

FY 2010 - FY 2014
REPORT ON OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING
FUNDED VIA THE
FEDERAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT (WIA)
IN MARYLAND

July 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This report provides an overview of occupational training funded through the federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA). Presented are: (1) FY 2014 data and (2) five-year trend data for the period of FY 2010 - FY 2014.
- To be eligible for WIA funding, an occupational program must be on the State List of Occupational Training Providers, which is also known as the Eligible Training Provider List. In FY 2014, the following changes were reported relative to the State List of Occupational Training Providers:
 - Over 150 modifications were made to the State List as programs were added, deleted, and modified in response to the changing needs of industry, WIA customers, and training providers. Included were 27 new programs and 13 new providers.
- In response to shifting employer demands, significant changes were reported in the type of training selected by WIA customers. From FY 2010 - FY 2014, the comparative yearly percentage of WIA enrollments in allied health commercial driver license training/trades have ranked first and second, respectively, each year. In FY 2011, overall WIA enrollments markedly decreased, by 48%, compared to the previous year. In FY 2012, total WIA enrollments increased by 36% versus the FY 2011 and have remained elevated, at over 2,100 thereafter.
- 59% of WIA customers enrolled in community college programs in FY 2014, compared to 61% in FY 2013, 74% in FY 2012, 71% in FY 2011, and 64% in FY 2010.
- For FY 2014, 73% of WIA enrollments in occupational programs were in just 5 of the 12 WIA regions. This included (in order): Mid-Maryland, Baltimore Area, Prince George’s, Baltimore Metro, and Western Maryland.
- 94% of the programs on the State List met the minimum performance standard (at least 61% verified employment rate) required to remain eligible to train WIA-funded students during FY 2014.
- In FY 2014, 82% of WIA customers and 59% of all students completed State List training programs.
- In FY 2014, 542 occupational programs were on the State List and eligible for WIA funding. During the past five fiscal years, at least 498 programs have been on the State List. During this time, the number of eligible training providers on the State List ranged from a high of 83 in FY 2013 to a low of 74 in FY 2010-2011.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
WIA Enrollments in Occupational Programs on State List	2,422	1,255	1,711	1,526	2,104
Occupational Programs on State List	557	544	498	555	542
Training Providers on State List	74	74	75	83	78
Evaluated Programs Meeting the Required Performance Standard	93%	96%	93%	95%	94%

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I. BACKGROUND: THE MARYLAND STATE LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDERS

- On July 1, 2000, the Maryland State List of Occupational Training Providers was established. As mandated by Federal law, an occupational program must be on this State List to be eligible for Federal funding through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).
- The State List was designed to promote individual choice for WIA customers enrolling in occupational training. WIA customers may choose from the eligible occupational training providers and programs on the WIA State List.
- Each State was required to establish a minimum level of performance for an occupational program to remain on the State List. Maryland established a 61% employment rate of all program completers or exiters as the minimum program standard. On an annual basis, each program must demonstrate that it meets or exceeds this minimum program performance standard to remain on the State List.
- The minimum program standard was established to encourage high quality outcomes and ensure that: (1) WIA customers have a reasonable chance of obtaining employment upon training completion and (2) Local Workforce Investment Boards (LWIBs) meet minimum performance standards required by WIA. To receive maximum WIA funding, State and LWIBs must meet minimum performance standards. High performance by occupational programs is necessary for LWIBs and the State to qualify for maximum WIA funding.
- The role of the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) is to assist the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) in implementing WIA in Maryland. MHEC is charged with: (1) establishing and maintaining the Maryland State List of Occupational Training Providers and (2) annually collecting and compiling program performance data to determine whether each program meets the minimum 61% verified employment rate required to remain on the Maryland State List.
- For purposes of WIA, employment rates are calculated by matching the social security numbers of students enrolled in each occupational program on the State List against various employment databases including: (1) the wage records of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), (2) the employment records of the Department of Defense, and (3) the Unemployment Insurance Wage Records in Maryland and neighboring states. In FY 2007-FY 2010, the Unemployment Insurance Wage Records were available for the following five neighboring states: Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. For FY 2009-FY 2010, the wage records for Ohio were also utilized. In FY 2011-2012, the wage records from all 50 states except HI, NM, ND, SD, and WY were reviewed. For FY 2014, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were reviewed.

II. PROGRAMS ON THE MARYLAND STATE LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDERS

The Maryland State List of Occupational Training Providers continually changes in response to the shifting needs of industry, WIA customers, and training providers. In FY 2014, over 150 changes were made to the State List as programs were added, deleted, and modified. Specifically, 27 new programs and 13 new training providers were added to the State List.

In FY 2014, WIA customers could select from a State List with over 540 occupational programs offered by 78 training providers. After a sharp increase in programs in FY 2002, the number of programs on the State List leveled off and remained between 700-800 in subsequent years, until FY 2007, when the number fell to 620. With experience, training providers and LWIBs are better able to judge which programs are appropriate for WIA customers and which to delete from the State List.

