The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides this overview of performance results for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2016. The programs highlighted reinforce ETA’s commitment to good jobs for everyone—helping people find good jobs and connecting employers to qualified workers. This commitment supports the Department of Labor’s strategic goals of preparing workers for good jobs and ensuring fair compensation, safe and healthy workplaces, health benefits and high quality work-life environments; and providing income security for those not working as well as fostering fair working conditions in the global marketplace.

This Quarterly Workforce System Results edition shows performance results from this transition period from the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) to the Workforce Information and Opportunity Act (WIOA). As we go forward, the WIA data is being replaced by WIOA as this new law took effect on July 1, 2015, for most programs. Since there is a lag period in the data based on performance data and when it is reported, this transition will take upwards of two years to completely reflect the WIOA. This is reflected in the limited data for some programs shown on the pages of this edition.

In the four quarters ending December 31, 2016, Unemployment Insurance programs documented their services to over 6 million participants. Other ETA Programs documented their services to another 974,493. Because of the transition data, we are unable to calculate the numbers for the WIOA and Wagner-Peyser programs. The Quarterly Spotlight, in this issue, is on Registered Apprenticeship, highlighting several States’ Youth Apprenticeship Models.

Other highlights to note in this report are: 1) E-Tools released ONET21.1 databased which added 178 new technology skills linked to 85 occupations; 2) Job Corps has increased all their WIA performance measures; 3) Registered Apprenticeship touts a $32,821 Six Months Average Earnings for program completers; 4) the Indian and Native American Adult program reflects a more than 10% increase in the Employment Retention Rate over the last 12 months; and, 5) the H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certification (PERM) program continues their 100% of H-1B Applications resolved in Seven Business Days as well as dramatically reducing their other service time performance measures.

In general, this overview presents programs, outcomes and results as well as highlights for the four quarters compared to the same four quarters in the prior year. Although many programs report common performance measures outcomes, several programs have specific performance measures. A glossary of both WIA and WIOA performance measures is included in this edition. Common performance measures, applicable to many of ETA’s programs, continue to focus on obtaining employment, and retaining employment, as well as median earnings, credential attainment and measurable skills gains which ensure that the nations’ youth and adults have the skills necessary to succeed in a global environment.

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</table>
Youth Apprenticeship: A Debt-Free Pathway to a Career and a College Degree

As a strategy to recruit new talent from the bottom-up, companies are collaborating with local and state education and workforce systems to provide students with a long-term career pathway through youth apprenticeship in industries such as health care, advanced manufacturing, hospitality and culinary arts, information technology, and more.

Youth Apprenticeship Programs Offer High School Students Entry Into High-Demand Careers and Dual Enrollment in College, Debt-Free.

Youth Apprenticeship Models and Examples

Pre-apprenticeship

Students prepare to enter into an apprenticeship program.

Students take courses that are approved by the apprenticeship program in addition to their required high school coursework; they may earn college credits and other industry credentials.

They may start on-the-job learning at age 16.

Students can apply to the RA program leading up to or upon high school graduation.

Wisconsin. Oldest program for high school students in the country, which served over 3,000 youth during 2015-2016. This paid program requires students to complete two years of 450 work hours per year and four semesters of related classroom instruction. Students work in nine career areas including hospitality, health care, and advanced manufacturing with employers such as Harley Davidson and LDI Industries and receive an occupational certificate.

The Tech Ready Apprentices for Careers in Kentucky (TRACK). Industry-driven program designed to create a pipeline for high school students to enter postsecondary apprenticeship training in manufacturing, welding, electrical work, and carpentry. Employers are able to tailor the program for their specific needs and to select the career and technical education courses and students for their apprenticeship pathway. Students receive a nationally recognized credential at little or no cost.

Apprenticeship

Students are apprentices.

Students take courses that are approved by a RA program, in addition to their required high school coursework; they may be dually enrolled in college and/or earning articulated credits.

Students are employed and under the supervision of a skilled mentor during on-the-job learning.

Apprentice graduates will receive a RA Certificate of Completion and a high school diploma; they may also receive industry credentials and college credits towards an associate's degree.

Charleston Regional Youth Apprenticeship Program (Charleston, South Carolina). Trident Technical College manages the Charleston Regional Youth Apprenticeship program, which includes four local school districts, TCC, the Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce, and over 120 businesses such as Bosch and Boeing. Students earn industry credentials, the USDOL RA completion certificate, and high school and college credits toward a degree.

Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC), North Carolina. CPCC connects youth to programs in advanced manufacturing with employers such as Siemens and Ameritech. Students earn credits toward an associate's degree, which they finish after high school graduation. CPCC is the primary community college partner in Apprenticeship 2000, a North Carolina consortia of German and Swiss companies advocating for greater apprenticeship opportunities in the State.
Quality Youth Apprenticeship Guidance

In 2017, the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education identified key elements for designing high quality youth apprenticeships in the Training and Employment Notice (TEN) 31-16. These elements include on-the-job learning with a mentor and relevant career and technical education classroom instruction.

Where in the U.S. is Youth Apprenticeship Growing?

Over 17 states currently have youth apprenticeship programs or are working toward building programs.

Five Ideas for Growing Youth Apprenticeship in the U.S.

01 National Campaign

Create a national campaign to support public/private partnerships that award free college tuition to students who graduate from a youth apprenticeship program:
- Campaign awards ApprenticeshipUSA Presidential Scholars with a college tuition waiver.
- ApprenticeshipUSA Presidential Scholars will belong to a national apprenticeship alumni group that serves as life-long Apprenticeship ambassadors to younger students.

02 Tax Incentives

Provide tax incentives to employers who hire youth apprentices.

03 Pell for Apprenticeship

Expand Pell eligibility for Apprenticeships.

04 Align Perkins CTE

Align Perkins Reauthorization directly to Apprenticeship as a premier work-based learning program.

05 National Demos

Designate National Youth Apprenticeship Demonstrations at select high schools and community colleges.
In the 12-month period ending December 31, 2016, several ETA programs were transitioning to systems to collect data related to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and do not have available participant data to report. Only programs with data available are included below. ETA programs are largely administered via the American Job Center Network. Caseworkers assess program participants’ needs and connect them with different services and programs funded by the ETA. Thus, participants receive customized and comprehensive support based on their needs and eligibility, and often receive services from various programs simultaneously.*

Of all the total participants receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI), 75 percent of those also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services (ES).

**Participants Served by UI**

Total: 6,161,111

- 1,645,016 UI Only
- 4,516,095 UI and ES Overlap

* These participants may also be receiving services from other ETA workforce development programs that provide targeted assistance to those seeking to rejoin the workforce.

**ETA Programs**

- Registered Apprenticeship
- Job Corps
- H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants
- Senior Community Service Employment Program
- National Farmworker Jobs Program
- Trade Adjustment Assistance
- YouthBuild
- Indian and Native American Adult Program
- Reentry Employment Opportunities - Youth Program
- H-1B Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge Grants
- H-1B Ready to Work
- Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult Program
- Indian and Native American Youth

**Data presented in logarithmic scale in base 10.**

Notes:

2. All participants include the number of students active on the start date, number of students enrolled during the timeframe, number of graduates separated prior to start date and in the placement service window during the timeframe, and number of former enrollees separated prior to the start date and in the placement service window during the timeframe.
3. Data are cumulative grant-to-date.
4. Data reflect program-to-date performance.
5. Number includes self-service individuals.
6. Data are cumulative grant-to-date.
7. Data are cumulative grant-to-date.
8. Data reflective of the semi-annual period ending September 30, 2016; most recent data available.
Current Appropriations

