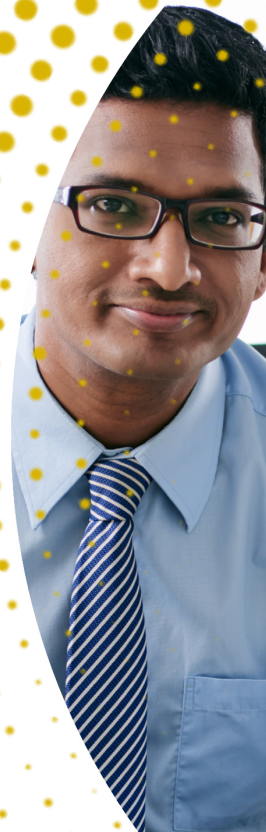


WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

For Quarter Ending March 31, 2020
Program Year 2019, Quarter 3
Fiscal Year 2020, Quarter 2

Report Published October 2020



EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Quarterly Spotlight

National Dislocated Worker Grants

Puerto Rico

Alberto is a 57-year-old resident of Arecibo, Puerto Rico who lost his job as a security guard, and had to rely on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Alberto also faced many frustrating obstacles to reemployment. He was interested in an open job opportunity in a nearby textile manufacturing company, but the job required basic computer skills and a high school diploma or equivalency that he did not possess.

The local American Job Center (AJC) provided Alberto with comprehensive services including short-term pre-vocational training in computer skills, job search assistance, and temporary jobs. Finally, he participated in an on-the-job training activity at a recycling company and completed 800 hours of training. Once he finished the training hours, the company hired him as a Plant Operator. Alberto regained his self-confidence, overcame barriers, and achieved his goals.



Quarterly Spotlight

National Dislocated Worker Grants



South Dakota

Teresa was referred to the SD Department of Labor through Re-Employment Services as a dislocated worker from the Dakota Pride Treatment Center. Teresa was laid off from her job as a licensed addiction counselor due to a lack of funding for her position. She had post-secondary education in addiction counseling but no formal degree and had been grandfathered in by the state to be a licensed addiction counselor. Previously, Teresa was able to continue with accreditation courses through her employment; however, after the lay-off, her license and career path were in jeopardy.

Serving as the guardian for her two elementary-age grandchildren, Teresa needed to maintain a stable home environment while unemployed and did not want to move from the area in which she and her family lived. She was co-enrolled into the Title I Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and developed an employment plan in which she would update her resume, look for work, and continue her certification work.

The Department of Labor provided support services to assist with transportation to workshops to earn continuing education credits (CECs). Teresa completed the required CECs and retained her license through the South Dakota Board of Addiction and Prevention Professionals. She also worked on Teknimedia courses to improve her computer skills in Excel.

As Teresa was working in the program, Indian Health Services received a grant to address addiction in youth, Teresa's specialty area. She submitted her updated resume, cover letter, and application and was hired as a full-time Youth Addiction Counselor earning \$25.00 per hour.

Tennessee

Cheyenne lost her job and needed to find employment quickly to provide for herself and her three children. She filed for unemployment insurance after seeing a flyer in the Dyersburg AJC for youth work experience. She was referred to WIOA Career Advisor, Kelcey Coble and was eligible for WIOA services as an out-of-school youth due to her employment barrier of being 22 and a parent of three.

Cheyenne had previous experience as a patient access representative, receptionist, and certified nursing assistant, but ultimately hoped to become a family nurse practitioner. Kelcey set up an interview with Gina Johnson at the Northwest TN Workforce Board, and Cheyenne was selected to start work as an account clerk for her work experience assignment. Cheyenne assisted in fiscal and business services. She caught on quickly and was reliable.

Travel and resume assistance helped Cheyenne to complete the program and within a month begin a full-time job at the Reelfoot Family Walk-In Clinic. Cheyenne says, "We all have our own determination whether we win or lose." She loves her job and works with a great team.

People Served by Program

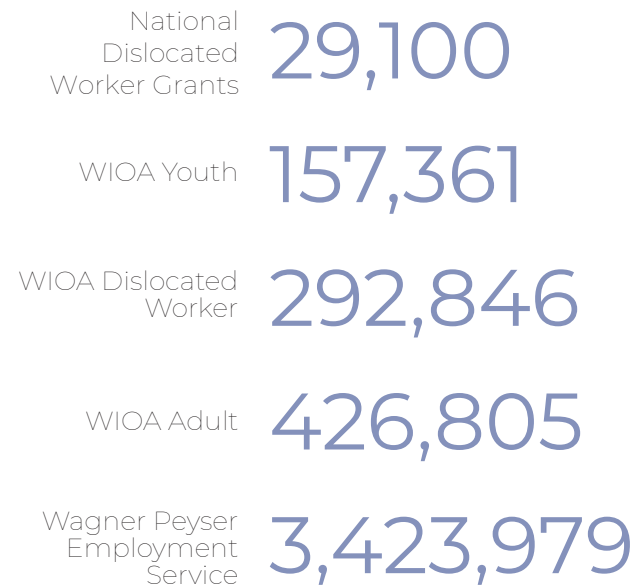
During the quarter from January 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020, ETA programs served a total of 5,950,875 participants (Core Programs, Total Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Other Programs). ETA programs are largely administered via the American Job Center Network. Caseworkers assess program participants' needs 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, 71 percent of those also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services (ES).

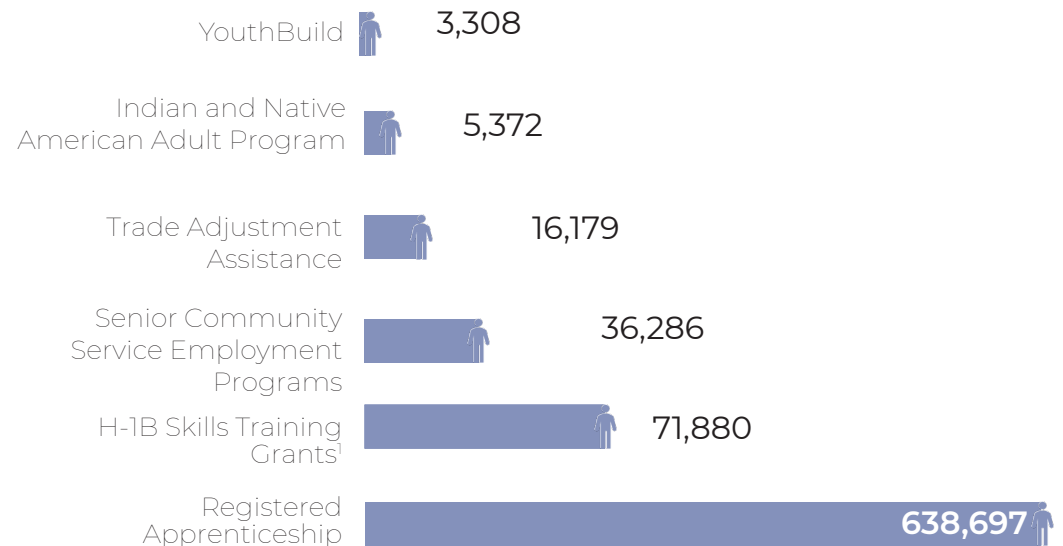
People Served by UI



People Served in Core ETA Programs



People Served in Other ETA Programs



¹H-1B Skills Training Grants are cumulative grant-to-date

Current Appropriations

In general, the following resources are used to operate authorized workforce investment programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report for the quarter ending March 31, 2020, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2019 (July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 (October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020). The funding displayed is from the FY 2019 and FY 2020 appropriations. Programs such as Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and Unemployment Insurance (UI) run on a FY and March 31, 2020, is the end of the second quarter of FY 2020. All other programs run on the PY and March 31, 2020, is the end of the third quarter of PY 2019.

