Population Served Analysis - By Race

Favored Group	Category	
White	Population Demographic	
White	Population Served	
White	Not Enrolled	0
Unfavored Group		
American Indian	Population Demographic	
American Indian	Population Served	
American Indian	Not Enrolled	0

Calculate 1 Standard Error

P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!
1 - P	#DIV/0!
nF = Number of Favored Group	
Males are the favored group	0
$1 / n_F$	#DIV/0!
nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	
	0
$1 / n_{NF}$	#DIV/0!
1 Standard Error	
a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!

Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B

Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!
Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!
difference	#DIV/0!

Calculate Number of Standard Deviations **#DIV/0!**

Notes about Standard Deviations

1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.

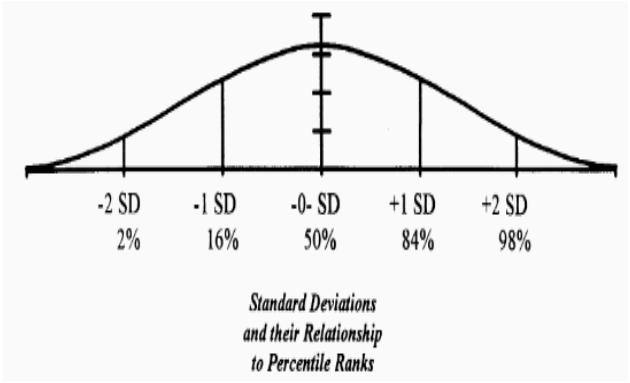
2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test

3. Differences **greater than 2.0 standard deviations** is generally what suggests possible discrimination

4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.

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.

Analysis Summary	
Location	
FY	
Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Demographic Profiler & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
Purpose of Report	Compare population demographic of a favored group and unfavored group to the population served by favored and unfavored group by race to determine if there is any indication of discrimination.
Summary of Report	



Standard Deviations and their Relationship to Percentile Ranks

$$\sqrt{p \times (1 - p) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}} \right\}}$$

Population Served Analysis - By Age

Favored Group	Category	
15-39	Population Demographic	
15-39	Population Served	
15-39	Not Enrolled	0
Unfavored Group		
40-64	Population Demographic	
40-64	Population Served	
40-64	Not Enrolled	0

Calculate 1 Standard Error

P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled		#DIV/0!
1 - P		#DIV/0!
nF = Number of Favored Group		
Males are the favored group		0
$1 / n_F$		#DIV/0!
nNF = Number of Non Favored Group		
		0
$1 / n_{NF}$		#DIV/0!
1 Standard Error		
a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation		#DIV/0!

Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B

Rate for Favored		#DIV/0!
Rate for Unfavored		#DIV/0!
	difference	#DIV/0!

Calculate Number of Standard Deviations **#DIV/0!**

Notes about Standard Deviations

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2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test

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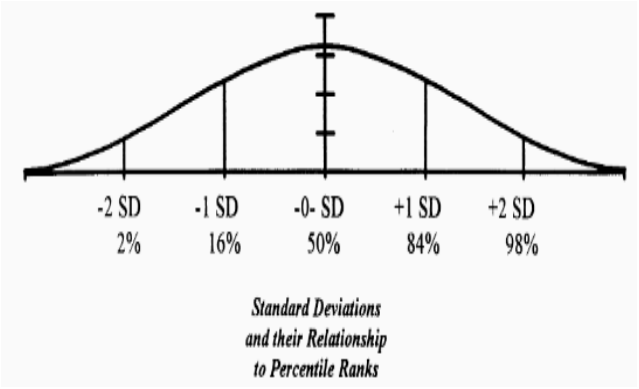
Analysis Summary	
Location	0
FY	0
Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Demographic Profile & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
Purpose of Report	Compare population demographic of a favored group and unfavored group to the population served by favored and unfavored group by age to determine if there is any indication of discrimination.
Summary of Report	



$$\sqrt{p \times (1-p) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}} \right\}}$$

Population Served Analysis - By Disability

Favored Group	Category	
No	Population Demographic	
No	Population Served	
No	Not Enrolled	0
Unfavored Group		
Yes	Population Demographic	
Yes	Population Served	
Yes	Not Enrolled	0

Calculate 1 Standard Error

P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!
1 - P	#DIV/0!
nF = Number of Favored Group	
Males are the favored group	0
$1 / n_F$	#DIV/0!
nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	
	0
$1 / n_{NF}$	#DIV/0!
1 Standard Error	
a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!

Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B

Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!
Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!
difference	#DIV/0!

Calculate Number of Standard Deviations **#DIV/0!**

Notes about Standard Deviations

1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.

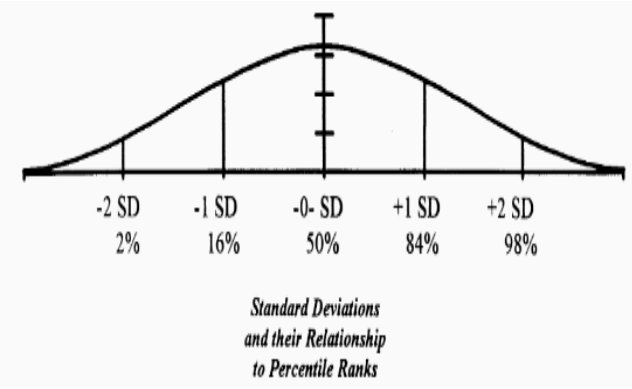
2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test

3. Differences **greater than 2.0 standard deviations** is generally what suggests possible discrimination

4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.

