	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
1			Population	Served Analysis - By Ra	ace					
2	Favored Group	Category		1 , ,		Analysis Summary	/		ł	
	White	Population Demographic		1	Location	,			l	
4	White	Population Served		1	FY				l	
5	White	Not Enrolled	0]					l	
6					Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2 Profiler & SD Works WIOA	2010 Demograp A Participant Su	ohic mmary.		
7	Unfavored Group				Dumana of	Compare population demo group and unfavored grou				
		Population Demographic			Purpose of	served by favored and unf			l	
9	American Indian	Population Served			Report	determine if there is any ir		,	l	
10	American Indian	Not Enrolled	0]		discrimination.			l	
11									l .	
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error			L .				ł	
13 14		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!		Summary of				l .	
14		1-P	#DIV/0!		Report				ł	
		nF = Number of Favored Group	-						ł	
15		Males are the favored group	0						i.	
16		1 / n _F	#DIV/0!							
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group								
17			0			т				
18		1 / n _{NF}	#DIV/0!	_			-			
		1 Standard Error								
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			/	r i t	100			
22		Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!		-					
23		Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0!		-2 :	SD -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD	12 CD		
24		difference	#DIV/0!					+2 SD		
25		Coloulate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!			2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!							
19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28		Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviat				
29		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.				and their Relation to Percentile Ra				
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				(<u> </u>
32		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$p \times (1)$	— n) $\times \left\{ \frac{1}{-1} \right\}$	 +	-		_ \
33		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.		\mathcal{N}^{P}	P	n	F	n	NF	J

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	\neg	J
1				Served Analysis - By Ag		1					
-	Favored				,0						
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary					
		Population Demographic			Location				0		
4	15-39	Population Served			FY				0		
5	15-39	Not Enrolled	0								
6					Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Profile & SD Works WIOA Par	ticipant Sι	Immary			
	Unfavored					Compare population demograp					
	Group				Purpose of	group and unfavored group to					
-	40-64	Population Demographic			Report	served by favored and unfavor		by age t	0		
	40-64	Population Served				determine if there is any indica	tion of				
10 11	40-64	Not Enrolled	0			discrimination.					
11 12		Calculate 1 Standard Error									
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!		Summary of						
14	1	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!								
-0	1	1 Standard Error									
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!			\checkmark	N				
20	1										
21 22		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	11 00	10.00			
24		difference	#DIV/0!				+1 SD	+2 SD			
23 24 25 26						2% 16% 50%	84%	98%			
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!								
27 28		Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviations and their Relationship					
29		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.				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				(_
32		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$p \times (1)$	– n) $\times \left\{ \frac{1}{} \right\}$	- +		1		
		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		\mathbf{N}^{P}	P	n_{F}	I	n	NF		

	А	В	С	D E	F	G	н	1	J
1		Po	pulation S	ed Analysis - By Disability					
	Favored		1	, , <u>,</u>				1	
2	Group	Category			Analysis Summary				
	No	Population Demographic		Location			C)	
_	No	Population Served		FY			C)	
5	No	Not Enrolled	(
6				Data Sour	5 year estimates (2012-2016); 8 Participant Summary.	& SD Work	ks WIOA	1	
	Unfavored				Compare population demograp				
	Group			Purpose of	of group and unfavored group to t				
	Yes	Population Demographic		Report	served by favored and unfavore				
	Yes Yes	Population Served Not Enrolled	(disability to determine if there is discrimination.	s any indica	ation of		
10	165	Not Entoned						4	
11		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	C						
16		1 / n _F	#DIV/0!						
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group							
17			C		т				
18		1 / n _{NF}	#DIV/0!						
		1 Standard Error							
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!		-2 SD -1 SD -0- SD +	1 SD	+2 SD		
24		difference	#DIV/0!						
25		Coloulate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!		2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!						
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		Notes about Standard Deviations			Standard Deviations and their Relationship				
29		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.			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			(<u> </u>
32		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$\int p \times (1 - p)$	$p) \times \begin{cases} 1 \\ - \end{array}$	- +		1	_ \
33		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.		$\int p \times (1 - 1)$	$p \rightarrow n_{F}$	I	n	NF	ſ

