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SACRAMENTOWORKS

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE
SACRAMENTO WORKS, INC. BOARD**

DATE: Wednesday, March 27, 2019

TIME: 8:00 a.m.

LOCATION: SETA Board Room
925 Del Paso Blvd., Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95815

While the Sacramento Works, Inc. Board welcomes and encourages participation in the Sacramento Works, Inc. meetings, it would be appreciated if you would limit your comments to five minutes so that everyone may be heard. Matters under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Works, Inc. Board and not on the posted agenda may be addressed by the general public following completion of the regular agenda. The Sacramento Works, Inc. Board limits testimony on matters not on the agenda to five minutes per person and not more than fifteen minutes for a particular subject. Meeting facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for Assisted Listening Devices or other considerations should be made through the Clerk's office at (916) 263-3827. This document and other Board meeting information may be accessed through the Internet by accessing the SETA home page: www.seta.net.

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DISTRIBUTION DATE: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2019

Sacramento Works, Inc. Local Workforce Development Board Strategic Plan

Sacramento Works, Inc., the local Workforce Development Board for Sacramento County, is a 25-member board charged with providing policy, planning and oversight for local workforce development initiatives.

Vision:

Building a dynamic workforce for the Sacramento Region.

Mission:

Sacramento Works partners with the workforce community to serve regional employment needs.

Goals:

Goal 1 (Planning/Oversight Committee):

Prepare customers for viable employment opportunities and career pathways in the region by improving the one stop career center system.

Goal 2 (Employer Outreach Committee):

Support regional employers' efforts to hire, train, and transition employees by enhancing and communicating the availability and value of Sacramento Works' employer and business services.

Goal 3 (Youth Committee):

Prepare youth to thrive and succeed in the regional workforce by providing relevant work readiness and employment programs and engaging regional employers and academia.

(Adopted 5/25/11; updated 5/12/16)

ITEM II-A – CONSENT

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 27, 2019 MEETING

BACKGROUND:

Attached are the minutes of the February 27, 2019 meeting for review.

RECOMMENDATION:

That your Board review, modify if necessary, and approve the attached minutes.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SACRAMENTO WORKS, INC. BOARD

Minutes/Synopsis

(The minutes reflect the actual progression of the meeting.)

SETA Board Room
925 Del Paso Blvd., Suite 100
Sacramento, California

Wednesday, February 27, 2019
8:00 a.m.

I. Call to Order/Roll Call

Mr. Gary King called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. The roll was called and a quorum was established.

Members Present: Amanda Blackwood, Larry Booth, Lisa Clawson, Ronald Ellis, Diane Ferrari, Kristin Gibbons, Gary King, Tom Kandris, Kathy Kossick, Christine Laster, Matt Legé, Frank Louie, Dr. Jamey Nye, Fabrizio Sasso, Anette Smith-Dohring

Members Absent: Lynn Conner, Kevin Ferreira, Troy Givans, David Gordon, Jay Onasch, Karl Pineo, Johnny Perez, Rick Wylie

- Introduction of New Member: Mr. King introduced Mr. Ron Ellis, a new Private Business sector representative recently appointed to the Sacramento Works board.

II. Consent Item

A. Approval of Minutes of the January 23, 2019 Meeting

The minutes were reviewed; no questions or corrections.

Moved/Booth, second/Kandris, to approve the January 23, 2019 minutes.

Roll call vote:

Aye: 13 (Blackwood, Booth, Clawson, Ellis, Ferrari, Kandris, Kossick, Laster, Legé, Louie, Nye, Sasso, King)

Nay: 0

Abstentions: 0

Absent: 10 (Conner, Ferreira, Gibbons, Givans, Gordon, Onasch, Perez, Pineo, Smith-Dohring, Wylie)

Ms. Gibbons arrived at 8:06 a.m.

B. Appointment of Youth Committee Members

No questions or comments.

Moved/Clawson, second/Ferrari, to approve the appointment of Ms. Randi Kay Stephens and Ms. Zoe Larson to the Sacramento Works Youth Committee.

Roll call vote:

Aye: 13 (Blackwood, Booth, Clawson, Ferrari, Gibbons, Kandris, Kossick, Laster, Legé, Louie, Nye, Sasso, King)

Nay: 0

Abstentions: 1 (Ellis)

Absent: 9 (Conner, Ferreira, Givans, Gordon, Onasch, Perez, Pineo, Smith-Dohring, Wylie)

III. Action Item

- A. Approval of the Capital Region's Strategic Workforce Development Plan Update, Program Years (PY) 2017-2021 and the Sacramento Area's Strategic Workforce Development Plan Update, PY 2017-2021, and Authorize SETA's Executive Director to Make Revisions Required by the State

Ms. Michelle O'Camb stated that the biennial updates to the regional and local workforce development plans are presented for approval.

Ms. Smith-Dohring arrived at 8:08 a.m.

To meet the requirements, the four workforce areas facilitated four public input meetings throughout our nine-county capital region. The purpose was to solicit input from local workforce development stakeholders (education, labor, business, economic development, and community-based organizations) on regional and local plan updates. One requirement was that a public hearing be held after regular business hours. Each of the public meetings brought new and original information. During the meeting there were a number of common themes in terms of barriers some of which Ms. O'Camb reviewed. In addition, the attendees expressed the need for:

- ✓ Increased services to disadvantaged youth and high-poverty neighborhoods
- ✓ Increased focus on minorities, particularly African American and Hispanic/Latino
- ✓ Increased focus on entrepreneurship and innovation
- ✓ Improved performance measures and accountability
- ✓ Industry/sector job focus

Mr. King expressed his appreciation for the detail offered at the four earlier meetings that provided insights on community concerns. At the last meeting, the board talked about areas on which to focus; it appears to be very strong alignment between the concerns and our strategic goals.

The plan is due by the end of this month; the state will review the plan and staff will make necessary revisions.

Mr. Booth and Mr. Kandris inquired about the number of people served. Ms. Terri Carpenter replied that in the youth program, around 430 youth are served; some of the youth can also be served as adults. In relation to our population, not many are served. Ms. Carpenter stated that there are 40,000 out-of-school youth in the area. Ms. Carpenter will report back on how large the population is. Ms. Kossick thanked Ms. O'Camb and her staff for their work on these plans.

Moved/Smith-Dohring, second/Sasso, to approve the Capital Region's Strategic Workforce Development Plan Update - Program Years 2017-21, and the Sacramento Area's Strategic Workforce Development Plan Update – Program Years 2017-2021, and authorize SETA's Executive Director to make revisions required by the State.

Roll call vote:

Aye: 14 (Blackwood, Booth, Clawson, Ferrari, Gibbons, Kandris, Kossick, Laster, Legé, Louie, Nye, Sasso, Smith-Dohring, King)

Nay: 0

Abstentions: 1 (Ellis)

Absent: 8 (Conner, Ferreira, Givans, Gordon, Onasch, Perez, Pineo, Wylie)

IV. Information Items

- A. Dislocated Worker Report: Mr. William Walker spoke of the Rite Aid closures in the area; a lot of stores in rural areas are closing. Fortunately, there will be no dislocations since employees are being moved to other stores. Mr. Walker was asked to include numbers of jobs filled due to SETA's intervention.
- B. Employer Recruitment Activity Report: No additional report.
- C. Unemployment Update/Press Release from the Employment Development Department: Mr. King reviewed the most recent report. Mr. Kandris asked if this report takes into consideration people that work in other counties, just not in Sacramento County. Ms. Ferrari replied that the report is only for unemployed individuals in Sacramento County.
- D. Committee Updates
 - ✓ Youth Committee: Ms. Kossick reported that the youth services RFP is out and proposals are expected to be submitted by March 21.
 - ✓ Planning/Oversight Committee: No report.
 - ✓ Employer Outreach Committee: Ms. Carpenter reported that the Committee is still working on the May event and additional information will be forthcoming.
 - ✓ Board Development Committee: Ms. Clawson reported the Committee is still working to fill one more slot.

V. Other Reports

1. Chair: Mr. King stated that this meeting was specifically convened to take action on the plan. Next month, the meeting will consist of distilling the conversations and what we want to tackle.
2. Members of the Board: Mr. Louie reported that the Sacramento Asian Chamber is focused on entrepreneurship on reinvigorating some of the aging corridors; They are hoping to create some jobs in these areas.
3. Counsel: No report.
4. Public Participation: No comments.

VI. Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 8:49 a.m.

ITEM III-A – ACTION/DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION ON THE ROLE OF THE SACRAMENTO WORKS BOARD

BACKGROUND

At Sacramento Works Board meetings in 2018, each Committee was asked to return with ideas and priorities for the role of the Board. On January 23, 2019, the Board came to agreement on three goals that can be more fully developed. The three goals include:

- 1) Reduce the number of hard to employ, underemployed, and unemployed individuals
- 2) Determine the educational ability of currently employed to achieve wage gain.
- 3) Attract business to our region.

During the February 27, 2019, Executive Committee meeting, the Board requested that staff return with data on individuals currently being served in order to narrow the direction of the first goal. The purpose is to narrow the focus to 2-3 initiatives knowing what is being done and what may be on the horizon. The Executive Committee decided to discuss the first goal in detail at the March Workforce Development Board meeting.

The Committee requested staff to have the following information prepared for board discussion:

1. Summary of the current programs and special initiatives including those served and the outcomes of each program
2. An overview of the resources allocated to current programs and initiatives
3. Include an update of future programs

This item continues the discussion with the full Board.

ITEM IV-A - INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORT ON THE WIA ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAMS

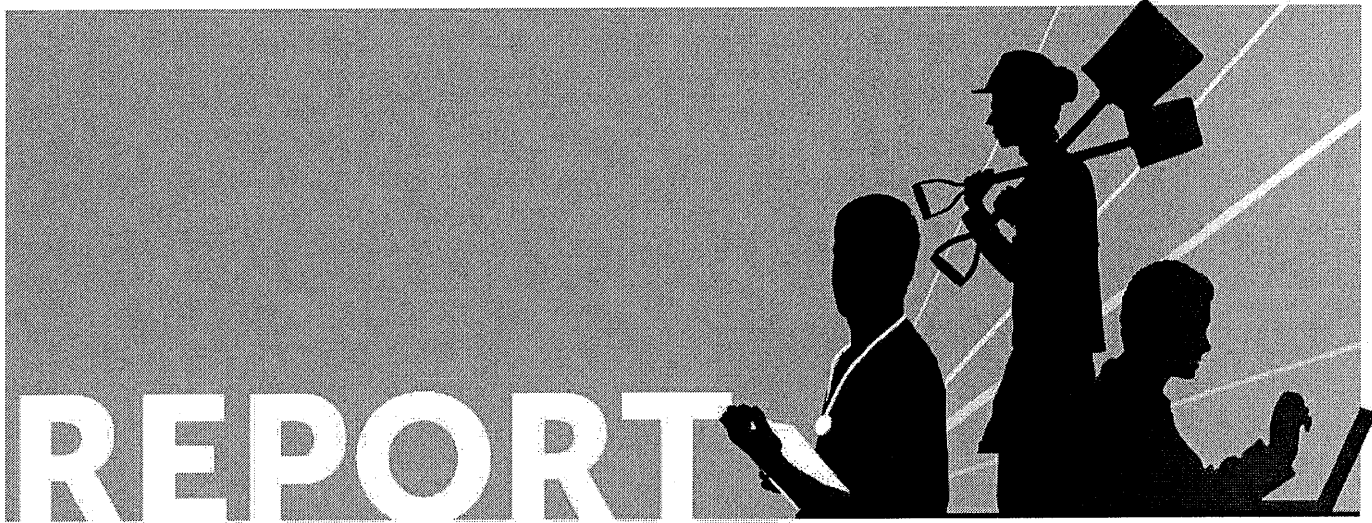
BACKGROUND:

Beginning in 2011 and continuing into 2013, SETA participated in a national evaluation on the effectiveness of WIA-funded services. The evaluation was conducted by Mathematica Policy Research and Social Policy Research Associates, and a copy of the final report's executive summary is attached. The report's key findings include:

- Providing WIA-funded intensive services increased receipt of credentials
- More than 70 percent of customers were either very or somewhat satisfied with their overall experience at an America's Job Center
- Providing WIA-funded training did not increase earnings or improve employment-related outcomes relative to providing only core and intensive services
- Less than half of all customers who enrolled in occupation-specific training found employment in a related occupation
- Though not conclusive, providing WIA-funded training represented a net cost to both customers and taxpayers during the 30-month follow-up period
- Providing WIA-funded intensive services increased earnings and employment, and is a good investment for both customers and taxpayers
- Though not conclusive, the WIA funded training does not have positive impacts in the 30 months after study enrollment.
- Providing WIA-funded intensive and training services together increased earnings during the 30-month follow-up period, and is a good investment for both customers and taxpayers

Staff will be available to answer questions.

PRESENTER: Roy Kim



MAY 2017

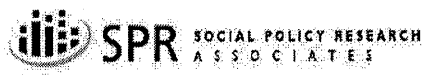
Providing Public Workforce Services to Job Seekers: 30-month Impact Findings on the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs

Mathematica Policy Research
Kenneth Fortson, Dana Rotz,
Paul Burkander, Annalisa Matri,
Peter Schochet, Linda Rosenberg,
Sheena McConnell
Social Policy Research Associates
Ronald D'Amico

Submitted to:
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Office of Policy Development and Research
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Room N-5637
Washington, DC 20210
Contract Number: DOLJ081A20678

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Reference Number: 06503.133

WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs Gold Standard Evaluation



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With a growing need for a more skilled workforce, providing effective and efficient employment and training services is an important national priority. First authorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) and then reauthorized in 2014 under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs are two of the nation's largest publicly funded programs providing employment and training services.

