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BALTIMORE WORKFORCE FUNDERS COLLABORATIVE WAGE RECORD STUDY

AGGREGATED COMPLETION, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

2022 UPDATE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 1.0 Executive Summary

7 2.0 Data Sources

9 3.0 Workforce Training Program and
Program Participant Overview

14 4.0 Employment and Wage Results
for Program Completers

21 5.0 Employment and Wage Results
for Program Non-Completers

24 6.0 Conclusion

26 7.0 Tables and Appendix

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jacob France Institute of the University of Baltimore (JFI) was asked to develop a post-placement employment, earnings, and retention system to track and report on graduates or completers of employment and training programs supported by the Baltimore Workforce Funders Collaborative (BWFC). This evaluation was funded by the BWFC with grant support from The Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation, the Abell Foundation, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Preliminary planning for this analysis began in 2017 with the first data collection in the first quarter of 2018. This third annual report includes data collected from workforce training programs through the fourth quarter of 2021 and programmatic data are matched with employment and wage data also through the end of 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected program enrollment and completion starting in 2020. Each workforce organization was impacted differently by the pandemic due to differences in technology access, options for moving program operations as well as workforce training online, differential access to technology and internet among the population served, and economic conditions that impacted demand for new workers trained in their industries. It is beyond the scope of this report to gather and analyze all contributing factors to altered program operations during the pandemic and determine the specific impact of the pandemic on each program given these different variables. Even if gathering these data would be feasible, the full impact of the pandemic on employment and wages of program participants who had trained during the height of the pandemic would still be unknown.

02

However, with the next year of wage and employment data, it will be possible to begin seeing whether training and employment outcomes during the pandemic are a temporary blip versus an ongoing trend. Additionally, further data will help provide insight as to whether individuals who completed training during the pandemic are able to “catch up” in both employment and wages to cohorts post-pandemic.

Finally, this report aggregates results for all participants at workforce organizations supported by the BWFC into single metrics. This was done to allow the BWFC to share the general findings of the report while also maximizing the privacy of participants.

The main highlights of this report include:

- The data and analyses presented in this report are preliminary and are based on current data available. Demographic data on individuals, such as gender, age, and education, are not available for all individuals and wage record data are currently only available for a limited number of quarters post program completion. Therefore, all data and analyses must be interpreted with caution. As more data on individuals’ demographics and longitudinal wages become available, results will become clearer in future iterations of this report.
- Twenty-two workforce organizations have submitted data for 5,167 program participants, of which 4,642 participants had a reported SSN. Of these program participants with an SSN, 2,956 completed their training program with one of the 22 workforce organizations between 2018 and 2021. Eighteen workforce organizations submitted data for a combined 768 program non-completers. The remaining 918 program

03

participants without program exit information will be added to future reports when information is submitted on their training program exit. Additionally, future data collection will include new training program enrollees and potentially also include more training programs, so the sample size will increase with each report.

- The demographic groups with the highest counts of program completers for this analysis are: male (54.6 percent), Black/African American (83.2 percent), young (<25 years, 38.8 percent), geographically concentrated (50 percent in one of ten zip codes), and have a high school diploma or less (65.5 percent). The demographics for program non-completers are fairly similar, with 53.2 percent male, 87.9 percent Black/African American, 42.3 percent under 25 years, and 56.7 percent in one of the top ten zip codes. The biggest difference between the two groups is the highest education level, with 73.7 percent of program non-completers with a high school diploma or less. More complete data on participant demographics would improve the specificity of future reports.
- Among program completers, the employment and median earnings analyses generally show higher employment rates and higher median earnings post-program exit. The percent employed decreases over time, but part of this decrease could be due to people either moving out of the geographical area or switching to employment not captured in the UI wage data. On average, the gains in median wage tend to hold better across time. More longitudinal data and a larger sample size of program completers will help get more precise findings in future reports.

04

- Analyses of continuous employment and continuous, fulltime-equivalent employment show a much smaller percent of program completers with continuous employment at sustainable wages. More data, both over time and with a higher sample size, will allow for a better understanding of long-term employment outcomes of program participants.
- Employment of this population is relatively consolidated within industry subsectors, with 89.2 percent of quarterly employment occurring in one of the top ten NAICS codes. Future reports with more data could look at whether NAICS codes match the expected employment of the training programs.
- Wage and employment results by demographic subcategory follow typical employment patterns post workforce training program participation. There are drops in earnings near the time of program entry and higher median wages and higher rates of employment post-completion for programs whose participants had higher median wages and employment rates pre-training. Again, more data across time and with a higher sample size will increase the precision of these findings.
- This report is the second in the series to report results for program non-completers. Although the relatively small sample size limited the results, program non-completers generally have lower wages and employment rates post program exit than program completers. Most years see an increase in employment rates near the exit quarter, but rates drop to pre-program exit rates within a quarter or two. Collecting more data on program non-completers in the future would make these analyses more robust.

05

- This report expands the foundation of this evaluation and highlights many opportunities for future reports. The JFI is excited to continue building upon these analyses in collaboration with funders, training programs, and other involved organizations.

06

GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETING RESULTS

Program Participation Data:

- Data reported on program participation do not reflect all individuals enrolled in training programs during the time period. Programs were initially only asked to report program completers and not all programs currently report all program non-completers.
- A “program completer” is defined as an enrollee who has completed one or more program components or certificates that allow them to be employed in the field for which they are training and has reached the job placement phase. A “program non-completer” is defined as someone who enrolled in a program but has been deemed to be a non-completer by the training program. Enrollees who are currently participating in a training program are not categorized as completers or non-completers until they exit the training program.

Wage Record Data:

- A wage record “match” during a quarter indicates any earned wages and does not necessarily mean an individual worked continuously during that quarter.
- No full-time or part-time designations or hourly pay rates are available.
- Presence in the wage records is an imperfect proxy for employment. Individuals may have had earnings not reflected in the data if they:
 - Received payments not reported to the MD UI system;
 - Worked out of state or for the federal government; and/or
 - Were classified as an independent contractor.

Reporting Wage Record Results:

- If wage record data needed to calculate any figure in this report were only available for fewer than five individuals, the results are censored, and an asterisk appears in place of the employment percentage or dollar amount of wages.
- If an individual had multiple employers within a single quarter, earnings are aggregated into one wage figure per quarter.
- Median wages are used (as opposed to average wages) to account for outliers.
- Reported wages are pre-tax earnings and are adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars.

2.0 DATA SOURCES

There are three data sources used in this report: participant data submitted by BWFC-participating training programs, Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage record data, and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Twenty-two workforce training programs participating in the BWFC evaluation submitted data at least once from the first quarter in 2018 through the fourth quarter in 2021. Data collection occurred approximately quarterly from the first quarter in 2018 through the end of 2019, semi-annually in 2020, and annually in 2022. This year was the first year that training programs submitted their data through the AGS Prime portal. It is anticipated that all future submissions will go through this portal.

Submitted data include participant-level information collected at intake and program exit, as well as cohort or program cost and completion data. All 22 training programs submitted data for individuals who had completed their training program. Eighteen training programs submitted data for “program non-completers,” defined as individuals who exited the program either via drop-out or removal without completing the training. Fifteen training programs also submitted a written training program profile which includes information like program objectives and requirements, program length and budget, population served, tandem services provided, and occupations and industries targeted.

The JFI has access to UI wage record data via a data agreement with the Maryland Department of Labor (DOL). DOL approved the research use of the data for this study. Data include individuals’ quarterly earnings and employer

08

identification code. However, these data do not include federal government employees and only include Maryland civilian workers who are covered under the UI law, thus excluding independent contractors and other uncovered employment. Additionally, these data only include aggregate earnings and no indication of the type of employment (full-time, part-time, seasonal, etc.) or the hours worked to receive the reported earnings.

The QCEW database is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publishes quarterly employment data for approximately 95 percent of jobs in the US.*

Specific to the purposes of this report, QCEW can link the employer code from the UI wage record data to the employer's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, which identifies the industry subsector of the company at which the individuals are employed. For this report, data on employment NAICS codes were only available through Q3 of 2021.

UI wage record data typically are not released until several months after the end of the quarter. It is important to note that when the wage record matching was completed for this report, wage record data were available through the fourth quarter of 2021. Because of this delay in QCEW data reporting and because some individuals completed their training program as recently as the fourth quarter of 2021, some individuals did not have any wage records after program exit when the analysis was completed. Table 1 lists the quarters of possible wage record matches by the calendar quarter of program exit. Fields shaded in gray indicate quarters where wage record data were available at the time of report writing, but are not included in this report in order to have a consistent number of potential quarters of wage record data across all program participants who exited their program within the same calendar year.

* Available at: <https://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>.

3.0 WORKFORCE TRAINING PROGRAM AND PROGRAM PARTICIPANT OVERVIEW

To better understand the context of the analysis presented in Section 4.0, this section provides general information on the types of workforce training programs involved in the evaluation and the demographics of program completers.

3.1 Workforce Training Program Overview

Since the types of training programs included in this evaluation vary widely, including program training hours required, population served, and industries targeted, Table 2 below contains an overview of each of the fifteen workforce organizations who submitted a training program profile.

3.2 Program Participant Overview

This analysis is limited to individuals who exited a workforce training program during the 2018-2021 period and whose submitted data included a social security number (SSN) and program exit date.

Twenty-two workforce training programs submitted data for a total of 2,956 program completers across the 2018-2021 time period. Eighteen training programs submitted data for a total of 768 individuals designated as program non-completers, meaning they exited their training program prior to program completion. Unless otherwise noted, data are reported by the calendar year of program completion.

10

This section has three tables: Table 3, which shows counts of submitted data by participant characteristics; Table 4, which presents a series of demographic cuts by program completion status for all training programs combined; and Table 5, which presents counts for completers (Table 5a) and non-completers (Table 5b) for all training programs combined.

As mentioned previously, not all data for all individuals submitted can be utilized in this analysis at this point. As data become more complete and as more individuals finish their training programs, they will be able to be added to future reports. Table 3 shows the counts of individuals in the data submitted for all training programs combined. The 2,956 program completers and 768 program non-completers with a reported SSN and with program exit between 2018 and 2021 are the focus of this report. The remaining 918 individuals with a reported SSN and with unknown program completion status will be added to future reports as further data on program exit are received.

Starting with Table 4, all analyses are limited to program participants who exited their program in 2018 or later, who had a reported SSN, and who were designated as either a program completer or a program non-completer. Table 4a shows a total of 2,956 program completions and 768 program non-completions during the specified time period. A single person may be counted in the table more than once if they had more than one program exit during the time period. The greatest proportion of currently-reported program exits is in 2019. The number of program exits is higher in 2019 than 2018 largely because many training programs did not initially collect SSNs or did not have participants' permission to release their SSNs at the start of the evaluation. Consequently, they had to delay participation in this analysis until the proper consent forms were in place. Counts of program exits are lower in both 2020 and 2021 than in 2019.

11

The COVID-19 pandemic is almost certainly playing a role in this decrease, through decreased training programs offered, decreased program participation, and decreased staff capacity to report on training outcomes. Future reports will be better able to show whether this is a temporary decline or a continued trend.

Table 4b shows a program completer population that is mostly male, comprising nearly 55 percent of program completers. This is similar to that of program non-completers, of which 53 percent are male. Starting with 2020, more females than males participated in training programs, reversing prior trends. As more data become available, it will become clearer whether this change in gender composition was temporary—either due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other economic changes—or whether it will continue. Future iterations of this report could be able to further breakdown the “Other” gender category.

Table 4c shows that over 83 percent of program completers and nearly 88 percent of program non-completers identify as Black/African American. Table 4d breaks down program completion status by race and gender, showing the largest subcategory to be Black/African American males, which accounts for 45.7 percent of all program completers and 46.5 percent of program non-completers. Only 2.5 percent of program completers and 1.4 percent of program non-completers identify as Hispanic/Latino. However, approximately 12.9 percent of completers and 11.8 percent of program non-completers have unknown ethnicity.

As shown in Table 4f, the program participants were relatively young, with the largest group of participants under the age of 25 (38.8 percent of program completers and 42.3 percent of program non-completers). People ages 19 to 29 have accounted for a declining proportion of program completers and people ages 30 to 44 have accounted for an

12

increased proportion of program completers during the 2018-2021 time period. Again, this reverse in trends from the previous report could be temporary due to COVID-19.

Program non-completers had an even larger decrease in proportion of program participants between ages 19 and 24, dropping from 40.9 percent of all program non-completers in 2019 to 28.8 percent in 2021. Similar to program completers, the 30 to 44 age group increased in proportion during this same period. Again, future iterations of the report with more longitudinal data will be better suited for identifying long-term age trends in program participants.

Table 4g lists the counts by completion status and zip code, with 50 percent of completers and nearly 57 percent of non-completers with a known zip code residing in one of the top ten most frequent zip codes. Refer to the Appendix for maps of total participants, program completers, and program non-completers by zip code. Also included are three other demographic comparison maps, showing poverty rates, unemployment rates, and commute time.

Lastly, Table 4h lists the counts of program completers and non-completers by highest reported education level. These data should be interpreted with caution as having a high school diploma is frequently overreported. The most frequently reported highest education level is a high school diploma or equivalent, representing 58.4 percent of program completers and 59.4 percent of program non-completers. Fourteen percent of non-completers versus 7.1 percent of program completers have less education than a high school diploma.

These differences in demographics between the groups of program completers and non-completers can potentially provide context to better understand reasons aside from program completion that could impact employment and wage outcomes. Additionally, these data could be useful to

13

the workforce organizations to increase information about the populations served. For example, these data could help training programs better understand who is more likely to complete a training program, which could potentially impact program recruitment. Additionally, the data could help identify potential changes that could be made to the training programs to reduce program non-completion among specific demographic categories.

Table 5 shows counts of training program exits for program completers (Table 5a) and program non-completers (Table 5b) for each of the 2018 through 2021 program exit years. There are no cell size reporting limitations for this table, so all available data are displayed.

4.0 EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE RESULTS FOR PROGRAM COMPLETERS

The underlying methodology for wage record matching for all tables in Section 4 is the same. This same methodology is utilized in the employment and wage analysis for program non-completers in Section 5.

The data received from BWFC training programs were cleaned, aggregated and then merged with the UI wage record data described in Section 2.0 to match program completers with their quarterly wages for each employer. People with incomplete or missing SSNs were not able to be matched to the UI wage record data. This file was then merged with QCEW data, described in Section 2.0, to get the NAICS code, or employment industry code, for each program completer's employer. If a program completer had wages reported for multiple employers within a quarter, the wages were aggregated into a total quarterly wage and the industry code was reported as the NAICS code for the employer who paid the highest total wages in that quarter. All wages were converted to 2021 dollars. Please refer to Section 2.0 for further information about the UI wage record data and QCEW data.

Confidentiality agreements with DOL require that a minimum of five people represent each data point

15

on employment or wages that is made public. Data that are censored due to sample size are marked with an asterisk.

Unless otherwise noted, the quarters in these analyses are measured in terms of distance to the calendar quarter in which the participant exited the training program. For example, if an individual completed a training program in February 2019, the exit quarter would be 2019Q1. The fourth quarter of 2018 would be the quarter prior to program exit and would be referred to as the “-1” quarter. Similarly, the second quarter of 2019 would be the first quarter after program exit and would be referred to as the “+1” quarter. Because of sample size and reporting limitations, defining quarters relative to the exit quarter allows for more efficient utilization of available data. Finally, analyses run with relative quarters (as opposed to calendar quarters) are aggregated by calendar year of exit because of changing economic conditions across time.

4.1 Percent of Program Completers Employed by Quarter

Table 6 shows the percent of program completers employed by relative quarter and by calendar year of program exit for 2018 (Table 6a), 2019 (Table 6b), 2020 (Table 6c), and 2021 (Table 6d). As discussed in Section 2 and illustrated with Table 1, not all participants exiting within the same calendar year will have the same number of wage quarters post-program exit. To increase the clarity of the results, the data reported here are truncated at the “+12” quarter for 2018 program completers, the “+8” quarter for 2019 program completers, the “+4” quarter for 2020 program completers, and at the exit quarter for 2021 program completers. Thus, for example, all individuals completing their training programs in 2018 will have twelve quarters of post-exit wage record data reported. Similarly, all individuals who completed their programs in 2021 only have data reported for quarters prior to program exit.

In order to better visualize these trends, Figures 1a through 1d are included, which are line graphs of the data from

16

Tables 6a through 6d. These data are reported as a single mean employment rate.

Because an individual may complete a training program early enough in the calendar quarter that they are able to find and start employment within their defined “exit quarter,” it is expected that the quarter just prior to program exit (defined as “-1”) would have the lowest rates of employment. Figures 1a and 1b show substantial gains in the employment rates post-program exit. These gains remain elevated for several quarters. Although the increase drops over time, the final average employment rate is still higher in the final data points than pre-program exit for both years. The effect of the pandemic is evident in Figure 1c, with very moderate gains in employment post-program exit. Again, more longitudinal data will be needed to identify trends for 2021 program completers.

4.2 Median Wages of Program Completers by Quarter

The results of the median wage analysis are presented in the same format as the employment analysis, with results by quarter relative to the quarter of program exit. Median wages are reported instead of average wages in order to limit the bias of wage outliers on either end of the wage distribution. Among the population served there may be frequent entry into and exit from the workforce. In order to better illustrate this movement, both the median wages and the count of individuals used in the median wage calculation for each quarter are displayed in Table 7 below. Similar to Tables 6a through 6d, Tables 7a, 7b, 7c, and 7d are for individuals who exited their training programs in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively.