Workforce Investment Resources *	FY 2020	PY 2019
Apprenticeship ¹	\$36,160,000	\$ -
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$ -	\$166,099,861
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$ -	\$43,350,143
Job Corps (Operations) ⁴	\$ -	\$1,455,510,511
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁵	\$ -	\$81,447,000
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$ -	\$399,500,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training ⁶	\$401,020,000	\$ -
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration ⁷	\$2,511,543,000	\$ -
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)	\$ -	\$665,580,000
WIOA Adult	\$ -	\$845,556,000
WIOA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$ -	\$1,040,860,000
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ -	\$93,079,000
Youth Activities ⁸	\$ -	\$897,669,925
- Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁹	\$ -	\$8,876,580
- WIOA Youth	\$ -	\$888,793,345
YouthBuild	\$ -	\$89,534,000
TOTAL	\$2,948,723,000	\$5,778,186,440

H-IB Skills Training Grants	Period (4-year grant cycle)	Funding
America's Promise	Jan 1, 2017 - Dec 31 - 2020	\$111,115,210
Ready to Work ⁹	Nov 1, 2014 - Oct 31, 2018	\$179,771,960
Strengthening Working Families Initiative	July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2020	\$54,394,080
TechHire	July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2020	\$150,328,016
TOTAL		\$495,609,226

* Pursuant to P.L. 115-141, which included the authority for the Secretary to transfer not more than 0.75 percent in FY 2018 from TES, CSEOA, OJC, and SUIESO appropriations made available in this Act to carry out evaluations, the Department transferred \$1,800,000 from ETA TES and CSEOA to the Department's Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer (CEO) in FY 2018. This includes \$1,129,000 from WIOA Youth, \$171,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve and \$500,000 from CSEOA. Also, per P.L. 115-141, the department transferred \$2,004,000 from Job Corps Operations and \$833,000 from WP-ES pursuant to the transfer authority in Section 102 and the reprogramming authority in Section 514 of the Act to the Departmental Management appropriation to address information technology needs. P.L. 115-245 provides the same CEO transfer authority in FY 2019, and the Department transferred \$210,000 from TES Apprenticeship and \$38,000 from SUIESO Unemployment Insurance State Administration to the CEO. P.L. 115-245 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 \$3,000,000 from SUIESO Unemployment Insurance State Administration to Program Administration.

1 Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for Registered Apprenticeship programs. The program now receives program specific appropriations (TES funds). The amount of TES funds in FY 2019 for the Office of Apprenticeship is:

Apprenticeship Program PA Funding in FY 2019: \$36,160,000
Apprenticeship Program TES Funding in FY 2019: \$159,790,000

2 The Dislocated Worker (DW) National Reserve contains funds for National Dislocated Worker Grants, demonstrations, technical assistance and training, outlying areas Dislocated Worker programs, ARC and Delta Grants, and special assistance for Adults/Dislocated Worker programs. The Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245) included a \$53,000,000 rescission to PY 2018 (FY 2019 Advance) National Reserve funds.

3 The total appropriation is \$54,000,000; \$10,649,857 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 \$1,747,551,000 with \$1,601,321,000 for Operations, \$83,000,000 for Construction, and \$32,330,000 for expenses. \$145,810,489 was transferred from Operations to the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) provides \$30,900,000 in emergency supplemental funds for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition for Job Corps Centers in Puerto Rico for a total of \$113,900,000 for Construction.

5 The total appropriation is \$87,896,000; \$5,922,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing and \$527,000 is set aside for technical assistance and training.

6 The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is \$790,000,000 and includes \$301,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$39,000,000 for Wage Insurance. TAA Training reflects an 6.2 percent sequestration reduction to mandatory budget authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

7 Reflects a transfer of \$1,235,000 from UI State Administration to the Office of Labor Management Standards (OLMS).

8 The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$902,287,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$13,493,655, of which \$4,617,075 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.

9 Some Ready to Work grantees have no-cost extensions as late as April 30, 2020.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

Performance Indicators and Reporting Timeline

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 national programs. They align data elements and definitions to ensure data comparability and require that a statistical adjustment model be used in negotiating levels of performance and adjusting negotiated levels of performance at the end of the program year. This adjustment accounts for the populations the programs serve and economic conditions in the local area while standardizing annual reports. It provides easy-to-understand performance information about training providers and program performance for employment and training program consumers and the public.

Outcomes Measured for Performance	WIOA
Adults and Dislocated Workers	
Employment Rate (measure 1)	Percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program.
Employment Rate (measure 2)	Percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program.
Earnings	Measured as median earnings in the 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 a recognized postsecondary credential or employment during program year, achieving measurable skills gains. Measured in real time.
Youth	
Education and/or Employment Rate (measure 1)	Percentage of participants in education, training, or unsubsidized employment measured in the second quarter after exit.
Education and/or Employment Rate (measure 2)	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 the 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 recognized postsecondary credential or employment during program year, achieving measurable skills gains. Measured in real time.

Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship.gov

Program Description

The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) provides direction and national leadership for the apprenticeship system nationwide, including Registered Apprenticeship Programs and the implementation of Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs. OA, in collaboration with industry and states, facilitates business, industry, and labor participation in these innovative work-based learning and post-secondary earn-and-learn models that 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 743,000 new apprentices, with 51,510 coming in the third quarter (Q3) of PY 2019. In total, there are 638,697 active apprentices and 25,812 Registered Apprenticeship Programs nationwide.

In Q3, DOL published a Final Rule that will help expand apprenticeships in the United States by establishing a system for advancing the development of high-quality, Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs.

Also, in PY19 Q3, DOL awarded nearly \$100 million to 28 public-private apprenticeship partnerships to support the large-scale expansion of apprenticeships in industry sectors and occupations that have not traditionally deployed apprenticeships. Using H-1B training funds, grant awards range from \$500,000 to \$6 million to each organization partnering with businesses ready to train apprentices.

Program Performance



638,697 Total Apprentices (Active Apprentices)*



51,510 New Apprentices*



770 New Programs*



25,812 Programs Maintained Total (Active Programs)*

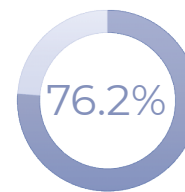
*Total number of apprentices/programs registered during the quarter (01/01/2020 through 3/31/2020)

Analysis

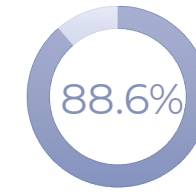
Apprenticeship programs, when implemented effectively, provide workers with a career path featuring paid on-the-job training, skills development, mentorship, and the attainment of a portable credential. At the same time, apprenticeships provide employers with a steady source of highly trained and productive workers. These programs have the potential to grow into a critical component of America's workforce strategy, but currently, apprenticeships are underutilized.

As expected, the impact of COVID-19 emerged in our Registered Apprenticeship Partner Information Database System (RAPIDS) in PY19 Q3. New apprentice numbers declined by 21 percent in March 2020 compared with March 2019. Active apprentice counts in RAPIDS have dipped somewhat but not precipitously. The Office of Apprenticeship continues to provide flexibility to apprenticeship program sponsors to support distance learning for apprentices.

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Entered employment rate



Employment retention rate



\$28,728

Six months' average earnings

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

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

Program Description

The America's Promise Job Driven Grant Program is active in 23 regions serving 28 states. The program is designed to create or expand regional workforce partnerships between employers, economic development, workforce development, community colleges and 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, and supports a wide range of sector-driven strategies, including work-based learning, classroom instruction, and competency-based education that provide workers with the skills and industry-recognized credentials and degrees they need 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 who bring 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). The Department of Labor funded 23 grants totaling \$111 million. Grantees began operation in November 2016 and remain active through December 2020.

Quarter Highlights

Southeast Michigan Community Alliance (SEMCA): Joseph M., a U.S. Army Veteran, visited the Genesee, Shiawassee, Thumb (GST) Michigan Works! American Job Center to connect with career services in August 2019. He sought to transition to a career that would ensure financial stability for his household. After his initial meeting with a career coach, Joseph chose to enroll in the Advanced Michigan Catalyst program to pursue occupational training as a machinist.

Joseph's career coach assisted him with job readiness activities including revising his resume and ensuring his participation in workshops that would hone his interviewing, job search, and job retention skills. After completing training through the America's Promise program, with the assistance of SEMCA, Joseph later transitioned to a WIOA Adult and Catalyst Grant program participant in October 2019 by enrolling in the AMTech (NC/ Advanced Machinist) training program. Joseph successfully completed training in December 2019 and was hired as a machinist in February 2020. Joseph has expressed his appreciation of the help and support he has received through these programs from his career coach and the GST Michigan Works! career services staff.

