



# QUARTERLY WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

For Quarter Ending December 31, 2021  
Program Year 2021, Quarter 2  
Fiscal Year 2022, Quarter 1  
Report Published July 2022



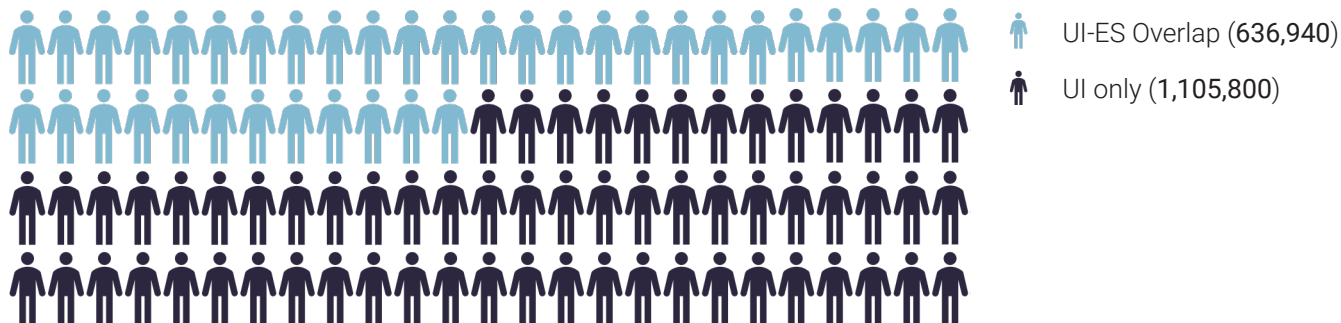
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# People Served By Program

During the quarter from October 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021, Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs served a total of 5,736,707 individuals (Core Programs, Total Unemployment Insurance (UI), and Other Programs listed in this report). ETA programs are largely administered via the American Job Center (AJC) 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, 57.6 percent of those also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services (ES).

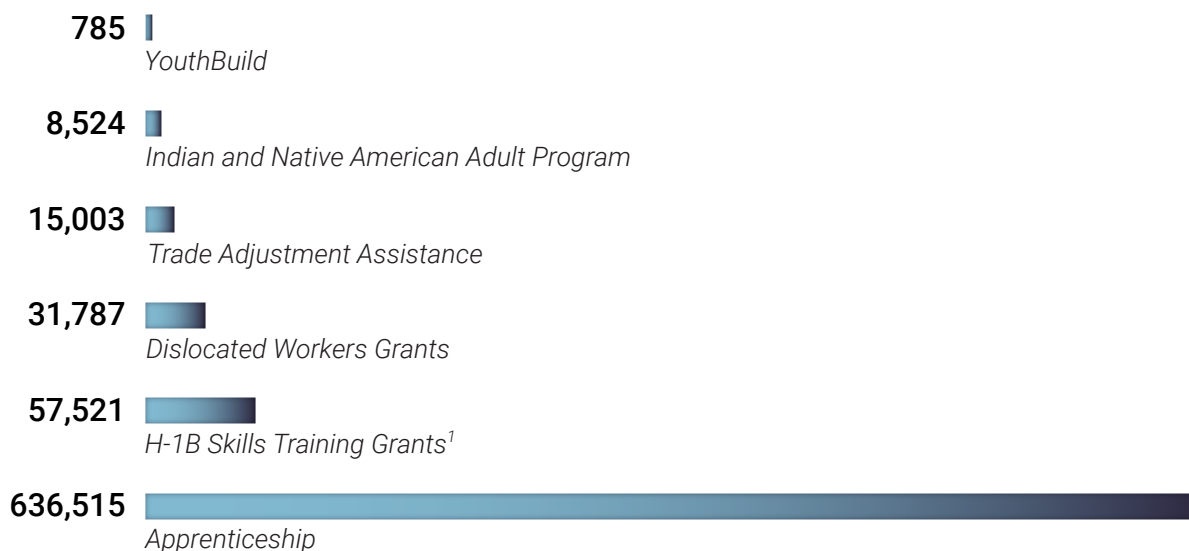
## People Served by UI



## People Served in WIOA Core Programs



## People Served in Other ETA Programs



<sup>1</sup> Total number of people served for H-1B Skills Training Grants include the American's Promise, Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gap (CSG), Rural Healthcare Grant Program, One Workforce Grant, and Scaling Apprenticeships (SA) grant programs.

# Appropriations

The following resources are used to operate authorized workforce development programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report, for the quarter ending December 31, 2021, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2021 (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 (October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022). The funding displayed is for the FY 2021 and FY 2022 appropriations. Programs such as Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and UI operate on a FY basis, and December 31, 2021 is the end of the first quarter (Q1) of FY 2022. All other programs function on a PY basis, and December 31, 2021 is the end of the second quarter (Q2) of PY 2021.

Workforce Investment Resources *	FY 2022	PY 2021
Apprenticeship <sup>1</sup>	\$37,245,000	\$-
Dislocated Worker National Reserve <sup>2</sup>	\$-	\$280,304,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program <sup>3</sup>	\$-	\$42,482,901
Job Corps (Operations) <sup>4</sup>	\$-	\$1,505,799,719
National Farmworker Jobs Program <sup>5</sup>	\$-	\$86,946,000
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$-	\$403,877,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training <sup>6</sup>	\$224,220,000	\$-
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,847,691,000	\$-
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)	\$-	\$668,253,000
WIOA Adult	\$-	\$860,675,000
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grant	\$-	\$1,059,169,000
Reentry Employment Opportunities	\$-	\$99,802,000
Youth Activities <sup>7</sup>	\$-	\$913,537,015
- Indian and Native American Youth Program <sup>7</sup>	\$-	\$8,738,670
- WIOA Youth	\$-	\$904,798,345
YouthBuild	\$-	\$96,383,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,109,156,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,017,228,635</b>

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

\*Pursuant to [P.L. 116-260](#), which included the authority for the Secretary to transfer not more than 0.75 percent in FY 2021 from Training and Employment Services (TES), Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA), Office of Job Corps (OJC), and State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) appropriations made available in this Act to carry out evaluations, the Department transferred \$14,802,000 from ETA TES, CSEOA, OJC, and SUIESO to the Department's Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer (CEO) in FY 2021. This includes \$1,515,000 from WIOA Youth, \$151,000 from YouthBuild, \$1,974,000 from WIOA Adult, \$2,384,000 from WIOA DW Formula Grants, \$555,000 from the DW National Reserve, \$277,000 from Reentry Employment Opportunities, \$513,000 from TES Apprenticeship, \$2,067,000 from Job Corps Operations, \$488,000 from CSEOA, \$3,079,000 from SUIESO UI Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA), and \$1,799,000 from WP-ES. P.L. 116-260 also allows the Secretary to set aside up to 0.5 percent of each discretionary appropriation for activities related to program integrity, and the Department transferred \$1,810,000 from TES and CSEOA to Program Administration in FY 2021. This includes \$1,038,000 from WIOA Youth, \$137,000 from National Farmworkers Job Program (NFJP) Formula Grants, and \$635,000 from CSEOA. 117-103 provides the same CEO transfer authority in FY 2022, and the Department will transfer \$672,000 from TES Apprenticeship and \$1,875,000 from SUIESO UI RESEA to the CEO. [P.L. 117-103](#) also provides the same program integrity transfer authority in FY 2022, and the Department will transfer \$326,000 from TES Apprenticeship and \$1,250,000 from SUIESO UI RESEA to Program Administration in FY 2022.

<sup>1</sup> Registered Apprenticeship Programs (RAPs) are funded by employers. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance (TA) for RAPs. The program now receives program-specific appropriations (TES funds). The amount of TES funds in FY 2022 for the Office of Apprenticeship (OA) is as follows:  
Apprenticeship Program PA Funding in FY 2021: \$37,245,000;  
Apprenticeship Program TES Funding in PY 2021: \$234,002,000.

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

<sup>3</sup> The total appropriation is \$55,000,000; \$13,017,099 was transferred to the Department of Interior (DOI)/Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for those INA grantees per [P.L. 102-477](#).

<sup>4</sup> The total appropriation is \$1,746,588,000 with \$1,601,258,000 for Operations, \$113,000,000 for Construction, and \$32,330,000 for expenses. \$95,458,281 was transferred from Operations to the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service.

<sup>5</sup> The total appropriation is \$93,759,000; \$6,256,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing, and \$557,000 is set aside for TA and training.

<sup>6</sup> The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is \$540,000,000 and includes \$272,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$13,000,000 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.

<sup>7</sup> The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$918,577,000; the total INA Youth Program appropriation is \$13,778,655, of which \$5,039,985 was transferred to the DOI/BIA per P.L. 102-477.



# WIOA Performance Indicators and Reporting Timeline

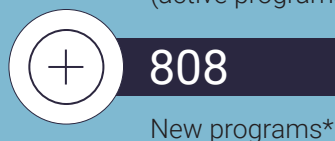
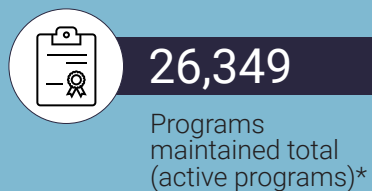
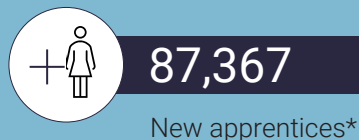
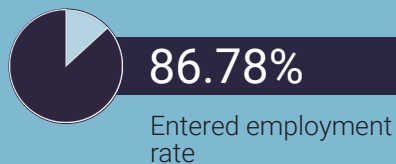
After receiving bipartisan Congressional support, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was signed into law July 22, 2014. The law provides a long-term vision for American job growth and builds on previous workforce development legislation. The WIOA performance accountability requirements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

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

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



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

## Program Description

Registered Apprenticeship is an industry-driven, high-quality career pathway where employers can develop and prepare their future workforce, and individuals can obtain paid work experience, classroom instruction, and a portable, nationally-recognized credential. Through an apprenticeship program, workers can obtain paid, relevant workplace experience while acquiring the skills and credentials that employer's value.

## Quarter Highlights

In the past four quarters ending December 31, 2021, RAPs have added over 305,000 new apprentices, with 54,875 coming in Q1 of FY 2022. In total, there are 587,569 active apprentices and 24,924 RAPs nationwide. Of apprentices who complete an apprenticeship, 90 percent retain employment and have an average annual salary of \$72,000.

Data modernization improvements have allowed OA to track diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility statistics in the national apprenticeship system more closely. The Registered Apprenticeship Partners Information Database System (RAPIDS) has been expanded to include RAP data from all but five states (see: Analysis) in the national case management system. As of December 31, 2021, RAPIDS data were analyzed to show RAP participation percentage rates by the following demographics:



## Analysis

FY 2022 marks major achievements in OA's data modernization effort. Previously, OA had access to participant-level data only from the 41 states using RAPIDS for case management. The remaining 12 states and territories, State Apprenticeship Agency (SAA) states, used their own state case management system to manage and track performance of the RAPs in their state. While SAA states submitted quarterly data to OA, as required, it was aggregate-level data and did not include individual-level demographics, industries, occupations, and other useful information. In prior years, OA also received aggregate-level RAP data from the Department of Defense (DOD) for the United Services Military Apprenticeship Program (USMAP), the largest RAP in the country, with over 100,000 active-duty service members.

