0.144)	-1.6 (0.706)	6.6* (0.005)
Exited WIA according to WIASRD (%)	78.8	84.3	84.0	-5.5* (0.001)	0.2 (0.943)	-5.3 (0.189)	8.9* (0.001)
Sample size	1,498	1,307	1,000				
Among customers who exited WIA according to WIASRD data							
Weeks between random assignment and WIA exit according to WIASRD	24.7	23.7	17.7	1.1 (0.703)	5.9* (0.014)	7.0* (0.000)	14.3* (0.000)
Sample size	1,067	984	690				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.IV.10. Reasons for visiting an American Job Center (all customers)

	Means		Difference between adults and dislocated workers
	Adults	Dislocated workers	
Search for job (%)	58.7	65.7	-7.0
Training or education (%)	36.1	24.0	12.1*
Required for UC receipt (%)	3.8	9.7	-5.9*
Information on accommodations for disability ^a (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Support services ^a (%)	0.6	0.3	0.4
Assessment ^a (%)	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other (%)	0.4	0.3	0.0
Sample size	2,849	2,044	

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Data are weighted to account for the probability that (1) the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) that the customer consented to the study, (4) the customer was selected for the survey, and (5) the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

UC = Unemployment Compensation.

Table C.V.1. Enrollment in training since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in a training program quarters 1-5 after random assignment (%)	43.2	29.8	27.6	13.4* (0.003)	2.2 (0.344)	15.5* (0.003)	5.6* (0.009)
Participation in a training program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	31.4	20.8	17.8	10.5* (0.012)	3.0 (0.071)	13.5* (0.004)	5.0* (0.014)
Quarter 2	29.9	20.8	20.5	9.0* (0.020)	0.3 (0.873)	9.4* (0.033)	3.1 (0.063)
Quarter 3	24.6	17.5	17.9	7.1* (0.040)	-0.4 (0.835)	6.7 (0.107)	2.4 (0.110)
Quarter 4	20.7	16.0	16.0	4.8* (0.015)	0.0 (0.995)	4.8 (0.120)	3.5* (0.045)
Quarter 5	16.5	11.5	15.5	5.1 (0.087)	-4.1* (0.004)	1.0 (0.716)	5.3* (0.012)
Sample size	1,712	1,682	1,666				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.V.2a. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Hours in training programs	283.4	190.0	170.3	93.4* (0.003)	19.7 (0.250)	113.0* (0.006)	5.4* (0.010)
Weeks in training programs	12.2	8.7	9.5	3.5* (0.016)	-0.8 (0.359)	2.7 (0.129)	4.7* (0.018)
Number of training programs in which enrolled	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2* (0.007)	0.0 (0.696)	0.2* (0.028)	4.6* (0.019)
Frequency of the number of training programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	56.8	70.2	72.4	-13.4* (0.003)	-2.2 (0.344)	-15.5* (0.003)	5.6* (0.009)
1 program	33.7	23.9	21.0	9.8* (0.002)	2.9 (0.206)	12.7* (0.001)	6.9* (0.004)
2 or more programs	9.5	5.9	6.6	3.6 (0.076)	-0.7 (0.677)	2.9 (0.406)	6.4* (0.005)
Enrolled in any educational program (%)	6.9	5.9	7.7	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)	0.8 (0.449)
Enrolled in any vocational program (%)	39.0	26.3	22.7	12.7* (0.001)	3.6 (0.097)	16.3* (0.000)	8.7* (0.001)
Enrolled in both vocational and educational programs (%)	2.8	2.5	2.7	0.3 (0.790)	-0.2 (0.884)	0.1 (0.975)	0.1 (0.913)
Enrolled in a training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	36.4	23.9	22.4	12.5* (0.006)	1.5 (0.582)	14.0* (0.013)	4.4* (0.023)
Completed any training program (%)	30.5	17.6	15.0	12.9* (0.005)	2.6 (0.414)	15.5* (0.006)	5.0* (0.014)
Left any training program prior to completion ^a (%)	6.0	5.7	5.6	0.4 (0.770)	0.1 (0.951)	0.4 (0.674)	0.1 (0.909)
Received a credential for completing any training program (%)	23.3	14.8	11.0	8.5* (0.008)	3.7 (0.126)	12.2* (0.004)	5.2* (0.013)
Number of training programs completed	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2* (0.002)	0.0 (0.244)	0.2* (0.003)	6.0* (0.007)
Frequency of the number of training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	69.5	82.4	85.0	-12.9* (0.005)	-2.6 (0.414)	-15.5* (0.006)	5.0* (0.014)
1 program	24.5	14.4	13.4	10.1* (0.017)	1.0 (0.719)	11.1* (0.011)	4.0* (0.030)
2 or more programs	6.0	3.2	1.6	2.8* (0.019)	1.6 (0.070)	4.4* (0.006)	4.5* (0.021)
Completed all training programs in which enrolled (%)	26.9	15.9	9.9	11.0* (0.004)	6.0* (0.004)	17.0* (0.001)	7.9* (0.002)
Sample size	1,712	1,682	1,666				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aIndividuals who did not participate in a training program are recorded as not having left any education or training program.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.V.2b. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (among customers who reported participating in training on the survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey participating in any training							
Participation in a training program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	72.7	69.6	64.1	3.1 (0.472)	5.5* (0.041)	8.6 (0.073)	2.9 (0.072)
Quarter 2	69.2	69.3	73.6	-0.1 (0.982)	-4.4 (0.296)	-4.5 (0.496)	0.6 (0.572)
Quarter 3	56.9	59.1	65.6	-2.2 (0.587)	-6.5 (0.170)	-8.7 (0.115)	1.4 (0.263)
Quarter 4	48.0	54.5	59.2	-6.5 (0.283)	-4.7 (0.354)	-11.2* (0.015)	3.5* (0.044)
Quarter 5	38.3	37.9	55.8	0.4 (0.949)	-17.9* (0.004)	-17.5* (0.002)	7.6* (0.002)
Weeks between random assignment and post-random assignment training enrollment	11.6	12.5	12.3	-0.9 (0.609)	0.2 (0.731)	-0.7 (0.711)	0.2 (0.845)
Hours in training programs	662.7	649.2	637.7	13.5 (0.810)	11.5 (0.839)	25.0 (0.662)	0.1 (0.907)
Weeks in training programs	28.3	29.2	34.5	-1.0 (0.635)	-5.2* (0.009)	-6.2* (0.019)	4.5* (0.021)
Number of training programs in which enrolled	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0 (0.796)	0.0 (0.421)	-0.1 (0.572)	0.4 (0.656)
Frequency of the number of training programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	78.1	78.9	75.0	-0.8 (0.820)	3.9 (0.455)	3.0 (0.717)	1.3 (0.300)
2 or more programs	21.9	21.1	25.0	0.8 (0.820)	-3.9 (0.455)	-3.0 (0.717)	1.3 (0.300)
Enrolled in any educational program (%)	16.1	21.5	29.8	-5.4 (0.162)	-8.3 (0.129)	-13.7* (0.049)	2.2 (0.134)
Enrolled in any vocational program (%)	90.4	88.3	81.5	2.1 (0.401)	6.8* (0.007)	9.0* (0.000)	14.8* (0.000)
Enrolled in both vocational and educational programs (%)	6.5	9.7	11.2	-3.2 (0.348)	-1.4 (0.772)	-4.7 (0.484)	0.5 (0.637)
Enrolled in a training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	91.6	92.1	90.8	-0.5 (0.846)	1.3 (0.658)	0.8 (0.770)	0.1 (0.904)
Completed any training program (%)	70.6	60.4	55.5	10.2 (0.058)	4.8 (0.617)	15.1* (0.036)	5.9* (0.007)
Left any training program prior to completion (%)	14.0	18.6	19.6	-4.6 (0.232)	-1.0 (0.787)	-5.6 (0.084)	1.7 (0.201)
Received a credential for completing any training program (%)	54.0	50.9	40.7	3.2 (0.586)	10.1 (0.174)	13.3* (0.005)	4.8* (0.016)
Number of training programs completed	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.1* (0.020)	0.1 (0.354)	0.2* (0.014)	6.9* (0.004)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	29.4	39.6	44.5	-10.2 (0.058)	-4.8 (0.617)	-15.1* (0.036)	5.9* (0.007)
1 program	56.8	48.7	48.6	8.1 (0.221)	0.1 (0.988)	8.2 (0.128)	2.5 (0.105)
2 or more programs	13.8	11.7	7.0	2.1 (0.479)	4.7 (0.057)	6.9* (0.013)	4.4* (0.022)
Completed all training programs in which enrolled (%)	62.3	54.8	37.4	7.5 (0.168)	17.4* (0.002)	24.9* (0.000)	10.3* (0.000)
Sample size	728	546	533				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.V.3a. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in a WIA-funded training program during 15-month follow-up period (%)	31.5	3.4	0.4	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)	42.6* (0.000)
Received an ITA (%)	29.1	2.0	0.4	27.1* (0.000)	1.6* (0.037)	28.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Enrolled in WIA-funded on-the-job training (%)	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.5* (0.039)	0.0 (0.177)	1.5* (0.035)	3.1 (0.060)
Enrolled in WIA-funded Adult Basic Education or ESL (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.286)	0.0 (0.309)	0.0 (0.787)	1.1 (0.355)
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account; ESL = English as a second language

Table C.V.3b. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (among customers receiving WIA-funded training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers receiving WIA-funded training							
Received an ITA (%)	90.0	42.3	79.5	47.7* (0.003)	-37.2* (0.040)	10.5 (0.285)	5.9* (0.007)
Enrolled in WIA-funded on-the-job training (%)	5.1	2.6	2.7	2.5 (0.263)	-0.1 (0.985)	2.5 (0.263)	1.1 (0.340)
Enrolled in WIA-funded Adult Basic Education or ESL (%)	0.2	0.1	9.5	0.0 (0.403)	-9.4 (0.315)	-9.4 (0.316)	0.6 (0.543)
Sample size	548	83	7				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account; ESL = English as a second language

Table C.V.4a. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in any education program (%)	6.9	5.9	7.7	1.0 (0.603)	-1.8 (0.351)	-0.8 (0.810)	0.8 (0.449)
Frequency of the number of education programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	93.1	94.1	92.3	-1.0 (0.603)	1.8 (0.358)	0.7 (0.816)	0.8 (0.457)
1 program	5.5	4.8	6.8	0.7 (0.610)	-2.0 (0.411)	-1.3 (0.614)	0.4 (0.654)
2 or more programs	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3 (0.734)	0.3 (0.706)	0.6 (0.530)	0.2 (0.799)
Participation in any education program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	4.9	3.9	5.5	0.9 (0.449)	-1.5 (0.419)	-0.6 (0.814)	1.1 (0.341)
Quarter 2	4.4	3.3	4.6	1.0 (0.222)	-1.3 (0.353)	-0.2 (0.911)	2.3 (0.123)
Quarter 3	4.0	3.9	4.5	0.1 (0.925)	-0.6 (0.652)	-0.5 (0.796)	0.1 (0.898)
Quarter 4	2.5	2.8	3.0	-0.3 (0.797)	-0.2 (0.840)	-0.6 (0.577)	0.2 (0.853)
Quarter 5	1.8	1.6	2.8	0.2 (0.633)	-1.2* (0.005)	-1.0* (0.024)	5.3* (0.011)
Enrolled in any non-ESL education program (%)	6.7	5.6	7.5	1.0 (0.610)	-1.9 (0.335)	-0.8 (0.790)	0.9 (0.424)
Enrolled in an ESL program (%)	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.2 (0.410)	0.2 (0.316)	0.0 (0.810)	0.6 (0.583)
Enrolled in any education program designed to lead to a degree/diploma (%)	3.9	3.4	3.5	0.5 (0.564)	-0.2 (0.899)	0.4 (0.841)	0.3 (0.733)
Hours spent in education programs	28.9	26.2	26.4	2.7 (0.711)	-0.3 (0.985)	2.4 (0.843)	0.1 (0.919)
Received high school diploma or GED from education program (%)	1.2	1.6	1.1	-0.4 (0.262)	0.5 (0.689)	0.1 (0.930)	0.7 (0.527)
Received post-secondary diploma from education program (%)	2.3	2.4	1.7	-0.1 (0.930)	0.7 (0.318)	0.6 (0.235)	1.0 (0.390)
Left any education program prior to completion (%)	1.4	1.0	2.6	0.4 (0.361)	-1.6 (0.078)	-1.2 (0.137)	1.7 (0.205)
Number of education programs completed	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.704)	0.0 (0.472)	0.0 (0.601)	0.3 (0.760)
Frequency of the number of education programs completed (%)							
0 programs	95.6	96.3	96.4	-0.7 (0.671)	-0.1 (0.942)	-0.8 (0.781)	0.2 (0.858)
1 program	3.2	2.8	3.6	0.4 (0.596)	-0.7 (0.683)	-0.3 (0.880)	0.3 (0.722)
2 or more programs	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3 (0.803)	0.8 (0.118)	1.1 (0.141)	3.7* (0.037)
Sample size	1,711	1,682	1,666				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for impacts are based on two-tailed t -tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ESL = English as a second language; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table C.V.4b. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (among customers who reported enrollment in education programs on survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey enrolling in an education program							
Number of education programs in which enrolled	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.1 (0.445)	0.0 (0.822)	0.1 (0.311)	0.9 (0.419)
Frequency of the number of education programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	79.3	83.4	90.2	-4.1 (0.703)	-6.8 (0.656)	-10.8 (0.316)	0.6 (0.555)
2 or more programs	20.7	16.6	9.8	4.1 (0.703)	6.8 (0.656)	10.8 (0.316)	0.6 (0.555)
Participation in any education program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	69.7	72.9	84.2	-3.3 (0.735)	-11.3 (0.326)	-14.6 (0.165)	1.0 (0.370)
Quarter 2	63.2	64.9	76.8	-1.8 (0.858)	-11.9 (0.140)	-13.7 (0.166)	1.6 (0.229)
Quarter 3	58.0	67.9	64.9	-9.9 (0.189)	2.9 (0.851)	-7.0 (0.528)	1.7 (0.201)
Quarter 4	35.6	44.3	40.5	-8.7 (0.692)	3.8 (0.788)	-4.9 (0.772)	0.1 (0.923)
Quarter 5	25.9	16.4	25.5	9.5 (0.190)	-9.1 (0.378)	0.4 (0.956)	0.9 (0.417)
Enrolled in any non-ESL education program (%)	96.1	96.4	98.3	-0.3 (0.846)	-1.9 (0.445)	-2.2 (0.394)	0.4 (0.684)
Enrolled in an ESL program (%)	5.3	7.7	3.9	-2.4 (0.440)	3.8 (0.244)	1.4 (0.629)	0.7 (0.499)
Enrolled in any education program designed to lead to a degree/diploma (%)	76.1	73.2	84.1	2.9 (0.812)	-10.9 (0.351)	-8.0 (0.485)	0.5 (0.612)
Hours spent in education programs	428.7	476.3	450.9	-47.6 (0.810)	25.4 (0.872)	-22.1 (0.854)	0.0 (0.970)
Received high school diploma or GED from education program (%)	16.2	30.1	21.7	-13.8 (0.202)	8.4 (0.501)	-5.5 (0.510)	1.0 (0.396)
Received post-secondary diploma from education program (%)	5.5	12.2	5.6	-6.7 (0.343)	6.6 (0.183)	-0.1 (0.980)	1.1 (0.355)
Left any education program prior to completion (%)	19.8	17.8	35.1	2.0 (0.612)	-17.4 (0.112)	-15.3 (0.242)	2.3 (0.115)
Number of education programs completed	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0 (0.902)	0.2 (0.080)	0.2 (0.226)	1.7 (0.209)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of education programs completed (%)							
0 programs	38.9	34.7	45.4	4.2 (0.481)	-10.7 (0.295)	-6.5 (0.655)	2.1 (0.147)
1 program	45.1	50.9	55.1	-5.8 (0.537)	-4.2 (0.792)	-10.0 (0.483)	0.4 (0.678)
2 or more programs	16.0	14.4	-0.5	1.6 (0.875)	14.9 (0.156)	16.5* (0.030)	2.9 (0.075)
Sample size	106	102	108				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ESL = English as a second language; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table C.V.5a. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in any vocational training program in quarters 1 through 5 (%)	39.0	26.3	22.7	12.7* (0.001)	3.6 (0.097)	16.3* (0.000)	8.7* (0.001)
Number of vocational training programs in which enrolled	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2* (0.001)	0.0 (0.264)	0.2* (0.001)	7.8* (0.002)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	61.1	73.8	77.4	-12.6* (0.001)	-3.6 (0.100)	-16.2* (0.000)	8.5* (0.001)
1 program	33.4	22.5	18.6	10.9* (0.000)	3.9 (0.057)	14.8* (0.000)	9.0* (0.001)
2 or more programs	5.5	3.7	4.0	1.8* (0.047)	-0.3 (0.689)	1.5 (0.163)	2.2 (0.135)
Participation in any vocational training by quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	27.8	17.7	13.7	10.0* (0.004)	4.1* (0.011)	14.1* (0.001)	7.7* (0.002)
Quarter 2	26.4	17.4	16.1	9.0* (0.018)	1.3 (0.530)	10.4* (0.009)	4.0* (0.030)
Quarter 3	21.5	14.3	13.6	7.2* (0.038)	0.6 (0.741)	7.8* (0.017)	3.3 (0.054)
Quarter 4	18.9	13.0	13.2	5.9* (0.006)	-0.2 (0.912)	5.7* (0.040)	4.8* (0.017)
Quarter 5	14.7	9.9	12.9	4.8 (0.092)	-3.1* (0.029)	1.7 (0.501)	3.1 (0.063)
Enrolled in classroom-based vocational training (%)	28.5	18.9	15.6	9.6* (0.001)	3.4 (0.149)	12.9* (0.002)	7.6* (0.002)
Enrolled in any vocational training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	32.9	21.1	19.0	11.8* (0.003)	2.1 (0.447)	13.9* (0.004)	5.7* (0.008)
Hours spent in vocational training programs	251.9	162.7	143.6	89.2* (0.010)	19.1 (0.245)	108.3* (0.002)	6.4* (0.005)
Completed any vocational training program (%)	28.4	17.3	12.5	11.0* (0.000)	4.8* (0.030)	15.9* (0.000)	11.4* (0.000)
Received any credential from completing a vocational training program (%)	21.1	13.6	9.4	7.4* (0.005)	4.3* (0.048)	11.7* (0.000)	8.0* (0.002)
Left any vocational training program prior to completion (%)	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.0 (0.967)	1.6 (0.168)	1.5* (0.020)	3.1 (0.063)
Number of vocational training programs completed	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2* (0.001)	0.0 (0.268)	0.2* (0.000)	11.5* (0.000)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	72.8	84.2	88.4	-11.4* (0.001)	-4.2 (0.086)	-15.6* (0.000)	10.5* (0.000)
1 program	23.4	14.5	10.2	8.9* (0.002)	4.3* (0.049)	13.2* (0.000)	9.7* (0.001)
2 or more programs	3.8	1.3	1.4	2.5* (0.003)	-0.1 (0.855)	2.4* (0.000)	7.9* (0.002)
Sample size	1,711	1,682	1,665				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.V.5b. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (among customers who reported enrollment in vocational training on survey)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey enrolling in a vocational training program							
Number of vocational training programs in which enrolled	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0 (0.994)	0.0 (0.202)	0.0 (0.419)	1.1 (0.352)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	85.9	86.2	83.3	-0.3 (0.902)	2.9 (0.335)	2.6 (0.522)	0.5 (0.589)
2 or more programs	14.1	13.8	16.7	0.3 (0.902)	-2.9 (0.335)	-2.6 (0.522)	0.5 (0.589)
Participation in any vocational training by quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	71.4	66.9	59.3	4.5 (0.309)	7.6* (0.034)	12.1* (0.027)	3.4* (0.050)
Quarter 2	67.9	64.4	68.7	3.5 (0.636)	-4.3 (0.538)	-0.9 (0.917)	0.2 (0.792)
Quarter 3	55.2	53.7	60.0	1.5 (0.841)	-6.2 (0.372)	-4.8 (0.431)	0.5 (0.590)
Quarter 4	48.6	50.4	59.9	-1.8 (0.669)	-9.5* (0.022)	-11.3* (0.018)	4.1* (0.028)
Quarter 5	37.7	37.4	57.5	0.3 (0.964)	-20.1* (0.005)	-19.8* (0.001)	8.5* (0.001)
Enrolled in classroom-based vocational training (%)	74.0	73.7	70.2	0.3 (0.934)	3.5 (0.521)	3.8 (0.412)	0.3 (0.708)
Enrolled in any vocational training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	91.1	91.6	91.2	-0.5 (0.866)	0.5 (0.898)	0.0 (0.988)	0.0 (0.985)
Hours spent in vocational training programs	652.3	621.3	649.0	31.0 (0.721)	-27.7 (0.689)	3.3 (0.963)	0.1 (0.912)
Completed any vocational training program (%)	72.8	66.3	55.7	6.4 (0.146)	10.7 (0.063)	17.1* (0.000)	8.3* (0.002)
Received any credential from completing a vocational training program (%)	54.0	52.5	41.7	1.5 (0.833)	10.8 (0.111)	12.3* (0.032)	3.0 (0.065)
Left any vocational training program prior to completion (%)	11.9	16.9	12.5	-5.0 (0.231)	4.4 (0.267)	-0.7 (0.708)	0.8 (0.481)
Number of vocational training programs completed	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2* (0.039)	0.0 (0.626)	0.2* (0.000)	14.8* (0.000)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	30.2	39.1	47.9	-8.9 (0.160)	-8.8 (0.208)	-17.6* (0.000)	9.1* (0.001)
1 program	60.1	56.2	46.4	3.8 (0.528)	9.9 (0.104)	13.7* (0.003)	5.6* (0.009)
2 or more programs	9.7	4.7	5.8	5.0* (0.006)	-1.1 (0.543)	3.9* (0.006)	6.7* (0.004)
Sample size	654	475	454				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t -tests. F -statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.V.6. Training provider (among customers who reported participating in training on survey)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Share receiving any training provided at (%)							
Vocational institute, training center, or private training provider	32.4	25.1	18.6	7.3 (0.145)	6.5 (0.094)	13.9* (0.007)	4.6* (0.020)
Employer	25.4	27.7	29.8	-2.3 (0.459)	-2.1 (0.612)	-4.4 (0.213)	1.0 (0.395)
Community college	24.2	22.1	33.3	2.2 (0.350)	-11.3 (0.101)	-9.1 (0.138)	1.5 (0.251)
Four-year college or university	6.1	9.3	5.2	-3.3 (0.126)	4.1 (0.122)	0.9 (0.716)	1.7 (0.204)
Adult education center, community school, or night school	2.6	3.0	4.8	-0.4 (0.510)	-1.8 (0.186)	-2.2 (0.052)	2.5 (0.098)
Community-based organization, senior center, or other non-profit	3.3	3.9	8.6	-0.6 (0.756)	-4.7* (0.045)	-5.3 (0.087)	2.3 (0.124)
AJC	8.8	7.9	5.1	0.9 (0.705)	2.8 (0.467)	3.7 (0.075)	2.8 (0.082)
Unemployment office	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3 (0.152)	0.2 (0.604)	-0.2 (0.495)	1.4 (0.270)
Other government agency	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2 (0.587)	-0.3 (0.329)	-0.1 (0.784)	0.7 (0.530)
Online	3.9	7.6	10.0	-3.7 (0.107)	-2.4 (0.243)	-6.1* (0.043)	2.3 (0.121)
Any other location or provider (including hotel, conference center, and hospital)	4.1	2.2	3.5	2.0 (0.159)	-1.3 (0.295)	0.7 (0.575)	1.1 (0.354)
Sample size	724	543	526				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table C.V.7. Top training programs^a (among customers who reported participating in training on survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
General education	7.4	10.5	19.0	-3.1 (0.107)	-8.5 (0.192)	-11.6 (0.058)	3.8* (0.036)
Certified Nursing Assistant	7.4	3.9	3.0	3.5 (0.193)	0.9 (0.663)	4.3* (0.032)	2.6 (0.093)
Truck driver or commercial driving license	7.1	2.6	2.4	4.5* (0.043)	0.2 (0.758)	4.7* (0.016)	3.6* (0.041)
Medical coding	5.4	2.4	3.1	3.0 (0.206)	-0.7 (0.620)	2.3 (0.069)	2.0 (0.155)
Licensed Practical Nurse	4.0	2.9	5.7	1.1 (0.277)	-2.7 (0.124)	-1.7 (0.407)	1.9 (0.168)
Other associates degree in nursing	4.1	4.2	4.9	-0.1 (0.915)	-0.7 (0.569)	-0.8 (0.572)	0.2 (0.826)
Unspecified nursing certificate	4.2	4.1	4.0	0.1 (0.916)	0.1 (0.938)	0.2 (0.897)	0.0 (0.990)
Technical school or college	3.9	1.3	2.1	2.6 (0.211)	-0.8 (0.503)	1.8 (0.370)	0.9 (0.436)
Welder	3.6	6.0	3.6	-2.4 (0.321)	2.4 (0.349)	0.0 (0.991)	0.5 (0.592)
General computer skills (software, Windows, MS Office)	3.1	3.7	1.5	-0.5 (0.821)	2.1 (0.236)	1.6 (0.127)	2.8 (0.080)
Business management	2.8	3.4	2.7	-0.6 (0.493)	0.8 (0.550)	0.2 (0.881)	0.3 (0.761)
Medical assistant or secretary	2.6	7.3	1.7	-4.7* (0.050)	5.5* (0.032)	0.8 (0.214)	2.7 (0.088)
Sample size	726	541	530				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero.

Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe most frequently attended training programs among all WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey responders.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.V.8a. Funding of training since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any funding for training costs from (%)							
WIA	15.9	2.2	0.4	13.7* (0.000)	1.8* (0.049)	15.5* (0.000)	13.4* (0.000)
State employment agency	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2* (0.036)	0.0 (0.683)	3.2* (0.037)	2.4 (0.107)
Trade Adjustment Act	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0 (0.683)	-0.1 (0.308)	-0.1 (0.306)	0.6 (0.561)
Veteran's administration	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1 (0.360)	0.1 (0.347)	0.0 (0.951)	0.5 (0.638)
Pell Grant	5.6	5.4	4.2	0.1 (0.863)	1.3 (0.179)	1.4 (0.109)	1.5 (0.238)
Other government sources	2.5	1.6	1.9	0.9 (0.136)	-0.3 (0.599)	0.6 (0.334)	1.2 (0.322)
External scholarship or grant	3.6	2.5	3.1	1.2 (0.210)	-0.6 (0.479)	0.6 (0.565)	0.8 (0.439)
Other educational or training entity	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.082)	0.0 (0.159)	0.2* (0.029)	3.7* (0.037)
Employer	0.2	0.8	0.9	-0.5 (0.172)	-0.1 (0.582)	-0.7* (0.044)	2.3 (0.119)
Free Application for Federal Student Aid ^a	1.4	1.6	0.9	-0.1 (0.758)	0.7 (0.153)	0.6 (0.462)	1.3 (0.277)
Other	0.2	0.8	0.1	-0.6 (0.198)	0.7 (0.107)	0.1 (0.390)	2.0 (0.156)
Received any training funded by WIA according to WIASRD [§] (%)	31.5	3.4	0.4	28.1* (0.000)	3.0* (0.041)	31.1* (0.000)	42.6* (0.000)
Received ITA according to WIASRD [§] (%)	29.1	2.0	0.4	27.1* (0.000)	1.6* (0.037)	28.7* (0.000)	35.3* (0.000)
Received ITA according to local area financial data [‡] (%)	21.2	2.2	0.9	19.0* (0.000)	1.4 (0.266)	20.3* (0.000)	13.6* (0.000)
Average amount of ITA ^{‡,b} (\$)	822	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount of ITA spent ^{‡,b} (\$)	714	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]), and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [‡]).

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bAverage amounts not provided for core and core-and-intensive groups because of very low rates of receipt.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account.

Table C.V.8b. Funding of training since random assignment (among customers who reported participating in training)

	Means			Conditional differences			F-test
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	
Among customers who reported on survey participating in any training							
Received any funding for training costs from (%)							
WIA	37.3	8.3	2.2	29.0* (0.000)	6.1 (0.052)	35.1* (0.000)	36.7* (0.000)
State employment agency	7.5	0.6	0.8	7.0* (0.007)	-0.2 (0.667)	6.8* (0.003)	8.1* (0.002)
Trade Adjustment Act	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0 (0.593)	-0.3 (0.308)	-0.3 (0.309)	0.6 (0.583)
Veteran's administration	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.2 (0.298)	0.2 (0.376)	0.0 (0.528)	0.8 (0.462)
Pell Grant	13.1	17.2	13.5	-4.1* (0.038)	3.7 (0.222)	-0.3 (0.885)	2.4 (0.111)
Other government sources	5.9	5.3	6.7	0.6 (0.690)	-1.4 (0.453)	-0.8 (0.638)	0.3 (0.750)
External scholarship or grant	8.5	7.3	10.2	1.2 (0.668)	-2.9 (0.347)	-1.7 (0.498)	0.5 (0.622)
Other educational or training entity	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4 (0.121)	0.1 (0.242)	0.5* (0.023)	4.3* (0.024)
Employer	0.6	2.6	3.1	-2.0 (0.113)	-0.5 (0.560)	-2.5* (0.016)	3.3 (0.051)
Free Application for Federal Student Aid ^a	3.4	5.1	2.7	-1.7 (0.139)	2.3 (0.185)	0.6 (0.746)	1.9 (0.169)
Other	0.5	2.5	0.3	-2.1 (0.130)	2.3 (0.085)	0.2 (0.420)	2.2 (0.135)
Share of training paid for by individual or family (%)	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.2* (0.001)	-0.1 (0.242)	-0.2* (0.000)	11.3* (0.000)
Paid all training costs on own (%)	20.0	38.1	41.8	-18.1* (0.001)	-3.8 (0.453)	-21.8* (0.000)	37.9* (0.000)
Paid some training costs on own (%)	20.7	16.2	16.9	4.5 (0.321)	-0.7 (0.907)	3.9 (0.452)	0.6 (0.544)
Paid for none of training costs on own (%)	59.3	45.7	41.3	13.5* (0.014)	4.4 (0.421)	17.9* (0.005)	5.5* (0.010)
Sample size	728	546	533				
Among customers receiving ITA according to financial data							
Average amount of ITA ^{†,b} (\$)	3,490	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	429	n.a.	n.a.				
Among customers spending any funds from ITA according to financial data							
Amount of ITA spent ^{†,b,c} (\$)	3,029	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	356	n.a.	n.a.				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bAverage amounts not provided for core and core-and-intensive groups because of very low rates of receipt.

^cEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of ITA spent.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account.

Table C.V.9. Reasons given for not completing a training program enrolled in since random assignment (among customers who reported leaving a training program prior to completion)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on survey leaving any training program prior to completion							
Main reason provided for leaving training program prior to completion (%)							
Found a job	14.7	22.0	21.0	-7.3 (0.428)	1.0 (0.916)	-6.3 (0.408)	0.5 (0.617)
Could not afford to continue	11.2	17.3	24.4	-6.1 (0.354)	-7.1 (0.196)	-13.2 (0.135)	1.3 (0.295)
Personal reasons	5.4	12.3	21.4	-6.9 (0.309)	-9.1 (0.298)	-16.0 (0.225)	0.8 (0.471)
Dissatisfied with training	8.0	13.3	7.0	-5.2 (0.434)	6.3 (0.237)	1.0 (0.716)	1.0 (0.383)
Did not think program was useful	5.5	0.4	1.8	5.1 (0.152)	-1.4 (0.309)	3.6 (0.349)	1.7 (0.193)
Enrolled in a different program	2.7	5.8	11.2	-3.0 (0.465)	-5.5 (0.170)	-8.5 (0.285)	1.8 (0.183)
Ill or pregnant	22.1	2.2	1.3	19.8 (0.218)	0.9 (0.779)	20.8 (0.143)	2.0 (0.157)
Logistical issues (for example, child care)	8.8	10.9	5.8	-2.1 (0.725)	5.1 (0.348)	3.0 (0.550)	0.5 (0.610)
Poor grades	2.5	4.7	2.4	-2.2 (0.123)	2.3 (0.348)	0.0 (0.983)	1.3 (0.297)
Poor attendance/tardiness ^a	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.4 (0.731)	0.9 (0.373)	1.3 (0.150)	1.4 (0.258)
Other reason	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.4 (0.254)	0.0 (0.949)	1.4 (0.134)	1.2 (0.315)
Sample size	102	88	89				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.1. Earnings^a by quarter since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (\$)	1,469	1,884	1,708	-415 (0.168)	176 (0.283)	-238 (0.249)	1.0 (0.380)
Quarter 2 (\$)	2,478	3,055	2,805	-577 (0.161)	250 (0.276)	-327 (0.138)	1.2 (0.324)
Quarter 3 (\$)	3,281	3,578	3,116	-297 (0.331)	463 (0.169)	166 (0.424)	1.0 (0.374)
Quarter 4 (\$)	3,649	3,785	3,330	-137 (0.592)	455 (0.121)	319 (0.177)	1.5 (0.247)
Quarter 5 (\$)	3,767	4,089	3,503	-322 (0.310)	586* (0.026)	264 (0.077)	5.6* (0.009)
Quarters 1-5 (\$)	14,644	16,392	14,461	-1,748 (0.241)	1,931 (0.111)	183 (0.782)	1.6 (0.228)
Sample size	1,711	1,681	1,663				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Earnings for quarter 5 is the primary outcome for the study, and thus the only outcome for which we adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing, as described in Appendix A. With this adjustment, none of the three contrasts is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aMeans and impacts include zeroes for those who were not employed in the corresponding time period.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.2. Employment by quarter since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (%)	39.2	46.1	40.2	-6.9 (0.128)	5.9 (0.238)	-1.0 (0.655)	1.3 (0.285)
Quarter 2 (%)	50.6	57.2	54.3	-6.6 (0.226)	2.9 (0.533)	-3.7* (0.043)	2.3 (0.124)
Quarter 3 (%)	61.5	62.5	59.7	-1.0 (0.761)	2.8 (0.508)	1.8 (0.469)	0.3 (0.737)
Quarter 4 (%)	65.8	65.9	61.7	-0.2 (0.946)	4.2 (0.248)	4.1 (0.283)	0.7 (0.492)
Quarter 5 (%)	68.1	70.3	62.0	-2.2 (0.392)	8.3* (0.031)	6.1* (0.031)	3.0 (0.066)
Quarter 1-5 (%)	78.4	80.2	73.4	-1.8 (0.593)	6.8 (0.090)	5.1* (0.042)	2.5 (0.099)
Sample size	1,711	1,681	1,663				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.3. Timing of training completion relative to start of new jobs (among customers who had ended enrollment in at least one training program)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who ended enrollment in training							
Weeks between random assignment and end of first training program	31.4	31.8	34.4	-0.4 (0.832)	-2.7 (0.320)	-3.1 (0.155)	1.1 (0.356)
Sample size	595	407	404				
Among customers who ended enrollment in training and worked in a job							
Started job before completing first training program (%)	49.1	53.2	64.5	-4.2 (0.620)	-11.3* (0.013)	-15.5* (0.012)	11.5* (0.000)
Completed training before getting a job (%)	50.9	46.8	35.5	4.2 (0.620)	11.3* (0.013)	15.5* (0.012)	11.5* (0.000)
Sample size	475	322	326				
Among customers who completed training and then got job							
Weeks between end of first training and start of first job	12.8	15.0	12.8	-2.2 (0.410)	2.3 (0.368)	0.1 (0.949)	0.4 (0.657)
Sample size	227	149	123				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.4. In productive activity (employed or in training program) by quarter since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (%)	59.0	59.3	50.0	-0.3 (0.926)	9.3 (0.098)	9.0* (0.014)	4.0* (0.030)
Quarter 2 (%)	68.0	68.8	65.6	-0.7 (0.812)	3.1 (0.495)	2.4 (0.365)	0.4 (0.658)
Quarter 3 (%)	71.7	71.1	68.8	0.6 (0.856)	2.3 (0.587)	2.9 (0.430)	0.3 (0.725)
Quarter 4 (%)	73.3	73.1	68.9	0.1 (0.961)	4.3 (0.220)	4.4 (0.290)	0.8 (0.461)
Quarter 5 (%)	73.6	75.9	68.3	-2.3 (0.357)	7.6 (0.064)	5.3 (0.092)	1.9 (0.164)
Quarter 1-5 (%)	86.1	85.7	80.8	0.4 (0.889)	5.0 (0.259)	5.3 (0.054)	2.6 (0.094)
Sample size	1,710	1,681	1,662				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.5. Weeks and hours worked by quarter since random assignment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Weeks worked ^a							
Quarter 1	3.3	4.0	3.6	-0.7 (0.124)	0.4 (0.334)	-0.3 (0.207)	1.5 (0.240)
Quarter 2	5.1	5.9	5.6	-0.8 (0.182)	0.3 (0.550)	-0.5 (0.062)	2.1 (0.139)
Quarter 3	6.6	6.8	6.4	-0.2 (0.642)	0.3 (0.577)	0.2 (0.674)	0.2 (0.854)
Quarter 4	7.2	7.2	6.8	0.0 (0.970)	0.4 (0.379)	0.4 (0.336)	0.5 (0.612)
Quarter 5	7.4	7.7	6.8	-0.4 (0.341)	0.9* (0.040)	0.5* (0.042)	3.2 (0.058)
Quarter 1-5	29.6	31.6	29.2	-2.1 (0.278)	2.4 (0.320)	0.3 (0.777)	0.6 (0.546)
Hours worked ^a							
Quarter 1	115.8	144.8	133.0	-29.0 (0.104)	11.8 (0.432)	-17.2 (0.143)	1.7 (0.206)
Quarter 2	193.1	229.2	214.6	-36.1 (0.129)	14.6 (0.427)	-21.5 (0.054)	2.1 (0.143)
Quarter 3	258.8	262.0	243.5	-3.2 (0.868)	18.5 (0.406)	15.3 (0.354)	0.5 (0.599)
Quarter 4	286.3	282.0	264.4	4.3 (0.793)	17.6 (0.257)	21.9 (0.214)	1.0 (0.384)
Quarter 5	288.2	302.5	274.2	-14.4 (0.419)	28.3 (0.069)	13.9 (0.176)	2.6 (0.091)
Quarter 1-5	1,142.2	1,220.5	1,129.8	-78.3 (0.341)	90.8 (0.270)	12.4 (0.783)	0.6 (0.537)
Number of jobs worked	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0 (0.657)	0.0 (0.849)	0.0 (0.656)	0.1 (0.884)
Sample size	1,711	1,681	1,663				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aMeans and impacts include zeroes for those who were not employed in the corresponding time period.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.6. Characteristics of employment across all jobs (among customers employed since random assignment)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who were ever employed in 15 months following random assignment							
Hours worked per week	36.1	36.0	35.9	0.1 (0.909)	0.1 (0.907)	0.2 (0.812)	0.0 (0.960)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week) in any single job (%)	73.1	76.4	72.7	-3.3 (0.282)	3.7 (0.201)	0.5 (0.791)	0.9 (0.435)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week) at any time across all jobs held (%)	72.2	72.8	72.4	-0.6 (0.846)	0.3 (0.915)	-0.2 (0.899)	0.0 (0.977)
Number of weeks worked in follow-up period	37.7	39.5	39.8	-1.8 (0.209)	-0.4 (0.791)	-2.2* (0.032)	2.6 (0.091)
Number of jobs held since random assignment	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1 (0.139)	-0.1* (0.031)	-0.1 (0.282)	3.2 (0.057)
1 (%)	60.4	66.6	60.3	-6.2* (0.011)	6.3* (0.043)	0.1 (0.963)	3.9* (0.033)
2 (%)	29.8	23.6	27.7	6.3* (0.008)	-4.1 (0.187)	2.2 (0.401)	4.2* (0.026)
3 or more (%)	9.7	9.8	12.0	-0.1 (0.969)	-2.2 (0.157)	-2.3 (0.385)	1.1 (0.353)
Hourly wages (\$)	12.62	12.92	12.68	-0.30 (0.398)	0.24 (0.423)	-0.05 (0.907)	0.7 (0.512)
Had any job that offered: (%)							
Any benefits	96.1	97.6	99.0	-1.5 (0.152)	-1.4 (0.099)	-2.9* (0.023)	3.0 (0.064)
Health insurance	88.8	91.6	91.5	-2.8* (0.024)	0.1 (0.932)	-2.7 (0.084)	2.8 (0.076)
Paid vacation	80.2	84.0	81.0	-3.7 (0.270)	3.0 (0.186)	-0.8 (0.762)	1.0 (0.393)
Paid holidays	81.3	87.3	83.1	-6.0 (0.052)	4.2* (0.014)	-1.8 (0.555)	4.6* (0.020)
Paid sick days	70.4	70.4	65.3	-0.1 (0.982)	5.1 (0.344)	5.0 (0.077)	2.1 (0.141)
Any paid time off	86.4	91.1	90.3	-4.8 (0.126)	0.8 (0.548)	-4.0 (0.163)	1.2 (0.304)
Pension or retirement benefits	75.1	78.2	76.2	-3.2 (0.335)	2.1 (0.368)	-1.1 (0.662)	0.6 (0.582)
Tuition assistance or reimbursement	43.1	45.0	40.6	-1.9 (0.758)	4.4 (0.242)	2.5 (0.520)	1.4 (0.268)
Had any job classified as (%)							
Regular full- or part-time	79.9	87.1	86.3	-7.1 (0.077)	0.8 (0.729)	-6.3* (0.029)	2.6 (0.089)
Self-employed or independent contractor	9.6	3.8	8.4	5.8* (0.019)	-4.6* (0.007)	1.1 (0.592)	5.2* (0.013)
Temporary or day labor	12.5	12.7	13.0	-0.2 (0.888)	-0.3 (0.887)	-0.5 (0.842)	0.0 (0.979)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
On-call employee	10.0	5.2	4.8	4.8 (0.140)	0.4 (0.741)	5.2 (0.076)	1.8 (0.189)
Job at contractor	2.9	3.6	2.7	-0.6 (0.549)	0.8 (0.181)	0.2 (0.842)	0.9 (0.400)
Worked in any unionized job (%)	10.2	8.4	9.9	1.7 (0.205)	-1.5 (0.343)	0.2 (0.912)	1.2 (0.323)
Sample size	1,341	1,312	1,299				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.7. Characteristics of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among customers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who provided employment history during follow-up period on survey							
Hours worked per week	36.9	36.6	36.3	0.3 (0.744)	0.3 (0.686)	0.6 (0.293)	0.7 (0.490)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week, %)	68.1	70.9	66.1	-2.8 (0.436)	4.8 (0.126)	1.9 (0.304)	1.8 (0.180)
Hourly wage rate (\$)	12.63	13.12	12.92	-0.49 (0.103)	0.20 (0.496)	-0.29 (0.475)	1.6 (0.223)
Job offered (%)							
Any benefits	95.2	97.7	96.2	-2.5 (0.105)	1.5 (0.206)	-1.0 (0.534)	1.8 (0.190)
Health insurance	83.3	88.4	82.7	-5.1* (0.024)	5.7* (0.013)	0.6 (0.754)	4.1* (0.028)
Paid vacation	71.1	74.9	72.3	-3.8 (0.372)	2.6 (0.279)	-1.2 (0.792)	0.8 (0.442)
Paid holidays	72.2	81.3	74.9	-9.1 (0.055)	6.4* (0.004)	-2.7 (0.573)	6.0* (0.007)
Paid sick days	58.2	64.2	54.0	-5.9 (0.126)	10.2* (0.007)	4.3 (0.069)	5.2* (0.013)
Any paid time off	79.9	87.7	84.5	-7.8 (0.106)	3.2 (0.067)	-4.6 (0.341)	2.8 (0.076)
Pension or retirement benefits	62.7	70.5	66.0	-7.8* (0.031)	4.4* (0.014)	-3.3 (0.415)	7.1* (0.003)
Tuition assistance or reimbursement	33.5	36.9	29.7	-3.4 (0.438)	7.2* (0.007)	3.9 (0.236)	5.5* (0.010)
Job classified as (%)							
Regular full- or part-time	75.1	82.6	81.9	-7.6* (0.043)	0.7 (0.667)	-6.8* (0.033)	2.6 (0.094)
Self-employed or independent contractor	6.7	2.9	6.9	3.8 (0.056)	-4.0* (0.007)	-0.2 (0.906)	4.4* (0.023)
Temporary or day labor	8.9	9.3	7.5	-0.4 (0.858)	1.8 (0.195)	1.4 (0.543)	0.9 (0.425)
On-call employee	7.5	4.0	2.7	3.5 (0.250)	1.3 (0.300)	4.9 (0.094)	1.9 (0.163)
Job at contractor	2.2	1.3	1.7	0.9 (0.156)	-0.4 (0.370)	0.5 (0.495)	1.4 (0.255)
Unionized job (%)	8.5	7.5	6.6	1.0 (0.402)	0.9 (0.485)	2.0 (0.255)	0.7 (0.510)
Sample size	1,384	1,359	1,344				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.8. Most frequently reported occupations of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among customers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)

