	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	\Box	I		J
1			Population	Served Analysis - By Ra	ace			•				
2	Favored Group	Category	· opulation	7		Analysis Summary			$\overline{}$			
	White	Population Demographic			Location	Analysis cullinary			-			
	White	Population Served		-	FY				-			
	White	Not Enrolled	(_			
6	Willio				Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Profiler & SD Works WIOA Pa	•		·y.			
7	Unfavored Group					Compare population demogragroup and unfavored group to						
		Population Demographic			Purpose of	served by favored and unfavor			e to			
9		Population Served			Report	determine if there is any indica		by race	, 10			
10		Not Enrolled	(1		discrimination.						
				_		GISCHIIII IGUOTI.						
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error										
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!		Summary of							
14		1 - P	#DIV/0!		Report							
	1	nF = Number of Favored Group			'							
.5		Males are the favored group	(1								
6		1/n _E	#DIV/0!									
υ		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	#10/0!									
۱,		Tild - Italibor of Itali avoica Group	(1		_						
_	1	1 / n _{NF}		•		T						
8			#DIV/0!	_		1						
		1 Standard Error	#DI\//01									
9		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!	=		/ t						
0						/		\				
1		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				1 I T		1	_			
2		Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!					\rightarrow		-		
3		Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!		-2	SD -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD	+2 SD				
4		difference	#DIV/0!									
5			#DD://01	-		2% 16% 50%	84%	98%	0			
6 7		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!	l								
.1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9		Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviations and their Relationship						
29		The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.				ana their Relationship to Percentile Ranks						
0		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test										
1		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is generally what suggests possible discrimination				<u> </u>					_	-
2		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$ p \times (1) $	- p	$) \times \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1} \end{cases}$			<u>1</u>		_	
,,		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than 2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by chance.		V^{P}	P	$) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} \right\}$	•	1	$\imath_{\scriptscriptstyle \Lambda}$	IF	_	

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	H I	J
1			Population	Served Analysis - By A	ge				
 	Favored		•	l , , , , ,	Ĭ				
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary			
3	15-39	Population Demographic			Location			0	
4	15-39	Population Served			FY			0	
5	15-39	Not Enrolled	0						
					Data Source				
					Bata Cource	US Census Fact Finder - 2010			
6						Profile & SD Works WIOA Par			
	Unfavored					Compare population demograp		ed	
	Group	Population Demographic			Purpose of	group and unfavored group to			
	40-64 40-64	Population Served		•	Report	served by favored and unfavor		ge to	
	40-64	Not Enrolled	0	•		determine if there is any indical discrimination.	tion of		
11		Not Emolica	0	l		discrimination.			
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error							
13	1	P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!		Summary of				
14	1	1 - P	#DIV/0!		Report				
	1	nF = Number of Favored Group							
15		Males are the favored group	0						
16		1 / n _F	#DIV/0!						
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group							
17			0			т			
18		1 / n _{NF}	#DIV/0!						
	1	1 Standard Error							
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!	•		<i>/</i> +			
20	1								
21	4	Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				1 I T			
22	4	Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!						
23	4	Rate for Unfavored difference	#DIV/0!		-2	SD -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD +2	CD2	
24	-	difference	#DIV/0!						
25	1	Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!			2% 16% 50%	84% 9	8%	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	-	Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0:						
2/	1	Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviations			
20	1					and their Relationship			
1		The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				to Percentile Ranks			
29	4	the difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentae Runks			
30	4	2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test							
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is							
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination							
				1		← -		~) I
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%							
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$ln \times 1$	7	$\left(\frac{1}{n_F} \right) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} \right\}$	ı	_	
	1	5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		APXI	- p	ノヘィー	_ — -		ا ح -
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		\	_	10		n	
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		\cup	•	$^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}NF$	J
33		chance.		■					1
	-								

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J
1		Po	pulation S	erved Analysis - By Disa	ability					
	Favored		•	T T						
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary				
3	No	Population Demographic			Location			0		
4	No	Population Served			FY			0		
5	No	Not Enrolled	С							
					Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - Disabi	ility Characte	eristics -		
					Data Cource	5 year estimates (2012-2016); 8	& SD Works	WIOA		
6						Participant Summary.				
	Unfavored					Compare population demograph				
7	Group	Description Demographic			Purpose of	group and unfavored group to the		n		
9	Yes	Population Demographic Population Served			Report	served by favored and unfavore				
10		Not Enrolled				disability to determine if there is	any indication	on or		
11		Not Lillolled				discrimination.				
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error								
13	1	P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!		Summary of					
14	1	1 - P	#DIV/0!		Report					
	1	nF = Number of Favored Group			•					
15		Males are the favored group	C							
16		1 / n _F	#DIV/0!							
	1	nNF = Number of Non Favored Group								
17		•	C			т				
18	1	1 / n _{NF}	#DIV/0!							
		1 Standard Error		•		<u> </u>				
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!			<i>/</i> +				
20				•						
21		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				/ † '	'			
22	l	Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!					\rightarrow		
23		Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!			SD -1 SD -0- SD +	1 SD +2	SD	Ť	
24	l	difference	#DIV/0!							
25			#DI\//01	•		2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!							
27						Standard Deviations				
28		Notes about Standard Deviations								
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				and their Relationship				
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentile Ranks				
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test								
	1									
1,,		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is								
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination								$\overline{}$
				1		1		-	1	
l		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%					_	-	L	
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$1 p \times (1$	- p	$\left(\frac{1}{n_F}\right) \times \left\{\frac{1}{n_F}\right\}$	- + -			- >
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		1/ 1/ (1	P		•			
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		V		$ n_r $		n	ATT	
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		C = F		- 1	VF	ノー
33		chance.								