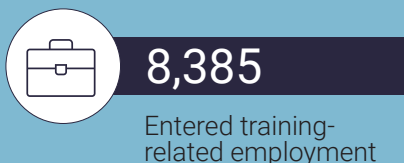
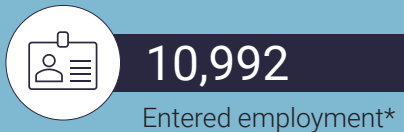
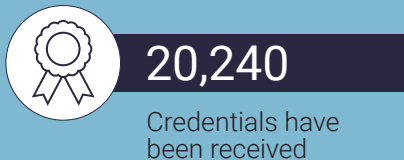
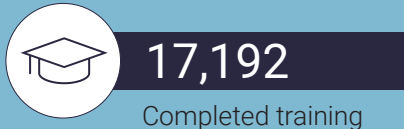
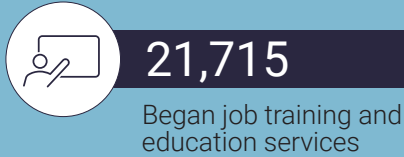
To have a complete and accurate picture of the entire National Registered Apprenticeship System, OA created an SAA data portal that interfaced with the national case management system, RAPIDS. The portal was designed for SAA states to quickly and easily transfer individual-level data containing demographics, but absent of any personally identifiable information (PII). OA's enhanced ability to capture individual record data from 48 (of 53) states and territories and the DOD through RAPIDS can be attributed to the successful use of the SAA portal, OA data cleanup efforts, and robust TA with the SAA states and DOD. OA is working with the five remaining states and territories (Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia) with the goal to have all national individual-level apprenticeship data collected in RAPIDS by the end of FY 2022.

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

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



Of the 27,997 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

**8,330** Underemployed

**2,852** Incumbent workers

**14,904** Unemployed

## Program Description

The America's Promise Job Driven (America's Promise) Grant Program is active in 23 regions, serving 28 states. The program creates or expands regional workforce partnerships between employers, economic development, workforce development, community colleges, other educational institutions, and community-based organizations. These partnerships are a commitment, a promise, to provide a pipeline of workers to fill job openings, meet employer needs for expansion, fuel the talent needs of entrepreneurs, and attract more jobs to the U.S. from overseas. America's Promise grants serve unemployed, underemployed, and incumbent workers, including disadvantaged populations, such as low-income individuals, those underrepresented in the America's Promise grantee's targeted industry, dislocated workers, and other populations with training and employment barriers. The program supports a wide range of sector-driven strategies, including work-based learning, classroom instruction, and competency-based education, to provide workers with the skills and industry-recognized credentials and degrees needed to secure or advance within in-demand H-1B industries and occupations. H-1B training grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers bringing foreign workers into the U.S. under the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program.

## Quarter Highlights

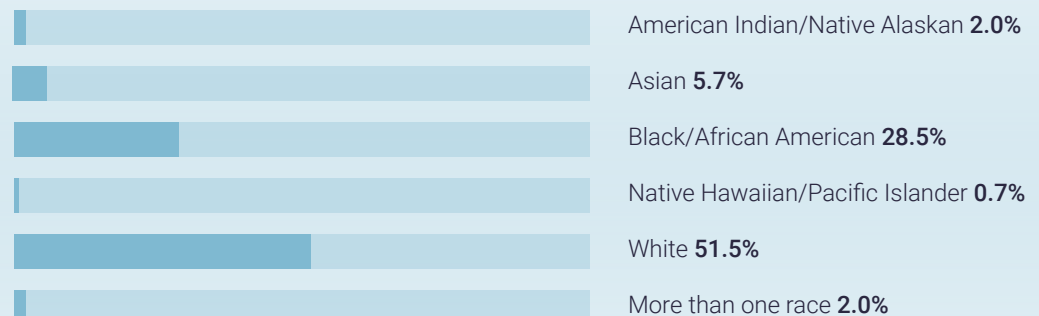
At Montgomery College's Capital Region Collaborative, Jobs in Technical Careers (CRC) was awarded \$5,633,390 million to develop and offer new job training programs in Information Technology (IT) and cybersecurity.

It was very gratifying for the students, colleges, and employers to see so many positive outcomes for the CRC's America's Promise participants. Students, who enrolled as unemployed or underemployed Uber drivers or baristas gained, employment as application developers and cybersecurity analysts. Thanks to the career navigators' coaching, students who had no job search experience practiced interviewing and revamped résumés to reflect the skills they acquired through the intensive training program. Students also appreciated the virtual career fair and alumni events which gave them an opportunity to connect and converse with local IT professionals. During the grant, CRC learned that many of the strategies employed were effective. For example, boot camps do work. The intensive services and daily training activities gave students hundreds of hours of real-world work experience not found in traditional degree programs. The no-cost training that America's Promise offered was pivotal to enrolling many students as they did not have the financial resources to enroll. The grant removed that barrier for many unemployed and underemployed individuals.

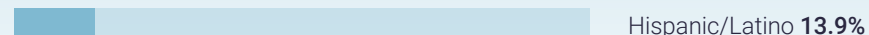
CRC hopes to sustain successes from the America's Promise grant. Some of the newly developed courses will continue in open enrollment or through funding from other grants.. Many program alumni recognize and appreciate the impact America's Promise had on their lives and are now CRC's committed partners, bridging relationships with their employers and offering mentorship to CRC students.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

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

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

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



12,454

Participants enrolled in an apprenticeship program and hired into an apprenticeship



6,104

Participants enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship Programs



3,947

Participants have completed an apprenticeship program



7,485

Credentials have been received



640

New apprenticeship programs have been developed



488

Existing apprenticeship programs have been expanded



1,399

Employers have been engaged and adopted apprenticeship programs

Of the 21,615 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

1,623 Underemployed

8,231 Incumbent workers

7,397 Unemployed

## Program Description

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

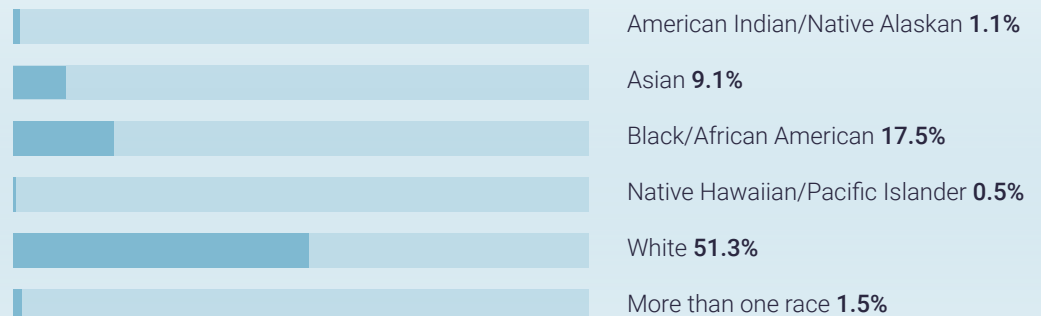
Scaling Apprenticeship grants serve unemployed, underemployed, and incumbent workers, including disadvantaged populations such as low-income, dislocated workers, and other populations with training and employment barriers. H-1B training grants are financed by a user fee paid by employers to bring foreign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

## Quarter Highlights

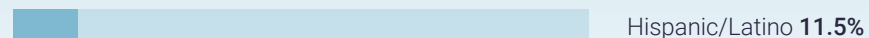
Columbus State Community College (CSCC) in Columbus, Ohio has established flexible apprenticeships in IT and IT-related industries via the FLEXTech grant to increase the pipeline of workers in high-demand IT occupations. The FLEXTech SA grant offers a sustainable five-semester earn-and-learn model, originally developed for Advanced Manufacturing to the IT sector, through the IT Flexible Apprenticeship (ITFA). ITFA provided CSCC its first opportunity to answer employer demands with a successful model in an industry other than advanced manufacturing. Through the FLEXTech grant, CSCC affirmed the utility and flexibility of the original model. Additionally, they improved the original model by adding a direct student support component and scaling the career readiness component.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

# H-1B Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gaps

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



Of the 13,541 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

813	Underemployed
5,279	Incumbent workers
2,262	Unemployed

## Program Description

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

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

## Quarter Highlights

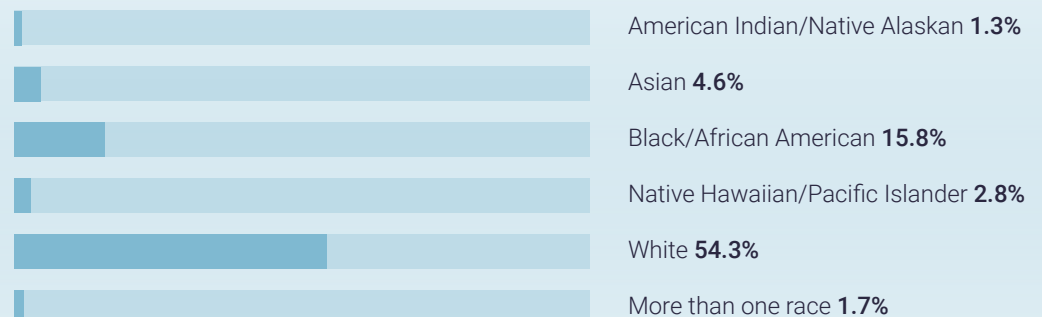
Oakland Community College's (OCC) [MI-Apprenticeship](#) was awarded \$4,000,000 to train 3,200 individuals and expand apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth advanced manufacturing occupations on an engineering and technician pathway in southeast Michigan. OCC partners with the Southeast Michigan Community Alliance's Workforce Intelligence Network to promote apprenticeship training throughout the state.

OCC's workforce board partner, GST (Genesee, Shiawassee, Thumb) Michigan Works! began working with Arch Cutting Tools in Flushing, Michigan, to create a DOL RAP in August 2019. The company envisioned training highly motivated individuals to secure a talent pipeline in CNC Operator and Programmer occupations. As a result of the collaborative efforts, Arch Cutting Tools' CNC Operator and Programmer Apprenticeship Program was submitted and approved by OA.

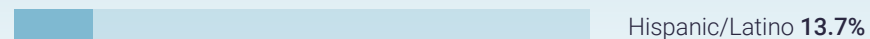
In April 2021, Arch Cutting Tools registered three apprentices in the CNC Operator and Programmer Apprenticeship Program. GST Michigan Works! assisted the employer with \$3,000 in reimbursement funding made available through the CSG grant for the classroom training segment of their apprenticeship. GST Michigan Works! was also able to reimburse the employer for the on-the-job training (OJT) segment of its RAP through grant funding provided by the Going Pro Apprenticeship state grant. The three apprentices are progressing well in the CNC Operator and Programmer RAP while earning excellent wages and learning new occupational relevant skills.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

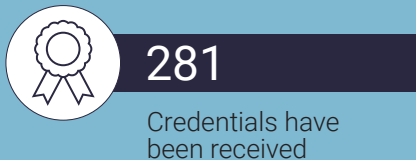
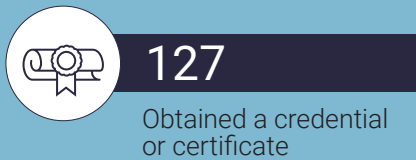
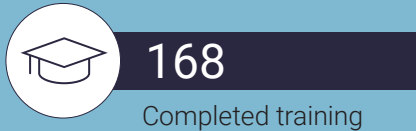
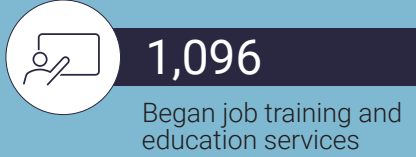


# H-1B Rural Healthcare Grant Program

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



Of the 1,354 participants who received grant-funded training and/or services:

418	Underemployed
514	Incumbent workers
330	Unemployed

## Program Description

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

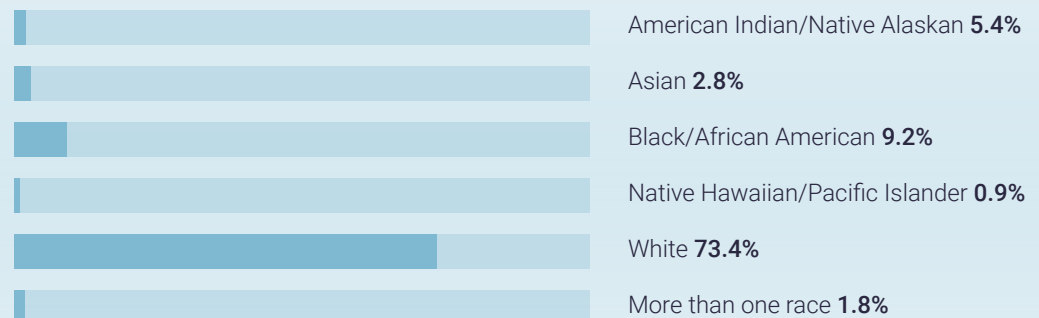
## Quarter Highlights

Coastal Counties Workforce Inc. (CCW) was awarded \$2,500,000 to support its Maine Rural Healthcare Partnership project to train rural workers for high-wage, high-skills career pathways in nursing and pharmacy work. With support from the Maine Community College System, the Maine Rural Healthcare Partnership will deliver education and training programs at the certificate and associate level using On the Job Training (OJT), apprenticeship, accelerated learning, online training, stackable credits and credentials, fast track credentials, subsidized training and education, and support services. CCW has seen success partnering with the Adult Education system and the program intends to continue partnering with local Adult Education programs to offer training classes. The grantee is working closely with its education and training partners to understand how to best partner with a new training center through the community college system that offers fully subsidized training opportunities, many in healthcare.