Program Performance



At the time of enrollment, of the **23,989** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:



H1-B Ready to Work

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

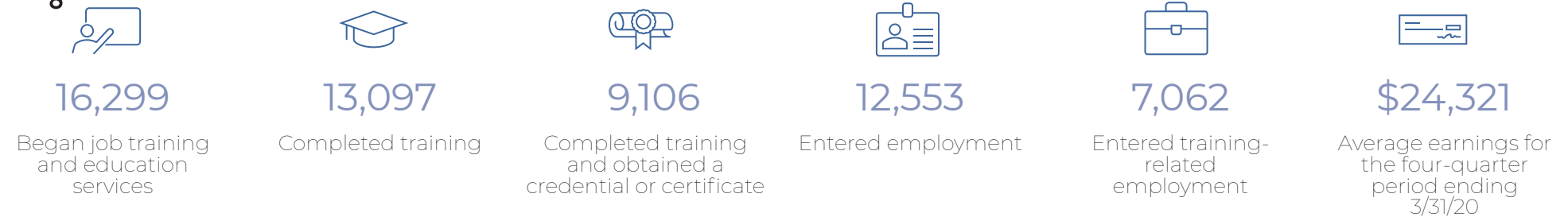
Program Description

The H-1B Ready to Work grant program is intended to provide long-term unemployed (LTU) workers with individualized career counseling, training, and supportive and specialized services leading to rapid employment in occupations and industries for which employers use H-1B visas to hire foreign workers. The primary focus of these grants is to help those experiencing long-term unemployment—defined as 27 or more weeks—find jobs. The H-1B Ready to Work grants fund programs that can effectively recruit and serve long-term unemployed workers and are centered around a comprehensive, initial career assessment to inform a customized intervention in one of three tracks: 1) intensive employment coaching and other short-term, specialized services culminating in direct job placement into middle or high-skilled jobs; 2) short-term vocational training leading to employment; and 3) accelerated job skills training along a career pathway that leads to an industry-recognized credential and employment. On October 15, 2014, the Department awarded nearly \$170 million H-1B Ready to Work grants to 23 partnerships providing services in 20 states and Puerto Rico.

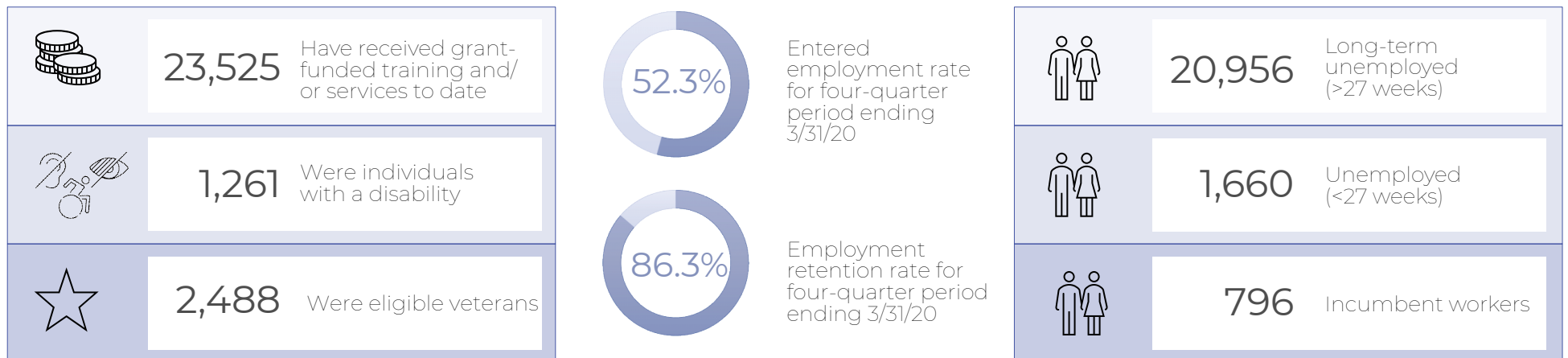
Quarter Highlights

As of the March 31, 2020 reporting quarter, there is only one remaining active grantee, Puerto Rico Technoeconomic Corridor, which will close the grant on April 31, 2020.

Program Performance



Of All Participants Served:



H-1B Strengthening Working Families Initiative (SWFI)

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

Program Description

The Strengthening Working Families Initiative (SWFI) addresses childcare barriers faced by low-income working parents who need training to secure better jobs. Projects simultaneously address both job training needs and childcare barriers of low- to middle- skilled parents through individual services (program-level activities) and by developing or improving systems navigation services that will result in sustainable systemic change (system-level activities). These investments strengthen and support public-private partnerships devoted to helping parents advance in their careers by bridging gaps between local workforce development and childcare systems. Partnerships facilitate access to training in a variety of industries such as information technology, healthcare, advanced manufacturing, financial services, and educational services. 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 American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 3224a). The Department funded 14 SWFI grants totaling \$54 million. Grantees began operation in June 2016 and 10 of the 14 grantees are active through 2021.

Program Performance

Total Participants Served: **5,515**

Of those:



3,175 Were unemployed



1,727 Were underemployed



136 Were incumbent workers



4,047 Were low income individuals



4,047

Began job training and education services



2,533

Completed education job training services.



2,087

Completed training and obtained a credential or certificate



41

Completed on-the-job training



3,322

Credentials have been received



1,171

Entered training-related employment



1,737

Entered employment*

Quarter Highlights

Vermont Technical College shifted most of its SWFI training online, except for welding. Located in a rural state, Vermont Technical College has faced limited access to WiFi and laptops for SWFI participants. The grantee reached out to assess SWFI participants' needs and helped with technology where possible. The grantee also increased its engagement with instructors and participants, particularly with participants who were struggling, and have been careful to provide open and honest communications about the challenges of the pandemic and changing economy. Some classes already had online offerings and were able to scale up rapidly when stay-at-home restrictions were implemented. The college's IT staff worked with instructors to create technology-based training where online classes did not exist before. This shift to online learning has allowed the grantee to conduct outreach across the state in a greater capacity than was possible before the public health emergency. As Vermont Technical College resumes in-person classes, class sizes will be limited to ensure social distancing, and vital signs will be taken when students arrive at class.

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

H-1B TechHire

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

Program Description

The Department's H-1B TechHire Partnership grants support 39 public-private partnerships that are training tomorrow's workforce in rapid-growth sectors like information technology (IT), healthcare, and advanced manufacturing. The grants focus on providing workers the skills for a pathway to the middle class while providing employers with the skilled technology workers need to grow and expand. More than \$125 million was awarded to partnerships that specifically target, train, and support young people ages 17-29. In addition, \$24 million went to partnerships that help disadvantaged groups with barriers to employment, including veterans, people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records.

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 American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 3224a). The Department funded 39 TechHire Partnership grants totaling \$150 million. Grantees began operation in June 2016, and several grantees received period of performance extensions with varying end dates until June 2021.

Quarter Highlights

Coastal Counties Workforce, Inc., located in Brunswick, ME, provides training and employment services to prepare youth and incumbent workers for careers in IT. The grantee recently improved their program delivery by providing virtual training and services to meet the needs of participants. Some of their promising practices include:

- Live virtual courses, which remove the geographic barriers that often limit enrollment in rural states like Maine;
- Live, face-to-face, and instructor-led virtual training, particularly for youth with barriers to employment;
- Shorter, more frequent class times; and
- Regular, dedicated one-on-one time with their instructors.

Analysis

Of the **18,851** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:



17,142

Began job training and education services



9,943

Completed training



7,523

Completed training and obtained a credential or certificate



5,345

Entered employment



3,564

Entered training-related employment



11,805

Total credentials received

H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certifications

foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

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 Permanent Employment Certification (PERM) program allows employers to begin the process for 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

The percentage of employer applications processed within 7 business days of filing under the H-1B program was sustained at approximately 100 percent for the reporting period. Employer filings under H-1B decreased approximately 25.1 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) saw a significant 13.7 percent increase in PERM filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. As a result, the total number of pending applications increased by approximately 23.7 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

Program Performance

For four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

100%	Percent of H-1B applications resolved in seven business days
86	Average number of days to resolve PERM applications not subject to integrity review (Down 10 days from previous 4 quarters)
237	Average number of days to resolve PERM applications subject to integrity review (Audit) (Up 12 days from previous 4 quarters)

Analysis

One hundred percent of the 503,175 H-1B applications processed in the preceding four-quarters were completed within 7 business days of the filing date.

The average number of days to resolve PERM applications not subject to integrity review decreased by 11.7 percent when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. This decrease was due primarily to processing efficiencies and temporary adjustment of staff resources to help process these applications. The average number of days to resolve PERM applications subject to integrity review increased by approximately 5.1 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

*The data presented in the Performance in the Past Eight Quarters graph reflect the average for the specific quarters referenced versus the data presented in the Program Performance table that reflect the average for all four quarters combined.

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

foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

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 9.3 percent increase in H-2A filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. In addition, OFLC processed 10.2 percent more applications when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

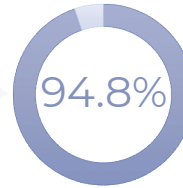
OFLC experienced a 0.5 percent decrease in H-2B filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. However, the H-2B program experienced its highest filing volume during January 2–4, 2020, for employers seeking to hire H-2B workers for April 1 start dates of need, which represented a 3.0 percent increase over the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

Program Performance

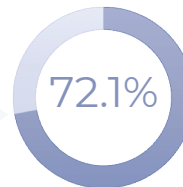
For four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

9,073	H-2A complete employer applications resolved within 30 days before date of need (Previous four quarters was 8,065)
9,569	Total H-2A complete ¹ processed employer applications (Previous four quarters was 9,479)
8,226	Total H-2B processed employer applications (Previous four quarters was 8,529)
5,928	H-2B complete employer applications resolved within 30 days before date of need (Previous four quarters was 5,635)

Analysis



H-2A applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to 30 calendar days before the date of need. This was an increase of 9.7 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.