Despite their importance, the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs have not been evaluated using the most rigorous methods. Hence, in 2008, the Employment and Training Administration within the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) launched a national experimental evaluation of the two programs, the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs Gold Standard Evaluation. The evaluation's goals are to provide national estimates of the impacts and cost-effectiveness of the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and to describe their implementation in detail.

This report presents the study's findings on the effectiveness of WIA-funded, staff-assisted employment services that are classified as intensive services, and WIA-funded training, both separately and together. The effectiveness of these services are measured relative to "core services" available to everyone at American Job Centers and other services in the community. The report presents estimated impacts of the services based on customers' experiences during the 30 months after they enrolled in the study. The report builds upon an earlier report (McConnell et al. 2016) that discussed estimated impacts in the first 15 months after customers enrolled in the study, as well as an implementation study conducted alongside the impact evaluation (D'Amico et al. 2015).

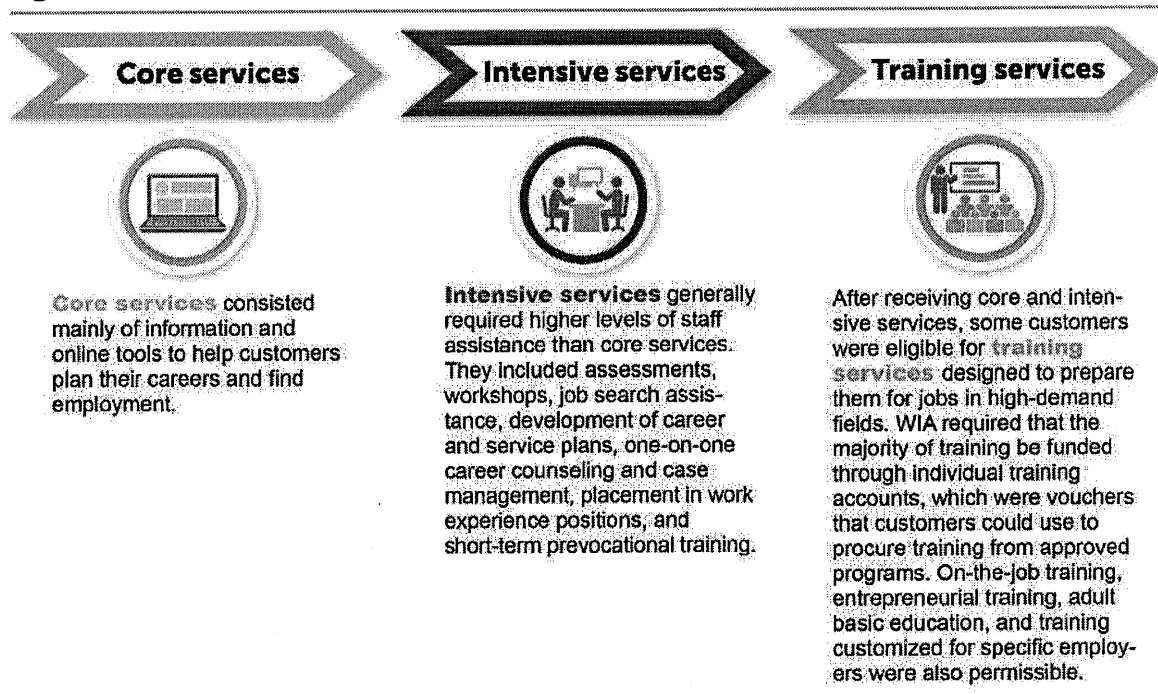
Although we studied the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs as they operated under WIA, the findings and lessons learned are still likely to be relevant under WIOA. WIOA made important changes to the workforce system—providing more flexibility in service delivery, requiring industry or sector partnerships to better meet the needs of the business community, increasing cross-agency service integration, strengthening performance accountability, expanding public access to training program performance, increasing services to individuals with barriers to employment, and increasing the emphasis on evaluation and evidence. However, despite these changes, the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs still offer a similar set of services and serve the same general populations. In addition, many of the important changes explicitly introduced by WIOA reflected changes the local areas were already making under WIA. Hence, our estimated impacts for training and intensive services under WIA are relevant for policy decisions under WIOA.

The Adult and Dislocated Worker programs

WIA required that Local Workforce Investment Boards, each responsible for managing services within a Local Workforce Investment Area (local area), establish a coordinated delivery system composed of American Job Centers (also known as One-Stop Career Centers). At these centers, the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs offered services in three tiers that provided progressively greater levels of assistance according to customers' needs: (1) core services, (2) intensive services, and (3) training services (Figure 1). Under WIOA, core and intensive services were merged into a single career services tier, but local areas can continue to offer the same set of services they offered under WIA. At the discretion of local areas, the Adult and

Dislocated Worker programs also offer some supportive services, such as assistance with expenses related to books, uniforms, tools, child care, and transportation.

Figure 1. Three tiers of services



The Adult and Dislocated Worker programs offer almost identical services, but each program has its own eligibility rules.

- Adult program services are available to customers ages 18 and older. In certain instances, such as when local areas determine funds are limited, recipients of public assistance and other low-income customers (as defined by WIA Section 101[25]) have priority for accessing intensive and training services.
- Dislocated Worker program services are available to customers who (1) were terminated or laid off from a job, showed attachment to the workforce, and were unlikely to return to their previous occupation or industry; (2) were terminated or laid off as a result of a plant closure or substantial plant downsizing; (3) were self-employed and experiencing unemployment as a result of general economic conditions; or (4) were displaced homemakers (people who had depended on income of another family member while providing unpaid services to family members in the home but are no longer supported by that income).

The evaluation design

The impact evaluation examined the effectiveness of the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. It focused on the impacts of two key program services: intensive services and training services, relative to lower-tiered services. It addressed whether providing intensive services and training individually and together improved customers' employment-related outcomes such as

earnings, employment, and job quality. In summary, the evaluation addressed three main questions:

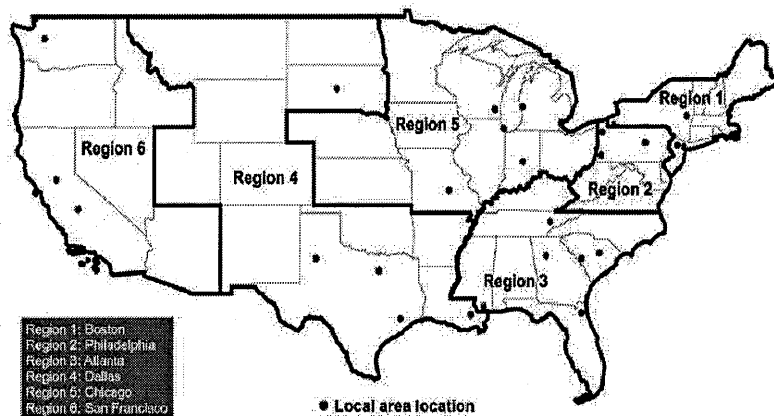
1. Did providing the full set of WIA services including core, intensive, and training services improve employment-related outcomes more than providing only core and intensive services?
2. Did providing core and intensive services improve employment-related outcomes more than providing core services only?
3. Did providing core, intensive, and training services improve employment-related outcomes more than only providing core services?

The evaluation focuses on answering these questions for adults and dislocated workers together but considers estimates separately for the two sets of customers as well.

The evaluation also included an implementation study and a benefit-cost analysis. D'Amico et al. (2015) and a series of briefs reported the findings of the implementation study. This report includes the findings from the benefit-cost analysis, which itemizes specific monetary benefits and costs of these services, considers who receives those benefits and pays those costs, and aggregates the specific benefits and costs into a net benefit of providing these services.

The evaluation produced nationally representative impacts of the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs based on 28 randomly selected local areas (Figure 2). Initially, we randomly selected 30 local areas from among 487 local areas operating in the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia as well as replacement local areas that were similar to each of the 30 originally selected areas. These 487 local areas excluded 76 local areas with fewer than 100 customers receiving intensive services annually because of the high costs of implementing the

Figure 2. Locations of the 28 randomly selected local areas participating in the study



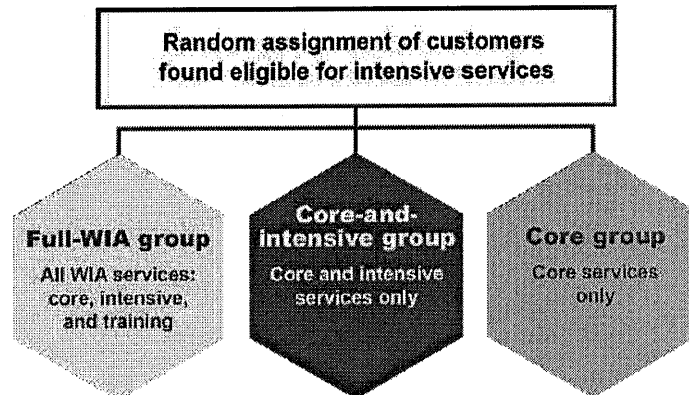
Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation.

intervention in areas that would supply only a small number of WIA customers for the study. In total, these 487 local areas served 98 percent of customers who received WIA-funded intensive services in the contiguous United States as of March 2008. Of the 28 local areas in the study, 26 were among the 30 originally selected areas and 2 were replacement local areas.

With some exceptions, all customers found eligible for intensive services in each local area in the study were randomly assigned into one of three study groups (Figure 3):

1. **Full-WIA group.** Customers in this group could potentially receive the full set of WIA core, intensive, and training services, just as they would in the absence of the evaluation.
2. **Core-and-intensive group.** Customers in this group could receive core and intensive services but could not receive training funded by the programs during the first 15 months after enrolling in the study.
3. **Core group.** Customers in this group could receive only core services from the programs and not intensive services or training during the first 15 months of the study.

Figure 3. The three study groups



As was the case under usual program operations, customers were not expected to participate in all offered services, even if they were assigned to the full-WIA group. For example, some customers might not choose to enroll in training because they preferred, or needed, to obtain a job. They may not have qualified for training funds based on the local area's eligibility criteria, and in some cases, the local area may have run out of WIA funding for training. Similarly, not all customers in the core-and-intensive groups received all offered intensive services.

Customers were enrolled in the study from November 2011 through April 2013, with most customers enrolled in 2012. Some categories of customers were excluded from the study because they were deemed to be priority groups for receiving services, were participating in other programs that required participation in the Adult or Dislocated Worker program, or were participating in other studies. For example, the study excluded veterans and participants in the Trade Adjustment Assistance program.

Estimating impacts

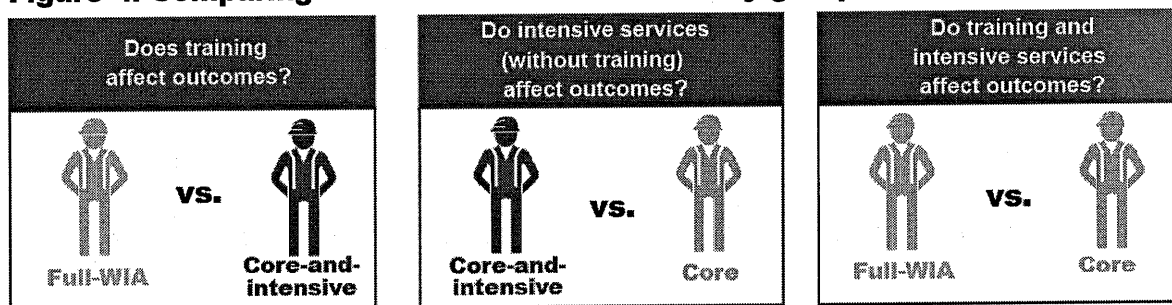
To address the research questions described earlier, we compared the service receipt, training enrollment, employment, and other outcomes of the customers in the three study groups (Figure 4).

- **To determine the effect of providing WIA-funded training services,** we compared the average outcomes of full-WIA customers with those of core-and-intensive customers. Conceptually, we compared a scenario where the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs provided the full set of current services (represented by the full-WIA group) to a scenario where the programs provided core and intensive services but not training (represented by the core-and-intensive group).
- **To determine the effect of providing WIA-funded intensive services,** we compared the average outcomes of core-and-intensive customers with those of core customers. Conceptually, we compared a scenario where the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs provided core and intensive services but not training (represented by the core-and-intensive

group) to a scenario where the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs provided core services and neither training nor intensive services (represented by the core group).

- **To determine the effect of providing both training and intensive services funded by WIA**, we compared the average outcomes of full-WIA customers with those of core customers. Conceptually, we compared a scenario where the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs provided the full set of current services (represented by the full-WIA group) to a scenario where the programs provided core services but neither training nor intensive services (represented by the core group).

