



OKLAHOMA WORKS

Workforce System Agency Partner Metrics established by Oklahoma
Works Partner Agencies with the Oklahoma Office of Workforce
Development and the Statewide Performance Department

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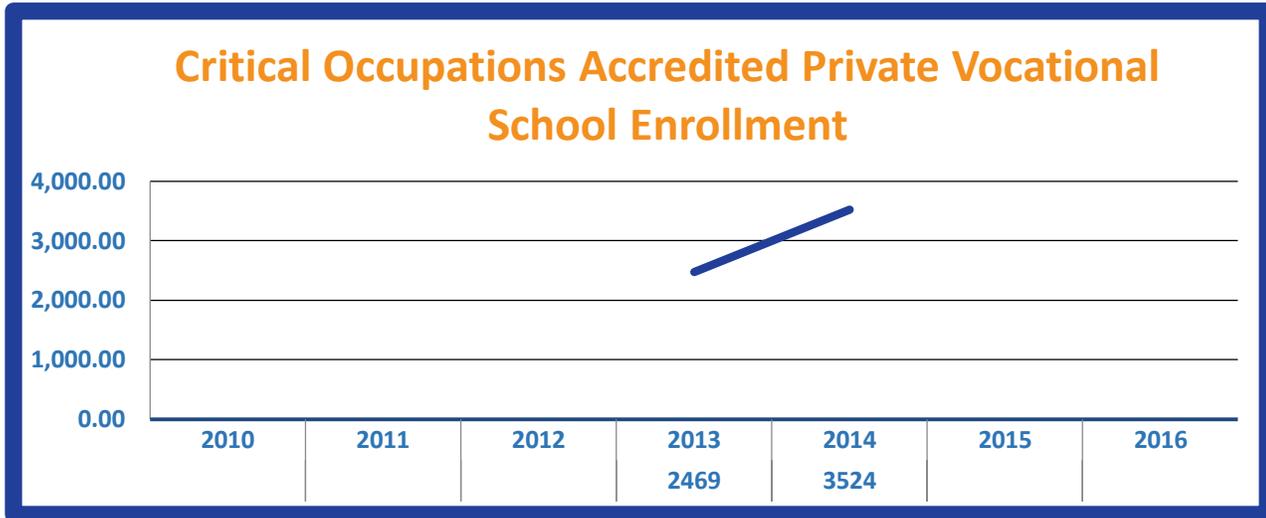
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Oklahoma Board of Private Vocational Schools

Critical Occupations Accredited Private Vocational School Enrollment

This measures students who enter the training component (or stage) of the workforce pipeline at accredited private vocational schools, in fields with projected job availability. For-profit institutions will play a role in Oklahoma educating its citizens in order to expand wealth generation.

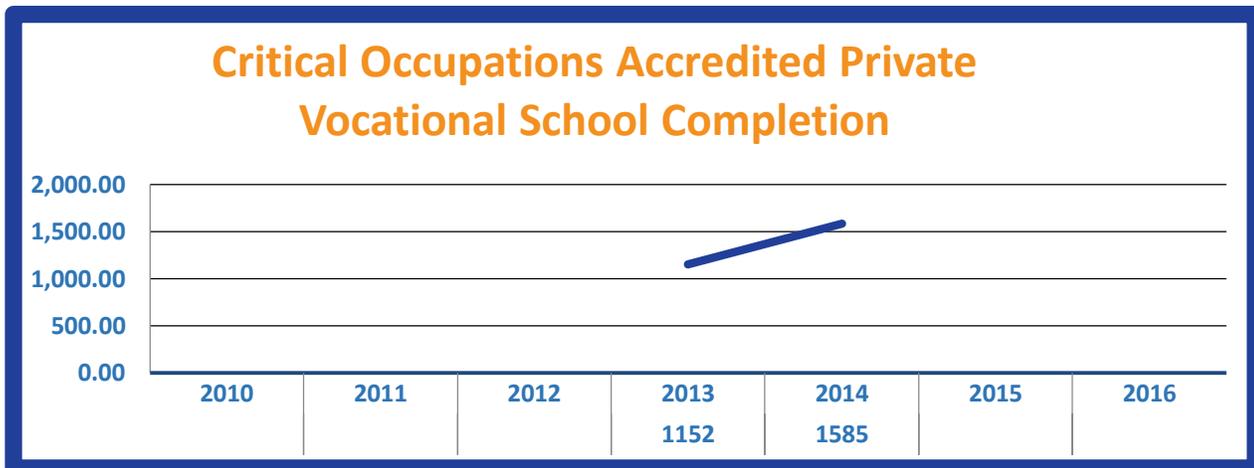
Objective: Increase enrollment in critical occupation programs at accredited private vocational schools from 3,524 in 2014 to 3,700 by 2019.



Critical Occupations- Accredited Private Vocational School Completion

This measures the students who receive industry-aligned credentials or certifications at accredited private vocational schools, facilitating readiness for projected jobs. Increasing the number of graduates with credentials demonstrates state efforts to meet future workforce needs and begins to reduce the skills gap.

Objective: Increase number of graduates from critical occupations programs at accredited private vocational schools from 1,585 in 2014 to 1,664 by 2019.



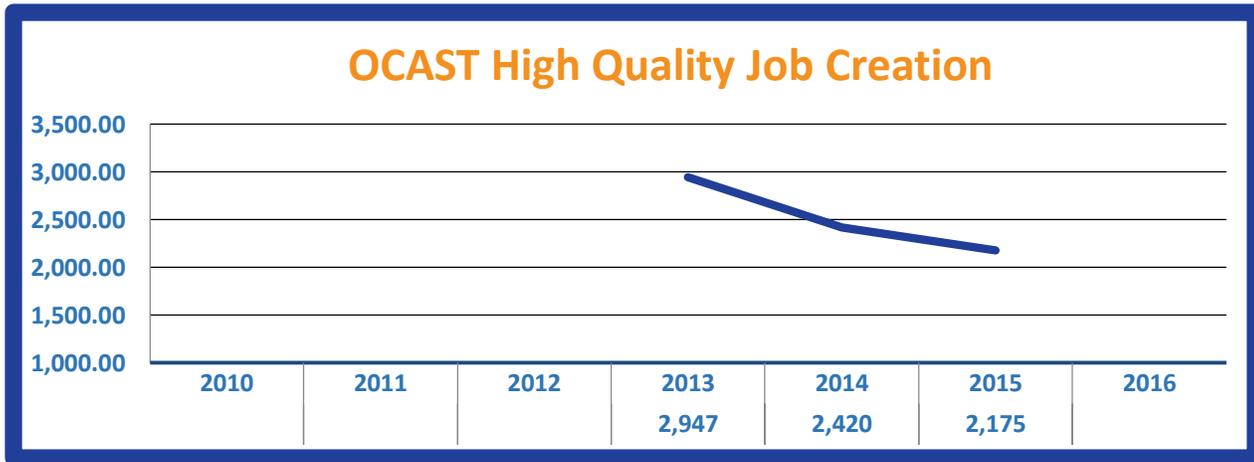
Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology

High Quality Job Creation

Each year OCAST works hard to create a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship that leads to the creation and retention of quality high-paying jobs. Though there is a direct correlation between investment (funding) levels and job creation, we continue to enhance our investments in a manner that will lead to continued job growth. Additionally, we ask in our surveys for the number of jobs directly linked only to our portion of the funding equation of the project. This leads to a somewhat conservative estimate. In 2012 the Stanford Research Institute evaluated our programs and determined that we were likely underestimating our impact and were not at all including indirect impacts.

For FY2016 we have set a somewhat reserved growth in employment metric, largely due to uncertainties in the overall capital markets and the pressures those will create in the venture and angel capital markets.

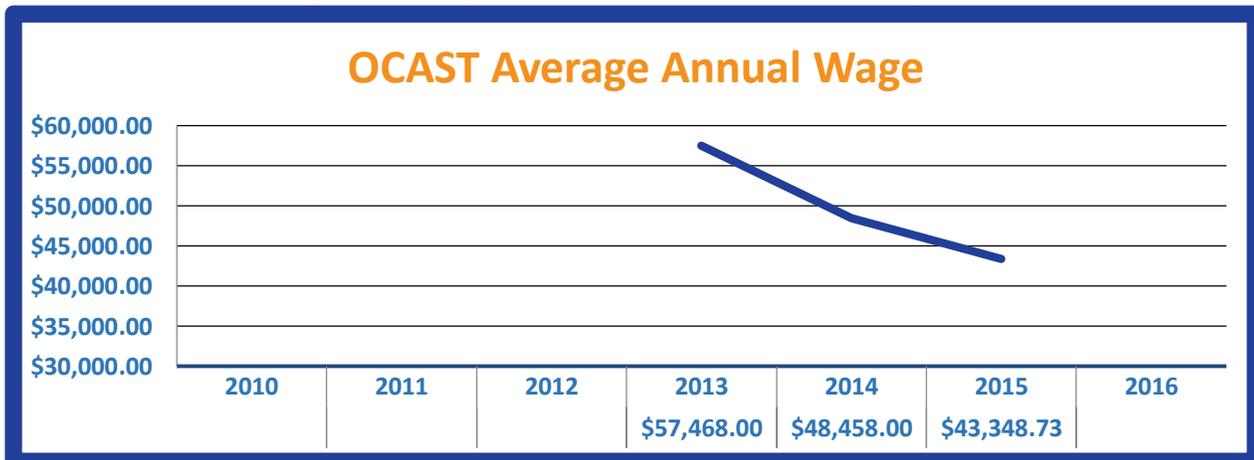
Objective: Increase high quality job creation by OCAST Programs from 2,175 in 2015 to 2,250 by 2018.



Average Annual Wage

Our average annual wage is an important metric that we measure. One of our main missions is to create high paying jobs. One of the obstacles we have had in the wage field comes from our Health Research Program. Most of the jobs created in that program are Research Assistant jobs for graduate students who are pursuing their PhD and Post Doctorate jobs that are usually short-term contracts. If you remove our Health Research Program, our annual average wage jumps to ~\$60,000 with many of the jobs in excess of \$80,000.

Objective: Increase average annual wage of jobs created by OCAST from \$43,348.73 in 2015 to \$49,000 by 2018.