A. WIA Eligible Programs by Occupational Type – FY 2010 to FY 2014

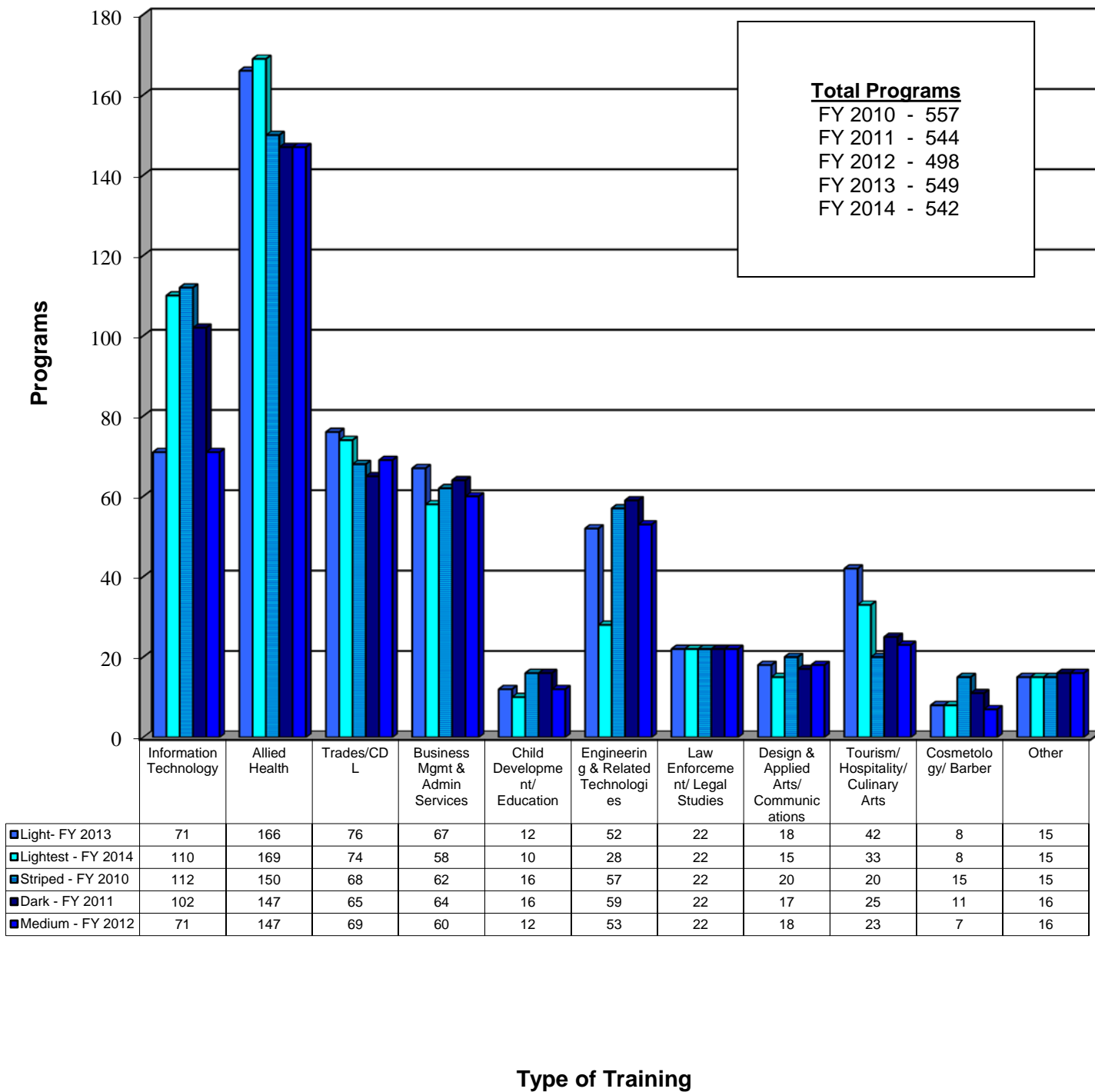
- The occupational programs on the State List included training for many high demand occupations in Maryland. At least 65% of all programs on the State List were among the following four occupational types: (1) allied health, (2) information technology, (3) the trades, including commercial driver’s license, and (4) business, management, and administrative services. The remaining programs were in a wide variety of occupational fields ranging from cosmetology to child care to culinary arts. In FY 2009, the number of allied health programs surpassed those in information technology for the first time.

Top Types of Occupational Programs	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Allied Health	150	27%	147	27%	147	30%	166	30%	169	31%
2. Information Technology	112	20%	102	19%	71	14%	71	13%	110	20%
3. Trades (including CDL training)	68	12%	65	12%	69	14%	76	14%	74	14%
4. Business, Management, & Administrative Services	62	11%	64	12%	60	12%	67	12%	58	11%
Subtotal	392	70%	379	70%	347	70%	358	65%	411	76%
All Programs on State List	557	100%	544	100%	498	100%	549	100%	542	100%

- Figure 1** provides a breakdown of “WIA Programs by Occupational Type – FY 2010 to FY 2014”.

Figure 1

WIA Programs by Occupational Type – FY 2010 to FY 2014



B. WIA Eligible Programs by Type of Occupational Training Provider – FY 2010 to FY 2014

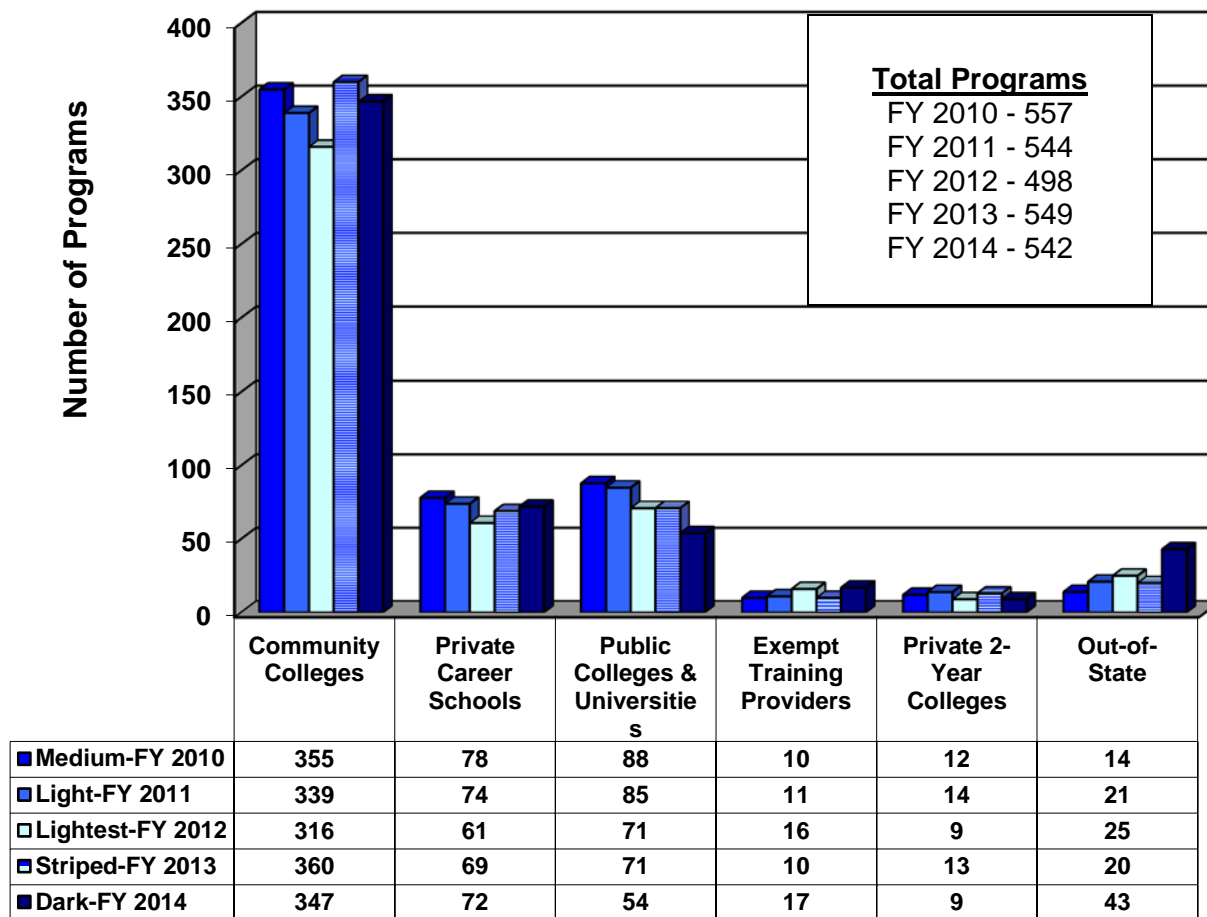
- At least 62% of the programs on the State List were offered by Maryland’s community colleges from FY 2010 – FY 2014.
- Various other types of training providers were on the State List during FY 2010 – FY 2014; they are listed below according to their number of WIA eligible programs in FY 2014. The order remained the same in all years examined until FY 2010 (through FY 2013), when public colleges and universities surpassed private career schools.

