

# WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

For Quarter Ending March 31, 2021  
Program Year 2020, Quarter 3  
Fiscal Year 2021, Quarter 2

Report Published September 2021



EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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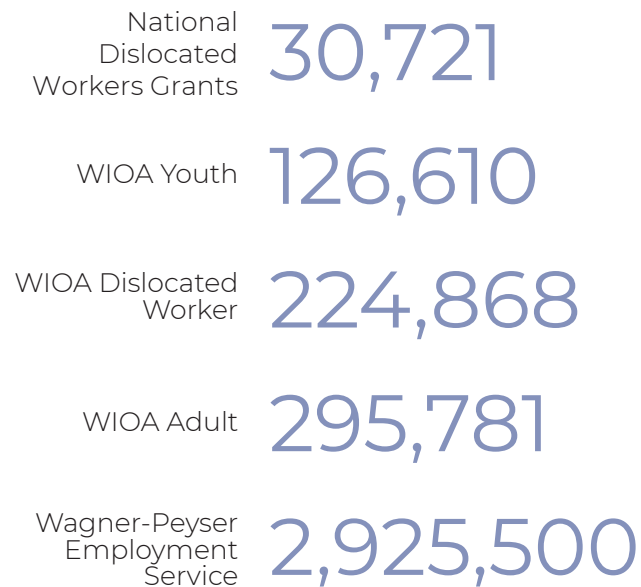
# People Served by Program

During the quarter from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021, Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs served a total of 9,348,992 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, 49.7 percent of those also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services (ES).

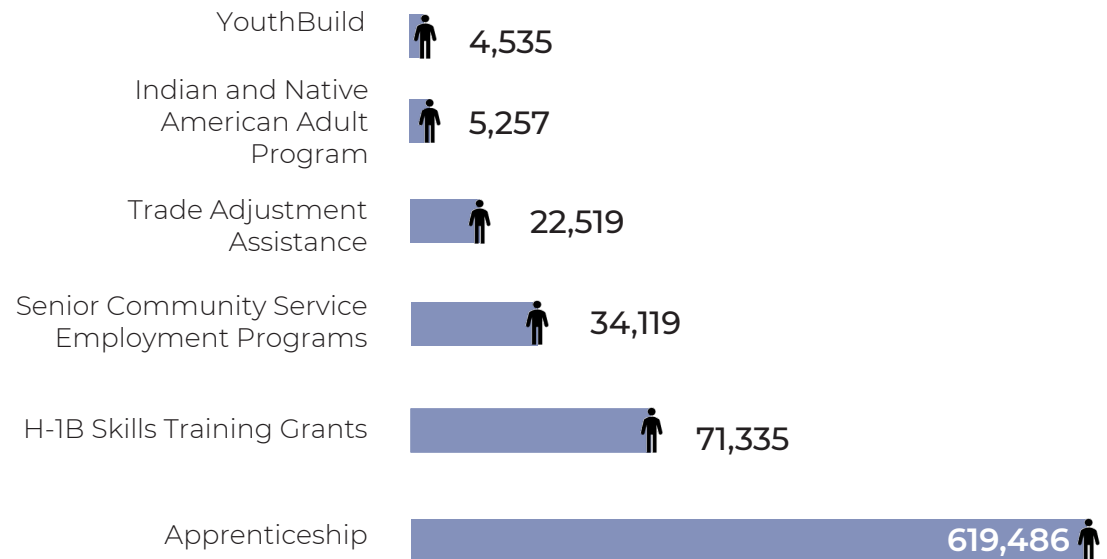
## People Served by UI



## People Served in Core ETA Programs



## People Served in Other ETA Programs



# 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, 2021, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2020 (July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 (October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021). The funding displayed is from the FY 2020 and FY 2021 appropriations. Programs such as Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and Unemployment Insurance (UI) run on a FY and March 31, 2021, is the end of the second quarter of FY 2021. All other programs run on the PY and March 31, 2021, is the end of the third quarter of PY 2020.

Workforce Investment Resources *	FY 2021	PY 2020
Apprenticeship <sup>1</sup>	\$36,160,000	\$ -
Dislocated Worker National Reserve <sup>2</sup>	\$ -	\$269,426,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program <sup>3</sup>	\$ -	\$43,336,690
Job Corps (Operations) <sup>4</sup>	\$ -	\$1,468,526,285
National Farmworker Jobs Program <sup>5</sup>	\$ -	\$85,229,000
Senior Community Service Employment Program <sup>6</sup>	\$ -	\$401,581,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training <sup>7</sup>	\$370,484,800	\$ -
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,565,816,000	\$ -
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)	\$ -	\$668,052,000
WIOA Adult	\$ -	\$854,474,000
WIOA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$ -	\$1,051,713,000
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ -	\$98,079,000
Youth Activities <sup>8</sup>	\$ -	\$908,007,060
- Indian and Native American Youth Program <sup>8</sup>	\$ -	\$8,794,650
- WIOA Youth	\$ -	\$899,212,410
YouthBuild	\$ -	\$94,062,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,972,460,800</b>	<b>\$5,942,486,035</b>

H-1B Skills Training Grants	Period (4-year grant cycle)	Funding
America's Promise	Jan 1, 2017 - Dec 31, 2020	\$111,115,210
Strengthening Working Families Initiative	July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2020	\$54,394,080
TechHire	July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2020	\$150,328,016
Scaling Apprenticeships	July 15, 2019 - July 14, 2023	\$183,883,271
Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gap	March 1, 2020 - Feb 29, 2024	\$99,281,216
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$589,001,793</b>

\* Pursuant to P.L. 116-94, which included the authority for the Secretary to transfer not more than 0.75 percent in FY 2020 from TES, CSEOA, OJC, and SUIESO appropriations made available in this Act to carry out evaluations, the Department transferred \$1,957,000 from ETA TES, CSEOA, and OJC to the Department's Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer (CEO) in FY 2020. This includes \$224,000 from WIOA Youth, \$175,000 from WIOA Adult, \$340,000 from WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants, \$79,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve, \$1,040,000 from Job Corps Operations, and \$99,000 from CSEOA. P.L. 116-94 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 \$3,851,000 from TES and CSEOA to Program Administration in FY 2020. This includes \$472,000 from YouthBuild, \$1,354,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve, and \$2,025,000 from CSEOA.

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 2021 for the Office of Apprenticeship is:

Apprenticeship Program PA Funding in FY 2021: \$36,160,000

Apprenticeship Program TES Funding in PY 2021: \$185,000,000

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

3 The total appropriation is \$55,000,000; \$11,663,310 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 \$1,742,615,000 with \$1,602,285,000 for Operations, \$108,000,000 for Construction, and \$32,330,000 for expenses. \$133,758,715 was transferred from Operations to the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service.

5 The total appropriation is \$91,896,000; \$6,122,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing and \$545,000 is set aside for technical assistance and training.

6 Reflects a transfer of \$1,295,000 from the Secretary's Reserve (Special Projects) to the Office of Labor Management Standards.

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

8 The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$912,906,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$13,693,590 of which \$4,898,940 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.



