



# Services Provided to Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) Participants at American Job Centers

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## Introduction

Despite a decrease in the prevalence of homelessness among veterans over the past decade, in January 2020 more than 37,000 veterans were experiencing homelessness (Henry et al. 2021). The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is focused on helping veterans experiencing homelessness find stable employment. As a U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) program, HVRP has close ties with employment services offered at American Job Centers (AJCs). In particular, DOL requires all HVRP grantees to co-enroll participants in one of three DOL-funded programs at the AJC: Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs funded under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service, or Jobs for Veterans State Grant (JVSG) (National Veterans' Technical Assistance Center 2019). The public workforce system through AJCs provides job-related services, including training, job search assistance, and job club workshops. At AJCs, veterans also receive priority access to all DOL-funded programs (U.S. Congress 2002).

Developed as part of the HVRP Evaluation that Mathematica and its subcontractors are conducting for DOL's Chief Evaluation Office in collaboration with DOL's Veterans' Employment and Training Service (see Box 1), this brief describes the types of services HVRP participants received at AJCs and compares the service receipt of HVRP participants with other veterans experiencing homelessness who were not participating in HVRP. The data are from the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) and include all HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness across the United States who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service at AJCs during program year 2019 or 2020 (see Box 2). While enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Services, these veterans might also enroll and receive services from other programs at the AJC, including from JVSG and WIOA. To better understand the provision of services, the brief also describes whether the services HVRP participants received differed based on their demographic or background characteristics.<sup>1</sup> This represents the first published analysis of the services HVRP participants receive at AJCs, which complements previous analyses of services provided directly by HVRP grantees (Batko et al. 2022; Trutko et al. 2016).

The results presented in this brief will also inform the interpretation of results from the ongoing impact evaluation of HVRP on participants' employment and earnings outcomes. The comparison group for the impact analysis includes veterans experiencing homelessness who were receiving services at AJCs, so understanding any differences in services received by this group and HVRP participants will help contextualize the impact findings.

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<sup>1</sup> The brief highlights findings that are of a meaningful size across the contrasted groups. Specifically, it presents differences that are 6 percentage points or larger, a threshold informed by the evaluation literature (see Section A of the appendix).

### Box 1. About the HVRP Evaluation

Authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in 1987, the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is the only federally funded program focused exclusively on providing employment services to veterans experiencing homelessness. HVRP grantees can be state, local, or tribal governments; local workforce investment boards; or profit or nonprofit organizations. They receive three-year grants, although the second and third years are based on performance and available funds. In program year (PY) 2020, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) awarded 157 HVRP grants (U.S. Department of Labor 2020b).

This issue brief is one in a series of briefs that presents findings from the Evaluation of HVRP, which is being conducted for DOL's Chief Evaluation Office, in collaboration with DOL's Veterans' Employment and Training Service. To assess HVRP's impact on employment outcomes, the evaluation consists of two studies: (1) a quasi-experimental impact study using administrative data and (2) a complementary implementation study.

The evaluation's impact study is using a comparison group design to compare key employment-related outcomes for HVRP participants with the outcomes of similar veterans experiencing homelessness who did not participate in HVRP. It includes veteran data from 11 locations, including 10 states and the District of Columbia, that agreed to provide these data for the evaluation. The impact study analyses are ongoing, and completion is expected in 2024.

The implementation study, which is referenced in this brief, included two data collection activities: (1) a survey of all grantees from PY 2020 and (2) site visits to eight HVRP grantee communities that were deliberately selected to inform the impact study. The survey was administered from October 2020 to January 2021 and 147 (94 percent) took part. The study selected site visit communities where the HVRP grantee (1) operated in a state participating in the impact study and (2) had listed an American Job Center as a partner agency in their grant application. The site visits were conducted virtually from November 2020 through September 2021. They included key informant interviews with grantee staff and their program partners reflecting the housing, employment, and health sectors as well as in-depth interviews with 54 veterans who received services from one of the eight selected grantees (Batko et al. 2022).

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### Box 2. Study sample and limitations

This analysis examines data from the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) and includes all participants in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service across the United States who enrolled in AJCs during program year 2019 or 2020. The sample includes over 5,000 HVRP participants across approximately 150 grantees in 41 states and the District of Columbia (DC), as well as more than 16,000 other veterans experiencing homelessness across all 50 states and DC. The appendix provides additional details about the data and study sample (Section A), and service receipt variables (Section B).

Three limitations are important to consider when reviewing results in this brief. First, **results are not representative of all HVRP participants**. Despite the requirement for HVRP grantees to co-enroll participants in services at AJCs, only 42 percent of grantees reported that most or all of their participants concurrently receive AJC services, and only 30 percent of participants were reported as co-enrolled in Wagner-Peyser (Batko et al. 2022). The data used for this analysis therefore do not contain all HVRP participants, and the results cannot be considered representative.

Second, design work for the impact evaluation revealed **some inaccuracies in the HVRP flag** in WIPS. These inaccuracies could be due to HVRP participants not remembering to inform AJC staff that they were receiving HVRP services, or AJC staff presuming that a veteran referred to HVRP would enroll in the program. In a subset of states that provided the necessary data, the impact study team matched partial participant names from HVRP grantee Technical Performance Reports to data stored in WIPS and verified the accuracy of the HVRP flag in approximately 86 percent of cases. Inaccuracies in the HVRP flag in the data imply that actual differences in AJC service receipt between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness may be somewhat larger than the differences reported in this brief.

Third, **differences should not be interpreted as causal effects of HVRP**. The analysis for this brief does not include a matched comparison group, as will the impact analysis. Therefore, differences should not be interpreted as the causal effects of HVRP; rather, the results are descriptive. Further, the data cover services provided at the AJC and not those provided by HVRP grantees or elsewhere in the community, so the services constitute only a part of the total service stream HVRP participants received (see Batko et al. [2022] for details about services provided by HVRP grantees).

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## Characteristics of HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service had similar background and demographic characteristics overall (Table 1).

A greater percentage of HVRP participants (19 percent compared to 13 percent for other veterans experiencing homelessness) received public benefits—such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Supplemental Security Income (SNAP and SSI) at program entry. It could be that HVRP case managers informed veterans about their eligibility for public benefits and referred them to both SNAP and the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, though it is also possible that veterans receiving public benefits sought out additional services such as those provided by HVRP.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The results in Table 1 are based on characteristics available in WIPS only. Clearly, other factors could have been associated with HVRP participation among veterans experiencing homelessness. For example, HVRP staff screened veterans based on their job readiness, whereas Wagner-Peyser staff did not. To capture some of these additional factors, the study team is currently collecting administrative pre-program employment and earnings data for the impact analysis sample. The study team will use these data to match HVRP participants to a comparison sample of otherwise similar veterans experiencing homelessness not enrolled in HVRP.

