



## **Virginia Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Title I and Title III Programs**

# **Economic Impact and Return on Investment Analysis**

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# Abstract

This report assesses the impact of Virginia Works' Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I Adult, Youth, and Dislocated Worker and Title III Wagner-Peyser programs on the Commonwealth's economy and the benefits generated for taxpayers through the prism of household spending impacts. As Virginia Works reached its first anniversary in mid-2025, WIOA programs worked to increase access for workers—many with disadvantages—to employment. This resulted in positive impacts on the Commonwealth's economy and labor market, according to an analysis of program participant employment and earnings outcomes, conducted by Timothy Aylor, Virginia Works Economist.

Title III services are usually lighter-touch and universal, while Title I offers more intensive, funded training and support. Title III often serves as the front door (initial career navigation, job search help, resume review). Title I steps in when individuals need training, intensive case management, or other support services. Together, these programs are designed to support job seekers in overcoming employment barriers and achieving meaningful careers, while also helping employers meet workforce needs through access for skilled talent.

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*This research specifically focuses on what impact household spending of reemployment earnings might be expected to generate in terms of additional jobs supported, economic growth, and tax revenues collected.*

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In program year 2024 (PY2024) overall, program exiter reemployment<sup>1</sup> results strengthened despite flat fund expenditure growth<sup>2</sup> during that period. Providing one possible driver for this, information on Virginia Works WIOA Title I and Title III programs indicates that program exiters were reemployed at high rates, with generated earnings that were reflected in household spending. Resulting income and output impacts from this spending may be expected to generate an estimated \$114 million in additional federal, state and local tax revenue. Comparing this fiscal impact to ETA reported funding expenditures resulted in a return on investment of 4.26, meaning that every dollar in spending could be expected to return that dollar plus \$3.26 in additional tax revenue. All but one of the major WIOA programs achieved a positive ROI over the one-year study period.

## Results

In program year 2024, approximately 27,500 participants exited a Virginia WIOA Title I or Title III workforce services program.<sup>3</sup> The program year 2024<sup>4</sup> was chosen to analyze the post-program employment and earnings obtained by the participants because the information is the most current and because it reflects post-Covid conditions. Two quarters after exiting, an estimated 20,000 of the exiters were employed and made \$654 million in estimated annual earnings. Household spending flowing from these participant wages contributed to nearly one half of a billion dollars in state gross domestic product (GDP) and sustained 4,000 jobs throughout the Commonwealth.

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<sup>1</sup> ETA-9169 Statewide Performance Report, Virginia. Reemployed program exiters two quarters after exit.

<sup>2</sup> ETA-9169 Statewide Performance Report, Virginia. Career Services and Training Services Funds Expended during reporting period 7/1/2024 to 6/30/2025.

<sup>3</sup> Total exiters of April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025, participant cohort

<sup>4</sup> July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025

*The positive economic impact and ROI trends for PY 2024 were driven by two things: estimated reemployed exiter earnings that were larger and reported funds expenditures that were flat when compared to the previous program year.*

In turn, this increased economic activity could be expected to generate \$114 million in federal, state, and local tax revenues. During that period, funds expended for these programs totaled an estimated \$27 million. Comparing the benefit to the expenditures yields an estimated return-on-investment of over four (4.26)—or over four dollars of tax revenue for every program dollar spent. **The following are estimated WIOA Title I and III Return-on-investment figures for each of the four major programs: Adult, \$1.52; Dislocated Worker, \$1.16; Youth, \$0.70; and Wagner-Peyser, \$6.84.**

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024:** Table A. below illustrates estimated Virginia employment and wages by program in PY 2024.

**Table A: Virginia Program Performance Statistics in PY 2024**

WIOA Program	Exiter	Percentage Employed <sup>5</sup>	Adjusted Employed	Quarterly Median Earnings
WIOA Adult	2,015	82.7%	1,673	\$9,025
WIOA Dislocated Worker	319	85.3%	272	\$10,063
WIOA Youth	778	81.2%	631	\$5,968
Wagner-Peyser	24,415	70.6%	17,237	\$8,232

The results listed below indicate that, overall, the Virginia WIOA workforce programs grew jobs, expanded the economy, and raised tax revenues greater than fund expenditures during PY 2024. Household spending stemming from the earnings shown in Table A. supported the equivalent of \$241 million in Labor Income and contributed \$491 million in value-added (gross domestic product). In turn, this could be expected to generate estimated tax revenues of \$114 million at the federal, state, and county level. From this vantage point, the following summarize these economic impacts associated with the WIOA Title I & III programs in program year 2024.