# The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

## Performance Indicators and Reporting Timeline

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was signed into law July 22, 2014, after receiving bipartisan Congressional support. The law provides a long-term vision for American job growth and builds on previous workforce development legislation. The WIOA performance accountability requirements establish primary performance indicators for the six core programs administered by the Departments of Labor and Education (collectively, Departments), as well as the Department of Labor's 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 local areas 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
<b>Adults and Dislocated Workers</b>	
Employment Rate (measure 1)	Percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit.
Employment Rate (measure 2)	Percentage of participants in unsubsidized employment during the fourth. quarter after exit.
Earnings	Median earnings of participants in unsubsidized employment during second quarter after exit.
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	States must select two of three approaches: 1. Retention (with the same employer); 2. Repeat Business Customers (percentage of repeat employers using services within the previous three years); and/or 3. Employer Penetration Rate (percentage of employers using services out of all employers in the state).
Credential Attainment	Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential or secondary school diploma during participation or within one year after program exit.
Measurable Skill Gains	Percentage of participants in education leading to credential or employment during program year, achieving measurable gains. Measured in real time.
<b>Youth</b>	
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 second quarter after exit.
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	States must select two of three approaches: 1. Retention (with the same employer); 2. Repeat Business Customers (percentage of repeat employers using services within the previous three years); and/or 3. Employer Penetration Rate (percentage of employers using services out of all employers in the state).
Credential Attainment	Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized credential or secondary school diploma during participation or within one year after program exit.
Measurable Skill Gains	Percentage of participants in education leading to credential or employment during program year, achieving measurable 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 1,000,000 new apprentices, with 46,793 coming in the second quarter (Q2) of FY 2021. In total, there are 619,486 active apprentices and 25,406 Registered Apprenticeship Programs (RAPs) nationwide.

## 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.

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



**619,486** Total Apprentices (Active Apprentices)\*



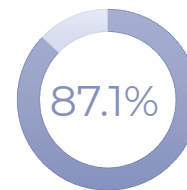
**46,793** New Apprentices\*



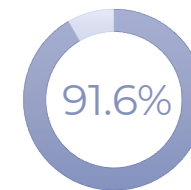
**534** New Programs\*



**25,406** Programs Maintained Total (Active Programs)\*



Entered  
employment rate



Participant  
Employment  
retention rate



**\$36,022**

Six months'  
average earnings

\*Total number of apprentices/programs registered during the quarter (January 1, 2021 through March 31, 2021)

# 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. It 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 has funded 23 grants totaling \$111 million. Grantees began operation in November 2016 and remained active through December 2020.

## Quarter Highlights

### West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission

Jack came to the America's Promise Route 220 Corridor Project (AP220) team with a minimum wage job. He entered the program and earned an associate degree from Dabney S. Lancaster Community College in electrical and instrumentation technology. This degree helped him secure a new job and led to a 220% increase in earnings. Now that Jack has been employed for a little over a year, he is making over 260% of what he was making as a minimum wage worker. Jack's employer recently commented on how thrilled she is with Jack's progress and wants AP220 to send her more graduates.

### MiraCosta College

Entry-level wages for machinist and engineering technician program graduates have increased from \$16–18 per hour to \$20–25 per hour due to the excellence of the program graduates over the past four years of the grant. This increase is a huge win for the students as they enter into jobs that now pay living wages with prospects to quickly gain supervisory roles and higher levels of compensation.

## Program Performance



20,949

Participants began job training and education services



15,511

Participants completed training



14,048

Participants completed training and obtained a credential or certificate



18,535

Credentials have been received



10,194

Participants entered employment\*



7,827

Participants entered training-related employment

Of the **27,291** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

14,520

Were unemployed

8,141

Were underemployed

2,861

Were incumbent workers

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

# H-1B Strengthening Working Families Initiative (SWFI)

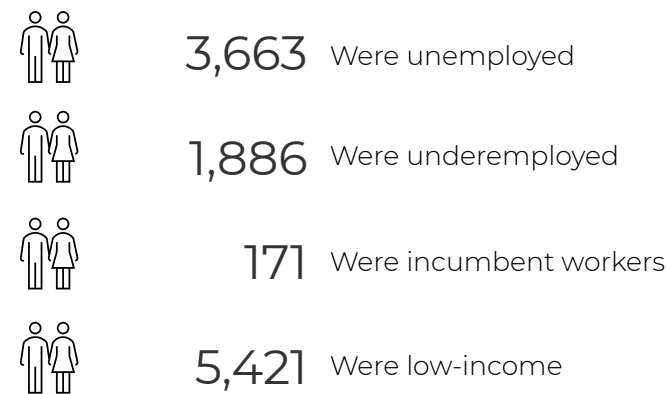
dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

## 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 of Labor 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

Of the **6,346** participants served:



## Quarter Highlights

Alachua Bradford Regional Workforce Board (doing business as CareerSource North Central Florida [NCFL]) worked with its local department of corrections to station a corrections case manager at the workforce board. This decision promoted case management continuity for previously incarcerated SWFI participants in an effort to make them feel more comfortable visiting the CareerSource office and working with a familiar face.

CareerSource NCFL also partnered with a local hair salon to provide haircuts for participants before job interviews.

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



# 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 needed 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

A recent participant in ACCEL Tech (TechHire)'s Cloud Computing Practitioner program has been dedicating all his time and focus on his studies. He is just a few semesters away from obtaining his Associate of Science degree in Computer Science at Miami Dade College. The TechHire participant was extremely eager to participate in the Cloud Computing Practitioner program, as the two industry certifications he will obtain in the next quarter will add great value on his résumé. The participant was also already placed in an internship with Belle Fleur Technologies where he will learn valuable technical and soft skills.

## Analysis

Of the **21,138** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:



**11,314** Were unemployed



**4,703** Were underemployed



**15,143** Were youth ages 17-19 ages



**1,576** Were individuals with limited English proficiency (English Language Learners)



**1,524** Were individuals with criminal records (ex-offenders)



**1,408** Were individuals with a disability



**19,224**

Began job training and education services



**12,789**

Completed training



**9,736**

Completed training and obtained a credential or certificate



**4,672**

Entered training-related employment



**7,147**

Entered employment\*



**15,035**

Total credentials received

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

# H-1B Scaling Apprenticeships Through Sector-Based Strategies

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

## Program Description




Scaling Apprenticeship grants promote the large-scale expansion of apprenticeships across the nation by supporting the training of thousands of apprentices in new or expanded programs in key industry sectors and by assisting partners in their efforts to create and scale the new or expanded apprenticeship programs. For instance, higher education partnerships with national industry associations aim to increase apprenticeship opportunities for Americans by providing training that advances skills along a career pathway into middle- and high-skilled occupations. These partnerships will promote a large-scale, national expansion of apprenticeship particularly in small- and medium-sized businesses. By increasing the number of employers participating in apprenticeships across various industry sectors, they will also help to develop and expand apprenticeships in H-1B industries and occupations that have not traditionally used apprenticeships. New apprenticeship models are developed in partnership with employers, and include a paid, work-based learning component and a required educational or instructional component that results in the issuance of an industry-recognized credential. Scaling Apprenticeship grants serve unemployed, underemployed and incumbent workers, including disadvantaged populations such as low-income, dislocated workers, and other populations with training and employment barriers. H-1B training grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers to bring foreign workers into the United States under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program. This program was authorized under Section 414 (c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 3224a). The Department of Labor funded 23 Scaling Apprenticeship grants totaling \$184 million. Grantees began operation in July 2019 and remain active through July 2023.





## Quarter Highlights

Pennsylvania College of Technology (PCT) designed their training to be effectively delivered both in person and virtually. Remote participants in this incumbent worker apprenticeship program receive fully interactive, real-time instruction at employer sites. If they are unable to access the class onsite because of work conflicts, sickness or emergency, they may pull down the content from PCT's online training management system. This program feature has been integral in maintaining student engagement, especially when the program faced challenges related to COVID-19 safety protocol restrictions. It has also been helpful with the scaling portion of the grant as participants in different states can simultaneously attend the Registered Apprenticeship's Related Training Instruction from their remote locations. The design has been so successful that employers are requesting it be replicated for new apprenticeship programs.