In general, the following resources are used to operate authorized workforce investment programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report for the quarter ending December 31, 2016, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2016 (July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2017) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 (October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017). The funding displayed is from both the FY 2016 appropriation and FY 2017 appropriation. Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and Unemployment Insurance (UI) run on a FY and December 31, 2016, is the end of the first quarter of FY 2017. All other programs run on the PY and December 31, 2016, is the end of the second quarter of PY 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 &amp; PY 2016 Workforce Investment Resources&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$36,160,000</td>
<td>Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers and do not receive specific program appropriations. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for Registered Apprenticeship programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in Apprenticeship</td>
<td>$994,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislocated Worker National Reserve&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$145,231,000</td>
<td>The Dislocated Worker (DW) National Reserve contains funds for National Dislocated Worker Grants, demonstrations, technical assistance and training, outlying areas Dislocated Worker programs, and special assistance for Adults/Dislocated Worker programs. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–31) included a $75,000,000 rescission of PY 2016 National Reserve funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Native American Adult Program&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$40,222,401</td>
<td>The total appropriation is $50,000,000; $9,777,599 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Corps (Operations)&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$1,425,679,522</td>
<td>The total appropriation is $1,684,932,000 with $1,577,602,000 for Operations, $75,000,000 for Construction, and $32,330,000 for expenses. $151,922,478 was transferred from Operations to the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Farmworker Jobs Program&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$75,885,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Community Service Employment Program</td>
<td>$433,285,000</td>
<td>The total appropriation is $81,896,000; $5,517,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing and $494,000 is set aside for technical assistance and training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Adjustment Assistance Training&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$391,419,000</td>
<td>The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is $790,419,000 and includes $357,000,000 for TAA benefits and $42,000,000 for Wage Insurance. TAA Training reflects a 6.9 percent sequestration reduction to mandatory budget authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration</td>
<td>$2,666,936,000</td>
<td>The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is $790,419,000 and includes $357,000,000 for TAA benefits and $42,000,000 for Wage Insurance. TAA Training reflects a 6.9 percent sequestration reduction to mandatory budget authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)</td>
<td>$678,155,000</td>
<td>The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is $790,419,000 and includes $357,000,000 for TAA benefits and $42,000,000 for Wage Insurance. TAA Training reflects a 6.9 percent sequestration reduction to mandatory budget authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Adult</td>
<td>$813,235,000</td>
<td>The total appropriation is $870,931,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is $13,063,965 of which $4,380,277 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant</td>
<td>$1,017,955,000</td>
<td>The total appropriation is $870,931,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is $13,063,965 of which $4,380,277 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reintegration of Ex-Offenders</td>
<td>$88,078,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Activities&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$866,550,723</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Native American Youth Program&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$8,683,688</td>
<td>The total Youth Activities appropriation is $870,931,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is $13,063,965 of which $4,380,277 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Youth</td>
<td>$857,867,035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouthBuild</td>
<td>$84,534,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,764,319,646</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1 Pursuant to P.L. 114-113, which included the authority for the Secretary to transfer not more than 0.75 percent in FY 2016 from TES, CSEOA, OJC, and SUIESO appropriations made available in this Act to carry out evaluations, the Department transferred $22,623,000 from ETA TES, OJC, CSEOA and SUIESO appropriations to the Department’s Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer (CEO) in FY 2016. This includes $2,485,000 from WIOA Youth, $2,321,000 from WIOA Adult, $2,905,000 from WIOA Dislocated Workers, $628,000 from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve, $4,223,000 from Job Corps Operations, $1,086,000 from CSEOA, $1,845,000 from WP-ES and $7,130,000 from SUIESO Unemployment Insurance State Administration. P.L. 115–31 provides the same authority in FY 2017, and the Department will transfer $6,983,000 from SUIESO Unemployment Insurance State Administration.

2 Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers and do not receive specific program appropriations. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for Registered Apprenticeship programs.

3 The total appropriation is $50,000,000; $9,777,599 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.

4 The total appropriation is $1,684,932,000 with $1,577,602,000 for Operations, $75,000,000 for Construction, and $32,330,000 for expenses. $151,922,478 was transferred from Operations to the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service.

5 The total appropriation is $81,896,000; $5,517,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing and $494,000 is set aside for technical assistance and training.

6 The total appropriation for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances is $790,419,000 and includes $357,000,000 for TAA benefits and $42,000,000 for Wage Insurance. TAA Training reflects a 6.9 percent sequestration reduction to mandatory budget authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

7 The total Youth Activities appropriation is $870,931,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is $13,063,965 of which $4,380,277 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) on July 22, 2014, after it received bipartisan Congressional support. The law provides a long-term vision for American job growth and builds on previous milestones. The WIOA performance accountability requirements establish primary performance indicators for the six core programs administered by the Departments of Labor and Education (collectively, Departments), as well as the Department of Labor’s national programs. They align data elements and definitions to ensure data comparability; require that a statistical adjustment model be used in negotiating levels of performance and adjusting negotiated levels of performance at the end of the program year, to account for the populations served by the programs and economic conditions in the local area; and standardize annual reports and provide easy-to-understand performance information for consumers and the public, including information about training providers and program performance.

For reference, the table below provides an overview of how the performance indicators have generally changed from WIA to WIOA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes Measured for Performance</th>
<th>WIA</th>
<th>WIOA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults and Dislocated Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment (measure 1)</td>
<td>Measured as the placement rate in Q1 after exit.</td>
<td>Measured in Q2 after exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment (measure 2)</td>
<td>Measured as the employment retention rate – the percentage of employed participants in Q3 after exit out of those employed in Q1 after exit.</td>
<td>Measured in Q4 after exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings</td>
<td>Measured as average, in Q2 and Q3 after exit.</td>
<td>Measured as median earnings in Q2 after exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credential Rate</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New measure: Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential or secondary school diploma during participation or within one year after program exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurable Skills Gain</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New measure: Percentage of participants in education leading to credential or employment during program year, achieving measurable gains. Measured in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment, Education, or Training (measure 1)</td>
<td>Measured as the placement rate in Q1 after exit.</td>
<td>Measured in Q2 after exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment, Education, or Training (measure 2)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New measure: Percentage of participants in education, training, or unsubsidized employment measured in Q4 after exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New measure: Median earnings of participants in unsubsidized employment during Q2 after exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credential Rate</td>
<td>Rate of youth participants who obtain a high school diploma, high school equivalency, or certificate by the end of Q3 after exit.</td>
<td>Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized credential or secondary school diploma during participation or within one year after program exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy and Numeracy Gains</td>
<td>Rate of youth participants who increase one or more educational function levels during first year in program.</td>
<td>Eliminates measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurable Skills Gain</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New measure: Percentage of participants in education leading to credential or employment during program year, achieving measurable gains. Measured in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New measure(s): States must select two of three approaches: (1) Retention (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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
States began the process of data collection on the WIOA performance accountability requirements on July 1, 2016 (PY 2016). However, states are not able to report performance information in the early quarters of PY 2016. It is anticipated that states will report performance accountability data in the State Annual Performance Report for PY 2016 due in October 2017, although it may be incomplete. The inherent lags in data availability mean that full information on outcomes on all indicators will not be available until 2018. The figure below shows the timeline for when WIOA data will be reported:

**ANNUAL REPORT PROGRAM YEAR & REPORT DELIVERY DATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</th>
<th>% of Data Available on Report Delivery Date*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Rate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quarter After Exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Rate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quarter After Exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Earnings</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quarter After Exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credential Attainment Rate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measureable Skill Gains</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness in Serving Employers</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(if based on Fourth Quarter Retention)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*First year of "full" WIOA data

*This information is based on only those Exiters who complete their program on, or after July 1, 2016.
Indian and Native American Adult (INA) Program
http://www.doleta.gov/dinap/

Program Description
The Indian and Native American (INA) Program provides employment and training grants to Indian Tribes, nonprofit tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations with comprehensive employment and training services designed to increase the ability of program participants to compete in the new global economy and promote the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities.

Quarter Highlights
The Minneapolis American Indian Center assisted a participant in attaining his Associate of Applied Science (AAS) in Culinary Arts from Saint Paul College. The participant came into the WIOA program with multiple barriers to employment and the only job prospects were on-call labor temporary positions. With the assistance of the WIOA program, barriers were alleviated and he completed an internship with renowned chef Sean Sherman, Owner and CEO of The Sioux Chef, which is based in the Minneapolis/St. Paul region. The company specializes in indigenous culinary food systems, which includes farming techniques, wild food usage and harvesting, land stewardship, hunting and fishing, food preservation, and elemental cooking techniques. As a result of the successful completion of his AAS and internship, the participant was hired full-time with The Sioux Chef as the Chef de Cuisine and has stayed in contact with the WIOA program. With this experience, the former WIOA participant has volunteered his service back to the community. Some of his experience includes food preparation in minimal cooking space and working with processed ingredients and rationed flatware and utensils. Regardless of the obstacles, he managed a few volunteer groups to work in different stations to focus on vegetable, rice, and bison preparations to ensure the community had three meals a day. He is currently preparing to join a group of other chefs on a project in Paris, France.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Employment Rate</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Retention Rate</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Months’ Average Earnings</td>
<td>$10,085</td>
<td>$9,689</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on WIA common measures as WIOA performance outcomes are not yet available to report.
** Entered Employment Rate is based on Unemployment Insurance Wage Record and Grantee Supplemental Data for the exit cohort: April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2016. The Employment Retention Rate is based on Unemployment Insurance Wage Record and Grantee Supplemental Data for the exit cohort: October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015. Six Months’ Average Earnings are based on Unemployment Insurance Wage Record Data for the exit cohort: October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015.

Analysis
Using current wage record data:
• The Entered Employment Rate for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2016, was 67.7 percent. This reflects an increase of .5 percentage points when compared to the same time period last year.
• The Employment Retention Rate for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2016, was 79.8 percent. This reflects an increase of 10.6 percentage points when compared to the same period last year.
• The Six Months’ Average Earnings for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2016, was $9,689. This reflects a decrease of $396 when compared to the same period last year.