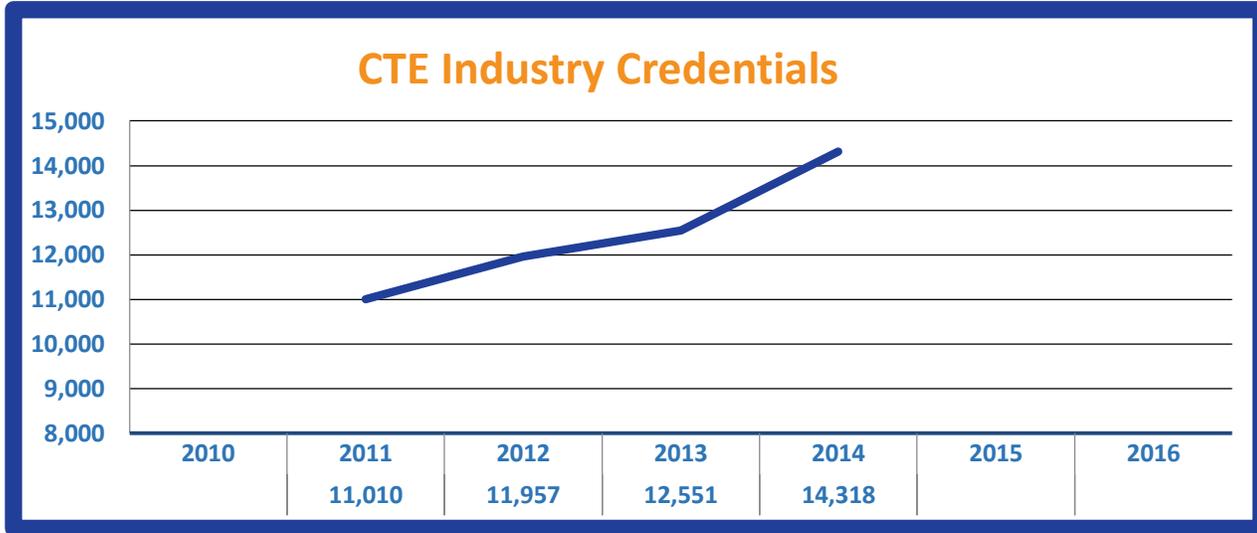


Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education

Career and Technology Education Industry Credentials

This measures those students who receive either industry-endorsed or industry-aligned credentials or certifications demonstrating competency and skills.

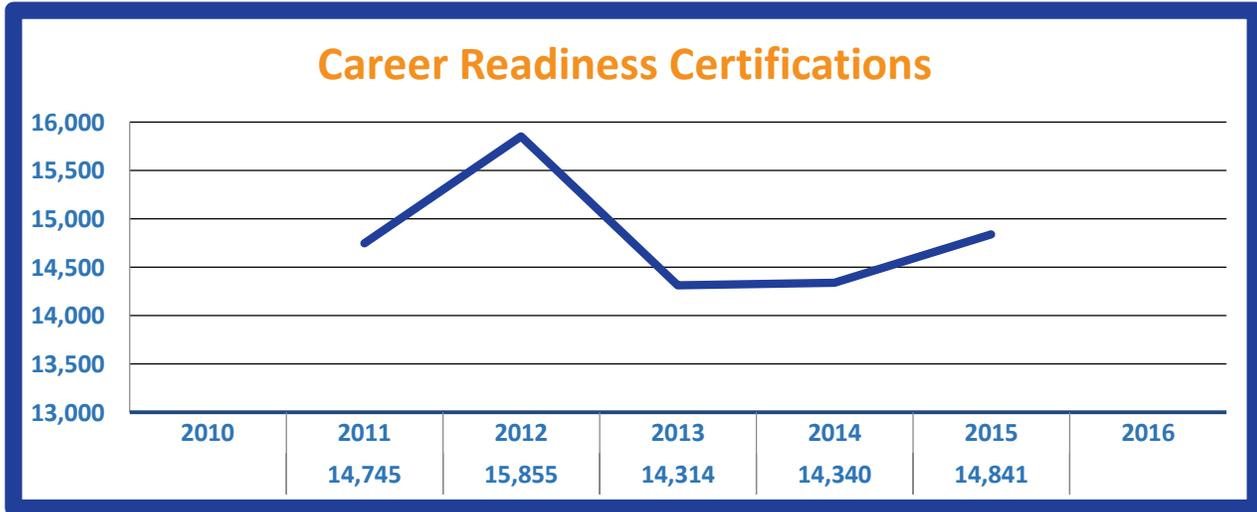
Objective: Increase the number of CTE industry credentials from 12,551 in 2013 to 13,806 by 2018.



Career Readiness Certifications

This measures the number of career readiness certifications earned. This certification informs employers of an employee’s skill levels in the areas of applied math, reading for information and locating information.

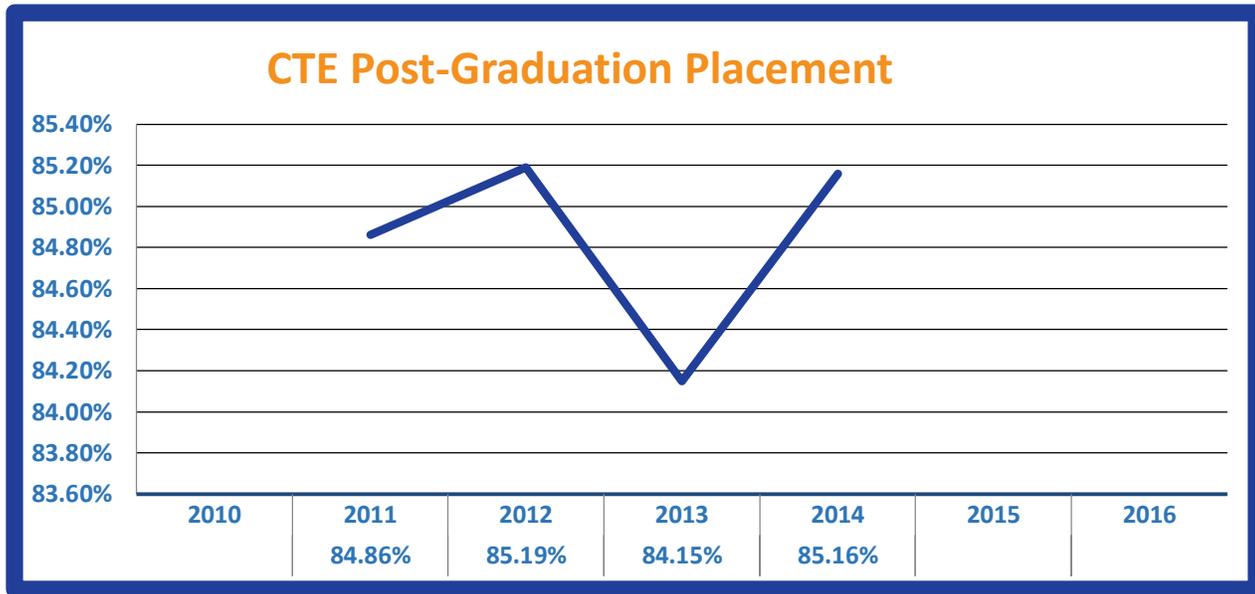
Objective: Increase the number of Oklahoma Career Readiness Certificates (OKCRC) earned from 14,340 in 2014 to 15,774 by 2018.



Career and Technology Education Post-Graduation Placement

This determines the percentage of Career and Technology Education graduates that become employed, enter the military and/or continue their education. This objective measures graduates who were enrolled in a CTE course as 12th graders at a comprehensive school, as secondary students, as adults in a technology center while completing full time offerings, and as inmates who completed training with Career and Technology Skills Centers (CTSC).

Objective: Increase the percentage of CTE graduates that are employed in a full-time position related to their field of study from 84% in 2013 to 89% by 2018.

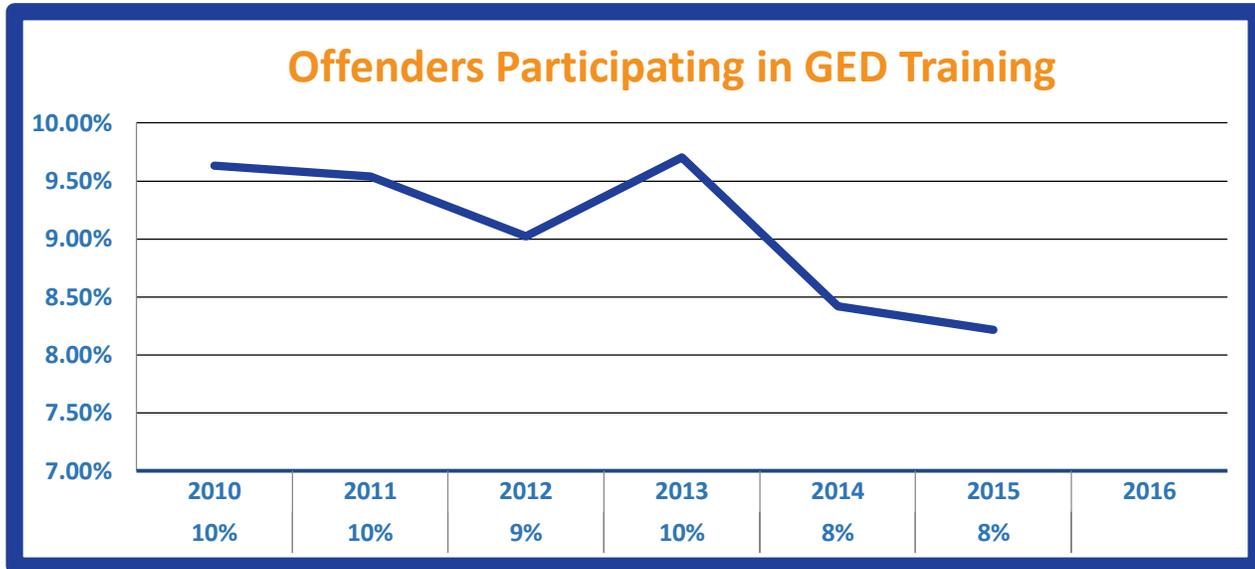


Department of Corrections

Offenders Participating in GED Training

This metric represents the number of offenders enrolled in GED preparatory classwork, typically geared for students testing at the 8th grade level and above.

Objective: Increase the percentage of participants in GED preparatory classes from 9% in 2015 to 11% by 2019.



Offenders Earning a GED

This metric represents the number of offenders who tested for and passed the GED exam while incarcerated.