## Program Performance

Of the **10,917** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

	4,445	Were unemployed
	682	Were underemployed
	3,707	Were incumbent workers

	6,034	Participants enrolled in an apprenticeship program and were hired by an employer into an apprenticeship
	3,733	Participants enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship Programs
	424	Participants have completed an apprenticeship program
	1,394	Credentials have been earned by participants

Additionally:

		
334	329	706
New apprenticeship programs have been developed	Existing apprenticeship programs have been expanded	Employers have been engaged and adopted apprenticeship programs

# H-1B Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gaps

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

## Program Description

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

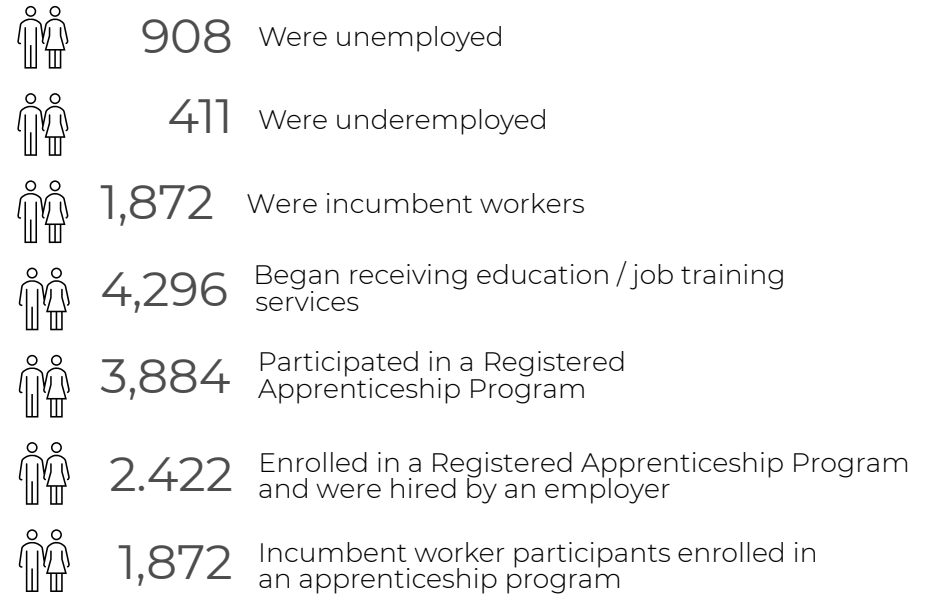
H-1B grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers to bring foreign workers into the United States under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program. This program was authorized under Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 3224a). The Department funded 28 Apprenticeship: Closing the Skills Gap grants totaling \$100 million. Grantees began operation in March 2020 and remain active through February 2024.

## Quarter Highlights

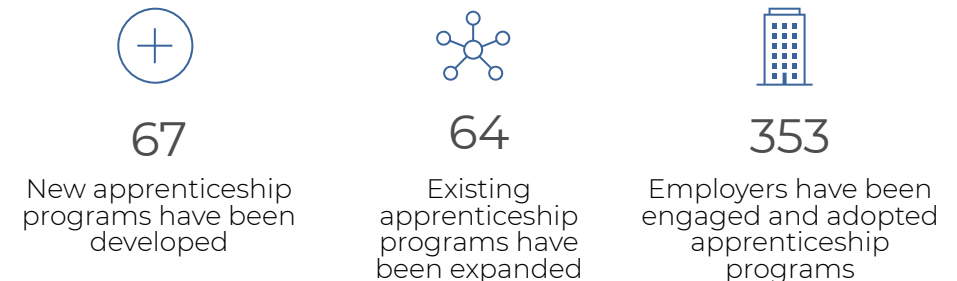
The Aerospace Machinist Joint Training Committee's (AJAC) Manufacturing Apprenticeship Partnership for Excellence and Expansion (MAPX) was awarded \$996,390 to train 830 apprentices and expand apprenticeship opportunities in Washington State's advanced manufacturing industry. A recent participant was laid off from his automotive technician job at the beginning of the pandemic, and decided to enroll in the Machining Apprentice (MA) program at Blue Origin, a sponsor of the AJAC program. The participant felt that he needed a new direction—and a new skillset—that would be attractive to some of the top aerospace companies in Washington State. Six weeks after becoming a full-time employee at Blue Origin, he was ready to begin his career as an AJAC machinist apprentice. Looking back on his journey from becoming unemployed to landing his dream job, he is humbled by those who gave their time to grow his craft: *"I am super excited to be a part of this program. I keep saying it and I'll never stop saying it, I would never have the job I have now without the AJAC program. If you're thinking about getting into the AJAC apprenticeship, I would say do it! It's completely worth it. If you have what you want to do in mind and you work hard to get there, you will not regret it!"*

## Program Performance

Of the **5,663** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:



Additionally:



# 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 PERM program allows employers to begin the process for permanently hiring a foreign worker when there are not sufficient numbers of U.S. workers who are able, willing, qualified, and available to perform the job. In addition, the PERM program ensures that the employment of the foreign worker does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of American workers who are similarly employed.

## Quarter Highlights

One hundred percent of employer applications filed under the H-1B program were processed within seven business days. Employer filings under H-1B increased approximately 1.8 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) saw a 11.0 percent decrease in PERM filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five PERM occupations for the preceding four quarters are: Software Developers (Applications); Software Developers (Systems Software); Computer Systems Analysts; Information Technology Project Managers; and Statisticians. The top five H-1B occupations for the preceding four quarter reporting period are: Software Developers (Applications); Computer Occupations, All Other; Software Developers (System Software); Electronics Engineers, Except Computer; and Computer Systems Analysts.

## Analysis

One hundred percent of the 521,391 H-1B applications processed over the past 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 increased by 95.3 percent (81 days) when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The average number of days to resolve PERM applications subject to integrity review increased by approximately 33.5 percent (79 days) compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. These increases were due to the temporary shifting of PERM staff to help address peak workload demand in the temporary programs.



# 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

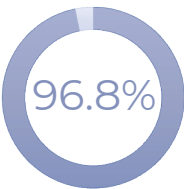
OFLC experienced an 8.9% increase in H-2A filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. As a result, OFLC processed 8.0% more applications when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

OFLC experienced a 4.0% decrease in H-2B filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five H-2A occupations for the most recent four-quarter reporting period are: Farmworkers and Laborers (Crop); Agricultural Equipment Operators; Farm, Ranch & Aquatic Animals; Construction Laborers; and Heavy Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers. The top five H-2B occupations for the most recent four quarter reporting period are: Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers; Amusement and Recreation Attendants; Meat, Poultry and Fish Cutters; Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners; and Forest and Conservation Workers.

## Analysis

10,593

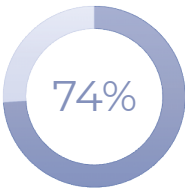
Total H-2A applications



H-2A completed applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to 30 calendar days before the date of need. This percentage was an increase of 1.9% compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

8,350

Total H-2B applications



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 a decrease of 1.9 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.



# 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.





## Quarter Highlights

The INA Program is the first nationally-administered program to fully implement a modernized web-based reporting system known as the Grants Performance Management System (GPMS). The new system supports improvements for both DOL and grantees, including the ability to collect data on WIOA reporting requirements, strengthened infrastructure, integration with the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS), increased data security, and faster, easier access to a web-based system. During this report period, all INA grantees successfully transmitted their report from GPMS to WIPS.

