



QUARTERLY WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

For Quarter Ending September 30, 2021
Program Year 2021, Quarter 1
Fiscal Year 2021, Quarter 4
Report Published May 2022



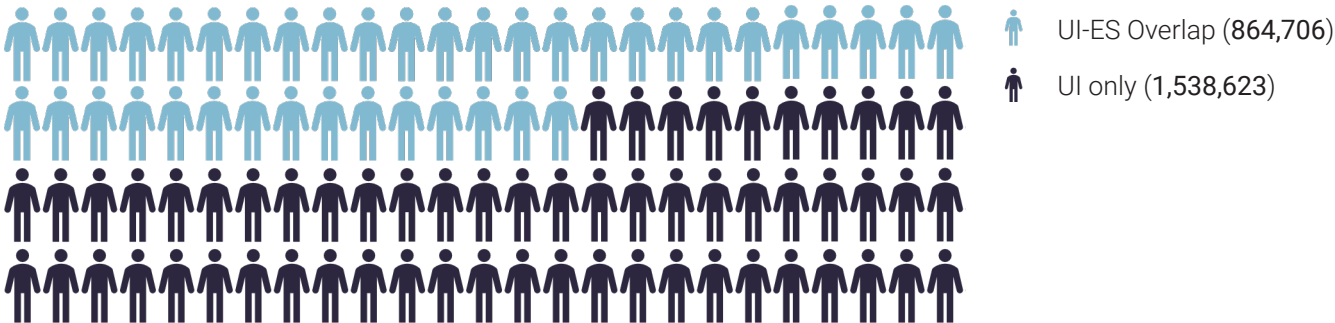
TABLE OF CONTENTS

People Served By Program.....	3
Appropriations.....	4
WIOA Performance Indicators and Reporting Timeline	5
Apprenticeship	6
H-1B America's Promise Job Driven Grant Program	7
H-1B Scaling Apprenticeships Through Sector-Based Strategies	8
H-1B Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gaps.....	9
H-1B Rural Healthcare Grant Program.....	10
H-1B One Workforce Grant Program.....	11
H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certifications (PERM)	12
H-2A and H-2B Foreign Labor Certification Programs	13
Indian and Native American Adult Program.....	14
Indian and Native American Youth Program.....	15
ETA Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS)	16
Job Corps	17
Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG).....	18
National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs).....	19
National Farmworkers Jobs Program (NFJP)	20
Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult	21
Reentry Employment Opportunities - Youth	22
Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP)	23
Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants Program	24
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)	25
Unemployment Insurance (UI)	26
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service.....	28
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program	29
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Program.....	30
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program.....	31
YouthBuild	32
Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures	33
American Job Centers & Workforce Development Boards	37

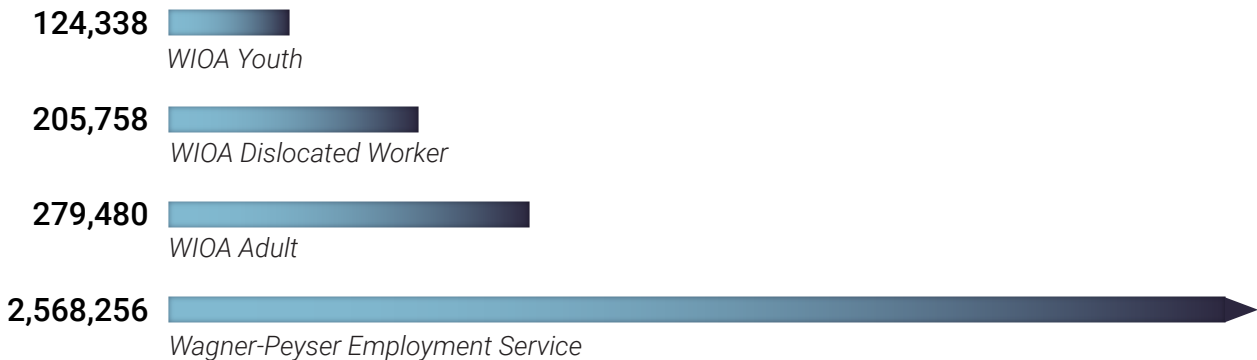
People Served By Program

During the quarter from July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021, Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs served a total of 5,471,271 individuals (Core Programs, Unemployment Insurance (UI), and Other Programs listed in this report). ETA programs are largely administered via the American Job Center Network. Caseworkers assess program participants' needs and connect them with different services and programs funded by ETA. Thus, participants receive customized and comprehensive support based on their needs and eligibility and often receive services from various programs simultaneously. Of the total participants receiving UI, 56.2 percent of those also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services (ES).

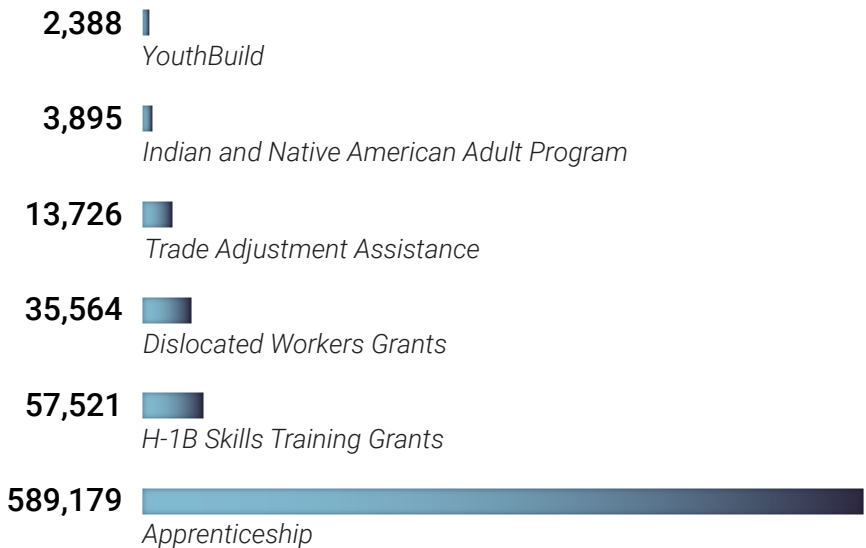
People Served by UI



People Served in WIOA Core Programs



People Served in Other ETA Programs



Appropriations

The following resources are used to operate authorized workforce development programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report, for the quarter ending September 30, 2021, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2021 (July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 (October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021). The funding displayed is from the FY 2021 appropriation. Programs such as Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and Unemployment Insurance (UI) operate on a FY basis, and September 30, 2021, is the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2021. All other programs run on a PY basis, and September 30, 2021, is the end of the first quarter of PY 2021.

Workforce Investment Resources *	FY 2021	PY 2021
Apprenticeship ¹	\$36,160,000	\$-
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$-	\$280,304,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$-	\$42,482,901
Job Corps (Operations) ⁴	\$-	\$1,561,483,716
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁵	\$-	\$86,946,000
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$-	\$403,877,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training ⁶	\$370,484,800	\$-
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,562,737,000	\$-
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)	\$-	\$668,253,000
WIOA Adult	\$-	\$860,675,000
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grant	\$-	\$1,059,169,000
Reentry Employment Opportunities	\$-	\$99,802,000
Youth Activities ⁷	\$-	\$913,537,015
- Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁷	\$-	\$8,738,670
- WIOA Youth	\$-	\$904,798,345
YouthBuild	\$-	\$96,383,000
TOTAL	\$ 2,969,381,800	\$ 6,072,912,632

H-1B Skills Training Grants	Period (4-year grant cycle)	Funding
America's Promise**	Jan 1, 2017 - Dec 31, 2020	\$111,115,210
Scaling Apprenticeships***	July 15, 2019 - July 14, 2023	\$183,883,271
Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gap	March 1, 2020 - Feb 29, 2024	\$99,281,216
One Workforce Grant	Feb 1, 2021 - Jan 31, 2025	\$145,000,000
Rural Healthcare Grant	Feb 1, 2021 - Jan 31, 2025	\$39,921,741
TOTAL		\$579,201,438

* Pursuant to P.L. 116-260, which included the authority for the Secretary to transfer not more than 0.75 percent in FY 2021 from TES, CSEOA, OJC, and SUIESO appropriations made available in this Act to carry out evaluations, the Department transferred \$14,802,000 from ETA TES, CSEOA, OJC, and SUIESO to the Department's Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer (CEO) in FY 2021. These funds include \$1,515,000 from WIOA Youth, \$151,000 from YouthBuild, \$1,974,000 from WIOA Adult, \$2,384,000 from WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants, \$555,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve, \$555,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve, \$277,000 from Reentry Employment Opportunities, \$513,000 from TES Apprenticeship, \$2,067,000 from Job Corps Operations, \$488,000 from CSEOA, \$3,079,000 from SUIESO UI RESEA, and \$1,799,000 from WP-ES. P.L. 116-260 also allows the Secretary to set aside up to 0.5 percent of each discretionary appropriation for activities related to program integrity, and the Department transferred \$1,810,000 from TES and CSEOA to Program Administration in FY 2021. This includes \$1,038,000 from WIOA Youth, \$137,000 from NFJP Formula Grants, and \$635,000 from CSEOA.

¹ Registered Apprenticeship Programs (RAPs) are funded by employers. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for RAPs. The program now receives program-specific appropriations (TES funds). The amount of TES funds in FY 2021 for the Office of Apprenticeship is as follows: Apprenticeship Program PA Funding in FY 2021: \$36,160,000; Apprenticeship Program TES Funding in PY 2021: \$184,487,000.

² The Dislocated Worker (DW) National Reserve contains funds for National Dislocated Worker Grants, demonstrations, technical assistance and training, outlying areas Dislocated Worker programs, Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities, Community College Grants, and special assistance for Adults/Dislocated Worker programs.

³ The total appropriation is \$55,000,000; \$13,017,099 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.

⁴ The total appropriation is \$1,746,588,000 with \$1,601,258,000 for Operations, \$113,000,000 for Construction, and \$32,330,000 for expenses. \$39,774,284 was transferred from Operations to the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service.

⁵ The total appropriation is \$93,759,000; \$6,256,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing, and \$557,000 is set aside for technical assistance and training.

⁶ The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is \$633,600,000 and includes \$207,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$20,000,000 for Wage Insurance. As amended, TAA Training reflects a 5.7 percent sequestration reduction to mandatory budget authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

⁷ The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$918,577,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$13,778,655, of which \$5,039,985 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.

** Some America's Promise grants received period of performance extensions for up to an additional year through December 31, 2021.

***To date, one Scaling Apprenticeship grant received a period of performance extension for up to an additional year through July 14, 2024.

WIOA Performance Indicators and Reporting Timeline

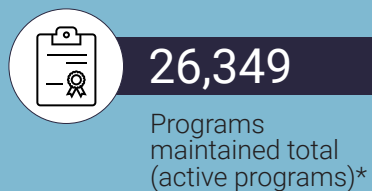
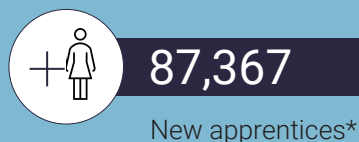
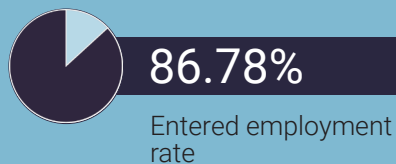
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was signed into law July 22, 2014, after receiving bipartisan Congressional support. The law provides a long-term vision for American job growth and builds on previous workforce development legislation. The WIOA performance accountability requirements establish primary performance indicators for the six core programs administered by the Departments of Labor and Education (collectively, Departments), as well as the Department of Labor's (DOL's) national programs. They align data elements and definitions to ensure data comparability and require the use of a statistical adjustment model for negotiating levels of performance and adjusting negotiated levels of performance at the end of the PY. This adjustment accounts for the populations the programs serve and economic conditions in local areas while standardizing annual reports. WIOA provides easy-to-understand performance information about training providers and program performance for employment and training program consumers and the public. For more information, visit ETA's Performance site (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/performance>).

Outcomes Measured for Performance	WIOA
Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Wagner-Peyser	
Employment Rate Second Quarter After Exit	Percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit.
Employment Rate Fourth Quarter After Exit	Percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit.
Earnings	Median earnings of participants in unsubsidized employment during second quarter after exit.
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	States must select two of three approaches: 1. Retention (with the same employer); 2. Repeat Business Customers (percentage of repeat employers using services within the previous three years); and/or 3. Employer Penetration Rate (percentage of employers using services out of all employers in the state).
Credential Attainment*	Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential or secondary school diploma during participation or within one year after program exit.
Measurable Skill Gains*	Percentage of participants in education leading to credential or employment during the program year, achieving measurable gains. Measured in real time.
Youth	
Employment Rate Second Quarter After Exit	Percentage of participants in education, training, or unsubsidized employment measured in the second quarter after exit.
Employment Rate Fourth Quarter After Exit	Percentage of participants in education, training, or unsubsidized employment measured in the fourth quarter after exit.
Earnings	Median earnings of participants in unsubsidized employment during second quarter after exit.
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	States must select two of three approaches: 1. Retention (with the same employer); 2. Repeat Business Customers (percentage of repeat employers using services within the previous three years); and/or 3. Employer Penetration Rate (percentage of employers using services out of all employers in the state).
Credential Attainment	Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized credential or secondary school diploma during participation or within one year after program exit.
Measurable Skill Gains	Percentage of participants in education leading to credential or employment during the program year, achieving measurable gains. Measured in real time.

* All measures are applicable to Wagner-Peyser with the exception of Credential Attainment and Measurable Skill Gains.

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



*Total number of apprentices/programs registered during the quarter (July 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021)

Program Description

The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) provides direction and national leadership for the apprenticeship system nationwide, including Registered Apprenticeship Programs (RAPs). In collaboration with industry and states, OA facilitates business, industry, and labor participation in these innovative work-based learning and post-secondary earn-and-learn models. These models increase business efficiency and provide workers with a solid path to the middle class.