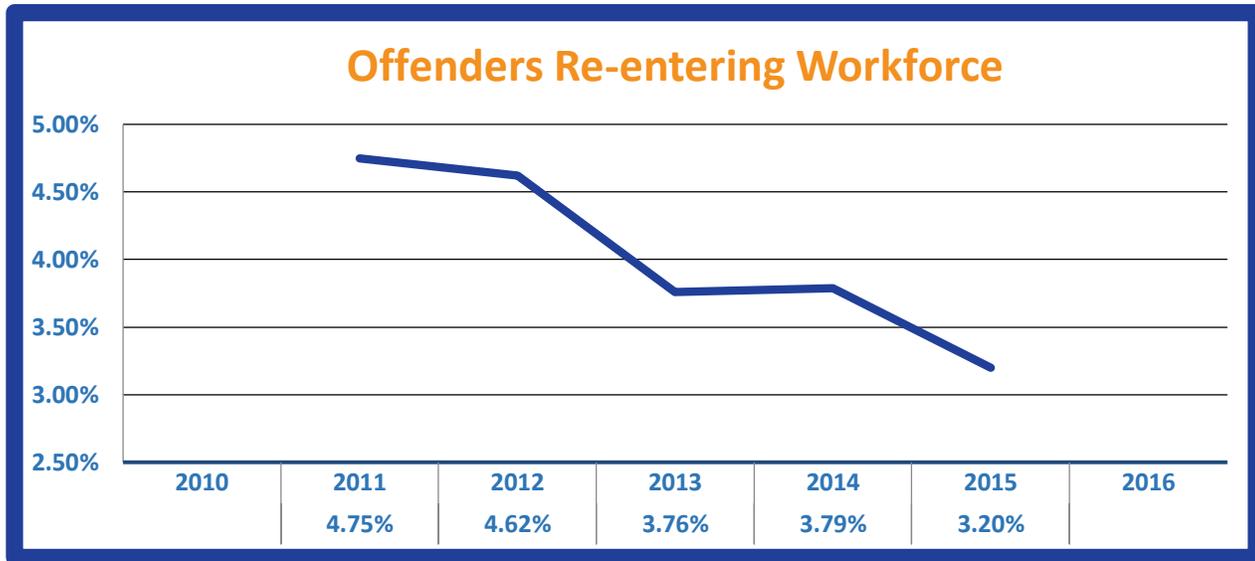
Objective: Increase the percentage of offenders earning a GED from 5% in 2015 to 7% by 2019.



Offenders Re-Entering Workforce

The objective as stated represents a desired increase in the number of incarcerated offenders completing a vocational training program with a certified vocational skill who have been released back into the community.

Objective: Increase the number of offenders re-entering the workforce with vocational training or certifications from 3% in 2013 to 6% by 2017.

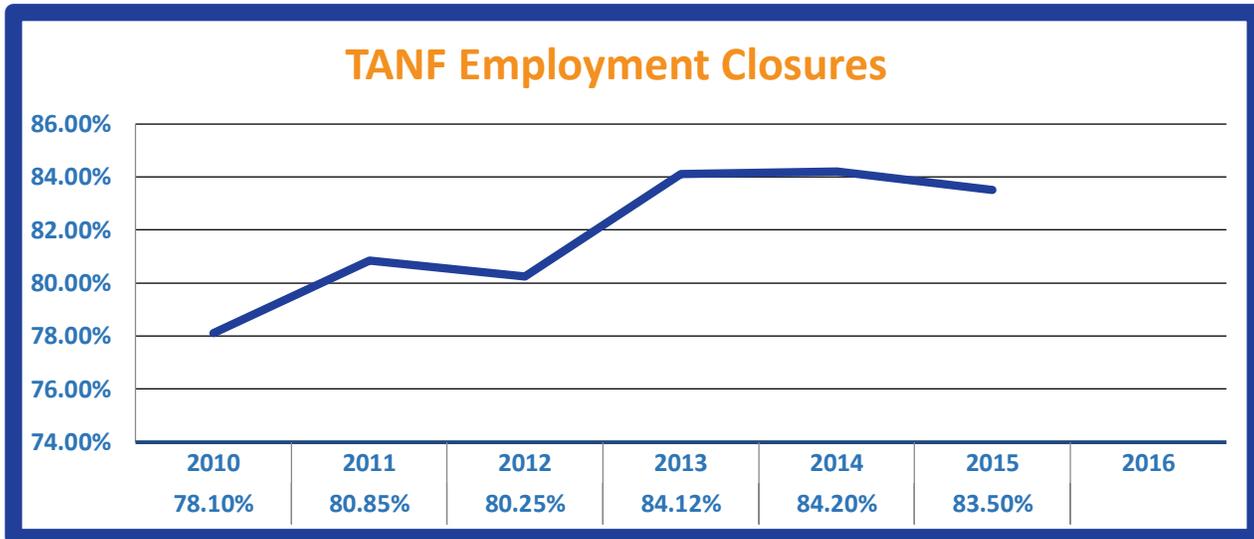


Department of Human Services

TANF Employment Closures

This objective measures the success of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in advancing self-sufficiency with sustainable employment.

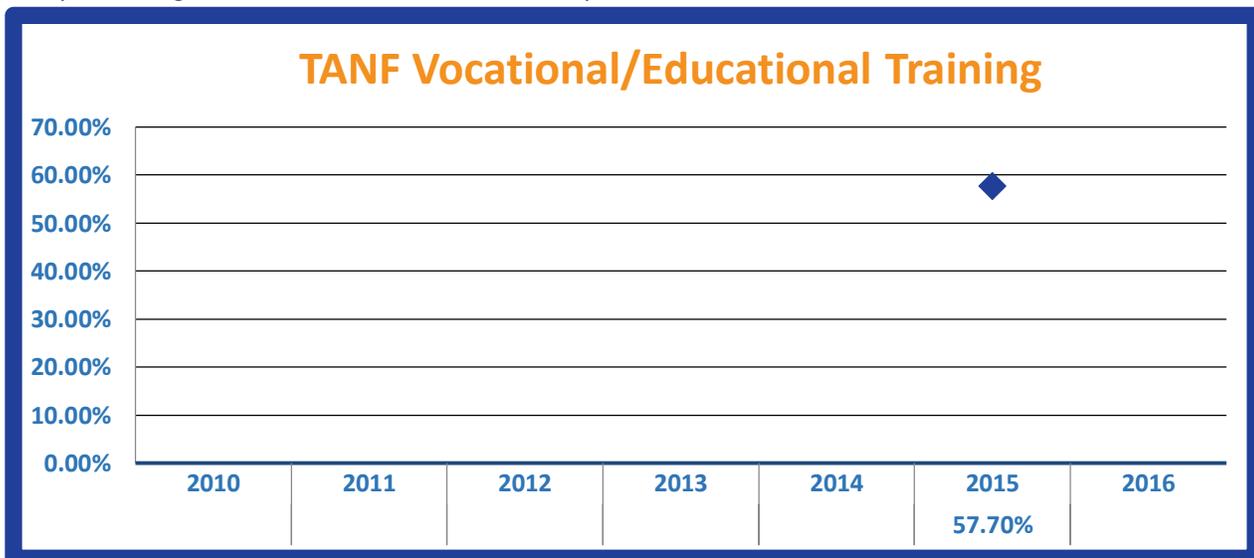
Objective: Increase the percentage of TANF clients whose employment closures remain closed for 6 consecutive months from 83.5% in 2015 to 90% by 2018



TANF Vocational/Educational Training

This objective measures the success of TANF in advancing self-sufficiency with completion of education and training aimed at an established career pathway.

Objective: Increase the percentage of TANF clients who complete Career and Technology programs or Special Projects in two year colleges from 57.7% in 2015 to 67.7% by 2018.

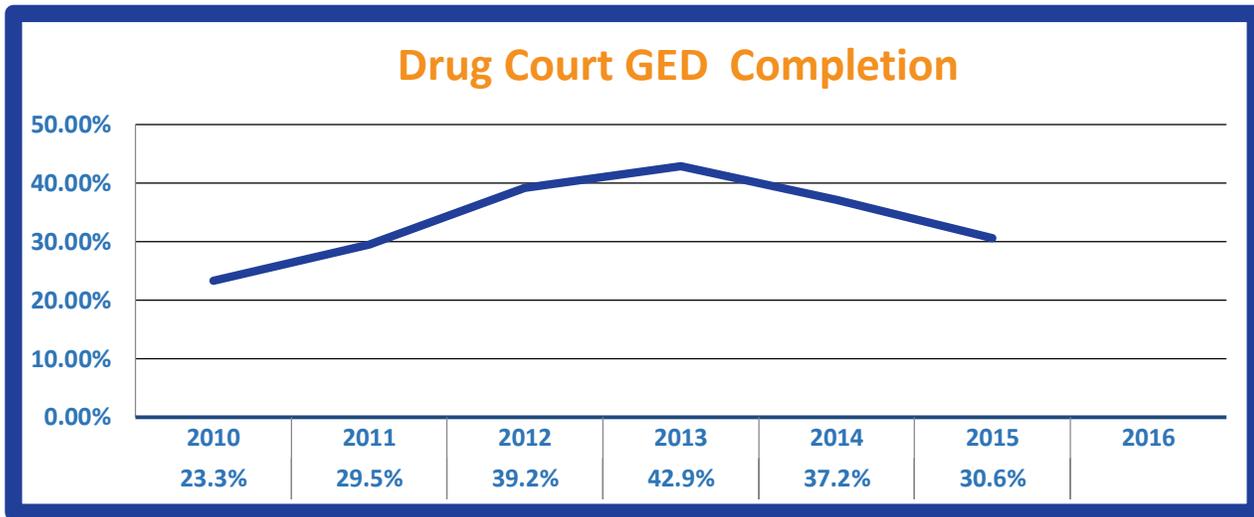


Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Drug Court GED Completion

One of the valuable aspects of drug courts, is to assist participants in becoming productive members of society. This goal can be reached by ensuring participants have a minimal level of education, as many who come into the program have not graduated from high school. This measure compares the percent of those without a high school equivalent education at admission versus the percent of those with a high school equivalent education at graduation.

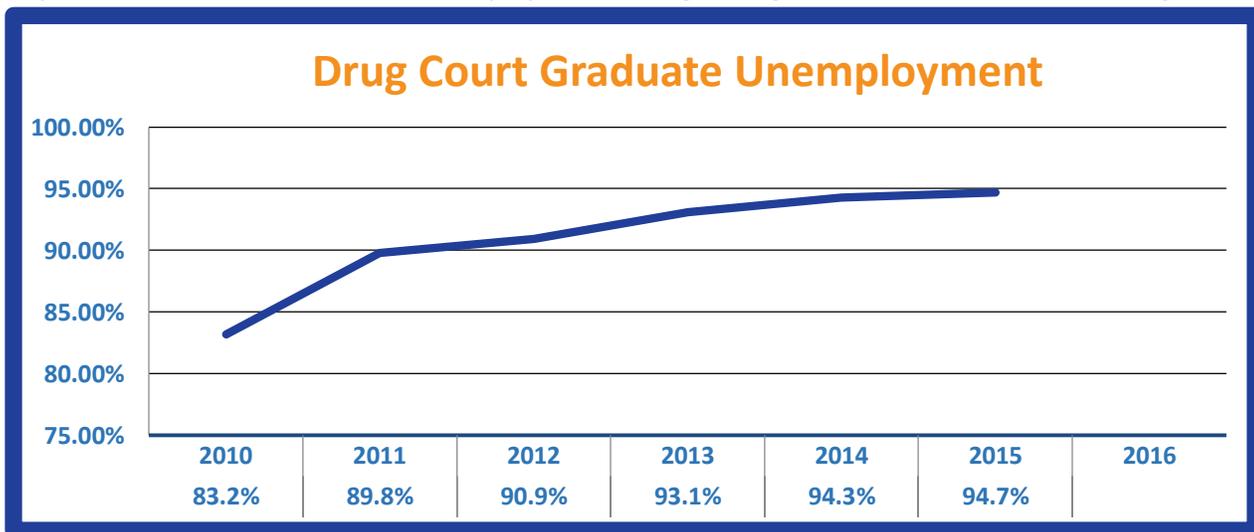
Objective: Maintain the amount of drug court participants without high school equivalency who earn a high school diploma or GED at or above 30% per year through 2019.