**Table 1. Characteristics of veterans participating in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020**

	Veterans experiencing homelessness		All veterans
	HVRP participants	Other veterans	
<b>Gender</b>			
Male (%)	88	87	84
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>			
White (%)	41	46	59
Black (%)	42	35	24
Hispanic (%)	9	11	12
<b>Education level</b>			
At most a high school degree (%)	47	45	41
Some postsecondary education (%)	41	42	39
Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	12	13	20
Has a disability (%)	24	23	19
Any public benefit receipt (%)	19	13	5
SNAP (%)	17	12	4
SSI (%)	3	1	1
TANF (%)	1	1	0
Employed at entry (%)	11	12	18
Involved with justice system (%)	20	18	6
Military separation >5 years (%)	89	86	77
<b>Age</b>			
20–39 (%)	29	31	33
40–59 (%)	53	52	48
60–70 (%)	19	17	18
<b>Geographic characteristics<sup>a</sup></b>			
County population (thousands)	1,409	949	776
County urbanicity rate (%)	89	83	79
County poverty rate (%)	15	15	15
County unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.1	5.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>16,822</b>	<b>284,327</b>

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) from program year 2019 or 2020.

Note: Veterans classified as having a disability are those who self-identified as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of their major life activities, consistent with the definition of “disability” in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. “Involved with justice system” refers to veterans who, before program entry, had been subject to the criminal justice system and arrested or convicted of a crime. Veterans receiving public benefits are those who were receiving SNAP, SSI, or TANF at the time of program entry. The variable does not include cash payments from state or local government general assistance or refugee cash assistance, because information about these payments was not available in the data used for this evaluation. In the last column, the value for the “TANF” row rounds to zero percent, even though some veterans in the sample are receiving TANF.

<sup>a</sup> Geographic characteristics are drawn from the American Community Survey 5-year data from 2018. Each row represents an average across veterans in the analysis. For example, in the last column the “county unemployment rate” row represents the average county-level unemployment across all veterans in the sample.

AJC = American Job Center; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Compared with *all* veterans participating in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, greater percentages of HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness were Black, greater percentages received public benefits, and a smaller percentage completed a bachelor's degree (Table 1). Consistent with other studies of veteran populations experiencing homelessness (Henry et al. 2021; Perl 2015), HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness also less commonly reported being employed at program entry, and more commonly had prior justice involvement (that is, were previously arrested or convicted of a crime) compared with all veterans participating in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service.<sup>3</sup>

### HVRP participants received services at AJCs for longer periods of time and received more of some types of services than other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

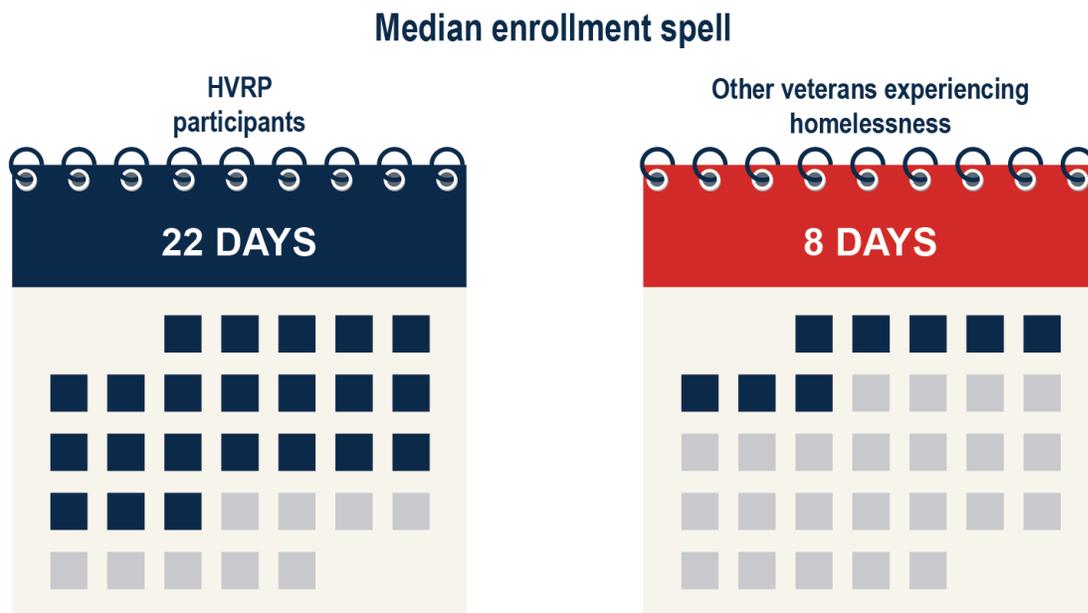
**Duration of services.** Veterans experiencing homelessness who enroll in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service for longer periods may have time to utilize more different types of AJC services and engage with those services. This section describes how HVRP participants were observed to be enrolled for longer than other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service. The next section shows that HVRP participants were also observed to receive more of some types of services than other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service.

The median enrollment spell, which represents the number of days a typical veteran experiencing homeless was enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service and received services at AJCs, was 14 days longer for HVRP participants compared to other veterans experiencing homelessness (Figure 1). In addition to the median enrollment spell, examining the average enrollment spell length and the percentage of participants who were enrolled for more than one day can provide a more complete picture of the distribution of enrollment spells. The average enrollment spell length was 68 days for HVRP participants compared to 55 days for other veterans experiencing homelessness, and 65 percent of HVRP participants were enrolled for more than one day compared to 60 percent for other veterans experiencing homelessness (Table 2).

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<sup>3</sup> The “employed at program entry” variable included both veterans who reported being employed, and veterans who reported being employed but received a notice that the termination of their employment is pending. The “involved with justice system” variable was defined as a person who either (a) had been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for committing a status offense or delinquent act, or (b) required assistance in overcoming barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction. The participant did not disclose their justice involvement status or the variable is missing for 9 percent of the sample of other veterans experiencing homelessness, but only 1 percent for the HVRP sample, due to differences across states and AJCs in how frequently this variable is reported.

**Figure 1. HVRP participants received services at AJCs for longer periods of time than other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service**



Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS).

Note: Sample includes 5,109 HVRP participants and 16,822 other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. Calculations based on date of program entry and exit variables in WIPS. The difference in median enrollment spell length between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical test that was performed.

AJCs = American Job Centers; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

**Table 2. HVRP participants received more of some types of services at AJCs and received services for longer periods of time than other veterans experiencing homelessness**

	HVRP participants	Other veterans experiencing homelessness	Difference
Any services from DVOP specialist (%) <sup>a</sup>	78	47	31
DVOP individualized career services (%)	66	40	26
DVOP career guidance services (%)	41	21	20
DVOP-assisted job search activities (%)	36	22	14
DVOP referral to employment (%)	23	14	9
Individualized career services (%)	88	69	19
Self-service basic career services (%)	87	81	6
Staff-assisted career guidance services (%)	64	52	12
Staff-assisted job search activities (%)	52	58	-6
Individual employment plan (%)	56	39	17
Referral to other federal or state assistance programs (%)	24	15	9
Average number of distinct services received <sup>b</sup>	7.3	6.7	0.6

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	HVRP participants	Other veterans experiencing homelessness	Difference
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	68	55	13
Median enrollment spell (days)	22	8	14
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	65	60	5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>16,822</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS).