Quarter Highlights

Since January 2017, Registered Apprenticeship Programs have added over a million new apprentices, with 87,367 coming in the fourth quarter (Q4) of FY 2021, equivalent to the first quarter of PY 2021. In total, there are 589,179 active apprentices and 26,349 RAPs nationwide. The number of active apprentices represents a decline from the nearly 620,000 active apprentices reported in the previous quarter. While numbers continue to be impacted by COVID-19, this particular decline is the result of an ongoing effort to improve data quality through a number of reporting related initiatives, including: integrating individual participant records from State Apprenticeship Agencies' proprietary databases into OA's case management system; ingesting individual record data from the U.S. Military Apprenticeship Program (USMAP), the single largest program with over 100,000 active apprentices; performing enhanced data governance and data quality assurance; and transitioning reporting and data visualization to a cloud-based Data Analytics Capability.

Analysis

Apprenticeship programs provide workers with a career path featuring paid on-the-job training, skills development, mentorship, and the attainment of a portable credential. At the same time, apprenticeships provide employers with a steady source of highly trained and productive workers.

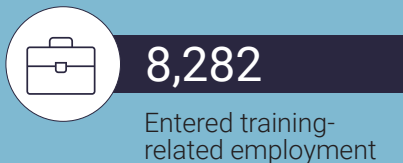
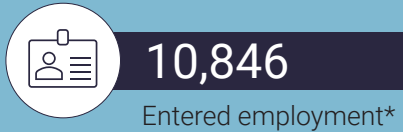
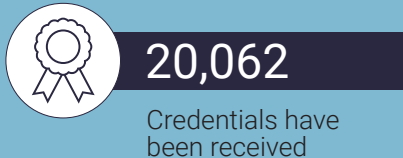
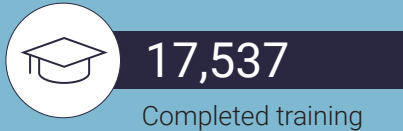
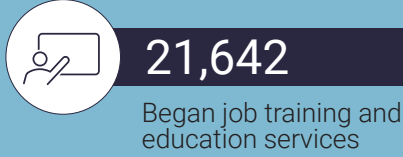


H-1B America's Promise Job Driven Grant Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Of the 27,955 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

8,302 Underemployed

2,974 Incumbent workers

14,865 Unemployed

Program Description

The America's Promise Job Driven Grant Program is active in 23 regions, serving 28 states. The program creates or expands regional workforce partnerships between employers, economic development, workforce development, community colleges, other educational institutions, and community-based organizations. These partnerships are a commitment—a "promise"—to provide a pipeline of workers to fill existing job openings, meet existing employer needs for expansion, fuel the talent needs of entrepreneurs, and attract more jobs from overseas. America's Promise grants serve unemployed, underemployed, and incumbent workers, including disadvantaged populations, such as low-income individuals, those underrepresented in the targeted industry, dislocated workers, and other populations with training and employment barriers. The program supports a wide range of sector-driven strategies, including work-based learning, classroom instruction, and competency-based education, to provide workers with the skills and industry-recognized credentials and degrees needed to secure or advance within in-demand H-1B industries and occupations. H-1B training grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers bringing foreign workers into the United States under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program. This program was authorized under Section 414 (c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 3224a). DOL has funded 23 H-1B grants totaling \$111 million. Grantees began operation in November 2016, and several grantees receive period of performance extensions with varying end dates through December 31, 2021.

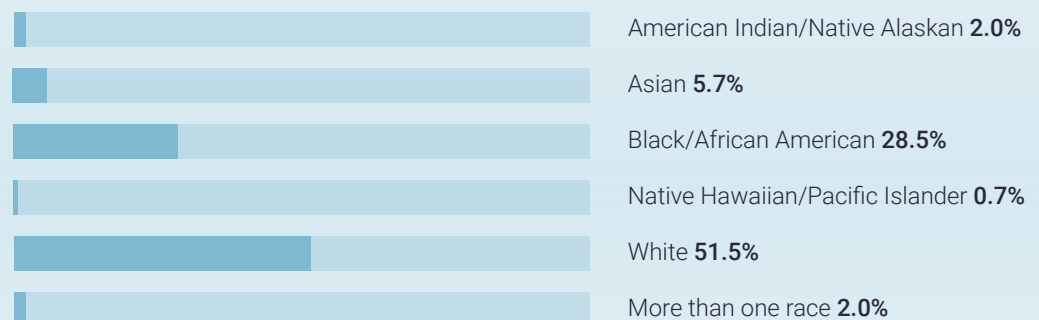
Quarter Highlights

Delaware Technical Community College: Delaware Pathways to Technology Careers Program (DPTC) was awarded \$3.5 million to develop and offer new programs in the Information Technology (IT) and Advanced Manufacturing industries.

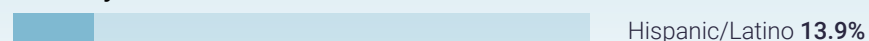
Kyle was working as a bartender before he began training at the DPTC through the America's Promise grant. When the COVID-19 pandemic hit, Kyle's job as a bartender was directly affected, and he realized he needed a different career. He had experience working as a network coordinator for a managed service provider, as an implementation project manager, and installing satellite internet service. Kyle found the Cisco Certified Network Associate program and was accepted into the DPTC. His engineering skills and past work experience provided a good foundation to start the DPTC program, and the class greatly expanded his knowledge. In August 2021, Kyle began his new role as a Data Center Site Engineer for Randstad. He plans to pursue more certifications and aims to eventually be a Cisco-certified internetwork engineer. Kyle offered this reminder for those beginning a new IT training, "You are part of a team working toward a common goal. You will have everything you need to complete the program, but keep in mind that you will get out of it what you put into it."

Demographics

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

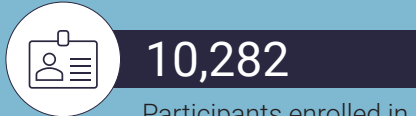
* Entered employment can be reported for all participants served, regardless of their enrollment and completion in training. Training-related employment is reported separately and only for participants that enrolled in and completed a training program.

H-1B Scaling Apprenticeships Through Sector-Based Strategies

dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

Program Performance

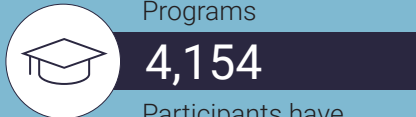
For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



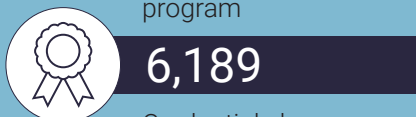
Participants enrolled in an apprenticeship program and hired into an apprenticeship



Participants enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship Programs



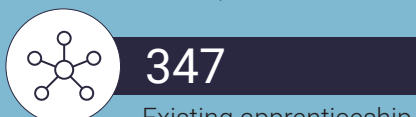
Participants have completed an apprenticeship program



Credentials have been received



New apprenticeship programs have been developed



Existing apprenticeship programs have been expanded



Employers have been engaged and adopted apprenticeship programs

Of the 18,891 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

1,517 Underemployed

6,464 Incumbent workers

6,868 Unemployed

Program Description

Scaling Apprenticeship grants promote the large-scale expansion of apprenticeships across the nation by supporting the training of thousands of apprentices in new or expanded programs in key industry sectors and assisting partners in their efforts to create and scale the new or expanded apprenticeship programs. For instance, higher education partnerships with national industry associations aim to increase apprenticeship opportunities for Americans by providing training that advances skills along a career pathway into middle- and high-skilled occupations. These partnerships promote a large-scale, national expansion of apprenticeship, particularly in small- and medium-sized businesses. By increasing the number of employers participating in apprenticeships across various industry sectors, they help develop and expand apprenticeships in H-1B industries and occupations that have not traditionally used apprenticeships. New apprenticeship models are developed in partnership with employers. They include a paid, work-based learning component and a required educational or instructional component resulting in the issuance of an industry-recognized credential.

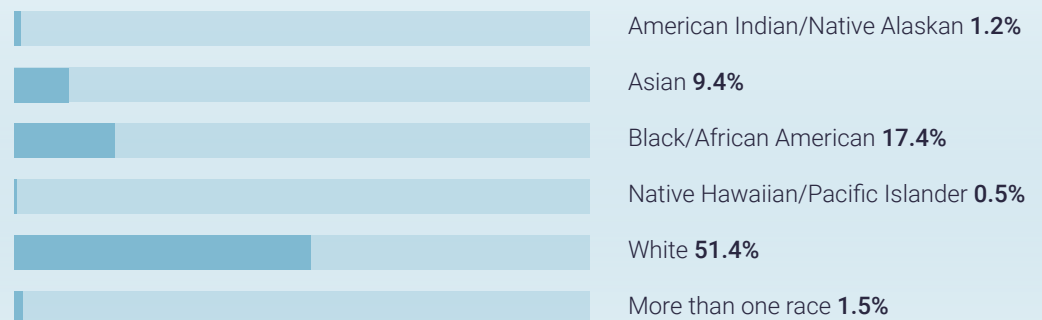
Scaling Apprenticeship grants serve unemployed, underemployed, and incumbent workers, including disadvantaged populations such as low-income, dislocated workers, and other populations with training and employment barriers. H-1B training grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers to bring foreign workers into the United States under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program. This program was authorized under Section 414 (c) of the ACWIA, as amended (29 USC 3224a). DOL funded 23 Scaling Apprenticeship grants totaling \$184 million. Grantees began operation in July 2019 and remain active through July 2023.

Quarter Highlights

Bergen Community College (BCC), located in Paramus, New Jersey, is using the Scaling Apprenticeship funding to collaborate with other New Jersey community colleges, businesses, and community-based organizations to develop healthcare apprenticeship programs for in-demand occupations. BCC leaders recognized the need for apprentices to have a single point of contact to help them navigate all components of their program. As a result, they hired 15 Success Coaches. The grant team offered each partner college a coach to assist the program and increase success and completion rates for apprentices. The coaches follow the students through all phases of the apprenticeship process, from the initial inquiry to post-completion, to ensure that they have what they need to succeed.

Demographics

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

H-1B Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gaps

dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



Of the 10,675 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

581	Underemployed
3,638	Incumbent workers
2,006	Unemployed

Program Description

The Departments' H-1B Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gap (CSG) grant program supports 28 public-private partnerships to increase apprenticeship opportunities for all Americans by accelerating the expansion of apprenticeships to industry sectors and occupations that have not traditionally deployed apprenticeships for building a skilled workforce, such as advanced manufacturing, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and health care; and by promoting the large-scale expansion of apprenticeships across the nation to a range of employers, including small- and medium-sized employers.

H-1B grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers to bring foreign workers into the United States under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program. This program was authorized under Section 414(c) of the ACWIA, as amended (29 USC 3224a). The Department funded 28 CSG grants totaling \$100 million. Grantees began operation in March 2020 and remain active through February 2024.

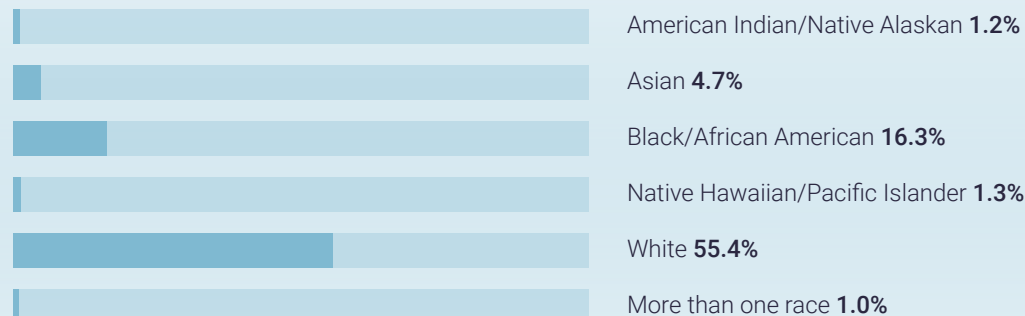
Quarter Highlights

The Aerospace Machinist Joint Training DBA Aerospace Joint Apprenticeship Committee (AJAC) was awarded \$996,390 to train 830 apprentices and expand apprenticeship opportunities in Washington State's advanced manufacturing industry. AJAC partners with the Pacific Northwest Aerospace Alliance (PNAA) to promote apprenticeship with PNAA's 100+ member employers. Tool Gauge, a Tacoma-based Tier 1 aerospace supplier for Boeing specializing in thermoplastics and metal components, was chosen for their "Factory Friday" member spotlight. One Tool Gauge representative said, "We see workforce development as our single biggest challenge. There is a shortage of people with the skills that we need. While we can take a person with no skills, they will mostly be doing basic assembly jobs. You can't do that with CNC machines—they are highly complex, and you have to have a pretty good understanding of how to safely use the machines. That's why we rely on the AJAC apprenticeship program to help us get a skilled workforce right out of the gate."

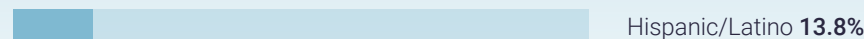
Apprentice Travis shared, "Apprenticeship really changed my idea about education. The pace helps me feel like I'm not working two jobs. I can focus on my work and continue to learn. I can take what I learned in my class and apply it at work within the next week. These courses and what people have taught me have allowed me to do things that I did not think I was capable of doing."

Demographics

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

H-1B Rural Healthcare Grant Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

Program Highlights

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



\$2.5 million

Awarded to the CO Center of Nursing Excellence to support its Project WINN



3 NRAs

Completed the online portion of the 12-month IONRP



3 NRAs

Began the online portion of their residency



3 participants

Enrolled in the Preceptor Training



11 participants

Completed the Mentor Trainings

Program Description

The H-1B Rural Healthcare Grant Program is designed to alleviate healthcare workforce shortages by creating sustainable employment and training programs in healthcare occupations (including behavioral and mental healthcare) serving rural populations that are scalable and replicable after this funding expires. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the need for healthcare workers, particularly in rural areas where there was already an acute need. In January 2021, DOL awarded \$40 million in grants to 17 public-private partnerships across the country to increase the number of individuals training in healthcare occupations that directly impact patient care and address rural healthcare workforce shortages. Expanding employment and training models for the healthcare industry helps individuals gain the skills necessary to provide needed services, fill vacancies, and allow employers to find skilled workers more readily.