Drug Court Graduate Unemployment

This measure compares the percent of those unemployed at admission versus the percent unemployed at graduation. Employment status is an important factor for becoming productive members of society (paying taxes, self-supporting, etc.). One important risk factor for criminal offending is unemployment. Unemployment is one of eight risk factors which increase the likelihood of criminal activity. By reducing the number of participants unemployed, drug courts decrease the likelihood of future criminal behavior.

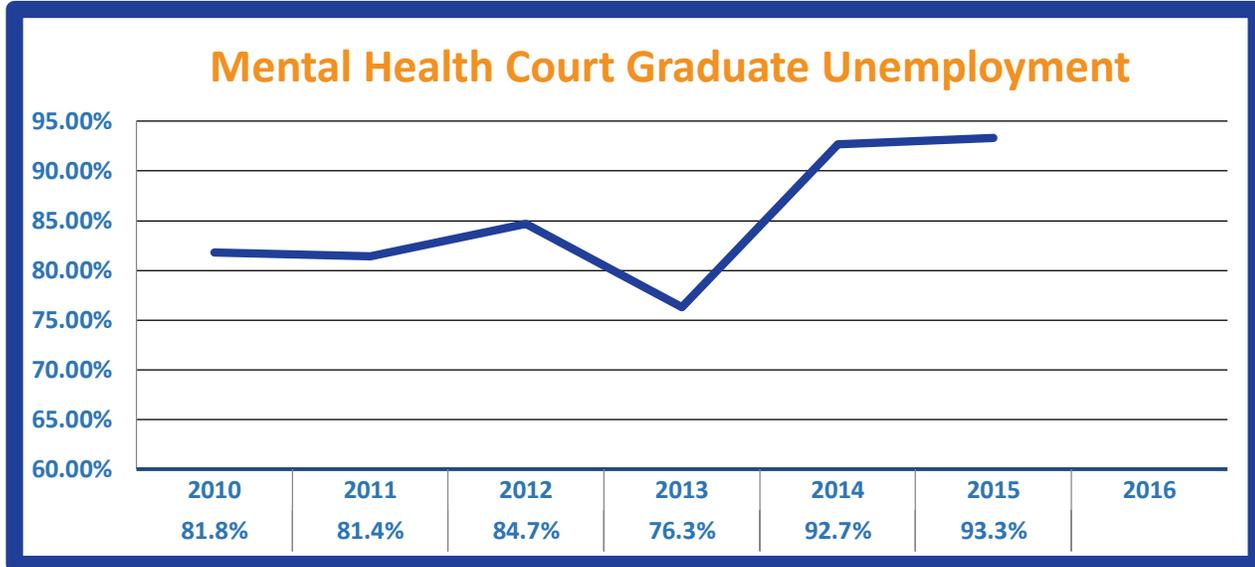
Objective: Maintain a reduction in unemployment of drug court graduates at or above 92% through 2019



Mental Health Court Graduate Unemployment

This measure compares the percent of those unemployed at admission versus the percent unemployed at graduation. One important risk factor for criminal offending is unemployment. Unemployment is one of eight risk factors which increase the likelihood of criminal activity. By reducing the number of participants unemployed, mental health courts decrease the likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Objective: Maintain a reduction in unemployment of mental health court graduates at or above 81% through 2019

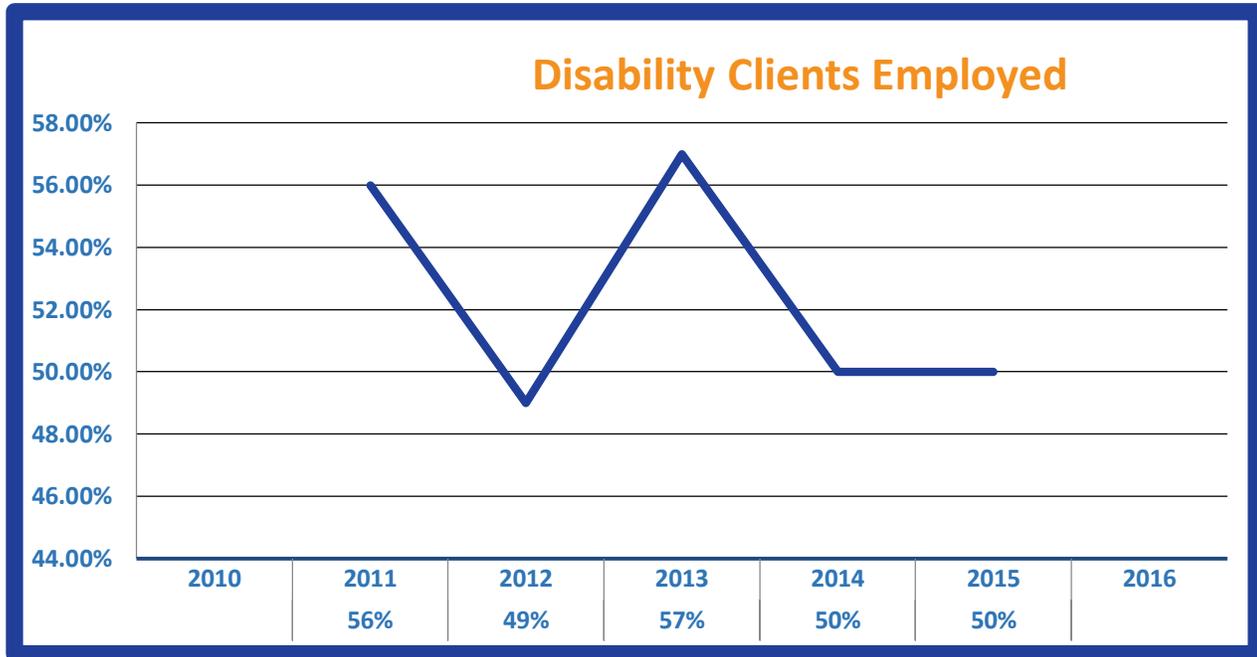


Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services

Disability Clients Employed

This is the percentage of participants exiting the program who get a job after receiving services.

Objective: Increase the percentage of Department of Rehabilitation Services clients with disabilities who find employment from 50% in 2014 to 60% by 2018.

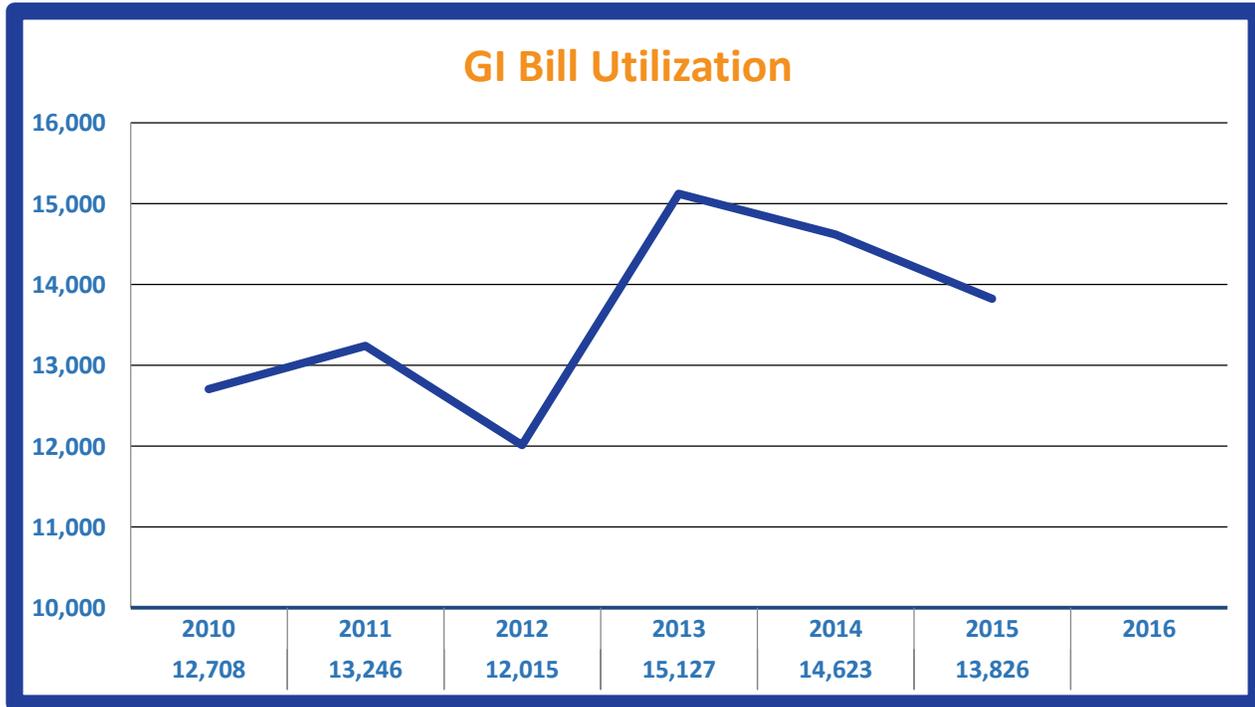


Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs

GI Bill Utilization

This measures the number of Oklahoma Veterans utilizing VA education benefits. The GI Bill provides funding for Veterans to pursue undergraduate and graduate degrees, vocational-technical training and certificates, on-the-job training and apprenticeships, and some licensing exam fees. This education and training results in Veterans becoming qualified for more and higher paying employment opportunities.

Objective: Increase the number of Veterans utilizing VA education benefits from 13,826 in FY2015 to 21,000 in FY2019.

