

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

For Quarter Ending December 31, 2020

Program Year 2020, Quarter 2

Fiscal Year 2021, Quarter 1

Report Published June 2021



EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



CONTENTS



People Served by Program	1	Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP)	19
Current Appropriations	2	Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)	20
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Performance Indicators and Reporting Timeline	3	Unemployment Insurance (UI)	21
Apprenticeship	4	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service	22
H-1B America's Promise Job Driven Grant Program.....	5	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program.....	23
H-1B Strengthening Working Families Initiative (SWFI).....	6	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Program	24
H-1B TechHire.....	7	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program.....	25
H-1B Scaling Apprenticeships Through Sector-Based Strategies.....	8	YouthBuild.....	26
H-1B Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gaps.....	9	Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures	27
H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certifications	10	American Job Centers.....	31
H-2A and H-2B Foreign Labor Certification Programs.....	11	Workforce Development Boards.....	32
Indian and Native American Adult Program	12		
ETA Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS).....	13		
Job Corps.....	14		
National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs)	15		
National Farmworkers Jobs Program (NFJP)	16		
Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult.....	17		
Change pic then done.....	17		
Reentry Employment Opportunities - Youth.....	18		

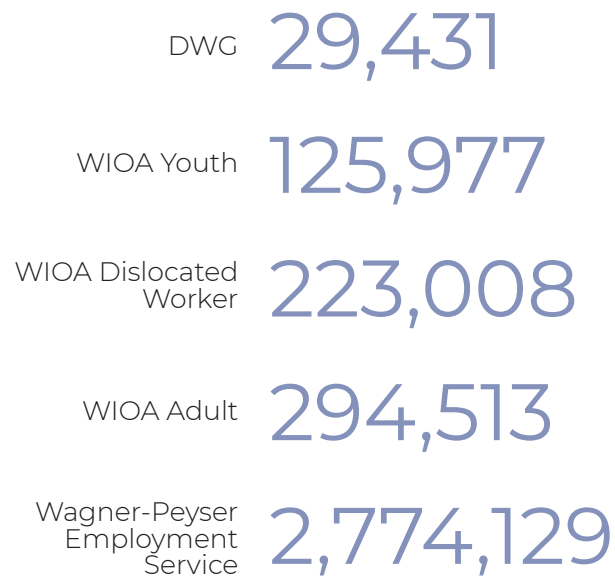
People Served by Program

During the quarter from October 1, 2020 to December 30, 2020, Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs served a total of 6,585,937 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, 45.8 percent of those also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services (ES).

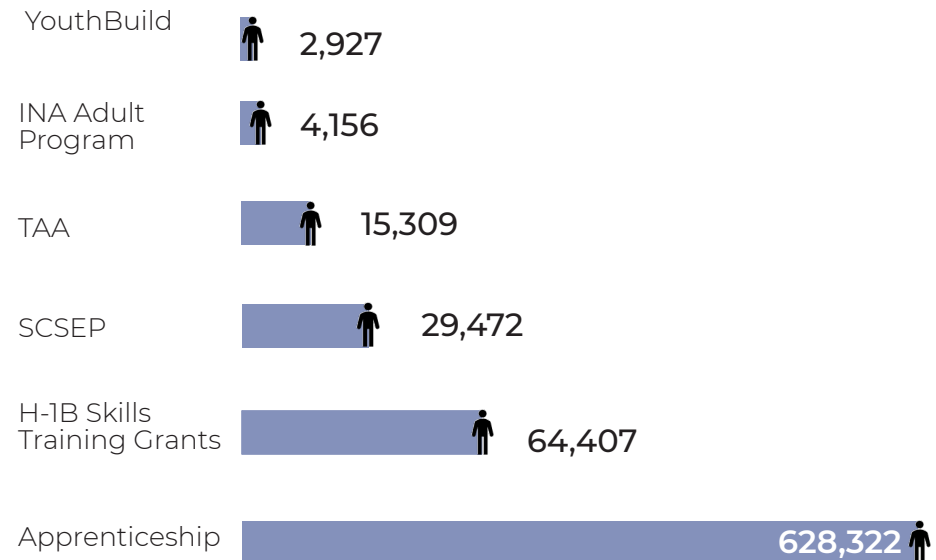
People Served by UI



People Served in Core ETA Programs



People Served in Other ETA Programs



Current Appropriations

The following resources are used to operate authorized workforce development programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report, for the quarter ending December 31, 2020, 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 PY 2020 and FY 2021 appropriations. Programs such as Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and Unemployment Insurance (UI) operate on a FY and December 31, 2020 is the end of the first quarter of FY 2021. All other programs run on the PY and December 31, 2020 is the end of the second quarter of PY 2020.

Workforce Investment Resources *	FY 2021	PY 2020
Apprenticeship ¹	\$36,160,000	\$ -
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$ -	\$269,426,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$ -	\$43,336,690
Job Corps (Operations) ⁴	\$ -	\$1,513,210,461
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁵	\$ -	\$85,229,000
Senior Community Service Employment Program ⁶	\$ -	\$401,581,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training ⁷	\$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 ⁸	\$ -	\$908,007,060
- Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁸	\$ -	\$8,794,650
- WIOA Youth	\$ -	\$899,212,410
YouthBuild	\$ -	\$94,062,000
TOTAL	\$2,983,856,000	\$6,024,284,602

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
TOTAL		\$589,001,793

* 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 \$2,000,000 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, \$43,000 from TES Apprenticeship, \$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 \$6,851,000 from TES, CSEOA, and SUIESO to Program Administration in FY 2020. This includes \$472,000 from YouthBuild, \$1,354,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve, \$2,025,000 from CSEOA, and \$3,000,000 from Unemployment Insurance State Administration.