Using current grantee supplemental data:
• This quarter, 5,417 participants received services and 500 participants entered employment.
• INA served 10,923 individuals during the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2016.
• Including self-service individuals, INA served 29,048 people for the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2016.
• 2,072 participants received Work Experience training for the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2016. 5,046 participants received training services for the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2016. Of those receiving training, 213 received On-the-Job Training and 28 received Entrepreneurial and Small Business training.
• The number of veterans served for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2016, was 110. The number of veterans’ spouses served for the same time period was seven.
Program Description

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) assists migrants, other seasonally employed farmworkers, and their families in achieving economic self-sufficiency and stability through job training and other services that address their employment related needs. New job skills training in occupations with higher wages are offered, as well as supportive services that help farmworkers stabilize their employment in agriculture. Assistance from the NFJP is accessed directly through the grantee organizations and local American Job Centers.

Quarter Highlights

In 2008, the Somerset Community College began a lineman certification program. Since the lineman program’s inception, the Kentucky Farmworker Programs, Inc. has assisted 127 seasonal farm workers in receiving training in electrical line work through its partnership with the Somerset Community College. The program completion and job placement rates for farmworkers have been exceptional.

Billy enrolled with the Kentucky Farmworker Program at age 36. He qualified for services from employment tending horses & cattle, vegetable gardening (soil prep), and working as a general farm laborer. Billy is from Harlan County, KY, one of the poorest counties in the nation. He started Somerset Lineman School in July 2016 and completed training two months later. He was hired by Davis H. Elliot Co., an electrical contractor based in Lexington, KY, as a Groundsman, earning $13 per hour. He has since been promoted to the position of apprentice lineman and is earning $20.24 per hour. He works in the Knoxville area.

James enrolled at age 27. He qualified for services after having tended cattle, baling hay and working as a general farm laborer. James also started Somerset Lineman School in July 2016 and completed in September. Similar to Billy, he started with Davis H. Elliot Co. just 11 days after graduating, as a Groundsman, making $13 per hour and was also promoted to the position of apprentice lineman to earn $20.24 per hour in the Knoxville area.
Program Description

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

Quarter Highlights

- AARP Foundation and Comcast partnered in a pilot program—Internet Essentials— to provide SCSEP participants with the opportunity to receive no cost computer training in Palm Beach County, FL; San Francisco, CA; and Boston, MA.
- Of the 44.6 percent of SCSEP participants who gained unsubsidized employment in the second quarter of PY 2016, 60.4 percent were able to retain their employment four quarters after exiting.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Employment Rate</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Retention Rate</td>
<td>69.7%</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Months’ Average Earnings</td>
<td>$7,989</td>
<td>$7,914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on WIA common measures as WIOA performance outcomes are not yet available to report.
Program Description

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

Quarter Highlights

Steven is a single father with multiple barriers to employment including being homeless, having a criminal record (Felony), an inability to pay for childcare, unreliable transportation, and expenses. Steven was laid off as a laborer due to his work schedule and childcare conflicts.

Steven was referred to supportive services that helped to meet his shelter and childcare needs. Steven’s résumé was also outdated so he worked with Wagner-Peyser staff to attend “Résumé Critique” with a professional résumé writer to overhaul his résumé. He then worked with Eastern Connecticut Workforce Investment Board (EWIB)-funded Confidence Makeover and CT Essential Job Skills (now CT Hires Résumé Builder) workshops. These two workshops empowered Steven with tips he needed to make his “brand” as job seeker stand out to employers. Steven also used CTHires.com more effectively as a job search tool in looking for employment.

Ultimately, Steven was successful in finding full-time employment with MASIS Staffing as a Laborer and exited the Jobs First Employment Services (JFES) program after using the program for only three months.
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Adult Program
http://www.doleta.gov/programs/general_info.cfm

Program Description
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I Adult Program helps prepare adult job seekers, particularly those who are low income or low skilled, for good jobs, through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide employment and training services through a network of approximately 2,500 American Job Centers as of December 31, 2016.

WIOA provides employment and training services at three broad service levels to job seeker customers: basic career services, individualized career services, and training services. These services are provided at a level which most effectively meets their needs to achieve gainful employment. The program is also designed to assist employer customers meet their needs for skilled workers.

Adult Programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including but not limited to low income and public assistance recipients, basic skills deficient, Unemployment Insurance claimants, veterans, people with disabilities, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, Indian and Native Americans, and workers age 55 or older.

Quarter Highlights
Justin visited the Kentucky Career Center, Hopkinsville, seeking employment, advice, and assistance. Justin desired to learn more about casting, molding, and machinery operations, but was not sure he was interested in traditional classroom training. Jason spoke with the West Kentucky Workforce Board staff to discuss options and get advice. The staff explained the WIOA Adult Program, training options, and the On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program, and he decided that it might be the program for him due to the on-site short-term training with the employer.

Justin started OJT with Riken Elastomers Corporation in Hopkinsville, KY in May 2016 as a machine operator. He learned more about the skills required in this field, received transferrable skills, cross-training, and automotive operational techniques.

Justin successfully completed his OJT in August 2016 and remains employed full-time. He has become more marketable, has benefits, and is gaining higher wages.
Program Description

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Dislocated Worker Program funds services to support the reemployment of laid-off workers. The Department allocates 80 percent of funds by formula to the states. The Secretary of Labor may use the remaining 20 percent for National Dislocated Worker Grants—these specially targeted funds can infuse resources to areas suffering most from plant closings, mass layoffs, or job losses due to natural disasters or military base realignment and closures.

States allocate their Dislocated Worker funds to their local workforce development areas to provide career and training services to individuals who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, including separating service members, military spouses, and displaced homemakers. Additionally, the program allows for states to reserve up to 25 percent of their Dislocated Worker funds for Rapid Response activities. Rapid Response is a pro-active, business-focused, and flexible strategy to help growing companies access an available pool of skilled workers, and can respond to layoffs by quickly coordinating services and aid to companies and their workers.

Quarter Highlights

Jodee visited the Franklin, Louisiana Business & Career Solutions Center (BCSC) in March 2016 seeking help to find a job. Jodee is a single mom in need of a full-time job to support her child. Jodee had been out of the workforce for several years. She was eligible for food stamps, but she had no income to pay her bills.

While at the Center, Jodee completed an application for a health information technician position with Franklin Community Services (FCS). Although she did not have knowledge of the specific computer software programs used by FCS, Jodee’s application caught the eye of FCS’s administrator, who was interested in the BCSC’s On-the-Job Training (OJT) program to help train Jodee for the exact skills she needed. The center determined that Jodee was eligible for and could indeed benefit from the training provided through OJT, and enrolled her accordingly. Brian Kaufman, Business Services Team member, helped the administrator of FCS complete the nominal paperwork required for an OJT employer contract. Jodee started her OJT training on March 28, 2016 and successfully completed it on July 29, 2016.

Jodee is now employed at FCS earning an hourly wage of $13.27. “I am grateful for the help you all [Franklin BCSC staff] gave me and this is the ideal job for me” Jodee said. FCS stated that it was a great experience working with the staff at the local BCSC, “the entire process was easy and seamless.”
National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG)
http://www.doleta.gov/neg

Program Description
National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs), formerly known as National Emergency Grants (NEGs), provide employment and training activities for dislocated workers and other eligible populations. They are intended to expand service capacity temporarily at the State and local levels, by providing time-limited funding assistance in response to major economic dislocations or other events that create a sudden need for assistance that cannot reasonably be expected to be accommodated within the ongoing operations of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Dislocated Worker Formula Program. Disaster Recovery DWGs allow for the creation of disaster relief employment to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts from emergencies or major disasters.

Quarter Highlights
Heath, a disabled U.S. Naval veteran, relocated from Hawaii to Maryland. After leaving the military, he briefly worked as a substitute teacher and as a public affairs specialist for a healthcare firm. Heath moved to Maryland in 2014. After months of unemployment, Heath applied and was selected for the Train-to-Hire program, a Job-Driven NEG project, as a support manager with a subcontractor to the Coast Guard base in Baltimore. His supervisor reports that he continues to excel in his performance and training, which will be completed in February 2017.

The Maryland Train-to-Hire program is an employer driven model that provides services to long-term unemployed dislocated workers. The program focuses on employer partnerships to create opportunities through work-based learning models and the expansion of Registered Apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship; on-the-job training programs and other customized occupational training programs. MD aims to build an active interagency relationship with the State Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED), the Department of Transportation (MDOT), and the Department of Human Resources (DHR). By enhancing these partnerships, MD is implementing industry-led initiatives, such as the EARN program, Career Pathways, and the Highway and Transit Construction programs, as well as strengthen their Business Engagement and Apprenticeship Roundtable initiatives. Additionally, MD has launched The Welcome Back Center, which is an innovative model that builds on the personal and professional assets of immigrants so as to address health professional shortages; diversify the health workforce; provide economic opportunities to underutilized individuals as they return to work in the health field; and enhance health outcomes of the entire community.
H-1B and Permanent Foreign Labor Certification (PERM)
http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

Program Description

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

Quarter Highlights

The percent of employer applications processed within seven business days of filing under the H-1B program was sustained at approximately 100 percent for the reporting period. Employer filings under H-1B increased approximately 3.2 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period one year ago.

