



WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

FOURTH QUARTER, PROGRAM YEAR 2003

THIRD QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 2004

APRIL 1 – JUNE 30, 2004

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



WORKFORCE

SYSTEM RESULTS

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is pleased to present a review of the public workforce system's performance information as of June 30, 2004. This review provides a snapshot of the results of ETA programs and their progress in achieving the goals to help people find jobs and connect employers to workers. It serves as a starting point for further inquiry and analysis of program performance.

In general, this review presents program outcomes and results for the most recent quarter compared to the same quarter in the prior year. It begins with a look at the larger labor market, examines ETA success in achieving the goals it has established, and then reviews key performance indicators and outcomes for each program. Although the terminology is similar, the definitions of each measure vary by program, and this should be considered when comparing results across different programs. A Glossary of Performance Measures provides the specific definitions for each performance measure by program. Finally, the most recent state formula spending by program area under the Workforce Investment Act is included in the Appendix.

Our Mission...to contribute to the more efficient functioning of the U.S. labor market by providing high quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through state and local workforce development systems.

For further information about the review, contact the Office of Performance and Technology, (202) 693-3031. An electronic version can be found at www.doleta.gov/performance.

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NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

National Employment Indicators

	Time Period	Number	Rate
Total Labor Force ¹	June 2004	147,279,000	100.0%
	June 2003	146,917,000	100.0%
Employed ¹	June 2004	139,031,000	94.4%
	June 2003	137,673,000	93.7%
Unemployed ¹	June 2004	8,248,000	5.6%
	June 2003	9,245,000	6.3%
New Initial UI ² Claims	June 2004	951,927	N/A
	June 2003	1,165,287	N/A
Number of First UI Payments	June 2004	609,244	N/A
	June 2003	749,546	N/A
Average Duration of UI (weeks)	June 2004	16.7	N/A
	June 2003	16.1	N/A

¹ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

² Unemployment Insurance

Summary of Results

The total labor force has increased 0.2% between June 2003 and June 2004, while the unemployment rate has declined 0.7 percentage points. During this same time period, the count of new UI claims declined 18%, and the number of first UI payments declined by 19%. However, the average duration of UI payments increased by 0.6 week.

In a look at the overall economy in the period of April to June, 2004, it is worthwhile to note that the number of mass layoff events was at its lowest level for any May since 2000, and the number of associated initial claims was at its lowest level for any May since 1996.

The number of jobs being advertised is increasing, as evidenced by the Conference Board's Help-Wanted Advertising Index. The Index increased to 39 in May, up 1 point from the previous month.

Business Relations Group

Biotechnology Industry Investments

In June 2004, U.S. Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao announced a series of investments totaling more than \$17 million to address the workforce needs of the biotechnology industry as part of the President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative. During the past year, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) hosted forums with biotechnology industry leaders, educators, and the public workforce system to identify workforce challenges and industry-identified solutions to those challenges.

The challenges the biotechnology industry faces are far too complex for one institution or industry sector to solve alone. DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is supporting comprehensive business, education, and workforce development partnerships that have developed innovative approaches and replicable models that address the workforce needs of business while also effectively helping workers find good jobs with good wages and promising career pathways in the biotechnology industry. Summaries of the seven biotechnology investments are listed below and represent a set of priority workforce solutions identified by the industry. A copy of the report that was prepared on the industry's workforce needs and other information about this initiative are available on www.doleta.gov/BRG; further details of these grants are available at www.doleta.gov/BRG/IndProf/Bioinvestment.cfm

The San Diego Workforce Partnership

Grant Amount: \$2,510,117

Under this partnership with BIOCUM, the two organizations will partner to serve as a clearinghouse for local and national labor market research related to the biotechnology industry. The center also will serve as a national site for conducting focus groups, gathering and analyzing data, and generating reports and ideas to be shared electronically with communities throughout the country. The partnership will also coordinate student internships (from high school to postdoctoral levels) and teacher externships for the regional biotechnology community.

Delaware Workforce Investment Board

Grant amount: \$250,000

This grant supports the engagement of the state education system and the biotechnology business community to enhance youth participation in life sciences through the Delaware-based Science in Motion and/or Agilent After School programs. The Science in Motion project will use two vans to transport science equipment to classrooms (for a 4-6 day visit) throughout the state.

The Agilent After School program is a hands-on science experience for children ages 9–13. Agilent employees and additional volunteer mentors from Delaware Technical and Community College will provide all the tools and materials and lead the younger students through various science experiments.

Workforce Alliance, Inc.

Grant Amount: \$2,325,303

This grant will support a training program at Florida Atlantic University (FAU) to retrain employed and unemployed workers to build careers in the biotechnology industry. FAU's Biotechnology Training Program will establish a biotechnology career ladder and develop curriculum as well as a program for participants to obtain a postgraduate level certificate in Biotechnology and Bioinformatics. A B.S. or M.S. degree in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology also will be offered. The program will include distance education and employer-supported apprenticeships. The initial certificate training program will be relatively short, with program completion achieved in one year. Participants that excel will advance to a one-year lab research program at FAU.

Forsyth Technical Community College

Grant amount: \$5,000,000

This investment supports the development of a National Center for a Biotechnology Workforce by the five community college partners located in different regions across the country. They will work with employers to identify industry skill needs and develop training curricula for a range of biotechnology sectors.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

Biotechnology Industry Investments, Continued

Lakeland Community College (LCC)

Grant Amount: \$333,485

This grant supports LCC's Biotechnology Workforce Development Initiative, which is developing training programs designed to recruit new workers, beginning at the high school level and up through a master's degree level. LCC is partnering with industry to create training and curriculum for four levels of training beginning with a high school technician program, an associate of science research assistant degree in biotechnology, a Bachelor of Arts degree, and a research scientist master's degree. The grant will also support the development of a BioCenter, a lab equipped with industry-standard equipment as well as a national biotechnology career coaching model, which will provide access to biotechnology career information via a "Biotechnology Career Coach" web site.

Pittsburgh Life Sciences Greenhouse

Grant Amount: \$2,433,160

This grant supports matching trained workers with local area biotechnology companies. Through curriculum and training, it will combine industry-identified skills and vocational/academic disciplines to shape workers with a variety of qualifications. The project will provide training for new entrants into biotechnology as well as retraining for workers affected by declining industries. Biotechnology organizations will work directly with the Community College of Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh Technology Council through the "information channeling" program to create customized training programs. These classes will be melded into the core biotechnology curriculum.

Alameda County Workforce Investment Board

Grant Amount: \$2,000,000

This grant to the Alameda and San Mateo Workforce Investment Boards supports the further expansion and refinement of a successful pilot conducted by San Mateo County to develop career pathways in biotechnology manufacturing, facilities management, quality control, and product engineering and train entry-level biotechnology manufacturing workers. Additionally, the program will work with area community-based organizations to create a "bridge" program to prepare lower skilled individuals for entry-level employment by offering English, math, and communication skills training, as well as career orientation and social support.

Retail Industry Investment

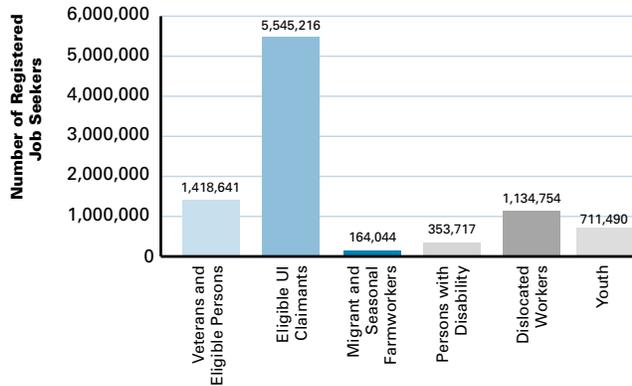
Grant Amount: \$2,250,000

In June 2004, U.S. Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao announced a grant that will be used to train nearly 44,000 workers in the retail industry as part of the President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative. The Retail Learning Leadership Initiative will address the challenges the retail industry faces with recruitment, retention and training of individuals. The National Retail Federation Foundation will work with retail employers, led by Toys "R" Us and Saks, Incorporated, to create a comprehensive cross-industry career ladder from sales associate through senior management and develop a core competency and training curricula model for each level in the career ladder for distribution throughout the industry and the public workforce system. The details of the retail industry grants will be available on ETA's web site, www.doleta.gov/BRG, in the near future.