Quarter Highlights

The Colorado Center for Nursing Excellence was awarded \$2.5 million to support its Project Workforce Innovation Nursing Network (WINN), a Nurse Residency Apprenticeship Program (NRAP). This network aims to make the transition to clinical practice smoother by providing newly graduated/licensed Registered Nurses with the support they need to get up to speed and serve as invaluable clinical resources for healthcare facilities in underserved rural/frontier areas of Colorado.

Many rural facilities are in survival mode and desperate for experienced nurses. Facilities are in crisis as it pertains to staffing, addressing high numbers of turnover, competition with traveling nurses, increase in COVID-19 cases in rural areas, COVID-19 vaccine mandates, and limited budgets. In response, the NRAP program offers an innovative, accredited 12-month online component of its residency program, offered through the University of Iowa's Online Nurse Residency Program (IONRP). The program creates a new primary care-focused, rural curriculum, focusing on critical access hospitals, and augmented with relevant content on primary care. Additionally, WINN developed and implemented virtual preceptor and mentor trainings to ensure easier access for participants. The sessions focus on enhancing participants' understanding of the importance of mentoring in nursing, communication and conflict resolution strategies, the power of questions, resiliency, boundaries, and the impact of cultivating a growth mindset. The trainings are offered three times per year, and each session is scheduled to meet the needs of day and night shift nurses.

To date, three Nurse Resident Apprentices (NRA) completed the online portion of the 12-month IONRP, three NRAs began the online portion of their residency, 11 participants completed the Mentor Trainings, and three participants enrolled in the Preceptor Training.



H-1B One Workforce Grant Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

Program Highlights

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



\$145 million

In grants awarded to
19 public-private
partnerships

Program Description

The H-1B One Workforce Grant Program is designed to develop replicable, comprehensive workforce strategies for preparing the workforce for middle- to high-skilled H-1B occupations within the IT, advanced manufacturing, and transportation sectors.

These grants build proofs of concept of innovative training models that the broader workforce system can replicate. In January 2021, DOL awarded \$145 million in grants to 19 public-private partnerships across the country, which must build support for a common vision for responding to the workforce challenges within their state and economic regions, ensuring that their projects complement and leverage—but do not duplicate—existing programs. By forging public-private H-1B One Workforce Partnerships grantees bring together industry, employers, education and training providers, the workforce system, state and local governments, and other entities that work collaboratively to align resources in response to employer demand and to offer novel education and job training solutions that generate positive outcomes and results.

Quarter Highlights

Grand Rapids Community College was awarded \$9.8 million to support its One Workforce for West Michigan Manufacturing project, which aims to expand regional sector partnerships to provide a pipeline of manufacturing workers to fill existing job openings and meet employer needs for expansion in well-paying, middle- and high-skilled, and high-growth jobs across a variety of H-1B advanced manufacturing occupations in the West Michigan Prosperity Region 4b. In 2019, Eben was attending school but searching for his real passion. He took an Introduction to Welding class and discovered he liked working with his hands. After accepting a job as a welder, he faced barriers to advancing in his career because he did not know enough about welding. Eben's ambition led him to Grand Rapids Community College Workforce Training, and he enrolled in the welding program. While his tuition was paid, Eben found himself in need of a pair of steel-toed boots that he could not afford. The boots he was wearing were two sizes too large, and he was stuffing them with rags to prevent blisters. Eben heard that the One Workforce grant program could assist him with buying boots, so he applied and was accepted. Eben was excited to learn he would also receive job placement assistance. Eben worked with a Job Developer to create an industry-specific résumé, apply for jobs, and prepare for interviews. When asked what it means to be a part of the Grand Rapids Community College welding and One Workforce programs, Eben said, "Just knowing that I will finish this program without owing money, having the support of the Job Developer, and new boots to begin working is a huge blessing for me. I can't wait to show all of my friends and family."



H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certifications (PERM)

foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



533,599

Total H-1B applications



100%

H-1B applications processed over the past four-quarters were completed within seven business days of the filing date



4.7% increase

Increase in PERM filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous years



100%

Employer applications filed under the H-1B program were processed within 7 business days



8.3% decrease

Decrease in employer filings under H-1B compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year

Program Description

The H-1B program permits employers to hire, on a temporary basis, foreign workers in professional or specialty occupations. The H-1B program includes the H-1B1 (Singapore and Chile) and E-3 (Australia) professional programs. The application for Labor Certification for Program Electronic Review Management (PERM) system allows employers to begin the process of permanently hiring a foreign worker when there are not enough U.S. workers who are able, willing, qualified, and available to perform the job. In addition, the PERM program ensures that the employment of the foreign worker does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of American workers who are similarly employed.

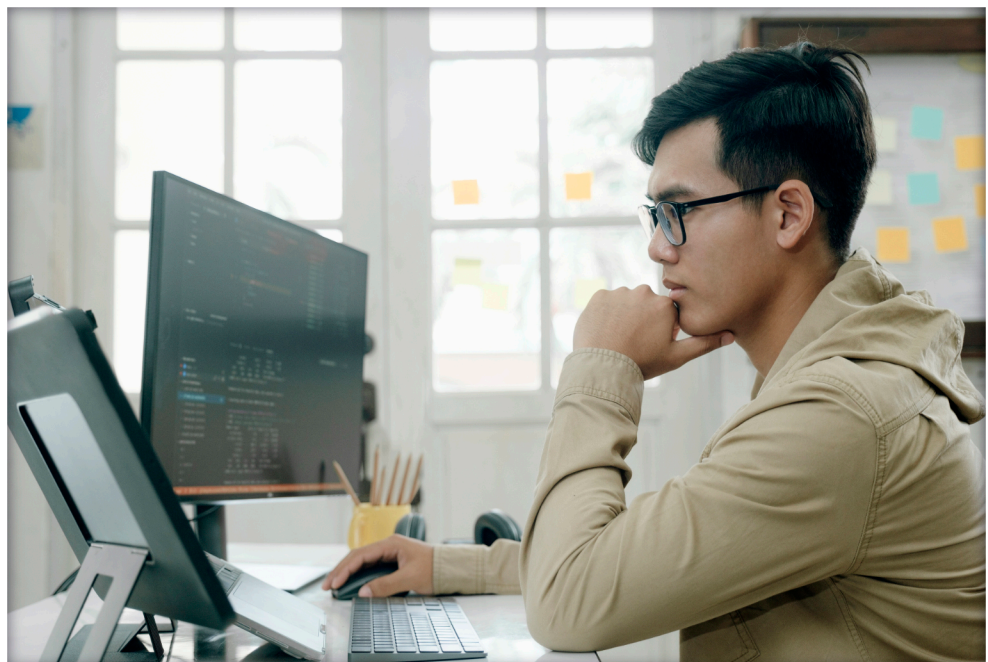
Quarter Highlights

One hundred percent of employer applications filed under the H-1B program were processed within seven business days. Employer filings under H-1B decreased approximately 8.3 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) saw a 4.7 percent increase in PERM filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five PERM occupations for the preceding four quarters are: Software Developers (Applications) (27.6 percent); Software Developers (Systems Software) (10.8 percent); Computer Systems Analysts (6.7 percent); IT Project Managers (6.3 percent); and Statisticians (2.7 percent). The top five H-1B occupations for the preceding four-quarter reporting period are: Software Developers (Applications) (26.5 percent); Computer Occupations, All Other (16.2 percent); Software Developers (System Software) (9.0 percent); Electronics Engineers, Except Computer (6.2 percent); and Computer Systems Analysts (4.9 percent).

Analysis

One hundred percent of the 533,599 H-1B applications processed over the past four quarters were completed within seven business days of the filing date. The average number of days to resolve PERM applications not subject to integrity review increased by 53.5 percent (65 days) when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The average number of days to resolve PERM applications subject to integrity review increased by approximately 18.9 percent (53 days) compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. These increases are driven by increasing application filing levels and the seasonal shift of staff to assist TEMP program peak seasons.



H-2A and H-2B Foreign Labor Certification Programs

foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



10,875

Total H-2A applications

97.1%

H-2A applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to the required 30 calendar days.



0.3% increase

Increase in processing time compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.



9,790

Total H-2B applications

77.2%

H-2B applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to the required 30 calendar days.



6.4% increase

Increase in processing time compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

Program Description

H-2A labor certifications enable companies to employ foreign workers on a temporary basis for the agricultural sector of the economy. H-2B labor certifications allow employers to hire foreign workers to come to the United States and perform temporary nonagricultural work, which must be one-time, seasonal, peak load*, or intermittent in nature.

Quarter Highlights

OFLC experienced a 17.1 percent increase in H-2A filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. As a result, OFLC processed 16 percent more applications when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five H-2A occupations for the most recent four-quarter reporting period are: Farmworkers and Laborers (Crop) (86.6 percent); Agricultural Equipment Operators (6.4 percent); Farmworkers — Farm, Ranch, and Aquatic Animals (4.2 percent); Construction Laborers (1.1 percent); and Agricultural Workers — All Other (0.4 percent).

OFLC experienced a 4.5 percent increase in H-2B filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five H-2B occupations for the most recent four-quarter reporting period are: Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers (37.6 percent); Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters (9.8 percent); Forest and Conservation Workers (7.9 percent); Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners (6.6 percent); and Amusement and Recreation Attendants (6.4 percent).



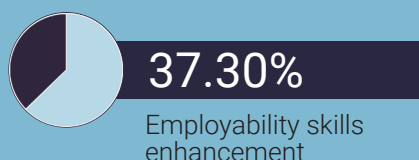
* Applications filed in the three-day period at the beginning of January or July requesting start date of need on April 1 or October 1. These applications are randomly ordered for processing.

Indian and Native American Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dinap

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

WIOA Section 166, Indian and Native American (INA) Program, establishes a unique and special direct relationship between the federal government and Indian tribal governments. The statutory purposes of the program go beyond simply improving the employability of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals. The program also promotes "the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities in accordance with the goals and values of such communities" (WIOA, Section 166(a)(1)).

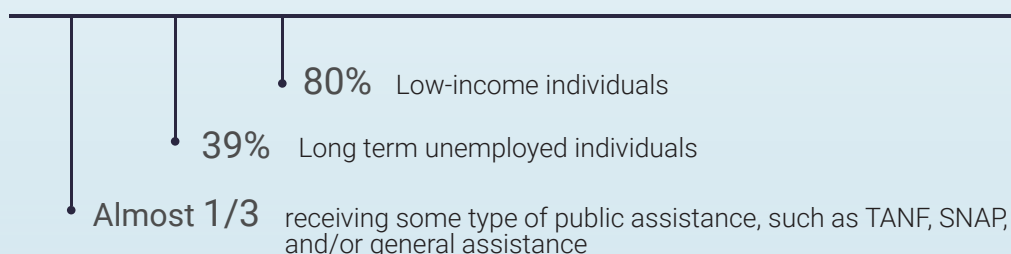
By law, the program is administered in a manner consistent with the principles of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, which recognizes the unique government-to-government relationship between tribes and the federal government.

Quarter Highlights

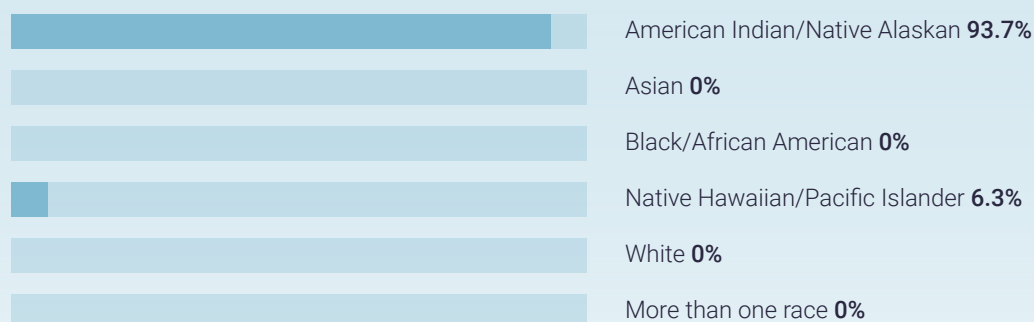
In PY 2020, the INA program implemented a new Grantee Performance Management System (GPMS) to meet the WIOA performance reporting requirements. The first WIOA participant performance results were generated from this new modernized system. These performance results will grow as more data becomes available.

Demographics

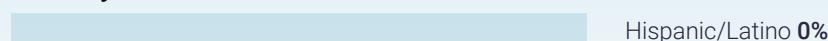
Of the 7,267 customers (6,814 participants and 453 reportable self-service individuals):



Race



Ethnicity



Gender

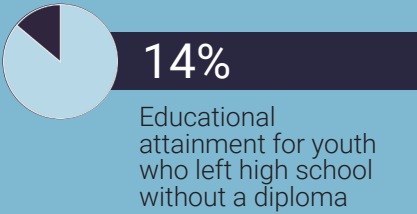


Indian and Native American Youth Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dinap

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

The INA Supplemental Youth Services Program provides summer and year-round employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals between the ages of 14 and 24. Program resources are targeted to both at-risk and highest-need youth who face substantial barriers to education and employment success. This population includes youth in high school, youth who left high school without a diploma, and youth who are basic-skills deficient.

Quarter Highlights

The INA program served 2,674 participants for the semi-annual period ending September 30, 2021. This increase is significant compared to the 1,699 participants served during the same semi-annual period one year ago. The increase is likely contributable to the easing of restrictions and vaccinations for COVID-19.

The Attainment of Two or More Goals rate decreased slightly from 81 percent in the semi-annual period (April 1, 2020, to September 30, 2020) to 80 percent for the semi-annual period (April 1, 2021, to September 30, 2021).

The Educational Attainment Rate for dropouts decreased from 17 percent in the prior semi-annual period (April 1, 2020, to September 30, 2020) to 14 percent for the semi-annual period (April 1, 2021, to September 30, 2021).

Demographics

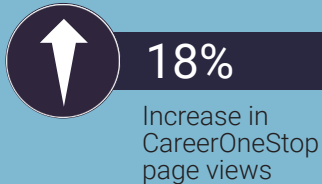
Race	
American Indian/Native Alaskan	100%
Asian	0%
Black/African American	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0%
White	0%
More than one race	0%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic/Latino	0%
Gender	
46.8% Male	53.2% Female

ETA Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS)

careeronestop.org | onetonline.org | mynextmove.org

Program Highlights

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Analysis

Overall, combined site visits have increased by 26 percent from September 2020 to 2021. While CareerOneStop site visits decreased slightly, this decrease is an artifact of the overwhelming increase in site visits during the height of the pandemic. In fact, CareerOneStop page views were up by 18 percent over the same period, which reflects the addition of useful content to the site. The nearly 50 percent increase in O*NET site visits may partly be due to the prevalence of remote schooling during that period as O*NET websites are used extensively in education settings and are readily available for online use in virtual classrooms.