ALU LIKE, Inc., a nonprofit community-based organization located in Hawaii, reported multiple benefits of using GPMS. Staff said the system is user-friendly and available anywhere there is internet connection. Favorite features include the email alert notifications to assist case managers in keeping current with participant cases and the facilitation of generating the Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) and Grantee Custom Reports is a plus to the Grant Administrator. Regular, ongoing GPMS trainings are being provided to inform, engage, and continue to strengthen program and grantee partnership.

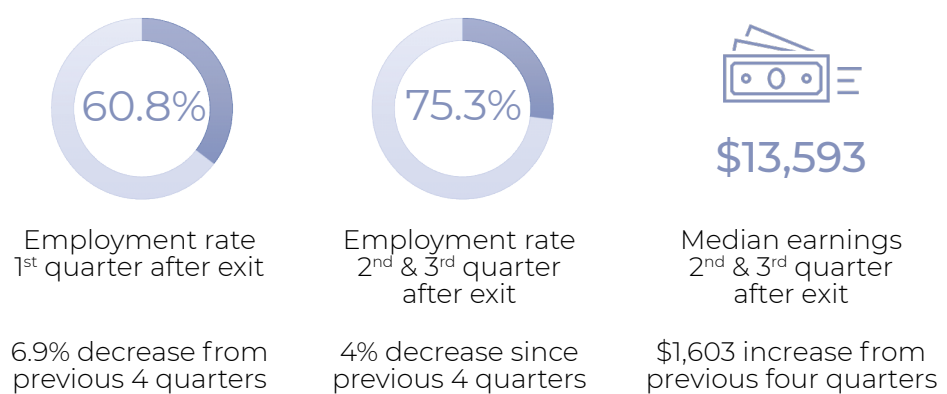
## Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:

	5,507 Customers served including: 5,257 participants and 250 reportable (self-service) individuals
	33% Of participants received public assistance such as TANF, SNAP, and/or general assistance
	40% Of participants are long term unemployed
	80% Of participants are low income

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



# Indian and Native American Youth Program

[dol.gov/agencies/eta/dinap](https://dol.gov/agencies/eta/dinap)

## Program Description

The Indian and Native American (INA) Supplemental Youth Services Program provides summer and year-round employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals between the ages of 14 and 24. Program resources are targeted to at-risk and the neediest youth who face substantial barriers to education and employment success. This population includes youth in high school, high school dropouts and youth who are basic-skills deficient.

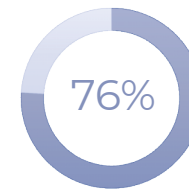


## Quarter Highlights

The Jicarilla Apache Nation's WIOA Program celebrated 15 students successfully passing their GED courses to receive a high school diploma equivalent. The event was held in front of the Tribe's Administration Building in Dulce, New Mexico due to the COVID-19 pandemic and family members viewed the graduation from their vehicles. The Director noted that the students worked diligently throughout the year, despite the pandemic, to achieve their diploma.

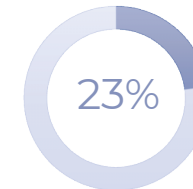
## Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



Attainment of two or more goals

14% decrease from previous 4 quarters



Educational attainment rate for dropouts

11% increase since previous 4 quarters



2,111

Participants served

35.8% decrease from 3,289 served previous 4 quarters. This significant decrease is due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# 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 provide information on occupational skills and workplace competencies.

## Quarter Highlights

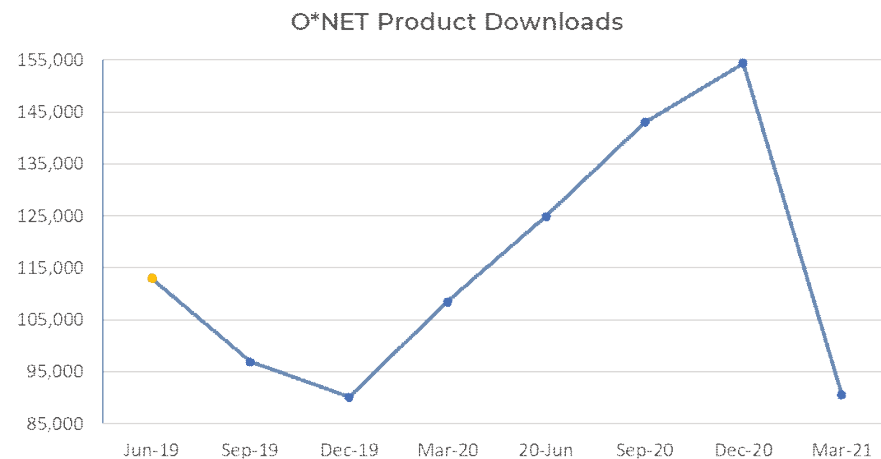
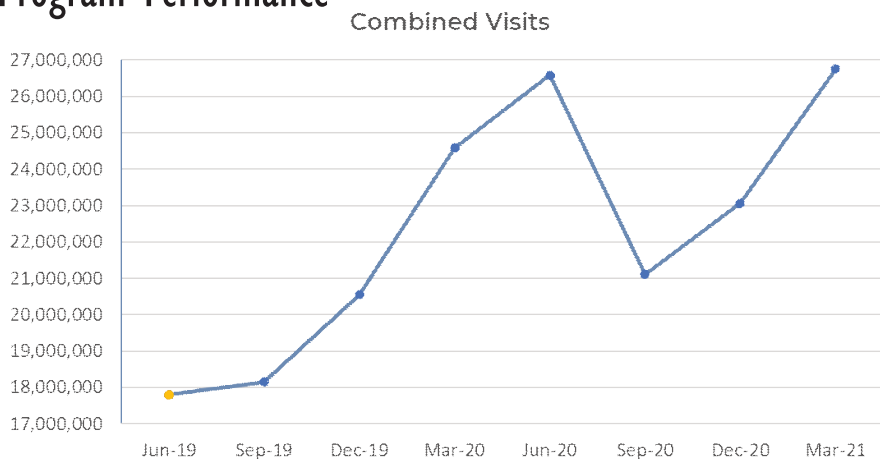
CareerOneStop implemented the new SOC (2018)/O\*NET (2019) taxonomy for all occupational data, transitioned the mySkills myFuture site for dislocated workers to responsive design to optimize viewing on mobile devices, and created a video for workforce professionals/career advisors on how to use the site with clients.

O\*NET's My Next Move (and Mi Proximo Paso) site added share features for the O\*NET Interest Profiler Score Report and Career Listings in order to assist teachers in working remotely with students on career exploration using the tool. Students can share their career interest results directly via e-mail or link. O\*NET identified and added distance learning technology skills as part of the 25.2 database release updating Technology Skills and in-demand identifiers ("Hot" fire icon).

## Analysis

The apparent decline in CareerOneStop visits is mainly due to the comparison with the same quarter in 2020 during which the site experienced an unprecedented quadrupling of visits during the first few months of the pandemic when users were searching for information on how to contact unemployment insurance offices and re-employment services in the states. Visits returned to normal levels in June 2020. Overall e-tools combined visits still exhibited an increase, as did web service accounts and requests.