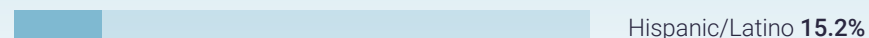
For instance, Molly is a week away from finishing up her third semester of the Nursing program to become a Registered Nurse at Central Maine Community College (CMCC). After many years of working as a waitress or in customer service and feeling unsatisfied with that employment and the opportunities for advancement, she began the pre-nursing program at CMCC while still working to make ends meet. When the pandemic hit, she was laid off from her job and reached out to CWC to seek additional assistance. She enrolled in WIOA services in the summer of 2020, just before the start of her fall classes in the CMCC nursing program and enrolled in the Rural Healthcare Grant in April of 2021 to receive specialized support in the healthcare field. She has maintained a 3.3 GPA in her program and only has her finals to complete this semester. She enjoys the hands-on clinical training that she has completed at area hospitals and outpatient practices, on top of a full-time class schedule. Over the summer, she completed an internship at Central Maine Medical Center. She credits her internship with giving her valuable applied knowledge about her field and reports that the experience helped her throughout the past semester.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



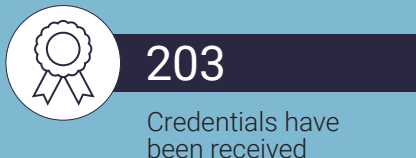
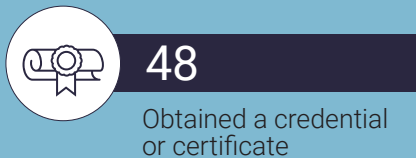
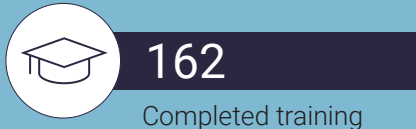
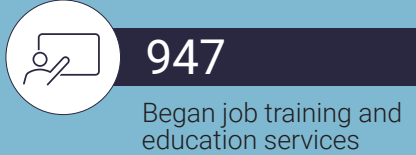
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# H-1B One Workforce Grant Program

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

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

## Quarter Highlights

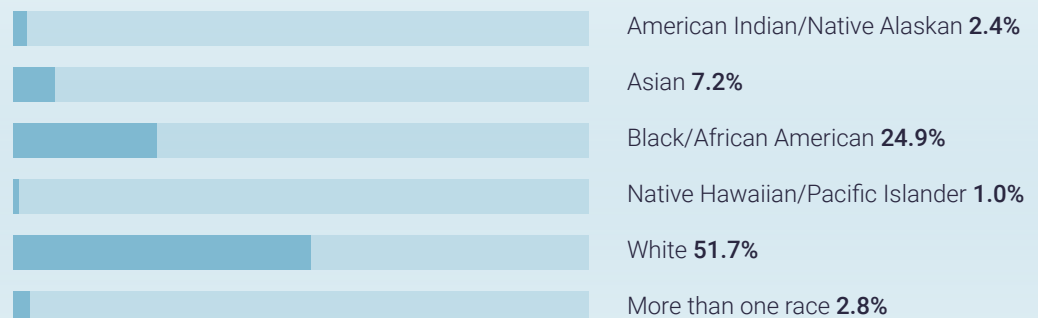
The International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW)-Labor Employment and Training Corporation (LETC)'s, One Workforce Program received \$4,500,000 to provide industry-recognized certificate training leading to middle-to-high-skilled employment in the IT, Advanced Manufacturing, and Biotechnology sectors in California and Missouri.

In Missouri, twenty of UAW-LETC's program participants have found permanent employment. The students interviewed and obtained new positions after successfully completing their Full Stack Development/Data Analytics cohort and presenting their capstone project during Demo Day at the Savvy Coders training provider.

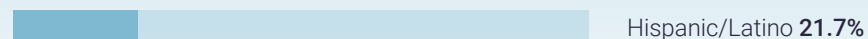
In California, two participants completed their Biotech training, and two participants enrolled in the IT training. The training providers organized a job fair at graduation to connect the participants with hiring managers. Additionally, the training providers assisted participants with the creation/revision of their resumes and worked on interview skills essential to obtaining employment upon training completion. UAW-LETC's partners arranged for presentations from industry leaders/company representatives to encourage participants during their training.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

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

foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



575,585

Total H-1B applications



100%

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



10.3%

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



100%

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



3.0%

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

## Program Description

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

## Quarter Highlights

One hundred percent of employer applications filed under the H-1B program were processed within seven business days. Employer filings under H-1B increased by approximately 3.0 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) saw a 10.3 percent increase in PERM filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five PERM occupations for the preceding four quarters are Software Developers (Applications) (27.9 percent), Software Developers (Systems Software) (10.8 percent), IT Project Managers (6.9 percent), Computer Systems Analysts (6.7 percent), and Statisticians (2.7 percent). The top five H-1B occupations for the preceding four-quarter reporting period are: Software Developers (Applications) (26.1 percent); Computer Occupations, All Other (15.5 percent); Software Developers (Systems Software) (8.8 percent); Electronics Engineers, Except Computer (5.8 percent); and Computer Systems Analysts (5.2 percent).

## Analysis

One hundred percent of the 575,585 H-1B applications processed over the past four quarters were completed within seven business days of the filing date.

The average number of days to resolve PERM applications not subject to integrity review increased by 25.5 percent (37 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 11.1 percent (33 days) compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. These increases are driven by increasing application filings levels and the seasonal shift of staff to assist Temporary Labor Certification Programs, including H-2A (seasonal agricultural) and H-2B (non-agricultural), during peak seasons.





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

foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



10,621

Total H-2A applications

97.2%

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



11%

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



7,026

Total H-2B applications

77.5%

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



21%

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

## Program Description

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

## Quarter Highlights

OFLC experienced a 15.9 percent increase in H-2A filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. As a result, OFLC processed 13.1 percent more applications when compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five H-2A occupations for the most recent four-quarter reporting period are: Farmworkers and Laborers (Crop) (86.4 percent), Agricultural Equipment Operators (6.4 percent), Farmworkers — Farm, Ranch & Aquatic Animals (4.4 percent), Construction Laborers (1.1 percent), and Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers (0.4 percent).

OFLC experienced a 7.1 percent increase in H-2B filings compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year. The top five H-2B occupations for the most recent four-quarter reporting period are: Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers (39.2 percent); Forest and Conservation Workers (7.3 percent); Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters (7.3 percent); Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners (6.9 percent); and Amusement and Recreation Attendants (6.4 percent).

## Analysis

One hundred percent of 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 amount of processing time increased by 11.1 percent as compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year.

H-2B applications processed during the most recent four-quarter reporting period were resolved prior to 30 calendar days before the date of need. This timing was an increase of 21.0 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period in the previous year:

- 10,621 total H-2A applications
- 7,026 total H-2B applications



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

# Indian and Native American Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dinap

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

The 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 individuals who are American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian. 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 successfully implemented a web-based reporting system known as the Grantee Performance Management System. A major driver for this new modernized system is to implement the WIOA performance reporting requirements through seamless integration with the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) to generate a program-specific Quarterly Performance Report. During this period, the program performance displays a combination of wage record results and supplemental data for the WIOA employment indicators. Please note the program performance results will grow as more data becomes available.

## Analysis

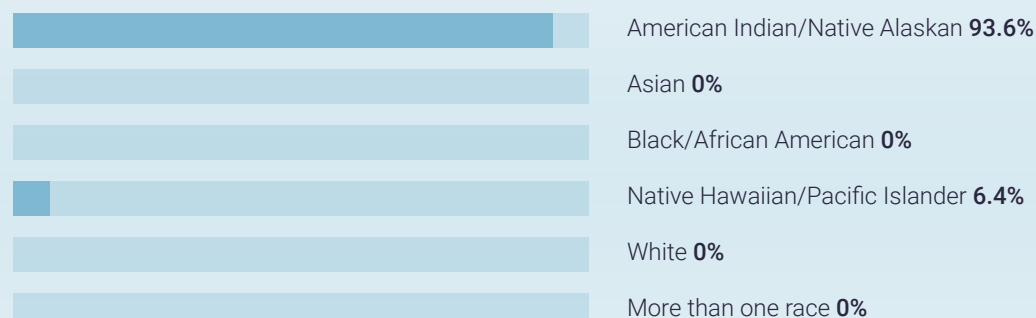
In Q2 of PY 2021 (July 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021), the INA Programs served a total of 6,876 participants and 471 reportable (self-service) individuals for a total of 7,347 customers.

Of all participants served:

- 80 percent of participants were low-income
- 39 percent were long-term unemployed
- Almost one-third of the participants were receiving some type of public assistance, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and/or other general assistance.
- Over half of the participants that enrolled were in a training service activity
- 788 participated in a work experience activity

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



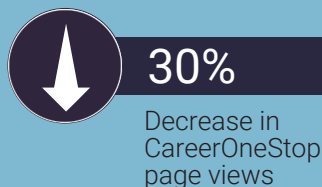


# ETA Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS)

careeronestop.org | onetonline.org | mynextmove.org

## Program Highlights

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Analysis

Overall, combined visits increased by nearly 12 percent over the previous year, although visits to the CareerOneStop site decreased, perhaps attributable to the pandemic and the increase in the number of users searching for information on UI benefits and job opportunities. Certain portals within CareerOneStop did experience an increase in site visits, including the Business Center and Job Search Help for Ex-Offenders.

Web service requests are still very robust at over 600 million, although down from the prior year. To note, each request can represent one piece of data or many, so the actual number does not necessarily reflect total usage. The number, however, does indicate the magnitude of web service usage from CareerOneStop and O\*NET.

## Program Description

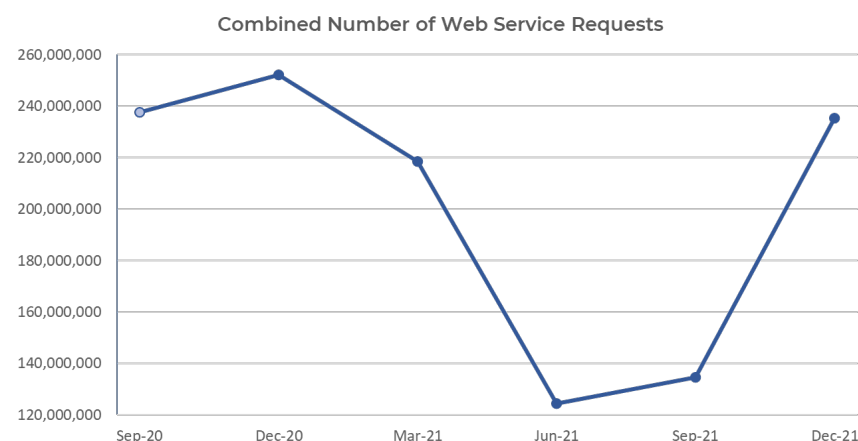
The Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Internet-Based Assistance (E-TOOLS) includes electronic tools that help individuals explore career opportunities and links to job postings, either independently or at local AJCs, to support informed employment and education choices. The websites feature 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 nationally. Additionally, E-TOOLS provides information on occupational skills and workplace competencies.