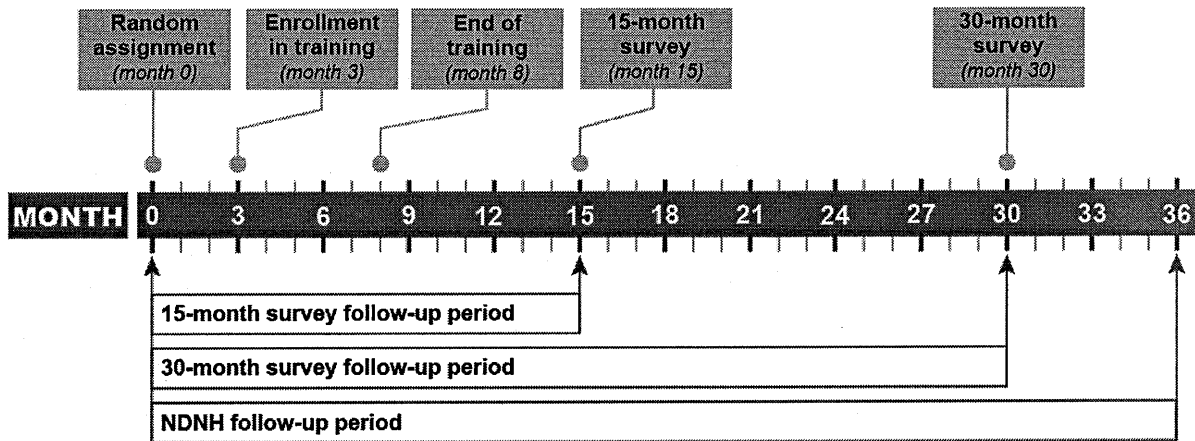
Figure 4. Comparing outcomes between the study groups



This report presents findings based on comparisons of outcomes measured using two sources of follow-up data: (1) follow-up surveys conducted at about 15 and 30 months after each study participant was randomly assigned and (2) the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), an administrative database containing information on earnings, employment, and unemployment insurance benefits covering 36 months after each study participant was randomly assigned. The survey data cover a greater range of jobs than the NDNH but are potentially subject to nonresponse and recall biases and are not available for the entire sample of study participants. (The survey sample included all core-and-intensive and core customers and a sample of full-WIA customers.) In contrast, NDNH data are available for the entire sample and are not subject to recall error. However, NDNH data exclude some types of jobs, such as self-employment, most agricultural labor, and “under-the-table” jobs. Data on the characteristics of customers were collected from forms completed by the customers just before random assignment and additional data on service receipt were obtained from program administrative records.

Each customer was followed for 30 months after they were first found eligible for intensive services, enrolled in the study, and randomly assigned. The follow-up period covers weeks when many customers were receiving core and intensive services and enrolled in training, particularly in the first 15 months of the follow-up period. Among full-WIA customers who enrolled in and completed training programs, a typical customer enrolled in training near the end of the third month after random assignment and completed training about five months later (Figure 5), but there was substantial variation in the timing of training enrollment and completion. The survey follow-up period spans nearly two years beyond the time when customers typically completed training, and the NDNH follow-up period spans nearly two and a half years beyond when the typical study participant completed training. Intensive services were typically accessed earlier, during the first half of the follow-up period.

Figure 5. Timeline for a typical full-WIA customer who enrolled in training



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up surveys.

Notes: Typical time of enrollment in training is the median month a study participant first enrolled in training among full-WIA customers who enrolled in any training program during the follow-up period. Typical end of training was calculated as the median months of enrollment in training plus the median month of first enrolling in training among customers who completed a training program.

Importantly, our analysis reflects that not all customers in the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs received all WIA services under normal program operations and could access similar services elsewhere. For this reason, understanding the services received by the full-WIA, core-and-intensive, and core groups is important for interpreting the earnings impact estimates. The estimates of the effects of *receiving* the services are likely to be larger than our estimates of the effects of the availability of these services—either more positive or more negative depending on whether the estimated effect is positive or negative.

The study examined whether the benefits of intensive and training services provided through the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs were large enough to justify their costs. We combined the estimated impacts—of which earnings impacts are most prominent—with the costs of the services customers received to estimate the net benefits associated with providing intensive services, training, and the two sets of services together. The net benefit, expressed as a dollar value, conveys the extent to which the benefits of offering WIA-funded intensive and training services exceed the costs of doing so, thus providing an easily interpretable metric for decision makers. Importantly, the benefits and costs take into account the earnings and other benefits and costs for each group. For example, when we compare the full-WIA group to the core group, we calculate the net benefits accounting for the fact that some customers in the core group are also enrolling in training, receiving other services, and finding employment. Likewise, we account for the fact that some full-WIA customers do not enroll in training in the follow-up period.

Context

By design, the 28 randomly selected local areas reflected the variation in local areas nationwide. Local areas in the study were spread across DOL’s six administrative regions (Figure 2). They varied considerably in their size, funding, and number of customers served, as well as the degree of urbanicity. For example, the smallest local area in the study covered slightly more than

100 square miles and comprised only part of one county. In contrast, the largest local area in the study covered more than 75,000 square miles and included an entire state.

The study occurred at a time of high, but declining, unemployment. When the first person was randomly assigned in November 2011, the recession was officially over, but the national unemployment rate was still nearly 9 percent. The average unemployment rate was about 8 percent in 2012 (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2015), when most customers were randomly assigned.

At the same time, funding for the programs was declining, which led to fewer career counselors and less funding for training. In 2012, funding for the two programs was the lowest it had been in more than a decade. According to local area staff interviewed for the implementation study, these funding cuts led to the closing of some American Job Centers and a reduction in operating hours for others. Many local areas in the study ran out of training funds at some time during the follow-up period, so funds were not always readily available for training customers who were otherwise eligible for and interested in training.

Many customers faced multiple barriers to becoming employed. About 77 percent of customers had no more than a high school diploma or a General Educational Development certificate. About one-quarter of customers had not been employed in the five years before random assignment. More than a third of customers reported receiving assistance from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) at the time of random assignment, and 30 percent reported receiving unemployment compensation.

Receipt of services and enrollment in training

Understanding differences in receipt of services and enrollment in training—whether these services were funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs or by other sources—is important for understanding what services customers are likely to receive in the absence of WIA funds for training or intensive services. Although during the first 15 months of the study customers in the core-and-intensive group were unable to receive WIA-funded training and customers in the core group were unable to receive WIA-funded intensive services or training, all customers in the study could receive services from other sources in the community. In turn, understanding the differences in the receipt of services by study group helps clarify the interpretation of the impacts on employment outcomes.

Customers in the full-WIA group used more services than customers in the core-and-intensive group, who in turn used more services than customers in the core group, in the 30 months after random assignment (Table 1). Full-WIA customers were more likely than core-and-intensive customers to take an assessment and receive supportive services. Compared to core customers, full-WIA customers were more likely to use a resource room, participate in workshops, take assessments, meet one on one with a staff member, and receive supportive services. In addition, core-and-intensive customers were more likely than core customers to participate in workshops, take assessments, meet one on one with a staff member, and receive supportive services. Survey data suggest that full-WIA customers also received an average of 42 more minutes of one-on-one assistance than core customers (including zero minutes for customers who received no assistance) in the 30 months after random assignment; core-and-intensive customers received an average of 27 more minutes of one-on-one assistance than core customers.

Table 1. Differences in receipt of core, intensive, and supportive services

Service received or accessed during the 30 months after random assignment at an American Job Center or elsewhere	Comparisons between study groups		
	Full-WIA versus core-and-intensive	Core-and-intensive versus core	Full-WIA versus core
Resource room	0	0	+
Workshops	0	+	+
Job clubs	0	0	0
Assessments	+	+	+
One-on-one assistance	0	+	+
Supportive services	+	+	+

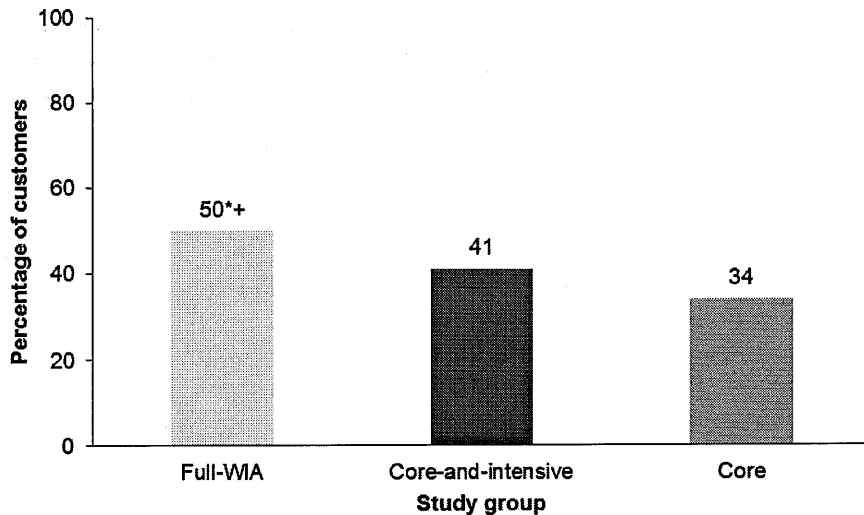
Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up surveys.

0 indicates no statistically significant difference at the 5 percent level.

+ indicates a statistically significant positive difference at the 5 percent level.

Relative to providing only core and intensive services, providing the full set of WIA services increased the proportion of customers who enrolled in a training program in the 30 months after random assignment (Figure 6). Fifty percent of full-WIA customers enrolled in training at some point in the 30-month follow-up period, whether funded by WIA or another source. Full-WIA customers were 9 percentage points more likely to enroll in training than core-and-intensive customers and 16 percentage points more likely to enroll in training than core customers (Figure 6). They spent on average about 89 more hours in training than core-and-intensive customers (including zero hours for customers who did not enroll in training) and 121 more hours in training than core customers.

Figure 6. Enrollment in training funded by any source in the 30 months after random assignment (all customers)



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up surveys.

* Difference between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

Difference between the core-and-intensive and core groups is not significant at the 5 percent level.

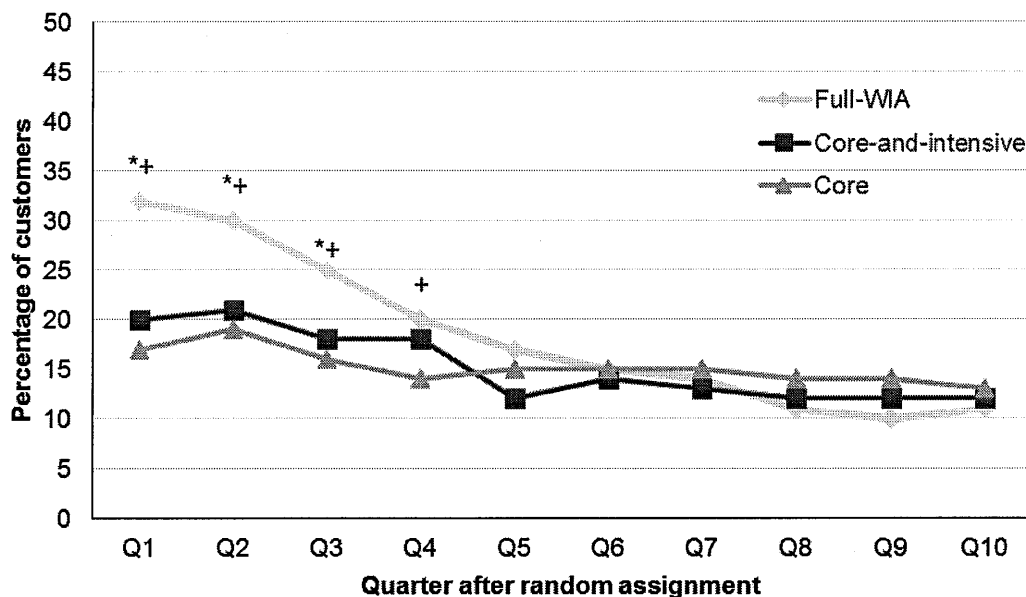
+ Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

Only about one-third of full-WIA customers enrolled in WIA-funded training. Thirty-one percent of full-WIA customers received training funded by WIA during the first 15 months after random assignment. Some customers assigned to the full-WIA group might not have been eligible for training or did not complete all the activities required to be approved for WIA-funded training; others may have been eligible for training but chose not to enroll in training because of personal preferences or constraints. Finally, some full-WIA customers may have not participated in WIA-funded training because their local area exhausted all training funds. The full-WIA customers who enrolled in training not funded by the Adult or Dislocated Worker programs received funding from other sources or paid for training themselves.

Many customers in the core-and-intensive and core groups still enrolled in training even though they could not access Adult and Dislocated Worker funds for training. Forty-one percent of the core-and-intensive group and 34 percent of the core group enrolled in training, which they paid for themselves or by using sources of funding other than WIA (Figure 6).

Full-WIA customers were more likely to enroll in training than core-and-intensive customers in the first three quarters after random assignment. Rates of training enrollment were highest, and differences across study groups in these rates were largest, in the first quarter after random assignment and then generally declined over time (Figure 7). By the end of the follow-up period, the rates of training enrollment in all three study groups were similar.

Figure 7. Enrollment in training (all customers), by quarter



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up surveys.

