	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
1		Enrolle	d in Wagne	er Peyser vs. WIOA A	nalvsis - Bv	Race				
2	Favored Group	Category	<u></u>	l		Analysis Summary	,			
	White	Wagner Peyser			Location					
_	White	WIOA			FY					
	White	Not Enrolled in WIOA	0	1	Analysis	Registered/Enrolled by Race				
6					Data Source	SDWORKS/Detailed Reports -	Enrolled Individ	dual &		
7	Unfavored Group				Data Source	Registered Individual reports.				
8	Asian	Wagner Peyser				Compare registered to enrolled				
9	Asian	WIOA			Purpose of	group and unfavored group by		ne if there	is	
	Asian	Not Enrolled in WIOA	0	J	Report	any indication of discrimination				
11					•					
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error	//DI) //01							
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled 1 - P	#DIV/0!							
14		nF = Number of Favored Group	#DIV/0!		Poport Summer	,				
15		Males are the favored group	0		Report Summary	()				
16		1 / n <sub>F</sub>	#DIV/0!							
10		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	#017/0!		L	1				
17			0							
18		1 / n <sub>NF</sub>	#DIV/0!							
18			#DIV/0!	-		-				
19		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!							
20			#017/0:	•						
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!					~		
21 22 23 24 25 26										
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!		-2	SD -1 SD -0- SD ·	+1 SD +2 SI	)		
27						2% 16% 50%	84% 989	%		
28		Notes about Standard Deviations								
29		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.				Standard Deviations				
29						and their Relationship				
		O T shales the data is a few index of shares have been index.				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		r		_				
				1		ſ	-		-	)
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%		1						
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$  n \times l$	1	$p) \times \left\{ -\frac{1}{n} \right\}$	<u> </u>	L _	-	
		E Another way to think about it is that if the CD is another them		$AP \land ($		アノヘュー		- <u> </u>		î
		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		$\mathbf{V}^{-}$	- 4		7	V	7	1
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		L 74	F		$^{\prime}N$ F	⊊ ]
33		chance.		T			_		- · -	

	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
1		Enrolled in	Wagner Pe	eyser vs. WIOA Analys	is - By Geno	ler			-	-
*	Favored								٦	
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary				
	Male	Wagner Peyser			Location			(	5	
	Male	WIOA		-	FY			(	5	
_	Male	Not Enrolled in WIOA		0	Analysis	Registered/Enrolled by Gende	er		-	
6									1	
	Unfavored			7	Data Source	SDWORKS/Detailed Reports	- Enrolled Ir	ndividual		
	Group					& Registered Individual report	S.			
8	Female	Wagner Peyser				Compare registered to enrolle	d participan	ts of a		
9	Female	WIOA			Purpose of	favored group and unfavored		nder to		
-	Female	Not Enrolled in WIOA			Report	determine if there is any indica	ation of			
11					. topoli	discrimination.				
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error							_	
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!							
14		1-P	#DIV/0!							
		nF = Number of Favored Group			Report Summary	/				
15		Males are the favored group		0						
16		1 / n <sub>F</sub>	#DIV/0!							
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group		_						
17				0						
18		1 / n <sub>NF</sub>	#DIV/0!							
		1 Standard Error				Т				
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!		/	r i t				
24		difference	#DIV/0!							
25				-	-2 \$	SD -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD	+2 SD		
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!							
27 28		Notes about Standard Deviations		_	2	2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
28										
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				Standard Deviations				
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				and their Relationship				
						to Percentile Ranks				
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test				to Percentue Kanks				
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is								
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination				-				
]				1		( -			-	ſ
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%		I						
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$n > 1$		$\lambda \sim f^{\pm}$			<b>_</b>	l
				$p \times (1)$	ι — μ	ノノス ら ――	- +	·		- 7
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than			1			70	,	
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		V		$n_F$		ľ	2 NF	,
~		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V					⊥v⊥′	J
33		chance.								

