

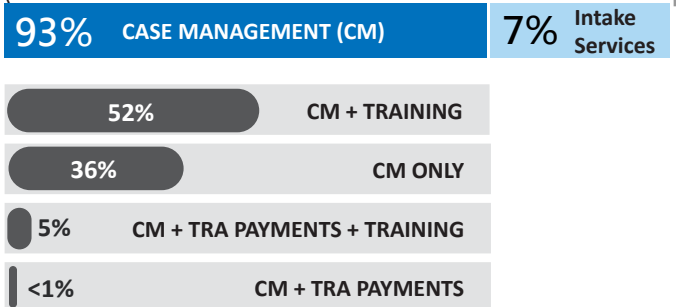
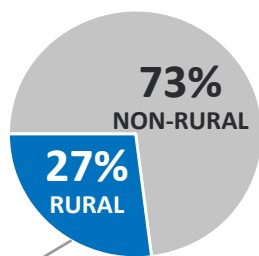
# GETTING BACK to WORK

After a Trade-Related Layoff

DO RURAL WORKERS GET HIRED?

## RURAL WORKERS

Between 2015 and 2019, about 27% of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program participants lived in a rural county. Of these, 7% received intake services while the other 93% received case management (CM), either alone or in combination with other TAA benefits (training/Trade Readjustment Allowance [TRA] payments).



## ODDS OF GAINING EMPLOYMENT WITH INTAKE SERVICES (RURAL VS NON-RURAL)

Among TAA participants in rural counties who received intake services only, there were four-and-a-half people hired for every person who was not. Among those in non-rural counties who received intake services only, the odds of getting hired were slightly higher.

4.5 to 1  
RURAL x INTAKE SERVICES  
(2% OF PARTICIPANTS)



4.7 to 1  
NON-RURAL x INTAKE SERVICES (REFERENCE)  
(4% OF PARTICIPANTS)



## ODDS OF RURAL PARTICIPANTS GAINING EMPLOYMENT WITH ADDITIONAL BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Among rural TAA participants who received case management (either alone or in combination with training) the odds of getting a job improved compared to those who only received intake services. For example, among those who received case management in addition to Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) payments and training, slightly less than five-and-a-half people got a job for every person who did not.

5.3 to 1  
RURAL x CASE MANAGEMENT  
(36% OF RURAL PARTICIPANTS)



4.8 to 1  
RURAL x CASE MANAGEMENT + TRAINING  
(52% OF RURAL PARTICIPANTS)



2.7 to 1  
RURAL x CASE MANAGEMENT + TRA  
(<1% OF RURAL PARTICIPANTS)



5.4 to 1  
RURAL x CASE MANAGEMENT + TRAINING + TRA  
(5% OF RURAL PARTICIPANTS)



Includes 32,242 participants who have applied for and been found eligible for benefits and services under the TAA Program, have a valid date on which TAA benefits and services were first received, exited the program between October 1, 2015 and March 31, 2019, and had no missing data. 29% of observations were excluded for missing data. The estimation model controlled for various characteristics of program participants. This analysis was conducted by Summit Consulting, LLC, under Contract #DOL-OPS-U-00912.

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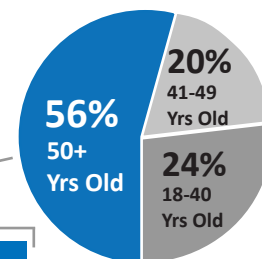
ARE OLDER WORKERS STAYING EMPLOYED?

## OLDER WORKERS IN THE TAA PROGRAM

Between 2015 and 2019, 56% of all Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) participants were age 50 or older. Of the 10,956 participants age 50+ who were eligible for TAA benefits, employed, and not missing data, 37% received the Alternative/ Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA) payments. The benefit is available to TAA participants who are working full-time or part-time in combination with approved training and who do not earn more than \$50,000 per year in their new employment.

37% A/RTAA

63% NO A/RTAA



Employed Participants

## ODDS OF STAYING EMPLOYED (BY AGE)

Among TAA participants age 50 or older who were employed when they exited the program, the odds of staying employed were highest among those age 50-54 and decreased as participants' age increased: nearly four participants age 50-54 kept their job for every person who did not. In comparison, one TAA participant age 65 and older remained employed.

3.8 to 1

50-54 YEARS OLD

(35% OF OLDER WORKERS)



3.2 to 1

55-57 YEARS OLD

(25% OF OLDER WORKERS)



2.2 to 1

58-64 YEARS OLD

(36% OF OLDER WORKERS)



1.0 to 1

65+ YEARS OLD

(4% OF OLDER WORKERS)



## ODDS OF STAYING EMPLOYED (BY BENEFITS AND SERVICES)

Among participants age 50-54 who received intake services but no A/RTAA payments, nearly four participants remained employed for every person who did not. Receiving A/RTAA payments, in addition to intake services, increases the odds of retaining employment to 13.6 to 1. However, when comparing participants receiving A/RTAA payments and intake services to those receiving A/RTAA payments, case management, and training, the job retention rate was much lower for the latter group.