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) implemented a PERM Integrity Review reduction plan to reduce the number and age of the pending cases in the Integrity Review processing queue. As a result, the backlog for applications subject to integrity review decreased by approximately 78.3 percent by December 30, 2016.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of H-1B Applications Resolved in Seven Business Days</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Days to Resolve PERM Applications Not Subject to Integrity Review</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Days to Resolve PERM Applications Subject to Integrity Review (Audit)</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance in the Past Eight Quarters*

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

Analysis

- Of the total 651,153 H-1B applications processed over the past four quarters, 100 percent of these applications were completed within seven business days of the filing date.
- The average number of days to resolve PERM applications not subject to integrity review decreased by 42.7 percent when compared to this period last year primarily due to the resources being reallocated in effort to support the Integrity Review reduction plan.
- The average number of days to resolve PERM applications subject to integrity review, decreased by approximately 48.6 percent when compared to the same period one year ago.
H-2A and H-2B Foreign Labor Certification Programs
http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov

Program Description
H-2A labor certification permits employers to hire foreign workers on a temporary basis for the agricultural sector of the economy. H-2B labor certification permits employers to hire foreign workers to come to the United States and perform temporary nonagricultural work, which must be one-time, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent in nature.

Quarter Highlights
The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) resolved approximately 98.7 percent of complete H-2A applications on time. Employer filings under the H-2A program have increased approximately 21.4 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period one year ago. OFLC resolved approximately 86.0 percent of complete H-2B applications on time. Employer filings under the H-2B program increased 17.8 percent compared to the same four-quarter reporting period one year ago.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of complete H-2A employer applications resolved within 30 days before the date of need</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of H-2B applications resolved within 30 days before the date of need (measure changed October 2016)</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>73.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance in the Past Eight Quarters

*As a result of the H-2B Interim Final Rule published April 29, 2015, OFLC re-evaluated the performance target regarding H-2B applications and no data were available through October 2016. As of October 2016, the performance measure was adjusted as indicated.

Analysis
- Of the 5,532 total of H-2A complete applications processed in the past four quarters, 95.3 percent were resolved prior to 30 calendar days before the date of need.
- The simultaneous impact of the new regulatory procedures for the H-2B program, increase in the number of applications being filed with the Chicago National Processing Center (NPC), as well as the technical network problems supporting the iCERT Visa Portal System (iCERT System), resulted in the severe delays in the processing of the H-2B applications in FY 2016. As of February 2016, the percent of H-2B applications processed within 30 days before the date of need increased 58.3 percent as compared to immediately following the suspension of processing.
Reentry Employment Opportunities – Adult (REO-Adult)
https://www.doleta.gov/REO/eta_default.cfm

Program Description

The Reentry Employment Opportunities - Adult Program (REO-Adult) provides workforce services to persons recently released from correctional facilities and opportunities for long term employment. Current projects include Training to Work grants which provide occupational training to residents in work-release programs and Linking Employment Activities Pre-Release (LEAP) grants which connect inmates in local jails to American Job Centers (AJCs) in their communities upon release.

Quarter Highlights

REO-Adult Linking Employment Activities Pre-release (LEAP) grants have made tremendous strides in connecting recently released inmates to American Job Centers (AJCs) upon their return to their communities. This pre-release vehicle, located directly in local jails, shows much promise. Though internet access is not allowable for these programs, grantees have been able to provide the information for the real-time job vacancies to assist participants with attaining employment.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Employment Rate</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Retention Rate</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Months' Average Earnings</td>
<td>$11,257</td>
<td>$11,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on WIA common measures as WIOA performance outcomes are not yet available to report.
Reentry Employment Opportunities Youth – (REO-Youth)
https://www.doleta.gov/REO/eta_default.cfm

Program Description
The Reentry Employment Opportunities - Youth Program (REO-Youth) projects target young adults up to the age of 24 that have been involved in the justice system. Current projects include: grants to national and regional intermediary organizations to operate workforce programs in high-poverty, high-crime communities, projects that provide career exploration in justice careers for potential drop-outs in communities of potential civil unrest, workforce programs that serve as diversion programs and mitigate juvenile records use non-profit legal services providers and projects that add workforce programming to the National Guard Youth ChalleNge programs in Georgia, Michigan, and South Carolina.

Quarter Highlights
Additional Pathways to Justice Careers grants were awarded this quarter to high-poverty, high-crime communities in the cities of Fall River and New Bedford, MA; Rochester and Utica, NY; Bridgeport, CT; Fort Worth, TX; and Long Beach, CA. These grants will join the initial set of Pathways to Justice grants awarded last summer serving the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Tucson, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placement of Out-of-School Youth Ages 18 and Above</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism Rate Ages 17 and Under</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism Rate Ages 18 and Above</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Registered Apprenticeship (ApprenticeshipUSA)
http://www.doleta.gov/oa

Program Description
ApprenticeshipUSA is a leader in preparing American workers to compete in a global 21st Century economy. Registered Apprenticeship has already trained millions of America's workers through a network of 21,000 IP programs across the nation consisting of approximately 100,000 employers. Modern apprenticeships are now on the cutting edge of innovation in preparing a skilled workforce for today's industries including expanding industries like health care, information technology, transportation, telecommunications, and advanced manufacturing, as well as in industries like construction where apprenticeships have a long and successful history.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apprentices (Federal Only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Apprentices (Active Apprentices)*</td>
<td>222,296</td>
<td>260,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Apprentices</td>
<td>18,268</td>
<td>17,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs (Federal Only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Programs</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs Maintained Total (Active Programs)*</td>
<td>9,685</td>
<td>10,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new programs in Construction and Manufacturing*</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Running total of apprentices/programs during the Fiscal Year.

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Partners Information Management Data System (RAPIDS): data managed by Department of Labor staff in 25 federally managed states. *Running total of apprentices/programs during the Fiscal Year.

Quarter Highlights
National Standards of Apprenticeship were established for a number of industry leading employers including Microsoft, Aon, Fastport, DOW Chemical Company, The Hartford, and Amazon.

On November 16, 2016, the U.S. Department of Commerce released a report, “The Benefits and Costs of Apprenticeships: A Business Perspective.” This report contains findings from 13 case studies of businesses and intermediaries that have experience and success in implementing registered apprenticeships. The study found companies experienced positive returns on their apprenticeship investments and were “unanimous in their support of apprenticeships” (http://www.esa.doc.gov/reports/benefits-and-costs-apprenticeships-business-perspective).

Performance in the Past Eight Quarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Employment Rate</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Retention Rate</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Months’ Average Earnings</td>
<td>$24,021</td>
<td>$24,684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on WIA Common Measures.

Analysis
- During the first quarter of FY 2016, there were 513,348 active apprentices nationwide, an overall increase of 14 percent (61,900 participants) over the prior year’s first quarter results (451,448).
- 11,439 participants nationwide completed their apprenticeship during the quarter and received a credential that is industry recognized and provides a pathway to sustainable careers.
- 37,960 participants began their apprenticeship nationwide during the first quarter of FY 2017.
- The Entered Employment Rate for participants who completed their Registered Apprenticeship program was 91.4 percent, 15.5 percent higher than for all program exiters who either completed or cancelled (75.9 percent, as shown in table above).
- The Six Months’ Average Earnings for program completers was $32,821 which is over $8,137 more than that of all program exiters (i.e., completers or those who cancelled- $24,684). The results for those completing their apprenticeship program shows it pays to stay.
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)
http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/

Program Description

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program is an integral part of the comprehensive workforce development system. The program is essential to helping workers dislocated by foreign trade to adjust to changing market conditions and shifting skill requirements. Addressing the needs of trade-affected workers involved in this transformation is a unique challenge because, in general, these workers are being dislocated from relatively outdated-skill, high-wage employment. In many cases, this is complicated by mass layoffs or plant closures that occur in single-industry towns, which makes finding comparable employment in the same geographic area difficult. Furthermore, many of these jobs are lost permanently from the domestic economy, requiring affected workers to completely retool their skills.

Quarter Highlights

As part of its efforts to educate workers, companies, and other stakeholders about the TAA Program, the state of Oregon has developed 13 outreach videos. With a two to three-minute length, and a highly visual format, these professionally-produced videos have been posted to YouTube, and provide quick reference to key program information. Video topics include individual and group eligibility processes, and specific benefits and services. The TAA “overview” video is available in four languages to ensure that the program is reaching as wide an audience as possible.