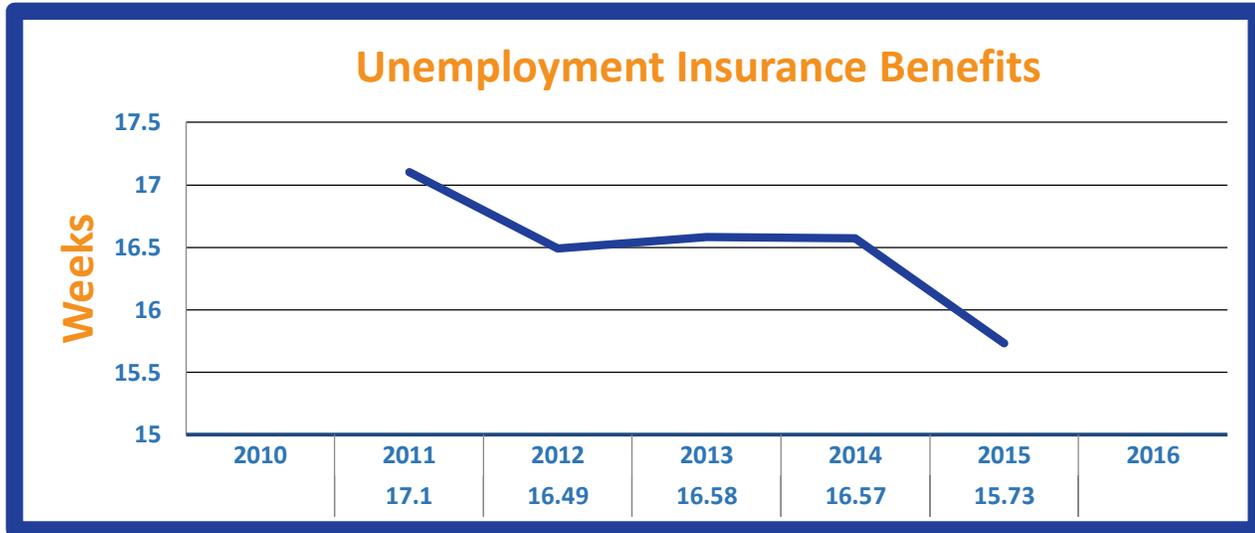


Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

This measures the average number of weeks that current recipients of unemployment insurance have been receiving benefits. Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC) utilizes a 12 month moving average for this to eliminate issues regarding volatility and seasonality.

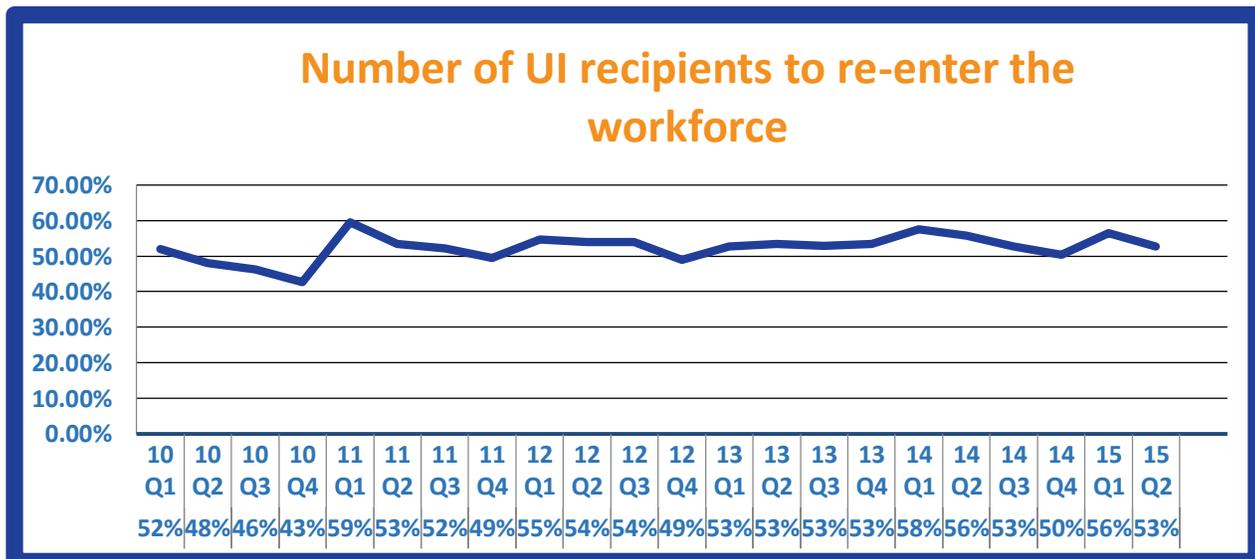
Objective: Decrease average number of weeks recipients receive state unemployment insurance benefits from 16.6 weeks in 2013 to 13.9 weeks by 2018.



Number of UI Recipients to Re-enter the Workforce

This measures both the number and percentage of those individuals who receive their first weekly payment from UI in one quarter and who found employment by the following quarter.

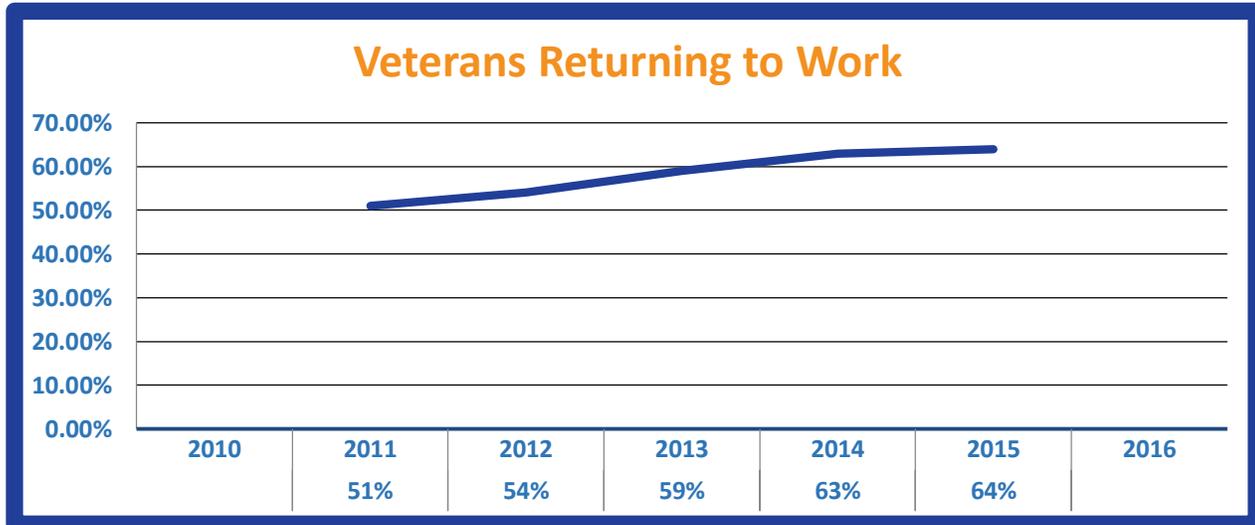
Objective: Increase number of UI Recipients re-entering the workforce the quarter after their initial UI payment from 53% in 2015 to 60% in 2018



Re-employment Rate of Veteran UI Recipients

This measures the re-employment rate for veterans. Specifically, it measures increasing the percentage of those veterans who find work each quarter after receiving unemployment benefits.

Objective: Increase percentage of unemployment insurance Veteran recipients returning to work from 59% in 2013 to 74% in 2018.

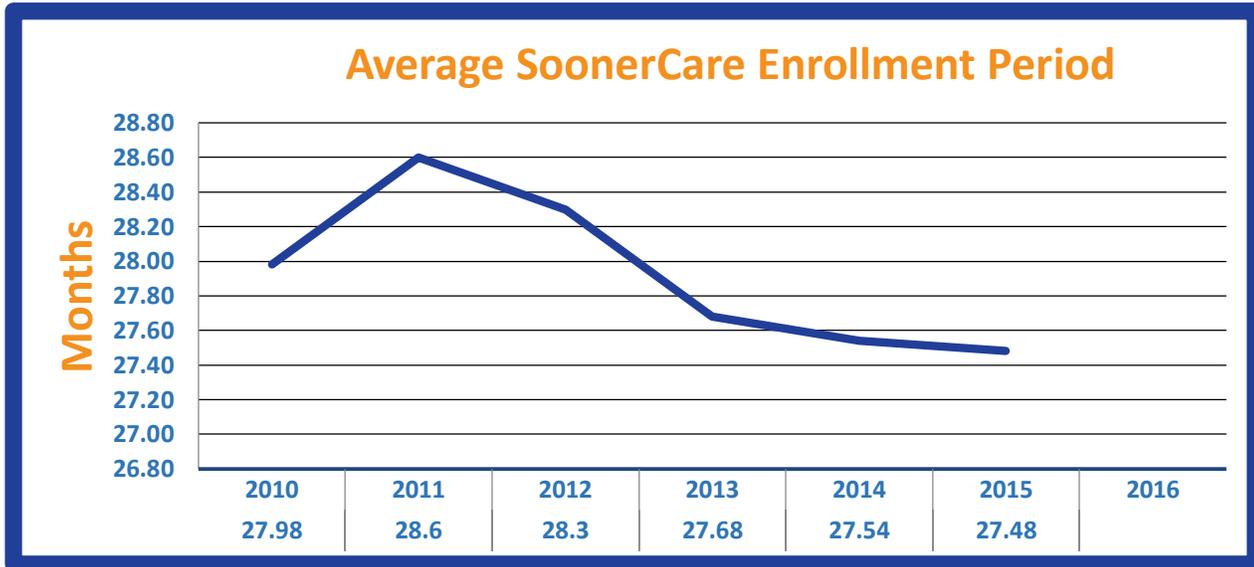


Oklahoma Healthcare Authority

Average SoonerCare Enrollment Period

This measures the average number of months SoonerCare (Oklahoma Medicaid) members are enrolled in the program, and the measure is calculated using a 5-year rolling average. Enrollment segments can span multiple years, but must be continuous.

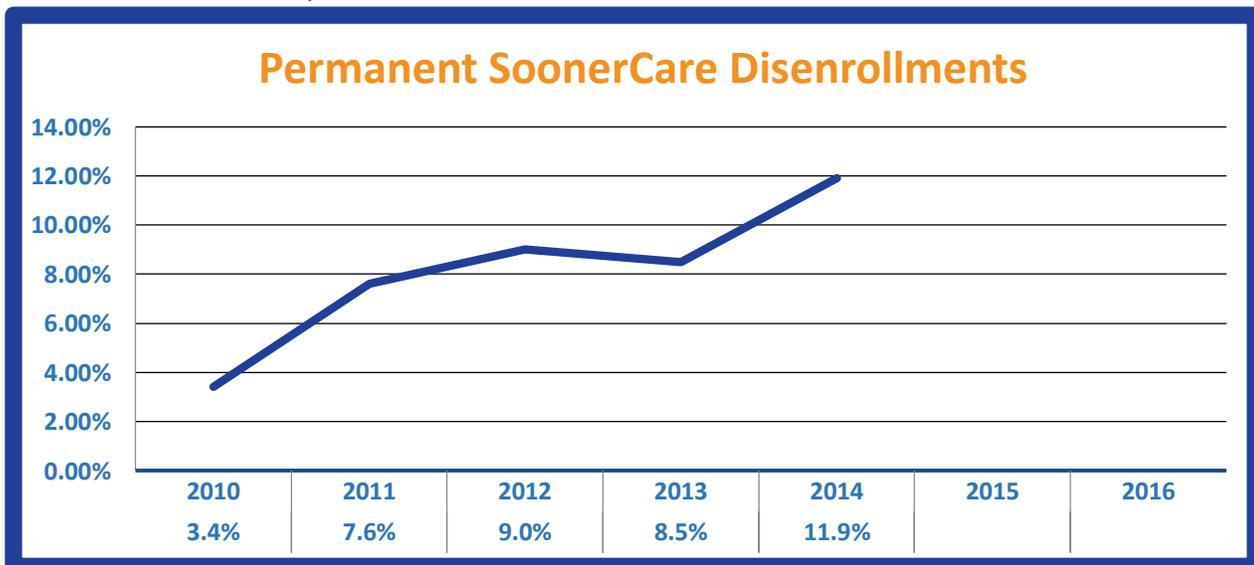
Objective: Decrease average length of SoonerCare enrollment periods by 3 months, based on a 5 year rolling average, from 27.48 in 2015 to 24.48 by 2019.