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. All differences presented in this table are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed. The differences presented in this table remained similar after adjusting for the demographic and background characteristics of HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness (appendix Table A.2).

<sup>a</sup> Services provided by a DVOP specialist are tracked separately in WIPS from similar services provided by other AJC staff. This row shows the percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness who received any service from a DVOP specialist, while the four rows below this one show specific DVOP-provided services where differences of 6 percentage points or greater were observed between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness.

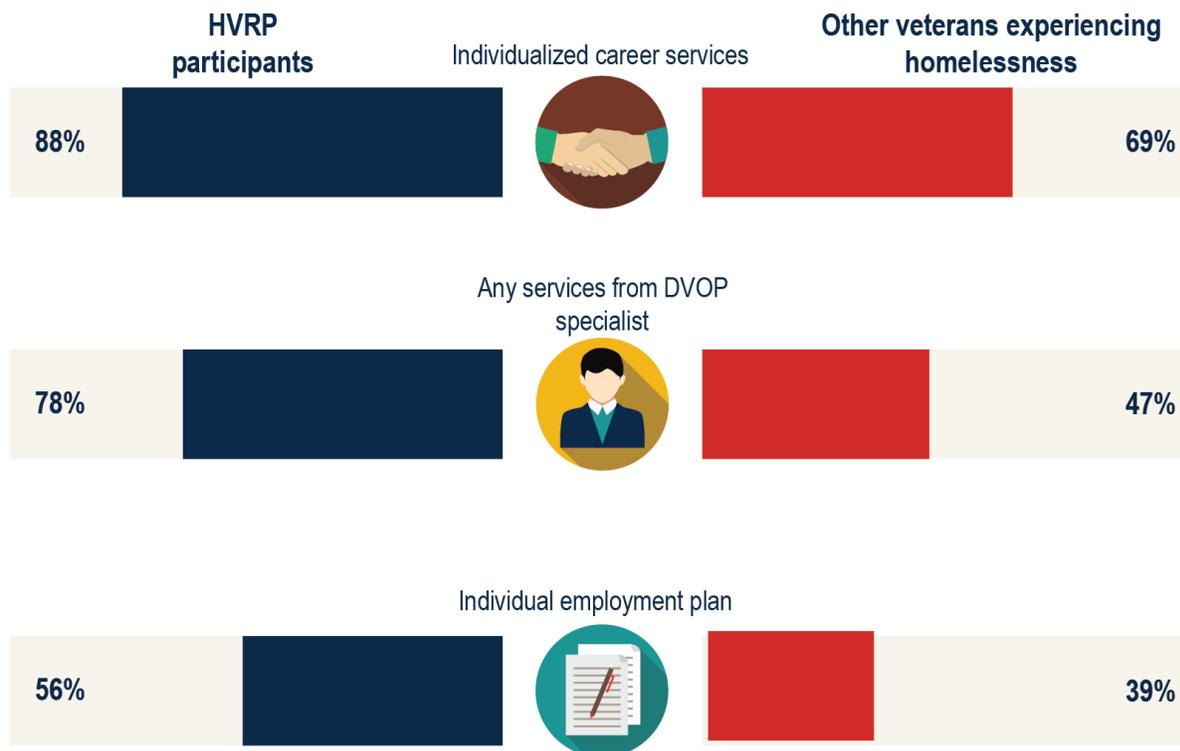
<sup>b</sup> The number of distinct services reflect the services described in appendix Table A.1 received by the individual. The DVOP-provided version of a service were those services provided at the AJCs by a DVOP specialist, for example DVOP individualized career services. The DVOP-provided version of a service was not counted as distinct from a similar service provided by any AJC staff. For example, the individualized career services variable captures whether a veteran received the service from any staff (including a DVOP specialist) when calculating the number of distinct services.

AJCs = American Job Centers; DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

**Types of services.** Consistent with the observation that HVRP participants had longer enrollment spells than other veterans experiencing homelessness, HVRP participants were also observed to receive more of some types of services than other veterans experiencing homelessness. The first section of Table 2 shows services where substantial differences (6 percentage points or larger) were observed between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness. For example, as illustrated in Figure 2, the difference in receipt of an individualized career service was 19 percentage points, the difference in receipt of any service from a Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialist was 31 percentage points, and the difference in receipt of an individual employment plan was 17 percentage points.<sup>4</sup> When interpreting these findings, readers should recall that the data stored in WIPS do not contain information on services provided directly by HVRP grantees, so the services analyzed in this brief constitute only a part of the total service stream the HVRP group received.

<sup>4</sup> Services provided by a DVOP specialist are tracked separately in WIPS from similar services provided by other AJC staff. Table A.1 provides descriptions of all of the variables in WIPS analyzed in this brief.

**Figure 2. HVRP participants received more of some types of AJC services than other veterans experiencing homelessness**



Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes 5,109 HVRP participants and 16,822 other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. The differences between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

AJCs = American Job Centers; DVOP = Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program.

The differences in service receipt shown in the last column of Table 2 remain similar after adjusting for the demographic and background characteristics of HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness (see Section C and Table A.2 in the appendix). The differences in receipt of other AJC services tracked in WIPS, such as staff-assisted basic career services and information services, were less than 6 percentage points between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness (Table A.2 in the appendix). For example, 93 percent of HVRP participants and 95 percent of other veterans experiencing homelessness received staff-assisted basic career services.

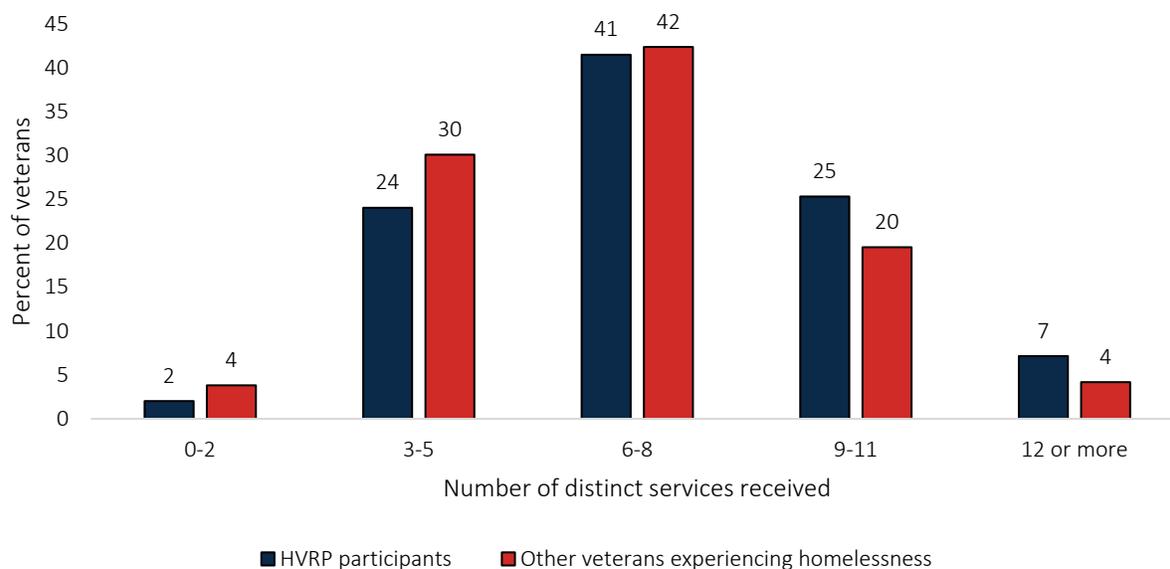
Expanding on the finding that there was a 31percentage point difference in receipt of any services from a DVOP specialist between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness, Table 2 highlights that HVRP participants more commonly received specific types of DVOP services, including individualized career services, career guidance services, assisted job search activities, and referrals to employment. For example, 66 percent of HVRP participants received individualized career services from a DVOP specialist compared to 40 percent of other veterans experiencing homelessness. As the evaluation’s implementation study showed, DVOP specialists were described by interviewees as playing a key role in connecting veterans experiencing homelessness to HVRP and other services at AJCs (Batko