	A	В	С	D		E	F	()	Н			
1		Popul	ation Serv	ed Analys	sis - By	Gender							
					ľ								
2	Favored Group	Category			_		Analysis Summ	ary			_		
3	Male 15-64	Population Demographic				ocation					0		
4	Male 15-64	Population Served				Ϋ́					0		
5	Male 15-64	Not Enrolled		0									
						Data Source	US Census Fact Finde						
6	Unfavored				-		Profiler & SD Works W				-		
7	Group						Compare population de group and unfavored g	• •					
8		Population Demographic				Purpose of	served by favored and				ar		
9		Population Served			F	Report	to determine if there is			genu			
10		Not Enrolled		0			discrimination.	any maleater					
11		•	-										
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error											
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	#DIV/0!			Summary of							
14	-	1-P	#DIV/0!		F	Report							
		nF = Number of Favored Group		0									
15	-	Males are the favored group		0	L								
16	_	1/n _F	#DIV/0!										
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group		0				<u>.</u>					
17	-	1 / n _{NF}		0				-					
18	1												
	-		#DIV/0!										
19		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!										
19 20		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation							<				
19 20 21		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B	#DIV/0!							\mathbf{r}			
19 20 21 22		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored	#DIV/0! #DIV/0!			_			>	\geq		-	
19 20 21 22 23		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!	_		-2	SD -1 SD -0.5		<u> </u>	+2 SD	<u> </u>	-	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				SD -1 SD -0-5		<u> </u>	+2 SD	<u> </u>	-	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				SD -1 SD -0- S 2% 16% 50			-2 SD 98%	<u> </u>	-	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored difference	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				2% 16% 50 Standard D	% 84% eviations				-	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored difference Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				2% 16% 50 Standard D and their Res	% 84% eviations lationship			>	-	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored difference Calculate Number of Standard Deviations Notes about Standard Deviations	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				2% 16% 50 Standard D	% 84% eviations lationship	-			-	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored difference Calculate Number of Standard Deviations Notes about Standard Deviations 1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				2% 16% 50 Standard D and their Res	% 84% eviations lationship			>	-	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored difference Calculate Number of Standard Deviations Notes about Standard Deviations 1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!				2% 16% 50 Standard D and their Res	% 84% eviations lationship			>	-	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored difference Calculate Number of Standard Deviations 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	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!	_			2% 16% 50 Standard D and their Re to Percentii	% 84% eviations lationship			1	-	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31		 1 Standard Error a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored Rate for Unfavored Calculate Number of Standard Deviations Colourate Number of Standard Deviations 1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is generally what suggests possible discrimination The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% 	#DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!	_	р×		2% 16% 50 Standard D and their Res	% 84% eviations lationship	· +	98%	$\frac{1}{n_{N}}$	F	

	А	В	С	D	E	F		G		Н	I	J
1		· · · · ·	Po	ulation Served Ana	alvsis - Bv	LÉP						
_	Favored											
2	Group	Category					Analysi	is Summary				
	Non LEP	Population Demographic			Location					0		
4	Non LEP	Population Served			FY					0		
5	Non LEP	Not Enrolled	0		Data Source				- Nativity by lang D Works - Execu			
6						Management/	WIOA Particip	pant Enrollment	Summary.	°		
	Unfavored Group					participants.	t there is any	indication of disc	crimiantion with s	erving LEP		
	LEP	Population Demographic			Purpose of	participants.						
	LEP	Population Served			Report							
	LEP	Not Enrolled	0									
		Hor Emolog										
11 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!			200	\wedge					
		1 Standard Error										
19 20		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	#DIV/0!				+					
20							1					
21		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B					Т					
22		Rate for Favored	#DIV/0!		\sim							
23		Rate for Unfavored difference	#DIV/0! #DIV/0!		2.8	100 100	0.00	11 CD 12 CT	`			
24		dilerence	#DIV/0!			2 SD -1 SD		+1 SD +2 SE				
21 22 23 24 25 26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	#DIV/0!			2% 16%	50%	84% 98%	%			
27 28		Notes about Standard Deviations				Q.	andard Deviations					
28												
20		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the difference in rates is due to chance.					their Relationship					
29						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						($\overline{}$
32		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.			(1	10			[1		
52				$p \times$	(1 -	- p) ×	Ύ —	 +			• >
		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		\mathcal{V}	X	1	,	l n	F	n_{NP}	7	
		chance.		◀					-	111		/

	Analysis Summary										
Location			0								
FY			0								
Sum	mary of Stand	•	sis - Population Demographic - Population Served.								
		2 or greater indicate	es a probability 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!									
LEP	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!									