Wagner-Peyser Act / Employment Service (ES)

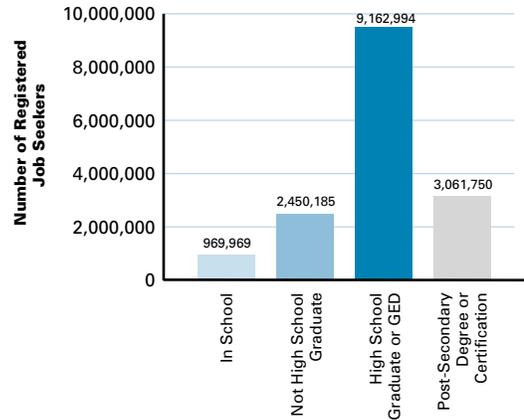
The ES provides diverse labor exchange services and labor market and workforce information, including career guidance, job search activities, and referrals to employment, WIA programs, and support services. ES services can be accessed by job seekers and businesses through self-service, facilitated self-help and staff assisted services at One-Stop Career Centers or through the Internet.

Table 1
Job Seekers in Special Populations
Registered with the Public Labor Exchange
7/01/03- 6/30/04



During PY 2003, the Employment Service served nearly 15 million job seekers. This level of service is consistent with the number served in PY 2002. At the time of registration, 88% of job seekers were unemployed. In PY 2003, 61% of registered job seekers entered employment, while 79% were confirmed to be employed for 60 days after registration.

Table 2
Education Status of Job Seekers
Registered with the Public Labor Exchange
7/01/03- 6/30/04



Over 60% of registered job seekers are high school graduates or have a General Education Diploma. Nearly 23% are either currently in school or have not graduated high school. Slightly over 20% of registered job seekers have a post-secondary degree or certificate.

Recent Program Changes

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

During Program Year 2003, many changes were made to the SCSEP. The Department held, for the first time in over thirty years, a national competition for all allotted national grant funds. Nine of the previous ten national grantee organizations were awarded grants and four new grantees were funded to provide services to older workers. The Department and the grantees worked diligently to minimize the burden on participants caused by the transition. Even though more than 10,000 participants changed grantees, not one participant lost his or her community service position as a result of the transition.

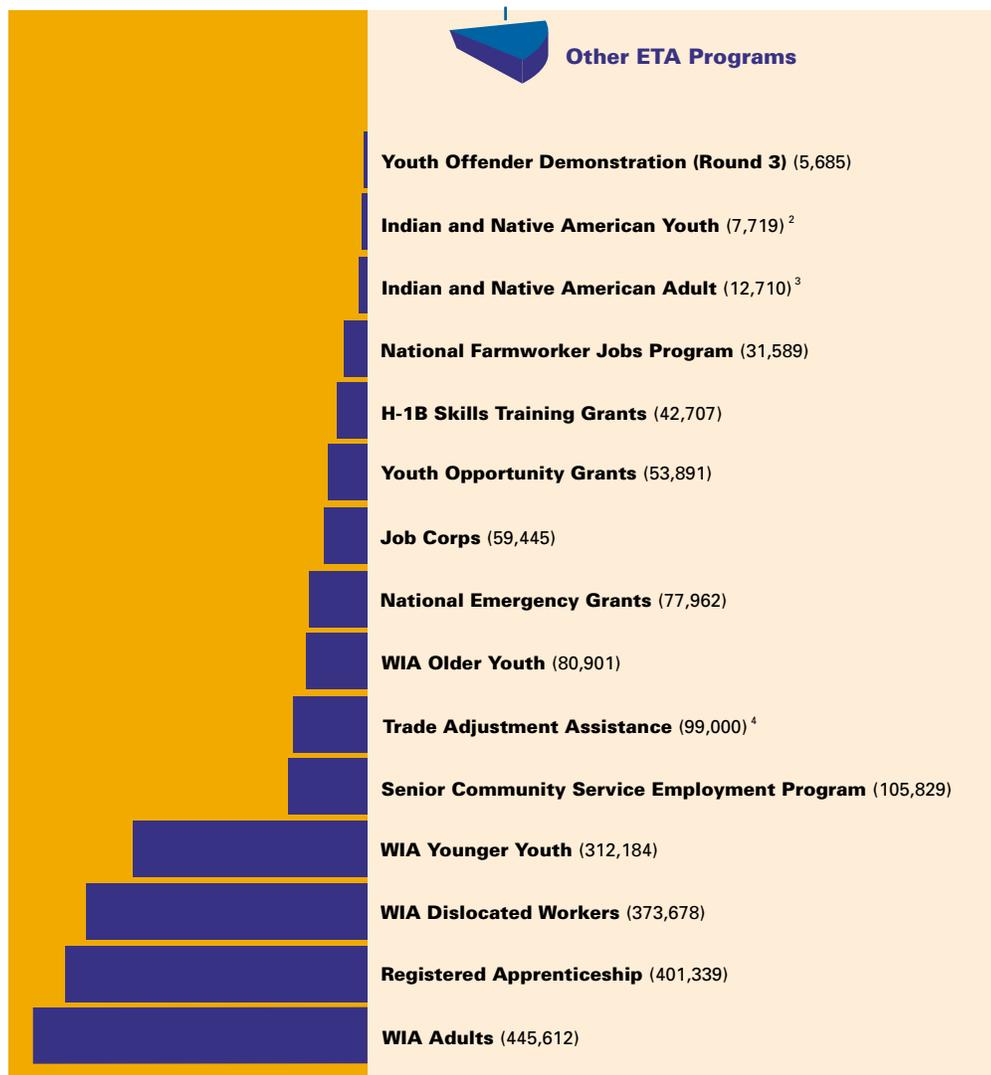
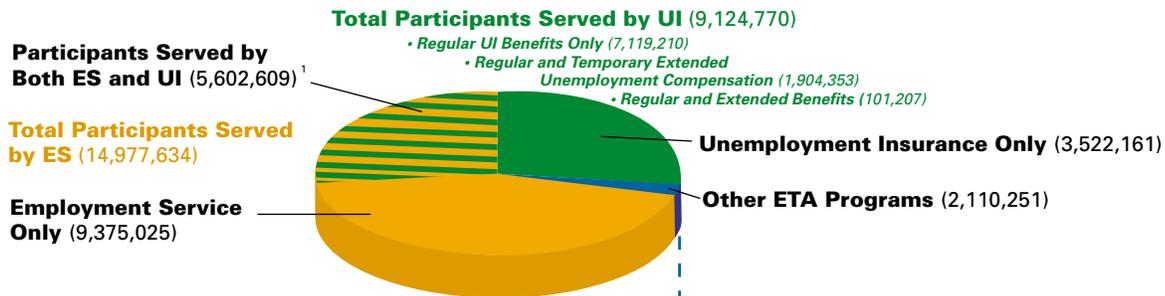
When the Final Rule based on the Older Americans Act amendments was published in April 2004, ETA implemented a comprehensive performance measurement system for the SCSEP, which included nine new performance measures. ETA held three mandatory national training sessions to explain the new regulations and performance requirements to representatives from state and national grantee organizations. ETA is developing an electronic data collection system that will be available to grantees that do not have their own system. This will evolve, before the end of PY 2004, into a fully Internet-based reporting system.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

ETA has taken a number of significant steps to improve UI program integrity. In March 2004, ETA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Social Security Administration (SSA) to allow State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) and SSA to exchange data in real time. SWAs that have met the system security requirements and have established a data-sharing agreement will have access to SSA data to verify personal information, such as name, social security number, and date of birth for those applying for unemployment benefits.

PEOPLE SERVED BY PROGRAM

In the period ending June 30, 2004, ETA programs served over 20 million people. The Employment Service (ES) and Unemployment Insurance (UI) served about 90 percent of all participants, and three-fifths of those receiving Unemployment Insurance were also registered with the Employment Service. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA programs," provided more comprehensive services to over 2 million people.