Types of Training Providers	Eligible WIA Programs									
	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Community Colleges	355	64%	339	62%	316	64%	360	66%	347	64%
2. Private Career Schools	78	14%	74	14%	61	12%	69	13%	72	13%
3. Public Colleges & Universities	88	16%	85	16%	71	14%	71	13%	54	10%
4. Out-of-State Institutions	14	2%	21	4%	25	5%	20	4%	43	8%
5. Exempt Training Providers ¹	10	2%	11	2%	16	3%	10	2%	17	3%
6. Private Colleges	12	2%	14	2%	9	2%	13	2%	9	2%
Total	557	100%	544	100%	498	100%	549	100%	542	100%

- **Figure 2** provides a breakdown of “WIA Programs by Type of Training Provider – FY 2010 to FY 2014”.

¹ Exempt training providers are in-State training providers granted a written exemption from regulation and approval by the Maryland Higher Education Commission.

WIA Programs by Type of Training Provider – FY 2010 to FY 2014



Type of Training Provider

III. WIA ENROLLMENTS IN OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS ON THE MARYLAND STATE LIST

From FY 2002-FY 2007, WIA enrollments declined in occupational programs on the State List. But in FY 2008, WIA enrollments increased sharply, by 37%, versus FY 2007. In FY 2010, WIA enrollments again increased, by 38%, versus the previous year. Thereafter, WIA enrollments decreased by 48% in FY 2011, increased by 36% in FY 2012, increased by 36% in FY 2013, and decreased by 9% in FY 2014.

WIA Enrollments in Occupational Programs on State List	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	2,422	1,255	1,711	2,322	2,104

A. WIA Enrollments by Type of Occupational Program – FY 2010 to FY 2014

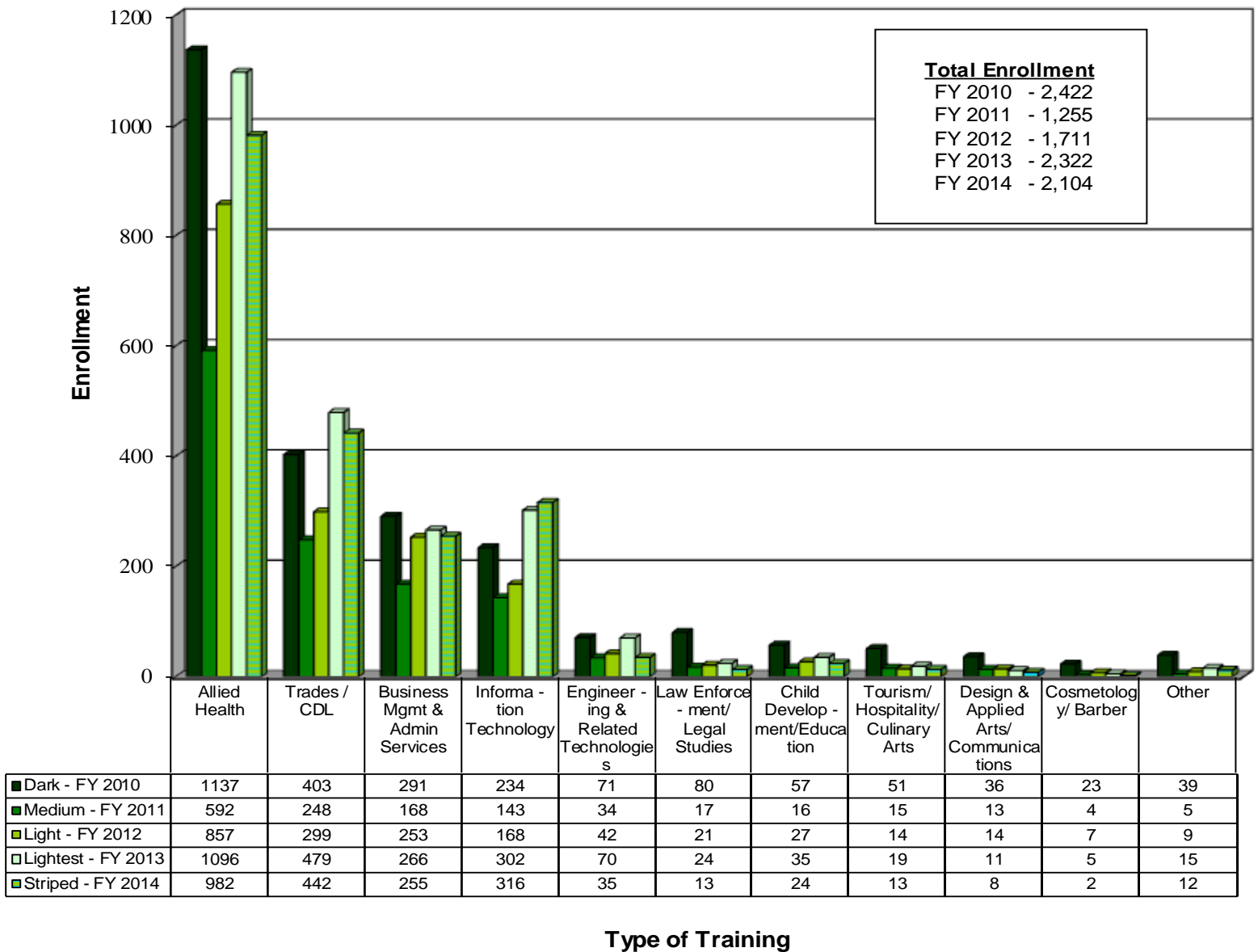
- The four dominant types of occupational programs are listed below. These had the greatest number of programs on the Maryland State List and the highest enrollments of WIA customers during FY 2010 – FY 2014. During this five-year period, at least 85% of all WIA customers enrolled in occupational training selected these four types of programs.

Top Occupational Programs with WIA Enrollments	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Allied Health	1,137	47%	592	47%	857	50%	1,096	47%	982	47%
2. Trades (including CDL)	403	17%	248	20%	299	17%	479	21%	442	21%
3. Business, Management, and Administrative Services	291	12%	168	13%	253	15%	266	11%	255	12%
4. Information Technology (IT)	234	10%	143	11%	168	10%	302	13%	316	15%
WIA Enrollment Subtotal	2,065	85%	1,151	92%	1,577	92%	2,143	92%	1,995	95%

- WIA customers enrolled in programs preparing graduates for shifting demand occupations. Information Technology (IT) was the top training selected by WIA customers in FY 2003. As the industry demand for IT workers declined, the number and percentage of WIA enrollments in IT programs decreased substantially, dropping by 47% from FY 2006 to FY 2009, (136 to 72). However, in FY 2010, IT enrollments increased by 225% over the previous year but declined sharply in 2011, by 39%, compared to the previous year.
- IT enrollments surged again in FY 2013 and FY 2014 by 80% and 88%, respectively, compared to FY 2012.
- Beginning in FY 2004, allied health surpassed IT as the top type of training selected by WIA customers. Allied health programs have been the most popular occupational type selected by WIA customers each subsequent year.
- At least 47% of WIA customers prepared for allied health care occupations from FY 2010 - FY 2014.
- Figure 3** provides a breakdown of “WIA Enrollments by Occupational Type – FY 2010 to FY 2014”

Figure 3

WIA Enrollments by Occupational Type - FY 2010 to FY 2014



Enrollments in Occupational Training

- WIA customers selected a wide variety of allied health programs in FY 2014. Listed below are some of these programs and the number of WIA enrollments reported.