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
1		Popula Popula	ation Serve	d Analysis - E	sy Gender					
	Favored Group	Ŭ ,			1 0	Analysis Summary				
	Male 15-64	Population Demographic			Location FY			0		
	Male 15-64 Male 15-64	Population Served Not Enrolled	0		FY			U		
5	Male 15-64	INOLEHIOIlea	U							
					Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010	Demograph	nic		
6						Profiler & SD Works WIOA Pa				
Ů	Unfavored					Compare population demogra				
7	Group				Purpose of	group and unfavored group to				
8		Population Demographic			Report	served by favored and unfavo				
9		Population Served			Кероп	to determine if there is any ind	ication of			
10	Female 15-64	Not Enrolled	0			discrimination.				
11		Coloniate 4 Oten dend Fores								
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error	#DIV//01		Summary of					
13 14		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled 1 - P	#DIV/0! #DIV/0!		Report					
14		nF = Number of Favored Group	#DIV/U:		Короп					
15		Males are the favored group	0							
16		1/n _E	#DIV/0!			1				
10		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	#DIV/0:							
17		The Trumber of North avoica Group	0			-				
18		1 / n _{NF}	#DIV/0!							
10		1 Standard Error	#517/0:	•		+				
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!			/ ↓				
20				•						
21		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				/ †				
22		Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!							
23		Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!		,	CD 1 CD 0 CD	±1.0D	2.00		
24		difference	#DIV/0!					+2 SD		
25			"DDV//OI	İ		2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!							
27						Standard Deviations				
28		Notes about Standard Deviations				and their Relationship				
1		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that								
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentile Ranks				
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test								
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is								
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination								
		G ,		1			_		_)
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%							1	
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		1	. (1		_	ı	-	(
٢				AP	< (I —	$-p) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}$	— ⊣			ו א –
1		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		1/ 1	`	1 1/2	1	11/	,	1 1
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		(//	F		$^{\iota}NF$	7 J
33		chance.		¥			•		7 4 1	
33		onanoo.								

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J
1			Por	oulation Served Ana	alvsis - Bv Ll		<u>. </u>			
Ė	Favored					- ·				
2	Group	Category				Analy	ysis Summary			
3	Non LEP	Population Demographic			Location			0		
4	Non LEP	Population Served			FY			0		
_	Non LEP	Not Enrolled	0			U.S. Census Bureau - Am	nerican FactFinder - Nativity	by language spoken at		
5	NON LEP		0		Data Source		2012-2016; and SD Works			
6							icipant Enrollment Summary			
	Unfavored					To determine if there is ar	ny indication of discrimiantio	n with serving LEP		
	Group				Purpose of	participants.				
		Population Demographic			Report					
	LEP LEP	Population Served Not Enrolled	0							
11	LEP	INOT ETHOREG	0	<u> </u>						
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error								
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!		Summary of					
14		1 - P	#DIV/0!		Report					
		nF = Number of Favored Group								
15		Males are the favored group	0							
16		1 / n _F	#DIV/0!							
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group								
17			0			Т				
18		1 / n _{NF}	#DIV/0!			*				
		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	"DI\ //OI							
19		a tecrinical term that i always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!	•		/ †				
20		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				/				
22		Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!							
23		Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!							
24		difference	#DIV/0!		-2 S	D -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD +2 SD			
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28				•	2	% 16% 50%	84% 98%			
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!		2	70 1070 3070	07/0 70/0			
27				•						
28		Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviatio				
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				and their Relations	hip			
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentile Ran	ks			
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test								
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is								
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination								
				1				_) 」
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%		1			$\left\{\frac{1}{n_F}\right\}$	1		
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		l n v	. (1	n)	/ J 👗	_	-	
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		APX	· (I –	ー アノス	`	 		7
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		1/ -	-		1 11	n		
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V			$\bigcup F$	λ_{Λ}	IF	ノー
33		chance.		-			_			

Analysis Summary

Location	0
FY	0

Summary of Standard Deviation Analysis - Population Demographic - Population Served.

2 or greater indicates a probability of discrimination

Category	Deviation	Probability of Discrimination	Notes
Race	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Age	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Disability	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Gender	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
LEP	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	