

# How WIOA Performance Data Works

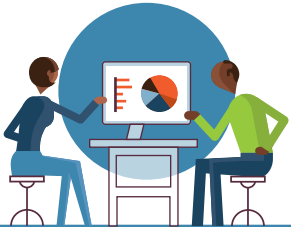
There are four titles of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), each authorizing different programs. All programs collect similar types of data and use the same core performance metrics. However, depending on the program, different entities are involved in the data collection and reporting. Here's a look at how the data travels:



## The Four Titles of WIOA Each Authorize Different Programs:

### TITLE I

Helps jobseekers with career counseling, job search assistance, and job training.



### TITLE II

Helps adults who lack basic skills. Services assist with improving reading, writing, math, and English proficiency; attaining a high school diploma or equivalent; and transition to employment or postsecondary education/training.



### TITLE III

Helps jobseekers, including those getting unemployment benefits. Services assist jobseekers in finding work and help employers with recruiting.



### TITLE IV

Helps individuals with disabilities maximize their employability, independence, and integration into the workplace and society. Programs offer comprehensive and individualized services including vocational rehabilitation, occupational training, and assistive technologies.



## FEDERAL LEVEL

Federal agencies review data on program performance to support federal funding and oversight.

The U.S. Department of Labor uses data from states to assess program effectiveness, including outcomes for participants with specific barriers to employment. DOL uses data to provide oversight and technical assistance.

DOL and ED make program reports available to the public.

The U.S. Department of Education receives Title II and Title IV data from states, and uses it for program oversight and technical assistance.

## STATE LEVEL

State agencies review data to monitor program performance and identify service providers that need technical assistance.

State workforce boards and state workforce agencies create statewide plans, share labor market information, develop performance reports, and maintain lists of eligible training providers. They use data to drive local board oversight and technical assistance.

State education agencies maintain a statewide database, aggregate data for federal reporting, and analyze data to assist with program improvement.

State vocational rehabilitation agencies administer program databases, monitor data for federal reporting, and analyze data to assist with program improvement.

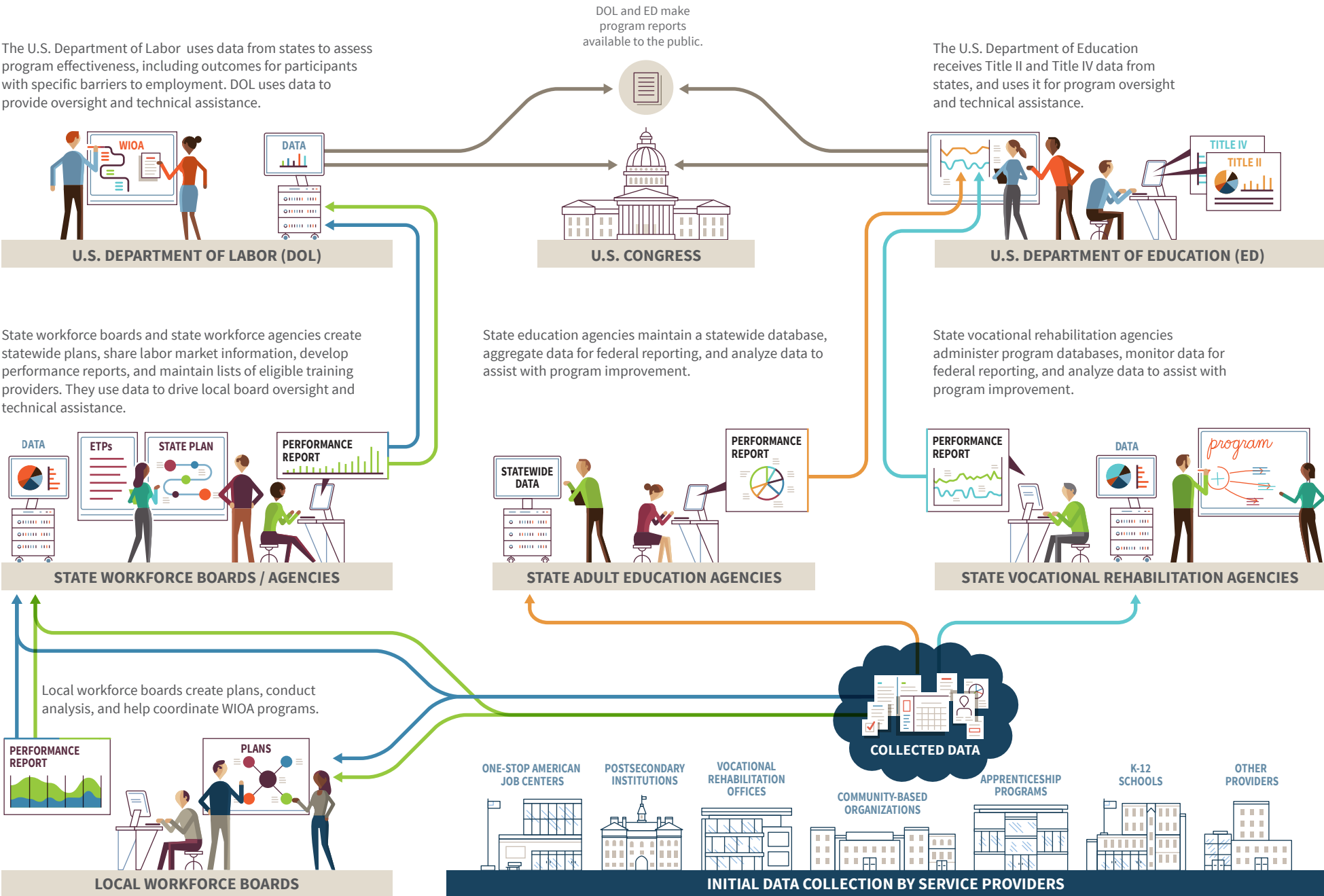
State agencies also collaborate with each other to link data to measure education progression and employment outcomes. Matching participant data with wage records shows what portion of participants get jobs and their average earnings, but this type of data linkage remains a challenge in some states.

Data is sent to federal agencies, some in aggregate form, and some at the individual level.

## LOCAL LEVEL

Individual data on program participants is collected by organizations providing WIOA program services. It is used for local planning and sent to the state for review.

For Titles I and III, data from service providers may flow through the local workforce board or go directly to the state level, depending on the state and type of data.



## Who Uses the Data?

### POLICYMAKERS

- Allocate resources to most effective programs
- Adjust program design to improve results



### PROGRAM MANAGERS/ JOB COUNSELORS/ EDUCATORS

- Replicate success; identify areas for improvement
- Ensure quality services for target populations
- Customize services for individual needs



### BUSINESSES

- Build confidence in program accountability
- Enhance willingness to partner with WIOA



### STUDENTS AND WORKERS

- Choose training providers with record of success
- Select careers supported by employment outcome information



## Which Data Is Collected?

- Demographics
- Program eligibility
- Services received
- Employment and earnings outcomes
- Postsecondary educational attainment
- Skills gains
- Program costs