1 Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for Registered Apprenticeship programs. The program now receives program specific appropriations (TES funds). The amount of TES funds in FY 2020 for the Office of Apprenticeship is:
Apprenticeship Program PA Funding in FY 2020: \$36,160,000
Apprenticeship Program TES Funding in PY 2020: \$174,957,000

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. \$51,960,148 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 \$680,000,000 and includes \$208,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$22,000,000 for Wage Insurance. TAA Training reflects a 5.9 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
Adults and Dislocated Workers	
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.
Youth	
Education and/or Employment Rate (measure 1)	Percentage of participants in education, training, or unsubsidized employment measured in the second quarter after exit.
Education and/or Employment Rate (measure 2)	Percentage of participants in education, training, or unsubsidized employment measured in the fourth quarter after exit.
Earnings	Median earnings of participants in unsubsidized employment during 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 910,000 new apprentices, with 43,370 coming in the first quarter (Q1) of FY 2021. In total, there are 628,322 active apprentices and 25,354 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



628,322 Total Apprentices (Active Apprentices)*



43,370 New Apprentices*

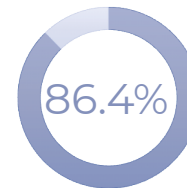


530 New Programs*

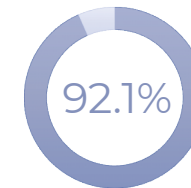


25,534 Programs Maintained Total (Active Programs)*

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Entered employment rate



Employment retention rate



\$36,203

Six months' average earnings

*Total number of apprentices/programs registered during the quarter (October 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020)

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

Quarter Highlights

Workforce Alliance South Central Kansas: Cox Machine was one of the many companies in the grant service delivery area to experience layoffs in 2020 due to the Boeing 737 MAX grounding and the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to 2020, Cox Machine had seen rapid growth in all areas, then had to quickly turn around and account for loss of business due to the economic conditions. During the slow-down in business, Cox Machine chose to train and build upon the knowledge of their workforce, which helped reduce the number of layoffs. The ability to utilize the grant during this time also allowed Cox Machine to recall furloughed workers sooner than anticipated. The grant and incumbent training programs have set up Cox Machine to recover faster than other businesses impacted by recent economic conditions.

Shane is a 40-year-old male with a high school diploma who has worked at Cox Machine as a Brake Form Operator since November 2017. Due to the Boeing 737 MAX grounding and COVID-19 pandemic, Shane's job was identified as being at risk for layoff. However, Cox Machine recognized Shane's work ethic and desire to learn to more and decided to cross-train him into another area to avoid layoff. Shane began an eight-week incumbent on-the-job training program on July 7, 2020, training in the Route Brake Cell department. He caught on quickly and he has helped implement new processes within the department. Shane completed the training plan a week ahead of schedule. Going through the training has really helped him gain a better understanding of multiple areas within Cox Machine and the requirements needed to produce better quality parts on time.

Program Performance



Of the **26,750** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

14,296 Were unemployed **7,970** Were underemployed **2,751** 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)

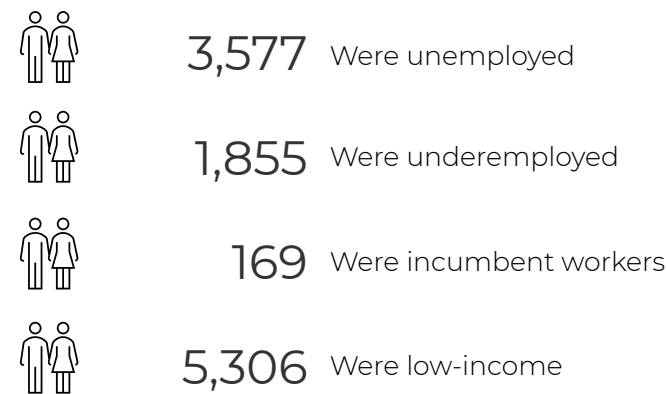
dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-tech-skills

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 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 **6,191** participants served:



Quarter Highlights

Vermont Technical College: With the exception of their welding curriculum, Vermont Technical College shifted its SWFI training to an online model as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a rural state, Vermont Technical College has faced limited access to Wi-Fi and laptops for participants. The grantee reached out to assess SWFI participants' needs and provided assistance with technology where possible, including using SWFI funds to purchase refurbished laptops for participants. The grantee also increased its engagement with instructors and participants, particularly participants who are struggling, and has been mindful to provide open and honest communications about the challenges of the pandemic and changing economy. Some classes already had online offerings so these were able to scale up rapidly when stay-at-home restrictions were implemented. The college's IT staff worked with instructors to create Zoom trainings where online classes did not exist before. This shift to online learning has allowed the grantee to conduct outreach across the state in a greater capacity than was possible before the public health emergency. As Vermont Technical College resumes in-person classes, class sizes are limited to ensure social distancing, and vital signs are taken when students arrive at class.

*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 need to grow and expand. More than \$125 million was awarded to partnerships that specifically target, train, and support young people ages 17-29. In addition, \$24 million went to partnerships that help disadvantaged groups with barriers to employment, including veterans, people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records. H-1B grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers to bring foreign workers into the United States under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program. This program was authorized under Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 3224a). The Department funded 39 TechHire Partnership grants totaling \$150 million. Grantees began operation in June 2016, and several grantees received period of performance extensions with varying end dates until June 2021.

Analysis

Of the **20,820** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:



11,314 Were unemployed



4,703 Were underemployed



15,137 Were youth and young adults ages 17-29



1,570 Were individuals with limited English proficiency (English Language Learners)



1,515 Were individuals with criminal records (ex-offenders)



1,371 Were individuals with a disability

Quarter Highlights

Midlands Technical College: Before joining the TechHire program, Wesley was pursuing his Bachelor of Science degree in Information Systems from a local university. While working at a local fast food restaurant, he was actively looking for work in the IT field. One day, while visiting a local South Carolina Works office, an employee informed him about the Midlands TechHire training program. He was intrigued after learning about the benefits of the program and quickly attended an information session. Wesley applied and was awarded a scholarship to complete the Desktop and Server Administrator training program.

While attending the IT training program, Wesley utilized every opportunity given to him. In addition to taking occupational skills training, he also took interpersonal/soft skills training. He received resumé assistance, career guidance, job coaching, and supportive services, and attended TechHire related events. He also successfully obtained his CompTIA A+, Network+, and Cloud+ IT certifications.

Wesley quickly realized how much his hard work had paid off when he received news that he was selected by a local IT company for an internship opportunity. After completing his 12-week internship, the company was so impressed with his IT skills, they immediately offered him a full-time job opportunity. He accepted the offer and is very happy in his current IT position, and he credits the Midlands TechHire Grant program to his success.



19,069

Began job training and education services



12,419

Completed training



9,289

Completed training and obtained a credential or certificate



4,411

Entered employment



6,578

Entered employment



14,080

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 by developing and expanding apprenticeship in H-1B industries and occupations that have not traditionally used apprenticeships and by increasing the number of employers participating in apprenticeships across these industry sectors, particularly small- and medium-sized businesses. 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

In Bergen Community College, New Jersey, employer engagement is essential to the success of the industry intermediaries. Without solid collaboration with the employer community and a strong, ongoing relationship, it is impossible for the intermediaries to support the cultivation of apprenticeship opportunities. To build and maintain these relationships, Bergen Community College designed its staffing configuration to include two Business Liaisons. Employers have reported satisfaction with the new design, a single point of contact, and the speed with which their needs and concerns are answered. New employer partners have emerged, including a local hospital and an assisted living/nursing organization who have called the program to explore apprenticeships.

