

Job Corps 101: Fact Sheet

History:

- 1962: Job Corps was designed by a task force under Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz to address the high youth unemployment rate.
- At first, Job Corps was limited to Federal National Parks, National Forests, and other Federal lands.
- The Johnson Administration executed **The War on Poverty**.
- The Domestic Agenda included **The Great Society**.
- Job Corps is modeled after the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established in the 1930s.
- Job Corps is the largest nationwide residential career training program in the country and has been operating for almost 60 years.
- The program helps eligible young people (ages 16 through 24) complete their high school education, trains them for meaningful careers, and assists them with obtaining employment.
- Job Corps has trained and educated over **two million** individuals since 1964.

Mission:

To assist eligible youth to connect to the labor force by providing comprehensive and integrated academic, career technical, workforce preparation, independent living skills and support services leading to:

- Successful careers in in-demand industry sectors or the Armed Services, enrollment in postsecondary education, including apprenticeship programs, and responsible citizenship.

Benefits:

- Students learn a vocational trade, independent living skills, and employability skills.
- Students can earn a high school diploma or the equivalent, college credits, and an industry recognized credential(s).
- Students receive tuition-free housing, meals, basic health care, mental health services, a living allowance, and career transition assistance.

Leadership:

- The current National Director of the Office of Job Corps is Ms. Rachel Torres.
- The Job Corps program is currently authorized under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

Today:

- There are a total of 121 Job Corps centers, including one in Washington, DC and two in Puerto Rico.
- There are six Regional Offices of Job Corps: Atlanta Region, Boston Region, Chicago Region, Dallas Region, Philadelphia Region, San Francisco Region.

High Growth Industries:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Manufacturing • Automotive and Machine Repair • Construction • Finance and Business • Healthcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeland Security • Hospitality • Information Technology • Renewable Resources and Energy • Transportation
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PRH:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 1 – Enrollment Services • Chapter 2 – Student Support Services • Chapter 3 – Student Training Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 4 – Placement Services • Chapter 5 – Management Services • Chapter 6 – Administrative Support Services
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Other Requirements:

- **Eligibility:** Students must be committed to improving his or her education; need job skills training, education, counseling, or related assistance to get started on a career pathway, be between the ages of 16 and 24 and be a U.S. citizen, a legal U.S. resident, or a resident of a U.S. territory and/or are authorized to work in the United States, as well as meet other financial eligibility requirements.
- **Outcome Measures:** The methods used to evaluate and measure a Job Corps center's success in meeting the needs of the students it serves (Career and Technical, Industry credentials, Numeracy and Literacy, HSD/Equivalency, Placement, Job Training Match, Wages and Follow up).
- **CDSS:** Career Development Services System (the holistic approach Job Corps takes to deliver comprehensive services to students) to include: Outreach and Admissions (OA), Career Preparation Period (CPP), Career Development Period (CDP), Career Transition Period (CTP).
- **OBS:** Onboard Strength is the maximum number of students enrolled at one time (includes Residential and Nonresidential).