## Program Performance



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

## Quarter Highlights

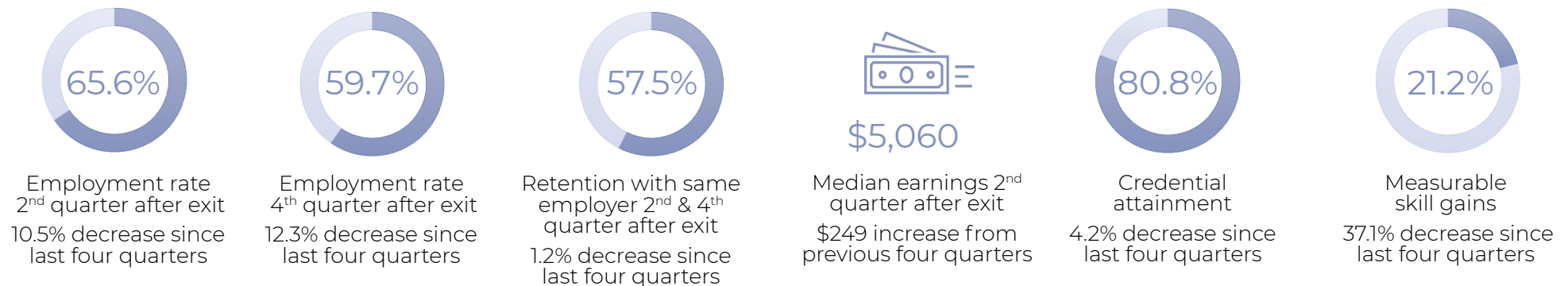
Job Corps is still providing virtual services to off-campus students in all areas of academic learning, career technical training, and career pathway planning. While developing and deploying a centralized virtual learning platform, the program provided more Chromebooks and wireless hotspot devices to students to augment their ability to learn from home or while in quarantine after arriving on center. It also continued to provide virtual and in-person services to students in the areas of physical and mental health and substance abuse, in addition to webinars, education, and guidance for staff and operators. Job Corps maintained efforts to recruit new students through social media, email, and texting campaigns.

## Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021, 65.6% of Job Corps participants were employed or in an education or training program in their second quarter after exit, 10.5 percentage points lower than the 76.1% in the previous year (four quarters ending March 31, 2020). During the same period, 59.7% reported they were employed or in an education or training program in their fourth quarter after exit, 12.3 percentage points lower than the 72.0% in the previous year. This decline in placement rates are likely due to the economic impacts of COVID-19 on the labor market and businesses.

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



# National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

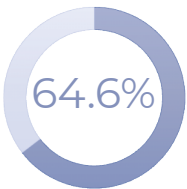
## Program Description

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.

## Quarter Highlights

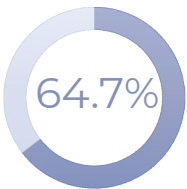
Jane (a pseudonym) worked as a Product Manager for 15 years. She managed software used to improve patient and employee engagement for hospitals and medical groups. In 2020, she was laid off as part of a reduction in force related to COVID-19. Jane was the primary income earner for her household and had previously been employed for over 30 years. The stress of unemployment was impacting her sleep and ability to focus. Jane wanted to stay on the product management career path. She believed she could apply her skills to any product, not just medical software. She determined that adding a Scrum credential (a multidisciplinary approach to develop tech, leadership, and business management skills) would make her competitive for the high-level positions she targeted. The job coach connected Jane with a former customer who had done Scrum training so she could learn about training provider options. With the support of Larimer County Economic and Workforce Development, Jane completed her Certified Scrum Product Owner credential. The local AJC used supportive service funds for a stress management tool so Jane could better focus on her job search. Jane was offered a position as a Senior Product Manager for a Colorado company. She works remotely and earns an annual salary of \$120,000.

## Program Performance



Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit

7% decrease from  
previous four quarters



Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit

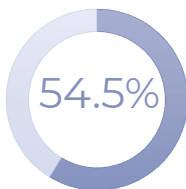
14.6% decrease since  
previous four quarters



\$7,954

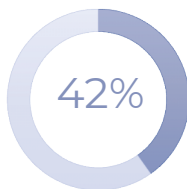
Median earnings  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit

\$1,027 decrease from  
previous four quarters



Credential  
attainment

10.2% decrease from  
previous four quarters



Measurable  
skill gains

5.7% increase from  
previous four quarters

In addition:



30,721 Total participants served



63 Reportable individuals served



14,910 Individuals exited the program



14,822 Individuals received training services



# 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.

## Analysis

Compared to the previous year, there are no significant changes in grant recipients' ability to reach their performance targets. Rather, for both adult and youth participants, grant recipients reported an increase in their credential attainment rates and measurable skill gains rates. For adults, the measurable skill gains rate increased from 52.2 percent to 62.7 percent, and for youths, the measurable skill gains rate increased from 50.7 percent to 65.6 percent. However, despite the pandemic, grant recipients were optimistic when they proposed enrollment goals for PY 2020.

As of PY 2020, Quarter 3, more than half of CST grant recipients are below 75 percent of their enrollment goals. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, many services and training shifted from in-person to virtual. Connecting the program's targeted population, farmworkers, to virtual services and training presented new challenges. For instance, many individuals lack access to dependable internet or may need additional support to operate virtual platforms. To offset some of these challenges, in Program Year 2020, the program office hosted a total of nine discussion sessions; topics included ways to enhance organizational capacity, how to improve outreach and recruitment, and how to improve case management and service delivery.

## Program Performance - Adult

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



## Program Performance - Youth

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



# Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult

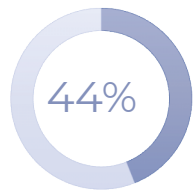
dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

## Program Description

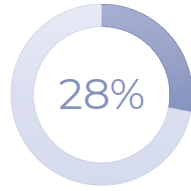
The Reentry Employment Opportunities Adult (REO-Adult) program helps offenders returning home from prison find employment and access job training. Currently, the program funds six grants to national intermediary organizations to provide job placement and training that leads to industry-recognized credentials 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.

## Program Performance

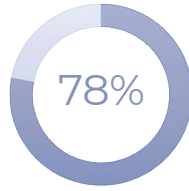
For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
7% increase from  
previous four quarters



Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit  
2% decrease from  
previous four quarters

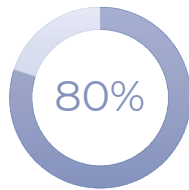


Retention with same  
employer 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>  
quarter after exit  
12% increase from  
previous four quarters

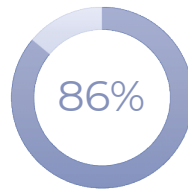


\$6,044

Median earnings 2<sup>nd</sup>  
quarter after exit  
\$638 increase from  
previous four quarters



Credential  
attainment  
3% increase from  
previous four quarters



Measurable  
skill gains  
1% increase from  
previous four quarters

## Quarter Highlights

The COVID-19 Pandemic continued to affect the adult reentry grants during the quarter ending March 31, 2021. In particular, the closing of prisons across the country to visitors and social service agencies due the pandemic disrupted the implementation of new adult reentry grants which required starting reemployment services to incarcerated individuals while they were still in prison. As of March 31, eight of the 20 new adult reentry grants were still not able to begin enrolling participants.

The SER grant enhanced its relationship with Workforce Solutions Southeast to assist their participants obtain construction positions at National Works, Inc., a Minority Certified Company located in the Houston area.