Allied Health Programs with WIA Enrollments – FY 2014 (FY 2013 data in parentheses)

Nurse Assistant/Aide-356 (419)	Nursing (R.N.)-53 (74)	Pharmacy Technician-25 (35)
Medical Assistant-112 (82)	Radiologic Medical Technology-7 (11)	Phlebotomist-35 (32)
Medical Office Assistant/Mgmt.-55 (40)	Medical Insurance Biller/Coder-61 (77)	Dental Assistant-30 (28)
Substance Abuse Counseling-21 (28)	Licensed Practical Nurse-17 (20)	Surgical Technician-15 (20)

- WIA customers also enrolled in various trades training programs to prepare for specific industry occupations. These included:

Trades Programs with WIA Enrollments – FY 2014 (FY 2013 data in parentheses)

Commercial Driver Training-353 (372)	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Technology-16 (15)
Automotive Mechanics Technology-4 (15)	Welder/Welding-29 (23)
Aviation Maintenance Technology-5 (12)	Industrial Maintenance-28 (21)

Business Management & Administrative Services Programs with WIA Enrollments – FY 2014 (FY 2013 in parentheses)

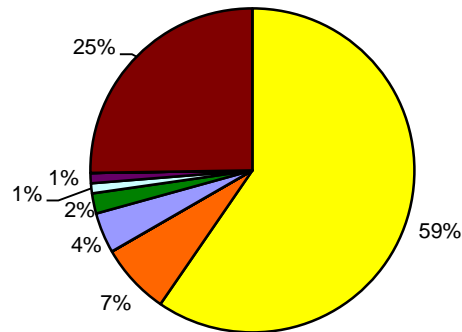
Business Administration & Management-187 (185)	Human Resources-13 (12)
Accounting/Bookkeeping-31 (20)	Child Care Provider-24

B. WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) by Type of Occupational Program FY 2014

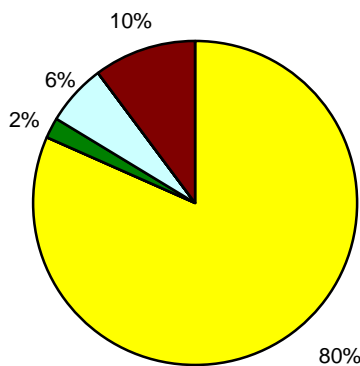
- Local service strategies and regional labor market demand influence the amount and type of training provided in local workforce investment service areas.
- Most of all WIA customers were enrolled in allied health programs (47%) and it was the top occupation selected in 8 of the 12 LWIB regions.
- CDL was the second most popular training type selected by customers in all regions (17%), and information technology was the third top type of occupational training selected by WIA customers (15%).
- Figure 4** on the next four pages provides a breakdown of “WIA Enrollments by LWIB by Occupational Type – FY 2014”. Presented are pie charts for each LWIB region that are grouped geographically.

WIA Enrollments by LWIB by Occupational Type – FY 2014

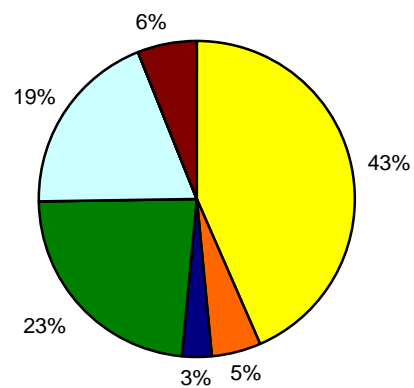
- Allied health and CDL training were selected by 84% of WIA customers in Western Maryland.
- Allied health was the most selected training type in all three LWIB areas.
- Allied health, information technology, and business management and administrative services were chosen by 85% of the WIA customers in Mid-Maryland.



Western Maryland
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 205
 (FY 2013 – 294)



Frederick
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 50
 (FY 2013 – 42)

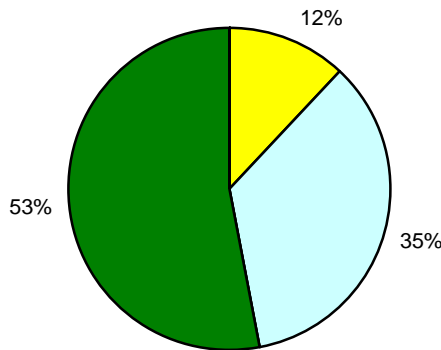


Mid-Maryland
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 208
 (FY 2013 – 532)

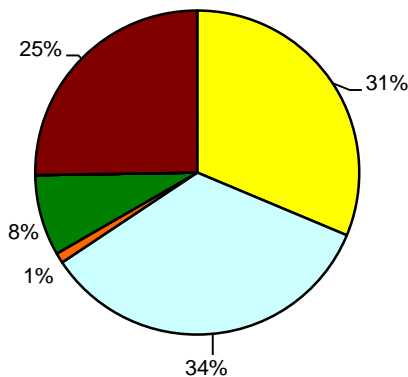


WIA Enrollments by LWIB by Occupational Type – FY 2014

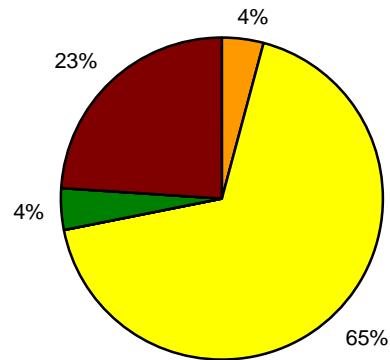
- Business management and administrative services was the most selected training type in Montgomery. IT, allied health, and business management and administrative services comprised 100% of the training for Montgomery.
- IT and CDL were the top training selected in Southern Maryland (88%).
- Allied health, IT, and CDL training comprised 90% of the training in Prince George’s.