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.

Analysis Summary	
Location	0
FY	0
Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - Disability Characteristics - 5 year estimates (2012-2016); & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
Purpose of Report	Compare population demographic of a favored group and unfavored group to the population served by favored and unfavored group by disability to determine if there is any indication of discrimination.
Summary of Report	



$$\sqrt{p \times (1-p) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}} \right\}}$$

Population Served Analysis - By Gender

Favored Group	Category	
Male 15-64	Population Demographic	
Male 15-64	Population Served	
Male 15-64	Not Enrolled	0
Unfavored Group		
Female 15-64	Population Demographic	
Female 15-64	Population Served	
Female 15-64	Not Enrolled	0

Calculate 1 Standard Error

P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled		#DIV/0!
1 - P		#DIV/0!
nF = Number of Favored Group		
Males are the favored group		0
$1 / n_F$		#DIV/0!
nNF = Number of Non Favored Group		
		0
$1 / n_{NF}$		#DIV/0!
1 Standard Error		
a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation		#DIV/0!

Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B

Rate for Favored		#DIV/0!
Rate for Unfavored		#DIV/0!
	difference	#DIV/0!

Calculate Number of Standard Deviations **#DIV/0!**

Notes about Standard Deviations

1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.

2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test

3. Differences **greater than 2.0 standard deviations** is generally what suggests possible discrimination

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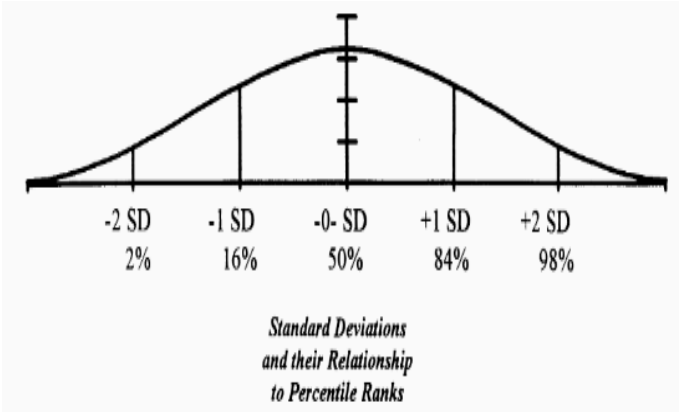
Analysis Summary	
Location	0
FY	0
Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Demographic Profiler & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
Purpose of Report	Compare population demographic of a favored group and unfavored group to the population served by favored and unfavored group by gender to determine if there is any indication of discrimination.
Summary of Report	



$$\sqrt{p \times (1-p) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}} \right\}}$$

Population Served Analysis - By LEP

Favored Group	Category	
Non LEP	Population Demographic	
Non LEP	Population Served	
Non LEP	Not Enrolled	0
Unfavored Group		
LEP	Population Demographic	
LEP	Population Served	
LEP	Not Enrolled	0

Calculate 1 Standard Error

P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!
1 - P	#DIV/0!
nF = Number of Favored Group	
Males are the favored group	0
$1 / n_F$	#DIV/0!
nNF = Number of Non Favored Group	
	0
$1 / n_{NF}$	#DIV/0!
1 Standard Error	
a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!

Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B

Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!
Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!
difference	#DIV/0!

Calculate Number of Standard Deviations **#DIV/0!**

Notes about Standard Deviations

1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.

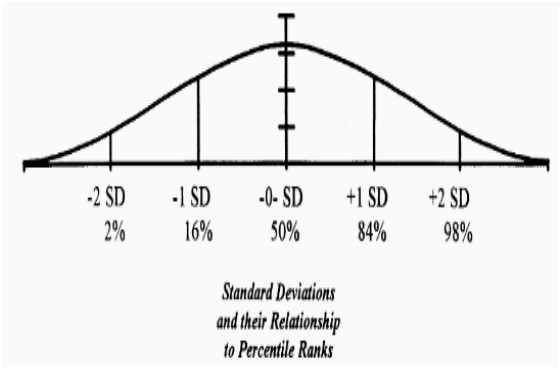
2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test

3. Differences **greater than 2.0 standard deviations** is generally what suggests possible discrimination

4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.

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.

Analysis Summary	
Location	0
FY	0
Data Source	U.S. Census Bureau - American FactFinder - Nativity by language spoken at home (5 year estimates - 2012-2016; and SD Works - Executive/Program Management/ WIOA Participant Enrollment Summary.
Purpose of Report	To determine if there is any indication of discrimiantion with serving LEP participants.
Summary of Report	



Standard Deviations and their Relationship to Percentile Ranks

$$\sqrt{P \times (1 - P) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}} \right\}}$$

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!	