- **Virginia Employment:** It is estimated that 4,000 additional jobs were supported because of the WIOA programs. This result, from the reemployment earnings shown in Table A., describes effects on Virginia final demand component Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE). It illustrates the induced effects of post-program earnings on household spending and assumes that the wages earned were spent like that of households with similar incomes.
- **Virginia Labor Income:** Flowing from the estimated \$654 million in annual earnings paid to individuals exiting WIOA programs, household spending in the Commonwealth resulted in \$241 million in added labor income earned in restaurants, stores, offices, and other Virginia workplaces.

<sup>5</sup>The percentage employed was the average of employment rate two and four quarters after program exit.

- **Value Added (Gross Domestic Product):** Post-program earnings were also responsible for creating \$491 million in additional value added through induced, follow-on effects.
- **Virginia Economic Output:** Induced effects from the earnings income spent by program exiters can also be expressed as generating \$763 million in additional output in the Commonwealth.
- **Fiscal Impact:** In total, impacts within this analysis support tax revenues of \$59,183,427 at the Federal level, \$27,587,272 at the State level, \$18,823,661 at the County level, \$14,338 at the Sub County Special District level and \$8,431,734 at the Sub County General level. These figures are reported in 2025 dollars.

The figures shown in Table B. help to show that the Virginia WIOA workforce programs (as represented in household spending flowing from the earnings shown in Table B.) helped to grow the economy and jobs during PY 2024.

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024: Table B.** below illustrates estimated impacts of program exiter reemployment earnings spending on the Virginia economy.

**Table B: Estimated Labor Market and Economic Impacts of WIOA Exiters Reemployment in PY 2024**

WIOA Program	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
WIOA Adult	364	\$22,264,211	\$45,331,180	\$70,452,751
WIOA Dislocated Worker	62	\$3,691,916	\$8,038,052	\$12,331,409
WIOA Youth	90	\$5,326,554	\$11,660,826	\$17,610,003
Wagner-Peyser	3,423	\$209,358,627	\$426,265,895	\$662,493,341

The figures shown in Table C. illustrate likely tax revenue impacts that the Virginia WIOA workforce programs may have generated from the household spending stimulus shown in tables A. and B.

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024: Table C.** below illustrates estimated tax revenue impacts of program exiter reemployment earnings spending on the Virginia economy. Most programs had a positive return on investment. An exception was the results for WIOA Youth programs, which was estimated to result in \$0.70 in tax revenues for every dollar of funds expended on the program. This result was likely driven by two factors. Jobs held by young workers are likely entry-level and part-time, which limits the earnings added into the economy by this group. Also, participants in youth programs sometimes receive non-monetary work experience that doesn't result in added spending. A promising focus may be to analyze 'high school' (ages 14 to 18) apprenticeships as a way of improving the ROI by starting students in great careers while beating the low wages paid in typical 'student' jobs.<sup>6</sup>

**Table C: Estimated Virginia Tax Revenue Impacts of WIOA Exiters Reemployment in PY 2024**

WIOA Program	County/Sub County	State	Federal	Total
WIOA Adult	\$2,513,119	\$2,543,915	\$5,470,344	\$10,527,379

<sup>6</sup> <https://virginiaworks.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Registered-Apprenticeship-Impact-Final.pdf>

WIOA Dislocated Worker	\$471,183	\$465,692	\$929,756	\$1,866,631
WIOA Youth	\$653,635	\$656,289	\$1,343,650	\$2,653,574
Wagner-Peyser	\$23,631,794	\$23,921,377	\$51,439,676	\$98,992,847

## Virginia Works and WIOA Programs in PY 2024

Virginia Works, the newly formed agency that combined eleven Virginia workforce programs into a new, central location, went 'live' in July 2024. In the ensuing twelve months, many milestones were crossed, thousands of job seekers and employers were served in every corner of the Commonwealth, and many new initiatives and partnerships were announced.

Virginia Works is committed to providing world-class service delivery to both employers and individuals. How successful has it been? One way to gauge this is by analyzing performance measures of WIOA workforce programs in Virginia collected by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA), which administers core and discretionary programs authorized by WIOA.<sup>7</sup> The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy. WIOA promotes accountability and transparency through negotiated performance goals that are publicly available, fosters regional collaboration within states through local workforce areas, and improves the American Job Center system.