As a result of these videos and additional outreach efforts, Oregon has the highest number of current TAA participants in the country, totaling almost nine percent of TAA participants nationwide. They are consistently one of the states with the most TAA worker group petition filings.
Unemployment Insurance (UI)
http://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/

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

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

Quarter Highlights
DOL continues to support state workforce agencies as they provide UI claimants with improved services that facilitate reemployment.

Decreases in the volume of New Initial Claims continues to trend downwards and indicates the reduced number of individuals filing for UI benefits. This could reflect a shift in the national economy and a strengthened workforce.

The improved Exhaustion suggests UI claimants are exhausting all benefits for which they are eligible, on a reduced basis. New employment and/or alternative sources of revenue such as self-employment could be contributory factor to this improvement.

The Department maintains its focus to provide assistance to states in addressing outdated IT system infrastructures. This focus is necessary to improve UI data quality and service to claimants and employers.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detection of Recoverable Overpayments Rate</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Employer Tax Liability</td>
<td>87.3%</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operational Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Results</th>
<th>Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)</th>
<th>Percent of Recipients Who Are Female</th>
<th>New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims</th>
<th>Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments</th>
<th>Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipiency Rate</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>11,457,456</td>
<td>7,300,701</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaustion Rate</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>9,669,402</td>
<td>6,161,111</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Recipients of Prime Working Age (25-54)</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Recipients Who Are Female</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>9,669,402</td>
<td>6,161,111</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims</td>
<td>11,457,456</td>
<td>11,457,456</td>
<td>9,669,402</td>
<td>6,161,111</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of First Unemployment Insurance Payments</td>
<td>7,300,701</td>
<td>7,300,701</td>
<td>6,161,111</td>
<td>6,161,111</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance (Weeks)</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis
During the year ending December 31, 2016:

- The number of New Initial Claims continues a trending decline following last quarter’s report. The number of claims filed decreased by 15.8 percent, from 11.4 million claims in December 2015 to 9.6 million in December 2016. Of these roughly 9.6 million claims filed, 6.1 million received a first payment.
- The Exhaustion Rate dropped by 4.4 percentage points, with claimants exhausting claims 36.9 percent of the time this quarter, as compared to 41.3 percent in the previous year. Claimants received an estimated four months of unemployment insurance during CY 2016.
- The Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance showed a slight increase of 1.3 percent going from 15.4 to 15.6 weeks.
- Although nationwide UI performance was below targets for performance measures, First Payment timeliness and Percent of Employer Liability continue to trend upward. Percent of Employer Liability failed to meet the quarterly and annual program performance goals by merely 0.1 percent. Detection of Recoverable Overpayments decreased by 5.6 percent in comparison to CY 2015.
- To improve performance in the Detection of Recoverable Overpayment Rate, DOL provides supplemental funding for state initiatives to detect, prevent and recover UI overpayments. In addition, DOL continues to work with the state-driven UI Integrity Center to promote the development and implementation of innovative integrity strategies to support all states, including the prevention and detection of fraud.
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program
http://www.doleta.gov/youth_services/

Program Description

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

Quarter Highlights

Under WIOA, local areas are required to design service delivery strategies that identify career pathways for each youth that are directly linked to one or more of the performance indicators. Career Pathways include a combination of rigorous and high-quality education, training, and other services to help achieve education and training related goals. For the past several years, local areas have been working on developing career pathway programming for the youth they serve in order to help youth prepare for career success. For example, Hartford, CT’s Pathways to Career Initiative (PCI) incorporates workforce services, academic support, barrier reduction and supportive services with an industry focus in advanced manufacturing, allied health, and insurance and finance. PCI helps Hartford meet the needs of employers and increase outcomes in employment, education, and credential attainment by being responsive to businesses or industries that have a demand for skilled and work-ready employees and providing an expeditious path to credentials and livable wage employment for out-of-school youth.
Job Corps
http://www.jobcorps.gov/home.aspx

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 126 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 take advantage of the resources provided. Job Corps’ mission is to attract eligible young people, teach them the skills they need to become employable and independent, and place them in meaningful jobs or further education.

Quarter Highlights
In November 2016, Job Corps entered into a pilot partnership with the Tom Joyner Foundation to help prepare students for success in college. Sixty students from two Job Corps centers—Texas and Mississippi—will receive remedial course work, intense college preparation courses, mentorship, and internships. The partnership features two select Historically Black Colleges and Universities and two affiliate community colleges. Through its existing college program, Job Corps will provide the first year of college tuition free. At the end of their first year of college, the Tom Joyner HBCU network will provide Job Corps students with on-going scholarship opportunities, financial aid support, and a nurturing environment as they continue their education. The partnership will measure the pilot program’s success based on its ability to enroll and retain students throughout a two- or four-year college experience.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placement in Employment or Education</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attainment of a Degree or Certificate</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy/Numeracy Gains</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on WIA youth common measures as WIOA performance outcomes are not yet available to report.
Indian and Native American Youth Program
http://www.doleta.gov/dinap/

Program Description
The Indian and Native American (INA) Supplemental Youth Services Program provides summer and year-round employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals between the ages of 14 and 24. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was signed into law on July 22, 2014, increasing the age range for this program from 14-21 to 14-24. Program resources are targeted to at-risk and the neediest youth who face substantial barriers to education and employment success. This population includes high school dropouts and youth who are basic-skills deficient.

Quarter Highlights
The semi-annual period ending September 30, 2016, is the second year that the INA program has reported results under WIOA and the program is seeing positive changes especially in the number of participants served. In addition to increasing the age range from 14-21 to 14-24, the INA program allows all youth, regardless of income, to be eligible for the program if they live in a high poverty area. As a result, the INA youth program increased the number of participants served by 10 percent from one year ago and the number of youth served between the age of 14-24 has increased from 86 to 194 (124 percent) in one year.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Semi-Annual Period Ending 09.30.15</th>
<th>Semi-Annual Period Ending 09.30.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attainment for Dropouts</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attainment of Two or More Goals</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
<td>93.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis
- The Attainment of Two or More Goals rate increased slightly from 93.6 percent for the period ending September 30, 2015, to 93.9 percent for the period ending September 30, 2016.
- The program served 3,734 youth during the semi-annual period ending September 30, 2016, compared to 3,391 during the same time period one year prior.
- The Education Attainment Rate for Dropouts was 9.7 percent. This is a significant increase compared to the 5.2 percent rate for the same period one year prior. However, it is not uncommon to see significant increases and decreases for this measure given the small number of individuals that participate in educational programs such as GED classes. The vast majority of youth participate in the summer employment program.
Program Description

YouthBuild provides job training and educational opportunities for at-risk youth ages 16 to 24, while constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighborhoods. The youth split their time between the construction site and the classroom, where they earn their high school diploma or equivalency degree, develop leadership, and prepare for college and other post-secondary training opportunities.

Quarter Highlights

Sam came to the Los Angeles Conservation Corps YouthBuild as a high school dropout. He was raised by a single parent who worked long hours to support him and his three other siblings. At the age of 12, Sam decided to join a street gang, leading to his dropping out of school. As a gang member, he was arrested three times for fighting and possession of weapons. At this point, his mother pushed him to join the YouthBuild program because she did not want her son either back in jail or buried in a grave.

Sam decided to make a change in his life and enrolled in the LA Corps YouthBuild program. He stopped hanging out with the gang and started focusing on attaining a high school diploma. He enjoyed the new environment because he felt as if he had been given a second chance to make a positive difference. Through the program, he attained his high school diploma and took a number of environmental trainings, through which he was certified in Asbestos, HAZWOPER, Lead Abatement, OSHA 10, Refinery Safety Overview, and First Aid/CPR. After completing the trainings, he was offered an opportunity to join the Southern California Heat & Frost Insulators Joint Apprenticeship union as a pre-apprentice. He is currently enjoying his work as an oil refinery insulator and is looking forward to more opportunities in the environmental field.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Quarter Ending in 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending in 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placement in Education or Employment</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attainment of a Degree or Certificate</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy and Numeracy Attainment</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As referenced in TEN 08-16, YouthBuild is using WIOA transition authority to transition grants to reporting on the WIOA performance outcomes. These measures are the WIA youth common measures as YouthBuild does not yet have WIOA performance outcomes on which to report.
Program Description

On October 15, 2014, the Department awarded nearly $170 million H-1B Ready to Work grants to 23 partnerships providing services in 20 states and Puerto Rico. The H-1B Ready to Work (RTW) grant program is designed to provide long-term unemployed (LTU) workers with individualized counseling, training and supportive and specialized services leading to rapid employment in occupations and industries for which employers use H-1B visas to hire foreign workers.

The primary focus of these grants is to help those experiencing long-term unemployment—defined as 27 or more weeks—find jobs. The H-1B Ready to Work grants fund programs that can effectively recruit and serve long-term unemployed workers, and are built around a comprehensive, up-front assessment resulting in customized interventions across three tracks: 1) intensive coaching and other short-term, specialized services culminating in direct job placement into middle and high-skilled jobs; 2) short-term training leading to employment; and 3) accelerated skills training along a career pathway that leads to an industry-recognized credential and employment.