Permanent SoonerCare Disenrollments

This measures the percent of SoonerCare members who drop out of the program and never reenroll. Percentages are calculated using a 5 year rolling average of the total number of individuals that drop out of SoonerCare but do not enroll. Does not count future enrollment. End of calendar year is used as end point in counts for segments with future dates. Member has to be enrolled only one day in a Calendar Year to be counted for that year.

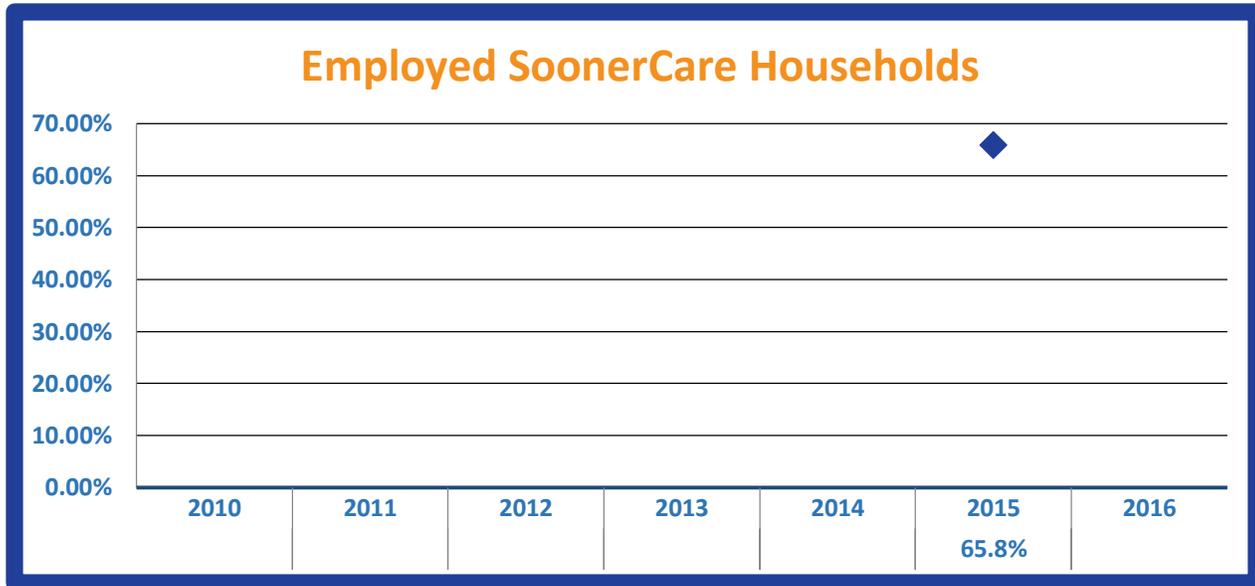
Objective: Increase the number of permanent SoonerCare Disenrollments, based on a 5 year rolling average, by 5% from 11.9% in 2014 to 16.9% by 2018.



Employed SoonerCare Households

This measures the percent of SoonerCare households that have at least one member who has declared an income of greater than 0. This household member may or may not be the enrolled/eligible SoonerCare Member. Includes only those members who have made an application through SoonerCare through Online Enrollment and who have been determined eligible for a SoonerCare/TANF Aid program. Data excludes ABD, Insure Oklahoma, Oklahoma Cares, and Adoption and Custody Children. Employment is by Case and is based on the most current application in eligibility data universe.

Objective: Decrease the distribution of employed SoonerCare households by 5% from 65.8% in 2015 to 60.8% by 2020.

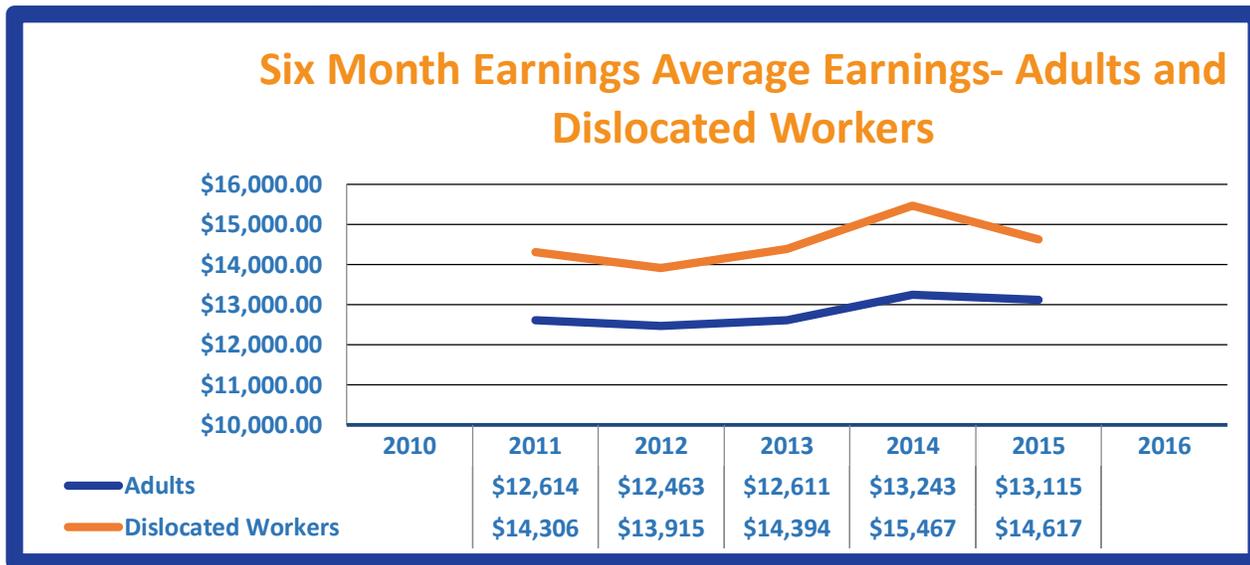


Oklahoma Office of Workforce Development

Six Month Earnings, Average Earnings of Adults and Dislocated Workers

This measures the average meaning earnings of Title I program participants (those who received a workforce service), who maintain unsubsidized employment in the second quarter after their exit from the program.

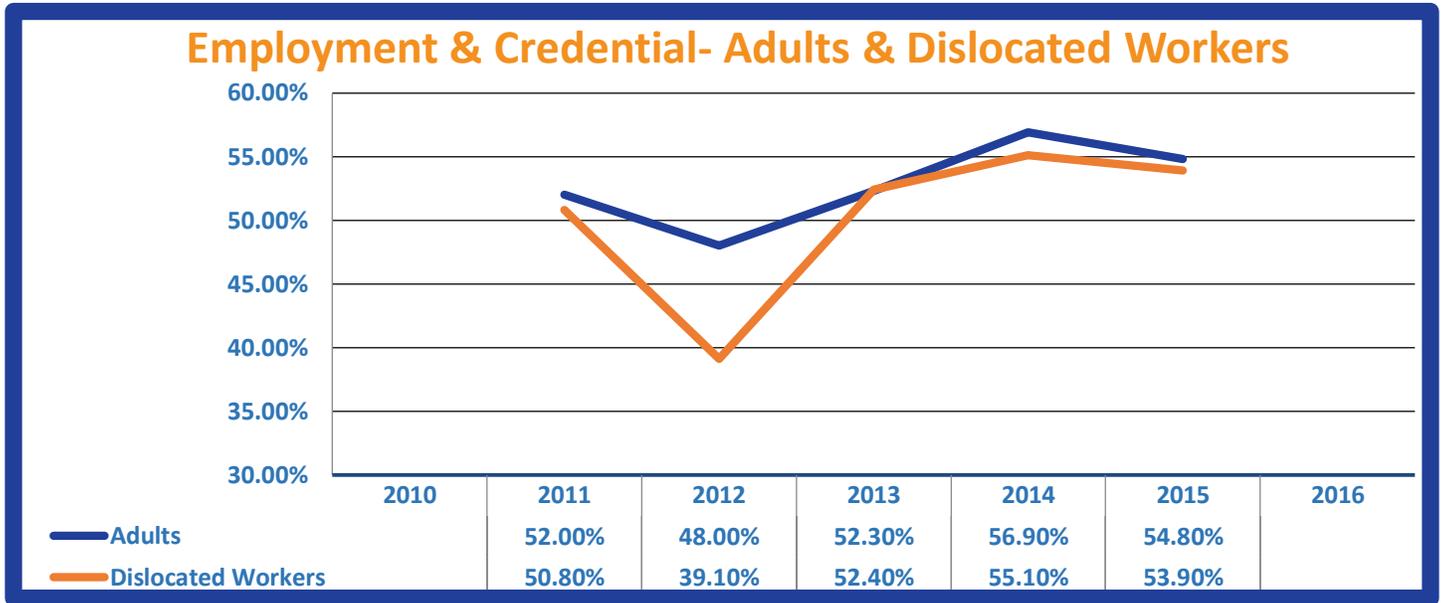
Objective: Increase the six month earnings, average earnings of Adults and Dislocated Workers who maintain unsubsidized employment in the second quarter after their exit from the program. Target goal setting in July 2016 with guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor.



Employment and Credentials of Adults and Dislocated Workers

This measures the percentage of Title I Adult and Dislocated Worker program participants (those who received a workforce service) obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential, or a high school diploma or its equivalency, and entering employment within one year after exiting the program.