The WIOA Title I program (administered through Virginia's local workforce boards at workforce centers across the Commonwealth) funds direct services to jobseekers and employers through three specialized programs for Adults, Dislocated Workers, and Youth (in-school and out-of school).

- **Jobseeker Services**
  - Career Services (available to all eligible individuals): Outreach, intake, and eligibility determination; skills assessments (basic skills, occupational, and interests); Job search assistance and job matching; Career counseling and career pathway planning; Resume help and interview preparation; Digital literacy and financial literacy support; Supportive services referrals (childcare, transportation, etc.)
  - Training Services (for individuals who need skills to obtain or retain employment): Occupational skills training; on-the-job training (OJT); Incumbent worker training; Registered Apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships; Customized training with employers; Integrated Education and Training (with Adult Education); Tuition and training costs via Individual Training Accounts (ITAs)
- **Employer Services:** Job posting and candidate recruitment; Hiring events and job fairs; access to on-the-job training wage reimbursement, incumbent worker training, and customized training; sector partnerships and talent pipeline development

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/wioa/programs>

The WIOA Title III program (delivered by Virginia Works' Career Navigators at workforce centers across the Commonwealth) provides universal basic career coaching and navigation support for individuals and employers, generally without eligibility barriers.

- **Jobseeker Services:** Job listings and referrals; Job matching and placement assistance; Labor market information; Career guidance; Reemployment services for UI claimants; Workshops on job search, resumes, and interviewing
- **Employer Services:** Job order posting and recruitment; Candidate screening and referrals; Labor market and wage data; Assistance with layoffs and workforce adjustments (in coordination with Title I rapid response)

WIOA performance data representing program year 2024 (July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025) corresponds to the one-year anniversary of the newly formed Virginia Works agency, so it may be a good source of data for comparison. However, during that period, Virginia labor market conditions required resiliency and the ability to face new challenges that included a cooling labor market nationwide, rapid technological change advancing in the workplace, and an uncertain federal employment outlook.

## Method

The broad question posed by this research is "Do Virginia's WIOA programs' benefits outweigh their costs?" The research focused on one aspect of this by asking, "Judging by program participant reemployment outcomes, do Virginia WIOA Title I and III programs generate sufficient additional jobs and economic growth in one year to result in a net positive fiscal impact?" The study area is the Commonwealth of Virginia and assumes that employed participants work and live in Virginia. The program year (PY) 2024 period was chosen because it provides the most current data and is sufficiently removed from the distorting effects of the COVID recession.

The first step in conducting such an analysis is to estimate the impacts of these programs on employment and earnings. Program reemployment and earnings outcomes were obtained from ETA annual performance reports for each one of four major Title I and III programs. The second component of the study measured economic benefits generated by the four WIOA programs on household spending. These may be expected to bring in additional tax revenues at the federal, state, and local level. These estimated fiscal benefits were compared to estimates of funding expenditures Virginia Works received for the programs to arrive at the return-on-investment (ROI) ratio.

## Model Design

The research design was structured in the following way. The model described WIOA program exiter outcomes, expressed as estimated annualized earnings two quarters after the program exit. It is assumed that they were working full-time for a full year at the median wage earned two quarters after exiting. The number of exiters was adjusted downward by the reemployment rate. The sum of earnings comprised the addition to state labor income that would have been absent but for the WIOA workforce services. Title I duplicative earnings were removed from the Wagner-Peyser estimate.

These labor income impacts provided the 'event' needed for the economic impact software to calculate additional impacts that included tax revenues. For the purposes of this analysis, these estimates were considered total compensation, not sole wages. The economic impact modeling estimated the effects of household consumer expenditures stemming from the exiter earnings. This estimate of new spending in the Virginia economy provided the information needed for estimating hypothetical impacts on local, state, and federal tax revenue.



## Model Data Sources

Representative WIOA performance information from the U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (ETA) <sup>8</sup> provided numbers of participants, program status, wages, and other information for WIOA Title I and Title III programs.

