

**WASHINGTON STATE
WORKFORCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD
MAY 3, 2012
TOTAL COST-BENEFIT IMPACTS**

The following table shows the total net present value of the net impact of training program participation based on the cost-benefit estimates from the Net Impact study and the number of participants.

	Present Value of Net Working Life Benefit to Participants	Present Value of Net Returns to Taxpayers	Present Value of Combined Net Participant and Taxpayer Returns	Number of Participants
ADULTS				
CTC Professional/Technical	\$3,608,860,000	\$490,470,000	\$4,099,320,000	30,042
Private Career Schools	\$38,560,000	\$42,270,000	\$80,830,000	15,581
Apprenticeship	\$921,070,000	\$242,360,000	\$1,163,430,000	3,319
CTC Worker Retraining	\$355,980,000	\$28,410,000	\$384,390,000	6,234
WIA Dislocated Worker	\$152,820,000	\$15,460,000	\$168,280,000	4,472
ADULTS WITH BARRIERS				
CTC ABE/ESL	-\$571,200,000		-\$653,540,000	11,737
WIA Adult	\$150,980,000	\$2,650,000	\$153,630,000	4,038
DVR	\$77,580,000	-\$15,360,000	\$62,220,000	4,286
YOUTH				
Secondary CTE	\$1,095,580,000	\$105,110,000	\$1,200,690,000	16,439
WIA Youth	\$111,740,000	-\$10,230,000	\$101,510,000	3,110
TOTAL	\$5,941,970,000	\$890,800,000	\$6,760,760,000	99,258

There are many qualifiers that should be remembered in thinking about this analysis.

First, there is considerable variation in the training and education provided both within and across programs. For example, Private Career Schools and CTC Professional Technical education both include, though in different proportions, a range from Associates degrees to relatively short programs, as well as a range of occupations from highly paid to relatively modest wage levels.

Second, the data include both participants who complete programs or service plans and those who do not. (With the exception of Secondary CTE, where only completers are included.)

Third, there are major differences in the population served across programs. Some programs target participants from populations or with multiple barriers to education and employment, others serve primarily the general public.

Fourth, these results are heavily influenced by a major recession. The results may be different during a more normal economic period.

Lastly, there are both positive and negative impacts that are not included in the analysis:

On the negative side, the model assumes that none of the employment of program participants causes displacement of other workers.

Omitted increased economic impacts include: employer revenue gains from more and better trained workers, tax receipts from employers, reduced welfare transfer payments (known from previous studies to be significant for Medicaid), reduced disability payments (especially for Vocational Rehabilitation), and possibly reduced corrections and crime costs (other studies suggest this may be significant for some youth populations in particular). Inter-generational economic impacts are also not included, nor the impacts of increased postsecondary education (WIA Youth, in particular), nor other social impacts.