et al. 2022). In some cases, HVRP referred participants to a DVOP specialist at an AJC, whereas in other cases the referral went in the other direction (Batko et al. 2022).

Consistent with the findings reported in Table 2 that a higher percentage of HVRP participants were observed to receive more of some types of services than other veterans experiencing homelessness, HVRP participants received more distinct services overall. The number of distinct services represents the number of different types of services each individual received, which are described further in appendix Table A.1. When calculating the number of distinct services, the DVOP-provided version of a service was not counted as a different from a similar service provided by other AJC staff. For example, the individualized career services variable, which captures whether a veteran received the service from any staff, was not counted as a separate from the DVOP individualized career services variable when calculating the number of distinct services a participant received.

HVRP participants received 7.3 distinct services on average compared to other veterans experiencing homelessness who received 6.7 services (Table 2). Figure 3 shows the distribution of the number of distinct services for HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness. The last two sets of bars in Figure 3 show a greater percentage of HVRP participants received 9 or more distinct services compared to other veterans experiencing homelessness. Twenty-five percent of HVRP participants received between 9 and 11 distinct services compared to 20 percent of other veterans experiencing homelessness. Seven percent of HVRP participants received 12 or more distinct services compared to 4 percent of other veterans experiencing homelessness.

**Figure 3. HVRP participants received more distinct services than other veterans experiencing homelessness**



Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes 5,109 HVRP participants and 16,822 other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. The number of distinct services reflect the services described in appendix Table A.1 received by the individual. When calculating the number of distinct services the DVOP-provided version of a service was not counted as distinct from a similar service provided by any AJC staff.

AJC = American Job Center; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program.

## Among those served by DVOP specialists, HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness received similar types of services at AJCs and received services for similar periods of time

To better understand the role of DVOP specialists in connecting veterans experiencing homelessness to services at AJCs, the study team compared the AJC services received by the subset of HVRP participants served by DVOP specialists with those received by the subset of other veterans experiencing homelessness who were served by DVOP specialists.

Among veterans experiencing homelessness served by DVOP specialists, the length of enrollment at AJCs and the types of services received were observed to be similar for HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness (Table 3).<sup>5</sup> For example, the difference between the median enrollment spell length for HVRP participants compared to other veterans experiencing homelessness was only two days, and there was no difference in the percentage of HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness who received an individualized career service.

Notably, the percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness (both HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness) who received each service is higher for those served by DVOP specialists (Table 3) than for the full sample of veterans experiencing homelessness (Table 2). For example, 97 percent of HVRP participants and 97 percent of other veterans experiencing homelessness who were served by a DVOP specialist received an individualized career service (Table 3), compared to 88 percent for HVRP participants and 69 percent for other veterans experiencing homelessness in the full sample (Table 2). This may reflect the key role DVOP specialists were reported to play in connecting veterans experiencing homelessness to services at AJCs (Batko et al. 2022).

**Table 3. HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness served by DVOP specialists received similar types of services at AJCs and received services for similar periods of time**

	HVRP participants	Other veterans experiencing homelessness	Difference
Any services from DVOP specialist (%)	100	100	0
DVOP individualized career services (%)	84	85	-1
DVOP-assisted career guidance services (%)	53	45	8
DVOP-assisted job search activities (%)	46	48	-2
DVOP referral to employment (%)	30	30	0
Individualized career services (%)	97	97	0
Self-service basic career services (%)	88	85	3
Staff-assisted career guidance services (%)	65	63	2
Staff-assisted job search activities (%)	54	60	-6
Individual employment plan (%)	67	65	2
Referral to other federal or state assistance programs (%)	27	21	6
Average number of distinct services received	7.6	7.7	-0.1

<sup>5</sup> These findings have implications for the impact study, because the comparison group for that analysis will be made up of veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service but did not participate in HVRP. The study team will therefore examine whether accounting for the role of DVOP specialists in connecting veterans experiencing homelessness to AJC services changes the estimated impact of HVRP on employment and earnings outcomes.

	HVRP participants	Other veterans experiencing homelessness	Difference
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	78	77	1
Median enrollment spell (days)	38	36	2
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	72	77	-5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>7,884</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service and received services from a DVOP specialist during program year 2019 or 2020. The number of distinct services reflect the services described in appendix Table A.1 received by the individual. When calculating the number of distinct services, the DVOP-provided version of a service was not counted as distinct from a similar service provided by any AJC staff. All differences in this table that are 3 percentage points or greater in absolute value are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Differences that are 2 percentage points or greater in absolute value are statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

AJCs = American Job Centers; DVOP = Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program.

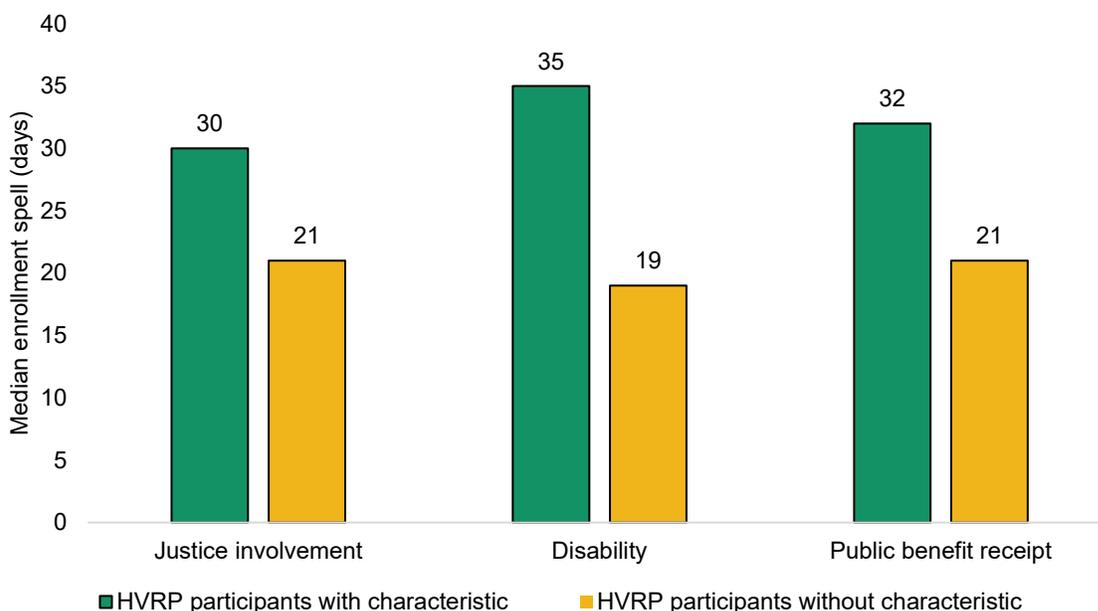
## HVRP participants who had prior involvement with the justice system, had a disability, were receiving public benefits, or attained a higher education level received services at AJCs for longer periods of time and received more of some types of services than HVRP participants without those characteristics