# 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.

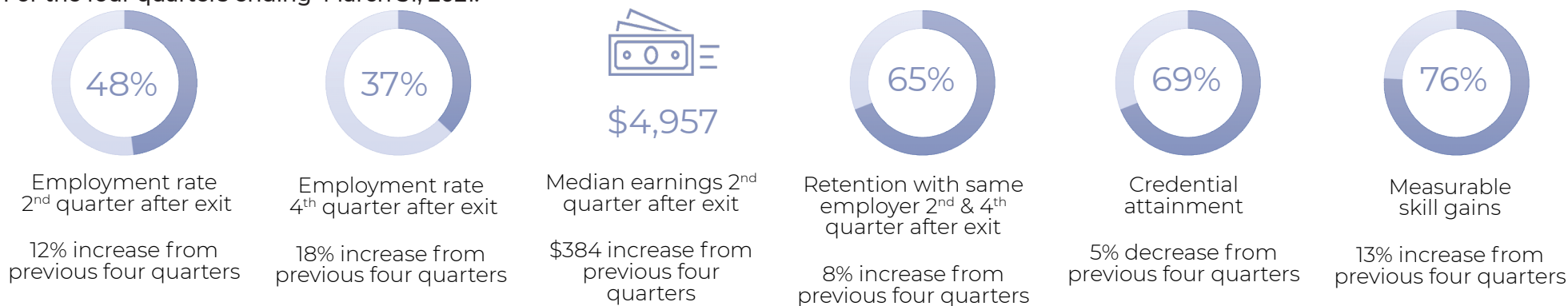
## Quarter Highlights

As of March 31, all six Young Adult Reentry Program (YARP) grantees have been able to start enrolling participants.

The Goodwill of North Georgia (Atlanta) site recently secured a partnership with the Georgia Justice Project (GJP). GJP’s mission focuses on strengthening Georgia’s community by demonstrating a better way to represent and support individuals in the criminal justice system and reduce barriers to reentry. GJP promotes innovative change through direct legal representation, policy advocacy, education, and coalition building. The new relationship with GJP doubles the support mechanisms available to their program participants. Between the Atlanta wrap-around services and the GJP additional support services, participants have a greater chance of avoiding the numerous post-incarceration pitfalls.

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



# 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.

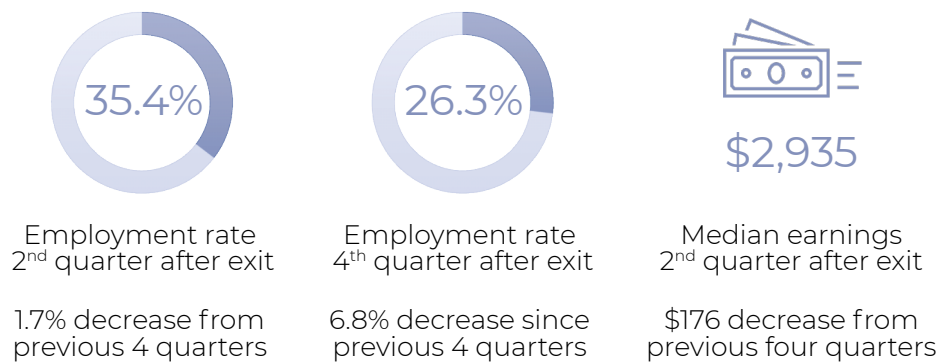
## Quarter Highlights

During the quarter ending March 31, 2021, a participant from the National Asian Pacific Center on Aging (NAPCA) did not have technology skills before the COVID-19 pandemic. After receiving the SCSEP-loaned laptop, she did well with learning and embracing technology. Some of her main accomplishments in the past six months are sending emails with attachments, joining Zoom meetings, filling her activity log using MS Word, and entering her hours to PAYCOM. Her commitment and efforts to learn technology are an inspiring example that shows one can learn a new skill, including technology, at any age. Regarding her learning experience, she wrote:

“In the beginning for me, learning how to use a computer was very challenging. I felt fearful, anxious, and intimidated about learning how to use this new technology. For many years, I was able to get help from my children to do my work. But, one day I found myself alone and helpless, I couldn't even pay a simple bill using the computer/phone. Through SCSEP, I was able to relieve myself of my anxieties by working with young people who had the patience to teach me how to use a laptop. Although, there is much more to learn, I've achieved some goals that I had set for myself and the fear and intimidation I once felt no longer [exists].”

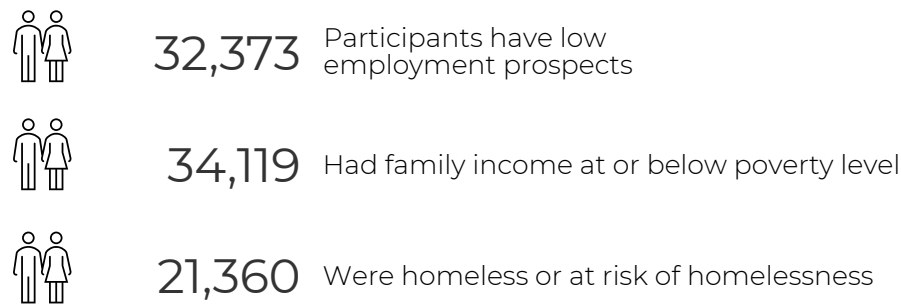
## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



## Analysis

Of the **34,119** older adults served:



# 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 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 these affected workers with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and case management support necessary to become reemployed.

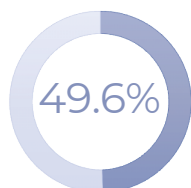
## Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



22,519

Participants received TAA benefits or services

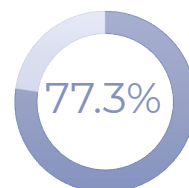


Participants enrolled in training

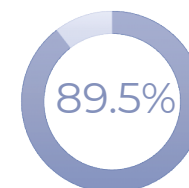
## Quarter Highlights

The state of Washington has developed a Business Intelligence tool designed to provide transparent views of customer flow from enrollment to exit. Results provide shared access for local workforce development boards (LWDBs) to better understand the TAA processes, including statuses that precede training, to support integrated co-enrollment between TAA and the WIOA Dislocated Worker program. Using dashboard formats of data points not currently captured in the state's case management system, the tool allows staff to evaluate the timeline in which customers move through different services, address timeline issues, and look for opportunities to leverage co-enrollment at a meaningful point in time for the customer.

Of the participants exiting the program:



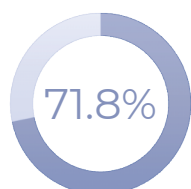
Completed training



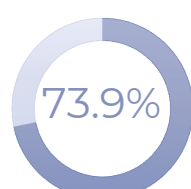
Completed training and earned a credential

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



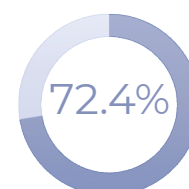
Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
5.2% decrease from  
previous four quarters



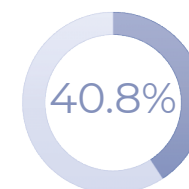
Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit  
3.8% decrease since  
previous four quarters



Median earnings  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
\$149 decrease from  
previous four quarters



Credential  
attainment  
2.5% increase from  
previous four quarters



Measurable  
skill gains  
7.3% increase since  
previous four quarters



# Unemployment Insurance (UI)

[oui.doleta.gov/unemploy](http://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.

## Program Performance

Performance Measure	Four Quarters Ending 3/31/2020	Four Quarters Ending 3/31/2021
Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely	88.4%	62.9%
Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate	58.01%	42.14%
Percent of Employer Tax Liability	89.6%	87.8%
Operational Results		
Reciency Rate	30.25%	76.87%
Exhaustion Rate	27.59%	42.85%
Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)	67.04%	64.31%
Percent of Recipients Who Are Female	43.01%	51.81%
New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	18,419,835	55,332,901
Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments	6,464,970	30,502,462
Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)	12	16

People Served	4/1/2020 - 3/31/2021	1/1/2021 - 3/31/2021
Regular UI Benefits Only	30,502,462	2,548,437
Extended Benefits	2,834,268	934,487
Participants Served by ES and UI--%*	47.9%	49.7%
Participants Served by ES and UI--Number*	14,610,679	1,266,573

## Quarter Highlights

Several states qualified for the Extended Benefits program, which is available to claimants who have exhausted regular UI in the state in which the claim was filed and are ineligible for a regular UI claim in another state. The Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate also showed a significant decrease from the prior quarter and remains below the acceptable level of performance. The fluctuation of the three performance measures is consistent with the increase in unemployment claims reported in the United States and Territories during the third quarter of PY 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19.