Montgomery
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 17
 (FY 2013 – 38)



Prince George's
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 303
 (FY 2013 – 220)

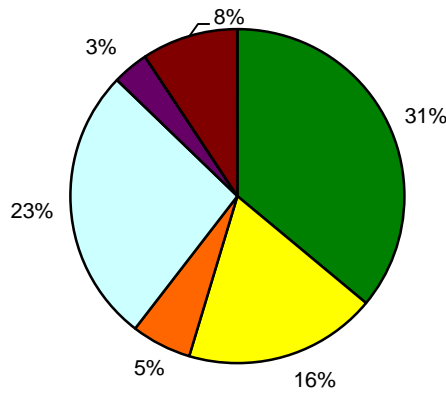


Southern Maryland
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 26
 (FY 2013 – 87)

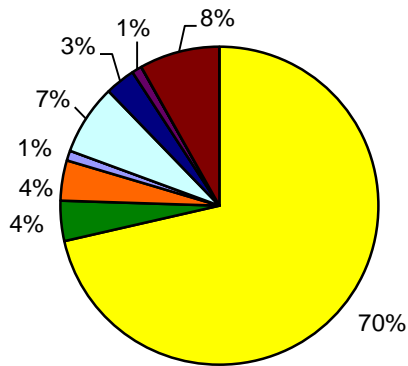


WIA Enrollments by LWIB by Occupational Type – FY 2014

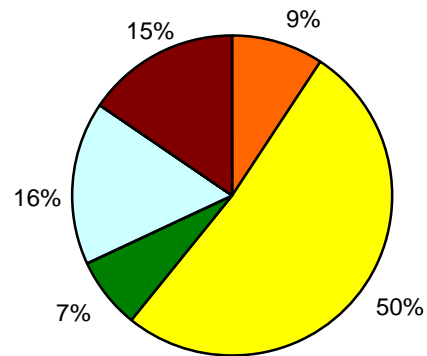
- Business management and administrative services and IT comprised the bulk of the training selected most in Anne Arundel. The third most selected training was allied health.
- Allied health was the top type of training selected in Baltimore Metro and Baltimore Area. IT was the next most popular training selected.



Anne Arundel
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 120
 (FY 2013 – 109)



Baltimore Metro
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 245
 (FY 2013 – 283)

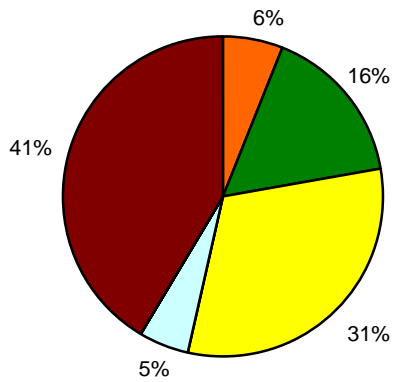


Baltimore Area
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 324
 (FY 2013 – 264)

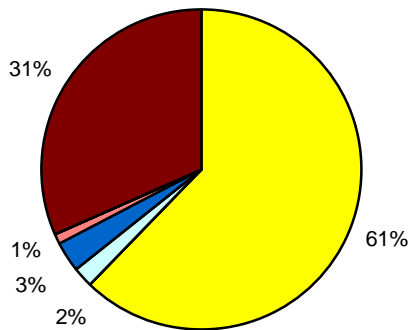


WIA Enrollments by LWIB by Occupational Type – FY 2014

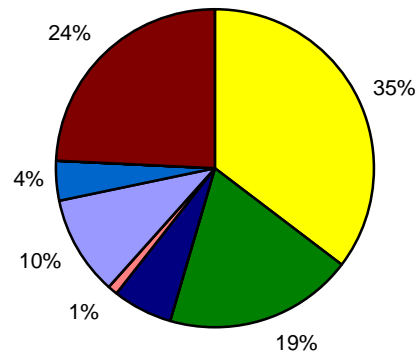
- Allied health was the most popular training selected by WIA customers in Upper Shore and Lower Shore.
- In Susquehanna, the most popular training selected was CDL, followed by allied health.
- CDL training was the second most selected training type in Upper Shore and Lower Shore.



Susquehanna
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 109
 (FY 2013 – 140)



Upper Shore
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 140
 (FY 2013 – 158)



Lower Shore
FY 2014 Total Enrollment – 80
 (FY 2013 – 122)



C. WIA Enrollments by Type of Occupational Training Provider – FY 2010 to FY 2014

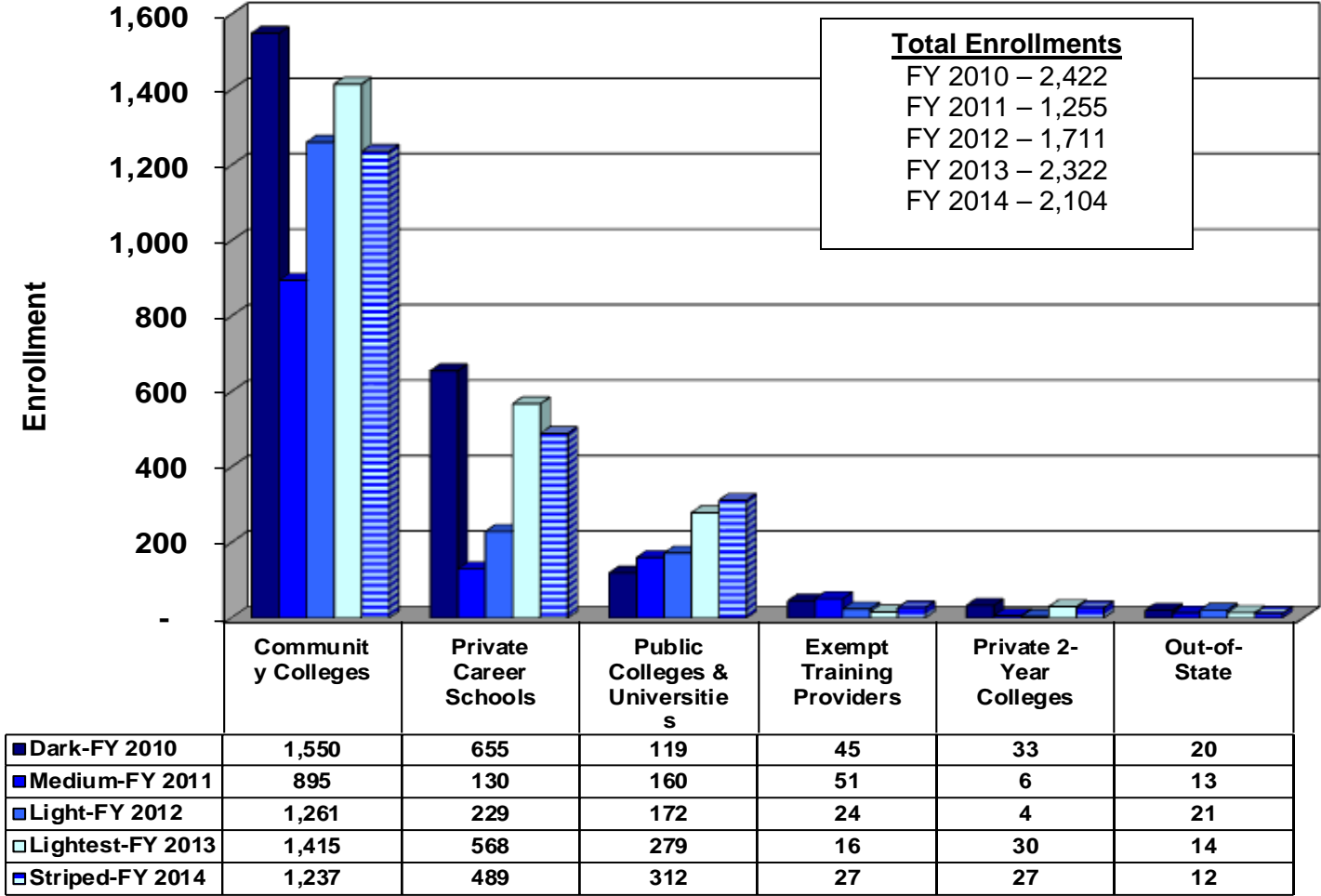
- The percentage of WIA customers attending community colleges continued to be the highest for all training programs and increased from FY 2010 - FY 2014 constituting at least 59% of all WIA enrollments during those five years. In FY 2012, nearly three-quarters of all WIA enrollments were in community college programs.
- The types of occupational training providers on the State List are listed below. Community colleges and private career schools were the top types of training providers from FY 2008 to FY 2010. In FY 2011, public colleges and universities surpassed private career schools in WIA program enrollment; this situation was reversed in FY 2012. Second place was held by private career schools in four of the five years examined; third place was held by public colleges and universities in four of the five years examined.