Program Performance

Of the **7,709** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

	3,264	Were unemployed
	422	Were underemployed
	2,622	Were incumbent workers
	4,348	Participants enrolled in an apprenticeship program and were hired by an employer
	2,753	Participants enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship Programs
	156	Participants have completed an apprenticeship program
	1,115	Credentials have been earned by participants

Additionally:

		
419	339	599
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 Closing the Skills Gap grants totaling \$100 million. Grantees began operation in March 2020 and remain active through February 2024.

Quarter Highlights

The American Association of Port Authorities was awarded a multi-million dollar H-1B grant to support their to support their “Strong, Secure National Ports and Supply Chain” (SNaPS) program to train apprentices in Cybersecurity/IT and Advanced Manufacturing. Grant partner Montgomery Martin Communications (MMC) has developed a unique “live, learn, work” replicable strategy and approach to a fully wraparound apprenticeship program based at multi-use housing complexes. Program participants can be eligible with no prior experience or education and will receive apprenticeship-related instruction and educational training onsite. The apprentices are encouraged and inspired to move up the career path from entry cable and line workers to eventually achievement of certification as electricians, telecom technicians, or network and broadband installers. The apprentices receive housing benefits as they work on-site to handle the company's telecommunications and IT needs. Journey level mentors assist apprentices in achieving the network administrator roles, and some will go on to be supervisors and apprentice mentors, while simultaneously earning increases in pay and housing benefits.

Program Performance

Of the **2,937** participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

	330	Were unemployed
	308	Were underemployed
	616	Were incumbent workers
	2,024	Participants began receiving education / job training services
	1,891	Participated in a Registered Apprenticeship Program
	1,406	Participants enrolled in a Registered Apprenticeship program and were hired by an employer
	616	Incumbent worker participants enrolled in an apprenticeship program

Additionally:

		
33	30	99
New apprenticeship programs have been developed	Existing apprenticeship programs have been expanded	Employers have been engaged and adopted apprenticeship programs

H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certifications

dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor

Program Description

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

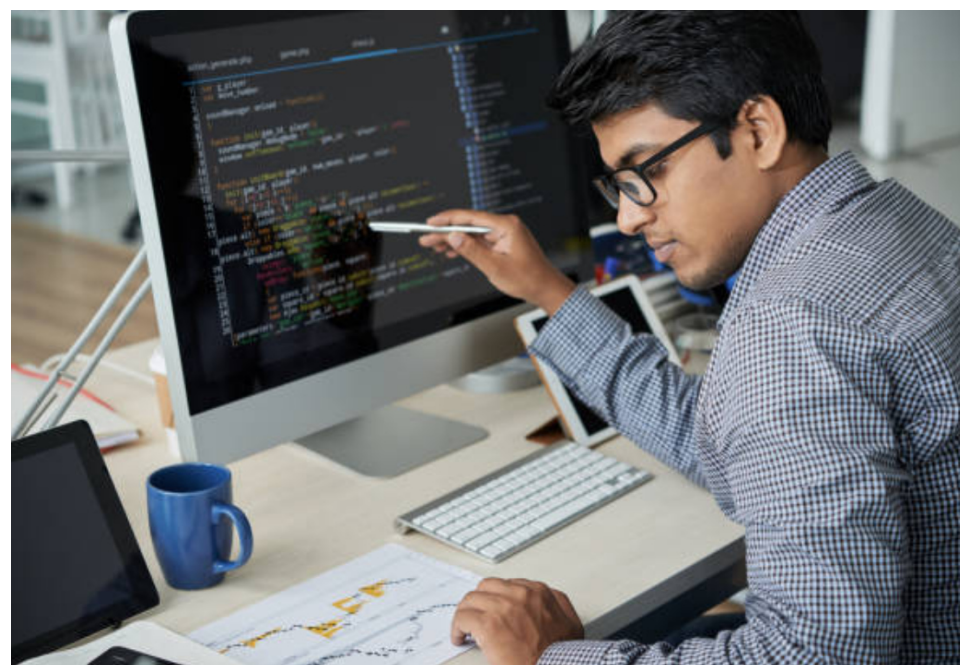
Quarter Highlights

One hundred percent of employer applications filed under the H-1B program were processed within seven business days. Employer filings under H-1B decreased approximately 17.3 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

OFLC saw a 2.5 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, Computer Occupations (All Others), and Statisticians. The top five H-1B occupations for the preceding four-quarter reporting period are: Software Developers (Applications), Software Developers (System Software), Computer Systems Analysts, Electronic Engineers (except Computer), and Computer and Information Systems Managers.

Analysis

The average number of days to resolve PERM applications not subject to integrity review increased by 89.9 percent (69 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 34.8 percent (77 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

dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor

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 non-agricultural work, which must be one-time, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent in nature.

Quarter Highlights

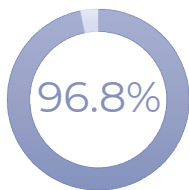
OFLC experienced a 12.6 percent increase in H-2A filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. In addition, OFLC processed 10.8 percent more applications when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

OFLC experienced a 5.3 percent increase 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); Farm, Ranch, & Aquatic Animals; Construction Laborers; Agricultural Equipment Operators; Farmworkers; and Construction Laborers. The top five H-2B occupations for the most recent four-quarter reporting period are: Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers; Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters; Forest and Conservation Workers; Amusement and Recreation Attendants, and Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners.

Analysis

9,881

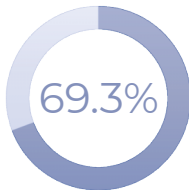
Total H-2A applications



H-2A applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to 30 calendar days before the date of need. This was an increase of 10.6 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year..

8,377

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 an decrease of 1.7 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 Indian and Native American Program has been working to develop a modernized web-based reporting system known as the Grants Performance Management System (GPMS). The major driver for developing this new system is to implement the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) requirements. GPMS supports improvements for both DOL and INA grantees, including the ability to collect data on WIOA reporting requirements, strengthened infrastructure and maintenance, data security, and faster, easier access to a web-based system. Additionally, the GPMS integrates with WIPS for the generation of a program-specific Division of Indian and Native American Adult Program (DINAP) Quarterly Performance Report (QPR). On November 20, 2020, DINAP launched the GPMS to all grantees. A series of virtual grantee trainings were completed to provide instruction on setting up GPMS accounts, entering and managing participant case records, and submitting reports. To date, all INA grantees are using the new system and 90 percent of the QPRs have been certified received for period ending December 31, 2020. Program Year 2020 is a transition year for the INA program and that be used to gather WIOA baseline data.