## Analysis

New requirements under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Continued Assistance Act (CAA), and the America Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) allowed individuals who may not have traditionally qualified for unemployment compensation to possibly become eligible for benefits. Several new programs were implemented effective 1st quarter 2020: Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. The implementation of each act increased the maximum number of weeks allowed for all new UI programs.

For report period ending March 31, 2021, the volume of New Initial Claims increased significantly to over approximately 55 million due to unemployment caused by COVID-19 compared to approximately 18.4 million in the previous year. This represents a 200.4% increase in the number of initial claims filed. The increase in initial claims also increased the Reciency Rate, which is the proportion of the total unemployed individuals collecting unemployment benefits.

While the number of first unemployment insurance payments showed an increase of 200.4% of the number of claims from the previous year ending March 31, 2020, the average duration of weeks slightly increased at just over 16 weeks as of year ending March 2021. The March 2021 Duration performance is inconsistent with the prior year's performance, but relatively low considering the increase of over 79 weeks allowed for UI claimants to receive benefits.

In the face of these extraordinary increases in workload, DOL continues to promote and implement various integrity initiatives that provide tools to states for the detection and recovery of overpayment benefits. The unprecedented number of initial claims and continued claims have also impacted state performance related to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) performance measures such as Intrastate First Payments Made Timely and Detection of Overpayments.

# Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

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

## Program Description

The Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service 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

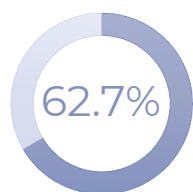
In a demonstration of true partnership collaboration, the OhioMeansJobs Butler, Clermont, and Warren Counties implemented a broad array of virtual workshop services offered through WP to meet the demands created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Services offered virtually included keyboarding, résumé building, interview preparation, job seeking, computer basics, and soft skills training such as Excel and Word workshops. The Local area partnered with Warren County Aspire (WIOA Title II Adult Education and Literacy) to provide virtual trainings in Google Applications, Communication Skills, Résumé Editing, and Math. Financial Literacy has also been recently added.

Over 100 individuals have received services safely from home.

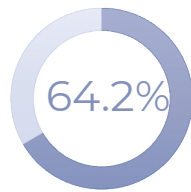
## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit

15.5% decrease from  
previous four quarters



Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit

3.9% decrease since  
previous four quarters



Median earnings  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit

\$447 decrease from  
previous four quarters

## Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



2,520,372 Total participants served



17,958,417 Reportable individuals



2,638,511 Exited the program

# Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/workforce-investment/adult

## 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 high-quality jobs, through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide employment and training services through a network of nearly 24 American Job Centers as of December 31, 2020. WIOA provides 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 which most effectively meets jobseekers' needs to achieve gainful employment. The program is also designed to assist employer customers meet their needs for skilled workers. Adult Programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including but not limited to low income and public assistance recipients, basic skills deficient, 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

David was referred by the veteran representatives at the Sparks JobConnect as well as by the re-entry case manager through the State of Nevada. He enrolled in the JOIN program as of October 27, 2020 as an adult with low income. David knew he had many barriers ahead of him because of his past. During his intake appointment, he expressed his gratitude for this opportunity. He also mentioned becoming very lost after his discharge from the Army and it was during this time that David experienced some very hard life lessons. David expressed an interest in the Electrical Field and JOIN had recently signed up an On-The-Job Training (OJT) employer, KD Electric. A job interview was set up and the feedback received from KD Electric was that they wanted to hire him on the spot. This news was exciting for the agency, the Veteran Representative, and most of all, for David. He began working on November 2, 2020 and completed the 480-hour program in February 2021. He is still employed with KD Electric and is also in the Apprenticeship Program, full-time, making \$15.00 an hour. The more experience he gains, the more money he will make per hour, and David likes that there is constant room for advancement and education. He stated that he wished some resources were more transparent for newly discharged veterans and hoped that one day he would have the opportunity to help other veterans that might be experiencing the same sense of uncertainty that he experienced.

## Analysis

Of the **324,318** WIOA program participants served in the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



**298,194** Were unemployed



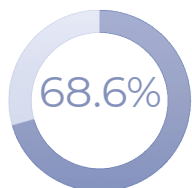
**169,699** Were low-income individuals



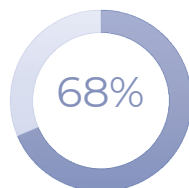
**137,041** Received training

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
3% decrease from  
previous four quarters

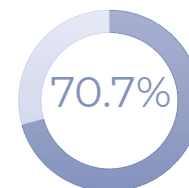


Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit  
2.8% decrease since  
previous four quarters

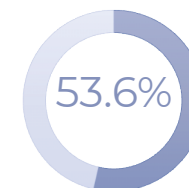


**\$6,436**

Median earnings  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
\$46 decrease from  
previous four quarters



Credential  
attainment  
1.6% increase from  
previous four quarters



Measurable  
skill gains  
2.5% increase since  
previous four quarters

# Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth/wioa-formula

## Program Description

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

## Quarter Highlights

Nationally, youth participants served decreased by 12,248, or 9.8%, to 125,489 in the four-quarter period ending March 31, 2021. As a point of reference, youth participants served decreased by 137,737 in the four-quarter period ending June 30, 2020, the first full quarter of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, a number of States were able to increase the number of participants served during this same time period. In Indiana, participants served increased by 12.5% from 3,660 to 3,252; in Mississippi by 19.8% to 1,890 from 1,577; in New Mexico by 19.2% to 1,300 from 1,116; in Rhode Island by 36.0% to 525 from 389; and in New Hampshire by 16.4% to 298 from 256.

## Analysis

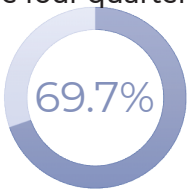
Of the **125,489** WIOA program participants served in the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:

**45,223** Received training

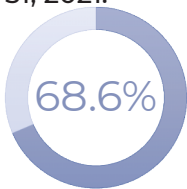
**97,017** Were out of school

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



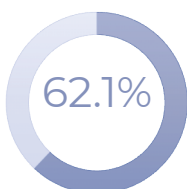
Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
3.5% decrease from  
previous four quarters



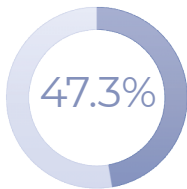
Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit  
4.4% decrease since  
previous four quarters



Median earnings  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
\$26 decrease from  
previous four quarters



Credential  
attainment  
0.8% decrease from  
previous four quarters



Measurable  
skill gains  
2.4% increase since  
previous four quarters

# Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/workforce-investment/dislocated-workers

## 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 grants 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.

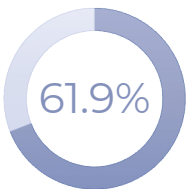
## Quarter Highlights

Danielle was referred to the PA CareerLink® Lawrence County on August 5, 2020, for the WIOA On-the-Job Training Program by a local employer, Wish Management, located in New Castle, PA. She was a Dislocated Worker since April 20th, 2020, having been laid off due to COVID-19, and had been job searching. Being a prior Quality Assurance Manager, she had excellent transferrable job skills to offer another employer. Her prior position was with a dental company, and she was moving to a new industry, property management, with Wish Management so she was a great candidate for an OJT.

