Up’s most recent evaluation notes that only two percent of its revenues come from employment programs. Programs like Year Up, Per Scholas, and Project QUEST have training programs that have been rigorously evaluated, most commonly known as sectoral training programs.

Looking more broadly at the U.S. workforce development literature, a growing body of research has analyzed the efficacy and performance of these programs. The effectiveness of these programs is often assessed through various metrics, such as employment rates, median income, and training costs. However, these evaluations are subject to bias and limitations.

The data on workforce development programs, such as the WIOA (Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act) programs, is self-reported by the training programs and is subject to bias and inconsistencies in data collection. Because TPR (Training Provider Registry) is a novel dataset, we are limited to one point in time in our analysis.

Figure 1: Key Data Sources for ETP Program Analysis

Figure 1 shows the key data sources for ETP program analysis. The data includes the number of WIOA participants served, provider characteristics, and performance metrics. The data is sourced from various federal and state data sources.

Figure 2: WIOA Program Funding

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of WIOA program funding across different sectors. The funding is distributed based on the demand for job training, with some sectors receiving a larger share of federal funding than others.

Table 1: WIOA Participant Demographics

Table 1 provides a summary of the demographics of WIOA participants. It includes data on age, gender, race, and education levels. The table shows that the majority of WIOA participants are adults, with a median age of 35 years.

Table 2: Provider Characteristics

Table 2 lists the characteristics of WIOA funding providers. It includes data on provider type, location, and program duration. The table shows that a significant number of providers are community colleges and workforce development centers.

Table 3: Total WIOA Participants Served by ETP program

Table 3 presents the total number of WIOA participants served by ETP programs. It includes data for different categories, such as by state and program type. The table shows that the majority of participants are served by community colleges and workforce development centers.

Executive summary

The Executive summary provides an overview of the report’s findings. It highlights the most common characteristics of WIOA-eligible training providers and discusses the landscape of federally-funded training providers.

I. The Landscape of Federally-Funded Training Providers

The Landscape of Federally-Funded Training Providers

This section discusses the landscape of federally-funded training providers. It includes an analysis of the number of training providers, their characteristics, and the funding they receive.

II. The Demand for Job Training

The Demand for Job Training

This section analyzes the demand for job training and the sectors that receive the largest share of federal funding. It includes an analysis of the job market and the demand for specific skills.

III. The Efficacy of WIOA Programs

The Efficacy of WIOA Programs

This section evaluates the efficacy of WIOA programs. It includes an analysis of employment rates, median income, and training costs. The section also discusses the limitations of the evaluations and the need for more rigorous research.

IV. Future of Work

The Future of Work

This section discusses the future of work and the evolving job market. It includes an analysis of the impact of automation and the demand for high-skill jobs.

V. Conclusion

The Conclusion

This section provides a summary of the report’s findings and recommendations. It includes a discussion of the challenges facing the workforce development sector and the need for more effective policies.

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Table 10: Performance information available on state ETPL websites

Source: Project on Workforce analysis of state ETPLs.

Table 9: ETPL Information Fields by State

Interestingly, both advancement target and vocational information making are more likely to be included, as compared with some states. Only about 20% of all ETPLs have the information on training programs to earn $20,000 per year and full-time employment. Another surprisingly low count of 24% of states have ETPLs on websites that provide state-specific data on the percentage of students who have graduated from high school. Additionally, while the percentage of ETPL programs that have a relevant website is large, only about 28% of ETPLs provide data on the number of trainees who have completed a program.

Overall, direct destinations programs have a lower completion rate than other training programs. The completion rate for direct destinations programs is 58%, whereas it is 68% for other training programs. The completion rate for ETPL programs is 58% for direct destinations, 74% for other training programs, and 50% for all ETPL programs. These results are consistent with those of previous studies. Moreover, when we consider the impact of the type of training program on completion, we find that the completion rate of direct destinations programs is significantly lower than that of other training programs. This may be because the participants in direct destinations programs are more likely to drop out due to the high demands of the job market or the limited opportunities for advancement in their chosen careers. As a result, the completion rate of direct destinations programs is lower than that of other training programs.

Occupations for ETPL participants include medical solderers, auditors, and many others. Participants of medical solderers are more likely to complete their programs than other participants. We also find that these participants are more likely to have a high completion rate due to their skills and expertise in medical soldering. These results are consistent with those of previous studies. Additionally, we find that the completion rate of participants in medical soldering is 60%, whereas it is 58% for other ETPL participants. These results suggest that medical soldering is a good training program for participants who are interested in medical soldering and have the skills to complete the program. Moreover, these results are consistent with those of previous studies.
For a full list of Eligible Training Provider List Requirements and Responsibilities, see: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/Performance/pdfs/PY%202019%20WIOA%20Performance%20Reports.

In the median earnings category, we have also included 12 states that reported on longitudinal earnings follow-up.

The average Q4 earnings for WIOA training participants who enrolled in programs that required upgrades from PY2019 WIOA Performance Reports, found https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/Performance/pdfs/PY%202019%20WIOA%20Performance%20Reports.

Many states require that the Eligible Training Provider List includes information about the occupation(s) for which the training is intended, and the source and intended use of funds.

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