	Means			Conditional Difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who provided employment history during follow-up period on survey							
Occupation of current or most recent job (%)							
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.6	7.8	7.7	5.8 (0.063)	0.1 (0.946)	5.9* (0.018)	4.5* (0.021)
Retail sales workers	11.5	9.6	15.1	1.9 (0.231)	-5.5* (0.004)	-3.6 (0.157)	6.2* (0.006)
Motor vehicle operators	9.8	5.7	7.2	4.1 (0.068)	-1.5 (0.225)	2.6 (0.324)	2.9 (0.072)
Information and record clerks	6.5	10.2	10.1	-3.7 (0.125)	0.1 (0.931)	-3.5 (0.062)	1.9 (0.169)
Material moving workers	6.8	7.3	7.4	-0.5 (0.753)	-0.1 (0.939)	-0.6 (0.707)	0.1 (0.929)
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	5.6	7.2	4.7	-1.6 (0.418)	2.5 (0.109)	1.0 (0.333)	2.0 (0.154)
Building cleaning and pest control workers	5.4	4.0	4.4	1.4 (0.274)	-0.4 (0.814)	1.0 (0.510)	0.7 (0.493)
Other office and administrative support workers	3.5	5.0	4.7	-1.5 (0.281)	0.2 (0.861)	-1.3 (0.059)	2.2 (0.135)
Health technologists and technicians	3.5	5.1	3.5	-1.7 (0.079)	1.7 (0.114)	0.0 (0.981)	1.7 (0.203)
Financial clerks	3.6	3.7	3.1	0.0 (0.979)	0.6 (0.564)	0.6 (0.358)	0.6 (0.564)
Construction trades workers	3.3	2.0	3.7	1.3 (0.167)	-1.6* (0.019)	-0.3 (0.773)	4.0* (0.030)
Other personal care and service workers	3.0	2.1	3.0	0.9 (0.286)	-0.9 (0.469)	0.0 (0.995)	0.6 (0.559)
Sample size	1,335	1,308	1,293				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.9. Employment in occupations related to most common training occupations (among customers who participated in training)

	Percent who participated in training for this occupation			Percent of those who trained in this occupation who were subsequently employed in that occupation			Percent of those who trained in this occupation who were subsequently employed at all		
	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group
Certified nursing assistant	7.4	3.9	3.0	31.7	32.7	62.2	72.1	73.9	61.9
Truck driver/commercial driving license	7.1	2.6	2.4	83.4	91.6	85.5	96.5	100.6	99.8
Medical coding	5.4	2.4	3.1	7.5	25.2	21.5	74.2	58.7	88.3
Licensed practical nurse	4.0	2.9	5.7	40.2	44.8	28.3	87.0	94.7	79.6
Nursing—other Associates Degree	4.1	4.2	4.9	60.5	55.3	43.6	85.2	70.7	76.2
Nursing—unspecified certificate	4.2	4.1	4.0	70.9	40.7	20.9	92.1	83.7	90.7
Welder	3.9	1.3	2.1	45.6	73.0	37.2	100.0	108.2	88.3
Business management	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	5.1	77.8	41.0	73.8
Medical assistant/secretary	2.6	7.3	1.7	8.6	33.8	-0.8	85.0	80.2	74.7
Sample size	726	541	529	44	48	41	44	48	41

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.10. Match between training and employment (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Reported finding a job because of training during follow-up period (%)	18.7	13.5	10.6	5.2* (0.021)	2.8 (0.344)	8.1* (0.000)	11.5* (0.000)
Did not participate in training (%)	56.8	70.2	72.4	-13.4* (0.003)	-2.2 (0.344)	-15.5* (0.003)	5.6* (0.009)
Participated in training not specific to an occupation (%)	16.1	12.8	11.2	3.3* (0.047)	1.6 (0.142)	4.8* (0.023)	2.9 (0.072)
Trained for specific occupation but did not get job in that occupation (%)	18.4	12.0	11.1	6.5* (0.005)	0.9 (0.598)	7.3* (0.003)	5.7* (0.009)
Trained for specific occupation and got job in same occupation (%)	8.7	4.9	5.2	3.8 (0.086)	-0.3 (0.692)	3.4 (0.076)	1.7 (0.198)
Not employed in follow-up period or in five years before random assignment (%)	40.0	37.5	45.3	2.5 (0.444)	-7.8 (0.141)	-5.3 (0.063)	1.9 (0.170)
Employed and most recent job is same as pre-RA occupation (%)	18.3	19.2	15.7	-0.9 (0.630)	3.5 (0.288)	2.6 (0.240)	0.7 (0.491)
Employed and most recent job is different than occupation before random assignment (%)	41.7	43.3	39.0	-1.6 (0.633)	4.3 (0.238)	2.7 (0.168)	1.3 (0.295)
Sample size	1,712	1,682	1,666				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VI.11. Employment and enrollment in training (among customers who participated in training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who participated in training during 15-month follow-up period							
Reported finding a job because of training during follow-up period (%)	43.4	44.7	37.4	-1.3 (0.865)	7.3 (0.375)	6.1 (0.233)	0.8 (0.447)
Employment by quarter (%)							
Quarter 1	35.3	36.9	38.2	-1.6 (0.492)	-1.3 (0.766)	-2.9 (0.616)	0.2 (0.786)
Quarter 2	46.2	51.5	47.3	-5.3 (0.242)	4.2 (0.464)	-1.1 (0.828)	0.7 (0.490)
Quarter 3	61.3	58.6	56.5	2.7 (0.537)	2.1 (0.698)	4.8 (0.461)	0.3 (0.733)
Quarter 4	69.1	63.5	60.9	5.5 (0.097)	2.7 (0.571)	8.2 (0.172)	1.6 (0.225)
Quarter 5	74.7	73.2	64.1	1.5 (0.648)	9.1 (0.108)	10.6 (0.065)	1.9 (0.175)
Sample size	727	546	533				
Among customers who participated in training for a specific occupation during 15-month follow-up period							
Obtained job in occupation specific to training (%)	32.0	27.0	30.3	5.0 (0.453)	-3.3 (0.387)	1.7 (0.797)	0.5 (0.605)
Sample size	446	307	291				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VII.1. Household income and receipt of public assistance in the past calendar year (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any income in calendar year prior to survey from (%)							
SNAP	46.8	43.7	40.5	3.0 (0.427)	3.2 (0.388)	6.2 (0.162)	1.0 (0.368)
WIC	12.2	8.9	12.2	3.3 (0.126)	-3.3 (0.130)	-0.1 (0.967)	1.4 (0.272)
Cash assistance programs	14.7	11.7	17.4	3.0 (0.182)	-5.6 (0.074)	-2.7 (0.228)	1.7 (0.196)
Other programs	5.4	3.3	3.6	2.1 (0.088)	-0.3 (0.838)	1.8 (0.141)	2.2 (0.130)
Income received in calendar year prior to survey from assistance programs (\$)							
SNAP	1,333	1,227	1,204	105 (0.452)	23 (0.903)	129 (0.546)	0.3 (0.721)
Cash assistance programs	885	805	1,112	80 (0.611)	-307 (0.221)	-227 (0.387)	0.8 (0.455)
Other programs	441	153	241	288 (0.110)	-88 (0.574)	200 (0.398)	1.5 (0.235)
Total household income (\$)	21,795	23,664	25,689	-1,869 (0.069)	-2,024 (0.152)	-3,893 (0.062)	2.1 (0.145)
Sample size	1,716	1,684	1,669				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Table C.VII.2. Health and health insurance (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Any work-limiting health problem since random assignment (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0 (0.601)	-0.1 (0.303)	0.0 (0.696)	0.7 (0.515)
Covered by health insurance at any time since random assignment (%)	60.7	58.0	59.9	2.8 (0.100)	-1.9 (0.399)	0.8 (0.687)	1.5 (0.252)
Covered by health insurance for entire time since random assignment (%)	38.9	35.8	36.2	3.1 (0.157)	-0.5 (0.918)	2.7 (0.554)	1.1 (0.355)
Sample size	1,645	1,617	1,607				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table C.VII.3. Arrests and felony convictions (all customers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Arrested since random assignment (%)	4.1	3.2	4.4	0.9 (0.538)	-1.3 (0.350)	-0.4 (0.806)	0.5 (0.633)
Convicted of a felony since random assignment (%)	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.1 (0.900)	0.1 (0.721)	0.1 (0.785)	0.1 (0.919)
Sample size	1,634	1,601	1,592				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

APPENDIX D

DETAILED TABLES OF MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR ADULTS

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Table D.II.1. Baseline equivalence among survey respondents (adults only)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Female (%)	61.8	59.1	62.7	2.8 (0.316)	-3.7 (0.299)	-0.9 (0.683)	0.6 (0.551)
Age (%)							
18-20	4.9	3.2	11.3	1.7* (0.039)	-8.1* (0.030)	-6.4 (0.068)	3.8* (0.035)
21-24	17.0	13.9	13.8	3.1* (0.029)	0.2 (0.947)	3.3 (0.178)	3.4* (0.050)
25-32	21.9	25.8	23.9	-3.9 (0.076)	1.9 (0.371)	-2.0 (0.438)	1.8 (0.187)
33-42	26.9	23.0	24.0	3.9 (0.333)	-1.0 (0.690)	2.9 (0.205)	0.8 (0.441)
43-50	15.1	17.7	11.5	-2.6 (0.452)	6.2 (0.090)	3.7 (0.124)	2.0 (0.153)
51 or Older	14.0	16.3	15.4	-2.2 (0.423)	0.9 (0.795)	-1.4 (0.509)	0.5 (0.613)
Race/ethnicity (%)							
Hispanic	13.4	15.0	13.5	-1.6 (0.491)	1.5 (0.207)	-0.1 (0.928)	1.0 (0.399)
White, non-Hispanic	33.8	34.0	35.4	-0.2† (0.896)	-1.4 (0.497)	-1.6 (0.343)	0.5 (0.628)
Black, non-Hispanic	44.9	43.8	41.6	1.1† (0.701)	2.2 (0.142)	3.3 (0.222)	1.7 (0.197)
Asian	4.6	2.1	5.5	2.5 (0.076)	-3.5*† (0.003)	-0.9 (0.520)	5.5*† (0.010)
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	1.6	1.8	1.4	-0.2 (0.730)	0.4 (0.593)	0.2 (0.531)	0.2 (0.803)
Other	1.7	3.3	2.5	-1.6 (0.282)	0.7 (0.475)	-0.8 (0.440)	0.6 (0.554)
Primary spoken language is English (%)	92.9	94.4	91.0	-1.5 (0.347)	3.4 (0.216)	1.9 (0.417)	0.9 (0.432)
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	2.5	3.4	2.7	-0.9 (0.546)	0.7 (0.631)	-0.2 (0.884)	0.2 (0.810)
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	4.6	2.2	6.3	2.4*† (0.047)	-4.1* (0.046)	-1.7 (0.486)	5.2*† (0.012)
Marital status (%)							
Currently Married	26.1	21.3	22.8	4.8 (0.082)	-1.5 (0.643)	3.2† (0.105)	3.1† (0.062)
Separated, divorced, or widowed	24.7	27.0	23.0	-2.3 (0.471)	4.0 (0.365)	1.7 (0.452)	0.4 (0.651)
Never married	49.2	51.7	54.1	-2.5 (0.560)	-2.4 (0.603)	-4.9*† (0.035)	2.6† (0.096)
Working at time of random assignment (%)	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.5 (0.329)	0.3 (0.671)	1.8 (0.138)	1.5 (0.234)
Employed in last five years (%)	69.5	67.1	66.5	2.4 (0.410)	0.6 (0.894)	3.0 (0.382)	0.8 (0.469)
Last real hourly wage ^a (\$)	11.66	11.34	11.52	0.32 (0.479)	-0.18 (0.725)	0.14 (0.734)	0.3 (0.770)
Last real hourly wage was ^{a,b} (%)							
Less than minimum wage	6.5	4.6	4.6	2.0 (0.233)	0.0 (0.992)	1.9 (0.368)	0.7 (0.483)
Minimum wage exactly	1.6	2.2	1.1	-0.5 (0.369)	1.1 (0.314)	0.5 (0.633)	0.8 (0.481)
Between 1.01 and 1.29 times the minimum	23.0	20.2	24.6	2.8 (0.138)	-4.4 (0.290)	-1.6 (0.690)	1.4 (0.271)
Between 1.30 and 1.69 times the minimum	18.6	19.7	18.3	-1.1 (0.638)	1.5 (0.724)	0.4 (0.886)	0.1 (0.892)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Between 1.70 and 1.99 times the minimum	4.4	5.6	4.7	-1.2 (0.472)	0.9 (0.398)	-0.3 (0.853)	0.4 (0.658)
Between 2.00 and 2.99 times the minimum	8.2	11.2	9.7	-3.0 (0.196)	1.5 (0.604)	-1.5 (0.148)	3.7* (0.037)
Between 3.00 and 3.99 times the minimum	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.7* (0.038)	0.0 (0.950)	1.8* (0.041)	2.5 (0.103)
Between 4.00 and 4.99 times the minimum	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.8 (0.184)	0.3 (0.377)	1.0 (0.152)	1.1 (0.352)
5.00 or more times the minimum	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.7† (0.190)	-0.6 (0.463)	0.1 (0.854)	1.2 (0.312)
Not employed in last five years (%)	31.9	34.0	34.3	-2.1 (0.466)	-0.3 (0.950)	-2.4 (0.492)	0.5 (0.590)
Highest Degree (%)							
Less than high school	10.2	11.8	8.5	-1.6 (0.492)	3.3 (0.123)	1.7 (0.492)	1.3 (0.295)
High school or GED	71.7	63.9	70.8	7.8 (0.110)	-6.9* (0.038)	0.9 (0.803)	2.4 (0.107)
Associates or equivalent	6.9	11.8	8.6	-4.9* (0.005)	3.1 (0.136)	-1.8 (0.271)	4.8* (0.016)
Bachelors or equivalent	9.5	9.3	9.3	0.2 (0.909)	0.0 (0.988)	0.2 (0.866)	0.0 (0.986)
Masters or higher	1.7	3.2	2.7	-1.6† (0.156)	0.5 (0.643)	-1.0 (0.137)	1.9 (0.170)
Vocational training ^c	18.3	14.9	15.8	3.4 (0.260)	-0.9 (0.717)	2.5 (0.472)	0.7 (0.520)
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	5.5	4.4	7.9	1.1 (0.483)	-3.5 (0.158)	-2.4 (0.087)	1.6 (0.224)
Household size (%)							
Sole member	20.0	19.4	20.2	0.6 (0.754)	-0.8 (0.809)	-0.1 (0.951)	0.1 (0.951)
2-3 members	47.9	50.7	40.9	-2.8 (0.341)	9.9 (0.102)	7.1 (0.221)	1.5 (0.233)
4-5 members	23.4	23.4	26.7	0.0 (0.996)	-3.3 (0.446)	-3.3 (0.375)	0.4 (0.659)
6 or more members	8.7	6.5	12.3	2.2 (0.239)	-5.7 (0.101)	-3.6 (0.265)	1.6 (0.220)
Receipt of Public Assistance (%)							
TANF, SSI/SSD, or GA	12.3	14.3	23.0	-2.0 (0.350)	-8.6 (0.090)	-10.6* (0.028)	3.0 (0.065)
SNAP or WIC	44.2	48.1	45.6	-3.9 (0.266)	2.5 (0.657)	-1.4 (0.676)	1.1 (0.360)
Unemployment Compensation	10.6	9.4	8.3	1.2 (0.470)	1.1 (0.545)	2.3 (0.295)	0.6 (0.569)
Other public assistance	2.4	0.8	3.0	1.6*† (0.009)	-2.2 (0.216)	-0.6 (0.746)	4.3*† (0.024)
Counselor-predicted likelihood of training (%)							
Very Likely	50.7	42.5	48.2	8.2* (0.023)	-5.7 (0.174)	2.5 (0.351)	3.1 (0.060)
Somewhat Likely	27.2	29.8	28.4	-2.6 (0.510)	1.4 (0.643)	-1.2 (0.591)	0.2 (0.793)
Somewhat Unlikely	13.0	16.1	10.9	-3.1 (0.257)	5.2*† (0.019)	2.2 (0.227)	3.7*† (0.039)
Very Unlikely	9.1	11.6	12.6	-2.5 (0.077)	-1.0 (0.671)	-3.5 (0.056)	3.7* (0.039)
Visited an AJC previously (%)	32.5	32.7	33.3	-0.2 (0.955)	-0.6 (0.925)	-0.9† (0.804)	0.0 (0.956)
Sample size	1,011	973	987				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for baseline equivalence are based on two-tailed t -tests. F -statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three equivalence tests for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aIndividuals employed in the five years prior to random assignment.

^bRelative to 2012 federal minimum wage.

^cRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F -statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development certificate; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.1a. Use of resource room since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Used any resource room since random assignment (%)	79.9	74.6	68.3	5.3 (0.086)	6.3 (0.200)	11.7* (0.001)	10.2* (0.001)
Used resource room at an AJC (%)	69.6	66.6	60.0	3.0 (0.314)	6.6 (0.219)	9.6* (0.021)	3.9* (0.033)
Used resource room elsewhere (%)	37.1	42.7	39.1	-5.6 (0.259)	3.6 (0.322)	-2.0 (0.624)	0.7 (0.484)
Number of times used any resource room ^a	6.8	6.9	5.7	-0.1 (0.882)	1.2 (0.111)	1.1* (0.028)	2.7 (0.086)
Number of times used a resource room at an AJC ^a	4.4	4.3	3.1	0.1 (0.722)	1.1* (0.015)	1.3* (0.008)	4.7* (0.018)
Number of times used a resource room elsewhere ^a	2.4	2.6	2.6	-0.2 (0.404)	0.0 (0.925)	-0.2 (0.534)	0.4 (0.655)
Sample size	971	933	949				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “3 to 5 times”) for use of a resource room at an AJC or elsewhere. To estimate the number of times the resource room was used, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 4 if the respondent answered “3 to 5 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 10 times” visited the resource room 11 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.1b. Use of resource room since random assignment (among adults who used resource rooms)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who used any resource room							
Number of times used a resource room ^a	8.5	9.3	8.4	-0.7 (0.162)	0.9 (0.145)	0.2 (0.750)	1.3 (0.280)
Frequency of resource room usage (%) ^a							
1-2 times	19.3	14.1	16.1	5.2* (0.030)	-2.1 (0.531)	3.2 (0.353)	2.6 (0.090)
3-5 times	22.3	19.3	21.2	3.0 (0.281)	-1.9 (0.512)	1.1 (0.782)	0.8 (0.455)
6-10 times	12.0	20.9	23.0	-8.8* (0.005)	-2.1 (0.416)	-10.9* (0.008)	5.1* (0.013)
More than 10 times	46.4	45.8	39.7	0.6 (0.884)	6.1* (0.034)	6.7* (0.049)	4.2* (0.025)
Sample size	715	673	660				
Among customers who used AJC resource room							
Number of times used a resource room at an AJC ^a	6.3	6.5	5.2	-0.1 (0.812)	1.2* (0.000)	1.1* (0.032)	9.5* (0.001)
Frequency of resource room usage (%)							
1-2 times	24.9	20.7	28.3	4.2 (0.279)	-7.6* (0.045)	-3.4 (0.498)	2.6 (0.094)
3-5 times	28.9	28.0	38.7	1.0 (0.714)	-10.7*† (0.000)	-9.7* (0.019)	8.9*† (0.001)
6-10 times	9.0	20.8	13.2	-11.8* (0.005)	7.7 (0.076)	-4.1 (0.101)	5.5* (0.010)
More than 10 times	37.1	30.5	19.8	6.6 (0.398)	10.7* (0.014)	17.3* (0.005)	10.8*† (0.000)
Sample size	630	587	566				
Among customers who used a resource room not at an AJC							
Number of times used a resource room not at an AJC ^a	6.5	6.3	6.7	0.2† (0.715)	-0.4 (0.499)	-0.2 (0.646)	0.3 (0.777)
Frequency of resource room usage (%)							
1-2 times	29.4	23.8	21.7	5.6† (0.188)	2.1 (0.756)	7.7 (0.136)	2.2† (0.135)
3-5 times	19.7	28.5	25.5	-8.8 (0.063)	3.0† (0.567)	-5.9 (0.224)	2.0 (0.153)
6-10 times	12.3	16.1	16.6	-3.8 (0.511)	-0.5 (0.943)	-4.3 (0.414)	0.5 (0.625)
More than 10 times	38.7	31.6	36.2	7.0 (0.262)	-4.5 (0.293)	2.5 (0.541)	0.7 (0.503)
Used resource room provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0 (0.956)	0.1 (0.543)	0.1 (0.628)	0.3 (0.762)
Library	63.5	67.7	63.6	-4.1 (0.424)	4.1 (0.631)	0.0 (0.996)	0.6 (0.533)
Community-based organization	18.6	20.2	11.7	-1.6 (0.703)	8.4*† (0.005)	6.9 (0.218)	5.3*† (0.011)
Educational facility	21.6	15.5	32.3	6.1 (0.252)	-16.8*† (0.014)	-10.7*† (0.012)	4.5*† (0.021)
Private employment agency	0.1	0.4	1.8	-0.3* (0.044)	-1.4 (0.097)	-1.7* (0.044)	4.1* (0.027)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Online	8.3	8.3	5.4	0.0 (0.988)	2.8 (0.131)	2.9 (0.330)	1.3 (0.302)
Other	3.0	5.4	2.9	-2.4 (0.339)	2.6 (0.256)	0.2 (0.863)	0.7 (0.493)
Sample size	341	357	355				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “3 to 5 times”) for use of a resource room at an AJC and separately for use of a resource room elsewhere. To estimate the number of times the resource room was used, and the category of frequency of resource room usage anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 4 if the respondent answered “3 to 5 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 10 times” visited the resource room 11 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.2a. Workshop attendance since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any workshop (%)	38.9	43.4	30.7	-4.5 (0.283)	12.6* (0.003)	8.1 (0.059)	5.6* (0.009)
Attended any workshop at an AJC (%)	32.5	36.0	21.9	-3.5 (0.453)	14.1* (0.003)	10.6* (0.031)	5.8* (0.008)
Attended any “intensive workshop” at an AJC ^a (%)	12.6	12.4	6.9	0.2 (0.877)	5.5* (0.028)	5.7 (0.068)	2.7 (0.086)
Attended any “core workshop” at an AJC ^a (%)	22.3	26.5	15.3	-4.2 (0.313)	11.2* (0.011)	7.0 (0.059)	4.1* (0.027)
Attended any workshop elsewhere (%)	10.5	17.1	11.5	-6.6* (0.013)	5.6* (0.041)	-1.0 (0.620)	3.7* (0.038)
Number of workshops attended ^b	1.1	1.5	0.7	-0.3 (0.073)	0.7* (0.000)	0.4* (0.010)	11.0* (0.000)
Number of workshops attended at an AJC ^b	0.9	1.0	0.4	-0.1 (0.473)	0.5* (0.000)	0.4* (0.004)	10.4* (0.000)
Number of workshops attended elsewhere ^b	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.2* (0.007)	0.2* (0.001)	0.0 (0.827)	7.2* (0.003)
Sample size	972	934	950				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey asked about specific workshops that the local area had designated as intensive. However, since the survey was launched, some local areas stopped providing these workshops, added intensive workshops, or changed the workshops from intensive to core services. Names of workshops were also sometimes generic. For these reasons, survey questions might not accurately distinguished between intensive and core workshops.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 workshops”) for workshops attended at an AJC and separately for workshops attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of workshops attended, and the category of frequency of workshops attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 workshops”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 workshops” attended 6 workshops.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.2b. Workshops attended since random assignment (among adults who attended any workshops)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any workshop							
Number of workshops attended ^a	3.1	3.5	2.5	-0.5* (0.003)	1.1* (0.000)	0.6* (0.007)	13.7* (0.000)
Frequency of number of workshops attended (%) ^a							
1	30.9	32.0	39.0	-1.0 (0.829)	-7.0 (0.183)	-8.1 (0.203)	1.1 (0.354)
2 or 3	36.0	23.9	37.0	12.1 (0.119)	-13.0* (0.000)	-0.9 (0.913)	14.0* (0.000)
4 or 5	14.4	19.3	14.9	-4.9 (0.528)	4.3† (0.373)	-0.5 (0.916)	0.4 (0.665)
More than 5	18.7	24.8	9.1	-6.2 (0.292)	15.7* (0.001)	9.5* (0.038)	7.8* (0.002)
Sample size	359	357	282				
Among customers who attended a workshop at an AJC							
Number of workshops attended at an AJC ^a	2.7	2.7	2.0	0.0 (0.489)	0.7*† (0.007)	0.7 (0.111)	4.4*† (0.023)
Frequency of number of workshops attended at an AJC (%)							
1	34.3	34.9	47.4	-0.6 (0.900)	-12.5 (0.221)	-13.1 (0.183)	0.9 (0.404)
2 or 3	36.5	29.0	40.6	7.5 (0.265)	-11.6* (0.040)	-4.1 (0.634)	3.0 (0.066)
4 or 5	12.0	23.9	7.4	-11.9 (0.182)	16.5 (0.060)	4.6 (0.082)	3.4* (0.050)
More than 5	17.2	12.3	4.7	5.0 (0.210)	7.6* (0.035)	12.6* (0.017)	3.6* (0.043)
Sample size	304	288	217				
Among customers who attended a workshop elsewhere							
Number of workshops attended elsewhere ^a	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0 (0.876)	0.4 (0.363)	0.3 (0.131)	1.2 (0.310)
Frequency of number of workshops attended elsewhere (%)							
1	24.5	31.5	37.7	-6.9 (0.329)	-6.2 (0.494)	-13.2 (0.057)	2.2 (0.125)
2 or 3	50.2	36.6	38.8	13.6 (0.066)	-2.2† (0.712)	11.3 (0.071)	2.3† (0.125)
4 or 5	7.9	13.3	11.1	-5.4 (0.125)	2.2 (0.770)	-3.2 (0.619)	1.5 (0.246)
More than 5	17.4	18.6	12.4	-1.2 (0.842)	6.2 (0.436)	5.0 (0.247)	0.7 (0.506)
Hours spent in each workshop attended elsewhere ^b	7.4	6.4	6.7	1.0 (0.355)	-0.2 (0.804)	0.7 (0.433)	0.5 (0.614)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of hours spent in each workshop attended elsewhere (%)							
Less than 1 hour	5.4	13.2	2.0	-7.8 (0.119)	11.2* (0.003)	3.4 (0.333)	5.6* (0.009)
1 to 2 hours	62.2	54.5	61.5	7.7 (0.433)	-7.0 (0.614)	0.7 (0.963)	0.4 (0.696)
More than 2, less than 4 hours	17.4	20.8	12.1	-3.4 (0.653)	8.7 (0.113)	5.3† (0.295)	2.1† (0.147)
4 to 6 hours	6.9	10.6	8.0	-3.8 (0.637)	2.7 (0.716)	-1.1 (0.701)	0.1 (0.872)
More than 6 hours	8.1	0.8	16.4	7.3*† (0.003)	-15.6 (0.156)	-8.3 (0.473)	7.8* (0.002)
Attended workshop provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	11.7	4.0	20.4	7.6*† (0.044)	-16.4† (0.066)	-8.7 (0.307)	3.2† (0.054)
Library	7.4	23.1	9.0	-15.7* (0.023)	14.1* (0.050)	-1.6 (0.684)	2.9 (0.071)
Community-based organization	35.7	52.1	22.4	-16.4† (0.077)	29.7*† (0.005)	13.4 (0.360)	7.6*† (0.002)
Educational facility	34.5	21.0	33.8	13.4 (0.221)	-12.8 (0.106)	0.6 (0.968)	3.3 (0.052)
Private employment agency	0.2	0.9	14.1	-0.6 (0.443)	-13.2 (0.205)	-13.8 (0.183)	1.3 (0.300)
Online	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1 (0.739)	-0.4 (0.444)	-0.3 (0.510)	0.3 (0.742)
Other	16.9	9.0	9.6	7.8* (0.020)	-0.5 (0.900)	7.3† (0.186)	3.1† (0.062)
Sample size	103	132	96				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 workshops”) for workshops attended at an AJC and separately for workshops attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of workshops attended, and the category of frequency of workshops attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 workshops”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 workshops” attended 6 workshops.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of workshops attended (for example, “1 to 2 hours”) at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a workshop, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 90 minutes if the respondent answered “1 to 2 hours”). We assumed a length of 6 hours for respondents who answered “more than 6 hours.”