¹ Of the approximately 9.1 million Unemployment Insurance claimants, 61% were registered with the Employment Service. Both the total number of UI claimants and the number of ES registrants include the approximately 5.6 million listed as the number of "Participants Served by Both ES and UI."

² This figure reflects data for the period ending March 31, 2004 (Indian and Native American Youth Program Year April 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004).

³ This figure reflects the semi-annual period July 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003.

⁴ This figure is an approximation for the October 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004 period.

Current Appropriations

In general, the following resources are used to operate authorized workforce investment programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. Fiscal Year 2003 appropriations are shown for the programs that run on the program year (July 1 through June 30), while FY 2004 appropriations are displayed for those programs that function on the fiscal year (October 1 through September 30).

Apprenticeship ^{1,2}	\$20,760,000
H-1B Program Activities ³	\$97,625,000
Indian and Native Americans Adult Program ⁴	\$47,530,679
Job Corps (Operations) ⁵	\$1,382,313,100
National Emergency Grants ⁶	274,937,248
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁷	\$72,213,541
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$442,306,200
Trade Adjustment Assistance ^{1,8}	\$259,200,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$258,200,000
NAFTA Training	\$1,000,000
Unemployment Insurance (UI) ¹	\$2,687,168,987
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES) ⁹	\$791,556,222
WIA Adult	\$894,577,200
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,150,149,247
Youth Activities ¹⁰	\$990,423,822
Indian and Native American Youth Program ¹⁰	\$10,881,976
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$979,541,846
Youth Offender Demonstration ¹¹	\$54,642,500
Youth Opportunity Grants	\$44,210,750
TOTAL	\$9,209,614,496

¹ Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI run on a fiscal year and June 30, 2004 is the end of the third quarter of FY 2004. All other programs run on the program year (PY), from July 1 to June 30, so June 30, 2004 is the end of the fourth quarter of PY 2003.

² Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers and do not receive specific program appropriations. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for Registered Apprenticeship programs.

³ This amount represents H-1B visa fees collected from employers which are projected to be warranted to DOL in FY 2004 for H-1B program activities.

⁴ The total appropriation is \$55,636,000; \$8,105,321 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees participating in the demonstration under Public Law 102-477.

⁵ The total appropriation is \$1,509,094,025; \$126,780,925 of this total is an appropriation for construction.

⁶ This amount represents the appropriation for the Dislocated Worker National Reserve (National Emergency Grants, Demonstration, and Technical Assistance and Training).

⁷ The total appropriation is \$77,330,066; \$5,116,525 is set aside for housing grants and technical assistance.

⁸ The total appropriation is \$1,338,200,000; this total includes \$1,062,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$7,000,000 for NAFTA benefits.

⁹ The Wagner-Peyser/ES appropriation includes both the regular Wagner-Peyser allocation and the Reemployment Services allocation, which are distributed to the states using different formulas.

¹⁰ The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$994,458,727; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$14,916,881, of which \$4,034,905 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees participating in the demonstration under Public Law 102-477.

¹¹ The total appropriation is \$54,642,500; the Round Three Youth Offender Demonstration grant, for which participant and performance outcomes are reported in this review, was funded at \$31,500,000.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT GOALS

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) was designed to improve the American people's confidence in the capability of the Federal Government by holding Federal agencies accountable for achieving program results. Federal managers will ensure that program performance indicators and objectives are met and information about program results and service quality is made available to the public. These pages contain performance indicators, arrayed by program, which display the key results ETA programs work to achieve. Performance goals for the Employment and Training programs listed are established in the budget process and consistent with GPRA. The goals are usually set to be "ambitious" within the context of prior performance—that is, at the higher end. Since the program performance goals are nationwide goals, they may not apply in every instance to individual states or grantees, where different economic or other circumstances may demand an adjustment in performance expectations.

	Goal	Results as of 6/30/2004
Customer satisfaction with services received from workforce investment activities in connection with the One-Stop delivery system ¹		
Participant satisfaction	71	77
Employer satisfaction	69	72
Foreign Labor Certification		
Process employer labor condition applications for H-1B professional/specialty temporary program within 7 days	95%	99%
Process H-2B applications within 60 days of receipt	90%	75%
Indian and Native American Adult Program ²		
Entered employment rate	54%	49%
Positive outcomes at program exit	84%	76%
Indian and Native American Youth Program ³		
Attainment of at least two goals under established program activities	61%	81%
Attainment of a H.S. diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels ⁴	66%	107%
Job Corps		
Employment/education retention rate	65%	63%
Graduate average hourly wage at six months	\$8.20	\$8.95
Attainment of high school diploma ⁵	20%	25%
National Farmworker Jobs Program (Adults)		
Entered employment rate	64%	83%
Employment retention rate ⁶	75%	79%
Earnings gain ⁶	\$2,965	\$4,147
Registered Apprenticeship		
Number of new apprentices registered by Apprenticeship staff ⁷	Increase from 67,401 to 68,592	44,860 ⁹
Number of new programs in industries that comprise the High-Growth Job Training Initiative ⁸	Increase from 359 to 366	311 ⁹
Senior Community Service Employment Program (Older Workers)		
Placement into unsubsidized employment	35%	30%
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) ⁹		
Entered employment rate	70%	63%
Employment retention rate	88%	89%
Earnings replacement rate	90%	72%
Unemployment Insurance ⁹		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	89.2%	88.5%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	59.0%	60.7%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants ¹⁰	51.5%	Data unavailable
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82.2%	83.6%

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT GOALS

	Goal	Results as of 6/30/2004
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)		
Entered employment rate	58%	61%
Employment retention rate	72%	79%
Total number of job openings listed with State Workforce Agencies and on America's Job Bank	10,426,794 ¹¹	12,866,295
Total number of job searches conducted on America's Job Bank	Baseline under development	169,097,349
Total number of resume searches conducted on America's Job Bank	Baseline under development	8,010,182
WIA Adult Program		
Entered employment rate	71%	74%
Employment retention rate	82%	85%
Earnings change	\$3,100	\$3,385
WIA Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered employment rate	78%	81%
Employment retention rate	88%	90%
Earnings replacement rate	93%	89%
WIA Youth Program		
Entered employment rate (Older Youth)	65%	70%
Employment retention rate (Older Youth)	78%	81%
Diploma attainment rate (Younger Youth)	52%	59%
Youth Opportunity Grants		
Entered employment rate (Older Youth)	65%	60%
Employment retention rate (Older Youth)	78%	73%
Diploma attainment rate (Younger Youth)	52%	51%

¹ This represents a score based on the American Customer Satisfaction Index, not a rate.

² These results are for the semi-annual period July 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003.

³ These results reflect outcomes for the Indian and Native American Youth Program Year (PY) that is April 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004.

⁴ Grantees are allowed to count those participants separately who obtain a GED or return to school full-time and raise their literacy/numeracy skills level by at least two grade levels.

⁵ This indicator reflects the percentage increase over PY 2002 outcomes.

⁶ These results reflect outcomes for the July 1 through December 31, 2003 period.

⁷ These measures reflect Federal staff activities only.

⁸ Registered Apprenticeship excluded construction from the industries identified as High-Growth.

⁹ This is a fiscal year program, thus results only represent three quarters' progress towards the goals.

¹⁰ The baseline of 51.5% was established based on pilot results.

¹¹ This goal is a 1% increase over the total number of job openings listed in PY 2002 (10,323,559).

Summary of Results

Overall, ETA programs continue to demonstrate good progress toward meeting their annual GPRA goals. While some ETA programs are not quite meeting their GPRA goals for the quarter, many are reaching or exceeding the majority of their goals.

Success in goal attainment across adult programs varies by goal. For example, most programs have met their annual goals in employing people and keeping them employed. However, measures of increased or replaced earnings gains, particularly for the Trade Adjustment Assistance and WIA Dislocated Worker programs, were not met, which may likely reflect economic conditions. One influencing factor may be the type of dislocations that have occurred, particularly trade related layoffs, in which there may be fewer opportunities in related industries or in some cases, within the community.