## Quarter Highlights

The CareerOneStop website updated the Employment Recovery Content, including Who's Hiring, using the Department's jobs report and Employment Situation data. Additionally, the Unemployment and Other Benefits' page content added rental assistance and eviction moratorium information and the Finances page (Finding Help Paying Your Bills) now includes information on the Child Tax Credit and federal student loan updates.

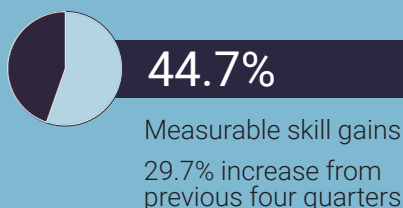
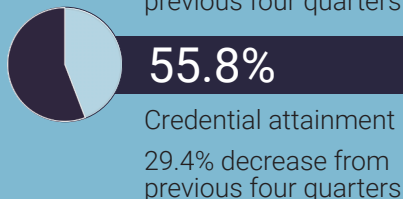
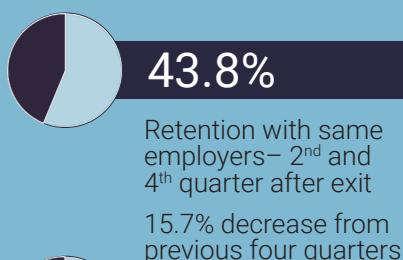
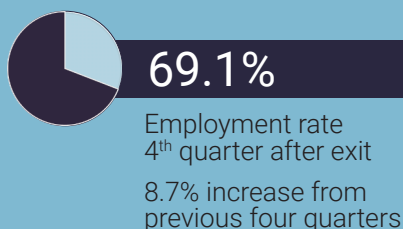
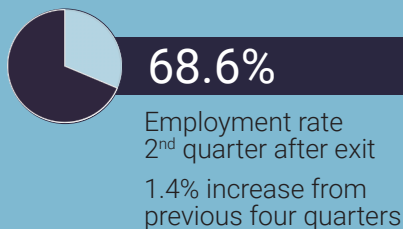
The O\*NET 26.1 Database was released in November 2021 to update all the websites. This update included the addition or update of nearly 2,000 technology skills and alternate titles from job postings and other sources, job zones and level anchors were updated as well. Plus, the global taxonomy for all tools used and technology skills were updated to the latest version of the United Nations Standard Products and Services Classification to facilitate searching for and understanding what the named technology skills represent.

## Program Performance



## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

## Quarter Highlights

In response to COVID-19 during FY 2021, Q2 (October 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021), Job Corps continued to allow more centers to resume traditional enrollment, leading to 102 centers resuming services by December 31, 2021. The program continued aggressive marketing campaigns using social media, search advertising, email and texting campaigns, and other tools to build and maintain a robust pipeline of new applicants. Job Corps issued several directives and materials to promote student vaccination, to collect associated data, and to adjust protocols for quarantine, testing, and other COVID-19 mitigation requirements based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's guidelines and Job Corps center situations. As of the end of this reporting quarter (December 31, 2021), 117 active Job Corps centers reopened and began seeing the return of students. Additionally, 111 centers were approved for virtual enrollment of new students, and 79 centers were approved for returning non-residential students.

## Analysis

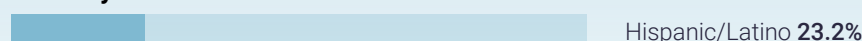
Job Corps' results on five of the six performance measures are not directly comparable to the previous year's four-quarter period, as different data sources and denominators were used in these calculations. Common Reporting Information System (CRIS) matches are unavailable for the previous period. Therefore, Job Corps calculates these outcomes with data collected by the program, limiting the denominators to survey respondents. Measurable Skill Gains (MSGs) are the only indicator calculated using the same definition across all reporting periods, results for the period ending December 31, 2021 are significantly higher than the previous year which saw an almost 30 percent increase from 15.0 percent to 44.7 percent. Job Corps had previously experienced a sharp decline in this rate primarily due to COVID-19 impacts on the program, including a pause in new enrollments and the transition to distance learning, which allowed only limited skill gains to be attained by students. With centers gradually resuming operations beginning in November 2020, MSG attainments have started increasing.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



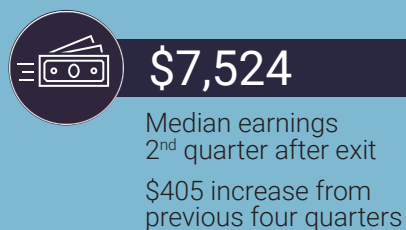
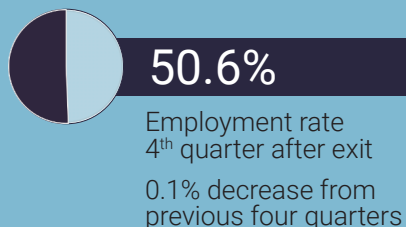
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG)

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



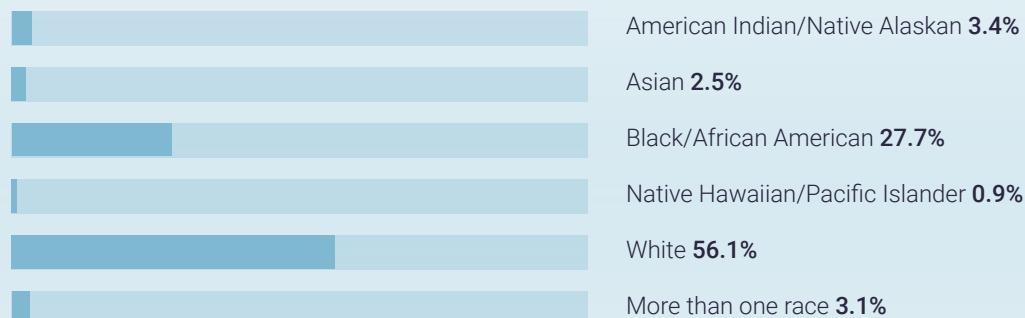
## Program Description

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

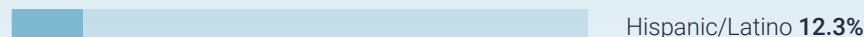


## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



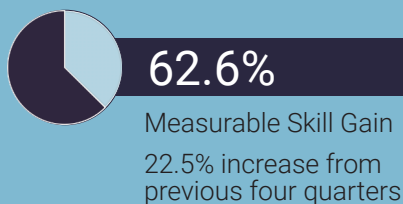
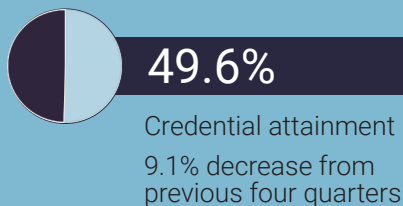
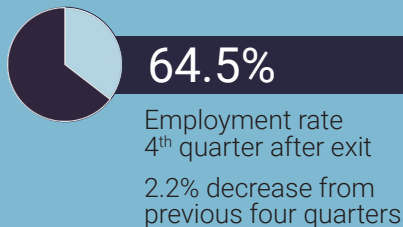
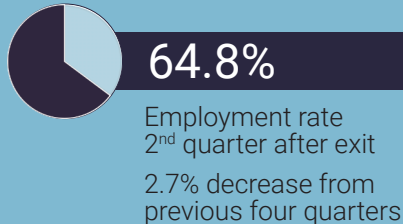
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# National Dislocated Workers Grants (DWGs)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

## Program Highlights

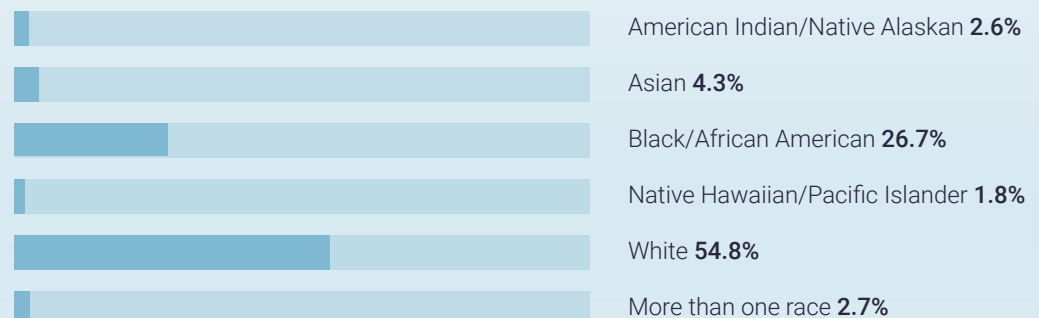
Dasia is a 21-year-old Cherokee citizen and participant in the Cherokee Nation's COVID-19 National DWG, RESTORE program. She graduated from Union High School in Tulsa, OK, and attended Oklahoma State University Technical school, where she studied engineering design. She completed all her classes and needed an internship to earn her associate degree. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic shut everything down, so she started exploring and contacting resources, including career services where she learned about the RESTORE program. The program was able to place her with an employer, The Dream Center in Tulsa, OK, as an intern. The employer assists families in need with food and clothing and focuses on programs designed to produce outcome-based results. This internship helped her finish her degree, and she is now employed as of December 3, 2021 as a design engineer.

## Analysis

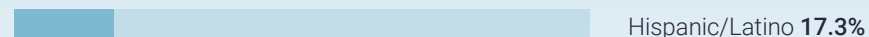
Overall, Measurable Skill Gains have increased 12 percent from last year—from 40.1 percent to 62.6 percent—indicating improvement in the quality of these programs. Furthermore, we have seen an increase in both total participants and participants exiting the program over the past quarter, confirming individuals are completing programs and reentering the workforce. There has also been an increase in services for diverse populations, including an increase in services to Black, Asian, and Hispanic/Latinx individuals. These programs have also served more incumbent workers, single parents, and long-term unemployed individuals over the last year.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



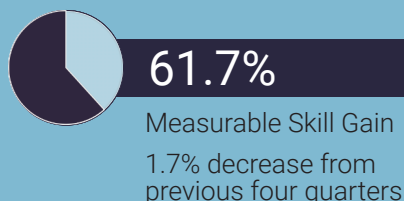
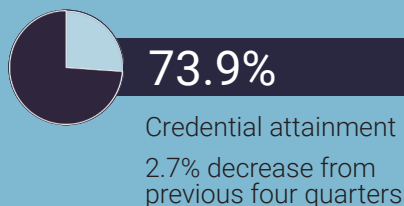
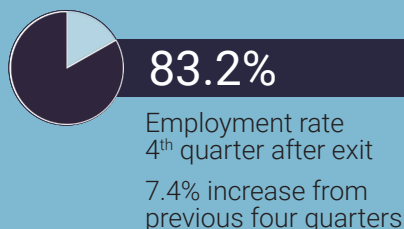
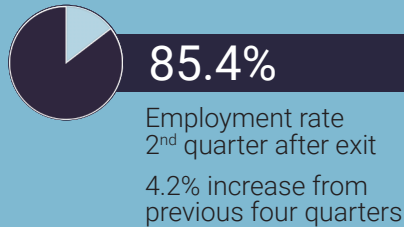
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# National Farmworkers Jobs Program (NFJP) – Adult

dol.gov/agencies/eta/farmworkers

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

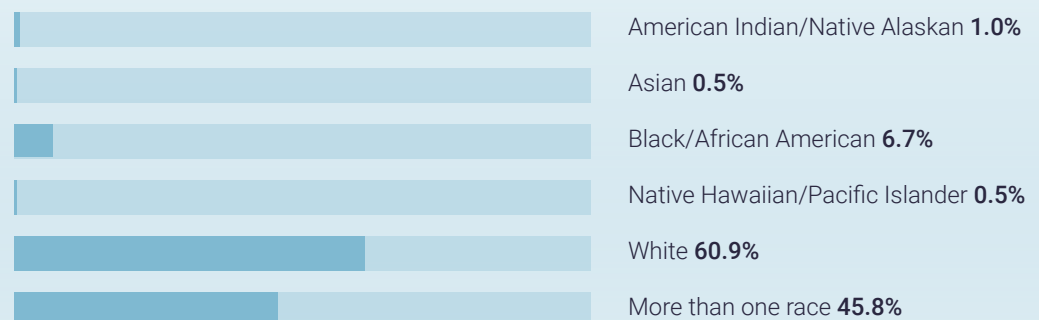
The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) is a nationally directed, locally administered program of services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) and includes 53 Career Services and Training grants, also known as Employment and Training grants, as well as nine housing grants across the U.S.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