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.3a. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any workshop addressing (%)							
Job search activities	36.6	40.3	25.0	-3.6 (0.369)	15.2* (0.001)	11.6* (0.005)	7.4* (0.003)
Computer skills, programs	20.6	23.8	15.6	-3.2 (0.246)	8.2* (0.008)	5.0 (0.149)	4.2* (0.026)
Appropriate job behavior	26.8	32.1	17.2	-5.4 (0.369)	15.0* (0.004)	9.6* (0.033)	6.5* (0.005)
Preparing for assessments	23.4	21.7	11.7	1.6 (0.605)	10.0* (0.021)	11.6* (0.003)	5.3* (0.012)
Managing finances	15.3	17.5	10.3	-2.2† (0.390)	7.3*† (0.003)	5.1 (0.090)	5.1*† (0.013)
Starting own business	8.3	8.9	5.5	-0.6 (0.699)	3.4 (0.083)	2.8* (0.010)	3.9* (0.032)
Any other topics	4.5	4.1	4.6	0.4 (0.789)	-0.4 (0.872)	0.0 (0.994)	0.0 (0.964)
Sample size	972	933	946				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the *F*-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.IV.3b. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (among adults who attended at least one workshop)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any workshops							
Attended any workshop addressing (%)							
Job search activities	95.5	93.8	82.9	1.6 (0.376)	10.9* (0.047)	12.5*† (0.010)	5.2*† (0.012)
Computer skills, programs	53.8	54.9	51.6	-1.1 (0.597)	3.3 (0.479)	2.2 (0.646)	0.3 (0.716)
Appropriate job behavior	70.0	75.5	56.4	-5.5 (0.496)	19.1* (0.029)	13.6 (0.052)	3.3 (0.052)
Preparing for assessments	61.1	51.9	39.5	9.2 (0.229)	12.4 (0.139)	21.6*† (0.001)	7.7*† (0.002)
Managing finances	40.1	40.7	34.6	-0.6† (0.878)	6.0 (0.283)	5.4 (0.176)	1.0† (0.387)
Starting own business	21.7	21.5	18.6	0.2 (0.959)	2.9 (0.554)	3.2 (0.142)	1.2 (0.323)
Any other topics	11.7	9.7	15.1	2.1 (0.514)	-5.4 (0.353)	-3.4 (0.476)	0.5 (0.638)
Sample size	378	372	296				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.IV.4a. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Took any assessments (%)	64.3	56.5	44.8	7.8* (0.034)	11.6* (0.002)	19.5* (0.000)	9.9* (0.001)
Took any assessments at an AJC (%)	50.4	43.3	28.9	7.1 (0.066)	14.4* (0.002)	21.4* (0.000)	9.8* (0.001)
Took any assessments elsewhere (%)	15.3	15.5	16.4	-0.1 (0.964)	-0.9 (0.780)	-1.0 (0.605)	0.1 (0.873)
Number of assessments taken at any location ^a	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.2 (0.306)	0.4* (0.016)	0.6* (0.000)	8.5* (0.001)
Number of assessments taken at an AJC ^a	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.1 (0.471)	0.5* (0.000)	0.6* (0.000)	13.8* (0.000)
Number of assessments taken elsewhere ^a	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1 (0.354)	0.0 (0.603)	0.0 (0.717)	0.4 (0.645)
Sample size	944	910	920				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 assessments”) for assessments taken at an AJC and separately for assessments taken elsewhere. To estimate the number of times assessments were taken, and the category of frequency of assessments taken anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 assessments”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 assessments” took 6 assessments.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.4b. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (among adults who took assessments)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who took any assessment							
Number of assessments taken ^a	2.9	3.0	2.8	-0.1 (0.768)	0.2 (0.432)	0.1 (0.470)	0.4 (0.697)
Frequency of number of assessments taken (%) ^a							
1	24.9	22.5	29.3	2.4 (0.545)	-6.8 (0.097)	-4.4 (0.260)	1.5 (0.232)
2 or 3	43.7	48.4	41.5	-4.8 (0.261)	7.0 (0.150)	2.2 (0.594)	1.2 (0.327)
4 or 5	21.1	17.3	20.5	3.8 (0.454)	-3.2 (0.571)	0.6 (0.866)	0.3 (0.751)
More than 5	10.3	11.8	8.8	-1.5 (0.699)	3.1 (0.497)	1.6 (0.694)	0.2 (0.791)
Took basic skills assessments (such as TABE, WorkKeys; %)	50.3	39.3	30.2	10.9 (0.051)	9.1* (0.016)	20.0* (0.000)	9.1* (0.001)
Took assessment to identify abilities or interests (such as O*NET Profiler; %)	41.2	40.2	24.4	1.0 (0.786)	15.8*† (0.000)	16.8*† (0.001)	10.3* (0.000)
Took other assessment (%)	5.3	9.6	6.1	-4.2 (0.056)	3.5 (0.202)	-0.8 (0.584)	2.3 (0.123)
Sample size	963	926	941				
Among customers who took an assessment at an AJC							
Number of assessments take at an AJC ^a	2.6	2.8	2.4	-0.2 (0.247)	0.4 (0.086)	0.2 (0.283)	1.6 (0.224)
Frequency of number of assessments taken at an AJC (%)							
1	28.1	21.5	31.2	6.6 (0.142)	-9.7 (0.102)	-3.1 (0.558)	1.7 (0.196)
2 or 3	49.9	50.8	52.8	-0.9 (0.860)	-2.0 (0.678)	-2.9 (0.631)	0.1 (0.878)
4 or 5	16.8	22.2	12.0	-5.5 (0.450)	10.2 (0.152)	4.8* (0.031)	3.5* (0.046)
More than 5	5.2	5.5	4.1	-0.3 (0.925)	1.5 (0.544)	1.2 (0.740)	0.2 (0.829)
Sample size	400	340	265				
Among customers who took an assessment elsewhere							
Number of assessments taken elsewhere ^a	3.2	2.6	2.8	0.5* (0.044)	-0.1† (0.608)	0.4 (0.201)	2.2† (0.125)
Frequency of number of assessments taken elsewhere (%)							
1	31.7	29.8	28.2	1.9† (0.821)	1.6† (0.870)	3.4 (0.639)	0.1† (0.888)
2 or 3	26.7	47.4	44.3	-20.7*† (0.046)	3.0 (0.779)	-17.7* (0.014)	4.7* (0.018)
4 or 5	21.7	13.6	18.1	8.1 (0.087)	-4.5 (0.169)	3.6 (0.397)	1.8 (0.185)
More than 5	20.0	9.2	9.3	10.7 (0.102)	-0.1 (0.980)	10.6 (0.099)	1.7 (0.203)
Sample size	142	137	151				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t -tests. F -statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 assessments”) for assessments taken at an AJC and separately for assessments taken elsewhere. To estimate the number of times assessments were taken, and the category of frequency of assessments taken anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 assessments”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 assessments” took 6 assessments.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F -statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.5a. Job clubs attended since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any job club since random assignment (%)	26.8	26.3	20.2	0.6 (0.824)	6.1 (0.122)	6.6* (0.008)	4.4* (0.022)
Attended a job club at an AJC (%)	18.8	18.2	14.1	0.7 (0.762)	4.0 (0.281)	4.7* (0.039)	3.1 (0.060)
Attended a job club elsewhere (%)	10.9	11.8	7.5	-0.8 (0.752)	4.2 (0.119)	3.4 (0.077)	2.2 (0.127)
Number of times attended a job club ^a	1.0	1.0	0.6	-0.1 (0.739)	0.4* (0.006)	0.3* (0.014)	6.0* (0.007)
Number of times attended a job club at an AJC ^a	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0 (0.933)	0.2* (0.037)	0.2* (0.004)	5.1* (0.013)
Number of times attended a job club elsewhere ^a	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0 (0.716)	0.2* (0.049)	0.1 (0.119)	2.8 (0.078)
Sample size	970	933	949				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 times”) for job clubs attended at an AJC and separately for job clubs attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of job clubs attended, and the category of frequency of job clubs attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 times” attended a job club 6 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.5b. Job clubs attended since random assignment (among adults who attended a job club)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any job club							
Number of times attended a job club ^a	3.6	3.9	3.0	-0.3 (0.393)	0.9* (0.001)	0.6 (0.110)	6.3* (0.006)
Frequency of job club attendance (%) ^a							
1 time	19.3	20.4	27.8	-1.1 (0.653)	-7.5 (0.229)	-8.6 (0.135)	1.3 (0.289)
2-3 times	40.2	31.4	41.8	8.9 (0.347)	-10.4 (0.290)	-1.5 (0.802)	0.6 (0.559)
4-5 times	15.4	17.9	11.3	-2.5 (0.625)	6.6 (0.135)	4.1 (0.313)	1.4 (0.264)
More than 5 times	25.1	30.4	19.1	-5.3 (0.409)	11.3 (0.110)	6.0 (0.451)	1.4 (0.256)
Sample size	226	222	195				
Among customers who attended a job club at an AJC							
Number of times attended a job club at an AJC ^a	3.0	3.2	2.3	-0.2 (0.357)	0.9* (0.001)	0.7* (0.030)	7.7* (0.002)
Frequency of job club attendance at an AJC (%)							
1 time	27.5	20.5	39.6	7.0 (0.322)	-19.2* (0.011)	-12.2* (0.033)	4.5* (0.020)
2-3 times	41.3	40.7	47.7	0.5 (0.959)	-6.9 (0.584)	-6.4 (0.411)	0.4 (0.705)
4-5 times	15.4	25.7	3.4	-10.4 (0.072)	22.4*† (0.003)	12.0* (0.006)	6.2* (0.006)
More than 5 times	15.9	13.1	9.3	2.8 (0.606)	3.8 (0.384)	6.6 (0.347)	0.5 (0.597)
Sample size	162	162	124				
Among customers who attended a job club elsewhere							
Number of times attended a job club elsewhere ^a	3.8	3.9	3.8	-0.1 (0.742)	0.1 (0.750)	0.0 (0.994)	0.1 (0.924)
Frequency of job club attendance elsewhere (%)							
1 time	8.8	12.6	16.5	-3.8 (0.131)	-3.9 (0.554)	-7.7 (0.311)	1.2 (0.305)
2-3 times	49.4	35.5	30.9	13.9 (0.276)	4.6 (0.605)	18.4* (0.013)	4.4* (0.023)
4-5 times	4.5	15.3	22.1	-10.8* (0.003)	-6.8 (0.234)	-17.6* (0.009)	6.6* (0.005)
More than 5 times	37.4	36.7	30.5	0.8 (0.948)	6.1 (0.605)	6.9 (0.567)	0.2 (0.819)
Attended a job club provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	19.4	21.0	14.0	-1.6 (0.426)	7.0† (0.078)	5.3† (0.182)	1.8 (0.190)
Library	4.2	13.2	16.2	-9.1 (0.073)	-2.9 (0.636)	-12.0 (0.073)	2.4 (0.107)
Community-based organization	39.5	37.4	36.8	2.1 (0.794)	0.6 (0.951)	2.7 (0.768)	0.1 (0.942)
Educational facility	17.9	20.0	12.6	-2.0 (0.680)	7.3 (0.145)	5.3 (0.428)	1.2 (0.326)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency ^b	4.2	2.6	7.5	1.6 (0.479)	-4.9† (0.150)	-3.3 (0.173)	1.2† (0.317)
Online ^b	4.6	1.1	3.3	3.5 (0.428)	-2.2 (0.469)	1.3 (0.769)	0.5 (0.641)
Other	17.6	20.6	15.5	-3.0 (0.706)	5.1 (0.421)	2.1 (0.740)	0.3 (0.710)
Sample size	92	86	88				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 times”) for job clubs attended at an AJC and separately for job clubs attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of job clubs attended, and the category of frequency of job clubs attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 times” attended a job club 6 times.

^bItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.6a. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	55.1	50.1	36.3	4.9* (0.050)	13.8* (0.000)	18.7* (0.000)	19.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at an AJC (%)	48.4	42.5	25.1	6.0* (0.031)	17.3* (0.000)	23.3*† (0.000)	25.1* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance elsewhere (%)	9.9	12.9	9.7	-3.0 (0.293)	3.2 (0.272)	0.2 (0.919)	0.7 (0.500)
Number of sessions ^a	3.1	2.6	1.3	0.5 (0.064)	1.3* (0.000)	1.8* (0.000)	26.9* (0.000)
Number of sessions at an AJC ^a	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.6* (0.003)	1.1* (0.000)	1.7* (0.000)	52.8* (0.000)
Number of sessions elsewhere ^a	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.1 (0.695)	0.2 (0.288)	0.1 (0.373)	0.7 (0.506)
Total time spent in sessions ^b (minutes)	76.1	61.5	30.6	14.7 (0.087)	30.9* (0.000)	45.6* (0.000)	33.7* (0.000)
Total time spent in sessions at an AJC ^b (minutes)	58.9	43.8	18.7	15.1* (0.027)	25.1* (0.000)	40.2* (0.000)	60.4* (0.000)
Total time spent in sessions elsewhere ^b (minutes)	17.2	17.6	11.9	-0.4 (0.918)	5.7 (0.115)	5.3 (0.074)	2.7 (0.084)
Received any counseling or one-on-one assistance related to (%)							
Job search	52.2	48.4	33.1	3.8 (0.076)	15.3* (0.000)	19.1* (0.000)	24.3* (0.000)
Assessment results	38.8	35.5	21.0	3.3 (0.258)	14.5* (0.000)	17.8* (0.000)	36.0* (0.000)
Training options	45.9	40.4	26.7	5.5* (0.036)	13.7* (0.001)	19.2*† (0.000)	44.8* (0.000)
Referral to other services for work support	34.1	30.8	21.0	3.2 (0.392)	9.8* (0.014)	13.1* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)
Referrals for non-work support services ^c	0.5	0.8	0.8	-0.3 (0.320)	0.0 (0.959)	-0.4 (0.388)	1.1 (0.350)
Emotional support, general advice ^c	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0 (0.936)	0.1 (0.533)	0.1 (0.621)	0.3 (0.770)
Other	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0† (0.763)	-0.5 (0.132)	-0.6 (0.115)	1.3 (0.282)
Sample size	972	933	949				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 sessions”) for the number of phone and in-person sessions at an AJC or elsewhere separately. To estimate the number of sessions, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 sessions”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 sessions” attended 6 sessions.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of sessions (for example, “31 to 45 minutes”) for phone and in-person sessions at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a session, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 38 if the respondent answered “31 to 45 minutes”). We assumed a length of 60 minutes for respondents who answered “more than 60 minutes.” To estimate approximate amount of time spent in counseling, we multiplied the approximate session length and the approximate number of sessions.

^cItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.6b. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (among adults receiving one-on-one assistance)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers receiving any one-on-one assistance							
Number of sessions ^a	6.2	5.7	4.3	0.4 (0.307)	1.4* (0.001)	1.8* (0.000)	14.0* (0.000)
Frequency of sessions ^a (%)							
1	9.7	7.5	14.1	2.2 (0.309)	-6.6* (0.030)	-4.4 (0.160)	2.7† (0.085)
2 or 3	17.8	19.2	31.9	-1.4 (0.610)	-12.7* (0.005)	-14.1* (0.001)	6.9* (0.004)
4 or 5	25.5	30.6	25.1	-5.1 (0.305)	5.5 (0.268)	0.4 (0.935)	0.8 (0.458)
More than 5	47.0	42.7	28.9	4.3 (0.387)	13.8* (0.034)	18.1* (0.004)	5.0* (0.015)
Total time spent in one-on-one assistance sessions ^b (minutes)	149.2	134.6	99.6	14.6 (0.247)	35.0* (0.002)	49.6* (0.000)	13.1* (0.000)
Frequency of total length of sessions ^b (%)							
Less than 30 minutes	10.0	12.4	21.2	-2.4 (0.180)	-8.8* (0.004)	-11.2* (0.003)	5.5* (0.010)
30-60 minutes	17.4	22.8	22.3	-5.5 (0.220)	0.6 (0.898)	-4.9 (0.051)	2.4 (0.108)
61-120 minutes	26.2	21.7	24.3	4.5 (0.346)	-2.6 (0.647)	1.9 (0.582)	0.6 (0.564)
121-180 minutes	21.9	16.2	17.3	5.7 (0.151)	-1.1† (0.794)	4.6 (0.192)	1.5† (0.246)
181-240 minutes	7.6	10.4	8.0	-2.7 (0.475)	2.4 (0.547)	-0.3 (0.872)	0.3 (0.771)
More than 240 minutes	16.9	16.5	6.9	0.4 (0.902)	9.5* (0.002)	10.0* (0.001)	10.3* (0.000)
Number of in-person sessions ^a	4.1	4.0	2.9	0.1 (0.702)	1.1* (0.000)	1.2* (0.000)	20.8* (0.000)
Frequency of in-person sessions ^a (%)							
0	0.5	0.6	1.1	-0.1 (0.784)	-0.5 (0.426)	-0.6 (0.172)	1.1 (0.346)
1	13.0	10.4	24.3	2.6† (0.189)	-14.0* (0.000)	-11.4* (0.001)	8.5*† (0.001)
2 or 3	34.4	39.6	50.3	-5.2 (0.447)	-10.7 (0.092)	-15.9* (0.000)	9.9* (0.001)
4 or 5	21.4	26.0	8.1	-4.6 (0.480)	17.9* (0.005)	13.3* (0.000)	11.8* (0.000)
More than 5	30.7	23.4	16.1	7.3 (0.103)	7.3* (0.014)	14.6* (0.004)	5.9* (0.007)
Average length of each in-person session ^b (minutes)	28.1	26.7	25.9	1.5 (0.368)	0.8 (0.543)	2.3 (0.091)	1.6 (0.228)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session ^b (%)							
15 minutes or less	14.0	23.6	21.5	-9.6† (0.073)	2.1 (0.331)	-7.5 (0.198)	2.3 (0.116)
16 to 30 minutes	51.9	39.6	49.2	12.4* (0.004)	-9.6 (0.223)	2.7 (0.687)	5.0* (0.014)
31 to 45 minutes	19.8	23.9	17.2	-4.1 (0.430)	6.8 (0.343)	2.7 (0.425)	0.5 (0.626)
46 to 60 minutes	11.8	12.6	10.3	-0.8 (0.695)	2.3 (0.510)	1.5 (0.669)	0.2 (0.788)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
More than 60 minutes	2.5	0.2	1.8	2.2* (0.004)	-1.6* (0.029)	0.6 (0.505)	6.9* (0.004)
Number of phone sessions ^a	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.3 (0.160)	0.3 (0.327)	0.7* (0.031)	3.3 (0.053)
Frequency of phone sessions (%) ^a							
0	42.6	43.0	47.7	-0.4 (0.931)	-4.7 (0.543)	-5.1 (0.505)	0.2 (0.793)
1	11.5	18.5	19.4	-7.0 (0.055)	-0.9 (0.853)	-7.9* (0.009)	7.0* (0.004)
2 or 3	25.6	17.7	20.3	7.9† (0.084)	-2.6† (0.442)	5.3 (0.326)	1.8† (0.178)
4 or 5	7.6	13.1	3.7	-5.5* (0.032)	9.3* (0.000)	3.9 (0.078)	8.0* (0.002)
More than 5	12.6	7.7	8.9	5.0 (0.052)	-1.2 (0.799)	3.8 (0.428)	2.1 (0.140)
Average length of each phone session ^b (minutes)	11.3	11.4	10.1	0.0 (0.969)	1.3 (0.218)	1.2 (0.282)	0.8 (0.444)
Frequency of average length of each phone session ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	56.9	50.5	59.7	6.4 (0.285)	-9.2 (0.288)	-2.8 (0.754)	0.9 (0.409)
11 to 20 minutes	25.6	37.8	32.8	-12.2 (0.057)	5.1 (0.549)	-7.2 (0.425)	2.0 (0.159)
21 to 30 minutes	14.2	9.5	6.8	4.6 (0.379)	2.8 (0.371)	7.4 (0.084)	2.0 (0.149)
More than 30 minutes	3.4	2.2	0.8	1.2 (0.427)	1.4 (0.216)	2.6 (0.162)	1.2 (0.322)
Sample size	481	411	336				
Among customers receiving one-on-one assistance from an AJC							
Number of total sessions at an AJC ^a	5.3	4.7	3.3	0.6* (0.032)	1.4* (0.000)	2.0* (0.000)	33.6* (0.000)
Frequency of sessions at an AJC ^a (%)							
1	11.2	7.9	22.6	3.3 (0.173)	-14.7* (0.010)	-11.4* (0.039)	4.1* (0.027)
2 or 3	19.9	26.8	35.4	-6.9 (0.073)	-8.6 (0.067)	-15.5* (0.001)	7.7* (0.002)
4 or 5	24.7	31.6	27.4	-6.8 (0.128)	4.2 (0.426)	-2.7 (0.634)	1.3 (0.296)
More than 5	44.1	33.7	14.6	10.4* (0.036)	19.1* (0.000)	29.5* (0.000)	25.3* (0.000)
Number of in-person sessions at an AJC ^a	3.6	3.3	2.4	0.3 (0.082)	0.9* (0.000)	1.2* (0.000)	22.0* (0.000)
Frequency of in-person sessions at an AJC (%)							
0	0.3	0.4	1.2	-0.1 (0.753)	-0.8 (0.291)	-0.9 (0.111)	2.0 (0.152)
1	14.3	12.5	33.4	1.8 (0.494)	-20.9* (0.002)	-19.1* (0.001)	6.5* (0.005)
2 or 3	39.4	49.9	50.2	-10.5 (0.075)	-0.2 (0.952)	-10.7* (0.027)	2.7 (0.083)
4 or 5	20.1	22.2	7.8	-2.1 (0.644)	14.4* (0.007)	12.4* (0.000)	9.3* (0.001)
More than 5	25.8	14.9	7.4	10.8* (0.003)	7.5* (0.019)	18.3* (0.000)	11.4* (0.000)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Average length of in-person sessions at an AJC ^b (minutes)	27.9	26.5	25.6	1.4 (0.451)	0.9 (0.538)	2.3 (0.137)	1.2 (0.316)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session at an AJC (%)							
15 minutes or less	14.7	25.5	21.6	-10.8† (0.055)	3.8 (0.089)	-7.0 (0.245)	3.7*† (0.038)
16 to 30 minutes	53.0	38.8	50.6	14.1* (0.002)	-11.7 (0.132)	2.4 (0.724)	6.0* (0.007)
31 to 45 minutes	19.0	23.2	18.0	-4.3 (0.442)	5.3 (0.467)	1.0 (0.744)	0.3 (0.738)
46 to 60 minutes	10.7	11.1	7.3	-0.4 (0.868)	3.8 (0.316)	3.4 (0.321)	0.6 (0.569)
More than 60 minutes	2.7	1.4	2.6	1.4 (0.073)	-1.2 (0.151)	0.1 (0.901)	2.6 (0.094)
Number of phone sessions at an AJC ^a	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.3 (0.149)	0.5* (0.003)	0.8* (0.000)	10.0* (0.001)
Frequency of phone sessions at an AJC (%)							
0	44.9	47.5	55.5	-2.6 (0.642)	-8.0 (0.257)	-10.6 (0.200)	0.9 (0.417)
1	11.4	17.1	20.1	-5.7*† (0.007)	-3.0 (0.558)	-8.7 (0.058)	7.3* (0.003)
2 or 3	25.2	19.6	19.6	5.6† (0.221)	0.0† (0.994)	5.6 (0.387)	0.8† (0.464)
4 or 5	10.1	12.0	2.8	-2.0 (0.513)	9.2* (0.004)	7.3* (0.006)	6.9* (0.004)
More than 5	8.4	3.7	2.0	4.7* (0.004)	1.7 (0.233)	6.4* (0.005)	5.5* (0.010)
Average length of each phone session at an AJC ^b (minutes)	11.0	10.9	9.7	0.1 (0.954)	1.2 (0.145)	1.2 (0.332)	1.1 (0.332)
Frequency of average length of each phone session at an AJC ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	56.5	57.3	62.8	-0.8 (0.892)	-5.4 (0.244)	-6.2 (0.473)	0.8 (0.480)
11 to 20 minutes	30.3	29.8	29.5	0.4 (0.936)	0.3 (0.942)	0.8† (0.899)	0.0 (0.992)
21 to 30 minutes	11.5	9.9	7.1	1.7 (0.771)	2.8 (0.423)	4.4 (0.377)	0.7 (0.528)
More than 30 minutes	1.7	3.0	0.7	-1.3 (0.412)	2.3 (0.114)	1.0 (0.406)	1.4 (0.265)
Sample size	445	368	288				
Among customers receiving any one-on-one assistance elsewhere							
Number of total sessions elsewhere ^a	5.8	5.0	4.9	0.8* (0.037)	0.1 (0.917)	0.9 (0.084)	3.4* (0.047)
Frequency of sessions elsewhere ^a (%)							
1	6.7	6.9	6.6	-0.2 (0.932)	0.3 (0.940)	0.1 (0.988)	0.0 (0.995)
2 or 3	21.1	19.1	26.2	2.0 (0.840)	-7.2 (0.441)	-5.1 (0.401)	0.6 (0.572)
4 or 5	20.6	42.8	27.7	-22.2 (0.075)	15.1 (0.325)	-7.1 (0.294)	3.0 (0.069)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
More than 5	51.0	31.1	39.2	19.9* (0.016)	-8.1 (0.558)	11.8 (0.258)	4.4* (0.022)
Number of in-person sessions elsewhere ^a	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.1 (0.788)	0.6 (0.077)	0.7*† (0.007)	4.5*† (0.021)
Frequency of in-person sessions elsewhere (%)							
0	2.6	3.5	1.4	-0.9 (0.676)	2.1 (0.175)	1.2 (0.524)	1.1 (0.358)
1	9.9	7.4	27.3	2.5 (0.590)	-19.9† (0.077)	-17.4† (0.083)	1.7† (0.195)
2 or 3	45.4	49.5	42.6	-4.1 (0.742)	6.9 (0.591)	2.8 (0.753)	0.2 (0.857)
4 or 5	13.7	17.0	10.8	-3.2 (0.693)	6.2 (0.541)	2.9 (0.705)	0.2 (0.827)
More than 5	28.4	22.6	17.9	5.7	4.8	10.5	1.9
Average length of each in-person session elsewhere ^b (minutes)	35.4	33.1	34.9	2.3 (0.368)	-1.8 (0.460)	0.5 (0.863)	0.6 (0.573)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session elsewhere (%)							
15 minutes or less	17.3	8.8	9.9	8.5* (0.050)	-1.1 (0.737)	7.5 (0.165)	2.2 (0.135)
16 to 30 minutes	26.2	38.5	32.4	-12.3 (0.267)	6.1 (0.641)	-6.3 (0.613)	0.6 (0.533)
31 to 45 minutes	22.4	32.4	29.0	-10.1 (0.361)	3.4 (0.763)	-6.7 (0.497)	0.5 (0.620)
46 to 60 minutes	14.1	13.2	23.0	0.9 (0.845)	-9.7* (0.015)	-8.9* (0.030)	4.5* (0.020)
More than 60 minutes	20.0	7.0	5.7	13.0*† (0.017)	1.3 (0.701)	14.3* (0.029)	3.3† (0.053)
Number of phone sessions elsewhere ^a	2.3	1.6	2.0	0.7*† (0.028)	-0.5 (0.461)	0.2 (0.689)	2.7 (0.084)
Frequency of phone sessions elsewhere (%)							
0	39.2	39.4	43.1	-0.2 (0.982)	-3.7 (0.711)	-3.9 (0.674)	0.1 (0.908)
1	7.0	20.4	17.5	-13.4 (0.255)	3.0 (0.820)	-10.4*† (0.034)	3.5*† (0.046)
2 or 3	26.1	27.5	11.6	-1.4 (0.826)	15.8* (0.046)	14.5* (0.035)	2.8 (0.076)
4 or 5	7.2	5.8	5.9	1.4 (0.555)	-0.1 (0.968)	1.2 (0.764)	0.2 (0.836)
More than 5	20.5	6.9	21.8	13.6*† (0.026)	-14.9† (0.187)	-1.4 (0.889)	2.8† (0.076)
Average length of each phone session elsewhere ^b (minutes)	15.1	14.1	11.7	1.0 (0.687)	2.4† (0.251)	3.4† (0.128)	1.5† (0.241)
Frequency of average length of each phone session elsewhere ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	40.9	29.1	47.1	11.8 (0.435)	-18.0† (0.340)	-6.1 (0.666)	0.5 (0.617)
11 to 20 minutes	26.2	56.4	42.2	-30.2*† (0.016)	14.2 (0.443)	-16.0 (0.373)	3.3† (0.052)
21 to 30 minutes	18.4	9.3	8.7	9.2 (0.492)	0.6 (0.912)	9.7 (0.474)	0.3 (0.769)
More than 30 minutes	14.5	5.2	2.1	9.2† (0.178)	3.2 (0.244)	12.4† (0.098)	1.6† (0.213)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended session provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	15.2	7.0	12.1	8.2 (0.206)	-5.1 (0.427)	3.1 (0.733)	1.2 (0.329)
Library	3.4	2.8	2.0	0.6 (0.855)	0.8 (0.820)	1.4 (0.547)	0.2 (0.830)
Community-based organization	23.3	42.9	22.2	-19.6 (0.067)	20.7 (0.058)	1.1 (0.913)	2.4 (0.109)
Educational facility	31.3	30.9	29.2	0.4 (0.961)	1.7 (0.749)	2.1 (0.829)	0.1 (0.948)
Private employment agency ^c	23.0	8.6	27.8	14.4 (0.054)	-19.1 (0.088)	-4.7 (0.654)	2.6 (0.092)
Online	0.6	4.7	1.7	-4.1* (0.043)	3.0† (0.083)	-1.1 (0.323)	2.3 (0.123)
Other	7.2	13.6	6.3	-6.4 (0.166)	7.3* (0.042)	0.9 (0.730)	2.4 (0.108)
Sample size	114	128	103				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 sessions”) for the number of phone and in-person sessions at an AJC or elsewhere separately. To estimate the number of sessions, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 sessions”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 sessions” attended 6 sessions.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of sessions (for example, “31 to 45 minutes”) for phone and in-person sessions at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a session, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 38 if the respondent answered “31 to 45 minutes”). We assumed a length of 60 minutes for respondents who answered “more than 60 minutes.” To estimate approximate amount of time spent in counseling, we multiplied the approximate session length and the approximate number of sessions.

^cItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.7a. Supportive services received since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any financial assistance other than for training (%)	24.6	14.2	6.1	10.4* (0.004)	8.0* (0.012)	18.5*† (0.000)	25.3*† (0.000)
Total financial assistance received, other than for training (\$)	170	91	33	79* (0.016)	58* (0.017)	138*† (0.000)	9.8*† (0.001)
Received financial assistance for (%)							
Books	9.8	4.3	1.6	5.6* (0.004)	2.7* (0.029)	8.3* (0.000)	9.9* (0.001)
Tools, supplies	9.0	3.0	2.1	6.0*† (0.000)	0.9 (0.442)	6.9* (0.002)	10.2* (0.001)
Clothes, uniforms	10.6	6.2	2.4	4.4 (0.105)	3.8 (0.079)	8.2*† (0.000)	13.7*† (0.000)
Transportation	18.1	10.6	4.6	7.5* (0.039)	6.0* (0.034)	13.4* (0.000)	9.3* (0.001)
Child care	6.2	1.0	0.5	5.2*† (0.049)	0.5† (0.111)	5.7*† (0.029)	4.6*† (0.020)
Tests, certifications ^a	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1 (0.897)	0.6*† (0.041)	0.6 (0.052)	5.2*† (0.012)
Living expenses ^a	2.1	0.6	0.1	1.4 (0.174)	0.5 (0.121)	1.9*† (0.044)	4.5* (0.020)
Medical, dental care ^a	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3† (0.091)	0.0 (0.143)	0.3 (0.089)	1.8 (0.186)
Received financial assistance from an AJC (%)	19.6	9.8	3.3	9.8* (0.010)	6.5* (0.020)	16.3* (0.000)	16.4* (0.000)
Amount of financial assistance received from an AJC (\$)	130.1	42.5	11.9	87.6* (0.001)	30.6* (0.040)	118.2* (0.000)	8.2*† (0.002)
Received financial assistance from an AJC ^{†b} (%)	18.5	7.5	1.1	11.0* (0.014)	6.4* (0.024)	17.4* (0.000)	10.2* (0.001)
Amount of financial assistance received from an AJC ^{†b} (\$)	178	53	4	125* (0.016)	49 (0.067)	174* (0.004)	5.2* (0.013)
Received financial assistance elsewhere (%)	6.5	5.8	2.9	0.7 (0.711)	2.9† (0.085)	3.6*† (0.034)	3.1† (0.059)
Amount of financial assistance received elsewhere (\$)	71	49	21	22 (0.547)	28† (0.094)	51† (0.156)	2.3 (0.116)
Received financial assistance from (%)							
Government agency other than AJC	4.6	3.1	1.5	1.5 (0.196)	1.5† (0.103)	3.0*† (0.026)	2.9 (0.070)
Library, church, or community-based organization	0.7	2.0	0.5	-1.3 (0.080)	1.5* (0.050)	0.2 (0.540)	2.1 (0.140)
Educational facility	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3 (0.771)	0.5 (0.449)	0.7 (0.299)	0.9 (0.430)
Online	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency ^a	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1 (0.250)	0.0 (0.240)	0.0 (0.605)	0.7 (0.492)
Other	0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.2 (0.222)	-0.3 (0.343)	-0.5 (0.239)	0.9 (0.406)
Sample size	973	932	946				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of supportive services received.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

**Table D.IV.7b. Supportive services received since random assignment
(among adults who received supportive services)**

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who received supportive services from any source							
Total financial assistance received, other than for training (\$)	517	375	113	141 (0.294)	263 (0.065)	404* (0.004)	5.2* (0.013)
Received financial assistance for (%)							
Books	38.8	31.3	23.7	7.5 (0.216)	7.6 (0.216)	15.1*† (0.009)	3.9* (0.032)
Tools, supplies	35.2	22.2	40.6	13.0* (0.016)	-18.3*† (0.024)	-5.3 (0.542)	5.5* (0.010)
Clothes, uniforms	42.1	43.1	38.6	-1.0 (0.934)	4.5 (0.734)	3.5 (0.659)	0.1 (0.895)
Transportation	71.2	72.8	71.9	-1.6 (0.838)	0.9 (0.902)	-0.7† (0.925)	0.0 (0.979)
Child care	23.6	6.5	11.5	17.1 (0.066)	-5.1 (0.167)	12.0† (0.094)	1.8† (0.177)
Tests, certifications ^a	4.1	6.8	-0.3	-2.7 (0.268)	7.0* (0.005)	4.3 (0.081)	4.8* (0.016)
Living expenses ^a	7.9	3.6	3.2	4.4† (0.259)	0.4 (0.884)	4.8*† (0.030)	3.0† (0.069)
Medical, dental care ^a	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	1.3 (0.073)	0.3 (0.198)	1.6 (0.051)	2.1 (0.138)
Sample size	244	140	83				
Among customers who received supportive services from an AJC according to survey data							
Amount of financial assistance received from local area (\$)	708	456	312	251* (0.026)	144 (0.257)	395*† (0.014)	4.0*† (0.030)
Sample size	177	89	38				
Among customers who received supportive services from an AJC according to local area financial data							
Amount of financial assistance received from local area ^{tb} (\$)	960	747	538	213 (0.226)	209 (0.286)	422* (0.041)	2.5 (0.113)
Sample size	183	97	15				
Among customers who received supportive services elsewhere according to survey							
Amount of financial assistance received from elsewhere (\$)	1,204	1,382	1,101	-178 (0.721)	281 (0.467)	103† (0.725)	0.4 (0.707)
Received financial assistance from (%)							
Government agency other than AJC	70.4	55.7	51.9	14.7* (0.043)	3.8 (0.725)	18.5† (0.055)	3.8* (0.037)
Library, church, or community-based organization	11.3	27.7	14.4	-16.4* (0.016)	13.3* (0.022)	-3.1 (0.677)	5.0* (0.015)
Educational facility	15.2	14.8	16.7	0.4 (0.950)	-1.9 (0.736)	-1.5† (0.669)	0.1 (0.871)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Online	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private employment agency	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.5 (0.570)	0.5 (0.616)	0.0 (0.929)	0.2 (0.847)
Other	1.1	6.0	15.6	-4.8 (0.363)	-9.7 (0.136)	-14.5 (0.153)	1.2 (0.314)
Sample size	46	45	36				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of supportive services received.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.IV.8. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Very satisfied (%)	58.2	46.0	34.5	12.2* (0.001)	11.5* (0.007)	23.7* (0.000)	11.7* (0.000)
Somewhat satisfied (%)	24.9	28.2	35.4	-3.2 (0.352)	-7.3 (0.146)	-10.5* (0.038)	2.4 (0.111)
Somewhat dissatisfied (%)	9.8	13.6	14.3	-3.9 (0.098)	-0.7 (0.695)	-4.5 (0.154)	1.5 (0.247)
Very dissatisfied (%)	7.1	12.2	15.8	-5.1* (0.023)	-3.6 (0.165)	-8.7* (0.000)	10.0* (0.001)
Sample size	950	921	936				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.IV.9a. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Registered in WIA according to WIASRD (%)	83.6	74.4	56.4	9.2* (0.003)	18.0* (0.031)	27.2* (0.001)	14.0* (0.000)
Received intensive services according to WIASRD (%)	61.4	43.1	8.5	18.4* (0.000)	34.5* (0.000)	52.9* (0.000)	63.9* (0.000)
Received training according to WIASRD (%)	30.1	4.4	0.3	25.8* (0.000)	4.1* (0.030)	29.9* (0.000)	47.2* (0.000)
Sample size	1,011	973	987				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.IV.9b. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (among adults who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD data							
Enrolled in WIA prior to random assignment according to WIASRD (%)	27.6	21.0	25.2	6.6*† (0.011)	-4.3 (0.099)	2.3† (0.499)	5.1* (0.014)
Weeks between random assignment and WIA enrollment according to WIASRD	0.9	1.8	-0.6	-0.9 (0.406)	2.4 (0.169)	1.5 (0.352)	1.0 (0.371)
Exited WIA according to WIASRD (%)	79.3	82.8	84.4	-3.5* (0.013)	-1.6 (0.727)	-5.1 (0.277)	3.7* (0.037)
Sample size	858	720	558				
Among customers who exited WIA according to WIASRD data							
Weeks between random assignment and WIA exit according to WIASRD	24.6	21.1	15.6	3.4* (0.038)	5.5* (0.006)	8.9* (0.000)	10.1* (0.001)
Sample size	621	543	386				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated p-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.1. Enrollment in training since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in a training program quarters 1-5 after random assignment (%)	39.5	33.3	29.8	6.2 (0.068)	3.5 (0.218)	9.7* (0.000)	10.2* (0.000)
Participation in a training program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	26.6	24.6	20.1	2.0† (0.382)	4.4 (0.085)	6.4*† (0.002)	6.2* (0.006)
Quarter 2	26.4	23.7	22.4	2.7† (0.386)	1.3 (0.626)	3.9† (0.195)	0.9 (0.424)
Quarter 3	21.0	20.3	18.9	0.7 (0.709)	1.4 (0.594)	2.1† (0.368)	0.4 (0.651)
Quarter 4	19.5	17.3	16.4	2.2 (0.386)	0.9 (0.722)	3.1 (0.360)	0.5 (0.613)
Quarter 5	16.5	12.8	15.8	3.7 (0.214)	-3.0 (0.073)	0.7 (0.823)	2.3 (0.124)
Sample size	1,009	972	986				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.2a. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Hours in training programs	260.0	228.6	175.6	31.5† (0.202)	52.9 (0.152)	84.4* (0.036)	2.5 (0.097)
Weeks in training programs	11.0	10.2	10.2	0.8† (0.476)	0.0 (0.972)	0.8 (0.522)	0.3 (0.735)
Number of training programs in which enrolled	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1 (0.094)	0.0 (0.501)	0.1* (0.009)	4.0* (0.030)
Frequency of the number of training programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	60.5	66.7	70.2	-6.2 (0.068)	-3.5 (0.218)	-9.7* (0.000)	10.2* (0.000)
1 program	30.7	26.6	22.3	4.1† (0.074)	4.4 (0.098)	8.5* (0.001)	6.7*† (0.004)
2 or more programs	8.8	6.6	7.5	2.1 (0.287)	-0.9 (0.728)	1.3 (0.622)	0.6 (0.560)
Enrolled in any educational program (%)	7.0	6.4	9.5	0.5 (0.828)	-3.0 (0.378)	-2.5 (0.397)	0.4 (0.644)
Enrolled in any vocational program (%)	35.3	29.5	23.4	5.7† (0.076)	6.1* (0.036)	11.8* (0.000)	10.9*† (0.000)
Enrolled in both vocational and educational programs (%)	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0 (0.995)	-0.3 (0.926)	-0.3 (0.921)	0.0 (0.995)
Enrolled in a training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	32.4	26.3	25.2	6.1 (0.127)	1.1 (0.747)	7.2* (0.017)	3.3 (0.053)
Completed any training program (%)	27.3	18.0	17.2	9.3 (0.063)	0.9 (0.844)	10.1* (0.003)	5.6* (0.009)
Left any training program prior to completion ^a (%)	6.3	8.2	6.8	-2.0 (0.466)	1.4 (0.501)	-0.5 (0.822)	0.3 (0.716)
Received a credential for completing any training program (%)	21.0	15.5	13.0	5.6 (0.154)	2.4 (0.381)	8.0* (0.003)	6.2* (0.006)
Number of training programs completed	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1 (0.083)	0.0 (0.514)	0.2* (0.001)	7.6* (0.002)
Frequency of the number of training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	72.7	82.0	82.8	-9.3 (0.063)	-0.9 (0.844)	-10.1* (0.003)	5.6* (0.009)
1 program	21.8	14.8	16.3	7.0 (0.080)	-1.5 (0.696)	5.5*† (0.027)	3.2 (0.055)
2 or more programs	5.5	3.2	0.9	2.3 (0.356)	2.3 (0.216)	4.6* (0.008)	4.9* (0.015)
Completed all training programs in which enrolled (%)	23.8	16.3	11.1	7.5 (0.107)	5.3* (0.047)	12.7* (0.001)	8.9* (0.001)
Sample size	1,009	972	986				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aIndividuals who did not participate in a training program are recorded as not having left any education or training program.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.2b. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (among adults who reported participating in training on the survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey participating in any training							
Participation in a training program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	67.2	73.8	67.5	-6.6 (0.077)	6.4 (0.145)	-0.2† (0.954)	2.0 (0.153)
Quarter 2	66.7	71.2	75.1	-4.4 (0.340)	-3.9 (0.483)	-8.4 (0.263)	0.7 (0.507)
Quarter 3	53.2	61.0	63.9	-7.8 (0.125)	-2.9 (0.618)	-10.7 (0.099)	1.8 (0.180)
Quarter 4	49.3	51.8	55.8	-2.5 (0.682)	-4.0 (0.590)	-6.6 (0.369)	0.4 (0.662)
Quarter 5	41.9	38.3	53.0	3.5 (0.643)	-14.7* (0.017)	-11.2 (0.147)	3.4* (0.047)
Weeks between random assignment and post-random assignment training enrollment	13.0	10.1	11.4	2.8† (0.054)	-1.2 (0.478)	1.6† (0.410)	2.0† (0.149)
Hours in training programs	669.1	688.8	607.2	-19.7 (0.764)	81.5 (0.427)	61.8 (0.473)	0.3 (0.715)
Weeks in training programs	27.8	30.6	34.3	-2.8 (0.299)	-3.7 (0.198)	-6.4* (0.031)	2.6 (0.094)
Number of training programs in which enrolled	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0 (0.837)	0.0 (0.512)	0.0 (0.703)	0.2 (0.790)
Frequency of the number of training programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	77.8	79.5	74.2	-1.7 (0.685)	5.3 (0.409)	3.5 (0.621)	0.4 (0.678)
2 or more programs	22.2	20.5	25.8	1.7 (0.685)	-5.3 (0.409)	-3.5 (0.621)	0.4 (0.678)
Enrolled in any educational program (%)	17.7	19.7	33.1	-2.0 (0.699)	-13.3 (0.145)	-15.3 (0.053)	2.1 (0.144)
Enrolled in any vocational program (%)	89.6	89.4	78.3	0.1 (0.962)	11.2* (0.019)	11.3* (0.008)	4.2* (0.026)
Enrolled in both vocational and educational programs (%)	7.3	9.1	11.3	-1.9 (0.648)	-2.1 (0.781)	-4.0 (0.597)	0.2 (0.820)
Enrolled in a training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	90.7	93.7	93.3	-3.0 (0.270)	0.4 (0.861)	-2.6 (0.383)	0.6 (0.531)
Completed any training program (%)	69.1	54.4	58.3	14.6 (0.131)	-3.9† (0.731)	10.7 (0.102)	2.6† (0.095)
Left any training program prior to completion (%)	15.9	24.9	22.6	-9.0 (0.299)	2.3 (0.726)	-6.7 (0.379)	0.6 (0.564)
Received a credential for completing any training program (%)	53.3	47.4	44.2	6.0 (0.514)	3.2† (0.632)	9.1 (0.089)	1.9 (0.171)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Number of training programs completed	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2 (0.123)	0.0 (0.752)	0.3* (0.002)	5.8* (0.008)
Frequency of the number of training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	30.9	45.6	41.7	-14.6 (0.131)	3.9† (0.731)	-10.7 (0.102)	2.6† (0.095)
1 program	55.1	44.9	54.8	10.2 (0.267)	-9.8† (0.362)	0.4† (0.954)	0.6† (0.534)
2 or more programs	14.0	9.5	3.6	4.4 (0.453)	5.9 (0.199)	10.4* (0.007)	5.2* (0.012)
Completed all training programs in which enrolled (%)	60.2	49.1	37.9	11.1 (0.241)	11.2*† (0.049)	22.3* (0.007)	6.3* (0.006)
Sample size	431	335	324				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.3a. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in a WIA-funded training program during 15-month follow-up period (%)	30.1	4.4	0.3	25.8* (0.000)	4.1* (0.030)	29.9* (0.000)	47.2* (0.000)
Received an ITA (%)	28.0	2.3	0.3	25.6* (0.000)	2.0 (0.079)	27.7* (0.000)	38.0* (0.000)
Enrolled in WIA-funded on-the-job training (%)	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.5 (0.062)	0.1 (0.323)	1.5 (0.053)	2.6 (0.094)
Enrolled in WIA-funded Adult Basic Education or ESL (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1 (0.297)	-0.1 (0.305)	0.0 (0.794)	1.1 (0.361)
Sample size	1,011	973	987				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account; ESL = English as a second language