The youth programs maintained solid progress in helping youth develop skills, earn diplomas, and find and retain employment, yet overall there are varied results across programs. The WIA Youth Program, Job Corps, and Indian and Native American Youth Program are exceeding their goals; programs operating Youth Opportunity Grants have not met their goals. A number of factors may affect attainment of youth performance goals including differences in the populations that each of the programs serve, the ability to report outcomes using wage record data, and the impact of changing economic conditions.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

The NFJP provides employment, training and related assistance services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers who depend on agricultural employment and who are often characterized by chronic unemployment or underemployment. Through these services, the NFJP assists migrant and seasonal farmworkers to enter training, retain employment, or upgrade their skills for jobs likely to provide stable, year-round employment, both within and outside agriculture.

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

The TAA program assists individuals who have become unemployed as a result of increased imports from, or shifts in production to, foreign countries. A goal of the program is to help trade-affected workers return to suitable employment. The outcomes shown here reflect services delivered under the TAA program and the North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) program prior to the TAA Reform Act of 2002.

Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)

Within the One-Stop delivery system, Wagner-Peyser Act programs, also called the Employment Service, serve as the portal through which many job seekers and businesses access high quality, non-fee based labor exchange services, such as labor market and workforce information, and work opportunity tax credit programs. All job seekers and businesses – including migrant and seasonal farmworkers, UI claimants, veterans, persons with disabilities, and dislocated workers – have universal access to labor exchange services. Public labor exchange services are delivered through State Workforce Agencies in coordination with One-Stop partner programs.

WIA Adult Program

The Adult Program, under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), provides workforce investment activities that increase the employment, retention, earnings, and occupational skill attainment of the participants. The program aims to improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation's economy.

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

The Dislocated Worker Program, under Title I of WIA, is tailored to assist experienced workers who have been laid off. The program offers employment and training assistance for workers affected by shutdowns or downsizing.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

The SCSEP, authorized by Title V of the Older Americans Act, is the only grant program designed specifically to serve low-income older workers, age 55 and older, by providing job training through community-based organizations and government agencies. The goals of the program are to provide community service and to promote self-sufficiency by placing individuals in unsubsidized employment.

Indian and Native American Adult Program

This program supports employment and training activities for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals.

Summary of Results

As displayed on the next page, the NFJP employment entry rate declined between the quarter ending June 30, 2003, and the quarter ending June 30, 2004, from 87% to 83%. There was a decline of 4% in participants' average earnings change during the period of July 1 through December 31, 2003 compared to the same period in 2002, while the employment retention rate rose in the same periods compared, from 64% to 79%.

Results for TAA showed a slight increase in entry into employment between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004, from 62% to 63%. The earnings replacement rate declined slightly from 75% to 72% during the same interval, while TAA participants experienced an increase of five percentage points in their employment retention rate (84% to 89%).

The employment rate for participants in the ES remained at 61% between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004. The retention rate was 79% as of the quarter ending June 30, 2004, but there are no comparable data for 2003.

Participants in the WIA Adult Program saw their employment entry rate remain at 74% between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004, and their employment retention rate rose from 84% to 85% during the same period. The average earnings change rose 17%, from \$2,898 to \$3,385 during this interval. Outcomes in the WIA Dislocated Worker Program participants were fairly stable between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004. The employment rate declined from 82% to 81%, while the earnings replacement rate declined from 90% to 89%. During the same period, the retention rate remained at 90%.

The SCSEP program saw a decline in both of its measures between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004. Placement fell five percentage points, from 35% to 30%, while the service level declined from 175% to 161%.

For the period July 1 - December 31, 2003, the Indian and Native American Adult Program declined in all three categories compared to the same period in the previous year. The employment rate fell from 53% to 49%, the employment enhancement rate declined from 49% to 43%, and the positive termination rate fell from 82% to 76%.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2004 and 6/30/2003

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
NFJP ¹	2004	83%	Data Available 12/31/2004	Data Available 12/31/2004
	2003	87%	\$4,147 ²	79%
	2002	74%	\$4,324 ²	64%
TAA	2004	63%	72% ³	89%
	2003	62%	75% ³	84%
Wagner-Peyser Act/ Employment Service (ES)	2004	61%	Not a measure for ES	79%
	2003	61%	Not a measure for ES	Data unavailable
WIA Adult Program	2004	74%	\$3,385 ²	85%
	2003	74%	\$2,898 ²	84%
WIA Dislocated Worker Program	2004	81%	89% ³	90%
	2003	82%	90% ³	90%

		Placement Rate	Service Level
SCSEP	2004	30%	161%
	2003	35%	175%

		Employment	Employability Enhancement Rate	Positive Termination Rate
Indian and Native American Adult Program ⁴	2003	49%	43%	76%
	2002	53%	49%	82%

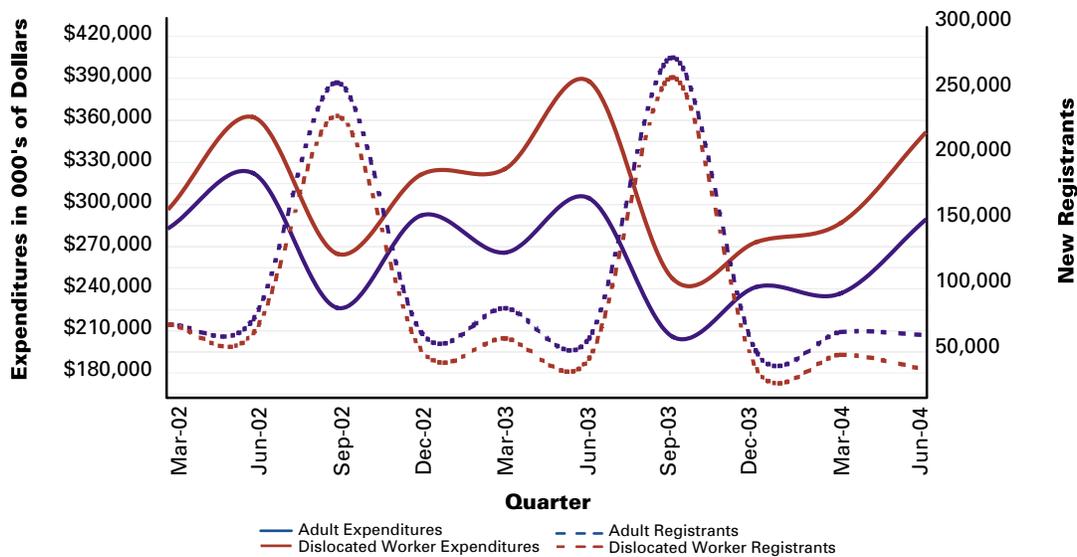
¹ The earnings and retention measure outcomes for the National Farmworker Jobs Program reflect the July 1 through December 31 period.

² Average earnings change

³ Earnings replacement rate

⁴ Indian and Native American program data is reported semi-annually. Data presented here reflect outcomes for the July 1 through December 31 period of each year.

Net Expenditures and Registrants by Quarter for the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs



Source: State Expenditure Reports and WIA Quarterly Performance Reports

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

H-1B Technical Skills Training Program

The H-1B Technical Skills Training Program has the long term goal of raising the skill levels of domestic workers in order to fill specialty occupations presently being filled by temporary workers admitted to the United States under the provisions of the H-1B visa.

Registered Apprenticeship Program

The Registered Apprenticeship System is a Federal-State partnership. Registered Apprenticeship combines on-the-job learning with theoretical related instruction provided by various educational institutions and sponsors to prepare workers for job opportunities in several industries.

National Emergency Grants (NEGs)

National Emergency Grants are discretionary funds distributed at states' request to assist and retrain workers affected by plant closings and other drastic events.

There are four NEG project types:

Regular, which encompasses plant closures, mass layoffs, and multiple layoffs in a single community.

Disaster, which includes all eligible Federal Emergency Management Agency-declared natural and manmade disaster events.

Trade-WIA Dual Enrollment, which provides supplemental funding to ensure that a full range of services is available to trade-impacted individuals eligible under the TAA program provisions of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002.