* Difference between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

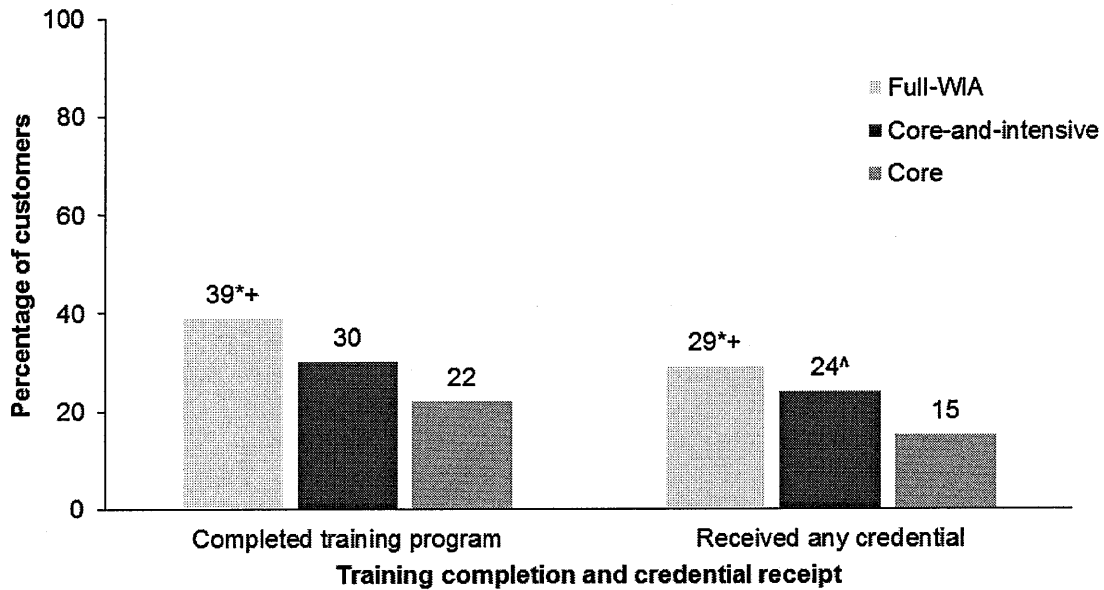
No differences between the core-and-intensive and core groups are significant at the 5 percent level.

+ Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

Q = quarter.

Relative to providing only core and intensive services, providing the full set of WIA services increased the rate at which customers completed training programs and received credentials for doing so. Thirty-nine percent of full-WIA customers completed a training program during the follow-up period, compared with 30 percent of core-and-intensive customers (Figure 8). Likewise, 29 percent of full-WIA customers reported receiving a credential from a training program during the 30-month follow-up period, compared with 24 percent of core-and-intensive customers.

Figure 8. Completion of a training program and receipt of a credential for completing a training program (all customers)



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up surveys.

* Difference between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

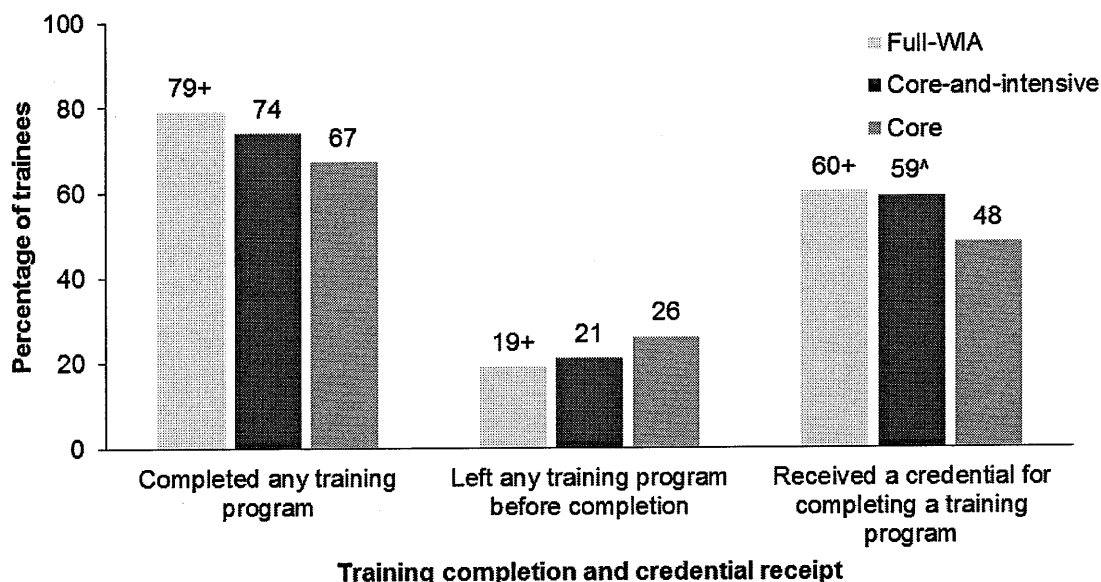
^ Difference between the core-and-intensive and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

+ Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

However, for those who enrolled in a training program, customers in the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups were about as likely to have completed a training program or received a credential from a training program (Figure 9). Hence, the increased likelihood of full-WIA customers completing a training program and receiving a credential was because they were more likely to enroll in a training program.

Relative to providing only core services, providing WIA-funded intensive services increased receipt of credentials. Customers in the core-and-intensive group were more likely to receive a credential than those in the core group (Figure 8). This is true even among those customers who enrolled in training (Figure 9). This may be because employment counselors from the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs steered customers to choose training programs that led to credentials or provided support for them while they were enrolled in the training.

Figure 9. Completion of a training program and receipt of a credential for completing a training program (trainees)



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up surveys.

None of the differences between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups are significant at the 5 percent level.

^ Difference between the core-and-intensive and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

+ Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

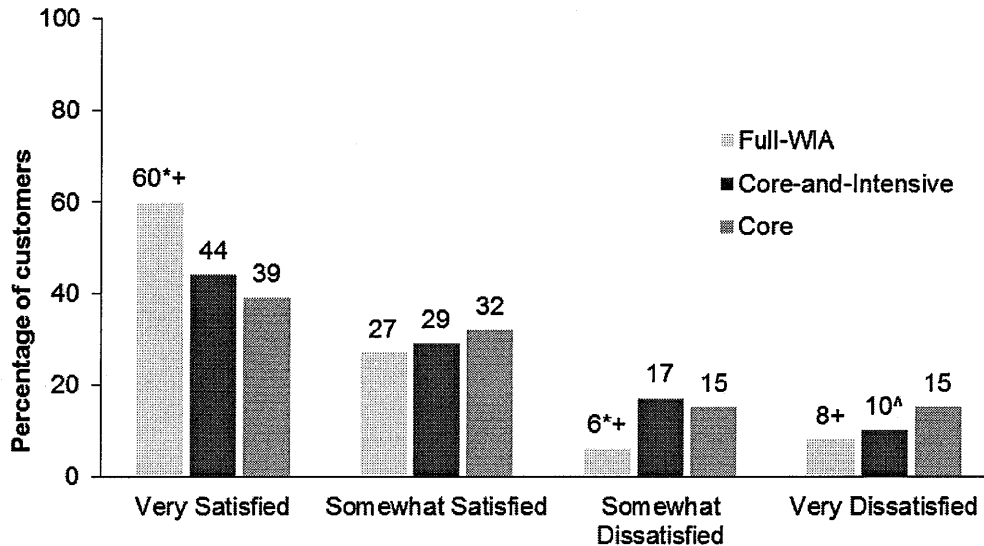
Providing WIA-funded training did not affect whether customers chose vocationally-oriented versus general education training programs, but providing intensive services did. In both the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups, 91 percent of trainees enrolled in a vocational training program, compared to 86 percent of trainees in the core group. Again, this may have been because of the advice or support provided by employment counselors. In all three study groups the training programs had similar occupational focuses, although customers in the full-WIA group were more likely to enroll in truck driving programs than customers in the other study groups.

Being in the full-WIA group was also associated with an increased likelihood of enrolling in training at a vocational institute or training center. Three categories of providers—vocational institutes or training centers, employers, and community colleges—were most commonly reported as providing training across the three study groups. But trainees in the full-WIA group received training at a vocational institute or training center more often than trainees in the core-and-intensive or core groups. Conversely, trainees in the full-WIA group were less likely than trainees in the core-and-intensive and core groups to report enrolling in an online training program.

In each research group, more than 70 percent of customers reported that they were either very or somewhat satisfied with their overall experience at an American Job Center (Figure 10). Not surprisingly, customers in the full-WIA group, who had access to a wider range

of services, were more satisfied with the American Job Center services, on average, than customers in the other study groups. Most customers (60 percent) in the full-WIA group reported being very satisfied with their experience at the American Job Center, compared with 44 percent of core-and-intensive customers and 39 percent of core customers.

Figure 10. Satisfaction with American Job Center experience (all customers)



Source: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 30-month follow-up survey.

* Difference between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

^A Difference between the core-and-intensive and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

+ Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

Impacts on earnings and employment of WIA-funded training

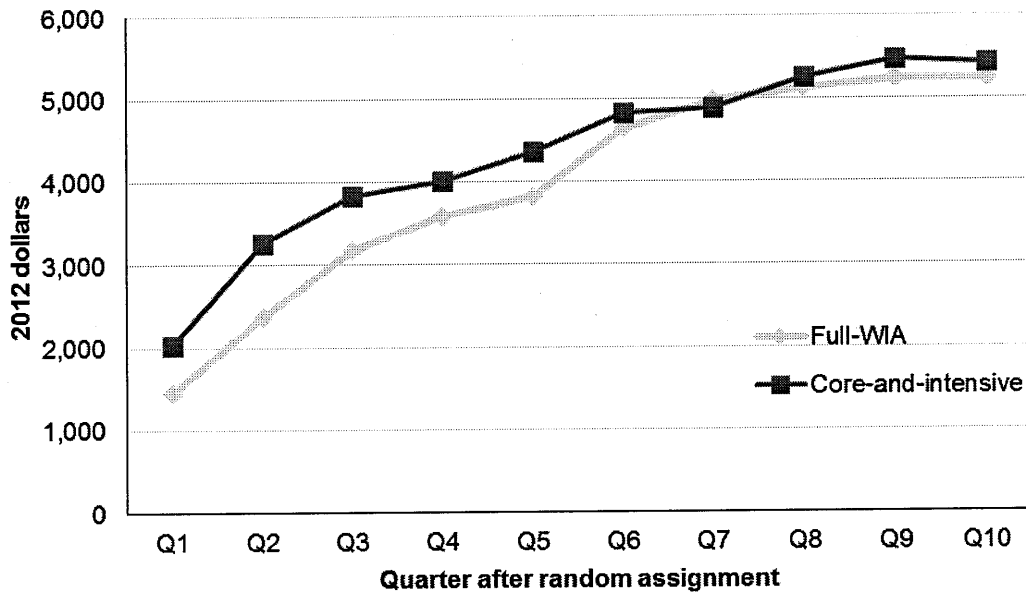
Because differences across groups in rates of enrollment in training were small, our study produced inconclusive evidence on the impact of training in the 30 months after study enrollment. As discussed above, the percentage of customers in the full-WIA group who enrolled in training in the 30-month follow-up period was only 9 percentage points higher than the percentage of customers in the core-and-intensive group who enrolled in training. This difference in the training rate was smaller than expected because both fewer full-WIA customers and more core-and-intensive customers enrolled in training.

Though not conclusive, our findings suggest that providing WIA-funded training did not increase earnings or improve employment-related outcomes in the 30 months after random assignment relative to providing only core and intensive services:

- We found no significant differences in employment or earnings between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups throughout the 30-month follow-up period. In the first five quarters of the follow-up period, full-WIA customers tended to have lower employment rates and earnings than core-and-intensive customers (Figure 11), but these estimated differences

are not statistically significant. This pattern is consistent with the higher training rates for the full-WIA group in this early period (noted earlier in Figure 7). By the end of the follow-up period, full-WIA customers had similar average quarterly earnings and employment rates as core-and-intensive customers.

Figure 11. Earnings for full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups from survey data (all customers), by quarter

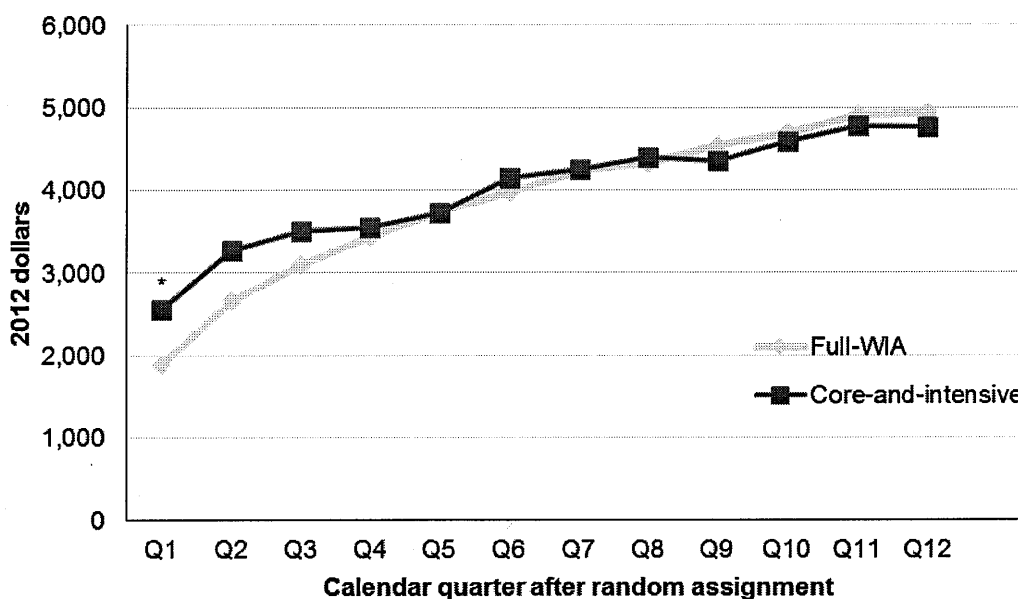


Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up survey.
 None of the differences between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups are significant at the 5 percent level.
 Q = quarter.

- The patterns of impacts are similar for earnings and employment when measured using the survey and NDNH data (Figure 12).
- On average, the jobs obtained by full-WIA customers had similar wage rates as those obtained by core-and-intensive customers and were similarly likely to offer fringe benefits such as health insurance and retirement benefits.

Fewer than half of all customers in the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups who enrolled in occupation-specific training found employment in a related occupation. Only 41 percent of full-WIA customers and 38 percent of core-and-intensive customers who enrolled in a training program linked to a specific occupation found a job in that occupation. The estimated difference between the groups is not statistically significant.