- Funds expended data (PY 2024): U.S. Department of Labor ETA-9169 Statewide Performance Report - Virginia, specifically Career and Training Services under each program's "Summary Information – Funds Expended, 7/1/2024-6/30/2025." The 9169 report captures the overall program fund expenditures but does not include overhead costs such as infrastructure, and administrative costs.
- Employment and earnings data (PY 2024): U.S. Department of Labor ETA-9169 Statewide Performance Report - Virginia, specifically "Cohort Period: 7/1/2024-6/30/2025." Program outcome information collected includes the number of program exiters, reemployment rate, and median earnings.
- Demographic and barriers to employment data (PY 2024): U.S. Department of Labor ETA-9169 Statewide Performance Report - Virginia, specifically "Cohort Period: 7/1/2024-6/30/2025." Information collected includes demographic and barriers-to-employment information on the studied exiter cohort.

## Model Decisions

The main consideration in determining the model design was which data source to use. The annual program performance reports from the ETA were chosen because they were available at the state level and provided published measures of program outcomes and fund expenditures that were consistent in terms of period covered. But to use the data this way, some assumptions were necessary. An important one was that all estimated earnings of program exiters could be considered a benefit which expands the Commonwealth's economy and, by extension, generates tax revenues. This, despite that some participants were already employed at the start of programs, while others did not work a full year after exiting the programs even though they were employed two quarters after exiting. However, this approach was chosen, in part, because participants in WIOA Title I and III programs often have one—or more—barriers to employment, so assigning reemployment earnings to the WIOA provided services was considered reasonable. Also, these assumptions were considered acceptable because the ETA summary reports do not provide the level of detailed information needed to adjust in those ways. As an example, the fund expenditure information from the ETA Statewide Performance Report does not capture all overhead and administrative costs associated with the programs. If all costs were captured, the ROI results would likely be lower. Another issue is the possibility of double counting, since some of the program participants were enrolled in more than one program—usually Title I participants also enrolled in Title III Wagner-Peyser. This was adjusted by removing the Title I earnings from the Wagner-Peyser earnings total.

The following are incorporated model assumptions that may have resulted in more conservative return-on-investment results. These assumptions were incorporated due to data, time, and resource considerations and are not evaluations of other, commonly used economic impact and ROI techniques.

- The model does not estimate net present value of multiple years' earnings. The model estimates only one year. For example, it is common to sum five to ten years of earnings and compare it to program costs.
- The model does not attempt to capture reduced transfer payments (especially U.I.) as positive impacts.
- The model does not attempt to capture non-monetary, societal savings like reduced crime rates, substance abuse, etc. Studies have shown that the gains that come from these programs extend from the monetary gains directly through to social benefits that come from the support of these participants.

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<sup>8</sup> State WIOA performance reporting (ETA-9169)-Virginia  
<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/performance/results/states>.

- Benefits to employing industries are not represented in the model. Only household spending from the employment earnings is captured in estimates of induced economic impacts. This yields more conservative results than estimating increased industry output resulting from the added program exiter earnings. This was decided mainly because the ETA source data does not provide the necessary, detailed industry information to make such estimates.
- For conducting the economic impact analysis using IMPLAN, earnings estimates were considered total compensation, not sole wages. This has the effect of reducing household spending patterns in the modeling software.
- The model summed the earnings of one cohort of program exiters, not of a broader group such as the total participants served during the program year.
- To avoid overstating outcomes, the average of Q2 and Q4 Entered Employment Rates (EER) were used to represent sustainable employment across the year. This percentage was then applied to the total number of exiters in each program to downwardly adjust for unemployment among program exiters in the cohort.

## Model Steps

### **Step 1:** Determine Total PY 2024 WIOA Program Expenditures.

For each program (WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, Wagner-Peyser), From the U.S. DOL ETA program performance page, the information provided for Virginia, PY 2024 was used to sum the funding expenditures reported for Career Services and Training Services.

### **Step 2:** Combine the Number of WIOA Program Exiters with Quarterly Earnings to Estimate Total Earnings.

To avoid overstating outcomes, the average of Q2 and Q4 Entered Employment Rates (EER) were used to represent sustainable employment across the year. This percentage was then applied to the cohort of exiters in each program that aligned most closely with reemployment rates, median quarterly earnings, and program expenditures provided by the ETA annual summary reports. Using the PY 2024 reported median quarterly wages, annual wages were estimated by multiplying by 4 quarters and then by the estimated number of employed participants.

### **Step 3:** Calculate the Effects of Increased Household Spending Resulting from the Reemployment Earnings on the Commonwealth's Economy.

To estimate total economic impacts, the earnings were used as an 'event' input into the economic impact software, with the study area being Virginia. With that information, the analysis examined the labor and economic impacts of the program for the year, which was broken into categories that included the increase in 'induced' employment and wage income resulting from household spending, as well as estimated contributions to Virginia output and GDP.