Figures 2a through 2d present line graphs of the data in Tables 7a through 7d, respectively. For people who completed their training programs between 2018 and 2020, there is a general trend of decreasing wages through the program exit quarter. This is followed by continued

17

increasing median wages throughout the entire monitoring period post-program exit. People who exited their program in 2018 had the greatest median wage increase in the first four quarters after program exit, while people who exited in 2020 had the smallest median wage increase. In aggregate, there is smaller decline in median wages across the four quarters leading to and including the program exit quarter for people who completed training in 2020 or 2021. This combined with the relative stability in percent employed seen in Figures 1c and 1d could indicate that program completers in 2020 and 2021 were less likely to enroll in training programs due to acute unemployment.

4.3 Program Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit

As alluded to earlier in Section 4.2, there may be frequent job entry and exit among the population served, so even if a workforce organization had the same count of individuals earning wages from quarter to quarter, the people earning the wages may change completely each quarter. Since one goal of workforce training programs is to help people find stable, consistent employment, the analysis in this section looks at continuous employment following program exit. This analysis is limited to individuals who completed their training program between 2018 and 2020 because there are not yet consistent post-exit wages for individuals who completed in 2021. Future iterations of the report will be able to include more longitudinal data for these cohorts.

Tables 8a through 8c below shows the percent of program completers who were continuously employed starting in the first quarter post program exit for completions in 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively. This analysis did not require that an individual stay with the same employer or have any wage constraints; it simply defined an individual as “continuously employed” as long as aggregate quarterly wages were continuously greater than zero. Even with this loose definition, there are considerable differences in the

18

percent continuously employed in Table 8 compared to the percent employed in Table 6.

In addition to moving individuals into employment, it is important to know whether people are finding stable, consistent employment that has the ability to bring people out of poverty and into sustainable independence. Tables 9a through 9c below are similar to Tables 8a through 8c except that continuous employment is limited to people who have worked the equivalent of full-time, minimum wage jobs. For this analysis, the 2020 Maryland minimum hourly wage of \$10.10 was used, totaling \$5,252 in minimum quarterly earnings ($\$10.10 \times 40 \text{ hours per week} \times 13 \text{ weeks}$) to be included.

As expected, the percent of program completers with continuous, full-time, minimum wage employment in Table 9 is much smaller than the figures in Table 8. As it is difficult for individual workforce training programs to track longitudinal wages of their participants, it seems that these data may be especially helpful in determining whether any program adjustments can be made to help more individuals find long-term stable employment.

4.4 Employment and Median Earnings by Sector of Employment

In order to understand where individuals are finding employment, the analysis presented in Table 10 below reports the NAICS codes of top employment. The data include all people who exited their workforce training program at any point between 2018 and 2021 and is also limited to quarters of wages earned in the quarters following the program exit quarter. The ranking of NAICS codes was determined by the total number of employee quarters of earnings across the time period. Table 10 is the only table that reports median earnings by calendar quarter instead of quarter relative to exit quarter. Table 10 shows that 89.2 percent of program completers' employment was in one

of the top ten NAICS codes, suggesting high industry consolidation in employment opportunities.

This analysis has some limitations. Not all quarters of wage records can be matched to a NAICS code, so the counts of employee quarters of earnings will not be the same as other wage analyses presented in this report. Additionally, the NAICS code corresponds to the industry of the employer and not of the individual's specific job, so the NAICS code is less likely to match an employee's actual job classification in larger companies or organizations.

4.5 Employment and Median Earnings by Selected Demographic Subcategories

Table 11 below is similar to Tables 7a through 7c, but instead of median wages and employment counts reported in aggregate, Table 11 reports these data by participant demographics. Subcategories with no reportable data were removed from the table to increase readability.

Panel One of Table 11 has cuts by gender. There seems to be no dominant pattern of the relative wages between the two genders.

Panel Two has earnings and employment counts by race. In all four years, there was little clear pattern of relative wages across racial groups pre-exit. In 2018 through 2020, a different racial category seemed to have the highest wages post-exit: White/Caucasian in 2018, Asian in 2019, and Unknown in 2020. However, the smaller sample sizes, especially of the Asian and Unknown racial categories, could lead to less reliable results, so this table should be interpreted with caution. Future iterations of the report with more longitudinal data will help clarify any relative wage patterns.

Panel Three combines Panels One and Two and reports figures by race and gender. Again, because this evaluation's population is mostly Black/African American, data reported for other racial groups have much smaller sample sizes, thus should be interpreted with greater caution. There appears to

20

be no consistent relative trend in female versus male wages among Black/African American program participants in any of the years. White males tend to have the highest median wages among people who exited their program in 2018. Males with a reported race of “other” had the highest median wages among 2019 program completers. Asian males had the highest median wages in 2020 post-program exit, but these figures were only represented by five people.

Panel Four reports data by age category at the time of program enrollment. Among people who exited their training programs in 2018 and 2019, people between 25 and 29 tended to have the highest median wages post-exit. For program completers in 2020, people ages 55 to 64 had the highest median wages post-exit. Again, future reports can help determine whether this was an impact of COVID-19 or whether this signifies a change in trend.

Panel Five reports earnings and employment by the highest level of education. For 2018 through 2020, median wages tended to be higher with higher levels of education, specifically with either an AA degree, BA degree, or higher degree. As explained in the discussion of Panel One, caution should be utilized when drawing conclusions based small sample sizes and relatively few complete quarters of wages post-program exit.

5.0 EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE RESULTS FOR PROGRAM NON-COMPLETERS

Section 5 presents an identical analysis to Section 4 but for program non-completers instead of program completers. Please refer back to corresponding sections in Section 4 for details about methodology and general guidance for interpretation. Because the sample size is much smaller for program non-completers, there is limited interpretation of results provided. Greater reporting of data for program non-completers as well as more longitudinal data will increase the precision of the results presented in this section.

5.1 Percent of Program Non-Completers Employed by Quarter

Table 12 for program non-completers corresponds to Table 6 for program completers and shows the percent of program non-completers employed by relative quarter and by calendar year of program exit for 2018 (Table 12a), 2019 (Table 12b), 2020 (12c), and 2021 (Table 12d).

Figures 3a through 3d (compare with Figures 1a through 1d) are included to visualize the trends of the data reported in Table 12. Unlike Figures 1a through 1d, which have a more obvious U-shape in the employment and wages across the pre-program, program, and post-program time period, Figures 3a through 3d have more constant

22

employment across the time period. There is often the bottoming out of employment and wages around the time of program participation because individuals either do not have time to be in a training program plus work full-time or because they have entered a training program because they have lost prior employment. Because there is not this same obvious drop in employment for most program non-completers, this could suggest that people who do not complete the program choose to exit because they found employment.

5.2 Median Wages of Program Non-Completers by Quarter

Tables 13a through 13d (compare with Tables 7a through 7d) present counts of employment and median wages for program non-completers by relative quarter and program exit year.

Figures 4a through 4d present line graphs of the data in Tables 13a through 13d. Compare to Figures 2a through 2d. Figure 4a seems to support the theory that the people who did not complete training programs in 2018 did so because they opted to pursue employment secured at higher median wages than pre-program wages. For program non-completers in 2019 and 2020, post-exit median wages generally return to pre-program wages. Especially when comparing to Figures 2b and 2c, it is clear that median wages tend to be higher for program completers than program non-completers.

5.3 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit

Table 14 shows the percent of program completers who were continuously employed starting in the first quarter post program exit for completions in 2018 (14a), 2019 (14b), and 2020 (14c). Compare with Tables 8a through 8c presented in Section 4.3. As expected, continuous employment rates are much lower among program non-completers.

23

Tables 15a through 15c (compare with Tables 9a through 9c) report continuous employment limited to those who have worked the equivalent of full-time, minimum wage jobs. These relatively lower continuous full-time equivalent employment rates among program non-completers may suggest that those who successfully complete a training program are more likely to find stable employment at sustainable wages.

5.4 Program Non-Completer Employment and Median Earnings by Sector of Employment

Table 16 reports the NAICS codes of top employment for program non-completers. This table can be compared with Table 10 for program completers. Similar to the results for program completers, employment for program non-completers is also highly concentrated, with 91.6 percent of the employment quarters falling into one of the top ten NAICS code industries.

5.5 Program Non-Completer Employment and Median Earnings by Selected Demographic Subcategories

Table 17 below is comparable to Table 11 for program completers and reports median wages and employment counts by participant demographics. The relatively smaller sample sizes for program non-completers results in fewer demographic subgroups for which data can be reported and realistically compared. Increasing the number of program non-completers in future data reporting would increase the precision and usefulness of these results.

6.0 CONCLUSION

This report is the third in what is planned to be a series of regular reports on the employment and wage outcomes of BWFC-supported workforce training program participants. This report provides an example of what analyses are possible and what can be expanded upon with additional longitudinal data for both the cohorts represented in this report as well as future cohorts in workforce training programs in the Baltimore area.

Based on the work done to collect data from workforce organizations, clean and analyze the data, and write this report, the JFI suggests focusing on the following to improve future reports:

- ***Maintaining current efforts to increase data quality and consistency through routine training of workforce organization staff responsible for completing and submitting data templates.***

Even though switching to data submissions via AGS Prime will surely help with data consistency going forward, it is imperative that training of workforce organization staff continues to maximize data reliability.

- ***Encouraging workforce organizations to gather as much of the data in the templates as possible.***

If more variables were reported consistently and fewer organizations reported required variables as “Unknown,” there would be more possibilities for analyses by subcategory, particularly because of sample size reporting requirements.

25

- ***In conjunction with the previous bullet, identifying whether any variables currently in the template are no longer of interest due to overall data availability across training programs.***

If there are variables that are not feasible for a significant proportion of training programs to gather, it might make sense to remove them from the template to reduce the overall data burden on training programs and hopefully increase data quality of the remaining requested variables.

- ***Encouraging increased reporting of program non-completers.***

Receiving more data on program non-completers would lead to a much more robust Section 5 and could allow for much greater comparison between program completers and non-completers. A better understanding of the experiences of both groups would help training programs better serve their participants' needs.

- ***Identifying any modifications needed to maximize this report's usefulness in coming years.***

Discussions with funders, training programs, and other involved organizations could help identify which reports are the most useful and how to potentially modify output to maximize impact.



26

7.0 TABLES AND APPENDIX



Table 1: Quarters of Possible Wage Matches by Quarter of Completion

Completion	Exit	Possible Wage Matches															
		+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12	+13	+14	+15	
2018 Q1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2018 Q2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2018 Q3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2018 Q4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2019 Q1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2019 Q2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2019 Q3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2019 Q4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020 Q1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020 Q2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020 Q3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020 Q4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2021 Q1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2021 Q2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2021 Q3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2021 Q4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: Fields shaded in gray show quarters where wage data were available at the time of report writing, but are not being reported in order to have consistent quarters reported across program completion years.

Table 2: Workforce Grantee and Training Program Information

Workforce Grantee	Training Program	Industries Targeted	Program Length	Program Components	Populations Targeted	Eligibility Requirements
Annapolis Light House	Light House Workforce Development Programs	Culinary; Building and Trades	BEST Vocational Hours: 12 weeks/321-420 total hours. Bistro Employment: case by case, with goal of 6 months at 20 hours/week.	Occupational skills training, internship/apprenticeship/on-the-job training, mentoring, work readiness, resume' prep.	Accommodate all populations, but specifically target populations experiencing homelessness and poverty.	Income below poverty line, ages 18+, criminal background check (no violent offenders or sex offenders).
Baltimore Alliance for Careers in Healthcare (BACH)	EARN	Healthcare	6-18 weeks, 107-509 total hours	Occupational skills training, work readiness/soft skills training, resume preparation and job search assistance	Incumbent workers, unemployed/underemployed	High school diploma or GED
BioTechnical Institute of Maryland, Inc.	BioSTART to Lab Associates	Biotechnology (biopharma, bio-processing, etc.)	15 weeks, 300 hours of instruction plus 200 hour internship	Occupational skills training, internship, mentoring, math or literacy remediation, college credits, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Broad populations targeted, including veterans, homeless individuals, individuals with disabilities, incumbent workers, etc.	High school diploma or GED, math and literacy assessment scores, criminal background check, 18+ years old
Caroline Center	CNA/GNA/Pharmacy Tech (PT)	Allied healthcare	15 weeks, 350 hours (CNA/GNA), 499 hours (PT)	Occupational skills training, internship, work readiness/soft skills training, resume preparation and job search assistance	Women residents of Baltimore City	Math/literacy assessment scores, high school diploma or GED, criminal background check, 20+ years old
Center for Urban Families (CFUF)	STRIVE	General job readiness	3 weeks, 120 hours	Work readiness/soft skills training, resume preparation and job search assistance	All unemployed and underemployed jobseekers	Ages 18-62
Civic Works	Baltimore Center for Green Careers	Solar energy, weatherization, environmental remediation, stormwater management	14 weeks, 530 hours	Occupational skills training, internship, math or literacy remediation, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Ex-offenders/returning citizens, residents of specific zip codes	Criminal background check, 18+ years old
Jane Addams Resource Corporation (JARC)	Careers in Manufacturing Programs	Manufacturing and construction	Welding: 14 weeks, 378 hours. Computer Numerical Control: 20 weeks, 540 hours.	Internship, math or literacy remediation, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Any low-income, unemployed or underemployed individuals	Math/literacy assessment scores, criminal background check
Jewish Community Services	Career Center	General job readiness	As long as needed	Internship, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Open	Open

29

Workforce Grantee	Training Program	Industries Targeted	Program Length	Program Components	Populations Targeted	Eligibility Requirements
Maryland New Directions	Commercial Transportation Career (CTC)	Commercial transportation employment	3 weeks, 90 hours	Occupational skills training, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Open	Math literacy assessment scores, high school diploma or GED, criminal background check, 18+ years old
	Maritime, Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics (MTDL)	Port and warehouse employment	3 weeks, 90 hours	Occupational skills training, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Open	Math literacy assessment scores, high school diploma or GED, criminal background check, 18+ years old
NPower Maryland	Tech Fundamentals	Technology	22 weeks, 524 hours	Internship, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Out-of-school youth under age 24, Baltimore City and Baltimore County residents	High school diploma or GED, ages 18-25
Second Chance	Workforce Development for Retail and Deconstruction	Retail, construction, repair and maintenance	9 months	Occupational skills training, internship, mentoring, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Veterans, homeless individuals, ex-offenders returning citizens, out-of-school youth under age 24, incumbent workers	21+ years old
South Baltimore Learning Center	Adult Education and Literacy	Healthcare, hospitality, manufacturing, construction	12 weeks, 72 hours	Math or literacy remediation, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	All unemployed and underemployed jobseekers	18+ years old
St. Vincent de Paul of Baltimore	Next Course	Food service, culinary arts, hospitality	12 weeks, 72 hours	Occupational skills training, internship, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Broad populations targeted except for currently incarcerated individuals	Math literacy assessment, 18+ years old
Urban Alliance	High school internship program	Hospitality, finance, general administration, communications, healthcare, constructing, land surveying	10 months, 500 hours	Internship, mentoring, college credits, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	Youth enrolled in high school education	Open
Year Up	Year Up, Professional Training Corps (PTC) Baltimore	IT (helpdesk/desktop support, cyber security, business operations)	47 weeks, 30-35 hours/week	Occupational skills training, internship, mentoring, math or literacy remediation, college credits, work readiness, resume preparation and job search assistance	All unemployed and underemployed jobseekers	High school diploma or GED, ages 18-24

30

Table 3: Counts of Individuals in Submitted Data

Workforce Grantee Name	Counts of Individuals in Submitted Data*					
	All	SSN Reported	Exit in 2018+	Program Completers	Program Non-Completers	Unknown Completion Status
TOTAL	5,167	4,642	3,734	2,956	768	918

*Note: Reported counts for individuals with program exit in 2018+ are limited to those with a reported SSN. Reported counts for program completers and non-completers are limited to individuals with a reported SSN and exit in 2018+. Program completers, non-completers, and those with unknown completion status total the counts for individuals with a reported SSN and exit in 2018+.