Figure 12. Earnings for full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups from NDNH (all customers), by quarter



Source: National Directory of New Hires.

* Difference between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups is significant at the 5 percent level.

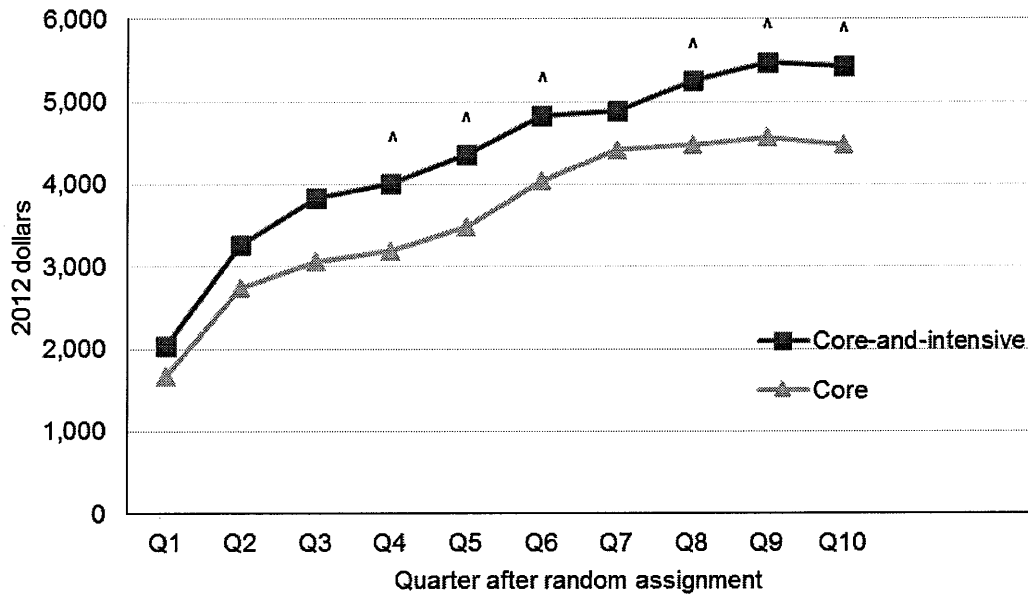
Q = quarter.

Though not conclusive, our findings suggest that providing WIA-funded training represented a net cost to both customers and taxpayers during the follow-up period. This cost arose mainly from the earnings forgone when the customers were in training. Early in the follow-up period, when full-WIA customers were more likely than core-and-intensive customers to enroll in training, they worked and earned less. Their quarterly earnings caught up to those of the core-and-intensive group in the latter half of our follow-up period, but these increases did not offset the earnings losses customers incurred while in training. Positive impacts on earnings would have to materialize after the three-year follow-up period for WIA-funded training to be a net benefit.

Impacts on earnings and employment of WIA-funded intensive services

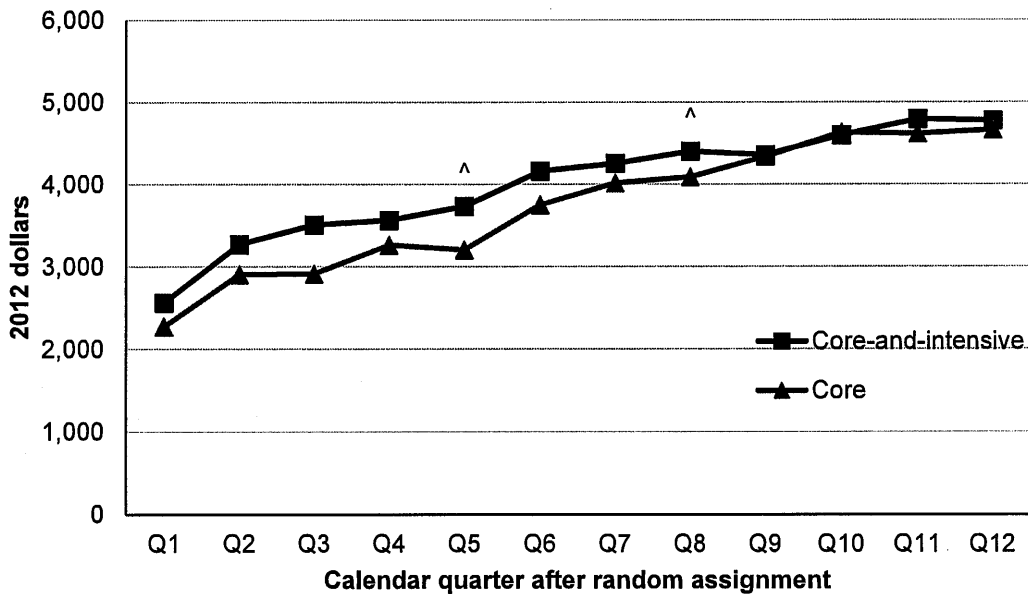
Our findings suggest that providing intensive services increased earnings and employment. According to both survey and NDNH data, WIA-funded intensive services increased earnings during the 30-month follow-up period. According to the survey data, WIA-funded intensive services increased earnings beginning in the fourth quarter after random assignment and for most subsequent quarters (Figure 13). The impacts using NDNH data are also positive but smaller, and fewer are statistically significant (Figure 14).

Figure 13. Earnings for core-and-intensive and core groups from survey data (all customers), by quarter



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up survey.
 ^ Difference between the core-and-intensive and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.
 Q = quarter.

Figure 14. Earnings for core-and-intensive and core groups from NDNH (all customers), by quarter



Source: National Directory of New Hires.
 ^ Difference between the core-and-intensive and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.
 Q = quarter.

-
- The survey data indicate that core-and-intensive customers earned about \$7,100, or 20 percent, more than core customers over the entire 30-month follow-up period (Figure 13). This impact is partly explained by core-and-intensive customers having higher employment rates, and partly by them having higher wage rates.
 - The impact on earnings estimated using the NDNH data is smaller—about \$3,300, or 7 percent, over 36 months—but still statistically significant (Figure 14).
 - Core-and-intensive customers were more likely to have jobs that offered fringe benefits such as health insurance and paid holidays than were core customers.

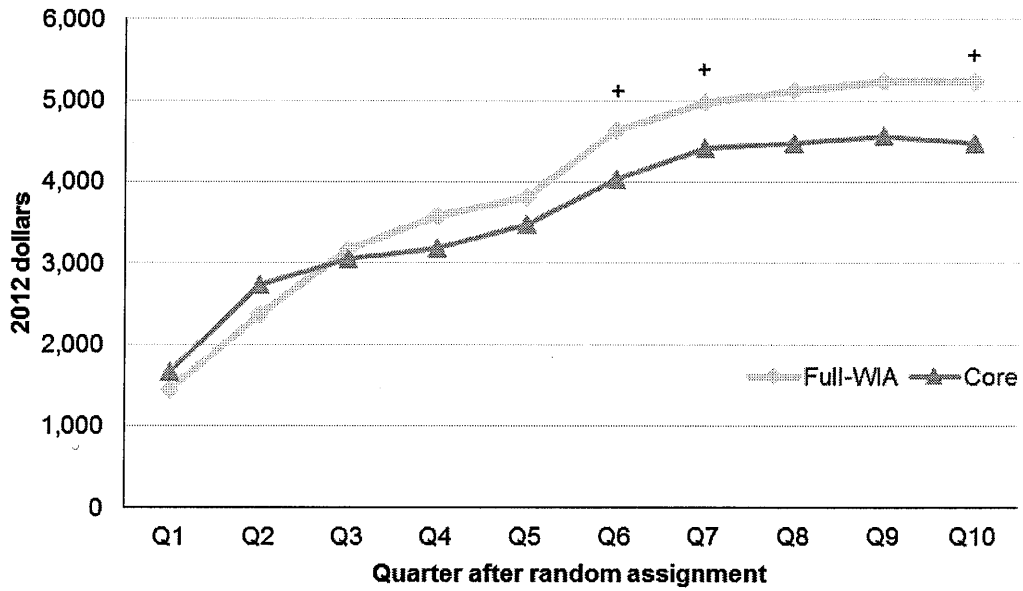
The results of the benefit-cost analysis indicate that providing intensive services is a good investment from the standpoint of both customers and taxpayers. This conclusion holds whether using survey or NDNH data, and is robust to other sensitivity tests. Customers and society benefit from intensive services because of the increased earnings that result from these services. Taxpayers benefit because the increased taxes paid on the increased earnings are larger than the cost of the services.

Impacts on earnings and employment of WIA-funded intensive services and training together

According to both survey and NDNH data, relative to providing only core services, providing WIA-funded intensive and training services increased earnings during the 30-month follow-up period. According to survey data, WIA-funded training and intensive services increased earnings in each quarter after the third, and this increase was statistically significant in Quarters 6, 7, and 10 (Figure 15). The estimates using NDNH data show similar, but smaller and less often statistically significant, impacts (Figure 16).

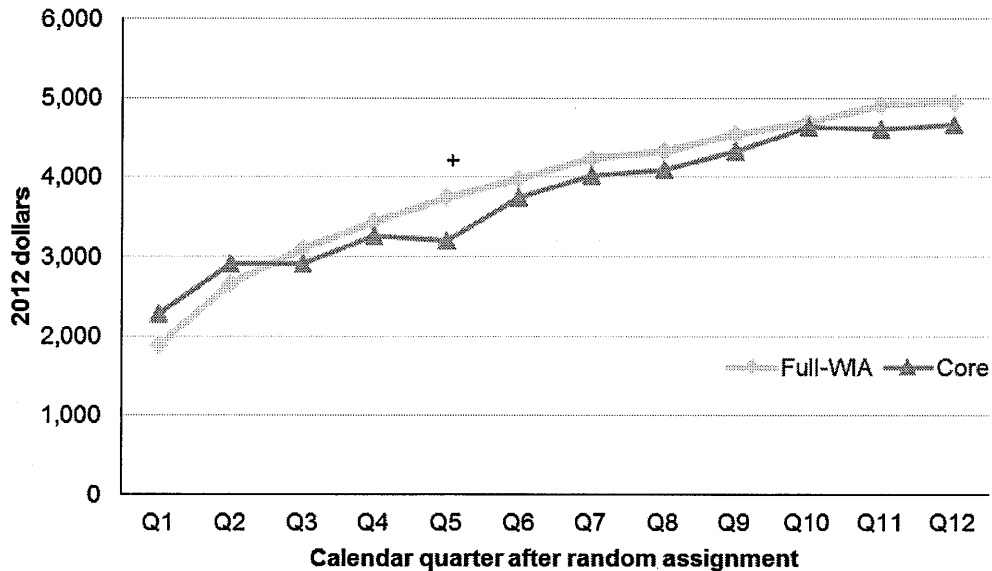
- Throughout the 10 quarters after random assignment, we estimate that the full-WIA group earned about \$3,400 more on average than the core group (Figure 15). This estimate is not statistically significant. However, the full-WIA group earned \$3,200 more than the core group—a statistically significant difference—during the second half of the follow-up period, when most of those who enrolled in training had completed or dropped out of their training program.
- According to the NDNH data, full-WIA customers' average earnings were higher than those of the core group in each of Quarters 3 through 12, although the difference is statistically significant only in Quarter 5 (Figure 16).
- Given that WIA-funded training did not have positive impacts on employment and earnings, we attribute the higher earnings for the full-WIA group compared with the core group to WIA-funded intensive services rather than WIA-funded training.

Figure 15. Earnings for full-WIA and core groups from survey data (all customers), by quarter



Sources: WIA Gold Standard Evaluation 15- and 30-month follow-up survey.
 + Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.
 Q = quarter.

Figure 16. Earnings for full-WIA and core groups from NDNH data (all customers), by quarter



Source: National Directory of New Hires.
 + Difference between the full-WIA and core groups is significant at the 5 percent level.
 Q = quarter.

As with intensive services alone, relative to providing only core services, the results of the benefit-cost analysis indicate that providing training and intensive services together is a good investment from the standpoint of customers and taxpayers.

Discussion

This study was designed to test the effectiveness of intensive services and training funded through the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs compared to all other services available to customers. Importantly, the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs' provision of intensive services and training does not mean that all customers will receive all of those services. Additionally, in the absence of funding for intensive services and training through the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs, customers could access similar services elsewhere. Hence, understanding the services received by the full-WIA, core-and-intensive, and core groups is crucial for interpreting the earnings impact estimates and is thus an integral part of the study. Of particular importance are the findings that about half of the full-WIA group enrolled in training, and that many customers in the core-and-intensive and core groups, who were not eligible for WIA-funded training, still enrolled in training which they paid for themselves or from other sources.

WIA-funded intensive services were effective. Providing intensive services increased earnings over the follow-up period by \$3,300 to \$7,100 (7 to 20 percent) per customer depending on the data source. The positive impacts of intensive services on earnings stem from a combination of factors. Core-and-intensive customers were more likely to be employed in most quarters, worked more hours, and had higher average hourly wages than core customers—though not all of these estimated differences were statistically significant. In addition, the jobs held by core-and-intensive customers were more likely than the jobs held by core customers to offer fringe benefits. Core-and-intensive customers were also more likely than core customers to choose vocational training programs and obtain a credential for training, even though the training was not funded by WIA. This suggests that employment counselors may have affected customers' choice of training program or provided support while they were in training.

These effects are consistent with the past literature on intensive services, and job-search assistance more broadly. In particular, in a nonexperimental study, Heinrich et al. (2013) found that intensive services funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs increased employment and earnings. Moreover, studies have shown that job-search assistance can increase employment and earnings and decrease unemployment insurance receipt in the short run (Meyer 1995; O'Leary 2004; Katz 2014).