HVRP participants with four key characteristics were observed to have longer enrollment spells and received more of some types of services at AJCs. These characteristics were (1) being involved with the justice system, (2) having a disability, (3) receiving public benefits, and (4) attaining a higher education level. The appendix shows results for additional characteristics such as gender, race and ethnicity, age, and prior employment status, where service receipt differed to a lesser extent.

- 1. Justice involvement.** HVRP participants who had prior involvement with the justice system had longer median enrollment spells at AJCs, typically receiving services for 30 days compared to 21 days for HVRP participants who were not justice involved (Figure 4). Greater percentages of those with justice involvement also received staff-assisted job search activities, received an individual employment plan, and were referred to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for additional services (Table 4). For example, 61 percent of justice-involved HVRP participants received staff-assisted job search activities compared to 49 percent of HVRP participants who did not have prior involvement with the justice system. Descriptive research suggests that veterans with prior justice involvement face more significant barriers to employment and may be in need of longer-term services and more supports than veterans without prior justice involvement (McDonough et al. 2015).
- 2. Disability status.** HVRP participants with disabilities had a median enrollment spell that was 16 days longer than HVRP participants without a disability (Figure 4). They were also observed to receive more staff-assisted career guidance, both overall and from DVOP specialists, and were observed to receive fewer self-service basic career services (Table 5). Descriptive research suggests that veterans with disabilities may require longer-term services and more support than veterans without a disability (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022; Northeast Center 2017).

3. **Receipt of public benefits.** The median enrollment spell for HVRP participants receiving public benefits at enrollment was 11 days longer than their counterparts not receiving benefits (Figure 4). Compared to HVRP participants not receiving public benefits, greater percentages of HVRP participants receiving public benefits also received staff-assisted job-search activities, information services, and rapid-response services (Table 6). For example, 61 percent of HVRP participants receiving public benefits obtained staff-assisted job search activities, compared with 49 percent of HVRP participants who were not receiving public benefits. It is possible that HVRP case managers referred program participants receiving public benefits to additional services at AJCs, though descriptive research about low-income households suggests that people who apply for and receive public benefits also commonly seek out additional services (Edelstein et al. 2014).
4. **Education level.** HVRP participants with higher education levels had longer median enrollment spells at AJCs (Figure 5). For example, HVRP participants with a bachelor’s degree or higher had a median enrollment spell length of 35 days compared with HVRP participants with at most a high school degree who had a median enrollment spell length of 16 days. HVRP participants with higher education levels were also observed to receive more of some types of services, including staff-assisted career guidance and job search activities (both from any AJC staff and from DVOP specialists in particular), as well as information services (Table 7). It could be that HVRP participants with higher education levels took more initiative to seek out services and engage with those services for longer periods, or they may have had greater resources to carry on job search activities for a longer period of time.

**Figure 4. HVRP participants who had prior involvement with the justice system, had a disability, or received public benefits received services at AJCs for longer periods of time than HVRP participants without those characteristics**



Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS).

Note: Sample includes 5,109 HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. Calculations are based on date of program entry and exit variables in WIPS. The distribution of enrollment days is skewed with a long right tail, so this figure presents the median enrollment spell length to provide data that are more representative of the experiences of a typical HVRP participant. “Involved with justice system” refers to veterans who, before program entry, had been subject to the criminal justice system and were arrested or convicted of a crime. Veterans classified as having a

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disability are those who self-identified as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limited one or more of their major life activities, consistent with the definition of “disability” in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Veterans receiving public benefits are those who were receiving SNAP, SSI, or TANF at the time of program entry. The variable does not include cash payments from state or local government general assistance or refugee cash assistance, because information about these payments was not available in the data used for this evaluation.

AJC = American Job Center; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program.

**Table 4. Justice-involved HVRP participants received more of some types of services at AJCs and received services for longer periods of time than HVRP participants without justice involvement**

	Justice-involved HVRP participants	HVRP participants without justice involvement	Difference
Staff-assisted job search activities (%)	61	49	12
DVOP-assisted job search activities (%)	41	35	6
Individual employment plan (%)	63	55	8
Referral to VA services (%)	14	7	7
Referral to VA vocational services (%)	13	5	8
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	70	67	3
Median enrollment spell (days)	30	21	11
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	69	64	5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>4,016</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. Justice-involved refers to veterans who, before program entry, had been subject to the criminal justice system and arrested or convicted of a crime. All differences in this table that are 5 percentage points or greater are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The difference in median enrollment spell length is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

AJC = American Job Center; DVOP = Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program; VA = U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

**Table 5. HVRP participants with disabilities received more of some types of services at AJCs and received services for longer periods of time than HVRP participants without a disability**

	HVRP participants with a disability	HVRP participants without a disability	Difference
Staff-assisted career guidance (%)	71	63	8
DVOP individualized career services (%)	70	64	6
DVOP-assisted career guidance services (%)	51	40	11
DVOP-assisted job search activities (%)	42	35	7
Self-service basic career services	81	88	-7
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	77	65	12
Median enrollment spell (days)	35	19	16
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	69	64	5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>3,445</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

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Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. All differences in this table are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

AJC = American Job Center; DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

**Table 6. HVRP participants receiving public benefits accessed more of some types of services at AJCs and received services for longer periods of time than HVRP participants not receiving public benefits**

