

DEFINITIONS

U.S. Dept. of Labor, WIOA

Basic skills deficient – a youth is “basic skills deficient” if they:

- Have English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test; or
- Are unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual’s family, or in society.
Literacy means an individual’s ability to read, write, and speak in English, and to compute, and solve problems, at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job, in the family of the individual, and in society.

English Language Learner - an eligible individual who has limited ability in reading, writing, speaking, or comprehending the English language, and—

- whose native language is a language other than English; or
- who lives in a family or community environment where a language other than English is the dominant language

Foster youth - an individual in foster care, or an individual who was in foster care and has aged out of the foster care system

Homeless Youth (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act) - means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, which includes—

- children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
- children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- migrant children, because the children are living in circumstances described above.

Individual/youth with a barrier to education or employment — means a member of 1 or more of the following populations:

- (A) Displaced homemakers.
- (B) Low-income individuals.
- (C) Native Americans/Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.
- (D) Individuals with disabilities, including youth.
- (E) Older individuals.
- (F) Ex-offenders.
- (G) Homeless individuals/youths.
- (H) Youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system.
- (I) Individuals who are English language learners and individuals who have low levels of literacy,
- (J) Eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers.
- (K) Single parents (including single pregnant teens/women).
- (L) Long-term unemployed individuals.
- (M) Such other groups as the Governor involved determines to have barriers to employment

Low-Income individual - means an individual who—

- receives, or in the past 6 months has received, or is a member of a family that is receiving or in the past 6 months has received, assistance through
 - the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP/food stamps),
 - temporary assistance for needy families program (TANF/Health and Human Services)
 - the supplemental security income program (SSI/Social Security), or
 - State or local income-based public assistance (Federal, State, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test).
- is in a family with total family income that does not exceed the higher of—
 - the poverty line; or
 - 70 percent of the lower living standard income level (LLSIL) determined annually by the Secretary of.

- is a homeless individual or youth
- receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced price lunch
- is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made
- is an individual with a disability whose own income meets the income requirement, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet this requirement.

Occupational Skills Training – an organized program of study that provides specific vocational skills that lead to proficiency in performing actual tasks and technical functions required by certain occupational fields at entry, intermediate, or advanced levels. Local areas must give priority consideration to training programs that lead to recognized post-secondary credentials that align with in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the local area.

Such training must:

- be outcome-oriented and focused on an occupational goal specified in the individual service strategy;
- be of sufficient duration to impart the skills needed to meet the occupational goal; and
- result in attainment of a recognized post-secondary credential.

Offender - an adult or juvenile—

- who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process, and for whom services under this Act may be beneficial; or
- who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction.

On-the-job training - training by an employer that is provided to a paid participant while engaged in productive work in a job that—

- provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job;
- is made available through a program that provides reimbursement to the employer of up to 75 percent of the wage rate of the participant for the extraordinary costs of providing the training and additional supervision related to the training; and
- is limited in duration as appropriate to the occupation for which the participant is being trained, taking into account the content of the training, the prior work experience of the participant, and the service strategy of the participant, as appropriate.

Recognized postsecondary credential— a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the State involved or Federal Government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree.

School Dropout — an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

Youth/individuals with a disability (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990) – an individual with any disability. Disability is defined as:

- a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities (includes, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, and working) of such individual;
- a record of such an impairment; or
- being regarded as having such an impairment (the individual establishes that he or she has been subjected to an action prohibited under this chapter because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity. However, this does not apply to impairments that are transitory and minor, which are impairments with an actual or expected duration of 6 months or less).

U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics-BLS

Civilian – Non-military employment, including armed forces private contractors

Employed – An individual who has worked at least an hour and has earned at least \$1 in wages during the reporting period. There is no distinction in shift work, full-time or part-time or wages earned.

In Labor Force – Those who are employed or not working but actively seeking work

Nontraditional employment - occupations or fields of work, for which individuals from the gender involved comprise less than 25 percent of the individuals employed in each such occupation or field of work.

Unemployed Individual — an individual who is without a job and who wants and is available for work.

U.S. Department of Justice

Court-involved youth - those who have committed status offenses or delinquent acts. *Delinquent acts* typically fall into three categories: crimes against persons, crimes against property, and crimes related to substance abuse. *Status offenses* may include behaviors such as running away from home, truancy, ungovernability, curfew violations, and underage drinking. Sometimes youth charged with this category of offense are placed under juvenile supervision until the situation is resolved; however, most cases are treated as child welfare cases.

ACRONYMS

AIAN - American Indian & Alaska Native

CSBG E&T – Community Services Block Grant Employment and Training

HUD E&T – Housing and Urban Development Employment and Training

MSFW – Migrant and Seasonal farmworker

NHOPI - Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander

UI – Unemployment Insurance