The benefit-cost analyses demonstrate that providing intensive services is cost-effective from the perspectives of customers, taxpayers, and society as a whole. This is true under a wide range of assumptions including if impacts decreased to zero after the end of the follow-up period. Because intensive services are relatively inexpensive, society as a whole benefits from these services by about \$8,500 per customer according to the survey data, and by about \$3,000 according to the NDNH data.

Because differences across groups in rates of enrollment in training were small, our study produced inconclusive evidence on the impact of training in the 30 months after study enrollment. The difference in the training rates between the full-WIA and core-and-intensive groups was only 9 percentage points. This finding that so many core-and-intensive customers enrolled in training is important and suggests the value customers believe training has, but does limit what we can say about the effectiveness of training.

Though not conclusive, the evidence suggests that WIA-funded training does not have positive impacts in the 30 months after study enrollment. On average, training funded through the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs, above and beyond core and intensive services, did not improve customers' employment outcomes within the 30-month follow-up period. In the final quarters of the study, the estimated impacts on earnings were negative but not statistically significant according to the survey data and positive but close to zero according to the NDNH data. The estimated impacts on earnings over the whole follow-up period were negative (but again not statistically significant) according to both data sources. We did not find training to be cost effective from the perspective of customers, taxpayers, or society as a whole.

Following the study participants for more than three years could possibly result in later positive impacts on earnings that offset the forgone earnings and the cost of the training programs. However, the evidence suggests that it is not likely that the impacts will increase because the difference across groups in enrollment in training disappeared by the beginning of the second year after random assignment. Furthermore, a typical full-WIA customer completed training about eight months into the follow-up period, so most training participants were out of training well before the end of the follow-up period. Finally, most previous studies that found training had positive impacts on earnings for populations similar to those served by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs found that this typically occurs within three years of enrollment (Card et al. 2015). This did not occur in our study according to the survey or NDNH data.

This study only examined the effectiveness of the types of training programs funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs during the follow-up period and not all training. Our study suggests factors that might have diminished the effectiveness of the WIA-funded training that could help guide future improvements:

- The evidence suggests that training funded by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs under WIA did not always closely align with the needs of local employers. Only half of customers who enrolled in training reported that they found employment because of their training, and only about two of every five full-WIA customers who enrolled in training for a specific occupation found a job in that same occupation. WIOA's greater focus on sector initiatives, employer-recognized credentials, and work-based training could result in more effective training. Recent studies indicate that job training in targeted sectors developed in close collaboration with employers was effective (Hendra et al. 2016; Maguire et al. 2010).
- About one in five full-WIA customers who enrolled in a training left a program before completing it. Training programs are not likely to be effective for customers who do not complete them. Customers did not complete programs for a range of reasons including finding jobs, becoming ill or pregnant, and facing financial or logistical issues. Some customers might be more likely to complete training if they received more supportive

services. Only about 20 percent of full-WIA customers received any supportive services from the Adult or Dislocated Worker programs, and the amounts they received were relatively low.

- Training dollars were limited during the follow-up period. In 2012, funding for the two programs was the lowest it had been in more than a decade. Funding cuts also led to fewer career counselors, less funding for training, and reductions in supportive services (D'Amico et al. 2015). Thus, funds might not have been readily available for training customers who were otherwise eligible for and interested in training. Those who received training funds might not have been able to afford their preferred programs or receive the requisite program counseling to fully support their training choices and experiences.

The study findings suggest that policymakers should continue to invest in staff assistance, but look for effective training approaches. Our study found that staff assistance and other intensive services are effective. However, intensive services alone are unlikely to help all customers achieve satisfactory longer-term employment outcomes and economic self-sufficiency. At the end of our follow-up period, 20 percent of core-and-intensive customers were not employed, their annual household incomes were only about \$30,000, and many still relied on public assistance. Thus, employment services that improve job skills are still needed in addition to staff assistance to help customers obtain self-sufficiency. The changes made to the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs under WIOA, particularly loosening previous restrictions on employer-based training, may improve the effectiveness of training provided by the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. Policymakers should continue to fund, and evaluate, innovative approaches to training to identify effective approaches and meet the needs of America's job seekers and employers.

ITEM IV- B - INFORMATION
DISLOCATED WORKER REPORT

BACKGROUND:

The most current dislocated worker update is attached; staff will be available to answer questions.

PRESENTER: William Walker

Sacramento Employment and Training Agency

Dislocated Worker Information PY 2018/2019

The following is an update of information as of March 18, 2019

	MONTH RECEIVED	COMPANY AND ADDRESS	WARN STATUS	AFFECTED WORKERS	SETA INTERVENTION
Unofficial	3/24/2018	Aaron Brothers 2345 Arden Way Sacramento, CA 95825	7/31/2018	20	7/31/2018
Official	4/18/2018	Sears Holdings 5900 Sunrise Mall Citrus Heights, CA 95610	7/8/2018	67	6/11/2018
Official	6/29/2018	Dream Center Education Holdings, LLC 2850 Gateway Oaks Dr. Ste.100 Sacramento, CA 95833	12/31/2018	125	Pending
Unofficial	8/6/2018	Golden West Packaging Package One 4225 Pell Dr. Sacramento, CA 95820	9/30/2017	84	8/28/2018
Unofficial	8/22/2018	Orchard Supply Hardware 4249 Elverta Rd. Antelope, CA 95843	10/29/2018	46	10/29/2018
Official	8/23/2018	Well Fargo 11000 White Rock Road Rancho Cordova, CA 95662	8/23 -11/21/2018	191	9/17-20/2018
Official	9/28/2018	Aerojet Rocketdyne 2001 Aerojet Rd. Rancho Cordova, CA 95670	11/29/2018	120	9/26/2018 9/27/2018
Official	10/1/2018	Ingenuity and Purpose Worldwide Services, Inc. 2900 Spruce St. McClellan, CA 95652	11/30/2018	8	11/13/2018
Official	10/18/2018	Sears Roebuck and Co. 5901 Florin Rd. Sacramento, CA 95823	12/31/2018	85	11/16/18 11/19/1 12/3/18
Official	12/4/2018	Raley's Multiple Locations	12/19/2018	28	12/17/2018
Unofficial	12/6/2018	Brightwood College 4330 Watt Avenue Ste. 400 Sacramento CA 95821	12/14/2018	30	12/7/2018
Official	12/7/2018	Sacramento Bee 2100 Q Street Sacramento, CA 95816	2/8/2019	30	Pending
Unofficial	12/11/2018	Trinity Fresh 8200 Berry St. Sacramento, CA 95828	12/31/2018	96	Declined Services
Official	12/28/2018	Golden Shore Medical Group 7215 55th Street Sacramento, CA 95823	2/15/2019	77	1/14/19 1/23/19 1/29/19
Unofficial	1/17/2019	Gymboree Group, Inc. Multiple Locations	5/1/2019	52	Pending

Sacramento Employment and Training Agency

Dislocated Worker Information PY 2018/2019

The following is an update of information as of March 18, 2019

Official	1/30/2019	Smartrise Engineering 5800 88th St. Sacramento, CA 95828	4/1/2019	31	Pending
Unofficial	2/4/2019	Elwyn 5029 Engle Rd Citrus Heights, CA 95608	2/15/2019	28	2/19/2019
Unofficial	2/4/2019	Performance Bicycle 919 Howe Ave. Sacramento, CA 95825	3/1/2019	12	2/25/2019 2/27/2019
Unofficial	2/15/2019	Rite Aid Multiple Locations	2/28/2019	40	Pending
Unofficial	2/15/2019	Payless Shoe Source Multiple Locations	4/30/2019	110	Pending
Official	2/28/2019	Location Services, LLC 2365 Iron Point Rd. Suite 210 Folsom, CA 95630	5/3/2019	33	Pending
Official	3/5/2019	CoreLogic 11010 White Rock Rd. Suite 200 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670	5/3/2019	70	Pending
TOTAL				1,383	

ITEM IV-C – INFORMATION

EMPLOYER RECRUITMENT ACTIVITY REPORT

BACKGROUND:

Staff at Sacramento Works Job Centers and internal Employer Services staff work with local employers to recruit qualified employees. The most current update is attached.

Mr. William Walker will be available to answer questions.

PRESENTER: William Walker

**SETA- Employer Activity Report
July 1, 2018 - March 18, 2019**

EMPLOYER	CRITICAL CLUSTER	JOB	# of Positions
Critical Occupational Clusters Key: 1=Administrative & Support Services; 2=Architecture & Engineering; 3=Construction; 4=Healthcare & Supportive Service; 5=Human Services; 6=Information Technology; 7= Installation, Maintenance & Repair; 8=Tourism/Hospitality; 9=Transportation & Production; 10=Non-Critical Occupations			
Adecco	1	Grower Quality Inspector I	1
	1	Grower Quality Inspector II	2
Artegan at Prairie City	8	Dishwasher	2
	7	Maintenance Assistant	1
Bay Area Kenworth UD Trucks	7	Body Shop Technician	1
BTC Global, INC	1	Customer Service Cashier	2
California Native Plant Society	1	Accounting and HR Analyst	1
California Moving Systems	9	Driver, Helper (Mover)	1
California State University Sacramento	1	Data Processing Representative	1
	1	Front Office Receptionist (ASA II)	1
Children's Receiving Home	5	Residential Counselor	10
City of Elk Grove	1	Accounting Technician	1
	1	Animal Care Supervisor	1
	1	Animal Services Officer	1
	2	Civil Engineer	1
	1	Dispatcher - Entry Level	1
	1	Environmental Specialist	1
	1	Office Specialist I & II	2
	1	Parks Maintenance Aide	5
	1	Police Records Technician I	1
	1	Police Recruit	1
	1	Public Works Division Manager	1
	2	Senior Civil Engineer	1
	7	Senior Facilities Technician	1
	1	Strategic Planning and Innovation Program Manager	1
City of Sacramento	1	311 Customer Service Supervisor	1
	1	Account Clerk II	2
	1	ADA Coordinator	1
	1	Administrative Analyst	2
	1	Administrative Officer	3
	1	Administrative Technician	1
	10	Aquatics Recreation Coordinator	1
	10	Art Museum Registrar	1
	1	Arts Program Assistant	1
	10	Assistant Caretaker	2
	1	Assistant City Manager	1
	1	Assistant City Manager -Municipal Services	1
	2	Assistant Civil Engineer (Utilities)	1
	8	Assistant Cook	1
	1	Assistant Pool Manager	1
	7	Assistant Water Cross Connection Control Specialist	1
	2	Associate Civil Engineer (Water Resources)	1
	2	Associate Civil Engineer -Transportation	1
	2	Associate Civil Engineer-Hydraulic Model Reviewer	1
	1	Auditor	1
	3	Building Services Manager	1
	10	Camp Aide	1
	10	Camp Recreation Leader	1
	10	Camp Sacramento Supervisor	1
	10	Caretaker	1
	3	Carpenter	1

**SETA- Employer Activity Report
July 1, 2018 - March 18, 2019**

EMPLOYER	CRITICAL CLUSTER	JOBS	# of Positions
<p align="center">Critical Occupational Clusters Key: 1=Administrative & Support Services; 2=Architecture & Engineering; 3=Construction; 4=Healthcare & Supportive Service; 5=Human Services; 6=Information Technology; 7=Installation, Maintenance & Repair; 8=Tourism/Hospitality; 9=Transportation & Production; 10=Non-Critical Occupations</p>			
City of Sacramento	1	Cashier	1
	10	Cashier-Community Services	1
	1	Claims Collector	1
	3	Construction Inspector I	1
	1	Cultural Services and Creative Economy Manager	1
	6	Departments Systems Specialist I	1
	6	Departments Systems Specialist II	1
	10	Director of Youth, Parks, & Community Enrichment	1
	1	Dispatcher II	3
	1	Dispatcher Recruit	2
	3	Electrician	2
	2	Engineering Technician III	1
	1	Environmental Program Manager	1
	10	Event Associate	1
	1	Executive Assistant	1
	1	Financial Services Manager (Business & Revenue	1
	8	First Cook	1
	1	Fiscal Policy Analyst	1
	6	Information Technology Supervisor	1
	7	Instrument Technician I	1
	2	Junior Engineer	1
	7	Junior Plant Operator	2
	1	Labor Relations Officer	1
	1	Legal Secretary	1
	10	Lifeguard	1
	7	Machinist	1
	1	Meter Reader	1
	3	Painter	1
	1	Park Maintenance Worker II	1
	1	Payroll Technician	1
	1	Personnel Analyst	2
	7	Plant Operator	2
	1	Police Administrative Manager	1
	1	Police Officer	3
	1	Police Recruit	1
	1	Pool Manager	1
	1	Principal Accountant	1
	6	Principal Applications Developer	1
	6	Principal Systems Engineer	1
	6	Principal Systems Engineer -Information Security	1
1	Program Analyst	6	
1	Program Director	1	
1	Program Specialist	1	
1	Public Safety Administrative Manager (Fire	1	
6	Senior Applications Developer - PD Systems Support	1	
10	Senior Camp Aquatics Leader	1	
1	Senior Deputy City Clerk	1	
7	Senior Electronic Maintenance Technician	1	
2	Senior Engineer	1	
2	Senior Engineering Technician	1	
10	Senior Recreation Aide	1	