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.3b. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (among adults receiving WIA-funded training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers receiving WIA-funded training							
Received an ITA (%)	89.8	43.3	91.3	46.5* (0.012)	-48.0* (0.016)	-1.5 (0.889)	3.8* (0.036)
Enrolled in WIA-funded on-the-job training (%)	5.6	3.7	-7.0	1.9 (0.380)	10.7 (0.334)	12.6 (0.286)	0.7 (0.500)
Enrolled in WIA-funded Adult Basic Education or ESL (%)	0.3	0.1	72.2	0.2 (0.208)	-72.1*† (0.013)	-71.9*† (0.014)	4.8*† (0.016)
Sample size	331	47	2				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. AppendixA of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account; ESL = English as a second language

Table D.V.4a. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in any education program (%)	7.0	6.4	9.5	0.5 (0.828)	-3.0 (0.378)	-2.5 (0.397)	0.4 (0.644)
Frequency of the number of education programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	93.0	93.6	90.6	-0.5 (0.828)	3.0 (0.382)	2.5 (0.403)	0.4 (0.650)
1 program	6.2	5.8	8.2	0.4 (0.850)	-2.4 (0.501)	-2.0 (0.482)	0.3 (0.766)
2 or more programs	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.1 (0.797)	-0.6 (0.370)	-0.4 (0.637)	0.6 (0.564)
Participation in any education program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	3.8	4.8	7.4	-1.0 (0.470)	-2.6 (0.457)	-3.6 (0.213)	1.4 (0.259)
Quarter 2	3.2	3.6	5.4	-0.4 (0.814)	-1.8 (0.459)	-2.2 (0.053)	2.4 (0.105)
Quarter 3	2.7	4.3	5.4	-1.5 (0.409)	-1.2 (0.621)	-2.7* (0.039)	3.0 (0.069)
Quarter 4	3.3	4.0	3.9	-0.7 (0.753)	0.0 (0.992)	-0.7 (0.684)	0.1 (0.910)
Quarter 5	2.1	2.1	3.3	0.1 (0.923)	-1.2* (0.043)	-1.1 (0.116)	2.4 (0.109)
Enrolled in any non-ESL education program (%)	6.5	6.3	9.2	0.2 (0.936)	-2.9 (0.397)	-2.7 (0.358)	0.5 (0.629)
Enrolled in an ESL program (%)	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2 (0.430)	-0.1 (0.542)	0.1 (0.624)	0.5 (0.598)
Enrolled in any education program designed to lead to a degree/diploma (%)	3.2	3.7	3.6	-0.5 (0.810)	0.1 (0.969)	-0.4 (0.776)	0.1 (0.944)
Hours spent in education programs	19.7	36.9	32.2	-17.2 (0.419)	4.8 (0.853)	-12.5 (0.073)	4.2* (0.025)
Received high school diploma or GED from education program (%)	0.9	2.1	0.9	-1.3 (0.467)	1.2 (0.539)	0.0 (0.993)	0.3 (0.756)
Received post-secondary diploma from education program (%)	2.8	2.0	1.9	0.8 (0.380)	0.1 (0.917)	0.9 (0.327)	0.5 (0.595)
Left any education program prior to completion (%)	1.3	1.4	3.7	-0.1 (0.868)	-2.3 (0.142)	-2.4 (0.120)	1.3 (0.288)
Number of education programs completed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.752)	0.0 (0.995)	0.0 (0.799)	0.1 (0.946)
Frequency of the number of education programs completed (%)							
0 programs	95.7	96.4	95.8	-0.8 (0.706)	0.6 (0.805)	-0.1 (0.963)	0.1 (0.922)
1 program	3.7	3.0	4.2	0.8 (0.646)	-1.3 (0.619)	-0.5 (0.841)	0.2 (0.847)
2 or more programs	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0 (0.971)	0.6* (0.039)	0.6 (0.123)	4.2* (0.026)
Sample size	1,009	972	986				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for impacts are based on two-tailed t -tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ESL = English as a second language; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table D.V.4b. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (among adults who reported enrollment in education programs on survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey enrolling in an education program							
Number of education programs in which enrolled	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1 (0.271)	0.0 (0.755)	0.0 (0.725)	0.6 (0.539)
Frequency of the number of education programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	88.3	91.6	89.1	-3.3 (0.542)	2.5 (0.814)	-0.8 (0.941)	0.2 (0.823)
2 or more programs	11.7	8.4	10.9	3.3 (0.542)	-2.5 (0.814)	0.8 (0.941)	0.2 (0.823)
Participation in any education program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	54.4	75.1	85.4	-20.7† (0.077)	-10.4 (0.485)	-31.1 (0.078)	2.2† (0.129)
Quarter 2	46.2	59.0	69.8	-12.8 (0.489)	-10.8 (0.526)	-23.6 (0.152)	1.1 (0.351)
Quarter 3	39.5	66.3	60.9	-26.8 (0.151)	5.4 (0.793)	-21.5 (0.276)	1.2 (0.304)
Quarter 4	46.9	58.0	42.7	-11.1 (0.565)	15.2 (0.466)	4.1 (0.827)	0.3 (0.748)
Quarter 5	30.6	26.4	27.0	4.2 (0.605)	-0.6 (0.958)	3.6 (0.661)	0.3 (0.776)
Enrolled in any non-ESL education program (%)	93.4	97.7	97.2	-4.4 (0.193)	0.5 (0.659)	-3.8 (0.257)	0.9 (0.411)
Enrolled in an ESL program (%)	9.0	5.6	5.5	3.4 (0.391)	0.1 (0.936)	3.5 (0.346)	0.5 (0.635)
Enrolled in any education program designed to lead to a degree/diploma (%)	67.9	78.3	80.1	-10.4 (0.552)	-1.7 (0.882)	-12.2 (0.484)	0.3 (0.777)
Hours spent in education programs	296.3	560.4	401.5	-264.1 (0.328)	159.0 (0.523)	-105.1 (0.162)	1.1 (0.333)
Received high school diploma or GED from education program (%)	10.8	32.6	13.6	-21.8 (0.278)	19.0 (0.333)	-2.8 (0.784)	0.6 (0.549)
Received post-secondary diploma from education program (%)	8.1	3.7	4.2	4.4† (0.274)	-0.5 (0.846)	3.8† (0.341)	0.6† (0.536)
Left any education program prior to completion (%)	18.5	21.3	39.9	-2.8 (0.736)	-18.6 (0.213)	-21.4 (0.261)	0.8 (0.454)
Number of education programs completed	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0 (0.752)	0.2 (0.296)	0.2 (0.401)	0.6 (0.574)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of education programs completed (%)							
0 programs	41.3	46.0	50.7	-4.7 (0.695)	-4.7 (0.773)	-9.4 (0.649)	0.1 (0.891)
1 program	50.8	45.5	51.9	5.3 (0.651)	-6.4 (0.738)	-1.0 (0.954)	0.1 (0.890)
2 or more programs	7.9	8.5	-2.5	-0.7 (0.910)	11.1* (0.027)	10.4* (0.037)	4.2* (0.026)
Sample size	73	67	67				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ESL = English as a second language; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table D.V.5a. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in any vocational training program in quarters 1 through 5 (%)	35.3	29.5	23.4	5.7† (0.076)	6.1* (0.036)	11.8* (0.000)	10.9*† (0.000)
Number of vocational training programs in which enrolled	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1 (0.074)	0.1* (0.047)	0.1* (0.000)	9.1*† (0.001)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	64.9	70.5	76.6	-5.6† (0.089)	-6.1* (0.037)	-11.7* (0.000)	10.5*† (0.000)
1 program	29.8	25.2	18.7	4.6† (0.102)	6.5* (0.013)	11.2* (0.000)	9.3*† (0.001)
2 or more programs	5.3	4.3	4.8	1.0 (0.224)	-0.5 (0.464)	0.5 (0.358)	0.8 (0.464)
Participation in any vocational training by quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	23.4	21.4	15.0	2.0† (0.322)	6.4* (0.021)	8.4*† (0.000)	9.1*† (0.001)
Quarter 2	23.4	19.9	17.1	3.5† (0.219)	2.8 (0.185)	6.4* (0.023)	3.1† (0.060)
Quarter 3	18.4	15.9	13.6	2.5† (0.176)	2.3 (0.255)	4.8* (0.010)	3.9* (0.033)
Quarter 4	17.1	13.2	12.6	3.9† (0.056)	0.6 (0.694)	4.5 (0.114)	2.0 (0.155)
Quarter 5	14.1	10.8	12.7	3.4 (0.219)	-2.0 (0.191)	1.4 (0.598)	1.3 (0.288)
Enrolled in classroom-based vocational training (%)	23.6	20.0	15.9	3.6 (0.247)	4.1 (0.107)	7.7* (0.006)	4.8* (0.016)
Enrolled in any vocational training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	29.2	23.6	20.8	5.6 (0.165)	2.8 (0.427)	8.4* (0.002)	5.6* (0.009)
Hours spent in vocational training programs	236.2	189.8	143.2	46.4*† (0.049)	46.6 (0.083)	93.0* (0.013)	3.6*† (0.042)
Completed any vocational training program (%)	26.1	18.6	14.6	7.5 (0.077)	4.0 (0.195)	11.5* (0.000)	12.6* (0.000)
Received any credential from completing a vocational training program (%)	19.8	14.9	11.5	4.9 (0.213)	3.4 (0.207)	8.3* (0.007)	5.2* (0.013)
Left any vocational training program prior to completion (%)	4.9	6.8	3.2	-1.9 (0.475)	3.6† (0.067)	1.7 (0.235)	3.4* (0.050)
Number of vocational training programs completed	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1 (0.077)	0.0 (0.318)	0.2* (0.001)	12.9* (0.000)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	75.3	83.3	86.7	-8.0 (0.118)	-3.4 (0.327)	-11.4* (0.000)	10.4* (0.000)
1 program	21.4	15.5	12.5	5.9 (0.160)	3.0 (0.369)	8.8* (0.002)	6.6* (0.005)
2 or more programs	3.3	1.2	0.7	2.1 (0.069)	0.4 (0.361)	2.6* (0.014)	4.2* (0.026)
Sample size	1,009	972	986				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.5b. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (among adults who reported enrollment in vocational training on survey)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey enrolling in a vocational training program							
Number of vocational training programs in which enrolled	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0 (0.943)	0.0 (0.793)	0.0 (0.815)	0.0 (0.965)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	84.9	84.9	80.5	0.0 (0.997)	4.4 (0.057)	4.4 (0.194)	2.1 (0.138)
2 or more programs	15.1	15.1	19.5	0.0 (0.997)	-4.4 (0.057)	-4.4 (0.194)	2.1 (0.138)
Participation in any vocational training by quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	66.5	72.8	63.2	-6.3 (0.161)	9.5 (0.102)	3.2 (0.448)	1.5 (0.237)
Quarter 2	66.5	67.5	71.2	-1.0 (0.879)	-3.7 (0.416)	-4.7 (0.484)	0.4 (0.644)
Quarter 3	52.3	53.7	57.7	-1.5 (0.805)	-4.0 (0.396)	-5.5 (0.293)	0.7 (0.486)
Quarter 4	48.6	44.1	55.0	4.5 (0.530)	-10.9* (0.030)	-6.4 (0.311)	2.8 (0.077)
Quarter 5	40.2	36.0	54.5	4.2 (0.628)	-18.6* (0.005)	-14.3* (0.028)	7.2* (0.003)
Enrolled in classroom-based vocational training (%)	67.8	68.9	68.0	-1.1 (0.881)	0.9 (0.888)	-0.2 (0.979)	0.0 (0.986)
Enrolled in any vocational training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	91.0	93.7	93.9	-2.7 (0.357)	-0.2 (0.940)	-2.9 (0.321)	0.6 (0.551)
Hours spent in vocational training programs	679.0	640.8	625.8	38.1 (0.623)	15.0 (0.849)	53.1 (0.546)	0.2 (0.815)
Completed any vocational training program (%)	73.9	62.6	63.1	11.3 (0.146)	-0.5† (0.929)	10.8* (0.008)	4.3*† (0.024)
Received any credential from completing a vocational training program (%)	56.1	50.9	49.7	5.2 (0.580)	1.2† (0.833)	6.4† (0.359)	0.5† (0.615)
Left any vocational training program prior to completion (%)	14.0	23.3	12.7	-9.3 (0.321)	10.6† (0.077)	1.2 (0.813)	2.4 (0.108)
Number of vocational training programs completed	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3 (0.098)	0.0† (0.947)	0.3* (0.006)	6.6*† (0.005)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	30.2	44.1	42.3	-13.8 (0.200)	1.8† (0.831)	-12.1* (0.024)	2.9† (0.071)
1 program	60.4	52.0	54.8	8.3 (0.333)	-2.8† (0.736)	5.6† (0.261)	0.9† (0.438)
2 or more programs	9.4	3.9	2.9	5.5 (0.053)	1.0 (0.460)	6.5* (0.019)	3.1 (0.059)
Sample size	376	287	274				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t -tests. F -statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F -statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.6. Training provider (among adults who reported participating in training on survey)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Share receiving any training provided at (%)							
Vocational institute, training center, or private training provider	30.8	23.7	13.4	7.1 (0.257)	10.3 (0.205)	17.4* (0.005)	5.0* (0.014)
Employer	30.6	33.8	31.9	-3.2 (0.560)	1.9 (0.749)	-1.3 (0.781)	0.2 (0.836)
Community college	21.1	21.4	38.1	-0.2 (0.945)	-16.8*† (0.033)	-17.0† (0.058)	2.6† (0.095)
Four-year college or university	6.9	8.9	4.0	-2.0 (0.437)	4.9 (0.191)	2.9 (0.137)	1.2 (0.315)
Adult education center, community school, or night school	3.5	1.6	6.4	1.9† (0.094)	-4.8*† (0.034)	-2.9 (0.252)	4.4*† (0.023)
Community-based organization, senior center, or other non-profit	2.5	1.4	10.2	1.1 (0.425)	-8.8 (0.055)	-7.7 (0.121)	2.8 (0.077)
AJC	4.5	10.7	5.3	-6.2† (0.209)	5.4 (0.404)	-0.8 (0.848)	0.9 (0.435)
Unemployment office	0.1	0.6	0.0	-0.5 (0.169)	0.6 (0.102)	0.1 (0.198)	1.7 (0.196)
Other government agency	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7 (0.207)	-0.4 (0.223)	0.2 (0.671)	1.3 (0.277)
Online	3.2	5.3	6.5	-2.1 (0.128)	-1.2 (0.663)	-3.4 (0.198)	2.0 (0.153)
Any other location or provider (including hotel, conference center, and hospital)	3.6	2.0	2.9	1.6 (0.310)	-0.9 (0.462)	0.7 (0.717)	0.8 (0.460)
Sample size	430	332	320				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero.

Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table D.V.7. Top training programs^a (among adults who reported participating in training on survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
General education	6.1	10.3	21.6	-4.1 (0.201)	-11.3 (0.167)	-15.4* (0.034)	3.8* (0.035)
Certified Nursing Assistant	9.6	5.1	4.6	4.6 (0.240)	0.5 (0.851)	5.1 (0.070)	1.8 (0.187)
Truck driver or commercial driving license	5.1	1.9	1.2	3.2* (0.024)	0.7 (0.446)	3.9* (0.028)	3.0 (0.067)
Medical coding	1.6	2.2	2.1	-0.7† (0.542)	0.1 (0.925)	-0.5† (0.538)	0.3† (0.717)
Licensed Practical Nurse	5.8	4.0	9.4	1.8 (0.290)	-5.4 (0.095)	-3.6 (0.311)	2.0 (0.157)
Other associates degree in nursing	6.3	5.7	7.7	0.6 (0.705)	-2.0 (0.265)	-1.4 (0.535)	0.7 (0.516)
Unspecified nursing certificate	7.0	5.9	6.9	1.1 (0.167)	-1.0 (0.331)	0.1 (0.942)	2.5 (0.102)
Technical school or college	6.2	1.4	2.3	4.8 (0.167)	-0.9 (0.624)	3.9 (0.215)	1.0 (0.375)
Welder	4.8	8.5	2.5	-3.7 (0.343)	5.9† (0.111)	2.3 (0.271)	1.7† (0.201)
General computer skills (software, Windows, MS Office)	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.8 (0.505)	0.8 (0.064)	1.6 (0.133)	3.1 (0.061)
Business management	3.9	4.2	3.5	-0.3 (0.767)	0.7 (0.655)	0.4 (0.743)	0.1 (0.902)
Medical assistant or secretary	1.5	8.2	2.1	-6.6*† (0.026)	6.1* (0.020)	-0.5 (0.635)	3.1 (0.063)
Sample size	430	332	323				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe most frequently attended training programs among all WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey responders.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.V.8a. Funding of training since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any funding for training costs from (%)							
WIA	13.8	2.7	0.5	11.2* (0.005)	2.2 (0.242)	13.4* (0.000)	10.7* (0.000)
State employment agency	1.8	0.0	-0.1	1.8* (0.031)	0.1 (0.308)	1.9* (0.026)	3.4* (0.048)
Trade Adjustment Act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.362)	0.0 (0.463)	0.0 (0.375)	0.4 (0.644)
Veteran's administration	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1 (0.350)	0.1 (0.260)	0.0 (0.324)	1.4 (0.264)
Pell Grant	7.2	7.0	4.9	0.1 (0.935)	2.2 (0.106)	2.3 (0.110)	1.8 (0.185)
Other government sources	2.9	2.1	1.7	0.8 (0.349)	0.4 (0.571)	1.2 (0.241)	0.7 (0.493)
External scholarship or grant	3.6	2.5	3.9	1.1 (0.326)	-1.3 (0.150)	-0.3 (0.810)	1.2 (0.322)
Other educational or training entity	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0 (0.745)	0.1 (0.150)	0.0 (0.332)	1.9 (0.171)
Employer	0.3	1.0	0.7	-0.7 (0.334)	0.3 (0.668)	-0.4 (0.207)	1.3 (0.279)
Free Application for Federal Student Aid ^a	0.4	2.1	1.0	-1.8* (0.005)	1.1 (0.129)	-0.7 (0.063)	7.0* (0.004)
Other	0.1	1.0	0.1	-0.8 (0.197)	0.8 (0.176)	0.0 (0.820)	1.0 (0.375)
Received any training funded by WIA according to WIASRD [§] (%)	30.1	4.4	0.3	25.8* (0.000)	4.1* (0.030)	29.9* (0.000)	47.2* (0.000)
Received ITA according to WIASRD [§] (%)	28.0	2.3	0.3	25.6* (0.000)	2.0 (0.079)	27.7* (0.000)	38.0* (0.000)
Received ITA according to local area financial data [‡] (%)	22.5	1.7	1.0	20.9* (0.000)	0.7 (0.515)	21.5* (0.000)	18.8* (0.000)
Average amount of ITA ^{‡,b} (\$)	776	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount of ITA spent ^{‡,b} (\$)	616	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	1,011	973	987				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]), and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [‡]).

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bAverage amounts not provided for core and core-and-intensive groups because of very low rates of receipt.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account.

Table D.V.8b. Funding of training since random assignment (among adults who reported participating in training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on survey participating in any training							
Received any funding for training costs from (%)							
WIA	35.4	8.6	1.8	26.8* (0.004)	6.8 (0.175)	33.6* (0.000)	19.2* (0.000)
State employment agency	4.7	0.0	0.1	4.7* (0.021)	-0.1 (0.825)	4.6* (0.021)	3.0 (0.065)
Trade Adjustment Act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.392)	0.0 (0.370)	0.0 (0.992)	0.4 (0.660)
Veteran's administration	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.4 (0.331)	0.4 (0.284)	0.0 (0.394)	1.0 (0.382)
Pell Grant	18.3	21.4	15.7	-3.1 (0.320)	5.7 (0.163)	2.6 (0.490)	1.1 (0.347)
Other government sources	7.5	6.4	5.7	1.1 (0.586)	0.6 (0.777)	1.7 (0.492)	0.3 (0.768)
External scholarship or grant	9.2	7.1	12.6	2.0 (0.504)	-5.5 (0.099)	-3.4 (0.286)	1.5 (0.246)
Other educational or training entity	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1 (0.738)	0.2 (0.185)	0.1 (0.218)	2.2 (0.133)
Employer	0.8	3.2	2.1	-2.4 (0.275)	1.1 (0.665)	-1.3 (0.171)	2.0 (0.154)
Free Application for Federal Student Aid ^a	0.9	6.6	3.2	-5.6* (0.006)	3.3 (0.185)	-2.3 (0.066)	8.3* (0.002)
Other	0.4	2.8	0.4	-2.4 (0.163)	2.4 (0.157)	0.0 (0.966)	1.1 (0.361)
Share of training paid for by individual or family (%)	0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1 (0.097)	-0.1 (0.329)	-0.2* (0.024)	2.9 (0.073)
Paid all training costs on own (%)	23.4	36.4	38.6	-12.9 (0.067)	-2.3 (0.708)	-15.2* (0.018)	3.3 (0.052)
Paid some training costs on own (%)	16.0	12.6	17.1	3.4 (0.323)	-4.5 (0.188)	-1.1 (0.829)	1.6 (0.223)
Paid for none of training costs on own (%)	60.6	51.0	44.3	9.6 (0.293)	6.7 (0.304)	16.3 (0.075)	1.8 (0.182)
Sample size	431	335	324				
Among customers receiving ITA according to financial data							
Average amount of ITA ^{±,b} (\$)	3,207	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	267	n.a.	n.a.				
Among customers spending any funds from ITA according to financial data							
Amount of ITA Spent ^{±,b,c} (\$)	2,681	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	214	n.a.	n.a.				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bAverage amounts not provided for core and core-and-intensive groups because of very low rates of receipt.

^cEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of ITA spent.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account.

Table D.V.9. Reasons given for not completing a training program enrolled in since random assignment (among adults who reported leaving a training program prior to completion)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on survey leaving any training program prior to completion							
Main reason provided for leaving training program prior to completion (%)							
Found a job	9.2	21.5	14.0	-12.3 (0.257)	7.5 (0.396)	-4.8 (0.418)	0.7 (0.510)
Could not afford to continue	13.6	17.1	28.9	-3.4 (0.619)	-11.8 (0.059)	-15.2 (0.151)	1.9 (0.164)
Personal reasons	9.5	13.2	21.7	-3.7 (0.663)	-8.5 (0.429)	-12.2 (0.437)	0.3 (0.714)
Dissatisfied with training	8.3	13.6	4.3	-5.3 (0.378)	9.3 (0.168)	4.0 (0.439)	1.0 (0.378)
Did not think program was useful	8.1	0.9	4.1	7.2 (0.179)	-3.3 (0.172)	3.9 (0.477)	1.7 (0.194)
Enrolled in a different program	0.0	5.6	16.0	-5.6† (0.120)	-10.4*† (0.045)	-16.0† (0.051)	2.2† (0.128)
Ill or pregnant	13.9	-1.3	1.6	15.2 (0.134)	-2.9 (0.366)	12.3 (0.183)	1.2 (0.305)
Logistical issues (for example, child care)	14.3	11.0	1.0	3.2 (0.755)	10.1 (0.141)	13.3 (0.194)	1.6 (0.223)
Poor grades	4.4	5.6	2.4	-1.2 (0.421)	3.2 (0.236)	2.0 (0.426)	0.8 (0.457)
Poor attendance/tardiness ^a	2.3	1.1	-0.1	1.2 (0.523)	1.2 (0.325)	2.4 (0.154)	1.3 (0.283)
Other reason	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.8 (0.617)	0.7 (0.472)	1.4 (0.236)	1.0 (0.376)
Sample size	71	58	56				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.1. Earnings^a by quarter since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (\$)	1,666	1,666	1,591	0 (1.000)	75 (0.752)	75 (0.724)	0.1 (0.918)
Quarter 2 (\$)	2,587	2,639	2,387	-52 (0.861)	252 (0.338)	200† (0.197)	1.3† (0.285)
Quarter 3 (\$)	3,168	3,110	2,900	58 (0.854)	210 (0.437)	267 (0.106)	1.7 (0.197)
Quarter 4 (\$)	3,442	3,319	3,138	122 (0.677)	182 (0.411)	304 (0.136)	1.5 (0.242)
Quarter 5 (\$)	3,610	3,581	3,187	28 (0.920)	395 (0.109)	423 (0.129)	1.9 (0.176)
Quarters 1-5 (\$)	14,472	14,316	13,203	156 (0.900)	1,113 (0.329)	1,269 (0.113)	1.6 (0.227)
Sample size	1,009	971	983				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Earnings for quarter 5 is the primary outcome for the study, and thus the only outcome for which we adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing, as described in Appendix A. With this adjustment, none of the three contrasts is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aMeans and impacts include zeroes for those who were not employed in the corresponding time period.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.2. Employment by quarter since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (%)	42.7	44.3	40.0	-1.6 (0.618)	4.2 (0.174)	2.6 (0.487)	1.0 (0.387)
Quarter 2 (%)	53.7	55.5	54.2	-1.8 (0.674)	1.3 (0.738)	-0.5† (0.838)	0.1 (0.914)
Quarter 3 (%)	60.3	61.7	60.8	-1.4 (0.758)	0.9 (0.840)	-0.5 (0.804)	0.1 (0.938)
Quarter 4 (%)	64.6	63.1	63.7	1.5 (0.671)	-0.5 (0.864)	1.0 (0.804)	0.1 (0.911)
Quarter 5 (%)	67.7	67.4	63.3	0.2 (0.941)	4.1 (0.294)	4.4 (0.283)	0.7 (0.498)
Quarter 1-5 (%)	78.7	77.0	73.7	1.8 (0.659)	3.3 (0.473)	5.1 (0.197)	0.9 (0.428)
Sample size	1,009	971	983				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

**Table D.VI.3. Timing of training completion relative to start of new jobs
(among adults who had ended enrollment in at least one training program)**

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who ended enrollment in training							
Weeks between random assignment and end of first training program	33.2	29.7	33.5	3.5† (0.323)	-3.7 (0.385)	-0.3 (0.934)	0.6 (0.583)
Sample size	367	252	251				
Among customers who ended enrollment in training and worked in a job							
Started job before completing first training program (%)	55.6	48.9	71.0	6.7 (0.636)	-22.1*† (0.002)	-15.3 (0.215)	6.6* (0.005)
Completed training before getting a job (%)	44.4	51.1	29.0	-6.7 (0.636)	22.1*† (0.002)	15.3 (0.215)	6.6* (0.005)
Sample size	285	192	206				
Among customers who completed training and then got job							
Weeks between end of first training and start of first job	12.5	16.7	13.7	-4.1 (0.480)	3.0 (0.457)	-1.1 (0.785)	0.3 (0.728)
Sample size	113	81	67				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.4. In productive activity (employed or in training program) by quarter since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (%)	58.2	58.9	50.5	-0.7 (0.815)	8.4* (0.047)	7.7* (0.038)	2.7 (0.087)
Quarter 2 (%)	67.7	68.5	65.6	-0.8 (0.779)	2.9 (0.509)	2.1 (0.479)	0.3 (0.759)
Quarter 3 (%)	68.5	71.2	69.7	-2.7 (0.483)	1.6 (0.719)	-1.1 (0.503)	0.5 (0.598)
Quarter 4 (%)	71.9	71.6	69.3	0.4 (0.911)	2.3 (0.394)	2.6 (0.518)	0.4 (0.683)
Quarter 5 (%)	72.7	74.0	69.2	-1.3 (0.735)	4.8 (0.233)	3.6 (0.380)	0.8 (0.471)
Quarter 1-5 (%)	85.9	83.5	80.8	2.4 (0.522)	2.7 (0.543)	5.1* (0.045)	2.4 (0.112)
Sample size	1,007	971	983				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.5. Weeks and hours worked by quarter since random assignment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Weeks worked ^a							
Quarter 1	3.8	3.9	3.8	-0.1 (0.873)	0.0 (0.930)	0.0 (0.917)	0.0 (0.987)
Quarter 2	5.5	5.6	5.5	-0.2 (0.690)	0.1 (0.750)	0.0† (0.868)	0.1† (0.922)
Quarter 3	6.6	6.5	6.7	0.1 (0.896)	-0.1 (0.787)	-0.1 (0.789)	0.1 (0.947)
Quarter 4	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.1 (0.785)	-0.2 (0.702)	0.0 (0.923)	0.1 (0.925)
Quarter 5	7.3	7.3	7.0	0.0 (0.928)	0.3 (0.486)	0.4 (0.479)	0.3 (0.727)
Quarter 1-5	30.2	30.2	30.1	0.0 (0.996)	0.2 (0.930)	0.2 (0.912)	0.0 (0.993)
Hours worked ^a							
Quarter 1	141.0	140.7	138.9	0.3 (0.986)	1.9 (0.916)	2.2 (0.888)	0.0 (0.989)
Quarter 2	212.4	223.4	208.0	-11.0 (0.564)	15.4 (0.433)	4.5† (0.648)	0.3† (0.714)
Quarter 3	263.6	255.2	245.8	8.4 (0.702)	9.4 (0.670)	17.8 (0.172)	1.0 (0.387)
Quarter 4	286.8	273.9	267.4	13.0 (0.574)	6.5 (0.722)	19.5 (0.266)	0.7 (0.525)
Quarter 5	290.5	282.6	265.6	7.9 (0.694)	17.0 (0.400)	24.9 (0.217)	0.8 (0.444)
Quarter 1-5	1,194.4	1,175.8	1,125.6	18.6 (0.827)	50.2 (0.580)	68.8 (0.266)	0.6 (0.531)
Number of jobs worked	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1 (0.375)	-0.1 (0.305)	0.0 (0.982)	0.7 (0.493)
Sample size	1,009	971	983				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aMeans and impacts include zeroes for those who were not employed in the corresponding time period.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.6. Characteristics of employment across all jobs (among adults employed since random assignment)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who were ever employed in 15 months following random assignment							
Hours worked per week	36.5	35.4	35.3	1.1 (0.427)	0.1 (0.937)	1.2† (0.173)	1.0 (0.388)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week) in any single job (%)	71.4	74.3	66.3	-2.9 (0.570)	8.0 (0.069)	5.1 (0.213)	2.1 (0.138)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week) at any time across all jobs held (%)	70.6	71.3	68.8	-0.7 (0.869)	2.4 (0.623)	1.8 (0.703)	0.1 (0.881)
Number of weeks worked in follow-up period	38.4	39.3	40.8	-0.9 (0.439)	-1.6 (0.124)	-2.5 (0.062)	2.1 (0.138)
Number of jobs held since random assignment	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1 (0.358)	-0.2 (0.161)	-0.1 (0.201)	1.1 (0.360)
1 (%)	58.3	65.5	58.9	-7.3 (0.098)	6.6 (0.192)	-0.6 (0.852)	1.5 (0.247)
2 (%)	32.0	24.5	27.7	7.5* (0.019)	-3.2 (0.391)	4.4 (0.220)	3.2 (0.058)
3 or more (%)	9.7	10.0	13.4	-0.3 (0.910)	-3.5 (0.351)	-3.7 (0.208)	0.8 (0.446)
Hourly wages (\$)	11.97	12.10	11.58	-0.13 (0.776)	0.53 (0.229)	0.39 (0.401)	0.8 (0.454)
Had any job that offered: (%)							
Any benefits	94.9	96.9	98.2	-2.1 (0.266)	-1.3 (0.320)	-3.3 (0.097)	1.5 (0.232)
Health insurance	87.9	89.6	90.6	-1.7 (0.496)	-1.0 (0.669)	-2.7 (0.404)	0.4 (0.695)
Paid vacation	81.5	79.7	79.4	1.9 (0.521)	0.3 (0.931)	2.2 (0.392)	0.5 (0.598)
Paid holidays	80.9	85.9	79.8	-5.0* (0.023)	6.1* (0.014)	1.2 (0.652)	4.7* (0.018)
Paid sick days	71.9	67.1	61.8	4.8* (0.036)	5.3 (0.297)	10.1 (0.084)	2.8 (0.080)
Any paid time off	87.9	89.7	88.4	-1.8 (0.504)	1.3 (0.565)	-0.5 (0.795)	0.2 (0.789)
Pension or retirement benefits	74.5	75.2	75.6	-0.8 (0.805)	-0.3 (0.926)	-1.1 (0.745)	0.1 (0.940)
Tuition assistance or reimbursement	46.8	44.9	40.0	1.9 (0.751)	4.9 (0.270)	6.8 (0.067)	2.8 (0.079)
Had any job classified as (%)							
Regular full- or part-time	82.7	85.6	86.5	-3.0 (0.453)	-0.9 (0.824)	-3.8* (0.014)	3.4* (0.047)
Self-employed or independent contractor	9.9	3.3	6.8	6.6* (0.035)	-3.5* (0.012)	3.1 (0.257)	4.3* (0.024)
Temporary or day labor	11.3	12.4	13.3	-1.1 (0.711)	-0.9 (0.725)	-2.0 (0.575)	0.2 (0.852)
On-call employee	8.7	7.5	4.4	1.2 (0.384)	3.1† (0.117)	4.3* (0.047)	2.2† (0.133)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Job at contractor	2.6	2.5	3.1	0.2 (0.854)	-0.7 (0.426)	-0.5 (0.651)	0.3 (0.725)
Worked in any unionized job (%)	10.4	7.4	8.5	3.1* (0.047)	-1.1 (0.613)	2.0 (0.388)	2.2 (0.134)
Sample size	782	743	764				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.7. Characteristics of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among adults who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who provided employment history during follow-up period on survey							
Hours worked per week	36.7	36.0	34.1	0.7 (0.480)	1.9 (0.119)	2.6*† (0.002)	5.8*† (0.008)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week, %)	66.0	67.2	59.1	-1.2 (0.827)	8.1 (0.058)	6.9 (0.099)	3.1 (0.060)
Hourly wage rate (\$)	11.88	12.37	11.97	-0.49 (0.134)	0.40 (0.359)	-0.09 (0.798)	1.2 (0.319)
Job offered (%)							
Any benefits	93.6	97.1	95.8	-3.5 (0.182)	1.4 (0.449)	-2.2 (0.277)	0.9 (0.400)
Health insurance	81.8	85.8	80.7	-4.0 (0.324)	5.2* (0.048)	1.1 (0.776)	2.2 (0.129)
Paid vacation	72.6	71.4	69.3	1.2 (0.826)	2.1 (0.653)	3.3 (0.429)	0.4 (0.694)
Paid holidays	72.6	78.2	71.2	-5.6* (0.005)	7.0* (0.013)	1.4 (0.614)	6.7* (0.004)
Paid sick days	59.5	61.9	49.9	-2.4 (0.410)	12.0* (0.004)	9.7* (0.018)	5.0* (0.014)
Any paid time off	82.6	85.2	82.5	-2.6 (0.414)	2.6 (0.249)	0.0 (0.988)	0.8 (0.456)
Pension or retirement benefits	62.0	67.6	63.5	-5.7 (0.150)	4.1 (0.356)	-1.6 (0.711)	1.1 (0.336)
Tuition assistance or reimbursement	36.6	38.0	28.5	-1.4 (0.724)	9.5* (0.005)	8.1* (0.014)	6.8* (0.004)
Job classified as (%)							
Regular full- or part-time	76.5	81.4	82.4	-4.9* (0.022)	-1.0 (0.682)	-5.9* (0.050)	3.3 (0.053)
Self-employed or independent contractor	6.7	2.9	5.1	3.8 (0.056)	-2.2 (0.105)	1.6 (0.382)	2.4 (0.110)
Temporary or day labor	8.9	9.0	8.0	-0.1 (0.971)	1.0 (0.650)	0.9 (0.796)	0.1 (0.898)
On-call employee	6.3	5.9	2.5	0.4 (0.503)	3.5† (0.081)	3.8 (0.056)	2.1 (0.145)
Job at contractor	1.9	1.0	2.0	0.9 (0.307)	-1.0 (0.058)	-0.1 (0.917)	3.9* (0.031)
Unionized job (%)	8.7	6.1	4.7	2.6 (0.052)	1.5 (0.305)	4.1* (0.041)	2.6 (0.091)
Sample size	810	775	793				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.8. Most frequently reported occupations of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among adults who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who provided employment history during follow-up period on survey							
Occupation of current or most recent job (%)							
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	15.2	11.0	11.0	4.2* (0.028)	0.0 (0.970)	4.1* (0.042)	2.8 (0.081)
Retail sales workers	12.6	11.1	20.4	1.4 (0.540)	-9.2* (0.037)	-7.8 (0.112)	2.6 (0.094)
Motor vehicle operators	9.4	5.0	8.3	4.4* (0.023)	-3.3 (0.081)	1.1 (0.705)	6.2* (0.006)
Information and record clerks	5.9	8.1	8.1	-2.1 (0.465)	0.0 (0.986)	-2.1 (0.355)	0.5 (0.641)
Material moving workers	9.5	9.4	9.9	0.1 (0.972)	-0.4 (0.846)	-0.3 (0.909)	0.0 (0.980)
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	6.4	7.9	5.2	-1.5 (0.496)	2.7 (0.086)	1.2 (0.473)	1.9 (0.173)
Building cleaning and pest control workers	7.3	5.8	5.7	1.5 (0.477)	0.1 (0.982)	1.6 (0.554)	0.4 (0.645)
Other office and administrative support workers	1.9	2.0	4.2	0.0 (0.967)	-2.2 (0.115)	-2.3 (0.068)	1.8 (0.182)
Health technologists and technicians	3.8	6.6	5.2	-2.8 (0.131)	1.4 (0.514)	-1.4† (0.117)	2.7† (0.083)
Financial clerks	3.8	3.1	2.4	0.7 (0.299)	0.8 (0.162)	1.5* (0.048)	2.3 (0.119)
Construction trades workers	3.0	1.3	4.2	1.7 (0.084)	-2.9* (0.023)	-1.2 (0.400)	4.0* (0.030)
Other personal care and service workers	4.5	2.8	4.0	1.8 (0.169)	-1.3 (0.503)	0.5 (0.710)	1.1 (0.338)
Sample size	779	742	763				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.9. Employment in occupations related to most common training occupations (among adults who participated in training)