## Quarter Highlights

Cody had been working on a farm for many years milking cows. He wanted to obtain his CDL-A license to drive trucks and remain working on the farm. The farm's owner learned about the NFJP's state office through brochure mailings and reached out to see if they could help Cody with the CDL-A license. The employer was interested in seeing what was available to keep Cody at the farm while supporting his interest in attaining a CDL-A license. The staff explained how NFJP Agriculture Skills Upgrade training could assist agricultural employers interested in retaining good employees and creating opportunities for agricultural workers. The state negotiated the terms of the training with the employer and participant, including a pay increase and job title change, and both agreed to the terms. The state assisted with tuition costs as well as gas money for him to drive to training. He completed the training and passed his road test to obtain his CDL-A license. The same agricultural employer then hired him to drive milk trucks the next day. He is currently earning \$21.75 an hour. Cody is pleased with the help he received from the NFJP program to attend school, get his CDL-A license, and receive a pay increase.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

Youth Program Performance and Demographics continued on next page

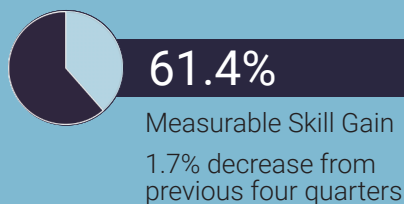
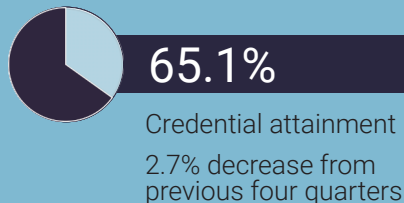
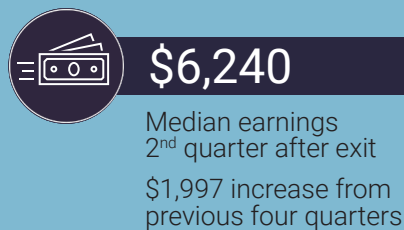
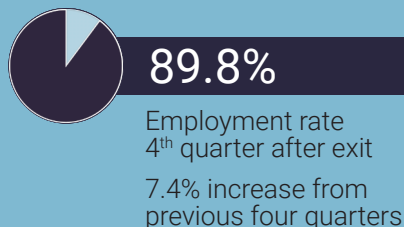
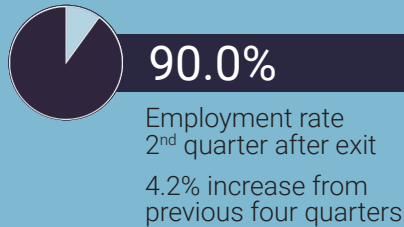


# National Farmworkers Jobs Program (NFJP) – Youth

dol.gov/agencies/eta/farmworkers

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



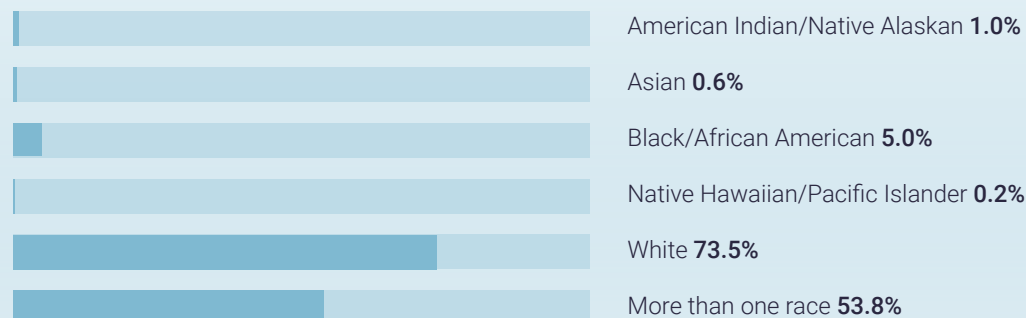
## Program Description

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



## Demographics

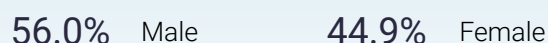
### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



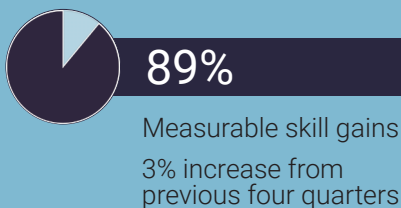
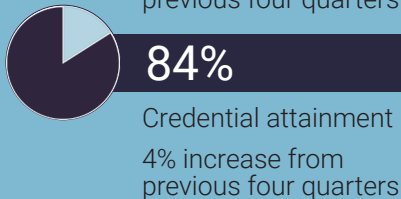
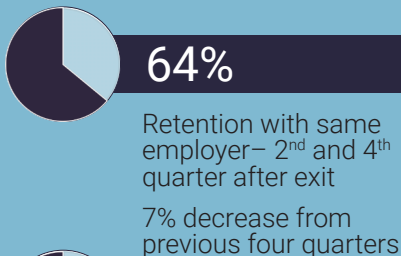
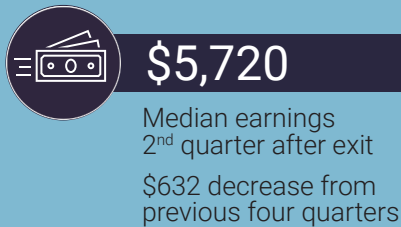
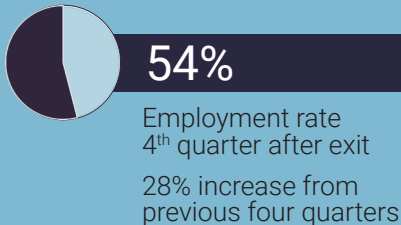
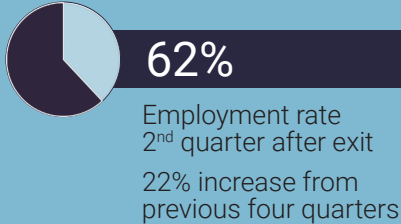
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) – Adult

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

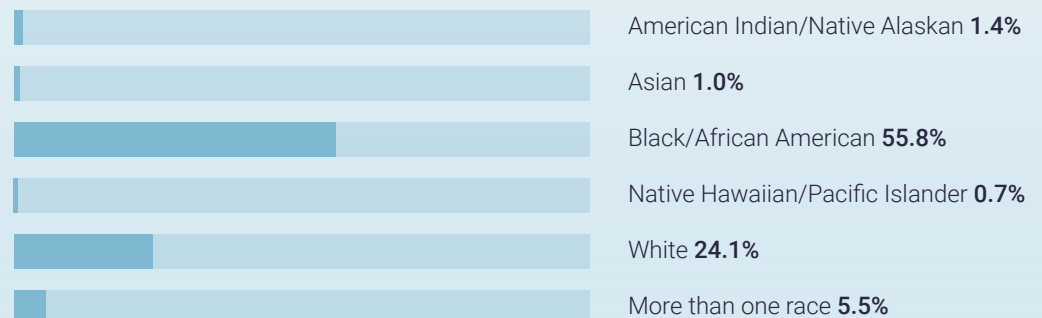
## Quarter Highlights

During this quarter, the subrecipient EMERGE of the American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center grantee in Minneapolis reported a recently-awarded grant from the Medica Foundation that will allow them to embed multiple pathways to behavioral health support into current programming. Participants can find their own way into the support they need and feel in control of and invested in any services they access.

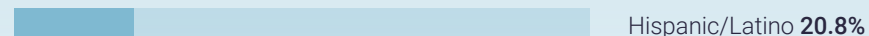
This quarter the employer advisory meetings of the American Indian OIC grantee included these employers: FedEx Freight, Hennepin County Library, Target Center, DPI Staffing, Caterpillar, All Energy Solar, and Ramsey County. All employers have jobs available and have agreed to interview the grantee's participants for openings. In November 2021, the American Indian OIC partnered with Minneapolis American Indian Center to host a job fair with 41 employers desperate for workers and for the grantee's participants.

## Demographics

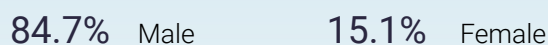
### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



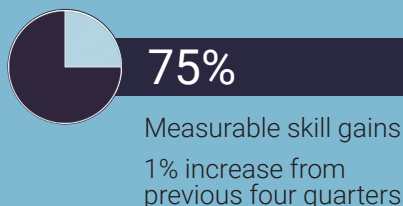
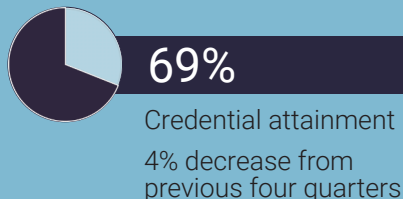
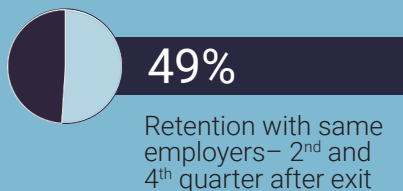
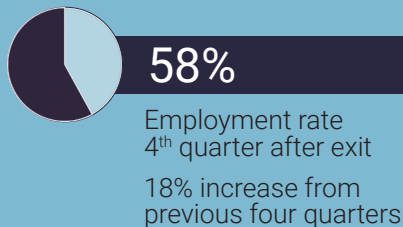
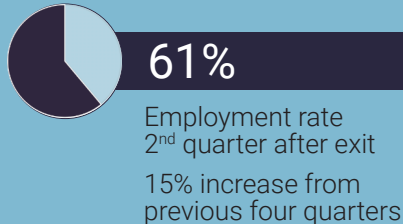
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) – Youth

dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

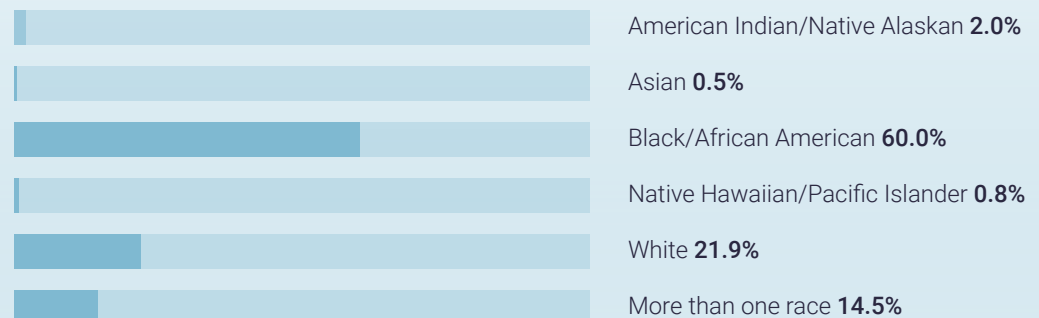
The Reentry Employment Opportunities Youth (REO-Youth) program provides grants to serve youth and young adults ages 18 to 24 with justice system involvement or at risk of justice involvement with a priority to serve high-poverty, high-crime communities. Current projects include 19 grants to national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

## Quarter Highlights

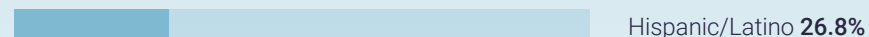
The Latino Coalition for Community Leadership embarked on a new effort in Colorado in collaboration with the National Reentry Workforce Collaborative. The network is a new initiative to build an employer network of fair chance hirers and connect those employers to individuals with justice system involvement and the community organizations that serve them. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, staying connected to referral partners and community agencies has played an integral part in service delivery and elevating participants' success in the Center for Community Alternatives (CCA) program. As a result, they have continued cultivating relationships and building their networks. CCA's enrollment numbers have topped other grantees by keeping close-knit ties with parole and Probation through consistent emails and reports on dually-served individuals. Regular check-ins with the Office of Vital Statistics and the DMV have allowed them to obtain needed I-9 documentation for job seekers. Outreach and building on lines of communication with area employers have led to employment placements for those enrolled. Their communities consider CCA a pillar for information.