Program Description

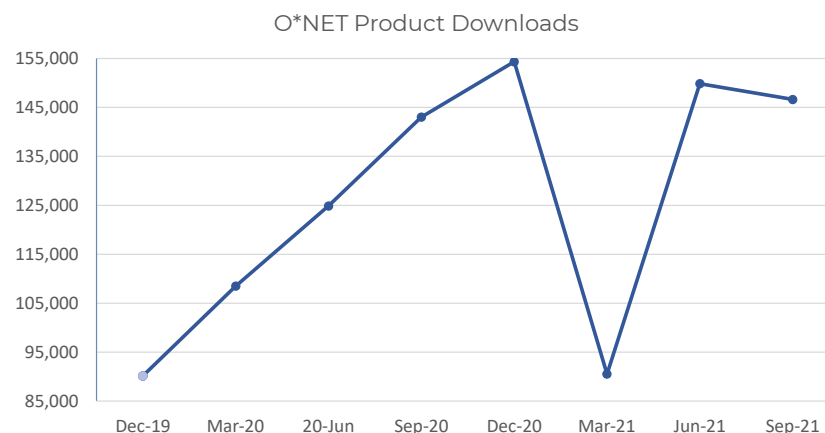
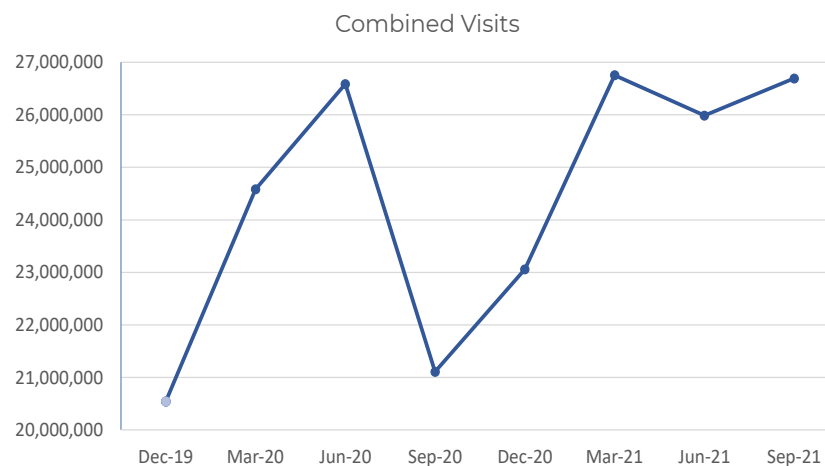
The Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS) includes electronic tools that help individuals explore career opportunities and link to job postings, either independently or at local American Job Centers, to make informed employment and education choices. The websites feature user-friendly occupation and industry information, salary data, career videos, education resources, career exploration assistance, and other resources that support talent development in today's fast-paced global marketplace. Users can find information about occupations that are in demand in high-growth industries nationwide. Additionally, E-TOOLS provides information on occupational skills and workplace competencies.

Quarter Highlights

CareerOneStop launched a Compare Cost of Living tool to help users understand how much more or less it would cost to live in a different location. Additional rental assistance resources were added from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) to the Employment Recovery Housing and Energy page and the Worker Reemployment Housing page. CareerOneStop also added Pell grant information to direct unemployment insurance recipients to relevant resources that pay for education and training.

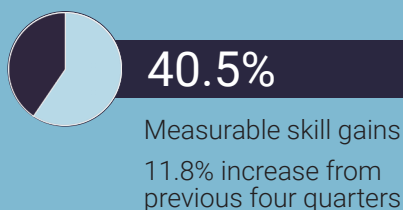
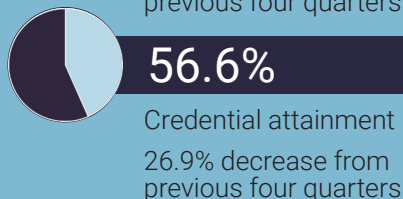
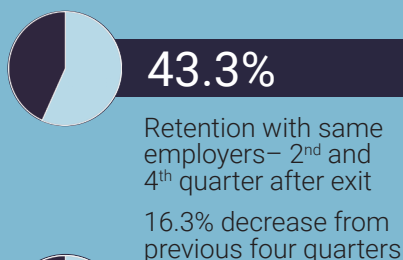
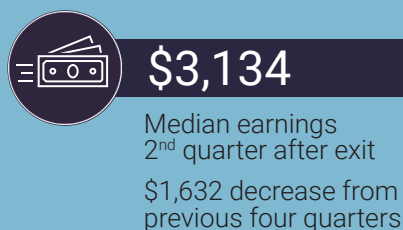
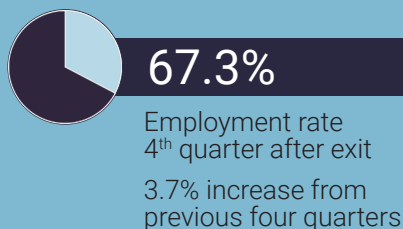
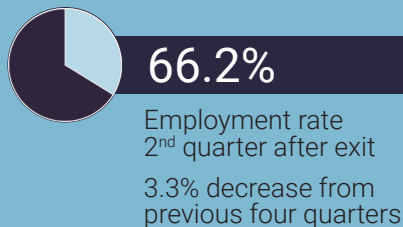
The new O*NET 26.0 Database was released in August 2021, providing data from job incumbents and occupational experts for 821 O*NET-SOC occupations and 100 updated occupations. Over 600 occupations were updated with information from customer feedback and other sources, adding 191 professional associations links for relevant occupations.

Program Performance



Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

Job Corps is the nation's largest residential, educational, and career technical training program for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24. The 121 Job Corps centers nationwide provide an integrated, comprehensive array of services that include academic, career, technical, and life skills training; career planning and work-based learning; health care; and post-program placement and transition support. Job Corps is committed to offering all students a safe, drug-free environment where they can access the resources provided. Job Corps' mission is to engage eligible young people, teach them the skills they need to become employable and independent, and place them in meaningful jobs or further education.

Quarter Highlights

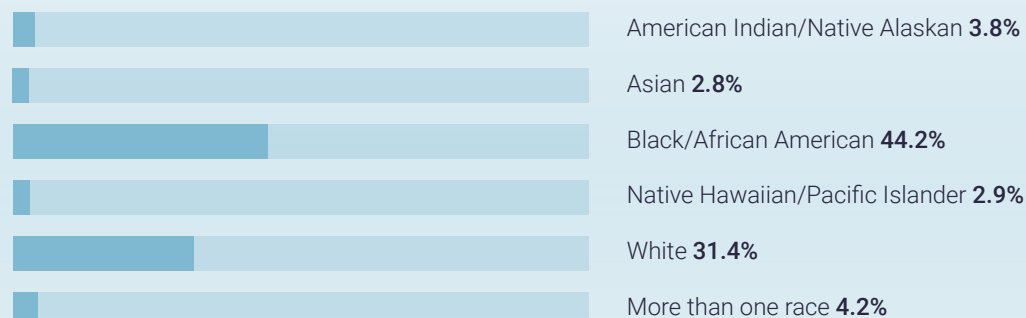
In response to COVID-19 during FY 2021 Q1 (July 1, 2021, to September 30, 2021), Job Corps officially relaunched traditional in-person enrollment across campuses nationwide. The program continued aggressive marketing campaigns using social media, search advertising, email and texting campaigns, and other tools to generate interest in the program and maintain a robust pipeline of new applicants. Additionally, Job Corps continues to develop and revise policies that promote the health and safety of students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Job Corps issued guidance that aligned with CDC guidance and encouraged the vaccination of students and staff. As of the end of this reporting quarter (September 30, 2021), 113 out of the 121 active Job Corps centers completed the necessary steps to reopen and return students. Additionally, 94 centers were approved for virtual enrollment of new students.

Analysis

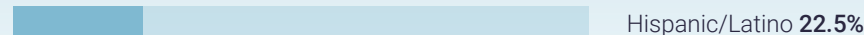
Job Corps' results on five of the six performance measures are not directly comparable to the previous year's four-quarter period as different data sources and denominators are used in these calculations. Common Reporting Information System (CRIS) matches are unavailable for the previous period. Job Corps calculates these outcomes with data collected by the program, limiting the denominators to survey respondents. For Measurable Skill Gains (MSGs), which are calculated using the same definitions across all time periods, Job Corps' rate for the period ending September 30, 2021, increased as compared to the previous year, from 28.7 percent to 40.5 percent. Job Corps had previously experienced a sharp decline in this rate largely due to COVID-19 impacts on the program, including a pause in new enrollments and the transition to distance learning that limited skill gains attained by students. With centers gradually resuming on-center operations as of November 2020, and the paced enrollment of new students through both the Virtual Enrollment and traditional enrollment processes in the past few months, skill gain attainments have started to increase.

Demographics

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG)

dol.gov/vets/grants/state/jvsg.htm

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



51.6%

Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit
5.6% decrease from
previous four quarters



50.3%

Employment rate
4th quarter after exit
4.6% decrease from
previous four quarters



\$7,128

Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit
\$489 increase from
previous four quarters

Program Description

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) program provides federal funding through a formula grant to 54 State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The funding is used to hire dedicated staff who provide individualized career and training-related services to veterans and eligible persons with significant barriers to employment and to assist employers in filling their workforce needs.

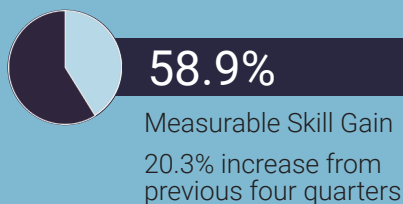
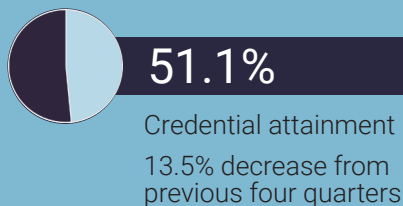
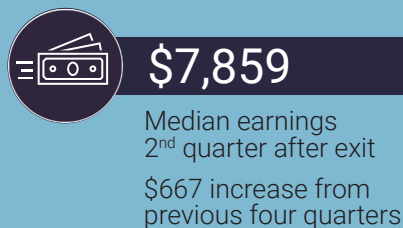
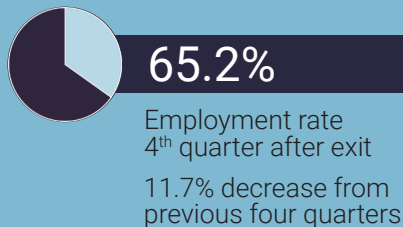
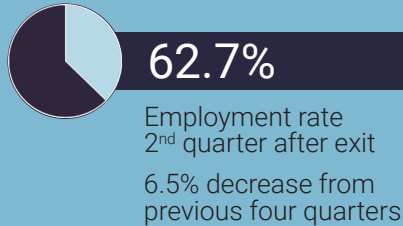


National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



Program Description

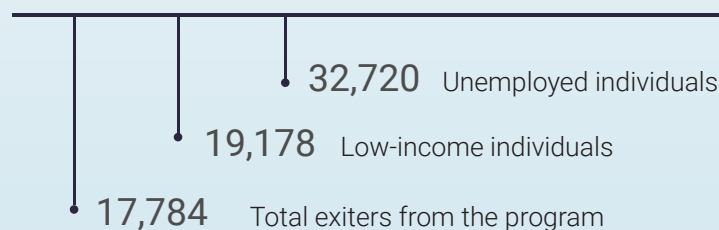
National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) provide employment and training activities for workers affected by layoffs and other eligible populations. Employment Recovery DWGs provide workforce development funds to help states and local workforce areas respond to mass layoffs or other economic impacts resulting in the sudden need for resources beyond those provided by WIOA Dislocated Worker formula funds. Disaster Recovery DWGs pay for disaster relief employment to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts from emergencies or major disasters.

Program Highlights

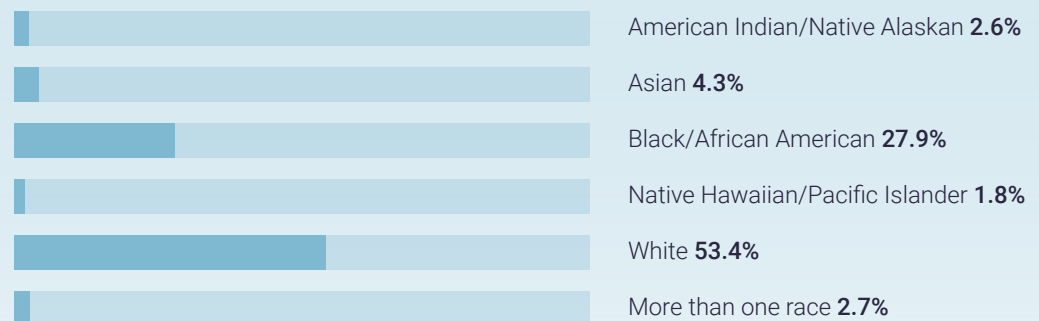
With the economic downturn in Southern Nevada and mass layoffs of casino workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, Iban found himself unexpectedly unemployed. He was referred to an American Job Center to assist in his search of a new career, and after enrolling in the COVID DWG program, Iban began working with his career coach to find a new passion. With help from American Job Center staff, he conducted labor market research, explored other industries, and decided to pursue training as an electrician. Iban started occupational skills training as an electrician with the National Technical Institute and successfully completed training. After completing his training, he obtained his certification and was ready to enter the workplace. He quickly secured full-time employment as an Electrical Technician at Freeman Electrical, Inc., with a pay rate of \$37.46 per hour.