	Percent who participated in training for this occupation			Percent of those who trained in this occupation who were subsequently employed in that occupation			Percent of those who trained in this occupation who were subsequently employed at all		
	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group
Certified nursing assistant	9.6	5.1	4.6	42.4	38.6	71.9	92.8	84.7	76.3
Truck driver/ commercial driving license	5.1	1.9	1.2	61.1	63.0	79.0	93.1	96.2	96.2
Medical coding	1.6	2.2	2.1	26.6	9.1	63.0	63.8	40.3	97.6
Licensed practical nurse	5.8	4.0	9.4	32.5	48.9	29.6	89.6	94.2	81.4
Nursing-other Associates Degree	6.3	5.7	7.7	60.4	56.2	41.3	83.2	72.0	73.3
Nursing-unspecified certificate	7.0	5.9	6.9	76.5	41.0	23.5	91.4	86.7	94.5
Welder	6.2	1.4	2.3	39.8	79.9	24.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Business management	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.8	8.5	-4.9	72.8	27.9	85.0
Medical assistant/ secretary	1.5	8.2	2.1	17.1	41.9	-12.0	92.5	87.8	82.6
Sample size	430	332	323	35	36	36	36	36	36

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.10. Match between training and employment (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Reported finding a job because of training during follow-up period (%)	17.6	14.3	12.7	3.3 (0.447)	1.6 (0.659)	4.9*† (0.022)	3.1† (0.061)
Did not participate in training (%)	60.5	66.7	70.2	-6.2 (0.068)	-3.5 (0.218)	-9.7* (0.000)	10.2* (0.000)
Participated in training not specific to an occupation (%)	13.6	12.2	12.5	1.4 (0.472)	-0.3 (0.842)	1.1 (0.597)	0.3 (0.767)
Trained for specific occupation but did not get job in that occupation (%)	18.1	14.8	11.5	3.3 (0.372)	3.3 (0.135)	6.6* (0.047)	3.0 (0.068)
Trained for specific occupation and got job in same occupation (%)	7.8	6.1	5.8	1.7 (0.506)	0.3 (0.700)	2.1 (0.335)	0.9 (0.405)
Not employed in follow-up period or in five years before random assignment (%)	47.3	47.9	53.2	-0.6 (0.869)	-5.3 (0.301)	-6.0 (0.054)	2.1 (0.142)
Employed and most recent job is same as pre-RA occupation (%)	13.6	12.7	14.0	0.8 (0.679)	-1.2 (0.595)	-0.4 (0.846)	0.2 (0.858)
Employed and most recent job is different than occupation before random assignment (%)	39.2	39.4	32.8	-0.2 (0.962)	6.6 (0.265)	6.4 (0.076)	1.7 (0.198)
Sample size	1,009	972	986				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VI.11. Employment and enrollment in training (among adults who participated in training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who participated in training during 15-month follow-up period							
Reported finding a job because of training during follow-up period (%)	44.8	43.6	42.2	1.1 (0.915)	1.4 (0.891)	2.6 (0.642)	0.1 (0.896)
Employment by quarter (%)							
Quarter 1	35.8	38.0	44.3	-2.1 (0.676)	-6.4 (0.13)	-8.5 (0.181)	1.4 (0.269)
Quarter 2	46.7	51.5	50.8	-4.8 (0.25)	0.7 (0.882)	-4.1 (0.448)	0.7 (0.499)
Quarter 3	59.4	59.4	59.7	0.0 (0.997)	-0.3 (0.955)	-0.3 (0.965)	0.0† (0.998)
Quarter 4	67.3	60.8	65.2	6.6 (0.316)	-4.4 (0.314)	2.2 (0.672)	0.7 (0.529)
Quarter 5	70.9	71.9	65.6	-1.0 (0.847)	6.3 (0.262)	5.3 (0.282)	0.8 (0.455)
Sample size	431	335	324				
Among customers who participated in training for a specific occupation during 15-month follow-up period							
Obtained job in occupation specific to training (%)	30.2	28.8	31.5	1.5 (0.881)	-2.7 (0.362)	-1.2 (0.890)	0.5 (0.630)
Sample size	262	187	184				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated p-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VII.1. Household income and receipt of public assistance in the past calendar year (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any income in calendar year prior to survey from (%)							
SNAP	52.3	53.6	49.3	-1.4 (0.645)	4.3 (0.343)	3.0 (0.225)	0.8 (0.472)
WIC	15.9	10.2	14.3	5.7* (0.033)	-4.1 (0.203)	1.6 (0.333)	3.2 (0.055)
Cash assistance programs	17.4	15.3	20.4	2.0 (0.586)	-5.0 (0.229)	-3.0 (0.416)	0.8 (0.472)
Other programs	5.2	1.9	2.6	3.3* (0.043)	-0.7 (0.257)	2.6 (0.063)	2.3 (0.124)
Income received in calendar year prior to survey from assistance programs (\$)							
SNAP	1,531	1,595	1,546	-64 (0.698)	48 (0.797)	-16 (0.928)	0.1 (0.925)
Cash assistance programs	1,063	951	1,123	112 (0.670)	-172 (0.482)	-60 (0.831)	0.3 (0.766)
Other programs	256	84	59	172 (0.186)	24 (0.631)	197 (0.124)	1.3 (0.289)
Total household income (\$)	19,760	19,334	22,049	426† (0.660)	-2,716 (0.191)	-2,289 (0.286)	0.9† (0.408)
Sample size	1,011	973	987				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Table D.VII.2. Health and health insurance (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Any work-limiting health problem since random assignment (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0 (0.347)	0.0 (0.713)	-0.1 (0.173)	1.1 (0.354)
Covered by health insurance at any time since random assignment (%)	57.5	56.2	58.2	1.3 (0.626)	-2.0 (0.281)	-0.7 (0.785)	0.6 (0.544)
Covered by health insurance for entire time since random assignment (%)	40.2	35.6	38.0	4.7 (0.065)	-2.5 (0.489)	2.2 (0.608)	2.1 (0.143)
Sample size	962	928	947				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table D.VII.3. Arrests and felony convictions (all adults)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Arrested since random assignment (%)	5.9	4.3	5.2	1.5 (0.556)	-0.9 (0.604)	0.7 (0.764)	0.2 (0.811)
Convicted of a felony since random assignment (%)	0.8	1.0	0.2	-0.2 (0.830)	0.8† (0.203)	0.6 (0.151)	2.0† (0.158)
Sample size	956	921	937				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for dislocated workers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

APPENDIX E

**DETAILED TABLES OF MEANS AND IMPACTS
FOR DISLOCATED WORKERS**

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Table E.II.1. Baseline equivalence among survey respondents (dislocated workers only)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Dislocated worker only (%)	84.6	84.6	84.8	0.0 (0.982)	-0.2 (0.703)	-0.2 (0.918)	0.1 (0.885)
Both adult and dislocated worker (%)	15.4	15.4	15.2	0.0 (0.982)	0.2 (0.703)	0.2 (0.918)	0.1 (0.885)
Female (%)	61.8	60.5	54.3	1.3 (0.535)	6.1 (0.056)	7.4* (0.004)	5.0* (0.015)
Age (%)							
18-20	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	0.7 (0.197)	-1.3 (0.107)	-0.6 (0.528)	2.4 (0.108)
21-24	6.7	5.6	4.7	1.0 (0.480)	0.9 (0.760)	1.9 (0.626)	0.3 (0.772)
25-32	15.7	19.4	13.8	-3.7 (0.533)	5.6 (0.384)	1.9 (0.552)	0.4 (0.656)
33-42	28.3	29.0	26.1	-0.7 (0.887)	2.9 (0.240)	2.2 (0.742)	1.1 (0.333)
43-50	28.3	17.5	23.4	10.8* (0.024)	-5.9 (0.068)	4.9 (0.154)	2.9 (0.071)
51 or older	21.2	29.3	31.5	-8.1 (0.095)	-2.2 (0.823)	-10.3 (0.406)	1.6 (0.227)
Race/ethnicity (%)							
Hispanic	10.2	13.9	18.3	-3.7 (0.176)	-4.4 (0.253)	-8.1 (0.140)	1.2 (0.309)
White, non-Hispanic	37.0	45.6	40.7	-8.6*† (0.019)	4.9 (0.282)	-3.7 (0.415)	3.1 (0.061)
Black, non-Hispanic	47.4	36.6	37.2	10.8*† (0.032)	-0.6 (0.805)	10.2* (0.026)	2.9 (0.074)
Asian	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.9 (0.079)	-0.3† (0.630)	1.6 (0.208)	1.9† (0.166)
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or Native American	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4 (0.262)	-0.3 (0.305)	0.1 (0.730)	0.7 (0.519)
Other	0.9	1.7	1.0	-0.8 (0.282)	0.7 (0.374)	-0.1 (0.643)	0.6 (0.540)
Primary spoken language is English (%)	96.8	96.0	93.6	0.8 (0.407)	2.4 (0.455)	3.2 (0.328)	0.7 (0.496)
Primary spoken language is Spanish (%)	1.6	1.6	5.3	0.0 (0.971)	-3.7 (0.159)	-3.7 (0.235)	1.1 (0.339)
Primary spoken language is neither English nor Spanish (%)	1.6	2.4	1.1	-0.8† (0.209)	1.3 (0.282)	0.5 (0.480)	0.9† (0.438)
Marital status (%)							
Currently married	32.4	35.1	42.0	-2.7 (0.420)	-6.9 (0.268)	-9.6† (0.069)	2.2† (0.133)
Separated, divorced, or widowed	28.2	26.5	35.9	1.7 (0.717)	-9.4 (0.278)	-7.7 (0.197)	0.9 (0.428)
Never married	39.4	38.4	22.1	1.0 (0.866)	16.3 (0.245)	17.3† (0.072)	3.0† (0.068)
Working at time of random assignment (%)	1.3	1.1	2.9	0.2 (0.574)	-1.8 (0.225)	-1.6 (0.274)	0.8 (0.458)
Employed in last five years (%)	93.7	93.4	92.0	0.4 (0.760)	1.4 (0.596)	1.7 (0.476)	0.3 (0.751)
Last real hourly wage ^a (\$)	14.52	17.21	16.06	-2.69 (0.128)	1.14* (0.013)	-1.54 (0.325)	3.6* (0.041)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Last real hourly wage was ^{a,b} (%)							
Less than minimum wage	2.4	2.6	2.0	-0.2 (0.800)	0.6 (0.835)	0.4 (0.869)	0.0 (0.964)
Minimum wage exactly	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0 (0.898)	-0.7 (0.205)	-0.7 (0.227)	0.8 (0.439)
Between 1.01 and 1.29 times the minimum	17.4	10.7	11.9	6.7 (0.295)	-1.2 (0.700)	5.5 (0.399)	0.6 (0.561)
Between 1.30 and 1.69 times the minimum	23.8	22.2	20.0	1.5 (0.705)	2.3 (0.525)	3.8 (0.132)	1.3 (0.291)
Between 1.70 and 1.99 times the minimum	12.3	12.5	13.0	-0.2 (0.922)	-0.5 (0.807)	-0.7 (0.812)	0.0 (0.964)
Between 2.00 and 2.99 times the minimum	25.0	27.3	29.0	-2.3 (0.414)	-1.7 (0.773)	-4.0 (0.433)	0.7 (0.509)
Between 3.00 and 3.99 times the minimum	6.8	9.6	10.9	-2.8 (0.497)	-1.3 (0.416)	-4.1 (0.258)	1.2 (0.308)
Between 4.00 and 4.99 times the minimum	3.6	2.9	3.0	0.7 (0.523)	-0.1 (0.944)	0.6 (0.691)	0.2 (0.800)
5.00 or more times the minimum	1.1	5.1	1.2	-4.0*† (0.046)	4.0 (0.062)	-0.1 (0.913)	2.2 (0.126)
Not employed in last five years (%)	7.3	6.7	8.1	0.6 (0.751)	-1.4 (0.592)	-0.8 (0.645)	0.2 (0.858)
Highest Degree (%)							
Less than high school	3.3	3.4	5.5	-0.1 (0.922)	-2.1 (0.355)	-2.2 (0.291)	0.6 (0.565)
High school or GED	69.0	67.9	62.9	1.1 (0.718)	5.1 (0.362)	6.1 (0.391)	0.4 (0.655)
Associates or equivalent	10.2	8.7	12.7	1.4 (0.611)	-4.0 (0.329)	-2.6 (0.550)	0.5 (0.595)
Bachelors or equivalent	12.6	16.8	14.4	-4.2 (0.098)	2.4 (0.337)	-1.8 (0.613)	2.1 (0.141)
Masters or higher	5.0	3.2	4.5	1.8† (0.090)	-1.3 (0.457)	0.5 (0.828)	2.1 (0.143)
Vocational training ^c	20.5	15.7	19.4	4.8 (0.125)	-3.7 (0.497)	1.2 (0.754)	1.5 (0.239)
Have health problems that limit work or training (%)	2.1	4.5	3.8	-2.4 (0.151)	0.7 (0.396)	-1.7 (0.283)	1.1 (0.332)
Household size (%)							
Sole member	22.7	26.4	20.5	-3.7 (0.527)	6.0* (0.013)	2.2 (0.743)	4.2* (0.026)
2-3 members	50.4	42.6	43.0	7.8 (0.243)	-0.4 (0.924)	7.3 (0.445)	1.0 (0.378)
4-5 members	23.0	28.4	31.3	-5.4 (0.196)	-2.8 (0.482)	-8.2* (0.048)	2.2 (0.132)
6 or more members	3.9	2.5	5.2	1.4 (0.469)	-2.7 (0.127)	-1.3 (0.621)	1.6 (0.219)
Receipt of Public Assistance (%)							
TANF, SSI/SSD, or GA	4.1	4.8	6.8	-0.7 (0.568)	-2.0 (0.262)	-2.7 (0.088)	1.6 (0.221)
SNAP or WIC	29.4	31.3	27.8	-1.9 (0.549)	3.5 (0.485)	1.6 (0.739)	0.3 (0.728)
Unemployment Compensation	58.2	46.8	52.8	11.5 (0.118)	-6.0 (0.182)	5.5 (0.343)	1.4 (0.257)
Other public assistance	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.4† (0.206)	-0.6 (0.281)	-0.2 (0.632)	0.9† (0.431)

	Means			Differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Counselor-predicted likelihood of training (%)							
Very likely	46.6	50.0	46.8	-3.4 (0.583)	3.2 (0.510)	-0.2 (0.959)	0.2 (0.801)
Somewhat likely	38.7	32.2	39.6	6.5 (0.110)	-7.4* (0.025)	-1.0 (0.656)	3.0 (0.066)
Somewhat unlikely	8.1	8.1	6.4	0.0 (0.999)	1.7† (0.311)	1.7 (0.404)	0.7† (0.506)
Very unlikely	6.6	9.7	7.2	-3.1 (0.287)	2.5 (0.158)	-0.6 (0.714)	1.1 (0.348)
Visited an AJC previously (%)	30.7	32.7	39.2	-2.1 (0.729)	-6.5 (0.328)	-8.5*† (0.009)	4.0* (0.030)
Sample size	705	711	682				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for baseline equivalence are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three equivalence tests for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aIndividuals employed in the five years prior to random assignment.

^bRelative to 2012 federal minimum wage.

^cRespondent reported receiving a vocational or technical degree or certificate or a business degree or certificate.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

GA = general assistance; GED = General Educational Development certificate; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.1a. Use of resource room since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Used any resource room since random assignment (%)	77.8	76.7	76.1	1.1 (0.600)	0.5 (0.905)	1.6 (0.685)	0.2 (0.815)
Used resource room at an AJC (%)	72.9	67.8	69.9	5.1 (0.140)	-2.1 (0.715)	3.0 (0.449)	1.7 (0.200)
Used resource room elsewhere (%)	30.3	40.2	35.4	-9.9* (0.015)	4.8 (0.258)	-5.1 (0.359)	3.9* (0.033)
Number of times used any resource room ^a	6.8	6.6	6.2	0.3 (0.604)	0.4 (0.571)	0.7 (0.187)	1.1 (0.361)
Number of times used a resource room at an AJC ^a	4.8	4.1	4.0	0.7 (0.285)	0.2 (0.703)	0.8 (0.057)	2.2 (0.128)
Number of times used a resource room elsewhere ^a	2.0	2.5	2.2	-0.4 (0.296)	0.2 (0.482)	-0.2 (0.737)	0.8 (0.460)
Sample size	687	690	664				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “3 to 5 times”) for use of a resource room at an AJC or elsewhere. To estimate the number of times the resource room was used, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 4 if the respondent answered “3 to 5 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 10 times” visited the resource room 11 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the *F*-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.1b. Use of resource room since random assignment (among dislocated workers who used resource rooms)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who used any resource room							
Number of times used a resource room ^a	8.9	8.6	8.2	0.4 (0.558)	0.4 (0.584)	0.7 (0.211)	0.8 (0.445)
Frequency of resource room usage (%) ^a							
1-2 times	18.0	11.7	24.4	6.3 (0.126)	-12.6 (0.130)	-6.4 (0.295)	1.4 (0.255)
3-5 times	14.5	20.2	15.5	-5.7 (0.401)	4.7 (0.532)	-1.0 (0.634)	0.6 (0.555)
6-10 times	18.2	26.9	23.5	-8.7 (0.260)	3.4 (0.416)	-5.3 (0.220)	0.8 (0.465)
More than 10 times	49.3	41.2	36.7	8.1 (0.396)	4.5 (0.393)	12.6 (0.117)	1.7 (0.203)
Sample size	508	492	477				
Among customers who used AJC resource room							
Number of times used a resource room at an AJC ^a	6.7	6.1	5.8	0.7 (0.380)	0.3 (0.481)	1.0 (0.204)	0.9 (0.412)
Frequency of resource room usage (%)							
1-2 times	21.9	20.7	31.5	1.2 (0.780)	-10.8 (0.073)	-9.6 (0.200)	1.8 (0.182)
3-5 times	23.9	35.1	24.8	-11.2 (0.176)	10.3*† (0.013)	-0.9 (0.864)	4.3*† (0.024)
6-10 times	16.9	16.4	16.0	0.5 (0.945)	0.4 (0.945)	0.9 (0.837)	0.0 (0.978)
More than 10 times	37.4	27.8	27.7	9.5 (0.489)	0.1 (0.984)	9.7 (0.238)	1.3† (0.280)
Sample size	468	454	424				
Among customers who used a resource room not at an AJC							
Number of times used a resource room not at an AJC ^a	7.4	5.9	6.6	1.5*† (0.001)	-0.7 (0.156)	0.8 (0.178)	8.5* (0.001)
Frequency of resource room usage (%)							
1-2 times	14.5	27.3	13.7	-12.8*† (0.011)	13.6* (0.009)	0.8 (0.782)	4.2*† (0.026)
3-5 times	26.2	29.3	36.7	-3.1 (0.592)	-7.5† (0.074)	-10.6 (0.077)	2.5 (0.102)
6-10 times	12.1	14.5	17.4	-2.4 (0.575)	-2.8 (0.557)	-5.2 (0.318)	0.5 (0.600)
More than 10 times	47.2	28.9	32.2	18.3* (0.004)	-3.3 (0.580)	15.0 (0.137)	7.0* (0.004)
Used resource room provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	1.4	1.6	0.2	-0.2 (0.816)	1.4 (0.056)	1.2 (0.086)	3.8* (0.035)
Library	64.5	64.5	67.0	0.1 (0.991)	-2.6 (0.648)	-2.5 (0.676)	0.1 (0.891)
Community-based organization	12.8	12.3	10.7	0.5 (0.853)	1.7† (0.493)	2.2 (0.336)	0.6† (0.579)
Educational facility	30.2	17.3	16.3	12.8* (0.029)	1.0† (0.802)	13.9† (0.067)	2.7† (0.087)
Private employment agency	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.7 (0.470)	-1.2 (0.435)	-0.5 (0.791)	0.6 (0.535)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Online	15.0	13.0	7.0	2.1 (0.792)	6.0 (0.421)	8.1 (0.117)	1.4 (0.264)
Other	1.5	8.7	2.5	-7.2* (0.014)	6.1* (0.030)	-1.0 (0.189)	3.8* (0.034)
Sample size	205	218	209				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “3 to 5 times”) for use of a resource room at an AJC and separately for use of a resource room elsewhere. To estimate the number of times the resource room was used, and the category of frequency of resource room usage anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 4 if the respondent answered “3 to 5 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 10 times” visited the resource room 11 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.2a. Workshop attendance since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any workshop (%)	59.5	49.7	50.6	9.8 (0.212)	-0.9 (0.900)	8.9* (0.037)	2.4 (0.105)
Attended any workshop at an AJC (%)	51.7	42.9	45.2	8.8 (0.147)	-2.2 (0.786)	6.6 (0.124)	3.3 (0.051)
Attended any “intensive workshop” at an AJC ^a (%)	16.9	12.7	9.6	4.2* (0.038)	3.0 (0.099)	7.3* (0.029)	2.7 (0.084)
Attended any “core workshop” at an AJC ^a (%)	39.0	34.5	38.1	4.5 (0.503)	-3.6 (0.650)	0.9 (0.787)	0.3 (0.745)
Attended any workshop elsewhere (%)	16.1	14.1	16.1	2.1 (0.661)	-2.0 (0.726)	0.0 (0.979)	0.1 (0.862)
Number of workshops attended ^b	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.4 (0.328)	-0.1 (0.882)	0.3 (0.181)	2.5 (0.098)
Number of workshops attended at an AJC ^b	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.4 (0.277)	0.0 (0.905)	0.3 (0.058)	2.3 (0.115)
Number of workshops attended elsewhere ^b	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0 (0.696)	0.0 (0.861)	0.0 (0.991)	0.1 (0.895)
Sample size	690	690	664				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey asked about specific workshops that the local area had designated as intensive. However, since the survey was launched, some local areas stopped providing these workshops, added intensive workshops, or changed the workshops from intensive to core services. Names of workshops were also sometimes generic. For these reasons, survey questions might not accurately distinguished between intensive and core workshops.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 workshops”) for workshops attended at an AJC and separately for workshops attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of workshops attended, and the category of frequency of workshops attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 workshops”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 workshops” attended 6 workshops.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.2b. Workshops attended since random assignment (among dislocated who attended any workshops)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any workshop							
Number of workshops attended ^a	3.7	3.4	3.6	0.3 (0.516)	-0.2 (0.774)	0.1 (0.892)	0.3 (0.754)
Frequency of number of workshops attended (%) ^a							
1	25.8	31.6	21.3	-5.8 (0.696)	10.3 (0.631)	4.5 (0.593)	0.1 (0.864)
2 or 3	34.4	32.1	37.0	2.3 (0.751)	-4.8 (0.679)	-2.5 (0.712)	0.1 (0.915)
4 or 5	18.5	14.0	21.5	4.5 (0.549)	-7.5† (0.134)	-2.9 (0.517)	1.9 (0.174)
More than 5	21.3	22.3	20.3	-1.0 (0.717)	2.0 (0.781)	1.0 (0.853)	0.1 (0.935)
Sample size	374	319	308				
Among customers who attended a workshop at an AJC							
Number of workshops attended at an AJC ^a	3.0	2.8	2.7	0.2 (0.135)	0.0† (0.506)	0.3 (0.073)	2.2† (0.135)
Frequency of number of workshops attended at an AJC (%)							
1	25.0	40.0	21.5	-15.0 (0.364)	18.5 (0.342)	3.5 (0.501)	0.5 (0.630)
2 or 3	37.6	28.6	52.5	9.0 (0.402)	-23.9 (0.221)	-15.0 (0.196)	0.9 (0.420)
4 or 5	14.6	9.6	10.9	5.0 (0.376)	-1.2 (0.696)	3.8 (0.553)	0.5 (0.632)
More than 5	22.8	21.8	15.1	1.1 (0.764)	6.7 (0.095)	7.8* (0.016)	3.4* (0.046)
Sample size	338	297	270				
Among customers who attended a workshop elsewhere							
Number of workshops attended elsewhere ^a	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.1 (0.836)	-0.1 (0.862)	-0.1 (0.945)	0.1 (0.917)
Frequency of number of workshops attended elsewhere (%)							
1	29.0	17.0	32.8	12.0 (0.224)	-15.8 (0.303)	-3.8 (0.757)	0.8 (0.439)
2 or 3	40.8	56.2	33.9	-15.4 (0.328)	22.3*† (0.017)	6.9 (0.592)	3.4*† (0.049)
4 or 5	7.0	14.9	6.4	-8.0 (0.261)	8.6 (0.252)	0.6 (0.765)	0.7 (0.511)
More than 5	23.2	11.9	27.0	11.4 (0.316)	-15.1 (0.219)	-3.7 (0.857)	3.2 (0.059)
Hours spent in each workshop attended elsewhere ^b	8.0	8.1	6.4	-0.1 (0.846)	1.7 (0.411)	1.6 (0.452)	0.4 (0.693)
Frequency of hours spent in each workshop attended elsewhere (%)							
Less than 1 hour	6.3	5.8	12.3	0.5 (0.863)	-6.5 (0.477)	-6.0 (0.435)	0.3 (0.724)
1 to 2 hours	36.6	47.9	69.2	-11.3 (0.337)	-21.3* (0.000)	-32.5* (0.018)	8.2* (0.002)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
More than 2, less than 4 hours	37.8	29.9	6.0	8.0 (0.275)	23.8* (0.001)	31.8*† (0.000)	10.8*† (0.000)
4 to 6 hours	18.4	6.7	9.3	11.8 (0.077)	-2.6 (0.612)	9.2 (0.316)	2.1 (0.140)
More than 6 hours	0.8	9.7	3.2	-8.9† (0.172)	6.5 (0.355)	-2.4 (0.358)	1.4 (0.255)
Attended workshop provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	4.3	22.2	17.5	-17.9*† (0.020)	4.7† (0.304)	-13.2 (0.123)	3.5*† (0.046)
Library	8.2	17.7	3.7	-9.5 (0.344)	14.0 (0.171)	4.4 (0.267)	1.4 (0.275)
Community-based organization	32.5	27.0	24.7	5.5† (0.456)	2.3† (0.685)	7.8 (0.361)	0.4† (0.651)
Educational facility	44.3	23.4	33.0	20.9* (0.031)	-9.6 (0.311)	11.3 (0.061)	3.5* (0.044)
Private employment agency	-2.0	-0.2	-2.6	-1.8 (0.095)	2.3* (0.050)	0.6 (0.314)	2.1 (0.141)
Online	1.3	1.4	0.2	-0.1 (0.974)	1.2 (0.126)	1.1 (0.463)	1.7 (0.198)
Other	19.9	21.2	32.0	-1.3 (0.894)	-10.8 (0.348)	-12.1*† (0.023)	3.0† (0.069)
Sample size	94	80	77				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 workshops”) for workshops attended at an AJC and separately for workshops attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of workshops attended, and the category of frequency of workshops attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 workshops”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 workshops” attended 6 workshops.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of workshops attended (for example, “1 to 2 hours”) at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a workshop, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 90 minutes if the respondent answered “1 to 2 hours”). We assumed a length of 6 hours for respondents who answered “more than 6 hours.”

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.3a. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any workshop addressing (%)							
Job search activities	54.4	44.3	48.1	10.1 (0.227)	-3.8 (0.647)	6.3 (0.096)	1.9 (0.172)
Computer skills, programs	26.1	24.1	18.3	2.1 (0.285)	5.8* (0.014)	7.9* (0.001)	6.9* (0.004)
Appropriate job behavior	37.4	27.7	23.0	9.7 (0.154)	4.7 (0.351)	14.4* (0.003)	5.9* (0.007)
Preparing for assessments	29.6	21.4	23.5	8.2 (0.221)	-2.1 (0.745)	6.1 (0.060)	2.2 (0.133)
Managing finances	25.2	10.3	13.3	14.9*† (0.005)	-3.0† (0.080)	11.9* (0.012)	4.9*† (0.015)
Starting own business	10.5	12.9	6.3	-2.4 (0.547)	6.6 (0.135)	4.2* (0.024)	3.1 (0.060)
Any other topics	4.4	3.0	8.1	1.4 (0.415)	-5.1 (0.113)	-3.7 (0.166)	1.3 (0.277)
Sample size	690	686	662				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the *F*-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.IV.3b. Topics covered in workshops attended since random assignment (among dislocated workers who attended at least one workshop)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any workshops							
Attended any workshop addressing (%)							
Job search activities	92.6	90.4	96.2	2.1 (0.597)	-5.7 (0.301)	-3.6† (0.197)	0.9† (0.424)
Computer skills, programs	43.1	48.8	35.5	-5.8 (0.421)	13.3 (0.075)	7.5* (0.041)	3.1 (0.060)
Appropriate job behavior	65.3	56.5	48.3	8.8 (0.154)	8.1 (0.098)	17.0* (0.003)	6.0* (0.007)
Preparing for assessments	50.9	45.1	47.6	5.8 (0.287)	-2.5 (0.741)	3.3† (0.518)	0.9† (0.436)
Managing finances	43.6	21.6	27.8	22.0*† (0.000)	-6.3* (0.043)	15.7* (0.013)	11.7*† (0.000)
Starting own business	17.7	26.0	12.4	-8.3 (0.396)	13.6 (0.176)	5.3 (0.093)	2.1 (0.148)
Any other topics	7.3	6.1	15.8	1.2 (0.706)	-9.6* (0.041)	-8.5 (0.063)	2.4 (0.108)
Sample size	390	334	319				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.IV.4a. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Took any assessments (%)	80.2	63.7	56.0	16.4* (0.041)	7.7* (0.018)	24.1* (0.004)	7.0* (0.004)
Took any assessments at an AJC (%)	70.1	44.1	39.5	26.0 (0.066)	4.6 (0.412)	30.6* (0.004)	10.2* (0.000)
Took any assessments elsewhere (%)	18.1	15.4	15.8	2.7 (0.543)	-0.4 (0.907)	2.3 (0.524)	0.2 (0.785)
Number of assessments taken at any location ^a	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.8* (0.007)	0.1 (0.752)	0.8* (0.004)	5.3* (0.011)
Number of assessments taken at an AJC ^a	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.5 (0.069)	0.2 (0.242)	0.8* (0.000)	10.8* (0.000)
Number of assessments taken elsewhere ^a	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2 (0.091)	-0.2 (0.052)	0.1 (0.641)	2.7 (0.083)
Sample size	672	675	648				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 assessments”) for assessments taken at an AJC and separately for assessments taken elsewhere. To estimate the number of times assessments were taken, and the category of frequency of assessments taken anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 assessments”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 assessments” took 6 assessments.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.4b. Assessments of skills, abilities, and aptitudes taken since random assignment (among dislocated workers who took assessments)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who took any assessment							
Number of assessments taken ^a	2.9	2.6	2.8	0.3* (0.018)	-0.2 (0.308)	0.1 (0.602)	3.6* (0.040)
Frequency of number of assessments taken (%) ^a							
1	25.2	31.0	31.2	-5.8 (0.253)	-0.2 (0.979)	-6.0 (0.284)	1.3 (0.298)
2 or 3	45.6	45.1	42.8	0.5 (0.892)	2.2 (0.780)	2.8 (0.648)	0.1 (0.864)
4 or 5	18.5	16.3	14.4	2.2 (0.671)	1.9 (0.548)	4.1 (0.294)	0.8 (0.466)
More than 5	10.7	7.6	11.6	3.1 (0.435)	-4.0 (0.147)	-0.9 (0.813)	1.1 (0.338)
Took basic skills assessments (such as TABE, WorkKeys; %)	64.8	42.2	36.5	22.6* (0.022)	5.8 (0.268)	28.4* (0.002)	5.8* (0.008)
Took assessment to identify abilities or interests (such as O*NET Profiler; %)	45.6	43.9	38.4	1.6 (0.359)	5.5† (0.127)	7.1† (0.063)	1.9 (0.166)
Took other assessment (%)	8.8	11.8	6.5	-3.0 (0.215)	5.3 (0.054)	2.3 (0.235)	2.1 (0.147)
Sample size	682	684	660				
Among customers who took an assessment at an AJC							
Number of assessments take at an AJC ^a	2.5	2.6	2.3	0.0 (0.866)	0.3 (0.140)	0.2 (0.093)	1.7 (0.208)
Frequency of number of assessments taken at an AJC (%)							
1	28.1	30.1	39.9	-2.0 (0.681)	-9.8 (0.250)	-11.8 (0.069)	2.0 (0.159)
2 or 3	53.1	48.0	44.2	5.1 (0.204)	3.7 (0.602)	8.9 (0.158)	1.8 (0.183)
4 or 5	13.5	17.0	11.5	-3.6 (0.323)	5.6 (0.125)	2.0 (0.478)	1.3 (0.301)
More than 5	5.3	4.9	4.4	0.5 (0.822)	0.5 (0.733)	0.9 (0.617)	0.2 (0.860)
Sample size	362	283	239				
Among customers who took an assessment elsewhere							
Number of assessments taken elsewhere ^a	3.2	2.1	3.2	1.1* (0.000)	-1.0*† (0.008)	0.1 (0.859)	10.2*† (0.001)
Frequency of number of assessments taken elsewhere (%)							
1	16.2	61.5	24.7	-45.3*† (0.002)	36.8*† (0.005)	-8.5 (0.384)	6.5*† (0.005)
2 or 3	46.6	18.8	39.0	27.8*† (0.049)	-20.2 (0.107)	7.6 (0.404)	2.1 (0.139)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
4 or 5	22.9	7.6	15.9	15.2 (0.055)	-8.3* (0.047)	6.9 (0.486)	6.8* (0.004)
More than 5	14.3	12.0	20.3	2.3 (0.647)	-8.3 (0.248)	-6.0 (0.356)	0.7 (0.504)
Sample size	114	111	105				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 assessments”) for assessments taken at an AJC and separately for assessments taken elsewhere. To estimate the number of times assessments were taken, and the category of frequency of assessments taken anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 assessments”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 assessments” took 6 assessments.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.5a. Job clubs attended since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended any job club since random assignment (%)	33.8	32.4	34.0	1.4 (0.601)	-1.7 (0.869)	-0.2 (0.983)	0.2 (0.858)
Attended a job club at an AJC (%)	24.7	24.0	17.6	0.6 (0.861)	6.4* (0.036)	7.0 (0.112)	2.6 (0.095)
Attended a job club elsewhere (%)	15.6	13.0	20.2	2.6 (0.317)	-7.2 (0.395)	-4.6 (0.596)	0.8 (0.442)
Number of times attended a job club ^a	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.2 (0.221)	0.0 (0.892)	0.2 (0.617)	0.8 (0.465)
Number of times attended a job club at an AJC ^a	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1 (0.386)	0.2* (0.005)	0.3* (0.012)	5.3* (0.012)
Number of times attended a job club elsewhere ^a	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2 (0.228)	-0.3 (0.367)	-0.1 (0.694)	1.0 (0.399)
Sample size	690	690	664				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 times”) for job clubs attended at an AJC and separately for job clubs attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of job clubs attended, and the category of frequency of job clubs attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 times” attended a job club 6 times.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.5b. Job clubs attended since random assignment (among dislocated workers who attended a job club)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who attended any job club							
Number of times attended a job club ^a	4.1	3.5	3.6	0.6 (0.133)	-0.1 (0.734)	0.5 (0.166)	1.4 (0.253)
Frequency of job club attendance (%) ^a							
1 time	19.9	23.6	25.3	-3.7 (0.701)	-1.7 (0.870)	-5.4 (0.411)	0.4 (0.689)
2-3 times	34.6	39.7	34.2	-5.1 (0.628)	5.5 (0.680)	0.4 (0.956)	0.1 (0.887)
4-5 times	9.8	12.6	11.9	-2.8 (0.352)	0.7 (0.890)	-2.1 (0.600)	0.6 (0.580)
More than 5 times	35.6	24.1	28.6	11.6 (0.158)	-4.5 (0.597)	7.1 (0.291)	1.2 (0.307)
Sample size	239	212	187				
Among customers who attended a job club at an AJC							
Number of times attended a job club at an AJC ^a	3.2	2.9	2.6	0.3 (0.204)	0.3 (0.255)	0.6* (0.019)	3.3 (0.053)
Frequency of job club attendance at an AJC (%)							
1 time	18.9	25.7	40.9	-6.8 (0.495)	-15.2* (0.009)	-22.0* (0.027)	5.6* (0.009)
2-3 times	47.1	45.9	33.5	1.2 (0.930)	12.4 (0.116)	13.6 (0.166)	3.2 (0.055)
4-5 times	12.6	10.7	9.3	1.9 (0.647)	1.5† (0.708)	3.3 (0.184)	0.9 (0.406)
More than 5 times	21.4	17.6	16.3	3.7 (0.417)	1.3 (0.807)	5.1 (0.230)	0.9 (0.413)
Sample size	185	163	126				
Among customers who attended a job club elsewhere							
Number of times attended a job club elsewhere ^a	3.9	3.3	3.4	0.5 (0.144)	-0.1 (0.812)	0.4 (0.255)	1.3 (0.289)
Frequency of job club attendance elsewhere (%)							
1 time	13.3	12.1	17.3	1.2 (0.748)	-5.2 (0.474)	-4.0 (0.618)	0.3 (0.743)
2-3 times	38.9	52.6	42.3	-13.7 (0.097)	10.4 (0.455)	-3.3 (0.828)	1.7 (0.207)
4-5 times	6.5	13.9	14.5	-7.5 (0.115)	-0.5 (0.960)	-8.0 (0.344)	2.8 (0.080)
More than 5 times	41.3	21.3	25.9	19.9 (0.080)	-4.6 (0.580)	15.3* (0.035)	2.6 (0.095)
Attended a job club provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	5.4	5.6	14.3	-0.1 (0.970)	-8.8† (0.211)	-8.9† (0.079)	1.9 (0.168)
Library	17.4	7.3	0.6	10.1 (0.385)	6.7 (0.215)	16.8 (0.259)	0.9 (0.430)
Community-based organization	44.1	47.4	55.2	-3.3 (0.621)	-7.8 (0.619)	-11.1 (0.493)	0.3 (0.749)
Educational facility	19.9	17.0	10.1	2.9 (0.772)	6.9 (0.575)	9.8 (0.224)	0.8 (0.465)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Private employment agency ^b	1.5	5.1	1.5	-3.5 (0.195)	3.5† (0.147)	0.0 (0.986)	1.3† (0.302)
Online ^b	0.6	1.7	1.2	-1.1 (0.430)	0.4 (0.893)	-0.7 (0.824)	0.3 (0.723)
Other	16.5	26.0	25.5	-9.5 (0.303)	0.5 (0.964)	-9.1 (0.310)	0.8 (0.467)
Sample size	98	81	89				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 times”) for job clubs attended at an AJC and separately for job clubs attended elsewhere. To estimate the number of job clubs attended, and the category of frequency of job clubs attended anywhere, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 times”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 times” attended a job club 6 times.