Type of Training Providers	WIA Enrollments in FY 2008		WIA Enrollments in FY 2009		WIA Enrollments in FY 2012		WIA Enrollments in FY 2013		WIA Enrollments in FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Community Colleges	1,550	64%	895	71%	1,261	74%	1,415	61%	1,237	59%
Private Career Schools	655	27%	130	10%	229	13%	568	25%	489	23%
Public Colleges & Universities	119	5%	160	13%	172	10%	279	12%	312	15%
Exempt Training Providers¹	45	2%	51	4%	24	1%	16	1%	27	1%
Private Colleges	33	1%	6	1%	4	1%	30	1%	27	1%
Out-of-State Institutions	20	1%	13	1%	21	1%	14	1%	12	1%
Total WIA Enrollments	2,422	100%	1,255	100%	1,711	100%	2,322	100%	2,104	100%

- **Figure 5** provides a breakdown of “WIA Enrollments by Type of Training Provider – FY 2010 to FY 2014”.

¹ Exempt training providers are those that have been granted an exemption from approval by the Maryland Higher Education Commission.

WIA Enrollments by Type of Training Provider – FY 2010 to FY 2014



Type of Training Provider

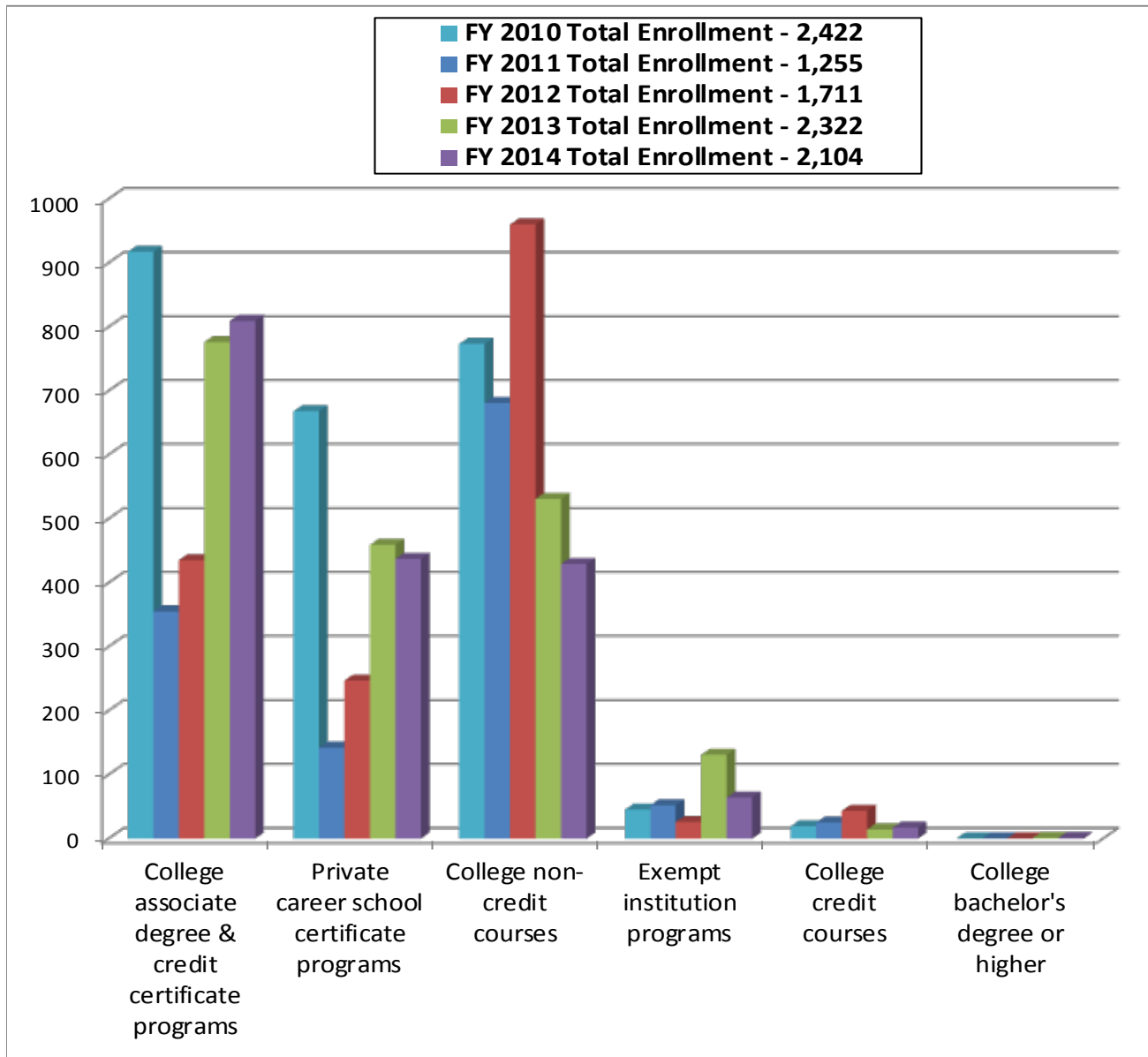
D. WIA Enrollments by Training Level – FY 2010 to FY 2014

- From FY 2008-2010, WIA enrollments in credit programs (college associate degree and credit certificate programs) exceeded WIA enrollments in training programs offered by all other training providers. However, in FY 2011, enrollment in college non-credit courses surpassed that in degree college associate degree and credit certificate programs by 26% and by 31% in FY 2012.
- In FY 2008-2009, enrollment in WIA training programs offered as college associate degree and credit certificate programs surpassed those programs offered as college non-credit courses by 13%, 22%, and 6% respectively. However, in FY 2011, this trend reversed and college non-credit courses enrollments surpassed the collegiate credit offerings by 21% and by 31% in FY 2012.
- In FY 2013-2014, the top providers with the greatest enrollments were college non-credit courses, followed by private career schools and college associate degree and credit certificate programs.
- Enrollments in college associate degree and credit certificate programs increased by 4% in FY 2009 and 13% in FY 2010. In FY 2011, these enrollments at this level decreased markedly, by 61% compared to FY 2010.
- A breakdown of WIA enrollments by training level is provided below.