Demographics

Of the 35,564 participants:



Race



Ethnicity



Gender

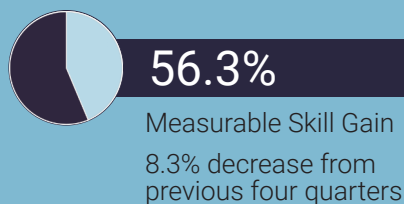
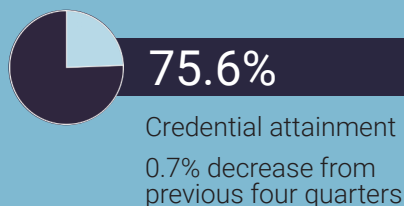
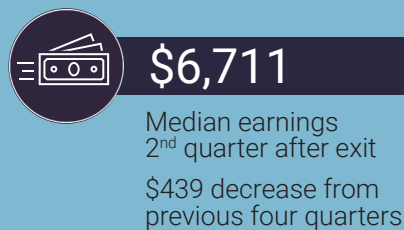
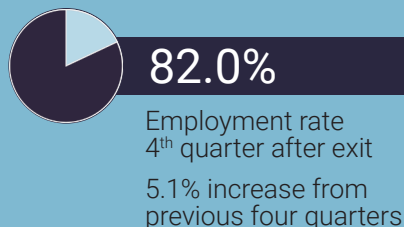
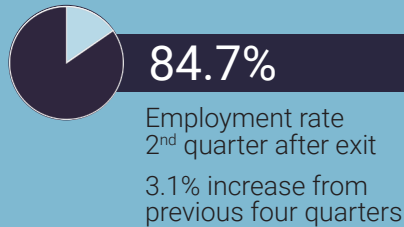


Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

National Farmworkers Jobs Program (NFJP)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/farmworkers

Program Performance – Adult



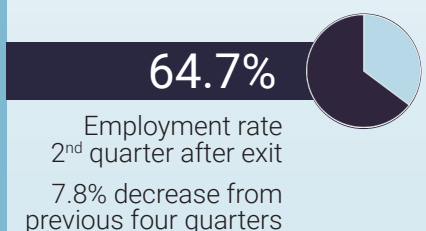
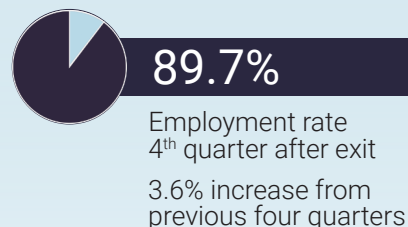
Program Description

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) is a nationally directed, locally administered program of services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) and includes 53 Career Services and Training grants, also known as Employment and Training grants, as well as nine housing grants across the United States and Puerto Rico. The program partners with community organizations and state workforce agencies to counter the chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by farmworkers who depend primarily on jobs in agricultural labor. The NFJP is an integral part of the public workforce system and a partner in the nationwide network of American Job Centers. In addition, NFJP partners with state monitor advocates to provide services to farmworkers and their families working in agricultural employment. The NFJP program was created under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and is currently authorized under Section 167 of WIOA.

Quarter Highlights

Luis' parents immigrated to the United States from Mexico in search of a better future. His parents immediately began to work in agriculture. To assist his parents with financial necessities, Luis started to work in agriculture when he was 12 years old. Luis graduated high school and enrolled in community college. As time passed, Luis saw no potential growth in his first career choice and dropped out of courses. He contacted the Farmworker Career Development Program (FCDP) of Miami-Dade County to provide career assistance. After FCDP staff assessed and assisted Luis, both parties agreed that the short-term training Pharmacy Technician would be a good fit. After a couple of days, Luis dropped out of the pharmacy technician courses. He said the courses were too complex and found himself uninterested in the content. FCDP staff provided further assessment for Luis to ensure his career goals were met. He enrolled in the Nursing Assistant courses at Jackson Training. Luis completed his Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) training obtaining his first credential. He successfully passed the state exam, making him a licensed Certified Nurse Assistant. FCDP staff provided résumé assistance and employability skills training to prepare Luis for the workforce. Luis was immediately hired as a Clinical Partner 2, making \$15 an hour. NFJP grant recipients understand that the career exploration process is not linear. Grantees are committed to working with participants to help them feel confident and prepared for their career choice.

Program Performance – Youth

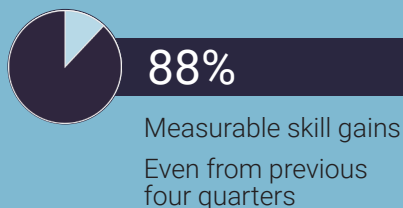
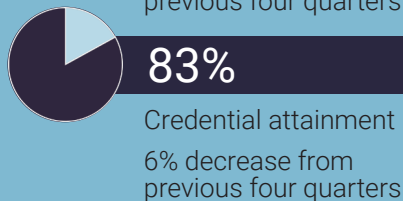
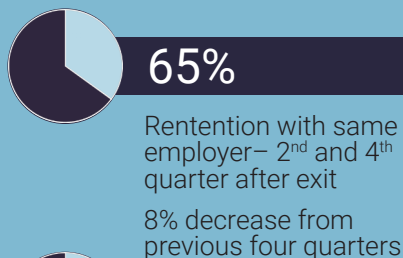
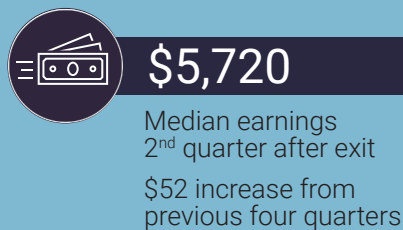
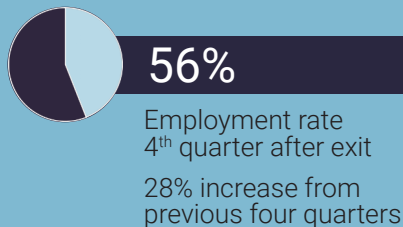
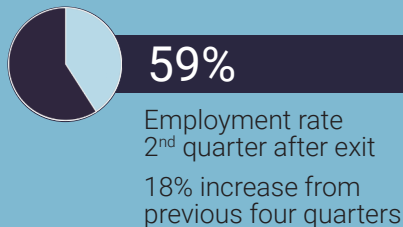


Reentry Employment Opportunities – Adult

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

The Reentry Employment Opportunities Adult (REO-Adult) program helps justice-involved individuals returning home to high-poverty, high-crime communities find employment and access job training. Currently, the program funds three grants to national intermediary organizations to provide job placement and training leading to industry-recognized credentials for justice-involved individuals; and 43 grants to local community-based organizations to similarly provide job placement and training leading to industry-recognized credentials for justice-involved individuals; and 20 grants that begin providing services to justice-involved individuals while they are in prison or jails, with services continuing with the same case managers after release. The REO-Adult program also administers the Federal Bonding Program and provides grants to 24 states to provide fidelity bonding as an incentive for employers to hire persons with criminal records.

Quarter Highlights

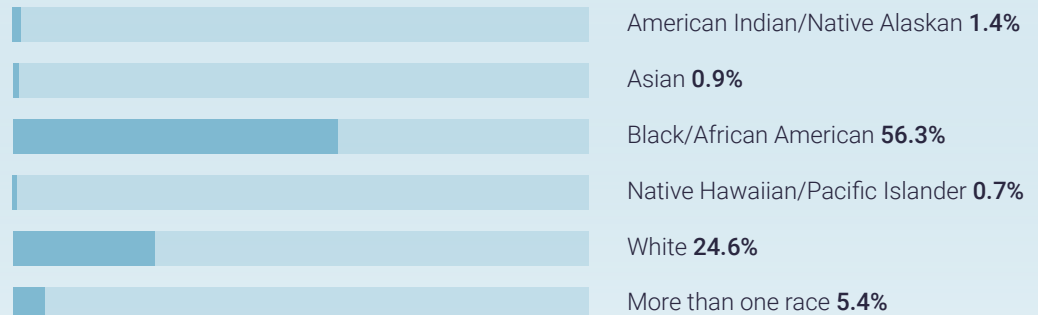
During this quarter, a Las Vegas grantee provided supportive services, one-on-one job readiness courses, job placement, vocational training, and case management services to participants, but report that COVID-19 continues to be a recurring challenge. The grantee is still enforcing social distancing protocols while engaging with community partners. Many partners have returned to work, but others are still struggling to keep clients engaged in the program. They have in-person orientations every Monday, taking in the first 45 people in attendance. Most clients are completing commercial truck driving training, but due to the back-up at the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), participants must wait two months for an appointment at the DMV to test for the commercial driver's license.

Demographics

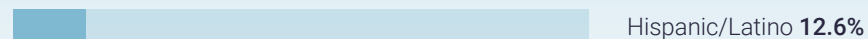
Of the 5,686 participants:

24 Incumbent worker trainings

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



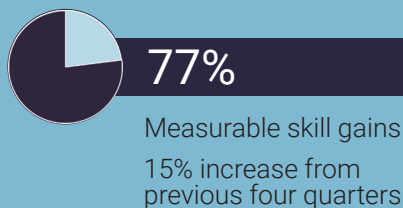
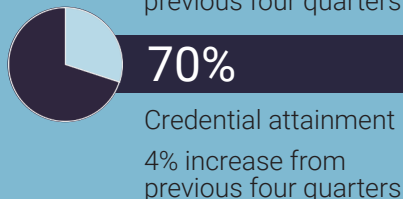
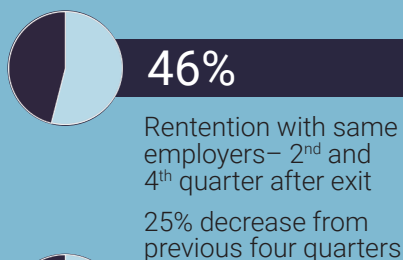
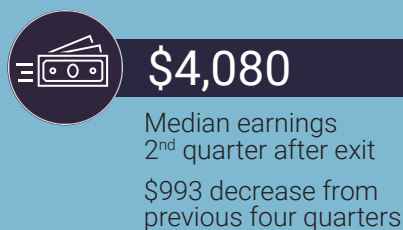
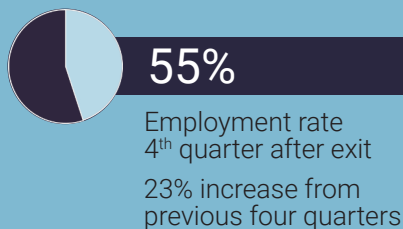
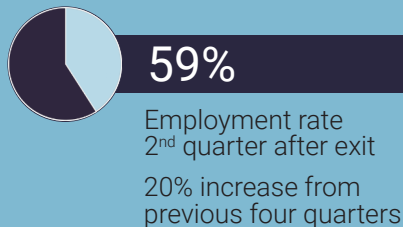
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Reentry Employment Opportunities – Youth

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

The Reentry Employment Opportunities Youth (REO-Youth) program provides grants to serve youth and young adults ages 18 to 24 who have been involved in the justice system or are at risk of justice involvement with a priority to serve high-poverty, high-crime communities. Current projects include 19 grants to national intermediary organizations to operate workforce programs serving justice-involved young adults; 26 grants to local not-for-profit organizations to operate workforce programs for justice-involved young adults; and six grants currently in their planning stage in which a national intermediary organization will serve justice-involved young adults.

Quarter Highlights

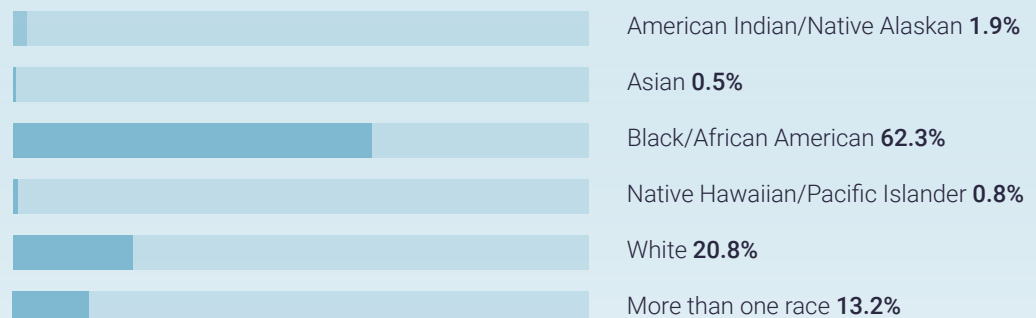
During this quarter, the National Urban League site in Louisiana was severely impacted by Hurricane Ida and the pandemic. In many areas of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Houma, the residents had no electricity, slow or no clean running water, and major debris clogging the roads. Of the five Urban League sites, one returned to the office, two were operating virtually, and two had staff working in a hybrid model with two or three days a week in the office. The Family Heath International grant reported that enrollment was slower than expected because sites were cautious in enrolling participants to ensure a good fit and participants were reluctant to enroll in post-secondary education due to the cost and time. The Opportunities Industrialization Center of South Florida's site was greatly affected by the pandemic, with COVID-19 cases soaring in the region as well.

Demographics

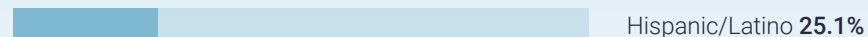
Of the 5,503 participants:

9 Incumbent worker trainings

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/seniors

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



33.5%

Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit
0.2% decrease from
previous four quarters



24.6%

Employment rate
4th quarter after exit
4.2% decrease from
previous four quarters



\$3,323

Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit
\$323 increase from
previous four quarters

Program Description

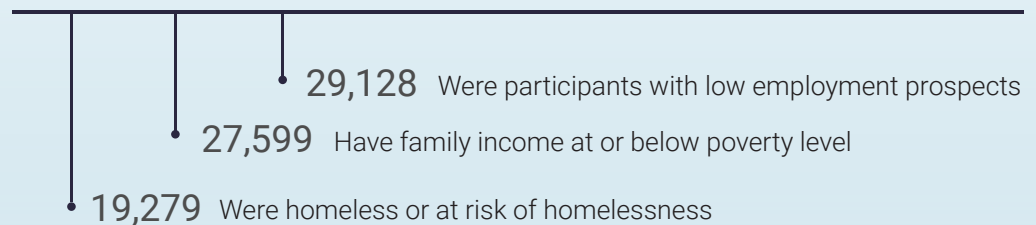
The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) was authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965. The program is designed to foster economic self-sufficiency, promote work experience opportunities, and increase the number of people benefiting from unsubsidized employment. SCSEP specifically aims to help unemployed low-income individuals, particularly those who have poor employment prospects, who are age 55 or older.