## Demographics

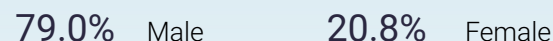
### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



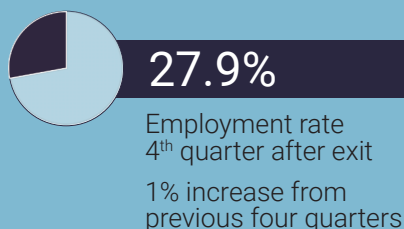
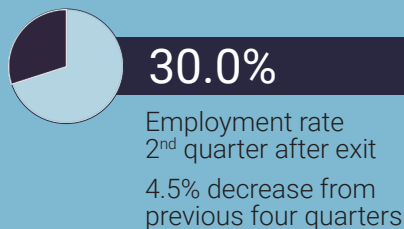
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/seniors

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

## Quarter Highlights

Many state and Federal grantees have responded positively with innovative ways to improve enrollment, service delivery, and performance considering the ongoing economic recovery happening since the onset of the pandemic. Increases in access to technology, virtual or remote learning, and adult education have resulted in greater employment opportunities. The American Association of Retired Persons affiliate Circle of Care, a non-profit organization, provides certification for dementia training to older adults as a pathway to employment for essential home and community-based care. Older workers gain knowledge and training with computers and other devices, including email training. AARP and Working Nation hosted an event focused on increasing diversity in the workforce as people are living longer to inform thousands of employers and job seekers. Many grantees have shifted to remote or virtual training, job fairs, and interviews to further decrease the reliance on face-to-face requirements, making it safer for the senior population to receive services. The Institute for Indian Development has offered high school equivalency completion services, recruiting participants and sharing information about the SCSEP through local radio stations, and handing out flyers at local Veterans Affairs departments, senior centers, and healthcare facilities. Each grantee is uniquely finding ways to aid participants in gaining self-sufficiency and unsubsidized employment.

## Analysis

At the close of Q2, SCSEP had year to date conducted 1,583,918 hours of training, contributed 10,154,511 total hours in community service, and worked another 7,815,566 total hours in service to the general community.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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



# Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants Program

[dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-training-grants/scc](https://dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-training-grants/scc)

## Program Highlights

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



**40 million**

In grants awarded to 11 community colleges

## Program Description

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

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

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

## Quarter Highlights

Savannah Technical College leads The Future is Now: Scaling Statewide Credentials, a collaboration between 12 colleges, 26 employers, five local workforce development boards, and community partners. The grantee will address skills gaps and the need for faster-to-earn credentials through sector collaborations, a statewide micro-credential system, course and curriculum development, and leveraging the eCampus cloud-based initiative.

The Future is Now project has progressed toward one of its overall systems change goals by launching the Georgia Consortium for Accelerated Training Opportunities (GA CATO). The imperative to create the GA CATO grew out of employer needs for "just enough" training and ease of access to upskilling. Completed outputs so far include the enhancement of 21 of the 60 planned courses and the development of many new courses. Enhanced and new courses now qualify as advanced online learning environments. Development teams incorporated virtual reality and mixed reality technologies using a premier authoring tool. These enhancements replace basic PowerPoint™ instruction, elevating student engagement and improving retention and comprehension.

Additionally, early and ongoing communications and partnership efforts have resulted in the adoption of the project's pathways and digital credentials as one of the Technical College System of Georgia's strategic priorities. This adoption is a crucial step toward achieving the project's goal of statewide scaling of micro-credentialing, allowing the portability of skills-competency indicators.



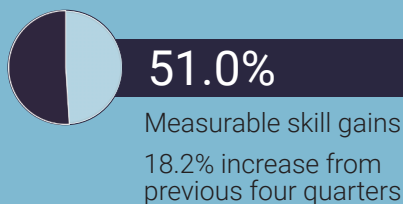
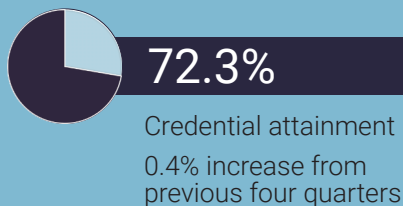
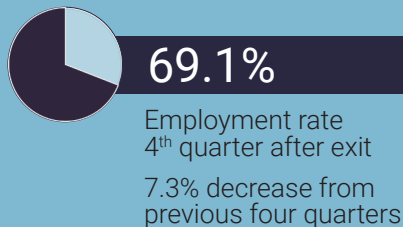
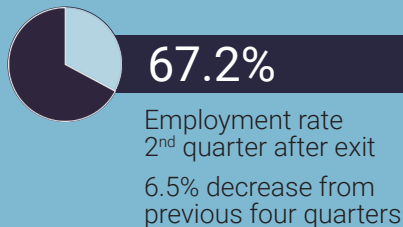


# Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



Of the 20,095 participants who received TAA benefits or services:

**49.2%** Were enrolled in training

Of those exiting the program:

**76.9%** Completed training

**89.2%** Completed training and earned a credential

## Program Description

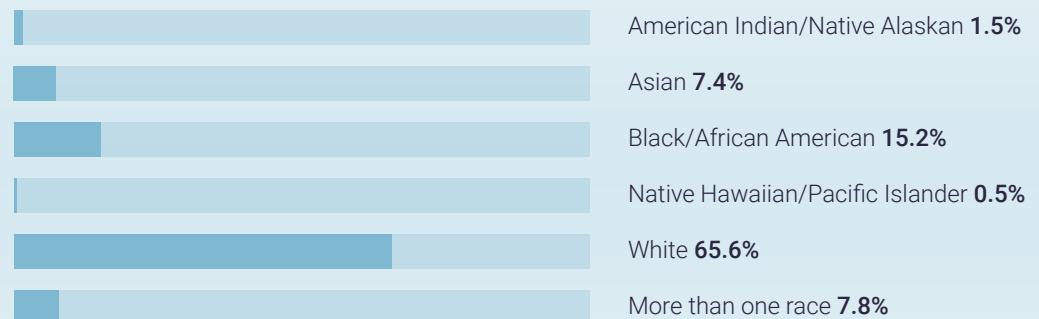
The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program is a vital part of the workforce development system as it helps workers dislocated by foreign trade to adjust to changing market conditions and shifting skill requirements. Addressing the needs of trade-affected workers is a unique challenge, as they are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

## Quarter Highlights

As part of its efforts to expand program awareness (which is essential to reaching/identifying trade-affected worker groups), the Arizona TAA Program is collaborating with its state UI office on a new outreach strategy. Effective immediately, all individuals who file an initial claim for UI will receive a TAA Information Brochure as part of their "welcome packet" for UI claims. The brochures provide information on who may be eligible for TAA, along with information on the potential benefits and services a person may qualify for. UI also includes the Arizona and DOL TAA website information, the toll-free TAA phone number to call with inquiries, and a TAA email account operated by the TAA Coordinator and Program Supervisor. Through the toll-free phone number and the email account, Arizona TAA can track results regarding program inquiries and associated petition filings to measure the success of this approach.

## Demographics\*

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

# Unemployment Insurance (UI)

oui.doleta.gov/unemploy

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending  
December 31, 2021:



1.8 million

claimants received UI  
benefits under the  
Extended Benefits (EB)  
programs

## Program Description

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance System minimizes individual and family financial hardship due to unemployment and stabilizes the economy during economic downturns by providing unemployed workers with temporary income support. States operate their own UI programs regulated by state laws. As the Federal partner, DOL provides program leadership, allocates administrative funds, provides TA, and exercises program performance oversight.

## Quarter Highlights

Several states triggered the Extended Benefits (EB) program that is available to claimants who have exhausted regular UI in the state in which the claim was filed and are not eligible for a regular UI claim in another state. Approximately 1.8 million claimants received UI benefits under the EB programs during the period January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate also showed a significant decrease from the prior year and remained below the acceptable level of performance.

## Program Performance

Performance Measure	Four Quarters Ending 12.31.2020	Four Quarters Ending 12.31.2021
Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely	65.5%	60.69%
Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate	180.13%	33.88%
Percent of Employer Tax Liability	87.89%	89.20%
Operational Results		
Reciency Rate	78.12%	37.23%
Exhaustion Rate	37.09%	62.17%
Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)	64.29%	66.07%
Percent of Recipients Who Are Female	51.73%	49.05%
New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	57,654,902	25,395,788
Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments	20,890,910	7,675,788
Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)	15.2	17.8

People Served	10.1.2020 -12.31.2021	10.1.2021 - 12.31.2021
Regular UI Benefits Only	7,675,709	1,105,800
Extended Benefits	1,893,472	109,317
Participants Served by ES and UI – %	53.4%	57.6%
Participants Served by ES and UI – Number	4,098,828	636,940

continued on next page

# Unemployment Insurance (UI) (continued)

[oui.doleta.gov/unemploy](https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy)



## 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 become eligible for benefits. Several new programs were implemented effective Q1 of 2020: Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. The implementation of each act increased the maximum number of weeks allowed up to 79 weeks for all new UI programs.

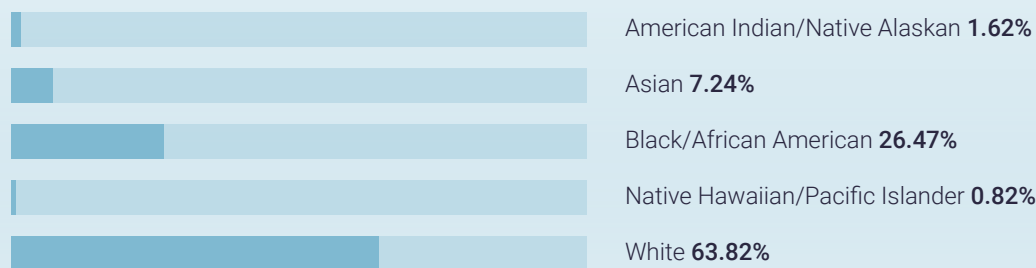
For the reporting period ending December 31, 2021, the volume of New Initial Claims decreased to 25.3 million, a drastic change in individuals filing for UI benefits compared to approximately 57.5 million in the previous year. This number represents a 77.5 percent decrease in the number of initial claims filed. The decrease in initial claims is consistent with the discontinuation of the pandemic UI programs established under the CARES Act. Furthermore, the recipiency rate decreased by 40.9 percent from the previous year and 7.5 percent from the previous quarter, indicating a lack of CARES Act programs for “nontraditional” unemployed individuals.