Analysis

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:

	4,334	Customers served including: 4,156 participants and 178 reportable (self-service) individuals
	33%	Received public assistance such as TANF, SNAP, and/or general assistance
	≈40%	Long term unemployed
	>75%	Are low income



ETA Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS)

careeronestop.org | onetonline.org | mynextmove.org

Program Description

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

Quarter Highlights

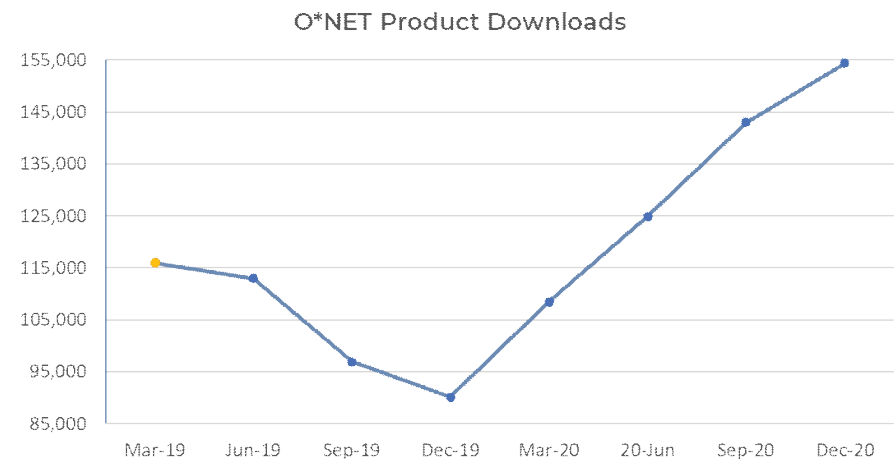
Career One Stop launched the following tools: Certification Finder, Professional Associations Finder, Tools and Technology Finder, License Finder, and Scholarship Finder, Business Finder, and Occupation Profile. The O*NET 25.1 Database released in November incorporates the O*NET-SOC 2019 Taxonomy structure. These O*NET-SOC 2019 occupations align with the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). All O*NET websites and tools also transitioned to the new structure.

Analysis

From the quarter ending December 31, 2019 to the quarter ending December 31, 2020, the Career One Stop portal visits rose by 32 percent, and the combined visits rose by 12 percent.

The O*NET downloads increased by 71 percent. The combined current web service accounts rose by 26 percent, and the web services continue to be one of the portals' most popular features, with the number of requests rising by 186 percent.

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

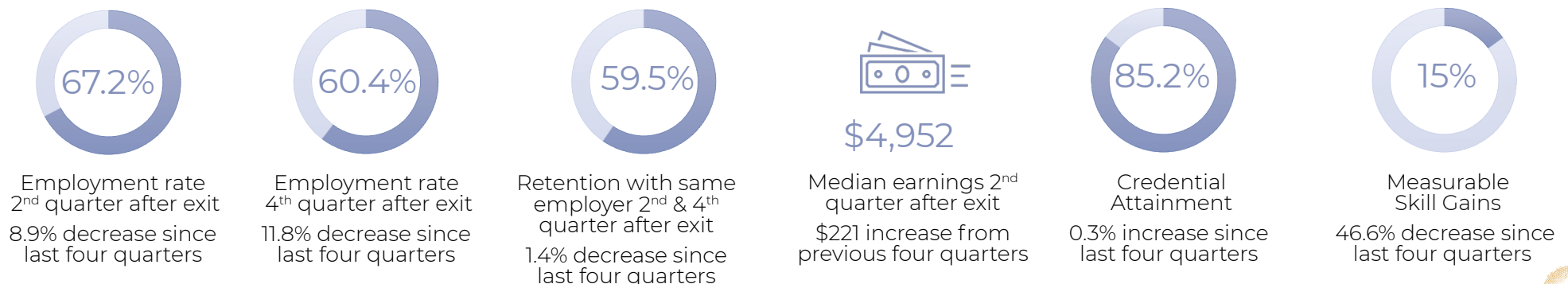
In response to COVID-19, Job Corps continued to provide virtual services to students in the areas of academic learning, career technical training, and career pathway planning. In addition to establishing a support contractor to assist with development and deployment of a centralized virtual learning platform, Job Corps provided more Chromebooks and wireless hotspot devices to students to augment their ability to continue learning from home. Job Corps maintained efforts to recruit new students through social media, email, and texting campaigns. Most importantly, during this quarter, Job Corps procured and shipped more than 12,000 COVID-19 infection test devices and reagents to all the centers to enable center testing of all the staff and returning students. With a very comprehensive risk assessment tool and process and after approving centers' resumption plans, Job Corps began to allow select centers to resume physical operation during this quarter. As of December 31, 2020, 42 out of 121 active Job Corps centers had been allowed to reopen and return students.

Analysis

Job Corps' measurable skill gains rate decreased significantly from the previous year, from 61.6 percent to 15.0 percent. Several factors have contributed to this significant decline. The primary reason for the decline in performance is the impacts of COVID-related actions. The transition to distance learning as of May 11 allowed for only limited attainments to be accomplished by students, and testing to measure educational functioning level (EFL) gains was generally not available through most of the first two quarters of PY 2020. Furthermore, with no new students entering the program, Job Corps active population is decreasing as students exit and no new enrollments arrive; this decrease leads to a smaller pool of students who can achieve skill gains, with limited resources to achieve such gains. Other factors impacting credential attainments are the programmatic changes implemented in PY 2019 that have increased the difficulty of attaining skills in several areas, including a more rigorous definition of what constitutes a primary industry-recognized certificate and a new and a more difficult Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) for EFL gains.