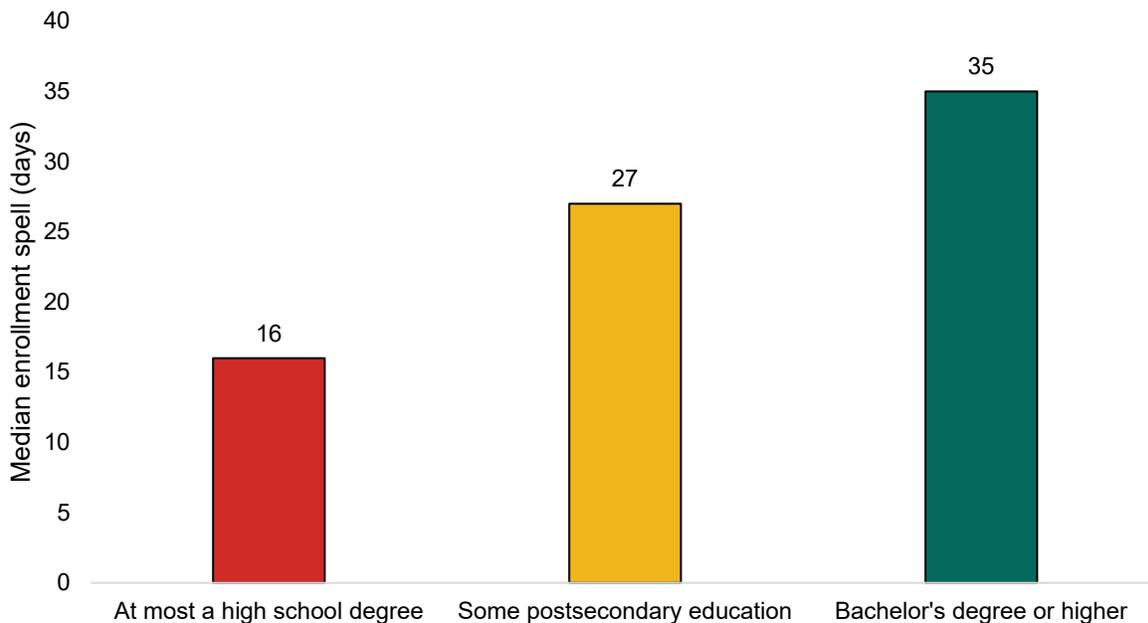
	HVRP participants receiving public benefits	HVRP participants not receiving public benefits	Difference
Staff-assisted job search activities (%)	61	49	12
DVOP-assisted job search activities (%)	44	34	10
Individual employment plan (%)	69	53	16
Information services (%)	65	58	7
Rapid-response services (%)	14	4	10
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	73	66	7
Median enrollment spell (days)	32	21	11
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	69	64	5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>4,138</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. Participants receiving public benefits were defined as receiving any of the following services at program entry: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). All differences in this table that are 5 percentage points or greater are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The difference in median enrollment spell length is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

AJC = American Job Center; DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

**Figure 5. HVRP participants with higher education levels received services at AJCs for longer periods of time than HVRP participants with lower education levels**



Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes 5,109 HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. The distribution of enrollment days is skewed with a long right tail, so this figure presents the median enrollment spell length to provide data that are more representative of the experiences of a typical HVRP participant.

AJC = American Job Center; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

**Table 7. HVRP participants with higher education levels received more of some types of services at AJCs and received services for longer periods of time**

	At most a high school degree	Some postsecondary education	Bachelor's degree or higher
DVOP career guidance services (%)	39	42	49
DVOP individualized career services (%)	63	68	70
DVOP job search activities (%)	34	37	42
Information services (%)	56	61	65
Staff-assisted career guidance (%)	61	64	70
Staff-assisted job search activities (%)	49	52	58
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	64	69	80
Median enrollment spell (days)	16	27	35
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	62	67	70
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>613</b>

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020.

AJC = American Job Center; DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

### Conclusions and implications for the impact study

Understanding how HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness engage with employment services provided at AJCs provides context for how these services might influence outcomes. Among veterans enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service at AJCs, HVRP participants had longer enrollment spells and were observed to receive more of some types of services than other veterans experiencing homelessness. However, among veterans experiencing homelessness who also received services from a DVOP specialist, the length of service and the types of services received were similar regardless of enrollment in HVRP. This finding is consistent with results described in the evaluation's implementation study report, where HVRP staff highlighted the importance of DVOP as a service coordinator at the AJC (Batko et al. 2022). As noted in the brief's introduction, the analysis findings should not be interpreted as impacts of HVRP, because it is unclear if the observed differences are a result of differences in participants' service needs, program referrals, availability of or access to services, or other factors.

The HVRP impact study will compare the employment-related outcomes of HVRP participants to otherwise similar veterans experiencing homelessness receiving Wagner-Peyser services but not enrolled in HVRP. Thus, the results from this brief provide context for interpretation of the future impact findings given that the employment and earnings outcomes for HVRP participants will be influenced by the quantity and quality of reemployment services they received. AJC services, including those provided by the Wagner-Peyser Employment Services and DVOP specialists, are a key component of the total package of reemployment services that HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness are offered (Batko et al. 2022). Findings about the relationship between HVRP participant characteristics and service receipt might also be of interest to HVRP grantees. For example, the finding that HVRP participants with higher education levels had longer enrollment spells and received more of some types of services suggests that there is room for HVRP participants with lower education levels to take up more services at AJCs and spend longer periods of time engaging with those services.

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# Appendix

## A. Description of the data and sample

Data used in this analysis are from the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS), which contains quarterly information on participants in workforce programs funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). The sample analyzed in this brief includes all veterans across the United States who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service at an American Job Center (AJC) in program year 2019 or program year 2020. Program year 2020 began on July 1, 2020, at a time where many AJCs did not offer in-person services due to the COVID-19 pandemic (National Governors Association 2020). The sample sizes for this analysis were therefore smaller in program year 2020, with 66 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness in the analysis enrolling in program year 2019 and 34 percent enrolling in program year 2020.

In preparing the data for analysis, the study team made two decisions about veterans' status in the sample. First, approximately 7 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness had multiple enrollment spells during the same program year; that is, they might have received Wagner-Peyser services at two distinct times. In these cases, the study team used demographic and background characteristic data (such as homeless status and public benefit receipt) from the first observed enrollment spell, but the study team looked across all enrollment spells within a program year to determine which services the veteran received during the year. Second, the HVRP group was defined as any veteran experiencing homelessness listed as participating in the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) at any point during the program year.

The study team used a 6 percentage point cutoff in the brief to discuss differences between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness. Though the study team also conducted tests of statistical significance, a cutoff value was more appropriate to determine which results to focus on. With the large analysis sample sizes, in many cases small differences in the range of 1 percentage point were statistically significant even though they have little policy importance. The 6 percentage point cutoff aligns with the size of differences DOL impact studies are often powered to detect for evaluations of employment and training programs (see, for example, McConnell et al. 2021 or U.S. Department of Labor 2020a). This cutoff reflects differences of approximately 0.12 standard deviations in characteristics (for characteristics present in approximately 50 percent of the sample).

Though the sample analyzed in this brief includes veterans who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service in program year 2019 or 2020, some enrollment spells may have lasted into the following program year. The study team therefore included data stored in WIPS from the first three quarters of program year 2021 in the analysis to capture additional services veterans might have received during that year, and to more accurately capture the end date of enrollment spells that lasted into program year 2021.

## B. Details about constructing service receipt variables

Table A.1 displays the Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL) numbers of the variables used to create each service receipt variable, as well as excerpts of the definitions of those variables.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> PIRL numbers are used to organize variables in WIPS. A detailed description of each variable in WIPS and its associated PIRL number is available at [https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/Performance/pdfs/ETA\\_9172\\_DOL\\_PIRL\\_1.18.18.pdf](https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/Performance/pdfs/ETA_9172_DOL_PIRL_1.18.18.pdf).