While the number of first UI payments showed a decrease in the number of initial claims from the previous year ending December 31, 2020, the average duration of weeks slightly increased to just over 17 weeks as of the year ending December 31, 2021. The maximum number of weeks in a claim year for regular unemployment compensation is 26 weeks, with some states significantly decreasing the maximum number of weeks allowed. The increase in the average duration of weeks indicates that most claimants received 26 weeks of benefits and transitioned to one of the federal unemployment compensation programs established by the CARES Act. This increase is also evident in the exhaustion rate of 62.17 percent which significantly increased from the previous year.

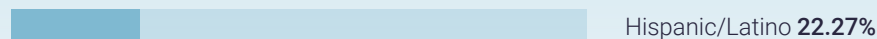
In the face of these extraordinary increases in the workload, DOL continues to promote and implement various integrity initiatives that provide tools to states for the detection and recovery of overpayment benefits. The unprecedented number of initial and continued claims have also influenced state performance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

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



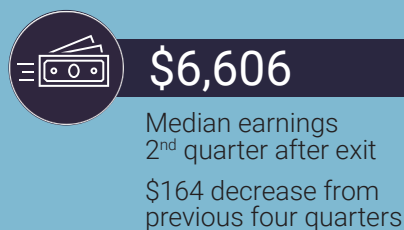
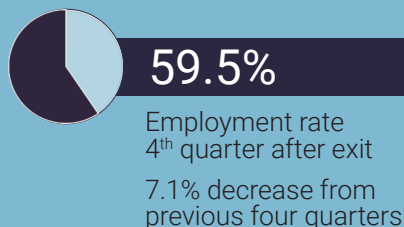
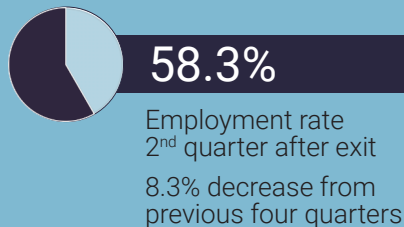
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information.

# Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

## Program Highlights

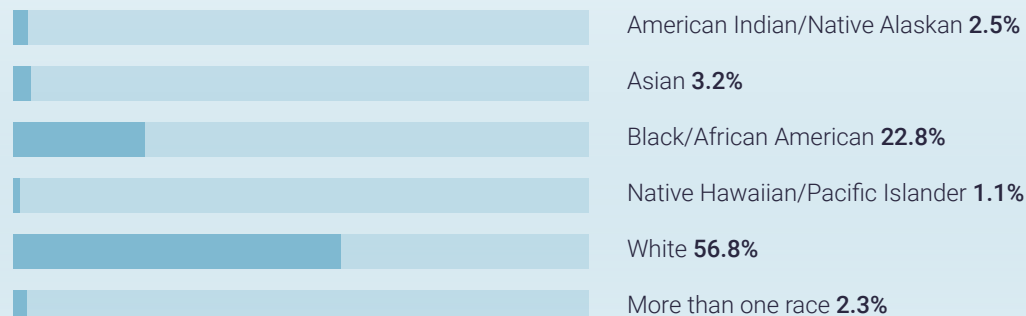
A Wagner-Peyser customer in Iowa reported being frustrated and terrified due to being on UI benefits since August 2021, applying for over 40 positions, and not receiving a single job offer. A state Reemployment Case Management (RCM) Program career planner partnered with a local AJC career planner to assist with developing the customer's résumé. The participant then attended reemployment workshops, along with regular RCM appointments. In February 2022, the participant reported having an interview at the local hospital and were offered a position as an X-Ray Technician with a negotiated pay rate of \$31/hour.

## Analysis

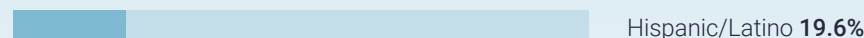
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES) continued to serve a high volume of participants, with more than 2.5 million participants served and nearly 2.3 million exiters in the most recent quarter. Of those served, 584,735 were older individuals, an increase of more than 2,000 individuals from the previous quarter. This program also served more than 509,000 low-income individuals, up from 499,595 individuals in the previous quarter. The ES also served more individuals experiencing homelessness, runaway youth, and single parents than last quarter.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



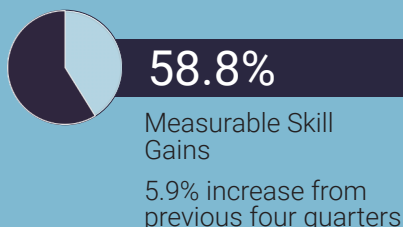
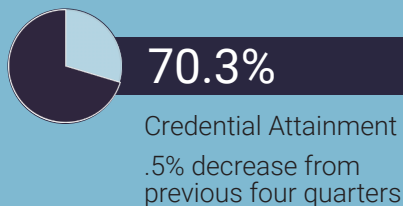
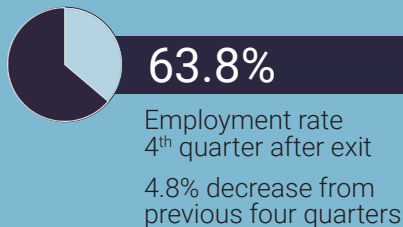
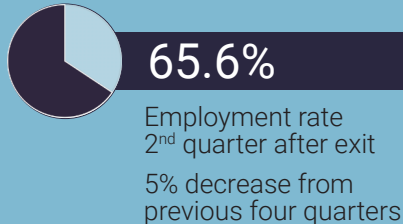
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# WIOA Adult Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/wioa

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

The WIOA Title I Adult Program helps prepare adult job seekers, particularly those who are low-income or low-skilled, for high-quality jobs, through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide employment and training services through a network of nearly 2,400 AJCs as of December 31, 2020. WIOA provides employment and training services to job-seeking customers at three broad service levels: basic career, individualized career, and training services. These services are provided at a level that most effectively meets the job seekers' need to achieve gainful employment. The program is also designed to assist employer customers in meeting their needs for skilled workers. Adult programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including but not limited to those who are low-income and/or receive public assistance, veterans, DWs, MSFWs, INAs, aged 55 or older, have basic skills deficiencies, receive UI benefits, and/or have a disability.

## Program Highlights

A window manufacturing company located in Roanoke, Virginia came to the Western Virginia Workforce Development Board (WV WDB) for assistance with training for its very first apprentice cohort of ten employees. The firm had previously worked with the state to set up an approved RAP for its employees. The WV WDB was able to provide the company with \$15,000 in incumbent worker training funds that allowed them to purchase online manufacturing training licenses to provide technical education along with the OJT provided by the employer. Employees completed this training at the end of 2021 and the company saw a 90 percent retention rate during one of the largest labor shortages due to the pandemic. The company also saw an average wage increase of 39 percent, or \$12,797/annually. Half the employees received a promotion upon completion of this training. The employer did not lay off, furlough, or reduce hours for employees when other businesses did in response to the effects of the pandemic. Apprentices remained employed the entire time and completed training as scheduled thanks in part to the funding provided through the workforce system.

## Analysis

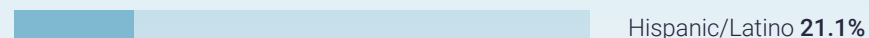
Overall, the Adult program served more participants over the last quarter (286,979) than in the previous quarter (281,185) and had more exiters and more reportable individuals. Services increased across all demographic groups, including for women. Exiters had higher overall Measurable Skill Gains for the four quarters ending December 30, 2021, as well as higher Median Earnings in the second quarter after exit.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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

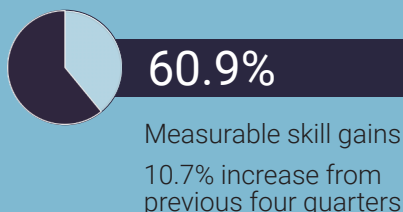
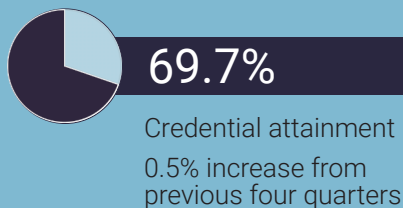
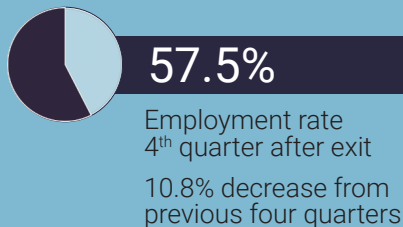
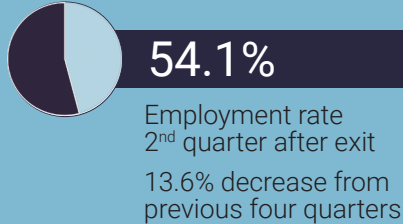


# WIOA Dislocated Worker Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

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

## Program Highlights

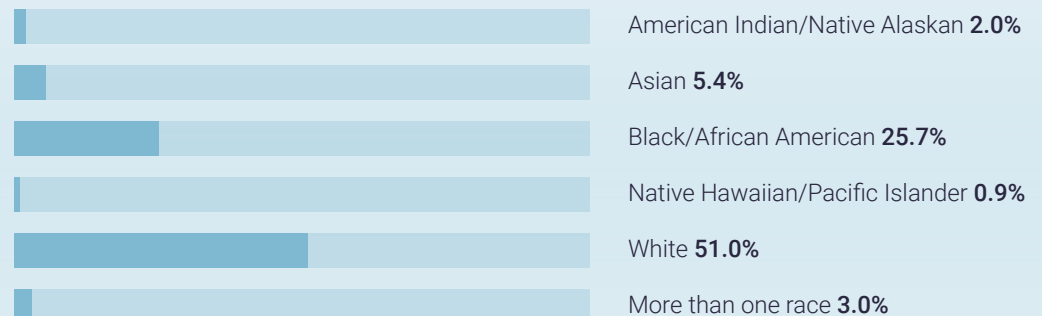
William, a millwright in Montana, was laid off after 38 years on the job, and struggled to find employment in the same field. After researching job opportunities and assessing his skill set, he decided to become a licensed truck driver since drivers were in high local and national demand. He sought assistance from the state, which determined his eligibility and immediately enrolled him into CDL training. Upon completion, he had multiple job offers and accepted a full-time position at a local company driving propane tankers with a \$23/hour starting wage.

## Analysis

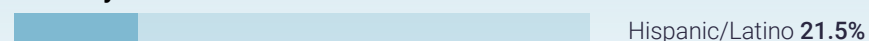
The Dislocated Worker program served 10,000 more individuals in the recent quarter than the previous quarter, including more women, American Indian or Alaskan Native individuals, Black individuals, and Hispanic/Latinx individuals. The Measurable Skill Gains performance metric increased 10 percent year-over-year for the four quarters ending December 31, 2020, from 50.2 percent to 60.9 percent. During that time, the Median Earnings metric, measured in the second quarter after exit, increased from \$8,513 to \$9,005.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



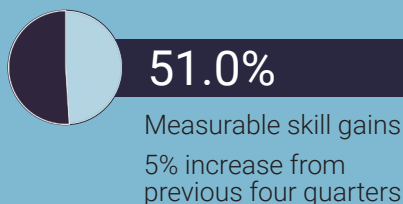
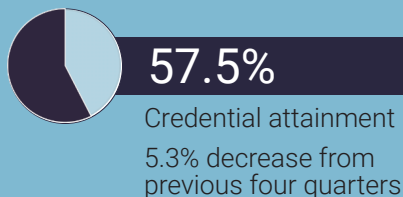
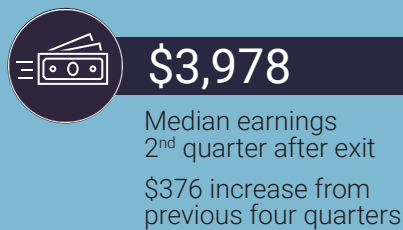
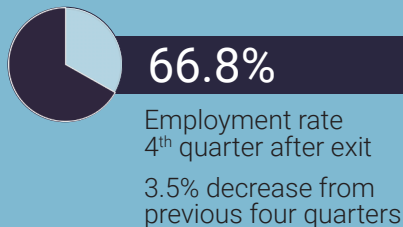
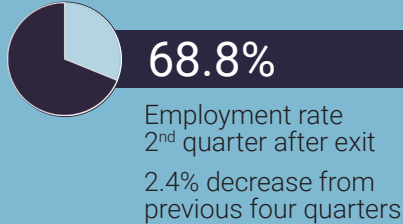
Note: Not all participants chose to report demographic information. Participants who selected more than one race are accounted for in the data for each race selected.