Program Performance

For the four quarter ending December 31, 2020:



National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

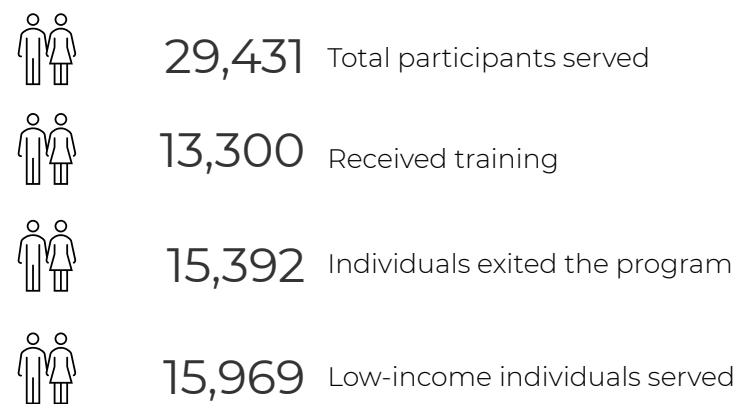
Program Description

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

Program Performance



In addition:



Quarter Highlights

Andrea, a single mother with three children, was out of work and receiving food stamps after her job as a safe house manager was eliminated due to budget cuts. She enrolled in Brevard Recovery Works and worked with a career counselor who encouraged her to follow her passion for helping others. Andrea applied, interviewed, and was placed in a community outreach specialist, grant-funded position with a local community-based organization making \$16 per hour. Her responsibilities included connecting those in need to critical resources. She also created a community resource master list that is used throughout the county. In November of 2020, the organization permanently hired Andrea.

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. The program partners with community organizations and state workforce agencies to counter the chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by farmworkers who depend primarily on jobs in agricultural labor. The NFJP is an integral part of the public workforce system and a partner in the nationwide network of American Job Centers. In addition, NFJP partners with state monitor advocates to provide services to farmworkers and their families working in agriculture employment. The NFJP program was created under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and is currently authorized under Section 167 of WIOA.

Quarter Highlights

In PY 2020 Quarter 2, NFJP served 12,358 migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW) and 737 families. Career Services and Training grant recipients served 9,489 participants (6,637 adults and 2,852 youth). Under Career Services and Training grants, 1,095 individuals (833 adults and 262 youth) received related assistance services. Housing grant recipients served 1,774 individuals and 737 families. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, grantees reported that they shifted their in-person outreach and recruitment strategies, career services, and training to virtual platforms. Although a majority of the grantees are on target with their enrollment goals, there are some grantees that are slightly behind. Grantees continue working closely with the MSFW community to help individuals feel comfortable using technology and receiving services virtually. The national office is planning to host peer learning networks to address the grantees' technical assistance needs.

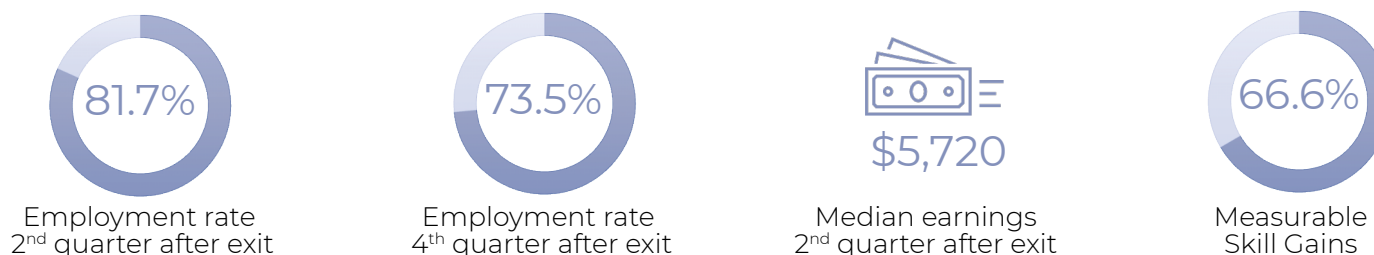
Program Performance - Adult

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Program Performance - Youth

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

Program Description

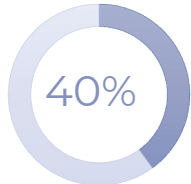
The Reentry Employment Opportunities Adult (REO-Adult) program helps offenders returning home from prison find employment and access job training. Currently, the program funds six grants to national intermediary organizations to provide job placement and training that leads to industry-recognized credentials to offenders returning home to high-poverty, high-crime communities; and 33 grants to local community-based organizations to similarly provide job placement and training leading to industry-recognized credentials to offenders returning home from prison to high-poverty, high-crime communities. The REO-Adult Program also administers the Federal Bonding Program and provides grants to 24 states to provide fidelity bonding as an incentive for employers to hire persons with criminal records.

Quarter Highlights

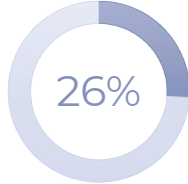
REO grantees reported ongoing concerns due to the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic and are working on creative ways to overcome these challenges. While some grantees have adapted to providing online learning, they report that many participants are struggling with virtual learning. In addition to implement remote service delivery models, grantees are working with participants on a case-by-case basis to maintain their engagement during the pandemic.

Program Performance

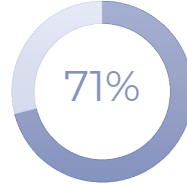
For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit
1% increase from
previous four quarters



Employment rate
4th quarter after exit
9 % decrease from
previous four quarters

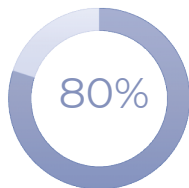


Retention with same
employer 2nd and 4th
quarter after exit
10% increase from
previous four quarters

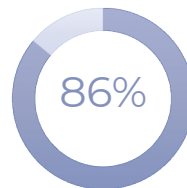


\$6,352

Median earnings 2nd
quarter after exit
\$1,183 increase from
previous four quarters



Credential
Attainment
5% increase from
previous four quarters



Measurable
Skill Gains
4% increase from
previous four quarters



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

REO grantees reported ongoing concerns due to the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic and are working on creative ways to overcome these challenges. While some grantees have adapted to providing online learning, they report that many participants are struggling with virtual learning. In addition to implement remote service delivery models, grantees are working with participants on a case-by-case basis to maintain their engagement during the pandemic.