Quarter Highlights

Nebraska’s RTW Partnership training program is designed to help LTU workers to become employed in middle- to high-skilled occupations in the Information Technology (IT) industry. The program has three components: establishing a community IT tutoring space; implementing a modernized community college curriculum that provides IT experiences from a boot camp to an Associate’s degree; and developing a “Ready to Work” assessment tool for the IT industry.

Nebraska’s RTW program participant David recently completed the Jumpstart Labs program, a collaboration between an internet company and Interface Web School, where he received training to become a web developer. After 16 months, David went from being homeless and jobless to working as a Web Development Project Manager at C&A Industries, a multimillion dollar company in Omaha. To date Nebraska Department of Labor has served 315 participants, of which 281 are LTU, of which 215 began training and 118 were placed onto new jobs.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure*</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.15**</th>
<th>Four Quarters Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Employment Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Retention Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>86.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Months’ Average Earnings</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$20,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on WIA common measures as WIOA performance outcomes are not yet available to report.
**WIA common measure results are not available as participants began to exit later in the grant lifecycle.

Grant-to-Date Performance

- 10,240 participants were served, including individuals receiving services, beginning training, and a combination of both. Of those served:
  - 9,120 are LTU;
  - 885 are unemployed individuals; and
  - 200 are incumbent workers.
- 5,546 participants began job training and education services. Of these:
  - 2,685 have completed training.
    - Of these, 1,676 participants have obtained a credential or certification.
  - 1,452 individuals have completed training and entered training-related employment.
  - Of those unemployed participants served, 3,251 participants have entered employment.
H-1B Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge Grants
http://www.doleta.gov/ETA_News_Releases/2011398.cfm

Program Description

The Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge (Jobs Accelerator) is designed to help regions achieve the demonstrated benefits of collaborative, cluster-based regional development. This initiative represents the implementation of Administration policy priorities to accelerate bottom-up innovation in urban and rural regions, as opposed to imposing “one-size-fits-all” solutions. Jobs Accelerator also meets Administration goals for smarter use of government resources through reduction of Federal silos and promotion of coordinated Federal funding opportunities that offer more efficient access to Federal resources. Investments from Federal agencies for the Jobs Accelerator projects include: The U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration (DOL-ETA); the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration (DOC-EDA) and the National Institutes of Standards and Technology’s Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (NIST-MEP); the Small Business Administration (SBA); the Department of Energy, Advanced Manufacturing Office (DOE AMO); and the Delta Regional Authority (DRA). As of December 31, 2016, of the 40 Jobs Accelerator grantees who received awards, 7 are active (Jobs Accelerator round 3, Make It In America grantees).

The objectives of the Jobs Accelerator are to:
• Accelerate the formation of new high-growth businesses and expansion of existing businesses;
• Accelerate the creation of higher-wage jobs;
• Advance commercialization of research, including Federally-funded research;
• Support deployment of new processes, new technologies, and new products to grow sales and generate employment;
• Enhance the capacity of small businesses in the cluster, including small and disadvantaged businesses;
• Increase exports and business interaction with international buyers and suppliers;
• Develop the skilled workforce needed to support growing clusters; and
• Ensure diverse workforce participation in clusters through outreach, training, and the creation of career pathways.

Quarter Highlights

The Missouri Division of Workforce Development and its sub-grantees were able to partner together to develop an on-the-job training (OJT) contract for a graduating student from the State Technical College of Missouri. This student came into the program unemployed and did not find employment his first quarter after graduation. The OJT opportunity enabled the individual to obtain a full-time, year-round position with a company in his local area. The participant has now finished his second full month of the OJT contract and both he and the employer report satisfaction.

Grant-to-Date Performance

Individuals Received Training: 11,490
Individuals Completed Training: 9,715
Individuals Completed Education/Training Activities and Obtained a Credential: 9,141

Analysis*

• 11,748 individuals were served. Of these:
  • 11,490 individuals began education/job training activities; and
  • 9,715 individuals completed education/job training services. Of these:
    • 9,141 individuals completed education/training activities and received credentials;
    • 1,837 unemployed individuals completed training and entered employment;
    • 2,930 employed individuals completed training and retained their current position; and
    • 737 employed individuals completed training and advanced into a new position.

* Data represent three rounds of the Jobs Accelerator initiative which includes the Jobs Accelerator Round 1, the Advanced Manufacturing Jobs Accelerator Round 2, and the Make it in America (MIIA) Jobs Accelerator grant programs.
**Program Description**

The H-1B Technical Skills Training (TST) Grants were authorized by the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), as amended (29 USC 2916a) to provide education, training, and job placement assistance in the occupations and industries for which employers are using H-1B visas to hire highly-skilled foreign workers on a temporary basis, and the related activities necessary to support such training. The H-1B TST Grant Program is intended to raise the technical skill levels of American workers so they can obtain or upgrade employment in high-growth industries and occupations. Over time, these education and training programs will help businesses reduce their use of skilled foreign professionals permitted to work in the U.S. on a temporary basis under the H-1B visa program. The grants represent significant investments in sectors such as information technology, advanced manufacturing, and health care. In addition, these grants will focus on serving participants who have been identified as long-term unemployed, particularly those who have been unemployed the longest. These grants also have an emphasis on providing On-the-Job training (OJT) allowing participants to learn new skills while earning a paycheck. ETA announced two rounds of TST grants totaling $342 million. The first round was announced on October 4, 2011, and the second round was announced on February 22, 2012. As of December 31, 2016, of the 76 TST grantees who received awards, 11 are currently active.

**Quarter Highlights**

CareerSource Pinellas and its education and healthcare partners in Tampa Bay – St. Petersburg College, Keiser University and BayCare Health System in Florida – provided multiple career ladder training programs for unemployed, underemployed, and incumbent workers based on participants’ interest and aptitude in allied health and nursing. These programs range from a pre-college bridge program with School-at-Work (SAW) and Pre-Nursing Cohort classes for entry-level team members, to Associate and/or Bachelor’s Degree in Nursing training, to the Primary Preceptor Model paid work experience training program for new Clinical Nurse Residents. The program has produced 326 new A.D.N. graduates (143 percent of target goal) and 264 new Registered Nurses (122 percent of goal), 114 of which were underemployed or underemployed and are now employed in high-wage, high-demand careers (308 percent of goal).

**Grant-to-Date Performance**

- **87,568** individuals were served.
- **87,662** individuals began education/job training activities. Of these:
  - **76,662** individuals completed education/job training services. Of these:
    - **67,663** individuals completed education/training activities and received credentials;
    - **11,028 unemployed** individuals completed training and entered employment;
    - **42,070 employed** individuals completed training and retained their current position; and
    - **8,665 employed** individuals completed training and advanced into a new position.

**Analysis**

- 89,814 individuals were served.
- 87,568 individuals began education/job training activities. Of these:
  - 76,662 individuals completed education/job training services. Of these:
    - 67,663 individuals completed education/training activities and received credentials;
    - 11,028 unemployed individuals completed training and entered employment;
    - 42,070 employed individuals completed training and retained their current position; and
    - 8,665 employed individuals completed training and advanced into a new position.
Disability Employment Initiative (DEI)
http://www.doleta.gov/disability/

Program Description
Launched in 2010, the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI) seeks to improve education, training, and employment opportunities for youth and adults with disabilities who are unemployed, underemployed, and/or receiving Social Security disability benefits. DEI is jointly funded by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration and Office of Disability Employment Policy. DEI projects improve collaboration among employment and training and asset development programs implemented at state and local levels, including the Social Security Administration’s Ticket to Work Program, and build effective partnerships that leverage resources to better serve individuals with disabilities and improve employment outcomes.

Quarter Highlights
A laid off paper mill worker from Maine who is deaf required a special interpreter because he didn’t know American Sign Language (ASL). He was provided customer service from the Maine DEI Round IV program that integrated resources from the Division for the Deaf/Hard of Hearing/Late Deafened, Business Services, and Disability Rights Maine, to collectively advocate for his rights with the prospective employer during the interview process which was difficult for the individual. As a result, the customer was offered a position after his third interview and he took steps to improve his communication skills. Additionally, a systemic outcome was increasing the importance of deaf awareness in the workplace.

Program Performance

All DEI Workforce Employment Network (EN) Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Tickets in DEI Pilot Sites</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>1,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue for DEI Pilot Sites</td>
<td>$2,132,694</td>
<td>$4,722,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance in the Past Eight Quarters

Analysis
The number of tickets assigned in December 2016 grew to 1,766. This is higher than the 1,353 tickets assigned in December 2015 and lower than the 2,572 tickets assigned in December 2014. Currently, Employment Networks (ENs) associated with current and former DEI grantees generated $4.7 million in EN revenues over the past year and showed strong growth during the first quarter of federal FY2017. The significant increase in revenue can largely be attributed to the new Round 7 ENs and revenue generated by previous rounds.