### **Step 4:** Use Follow-on 'Induced' Household Spending Impacts to Estimate Resulting Changes in Tax Revenues.

This step represents the flow from program exiter wages to spending on groceries, clothing, housing, and other goods and services in a manner like households in a comparable income bracket. The modeling simulated what that spending might mean for local, state, and federal tax collections. The sum of these represents the 'benefit' numerator of the ROI calculation.



## Conclusion

In examining the results of the research, the initial question holds true that Virginia's WIOA programs contribute to the Virginia economy, potentially culminating in a positive return on investment for Virginia taxpayers. In this, the results are like those found in some other workforce services reports. But it differed by incorporating actual ETA performance report information, while the selected methodology was conservative in several of its assumptions but less conservative in others. The research may be useful in better understanding WIOA programs in Virginia, but it is limited in scope.

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*Factoring into the positive results was the higher reemployment rate among program exiters in Virginia, compared to nationwide. Especially noticeable were those of Title 1 programs, which had employment rates nearly ten percentage points higher than nationwide.*

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There are many factors that contribute to a higher or lower benefit-cost ratio, but three important factors are post program exiters, post program reemployment, and the median earnings themselves. Significant improvement or lack thereof will influence the economic impact in a positive or negative direction.

Even with the positive results shown, it is important to keep in mind that a variety of successful outcomes exist in these programs that do not include gainful employment, enrolling into post-secondary education and entering the job-market after searching for a while are examples of successful outcomes that cannot be quantified.

No data is perfect. The only way to be 100% sure of anything is to go out and do a manual count, which was impractical in this case. Instead, reasonable assumptions were combined with the best data possible given time and resource constraints. Other studies have been more ambitious, with attempts to measure things like the lifetime impacts of workforce services on career trajectories or quantifying effects on societal indicators like crime statistics, health measures, and poverty rates. Such things were outside the scope of the project but could be candidates for future research. While Virginia's WIOA's Title I and Title III's value to the Commonwealth is larger than simply its economic impact, understanding the dollars and cents contribution is an important asset to understanding the organization's value. This report has evaluated the programs from just one perspective of possible economic impact and ROI analysis. Much more is left to be explored.

# Appendix

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024: Appendix Table A.** below illustrates reported barriers to employment among WIOA program participants. Individual program exiters may have had more than one barrier to employment.

**Appendix Table A: Reported Barriers to Employment Among WIOA Program Participants in PY 2024**

	Adult	Dislocated Worker	Youth	Wagner-Peyser
Total Participants	2,927	457	1,473	26,316
Displaced Homemakers	3	3	1	8
English Language Learners, Low Levels Literacy, Cultural Barriers	484	20	1,206	415
Exhausting TANF within 2 years (Part A Title IV of the Social Security Act)	1	1	0	1
Ex-offenders	202	24	118	1,013
Homeless Individuals / runaway youth	40	0	50	332
Long-term Unemployed (27 or more consecutive weeks)	416	74	58	3,736
Low-Income Individuals	2,034	291	1,359	5,672
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	1	0	1	16
Individuals with Disabilities (incl. youth)	252	40	471	1,462
Single Parents (Incl. single pregnant women)	338	16	99	391
Youth in foster care or aged out of syst	10	0	66	1

Appendix tables B, C, and D present some statistics about exiters of the WIOA programs studied during PY 2024. The WIOA Title I programs predominantly served females; however, most Wagner-Peyser customers were male. A small majority of program participants were minorities.

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024: Appendix Table B.** below illustrates program exiters by participant sex.

**Appendix Table B: Characteristics of WIOA Participants in PY 2024: Sex**

Participant Characteristic	WIOA Adult	WIOA Dislocated Worker	WIOA Youth	Wagner-Peyser
Female	1,857	234	808	11,725
Male	1,063	223	663	14,549

(7/1/2024 – 6/30/2025)

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024: Appendix Table C.** below illustrates program exiters by participant age range.