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/seniors

Program Description

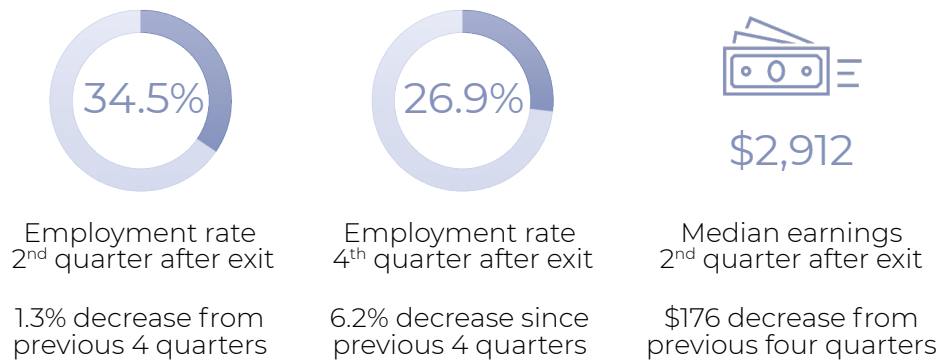
Authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is designed to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and promote useful work experience opportunities in the community for unemployed low-income persons (particularly persons who have poor employment 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

SCSEP grant programs, for three straight quarters, have been predominantly focused on transitioning participants from paid sick leave to safe community service assignments and training. Performance outcomes remain diminished; however, programs report supportive services successes; even with limited host agencies or sustained stay at home orders. Many grantees report an emphasis on remote training and employment opportunities in addition to providing direct services for mental health assessments, drug and alcohol counseling, food, clothes, glasses, and utilities. The National Urban League specifically reported that the Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh, via their food pantry, handed out Thanksgiving boxes then hosted a “Friendsgiving” via Zoom geared toward participants who were unable to be with their families this holiday season. The Louisville Urban League conducted food and clothing giveaways throughout the holiday season, and continued to use health navigators to provide psychosocial support and critical services, such as housing to their participants.

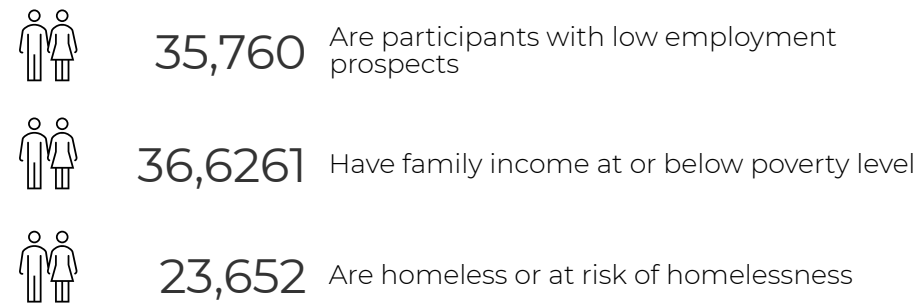
Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Analysis

Of the **38,180** 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.

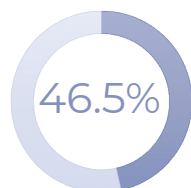
Analysis

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



22,876

Participants who received
TAA benefits or services

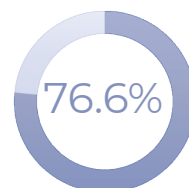


Enrolled in training

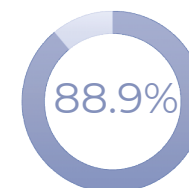
Quarter Highlights

By virtually meeting with partners of all regions, Oregon TAA has strengthened operations for WIOA Dislocated Worker co-enrollment and Rapid Response. The meetings began by establishing expectations as a combined team. Future meetings are quarterly with leadership from Rapid Response, WIOA, TAA, and local areas. Oregon TAA shares active participant lists with the group so they can identify who is co-enrolled and plan for the future. Additionally, Oregon TAA is in the early stages of reviewing case management system solutions that would serve multiple workforce programs. This level of commitment to integrating service provision supports seamless service and eliminates duplicative processes. The wage replacement rate (which compares pre-participation earnings with post-participation earnings) exceeds the national average by 8 percentage points at 91 percent.

Of the participants exiting the program:



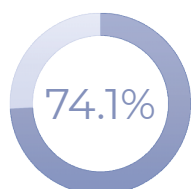
Completed training



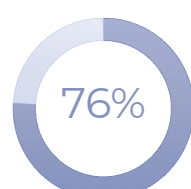
Completed training and
earned a credential

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



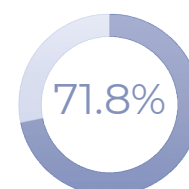
Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit
3.2% decrease from
previous four quarters



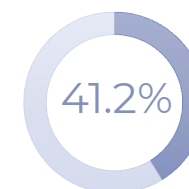
Employment rate
4th quarter after exit
1.1% decrease since
previous four quarters



Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit
\$225 decrease from
previous four quarters



Credential
Attainment
3.4% increase from
previous four quarters



Measurable
Skills Gains
5.6% increase since
previous four quarters

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

oui.doleta.gov/unemploy

Program Description

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

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

Program Performance

Performance Measure	Four Quarters Ending 12.31.2019	Four Quarters Ending 12.31.2020
Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely	85.8%	65.6%
Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate	56.85%	179.62%
Percent of Employer Tax Liability	87.9%	89.7%
Operational Results		
Reciency Rate	28.32%	78.17%
Exhaustion Rate	34.34%	37.09%
Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)	67.21%	64.29%
Percent of Recipients Who Are Female	43.16%	51.71%
New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	8,184,258	57,575,060
Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments	5,191,937	30,890,424
Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)	14	15

People Served	1.1.2020 - 12.31.2020	10.1.2020 - 12.31.2020
Regular UI Benefits Only	30,890,424	2,394,286
Extended Benefits	1,891,016	1,423,123
Participants Served by ES and UI--%*	49.8%	45.8%
Participants Served by ES and UI--Number*	15,383,431	1,096,582

Quarter Highlights

Several states triggered onto the Extended Benefits (EB) program, which is available to claimants who have exhausted regular unemployment insurance in the state in which the claim was filed, and are not eligible for a regular UI claim in another state. The Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate also showed significant increase.

These increases are consistent with the increase in unemployment claims reported in the United States and Territories during this quarter due to the impact of COVID-19.

Analysis

New requirements under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act allowed individuals who may not have traditionally qualified unemployment compensation to possibly become eligible for benefits. Several new programs were implemented, including: Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation.

For report period ending December 31, 2020, the volume of New Initial Claims increased significantly to approximately over 57 million due to unemployment caused by COVID-19 compared to approximately 8.2 million in the previous year. This represents over a 150 percent increase in the number of initial claims filed. The increase in initial claims also increased the Reciency Rate which is the percentage of unemployed individuals in covered employment as obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While the number of first unemployment insurance payments showed an increase of 150 percent of number of claims from the previous year ending December 2019, the average duration of weeks remained relatively stable at just over 15 weeks as of year ending December 2020.