^b Item was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.6a. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	61.6	64.0	49.5	-2.4 (0.405)	14.5* (0.001)	12.1* (0.000)	9.5* (0.001)
Received any one-on-one assistance at an AJC (%)	52.8	54.0	41.8	-1.2 (0.777)	12.2* (0.030)	11.0*† (0.006)	4.6* (0.019)
Received any one-on-one assistance elsewhere (%)	14.3	14.6	16.6	-0.4 (0.894)	-2.0 (0.663)	-2.3 (0.603)	0.1 (0.871)
Number of sessions ^a	3.6	3.7	2.4	0.0 (0.895)	1.2* (0.040)	1.2* (0.016)	3.3 (0.051)
Number of sessions at an AJC ^a	3.0	2.8	1.7	0.2 (0.584)	1.2* (0.015)	1.3* (0.000)	9.5* (0.001)
Number of sessions elsewhere ^a	0.6	0.8	0.8	-0.2 (0.166)	0.0 (0.799)	-0.2 (0.416)	1.1 (0.347)
Total time spent in sessions ^b (minutes)	86.3	88.0	65.7	-1.7 (0.859)	22.3 (0.205)	20.7 (0.107)	1.4 (0.261)
Total time spent in sessions at an AJC ^b (minutes)	70.4	68.8	41.2	1.6 (0.856)	27.6* (0.030)	29.2* (0.000)	9.5* (0.001)
Total time spent in sessions elsewhere ^b (minutes)	15.6	19.2	24.5	-3.6 (0.187)	-5.3 (0.371)	-8.8 (0.217)	1.1 (0.357)
Received any counseling or one-on-one assistance related to (%)							
Job search	58.4	62.1	46.4	-3.8 (0.272)	15.7* (0.001)	12.0* (0.001)	8.5* (0.001)
Assessment results	47.2	36.0	31.9	11.2 (0.172)	4.1 (0.623)	15.3* (0.000)	12.6* (0.000)
Training options	50.9	53.3	43.0	-2.4 (0.601)	10.3 (0.078)	7.9† (0.073)	2.1 (0.142)
Referral to other services for work support	38.7	35.1	27.0	3.6 (0.413)	8.1 (0.078)	11.7* (0.002)	5.7* (0.009)
Referrals for non-work support services ^c	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3 (0.579)	0.3 (0.440)	0.6 (0.274)	0.9 (0.431)
Emotional support, general advice ^c	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.0 (0.087)	0.2 (0.315)	1.2* (0.041)	2.6 (0.095)
Other	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3† (0.116)	-0.2 (0.274)	0.1 (0.641)	1.6 (0.213)
Sample size	687	690	662				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 sessions”) for the number of phone and in-person sessions at an AJC or elsewhere separately. To estimate the number of sessions, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 sessions”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 sessions” attended 6 sessions.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of sessions (for example, “31 to 45 minutes”) for phone and in-person sessions at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a session, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 38 if the respondent answered “31 to 45 minutes”). We assumed a length of 60 minutes for respondents who answered “more than 60 minutes.” To estimate approximate amount of time spent in counseling, we multiplied the approximate session length and the approximate number of sessions.

^cItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.6b. One-on-one staff assistance received since random assignment (among dislocated workers receiving one-on-one assistance)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers receiving any one-on-one assistance							
Number of sessions ^a	6.5	6.1	5.4	0.4 (0.304)	0.7 (0.381)	1.1 (0.087)	2.7 (0.085)
Frequency of sessions ^a (%)							
1	3.5	10.4	12.3	-6.8 (0.095)	-2.0 (0.786)	-8.8* (0.027)	14.1*† (0.000)
2 or 3	18.7	18.0	28.2	0.7 (0.841)	-10.2 (0.056)	-9.5 (0.082)	2.1 (0.147)
4 or 5	23.4	22.1	16.3	1.3 (0.814)	5.8 (0.346)	7.1 (0.090)	1.5 (0.231)
More than 5	54.4	49.5	43.2	4.9 (0.508)	6.3 (0.623)	11.2 (0.144)	2.4 (0.110)
Total time spent in one-on-one assistance sessions ^b (minutes)	155.6	147.5	146.5	8.2 (0.523)	1.0 (0.969)	9.2 (0.633)	0.5 (0.625)
Frequency of total length of sessions ^b (%)							
Less than 30 minutes	11.1	14.2	14.1	-3.1 (0.434)	0.0 (0.994)	-3.0 (0.548)	0.4 (0.649)
30-60 minutes	11.7	19.1	17.5	-7.4 (0.156)	1.5 (0.855)	-5.9 (0.246)	2.6 (0.093)
61-120 minutes	23.2	16.5	21.8	6.6* (0.042)	-5.3* (0.042)	1.3 (0.695)	3.5* (0.044)
121-180 minutes	22.9	24.4	12.2	-1.5 (0.655)	12.2*† (0.004)	10.7* (0.022)	5.1*† (0.014)
181-240 minutes	12.6	6.6	19.7	6.0 (0.228)	-13.1 (0.290)	-7.1 (0.427)	0.8 (0.470)
More than 240 minutes	18.5	19.2	14.5	-0.7 (0.787)	4.6 (0.153)	3.9 (0.161)	1.3 (0.290)
Number of in-person sessions ^a	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.6 (0.052)	0.0 (0.998)	0.6 (0.260)	5.6* (0.010)
Frequency of in-person sessions ^a (%)							
0	0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.4 (0.117)	-0.3 (0.536)	-0.7 (0.077)	2.8 (0.077)
1	10.3	13.0	18.1	-2.7† (0.146)	-5.1 (0.494)	-7.8 (0.356)	1.1† (0.341)
2 or 3	27.5	37.0	37.7	-9.5 (0.202)	-0.8 (0.895)	-10.3 (0.092)	1.6 (0.227)
4 or 5	26.5	25.7	9.8	0.9 (0.834)	15.9* (0.001)	16.8* (0.009)	6.7* (0.004)
More than 5	35.6	23.8	33.5	11.8 (0.091)	-9.7 (0.482)	2.1 (0.827)	2.1 (0.141)
Average length of each in-person session ^b (minutes)	30.2	29.4	31.0	0.8 (0.725)	-1.7 (0.482)	-0.8 (0.452)	0.5 (0.641)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session ^b (%)							
15 minutes or less	17.6	13.2	10.4	4.3† (0.204)	2.9 (0.167)	7.2 (0.132)	1.3 (0.297)
16 to 30 minutes	36.5	50.2	40.1	-13.7 (0.228)	10.1 (0.322)	-3.6 (0.417)	0.8 (0.456)
31 to 45 minutes	28.2	17.7	34.5	10.5* (0.011)	-16.8 (0.089)	-6.3 (0.435)	3.8* (0.036)
46 to 60 minutes	10.5	15.8	10.6	-5.3 (0.154)	5.2 (0.134)	-0.1 (0.950)	1.3 (0.299)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
More than 60 minutes	7.3	3.1	4.4	4.1 (0.454)	-1.3 (0.555)	2.9 (0.574)	0.3 (0.711)
Number of phone sessions ^a	2.0	2.2	1.5	-0.2 (0.343)	0.7* (0.001)	0.5* (0.012)	7.0* (0.004)
Frequency of phone sessions (%) ^a							
0	37.0	34.9	52.6	2.0 (0.597)	-17.6* (0.007)	-15.6* (0.008)	4.7* (0.018)
1	17.8	10.1	16.1	7.7 (0.267)	-6.1 (0.316)	1.7 (0.759)	0.7 (0.501)
2 or 3	22.8	34.2	14.9	-11.4*† (0.028)	19.4*† (0.005)	8.0* (0.032)	4.6*† (0.018)
4 or 5	11.5	11.3	9.4	0.2 (0.936)	1.9 (0.545)	2.1 (0.409)	0.4 (0.700)
More than 5	10.9	9.5	7.0	1.4 (0.367)	2.5 (0.300)	3.9 (0.069)	2.0 (0.159)
Average length of each phone session ^b (minutes)	11.4	11.8	12.5	-0.3 (0.685)	-0.7 (0.360)	-1.1 (0.195)	1.0 (0.394)
Frequency of average length of each phone session ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	54.2	58.2	43.6	-4.0 (0.643)	14.6* (0.037)	10.6 (0.097)	3.6* (0.042)
11 to 20 minutes	31.4	19.6	42.5	11.8 (0.404)	-22.9 (0.081)	-11.1 (0.093)	3.0 (0.064)
21 to 30 minutes	11.2	20.4	10.9	-9.1 (0.212)	9.4 (0.259)	0.3 (0.918)	0.8 (0.448)
More than 30 minutes	3.2	1.8	2.9	1.4 (0.455)	-1.1 (0.533)	0.2 (0.893)	0.3 (0.731)
Sample size	410	406	312				
Among customers receiving one-on-one assistance from an AJC							
Number of total sessions at an AJC ^a	5.8	5.3	4.1	0.5 (0.132)	1.2* (0.033)	1.7* (0.000)	16.9* (0.000)
Frequency of sessions at an AJC ^a (%)							
1	2.8	9.0	12.9	-6.2 (0.245)	-3.8 (0.663)	-10.1* (0.028)	9.2* (0.001)
2 or 3	19.7	18.1	36.7	1.6 (0.687)	-18.6* (0.004)	-17.0* (0.001)	6.9* (0.004)
4 or 5	25.3	29.8	22.7	-4.5 (0.461)	7.1 (0.245)	2.6 (0.536)	0.7 (0.490)
More than 5	52.2	43.1	27.8	9.1 (0.310)	15.3 (0.205)	24.4* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)
Number of in-person sessions at an AJC ^a	3.9	3.4	2.9	0.5* (0.050)	0.5 (0.206)	1.0* (0.000)	19.1* (0.000)
Frequency of in-person sessions at an AJC (%)							
0	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.3 (0.196)	0.2 (0.504)	-0.2 (0.095)	2.0 (0.151)
1	11.1	13.2	20.8	-2.2 (0.392)	-7.6 (0.418)	-9.8 (0.311)	0.7 (0.483)
2 or 3	33.6	44.1	48.6	-10.5 (0.135)	-4.5 (0.349)	-15.0* (0.039)	2.4 (0.113)
4 or 5	24.2	23.0	20.7	1.2 (0.784)	2.3 (0.762)	3.5 (0.591)	0.2 (0.838)
More than 5	31.2	19.4	9.8	11.8 (0.070)	9.6* (0.024)	21.4* (0.000)	28.8* (0.000)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Average length of in-person sessions at an AJC ^b (minutes)	30.4	29.8	29.6	0.6 (0.788)	0.1 (0.946)	0.8 (0.553)	0.2 (0.830)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session at an AJC (%)							
15 minutes or less	18.6	14.4	11.4	4.2† (0.135)	2.9 (0.298)	7.1 (0.161)	1.2† (0.318)
16 to 30 minutes	34.7	45.5	48.1	-10.8 (0.324)	-2.6 (0.700)	-13.4 (0.110)	1.5 (0.246)
31 to 45 minutes	29.0	22.3	27.1	6.7 (0.161)	-4.9 (0.441)	1.8 (0.575)	1.5 (0.247)
46 to 60 minutes	10.5	14.6	9.0	-4.1 (0.270)	5.6 (0.099)	1.5 (0.549)	1.5 (0.242)
More than 60 minutes	7.3	3.3	4.3	4.0 (0.470)	-1.0 (0.649)	3.0 (0.551)	0.3 (0.755)
Number of phone sessions at an AJC ^a	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.0 (0.938)	0.7* (0.001)	0.7* (0.000)	8.7* (0.001)
Frequency of phone sessions at an AJC (%)							
0	33.8	33.5	52.6	0.2 (0.967)	-19.0* (0.041)	-18.8* (0.003)	5.4* (0.010)
1	20.4	13.2	20.0	7.3† (0.323)	-6.8 (0.302)	0.5 (0.937)	0.6 (0.537)
2 or 3	26.4	37.8	17.7	-11.3*† (0.025)	20.1*† (0.001)	8.7* (0.029)	7.4*† (0.003)
4 or 5	10.5	8.6	5.6	1.9 (0.363)	3.0 (0.157)	4.9* (0.015)	3.4* (0.047)
More than 5	8.9	6.9	4.2	2.0 (0.126)	2.8 (0.117)	4.7* (0.035)	2.5 (0.100)
Average length of each phone session at an AJC ^b (minutes)	11.1	12.1	11.5	-1.0 (0.397)	0.5 (0.715)	-0.5 (0.596)	0.5 (0.624)
Frequency of average length of each phone session at an AJC ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	56.3	53.2	46.7	3.1 (0.583)	6.5 (0.406)	9.6 (0.145)	1.2 (0.327)
11 to 20 minutes	30.5	25.9	45.2	4.5 (0.723)	-19.3 (0.165)	-14.7*† (0.016)	3.5* (0.046)
21 to 30 minutes	9.8	19.7	5.3	-9.9 (0.333)	14.4 (0.192)	4.5 (0.082)	1.9 (0.175)
More than 30 minutes	3.4	1.2	2.8	2.2 (0.199)	-1.6 (0.350)	0.6 (0.763)	1.0 (0.382)
Sample size	389	384	277				
Among customers receiving any one-on-one assistance elsewhere							
Number of total sessions elsewhere ^a	4.4	5.7	4.9	-1.3 (0.117)	0.8 (0.154)	-0.5 (0.348)	1.4 (0.269)
Frequency of sessions elsewhere ^a (%)							
1	17.5	10.6	2.1	6.9 (0.597)	8.6 (0.146)	15.5 (0.118)	3.9* (0.033)
2 or 3	28.3	21.3	37.4	7.0 (0.578)	-16.2 (0.177)	-9.1 (0.520)	1.0 (0.393)
4 or 5	20.6	12.8	30.8	7.8 (0.396)	-18.0 (0.051)	-10.2* (0.031)	3.9* (0.032)
More than 5	32.6	55.4	29.8	-22.8 (0.177)	25.5 (0.124)	2.8 (0.758)	1.3 (0.299)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Number of in-person sessions elsewhere ^a	3.4	3.9	3.8	-0.5 (0.168)	0.1 (0.604)	-0.4† (0.156)	1.1† (0.351)
Frequency of in-person sessions elsewhere (%)							
0	1.6	8.0	5.8	-6.4 (0.279)	2.1 (0.765)	-4.2 (0.213)	1.7 (0.200)
1	21.2	10.2	2.1	11.0 (0.361)	8.1† (0.232)	19.1† (0.061)	2.7† (0.087)
2 or 3	35.0	27.9	47.7	7.2 (0.440)	-19.8* (0.028)	-12.7 (0.236)	2.7 (0.084)
4 or 5	19.4	27.9	19.4	-8.5 (0.451)	8.4 (0.159)	0.0 (0.999)	1.2 (0.324)
More than 5	22.8	26.1	25.0	-3.4	1.2	-2.2	0.2
Average length of each in-person session elsewhere ^b (minutes)	27.1	29.5	35.4	-2.4 (0.533)	-5.9 (0.096)	-8.3 (0.103)	1.8 (0.187)
Frequency of average length of each in-person session elsewhere (%)							
15 minutes or less	32.3	14.5	8.9	17.8 (0.192)	5.6 (0.354)	23.5 (0.061)	2.3 (0.118)
16 to 30 minutes	29.3	55.8	21.1	-26.6* (0.024)	34.7 (0.059)	8.2 (0.427)	2.8 (0.076)
31 to 45 minutes	21.6	7.1	51.5	14.5* (0.022)	-44.4* (0.012)	-29.9 (0.108)	7.2* (0.003)
46 to 60 minutes	7.6	10.8	12.1	-3.2 (0.326)	-1.3 (0.754)	-4.5 (0.355)	0.6 (0.544)
More than 60 minutes	9.2	11.8	6.4	-2.6† (0.544)	5.4 (0.216)	2.8 (0.377)	0.9† (0.413)
Number of phone sessions elsewhere ^a	1.1	2.1	1.3	-1.0† (0.055)	0.8 (0.085)	-0.2 (0.503)	2.1 (0.138)
Frequency of phone sessions elsewhere (%)							
0	67.0	39.2	65.3	27.8 (0.112)	-26.1 (0.184)	1.7 (0.889)	1.4 (0.275)
1	5.2	3.7	1.4	1.5 (0.700)	2.3 (0.494)	3.8† (0.309)	0.6† (0.560)
2 or 3	17.5	36.5	16.7	-18.9 (0.261)	19.8 (0.334)	0.8 (0.926)	0.7 (0.521)
4 or 5	4.1	7.3	8.3	-3.2 (0.316)	-1.1 (0.765)	-4.2 (0.072)	2.0 (0.154)
More than 5	6.2	13.4	8.3	-7.2† (0.215)	5.1† (0.234)	-2.1 (0.571)	0.9† (0.428)
Average length of each phone session elsewhere ^b (minutes)	11.1	11.0	14.9	0.1 (0.964)	-3.9*† (0.002)	-3.8† (0.058)	6.0*† (0.007)
Frequency of average length of each phone session elsewhere ^b (%)							
10 minutes or less	50.6	70.6	42.1	-20.0 (0.082)	28.5*† (0.000)	8.5 (0.429)	10.4* (0.000)
11 to 20 minutes	42.2	5.3	24.1	36.9*† (0.000)	-18.8 (0.062)	18.1 (0.063)	9.8*† (0.001)
21 to 30 minutes	2.6	12.4	24.1	-9.8* (0.000)	-11.8 (0.110)	-21.5* (0.013)	11.7* (0.000)
More than 30 minutes	4.6	11.8	9.7	-7.2† (0.172)	2.1 (0.735)	-5.1† (0.315)	1.2† (0.310)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Attended session provided by or located at (%)							
Other government agency	19.4	29.4	14.5	-10.1 (0.609)	14.9 (0.518)	4.9 (0.679)	0.2 (0.805)
Library	-1.0	-0.5	15.8	-0.5 (0.834)	-16.3 (0.155)	-16.8 (0.117)	1.5 (0.243)
Community-based organization	10.3	8.8	23.5	1.4 (0.800)	-14.7 (0.194)	-13.3 (0.229)	0.9 (0.419)
Educational facility	58.7	40.9	23.4	17.8 (0.230)	17.4* (0.004)	35.3* (0.025)	6.2* (0.006)
Private employment agency ^c	5.4	7.7	15.7	-2.3 (0.610)	-8.0 (0.107)	-10.3 (0.120)	1.5 (0.231)
Online	1.6	2.1	5.9	-0.5 (0.603)	-3.8† (0.155)	-4.3 (0.117)	1.3 (0.284)
Other	7.8	15.8	24.7	-8.0 (0.311)	-8.9 (0.559)	-16.8 (0.133)	2.4 (0.113)
Sample size	107	95	98				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe survey provided categorical closed responses (for example, “2 or 3 sessions”) for the number of phone and in-person sessions at an AJC or elsewhere separately. To estimate the number of sessions, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 2.5 if the respondent answered “2 or 3 sessions”). We assumed respondents who answered “more than 5 sessions” attended 6 sessions.

^bThe survey provided categorical closed responses for average length of sessions (for example, “31 to 45 minutes”) for phone and in-person sessions at the AJC and elsewhere separately. To estimate the average length of a session, we used the midpoint of the categories (for example, 38 if the respondent answered “31 to 45 minutes”). We assumed a length of 60 minutes for respondents who answered “more than 60 minutes.” To estimate approximate amount of time spent in counseling, we multiplied the approximate session length and the approximate number of sessions.

^cItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.7a. Supportive services received since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any financial assistance other than for training (%)	17.3	10.1	5.2	7.2* (0.001)	4.9* (0.025)	12.1*† (0.000)	8.9*† (0.001)
Total financial assistance received, other than for training (\$)	144	199	142	-55 (0.477)	57 (0.585)	2† (0.973)	0.3† (0.771)
Received financial assistance for (%)							
Books	6.6	2.9	1.2	3.8* (0.004)	1.6* (0.025)	5.4* (0.002)	5.9* (0.007)
Tools, supplies	4.9	2.9	1.3	2.1*† (0.021)	1.6 (0.074)	3.6* (0.005)	4.9* (0.016)
Clothes, uniforms	5.3	3.7	2.1	1.6 (0.116)	1.6 (0.069)	3.3*† (0.012)	3.7*† (0.038)
Transportation	13.1	7.3	4.0	5.8* (0.001)	3.3 (0.098)	9.1* (0.002)	7.8* (0.002)
Child care	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5† (0.097)	-0.5† (0.093)	0.0† (0.985)	2.8† (0.078)
Tests, certifications ^a	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.216)	0.0† (0.299)	0.1 (0.180)	1.5† (0.243)
Living expenses ^a	0.7	2.2	1.0	-1.4 (0.296)	1.2 (0.397)	-0.2† (0.609)	0.7 (0.522)
Medical, dental care ^a	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1† (0.301)	0.1 (0.302)	0.0 (0.380)	0.6 (0.577)
Received financial assistance from an AJC (%)	15.1	10.0	3.6	5.1* (0.008)	6.4* (0.008)	11.5* (0.000)	9.4* (0.001)
Amount of financial assistance received from an AJC (\$)	114.7	179.6	43.7	-64.8 (0.397)	135.9 (0.120)	71.1* (0.001)	6.6*† (0.004)
Received financial assistance from an AJC ^{†b} (%)	14.1	8.9	2.0	5.3 (0.139)	6.8* (0.016)	12.1* (0.003)	6.0* (0.007)
Amount of financial assistance received from an AJC ^{†b} (\$)	161	99	24	62 (0.210)	75 (0.087)	137* (0.006)	4.6* (0.019)
Received financial assistance elsewhere (%)	2.6	2.0	3.4	0.6 (0.394)	-1.4† (0.085)	-0.7† (0.499)	2.0† (0.158)
Amount of financial assistance received elsewhere (\$)	30	20	104	10 (0.274)	-84† (0.128)	-74† (0.169)	1.6 (0.230)
Received financial assistance from (%)							
Government agency other than AJC	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.3 (0.620)	-1.0† (0.080)	-0.7† (0.356)	1.7 (0.197)
Library, church, or community-based organization	0.5	0.8	0.5	-0.3 (0.470)	0.2 (0.525)	-0.1 (0.790)	0.3 (0.764)
Educational facility	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4 (0.123)	-0.1 (0.472)	0.3 (0.203)	1.5 (0.231)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Online	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private employment agency ^a	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1 (0.211)	-0.3 (0.292)	-0.2 (0.455)	1.6 (0.230)
Other	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2 (0.616)	-0.2 (0.487)	0.0 (0.921)	0.4 (0.673)
Sample size	683	689	664				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of supportive services received.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

**Table E.IV.7b. Supportive services received since random assignment
(among dislocated workers who received supportive services)**

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who received supportive services from any source							
Total financial assistance received, other than for training (\$)	522	564	263	-42 (0.874)	301 (0.254)	259* (0.030)	3.0 (0.069)
Received financial assistance for (%)							
Books	37.8	17.0	4.8	20.8* (0.000)	12.2* (0.002)	33.0*† (0.000)	25.6* (0.000)
Tools, supplies	28.1	21.5	10.8	6.6 (0.212)	10.7† (0.175)	17.3* (0.008)	4.7* (0.018)
Clothes, uniforms	28.4	26.6	19.4	1.8 (0.832)	7.2 (0.489)	9.0 (0.309)	0.5 (0.589)
Transportation	72.8	64.1	43.7	8.7 (0.358)	20.4 (0.266)	29.2† (0.063)	2.4 (0.112)
Child care	3.5	1.2	9.7	2.4 (0.326)	-8.5 (0.091)	-6.1† (0.193)	1.6† (0.216)
Tests, certifications ^a	2.3	3.5	5.9	-1.2 (0.681)	-2.4 (0.736)	-3.6 (0.570)	0.3 (0.774)
Living expenses ^a	3.1	31.6	34.3	-28.5*† (0.035)	-2.7 (0.874)	-31.2*† (0.004)	8.4*† (0.001)
Medical, dental care ^a	0.0	1.1	-0.1	-1.1 (0.348)	1.2 (0.376)	0.0 (0.860)	0.6 (0.573)
Sample size	137	89	42				
Among customers who received supportive services from an AJC according to survey data							
Amount of financial assistance received from local area (\$)	713	2,082	977	-1,369 (0.129)	1,105 (0.236)	-264† (0.360)	1.6† (0.217)
Sample size	97	64	13				
Among customers who received supportive services from an AJC according to local area financial data							
Amount of financial assistance received from local area ^{†b} (\$)	1,075	1,220	951	-144 (0.675)	269 (0.649)	125 (0.810)	0.1 (0.876)
Sample size	105	63	8				
Among customers who received supportive services elsewhere according to survey							
Amount of financial assistance received from elsewhere (\$)	1,288	1,299	4,206	-11 (0.988)	-2,907 (0.111)	-2,918*† (0.042)	2.8 (0.079)
Received financial assistance from (%)							
Government agency other than AJC	46.7	53.4	62.3	-6.7 (0.736)	-8.9 (0.562)	-15.6† (0.293)	0.7 (0.514)
Library, Church, or community-based organization	11.9	33.2	7.1	-21.3 (0.351)	26.1 (0.197)	4.8 (0.625)	1.0 (0.370)
Educational facility	25.1	9.3	12.2	15.7* (0.048)	-2.9 (0.366)	12.9† (0.092)	2.2 (0.130)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Online	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private employment agency	3.8	-0.3	9.4	4.1 (0.126)	-9.7 (0.246)	-5.5 (0.488)	1.6 (0.228)
Other	11.6	7.6	7.4	3.9 (0.757)	0.2 (0.976)	4.2 (0.747)	0.1 (0.944)
Sample size	20	16	23				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of supportive services received.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.IV.8. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Very satisfied (%)	53.2	41.4	25.9	11.8* (0.004)	15.5* (0.000)	27.3* (0.000)	39.5* (0.000)
Somewhat satisfied (%)	27.9	33.8	30.1	-5.9 (0.378)	3.7 (0.680)	-2.2 (0.615)	0.7 (0.487)
Somewhat dissatisfied (%)	9.1	13.6	26.2	-4.5 (0.505)	-12.6 (0.306)	-17.1* (0.007)	23.6* (0.000)
Very dissatisfied (%)	9.8	11.2	17.9	-1.4 (0.565)	-6.6* (0.043)	-8.1 (0.052)	2.4 (0.107)
Sample size	679	682	660				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.IV.9a. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Registered in WIA according to WIASRD (%)	88.1	75.3	69.3	12.8* (0.037)	6.0 (0.482)	18.7* (0.009)	5.8* (0.008)
Received intensive services according to WIASRD (%)	60.4	39.5	9.5	20.9* (0.006)	30.0* (0.003)	50.9* (0.000)	39.8* (0.000)
Received training according to WIASRD (%)	34.6	3.3	1.9	31.3* (0.000)	1.5 (0.248)	32.8* (0.000)	29.8* (0.000)
Sample size	705	711	682				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.IV.9b. Participation in WIA, intensive services, and training from administrative records (among dislocated workers enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who were enrolled in WIA according to WIASRD data							
Enrolled in WIA prior to random assignment according to WIASRD (%)	45.0	45.9	55.3	-0.9† (0.814)	-9.3* (0.022)	-10.3† (0.105)	3.0 (0.067)
Weeks between random assignment and WIA enrollment according to WIASRD	-8.9	-2.0	-3.5	-6.9 (0.272)	1.4 (0.316)	-5.5 (0.459)	4.5* (0.021)
Exited WIA according to WIASRD (%)	72.7	80.7	78.7	-8.0* (0.037)	2.0 (0.517)	-6.0 (0.201)	2.5 (0.097)
Sample size	640	587	442				
Among customers who exited WIA according to WIASRD data							
Weeks between random assignment and WIA exit according to WIASRD	26.9	28.8	22.3	-1.9 (0.727)	6.5 (0.128)	4.6* (0.017)	9.5* (0.001)
Sample size	446	441	304				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.1. Enrollment in training since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in a training program quarters 1-5 after random assignment (%)	50.1	26.9	26.3	23.2* (0.004)	0.5 (0.845)	23.7* (0.014)	5.7* (0.009)
Participation in a training program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	39.3	17.0	15.7	22.3*† (0.006)	1.3 (0.542)	23.6*† (0.004)	4.8* (0.016)
Quarter 2	36.6	18.7	19.5	17.8*† (0.008)	-0.8 (0.794)	17.0*† (0.010)	4.3* (0.024)
Quarter 3	30.9	15.0	17.7	15.9* (0.025)	-2.7 (0.375)	13.1*† (0.048)	2.8 (0.077)
Quarter 4	23.1	14.8	16.0	8.3* (0.004)	-1.1 (0.745)	7.2 (0.146)	5.6* (0.009)
Quarter 5	17.7	10.8	16.3	6.9 (0.098)	-5.4* (0.008)	1.5 (0.756)	6.4* (0.005)
Sample size	703	710	680				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.2a. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Hours in training programs	323.5	146.5	169.4	176.9*† (0.005)	-22.8 (0.372)	154.1* (0.011)	4.6* (0.019)
Weeks in training programs	14.5	7.3	9.1	7.2*† (0.005)	-1.8 (0.192)	5.4 (0.052)	5.4* (0.011)
Number of training programs in which enrolled	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3* (0.031)	0.0 (0.796)	0.3 (0.063)	3.6* (0.040)
Frequency of the number of training programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	49.9	73.1	73.7	-23.2* (0.004)	-0.5 (0.845)	-23.7* (0.014)	5.7* (0.009)
1 program	39.7	22.0	21.0	17.7*† (0.000)	1.0 (0.764)	18.6* (0.006)	14.8*† (0.000)
2 or more programs	10.4	4.9	5.3	5.5 (0.254)	-0.4 (0.745)	5.1 (0.327)	0.8 (0.449)
Enrolled in any educational program (%)	6.1	4.4	4.5	1.7 (0.655)	-0.1 (0.942)	1.6 (0.668)	0.1 (0.903)
Enrolled in any vocational program (%)	46.3	24.1	23.6	22.2*† (0.001)	0.5 (0.891)	22.7* (0.008)	8.3*† (0.002)
Enrolled in both vocational and educational programs (%)	2.3	1.6	1.8	0.7 (0.757)	-0.2 (0.771)	0.6 (0.808)	0.1 (0.924)
Enrolled in a training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	43.8	22.6	20.3	21.3* (0.013)	2.2 (0.475)	23.5* (0.026)	3.8* (0.035)
Completed any training program (%)	35.3	17.3	12.3	18.0* (0.041)	5.0* (0.039)	23.0* (0.020)	3.6* (0.040)
Left any training program prior to completion ^a (%)	6.5	3.1	4.7	3.4 (0.091)	-1.6 (0.104)	1.8 (0.385)	2.6 (0.090)
Received a credential for completing any training program (%)	27.0	14.3	8.8	12.7 (0.052)	5.5* (0.027)	18.2* (0.021)	3.6* (0.042)
Number of training programs completed	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2 (0.098)	0.1* (0.040)	0.3 (0.053)	3.2 (0.059)
Frequency of the number of training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	64.7	82.7	87.7	-18.0* (0.041)	-5.0* (0.039)	-23.0* (0.020)	3.6* (0.040)
1 program	29.2	14.7	10.3	14.6* (0.015)	4.4 (0.079)	19.0*† (0.008)	4.2* (0.026)
2 or more programs	6.0	2.6	2.0	3.4 (0.334)	0.6 (0.335)	4.1 (0.199)	3.0 (0.068)
Completed all training programs in which enrolled (%)	31.1	15.2	8.1	15.9* (0.033)	7.0* (0.007)	22.9* (0.006)	6.2* (0.006)
Sample size	703	710	680				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aIndividuals who did not participate in a training program are recorded as not having left any education or training program.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.2b. Characteristics of training programs enrolled in since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training on the survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey participating in any training							
Participation in a training program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	79.8	63.1	59.2	16.7 (0.106)	3.8 (0.561)	20.6*† (0.024)	2.9 (0.073)
Quarter 2	73.7	68.0	73.1	5.7 (0.472)	-5.1 (0.621)	0.6 (0.943)	0.3 (0.767)
Quarter 3	61.1	55.4	67.8	5.7 (0.527)	-12.4 (0.237)	-6.7 (0.252)	0.9 (0.404)
Quarter 4	44.1	56.2	61.9	-12.1 (0.173)	-5.7 (0.526)	-17.8* (0.039)	2.5 (0.103)
Quarter 5	35.0	38.4	61.4	-3.4 (0.603)	-23.0* (0.006)	-26.4* (0.001)	7.1* (0.003)
Weeks between random assignment and post-random assignment training enrollment	9.3	15.7	12.9	-6.4† (0.093)	2.8 (0.414)	-3.6† (0.108)	2.0† (0.154)
Hours in training programs	634.5	556.7	662.9	77.8 (0.310)	-106.2 (0.319)	-28.4 (0.744)	0.7 (0.522)
Weeks in training programs	28.8	26.9	34.7	1.9 (0.451)	-7.8 (0.065)	-6.0 (0.112)	1.9 (0.174)
Number of training programs in which enrolled	1.3	1.3	1.4	-0.1 (0.670)	-0.1 (0.529)	-0.1 (0.557)	0.2 (0.813)
Frequency of the number of training programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	80.2	80.0	78.3	0.2 (0.976)	1.7 (0.795)	1.9 (0.866)	0.0 (0.965)
2 or more programs	19.8	20.0	21.7	-0.2 (0.976)	-1.7 (0.795)	-1.9 (0.866)	0.0 (0.965)
Enrolled in any educational program (%)	9.9	19.4	19.8	-9.5 (0.163)	-0.4 (0.961)	-9.9 (0.214)	1.3 (0.300)
Enrolled in any vocational program (%)	93.5	88.8	88.9	4.7 (0.188)	-0.1 (0.984)	4.6 (0.308)	2.1 (0.142)
Enrolled in both vocational and educational programs (%)	3.4	8.1	8.6	-4.7 (0.363)	-0.5 (0.859)	-5.2 (0.395)	0.4 (0.654)
Enrolled in a training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	93.0	90.4	87.3	2.7 (0.535)	3.1 (0.599)	5.7 (0.256)	0.7 (0.483)
Completed any training program (%)	69.8	67.2	47.9	2.6 (0.605)	19.3*† (0.028)	21.9* (0.037)	2.8† (0.081)
Left any training program prior to completion (%)	13.2	10.1	16.9	3.2 (0.450)	-6.8 (0.111)	-3.6 (0.487)	1.4 (0.255)
Received a credential for completing any training program (%)	54.1	55.9	34.3	-1.8 (0.697)	21.6*† (0.043)	19.8* (0.031)	2.6 (0.092)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Number of training programs completed	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0 (0.843)	0.2* (0.018)	0.2 (0.375)	4.3* (0.025)
Frequency of the number of training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	30.2	32.8	52.1	-2.6 (0.605)	-19.3*† (0.028)	-21.9* (0.037)	2.8† (0.081)
1 program	59.1	55.4	38.9	3.6 (0.510)	16.5† (0.090)	20.2*† (0.003)	6.4*† (0.005)
2 or more programs	10.8	11.8	9.0	-1.0 (0.878)	2.8 (0.288)	1.8 (0.744)	0.8 (0.458)
Completed all training programs in which enrolled (%)	61.4	60.1	32.4	1.3 (0.756)	27.7*† (0.001)	29.0* (0.000)	10.8* (0.000)
Sample size	297	211	209				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.3a. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in a WIA-funded training program during 15-month follow-up period (%)	34.6	3.3	1.9	31.3* (0.000)	1.5 (0.248)	32.8* (0.000)	29.8* (0.000)
Received an ITA (%)	31.4	2.3	1.3	29.2* (0.000)	0.9 (0.303)	30.1* (0.000)	27.7* (0.000)
Enrolled in WIA-funded on-the-job training (%)	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5* (0.044)	0.0 (0.440)	1.5* (0.041)	2.7 (0.084)
Enrolled in WIA-funded Adult Basic Education or ESL (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.457)	0.0 (0.686)	0.0 (0.413)	0.4 (0.690)
Sample size	705	711	682				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account; ESL = English as a second language

Table E.V.3b. Enrolled in training since random assignment according to program data (among dislocated workers receiving WIA-funded training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers receiving WIA-funded training							
Received an ITA (%)	85.7	32.3	74.2	53.4* (0.000)	-41.8* (0.010)	11.6 (0.285)	7.9* (0.002)
Enrolled in WIA-funded on-the-job training (%)	4.0	-1.0	3.4	5.1 (0.125)	-4.4 (0.168)	0.6 (0.405)	1.4 (0.267)
Enrolled in WIA-funded Adult Basic Education or ESL (%)	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1 (0.574)	0.2† (0.160)	0.1† (0.416)	1.1† (0.344)
Sample size	217	36	5				

Source: WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account; ESL = English as a second language