31

Table 4: Workforce Training Program Participant Overview by Year of Program Exit

Table 4a: Counts by Completion Status

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<i>Program Completers</i>	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>	147	286	189	146	768
TOTAL	657	1,371	1,031	665	3,724

Table 4b: Counts by Completion Status and Gender

<i>Program Completers</i>					
Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Female	151	449	438	266	1,304
Male	328	631	402	253	1,614
Other	1	2	2		5
Unknown	30	3			33
TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>					
Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Female	44	138	103	73	358
Male	103	147	86	73	409
Other		1			1
TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

Table 4c: Counts by Completion Status and Race

<i>Program Completers</i>					
Race	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	4	5		11
Asian	11	16	26	8	61
Black/African American	417	924	677	444	2,462
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		8	1		9
White/Caucasian	33	47	77	50	207
Two or more races	11	40	26	9	86
Other	4	30	21	2	57
Unknown	32	16	9	6	63
TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>					
Race	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	2	2		5
Asian	3		1	3	7
Black/African American	128	255	161	131	675
White/Caucasian	3	12	16	11	42
Two or more races	5	8	5	1	19
Other	2	8	2		12
Unknown	5	1	2		8
TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

32

Table 4d: Counts by Completion Status, Race, and Gender

<i>Program Completers</i>						
Race	Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Female		3	3		6
	Male	1	1	2		4
	Other	1				1
Asian	Female	3	7	16	5	31
	Male	8	9	10	3	30
Black/African American	Female	133	385	360	230	1,108
	Male	284	537	316	214	1,351
	Other		2	1		3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Female		3			3
	Male		5	1		6
White/Caucasian	Female	10	17	35	20	82
	Male	23	30	41	30	124
	Other			1		1
Two or more races	Female	4	12	12	3	31
	Male	7	28	14	6	55
Other	Female		16	6	2	24
	Male	4	14	15		33
Unknown	Female	1	6	6	6	19
	Male	1	7	3		11
	Unknown	30	3			33
TOTAL		510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>						
Race	Gender	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Female		2			2
	Male	1		2		3
Asian	Female	2			2	4
	Male	1		1	1	3
Black/African American	Female	37	121	91	68	317
	Male	91	133	70	63	357
	Other		1			1
White/Caucasian	Female	2	5	7	3	17
	Male	1	7	9	8	25
Two or more races	Female	3	5	1		9
	Male	2	3	4	1	10
Other	Female		4	2		6
	Male	2	4			6
Unknown	Female		1	2		3
	Male	5				5
TOTAL		147	286	189	146	768

33

Table 4e: Counts by Completion Status and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

<i>Program Completers</i>					
Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Yes	15	33	20	6	74
No	399	1,004	646	449	2,498
Unknown	96	48	176	64	384
TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>					
Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Yes	1	4	5	1	11
No	105	273	159	129	666
Unknown	41	9	25	16	91
TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

Table 4f: Counts by Completion Status and Age Category at Enrollment

<i>Program Completers</i>					
Age Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
16-18	26	87	23	7	143
19-24	189	389	270	155	1,003
25-29	96	202	140	84	522
30-44	112	298	281	177	868
45-54	31	72	70	41	214
55-64	23	33	39	35	130
65+		1	3	4	8
Unknown	33	3	16	16	68
TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>					
Age Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
16-18	12	26	5	5	48
19-24	62	117	56	42	277
25-29	26	53	44	25	148
30-44	31	69	54	56	210
45-54	9	14	14	9	46
55-64	2	6	11	6	25
65+		1	2		3
Unknown	5		3	3	11
TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

34

Table 4g: Counts by Completion Status and Top Ten Zip Codes

<i>Program Completers</i>					
Zip Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
21202	11	39	27	15	92
21206	31	67	48	43	189
21207	20	48	22	15	105
21213	29	75	46	29	179
21215	56	70	61	35	222
21216	24	56	43	24	147
21217	23	60	48	18	149
21218	22	48	43	30	143
21223	18	38	32	22	110
21229	20	51	31	18	120
TOP TEN TOTAL	254	552	401	249	1,456
All other zip codes	216	528	439		1,452
Unknown zip code	40	5	2	1	48
TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>					
Zip Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
21202	3	10	7	6	26
21206	6	7	12	11	36
21207	6	14	7	1	28
21213	9	22	16	7	54
21215	11	18	14	12	55
21216	13	18	8	11	50
21217	14	27	13	9	63
21218	5	15	14	8	42
21223	10	9	9	6	34
21229	13	19	4	10	46
TOP TEN TOTAL	90	159	104	81	434
All other zip codes	55	127	84	65	331
Unknown zip code	2		1		3
TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

Table 4h: Counts by Completion Status and Highest Education Level

<i>Program Completers</i>					
Highest Education Level	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<12th grade, no high school diploma	60	78	48	24	210
High school diploma/equivalent	277	679	465	306	1,727
Some college	92	204	169	92	557
AA Degree	8	27	25	15	75
BA Degree or higher	28	60	63	34	185
Trade school	8	6	7	2	23
Missing/unknown	37	31	65	46	179
TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956
<i>Program Non-Completers</i>					
Highest Education Level	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<12th grade, no high school diploma	36	42	23	9	110
High school diploma/equivalent	77	174	117	88	456
Some college	18	42	21	16	97
AA Degree	2	5	2		9
BA Degree or higher	4	10	1	4	19
Trade school	4	3		1	8
Missing/unknown	6	10	25	28	69
TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

35

Table 5a: Workforce Training Program Completers by Year of Program Exit

Workforce Grantee Name	Training Program Name	Cohort Name	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	510	1,085	842	519	2,956

Table 5b: Workforce Training Program Non-Completers by Year of Program Exit

Workforce Grantee Name	Training Program Name	Cohort Name	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	147	286	189	146	768

36

Table 6a: Percent of 2018 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL	TOTAL	510	45.9%	44.5%	44.3%	38.4%	53.7%	67.1%	64.9%	64.1%	62.9%	61.0%	60.2%	58.8%	55.9%	52.4%	51.8%	50.2%	50.6%

* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 6b: Percent of 2019 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit												
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL	TOTAL	1085	49.1%	48.4%	48.8%	46.7%	54.3%	67.2%	64.4%	61.1%	57.5%	57.0%	56.3%	54.9%	55.0%

* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 6c: Percent of 2020 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit								
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL	TOTAL	842	52.3%	50.7%	49.8%	48.1%	52.3%	55.5%	55.9%	55.8%	54.9%

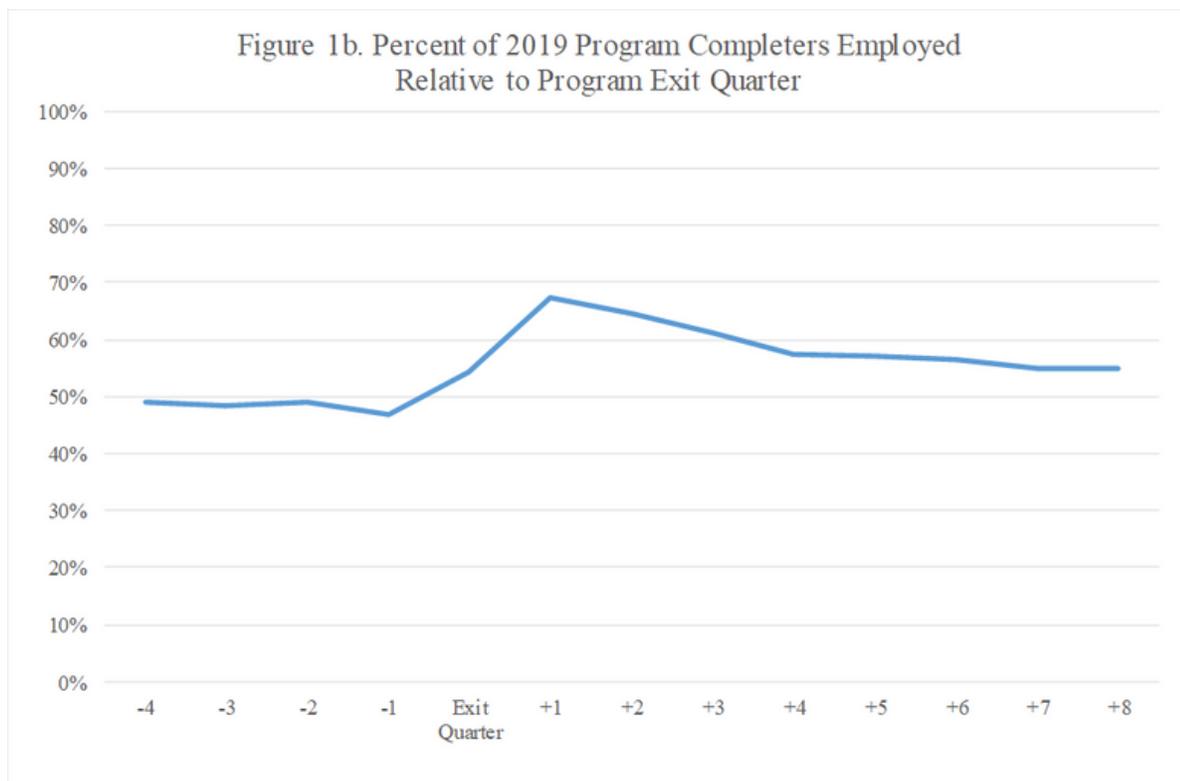
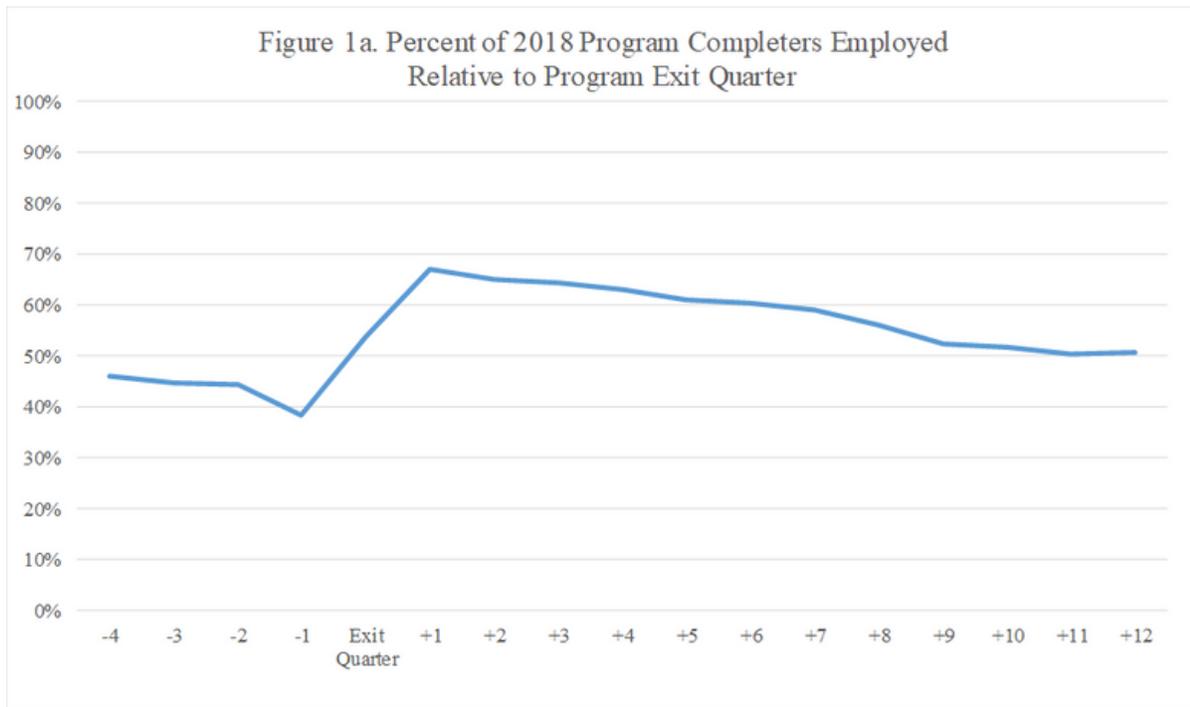
* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 6d: Percent of 2021 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

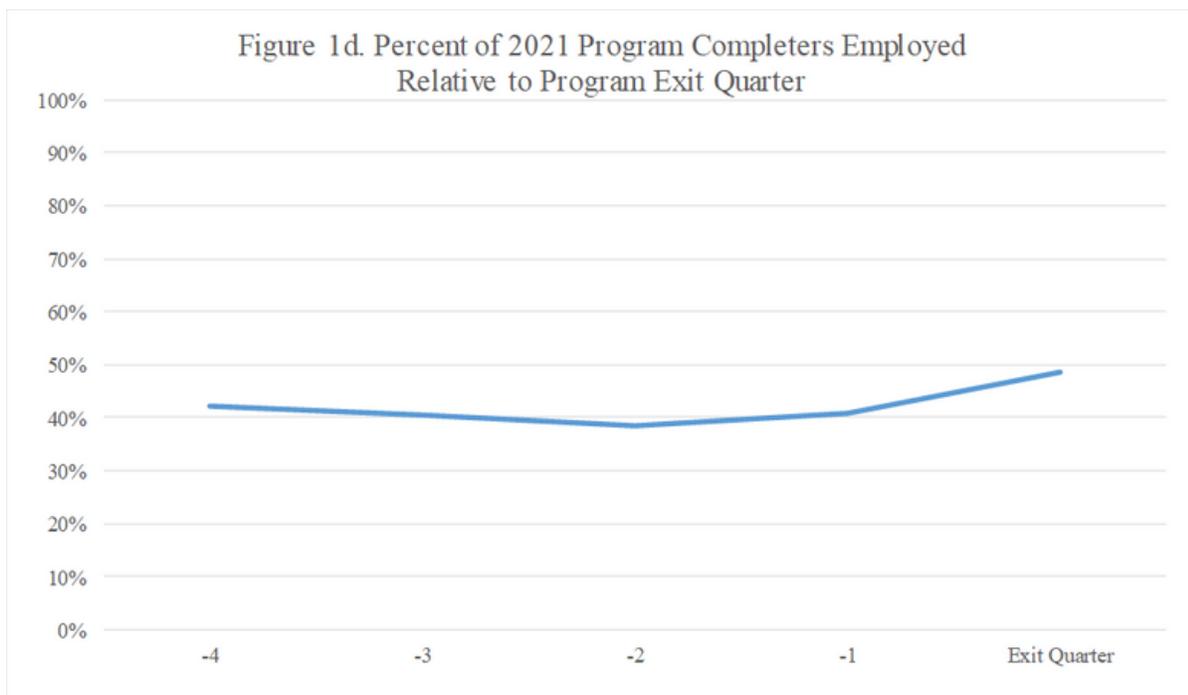
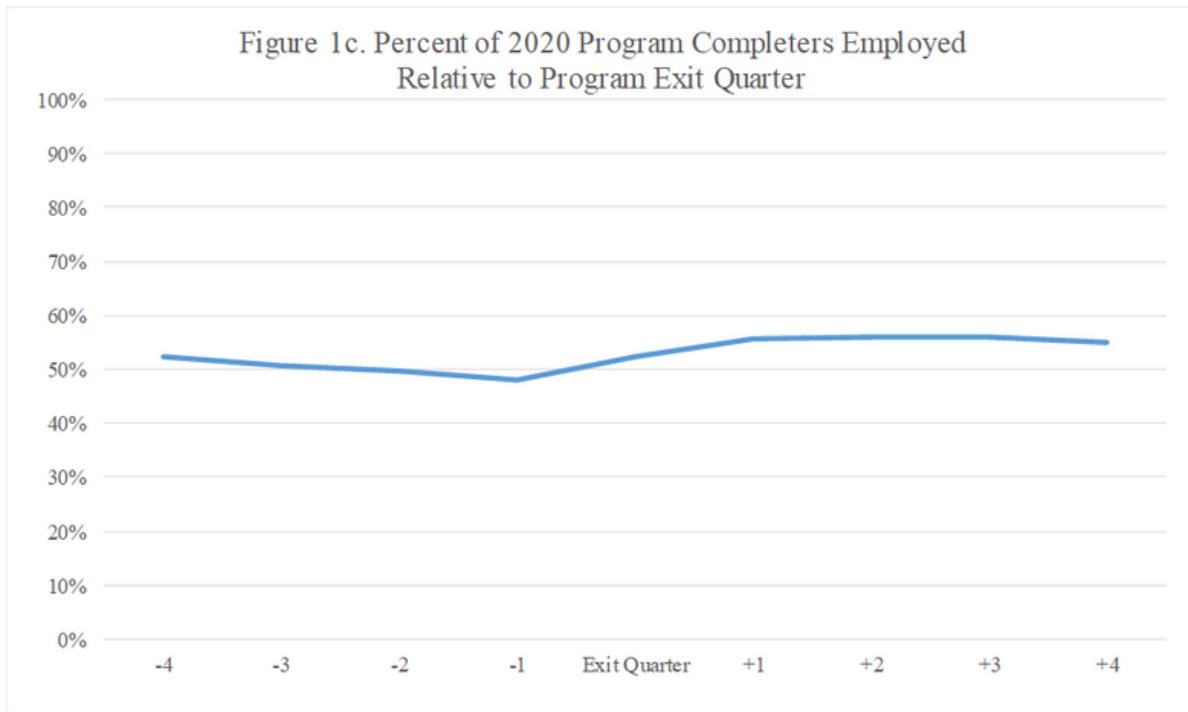
Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit				
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit
TOTAL	TOTAL	519	42.2%	40.7%	38.5%	40.8%	48.6%

* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

37



38



39

Table 7a: Median Wages and Counts of 2018 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL		510	\$3,127	\$3,206	\$3,732	\$3,613	\$2,055	\$4,075	\$5,722	\$6,316	\$6,412	\$6,957	\$6,894	\$6,534	\$6,762	\$7,001	\$7,129	\$7,702	\$7,581
		234		227	226	196	274	342	331	327	321	311	307	300	285	267	264	256	258

* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 7b: Median Wages and Counts of 2019 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit												
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL		1085	\$3,543	\$3,380	\$3,073	\$2,870	\$2,606	\$4,596	\$5,683	\$5,833	\$6,359	\$6,252	\$6,538	\$6,629	\$6,671
		533	525	525	530	507	589	729	699	663	624	618	611	596	597

* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 7c: Median Wages and Counts of 2020 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit								
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL		842	\$4,027	\$4,184	\$3,781	\$3,537	\$3,569	\$3,300	\$5,721	\$5,750	\$6,458
		440	427	419	405	440	467	471	470	462	

* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

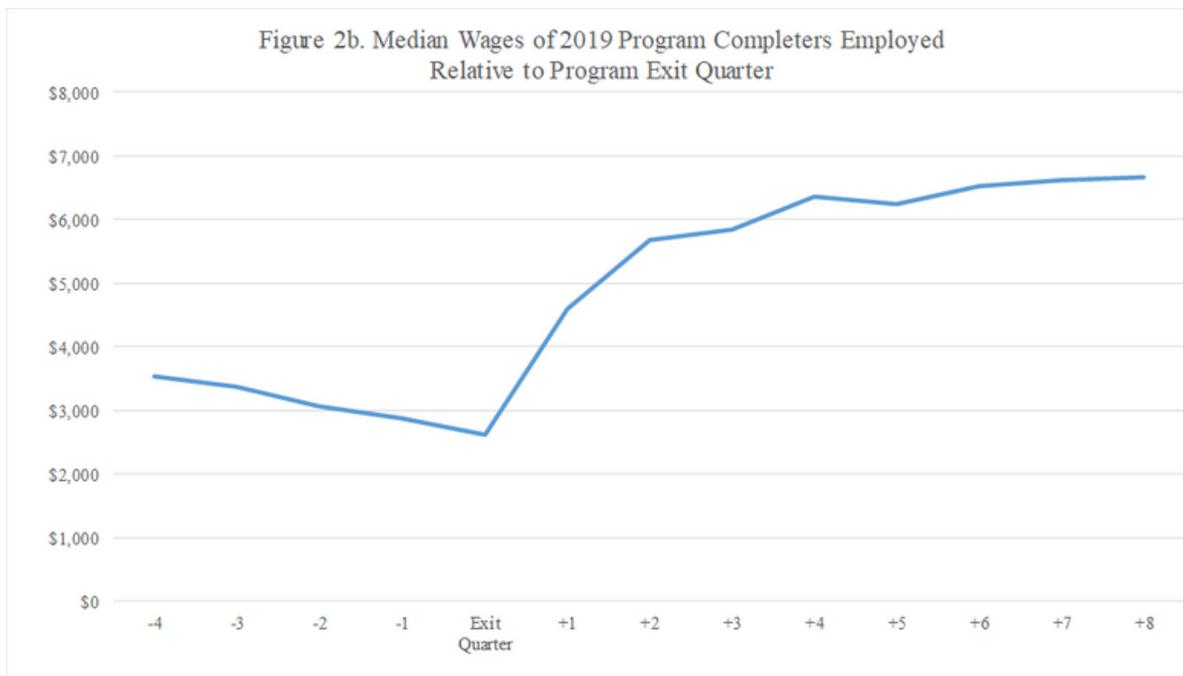
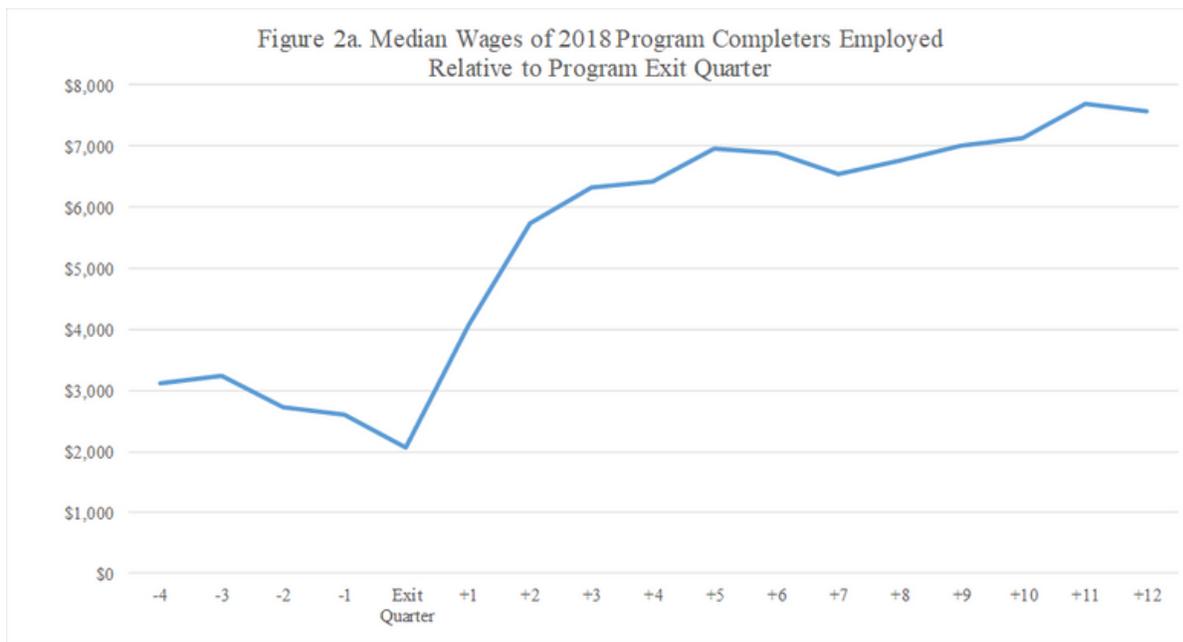
Table 7d: Median Wages and Counts of 2021 Program Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit				
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit
TOTAL		519	\$4,407	\$4,140	\$4,116	\$3,784	\$3,581
		219	211	200	212	252	

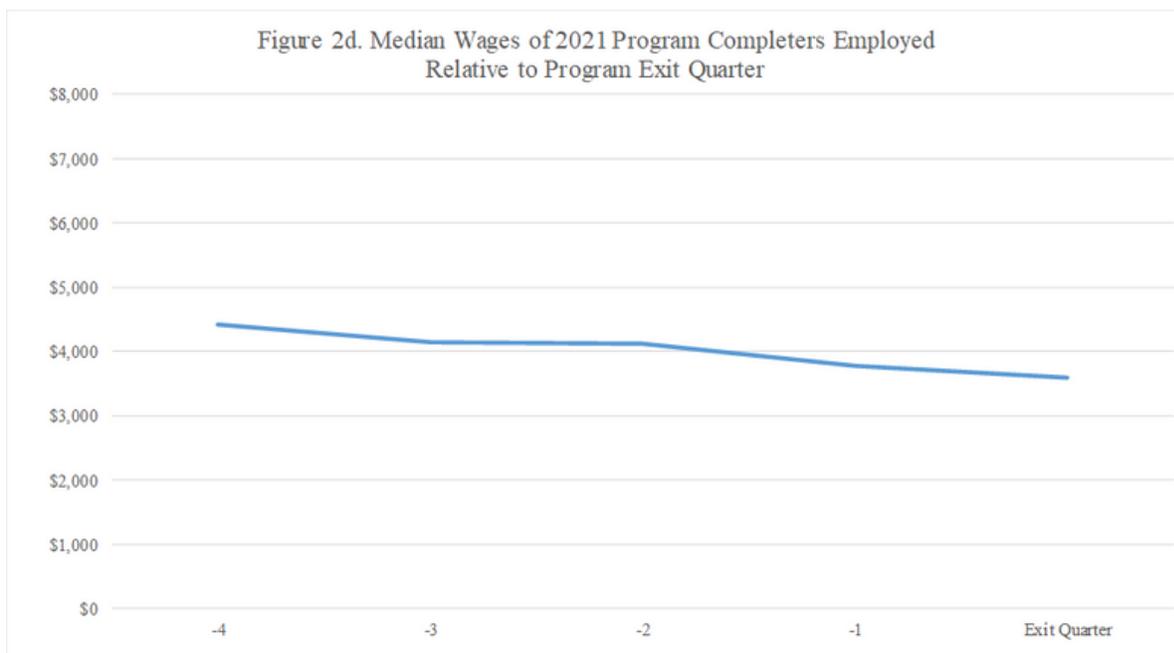
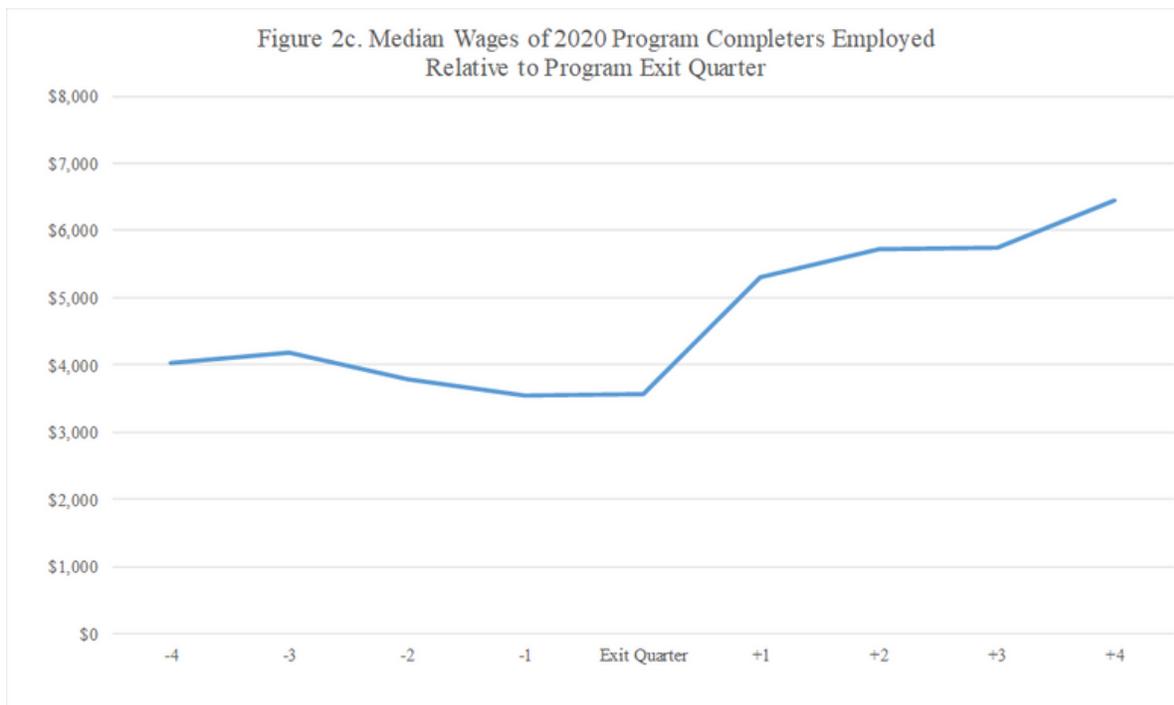
* Indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

40



41



42

Table 8a: Percent of 2018 Program Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit											
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL	TOTAL	510	67.1%	58.2%	53.1%	49.2%	44.5%	42.2%	39.0%	37.3%	33.3%	30.6%	29.4%	28.0%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 8b: Percent of 2019 Program Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit							
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL	TOTAL	1085	67.2%	58.8%	52.4%	45.7%	40.6%	37.0%	33.7%	30.6%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 8c: Percent of 2020 Program Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit			
			+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL	TOTAL	842	55.5%	49.2%	45.0%	40.3%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

43

Table 9a: Percent of 2018 Program Completers Continuously Employed at Full-Time Equivalent, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit											
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL	TOTAL	510	27.5%	23.5%	20.4%	17.8%	15.5%	14.5%	13.1%	12.0%	10.4%	10.0%	9.8%	9.2%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 9b: Percent of 2019 Program Completers Continuously Employed at Full-Time Equivalent, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit							
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL	TOTAL	1085	28.8%	22.9%	18.4%	16.1%	14.2%	12.7%	11.2%	10.3%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 9c: Percent of 2020 Program Completers Continuously Employed at Full-Time Equivalent, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit			
			+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL	TOTAL	842	28.3%	22.1%	18.5%	16.7%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

44

Table 10: Top Sectors of Program Completer Post-Program Employment by Median Wages and Counts, by Calendar Quarter

Rank	NAICS Code	Total Employee Quarters														
		2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2020Q1	2020Q2	2020Q3	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3
1	56: Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$1,900	\$1,968	\$3,082	\$3,295	\$3,123	\$4,380	\$4,065	\$5,325	\$4,290	\$4,785	\$4,218	\$5,508	\$4,165	\$5,559	\$4,955
2	62: Health Care and Social Assistance	\$5,444	\$6,307	\$5,939	\$6,830	\$4,842	\$5,249	\$4,386	\$6,555	\$5,830	\$6,653	\$6,388	\$7,734	\$6,766	\$7,159	\$6,890
3	44-45: Retail Trade	\$1,318	\$2,796	\$3,012	\$3,502	\$3,561	\$3,520	\$4,057	\$3,545	\$3,678	\$3,256	\$3,912	\$4,337	\$4,049	\$4,660	\$4,611
4	48-49: Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,248	\$3,778	\$4,713	\$5,357	\$5,519	\$5,051	\$5,159	\$5,261	\$4,298	\$4,441	\$5,018	\$5,112	\$4,826	\$4,381	\$5,742
5	54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$1,762	\$7,302	\$5,742	\$7,376	\$7,632	\$7,918	\$8,580	\$8,264	\$7,114	\$7,651	\$7,837	\$8,737	\$7,656	\$9,180	\$9,217
6	23: Construction	\$2,574	\$4,240	\$6,979	\$5,898	\$5,929	\$6,375	\$7,283	\$7,324	\$6,853	\$7,120	\$8,113	\$9,516	\$7,999	\$8,304	\$8,838
7	72: Accommodation and Food Services	\$923	\$1,835	\$2,503	\$2,350	\$2,151	\$3,651	\$3,479	\$3,418	\$3,202	\$1,424	\$2,355	\$3,227	\$3,187	\$3,701	\$3,753
8	31-33: Manufacturing	\$12,308	\$8,050	\$11,079	\$10,370	\$10,526	\$10,429	\$9,427	\$9,525	\$9,087	\$8,887	\$8,841	\$9,127	\$8,877	\$9,368	\$9,361
9	81: Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$6,068	\$6,644	\$5,727	\$7,995	\$4,826	\$3,759	\$6,823	\$5,578	\$4,866	\$5,063	\$6,613	\$6,613	\$5,157	\$6,131	\$5,949
10	61: Educational Services	\$8,061	\$8,170	\$6,790	\$10,406	\$9,839	\$9,508	\$8,980	\$8,738	\$7,367	\$6,686	\$6,135	\$7,506	\$6,601	\$7,836	\$6,622
TOTAL EMPLOYEE QUARTERS POST-EXIT FOR TOP TEN NAICS CODES																12,677
TOTAL EMPLOYEE QUARTERS POST-EXIT FOR ALL NAICS CODES																14,207

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

49

Panel Four: By Age Category at Program Enrollment

Exit Year	Age Category	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
		-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
2018	16-18	\$1,819	\$2,661	\$1,515	\$2,633	\$3,054	\$3,810	\$5,878	\$6,769	\$6,898	\$5,750	\$5,744	\$4,936	\$5,251	\$7,120	\$5,966	\$8,529	\$6,345
		12	10	11	9	14	19	17	17	16	18	18	17	16	17	16	17	17
2018	19-24	\$2,974	\$2,626	\$2,014	\$1,739	\$1,968	\$3,422	\$5,030	\$5,390	\$6,666	\$6,696	\$6,467	\$6,316	\$7,403	\$7,405	\$6,359	\$8,107	\$7,992
		90	88	85	75	101	121	113	113	113	115	114	107	100	93	102	97	94
2018	25-29	\$3,203	\$3,453	\$3,160	\$2,118	\$1,786	\$4,496	\$5,591	\$5,257	\$6,829	\$7,853	\$8,128	\$8,569	\$7,646	\$7,682	\$8,351	\$6,785	\$7,718
		48	51	54	51	54	67	66	71	65	62	57	60	57	57	49	57	53
2018	30-44	\$4,481	\$4,451	\$3,653	\$3,509	\$1,924	\$4,960	\$5,908	\$6,559	\$6,186	\$6,755	\$6,796	\$6,762	\$6,220	\$6,293	\$7,261	\$7,598	\$6,853
		48	49	48	40	66	80	76	72	74	70	73	72	69	61	57	49	56
2018	45-54	\$2,248	\$3,005	\$2,802	\$4,004	\$960	\$4,282	\$6,501	\$6,857	\$5,705	\$6,012	\$6,043	\$6,002	\$4,925	\$5,474	\$3,622	\$4,335	\$5,916
		16	13	11	9	13	20	21	20	21	19	16	15	15	12	13	12	14
2018	55-64	\$4,009	\$5,081	\$4,407	\$3,147	\$1,244	\$3,108	\$5,783	\$6,308	\$2,791	\$6,697	\$7,213	\$4,107	\$6,251	\$8,222	\$6,899	\$8,116	\$9,225
		5	5	6	5	7	11	12	10	10	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	6
2019	16-18	\$1,351	\$847	\$1,465	\$2,067	\$1,967	\$2,840	\$3,179	\$3,590	\$4,187	\$3,872	\$4,236	\$3,680	\$4,890				
		29	42	48	53	59	58	52	52	52	54	53	51	49				
2019	19-24	\$3,204	\$3,036	\$2,891	\$2,533	\$2,795	\$4,993	\$5,893	\$6,286	\$6,821	\$6,398	\$7,078	\$7,093	\$7,125				
		223	211	207	198	225	273	256	250	227	243	250	247	247				
2019	25-29	\$4,551	\$4,179	\$3,782	\$3,874	\$2,287	\$4,237	\$6,381	\$6,078	\$6,090	\$6,967	\$6,784	\$6,807	\$6,790				
		113	108	113	99	111	139	135	130	124	110	108	107	108				
2019	30-44	\$4,426	\$4,564	\$4,212	\$3,698	\$3,364	\$4,962	\$5,716	\$5,863	\$6,510	\$6,488	\$6,542	\$6,945	\$6,682				
		129	126	125	123	149	196	197	180	173	166	158	146	147				
2019	45-54	\$5,739	\$3,904	\$3,850	\$2,811	\$2,550	\$2,771	\$4,789	\$5,435	\$6,632	\$5,435	\$5,868	\$6,168	\$7,978				
		30	31	28	25	32	46	41	35	32	31	27	30	33				
2019	55-64	\$6,861	\$5,223	\$2,677	\$3,325	\$2,218	\$4,880	\$4,397	\$6,160	\$6,029	\$5,414	\$5,585	\$3,963	\$5,237				
		9	7	9	8	12	15	16	14	14	12	13	13	11				