H-2B applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to 30 calendar days before the date of need. This was an increase of 6.0 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

¹A complete H-2A application is defined as one containing all the documentation (e.g., housing inspection report, workers' compensation, recruitment report) necessary for the OFLC Certifying Officer to issue a final determination 30 days before the start date of need.

Indian and Native American Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dinap






Program Description

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (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.

Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

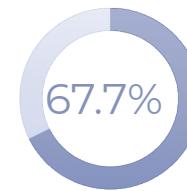
	22,837	Customers served including: 10,587 participants and 12,250 reportable (self-service) individuals
	4,692	Received training services
	1,948	Participated in work experience
	45%	Were low income at enrollment
	30%	Were long-term unemployed at enrollment

Quarter Highlights

The Division of Indian and Native American Programs is currently developing a grantee performance management system in order to meet WIOA performance reporting requirements. Grantees presently use a legacy system to report outcomes on the three common performance measures (Entered Employment, Employment Retention, and Average Earnings). While the legacy system does not generate outcomes for the WIOA performance indicators, it does generate an individual participant record file that can be used to report on all employment-related WIOA performance indicators. The new modernized case management and reporting system will entail multiple improvements for both ETA and INA grantees, including integration with Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) to meet WIOA performance requirements, strengthened infrastructure, reduced maintenance burden, increased data security, and faster, easier access to web-based systems for improved data collection and reporting.

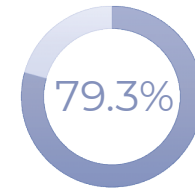
Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate 1st quarter after exit

2.2 percent increase since previous four quarters



Employment retention rate 2nd & 4th quarters after exit

2.2 percent increase since previous four quarters



\$5,406

Median earnings 2nd & 3rd quarters after exit

\$334 decrease from previous four quarters

ETA Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS)

careeronestop.org | onetonline.org | mynextmove.org

Program Description

The Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Internet-Based Assistance includes electronic tools that help individuals explore career opportunities and link to job postings, either on their own 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

O*NET Database version 24.2 was released with the following features:

The combined "Tools and Technology" data file was removed and re-packaged into separate "Technology" and "Tools" files.

The military crosswalk was updated with supplements from the military Credentialing Opportunities Online websites.

Analysis

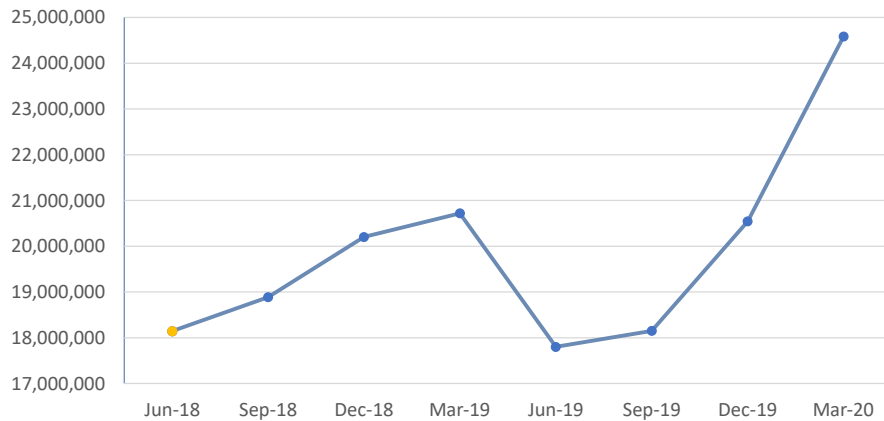
The Career OneStop Portal visits increased 51.5 percent from Q3 2018 and the O*NET visits rose 1.5 percent in that same time. This led the Combined Visits to rise 18 percent from Q3 2018.

O*NET web services requests increased 47.7 percent. This is quickly becoming O*NET's most popular feature.

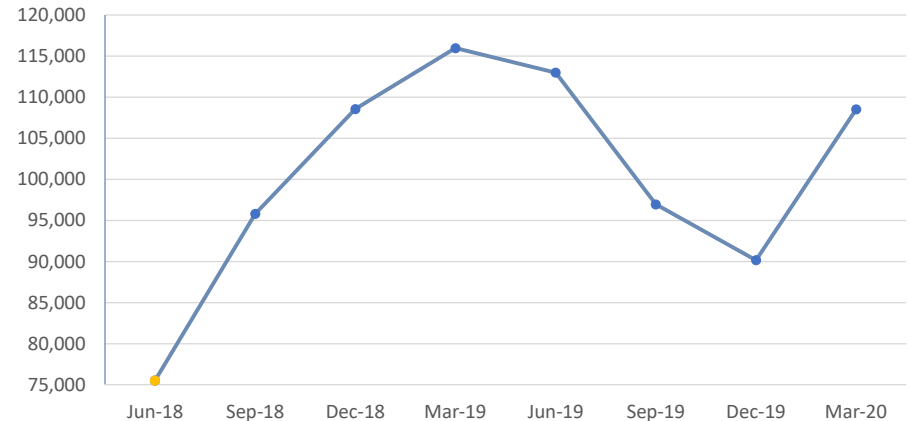
The O*NET product downloads decreased 6.4 percent from Q3 2018.

Program Performance

Combined Visits



O*NET Product Downloads



Performance Measure	Quarter ending 3.31.2019	Quarter Ending 3.31.2020
Career OneStop Portal Visits	7,099,425	10,760,608
O*NET Visits	13,620,891	13,822,118
O*NET Downloads	115,973	108,516
Combined Visits	20,720,316	24,582,726
Combined Current Web Service Accounts		2,984
Combined Number of Web Service Requests	34,809,968	200,745,038

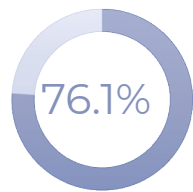
Program Description

Job Corps is the nation's largest residential, educational, and career technical training program for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24. The 123 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 attract eligible young people, teach them the skills they need to become employable and independent, and place them in meaningful jobs or further education.

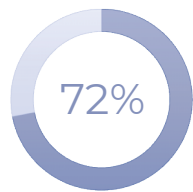
Program Performance

For four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



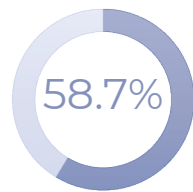
Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit

0.6 percent decrease since last four quarters



Employment rate 4th quarter after exit

0.3 percent decrease since last four quarters



Retention with same employer 2nd & 4th quarter after exit

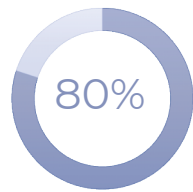
3.8 percent decrease since last four quarters



\$4,811

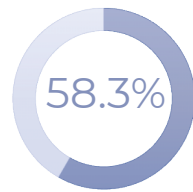
Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit

\$287 increase from previous four quarters



Credential attainment

5.4 percent decrease since last four quarters



Measurable Skills Gain

25.9 percent decrease since last four quarters

Quarter Highlights

To reform the program and test different program models to serve students more effectively, the Job Corps program moved three demonstration projects toward full implementation by March 2020. The Job ChalleNGe project, a partnership with the Louisiana Department of Military Affairs for the National Guard, has added the repurposed Carville Job Corps center to its list of sites in Louisiana and enrolled 67 students from January through March 2020. The Idaho Job Corps program began offering 45 students workforce development training and career counseling for the state's high-growth occupations, including certified nursing assistance, carpentry, business accounting, and apprenticeship opportunities. The program also began operations at the repurposed Centennial Job Corps center. In late March, both the Louisiana and the Idaho projects sent students home to protect students and staff from the COVID-19 virus. For the Job Corps Scholars Program, the Department received and reviewed grant proposals from accredited public two-year community colleges and universities, including historically black colleges and universities (HBCU) and tribally controlled colleges and universities (TCCU).

Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020, Job Corps' measurable skill gains rate decreased by 26.2 percentage points from the previous year to 58.3 percent. Several factors have contributed to this significant decline including:

- The implementation of a Spring Break beginning March 16, 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in no new skills being attained during the last few weeks of the quarter;
- Programmatic changes implemented in PY 2019 have increased the difficulty of attaining skills in several areas, including a more rigorous definition of what constitutes a primary industry-recognized certificate and a new, more difficult Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) 11/12 test for EEL gains; and
- The expanded definition of Job Corps "participant" implemented in PY 2018 to include students who completed the Career Preparation Period (CPP) and were enrolled less than 60 days leading to an increase in the pool of students who leave without attaining skill gains.

Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG)

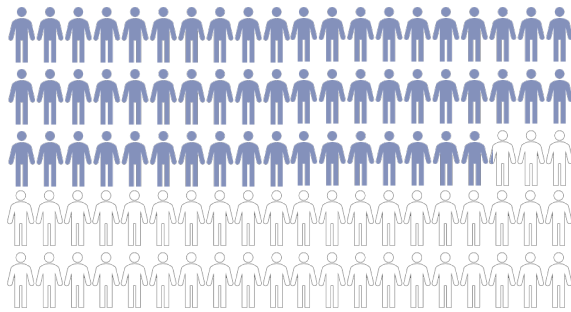
dol.gov/vets/grants/state/jvsg.htm

Program Description

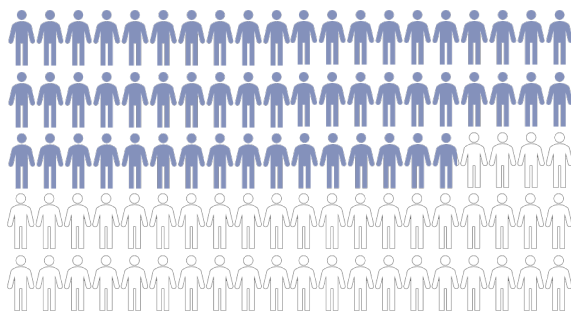
The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) program provides federal funding through a formula grant to 54 State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) to hire dedicated staff to provide individualized career and training-related services to veterans and eligible persons with significant barriers to employment and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

Program Performance

Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit (57.3%)



Employment rate 4th quarter after exit (55.9%)



\$6,665.66

Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit

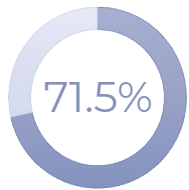
National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

Program Description

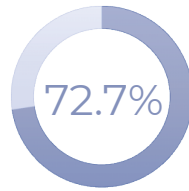
National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) provide employment and training activities for workers affected by layoffs and other eligible populations. Employment Recovery DWGs provide workforce development funds to help states and local workforce areas respond to mass layoffs or other economic impacts which create a 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 Performance



Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit

even from previous
four quarters



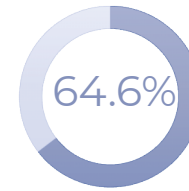
Employment rate 4th
quarter after exit

0.5 percent decrease since
previous four quarters



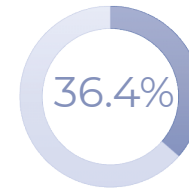
Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit

\$17 decrease from
previous four quarters



Credential
Attainment

0.8 percent increase from
previous four quarters



Measurable
Skills Gain

2.3 percent increase from
previous four quarters

In addition:



29,100 Total participants served



2,315 Received Disaster Relief Employment



11,657 Received training



15,406 Low income individuals



12,000+ Received individualized career services

Quarter Highlights

Juan, from Richmond, California, was one of 146 individuals affected by a mass layoff from a large bakery. American Job Center staff met him at a Rapid Response information session they conducted at his workplace. Juan was referred to an English Language Learner (ELL) program, Project IMPACTO, and he also met with a Career Services Navigator. The Navigator completed an initial assessment of Juan's needs and referred him to a WIOA Career Planner. Juan met with the Career Planner for an in-depth assessment during which he shared his dream of becoming a paramedic.

His Career Planner connected him to the WIOA Dislocated Worker Program which helped Juan throughout his training also providing supportive services for uniforms and supplies. After he successfully completed training, the Career Planner called a contact at Falcon Critical Care Transport, an ambulance service, to refer Juan to an EMT employment opportunity. Even though many employers are not hiring during the pandemic, Juan was hired as an EMT at Falcon in April of this year, and he is thrilled and thankful. He is excelling in his new career and will pursue paramedic training in the near future.

National Farmworkers Jobs Program (NFJP)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/farmworkers

Program Description

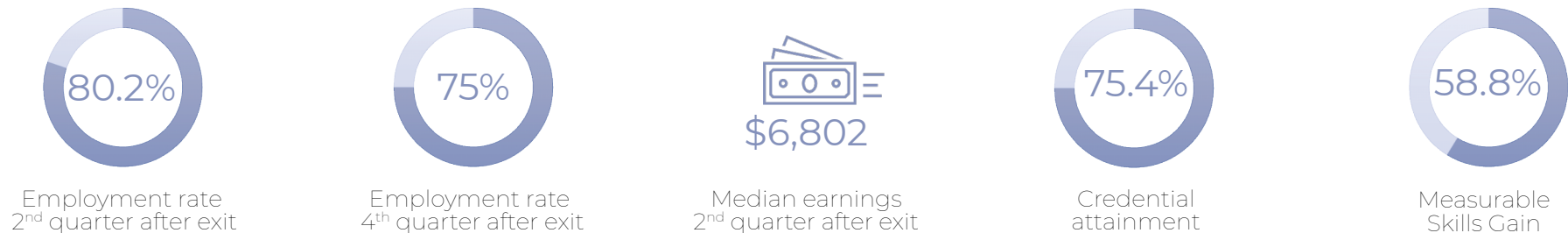
The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) is a nationally-directed, locally-administered program of services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) and includes 52 Career Services and Training grants, also known as Employment and Training grants, as well as 11 Housing grants across the United 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 agriculture employment. The NFJP program was created under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and is currently authorized under Section 167 of WIOA.

Quarter Highlights

As of March 30, 2020, NFJP grantees served 16,317 migrant and seasonal farmworkers through its Career Services and Training grants and Housing grants. Through the Career Services and Training grants, 10,614 participants received career services and training. Additionally, through the Housing grant, 5,703 individuals and 2,597 families received permanent and temporary housing services. Due to COVID-19, grantees were given reporting extensions; therefore, the total number of participants is not finalized.

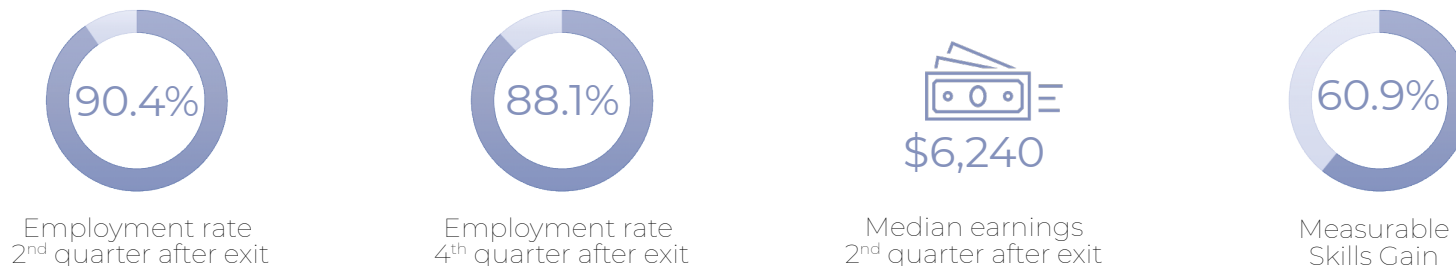
Program Performance - Adult

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Program Performance - Youth

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

Program Description

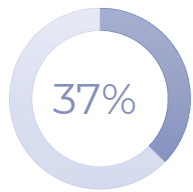
The Reentry Employment Opportunities Adult (REO-Adult) program helps offenders returning home from prison find employment and access job training. Currently, the program funds six grants to national intermediary organizations to provide job placement and training that leads to industry-recognized credentials to offenders returning home to high-poverty, high-crime communities; and 33 grants to local community-based organizations to similarly provide job placement and training leading to industry-recognized credentials to offenders returning home from prison to high-poverty, high-crime communities. 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

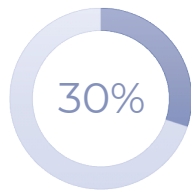
During this reporting period, 12 of the 15 people in the second Bronx, NY cohort finished the program. All 12 graduates completed job readiness training and received counseling to examine their attitudes and actions in order to develop more positive behaviors. All participants also received individual case management including help finding housing, maintaining contact with legal representation if needed, and determining eligibility for TANF and Medicaid benefits. 11 of the 12 graduates were placed in three-month internships.