# WIOA Youth Program

dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

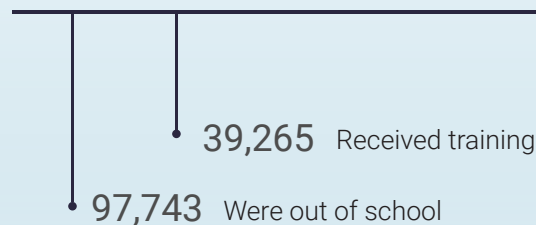
The WIOA Youth Formula Program provides employment and education services to eligible in-school youth, ages 14–21, and out-of-school youth, ages 16–24, who face barriers to employment. The program serves youth who left high school without a diploma, youth with foster care experience or transitioning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

## Quarter Highlights

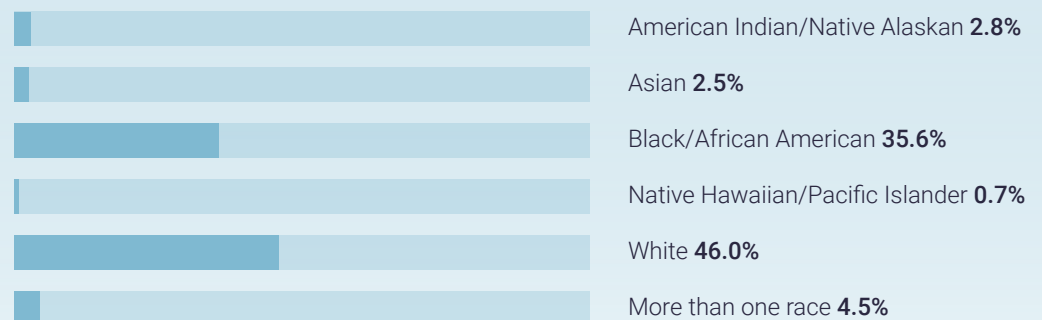
Nationally, the number of WIOA youth participants served increased by 2 percent, or 2,347, to a total of 128,324 in the four-quarter period ending December 31, 2021, compared to 125,977 in the same four-quarter period of the previous year. Youth participants served also increased significantly in several states/territories: Rhode Island by 47 percent to 663 from 450; Louisiana by 35 percent to 2,172 from 1,705; Puerto Rico by 32 percent to 3,838 from 2,909; New Mexico by 28 percent to 2,458 from 1,137; and Nevada by 23 percent to 1,091 from 885.

## Demographics

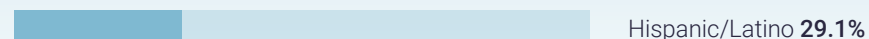
Of the 124,324 participants served:



### Race



### Ethnicity



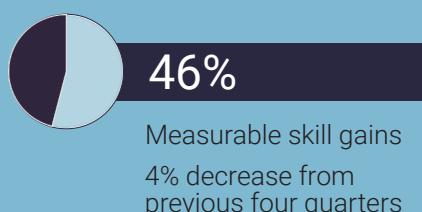
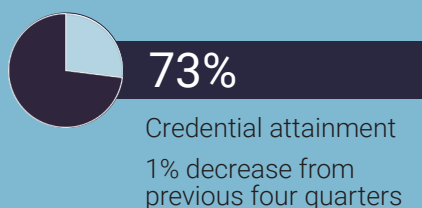
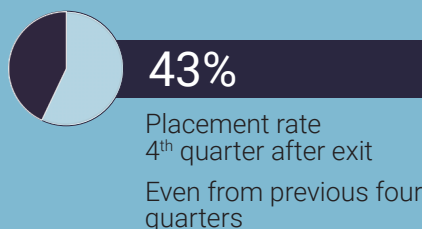
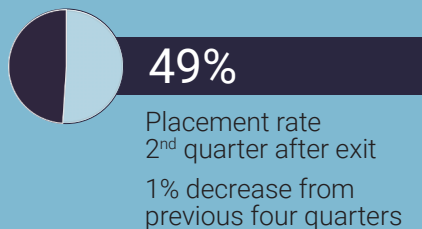
### Gender



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

## Program Performance

For the four quarters ending December 31, 2021:



## Program Description

YouthBuild is a community-based pre-apprenticeship program that provides job training and educational opportunities for youth ages 16–24 who have previously dropped out of high school and may have other barriers to employment and further education. Youth learn occupational skills in construction and in other in-demand industries, including health care, IT, and hospitality. Youth also provide community service through the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing for families that are low income or experiencing homelessness in their own neighborhoods. Youth divide their time between the occupational training work site and the classroom, where they prepare to earn their high school diploma or high school equivalency, learn to be community leaders, and obtain skills needed for postsecondary education and training opportunities, including college, apprenticeships, and employment. YouthBuild incorporates significant support systems like mentoring, follow-up education, employment, personal counseling services, and community service and civic engagement opportunities. Approximately 210 actively funded DOL YouthBuild programs operate in more than 40 states, serving over 5,000 youth nationally per year.

## Quarter Highlights

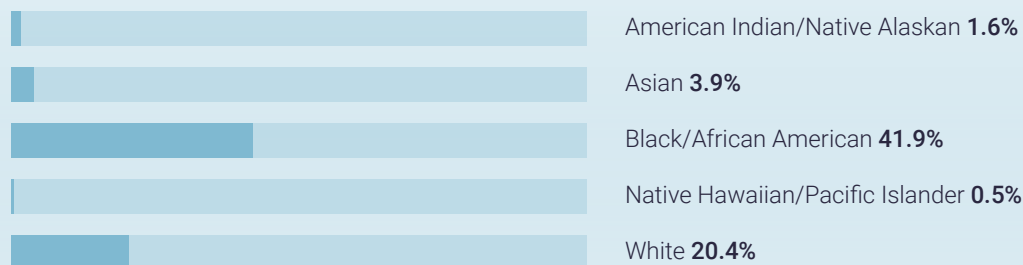
Outreach and recruiting strategies have evolved over the past several years. YouthBuild programs have been adapting to changes thoughtfully and creatively. TA during this reporting period highlighted outreach, recruitment, enrollment, and employer engagement strategies focused on common and best practices, long-term support, community involvement, and participant-centered relationships' prioritization. During National Apprenticeship Week in November 2021, several YouthBuild programs presented resources on how to leverage RAP partnerships as career pathways.

## Analysis

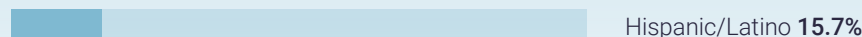
Outcomes from Q2 of PY 2021 demonstrate that programs have kept outcomes consistent for the Fourth Quarter Placement Rate and have improved Median Earnings. While there is a slight fluctuation in the Second Quarter Placement Rate, Credential Attainment, and MSG indicators, the program expects increases over the next two quarters.

## Demographics

### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



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



# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

## WIOA Indicators of Performance

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

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

[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.

# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

## **Youth Education & Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit**

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

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

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

## **Credential Attainment**

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

## **Measurable Skill Gains**

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

## **Effectiveness in Serving Employers**

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

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

## **Program-Specific Performance Measures**

### **Apprenticeship**

#### **Entered Employment Rate**

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

#### **Employment Retention Rate**

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

#### **Six Months' Average Earnings**

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

### **Foreign Labor Certification**

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

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

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

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





# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Job Corps**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Credential Attainment Rate**

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

### **Measurable Skill Gains Rate**

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

### **Effectiveness in Serving Employer**

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

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

## **Jobs For Veterans State Grants**

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Glossary of WIOA Performance Measures

## **Effectiveness in Serving Employers**

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

- Approach 1 — Retention with the Same Employer — addresses the programs' efforts to provide employers with skilled workers;
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- Approach 3 — Employer Penetration Rate — addresses the programs' efforts to provide quality engagement and services to all employers and sectors within a State and local economy.

## **Senior Community Service Employment Program**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Service to Most in Need**

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

## **Trade Adjustment Assistance**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Credential Attainment**

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

### **Measurable Skill Gains**

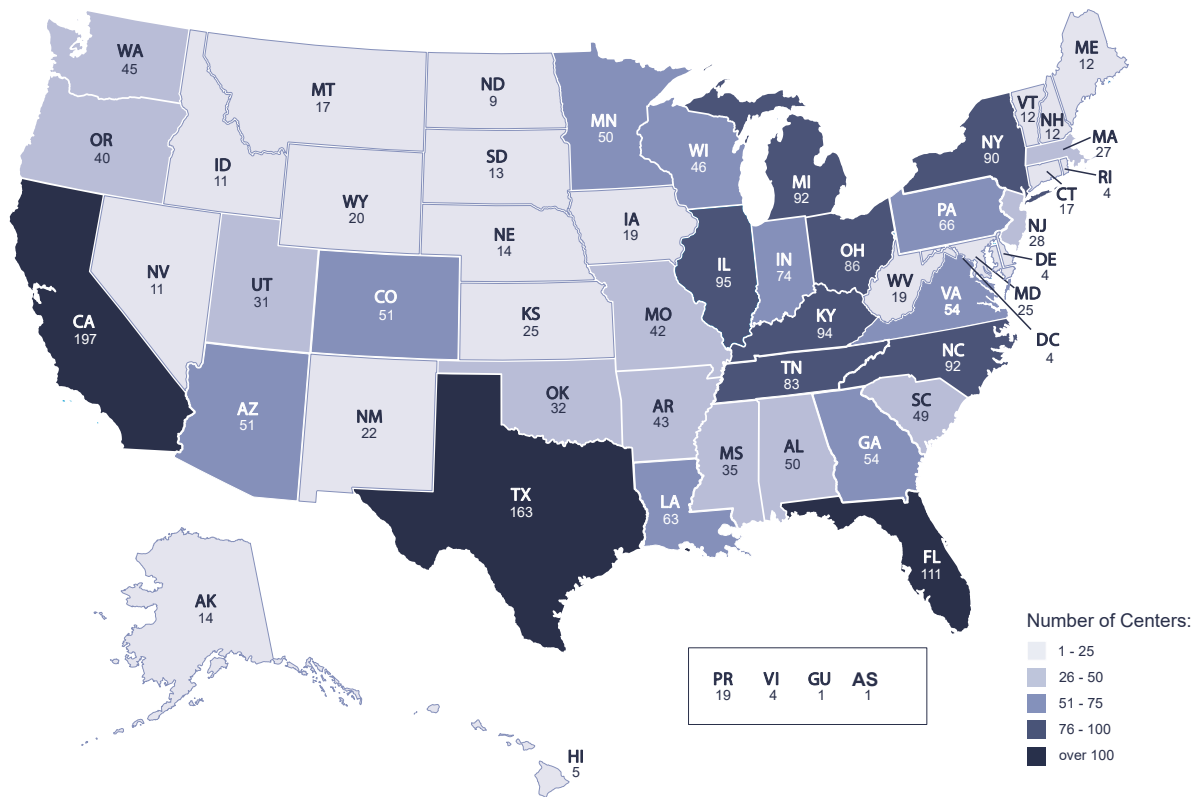
The percentage of program participants who, during the period, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains, defined as documented academic, technical, occupational, or other forms of progress towards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



# American Job Centers & Workforce Development Boards

## American Job Centers

Total: 2,315 (mapped)



## Workforce Development Boards

Total: 588 (mapped)