51

Panel Five: By Highest Level of Education

Exit Year	Highest Level of Education	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
		-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
2018	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$4,307	\$4,074	\$3,653	\$5,051	\$1,457	\$4,232	\$5,406	\$5,318	\$3,360	\$4,076	\$6,074	\$3,485	\$5,205	\$4,559	\$3,889	\$5,320	\$7,074
		18	17	20	14	22	28	27	24	28	23	21	22	20	20	21	20	20
2018	High school diploma/equivalent	\$2,791	\$3,145	\$2,456	\$2,187	\$1,706	\$3,937	\$5,348	\$5,583	\$6,270	\$6,444	\$6,235	\$6,066	\$6,289	\$6,293	\$6,813	\$7,517	\$6,809
		129	125	120	104	144	180	178	177	166	171	165	157	147	137	133	130	131
2018	Some college	\$3,488	\$3,386	\$3,402	\$2,567	\$3,233	\$3,515	\$5,771	\$6,884	\$7,549	\$8,131	\$7,447	\$7,077	\$7,646	\$8,240	\$7,454	\$8,127	\$8,468
		57	56	58	53	64	78	68	70	70	68	69	67	67	61	63	62	64
2018	AA Degree	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$7,954	\$7,922	\$6,561	\$9,483	\$10,582	\$11,475	\$9,196
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2018	BA Degree or higher	\$5,820	\$2,926	\$2,322	\$1,864	\$1,375	\$5,340	\$8,535	\$8,558	\$8,401	\$9,729	\$10,863	\$10,464	\$12,174	\$11,904	\$13,636	\$10,203	\$11,077
		9	11	12	11	18	21	20	20	22	20	19	19	17	16	15	16	15
2018	Trade School	*	*	*	\$3,147	*	\$5,974	\$6,501	*	\$5,610	*	\$6,796	\$6,913	\$6,803	\$6,573	\$6,427	\$6,838	\$5,505
		*	*	*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5
2018	Missing/unknown	\$6,038	\$4,294	\$5,298	\$6,527	\$3,404	\$4,996	\$7,025	\$7,112	\$7,389	\$8,773	\$8,157	\$8,717	\$7,474	\$7,767	\$8,742	\$8,948	\$7,073
		15	14	11	8	19	26	29	28	26	20	23	24	23	22	22	18	19
2019	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$3,039	\$1,593	\$1,523	\$1,818	\$1,550	\$2,378	\$2,668	\$2,688	\$3,094	\$2,421	\$2,276	\$3,584	\$2,707				
		17	17	19	18	24	37	30	24	30	25	26	22	27				
2019	High school diploma/equivalent	\$3,478	\$3,085	\$2,798	\$2,646	\$2,291	\$4,237	\$5,591	\$5,390	\$6,013	\$5,826	\$6,310	\$6,269	\$6,453				
		324	328	332	321	366	447	422	413	375	376	387	379	374				
2019	Some college	\$3,583	\$3,712	\$3,601	\$3,186	\$3,470	\$5,727	\$6,281	\$7,223	\$7,364	\$7,465	\$7,644	\$8,079	\$7,832				
		134	125	122	113	140	166	164	152	150	146	136	137	138				
2019	AA Degree	\$3,010	\$3,036	\$3,020	\$1,823	\$2,960	\$6,795	\$7,519	\$7,804	\$7,843	\$7,458	\$8,341	\$7,479	\$7,140				
		12	13	12	13	12	17	19	18	17	19	14	15	11				
2019	BA Degree or higher	\$5,800	\$5,403	\$5,125	\$4,413	\$2,454	\$5,855	\$5,716	\$6,453	\$8,925	\$8,673	\$7,092	\$7,318	\$5,839				
		29	27	28	23	29	38	39	39	35	32	30	25	32				
2019	Trade School	*	*	*	*	*	\$1,363	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	Missing/unknown	\$4,416	\$4,892	\$4,401	\$4,760	\$4,979	\$4,880	\$5,649	\$6,432	\$5,684	\$5,701	\$4,833	\$6,088	\$6,968				
		15	14	16	18	16	19	21	13	14	16	14	15	13				

52

Panel Five: By Highest Level of Education (Continued)

Exit Year	Highest Level of Education	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
		-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
2020	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$3,739	\$3,483	\$2,978	\$2,398	\$1,614	\$4,777	\$4,293	\$4,100	\$3,547								
		24	23	23	20	20	20	22	24	24								
2020	High school diploma/equivalent	\$3,939	\$4,032	\$3,517	\$2,984	\$3,166	\$5,065	\$5,621	\$5,594	\$5,942								
		232	224	216	201	228	250	255	251	242								
2020	Some college	\$4,225	\$4,290	\$3,926	\$4,273	\$4,525	\$6,249	\$6,559	\$6,507	\$7,416								
		101	98	98	96	106	111	111	107	110								
2020	AA Degree	\$5,009	\$4,356	\$5,652	\$5,626	\$3,733	\$4,589	\$7,418	\$6,800	\$6,718								
		11	12	10	9	11	12	12	13	13								
2020	BA Degree or higher	\$5,563	\$6,806	\$6,423	\$5,772	\$5,835	\$6,025	\$7,890	\$6,638	\$7,557								
		38	36	40	41	39	43	42	46	42								
2020	Trade School	*	\$1,342	*	*	\$4,950	\$2,524	\$6,599	\$6,944	\$4,210	*							
		6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	*							
2020	Missing/unknown	\$3,670	\$4,177	\$3,270	\$2,411	\$3,505	\$3,467	\$4,964	\$5,411	\$5,256								
		30	28	28	33	30	25	23	23	27								
2021	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$5,462	\$3,633	\$2,552	*	\$1,605												
		7	7	8	*	10												
2021	High school diploma/equivalent	\$3,954	\$3,864	\$4,101	\$3,907	\$3,092												
		128	121	110	117	150												
2021	Some college	\$4,915	\$4,667	\$4,434	\$4,367	\$4,645												
		51	53	48	52	53												
2021	AA Degree	\$2,856	\$4,039	\$3,108	\$1,979	\$4,036												
		7	5	7	9	8												
2021	BA Degree or higher	\$8,365	\$7,979	\$7,005	\$1,342	\$4,976												
		12	12	12	13	14												
2021	Missing/unknown	\$1,535	\$3,646	\$2,994	\$2,961	\$3,103												
		14	13	15	17	16												

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

53

Table 12a: Percent of 2018 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL	TOTAL	147	32.0%	38.8%	38.1%	33.3%	36.1%	42.2%	42.2%	45.6%	37.4%	39.5%	42.9%	34.7%	34.7%	34.0%	30.6%	27.9%	27.2%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 12b: Percent of 2019 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit												
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL	TOTAL	286	48.6%	46.9%	45.8%	44.4%	44.8%	53.8%	52.8%	49.0%	46.2%	46.2%	45.8%	42.3%	47.2%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 12c: Percent of 2020 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit								
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL	TOTAL	189	41.3%	43.9%	45.0%	45.0%	39.7%	42.3%	43.4%	45.0%	39.2%

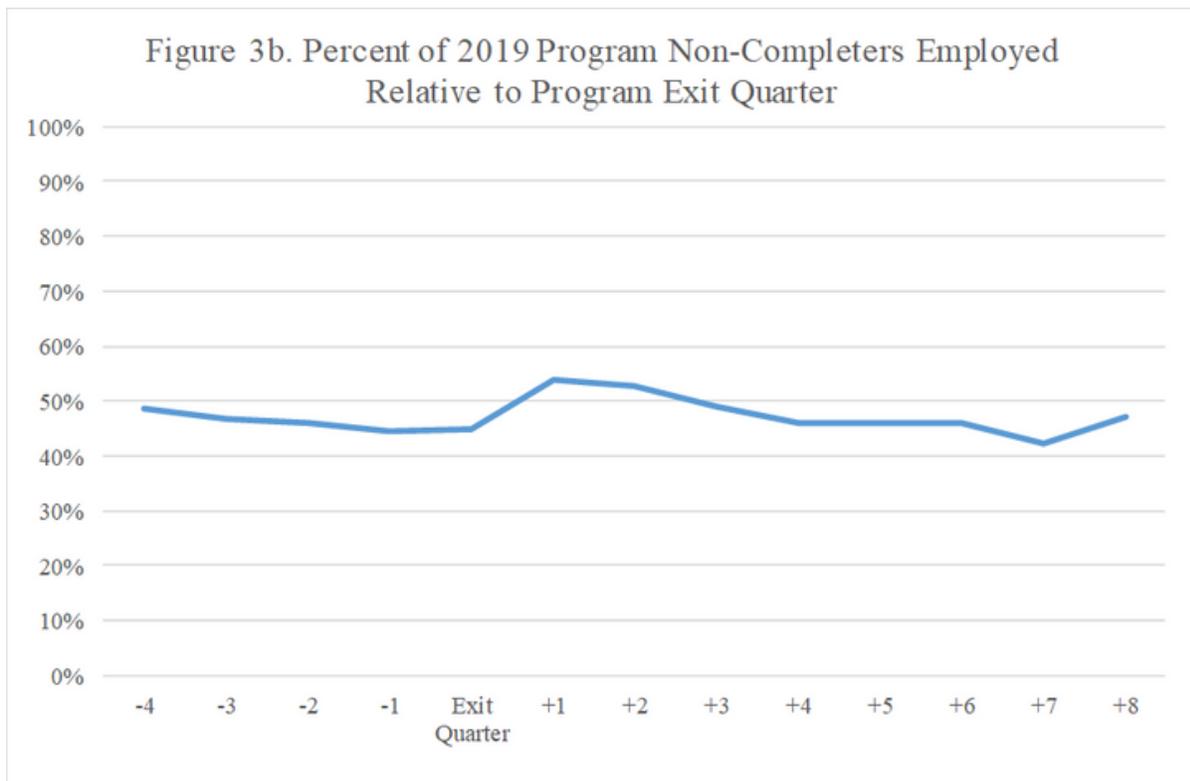
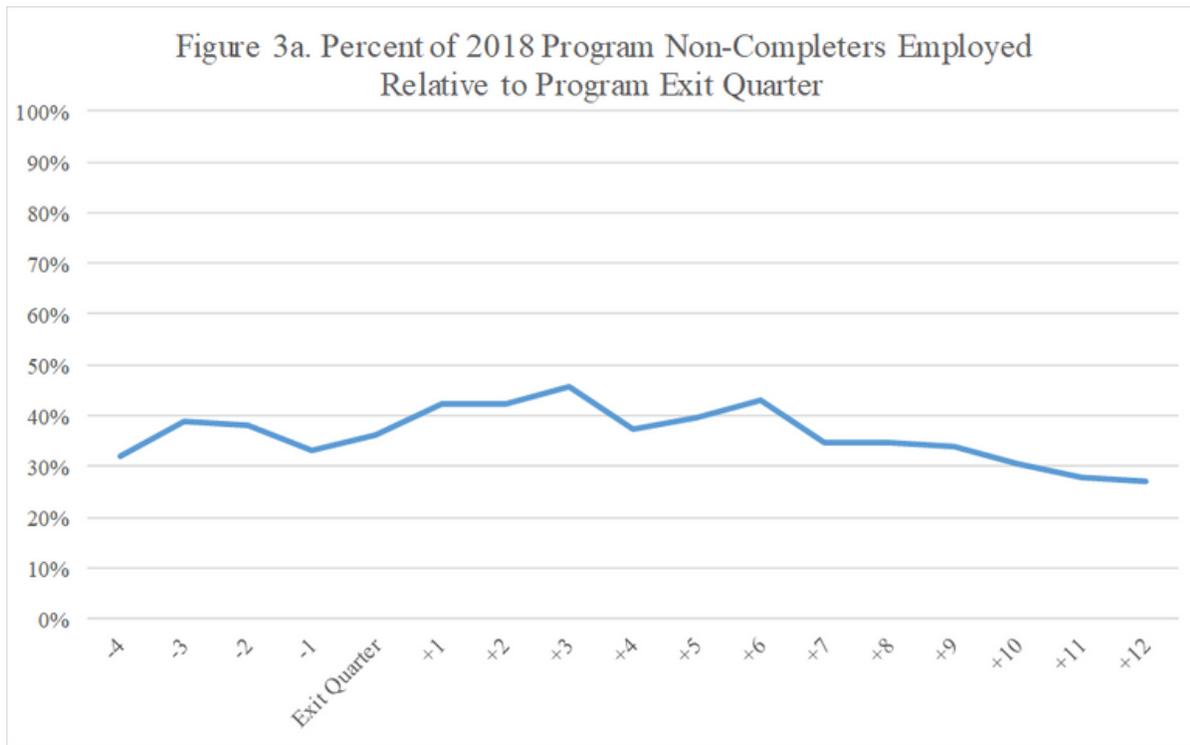
* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 12d: Percent of 2021 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

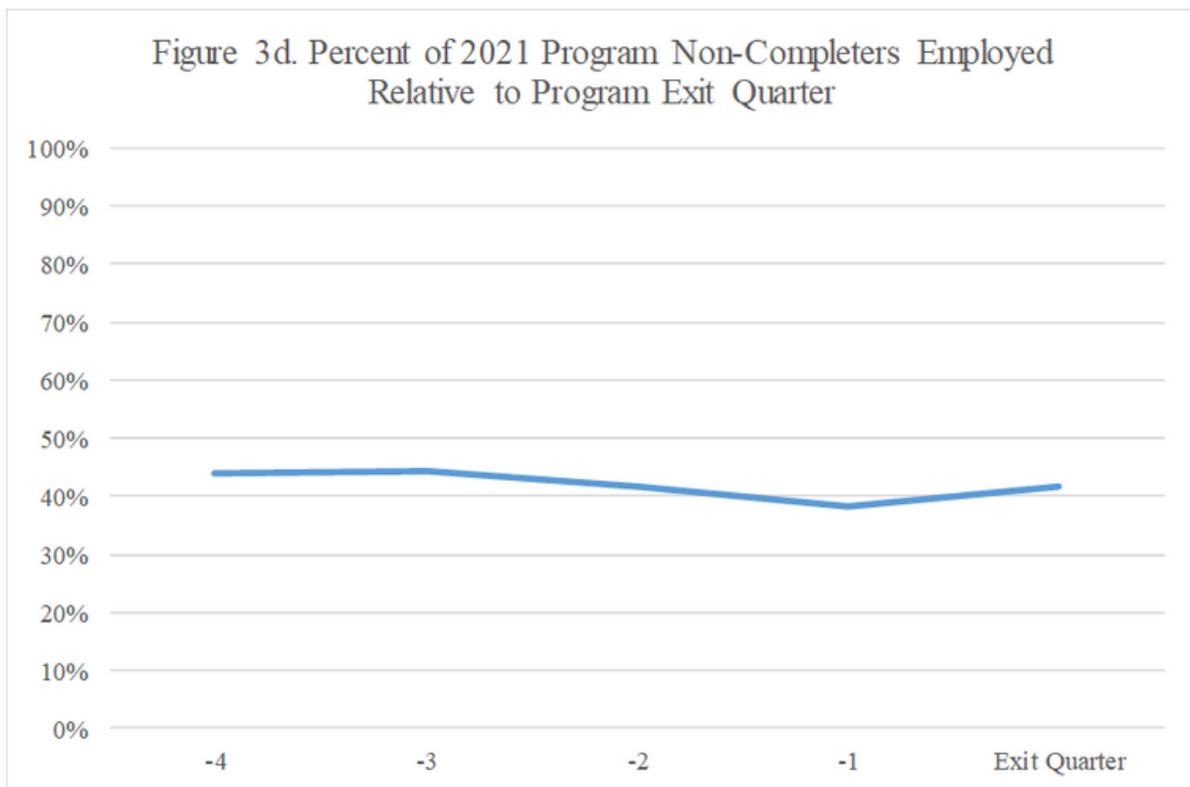
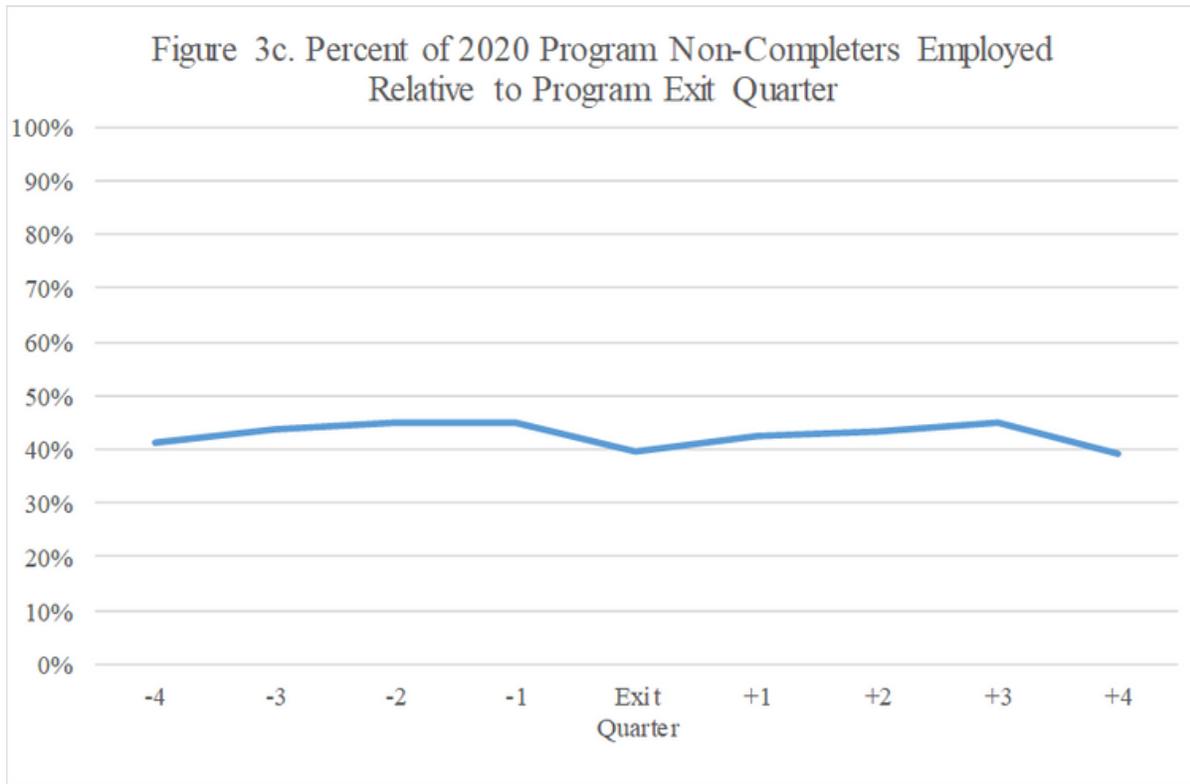
Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit				
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit
TOTAL	TOTAL	146	43.8%	44.5%	41.8%	38.4%	41.8%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