Program Performance

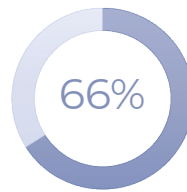
For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit



Employment rate
4th quarter after exit



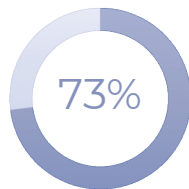
Retention with same employer
2nd and 4th quarter after exit



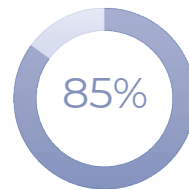
\$5,406

Median earnings 2nd
quarter after exit

\$334 decrease from
previous four quarters



Credential
attainment



Measurable
Skills Gain

Reentry Employment Opportunities - Youth

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

Program Description

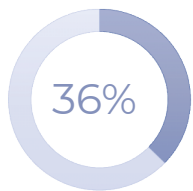
The Reentry Employment Opportunities Youth (REO-Youth) program provides grants to serve youth and young adults who have been involved in the justice system or are at-risk of justice involvement. Current projects include 14 grants to national intermediary organizations to operate workforce programs serving young adult offenders ages 18 to 24, with a priority to serving high-poverty, high-crime communities; 22 grants to local not-for-profit organizations to operate workforce programs for young adult offenders, also with a priority to serving high-poverty, high-crime communities; and grants to three communities to provide summer jobs to high school students with local police and fire departments.

Quarter Highlights

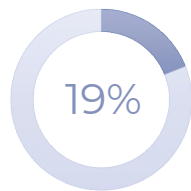
The Fort Worth grantee placed 19 participants in jobs during the quarter at an average wage of \$14 an hour. 35 Fort Worth participants were enrolled in skills training classes, and 26 graduated during the quarter. The Iowa grantee's academic specialist helped two participants earn their Adult High School Diploma with Des Moines Area Community College during the quarter. An additional 11 participants continue to work with the academic specialist to secure their high school diploma or equivalency diploma through community colleges in Iowa and Nebraska.

Program Performance

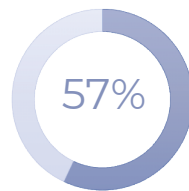
For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit



Employment rate
4th quarter after exit



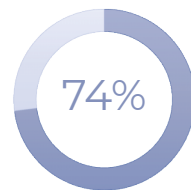
Retention with same
employer 2nd and 4th
quarter after exit



\$5,341

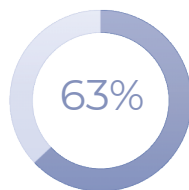
Median earnings 2nd
quarter after exit

\$2,323 increase from
previous four quarters



Credential
attainment

2 percent decrease from
previous four quarters



Measurable
Skills Gain

Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/seniors

Program Description

Authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is designed to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and promote useful work experience opportunities in the community for unemployed low-income persons (particularly persons who have poor employment prospects) who are age 55 or older, and to increase the number of persons who may benefit from unsubsidized employment in the public and private sectors.

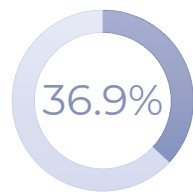
Quarter Highlights

Goodwill Industries Inc. (GII) responded to COVID-19 restrictions by providing digital skills training guides to participants to provide information for basic online digital skills training, basic software skills, resources, and job readiness links. They continue to update these online resources with new skills and hold weekly meetings with program managers, reviewing team member activities and sharing resources.



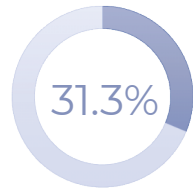
Program Performance

For the four quarters ending 3.31.20:



Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit

1% increase from
previous 4 quarters



Employment rate
4th quarter after exit

1% decrease since
previous 4 quarters



\$2,964

Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit

\$18 decrease from
previous four quarters

Analysis

Of the **46,827** older adults served:



43,755 Are participants with low employment prospects



46,827 Have family income at or below poverty level



29,273 Are homeless or at risk of homelessness

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact

Program Description

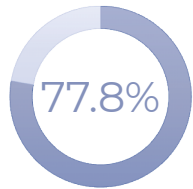
The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program is a vital part of the workforce development system as it helps workers dislocated by foreign trade to adjust to changing market conditions and shifting skill requirements. Addressing the needs of trade-affected workers is a unique challenge as they are typically being 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 completely retool their skills. TAA provides this particular population with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and case management support necessary to become reemployed.

Quarter Highlights

The state of Oregon is leveraging its access to the state unemployment insurance (UI) database to ensure that trade-impacted worker groups are identified and notified of TAA Program eligibility. Outreach is an especially important component in TAA; only workers who are part of a certified worker group can be served, and almost all workers rely on state notification to learn about the program, including their worker group eligibility. Oregon leverages UI data to research possible trade-impacts where group layoffs are noted (resulting in state filed petitions as applicable), as well as cross-referencing ongoing worker layoffs against companies with existing certified worker groups; often times this will signal additional waves of layoffs for workers not notified in the first round.

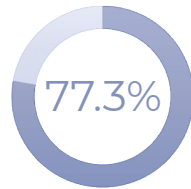
Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit

1.2 percent increase from previous four quarters



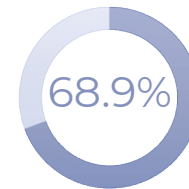
Employment rate 4th quarter after exit

0.2 percent increase since previous four quarters



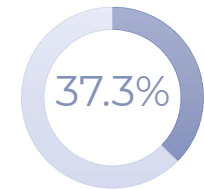
Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit

\$570 increase from previous four quarters



Credential attainment

5.6 percent increase from previous four quarters



Measurable Skills Gain

9.1 percent increase since previous four quarters

Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



25,828

Participants received TAA benefits of services



48.7%

Participants who were enrolled in training



75%

Exiting participants who completed training they had started



85.2%

Participants who completed training and earned a credential

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

oui.doleta.gov/unemploy

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 Unemployment Insurance Programs regulated by State laws.

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

Quarter Highlights

DOL continues to promote and implement various integrity initiatives that provide tools to states for the detection and recovery of overpayment benefits. The Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate measure increased over 7 percent from the previous year ending March 2019.

For quarter ending March 31, 2020, the volume of New Initial Claims increased significantly due to unemployment caused by COVID-19. New requirements under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act allowed individuals who may not have traditionally qualified for unemployment compensation to possibly become eligible for benefits.

While unemployment claims doubled from the previous year March 2019, the average duration of weeks that claimants received compensation and the Exhaustion Rate decreased, which may be a result more recent, pandemic-related unemployment activity.

Program Performance

Performance Measure	Four Quarters Ending 3.31.2019	Four Quarters Ending 3.31.2020
Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely	86.2%	88.4%
Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate	51.51%	58.27%
Percent of Employer Tax Liability	90.0%	89.7%
Operational Results		
Reciency Rate	27.81%	30.32%
Exhaustion Rate	36.18%	27.63%
Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)	67.73%	67.04%
Percent of Recipients Who Are Female	44.12%	67.73%
New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	8,233,574	18,420,073
Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments	5,168,944	6,456,408
Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)	15	12

People Served	4.1.2020 - 3.31.2019	1.1.2020 - 3.31.2020
Regular UI Benefits Only	6,465,408	2,927,800
2008 EUC	24	2.7%
Extended Benefits	2	1
Participants Served by ES and UI--%	73%	71%
Participants Served by ES and UI--Number	4,713,177	2,078,738

Analysis

UI Percent of Employer Tax Liability, Detection of Recoverable Overpayments and Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely for the period of April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020 met the acceptable levels of performance for FY 2020. Although the overall percentage is based on U.S. totals, the data suggests that states are meeting the GPR measures expectations.

States continued to meet the "payment when due" requirements by issuing payments to eligible claimants within a 14-21 day time, even with the unprecedented volume of initial claims in Quarter-ending March 31, 2020.

Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

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

Program Description






The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (ES) is an integral part of the American Job Center service delivery system, and provides universal access to all workers, job seekers, and businesses. The Employment Service 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 approaches: self and information-only service, basic career service, and individualized career service.

Quarter Highlights

A homeless client with carpet installer skills, but limited computer skills, was referred to employment service staff out stationed at a local library. ES staff met with the client at the Milton Library and helped him create a Delaware Job Link account and resume, conduct online job searches, and complete five job applications using Indeed.com. As he was leaving the library, the client received a call from a construction business supplier in Georgetown, DE and was invited to a job interview the following day. The client was offered the job on the spot following the interview and began his new warehouse worker position with a starting wage of \$11 per hour to increase to \$13 per hour after 90 days on the job.