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

Quarter Highlights

Gary was a Transitioning Service Member, preparing to retire from the Army at the end of August. He had registered on KansasWorks.com in April 2020. He was struggling with some of his transition due to the limited services during the pandemic. He had spent time in senior leadership positions, but his heart was in maintenance. He had experience in aviation maintenance and had Altimetry System Error certifications, but had not finished a degree yet. A Veterans Employment Representative from the Manhattan Workforce Center contacted Gary as a recently registered Transitioning Service Member. Gary was concerned about getting started with filing his Veteran Administration (VA) claim as so many services had been limited due to COVID-19 for out-processing. He received job search counseling and was assessed. Feedback was provided on how he could obtain a job in the maintenance field. Gary accepted an offer to work as an assembler with HF Rubber Machinery in Topeka, KS, making industrial mixers for plants like Goodyear and Michelin. He started at a wage of \$19.15 an hour on October 6, 2020 and he will have pay-increase reviews every 90 days.

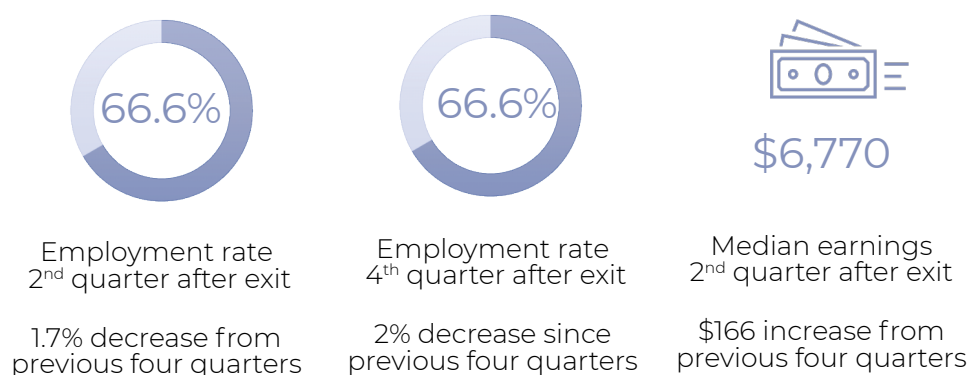
Analysis

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:

	2,274,129	Total participants served
	14,576,447	Reportable individuals
	2,372,562	Were unemployed at the start of participation
	2,712,185	Exited the program
	452,176	Were low-income

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/wioa

Program Description

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I Adult Program helps prepare adult job seekers, particularly those who are low-income or low-skilled, for good jobs, through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide employment and training services through a network of approximately 2,300 American Job Centers. WIOA funds employment and training services at three broad service levels to job seeker customers: basic career services, individualized career services, and training services. These services are provided at a level that most effectively meets their needs to achieve gainful employment. The program is also designed to assist employer customers in meeting their needs for hiring skilled workers. Adult Programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including but not limited to, low-income and public assistance recipients, basic skills deficient, Unemployment Insurance claimants, veterans, people with disabilities, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farm workers, Indian and Native Americans, and workers age 55 or older.

Quarter Highlights

Tracey Marquez was referred to the New Orleans American Job Center (AJC) by another participant upon his release from prison on December 10, 2020. Career counselors conducted assessments to determine the needs of Mr. Marquez. After being imprisoned for 23 years, he lacked work experience and faced multiple barriers; therefore, he was enrolled in the WIOA Adult program. Mr. Marquez was immediately provided virtual job readiness and career planning training to ensure he would be successful in the work experience that he would be assigned. After he completed the training courses, Mr. Marquez was provided a work experience opportunity with the New Orleans Department of Sanitation. The Department was happy with Mr. Marquez's work ethic and, after only a couple of weeks, they offered Mr. Marquez full-time unsubsidized employment. Mr. Marquez overcame the significant barriers he faced and is happy to be working for the Department of Sanitation. He expressed interest in advancing his career with the Department of Sanitation; therefore, the AJC continues to provide opportunities as they are available to ensure he can continue advancing.

Analysis

Of the **294,513** WIOA program participants served in the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Program

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/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 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 assist both growing companies seeking skilled workers and businesses and workers affected by layoffs through coordinated and quickly provided services.

Quarter Highlights

Valen (Val) S. was referred to the WIOA program at the PA CareerLink® Elk County at St. Mary's by a partnering agency (Domestic Relations) to assist him in obtaining employment, as he was recently laid off. Val expressed interest in the On-the-Job training program. While job searching, Val took the TABE assessment and began remediation classes to improve his score levels in math and reading. During the same timeframe, Val began attending workshops provided by the PA CareerLink® Elk County to help better present himself as a jobseeker. Val soon interviewed and was offered On-the-Job training employment with Allegheny Coatings on March 2, 2020. Shortly after starting employment, Val faced a layoff due to the pandemic. Frequent communication was maintained, and Val returned to Allegheny Coatings to complete his On-the-Job training. By this point Val had already hit his goal of employment, but over time he set other goals for himself, such as continuing Adult Education Classes so he could enhance his math and reading scores, as well as advance within the company at Allegheny Coatings. Val finished the On-the-Job training program, obtaining a measurable skill gains training milestone and was placed into follow-up. At times, Val felt discouraged, but the PA CareerLink® Elk County continued to support him. In November of 2020, Val achieved another personal goal set for himself and advanced to a second shift supervisor position with Allegheny Coatings. Val has met the Employment (2nd Quarter after Exit) WIOA Performance Measure and is currently in follow-up.

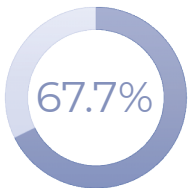
Analysis

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:

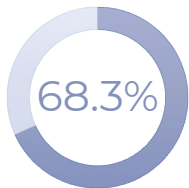
	223,008	Total participants
	178,258	Exited the program
	62,437	Were low-income
	68,012	Received training services

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Employment rate
2nd quarter after exit
3.3% decrease from
previous four quarters

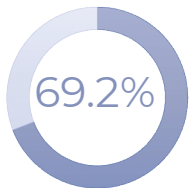


Employment rate
4th quarter after exit
3.6% decrease since
previous four quarters

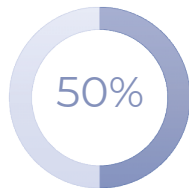


\$8,513

Median earnings
2nd quarter after exit
\$157 increase from
previous four quarters



Credential
Attainment
1.5% increase from
previous four quarters



Measurable
Skill Gains
2% increase since
previous four quarters

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth

Program Description

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

Quarter Highlights

While the national credential rate remained the same, outcomes increased in most states in the cumulative four-quarter period ending December 31, 2020, compared to the same quarter period in the previous year. The credential rate increased by greater than 35 percent in Kentucky (from 50.4 percent to 76.3 percent), Wyoming (from 35.9 percent to 53.9 percent), Rhode Island (from 51.1 percent to 73.8 percent), Texas (from 43.8 percent to 60.7 percent), and Alaska (from 48.8 percent to 67.3 percent).