Quarter Highlights

For the past seven quarters, SCSEP grant programs have focused on establishing novel ways to recruit, enroll, and offer safe community service assignments and training. Performance outcomes remain diminished in every area of consideration, but grantees offer inspired measures for achieving success. Grantees continue providing remote training and employment opportunities, and they also offer direct services for mental health assessments, drug and alcohol counseling, food, clothes, glasses, and utilities. The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Foundation is placing SCSEP ads in pizza boxes to assist in recruiting, while the State of Colorado is partnering with an Outreach Center for newly released prisoners to aid SCSEP-eligible with housing, jobs, education, and other referral services. The National Caucus and Center on Black Aging (NCBA) has partnered with PUBLIX Supermarkets to offer training and to hire positions directly. The National Association for Hispanic Elderly (ANPPM) has developed a literacy course for participants with limited English and low literacy skills. These collective efforts allow the SCSEP program to offer innovative aid and assistance to participants.

Demographics

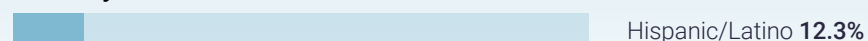
Of the 31,262 participants served:



Race



Ethnicity



Gender

32.5% Male 64.4% Female

Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-training-grants/scc

Program Highlights

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



\$40 million

In grants awarded
to 11 community
colleges

Program Description

The Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants Program (Strengthening Community Colleges or SCC) builds the capacity of community colleges to collaborate with employers and the public workforce development system to meet local and regional labor market demand for a skilled workforce. The grants also build the capacity of community colleges to address challenges associated with the COVID-19 health crisis, such as expanding online and technology-enabled learning and migrating services to a virtual environment.

In January 2021, DOL awarded \$40 million in grants to 11 community colleges, including seven consortium grants and four single institution grants, in ten states. These grants include Industry sector representation from Advanced Manufacturing, Healthcare, IT (including Cybersecurity), Supply Chain and Logistics, among others. Both single institutions and consortia work with required workforce development system partners and employer partners.

The SCC program focuses on capacity building and systems change, building on the lessons learned through the Department's past investments in community colleges, specifically the Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program.

Quarter Highlights

American River College leads the Crosswalking Business Pathways to Public Sector Careers consortium, engaging partners in systems change activities designed to build sustainable, institutional capacity for Business Information Worker (BIW) academic and work-based training, and to pursue strategies to transform public sector outreach and hiring practices in the Sacramento region.

Recent conversations about current wrap-around support services led to the identification of additional adult learner student populations for project stakeholders to consider. These include, but are not limited to, refugees and asylum seekers as the greater Sacramento region expects to receive 5,000+ Afghan refugees in the coming months. Efforts to incorporate student enrollment, retention, and program completion strategies also address the challenges new refugee populations will encounter (i.e., hurdles related to acculturation and resettlement).

Moving forward, the program will collaborate with the administrator of the Refugee Assistance and Resettlement grant project to identify how to serve this new student population effectively including:

- Bridging connections to local and regional refugee assistance CBOs;
- Exploration and articulation of student outreach and program pipeline development opportunities;
- Population-specific student support services and technology needs; and
- Incorporation of and collaboration with regional Adult Education programs to provide additional in-demand education and language assessment services.

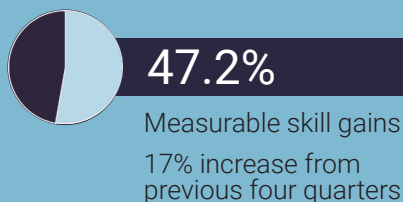
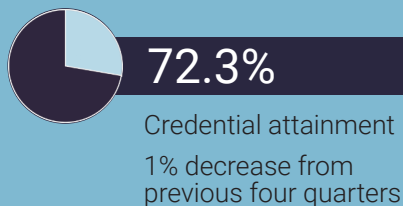
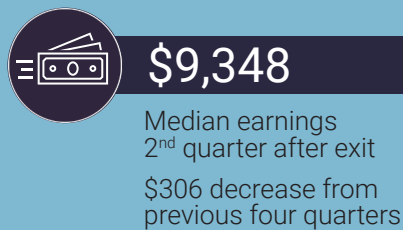
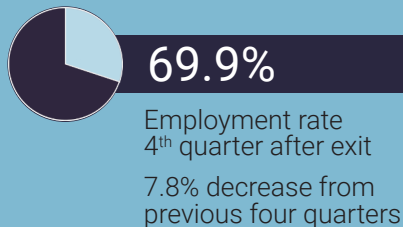
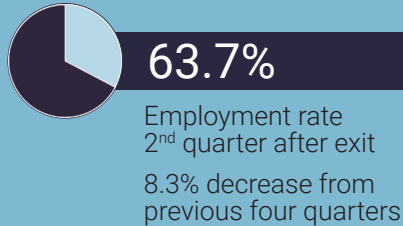


Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Of the 21,286 participants who received TAA benefits or services:

51.4% Were enrolled in training

Of those exiting the program:

78.5% Completed training

84.3% Completed training and earned a credential

Program Description

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program is a vital part of the workforce development system as it helps workers dislocated by foreign trade to adjust to changing market conditions and shifting skill requirements. Addressing the needs of trade-affected workers is a unique challenge, as they are typically dislocated from relatively outdated-skill, high-wage employment. In many cases, dislocations occur via mass layoffs or plant closures in single-industry regions, which makes finding comparable employment in the same geographic area difficult. Furthermore, many of these jobs are permanently lost from the domestic economy, requiring affected workers to retool their skills completely. TAA provides these affected workers with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and case management support necessary for reemployment.

Quarter Highlights

Following statewide COVID-19 shelter-in-place orders, Florida's State Trade Program swiftly converted all TAA Program flyers, handout materials, and other guidance and outreach materials to online resources. This online move supported Local Workforce Development Board staff who transitioned to remote working environments as they were unable to provide TAA informational sessions in person. Before the pandemic, the common practice was conducting TAA informational sessions at the employer's working site or a local American Job Center. Local TAA Coordinators had the same common practice for their one-on-one meetings with participants for conducting assessments, training benchmarks, and more. As a state, both the central office and local TAA staff transitioned to meeting with both employers and affected workers virtually utilizing video capabilities.

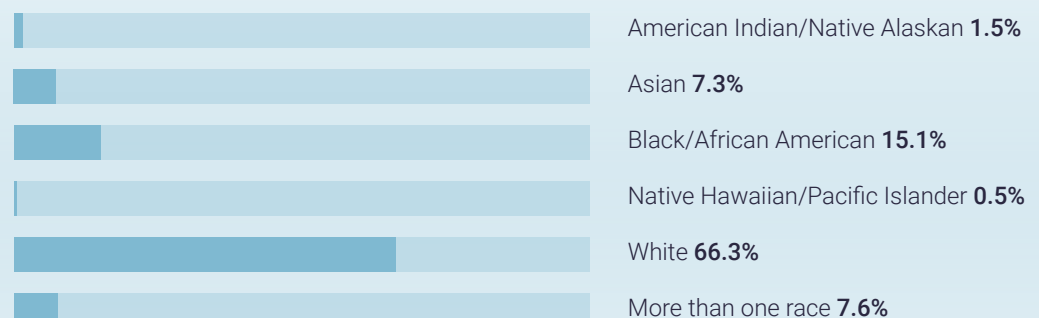
The State Trade Program provided additional local support by creating new web pages, increasing outreach, and improving communication with local staff and trade-affected employers. These efforts included expanding the program's social media presence through the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity's (DEO) Facebook page; updating Fact Sheets, forms, and program-related handouts; and developing an interactive Frequently Asked Questions webpage designed for both local staff and their program participants. The State Trade Program also posted new presentations and other training materials to the DEO website, including a co-enrollment job aid and help center to accommodate local staff during work-from-home conditions. Local staff welcomed the virtual co-enrollment help center webpage as a useful tool to educate staff and customers alike on the benefits of co-enrollment between TAA and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs.

Analysis

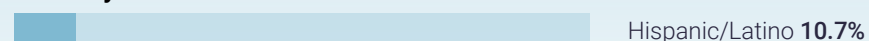
The drop in the Employment Rate Program Performance can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. We anticipate these results will rebound as our economy continues to recover.

Demographics*

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



* Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

oui.doleta.gov/unemploy

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



55.21%

Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit
8.3% decrease from
previous four quarters

Program Description

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) System minimizes individual and family financial hardship due to unemployment and stabilizes the economy during economic downturns by providing unemployed workers with temporary income support. States operate their own UI programs regulated by state laws.

As the Federal partner, DOL provides program leadership, allocates administrative funds, provides technical assistance, and exercises performance oversight.

Quarter Highlights

Several states triggered the Extended Benefits (EB) program, which is available to claimants who have exhausted regular UI in the state in which the claim was filed and are not eligible for a regular UI claim in another state. The Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate also showed a significant decrease from the prior quarter and remained below the acceptable level of performance.

Analysis

New requirements under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Continued Assistance Act, and the America Rescue Plan Act allowed individuals who may not have traditionally qualified for unemployment compensation to become eligible for benefits. Several new programs were implemented effective first quarter of 2020: Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. The implementation of each act increased the maximum number of weeks allowed up to 79 weeks for all new UI programs.

For the reporting period ending September 30, 2021, the volume of New Initial Claims decreased to slightly under 30 million due to unemployment caused by COVID-19 compared to approximately 52.7 million in the previous year. This number represents a 55.21 percent decrease in the number of initial claims filed. The decrease in initial claims is consistent with the discontinuation of the pandemic UI programs established under the CARES Act. Furthermore, the reciprocity rate decreased by 31.64 percent from the previous year, which proves there is a lack of CARES Act programs for "nontraditional" unemployed individuals.

While the number of first UI payments showed a decrease in the number of initial claims from the previous year ending September 30, 2020, the average duration of weeks significantly increased at just over 20 weeks as of year ending September 30, 2021. The maximum number of weeks in a claim year for regular unemployment compensation is 26 weeks, with some states significantly decreasing the maximum number of weeks allowed. The increase in the average duration of weeks indicates that most claimants received 26 weeks of benefits and transitioned to one of the federal unemployment compensation programs established by the CARES Act. This increase is also evident in the exhaustion rate of 99.30 percent, significantly increased from the previous year. More individuals exhausted benefits than filed a new claim during the period of October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021, possibly due to the extension of weeks in the continued claim process resulting in fewer new claims as well as states deciding to end all CARES Act programs in second quarter 2021.

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Unemployment Insurance (UI) (continued)

oui.doleta.gov/unemploy



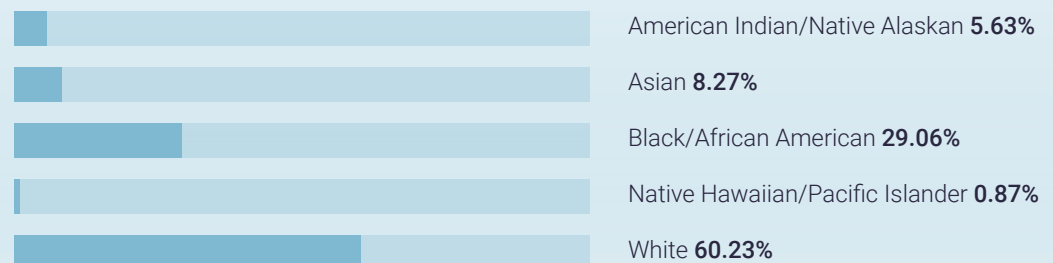
Program Performance

Performance Measure	Four Quarters Ending 9.30.2020	Four Quarters Ending 9.30.2021
Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely	67.0%	60.5%
Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate	122.26%	29.77%
Percent of Employer Tax Liability	88.19%	89.19%
Operational Results		
Reciency Rate	76.37%	44.73%
Exhaustion Rate	23.73%	99.30%
Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)	64.35%	65.49%
Percent of Recipients Who Are Female	51.52%	49.66%
New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	52,728,807	29,913,102
Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments	29,799,146	8,964,157
Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)	14.5	20.9

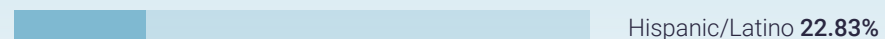
People Served	7.1.2020 - 9.30.2021	7.1.2021 - 9.30.2021
Regular UI Benefits Only	8,964,157	1,538,623
Extended Benefits	759,014	3,216,140
Participants Served by ES and UI – %	49.9%	56.2%
Participants Served by ES and UI – Number	4,473,114	864,706

Demographics

Race



Ethnicity



Gender

46.93% Male 53.06% Female

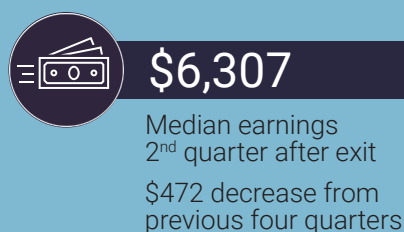
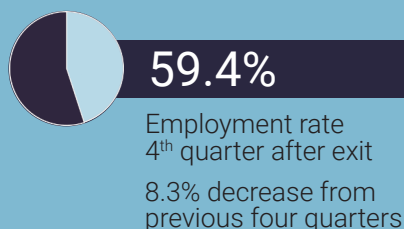
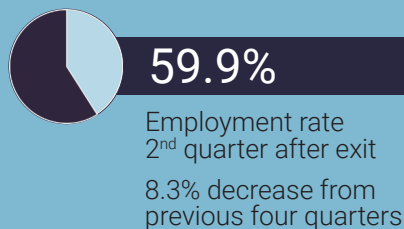
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information.

Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

dol.gov/agencies/eta/american-job-centers

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending
September 30, 2021:



Program Description

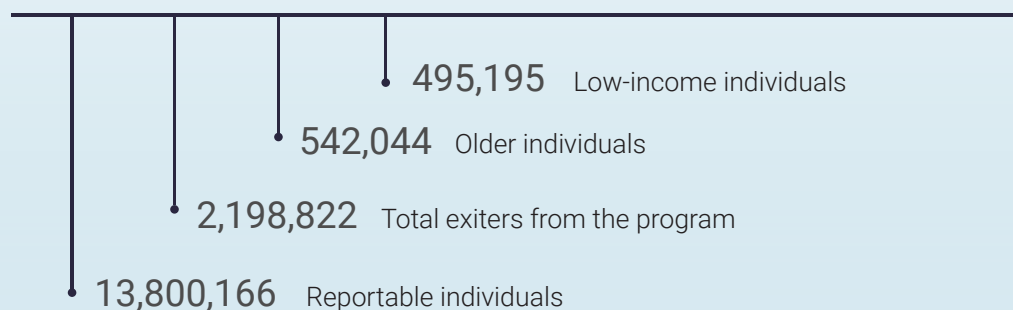
The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser) is an integral part of the American Job Center service delivery system and provides universal access to all workers, job seekers, and businesses. Wagner-Peyser focuses on providing a variety of employment-related services, including but not limited to job search assistance, job referral, and placement assistance for job seekers; re-employment services to unemployment insurance claimants; and recruitment services to employers with job openings. Services are provided in one of three modes of delivery approach: self and information-only service, basic career service, and individualized career service.

Program Highlights

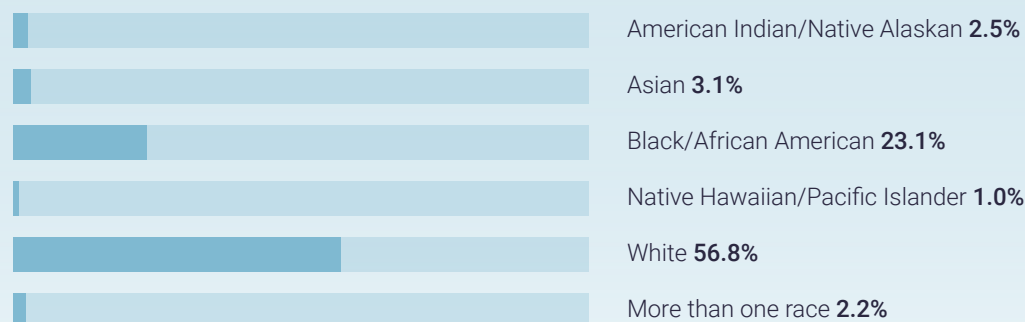
Jack, a low-income disabled veteran on the verge of becoming homeless, came into the Cheyenne American Job Center to receive assistance with gaining employment. He was unemployed for several months, lacked documentation to prove his military experience, and had no computer skills. The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) staff assisted Jack with creating a profile on many sites and helped him create a professional résumé. He continued to come to the American Job Center regularly to apply for jobs in Wyoming and Northern Colorado. Jack was specifically interested in employment opportunities in water pumping, manufacturing, and warehousing. While job searching, the JVSG staff helped Jack with ordering and securing his DD214 so he could receive military benefits. To avoid homelessness, he was also referred to Veterans of America and the Emergency Rental Assistance Program for assistance with past due rent. Jack has since been hired by a contracting company in Northern Colorado as a water pumper, has remained in his home, and is now caught up on his rent.

Demographics

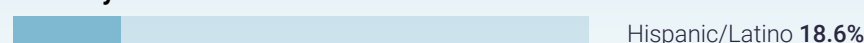
Of the 2,568,256 participant (and increase of over 100,000 from the previous quarter):



Race



Ethnicity



Gender



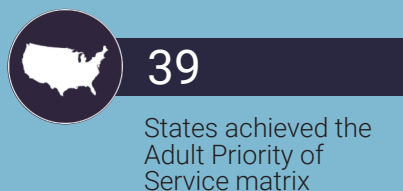
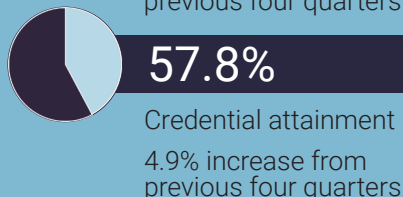
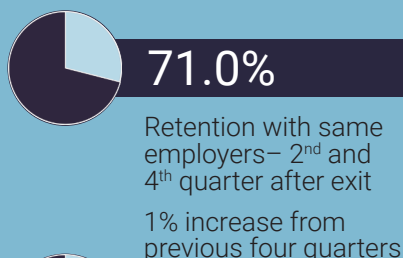
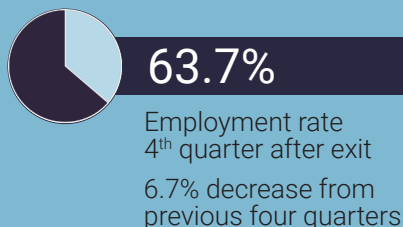
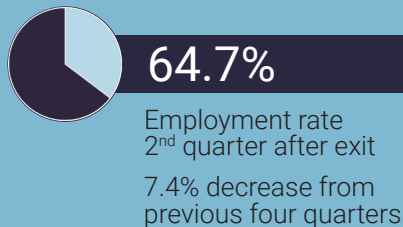
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/wioa

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

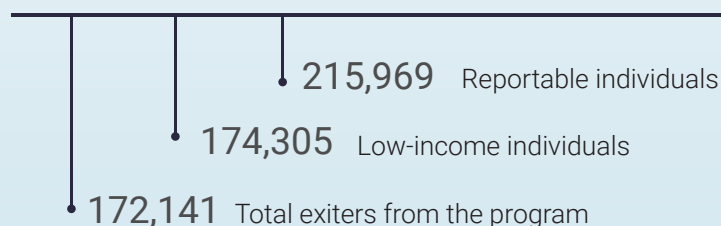
The WIOA Title I Adult Program helps prepare adult job seekers, particularly those who are low-income or low-skilled, for high-quality jobs, through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide employment and training services through a network of nearly 2,400 American Job Centers as of December 31, 2020. WIOA provides employment and training services to job-seeking customers at three broad service levels: basic career services, individualized career services, and training services. These services are provided at a level that most effectively meets job seekers' needs to achieve gainful employment. The program is also designed to assist employer customers in meeting their needs for skilled workers. Adult programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including but not limited to low-income and public assistance recipients; basic skills deficient individuals; UI claimants; veterans; people with disabilities; dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers; Indian and Native Americans; and workers aged 55 or older.

Program Highlights

Anastasia came into the WIOA Adult program as a young mother who recently graduated from high school. Her goal was to obtain a job in the healthcare field. The program paid for her to attend the Area Education Health Center (AHEC) Healthcare Pre-Apprenticeship Program. After successfully completing the AHEC Healthcare Pre-Apprenticeship Program, Anastasia applied for the Centura Medical Assistant Apprenticeship Program. She worked closely with a workforce specialist to prepare for the interview process. Through her hard work and perseverance, she obtained a Medical Assistant Apprentice position with Centura Health, making \$15 per hour for the first 1,000 hours. After a total of 2,000 hours, she earned \$15.50 per hour. While obtaining on-the-job experience, she concurrently attended classes at Arapahoe Community College to prepare for the Certified Clinical Medical Assistant Exam. At the end of her classroom training, she successfully passed the Certified Clinical Medical Assistant Exam. Anastasia is still working at Centura Health as a Medical Assistant and is thriving.

Demographics

Of the 279,480 participant (and increase of over 100,000 from the previous quarter):



Race



Ethnicity



Gender



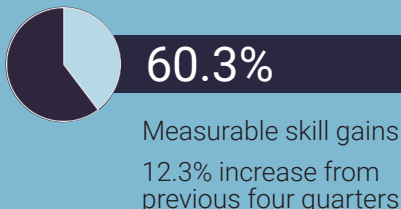
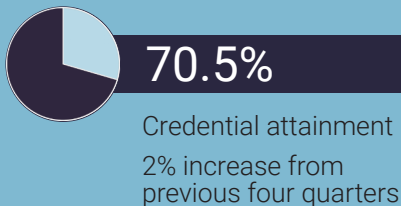
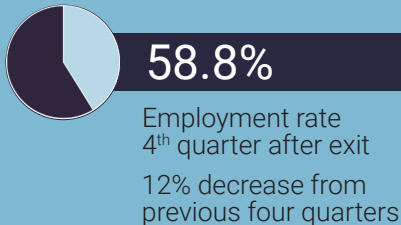
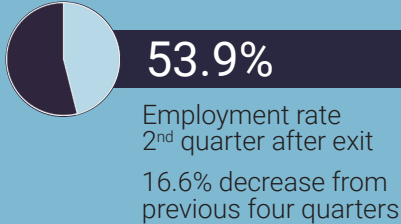
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

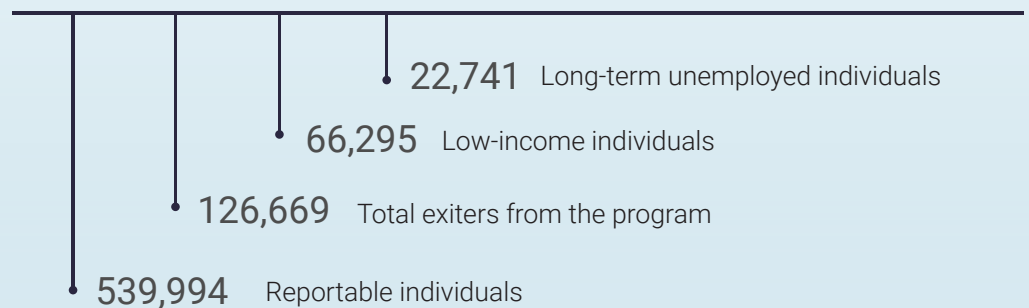
The WIOA Dislocated Worker Program funds services to support the reemployment of laid-off workers. DOL allocates 80 percent of funds by formula grants to the states. The Secretary of Labor may use the remaining 20 percent for Dislocated Worker Grants —these specifically targeted funds can infuse resources to areas suffering most from plant closings, mass layoffs, or job losses due to natural disasters or military base realignment and closures. States allocate their Dislocated Worker funds to their local workforce development areas to provide career and training services to individuals who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, including separating service members, military spouses, and displaced homemakers. Additionally, the program allows states to reserve up to 25 percent of their Dislocated Worker funds for Rapid Response activities. Rapid Response is a proactive, business-focused, and flexible strategy to both assist growing companies seeking skilled workers and businesses and workers affected by layoffs through coordinated and rapid services.

Program Highlights

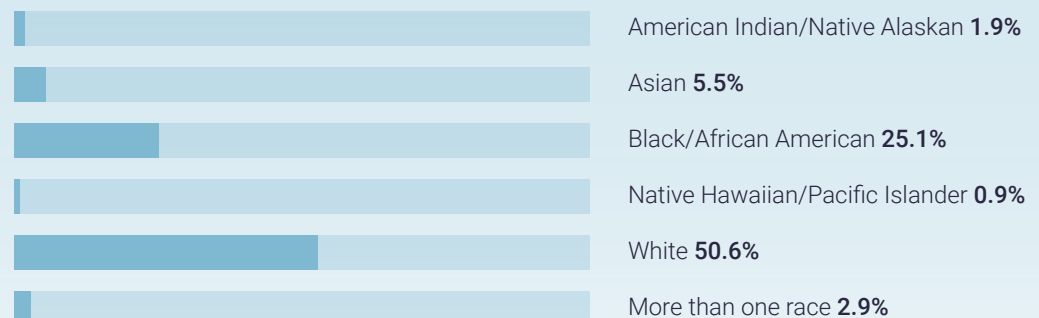
Michele had initially enrolled in college to become an English teacher, but upon graduation, she took a job that was only meant to be temporary at a production facility. Over time, she became comfortable at this position and never chose to pursue her teaching career. Then, almost overnight, the facility closed its operations, leaving her without a job. Michele went to an American Job Center and met with a Career Manager at Michigan Works to discuss her career goals, and they decided to make the best of the situation and help her pursue her career as a teacher. Michele enrolled in the WIOA Dislocated Worker Program, and the program's supportive services assisted with paying for the various state testing and licensing fees required to gain employment. Michele was able to find a full-time position teaching English at Morey FlexTech High School in Shepherd, Michigan.

Demographics

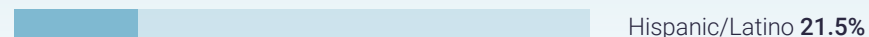
Of the 205,758 participants:



Race



Ethnicity



Gender



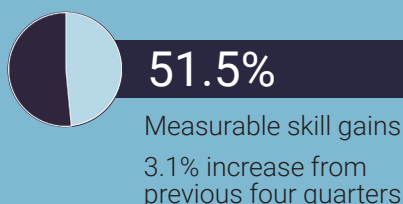
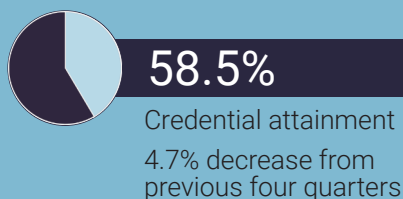
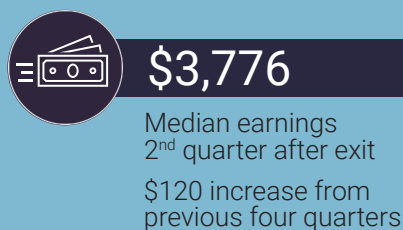
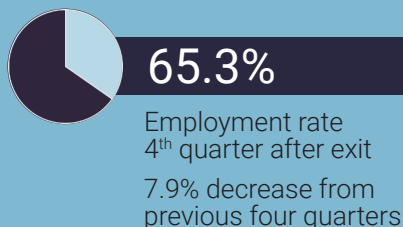
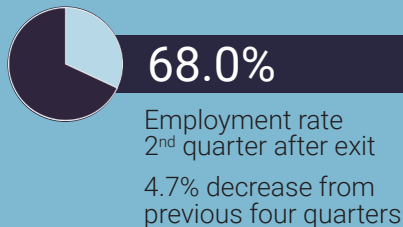
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

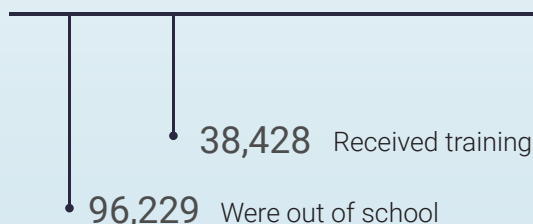
The WIOA Youth Formula Program provides employment and education services to eligible in-school youth, ages 14–21, and eligible out-of-school youth, ages 16–24, who face barriers to employment. The program serves youth who left high school without a diploma, foster youth, homeless youth, justice-involved youth, youth with disabilities, youth with low literacy rates, as well as other youth who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program and acquire an industry-recognized credential or enter employment.

