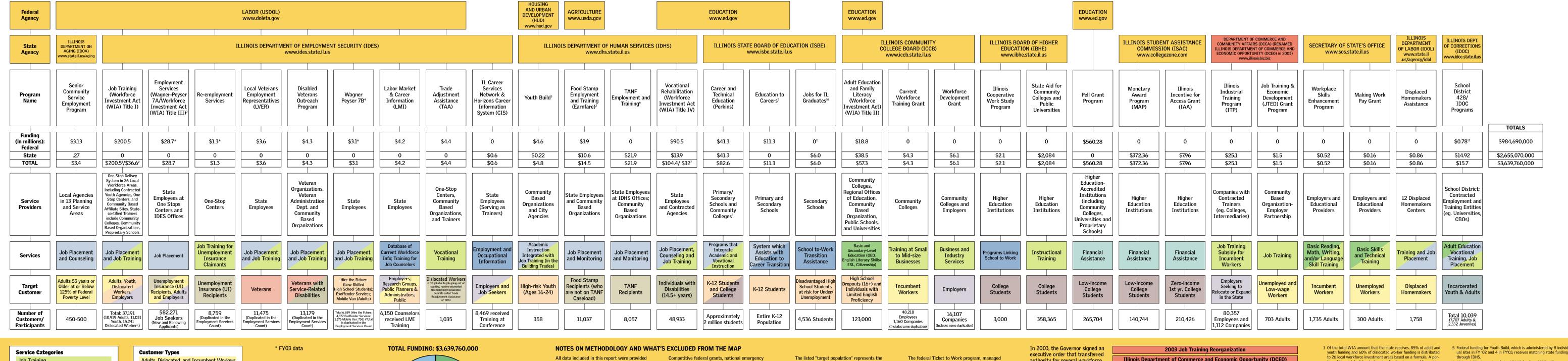
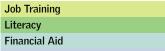
A SUMMARY OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS









Job Placement/Job Readiness Career-Related Information

Adults, Dislocated, and Incumbent Workers Individuals with Disabilities **Cash Assistance Recipients** College Students **Employers**

in early 2003 by program or budget staff at the various state agencies operating workforce development programs. Unless otherwise indicated, the funding amounts are final budget numbers for FY 2002. This map documents public funding streams only: private sector contributions to workforce development are not included.

CJC requested and received from some agencies funding data broken out by geographical distribution. However, a decision was made not to include this data in the report because of the difficulties presented with the multiple definitions used for geographic "area" and because some agencies did not track their funding distribution by location at all.

Competitive federal grants, national emergency grants, and incentive bonuses received by the state, as well as special programs funded through local municipal or county government, are not included in this funding streams report since, generally, these funds should not be counted on for planning purposes or they only benefit specific

Job Corps, a federal residential program for youth with an education and training focus, is not ncluded because it has locations only in three Illinois communities (Chicago, Joliet, and Golconda). Funding for this program goes directl We investigated HOPE VI funding from HUD that goes to public housing authorities and can be used for job-related services, but there was not enough consistent information available to include The listed "target population" represents the primary customer base but is not exhaustive. For example, the Workforce Investment Act Title I funds provide core employment services to any customer in need, including individuals with disabilities, cash assistance recipients, and ex-offenders. portation and child care assistance as critical

public and private providers called Employmen Networks (ENs), Because providers are reim-While we recognize work supports such as transand milestones of participants, it is impossible components of a larger public workforce develop cite a budget amount for this program in the ment system, we decided to focus this initial funding streams map. In April 2003, 31 ENs in report on mapping public funding for job prepara-Illinois had received payments based on the tion and placement programs. outcomes of program participants. For more information, visit www.vourtickettowork.com.

by the Social Security Administration (SSA)

authority for several workforce development programs to the provides "tickets" to all SSA beneficiaries with renamed Illinois Department of disabilities to purchase employment, vocational rehabilitation and other support services from Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). The new structure is denicted to the bursed for services rendered based on outcomes right. In addition to the reorganization, the Department announced that a workforce development staff will be assigned to each of the ten economic development regions in the state and will assist loca areas with planning for the Critical Skill Shortages Initiative.

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO)

in FY 2002.

21st Century Jobs Initiative

Bureau of Workforce Development Includes WIA Title I Funds (formerly at IDES)

Competitiveness Includes JTED and the new Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP), incorporating former programs such as Industrial Training Program (ITP), Current Workforce Training Grant (formerly at ICCB), and programs that were operated under the Prairie State 2000 Authority. Prairie State 2000 Authority programs were not included in the map because they received no appropriation

Bureau of Technology & Industrial

tion of the state's dislocated worker funding is reserved for rapid response activities aimed at assisting dislocated workers with reemployment.

Occupations program.

2 This figure is an estimate of the amount of the total WIA state allotment spent on skills training throughout local areas. The number was derived by multiplying the number of adults who received training in FY 2002 (11.779) by the average cost of an Individual raining Account in Illinois (\$3,108). It does not include

services to ex-offenders and the Women in Non-Traditional

- training that was funded through state set-aside funds \$32 million of the \$104.4 million total is spent on skills training. Wagner Peyser 7A funds are used in Illinois to support Illinois Skills 8 Approximately, 40% goes to post-secondary institutions and 60% Match (www.illinoisskillsmatch.com), the National Registry. The federal Education to Careers program and appropriation ender Workers Program, foreign and labor market certification. 7A funds at the end of FY 2002 however some agencies and schools have are also used, per the federal requirement, to support Re-employ identified funds to continue education to careers related activities
- Disabled Veteran Outreach Program. These federally-required programs grams are listed separately in the chart. 4 Illinois, Wagner Peyser 7B funds the Illinois Hire the Future program, a mobile van that provides career and employment assistance
- 2 This dollar amount includes some transfer of federal Title XX staff that work with IL Dept. of Corrections to provide employment
- .0 In FY'04 this program was essentially eliminated. 1 Although the amount of federal dollars is listed as "0", the agency indicated that some, unidentifiable amount of federal Workfor Investment Act dollars were used to support this program.

6 Although Illinois receives federal TANF funding (\$585 million annual)

ly) from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS),

Illinois' TANF Employment and Training programs are funded with

state Maintenance of Effort funding only. These state funds support

the Work First program, Job Placement and Retention program,

programs and the Illinois Workforce Advantage (IWA) program

Welfare to Work Support Services, Front Door Supportive Service

(Community Service Block Grant) funds from IDHS to support job