54



55



56

Table 13a: Median Wages and Counts of 2018 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL		147	\$2,212	\$2,323	\$1,458	\$1,349	\$1,118	\$2,966	\$3,378	\$2,990	\$3,733	\$3,607	\$2,914	\$3,061	\$3,057	\$3,080	\$2,974	\$2,810	\$2,866
		47	57	56	49	53	62	62	67	55	58	63	51	51	50	45	41	40	

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 13b: Median Wages and Counts of 2019 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit												
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL		286	\$2,610	\$3,045	\$1,964	\$1,535	\$1,547	\$2,378	\$3,005	\$3,049	\$3,007	\$3,608	\$3,435	\$3,402	\$3,529
		139	134	131	127	128	154	151	140	132	132	131	121	135	

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 13c: Median Wages and Counts of 2020 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit								
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL		189	\$4,140	\$3,632	\$3,090	\$2,216	\$2,915	\$3,847	\$3,847	\$3,701	\$3,779
		78	83	85	85	75	80	82	85	74	

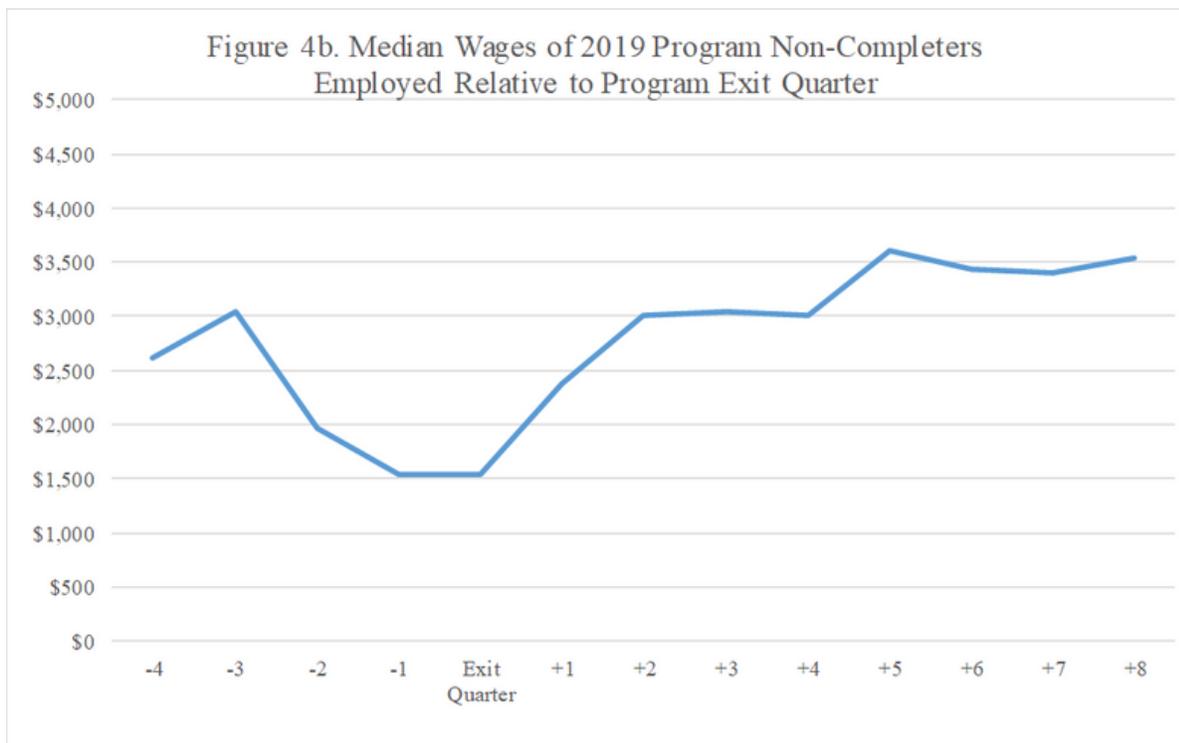
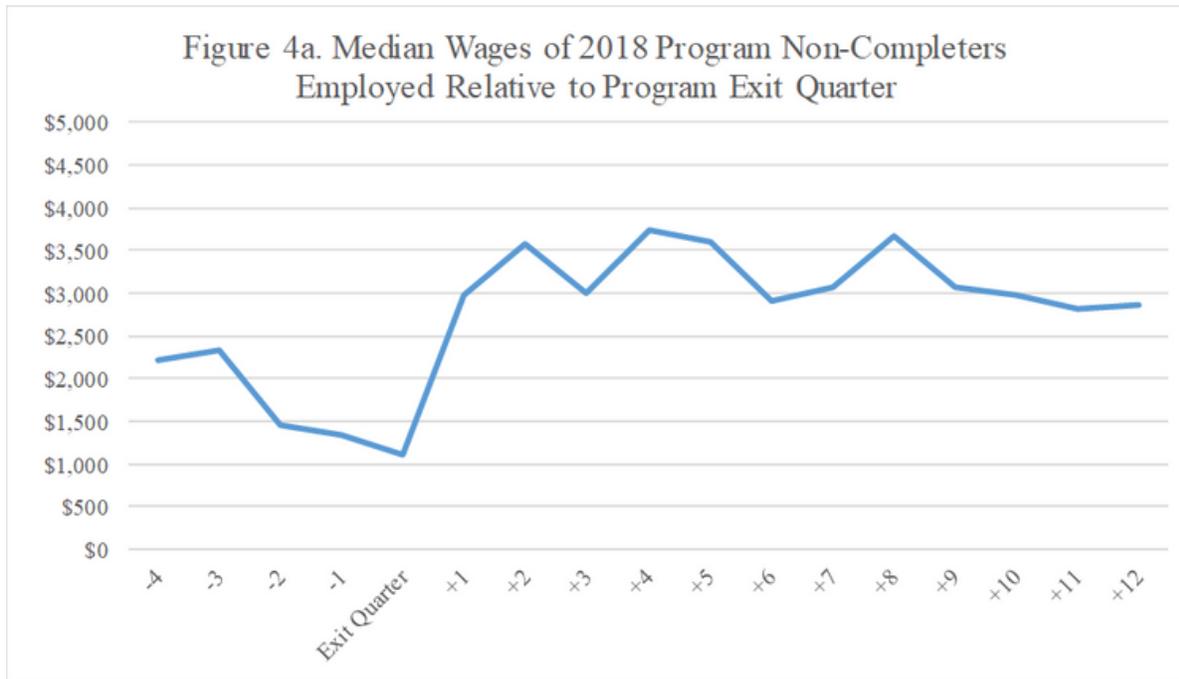
* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 13d: Median Wages and Counts of 2021 Program Non-Completers Employed Relative to Program Exit Quarter

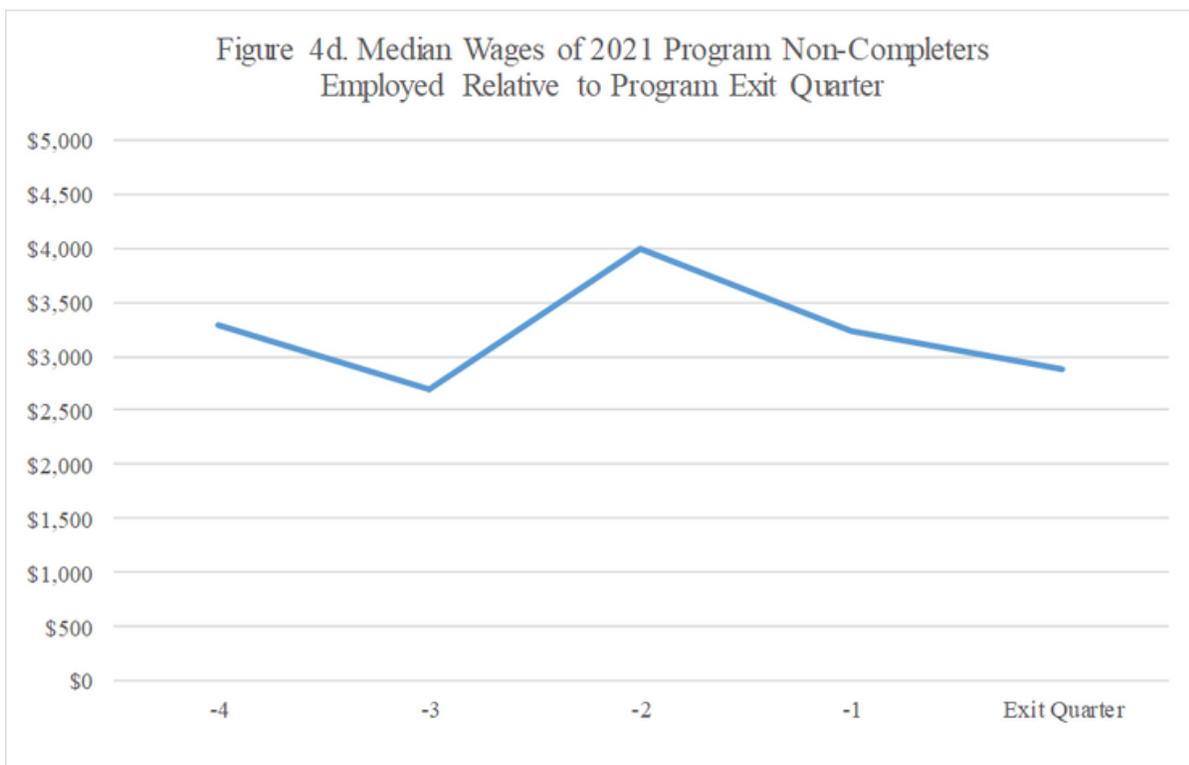
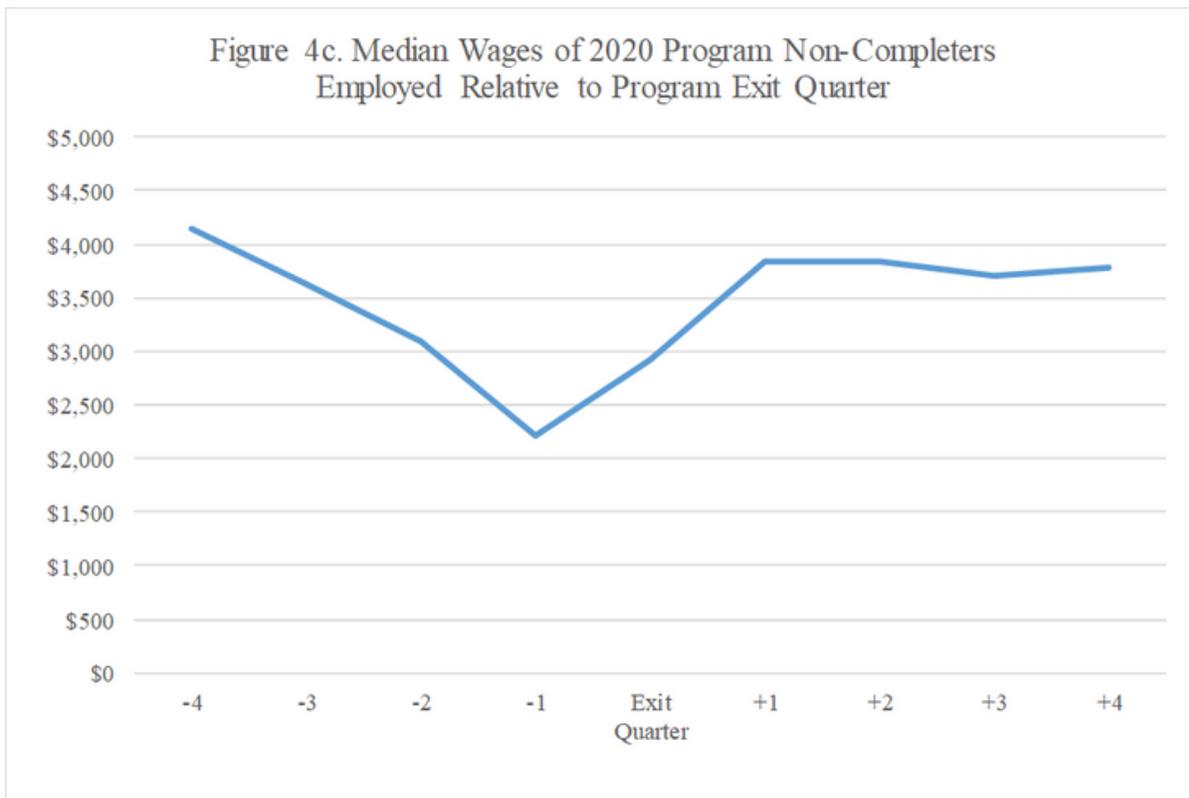
Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit				
			-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit
TOTAL		146	\$3,292	\$2,704	\$4,004	\$3,227	\$2,880
		64	65	61	56	61	

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell
 **Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

57



58



59

Table 14a: Percent of 2018 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit											
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
TOTAL	TOTAL	147	42.2%	34.7%	30.6%	26.5%	23.1%	21.1%	17.7%	15.6%	14.3%	12.2%	8.8%	7.5%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 14b: Percent of 2019 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit							
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL	TOTAL	286	53.8%	44.8%	37.1%	32.5%	27.6%	24.1%	21.0%	19.6%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 14c: Percent of 2020 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed Post Program Exit, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit			
			+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL	TOTAL	189	42.3%	37.0%	32.8%	26.5%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

60

Table 15a: Percent of 2018 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed at Full-Time Equivalent, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit												
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12	
TOTAL	TOTAL	147	8.8%	6.8%	4.8%	4.1%	3.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 15b: Percent of 2019 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed at Full-Time Equivalent, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit							
			+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
TOTAL	TOTAL	286	10.1%	7.0%	5.2%	4.9%	4.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

Table 15c: Percent of 2020 Program Non-Completers Continuously Employed at Full-Time Equivalent, by Quarter

Workforce Grantee Name**	Training Program Name	Count	Quarter Relative to Program Exit			
			+1	+2	+3	+4
TOTAL	TOTAL	189	13.8%	9.0%	6.3%	5.8%

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

**Program completers with income reported via a 1099, who are employed by the federal government, or who are employed outside of the state of Maryland are not included in the UI wage record data.