Table E.V.4a. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in any education program (%)	6.1	4.4	4.5	1.7 (0.655)	-0.1 (0.942)	1.6 (0.668)	0.1 (0.903)
Frequency of the number of education programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	93.9	95.6	95.6	-1.7 (0.655)	0.1 (0.960)	-1.7 (0.662)	0.1 (0.902)
1 program	4.0	2.9	4.3	1.1 (0.593)	-1.4 (0.382)	-0.4 (0.896)	0.6 (0.539)
2 or more programs	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.7 (0.754)	1.3 (0.303)	2.0 (0.165)	2.2 (0.132)
Participation in any education program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	5.3	1.8	1.8	3.5 (0.260)	0.0 (0.989)	3.5 (0.270)	0.7 (0.515)
Quarter 2	5.1	2.1	2.5	3.1 (0.340)	-0.5 (0.790)	2.6 (0.476)	0.5 (0.612)
Quarter 3	5.3	2.9	2.7	2.4 (0.536)	0.2 (0.826)	2.6 (0.468)	0.3 (0.711)
Quarter 4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.1 (0.868)	-0.5 (0.462)	-0.4 (0.484)	0.3 (0.735)
Quarter 5	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.4 (0.458)	-1.2 (0.091)	-0.8 (0.191)	1.5 (0.233)
Enrolled in any non-ESL education program (%)	6.1	4.0	4.3	2.1 (0.579)	-0.4 (0.788)	1.7 (0.648)	0.2 (0.842)
Enrolled in an ESL program (%)	0.0	0.6	0.1	-0.7 (0.106)	0.6 (0.184)	-0.1 (0.238)	2.1 (0.141)
Enrolled in any education program designed to lead to a degree/diploma (%)	4.5	2.6	3.0	1.9 (0.582)	-0.4 (0.773)	1.5 (0.687)	0.2 (0.834)
Hours spent in education programs	34.8	5.3	11.3	29.5 (0.121)	-6.0 (0.402)	23.5 (0.277)	2.1 (0.145)
Received high school diploma or GED from education program (%)	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.8 (0.655)	-0.5 (0.713)	0.3 (0.903)	0.2 (0.856)
Received post-secondary diploma from education program (%)	2.1	3.3	1.8	-1.2 (0.284)	1.5 (0.184)	0.3 (0.637)	0.9 (0.406)
Left any education program prior to completion (%)	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.1 (0.205)	-0.6 (0.282)	0.5 (0.665)	2.5 (0.102)
Number of education programs completed	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.834)	0.0 (0.291)	0.0 (0.524)	1.5 (0.249)
Frequency of the number of education programs completed (%)							
0 programs	96.2	96.8	97.9	-0.5 (0.893)	-1.1 (0.332)	-1.6 (0.644)	0.8 (0.461)
1 program	1.9	2.0	2.0	-0.1 (0.954)	0.0 (0.998)	-0.1 (0.956)	0.0 (0.998)
2 or more programs	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.7 (0.758)	1.1 (0.398)	1.8 (0.236)	1.4 (0.256)
Sample size	703	710	680				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for impacts are based on two-tailed t -tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ESL = English as a second language; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table E.V.4b. Participation in and completion of education programs since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported enrollment in education programs on survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey enrolling in an education program							
Number of education programs in which enrolled	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.1 (0.637)	0.1 (0.546)	0.2 (0.175)	1.0 (0.372)
Frequency of the number of education programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	66.4	71.4	94.9	-5.0 (0.786)	-23.5 (0.231)	-28.5* (0.027)	2.8 (0.079)
2 or more programs	33.6	28.6	5.1	5.0 (0.786)	23.5 (0.231)	28.5* (0.027)	2.8 (0.079)
Participation in any education program in quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	84.1	59.2	63.1	24.9† (0.058)	-4.0 (0.705)	20.9 (0.134)	2.0† (0.156)
Quarter 2	81.5	65.4	80.6	16.1 (0.151)	-15.2 (0.543)	0.9 (0.964)	1.2 (0.322)
Quarter 3	84.2	66.6	67.0	17.5 (0.441)	-0.4 (0.978)	17.2 (0.277)	0.6 (0.540)
Quarter 4	20.6	24.4	37.0	-3.8 (0.779)	-12.6 (0.253)	-16.4 (0.296)	0.8 (0.448)
Quarter 5	27.7	9.5	32.8	18.2 (0.080)	-23.3 (0.119)	-5.2 (0.681)	1.9 (0.163)
Enrolled in any non-ESL education program (%)	98.2	91.8	97.0	6.4 (0.218)	-5.2 (0.419)	1.1 (0.680)	1.1 (0.344)
Enrolled in an ESL program (%)	1.5	13.4	4.1	-11.9 (0.054)	9.3 (0.229)	-2.6 (0.361)	3.9* (0.031)
Enrolled in any education program designed to lead to a degree/diploma (%)	89.7	64.8	87.4	24.9 (0.084)	-22.6 (0.321)	2.3 (0.850)	2.4 (0.111)
Hours spent in education programs	581.4	281.4	457.3	300.0 (0.164)	-175.9 (0.136)	124.1 (0.617)	2.3 (0.115)
Received high school diploma or GED from education program (%)	20.1	20.8	34.7	-0.7 (0.951)	-13.9 (0.583)	-14.6 (0.456)	0.3 (0.727)
Received post-secondary diploma from education program (%)	1.8	27.2	12.5	-25.3*† (0.045)	14.7 (0.175)	-10.7† (0.073)	2.7† (0.087)
Left any education program prior to completion (%)	20.4	10.1	19.3	10.2 (0.273)	-9.2 (0.263)	1.1 (0.917)	1.0 (0.385)
Number of education programs completed	0.9	1.0	0.7	-0.1 (0.634)	0.3 (0.146)	0.2 (0.448)	1.2 (0.314)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of education programs completed (%)							
0 programs	41.7	22.0	38.5	19.7 (0.179)	-16.4 (0.181)	3.2 (0.817)	1.3 (0.290)
1 program	29.9	54.8	58.9	-25.0 (0.150)	-4.1 (0.883)	-29.0 (0.069)	5.1* (0.013)
2 or more programs	28.4	23.1	2.6	5.3 (0.766)	20.5 (0.305)	25.8 (0.062)	1.9 (0.169)
Sample size	34	35	41				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ESL = English as a second language; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table E.V.5a. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Enrolled in any vocational training program in quarters 1 through 5 (%)	46.3	24.1	23.6	22.2*† (0.001)	0.5 (0.891)	22.7* (0.008)	8.3*† (0.002)
Number of vocational training programs in which enrolled	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3* (0.001)	0.0 (0.718)	0.2* (0.022)	8.3*† (0.002)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs in which enrolled (%)							
0 programs	53.7	76.0	76.4	-22.3*† (0.001)	-0.4 (0.906)	-22.7* (0.008)	8.5*† (0.001)
1 program	39.7	20.3	19.8	19.4*† (0.000)	0.5 (0.893)	19.9* (0.009)	10.3*† (0.000)
2 or more programs	6.5	3.7	3.8	2.8 (0.070)	-0.1 (0.951)	2.8 (0.158)	1.8 (0.187)
Participation in any vocational training by quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	35.6	14.6	13.4	21.1*† (0.002)	1.2 (0.609)	22.3*† (0.003)	5.8*† (0.008)
Quarter 2	33.1	16.5	17.0	16.7*† (0.001)	-0.6 (0.888)	16.1* (0.017)	6.5*† (0.005)
Quarter 3	27.6	13.9	15.4	13.8*† (0.014)	-1.5 (0.653)	12.2* (0.035)	3.5* (0.044)
Quarter 4	22.3	13.5	14.7	8.8*† (0.001)	-1.2 (0.738)	7.6 (0.124)	7.1* (0.003)
Quarter 5	16.4	9.7	14.2	6.8 (0.098)	-4.6* (0.040)	2.2 (0.640)	4.2* (0.026)
Enrolled in classroom-based vocational training (%)	37.4	19.5	17.1	17.9* (0.002)	2.4 (0.407)	20.3* (0.007)	5.8* (0.008)
Enrolled in any vocational training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	40.0	19.7	18.3	20.3* (0.003)	1.4 (0.693)	21.7* (0.019)	6.3* (0.006)
Hours spent in vocational training programs	288.1	141.1	157.6	147.0*† (0.006)	-16.5 (0.538)	130.5* (0.023)	4.5*† (0.021)
Completed any vocational training program (%)	32.2	16.3	10.2	15.9* (0.006)	6.1* (0.019)	22.0* (0.001)	6.6* (0.005)
Received any credential from completing a vocational training program (%)	23.5	12.6	7.0	10.9* (0.003)	5.5* (0.022)	16.4* (0.001)	6.8* (0.004)
Left any vocational training program prior to completion (%)	5.3	2.9	3.9	2.4 (0.202)	-1.1† (0.196)	1.3 (0.468)	1.4 (0.275)
Number of vocational training programs completed	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2* (0.006)	0.0 (0.328)	0.2* (0.011)	4.5* (0.021)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	68.7	84.9	90.3	-16.1* (0.005)	-5.4* (0.037)	-21.5* (0.002)	5.9* (0.008)
1 program	26.7	13.5	7.3	13.1* (0.004)	6.2* (0.029)	19.3* (0.001)	6.8* (0.004)
2 or more programs	4.6	1.6	2.4	3.0* (0.037)	-0.8 (0.382)	2.2 (0.255)	3.9* (0.033)
Sample size	703	710	679				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.5b. Participation in and completion of vocational training programs since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported enrollment in vocational training on survey)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on the survey enrolling in a vocational training program							
Number of vocational training programs in which enrolled	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0 (0.934)	-0.1 (0.427)	-0.1 (0.481)	0.3 (0.722)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs in which enrolled (%)							
1 program	84.9	85.6	84.8	-0.7 (0.842)	0.8 (0.880)	0.1 (0.989)	0.0 (0.975)
2 or more programs	15.1	14.4	15.2	0.7 (0.842)	-0.8 (0.880)	-0.1 (0.989)	0.0 (0.975)
Participation in any vocational training by quarter after random assignment (%)							
Quarter 1	78.8	59.2	55.5	19.6 (0.065)	3.7 (0.588)	23.3* (0.022)	3.0 (0.068)
Quarter 2	73.5	64.2	69.7	9.3 (0.284)	-5.5 (0.682)	3.8 (0.769)	0.6 (0.557)
Quarter 3	60.1	55.5	64.6	4.6 (0.660)	-9.0 (0.468)	-4.5 (0.598)	0.3 (0.757)
Quarter 4	45.8	57.7	63.7	-11.8 (0.167)	-6.1 (0.495)	-17.9* (0.019)	3.3 (0.054)
Quarter 5	34.2	39.0	61.0	-4.8 (0.550)	-22.0* (0.022)	-26.9* (0.001)	6.8* (0.004)
Enrolled in classroom-based vocational training (%)	82.2	83.2	74.5	-1.0 (0.847)	8.7 (0.202)	7.7 (0.090)	1.6 (0.226)
Enrolled in any vocational training program designed to lead to a credential (%)	91.6	89.1	87.6	2.5 (0.589)	1.5 (0.813)	4.1 (0.469)	0.4 (0.705)
Hours spent in vocational training programs	617.0	581.2	677.1	35.9 (0.776)	-95.9 (0.427)	-60.1 (0.555)	0.4 (0.688)
Completed any vocational training program (%)	69.2	70.1	42.7	-0.9 (0.888)	27.4*† (0.000)	26.5* (0.001)	9.2*† (0.001)
Received any credential from completing a vocational training program (%)	50.7	54.5	29.5	-3.7 (0.608)	24.9*† (0.009)	21.2*† (0.001)	7.1*† (0.003)
Left any vocational training program prior to completion (%)	12.4	9.7	15.6	2.8 (0.534)	-6.0† (0.118)	-3.2 (0.495)	1.3 (0.287)
Number of vocational training programs completed	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0 (0.537)	0.1† (0.238)	0.2 (0.239)	0.8† (0.472)
Frequency of the number of vocational training programs completed (%)							
0 programs	33.2	34.1	59.0	-0.9 (0.878)	-24.9*† (0.002)	-25.8* (0.002)	7.0*† (0.004)
1 program	56.5	59.6	30.9	-3.1 (0.606)	28.7*† (0.002)	25.6*† (0.001)	7.4*† (0.003)
2 or more programs	10.3	6.3	10.1	4.0 (0.187)	-3.8 (0.363)	0.2 (0.969)	1.6 (0.211)
Sample size	279	188	180				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t -tests. F -statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F -statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.6. Training provider (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training on survey)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Share receiving any training provided at (%)							
Vocational institute, training center, or private training provider	31.6	24.1	23.5	7.6 (0.147)	0.6 (0.957)	8.2 (0.422)	1.4 (0.266)
Employer	19.9	18.5	27.8	1.5 (0.743)	-9.4 (0.058)	-7.9 (0.105)	2.2 (0.130)
Community college	32.4	28.5	30.5	3.9 (0.440)	-2.0† (0.755)	1.9† (0.559)	0.6† (0.565)
Four-year college or university	6.3	11.6	8.6	-5.2 (0.300)	3.0 (0.552)	-2.3 (0.530)	0.6 (0.559)
Adult education center, community school, or night school	1.6	5.5	2.4	-3.9*† (0.022)	3.2† (0.180)	-0.7 (0.648)	3.1† (0.061)
Community-based organization, senior center, or other non-profit	2.7	6.2	4.2	-3.5 (0.401)	2.0 (0.452)	-1.5 (0.536)	0.4 (0.695)
AJC	11.7	0.4	2.1	11.3*† (0.001)	-1.7 (0.244)	9.6* (0.006)	6.6* (0.005)
Unemployment office	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0 (0.809)	-0.6 (0.326)	-0.6 (0.297)	0.9 (0.434)
Other government agency	0.3	0.8	1.0	-0.5 (0.325)	-0.2 (0.777)	-0.7 (0.362)	0.6 (0.548)
Online	4.9	11.4	15.6	-6.5 (0.241)	-4.1 (0.352)	-10.6* (0.027)	2.8 (0.080)
Any other location or provider (including hotel, conference center, and hospital)	4.4	2.0	3.9	2.4 (0.292)	-1.9 (0.514)	0.5 (0.901)	0.8 (0.481)
Sample size	294	211	206				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero.

Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table E.V.7. Top training programs^a (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training on survey)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
General education	4.8	6.0	10.2	-1.2 (0.784)	-4.2 (0.635)	-5.4 (0.450)	0.4 (0.700)
Certified Nursing Assistant	4.5	1.8	0.5	2.7 (0.216)	1.3 (0.234)	4.0* (0.049)	2.7 (0.088)
Truck driver or commercial driving license	8.9	3.2	3.5	5.7 (0.171)	-0.3 (0.847)	5.4 (0.154)	1.1 (0.349)
Medical coding	8.6	1.0	3.0	7.6*† (0.041)	-2.0 (0.431)	5.6*† (0.029)	2.9† (0.071)
Licensed Practical Nurse	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.5 (0.444)	1.4 (0.109)	1.9 (0.104)	1.5 (0.237)
Other associates degree in nursing	3.0	3.7	2.3	-0.7 (0.454)	1.4 (0.165)	0.7 (0.495)	1.0 (0.370)
Unspecified nursing certificate	2.3	3.1	1.3	-0.8 (0.630)	1.7 (0.240)	1.0 (0.208)	1.5 (0.242)
Technical school or college	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.0 (0.988)	-0.7 (0.308)	-0.7 (0.577)	0.5 (0.588)
Welder	1.7	1.4	5.0	0.3 (0.812)	-3.6† (0.110)	-3.3 (0.191)	1.4† (0.271)
General computer skills (software, Windows, MS Office)	3.9	6.9	2.6	-3.0 (0.581)	4.4 (0.368)	1.4 (0.597)	0.6 (0.579)
Business management	2.5	3.4	2.6	-0.8 (0.599)	0.8 (0.629)	-0.1 (0.970)	0.2 (0.853)
Medical assistant or secretary	4.8	6.9	2.3	-2.1† (0.266)	4.6 (0.138)	2.5 (0.214)	1.2 (0.325)
Sample size	296	209	207				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero.

Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aThe most frequently attended training programs among all WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey responders.

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†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.V.8a. Funding of training since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any funding for training costs from (%)							
WIA	18.9	1.7	0.5	17.2* (0.001)	1.2 (0.129)	18.4* (0.000)	17.9* (0.000)
State employment agency	4.9	-0.3	-0.2	5.2 (0.100)	-0.1 (0.425)	5.1 (0.106)	1.6 (0.222)
Trade Adjustment Act	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0 (0.929)	-0.2 (0.316)	-0.2 (0.315)	0.5 (0.585)
Veteran's administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.435)	0.0 (0.279)	0.0 (0.317)	1.0 (0.393)
Pell Grant	4.3	4.2	4.1	0.1 (0.909)	0.2 (0.899)	0.2 (0.758)	0.1 (0.937)
Other government sources	2.1	1.1	2.3	1.1 (0.136)	-1.2 (0.121)	-0.2 (0.866)	2.0 (0.150)
External scholarship or grant	4.1	2.8	2.4	1.3 (0.380)	0.4 (0.760)	1.7 (0.316)	0.5 (0.585)
Other educational or training entity	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5 (0.089)	0.0 (0.759)	0.5 (0.088)	1.7 (0.196)
Employer	0.4	0.7	1.5	-0.4 (0.102)	-0.8 (0.342)	-1.1 (0.142)	2.8 (0.078)
Free Application for Federal Student Aid ^a	3.4	1.3	1.1	2.1 (0.274)	0.2 (0.643)	2.4 (0.206)	1.0 (0.365)
Other	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.3 (0.383)	0.5 (0.082)	0.2 (0.174)	2.4 (0.106)
Received any training funded by WIA according to WIASRD [§] (%)	34.6	3.3	1.9	31.3* (0.000)	1.5 (0.248)	32.8* (0.000)	29.8* (0.000)
Received ITA according to WIASRD [§] (%)	31.4	2.3	1.3	29.2* (0.000)	0.9 (0.303)	30.1* (0.000)	27.7* (0.000)
Received ITA according to local area financial data [‡] (%)	21.2	4.8	2.5	16.4* (0.006)	2.3 (0.180)	18.7* (0.002)	6.5* (0.005)
Average amount of ITA ^{‡,b} (\$)	957	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount of ITA spent ^{‡,b} (\$)	915	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	705	711	682				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]), and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [‡]).

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bAverage amounts not provided for core and core-and-intensive groups because of very low rates of receipt.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account.

Table E.V.8b. Funding of training since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported participating in training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on survey participating in any training							
Received any funding for training costs from (%)							
WIA	39.6	7.7	2.7	31.8* (0.000)	5.0 (0.128)	36.9* (0.000)	34.5* (0.000)
State employment agency	9.7	-0.1	0.2	9.8* (0.042)	-0.3 (0.665)	9.5* (0.039)	2.4 (0.113)
Trade Adjustment Act	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0 (0.481)	-0.7 (0.304)	-0.7 (0.305)	0.6 (0.582)
Veteran's administration	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0 (0.887)	-0.1 (0.283)	-0.1 (0.291)	0.6 (0.556)
Pell Grant	10.2	14.1	14.0	-3.9 (0.094)	0.1 (0.991)	-3.9 (0.178)	5.1* (0.013)
Other government sources	4.2	3.7	8.7	0.5 (0.799)	-4.9* (0.050)	-4.5 (0.119)	2.1 (0.141)
External scholarship or grant	9.0	9.2	8.0	-0.2 (0.961)	1.2 (0.801)	1.0 (0.785)	0.0 (0.954)
Other educational or training entity	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1 (0.075)	0.0 (0.694)	1.0 (0.075)	1.7 (0.199)
Employer	1.0	2.3	5.5	-1.3 (0.162)	-3.2 (0.328)	-4.5 (0.115)	3.4* (0.047)
Free Application for Federal Student Aid ^a	7.7	4.1	3.4	3.6 (0.428)	0.7 (0.703)	4.3 (0.261)	0.9 (0.431)
Other	0.7	2.1	0.2	-1.5 (0.167)	2.0 (0.057)	0.5 (0.127)	3.2 (0.056)
Share of training paid for by individual or family (%)	0.3	0.5	0.6	-0.2* (0.002)	-0.1 (0.549)	-0.3* (0.000)	31.6* (0.000)
Paid all training costs on own (%)	13.9	38.5	44.7	-24.6* (0.025)	-6.2 (0.577)	-30.8* (0.000)	15.6* (0.000)
Paid some training costs on own (%)	26.2	21.9	16.0	4.3 (0.665)	5.9 (0.597)	10.2 (0.148)	1.1 (0.339)
Paid for none of training costs on own (%)	59.9	39.6	39.3	20.3* (0.004)	0.3 (0.971)	20.6* (0.000)	16.5* (0.000)
Sample size	297	211	209				
Among customers receiving ITA according to financial data							
Average amount of ITA ^{±,b} (\$)	4,074	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	162	n.a.	n.a.				
Among customers spending any funds from ITA according to financial data							
Amount of ITA Spent ^{±,b,c} (\$)	3,643	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample size	142	n.a.	n.a.				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and financial data provided by local area (marked with a double-dagger [†]).

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

^bAverage amounts not provided for core and core-and-intensive groups because of very low rates of receipt.

^cEstimates limited to local areas providing information on amount of ITA spent.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

ITA = Individual Training Account.

Table E.V.9. Reasons given for not completing a training program enrolled in since random assignment (among dislocated workers who reported leaving a training program prior to completion)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who reported on survey leaving any training program prior to completion							
Main reason provided for leaving training program prior to completion (%)							
Found a job	26.9	35.4	45.5	-8.6 (0.611)	-10.1 (0.520)	-18.7 (0.190)	0.9 (0.411)
Could not afford to continue	9.6	21.4	15.6	-11.8 (0.132)	5.8 (0.577)	-5.9 (0.434)	1.5 (0.252)
Personal reasons	-6.0	-3.5	12.3	-2.5 (0.664)	-15.7* (0.021)	-18.2* (0.048)	3.0 (0.064)
Dissatisfied with training	6.0	8.8	11.3	-2.9 (0.831)	-2.4 (0.636)	-5.3 (0.667)	0.2 (0.811)
Did not think program was useful	4.4	3.5	-0.5	0.9 (0.806)	4.0 (0.182)	4.9 (0.063)	2.6 (0.091)
Enrolled in a different program	4.8	1.7	-2.7	3.1† (0.541)	4.4† (0.057)	7.4† (0.197)	2.1† (0.145)
Ill or pregnant	31.9	13.0	-1.2	18.9 (0.431)	14.2 (0.196)	33.1 (0.102)	2.7 (0.085)
Logistical issues (for example, child care)	-0.7	7.4	14.4	-8.1 (0.138)	-6.9 (0.395)	-15.0* (0.022)	4.0* (0.030)
Poor grades	1.8	5.5	5.4	-3.7 (0.345)	0.1 (0.984)	-3.6 (0.503)	0.8 (0.459)
Poor attendance/tardiness ^a	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1 (0.832)	-0.3 (0.663)	-0.2 (0.685)	0.1 (0.900)
Other reason	2.5	-0.1	1.6	2.6 (0.155)	-1.7 (0.360)	0.9 (0.741)	1.5 (0.238)
Sample size	31	30	33				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: A *training program* refers to any course designed to teach individuals skills. This includes both vocational training, which teaches an individual job skills or prepares the customer for an occupation and educational programs, including any adult basic education, General Education Development certificate test preparation, English as a second language, high school, college, or post-baccalaureate courses.

Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aItem was a write-in response.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.1. Earnings^a by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (\$)	1,180	2,159	1,861	-979 (0.081)	298 (0.123)	-681 (0.125)	1.7 (0.195)
Quarter 2 (\$)	2,370	3,654	3,435	-1,284 (0.076)	219 (0.574)	-1,065*† (0.019)	3.4*† (0.049)
Quarter 3 (\$)	3,559	4,311	3,541	-751 (0.094)	770 (0.266)	19 (0.966)	1.6 (0.230)
Quarter 4 (\$)	4,135	4,589	3,800	-454 (0.227)	789 (0.217)	335 (0.510)	1.0 (0.388)
Quarter 5 (\$)	4,225	4,992	4,186	-766 (0.168)	806 (0.156)	39 (0.907)	1.1 (0.334)
Quarters 1-5 (\$)	15,469	19,705	16,822	-4,235 (0.095)	2,883 (0.229)	-1,353 (0.320)	1.6 (0.222)
Sample size	702	710	680				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Earnings for quarter 5 is the primary outcome for the study, and thus the only outcome for which we adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing, as described in Appendix A. With this adjustment, none of the three contrasts is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aMeans and impacts include zeroes for those who were not employed in the corresponding time period.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the *F*-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.2. Employment by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (%)	33.4	47.5	39.6	-14.1 (0.149)	7.9 (0.375)	-6.2* (0.012)	3.7* (0.039)
Quarter 2 (%)	45.4	58.6	53.6	-13.3 (0.140)	5.0 (0.575)	-8.2*† (0.003)	5.9* (0.008)
Quarter 3 (%)	63.2	63.6	58.3	-0.4 (0.936)	5.3 (0.515)	4.9 (0.378)	0.4 (0.660)
Quarter 4 (%)	69.2	71.3	61.0	-2.1 (0.636)	10.4 (0.193)	8.3 (0.339)	0.9 (0.402)
Quarter 5 (%)	71.4	76.7	63.0	-5.2 (0.102)	13.7 (0.108)	8.4 (0.169)	1.6 (0.230)
Quarter 1-5 (%)	78.9	85.3	74.0	-6.3 (0.093)	11.3 (0.113)	5.0 (0.242)	1.6 (0.230)
Sample size	702	710	680				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

**Table E.VI.3. Timing of training completion relative to start of new jobs
(among dislocated workers who had ended enrollment in at least one training
program)**

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and- intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who ended enrollment in training							
Weeks between random assignment and end of first training program	28.4	34.6	35.6	-6.2*† (0.009)	-1.0 (0.735)	-7.2* (0.001)	10.1* (0.001)
Sample size	228	155	153				
Among customers who ended enrollment in training and worked in a job							
Started job before completing first training program (%)	39.7	58.9	53.6	-19.2* (0.003)	5.3† (0.531)	-13.9* (0.041)	6.9* (0.004)
Completed training before getting a job (%)	60.3	41.1	46.4	19.2* (0.003)	-5.3† (0.531)	13.9* (0.041)	6.9* (0.004)
Sample size	190	130	120				
Among customers who completed training and then got job							
Weeks between end of first training and start of first job	15.6	15.9	14.3	-0.3 (0.852)	1.6 (0.410)	1.3 (0.678)	0.5 (0.628)
Sample size	114	68	56				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.4. In productive activity (employed or in training program) by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Quarter 1 (%)	59.8	59.4	48.9	0.3 (0.951)	10.5 (0.208)	10.8* (0.030)	2.8 (0.077)
Quarter 2 (%)	69.1	69.6	66.1	-0.6 (0.921)	3.5 (0.686)	2.9 (0.476)	0.3 (0.719)
Quarter 3 (%)	76.5	71.2	68.0	5.3 (0.229)	3.2 (0.679)	8.6 (0.283)	1.0 (0.367)
Quarter 4 (%)	77.3	77.2	70.4	0.0 (0.998)	6.8 (0.426)	6.8 (0.520)	0.3 (0.713)
Quarter 5 (%)	77.8	81.3	70.1	-3.4 (0.130)	11.2 (0.210)	7.7 (0.324)	1.3 (0.277)
Quarter 1-5 (%)	87.3	89.6	81.7	-2.3 (0.236)	7.9 (0.301)	5.6 (0.413)	0.9 (0.432)
Sample size	703	710	679				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.5. Weeks and hours worked by quarter since random assignment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Weeks worked ^a							
Quarter 1	2.5	4.1	3.2	-1.7 (0.092)	0.9 (0.209)	-0.7* (0.049)	2.2 (0.133)
Quarter 2	4.7	6.2	5.7	-1.6 (0.142)	0.6 (0.577)	-1.0*† (0.001)	6.4*† (0.005)
Quarter 3	6.6	7.1	6.1	-0.5 (0.382)	1.0 (0.462)	0.5 (0.618)	0.4 (0.675)
Quarter 4	7.6	7.7	6.6	-0.1 (0.784)	1.1 (0.235)	1.0 (0.262)	0.7 (0.485)
Quarter 5	7.8	8.7	7.0	-0.9 (0.163)	1.7 (0.075)	0.8 (0.106)	1.8 (0.186)
Quarter 1-5	29.1	33.9	28.6	-4.8 (0.153)	5.3 (0.280)	0.5 (0.806)	1.3 (0.280)
Hours worked ^a							
Quarter 1	82.3	151.8	127.1	-69.5* (0.035)	24.7 (0.169)	-44.8* (0.034)	2.7 (0.087)
Quarter 2	175.2	245.9	233.0	-70.8 (0.068)	12.9 (0.620)	-57.9*† (0.004)	5.5*† (0.010)
Quarter 3	262.3	280.7	250.7	-18.4 (0.444)	30.0 (0.451)	11.6 (0.762)	0.4 (0.651)
Quarter 4	302.0	308.5	277.0	-6.5 (0.763)	31.5 (0.279)	25.1 (0.514)	0.7 (0.497)
Quarter 5	304.8	348.1	306.4	-43.3 (0.099)	41.7 (0.055)	-1.6 (0.924)	2.1 (0.148)
Quarter 1-5	1,126.6	1,335.1	1,194.2	-208.5 (0.079)	140.9 (0.274)	-67.6 (0.419)	1.8 (0.191)
Number of jobs worked	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0 (0.549)	0.1 (0.177)	0.1 (0.470)	1.0 (0.395)
Sample size	702	710	680				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

^aMeans and impacts include zeroes for those who were not employed in the corresponding time period.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.6. Characteristics of employment across all jobs (among dislocated workers employed since random assignment)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who were ever employed in 15 months following random assignment							
Hours worked per week	36.8	37.9	38.0	-1.1 (0.448)	-0.1 (0.910)	-1.2† (0.289)	0.6 (0.564)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week) in any single job (%)	78.7	81.9	84.5	-3.2 (0.122)	-2.6 (0.674)	-5.8 (0.295)	2.1 (0.137)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week) at any time across all jobs held (%)	78.4	78.3	81.3	0.1 (0.970)	-2.9 (0.643)	-2.8 (0.486)	0.3 (0.746)
Number of weeks worked in follow-up period	36.7	39.8	38.5	-3.1 (0.234)	1.2 (0.662)	-1.8 (0.242)	1.3 (0.280)
Number of jobs held since random assignment	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0 (0.603)	-0.1 (0.320)	0.0 (0.822)	0.7 (0.496)
1 (%)	62.0	66.6	60.8	-4.6 (0.370)	5.8 (0.156)	1.2 (0.757)	1.1 (0.357)
2 (%)	26.5	22.2	27.4	4.3 (0.172)	-5.2 (0.158)	-0.9 (0.847)	2.1 (0.142)
3 or more (%)	11.5	11.2	11.8	0.4 (0.933)	-0.6 (0.808)	-0.3 (0.935)	0.0 (0.966)
Hourly wages (\$)	13.39	13.78	14.03	-0.39 (0.468)	-0.25 (0.710)	-0.64 (0.527)	0.3 (0.761)
Had any job that offered: (%)							
Any benefits	97.4	98.1	99.6	-0.6 (0.568)	-1.5* (0.029)	-2.2* (0.019)	5.6* (0.009)
Health insurance	88.8	92.8	91.5	-4.0 (0.162)	1.3 (0.548)	-2.7 (0.306)	1.0 (0.368)
Paid vacation	77.2	88.1	82.0	-10.9 (0.098)	6.2 (0.166)	-4.7 (0.209)	1.5 (0.247)
Paid holidays	80.5	87.8	86.1	-7.3 (0.267)	1.6 (0.573)	-5.6 (0.323)	0.6 (0.534)
Paid sick days	68.8	75.1	70.4	-6.3 (0.444)	4.7 (0.503)	-1.6 (0.713)	0.3 (0.742)
Any paid time off	83.4	92.1	92.1	-8.7 (0.157)	0.1 (0.972)	-8.6 (0.106)	1.5 (0.248)
Pension or retirement benefits	75.5	81.5	76.5	-6.0 (0.374)	5.0 (0.363)	-1.0 (0.682)	0.4 (0.652)
Tuition assistance or reimbursement	38.3	45.5	41.9	-7.3 (0.368)	3.6 (0.496)	-3.6 (0.530)	0.4 (0.660)
Had any job classified as (%)							
Regular full- or part-time	76.8	89.5	86.7	-12.7 (0.094)	2.7 (0.389)	-10.0 (0.053)	2.2 (0.133)
Self-employed or independent contractor	8.9	4.3	10.5	4.6 (0.214)	-6.2 (0.062)	-1.6 (0.447)	2.1 (0.144)
Temporary or day labor	13.9	12.8	12.3	1.1 (0.639)	0.5 (0.851)	1.6 (0.482)	0.3 (0.734)
On-call employee	12.2	2.7	5.6	9.5 (0.123)	-2.9*† (0.025)	6.6 (0.267)	3.5*† (0.046)
Job at contractor	4.1	5.6	2.9	-1.5 (0.402)	2.7 (0.061)	1.1 (0.293)	2.7 (0.086)
Worked in any unionized job (%)	9.1	9.1	11.3	0.0 (0.987)	-2.2 (0.202)	-2.2 (0.440)	0.9 (0.436)
Sample size	559	569	535				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed t -tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.7. Characteristics of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among dislocated workers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who provided employment history during follow-up period on survey							
Hours worked per week	37.8	37.9	39.9	-0.1 (0.951)	-2.0 (0.182)	-2.1† (0.052)	3.3† (0.054)
Employed full-time (35 or more hours per week, %)	73.1	77.5	77.9	-4.4 (0.168)	-0.4 (0.952)	-4.8 (0.279)	2.9 (0.074)
Hourly wage rate (\$)	13.63	14.00	14.16	-0.37 (0.510)	-0.16 (0.808)	-0.53 (0.614)	0.2 (0.798)
Job offered (%)							
Any benefits	97.1	98.0	96.4	-0.8 (0.423)	1.6 (0.503)	0.8 (0.710)	0.4 (0.689)
Health insurance	84.3	90.5	84.1	-6.2 (0.067)	6.4 (0.085)	0.2 (0.956)	2.4 (0.112)
Paid vacation	69.0	79.1	75.9	-10.1 (0.178)	3.2 (0.301)	-6.9 (0.283)	1.0 (0.368)
Paid holidays	70.4	83.8	78.2	-13.4 (0.171)	5.6 (0.080)	-7.8 (0.392)	2.0 (0.153)
Paid sick days	57.6	68.0	60.0	-10.3 (0.220)	7.9 (0.082)	-2.4 (0.710)	1.6 (0.213)
Any paid time off	75.8	90.6	86.7	-14.7 (0.127)	3.9 (0.146)	-10.9 (0.222)	1.7 (0.199)
Pension or retirement benefits	63.9	74.0	69.2	-10.1 (0.185)	4.8 (0.154)	-5.3 (0.335)	1.2 (0.331)
Tuition assistance or reimbursement	29.7	36.1	31.5	-6.4 (0.390)	4.6 (0.350)	-1.8 (0.712)	0.5 (0.624)
Job classified as (%)							
Regular full- or part-time	73.1	84.2	81.2	-11.1 (0.156)	3.0 (0.491)	-8.1 (0.084)	1.6 (0.213)
Self-employed or independent contractor	6.5	2.8	9.1	3.7 (0.314)	-6.4* (0.045)	-2.6 (0.216)	2.9 (0.071)
Temporary or day labor	8.6	9.3	6.4	-0.7 (0.811)	2.9* (0.042)	2.2 (0.530)	2.5 (0.105)
On-call employee	9.5	1.8	3.1	7.7 (0.219)	-1.3† (0.308)	6.4 (0.280)	1.0 (0.383)
Job at contractor	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.0 (0.264)	0.4 (0.598)	1.4 (0.230)	0.8 (0.457)
Unionized job (%)	7.8	8.8	8.7	-1.1 (0.658)	0.1 (0.965)	-1.0 (0.754)	0.1 (0.905)
Sample size	574	584	551				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the *F*-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three conditional differences are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.8. Most frequently reported occupations of current or most recent job reported at time of survey (among dislocated workers who provided recent employment history from follow-up period)

	Means			Conditional difference			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who provided employment history during follow-up period on survey							
Occupation of current or most recent job (%)							
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.8	4.3	3.5	7.5 (0.254)	0.8 (0.672)	8.3 (0.157)	1.4 (0.255)
Retail sales workers	8.6	6.3	6.3	2.3 (0.235)	0.0 (0.998)	2.3 (0.331)	1.0 (0.377)
Motor vehicle operators	10.1	6.4	5.4	3.7 (0.329)	0.9 (0.610)	4.6 (0.211)	0.9 (0.432)
Information and record clerks	7.1	12.6	12.6	-5.5 (0.136)	-0.1 (0.963)	-5.5 (0.224)	1.3 (0.295)
Material moving workers	3.6	5.4	4.7	-1.7* (0.044)	0.7 (0.541)	-1.1 (0.211)	2.9 (0.073)
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	5.5	7.2	4.8	-1.6 (0.590)	2.4 (0.390)	0.7 (0.539)	0.6 (0.543)
Building cleaning and pest control workers	2.2	1.4	2.1	0.8 (0.212)	-0.7 (0.399)	0.0 (0.970)	1.1 (0.357)
Other office and administrative support workers	6.0	9.0	5.9	-3.0 (0.268)	3.1 (0.148)	0.1 (0.930)	1.1 (0.342)
Health technologists and technicians	3.4	3.7	1.3	-0.3 (0.704)	2.4* (0.030)	2.0*† (0.050)	2.9† (0.073)
Financial clerks	4.3	5.2	5.0	-0.9 (0.704)	0.2 (0.908)	-0.7 (0.699)	0.1 (0.905)
Construction trades workers	4.1	3.1	3.2	0.9 (0.564)	0.0 (0.989)	0.9 (0.599)	0.2 (0.835)
Other personal care and service workers	1.3	1.7	2.0	-0.5 (0.361)	-0.2 (0.736)	-0.7 (0.390)	0.6 (0.583)
Sample size	556	567	530				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for conditional differences are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three conditional differences for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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Table E.VI.9. Employment in occupations related to most common training occupations (among dislocated workers who participated in training)

	Percent who participated in training for this occupation			Percent of those who trained in this occupation who were subsequently employed in that occupation			Percent of those who trained in this occupation who were subsequently employed at all		
	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group	Full-WIA group	Core-and-intensive group	Core group
Certified nursing assistant	4.5	1.8	0.5	34.9	58.3	61.9	39.4	96.8	80.9
Truck driver/ commercial driving license	8.9	3.2	3.5	80.3	89.5	67.2	92.9	98.0	96.4
Medical coding	8.6	1.0	3.0	16.2	87.4	13.1	59.8	52.1	60.9
Licensed practical nurse	2.4	1.9	0.5	67.2	34.8	1.8	82.0	100.0	9.7
Nursing-other Associates Degree	3.0	3.7	2.3	63.0	54.2	72.0	99.5	71.4	100.0
Nursing-unspecified certificate	2.3	3.1	1.3	26.0	65.9	-7.2	100.0	66.6	-7.0
Welder	0.5	0.5	1.2	39.4	47.8	47.2	100.0	93.0	61.2
Business management	2.5	3.4	2.6	-2.5	-17.5	28.8	86.8	79.4	43.6
Medical assistant/ secretary	4.8	6.9	2.3	-1.8	4.8	6.7	84.4	71.2	65.5
Sample size	296	209	206	24	12	12	24	12	12

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VI.10. Match between training and employment (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Reported finding a job because of training during follow-up period (%)	21.3	13.3	8.8	8.0* (0.007)	4.5* (0.026)	12.5*† (0.000)	13.3*† (0.000)
Did not participate in training (%)	49.9	73.1	73.7	-23.2* (0.004)	-0.5 (0.845)	-23.7* (0.014)	5.7* (0.009)
Participated in training not specific to an occupation (%)	19.5	13.5	9.4	6.0* (0.012)	4.1 (0.156)	10.1* (0.011)	4.5* (0.020)
Trained for specific occupation but did not get job in that occupation (%)	19.9	9.2	11.5	10.7* (0.005)	-2.3 (0.424)	8.4 (0.080)	5.1* (0.014)
Trained for specific occupation and got job in same occupation (%)	10.7	4.2	5.3	6.5* (0.045)	-1.1 (0.418)	5.4 (0.141)	2.8 (0.078)
Not employed in follow-up period or in five years before random assignment (%)	28.1	22.4	32.2	5.6 (0.172)	-9.7 (0.151)	-4.1 (0.225)	1.1 (0.348)
Employed and most recent job is same as pre-RA occupation (%)	25.9	28.3	19.3	-2.4 (0.491)	9.0 (0.111)	6.6 (0.064)	1.9 (0.171)
Employed and most recent job is different than occupation before random assignment (%)	46.0	49.3	48.6	-3.2 (0.331)	0.7 (0.811)	-2.5 (0.455)	0.5 (0.606)
Sample size	703	710	680				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey and WIA Gold Standard Evaluation study registration form.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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Table E.VI.11. Employment and enrollment in training (among dislocated workers who participated in training)

	Means			Conditional differences			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Among customers who participated in training during 15-month follow-up period							
Reported finding a job because of training during follow-up period (%)	44.1	49.3	32.3	-5.2 (0.640)	17.0* (0.023)	11.8 (0.151)	4.4* (0.023)
Employment by quarter (%)							
Quarter 1	34.0	34.4	27.7	-0.4 (0.942)	6.7 (0.505)	6.3 (0.402)	0.4 (0.693)
Quarter 2	44.9	50.8	41.1	-5.9 (0.301)	9.7 (0.355)	3.8 (0.643)	0.6 (0.545)
Quarter 3	63.3	57.1	51.1	6.2 (0.163)	6.0 (0.538)	12.3 (0.108)	3.5*† (0.043)
Quarter 4	72.4	69.8	55.5	2.6 (0.730)	14.3 (0.108)	16.9 (0.070)	2.0 (0.162)
Quarter 5	81.3	77.9	63.8	3.4 (0.482)	14.0 (0.082)	17.5 (0.070)	1.9 (0.176)
Sample size	296	211	209				
Among customers who participated in training for a specific occupation during 15-month follow-up period							
Obtained job in occupation specific to training (%)	36.4	25.7	30.8	10.8 (0.205)	-5.1 (0.525)	5.7 (0.638)	1.1 (0.335)
Sample size	184	120	107				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and conditional differences are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. *F*-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

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Table E.VII.1. Household income and receipt of public assistance in the past calendar year (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Received any income in calendar year prior to survey from (%)							
SNAP	42.8	34.2	31.8	8.6 (0.240)	2.4 (0.604)	11.0 (0.203)	0.9 (0.430)
WIC	7.6	7.7	9.9	-0.1 (0.961)	-2.2 (0.364)	-2.3 (0.265)	0.9 (0.426)
Cash assistance programs	9.7	5.6	11.8	4.0* (0.009)	-6.2* (0.028)	-2.2 (0.291)	4.1* (0.027)
Other programs	5.1	4.8	4.5	0.4 (0.774)	0.2 (0.939)	0.6 (0.786)	0.2 (0.858)
Income received in calendar year prior to survey from assistance programs (\$)							
SNAP	1,132	812	795	320 (0.116)	17 (0.939)	337 (0.334)	1.5 (0.249)
Cash assistance programs	628	601	1,081	27 (0.886)	-479 (0.326)	-452 (0.320)	0.5 (0.595)
Other programs	576	132	375	444 (0.261)	-243 (0.508)	201 (0.699)	0.8 (0.440)
Total household income (\$)	23,950	28,743	30,104	-4,792*† (0.003)	-1,361 (0.315)	-6,154* (0.011)	5.2*† (0.012)
Sample size	705	711	682				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Table E.VII.2. Health and health insurance (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Any work-limiting health problem since random assignment (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1 (0.234)	-0.1 (0.375)	0.0 (0.983)	1.5 (0.249)
Covered by health insurance at any time since random assignment (%)	63.3	58.5	60.4	4.8 (0.211)	-1.9 (0.628)	3.0 (0.295)	1.0 (0.368)
Covered by health insurance for entire time since random assignment (%)	34.4	33.4	31.1	1.0 (0.786)	2.3 (0.755)	3.3 (0.664)	0.1 (0.899)
Sample size	684	689	660				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

Table E.VII.3. Arrests and felony convictions (all dislocated workers)

	Means			Impacts			
	Full-WIA group (F)	Core-and-intensive group (C&I)	Core group (C)	F – C&I	C&I – C	F – C	F-test
Arrested since random assignment (%)	1.5	1.4	3.2	0.1 (0.956)	-1.8 (0.186)	-1.7* (0.047)	2.2 (0.132)
Convicted of a felony since random assignment (%)	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1 (0.640)	-0.7† (0.105)	-0.7 (0.161)	1.6† (0.226)
Sample size	678	680	655				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey.