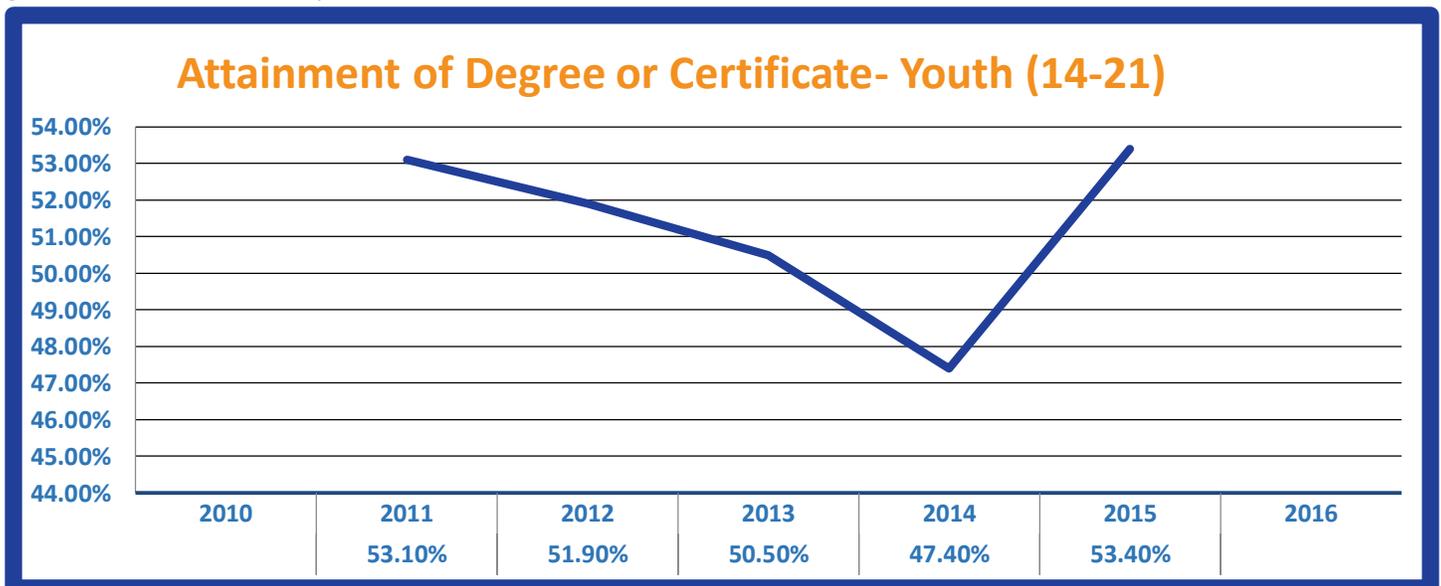
Objective: Increase the employment and credential rate of adults and dislocated workers. Target goal setting in July 2016 with guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor.



Attainment of Degree or Certificate of Youth (ages 14-21)

This measures the percentage of Title I Youth Program participants (those who received a workforce service) who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential or high school diploma or its equivalency within one year after exiting the program.

Objective: Increase the the percentage of youth program participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential or high school diploma or its equivalency within one year after exiting the program. Target goal setting in July 2016 with guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor.

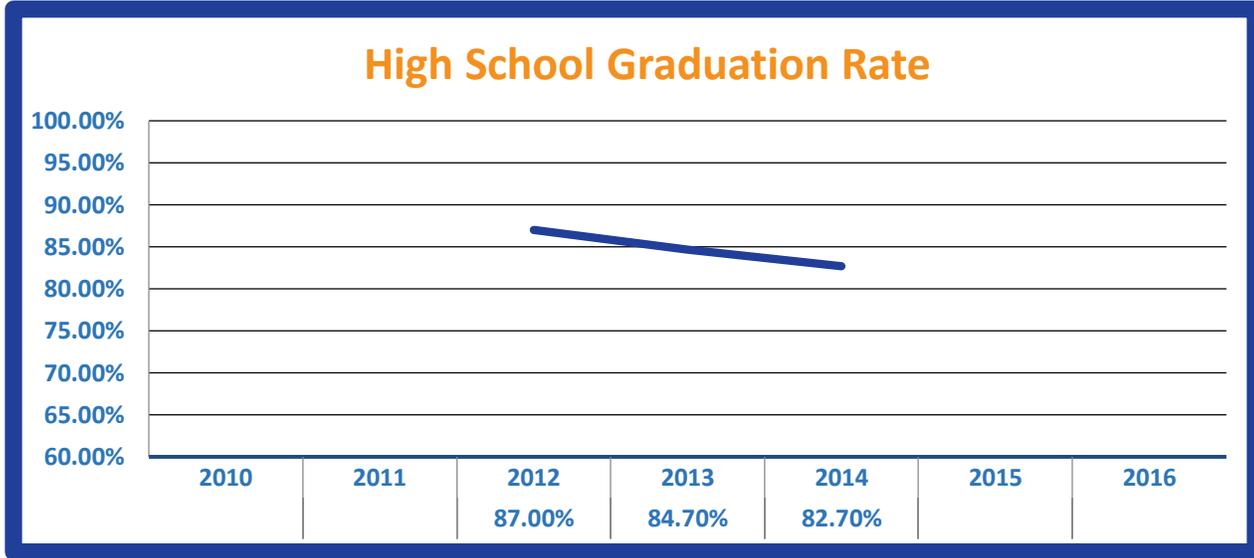


Oklahoma State Department of Education

High School Graduation Rate

The Adjusted Historical Cohort Graduation Rate measures on-time graduation based on a 4-year high school experience resulting in the receipt of a traditional high school diploma. Under this formula, students who do not complete high school in 4 years for various reasons, while counted within the cohort (or group of students starting freshman year together) or enrollment base, are neither dropouts, nor on-time completers.

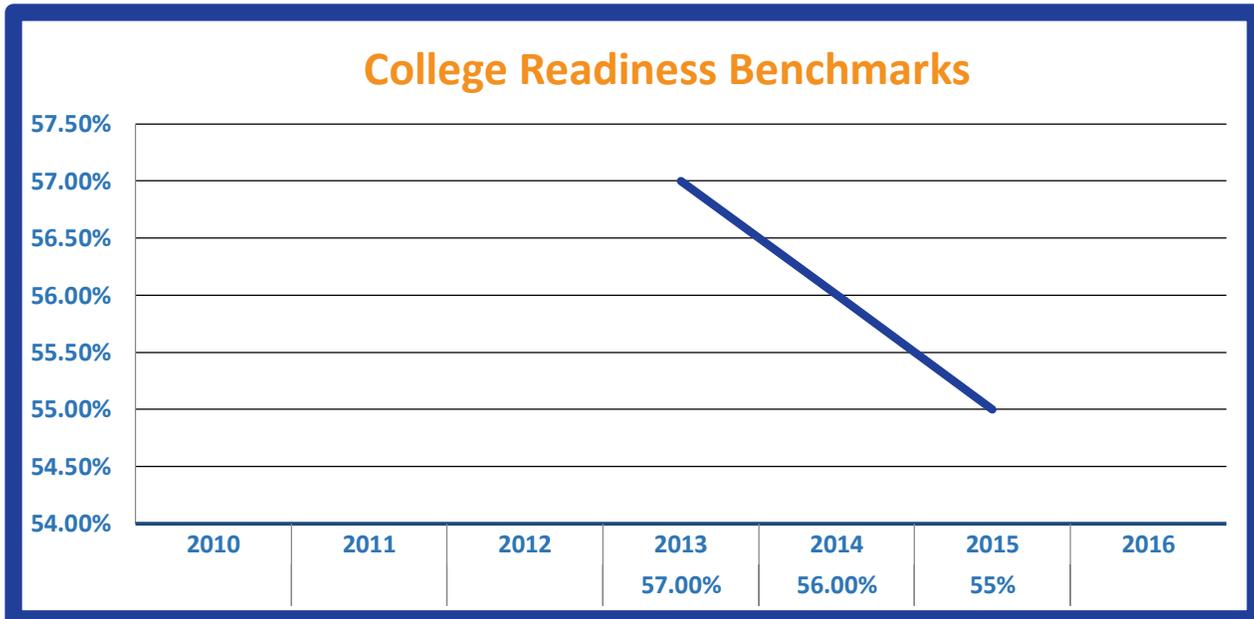
Objective: Increase the Historical Cohort Graduation Rate from 87% (class 2011-12) to 90% by 2016.



College Readiness Benchmarks

This combined objective is a measure of Oklahoma students meeting the Oklahoma college readiness benchmarks on the most common college entrance exams — the ACT and the SAT. The benchmark set for the ACT is 20 and the benchmark set for the SAT is 1410.

Objective: Increase the percentage of high school graduates meeting college readiness benchmarks on the ACT and SAT from 56% in 2014 to 62% by 2017.

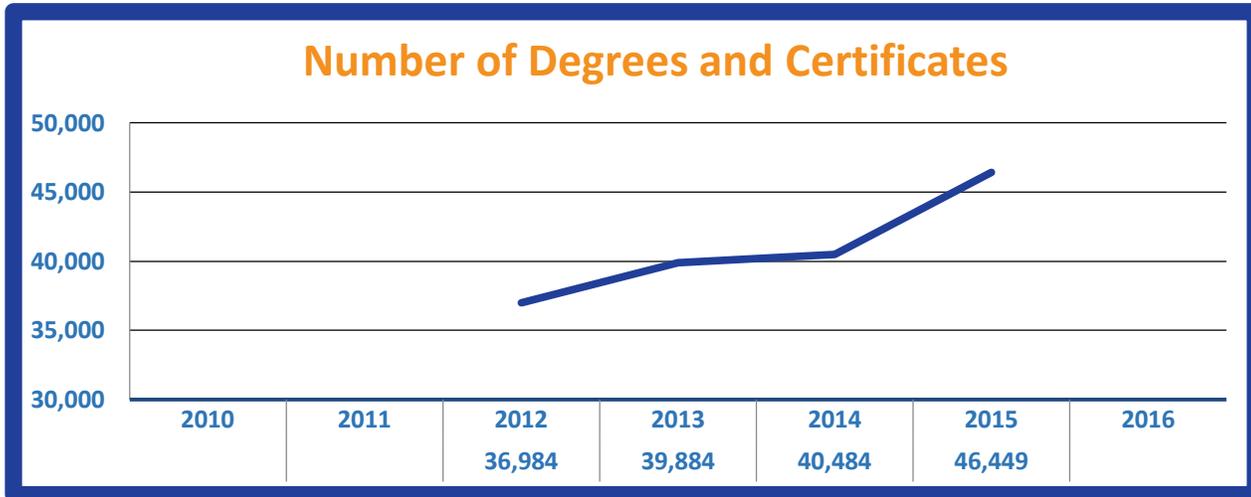


Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

Number of Degrees and Certificates

This measures post-secondary degrees, including associate, baccalaureate, masters and doctoral degrees and certificate growth in the state.

Objective: Increase the number of degrees and certificates obtained from 40,484 in 2014 to 47,284 by 2018.