61

Table 16: Top Sectors of Program Non-Completer Post-Program Employment by Median Wages and Counts, by Calendar Quarter

Rank	NAICS Code	2018										2019										2020										2021										Total Employee Quarters
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4													
1	56: Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$710	\$961	\$537	\$2,115	\$1,647	\$1,381	\$2,627	\$1,667	\$2,545	\$3,436	\$3,097	\$2,892	\$3,552	\$2,526	\$2,718	\$10	\$17	\$23	\$23	\$30	\$29	\$45	\$58	\$45	\$64	\$81	\$82	\$74	\$73	699											
2	62: Health Care and Social Assistance	\$4,081	\$6,021	\$4,835	\$3,646	\$2,901	\$3,328	\$4,432	\$4,461	\$3,760	\$5,141	\$5,948	\$5,471	\$5,039	\$5,733	\$5,733	*	\$4,081	\$6,021	\$4,835	\$3,646	\$2,901	\$3,328	\$4,432	\$4,461	\$3,760	\$5,141	\$5,948	\$5,471	\$5,039	\$5,733	465										
3	44-45: Retail Trade	\$2,267	\$1,180	\$2,566	\$2,432	\$3,124	\$1,558	\$1,993	\$2,693	\$1,678	\$2,035	\$1,805	\$2,950	\$2,693	\$2,991	\$1,756	6	8	8	\$16	\$10	\$25	\$37	\$45	\$37	\$32	\$43	\$52	\$41	\$48	449											
4	72: Accommodation and Food Services	\$418	\$986	\$1,927	\$2,613	\$2,517	\$2,373	\$2,562	\$3,033	\$2,957	\$3,061	\$2,501	\$2,882	\$2,196	\$1,813	\$3,022	11	16	14	\$19	\$26	\$26	\$37	\$34	\$43	\$21	\$30	\$25	\$21	\$37	\$43	403										
5	48-49: Transportation and Warehousing	*	*	*	*	\$2,150	\$2,027	\$1,257	\$3,432	\$2,834	\$2,622	\$2,436	\$3,306	\$3,944	\$2,679	\$1,923	*	*	*	*	\$6,826	\$6,271	\$7,915	\$7,543	\$9,800	\$7,181	\$12,889	\$7,927	\$11,004	\$12,316	322											
6	54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$6,826	\$6,271	\$7,915	\$7,543	\$9,800	\$7,181	\$12,889	\$7,927	\$11,004	\$12,316	*	*	*	*	\$3,441	\$4,643	\$4,978	\$2,602	\$7,845	\$3,868	\$5,441	\$6,682	\$2,325	97											
7	31-33: Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$10	\$5	\$6	\$5	\$5	\$7	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$14,02	\$6,191	\$7,363	\$9,297	\$7,719	\$7,811	77												
8	23: Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$5	\$6	\$9	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$3,954	\$6,499	\$4,549	\$3,174	\$2,480	\$7,393	64												
9	42: Wholesale Trade	*	\$2,459	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$5	\$6	\$7	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$3,954	\$6,499	\$4,549	\$3,174	\$2,480	\$7,393	64												
10	51: Information and Cultural Industries	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$5	\$6	\$7	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$3,954	\$6,499	\$4,549	\$3,174	\$2,480	\$7,393	64												
	TOTAL EMPLOYEE QUARTERS POST-EXIT FOR ALL TOP TEN NAICS CODES																															2,695										
	TOTAL EMPLOYEE QUARTERS POST-EXIT FOR ALL NAICS CODES																															2,942										

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

65

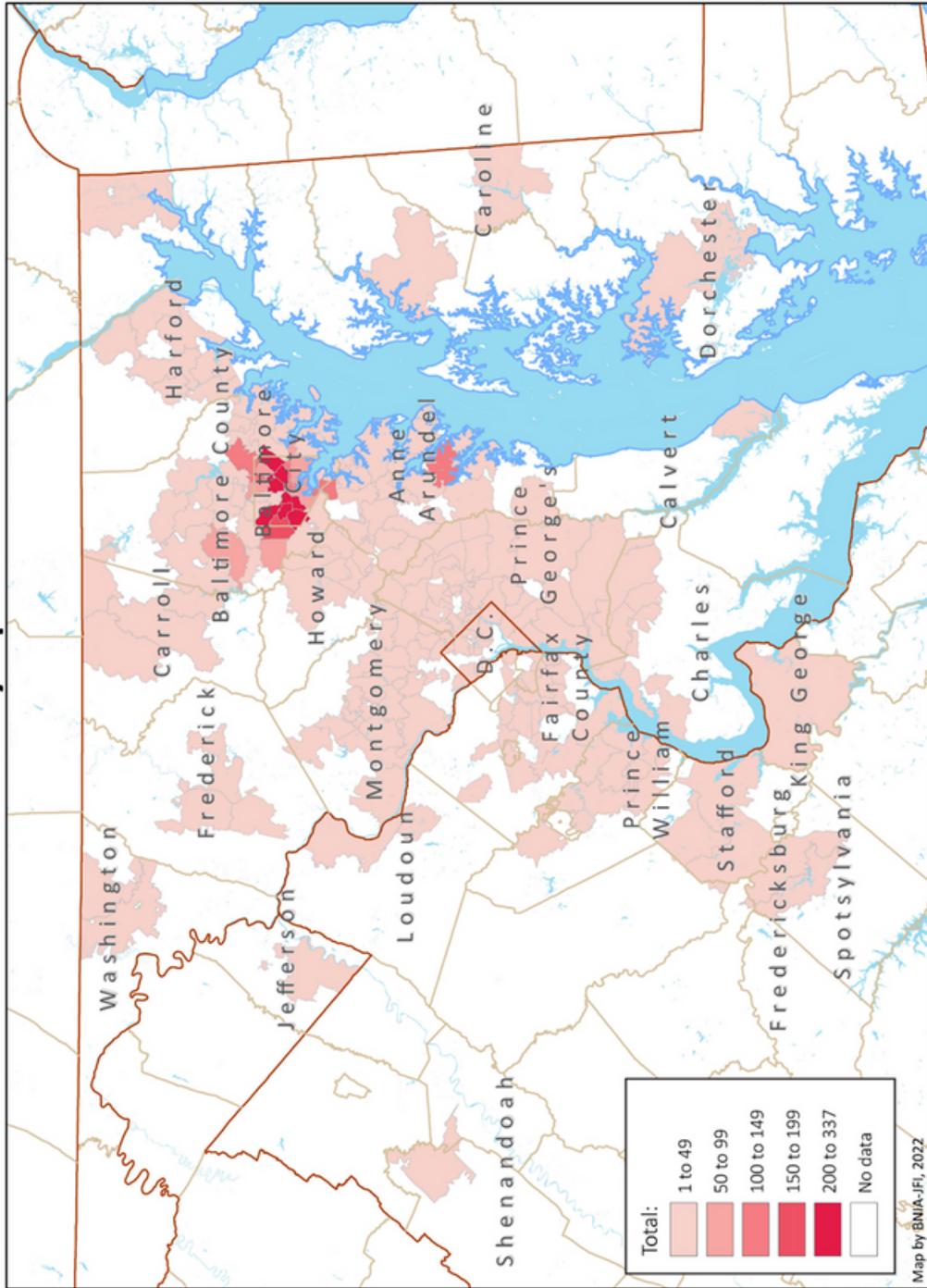
Panel Five: By Highest Level of Education

Exit Year	Highest Level of Education	Quarter Relative to Program Exit																
		-4	-3	-2	-1	Exit	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12
2018	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$2,550	\$2,745	\$1,584	\$1,035	\$388	\$2,852	\$3,197	\$2,535	\$3,035	\$2,702	\$1,949	\$2,734	\$4,036	\$3,418	\$2,796	\$1,022	\$1,435
		6	6	8	6	9	10	12	12	10	10	11	9	5	9	9	9	8
2018	High school diploma/equivalent	\$2,264	\$1,968	\$1,687	\$764	\$1,315	\$2,795	\$3,945	\$3,260	\$4,335	\$3,785	\$2,697	\$3,785	\$3,275	\$2,454	\$3,768	\$3,174	\$3,230
		29	35	31	29	33	35	34	37	30	30	32	28	30	28	24	20	22
2018	Some college	\$1,997	\$2,375	\$1,408	\$1,708	\$2,329	\$2,218	\$2,958	\$1,754	\$1,770	\$3,055	\$4,149	\$2,902	\$4,191	\$4,144	\$2,759	\$3,907	\$1,813
		10	12	12	10	8	10	9	10	8	11	12	10	10	8	8	8	7
2019	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$1,889	\$1,330	\$768	\$2,299	\$684	\$2,045	\$1,221	\$2,740	\$1,720	\$2,680	\$1,866	\$2,600	\$2,822				
		15	13	9	9	10	14	15	13	12	14	15	11	14				
2019	High school diploma/equivalent	\$2,270	\$2,117	\$1,678	\$1,280	\$1,448	\$2,094	\$2,750	\$2,895	\$2,958	\$3,575	\$3,581	\$3,402	\$2,679				
		87	84	87	84	82	99	95	88	86	79	77	79	87				
2019	Some college	\$4,384	\$3,918	\$2,357	\$1,847	\$2,032	\$2,186	\$3,402	\$2,988	\$3,125	\$3,649	\$3,914	\$3,922	\$5,743				
		29	27	29	27	22	29	30	30	24	26	27	22	24				
2019	BA Degree or higher	*	*	*	*	\$1,666	\$11,650	\$11,979	\$17,218	\$13,110	\$10,430	\$12,407	\$15,303	\$17,661				
		*	*	*	*	7	6	6	5	5	7	6	5	6				
2019	Missing/unknown	\$3,059	*	*	\$5,668	\$3,493	\$4,677	*	\$6,155	\$2,882	\$2,196	*	*	*				
		5	*	*	5	5	5	*	5	5	5	5	*	*				
2020	<12th grade, no high school diploma	\$1,391	*	*	*	\$3,555	*	\$1,827	*	*	*	*	*	*				
		5	*	*	*	6	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*				
2020	High school diploma/equivalent	\$4,907	\$3,842	\$3,995	\$3,016	\$2,787	\$3,847	\$4,038	\$3,794	\$3,893								
		50	56	54	54	48	48	49	49	46								
2020	Some college	\$4,533	\$4,426	\$2,555	\$974	\$3,217	\$4,302	\$4,159	\$3,583	\$3,131								
		8	8	9	12	10	9	11	11	10								
2020	Missing/unknown	\$2,844	\$3,300	\$2,209	\$2,414	\$2,818	\$3,573	\$3,087	\$3,707	\$4,628								
		14	12	17	15	16	17	18	19	14								
2021	High school diploma/equivalent	\$3,488	\$3,730	\$4,004	\$3,451	\$2,921												
		45	46	41	34	39												
2021	Some college	\$802	*	\$6,646	\$6,086	\$3,758												
		7	*	6	6	6												
2021	Missing/unknown	\$1,820	\$1,849	\$2,207	\$1,004	\$1,918												
		7	9	11	12	11												

* indicates censored result due to fewer than five individuals per cell

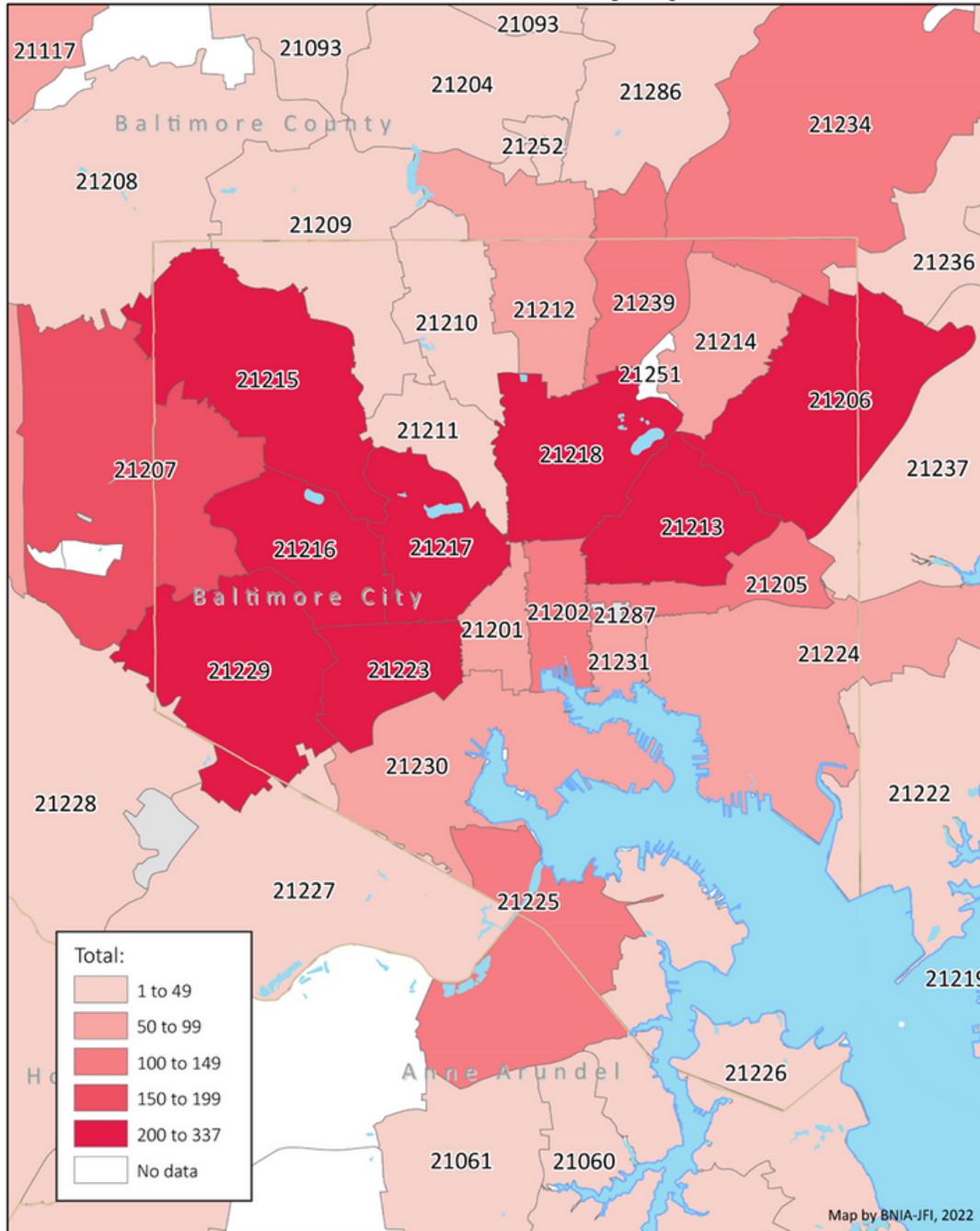
66

Total Number of Persons Served by Zip Code

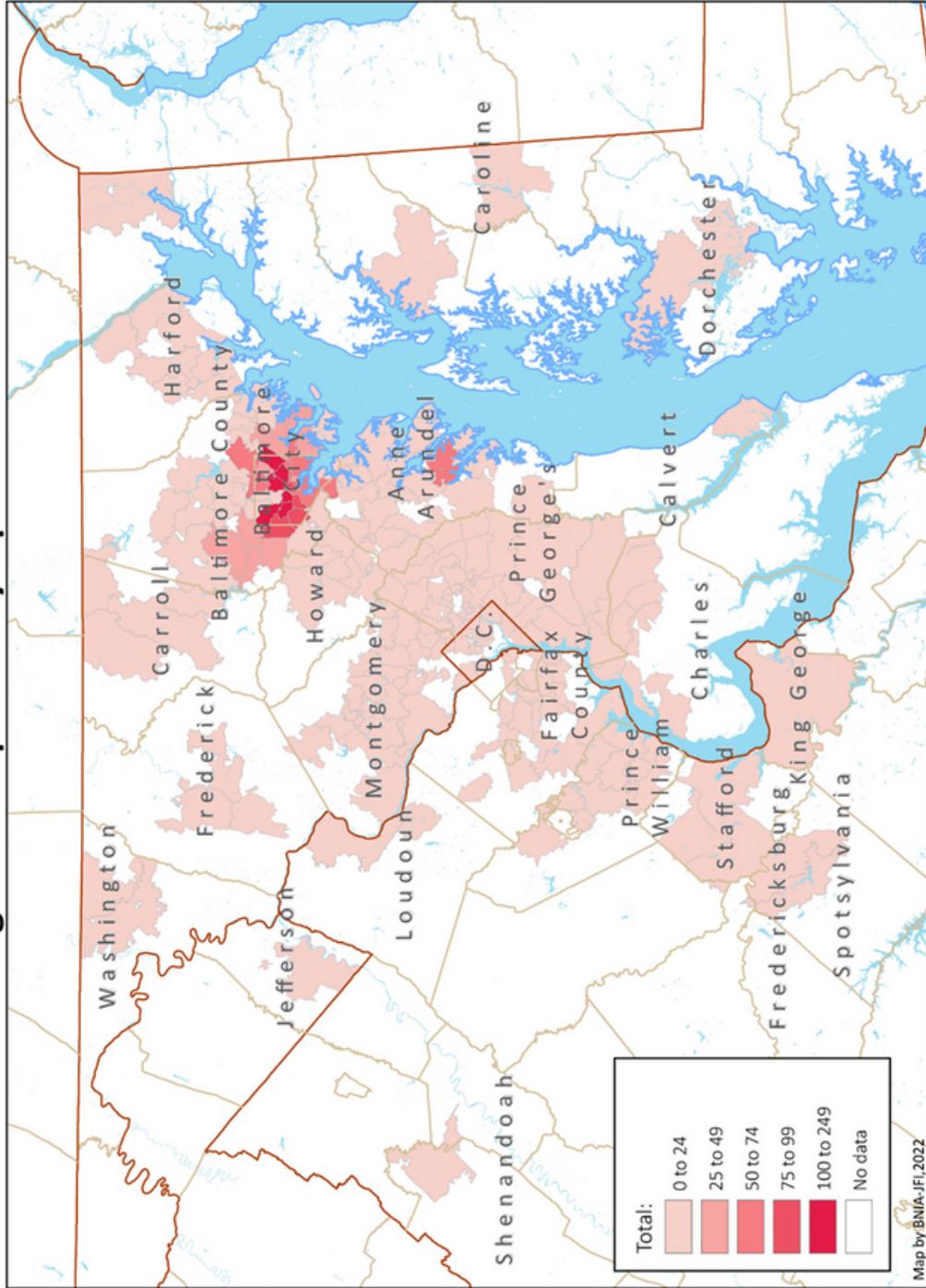


67

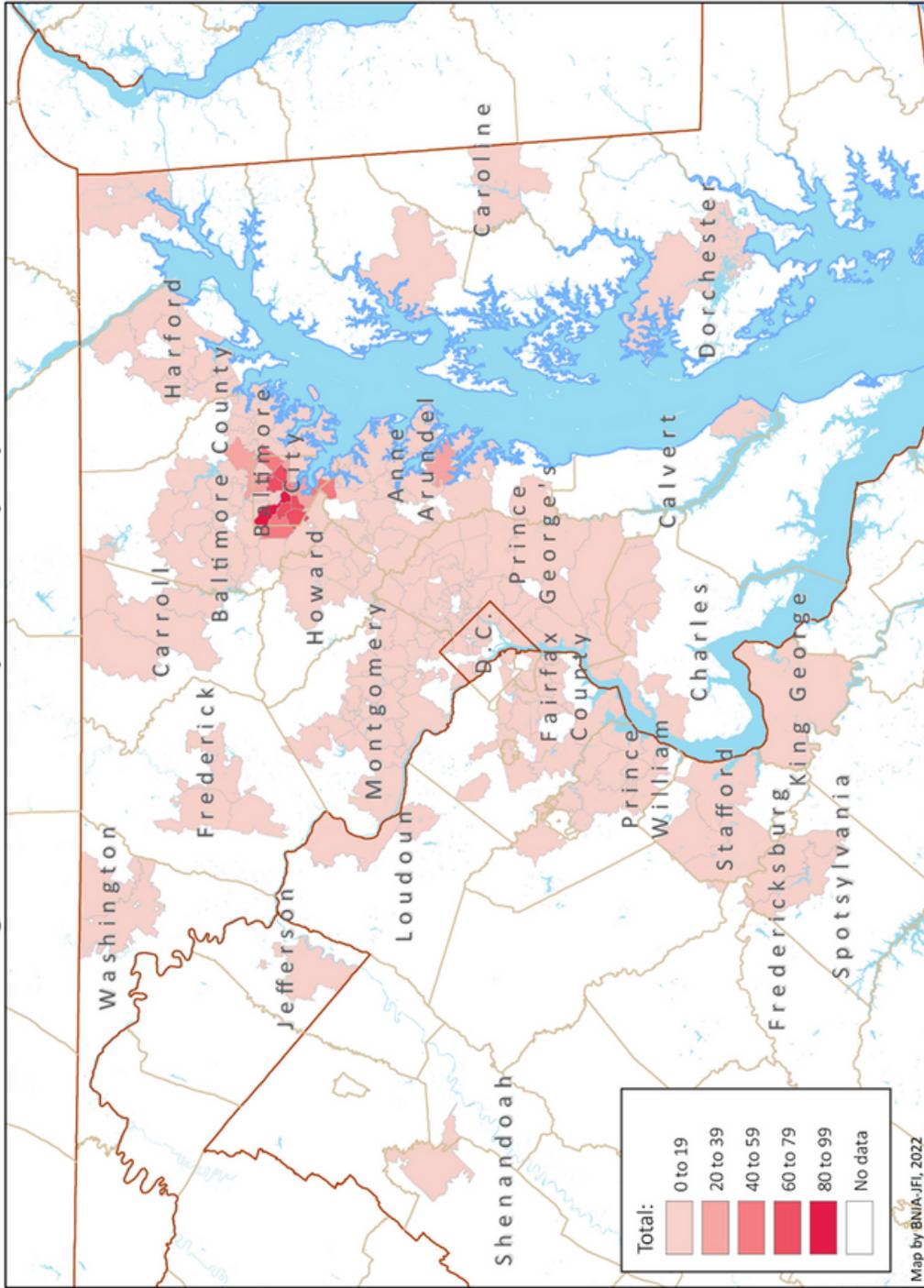
Total Number of Persons Served by Zip Code