Program Description

The purpose of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) Grant Program is to provide eligible institutions of higher education with funds to expand and improve their ability to deliver education and career training programs. Grant funds are not used for tuition, but to create or enhance programs of study that lead to industry-recognized credentials, to upgrade equipment, support student success toward completion, and more. These programs can be completed in two years or less, and result in skills, degrees, and credentials that prepare program participants for employment in high-wage, high-skill occupations, and are suited for workers who are eligible for training under the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers Program, under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Trade Act of 1974. The TAACCCT Grant Program was authorized by the Trade Act under Title II, Chapter 4 and funded under the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, which appropriated nearly $2 billion across four rounds to 256 grantees in Fiscal Years 2011-2014.

Programmatic data is collected throughout the period of performance through quarterly reports which emphasize qualitative data on capacity building. Grantees provide quantitative data on their training and employment outcomes annually.

Quarter Highlights

- Grantees report quarterly on the number of programs they have launched to date. As of December 31, 2016, 2,617 TAACCCT-funded programs of study have been launched out of 2,790 planned, which is an increase from 2,582 on June 30, 2016. Round 1, which has completed its grant cycle in September 2015, launched 94 percent of its planned programs (852 out of 906 programs). Round 2, also completed in September 2016, has launched 98 percent of its planned programs (654 out of 668 programs). Round 3, which ends September 30, 2017, has launched 96 percent of its programs (483 out of 505 programs). Finally, Round 4, which ends September 30, 2018, has launched 88 percent of its programs (628 out of 711 programs).
- TAACCCT created a free and open online library at www.SkillsCommons.org to act as a repository of training and program support materials for job-driven workforce development. The TAACCCT-funded Open Educational Resources (OER) posted there are produced by community colleges across the nation and can be reused and revised by individuals, institutions, and industry. By December 31, 2016, grantees had already uploaded more than 7,821 materials to SkillsCommons, with more being added continuously. More than 190,623 materials had been downloaded from the website. Explore selected TAACCCT projects by industry sector and sample the resources available for re-use by selecting “Grant Project Showcase.”

Annual Highlights

Grantees provide annual information on the number of new participants who have enrolled in TAACCCT programs. Cumulatively through September 30, 2016 (the most recent date for which data is available), a total of 404,815 participants had enrolled in TAACCCT-funded programs of study. The chart below shows the number of participants enrolled by round.

Participants Served and Grants Open as of December 2016

Analysis

- Of the total participants enrolled to date, 239,182 (59 percent) had either completed a TAACCCT program of study or were still retained in a TAACCCT-funded program as of September 30, 2016.
- TAACCCT participants enrolled to date have earned a total of 237,979 credentials, with some earning more than one. This cumulative total increased from 159,921 credentials in the previous reporting year. Participants in Round 1, which has completed its grant cycle, earned 79,277 credentials. Participants in Round 2, which also ended, earned 78,709 credentials. Round 3 participants have earned 53,986 credentials to date, and Round 4 participants have earned 26,007 credentials.
Program Description

The Employment and Training Administration’s (ETA) Internet-Based Assistance includes electronic tools that help individuals explore career opportunities and link to job postings, either on their own or at local American Job Centers, to make informed employment and education choices.

The websites feature user-friendly occupation and industry information, salary data, career videos, education resources, career exploration assistance, and other resources that support talent development in today’s fast-paced global marketplace. Users can find information about occupations that are in demand in high-growth industries. Additionally, information is available regarding occupational skills and workplace competencies.

Quarter Highlights

The release of the O*NET 21.1 database added 178 new technology skills linked to 85 occupations. The O*NET Interest Profiler added an emoji style response scale, which is in use in the 30 question version in the youth-focused CareerOneStop (COS) Get My Future site and mobile app.

More than 100 new and updated career videos were posted on CareerOneStop. CareerOneStop initiated a new online process for customers to quickly acquire Web services and introduced 28 APIs within a new Web API Explorer where developers can test the web services. The COS Veterans and Military Transition Center and comprehensive Resume Guide were converted to responsive design for optimal display in mobile devices.

Program Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.15</th>
<th>Quarter Ending 12.31.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CareerOneStop Portal Visits</td>
<td>6,382,300</td>
<td>7,984,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O*NET Visits</td>
<td>14,810,035</td>
<td>16,750,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O*NET Downloads</td>
<td>22,762</td>
<td>35,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Visits</td>
<td>21,192,335</td>
<td>27,734,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Current Web Service Accounts</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Number of Web Service Requests</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10,126,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis

CareerOneStop portal visits increased by 25 percent over the same quarter the previous year. Visits to the suite of O*NET sites increased by 13 percent from the same quarter in 2015. O*NET product downloads, including the O*NET database and career assessment instruments increased by 57 percent. The beginning of the school year often leads to a spike in interest in career information. Both CareerOneStop and the O*NET Resource Center have been adding and enhancing web services and APIs. Due to the increasing interest and usage, new measures have been introduced for this quarter indicating the combined number of current web service accounts and the number of web service requests made during the period.
Glossary of WIA Performance Measures

Common Performance Measures

Common Performance Measures are used by Workforce Investment Act, Indian and Native American Program, Wagner-Peyser, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Senior Community Service Employment Program, Reentry Employment Opportunities, Registered Apprenticeship Program, Job Corps, and National Farmworker Jobs Program.

Adult Measures

Entered Employment

Of those who are not employed at the date of participation: the number of adult participants who are employed in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter.

Employment Retention

Of those who are employed in the first quarter after the exit quarter: the number of adult participants who are employed in both the second and third quarters after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter.

Six Months’ Average Earnings

Of those adult participants who are employed in the first, second, and third quarters after the exit quarter: total earnings in the second quarter plus the total earnings in the third quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter.

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the total post-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 after exit) minus pre-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 prior to registration) divided by the number of adults who exit during the quarter.

Youth Measures

Attainment of a Degree or Certificate

Of those enrolled in education (at the date of participation or at any point during the program): the number of youth participants who attain a diploma, GED, or certificate by the end of the third quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth participants who exit during the quarter.

Literacy and Numeracy Gains

Of those out-of-school youth who are basic skills deficient: the number of youth participants who increase one or more educational functioning levels divided by the number of youth participants who have completed a year in the program (i.e., one year from the date of first youth program service) plus the number of youth participants who exit before completing a year in the program.

Placement in Employment or Education

Of those who are not in postsecondary education or employment (including the military) at the date of participation: the number of youth participants who are in employment (including the military) or enrolled in postsecondary education and/or advanced training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth participants who exit during the quarter.

Program-Specific Performance Measures

Disability Employment Initiative (DEI)

Number of Tickets Assigned

Number of individuals on Social Security Administration (SSA) disability benefits who assigned their Ticket to the workforce board, agency, or American Job Center as their designated Employment Network, under the SSA Ticket to Work program. All DEI pilot sites must become an Employment Network under Ticket to Work.

Amount of Revenue Generated

Under the SSA Ticket to Work program, when jobseekers who receive SSA disability benefits assign their Ticket to a workforce board, agency, or American Job Center as an Employment Network, and then achieve certain employment milestones, the Employment Network receives money, or “Ticket revenue.”

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1 This definition was used for earnings in PY 2005. Q=quarter
Foreign Labor Certification

Percent of H-1B Applications Resolved in Seven Business Days
This estimate is based on the total number of applications processed within seven business days divided by the total number of applications processed for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified, (2) denied, or (3) withdrawn.

Average Number of Days to Resolve PERM Applications Not Subject to Integrity Review
The average processing time between case receipt and decision date for non-audited cases.

Average Number of Days to Resolve PERM Applications Subject to Integrity Review
The average processing time between case receipt and decision date for audited cases.

Percent of Complete H-2A Employer Applications Resolved within 30 Days Before the Date of Need
This estimate is based on the total number of complete applications resolved within 30 days before the date of need divided by the total number of applications processed for a given reporting period.

Percent of H-2B Applications Processed Within 30 Days of Receipt
This estimate is based on the total number of applications processed within 30 days of receipt divided by the total number of applications processed for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified, (2) denied, or (3) withdrawn.

Indian and Native American Youth

Attainment of Two or More Goals
The total number of youth participants enrolled in the Grantee’s Supplemental Youth Services Program who attained at least two of the 14 goals listed below divided by the total number of Supplemental Youth Services participants enrolled during the report period. The 14 goals include:
1. Completed Job Readiness/Orientation to the World of Work Training
2. Completed Internship or Vocational Exploration Program
3. Completed Career Assessment
4. Entered Unsubsidized Employment
5. Remained in School
6. Returned to School Full Time
7. Enrolled in Job Corps
8. Improved Basic Skills Level By At Least Two Grades
9. Attained High School Diploma
10. Attained GED
11. Completed Occupational Skills Training
12. Completed Leadership Skills Training
13. Entered Other (Non-Supplemental Youth) Training Program
14. Summer Employment

Educational Attainment for Dropouts
The number of dropouts who have obtained a high school diploma, GED, or increased their literacy and numeracy by two grade levels divided by the total number of dropouts.