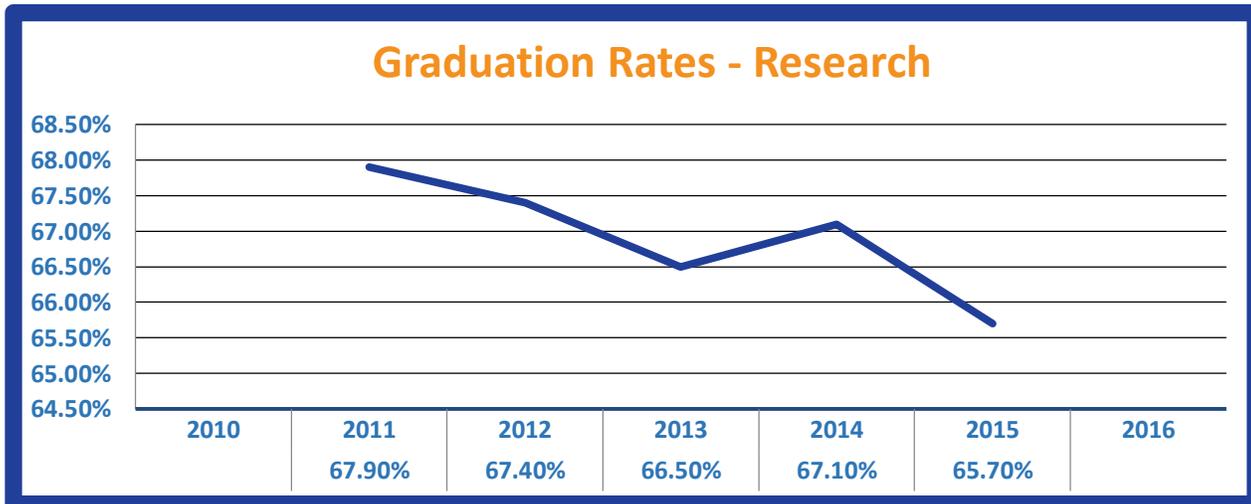


Graduation Rates- Research Tier

The research tier in Oklahoma includes the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University. These institutions are defined by Carnegie classification elements that include baccalaureate degrees and graduate education through doctorate degrees and give a high priority to research activities. These institutions receive federal research grant support.

Graduation rate is the percentage of a school's first-time, first-year undergraduate students who complete their program within 150% of the published time for the program. For example, in a 4-year degree program, entering students who complete within 6 years are counted as graduates; and for a 2-year degree program, entering students who complete within 3 years are counted as graduates.

Objective: Increase the average graduation rate at research tier institutions from 67% in 2014 to 73% by 2018.

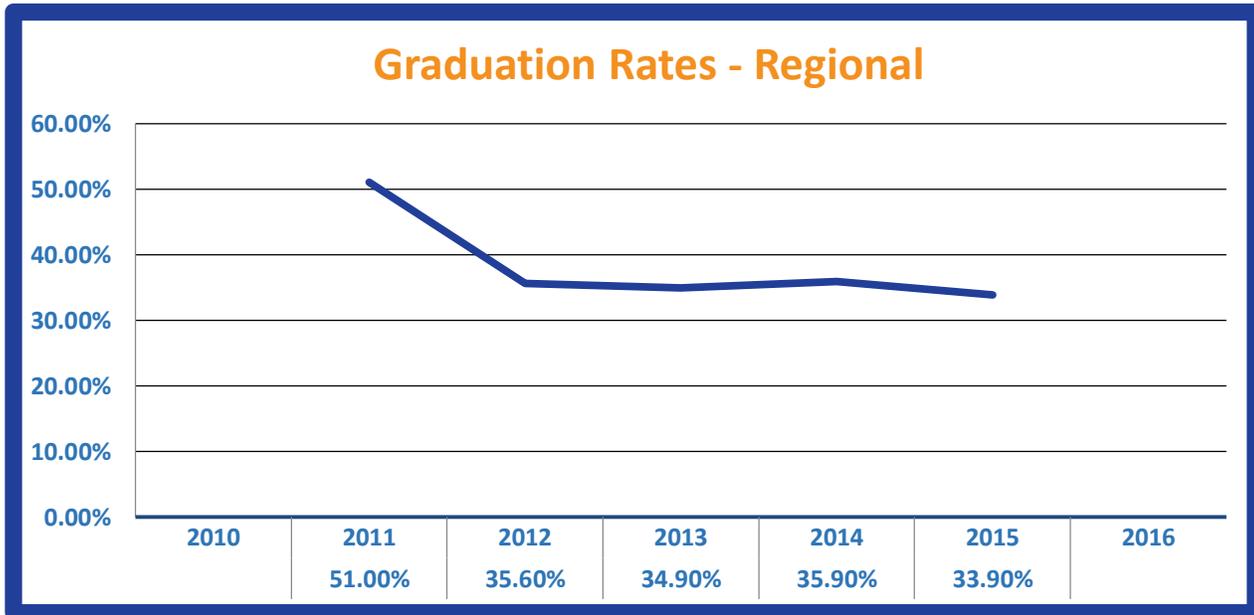


Graduation Rates- Regional Tier

The regional tier is composed of the following institutions: Northeastern State University, Northwestern Oklahoma State University, East Central University, University of Central Oklahoma, Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Rogers State University, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma Panhandle University, Cameron University, Langston University, and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma. These institutions offer baccalaureate and graduate level degrees.

Graduation rate is the percentage of a school's first-time, first-year undergraduate students who complete their program within 150% of the published time for the program. For example, in a 4-year degree program, entering students who complete within 6 years are counted as graduates; and for a 2-year degree program, entering students who complete within 3 years are counted as graduates.

Objective: Increase the average graduation rate at regional tier institutions from 37.5% in 2014 to 38.4% by 2018.

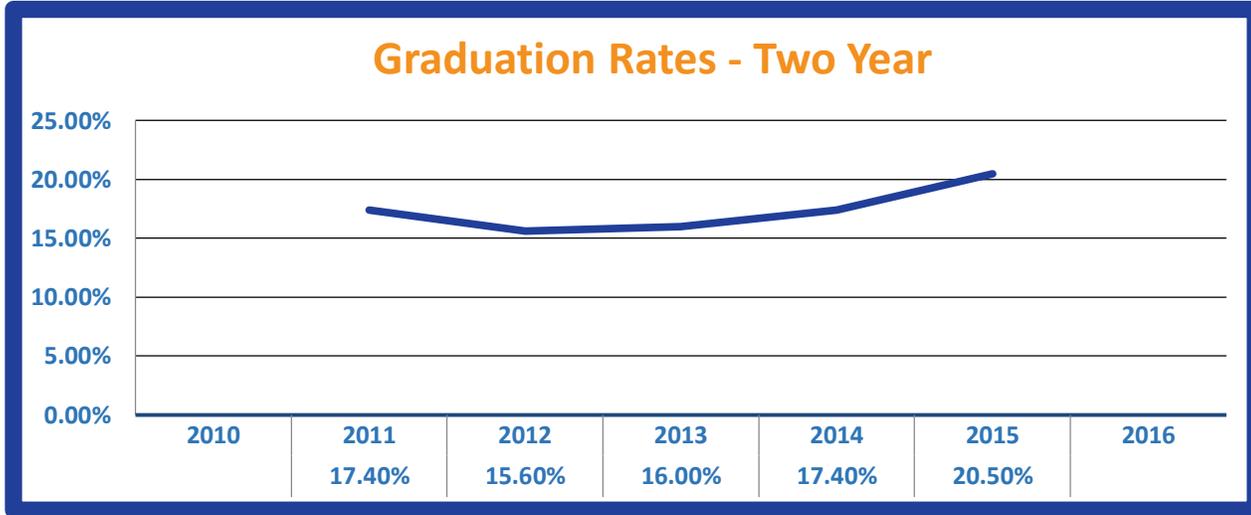


Graduation Rates- Two Year

The 2-year tier includes associate-level degree and certificate granting institutions. The institutions in this tier include Carl Albert State College, Connors State College, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Murray State College, Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College, Northern Oklahoma College, Oklahoma City Community College, Redlands Community College, Rose State College, Seminole State College, Tulsa Community College and Western Oklahoma State College.

Graduation rate is the percentage of a school's first-time, first-year undergraduate students who complete their program within 150% of the published time for the program. For example, in a 4-year degree program, entering students who complete within 6 years are counted as graduates; and for a 2-year degree program, entering students who complete within 3 years are counted as graduates.

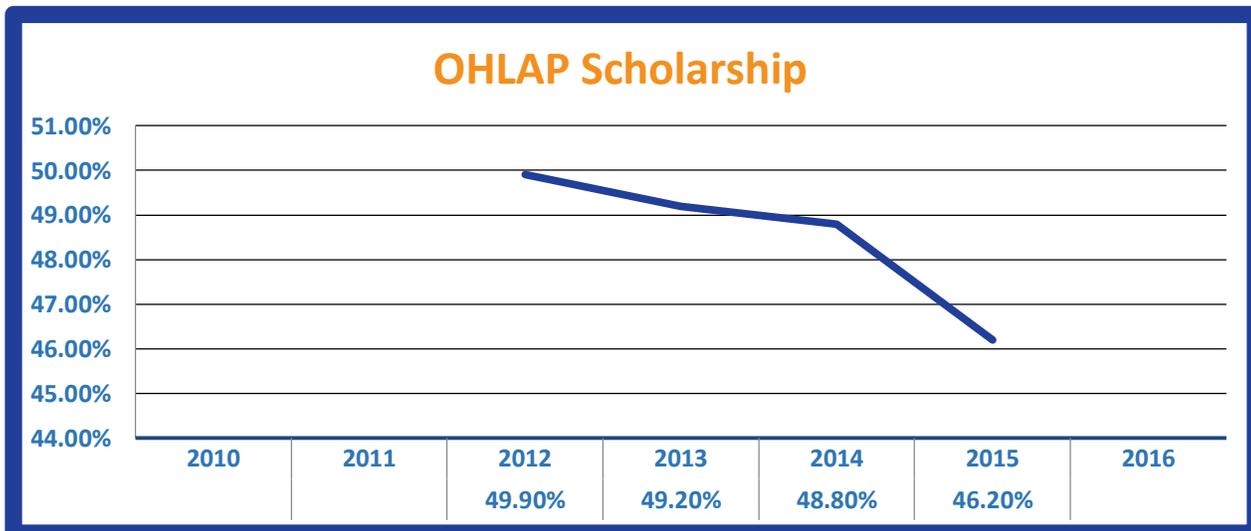
Objective: Increase the average graduation rate at two-year tier institutions from 16% in 2014 to 16.6% by 2018.



OHLAP Scholarship

It measures the percentage of students in grades 8-10 who meet the \$50,000 family income eligibility requirements for Oklahoma's Promise (formerly known as OHLAP, Oklahoma's Higher Learning Access Program) who are actually enrolled in the program.

Objective: Increase the percentage of eligible students that enroll in the Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) scholarship from 48.8% in 2014 to 50.8% by 2018.



Concurrent Enrollment

This measures the number of college-transcript credit hours produced by high school students.

Objective: Increase the number of Concurrent Enrollment (Higher Education and Career and Technology Education) hours that have been completed by incoming college freshman from 103,055 in 2014 to 105,979 by 2018.

