

WIA Reauthorization Opportunity to Rethink the Nation's

Working for Change Forum

Youth Delivery System

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Background: the WIA promise

Initial intent of Youth Provisions of WIA

- -Infuse youth development programming
- -Provide longer term more intensive intervention
- -Introduce more strategic and collaborative approaches
- -Build youth service capacity in communities of high poverty

US Youth Delivery System: The Reality

- We don't have a comprehensive youth system
- With 500,000 youth dropping out annually, and 4 to 5 million already disconnected, and 26,000 gangs across the nation, only
 - 108,000 youth exited WIA in 2007
 - 28,000 were dropouts
 - 9% were offenders; 8% with limited English proficiency

WIA Reauthorization: the Need

We need a youth service delivery system that will:

- Work in tandem with secondary system to keep high risk youth in school and on path to graduation
- Work in concert with other youth serving systems –
 provide transition support to vulnerable youth
- Recover and reconnect youth who have dropped out of school
- Convene workforce, public education, labor, employers, and CBO's to craft multiple pathways to labor market success in the context of a 21st century economy

Recommendations for WIA Reauthorization

Preserve Youth Councils

- Strengthen their role as focal point for coordination
- Provide incentive funding and support for innovative programming across systems and building multiple pathways
- Require strategic state and local youth plans that address the youth challenges and approach to solutions in their area

 Require greater focus in the formula funding on dropouts and youth in high risk categories
 – ie. Offenders, foster youth, homeless, etc.

Currently in law 30%

Change to 50%

 Without specific mandates populations in high risk categories get left behind

- Remove the onerous eligibility certification requirements that impede youth participation and cross system interface
- Support development of shared definitions and data

- Continue Targeted funding to high poverty communities via Youth Opportunity Grants
- Research indicated that YO grants were successful:
 - Increasing high school retention
 - Increasing postsecondary attendance in urban areas
 - Reducing number of disconnected youth
 - Increasing employment and earnings

Remove the barriers in the Performance
 System that works against serving youth in high risk situation

• Establish performance measures that recognize progress in attainment of secondary, post secondary, and labor market credentials.

- Establish a separate title for work experience and community service
 - Early work experience is critical to development of work ethic, work skills, and career exposure
 - Incorporate summer jobs, transitional jobs, service corps, and internships, and year round work experience

