WIOA Glossary

BASIC SKILLS DEFICIENT—The term “basic skills deficient” means, with respect to an individual—
(A) who is a youth, that the individual has English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test; or
(B) who is a youth or adult, that the individual is 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.

CAREER PATHWAY—The term “career pathway” means a combination of rigorous and high-quality education, training, and other services that—
(A) aligns with the skill needs of industries in the economy of the State or regional economy involved;
(B) prepares an individual to be successful in any of a full range of secondary or postsecondary education options, including apprenticeships registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.) (referred to individually in this Act as an “apprenticeship”, except in section 171);
(C) includes counseling to support an individual in achieving the individual’s education and career goals;
(D) includes, as appropriate, education offered concurrently with and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster;
(E) organizes education, training, and other services to meet the particular needs of an individual in a manner that accelerates the educational and career advancement of the individual to the extent practicable;
(F) enables an individual to attain a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and at least 1 recognized postsecondary credential; and
(G) helps an individual enter or advance within a specific occupation or occupational cluster.

CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT OR CO-ENROLLMENT—refers to enrollment by an eligible individual in two or more of the six core programs administered under the Act.

CONTEXTUALIZED INSTRUCTION – refers to the use of occupationally specific materials for instruction.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION—The term “correctional institution” means any—
(A) prison;
(B) jail;
(C) reformatory;
(D) work farm;
(E) detention center; or
(F) halfway house, community-based rehabilitation center, or any other similar institution designed for the confinement or rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

CRIMINAL OFFENDER—The term “criminal offender” means any individual who is charged with or convicted of any criminal offense.

DIGITAL LITERACY—means the skills associated with using technology to enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information.

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL—The term “eligible individual” means an individual—
(A) who has attained 16 years of age;
(B) who is not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law; and
(C) who—
   (i) is basic skills deficient;
   (ii) does not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and has not achieved an equivalent level of education; or
   (iii) is an English language learner.

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF READING— The term “essential components of reading instruction” means explicit and systematic instruction in—
(A) phonemic awareness;
(B) phonics;
(C) vocabulary development;
(D) reading fluency, including oral reading skills; and

INDIVIDUAL WITH A BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT—The term “individual with a barrier to employment” means a member of 1 or more of the following populations:
(A) Displaced homemakers.
(B) Low-income individuals.
(C) Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, as such terms are defined in section 166.
(D) Individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities.
(E) Older individuals.
(F) Ex-offenders.
(G) Homeless individuals (as defined in section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))), or homeless children and youths (as defined in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2))).
(H) Youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system.
(I) Individuals who are English language learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial cultural barriers.
(J) Eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers, as defined in section 167(i).
(K) Individuals within 2 years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).
(L) Single parents (including single pregnant women).
(M) Long-term unemployed individuals.
(N) Such other groups as the Governor involved determines to have barriers to employment.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION AND TRAINING—The term “integrated education and training” means a service approach that provides adult education and literacy activities concurrently and contextually with workforce preparation activities and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster for the purpose of educational and career advancement.

INTEGRATED ENGLISH LITERACY AND CIVICS EDUCATION—The term “integrated English literacy and civics education” means education services provided to English language learners who are adults, including professionals with degrees and credentials in their native countries, that enables such adults to achieve competency in the English language and acquire the basic and more advanced skills needed to function effectively as parents, workers, and citizens in the United States. Such services shall include instruction in literacy and English language acquisition and instruction on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and civic participation, and may include workforce training.

PEER TUTORING—means an instructional model that utilizes one institutionalized individual to assist in
providing or enhancing learning opportunities for other institutionalized individuals. A peer tutoring program must be structured and overseen by educators who assist with training and supervising tutors, setting educational goals, establishing an individualized plan of instruction, and monitoring progress.

**RE-ENTRY AND POST-RELEASE SERVICES**—means services provided to a formerly incarcerated individual upon or shortly after release from a correctional institution that are designed to promote successful adjustment to the community and prevent recidivism. Examples include education, employment services, substance abuse treatment, housing support, mental and physical health care, and family reunification services.

**TRAINING SERVICES**—Training services may include—
(i) occupational skills training, including training for nontraditional employment;
(ii) on-the-job training;
(iii) incumbent worker training in accordance with subsection (d)(4);
(iv) programs that combine workplace training with related instruction, which may include cooperative education programs;
(v) training programs operated by the private sector;
(vi) skill upgrading and retraining;
(vii) entrepreneurial training;
(viii) transitional jobs in accordance with sub-section (d)(5);
(ix) job readiness training provided in combination with services described in any of clauses (i) through (viii);
(x) adult education and literacy activities, including activities of English language acquisition and integrated education and training programs, provided concurrently or in combination with services described in any of clauses (i) through (vii); and
(xi) customized training conducted with a commitment by an employer or group of employers to employ.

**WORKFORCE PREPARATION ACTIVITIES**— are defined as activities, programs, or services designed to help an individual acquire a combination of basic academic skills, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and self-management skills, including competencies in:
- Utilizing resources
- Using information
- Working with others
- Understanding systems
- Skills necessary for successful transition into and completion of postsecondary education or training, or employment; and
- Other employability skills that increase an individual’s preparation for the workforce.