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City of Sacramento	1	Senior Staff Assistant	1
	6	Senior Systems Engineer	1
	10	Student Trainee	1
	3	Supervising Building Inspector	1
	2	Supervising Engineer	1
	7	Supervising Generator Technician	1
	1	Supervising Landscape	1
	7	Supervising Plant Operator	1
	1	Support Services Manager	2
	6	Systems Engineer	1
	1	Telecommunications Technician Trainee	1
	1	Traffic Control and Lighting Technician I	1
	1	Traffic Control and Lighting Technician II	1
	1	Treasury Analyst	1
	1	Tree Pruner II	1
	7	Utility Worker	5
	7	Utility Worker (Park Ops)	1
7	Water Cross Connection Control Specialist	1	
Cosumnes Community Services District	1	Fire Inspector I	1
	1	Maintenance Aide	1
	1	Office Specialist I & II	2
	1	Park Maintenance Worker	1
	1	Preschool Aide-Tiny Tot Program	1
10	Recreation Leader	1	
Direct Delivery Service, Inc.	9	Delivery Driver	50
Easter Seals Superior CA	1	Community Skills Trainer	7
	1	Core Instructor w/Class B Drivers Li	2
	5	Rehab Assistant	1
Energy Star Lighting Electric Inc.	2	Lighting Technician-Electrician	10
Estelle's Baking Company	8	Assistant Pastry Chef	1
	8	Customer Service/Barista	1
	8	Dishwashers	1
	8	Line Cook	1
	8	Pastry/Bread Baker	1
Geological Logging Inc.	9	Truck Driver/Rig-up Lab Trailers/Shop Maintenance	1
General Produce Company	9	Order Selector	10
	7	Refrigeration & Maintenance Technician	1
Greater Sacramento Area Economic Council	6	Data Engineer	1
	1	Digital Marketing Manager	1
Health Advocates	1	Attorney	1
	4	Coordinator-Sacramento	1
Iron Mechanical, Inc.	7	Field HVAC Installer	20
Just Energy	1	Energy Advisor	12
Los Rios Community College District	1	Account Clerk II	1
	1	Account Clerk III	3
	1	Accounting Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Administration of Justice Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Administration of Justice Assistant Professor	1
	1	Administration of Justice Assistant Professor	1
	1	Administrative Assistant I	1
	1	Admissions/Records Evaluator I	1

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Los Rios Community College District	1	Admissions/Records Evaluator II	1
	1	Aeronautics Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Agricultural Business & Related Services,	1
	1	Agricultural Business Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Allied Health Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Alternate Media Design Specialist	1
	1	Animal Science Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Arabic Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Associate Vice Chancellor of Information Technology	2
	1	Athletic Trainer	1
	1	Biology Assistant Professor	2
	1	Business Assistant Professor	1
	1	Business Services Supervisor	1
	1	Buyer III	1
	1	Chemistry Assistant Professor	3
	1	Child Development Center Clerk	1
	1	Child Development Center Teacher	1
	1	Clerk III	11
	1	College Safety Officer	1
	1	Communication Studies Assistant Professor	1
	1	Conditioning Coach Adjunct Assistant Professor (Off-	1
	1	Confidential Administrative Assistant III	1
	1	Confidential Human Resources Specialist I	1
	1	Confidential Principal Internal Auditor	1
	1	Construction Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Construction Management Technology Adjunct	1
	1	Cosmetology Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Counselor	5
	1	Custodian	1
	1	Dean (III) of Fine and Applied Arts	1
	1	Dean (III) of Language and Literature	1
	1	Dean (III) of the Natomas Education Center	1
	1	Dental Assisting Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	4	Diagnostic Medical Sonography (DMS) Adjunct	1
	1	Diagnostic Medical Sonography Assistant Professor	1
	1	Director (III) of Administrative Services	1
	1	Director (VI) of First-Year Experience	1
	1	Director (VI) of Workforce Development	1
	1	Disabled Student Programs and Services Counselor	1
	1	Distance Education Adjunct Coordinator	1
	1	Drafting (CADD) Adjunct Assistant Professor	2
	1	Early Childhood Education/Child Development	1
	1	Earth Science Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
	1	Economics Adjunct Assistant Professor	2
	1	Educational Center Clerk	1
	1	Electrician Trainee Adjunct Assistant Professor	2
	1	Electronics Technology Adjunct Assistant Professor	1
7	Energy Management Controls Specialist	1	
1	Engineering Assistant Professor	1	
1	English as a Second Language (ESL) Assistant	1	
1	English Assistant Professor	1	
7	Equipment Mechanic I	1	

**SETA- Employer Activity Report
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Los Rios Community College District	7	Equipment Mechanic II	1
	1	Extended Opportunity Programs and Services	1
	1	Film and Media Studies Assistant Professor	1
	1	Financial Aid Clerk II	1
	1	Financial Aid Officer	1
	1	Financial Aid Supervisor	1
	1	Fiscal Services Accounting Specialist	1
	1	Fiscal Services Supervisor	1
	1	Geography Assistant Professor	2
	1	Groundskeeper	1
	1	Head Groundskeeper	1
	1	Health Information Technology Assistant Professor	1
	7	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)	1
	1	Horticulture Assistant Professor	1
	9	Hospitality Management Culinary Supervisor	1
	1	Human Services Assistant Professor	1
	6	Information Technology Business/Technical Analyst I	1
	6	Information Technology Production Services	1
	1	Instructional Assistant - Art	1
	1	Instructional Assistant - Aeronautics	1
	1	Instructional Assistant-Campus Computer Laboratory	1
	1	Instructional Assistant-Fundamentals of Nursing	1
	1	Instructional Assistant-Health & Education Simulation	1
	1	Instructional Services Assistant II /Attendance	1
	1	Laboratory Technician Science (Chemistry)	1
	7	Maintenance Technician I	1
	1	Mathematics Assistant Professor	2
	4	Nursing (Registered Nurse-RN) Assistant Professor	2
	1	Nutritional Science/Dietetics Assistant Professor	1
	1	Paramedic/Emergency Medical Technician Assistant	1
	1	Payroll Specialist	1
	1	Pharmacy Technology Assistant Professor and	1
	1	Philosophy Assistant Professor	1
	1	Physics/Astronomy Assistant Professor	2
	1	Police Captain	1
	1	Police Communications Supervisor	1
	1	Political Science Assistant Professor	1
	6	Programmer I	1
	1	Public Services Librarian	1
	1	Research Analyst	2
	1	Senior Information Technology Technician	1
1	Special Projects - Shuttle Driver	1	
1	Speech-Language Pathology Assistant Program	2	
1	Student Life Supervisor	1	
1	Student Personnel Assistant - Internship Developer	1	
1	Student Personnel Assistant-Outreach Services	1	
1	Student Personnel Assistant - Student Services	1	
1	Technical Director - Harris Center for the Arts	1	
1	Tutoring Coordinator	1	
1	Vice President of Student Services	1	
Michael Bozzuto Insurance Agency	1	Commercial Lines Account Manager	1
Mi Rancho Tortilla	9	Machine Operator	10

**SETA- Employer Activity Report
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Nesco Resource	9	Wine Cellar Laborer	5
Pacific Hearth & Home	1	Production Manager	1
People Ready	9	Auto Auction Driver	2
	8	Food Service Worker	3
	9	General Labor Associate	5
Rainbow Daycare	1	Preschool Teacher	3
	1	Toddler Teacher	3
Sacramento Children's Home	5	Child Care Worker	8
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency	1	Accountant I	1
	1	Accountant II	1
	1	Facilities Specialist	1
	1	Family Service Worker - Range 2	1
	1	Family Service Worker - Range 3	1
	1	Head Start Associate Infant/Toddler Teacher	1
	1	Head Start Manager	1
	1	Head Start Teacher	1
Sacramento LGBT Community Center	1	Personnel Clerk	1
	1	Events Manager	1
	1	Outreach and Training Institute Director	1
	1	Volunteer Resource Coordinator	1
San Juan Unified School District	1	Substitute Child Development Assistant ECE	1
Sierra College	1	Agriculture Instructor-Plant Science & Crop Production	1
	1	Anthropology Instructor	1
	1	Art Instructor-2D	1
	1	Chemistry Instructor	1
	1	Computer Science Instructor	1
	1	English Instructor	3
	1	Enrollment Services Counseling Coordinator	1
	1	Microbiology Instructor	1
	1	Psychology Instructor	1
1	Spanish Instructor	1	
Sierra Forever Families	5	Outreach Coordinator	1
SunStone Home Services	1	Appointment Setter	5
Tharaldson Hospitality Staffing	8	Hotel General Manager	1
Univision Television Group	1	Account Executive	1
	10	Show Host	1
USCB, Inc.	1	Representative I, Customer Service	1
Wild Bill's Cheesesteaks	8	Cooks and Cashiers	1
Wisetek Solutions	1	Audit Technician	2
	9	Warehouse Associate	4
Worldwide Flight Services	9	Ramp Service Agent	20
ZankerRoad Resource	9	Class A/B Driver	2
	1	Customer Service Associate	2
	9	Load Checker	3
	9	Sorters	5
TOTAL			545

ITEM IV-D – INFORMATION

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE/PRESS RELEASE FROM THE EMPLOYMENT
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

BACKGROUND:

The unemployment rate for Sacramento County for the month of January, 2019 was 4.4%.

Attached is a copy of a press release from the Employment Development Department breaking down the job losses and job creations for the regional area.

Staff will be available to answer questions.

PRESENTER: Roy Kim

**SACRAMENTO—ROSEVILLE—ARDEN-ARCADE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
(EL DORADO, PLACER, SACRAMENTO, AND YOLO COUNTIES)
Most major industry sectors reported year-over job growth**

The unemployment rate in the Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade MSA was 4.4 percent in January 2019, up from a revised 3.5 percent in December 2018, and above the year-ago estimate of 4.2 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.8 percent for California and 4.4 percent for the nation during the same period. The unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in El Dorado County, 3.8 percent in Placer County, 4.4 percent in Sacramento County, and 5.4 percent in Yolo County.

NOTE: Labor Force and Industry data contained in this release differ from previous information due to the U.S. Department of Labor's annual revision process.

Between December 2018 and January 2019, combined employment in the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo, decreased by 14,300 to total 1,014,200 jobs.

- Professional and business services reported a month-over decrease of 4,500 jobs. Administrative and support and waste services (down 3,700 jobs) was responsible for a majority of the decline. Professional, scientific, and technical services cut back 700 jobs. Management of companies dipped by 100 jobs.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities (down 4,200 jobs) experienced a normal seasonal decline from December to January as holiday seasonal jobs ended. Retail trade (down 3,700 jobs) accounted for 88.1 percent of the decrease.
- Leisure and hospitality was down 2,800 jobs. Accommodation and food services shed 2,500 jobs. Arts, entertainment, and recreation fell by 300 jobs.
- Meanwhile, manufacturing reported a month-over increase of 300 jobs, and other services gained 100 jobs.

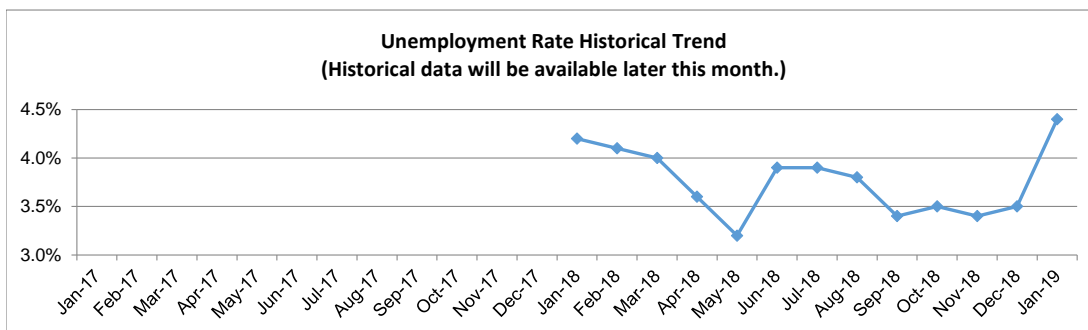
Between January 2018 and January 2019, total jobs in the region increased by 29,100, or 3.0 percent.

- Education and health services lead year-over growth for the region, adding 6,200 jobs. Health care and social assistance gained 5,800 jobs. Educational services was up 400 jobs.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities expanded by 5,200 jobs. Retail trade grew by 2,400 jobs. Wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities added 1,400 jobs each.
- Leisure and hospitality gained 4,500 jobs since last January. Accommodation and food services contributed 3,800 jobs. Arts, entertainment, and recreation added 700 jobs.
- Information (down 200 jobs) was the only major industry sector to experience job decline from last January.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 SACRAMENTO--ROSEVILLE--ARDEN-ARCADE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
 (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties)

The unemployment rate in the Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade MSA was 4.4 percent in January 2019, up from a revised 3.5 percent in December 2018, and above the year-ago estimate of 4.2 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.8 percent for California and 4.5 percent for the nation during the same period. The unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in El Dorado County, 3.8 percent in Placer County, 4.4 percent in Sacramento County, and 5.4 percent in Yolo County.