**Appendix Table C: Participant Characteristics of WIOA Exiters in PY 2024: Age**

Participant Characteristic	WIOA Adult	WIOA Dislocated Worker	WIOA Youth	Wagner-Peyser
16-18	114	0	489	223
19 - 24	578	23	981	2,387
25-44	1,656	231	3	11,771
45-54	357	100	0	5,229
55-59	136	60	0	2,758
60 +	86	43	0	3,944

(7/1/2024 – 6/30/2025)

**WIOA Performance, PY 2024: Appendix Table D.** below illustrates program exiters by participant race.

**Appendix Table D: Characteristics of WIOA Participants in PY 2024: Race**

Participant Characteristic	WIOA Adult	WIOA Dislocated Worker	WIOA Youth	Wagner-Peyser
American Indian / Alaska Native	53	6	27	383
Asian	163	27	59	773
Black / African American	1,390	210	785	11,086
Hispanic / Latino	220	28	175	2,026
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	12	3	5	110
White	1,194	180	504	12,668
More Than One Race	114	12	63	620

(7/1/2024 – 6/30/2025)

## Impact Analysis Glossary

- **Direct Effect:** The event being analyzed. For example, a layoff, a loss in wages, etc.
- **Indirect Effect:** The impact of local industries buying goods and services from other local industries. The impact on businesses of the event being analyzed (direct effect).
- **Induced Effect:** The response by an economy to an initial change (direct effect) that occurs through re-spending of income received by a component of value added.
- **Labor Income:** All forms of employment income, including employee compensation (wages and benefits) and proprietor income (payments received by self-employed individuals and unincorporated business owners, as well as the capital consumption allowance).
- **Output:** The value of industry production. These are annual production estimates for the year and are in producer prices. For manufacturers, this would be sales plus/minus change in inventory. For the service sector, production equals sales. For retail and wholesale trade, output equals gross margin rather than gross sales.
- **Value Added:** The difference between an establishment's total output and the cost of its intermediate inputs. This is calculated as gross output (sales and other operating income, plus inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported). Consists of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports minus subsidies.

# WIOA Programs Analyzed in the Study

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers core and discretionary programs authorized by WIOA. It also authorizes programs for specific vulnerable populations, including the Job Corps, YouthBuild, Indian and Native American Program, the Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program, and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs.<sup>9</sup> The ETA annual performance reports provide information on four programs: Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, and Wagner-Peyser. The following are descriptions of these programs.

**“Adult”** - Workforce services for eligible adults are available through one of the six core programs authorized by Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The Adult program serves individuals and helps employers meet their workforce needs. It enables workers to obtain good jobs by providing them with job search assistance and training opportunities.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/workforce-investment/adult>

WIOA establishes a priority requirement with respect to funds allocated to a local area for adult employment and training activities. American Job Center staff, when using WIOA Adult funds to provide individualized career services and training services, must give priority to recipients of public assistance, other low-income individuals, and individuals who are basic skills deficient. Under WIOA, priority must be implemented regardless of the amount of funds available to provide services in the local area. In addition, veterans receive priority of service in all DOL-funded employment programs.

**“Dislocated Worker”** - The Dislocated Worker program is designed to help workers get back to work as quickly as possible and overcome barriers to employment. When individuals become dislocated workers as a result of job loss, mass layoffs, global trade dynamics, or transitions in economic sectors, the Dislocated Worker program provides services to assist them in re-entering the workforce. Services for dislocated workers are integrated and provided through a national network of American Job Centers (AJCs). The AJCs provide significant resources to states to implement workforce education, training, and employment programs and help displaced workers.

**“Youth”** – This program is primarily responsible for coordinating all youth-related workforce programs including the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Formula, YouthBuild, and Reentry Employment Opportunities. Our programs primarily serve young adults ages 16-24 that face a variety of barriers to employment. It is responsible for:

- Aligning federal, state and local resources for youth services to ensure that available youth funds are effectively coordinated into a comprehensive delivery system for youth employment and training.
- Providing funding for comprehensive youth development services so youth, particularly those most disadvantaged, have the academic, technical, and work-readiness skills they need to successfully transition to adulthood, career pathways and post-secondary education and training.
- Providing leadership and direction of the comprehensive system of Employment and Training Administration-funded youth employment and training services which includes the state and local government formula grant programs administered by workforce development boards and competitively awarded grant programs administered by community-based organizations, local government organizations, community colleges and other eligible organizations; and
- Delivering efficient, effective, and customer-focused technical assistance services to build the capacity of partners and stakeholders to deliver quality services to all youth.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth/about>

**“Wagner-Peyser”** - The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, amended by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), establishes a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). ES is a required partner under the WIOA American Job Center (AJC) network, providing labor exchange services to all job seekers and helping businesses to meet their hiring needs by referring qualified workers.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/american-job-centers/wagner-peyser-program>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/wioa/programs>