Trade Health Insurance Coverage Assistance, which provides specialized health coverage, support services, and income assistance to targeted individuals defined in the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002.

Summary of Results

The H-1B program saw a large increase in the measures of "total to be trained" and the "training completed" between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004. The former indicator rose 44%, from 60,471 to 86,980, during this period, while the latter indicator rose 75%, from 33,317 to 58,383. However, the total in training measure declined by 6%, from 18,927 to 17,796.

Over 97,000 new apprentices were registered in the Registered Apprenticeship System by the end of the third quarter. The Registered Apprenticeship Information System (RAIS), which highlights programs registered by federal field staff and by participating state-coordinated programs, reflects a total of over 46,800 new apprentices registered in nine major industries.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants

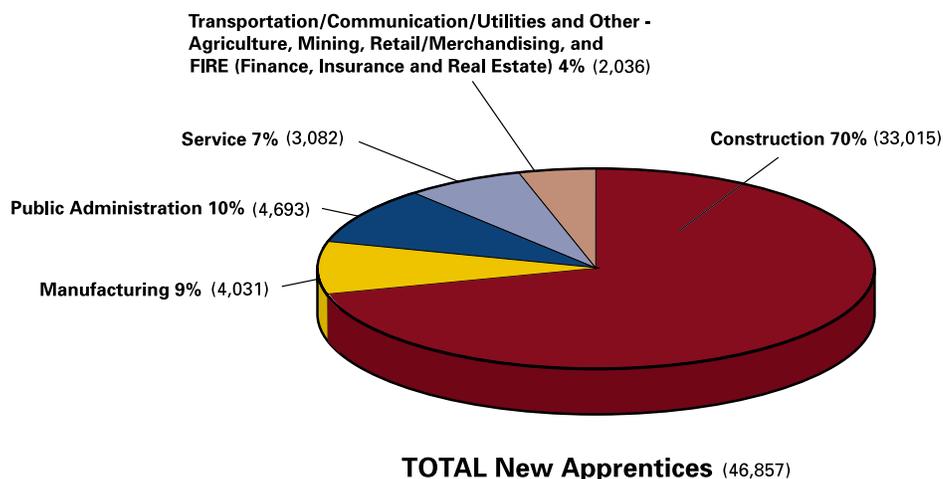
Grant Funding through 6/30/2004: \$328,303,894¹	
Total Grants¹	129
Start-up	0
Operational	85
Ended	44
Project Focus^{1,2}	
High-Tech/Information Technology	100
Biotechnology	11
Health Care	29

Training		
Total to be Trained	2004	86,980
	2003	60,471
Total in Training	2004	17,796
	2003	18,927
Training Completed	2004	58,383
	2003	33,317

¹ Grant funding, number of grants and focus information is cumulative since March 31, 2000.

² Projects can have more than one focus area, which is why these numbers do not total 129.

New Apprentices by Major Industry



Registered Apprenticeship System and the President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative:

Since the beginning of fiscal year 2004, the Registered Apprenticeship System has been working to register new programs and apprentices in 11 of the 12 high-growth industries. To date, a total of 311 new programs and 1,744 new apprentices have been registered through these efforts.

National Emergency Grants

During Program Year 2003, ETA awarded 157 NEGs totaling \$256,382,617 to serve 77,962 dislocated workers. The 157 grants consisted of 82 regular projects, 28 trade/dual enrollment projects, 13 natural disaster projects, and one project for Department of Defense civilians and

military spouses. Additionally, ETA distributed 27 Health Care Infrastructure Grants totaling \$3,287,647 and 7 Health Care Bridge Grants, which amounted to \$26,000,936 and assisted 18,711 workers.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

The UI program, a Federal-State partnership, helps laid-off workers through the transitional period between jobs by providing temporary income support.

job. In addition, the program ensures that the employment of the foreign worker does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of American workers who are similarly employed.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Program

The Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Program allows employers to hire foreign workers permanently when there are not sufficient numbers of U.S. workers who are able, willing, qualified, and available to perform the

H-2B Temporary Nonimmigrant Program

The H-2B Nonimmigrant Program permits employers to hire foreign workers to come to the U.S. and perform temporary non-agricultural work, which may be one-time, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent.

Work Incentive Grants

Work Incentive Grants (WIGs) are part of a systems change initiative to increase, enhance, and improve services for jobseekers with disabilities in One-Stop Career Centers. These grants to state and local workforce investment entities are increasingly focused on establishing "Navigators" in local workforce areas who can forge new partnerships that achieve seamless and comprehensive access to services for persons with disabilities.

End of Year Highlights:

ETA awarded 25 Round IV WIGs totaling \$8 million in June 2004. Forty-two Round III WIGs have been in process throughout Program Year 2003 and will continue through June 2005 to ensure improved service delivery to people with disabilities. The Disability Program Navigator (DPN) initiative was also expanded to three

new states (Mississippi, New Mexico, and Oregon) with over \$17 million provided to the 17 DPN states. Through the combined efforts of the WIG and DPN grants, ETA anticipates the deployment of approximately 340 Navigators in local workforce investment areas in 34 states by the end of calendar year 2004.

Ongoing technical assistance has been provided to WIGs and DPN grantees with site visits in several states, audio conference series on topical areas pertaining to improving employment opportunities for people with disabilities, and many administrative and strategic conference calls to address issues of concern or implementation challenges and successes. In-depth evaluation of the "Navigator" initiative is also underway.

Summary of Results

The 12-month average UI reciprocity rate continued its declining trend. From a high of 45.2% in March 2002, it has dropped to 39.1% in June 2004. The 12-month average UI exhaustion rate has declined from a high of 43.8% in July and August 2003, to a low of 41.7% in June 2004. While this is not the lowest it has been in the period displayed, it is indicative of a steady downward trend.

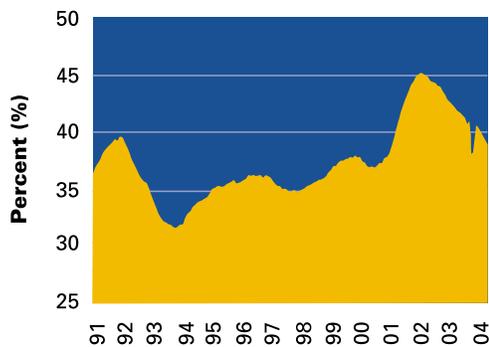
The number of Permanent Labor Certification applications received by the ETA Regional Offices from the State Workforce Agencies during the third quarter of fiscal year 2004 decreased by 32% compared to the same period in 2003. Also, the State Workforce Agencies processed 7,734 (30%) fewer permanent applications in the third quarter compared to the second quarter of fiscal year 2004. The balance of applications on hand, which measures the number of applications that are pending processing by the ETA Regional Offices, increased by 44% since the end of the third quarter of fiscal year 2003. This backlog is partly due to the concentration of resources on processing applications for temporary labor certification in order to meet statutory and administrative timeframes and increased employer demand for temporary workers. In addition, ETA and the State Workforce Agencies are in a period of transition whereby the processing of permanent alien labor certification applications will be accomplished in two major centralized backlog elimination centers.

The number of new applications received by the ETA Regional Offices for H-2B Temporary Labor Certification decreased by 31% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2004 compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease is due to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' decision to stop accepting new H-2B petitions subjected to the fiscal year 2004 Congressionally mandated annual visa cap of 66,000 new H-2B workers. The H-2B visa cap was reached for the first time on March 9, 2004.

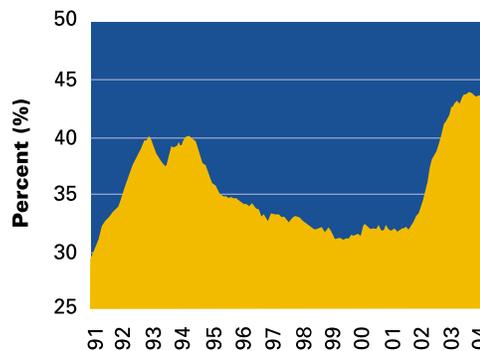
ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Unemployment Insurance

Reciency Rate (12-Month Average)



Exhaustion Rate (12-Month Average)



For the 12 months ending June 30, 2004, UI claimants exhibited the following demographic characteristics:

- About 75% of UI claimants were of prime working age (25-54), and about 15% were ages 55 and older. Since FY 2003, there has been a slight decline in claimants of prime age and a corresponding rise in claimants who are older workers.
- Approximately 43% of UI claimants are female. This proportion has been in the range of 42% to 44% since 1999.