Job Corps Measures

Placement in Employment or Education
Percent of Job Corps participants entering employment or enrolling in post-secondary education and/or advanced skills training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after exit from the program.

Attainment of a Degree or Certificate
Percent of students who attain a GED, HSD, or certificate.

Literacy /Numeracy Gains
Percent of students who achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one or more Adult Basic Education (ABE) levels.

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2 Calculation of the Placement rate measure does not include outcomes for students who participated in the program for less than 60 days.
Internet-Based Assistance

Web Site Visits
ETA’s Internet-based assistance includes electronic tools that help individuals make informed employment and education choices. The measure for tracking the overall performance and usage of these tools is Web site visits. A visit is defined as a series of page requests from the same uniquely identified client with a time of no more than 30 minutes between each page request.

O*Net Product Downloads
The O*NET product downloads count the number of unique users who download an O*NET online resource (www.onetcenter.org), which includes the O*NET database (all versions), O*NET technical reports (such as on green jobs), supplemental data files (lay titles, tools, and technology), the O*NET Career Exploration Tool files, O*NET Survey questionnaires, and other related materials such as the Toolkit for Business.

Registered Apprenticeship Program

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

Reentry Employment Opportunities—Adult Program

Recidivism Rate
The percentage of participants who are rearrested for a new crime or re-incarcerated for revocation of a parole or probation violation within one year from release from prison.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

Service Level
The count of participants during the report period divided by the total number of authorized grantee community service positions.

Community Service
The number of community service hours as reported by each grantee divided by the total community service hours funded for the grantee, adjusted for minimum wage differences among the states.

Most-in-Need
Most-in-need means participants with one or more of the following characteristics: have a severe disability; are frail; are age 75 or older; are age-eligible but not receiving benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act; reside in an area with persistent unemployment and have severely limited employment prospects; have limited English proficiency; have low literacy skills; have a disability; reside in a rural area; are Veterans; have low employment prospects; have failed to find employment after utilizing services provided under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.); or are homeless or at risk for homelessness (513(b)(1)(E) as amended by Pub. L. No. 109-365).

Unemployment Insurance

Percent of Payments Made Timely
The percentage of intrastate Unemployment Insurance benefit first payments for full weeks of unemployment issued within 14 days following the first compensable week in states with a waiting week, and 21 days in non-waiting week states.

Detection of Recoverable Overpayments
The amount of overpayments (dollars) established through state operations as a percent of the estimated amount states can detect and establish for recovery.

Entered Employment Rate
The percent of persons receiving a first payment in a given quarter who had earnings in the next quarter.

Percent of Employer Tax Liability Determinations Made Timely
The percent of new employer determinations made within 90 days of the end of the quarter in which employers became liable to pay unemployment taxes.
YouthBuild

Attainment of a Degree or Certificate
Of those enrolled, the number of youth participants who attain a diploma, high school equivalency degree, or industry-recognized certificate by the end of the third quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth enrolled (minus youth exited for other reasons).

Literacy and Numeracy Gains
Of those youth participants who are basic skills deficient at enrollment, the number of youth participants who increase one or more educational functioning levels within one year of enrollment divided by the number of youth participants who have completed a year in the program.

Placement in Employment or Education
The number of youth participants who are in employment (including the military) or are enrolled in post-secondary education and/or advanced training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth participants who exited during the previous quarter.

Youthful Offender Projects

Placement Rate
The placement rate is the percentage of out-of-school youth ages 18 and above placed in unsubsidized jobs, occupational training, post-secondary education, or the military.

Recidivism Rate
The recidivism rate is the percentage of youth offenders who have been convicted of a new crime within 12 months of their release of a correctional facility or being placed on probation.
Glossary of WIOA Primary Indicators of Performance

Primary Performance Indicators

Section 116 of WIOA establishes performance accountability indicators and performance reporting requirements to assess the effectiveness of states and local areas in achieving positive outcomes for individuals served by the workforce development system’s six core programs.

Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program. The number of participants who exited during the reporting period who are found to be employed, either through direct Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage record match, Federal or military employment records, or supplemental wage information, in the second quarter after the exit quarter DIVIDED by the number of participants who exited during the reporting period.

Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit

The percentage of participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program. The number of participants who exited during the reporting period who are found to be employed, either through direct UI wage record match, Federal or military employment records, or supplemental wage information, in the fourth quarter after the exit quarter DIVIDED by the number of participants who exited during the reporting period.

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. Total quarterly earnings, for all participants employed in the second quarter after exit, are collected by either direct wage record match or supplemental wage information. The collected quarterly wage information values are listed in order, from the lowest to the highest value. The value in the middle of this list is the median earnings value, where there is the same quantity of numbers above the median number as there is below the median number. Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the total post-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 after exit) minus pre-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 prior to registration) DIVIDED by the number of adults who exit during the quarter.

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 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. A participant who has attained a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent is included in the percentage of participants who have attained a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent only if the participant also is employed or is enrolled in an education or training program leading to a recognized postsecondary credential within one year after exit from the program.

The number of participants who exited during the reporting period who obtained a recognized postsecondary credential during the program or within one year after exit PLUS those who were in a secondary education program and obtained a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent during the program or within one year after exit and were also employed, or in an education or training program leading to a recognized postsecondary credential within one year after exit DIVIDED by the number of participants enrolled in an education or training program (excluding those in OJT and customized training) who exited during the reporting period.

Measurable Skills 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. The number of program participants during the reporting period who are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and are achieving measurable skill gains based on attainment of at least one type of gain DIVIDED by the number of program participants during the reporting period who are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment. Participants who, during any point in the program year, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment are included in the denominator. This includes participants who continue to receive services as well as those who have participated during the reporting period and have exited the program.

Title I Youth Education and Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit

The percentage of title I Youth program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the second quarter after exit from the program. The number of title I Youth program participants who exited during the reporting period who are found to be employed, either through direct UI wage record match, Federal or military employment records, or supplemental wage information, OR found to be enrolled in secondary education, postsecondary education, or occupational skills training (including advanced training) in the second quarter after the exit quarter DIVIDED by the number of title I Youth program participants who exited the program during the reporting period.
Title I Youth Education and Employment 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. The number of Title I Youth program participants who exited the program during the reporting period who are found to be employed, either through direct UI wage record match, Federal or military employment records, or supplemental wage information, OR found to be enrolled in secondary education, postsecondary education, or occupational skills training (including advanced training) in the fourth quarter after the exit quarter DIVIDED by the number of Title I Youth program participants who exited the program during the reporting period.

Effectiveness in Serving Employers

WIOA requires the Departments to establish a primary indicator of performance for effectiveness in serving employers. The Departments have determined that this indicator will be measured as a shared outcome across all six core programs within each state to ensure a holistic approach to serving employers. The Departments are implementing this indicator in the form of a pilot program to test the rigor and feasibility of three approaches, and to subsequently set a standardized indicator. States must select two of these three approaches to report on this indicator. Governors also may establish and report on a third state-specific approach for measuring effectiveness, in addition to the two Departmental approaches selected. The three approaches to measuring effectiveness in serving employers include:

1. Retention (Retention with the same employer): Percentage of participants with wage records who exit and were employed by the same employer in the second and fourth quarters after exit. The number of participants with wage records who exit during the reporting period and were employed by the same employer during the second quarter after exit and the fourth quarter after exit DIVIDED by the number of participants with wage records who exit and were employed during the second quarter after exit.

2. Repeat Business Customers (Percentage of repeat employers using services within the previous three years): Percentage of employers who have used WIOA core program services more than once during the last three reporting periods. The total number of establishments, as defined by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, served during the current reporting period (i.e., one program year) and that during the prior three reporting periods have used core program services more than once DIVIDED by the number of establishments, as defined by BLS QCEW, served during the current reporting period.

3. Employer Penetration Rate (Percentage of employers using services out of all employers in the state): Percentage of employers using WIOA core program services out of all employers in the state. The total number of establishments, as defined by the BLS QCEW program, that received a service or, if it is an ongoing activity, are continuing to receive a service or other assistance during the reporting period DIVIDED by the total number of establishments, as defined by BLS QCEW, located within the State during the final month or quarter of the reporting period. This measure is a unique count of employers using WIOA core programs. If an establishment receives, or continues to receive, more than one service during the reporting period (i.e., during the program year), that establishment should be counted only once in this calculation.
American Job Centers

Total: 2,423 (Mapped)  Comprehensive: 1,589  Affiliate: 834

Source: America’s Service Locator (www.ServiceLocator.org)
America’s Service Locator connects individuals to employment and training opportunities available at local American Job Centers. The Web site provides contact information for a range of local work-related services, including unemployment benefits, career development, and educational opportunities.

Updated as of May 30, 2017