Congress should support apprenticeship and work-based learning

The U.S. has a middle-skill gap

Middle-skill jobs — jobs that require more than a high school diploma but not a four-year degree — make up 54% of jobs in the U.S. economy. But only 44% of U.S. workers are trained at the middle-skill level.


Apprenticeship and work-based learning can help bridge this gap

Studies show that workers who earn middle-skill credentials through an apprenticeship program can earn $300,000 more over the course of their career than those who don’t complete an apprenticeship. And 94% of employers would recommend apprenticeship to other employers.


Federal tax breaks should prioritize apprenticeship and other forms of work-based learning

Employers get about $1 billion in tax credits annually through the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). But WOTC only rewards hiring — not investments in training. Tax credits should go to employers who make upskilling a priority.


Middle-skill jobs are going unfilled

Employers Support Apprenticeship

Ninety-four percent of employers would recommend apprenticeship to other employers.


Apprentices earn more

Apprentices earn $300,000 more than non-apprentices over the course of their career.

Sponsor legislation redirecting the Work Opportunity Tax Credit to support apprenticeship and other work-based learning.

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