The Reciency Rate shows what fraction of the unemployed receives UI payments.

The Exhaustion Rate shows what fraction of UI beneficiaries reaches the end of their benefit entitlement before finding work.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2004 and 6/30/2003

		ETA Regional Office Activity
New applications received ¹	2004	16,863
	2003	24,761
Applications completed ¹	2004	17,855
	2003	25,589
Balance on hand	2004	67,952
	2003	47,254

H-2B Temporary Nonimmigrant Program Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2004 and 6/30/2003

		ETA Regional Office Activity
New applications received ¹	2004	997
	2003	1,440
Applications completed ¹	2004	1,449
	2003	1,731
Balance on hand	2004	778
	2003	602

¹ Counts shown are from April 1 through June 30.

YOUTH PROGRAM RESULTS

Job Corps

Job Corps is a national, primarily residential, training program serving disadvantaged youth ages 16 through 24. The 118 Job Corps centers nationwide provide an integrated, comprehensive array of services that include: academic, vocational, and life skills training; career planning and work-based learning; health care; and post-program placement and transitional support.

Indian and Native American Youth Program

The Indian and Native American Youth Program supports employment and training activities for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals between the ages of 14 and 21.

Youth Opportunity Grants

Youth Opportunity Grants are designed to increase levels of high school graduation, college enrollment, and employment for youth ages 14-21 living in designated high-poverty communities.

WIA Youth

Youth programs under Title I of WIA serve eligible low-income youth between the ages of 14-21 who face barriers to employment, including those who have deficiencies in basic skills or meet one or more of these criteria: homeless, a runaway, pregnant, parenting, an offender, school dropout, or a foster child. The programs also serve youth with disabilities and others who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment.

Youth Offender Demonstration Project

In 1999, the ETA initiated the multi-phased Youth Offender Demonstration Project to increase employability and employment of 14-24 year-old youth offenders, gang members, and youth at risk of court or gang involvement. Demonstration findings are designed to uncover institutional change that, if replicated in local areas, will assist youth offenders and youth at risk of court or gang involvement to re-enter the labor market. The Demonstration has been implemented in three consecutive rounds of grants. The first round was completed December 31, 2002. The second round of Youth Offender Demonstration grants completed the last phase of its 30-month period of performance in December 2003. A third round of these grants is currently underway. Highlights from Round Three activities as of June 30, 2004, are as follows:

Round Three of the Youth Offender Demonstration Project

- 5,685 youth are enrolled in Round Three Youth Offender Demonstration Projects.
- 89% of youth offenders have participated in a project activity during the second month of the quarter.
- Only 11% of youth offenders were re-arrested after entering the project.
- 1,989 youth (62%) were placed in unsubsidized employment, long-term occupational skills training, and post-secondary education. The percentage represents the proportion of older youth (18-24 years old) enrollees who have been placed in employment or post-secondary education.
- 532 youth (28%) attained a diploma or GED. The percentage represents the proportion of all youth who enrolled without a diploma or GED and have attained a diploma or GED since enrollment. In addition, many youth are still working toward their GED or high school diploma.

Summary of Results

As displayed on the following page, the Job Corps saw improvements between the quarter ending June 30, 2003, and the quarter ending June 30, 2004. The employment rate rose from 87% to 90%, while average hourly earnings rose slightly from \$8.03 to \$8.08. During the same period, the retention rate remained at 63%.

The WIA Youth programs saw improvement in all categories. Compared to the same quarter last year, the Older Youth employment rate rose from 67% to 70%, and the earnings change rose 9% (\$2,941 to \$3,218). The retention rate increased slightly from 80% to 81%. The WIA Younger Youth's diploma attainment rate increased from 55% to 59% between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004, and skill attainment rose from 77% to 82% during the same period. Retention increased from 59% to 63% during this interval.

In the year ending March 30, 2004, the Indian and Native American Youth Program experienced improvement in both of its measures compared to the equivalent period in 2003. The percentage of youth that attained 2 or more goals increased slightly from 80% to 81%.

There were mixed results for the Youth Opportunity Grants between June 30, 2003, and June 30, 2004. Long-term placements increased 15%, from 12,954 to 14,849 during this interval. However, the percentage within the quarter who are either in a long-term placement program or have participated in a program element within the last three months declined from 72% to 67%. Skill attainment also fell from 78% to 71% during this period.

YOUTH PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2004 and 6/30/2003 ¹

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
Job Corps	2004	90%	\$8.08 ²	63%
	2003	87%	\$8.03 ²	63%
WIA Older Youth	2004	70%	\$3,218 ³	81%
	2003	67%	\$2,941 ³	80%

		Diploma Attainment	Skill Attainment	Retention
WIA Younger Youth	2004	59%	82%	63%
	2003	55%	77%	59%

		Attainment of 2 or More Goals	Educational Attainment for Dropouts ⁵
Indian and Native American Youth Program⁴	2004	81%	107%
	2003	80%	96%

		Long Term Placements	Placed or in Progress	Skill Attainment
Youth Opportunity Grants	2004	14,849	67%	71%
	2003	12,954	72%	78%

¹ Although the terminology is similar, the definitions of each measure vary by program, and this should be considered when comparing results from different programs. Please see the Glossary of Performance Measures for the specific definitions.

² Average hourly wages

³ Average earnings change

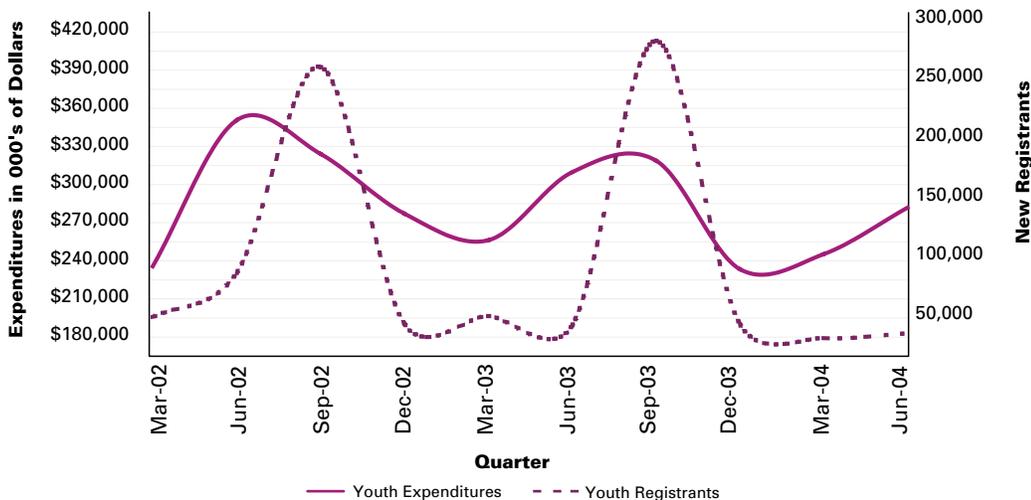
⁴ These figures reflect data for the year ending March 31, 2004, compared to the year ending March 31, 2003.

⁵ Grantees are allowed to count those participants separately who obtain a GED or return to school full-time and raise their literacy/numeracy skills level by at least two grade levels.

Additional Job Corps Program Outcomes

Number of Students Served	2004	59,445
	2003	59,710
Graduate Job Training Placement Wage	2004	\$8.64
	2003	\$8.59
Attainment of High School Diplomas	2004	17%
	2003	13%
Hispanic Participation	2004	17%
	2003	17%
Small Business Activity	2004	17%
	2003	16%

Net Expenditures and Registrants by Quarter for the WIA Youth Programs (Older and Younger)



Source: State Expenditure Reports and WIA Quarterly Performance Reports

ETA INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

The CareerOneStop Portal

The CareerOneStop Portal, www.careeronestop.org, provides a single point of access to the content of the national electronic tools by customer and topic area. These tools consist of:

America's Job Bank, www.ajb.org, an electronic labor exchange where employers can post their jobs and search for resumes and job seekers can search for jobs and post their resumes, all without charge.