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Analysis

Of the **125,977** participants who the WIOA Youth Program served over the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



47,875

Received occupational skills training services



98,827

Were out of school

Program Description

YouthBuild is a community-based pre-apprenticeship program that provides job training and educational opportunities for at-risk youth, ages 16–24, who have dropped out of high school. Participants learn vocational skills in construction and other in-demand industries, including healthcare, information technology, and hospitality, and provide community service through the required construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighborhoods. Youth split their time between the vocational training work site and the classroom, where they earn their high school diploma or equivalent degree, learn to be community leaders, and prepare for postsecondary training opportunities, including college, apprenticeships, and employment. YouthBuild includes significant support systems, such as a mentoring, follow-up education, employment, personal counseling services, and participation in community service and civic engagement. There are approximately 210 actively funded DOL YouthBuild programs in more than 40 states, serving over 6,000 youth nationwide each year.

Quarter Highlights

Recognizing that the first months after exiting the YouthBuild program are challenging for participants, DOL supports programs through intensive technical assistance. In this quarter, grantees attended a webinar focused on placement and follow-up best practices. The follow-up period ensures that youth maintain placement in employment and/or postsecondary education opportunities and are receiving the supportive services to support post-program success. Additional technical assistance in this quarter focused on training related to the performance reporting system, to ensure indicators and outcomes are accurate and timely.

Analysis

YouthBuild programs have been focused on adapting their programs through the COVID-19 pandemic. The Quarter 2 of PY 2020 outcomes demonstrate that programs have been able to keep outcomes consistent for the second Quarter Placement Rate and even improve on the fourth Quarter Placement rate slightly, which is significant given the PY 2020 data shown is in the midst of the pandemic. Median Earnings and Credential Attainment also show significant increases over the same period in the previous pre-pandemic Program Year. The measurable skill gains indicator is a Program Year-based indicator which puts all participants in the denominator while they work toward the numerator by the end of the program year. An increase in this indicator is expected by the end of the program year. It will be more relevant to compare PY 2020 to PY 2019 at the end of the program year, as this is also influenced by enrollment and exit cycle fluctuations year to year.

Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2020:



Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

Indicators of Performance*

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

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

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

Adult Measures

Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

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

Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

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

Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit

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

Credential Attainment

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

Measurable Skill Gains

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

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

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

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

Youth Measures

Youth Education & Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

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

Youth Education & Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

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

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

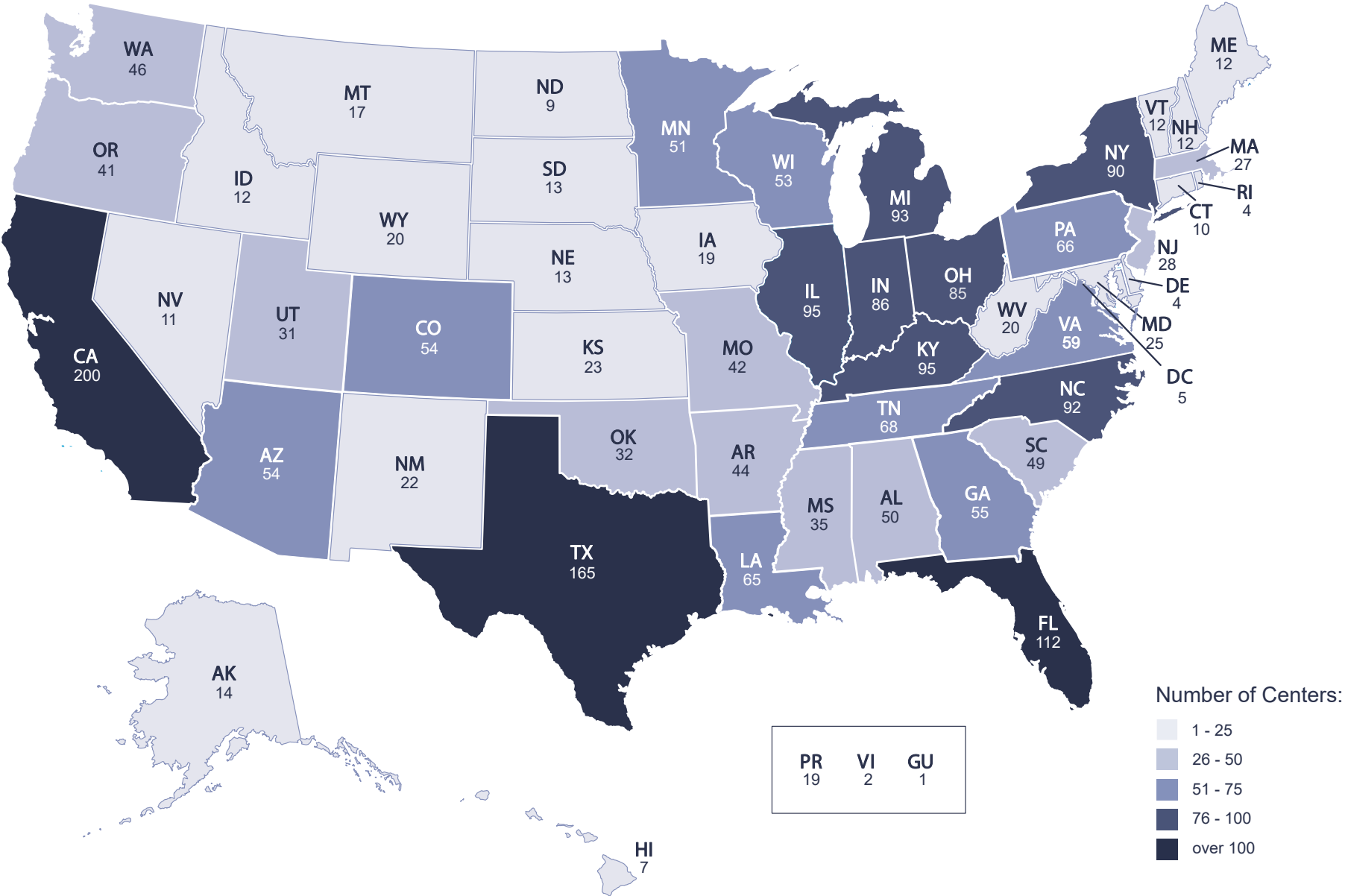
The percentage of those participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in on-the-job training (OJT) and customized training) who attain a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma, or its recognized equivalent, during participation in or within one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