Total Number of Program Completers by Zip Code

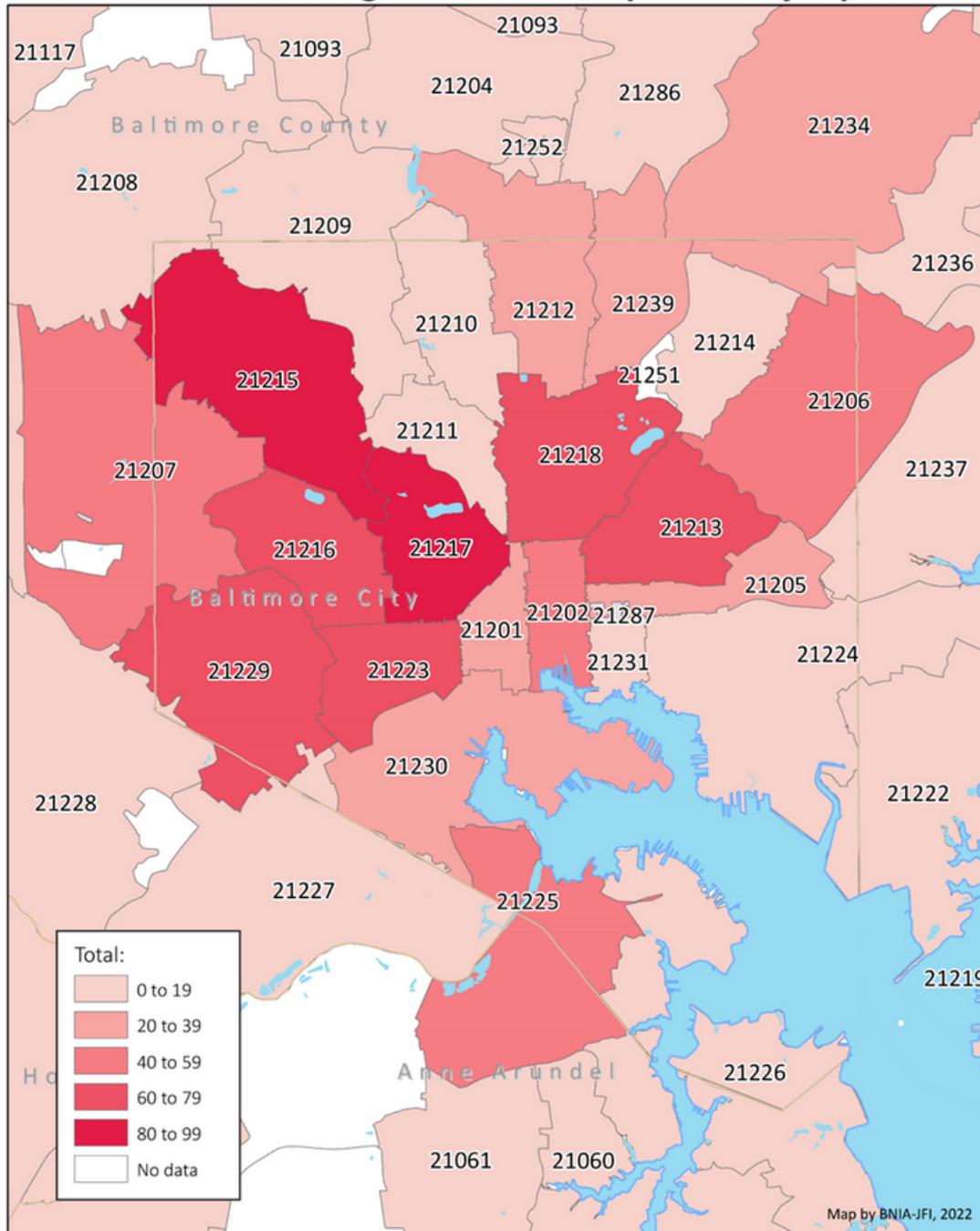


Total Number of Program Non-Completers by Zip Code

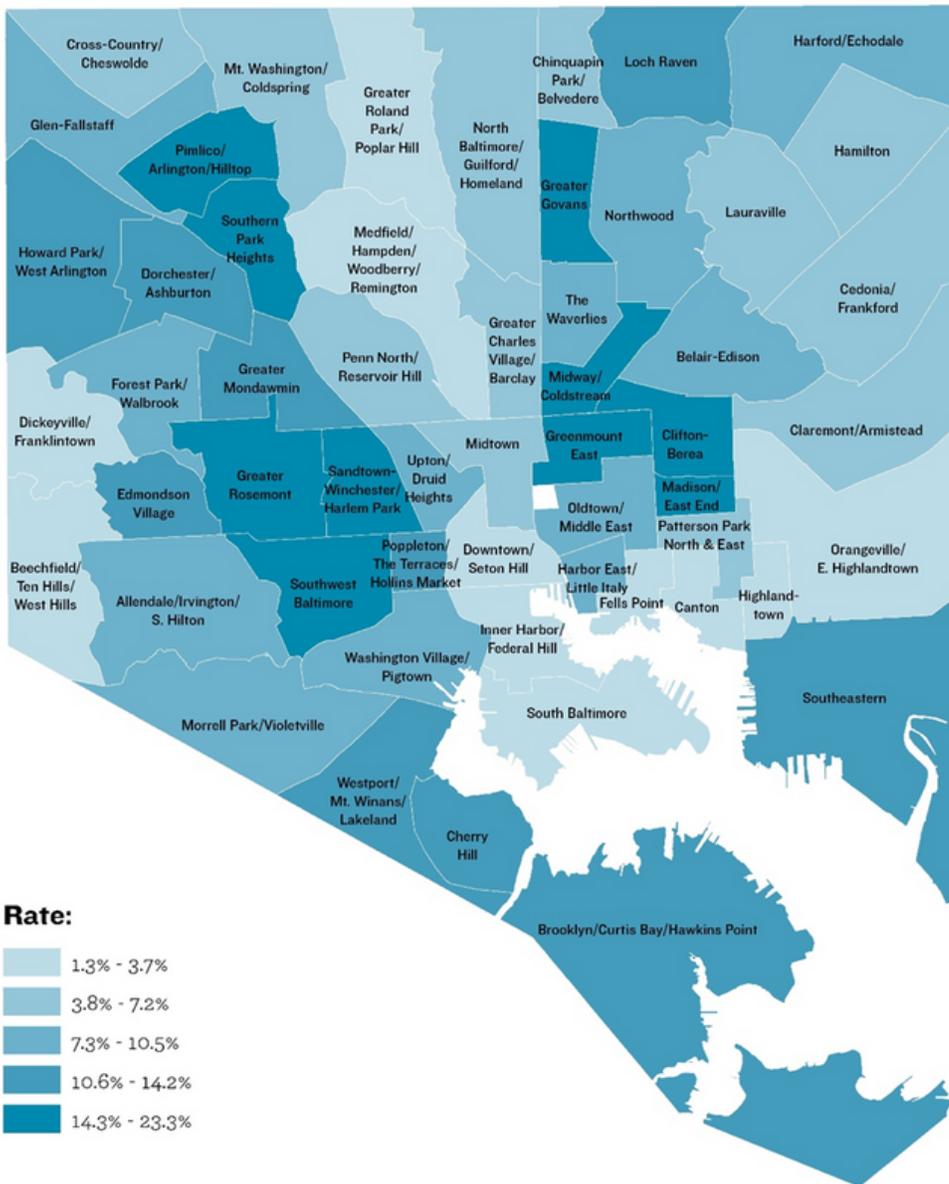


71

Total Number of Program Non-Completers by Zip Code



Unemployment Rate, 2015-2019



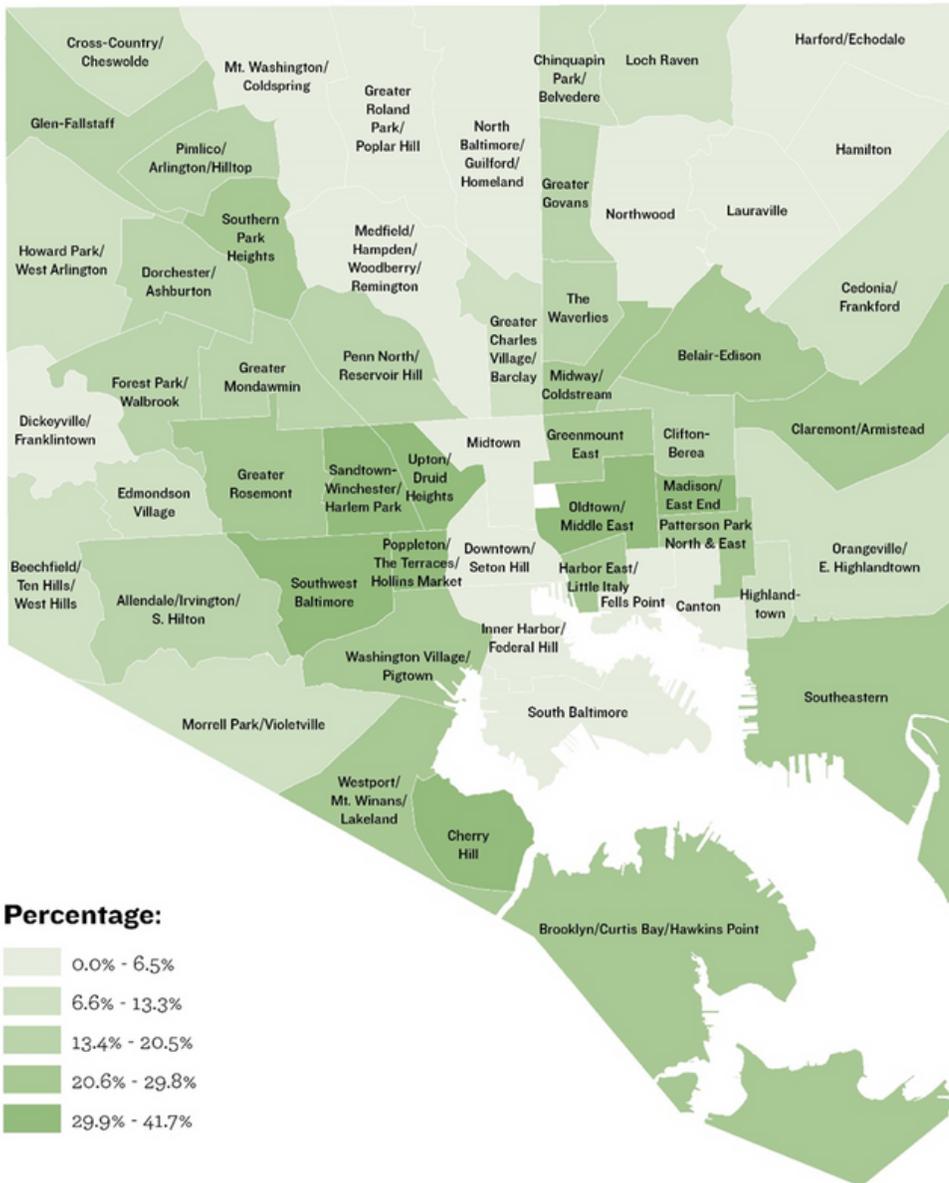
Rate:

- 1.3% - 3.7%
- 3.8% - 7.2%
- 7.3% - 10.5%
- 10.6% - 14.2%
- 14.3% - 23.3%

Map created by BNIA-JFI, 2021

Source: American Community Survey

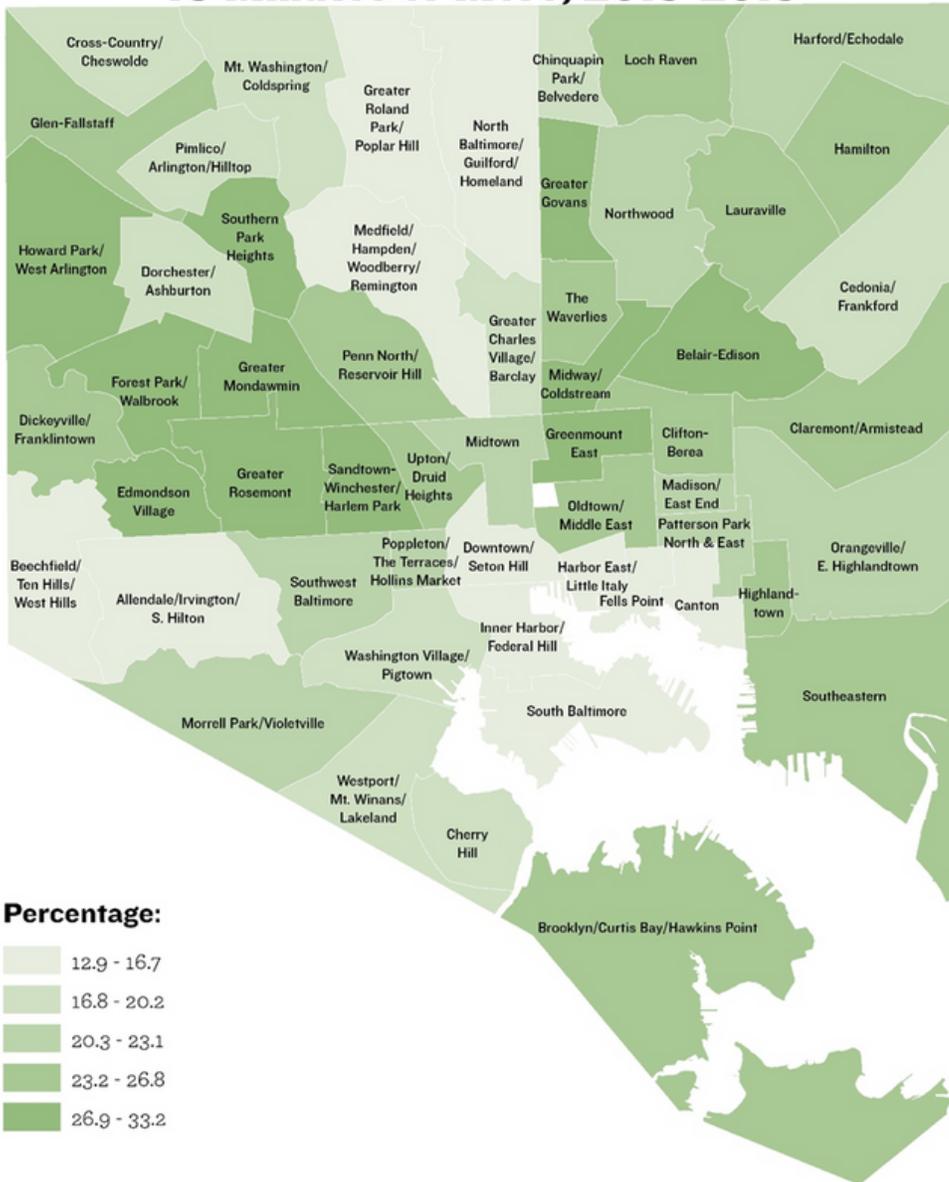
Percent of Family Households Living Below the Poverty Line, 2015-2019



Map created by BNIA JFL, 2021

Source: American Community Survey

Percent of Employed Population with a Travel Time to Work of 45 Minutes or More, 2015-2019



Map created by BNIA-JFI, 2021

Source: American Community Survey

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