America's Career InfoNet, www.acinet.org, a site that offers a wide array of current and accurate career and labor market information, as well as an array of career planning tools.

America's Service Locator, www.servicelocator.org, a tool that directs citizens to available workforce services and information at the Federal, state and local level; it is the link between the "clicks" of virtual service delivery and the "bricks" of the physical One-Stop Career Center system.

Workforce Tools of the Trade, www.workforcetools.org, a web site designed to support the professional growth of those that help business and citizens meet their workforce development needs. The site provides information for professionals at all levels of the workforce development system – front-line staff, managers, administrators and partners – to help enhance their knowledge and performance.

O*NET OnLine, <http://online.onetcenter.org>, a site that provides detailed information on occupational characteristics and skill requirements, and provides the common occupational language that serves as the underpinnings of the CareerOneStop, as well as the workforce information system as a whole.

O*NET Career Exploration Tools

The O*NET Career Exploration Tools are assessments that assist users in exploring the occupational information in the O*NET database for purposes of career decision-making. Students, workers, and career counselors may use the assessment results to link to and explore the requirements of the more than 800 occupations described in O*NET Online and wage and employment information in CareerOneStop. By utilizing the tools, individuals may make a seamless transition from assessing their interests, work values, and abilities to matching their job skills with occupational requirements in their local labor market.

O*NET Computerized Interest Profiler (CIP), helps individuals identify their work-related interests in order to explore those occupations that relate most closely to the interest areas of Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, or Conventional

O*NET Work Importance Profiler (WIP), helps individuals identify what they consider important on the job in order to explore those occupations that relate most closely to the attributes of Achievement, Independence, Recognition, Relationships, Support, and Working Conditions.

O*NET Ability Profiler, assists individuals to identify their abilities and explore those occupations that relate most closely to those attributes.

Summary of Results

Business and individual usage of the services provided by the CareerOneStop (COS) continued to increase in Program Year (PY) 2003, while the overall cost to deliver these services remained low.

While the number of visits to the COS sites decreased 11% in the April 1 - June 30, 2004 period compared to the previous quarter, visits increased by 29.6% in PY 2003 compared to PY 2002. Page views also decreased by 17.7% this period compared to the previous quarter, but increased by 1.5% in PY 2003 when compared to PY 2002. The decline in visits and page views during this period was not unexpected, as a decline in the April - June quarter compared to the January - March quarter is usually seen each year. The cost per page view hovered between .03 and .04 cents throughout PY 2003.

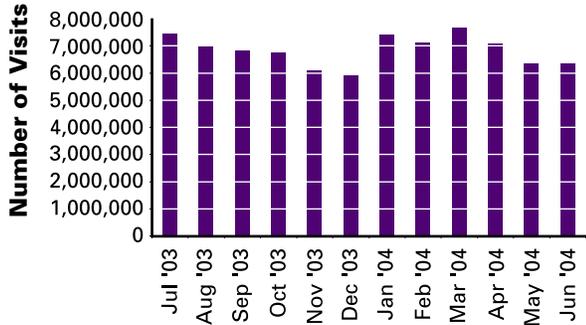
As shown in the accompanying table, the number of job openings posted on America's Job Bank (AJB) and the number of new employer registrations with the site both increased in PY 2003 compared to PY 2002. The number of new resumes posted on AJB declined slightly in PY 2003 compared to PY 2002. This was also not unexpected, as the number of people looking for work, as expressed by the nation's unemployment rate, dropped from a high of 6.3% in June 2003 to 5.6% in June 2004.

The number of visits to the O*NET Web sites this period remained consistent with last quarter's visits, with a high in April of 246,700. O*NET site visits for PY 2003 remained consistently high, ranging from 200,000 to 250,000 per month. O*NET OnLine remains the most popular of the O*NET web sites with users providing overwhelmingly positive feedback. Combined monthly page views of O*NET web sites are well over the one million mark for each month with a high in April of 1,686,344. Downloads of O*NET Products averaged 6,600 for the quarter, with the Ability Profiler, the Interest Profiler and the CIP-WIP software being the top three O*NET Products downloaded during PY 2003.

ETA INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

CareerOneStop

Number of Visits to CareerOneStop and O*NET sites

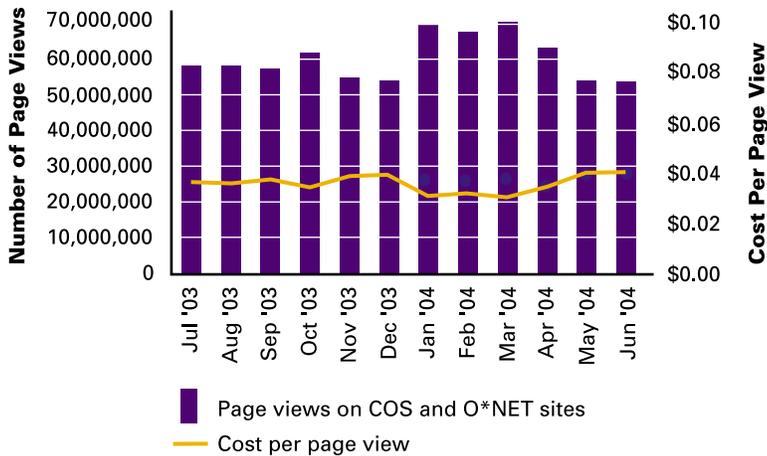


America's Job Bank

Job Postings (AJB-Originated)	Year ending 6/30/04	5,865,955
	Year ending 6/30/03	4,130,141
New Resumes	Year ending 6/30/04	678,922
	Year ending 6/30/03	709,454
New Employer Registrations	Year ending 6/30/04	47,286
	Year ending 6/30/03	43,394

A Visit begins when a visitor views their first web page on a site and ends when the visitor leaves the site. It is a better indicator of how much traffic a site is getting than "hits."

Number and Cost of Page Views

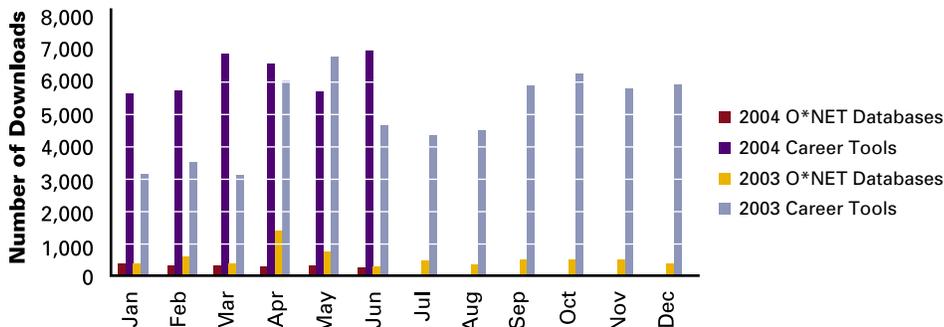


A Page View is what appears on the screen after a user performs an action on the sites and serves as a proxy for the quantity of information services provided to customers using the sites.

Cost per Page View is the cost of operating the sites divided by the number of page views; a proxy for cost per delivered service.

O*NET Analysis

O*NET Product Downloads



Database Downloads are a means of making O*NET data available. Both public and private vendors develop systems using O*NET that reach millions of customers.

Tool Downloads provide an alternative method for the public to access the O*NET Career Exploration Tools, rather than purchasing them through the Government Printing Office or private parties.

The Business Relations Group (BRG) serves America's workers and employers by creating partnerships between the workforce system and businesses. Using innovative approaches, it helps business and industry better access the services of the workforce investment system and promotes strategic partnerships between the workforce investment system, business and industry, and education and training providers to ensure that workers have the skills needed for the 21st century economy. Two primary initiatives of the Business Relations Group are Partnerships for Jobs and The President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative.