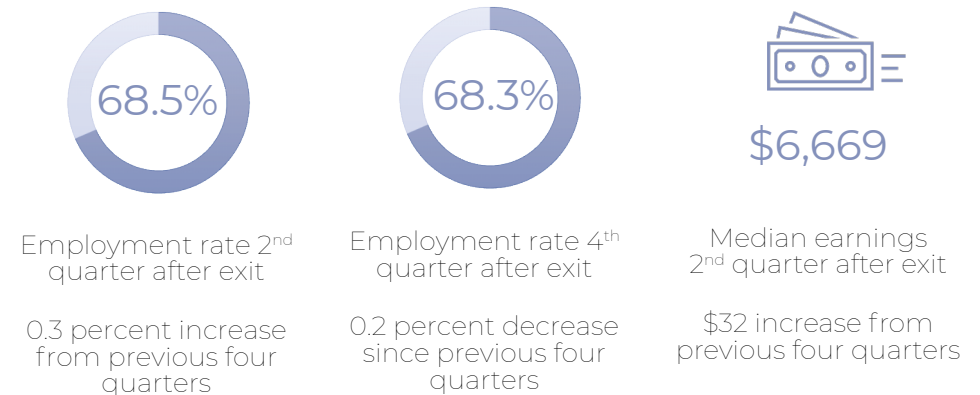
Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

	3,423,979	Total participants served
	6,586,632	Reportable individuals
	2,939,628	Were underemployed at the start of participation
	218,822	Were eligible veterans
	619,536	Were low income individuals

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

Program Description

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I Adult Program helps prepare adult job seekers, particularly those who are low-income or low-skilled, for good jobs, through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide employment and training services through a network of approximately 2,400 American Job Centers. WIOA funds employment and training services at three broad service levels to job seeker customers: basic career services, individualized career services, and training services. These services are provided at a level that most effectively meets their needs to achieve gainful employment. The program is also designed to assist employer customers meet their needs for hiring skilled workers. Adult Programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including but, not limited to, low-income and public assistance recipients, basic skills deficient, Unemployment Insurance claimants, veterans, people with disabilities, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, Indian and Native Americans, and workers age 55 or older.

Quarter Highlights

Djoubogbe was referred to the WIOA Title I Adult program from the Iowa Valley Gap program. Djoubogbe completed an interest inventory and shared with the Career Development Advisor that he had an interest in obtaining his Commercial Driver's License (CDL). He was enrolled in the program as an English Language Learner and referred to Hawkeye Community College for in-person CDL training.

The WIOA Title I Adult program assisted him with transportation costs from Marshalltown to Waterloo while attending classes as well as with the expenses of the class. He successfully completed the course, received his license, and immediately found employment with Schneider Trucking. Djoubogbe is very happy with his new job and is continuing to learn new things daily.

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Analysis

Of the 426,805 participants who the WIOA program served over the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

339,228 Were unemployed at the start of the program 240,507 Were low income individuals 166,748 Received training

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/wioa

Program Description

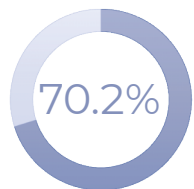
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Dislocated Worker Program funds services to support the reemployment of laid-off workers. The Department allocates 80 percent of funds by formula to the states. The Secretary of Labor may use the remaining 20 percent for National Dislocated Worker Grants—these specially 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 for 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 quickly provided services.

Quarter Highlights

Julia was laid off from her job of 15 years at a paper mill in South Carolina. Unsure of her next steps and fearful that finding a new job would be difficult at her age, she visited the SCWorks Charleston office for assistance filing for unemployment. After working with the local Wagner-Peyser Employment Service team, Julia decided to attend a WIOA information session to learn more about the Dislocated Worker program. After the information session, Julia scheduled an eligibility appointment and was enrolled in the WIOA program. Her Career Coach forwarded her resumé to the local Business Services Manager who helped her secure an interview with a local company. She was selected for the position and successfully completed on-the-job (OJT) training to be an administrative assistant. Julia is still working for her OJT employer and earns \$25 per hour.

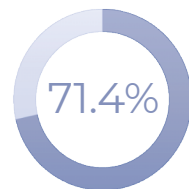
Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit

0.8 percent decrease from previous four quarters



Employment rate 4th quarter after exit

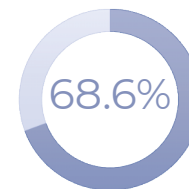
0.4 percent decrease since previous four quarters



\$8,381

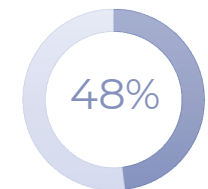
Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit

\$40 increase from previous four quarters



Credential attainment

even from previous four quarters



Measurable Skills Gain

0.2 percent decrease since previous four quarters

Analysis

Of the **292,323** participants who the WIOA Dislocated Worker Program served over the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

157,000+

Received individualized career services

76,414

Were low income individuals

69,093

Received training

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth

Program Description

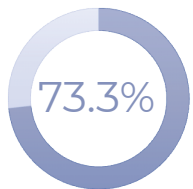
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Formula Program provides employment and education services to eligible in-school youth, ages 14 to 21, and eligible out-of-school youth, ages 16-24, who face barriers to employment. The program serves high school dropouts, foster youth, homeless youth, offenders, youth with disabilities, youth with low literacy rates, as well as others who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program and acquire an industry-recognized credential or enter employment.

Quarter Highlights

Nationally, the measurable skill gains (MSG) result achieved is 45.7 percent in the cumulative 4-quarter period ended March 31, 2020. This 3rd quarter MSG outcome increased by 9 percent from 42.0 percent in the same period in 2019. State results in the performance measure increased substantially from 21.5 percent to 44.2 percent in Ohio, from 59.5 percent to 72.8 percent in New Jersey, from 37.9 percent to 50.8 percent in Nebraska, and from 35.1 percent to 46.9 percent in South Dakota during the comparison period.

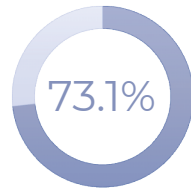
Program Performance

For four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit

0.3 percent increase from previous four quarters



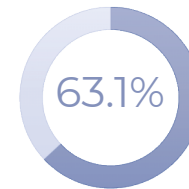
Employment rate 4th quarter after exit

1.1 percent increase since previous four quarters



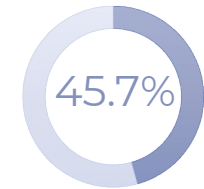
Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit

\$270 increase from previous four quarters



Credential attainment

2.1 percent increase from previous four quarters



Measurable Skills Gain

3.7 percent increase since previous four quarters

Analysis

Of the 157,361 participants who the WIOA Youth Program served over the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:

57,922 Received occupational skills training services

124,385 Were out of school

YouthBuild

dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth/youthbuild

Program Description

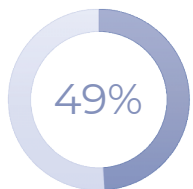
YouthBuild is a community-based pre-apprenticeship program that provides job training and educational opportunities for at-risk youth, ages 16–24, who have dropped out of high school. Participants learn vocational skills in construction and other in-demand industries, including health care, information technology, and hospitality, and 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 postsecondary training opportunities, including college, apprenticeships, and employment. YouthBuild includes significant support systems, such as a mentoring, follow-up education, employment, and 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 6,000 youth nationwide each year.

Quarter Highlights

YouthBuild continues to focus on expanding career pathway opportunities in the field of construction. A construction career pathway plan combines rigorous, high-quality education, training, and supportive services. On a recent webinar, DOL's technical assistance has emphasized the importance of planning for post-exit outcomes early and fully integrating the career pathway during active programming while being woven through all program components, and into the placement and follow-up phases. To increase understanding, the YouthBuild Community of Practice has posted this webinar, "Building a Construction Career Pathway at a YouthBuild Program," along with a blog post and additional resources regarding the best ways to implement a career pathway in construction.

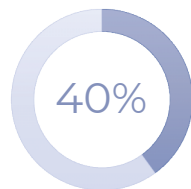
Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2020:



Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit

3 percent increase from previous four quarters



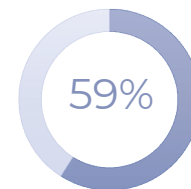
Employment rate 4th quarter after exit

5 percent increase since previous four quarters



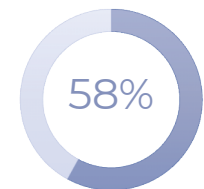
Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit

\$120 increase from previous four quarters



Credential attainment

10 percent decrease from previous four quarters



Measurable Skills Gain

5 percent increase since previous four quarters

Analysis

This quarter continues the slow and steady gain for both the 2nd and 4th quarter placement indicators, as well as the median earnings indicator. While the credential attainment rate is down compared to the previous year, this measure can occur over a long period of service (as well as the follow-up period) so fluctuation is expected and this indicator has been generally consistent in its outcomes. The measurable skills gain rate is an area where YouthBuild grantees consistently perform well. And, because this is a program-year based indicator, we anticipate further increase in this indicator by the end of the program year next quarter.

Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

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, Division of 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."

https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=3255

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.

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.

Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

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.

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- 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 Program

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

This estimate is based on 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.

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

This estimate is based on 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

This estimate is based on 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.

Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

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 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.

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.

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.

Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

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

This measure captures 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

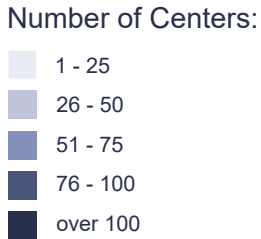
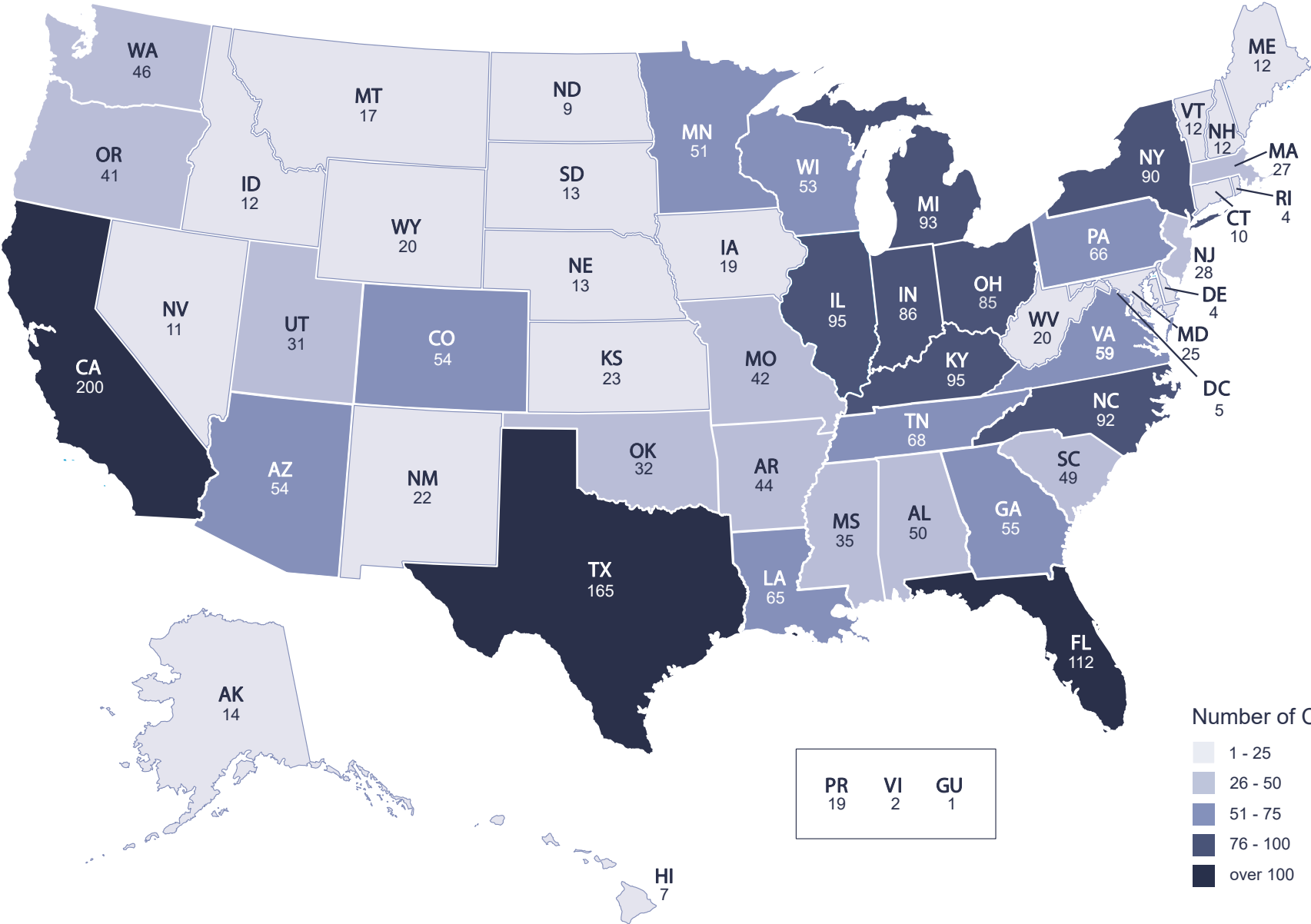
The percentage of those participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in on-the-job training (OJT) and customized training) who attain a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma, or its recognized equivalent, during participation in or within one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

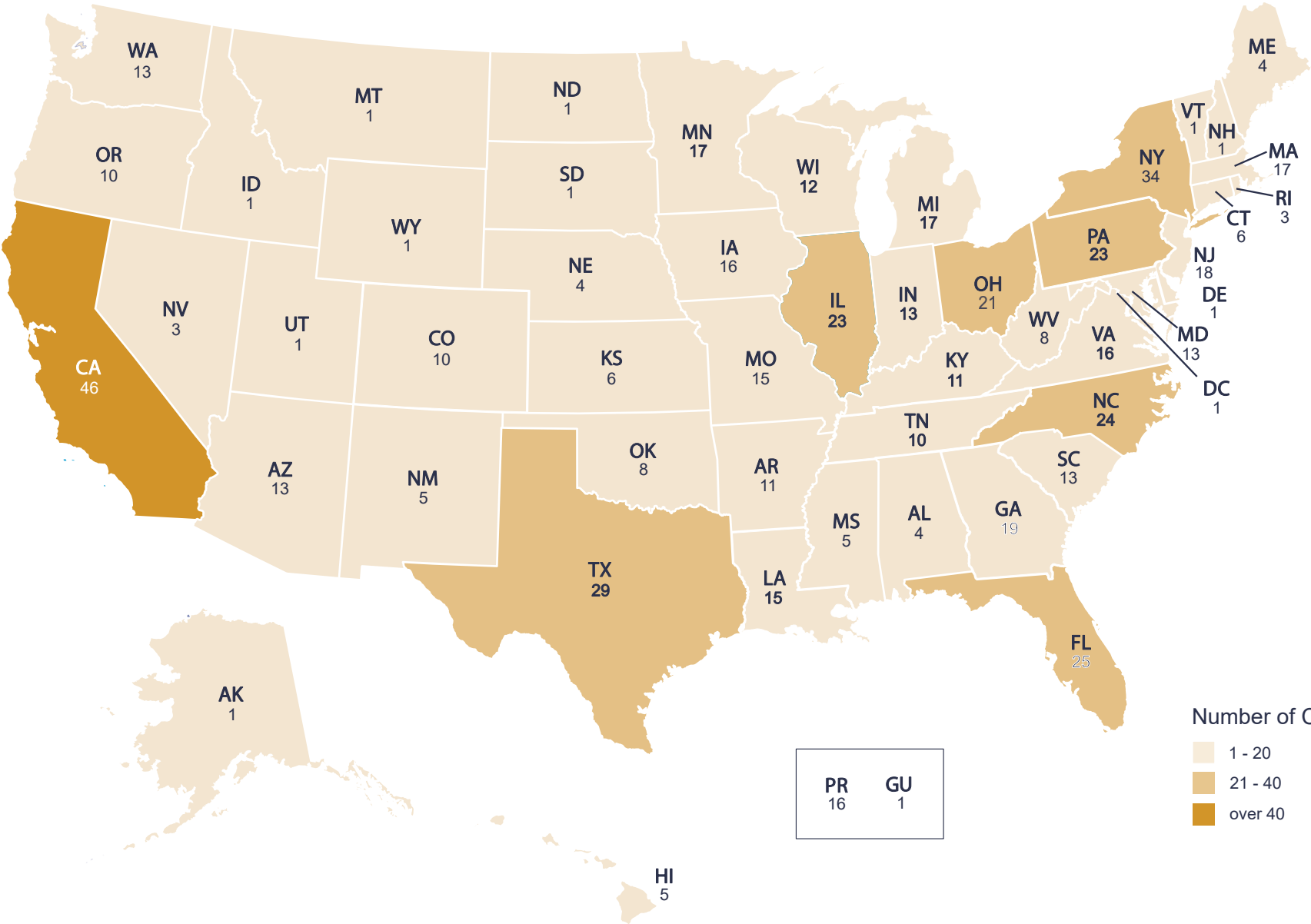
American Job Centers

Total: 2,315 (mapped)



Workforce Development Boards

Total: 588 (mapped)



Number of Centers:

- 1 - 20
- 21 - 40
- over 40