The study team was not granted access to some variables related to service receipt or training programs tracked in WIPS. These variables include receipt of unemployment insurance claim assistance (PIRL 1112), variables related to receipt of training (PIRL 1301–1333), variables related to receipt of needs-related payments (PIRL 1500–1543), and variables related to dislocated worker grants (PIRL 2001–2004).

**Table A.1. Definitions of service receipt variables**

	<b>PIRL number(s)</b>	<b>Abridged definition from PIRL file</b>
Self-service basic career services	1000, 1002, 1101	The participant accessed self-services or information-only services or activities during the reporting period, either in a physical location or remotely via the use of electronic technologies. Self-service does not uniformly apply to all virtually accessed services.
Staff-assisted basic career services	1001, 1003, 1116	The participant received any staff-assisted basic services (includes any career service under WIOA section 134(c)(2)(A)(i)-(xi) that is not provided via self-service or information-only services and activities).
DVOP individualized career services	1213	The participant received individualized career services (excluding case management) from a DVOP specialist, as described as “intensive services” in Veteran’s Program Letter 07-10. This includes the provision of a combination of (a) a comprehensive assessment and (b) the development of a participant employment plan.
DVOP career guidance services	1220	The participant received career guidance services, including the provision of information, materials, suggestions, or advice by DVOP staff intended to assist the job seeker in making occupational or career decisions.
DVOP-assisted job search activities	1214	The participant was provided job search activities that are designed to help the participant plan and carry out a successful job-hunting strategy by a DVOP staff person. The services include resume preparation assistance, job search workshops, job-finding clubs, and development of a job search plan.
DVOP other staff-assisted basic career services	1219	The participant received other services requiring a significant expenditure of DVOP staff time. These additional career services may include, but are not limited to, (a) reemployment services, (b) federal bonding program, (c) job development contacts, (d) referrals to educational services, and (e) tax credit eligibility determination.
DVOP referral to employment	1215	The participant was referred to employment by a DVOP staff person. A referral to employment is (a) the act of bringing to the attention of an employer a job seeker or group of registered job seekers who are available for a job and (b) the record of such a referral.
DVOP referral to federal employment	1218, 1221	The participant was referred by a DVOP staff person to a job opening listed by an employer identified as a federal contractor or entered into a job filed with a placement office by a department or agency or other entity under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.
Individual employment plan	1202	The participant’s individual employment plan (IEP) was created or otherwise established to identify the participant’s employment goals, their appropriate achievement objectives, and the appropriate combination of services for the participant to achieve the employment goals.

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	PIRL number(s)	Abridged definition from PIRL file
Individualized career services	1200, 1201	The participant received any individualized career service on or after the date of participation. Individualized career services include development of an individual employment plan, pre-vocational services, provision of comprehensive skills and career assessments, internships or work experiences, financial literacy services, English as Second Language services, or any other service comprising a significant amount of staff time with an individual participant as described in WIOA sec. 134(c)(2)(xii).
Information services	1100, 1103	The participant accessed information-only services or workforce information services. Information-only services or activities provide readily available information that does not require an assessment by a staff member of the individual's skills, education, or career objectives. Workforce information services include information on state and local labor market conditions industries, occupations, and characteristics of the workforce; skill needs identified by area businesses; employer wage and benefit trends; short- and long-term industry and occupational projections; worker supply and demand; and results from job vacancies surveys. Workforce information also includes information on local employment dynamics such as workforce availability, business turnover rates, job creation, and identification of jobs in high-growth and high-demand industries.
Pre-vocational services	1210	The participant received short-term pre-vocational services, including development of learning skills, communication skills, interviewing skills, punctuality, personal maintenance skills, and professional conduct to prepare individuals for unsubsidized employment or training.
Rapid-response services	908	The participant participated in rapid-response activities authorized at WIOA section 134(a)(2)(A)(i)(I).
Referral to JVSG services	1114	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The participant was referred to JVSG services due to significant barriers to employment.</li> <li>2. The participant was referred to JVSG services due to TSM identified as in need of individualized career services.</li> <li>3. The participant was referred to JVSG services as wounded, ill, or injured located in a military treatment facility, or the participant's caregiver.</li> <li>4. The participant was referred to JVSG services for reasons other than those listed above.</li> </ol>
Referral to VA services	1115	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The participant was referred for VR&amp;E determinations.</li> <li>2. The participant was referred to Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits.</li> <li>3. The participant was referred to Montgomery GI Bill benefits.</li> <li>4. The participant was referred to both the Post-9/11 GI Bill and to the Montgomery GI Bill.</li> <li>5. Other referrals for services from the VA. These include referrals for PTSD and TBI treatment and substance abuse assistance.</li> </ol>
Referral to VA vocational services	1006	The participant was referred to the VA's VR&E program.
Referral to employment	1105	The participant received a referral to employment that includes significant staff involvement. A referral to employment is (a) the act of bringing to the attention of an employer a job seeker or group of registered job seekers who are available for a job and (b) the record of such referral.

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	PIRL number(s)	Abridged definition from PIRL file
Referral to federal employment	1108, 1109	The participant was referred to a job opening filed with a placement office by a department or agency of the federal government or other entity under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or a job opening listed by an employer identified as a federal contractor.
Referral to federal training	1106	The participant was referred to a training program supported by the federal government, such as WIOA-funded projects, TAA, Adult Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Job Corps.
Referral to other federal/state assistance programs	1113	The participant was referred to other federal or state assistance. This may include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, health insurance assistance, child support assistance, tax preparation support, and any other federal or state assistance programs.
Services under WIOA	903, 905	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The participant received services under WIOA section 133(b)(2)(A) as an individual who is not younger than age 18 at the time of program entry or received services under WIOA 128(b).</li> <li>2. The participant received services under WIOA section 133(a)(1) or 128(a).</li> <li>3. The participant received services under WIOA sections 133(b)(2)(A) and 133(a)(1) or 128(b) and 128(a).</li> <li>4. The individual has demonstrated an intent to use program services and meets one of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Individuals who provide identifying information.</li> <li>b. Individuals who only use the self-service system.</li> <li>c. Individuals who only receive information-only services or activities.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Staff-assisted career guidance	1102	The participant received career guidance services with significant staff involvement. Career guidance services include the provision of information (including information on local performance and eligible training providers), materials, suggestions, or advice intended to assist the job seeker in making occupation or career decisions.
Staff-assisted job search activities	1104	The participant was provided job search activities with significant staff involvement, and which are designed to help the participant plan and carry out a successful job-hunting strategy. The services include resume preparation assistance, job search workshops, job-finding clubs, and development of a job search plan.

Source: The Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL) documentation file.

Note: The definitions in this table are drawn from the PIRL documentation file. To conserve space, the study team shortened some of the descriptions before including them in this table and combined descriptions across multiple variables in cases where more than one variable was used to measure receipt of a single service. Some definitions have been edited for clarity.

DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; JVSG = Jobs for Veterans State Grants; PIRL = Participant Individual Record Layout; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder; TAA = Trade Adjustments Assistance; TBI = traumatic brain injury; TSM = Technical Staff Member; VA = U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; VR&E = Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment; WIOA = Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

### C. Additional service receipt summary information and details about regression models

Table A.2 shows the full set of service receipt variables examined as part of this analysis, where a substantial amount (6 percent or more) of HVRP participants or other veterans experiencing homelessness

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received the service. The fourth column shows an adjusted difference between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness. These differences are close to the unadjusted differences presented in the main report, but are not exactly the same because they adjust for differences in demographic and background characteristics between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness. The final column shows the percentage of all veterans (whether experiencing homelessness or not) served by AJCs who received that service.

**Table A.2. Services received by HVRP participants, other veterans experiencing homelessness, and all veterans enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020.**

	HVRP participants	Other veterans experiencing homelessness	Adjusted difference between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness	All veterans enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service
Self-service basic career services (%)	87	81	6	74
Staff-assisted basic career services (%)	93	95	-2	95
Any DVOP services (%)	78	47	31	27
DVOP individualized career services (%)	66	40	25	22
DVOP career guidance services (%)	41	21	19	12
DVOP-assisted job search activities (%)	36	22	12	13
DVOP other staff-assisted basic career services (%)	13	11	1	6
DVOP referral to employment (%)	23	14	9	8
DVOP referral to federal employment (%)	8	4	4	2
Individual employment plan (%)	56	39	16	30
Individualized career service (%)	88	69	19	54
Information services (%)	59	60	-1	49
Pre-vocational services (%)	8	7	1	6
Rapid-response services (%)	6	4	1	2
Referral to JVSG services (%)	10	8	2	5
Referral to VA services (%)	9	5	4	3
Referral to VA vocational services (%)	7	3	4	2
Referral to employment (%)	37	40	-4	42
Referral to federal employment (%)	10	12	-2	15
Referral to federal training (%)	6	6	0	4
Referral to other federal/state assistance programs (%)	24	15	9	10
Services under WIOA (%)	7	8	-2	5
Staff-assisted career guidance (%)	64	52	9	41
Staff-assisted job search activities (%)	52	58	-6	61
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>16,822</b>		<b>284,327</b>

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes veterans who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. The adjusted difference column is based on a regression model that accounts for the demographic and background characteristics of veterans experiencing homelessness.

DVOP = Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program; JVSJ = Jobs for Veterans State Grants; VA= U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; WIOA = Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

The analysis used the following ordinary least squares linear regression model to examine the extent to which the differences observed between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness were due to observed differences in background and demographic characteristics:

$$Service_{it} = \alpha + \beta HVRP_{it} + \gamma X_{it} + \delta Program\_Year_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where  $Service_{it}$  is an indicator variable for whether person  $i$  received the service in question in program year  $t$ ,  $\alpha$  is an intercept term,  $X_{it}$  includes the set of background and demographic characteristics displayed in Table 1,  $Program\_Year_t$  is an indicator for program year, and  $\varepsilon_{it}$  is a random error term. The analysis assumed that the error terms are independent and identically distributed across individuals. Standard errors were clustered at the individual level to account for the fact that some veterans appeared as two observations in the analysis if they had separate service receipt spells in program year 2019 and program year 2020. In cases where a background or demographic characteristic variable had a missing value, the study team set those values to a constant and included a missing indicator variable in the regression.

The  $\beta$  coefficients represent the difference in frequency of service receipt between HVRP participants and other veterans experiencing homelessness, after accounting for background and demographic characteristics, and are reported in the adjusted difference column of Table A.2. It is important to note that these differences reflect the observed relationship between HVRP participation and service receipt but are not intended to measure the impact of HVRP.

The statistical tests described in the table notes for differences in percentages and differences in average service length were based on the same regression model presented above. However, for those regression models, no additional covariates were included so the  $\beta$  coefficient represents the unadjusted difference between the two groups. Standard errors were still clustered at the individual level to account for veterans who had separate service receipt spells in program year 2019 and program year 2020. The statistical tests for differences in the median enrollment spell lengths were based on a two-sample nonparametric test of the equality of medians.

**D. Summary tables of service receipt based on HVRP participant characteristics**

Tables A.3–A.6, show descriptive statistics for HVRP participants separately by gender, race and ethnicity, age, and employment status at program entry. As in the main text, services are reported where the differences in service receipt were 6 percentage points or higher. Lastly, for consistency, the same three enrollment spell length metrics are included in all tables even if there were smaller differences based on those measures.

**Table A.3. Services received by female HVRP participants and male HVRP participants enrolling in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020**

	Female HVRP participants	Male HVRP participants	Difference
DVOP individualized career service (%)	71	65	6
Referral to federal employment (%)	16	9	7
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	75	67	8
Median enrollment spell (days)	37	21	16

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	Female HVRP participants	Male HVRP participants	Difference
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	70	64	6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>4,488</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. All differences in this table except for the difference in average enrollment spell length are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.

**Table A.4. Services received by race or ethnicity of HVRP participants enrolling in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020**

	Black HVRP participants	Hispanic HVRP participants	White HVRP participants
DVOP other staff-assisted basic career services	10	19	13
DVOP referral to employment (%)	26	25	19
Information services (%)	55	68	59
Rapid-response services (%)	4	11	9
Referral to employment (%)	43	40	31
Referral to federal employment (%)	14	8	7
Referral to JVSG services (%)	6	12	13
Referral to VA services (%)	13	6	6
Referral to VA vocational services (%)	12	3	4
Services under WIOA (%)	6	12	7
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	66	74	68
Median enrollment spell (days)	21	30	23
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	65	68	66
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>2,080</b>

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020.

DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; JVSG = Jobs for Veterans State Grants; VA = U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; WIOA = Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

**Table A.5. Services received by age group of HVRP participants enrolling in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020**

	Age 20–39 HVRP participants	Age 40–59 HVRP participants	Age 60–70 HVRP participants
DVOP individualized career service (%)	70	66	60
Staff-assisted career guidance (%)	62	63	68
Individual employment plan (%)	59	56	53
Referral to VA services (%)	8	7	13
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	64	72	63
Median enrollment spell (days)	23	25	16

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	Age 20–39 HVRP participants	Age 40–59 HVRP participants	Age 60–70 HVRP participants
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	65	66	63
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>949</b>

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020.

DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program; VA = U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

**Table A.6. Services received by employment status at program entry for HVRP participants enrolling in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020**

	HVRP participants employed at entry	HVRP participants not employed at entry	Difference
Individual employment plan (%)	48	57	-9
<b>Length of enrollment spell</b>			
Average enrollment spell (days)	59	69	-10
Median enrollment spell (days)	17	23	-6
Enrolled for more than one day (%)	62	65	-3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>4,564</b>	

Source: Data stored in the Workforce Integrated Performance System.

Note: Sample includes HVRP participants who enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service during program year 2019 or 2020. The difference in receipt of an individual employment plan is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The difference in average enrollment spell length is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Section C of the appendix provides additional details about the statistical tests that were performed.

DVOP = Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program; HVRP = Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program.