Level of Occupational Training	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
College non-credit courses	773	32%	681	54%	960	56%	1,178	51%	1,182	56%
Private career school certificate programs	668	28%	142	11%	247	14%	593	26%	499	24%
College associate degree & credit certificate programs	917	38%	355	28%	435	25%	512	22%	383	18%
Exempt institution programs	45	2%	52	4%	26	2%	19	1%	29	1%
College credit courses	19	<1%	25	2%	43	3%	20	1%	11	1%
College bachelor’s degree programs or above	0	0%	0	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total WIA Enrollments	2,422	100%	1,255	100%	1,711	100%	2,322	100%	2,104	100%

- **Figure 6** provides a comparison of “WIA Enrollments by Training Level – FY 2010 to FY 2014”.

WIA Enrollments by Training Level – FY 2010 to FY 2014



E. WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) – FY 2010 to FY 2014

- Among the WIA regions in Maryland, there were significant differences in the number of WIA customers enrolled in occupational programs on the Maryland State List of Occupational Training Providers. In part, this may be due to differences in the level of WIA funding allocated to each region. In addition, local service strategies may influence the amount and type of training provided in local workforce areas.
- In FY 2010, overall WIA enrollments increased by 38% compared to FY 2009. In addition, enrollment in all but one of the 12 LWIB regions was greater in FY 2010 than in FY 2009. In FY 2011, overall WIA enrollments decreased by 48% compared with the previous year. Further, enrollment in all but one of the 12 LWIB regions was lower in FY 2011 than in FY 2010.
- From FY 2008-2010, Baltimore Metro had the greatest number of WIA enrollments. In FY 2011, Upper Shore led the LWIB regions in WIA enrollments. In FY 2012, Western Maryland had the most enrollments, closely followed by Baltimore Metro. In 2014, Mid-Maryland had the highest number of enrollments, followed by Baltimore Area and Prince George’s.
- Prince George’s experienced a 446% increase in WIA enrollments in FY 2008, second highest of all regions for the year, after having been sixth highest during the previous two years. In FY 2010, it was the only LWIB region to have had fewer enrollments than the previous year, with a decrease of 20%.
- For FY 2011, decreases in WIA enrollment for the following areas were experienced (versus FY 2010): Baltimore Metro (70%), Frederick (62%), Montgomery (53%), and Prince George’s (50%).

WIA Regions in Maryland (LWIBs)	WIA Enrollments FY 2010		WIA Enrollments FY 2011		WIA Enrollments FY 2012		WIA Enrollments FY 2013		WIA Enrollments FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Mid-Maryland	119	5%	76	6%	208	12%	532	23%	467	22%
Baltimore Area	280	12%	145	12%	137	8%	264	11%	324	15%
Prince George’s	224	9%	111	9%	83	5%	220	9%	303	14%
Baltimore Metro	589	24%	179	14%	254	15%	283	12%	245	12%
Western MD	236	10%	169	13%	259	15%	294	13%	205	10%
Upper Shore	266	11%	182	15%	185	11%	158	7%	140	7%
Anne Arundel	141	6%	77	6%	72	4%	109	5%	120	6%
Susquehanna	40	2%	52	4%	63	4%	140	6%	109	5%
Lower Shore	386	16%	161	13%	210	12%	122	5%	80	4%
Frederick	42	2%	16	1%	11	1%	42	2%	50	2%
Southern MD	39	2%	24	2%	40	2%	87	4%	26	1%
Montgomery	60	2%	28	2%	21	1%	38	2%	17	1%
<i>No LWIB Reported</i>	0	0%	0	0%	168	10%	33	1%	18	1%
Total WIA Enrollments	2,422	100%	1,255	100%	1,711	100%	2,322	100%	2,104	100%

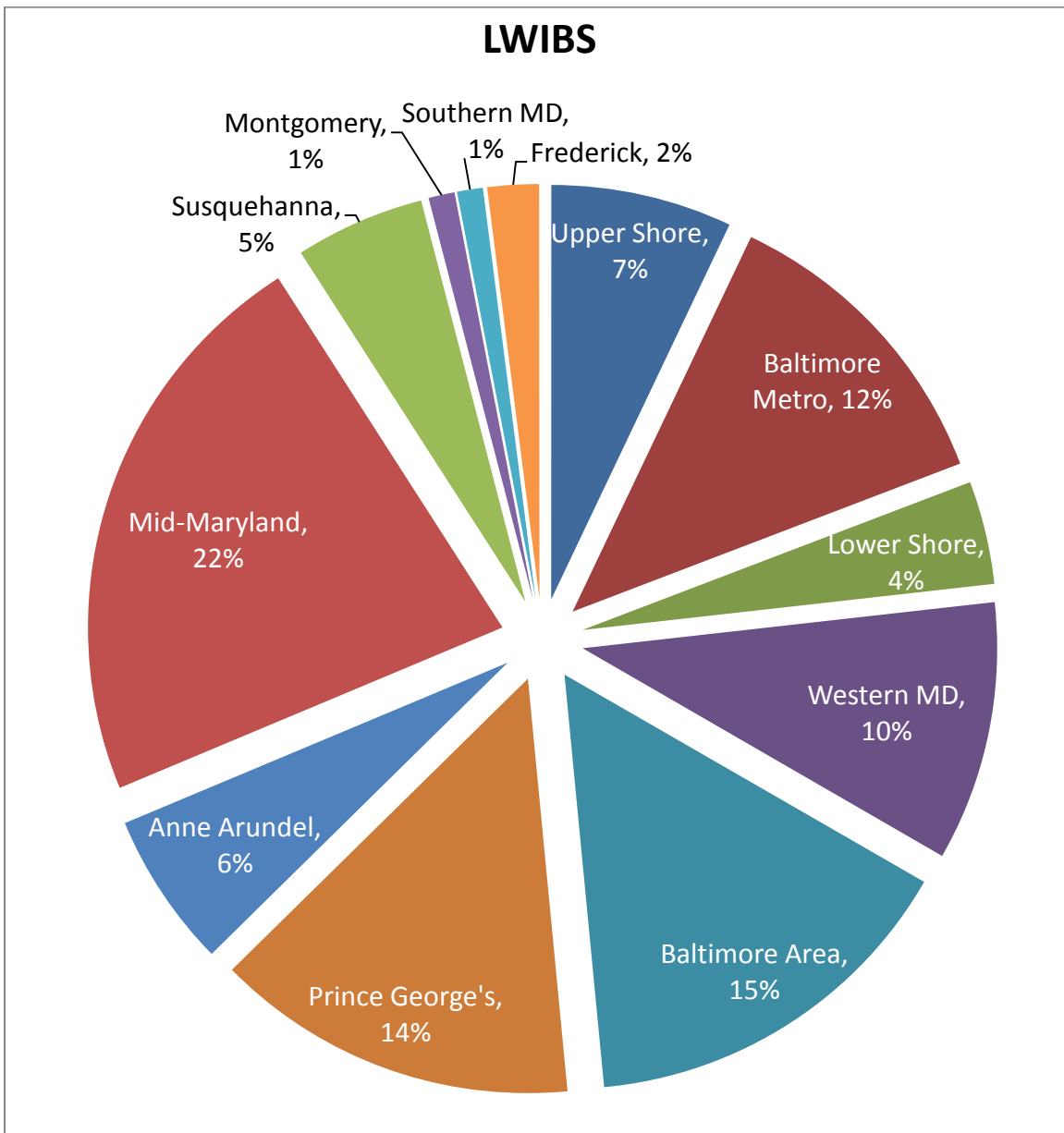
WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) – FY 2014