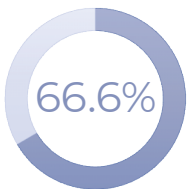
Danielle completed her Dislocated Worker WIOA application on August 6, 2020. She worked virtually with her WIOA case manager to establish her Individual Employment Plan and complete a Staff Assisted Job Search assessment. Having met her program requirements, she started the OJT on August 10, 2020. She began working 40 hours per week at \$16.00 per hour.

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



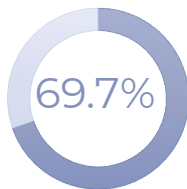
Employment rate  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
8.1% decrease from  
previous four quarters



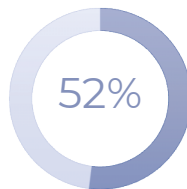
Employment rate  
4<sup>th</sup> quarter after exit  
4.7% decrease since  
previous four quarters



Median earnings  
2<sup>nd</sup> quarter after exit  
\$139 increase from  
previous four quarters



Credential  
attainment  
1.3% increase from  
previous four quarters



Measurable  
skill gains  
4.5% increase since  
previous four quarters

## Analysis

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



193,681 Total participants



154,227 Exited the program



70,981 Were low-income



702,468 Reportable individuals



## 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 previously dropped out of high school. Youth learn vocational skills in construction, as well as in other in-demand industries, including health care, information technology, and hospitality. Youth also provide community service through the required construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighborhoods. Youth split their time between the vocational training work site and the classroom, where they earn their high school diploma or equivalent degree, learn to be community leaders, and prepare for postsecondary training opportunities, including college, apprenticeships, and employment. YouthBuild includes significant support systems, such as a mentoring, follow-up education, employment, personal counseling services, and participation in community service and civic engagement. There are approximately 210 actively-funded DOL YouthBuild programs at any given time in more than 40 states, serving over 6,000 youth nationally per year.

## Quarter Highlights

YouthBuild has continued to focus on developing quality work experiences, and in this quarter published "YouthBuild Work Experience: Bridging Young Adults to Employment and Economic Security." Additional technical assistance in this quarter included beginning a monthly series of calls focusing on specific industry pathways. This forum allows for in-depth discussion, peer sharing opportunities, and information sharing from industry partners about industry trends and opportunities to support YouthBuild participants' ongoing training, credentialing, and placement.

## 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. There was a significant increase in the credential attainment rate. As this is a long-term indicator, we are starting to see that our programs are approaching the end of their grant. The measurable skill gains rate declined compared to the previous year, most likely due to the impact of the pandemic. This is a program year-based indicator and we anticipate an increase in this indicator by the end of the program year next quarter.

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending March 31, 2021:



# 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](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.

# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

## **Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit**

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

## **Credential Attainment**

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

## **Measurable Skill Gains**

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

## **Effectiveness in Serving Employers**

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

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

## **Program-Specific Performance Measures\***

### **Apprenticeship 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.

# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

## **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.

## **Job Corps**

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

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

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

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

### **Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit**

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

### **Credential Attainment Rate**

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

### **Measurable Skill Gains Rate**

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

### **Effectiveness in Serving Employer**

WIOA requires the Department of Labor and the Department of Education to jointly establish a primary indicator of performance for effectiveness in serving employers. The Departments are currently

piloting three approaches designed to gauge the critical workforce needs of the business community.

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

## **Jobs For Veterans State Grants**

### **Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit**

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

### **Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit**

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

### **Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit**

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

### **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;

# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

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

## Senior Community Service Employment Program

### Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

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

### Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

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

### Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

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

### Service to Most in Need

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.

## Workforce Systems Results

### 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

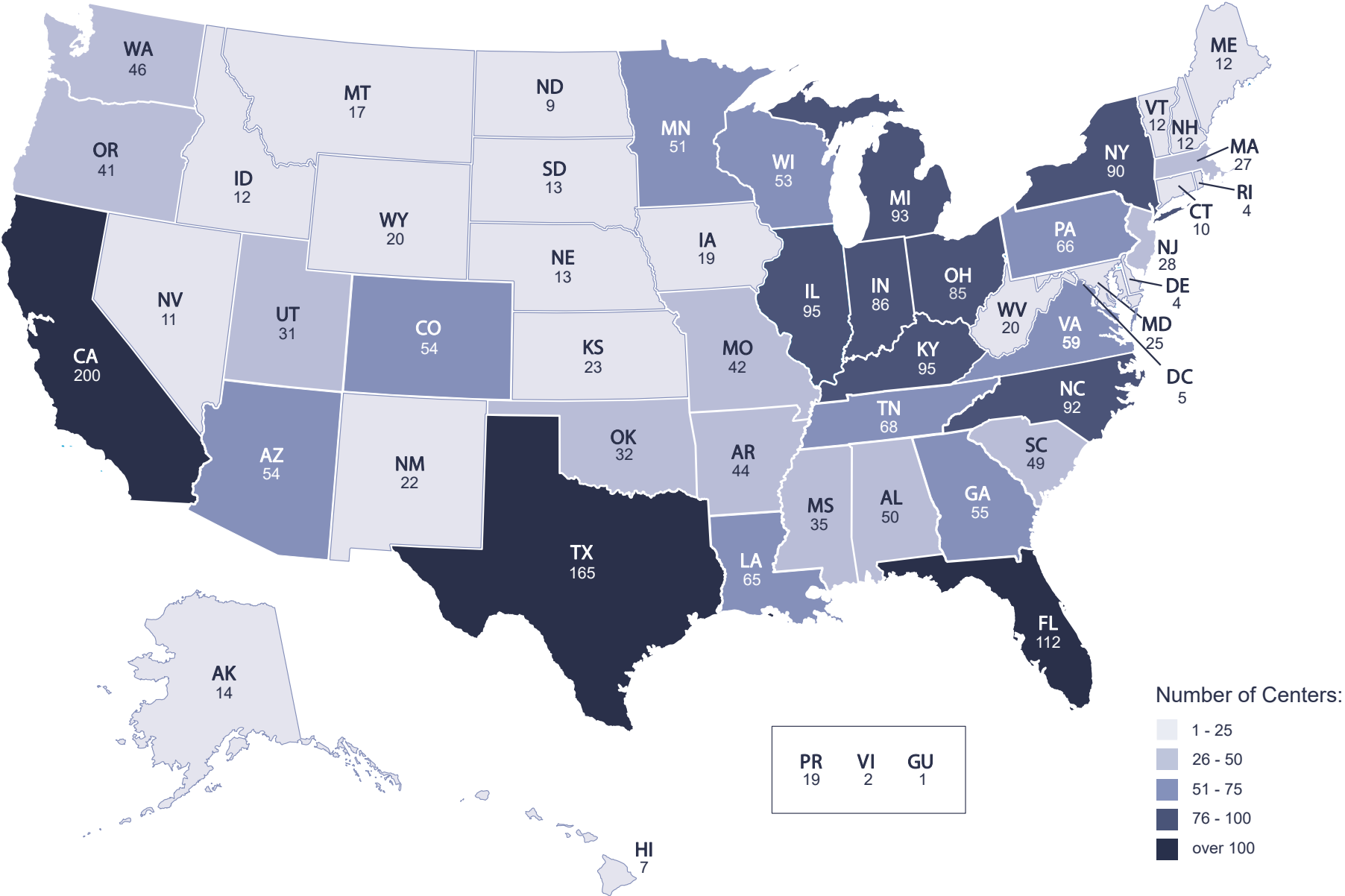
The percentage of those participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in on-the-job training (OJT) and customized training) who attain a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma, or its recognized equivalent, during participation in or within one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