3.8 to 1

NO A/RTAA PAYMENTS

x INTAKE SERVICES

(1% OF OLDER WORKERS)



13.6 to 1

WITH A/RTAA PAYMENTS

x INTAKE SERVICES

(1% OF OLDER WORKERS)



4.8 to 1

WITH A/RTAA PAYMENTS

x CASE MANAGEMENT + TRAINING

(2% OF OLDER WORKERS)



Includes 10,956 participants who have applied for and been found eligible for benefits and services under the TAA Program, have a valid date on which TAA services were first received, were employed in the first quarter after exit, were age 50 as of the date of exit, exited the program between October 1, 2015 and March 31, 2019, and had no missing data. Values in pie chart based on 32,242 participants. 33% of observations were excluded for missing data. The estimation model controlled for various characteristics of program participants. Employment retention measured in 2nd and 3rd quarters after program exit. The A/RTAA benefit is available to TAA participants who are age 50 or older and who are working full-time or part-time in combination with approved training and who do not earn more than \$50,000 per year in their new employment. This analysis was conducted by Summit Consulting, LLC, under Contract#DOL-OPS-U-00912.

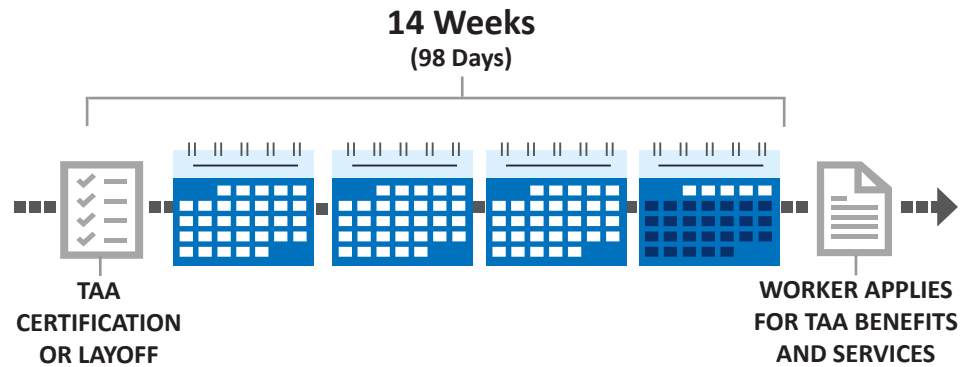
# GETTING BACK to WORK

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HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO APPLY?

## TIME UNTIL APPLICATION

On average, workers apply for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program 98 days after layoff or date of certification (whichever occurs later). Participation in the TAA Program cannot begin until after the application is received.



## TIME UNTIL APPLICATION (BY SERVICE)

Rapid Response and partner program services are meant to reduce the number of days it takes for eligible workers to apply for benefits. TAA applicants who received Rapid Response and at least one additional partner program service applied for the TAA Program two-and-a-half weeks sooner than those who received neither service.

**12.5 weeks**  
(88 days)

**RAPID RESPONSE AND PARTNER PROGRAM SERVICES**

(61% OF WORKERS)



**15 weeks**  
(105 days)

**NEITHER SERVICE**

(5% OF WORKERS)



## TIME UNTIL APPLICATION (BY RACE AND ETHNICITY)

Compared to white workers, workers who were African American took one week longer to apply for the TAA Program. For Hispanic workers, the time to application was two weeks longer than for white workers.

**13 weeks**  
(91 days)

**WHITE**

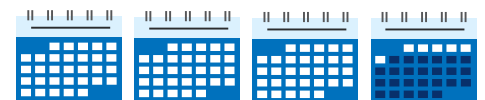
(62% OF WORKERS)



**14 weeks**  
(99 days)

**AFRICAN AMERICAN**

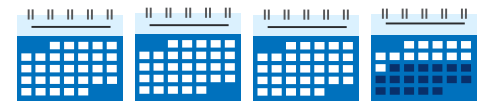
(15% OF WORKERS)



**15 weeks**  
(106 days)

**HISPANIC**

(13% OF WORKERS)



Includes 30,389 individuals who applied for TAA benefits and services under the 2011 and 2015 amendments, received their first benefit between October 1, 2015 and March 31, 2019, and had no missing data. 33% of observations were excluded for missing data. Partner program services include various services financially assisted by TAA partners. For example, in the Dislocated Worker partner program, participants receive services financially assisted under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, section 133-b-2-A. Estimation model controlled for various characteristics of program applicants. This analysis was conducted by Summit Consulting, LLC, under Contract #DOL-OPS-U-00912.