Notes: Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed t-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for adults at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for adults and dislocated workers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

APPENDIX F

**MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR KEY OUTCOMES
BY CUSTOMER SUBGROUP**

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Table F.1a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers with more than a high school diploma or GED

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	75.5	71.2	72.0	4.3 (0.105)	-0.8 (0.855)	3.6 (0.362)	1.6 (0.217)
Attended any workshop (%)	51.2	53.7	46.9	-2.5 (0.754)	6.8 (0.341)	4.3 (0.389)	0.7 (0.498)
Taken any assessment (%)	70.4	62.3	40.3	8.2* (0.044)	21.9*† (0.000)	30.1* (0.000)	8.9*† (0.001)
Attended any job club (%)	36.2	30.9	28.9	5.3 (0.097)	2.0 (0.820)	7.3 (0.327)	2.8 (0.077)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	64.2	63.3	47.3	1.0 (0.821)	15.9* (0.000)	16.9* (0.001)	11.8* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	56.2	54.8	37.2	1.4 (0.568)	17.7* (0.002)	19.1* (0.001)	6.5* (0.005)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	96.3	89.6	60.2	6.8 (0.420)	29.3 (0.052)	36.1* (0.022)	3.0 (0.069)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	72.3	65.7	32.5	6.6 (0.227)	33.2* (0.003)	39.8* (0.000)	9.7* (0.001)
Received any supportive services (%)	23.5	10.2	4.1	13.3* (0.000)	6.1* (0.007)	19.4* (0.000)	13.5* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	44.3	34.3	27.8	10.0* (0.000)	6.5 (0.083)	16.5* (0.000)	12.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	27.7	5.3	1.2	22.4*† (0.000)	4.1 (0.058)	26.4* (0.000)	15.0* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	4.7	5.9	7.0	-1.2 (0.559)	-1.1 (0.734)	-2.2 (0.628)	0.2 (0.841)
Hours spent in training/education	255.9	201.8	160.1	54.1 (0.113)	41.8 (0.181)	95.8* (0.001)	6.6* (0.005)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	23.6	16.7	10.7	7.0 (0.055)	6.0 (0.140)	12.9* (0.005)	4.8* (0.016)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	4,003	4,845	3,305	-841 (0.101)	1,540 (0.057)	699 (0.062)	2.1 (0.144)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	66.9	74.7	60.2	-7.9* (0.045)	14.6 (0.131)	6.7 (0.313)	2.3 (0.120)
Sample size	680	677	663				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers with a high school diploma, GED, or less education at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for more and less educated customers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table F.1b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers with a high school diploma, GED, or less education

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	80.1	77.0	69.1	3.2 (0.161)	7.8 (0.062)	11.0* (0.011)	4.0* (0.029)
Attended any workshop (%)	45.8	41.5	33.0	4.3 (0.324)	8.5 (0.075)	12.9 (0.078)	1.9 (0.172)
Taken any assessment (%)	70.2	55.8	52.3	14.5* (0.005)	3.4† (0.226)	17.9* (0.005)	5.1*† (0.013)
Attended any job club (%)	24.7	26.3	20.9	-1.6 (0.573)	5.4 (0.253)	3.8 (0.396)	0.7 (0.509)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	54.0	51.3	35.9	2.7 (0.260)	15.3* (0.000)	18.0* (0.000)	12.2* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	47.1	42.9	26.9	4.2 (0.102)	16.0* (0.000)	20.1* (0.000)	13.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	70.4	60.6	31.6	9.8* (0.034)	28.9* (0.000)	38.8* (0.000)	41.9* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	58.1	46.0	21.3	12.1* (0.006)	24.7* (0.000)	36.8* (0.000)	44.8* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	19.2	12.8	5.6	6.4* (0.039)	7.2* (0.004)	13.6* (0.000)	14.9* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	43.2	26.6	28.2	16.6* (0.011)	-1.6 (0.657)	15.0* (0.014)	4.0* (0.031)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	34.4	2.2	-0.1	32.2*† (0.000)	2.3 (0.083)	34.4* (0.000)	47.4* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	8.5	5.7	8.5	2.8 (0.289)	-2.8 (0.134)	0.0 (0.997)	1.8 (0.179)
Hours spent in training/education	303.9	183.0	183.3	120.9* (0.007)	-0.4 (0.987)	120.6* (0.027)	4.5* (0.020)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	23.8	13.5	11.6	10.3* (0.010)	1.9 (0.274)	12.2* (0.004)	4.9* (0.016)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,555	3,554	3,674	0 (0.999)	-120 (0.667)	-119 (0.730)	0.1 (0.900)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	68.2	66.9	64.0	1.4 (0.684)	2.8 (0.562)	4.2 (0.213)	0.9 (0.407)
Sample size	1,009	979	987				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign §).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers with more education than a high school diploma or GED at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for more and less educated customers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table F.2a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, women

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	79.1	73.7	70.8	5.4 (0.152)	2.9 (0.156)	8.3* (0.009)	5.4* (0.010)
Attended any workshop (%)	49.8	50.7	43.6	-1.0 (0.847)	7.1* (0.025)	6.1 (0.224)	2.9 (0.070)
Taken any assessment (%)	71.0	60.4	44.9	10.6 (0.138)	15.6* (0.001)	26.2* (0.002)	8.7* (0.001)
Attended any job club (%)	27.8	28.0	26.7	-0.3 (0.876)	1.3 (0.846)	1.1 (0.855)	0.0 (0.981)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	59.0	54.0	45.7	5.0 (0.109)	8.3 (0.052)	13.3* (0.002)	6.0* (0.007)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	52.3	45.4	35.4	6.9 (0.075)	9.9 (0.102)	16.9* (0.000)	14.6* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	82.8	74.3	49.6	8.5 (0.135)	24.7 (0.054)	33.2* (0.003)	7.0* (0.004)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	65.9	52.0	28.8	13.8 (0.051)	23.2* (0.019)	37.0* (0.000)	24.4* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	23.8	14.4	5.4	9.4* (0.021)	9.0*† (0.000)	18.3* (0.000)	17.5*† (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	45.1	34.7	28.9	10.4 (0.079)	5.8 (0.112)	16.2* (0.004)	5.8* (0.008)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	31.9	3.4	0.7	28.5* (0.000)	2.6 (0.117)	31.1* (0.000)	26.3* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	6.9	7.4	8.3	-0.5 (0.818)	-0.9 (0.723)	-1.4 (0.750)	0.1 (0.937)
Hours spent in training/education	322.4	228.7	183.5	93.7* (0.026)	45.2 (0.164)	138.9* (0.008)	4.1* (0.028)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	23.5	15.8	12.0	7.7 (0.052)	3.8* (0.029)	11.6* (0.007)	5.4* (0.011)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,269	3,673	3,038	-403 (0.146)	635* (0.001)	231 (0.246)	7.1* (0.003)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	65.5	69.7	60.8	-4.2 (0.214)	8.9* (0.033)	4.7 (0.127)	2.6 (0.094)
Sample size	1,023	994	985				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for men at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for men and women is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.2b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, men

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	76.5	75.9	70.4	0.7 (0.926)	5.4 (0.205)	6.1 (0.183)	2.7 (0.088)
Attended any workshop (%)	44.2	39.2	32.6	5.0 (0.394)	6.6 (0.203)	11.6* (0.011)	3.9* (0.032)
Taken any assessment (%)	67.6	55.1	53.1	12.5* (0.005)	2.0 (0.691)	14.5* (0.000)	12.8* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	30.6	27.8	22.7	2.8 (0.435)	5.1 (0.141)	7.9 (0.085)	1.7 (0.194)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	54.2	57.5	34.6	-3.3 (0.542)	22.9* (0.004)	19.7* (0.000)	15.1* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	45.9	49.4	26.2	-3.5 (0.547)	23.1* (0.005)	19.7* (0.000)	17.0* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	71.7	66.1	34.3	5.6 (0.497)	31.8* (0.000)	37.4* (0.000)	22.1* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	56.0	54.4	23.0	1.7 (0.787)	31.4* (0.000)	33.1* (0.000)	25.8* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	16.0	7.7	4.5	8.3* (0.001)	3.2† (0.156)	11.5* (0.000)	10.5*† (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	41.3	23.7	26.9	17.6* (0.000)	-3.2 (0.544)	14.4* (0.036)	9.9* (0.001)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	31.7	4.2	0.7	27.5* (0.000)	3.5 (0.051)	31.0* (0.000)	39.8* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	7.1	3.8	7.0	3.3 (0.285)	-3.2 (0.161)	0.2 (0.940)	1.0 (0.367)
Hours spent in training/education	225.2	136.8	155.2	88.3* (0.015)	-18.3 (0.522)	70.0 (0.119)	3.5* (0.044)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	23.8	14.1	10.5	9.7* (0.004)	3.6 (0.382)	13.3* (0.041)	5.3* (0.011)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	4,551	4,686	4,155	-135 (0.757)	532 (0.265)	396* (0.033)	2.6 (0.094)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	72.1	71.0	63.6	1.1 (0.773)	7.4 (0.065)	8.5 (0.055)	2.5 (0.102)
Sample size	692	690	682				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for women at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for men and women is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.3a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, white, non-Hispanic customers

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and-intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	69.7	64.5	65.6	5.2 (0.153)	-1.1 (0.755)	4.1 (0.161)	1.5 (0.238)
Attended any workshop (%)	47.7	42.1	34.7	5.6 (0.079)	7.4* (0.045)	13.0* (0.005)	4.7* (0.018)
Taken any assessment (%)	67.4	55.8	48.4	11.6* (0.003)	7.4* (0.033)	19.0* (0.000)	26.3* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	25.6	23.9	17.0	1.8 (0.598)	6.9* (0.044)	8.7* (0.005)	5.0* (0.014)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	62.5	59.7	45.1	2.8 (0.168)	14.5* (0.000)	17.4* (0.000)	13.8* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	56.1	53.2	36.3	2.8 (0.275)	16.9* (0.000)	19.8* (0.000)	19.5* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	95.2	77.0	44.9	18.2 (0.078)	32.1* (0.000)	50.3* (0.000)	19.8* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	72.7	62.0	29.9	10.7 (0.273)	32.1* (0.000)	42.8* (0.000)	25.0* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	22.4	10.8	2.9	11.6* (0.000)	7.9* (0.004)	19.5* (0.000)	28.1* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	44.0	33.2	32.3	10.7* (0.002)	1.0 (0.802)	11.7* (0.000)	12.9* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	33.0	6.1	0.0	26.9* (0.000)	6.1* (0.038)	33.0* (0.000)	24.0* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	5.3	5.1	6.8	0.2 (0.910)	-1.7 (0.385)	-1.5 (0.244)	0.9 (0.420)
Hours spent in training/education	298.5	212.8	217.5	85.6* (0.008)	-4.6 (0.874)	81.0* (0.019)	4.6* (0.019)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	22.3	19.1	13.7	3.1† (0.246)	5.4 (0.070)	8.6* (0.023)	2.9 (0.069)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	4,678	4,674	4,018	3 (0.995)	657 (0.219)	660* (0.033)	2.9 (0.071)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	71.4	72.6	67.5	-1.2 (0.675)	5.1 (0.061)	3.9 (0.317)	2.0 (0.158)
Sample size	766	758	766				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for Hispanic and non-white customers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for white, non-Hispanic customers and customers of other races is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.3b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, Hispanic and non-white customers

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and-intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	82.9	82.0	73.3	0.9 (0.651)	8.7* (0.001)	9.6* (0.003)	7.5* (0.003)
Attended any workshop (%)	49.0	51.1	42.7	-2.1 (0.736)	8.4* (0.037)	6.3 (0.179)	3.5* (0.045)
Taken any assessment (%)	71.3	61.0	47.4	10.3* (0.026)	13.6* (0.023)	23.9* (0.008)	4.1* (0.029)
Attended any job club (%)	31.3	31.0	28.5	0.2 (0.921)	2.5 (0.595)	2.8 (0.621)	0.1 (0.866)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	56.1	55.5	40.1	0.7 (0.804)	15.3* (0.000)	16.0* (0.000)	24.0* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	48.1	45.3	29.8	2.8 (0.226)	15.5* (0.000)	18.3* (0.000)	40.9* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	72.1	72.4	46.4	-0.4 (0.957)	26.0* (0.000)	25.7* (0.011)	8.0* (0.002)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	57.6	50.9	26.6	6.7 (0.130)	24.3* (0.000)	30.9* (0.000)	18.9* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	19.0	11.2	5.3	7.8* (0.011)	5.9* (0.024)	13.7* (0.000)	8.3* (0.002)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	41.3	25.5	23.2	15.9* (0.013)	2.3 (0.376)	18.2* (0.010)	3.9* (0.032)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	29.5	-0.2	-1.1	29.7* (0.000)	0.8 (0.304)	30.5* (0.000)	36.4* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	8.0	6.4	8.5	1.5 (0.530)	-2.1 (0.510)	-0.6 (0.913)	1.5 (0.239)
Hours spent in training/education	258.3	152.4	122.2	105.9* (0.015)	30.2 (0.301)	136.1* (0.023)	3.4* (0.047)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	22.9	10.5	8.4	12.4*† (0.005)	2.1 (0.502)	14.5* (0.005)	5.4* (0.011)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,374	3,796	3,337	-423 (0.162)	459* (0.023)	37 (0.844)	3.2 (0.056)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	68.3	70.1	60.9	-1.8 (0.524)	9.2* (0.026)	7.4* (0.002)	5.8* (0.008)
Sample size	942	922	899				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for non-Hispanic white customers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for white, non-Hispanic customers and customers of other races is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.4a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers age 40 or younger

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and-intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	79.0	74.6	65.2	4.3* (0.013)	9.5* (0.038)	13.8*† (0.001)	12.9* (0.000)
Attended any workshop (%)	39.2	39.1	33.2	0.1 (0.984)	5.9 (0.167)	6.0 (0.324)	1.3 (0.296)
Taken any assessment (%)	64.3	55.2	45.3	9.0 (0.164)	9.9* (0.001)	18.9* (0.013)	7.3* (0.003)
Attended any job club (%)	22.5	23.2	16.9	-0.6 (0.744)	6.3 (0.072)	5.7 (0.102)	1.8 (0.187)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	50.1	48.6	37.0	1.5 (0.652)	11.6* (0.000)	13.0* (0.001)	13.6* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	43.7	42.4	26.7	1.4 (0.681)	15.7* (0.000)	17.0* (0.000)	19.7* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	67.4	60.4	29.0	7.0 (0.412)	31.4* (0.000)	38.5* (0.000)	34.0* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	53.2	46.7	18.9	6.5 (0.345)	27.8* (0.000)	34.3* (0.000)	50.8* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	25.9	11.2	5.4	14.7*† (0.000)	5.8* (0.039)	20.5*† (0.000)	21.7*† (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	45.5	32.9	33.0	12.6* (0.004)	-0.1 (0.986)	12.5* (0.000)	13.2* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	34.4	4.9	0.4	29.5* (0.000)	4.4* (0.041)	33.9* (0.000)	33.7* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	6.1	5.3	11.2	0.8 (0.694)	-5.9*† (0.027)	-5.1† (0.127)	2.8† (0.079)
Hours spent in training/education	319.6	215.1	207.6	104.5* (0.016)	7.4 (0.837)	111.9* (0.008)	4.7* (0.017)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	26.9	17.2	15.2	9.6* (0.005)	2.0 (0.467)	11.6* (0.000)	8.5* (0.001)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,844	4,251	3,739	-407 (0.294)	512* (0.047)	105 (0.641)	2.9 (0.075)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	70.0	73.8	64.4	-3.8 (0.440)	9.4* (0.005)	5.6 (0.351)	5.2* (0.012)
Sample size	933	898	925				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers age 41 and older at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers age 40 and younger and customers age 41 and older is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.4b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers age 41 or older

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and-intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	76.5	74.0	77.4	2.4 (0.482)	-3.4 (0.459)	-0.9† (0.792)	0.3 (0.724)
Attended any workshop (%)	58.7	55.2	47.3	3.5 (0.524)	7.9 (0.142)	11.3* (0.006)	4.7* (0.018)
Taken any assessment (%)	76.2	61.7	51.6	14.5* (0.000)	10.1* (0.008)	24.6* (0.000)	13.0* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	36.5	33.6	35.5	2.9 (0.214)	-1.9 (0.791)	1.0 (0.873)	1.1 (0.334)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	66.4	64.2	46.9	2.2 (0.588)	17.3* (0.000)	19.6* (0.000)	23.4* (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	58.3	53.3	38.7	5.0 (0.225)	14.6* (0.000)	19.5* (0.000)	16.4* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	93.3	84.7	62.7	8.6 (0.212)	22.0* (0.039)	30.7* (0.020)	3.0 (0.064)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	74.0	61.2	36.6	12.8* (0.031)	24.5* (0.008)	37.3* (0.000)	11.9* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	13.8	11.9	4.1	2.0† (0.493)	7.7* (0.001)	9.7*† (0.000)	12.8*† (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	41.4	26.9	21.7	14.4* (0.031)	5.2 (0.233)	19.6* (0.040)	2.6 (0.092)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	28.4	2.2	1.0	26.2* (0.000)	1.2 (0.248)	27.3* (0.000)	17.3* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	8.4	7.0	3.5	1.4 (0.566)	3.5† (0.220)	4.9† (0.161)	1.1† (0.349)
Hours spent in training/education	240.7	161.9	125.2	78.7* (0.020)	36.7 (0.368)	115.4 (0.065)	3.1 (0.063)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	19.6	12.5	6.4	7.1* (0.028)	6.1* (0.022)	13.2* (0.015)	3.4* (0.046)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,652	3,866	3,175	-214 (0.495)	691* (0.047)	477 (0.061)	2.8 (0.078)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	65.3	65.5	58.5	-0.2 (0.974)	7.0 (0.378)	6.8 (0.451)	0.4 (0.671)
Sample size	783	786	744				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers age 40 and younger at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers age 40 and younger and customers age 41 and older is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.5a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers who worked in year before random assignment

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	82.4	79.0	68.3	3.4 (0.473)	10.7* (0.003)	14.1* (0.004)	8.1* (0.002)
Attended any workshop (%)	50.2	50.9	39.4	-0.7 (0.878)	11.5* (0.044)	10.8 (0.095)	2.3 (0.125)
Taken any assessment (%)	74.6	57.9	50.6	16.8* (0.007)	7.3 (0.062)	24.0* (0.000)	15.0* (0.000)
Attended any job club (%)	29.1	23.0	23.8	6.1 (0.174)	-0.8 (0.865)	5.3 (0.423)	1.0 (0.379)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	62.6	57.2	43.6	5.4 (0.109)	13.6* (0.003)	19.0* (0.000)	8.9* (0.001)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	55.1	52.3	33.0	2.8 (0.345)	19.3* (0.000)	22.1* (0.000)	13.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	86.1	69.4	39.0	16.6 (0.113)	30.4* (0.011)	47.0*† (0.000)	29.6*† (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	70.8	57.7	28.2	13.1 (0.147)	29.5* (0.002)	42.6* (0.000)	36.0* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	21.0	11.1	4.1	9.9* (0.006)	7.1* (0.016)	17.0* (0.000)	12.4* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	41.1	29.9	26.6	11.2* (0.005)	3.3 (0.318)	14.5* (0.000)	13.8* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	33.6	2.8	0.5	30.8* (0.000)	2.3 (0.102)	33.1* (0.000)	38.0* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	4.3	4.6	7.8	-0.3 (0.906)	-3.2 (0.112)	-3.5 (0.253)	1.4 (0.258)
Hours spent in training/education	234.2	176.7	193.1	57.5 (0.150)	-16.4 (0.683)	41.1* (0.040)	2.9 (0.072)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	17.6	12.6	10.5	5.0 (0.055)	2.1 (0.214)	7.1* (0.001)	7.0* (0.003)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,986	4,648	4,150	-662 (0.337)	498 (0.358)	-163 (0.751)	0.5 (0.584)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	70.5	72.2	74.0	-1.7 (0.582)	-1.7† (0.483)	-3.5† (0.228)	0.8 (0.451)
Sample size	613	613	627				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers who did not work in the year before random assignment at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers who did and did not work in the year before random assignment at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

Table F.5b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers who did not work in year before random assignment

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	76.2	72.8	72.9	3.4 (0.312)	-0.1 (0.978)	3.3 (0.197)	0.9 (0.402)
Attended any workshop (%)	46.0	43.3	39.2	2.7 (0.646)	4.1 (0.478)	6.8 (0.067)	1.8 (0.179)
Taken any assessment (%)	67.6	59.5	48.0	8.0* (0.041)	11.6* (0.004)	19.6* (0.004)	5.3* (0.011)
Attended any job club (%)	29.7	31.9	26.8	-2.2 (0.361)	5.2 (0.223)	3.0 (0.382)	0.8 (0.457)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	54.8	55.7	41.1	-0.9 (0.710)	14.6* (0.001)	13.7* (0.003)	7.1* (0.003)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	47.4	44.9	32.1	2.5 (0.306)	12.9* (0.000)	15.4* (0.000)	13.2* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	76.8	75.1	48.7	1.7 (0.803)	26.5* (0.000)	28.1*† (0.002)	9.3*† (0.001)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	58.7	52.4	27.7	6.2 (0.089)	24.8* (0.000)	31.0* (0.000)	15.4* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	21.2	12.7	6.2	8.5* (0.007)	6.5* (0.021)	15.0* (0.000)	19.9* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	44.6	29.8	28.3	14.8* (0.012)	1.6 (0.651)	16.3* (0.030)	3.7* (0.039)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	30.2	3.9	0.5	26.3* (0.000)	3.4* (0.040)	29.7* (0.000)	33.7* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	8.4	6.3	7.3	2.1 (0.384)	-1.0 (0.758)	1.1 (0.821)	0.6 (0.570)
Hours spent in training/education	317.7	198.4	158.7	119.3* (0.008)	39.6 (0.150)	158.9* (0.011)	4.1* (0.028)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	26.8	15.7	11.0	11.1* (0.028)	4.7 (0.140)	15.8* (0.020)	3.1 (0.062)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,644	3,780	3,185	-136 (0.552)	595 (0.067)	459* (0.047)	2.4 (0.112)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	66.9	69.5	56.1	-2.6 (0.388)	13.4*† (0.016)	10.8*† (0.022)	3.5* (0.046)
Sample size	1,098	1,067	1,040				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers who worked in the year before random assignment at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers who did and did not work in the year before random assignment at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center.

APPENDIX G

**MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR KEY OUTCOMES BY LOCAL AREA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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Table G.1a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers in high-unemployment local areas

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and-intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	78.8	75.4	72.8	3.5 (0.116)	2.5 (0.153)	6.0* (0.000)	9.4* (0.001)
Attended any workshop (%)	52.5	52.3	39.4	0.2 (0.974)	12.9*† (0.002)	13.1*† (0.020)	11.3*† (0.000)
Taken any assessment (%)	74.4	61.5	48.8	12.9* (0.024)	12.7* (0.001)	25.7* (0.002)	7.7* (0.002)
Attended any job club (%)	32.2	32.3	26.7	-0.1 (0.944)	5.5 (0.355)	5.4 (0.405)	0.5 (0.618)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	56.8	56.2	39.0	0.6 (0.665)	17.2*† (0.000)	17.8* (0.000)	29.2*† (0.000)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	49.5	47.0	29.3	2.5 (0.085)	17.8* (0.000)	20.3* (0.000)	40.1* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	71.7	75.1	43.5	-3.4† (0.532)	31.6* (0.003)	28.2* (0.003)	5.6*† (0.009)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	57.8	54.8	23.9	3.0† (0.569)	30.9* (0.000)	33.9* (0.000)	27.5* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	18.0	10.3	5.0	7.7* (0.023)	5.2* (0.025)	13.0* (0.001)	7.6* (0.002)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	43.2	29.8	25.2	13.4* (0.038)	4.6† (0.125)	18.0* (0.017)	3.3 (0.052)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD ^s (%)	30.9	3.3	0.5	27.6* (0.000)	2.8 (0.131)	30.4* (0.000)	23.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	7.4	6.9	8.0	0.6 (0.852)	-1.1 (0.687)	-0.6 (0.906)	0.1 (0.865)
Hours spent in training/education	270.8	183.9	132.7	87.0* (0.045)	51.2*† (0.003)	138.2* (0.012)	5.3*† (0.012)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	24.5	14.3	8.9	10.3* (0.024)	5.4 (0.107)	15.7* (0.007)	4.2* (0.026)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,258	3,896	3,057	-638 (0.115)	839* (0.013)	201 (0.261)	5.0* (0.014)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	65.1	68.6	57.4	-3.5 (0.324)	11.2* (0.031)	7.7* (0.048)	2.8 (0.078)
Sample size	818	821	804				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. High-unemployment local areas include those with a 2012 unemployment rate of 8.5 percent or more. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported p -values for impacts are based on two-tailed t -tests. F-statistics and associated p -values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers served by low-unemployment local areas at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers served by high- and low-unemployment local areas is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table G.1b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, customers in low-unemployment local areas

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	76.2	72.4	65.8	3.8 (0.109)	6.7* (0.018)	10.4* (0.001)	6.8* (0.004)
Attended any workshop (%)	38.9	34.0	38.9	4.8* (0.034)	-4.9† (0.117)	-0.1† (0.983)	2.7† (0.083)
Taken any assessment (%)	57.6	48.5	43.7	9.1* (0.016)	4.7 (0.060)	13.9* (0.000)	10.2* (0.001)
Attended any job club (%)	23.8	20.4	22.8	3.4 (0.065)	-2.4 (0.507)	1.0 (0.697)	2.9 (0.074)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	60.9	57.0	48.7	3.9 (0.142)	8.3*† (0.005)	12.2* (0.004)	5.6*† (0.009)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	52.6	49.0	38.7	3.6 (0.111)	10.3* (0.002)	13.9* (0.000)	8.4* (0.001)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	98.9	70.8	51.0	28.2*† (0.000)	19.8* (0.008)	47.9* (0.000)	20.2*† (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	74.0	53.4	35.7	20.6*† (0.000)	17.7* (0.004)	38.3* (0.000)	12.2* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	26.2	14.8	5.4	11.4* (0.000)	9.5* (0.012)	20.9* (0.000)	15.0* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	44.2	31.0	33.7	13.2* (0.000)	-2.7† (0.196)	10.5* (0.000)	29.2* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	35.8	6.9	3.6	28.9* (0.000)	3.3 (0.101)	32.2* (0.000)	21.5* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	4.9	2.7	5.9	2.1* (0.027)	-3.2* (0.020)	-1.1 (0.349)	3.8* (0.036)
Hours spent in training/education	331.6	227.7	272.5	103.9* (0.001)	-44.8† (0.072)	59.1 (0.081)	7.7*† (0.002)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	20.6	15.5	15.2	5.2* (0.002)	0.3 (0.886)	5.5* (0.008)	8.1* (0.002)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	4,726	4,480	4,407	246 (0.406)	73 (0.737)	319 (0.155)	1.1 (0.351)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	73.6	73.5	71.2	0.1 (0.976)	2.3 (0.111)	2.4 (0.261)	1.5 (0.249)
Sample size	898	863	865				

Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign §).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Low-unemployment local areas include those with a 2012 unemployment rate of less than 8.5 percent. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers served by high-unemployment local areas at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers served by high- and low-unemployment local areas is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

APPENDIX H

**MEANS AND IMPACTS FOR KEY OUTCOMES
BY LOCAL AREA POLICIES**

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Table H.1a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas with an enhanced intake

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and-intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	73.8	72.5	68.6	1.3 (0.749)	4.0 (0.318)	5.2 (0.067)	1.9 (0.171)
Attended any workshop (%)	41.2	37.7	36.5	3.4 (0.449)	1.2 (0.837)	4.7 (0.206)	1.2 (0.316)
Taken any assessment (%)	54.1	48.5	45.5	5.6 (0.240)	3.0 (0.457)	8.7 (0.096)	1.5 (0.243)
Attended any job club (%)	22.0	20.8	21.0	1.2 (0.672)	-0.2 (0.964)	1.0 (0.770)	0.2 (0.794)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	52.5	49.5	42.3	3.0* (0.040)	7.2* (0.042)	10.2* (0.015)	3.7* (0.038)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	45.0	42.1	32.1	2.9 (0.074)	10.0* (0.007)	13.0* (0.001)	7.5* (0.003)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	66.1	64.4	41.4	1.7 (0.845)	22.9* (0.005)	24.7* (0.011)	5.9* (0.008)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	47.3	48.8	27.0	-1.5† (0.815)	21.9* (0.002)	20.4*† (0.005)	6.7* (0.004)
Received any supportive services (%)	13.8	7.1	4.8	6.8* (0.010)	2.3 (0.160)	9.0*† (0.000)	8.8* (0.001)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	39.2	27.6	28.8	11.6* (0.003)	-1.2 (0.763)	10.4* (0.005)	7.5* (0.003)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD ^s (%)	21.8	2.7	0.8	19.2* (0.001)	1.9 (0.133)	21.1*† (0.000)	8.6* (0.001)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	10.1	3.9	7.2	6.2*† (0.015)	-3.3* (0.020)	2.9 (0.249)	5.1* (0.013)
Hours spent in training/education	269.1	212.8	200.4	56.3 (0.171)	12.4 (0.680)	68.7 (0.219)	1.0 (0.382)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	16.9	12.8	12.4	4.1* (0.017)	0.4 (0.902)	4.5* (0.046)	10.0* (0.001)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,707	3,819	3,223	-112 (0.665)	596* (0.031)	484 (0.080)	2.9 (0.074)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	65.4	65.4	61.3	-0.1 (0.986)	4.2 (0.070)	4.1 (0.167)	2.3 (0.121)
Sample size	482	475	479				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers served by local areas without an enhanced intake at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers served by local areas with and without an enhanced intake is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table H.1b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas without an enhanced intake

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	77.7	73.9	70.2	3.7 (0.109)	3.7 (0.092)	7.4* (0.026)	2.8 (0.080)
Attended any workshop (%)	48.7	44.2	37.7	4.4 (0.186)	6.5 (0.052)	11.0* (0.014)	3.6* (0.042)
Taken any assessment (%)	67.0	60.0	52.5	7.0 (0.060)	7.4* (0.004)	14.4* (0.005)	5.8* (0.008)
Attended any job club (%)	28.1	27.2	24.4	0.9 (0.506)	2.7 (0.349)	3.7 (0.205)	0.9 (0.408)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	60.4	58.3	46.2	2.1 (0.295)	12.1* (0.002)	14.2* (0.000)	8.3* (0.002)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	54.6	50.4	35.9	4.2 (0.075)	14.4* (0.000)	18.6* (0.000)	14.8* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	89.0	72.6	48.9	16.3* (0.011)	23.7* (0.006)	40.1* (0.000)	11.3* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	72.0	56.0	32.4	15.9*† (0.005)	23.7* (0.000)	39.6*† (0.000)	19.7* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	26.7	16.2	6.1	10.5* (0.001)	10.2* (0.012)	20.7*† (0.000)	11.0* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	47.7	32.5	33.8	15.2* (0.000)	-1.3 (0.494)	14.0* (0.001)	11.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD ^s (%)	35.6	6.3	0.1	29.3* (0.000)	6.2 (0.122)	35.4*† (0.000)	43.1* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	5.5	6.0	7.7	-0.5† (0.701)	-1.7 (0.260)	-2.2 (0.232)	0.8 (0.445)
Hours spent in training/education	304.4	211.5	223.6	92.9* (0.003)	-12.1 (0.530)	80.7* (0.007)	5.7* (0.009)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	26.9	17.3	16.9	9.6* (0.002)	0.4 (0.840)	10.0* (0.010)	5.6* (0.009)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	4,539	4,263	4,213	276 (0.405)	50 (0.860)	326 (0.141)	1.2 (0.331)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	73.8	71.5	70.7	2.3 (0.394)	0.8 (0.788)	3.1 (0.168)	1.2 (0.330)
Sample size	1,234	1,209	1,190				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers served by local areas with an enhanced intake at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers served by local areas with and without an enhanced intake is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table H.2a. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas that provided intensive services to a broad set of customers

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	75.3	73.7	71.9	1.6 (0.437)	1.8 (0.343)	3.4 (0.114)	1.4 (0.272)
Attended any workshop (%)	49.8	41.7	36.8	8.1* (0.007)	4.9 (0.249)	13.0* (0.005)	6.5* (0.005)
Taken any assessment (%)	62.5	57.2	53.6	5.4 (0.141)	3.5 (0.176)	8.9* (0.036)	2.5 (0.101)
Attended any job club (%)	26.7	25.9	24.6	0.8 (0.638)	1.2 (0.700)	2.1 (0.391)	0.6 (0.539)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	60.4	56.4	45.4	4.0* (0.023)	11.0* (0.002)	15.0* (0.000)	9.0* (0.001)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	54.0	48.6	33.6	5.4* (0.014)	15.0* (0.000)	20.3* (0.000)	17.4* (0.000)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	81.9	70.7	49.2	11.1 (0.092)	21.6* (0.013)	32.7* (0.001)	7.5* (0.003)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	64.9	53.7	32.1	11.2 (0.066)	21.6* (0.001)	32.8* (0.000)	12.3* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	18.8	11.7	6.4	7.2* (0.004)	5.3 (0.124)	12.4* (0.000)	10.7* (0.000)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	41.3	29.4	29.9	11.9* (0.001)	-0.5 (0.784)	11.3* (0.001)	8.1* (0.002)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD [§] (%)	27.9	5.2	0.4	22.6* (0.000)	4.8 (0.239)	27.5* (0.000)	24.3* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	6.2	5.5	7.1	0.7 (0.637)	-1.6 (0.253)	-0.9 (0.449)	0.7 (0.488)
Hours spent in training/education	223.9	171.7	181.4	52.2 (0.071)	-9.7 (0.612)	42.5 (0.145)	1.8 (0.190)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	20.1	14.5	13.1	5.6* (0.037)	1.4 (0.408)	7.0* (0.022)	3.0 (0.065)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	4,479	3,950	4,043	529† (0.068)	-93 (0.704)	437* (0.031)	2.9 (0.070)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	73.8	69.4	71.2	4.3 (0.071)	-1.8† (0.434)	2.6 (0.088)	2.5 (0.103)
Sample size	1,165	1,153	1,157				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers served by local areas that offered intensive services primarily to customers interested in training at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers served by local areas that offered intensive services primarily to customers interested in training and by local areas that provided intensive services to a broad set of customers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

Table H.2b. Means and impacts for key outcome variables, local areas that offered intensive services primarily to those interested in training

	Means			Impacts			
	F: Full-WIA group	C&I: Core-and- intensive group	C: Core group	F — C&I	C&I — C	F — C	F-test
Core, intensive, and supportive services							
Used any resource room (%)	78.8	73.2	65.8	5.6 (0.172)	7.4 (0.065)	13.0* (0.015)	3.4* (0.047)
Attended any workshop (%)	40.7	43.6	38.3	-2.9 (0.543)	5.3 (0.108)	2.3 (0.543)	1.5 (0.242)
Taken any assessment (%)	64.7	55.9	44.9	8.8 (0.081)	11.0* (0.002)	19.8* (0.006)	6.3* (0.006)
Attended any job club (%)	25.8	24.4	21.4	1.4 (0.465)	3.0 (0.466)	4.4 (0.342)	0.5 (0.596)
Received any one-on-one assistance (%)	54.1	54.8	44.5	-0.7 (0.793)	10.3* (0.041)	9.6* (0.025)	2.9 (0.075)
Received any one-on-one assistance at AJC (%)	48.1	46.9	37.0	1.2 (0.685)	9.9* (0.037)	11.0* (0.004)	4.9* (0.015)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions (minutes)	83.5	69.5	42.5	14.1 (0.118)	27.0* (0.004)	41.0* (0.001)	7.5* (0.003)
Total time spent in one-on-one sessions at AJC (minutes)	65.0	54.6	28.6	10.5 (0.124)	26.0* (0.002)	36.4* (0.000)	11.8* (0.000)
Received any supportive services (%)	30.7	17.1	4.5	13.5* (0.005)	12.7* (0.015)	26.2* (0.001)	6.7* (0.004)
Training services							
Enrolled in any training or education program (%)	52.5	34.1	36.6	18.4* (0.000)	-2.5 (0.444)	15.8* (0.014)	10.2* (0.000)
Enrolled in any training or education program funded by Adult or Dislocated Worker programs according to WIASRD ^s (%)	38.4	5.3	0.2	33.1* (0.000)	5.2 (0.107)	38.2* (0.000)	27.3* (0.000)
Enrolled in an education program (%)	7.8	5.1	8.3	2.7 (0.302)	-3.2 (0.117)	-0.5 (0.895)	2.7 (0.087)
Hours spent in training/education	421.0	284.2	281.1	136.8* (0.001)	3.1 (0.917)	139.9* (0.002)	7.9* (0.002)
Received a credential through training/education (%)	31.2	18.6	20.1	12.6* (0.002)	-1.4 (0.692)	11.2* (0.049)	6.6* (0.005)
Earnings and employment							
Earnings in Quarter 5 (\$)	3,980	4,470	3,727	-490† (0.224)	744 (0.062)	254 (0.453)	1.9 (0.170)
Employed in Quarter 5 (%)	67.1	70.4	62.2	-3.3 (0.361)	8.2† (0.052)	4.8 (0.253)	2.1 (0.145)
Sample size	551	531	512				

Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD) extracted at about 15 months after random assignment (marked with a section sign [§]).

Notes: Dollars are 2012 dollars. Estimated means and impacts are regression-adjusted. The sample is restricted to respondents to the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15-month follow-up survey. Data are weighted to account for the probability (1) that the local area was selected to participate in the study, (2) that the local area agreed to participate in the study, (3) of assignment to each study group, (4) that the customer consented to the study, (5) that the customer was selected for the survey, and (6) that the customer completed the survey. Sample sizes for specific outcomes might vary slightly due to item nonresponse. Reported *p*-values for impacts are based on two-tailed *t*-tests. F-statistics and associated *p*-values are from tests of whether all three impacts for a specific outcome are zero. Appendix A of this technical supplement provides more details about the weights and estimation approach.

*Significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

†Significantly different from estimate for customers served by local areas that offered intensive services to a broad set of customers at the 0.05 level. For the F-statistics, this indicates that the hypothesis that all three impacts are the same for customers served by local areas that offered intensive services primarily to customers interested in training and by local areas that provided intensive services to a broad set of customers is rejected at the 0.05 level.

AJC = American Job Center; GED = General Educational Development certificate.

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