Quarter Highlights

The national youth outcome in MSGs increased by 17.1 percent to 54.9 percent in the four-quarter period ending June 30, 2021, from 46.9 percent in the same quarter of the previous year. Outcomes in the measure increased substantially in several states in the same comparison period. For example, in Alaska, the measure increased to 67.7 percent from 18.4 percent, in Kentucky to 57.4 percent from 26.3 percent, in Wisconsin to 53.8 percent from 27.7 percent, in Idaho to 49.6 percent from 24.0 percent, and in Vermont to 40.4 percent from 16.9 percent.

Demographics

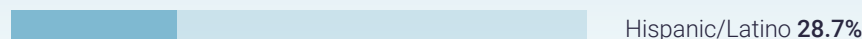
Of the 124,338 participants served:



Race



Ethnicity



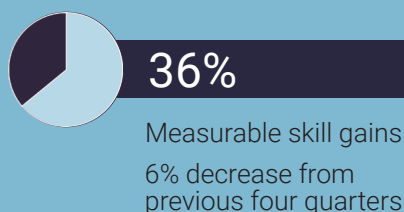
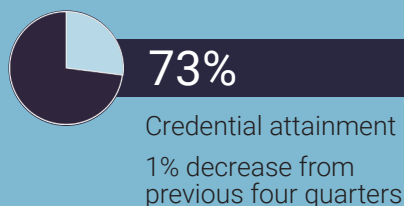
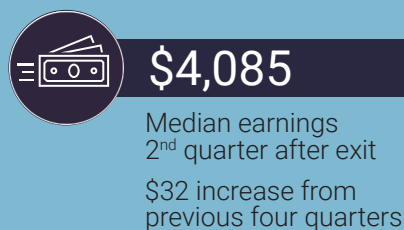
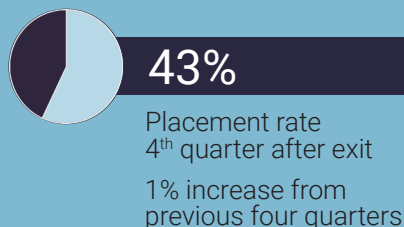
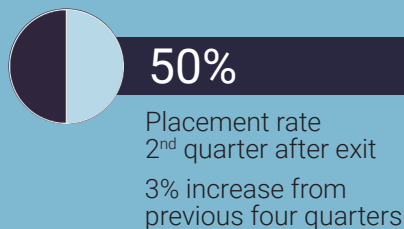
Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending September 30, 2021:



Program Description

YouthBuild is a community-based pre-apprenticeship program that provides job training and educational opportunities for at-risk youth ages 16–24 who left high school without a diploma. Youth learn vocational skills in construction, as well as in other in-demand industries, including health care, IT, and hospitality. Youth also provide community service through the required construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighborhoods. Youth split their time between the vocational training work site and the classroom, where they earn their high school diploma or equivalent degree, learn to be community leaders, and prepare for post-secondary training opportunities, including college, apprenticeships, and employment. YouthBuild includes significant support systems, such as mentoring, follow-up education, employment, personal counseling services, and participation in community service and civic engagement. There are approximately 210 actively funded DOL YouthBuild programs in more than 40 states, serving over 5,000 youth nationally per year.

Quarter Highlights

YouthBuild focused on post-program placement, the importance of measurable progress, and goal setting consistent with academic behavioral and technical competencies to succeed in work and college. If YouthBuild participants understand career and college readiness, sector strategies, and planning for placement in an expansive and comprehensive way, they can develop the full range of capabilities and skills needed to succeed in a career or post-secondary education. YouthBuild also focused on the role that building effective partnerships with post-secondary institutions and employers play in supporting post-program placement.

Analysis

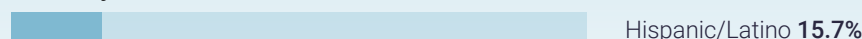
This quarter shows increases for the second and fourth quarter placement indicators. There is some expected fluctuation with the credential attainment and median earnings indicators, but these indicators have been relatively consistent in their outcomes. Additionally, the MSG indicator is a Program Year (PY)-based indicator, and a strong increase is anticipated in this indicator by the end of the PY.

Demographics

Race



Ethnicity



Gender



Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

WIOA Indicators of Performance

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act provides an opportunity to align performance across the employment and training programs administered by the Department of Labor and ensure comparable data collection and reporting across programs. These common performance measures are used by a number of ETA programs including the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Indian and Native American Program, Wagner-Peyser, H1-B Skills Training Grants, Reentry Employment Opportunities, National Dislocated Worker Grants, YouthBuild, and National Farmworker Jobs Program.

For more information on WIOA performance indicators, see TEGL 10-16, Change 1, "Performance Accountability Guidance for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I, Title II, Title III, and Title IV Core Programs"

Adult Measures

Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program, as established through direct UI wage record match, Federal or military employment records, or supplemental wage information.

Credential Attainment

The percentage of those participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in OJT and customized training) who attained a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma—or its recognized equivalent—during participation in or within one year after exit from the program.

Measurable Skill Gains

The percentage of participants who, during a program year, are in education or training programs that lead to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains, defined as documented academic, technical, occupational, or other forms of progress towards such a credential or employment.

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

WIOA requires the Department of Labor and the Department of Education to jointly establish a primary indicator of performance for effectiveness in serving employers. The Departments are currently piloting three approaches designed to gauge the critical workforce needs of the business community.

- Approach 1— Retention with the Same Employer — addresses the programs' efforts to provide employers with skilled workers;
- Approach 2— Repeat Business Customers — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to employers and sectors and establish productive relationships with employers and sectors over extended periods of time; and
- Approach 3— Employer Penetration Rate — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to all employers and sectors within a State and local economy.

Youth Measures

Youth Education & Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage of youth program participants (or participants in non-core programs using the youth indicators) who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the second quarter after exit from the program.



Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

Youth Education & Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage of youth program participants (or participants in non-core programs using the youth indicators) who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program, as established through direct UI wage record match, Federal or military employment records, or supplemental wage information.

Credential Attainment

The percentage of those participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in OJT and customized training) who attained a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma—or its recognized equivalent—during participation in or within one year after exit from the program.

Measurable Skill Gains

The percentage of participants who, during a program year, are in education or training programs that lead to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains, defined as documented academic, technical, occupational, or other forms of progress towards such a credential or employment. This indicator does not apply to the title III Employment Service program.

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

WIOA requires the Department of Labor and the Department of Education to jointly establish a primary indicator of performance for effectiveness in serving employers. The Departments are currently piloting three approaches designed to gauge the critical workforce needs of the business community.

- Approach 1— Retention with the Same Employer — addresses the programs' efforts to provide employers with skilled workers;
- Approach 2— Repeat Business Customers — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to employers and sectors and establish productive relationships with employers and sectors over extended periods of time; and
- Approach 3— Employer Penetration Rate — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to all employers and sectors within a State and local economy.

Program-Specific Performance Measures

Apprenticeship

Entered Employment Rate

Percent of apprentices employed in the first quarter after exit that either completed or canceled from their Registered Apprenticeship Program.

Employment Retention Rate

Percent of apprentices employed in the first quarter after exit still employed in the second and third quarter after exit that either completed or canceled from their Registered Apprenticeship Program.

Six Months' Average Earnings

Six-month Average Earnings of apprentices employed in the first quarter after exit still employed in the second and third quarter after exit that either completed or canceled from their Registered Apprenticeship Program.

Foreign Labor Certification

Percent of H-1B Applications Resolved in Seven Business Days

An estimate of the total number of applications processed within seven business days divided by the total number of applications processed for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified, (2) denied, or (3) withdrawn.

Average Number of Days to Resolve PERM Applications Not Subject to Integrity Review

The average processing time between case receipt and decision date for non-audited cases.



Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

Average Number of Days to Resolve PERM Applications Subject to Integrity Review

The average processing time between case receipt and decision date for audited cases.

Percent of Complete H-2A Employer Applications Resolved within 30 Days Before the Date of Need

An estimate of the total number of complete applications resolved within 30 days before the date of need divided by the total number of applications processed for a given reporting period.

Percent of H-2B Applications Processed Within 30 Days of Receipt

An estimate of the total number of applications processed within 30 days of receipt divided by the total number of applications processed for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified, (2) denied, or (3) withdrawn.

Job Corps

Youth Employment or Education/Training Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Youth Employment or Education/Training Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The median earnings of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Credential Attainment Rate

The percentage of program participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in on-the-job training (OJT) and customized training) who attain a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma—or its recognized equivalent—during participation in or within one year after exit from the program.

Measurable Skill Gains Rate

The percentage of program participants who, during a program year, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains. Measurable skill gains are defined as documented academic, technical, occupational, or other forms of progress.

Effectiveness in Serving Employer

WIOA requires the Department of Labor and the Department of Education to jointly establish a primary indicator of performance for effectiveness in serving employers. The Departments are currently piloting three approaches designed to gauge the critical workforce needs of the business community.

- Approach 1— Retention with the Same Employer — addresses the programs' efforts to provide employers with skilled workers;
- Approach 2— Repeat Business Customers — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to employers and sectors and establish productive relationships with employers and sectors over extended periods of time; and
- Approach 3— Employer Penetration Rate — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to all employers and sectors within a State and local economy

Jobs For Veterans State Grants

Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage and number of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage and number of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

WIOA requires the Department of Labor and the Department of Education to jointly establish a primary indicator of performance for effectiveness in serving employers. The Departments are currently piloting three approaches designed to gauge the critical workforce needs of the business community.

- Approach 1— Retention with the Same Employer — addresses the programs' efforts to provide employers with skilled workers;
- Approach 2— Repeat Business Customers — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to employers and sectors and establish productive relationships with employers and sectors over extended periods of time; and
- Approach 3— Employer Penetration Rate — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to all employers and sectors within a State and local economy.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage and number of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage and number of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Service to Most in Need

The average number of barriers per participant. The total number of the following characteristics: severe disability, frail, age 75 or older, old enough for but not receiving SS Title II, severely limited employment prospects and living in an area of persistent unemployment, limited English proficiency, low literacy skills, disability, rural, veterans, low employment prospects, failed to find employment after using WIOA Title I, and homeless or at risk of homelessness divided by the number of participants who are active on the last day of the reporting period or who exited during the reporting period.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage and number of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage and number of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.

Credential Attainment

The percentage of those participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in on-the-job training (OJT) and customized training) who attain a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma—or its recognized equivalent—during participation in or within one year after exit from the program.

Measurable Skill Gains

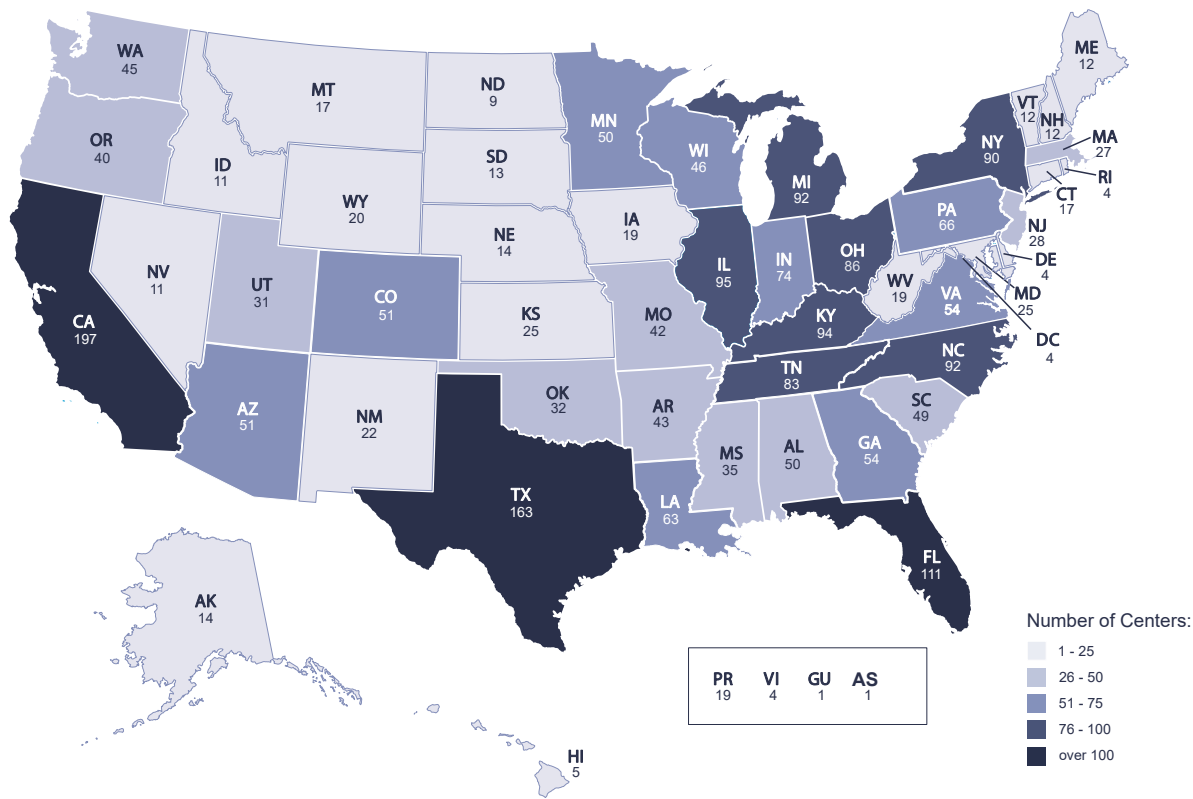
The percentage of program participants who, during the period, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains, defined as documented academic, technical, occupational, or other forms of progress towards such a credential or employment.



American Job Centers & Workforce Development Boards

American Job Centers

Total: 2,315 (mapped)



Workforce Development Boards

Total: 588 (mapped)