Industry	Dec-2018	Jan-2019	Change		Jan-2018	Jan-2019	Change
	Revised	Prelim			Prelim		

Total, All Industries	1,028,500	1,014,200	(14,300)		985,100	1,014,200	29,100
Total Farm	8,300	7,800	(500)		6,900	7,800	900
Total Nonfarm	1,020,200	1,006,400	(13,800)		978,200	1,006,400	28,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	64,500	63,500	(1,000)		59,400	63,500	4,100
Mining and Logging	500	500	0		400	500	100
Construction	64,000	63,000	(1,000)		59,000	63,000	4,000
Manufacturing	37,200	37,500	300		34,800	37,500	2,700
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	167,200	163,000	(4,200)		157,800	163,000	5,200
Information	12,200	12,000	(200)		12,200	12,000	(200)
Financial Activities	54,800	54,600	(200)		53,600	54,600	1,000
Professional & Business Services	138,600	134,100	(4,500)		131,100	134,100	3,000
Educational & Health Services	163,200	162,000	(1,200)		155,800	162,000	6,200
Leisure & Hospitality	110,600	107,800	(2,800)		103,300	107,800	4,500
Other Services	33,900	34,000	100		33,000	34,000	1,000
Government	238,000	237,900	(100)		237,200	237,900	700

Notes: Data not adjusted for seasonality. Data may not add due to rounding

Labor force data are revised month to month

REPORT 400 C
Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties
January 2019 - Preliminary
 Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

COUNTY	RANK BY RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
STATE TOTAL	---	19,564,800	18,630,100	934,700	4.8%
ALAMEDA	7	856,600	827,300	29,300	3.4%
ALPINE	20	680	650	30	4.7%
AMADOR	24	14,800	14,070	730	4.9%
BUTTE	34	104,100	97,200	6,900	6.6%
CALAVERAS	22	21,410	20,380	1,030	4.8%
COLUSA	58	10,930	8,780	2,150	19.6%
CONTRA COSTA	9	570,400	549,600	20,800	3.6%
DEL NORTE	38	9,810	9,100	710	7.2%
EL DORADO	15	93,500	89,400	4,000	4.3%
FRESNO	47	458,200	417,200	41,000	8.9%
GLENN	45	12,850	11,780	1,070	8.3%
HUMBOLDT	19	63,900	60,900	2,900	4.6%
IMPERIAL	57	72,700	59,300	13,500	18.5%
INYO	24	8,760	8,320	430	4.9%
KERN	48	394,100	358,400	35,800	9.1%
KINGS	51	58,600	52,900	5,700	9.8%
LAKE	34	29,440	27,500	1,940	6.6%
LASSEN	31	10,060	9,450	610	6.1%
LOS ANGELES	24	5,137,700	4,885,600	252,100	4.9%
MADERA	46	63,600	58,100	5,500	8.6%
MARIN	3	142,300	138,500	3,900	2.7%
MARIPOSA	38	7,150	6,630	520	7.2%
MENDOCINO	27	39,840	37,760	2,080	5.2%
MERCED	53	115,600	103,700	11,900	10.3%
MODOC	55	3,170	2,800	360	11.4%
MONO	10	9,820	9,460	360	3.7%
MONTEREY	52	217,300	195,600	21,700	10.0%
NAPA	13	73,600	70,700	2,900	4.0%
NEVADA	14	49,970	47,930	2,040	4.1%
ORANGE	5	1,637,500	1,583,300	54,200	3.3%
PLACER	11	188,800	181,700	7,100	3.8%
PLUMAS	56	7,530	6,640	890	11.8%
RIVERSIDE	22	1,108,200	1,055,000	53,200	4.8%
SACRAMENTO	16	724,100	692,500	31,600	4.4%
SAN BENITO	34	31,400	29,300	2,100	6.6%
SAN BERNARDINO	18	974,800	931,200	43,500	4.5%
SAN DIEGO	11	1,609,100	1,547,600	61,500	3.8%
SAN FRANCISCO	2	586,900	571,500	15,400	2.6%
SAN JOAQUIN	38	328,300	304,600	23,800	7.2%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	8	141,400	136,400	5,000	3.5%
SAN MATEO	1	463,500	452,200	11,400	2.5%
SANTA BARBARA	27	218,400	207,000	11,300	5.2%
SANTA CLARA	4	1,062,800	1,031,800	31,000	2.9%
SANTA CRUZ	33	142,400	133,200	9,200	6.5%
SHASTA	32	75,200	70,500	4,700	6.2%
SIERRA	41	1,250	1,160	90	7.4%
SISKIYOU	49	17,330	15,740	1,590	9.2%
SOLANO	20	210,800	201,000	9,900	4.7%
SONOMA	5	262,500	253,800	8,800	3.3%
STANISLAUS	41	244,700	226,600	18,100	7.4%
SUTTER	50	45,800	41,400	4,400	9.7%
TEHAMA	37	25,900	24,060	1,840	7.1%
TRINITY	43	4,600	4,250	350	7.5%
TULARE	54	209,400	185,800	23,600	11.3%
TUOLUMNE	30	21,600	20,380	1,220	5.6%
VENTURA	16	429,000	410,200	18,900	4.4%
YOLO	29	110,900	104,900	6,000	5.4%
YUBA	44	29,700	27,400	2,400	8.0%

Notes

- 1) Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.
- 2) Labor force data for all geographic areas now reflect the March 2018 benchmark and Census 2010 population controls at the state level.

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Jan 18	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Percent Change	
			Revised	Prelim	Month	Year
Civilian Labor Force (1)	1,079,100	1,108,500	1,111,000	1,117,300	0.6%	3.5%
Civilian Employment	1,033,600	1,070,900	1,071,600	1,068,600	-0.3%	3.4%
Civilian Unemployment	45,500	37,600	39,300	48,700	23.9%	7.0%
Civilian Unemployment Rate	4.2%	3.4%	3.5%	4.4%		
(CA Unemployment Rate)	4.7%	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%		
(U.S. Unemployment Rate)	4.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%		
Total, All Industries (2)	985,100	1,025,400	1,028,500	1,014,200	-1.4%	3.0%
Total Farm	6,900	8,400	8,300	7,800	-6.0%	13.0%
Total Nonfarm	978,200	1,017,000	1,020,200	1,006,400	-1.4%	2.9%
Total Private	741,000	776,900	782,200	768,500	-1.8%	3.7%
Goods Producing	94,200	101,600	101,700	101,000	-0.7%	7.2%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	59,400	64,700	64,500	63,500	-1.6%	6.9%
Mining and Logging	400	500	500	500	0.0%	25.0%
Construction	59,000	64,200	64,000	63,000	-1.6%	6.8%
Construction of Buildings	12,900	13,900	14,000	13,700	-2.1%	6.2%
Specialty Trade Contractors	40,700	44,300	43,800	42,600	-2.7%	4.7%
Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	11,600	12,900	12,500	12,100	-3.2%	4.3%
Building Equipment Contractors	16,200	17,000	16,800	16,600	-1.2%	2.5%
Building Finishing Contractors	8,800	9,900	9,700	9,400	-3.1%	6.8%
Manufacturing	34,800	36,900	37,200	37,500	0.8%	7.8%
Durable Goods	22,600	23,900	24,200	24,400	0.8%	8.0%
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,700	0.0%	4.4%
Nondurable Goods	12,200	13,000	13,000	13,100	0.8%	7.4%
Food Manufacturing	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,900	0.0%	-2.5%
Service Providing	884,000	915,400	918,500	905,400	-1.4%	2.4%
Private Service Providing	646,800	675,300	680,500	667,500	-1.9%	3.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	157,800	165,200	167,200	163,000	-2.5%	3.3%
Wholesale Trade	27,800	28,700	28,900	29,200	1.0%	5.0%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	15,500	15,900	15,900	16,300	2.5%	5.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	10,600	11,300	11,300	11,200	-0.9%	5.7%
Retail Trade	101,600	106,500	107,700	104,000	-3.4%	2.4%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealer	14,800	15,100	15,000	15,000	0.0%	1.4%
Building Material & Garden Equipment Stores	8,100	8,400	8,300	8,200	-1.2%	1.2%
Grocery Stores	18,500	19,700	19,700	19,500	-1.0%	5.4%
Health & Personal Care Stores	6,200	6,100	6,200	6,100	-1.6%	-1.6%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	8,300	8,700	9,000	8,100	-10.0%	-2.4%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,100	-6.8%	-6.8%
General Merchandise Stores	19,900	22,000	22,600	20,600	-8.8%	3.5%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	28,400	30,000	30,600	29,800	-2.6%	4.9%
Information	12,200	12,100	12,200	12,000	-1.6%	-1.6%
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,300	0.0%	-4.2%
Telecommunications	3,600	3,400	3,400	3,400	0.0%	-5.6%
Financial Activities	53,600	54,200	54,800	54,600	-0.4%	1.9%
Finance & Insurance	37,200	37,300	37,700	37,600	-0.3%	1.1%
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	11,500	11,200	11,300	11,300	0.0%	-1.7%
Depository Credit Intermediation	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,400	-1.5%	1.6%
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	0.0%	-3.7%
Insurance Carriers & Related	21,700	22,100	22,300	22,400	0.4%	3.2%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	16,400	16,900	17,100	17,000	-0.6%	3.7%
Real Estate	12,900	13,300	13,500	13,400	-0.7%	3.9%
Professional & Business Services	131,100	139,100	138,600	134,100	-3.2%	2.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	55,200	58,000	57,800	57,100	-1.2%	3.4%
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	9,800	10,400	10,400	10,300	-1.0%	5.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	13,100	12,800	12,900	12,800	-0.8%	-2.3%
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	62,800	68,300	67,900	64,200	-5.4%	2.2%
Administrative & Support Services	60,000	64,900	64,700	61,100	-5.6%	1.8%
Employment Services	25,400	29,000	28,400	26,800	-5.6%	5.5%

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Jan 18	Nov 18	Dec 18 Revised	Jan 19 Prelim	Percent Change	
					Month	Year
Services to Buildings & Dwellings	13,000	13,900	13,600	13,400	-1.5%	3.1%
Educational & Health Services	155,800	163,700	163,200	162,000	-0.7%	4.0%
Education Services	11,900	12,700	12,700	12,300	-3.1%	3.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	143,900	151,000	150,500	149,700	-0.5%	4.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50,400	53,300	53,000	52,600	-0.8%	4.4%
Hospitals	24,100	24,800	24,900	24,800	-0.4%	2.9%
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	17,000	17,700	17,800	17,800	0.0%	4.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	103,300	106,700	110,600	107,800	-2.5%	4.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	16,300	15,400	17,300	17,000	-1.7%	4.3%
Accommodation & Food Services	87,000	91,300	93,300	90,800	-2.7%	4.4%
Accommodation	10,200	10,100	11,000	10,800	-1.8%	5.9%
Food Services & Drinking Places	76,800	81,200	82,300	80,000	-2.8%	4.2%
Restaurants	72,700	76,900	77,700	75,900	-2.3%	4.4%
Full-Service Restaurants	34,400	35,300	35,500	35,800	0.8%	4.1%
Limited-Service Eating Places	38,300	41,600	42,200	40,100	-5.0%	4.7%
Other Services	33,000	34,300	33,900	34,000	0.3%	3.0%
Repair & Maintenance	10,100	10,400	10,200	10,200	0.0%	1.0%
Government	237,200	240,100	238,000	237,900	0.0%	0.3%
Federal Government	14,200	14,100	14,200	13,900	-2.1%	-2.1%
Department of Defense	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	223,000	226,000	223,800	224,000	0.1%	0.4%
State Government	119,800	122,400	122,100	122,200	0.1%	2.0%
State Government Education	31,200	31,400	32,300	32,100	-0.6%	2.9%
State Government Excluding Education	88,600	91,000	89,800	90,100	0.3%	1.7%
Local Government	103,200	103,600	101,700	101,800	0.1%	-1.4%
Local Government Education	57,500	56,700	55,000	55,200	0.4%	-4.0%
Local Government Excluding Education	45,700	46,900	46,700	46,600	-0.2%	2.0%
County	19,100	19,300	19,300	19,400	0.5%	1.6%
City	9,700	10,100	9,900	9,800	-1.0%	1.0%
Special Districts plus Indian Tribes	16,900	17,500	17,500	17,400	-0.6%	3.0%

Notes:

(1) Civilian labor force data are by place of residence; include self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, household domestic workers, & workers on strike. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

(2) Industry employment is by place of work; excludes self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, household domestic workers, & workers on strike. Data may not add due to rounding.

These data are produced by the Labor Market Information Division of the California Employment Development Department (EDD). Questions should be directed to: Cara Welch 916-227-0298 or Sheila Stock 916-651-5914

These data, as well as other labor market data, are available via the Internet at <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov>. If you need assistance, please call (916) 262-2162.

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ITEM IV-E - INFORMATION

COMMITTEE UPDATES

BACKGROUND:

This item provides an opportunity for a report from the following committees:

- Youth Committee – David Gordon
- Planning/Oversight Committee – Dr. Jamey Nye
- Employer Outreach Committee – Rick Wylie
- Board Development Committee – Lisa Clawson

ITEM V - OTHER REPORTS

1. CHAIR'S REPORT

The Chair of the Sacramento Works, Inc. Board, on a regular basis, receives numerous items of information concerning employment and training legislation, current programs, agency activities, and miscellaneous articles.

The important information from the material received and meetings attended will be shared with the entire Board and the method proposed by the Chair is to give a verbal report at each regular meeting. It will also allow time for the Board to provide input on items that may require future action.

2. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

This item provides the opportunity for Workforce Development Board members to raise any items for consideration not covered under the formal agenda. It also provides the opportunity for Board members to request staff to research or follow up on specific requests or to ask that certain items be placed on the next agenda.

3. COUNSEL REPORT:

The Sacramento Works, Inc. Legal Counsel is the firm of Phillip M. Cunningham, Attorney at Law. This item provides the opportunity for Legal Counsel to provide the Sacramento Works, Inc. Board with an oral or written report on legal activities

4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

Participation of the general public at Sacramento Works, Inc. Board meetings is encouraged. The Sacramento Works, Inc. Board has decided to incorporate participants of the audience as part of its agenda for all meetings. Members of the audience are asked to address their requests to the Chair, if they wish to speak.