In FY 2014, 73% of the WIA enrollment in occupational programs occurred in just 5 of the 12 WIA regions.

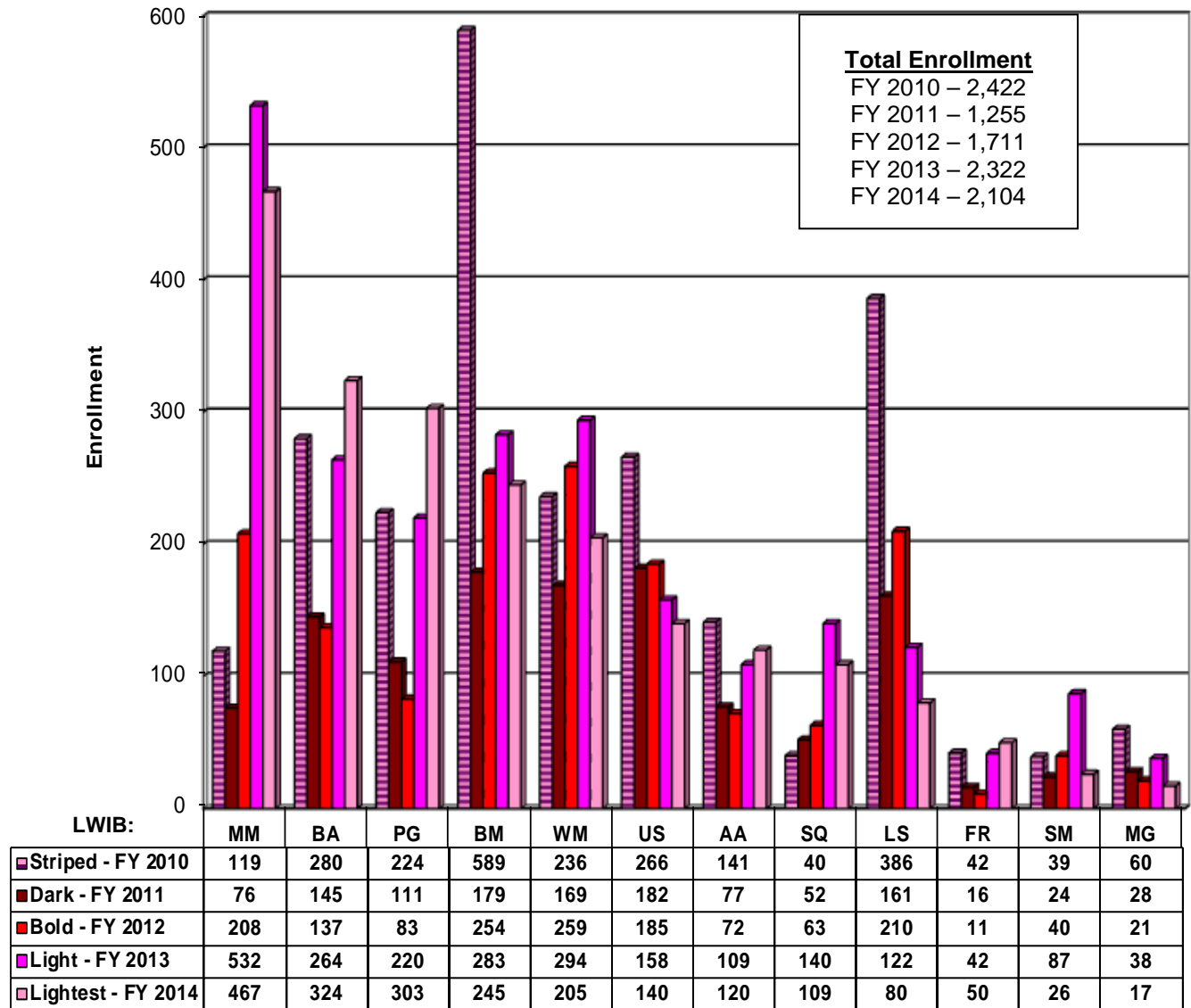
FY 2014	Top WIA Regions
467	Mid-Maryland
324	Baltimore Area
303	Prince George's
245	Baltimore Metro
205	Western Maryland
1,544	73% of the total 2,104 WIA Enrollment FY 2014

- For each of the other seven WIA regions in FY 2014, between 17 and 140 WIA enrollments were reported in occupational programs on the State List.
- **Figures 7 and 8** provide a breakdown of “*WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) in FY 2014*” and “*WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) from FY 2010 - FY 2014*”

WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) – FY 2014



WIA Enrollments by Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB) from FY 2010 - FY 2014



IV. PERFORMANCE OF OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS ON THE MARYLAND STATE LIST

- On an annual basis, each occupational program must demonstrate that it meets or exceeds the minimum required performance standard to remain on the State List. In Maryland, this minimum program standard is at least a 61% verified employment rate for WIA customers and all individuals enrolled in a program.
- For FY 2014, 94% of the programs evaluated met the performance standard required to remain on the State List. This percentage is the third highest during the five years examined.
- Programs that fail to meet the minimum required 61% employment rate are ineligible for WIA funding and are removed from the State List. In FY 2014, 35 programs did not meet the required performance standard compared to 17 in FY 2011 and 37 in FY 2010.

Employment Rates for WIA Occupational Programs ¹	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Programs meeting required standard	520	93%	397	96%	463	93%	525	95%	508	94
Programs failing to meet required standards	37	7%	17	4%	35	7%	30	5%	34	6
Programs evaluated	413	100%	414	100%	498	100%	555	100%	542	100%

Figure 9 shows the details of the “*Percent of Occupational Programs Meeting Performance Standard - FY 2010 to FY 2014*”

¹ Employment rates were calculated only for programs with at least 6 students scheduled to complete training in the fiscal year. Therefore, the minimum employment rate is not applied to all WIA-eligible programs.

Figure 9