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J
1		Enrolled ir	n Wagner F	Peyser vs. WIOA Anal	Iysis - By Ac	Ie				-
	Favored		0	, ,						
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary				
3	15-39	Wagner Peyser			Location				0	
4	15-39	WIOA			FY				0	
5	15-39	Not Enrolled in WIOA	0		Analysis	Registered/Enrolled by Age				
6	Unfavored				Data Source	SDWORKS/Detailed Reports -	Enrolled Ir	dividual		
7	Group					& Registered Individual reports		amada		
8	40-64	Wagner Peyser				Compare registered to enrolled	participan	ts of a		
9	40-64	WIOA			Purpose of favored group and unfavored group by ag			e to		
10	40-64	Not Enrolled in WIOA	0		Report	determine if there is any indication of				
11 12		Calculate 1 Standard Error				discrimination.				
12		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!							
14		1 - P	#DIV/0!							
		nF = Number of Favored Group			Report Summary					
15		Males are the favored group	0							
16		1 / n <sub>F</sub>	#DIV/0!							
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group								
17			0							
18		1 / n <sub>NF</sub>	#DIV/0!	-		_				
		1 Standard Error				Т				
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!	-						
20		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B								
21		Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!							
23		Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!							
24		difference	#DIV/0!							
20 21 22 23 24 25 26				-			1.00	12.00		
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!		-2 \$			+2 SD		
27					2	2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
28		Notes about Standard Deviations								
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				Standard Deviations				
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				and their Relationship				
						to Percentile Ranks				
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test				to Fercentine Runks				
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is								
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination		<b></b>						
									-	
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%				$(\mathbf{p}) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} \right\}$				
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$ n \vee l $	v	い~/			<u> </u>	_ L
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		$1P^{(1)}$	r = P	'ノヘ ) <sup></sup>				
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		V		<i>n</i> _		n		
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		$\bigcup "F$			NF	ノ
33		chance.		-						

	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н		
1		Enrolled in W	agner Pev	/ser vs. WIOA Analys	is - By Disal	oility				
-	Favored		agnor r og							
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary				
3	No	Wagner Peyser			Location				0	
	No	WIOA			FY				0	
	No	Not Enrolled in WIOA	0		Analysis	Registered/Enrolled by Disabilit	ty			
6					Data Gauna					
7	Unfavored Group				Data Source	SDWORKS/Detailed Reports - & Registered Individual reports				
8	Yes	Wagner Peyser				Compare registered to enrolled				
9	Yes	WIOA			Purpose of favored group and unfavored			sability to	)	
10	Yes	Not Enrolled in WIOA	0		Report	determine if there is any indicat	ion of			
11		Onlawlete 4 Oten dead France				discrimination.				
12 13		Calculate 1 Standard Error P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!						_	
13		1 - P	#DIV/0!							
14		nF = Number of Favored Group			Report Summary					
15		Males are the favored group	0		r toport ourmary					
16		1 / n <sub>F</sub>	#DIV/0!							
10		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	netvio.							
17			0							
18		1 / n <sub>NF</sub>	#DIV/0!							
		1 Standard Error				т				
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!			r i t				
23 24 25		difference	#DIV/0!							
25		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!		-2 \$	SD -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD	+2 SD		
27					2	.% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
28		Notes about Standard Deviations				./0 10/0 50/0	0170	2070		
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				Standard Deviations				
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				and their Relationship				
						to Percentile Ranks				
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test								
31		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is generally what suggests possible discrimination								
- 31		generally what suggests possible discrimination				<u> </u>				
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%				1			1	
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$ n \times (1) $	r	$(\mathbf{p}) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} \right\}$			1	_ L
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		$1P^{(1)}$	L P	ソヘト	I			ſ
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		V		$n_{-}$		V	1	
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V			•		'NH	ノ
33		chance.		-						

Analysis Summary									
Location			0						
FY			0						
Sui	mmary of Star	ndard Deviation Ana	lysis - Registered - Enrolled						
	2 or greate	er indicates probabi	lity of discrimination						
		Probability of							
Category	Deviation	Discrimination	Notes						
Race	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							
Age	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							
Disability	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							
Gender	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							