Partnerships for Jobs

The Partnerships for Jobs Initiative brokers the connection of large, multi-state businesses to the resources of the 1,900 One-Stop Career Centers nationwide to meet their workforce needs, from hiring to assistance with downsizing. The initiative helps these partners learn about state and local training resources provided through the workforce system. Once partners learn about these resources, they begin to look to the workforce system to help address various workforce needs, including increasing employee retention and connecting with older workers, veterans, Native Americans, and migrant and seasonal farmworker populations. The BRG has forged relationships with 23 national business partners.

Accomplishments

- To date, the 23 national business partners have hired approximately 15,000 individuals through the public workforce system.
- Over 30 local partnership meetings and events connecting business partners' HR personnel to One-Stop Career Center staff and Workforce Investment Boards were held across the country to date in 2004.
- Three Business Partner Forums were conducted to generate solutions around accessing workers from the older worker and disabilities communities and transitioning workers into the information technology industry.
- Partnership inquiries were fielded from PrimeFlight and Waste Management. The BRG conducted initial research of these partners in progress and began to educate them about the public workforce system.

Current National Business Partners

- Adecco
- Aramark
- Allstate Insurance
- Bank of America
- Citigroup
- CVS Pharmacy
- Diamond Triumph Auto Glass, Inc.
- Express Personnel
- First Data Corporation
- Good Samaritan Society
- Hospital Corporation of America (HCA)
- The Home Depot
- IBM
- Jiffy Lube
- Manpower
- Menlo Worldwide
- Petco
- Saks Incorporated
- Shell Corporation
- Swift Transportation
- Toys "R" Us
- Verizon
- Werner Enterprises

The President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative

The President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative is designed to provide national leadership for a demand-driven workforce system that ensures no worker is left behind. It is a strategic effort to prepare workers to take advantage of new and increasing job opportunities in high-growth/high-demand and economically vital sectors of the American economy. The foundation of this initiative is partnerships among the public workforce system, business and industry, education and training providers, and economic development organizations. The working partners collaborate to develop solutions to the workforce challenges facing industry and develop maximum access for American workers to gain the competencies they need to get good jobs in these industries.

During this quarter, the Business Relations Group has listened to industry leaders at Executive Forums with the advanced manufacturing (two forums with approximately 50 participants) and construction (five forums with approximately 70 participants) industries to determine their industries' critical workforce issues. The BRG conducted three Workforce Solutions Forums with the advanced manufacturing (60 participants), aerospace (60 participants), and construction (60 participants) industries. During the Workforce Solutions Forums, leaders from the industry, the public workforce system, and the community and technical colleges systems validated the nature and extent of their workforce needs and identified a range of actual and potential solutions that would address their industry's workforce needs.

Under the Initiative, the BRG is investing in national models and demonstrations of solution sets in each of the targeted industries. To date (June 2004), ETA has funded 47 High-Growth Job Training Initiative pilot and demonstration grant projects totaling \$87.6 million in the following industry areas: advanced manufacturing, aerospace, automotive services, biotechnology, energy, geospatial technology, health care, hospitality, information technology, and retail trade. During this quarter, ETA funded seven biotechnology solutions totaling \$14.8 million and one retail trade solution totaling \$2.25 million (see Workforce System Highlights section of this report for more information).

The high-growth projects are funded to implement innovative workforce solutions based on industry priorities, such as:

- expanding the pipeline of youth entering high-growth industries;
- helping alternative labor pools gain industry-defined skills and competencies;
- developing alternative training strategies for educating and training industry-specific professionals, such as apprenticeship, distance learning, and accelerated training;

- developing tools and curriculum for enhancing the skills of industry-specific professionals for nationwide distribution;
- enhancing the capacity of educational institutions to train to industry-defined competencies;
- developing industry-defined career ladders and lattices and corresponding competency models and curricula;
- developing strategies to retain and help incumbent workers move into higher level positions; and
- assisting transitioning individuals from declining industries to high-growth industries by building on their existing skills and training for high-growth occupations.

A key component of ETA's capacity-building strategy is the broad, national dissemination of the products, models, and effective approaches that result from investments in national models and demonstrations. The results and knowledge gained from these demonstrations will be invaluable in affecting ETA's broader efforts under the Initiative. ETA expects that demonstration grantee learning and achievement will be translated into replicable, sustainable, and responsive training and skills development models that can be shared with and implemented by the public workforce system, industry leaders, and education leaders.

GLOSSARY OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Q = quarter

Indian and Native American Adults

Employability Enhancement Rate

As a rate, the total number of terminees who obtained an employability enhancement (whether or not they entered employment), divided by the total number of terminees enrolled in the program year.

Entered Employment Rate

The number of terminees who entered unsubsidized employment at termination divided by the total number of terminees.

Positive Termination Rate

As a rate, those who either entered unsubsidized employment at termination or attained an employability enhancement, divided by all terminees enrolled in the program year.

Indian and Native American Youth

Attainment of Two or More Goals

The total number of youth participants enrolled in the Grantee's Supplemental Youth Services Program who attained at least two of the thirteen goals listed in the legislation divided by the total number of Supplemental Youth Services participants enrolled during the report period.

Educational Attainment for Dropouts

The number of dropouts who have obtained a high school diploma, GED, or increased their literacy and numeracy by two grade levels divided by the total number of dropouts.

Job Corps

Attainment of High School Diplomas

The percentage of students who attain a high school diploma while enrolled in Job Corps.

Earnings

The average hourly wage of graduates initially placed in a job or the military.

Entered Employment Rate

The percentage of graduates who are initially placed in a job, the military, and/or an education program.

Graduate Job Training Placement Wage

The average hourly wage of vocational completers initially placed in training-related jobs or the military.

Hispanic Participation

The percentage of enrollees that are Hispanic.

Retention Rate

The percentage of graduates who are placed in a job, the military, and/or an education program at six months after initial placement.

Small Business Activity

The dollar value of Job Corps contracts awarded/obligated to small businesses during the period.

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

Earnings Gain

The "Earnings Gain" measure applies to each NFJP participant placed in unsubsidized employment. It is the average increase (or decrease) to income earned from all employment sources during the six months following placement, compared to pre-participation employment income. The Earnings Gain is computed by subtracting from all income earned during the six months following placement, one-half the total income from employment during the full year prior to NFJP enrollment.

Entered Employment Rate

The number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers who enter unsubsidized employment divided by the sum of the number who receive intensive or training services and have exited the program (during the program year).

Retention Rate

The number who are employed at any time within the last 90 days of the six-month-follow-up date divided by the number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers placed in unsubsidized employment.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

Placement Rate

The number of participants during the report period who were placed in unsubsidized employment divided by the number of authorized grantee community service positions. Placement in unsubsidized employment may be either part-time or full-time.

Service Level

The count of participants during the report period divided by the total number of authorized grantee community service positions.

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

Earnings Replacement Rate

Of those dislocated workers who are employed in Q1 after exit: Total Post-Program Earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 after exit) divided by Pre-Dislocation Earnings (earnings in Q2 and Q3 prior to dislocation).

Entered Employment Rate

The number of dislocated workers who have entered employment by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of dislocated workers who exit during the quarter.

Retention Rate

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the number of dislocated workers who are employed in Q3 after exit divided by the number of dislocated workers who exit during the quarter.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely

The percentage of intrastate UI benefit first payments for full weeks of unemployment issued within 14 days following the first compensable week in states with a waiting week, and 21 days in non-waiting week states.

Detection of Recoverable Overpayments

The amount of overpayments (dollars) established through state operations as a percent of the estimated amount states can detect and establish for recovery.

Entered Employment Rate

The percent of persons receiving an intrastate first payment in a given quarter who had earnings in the next quarter. (Approval to collect data from all states is being sought).

Percent of Employer Tax Liability Determinations Made Timely

The percent of new employer determinations made within 90 days of the end of the quarter in which employers became liable to pay unemployment taxes.

Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)

Entered Employment Rate

The number of registered job seekers who, in Q1 or Q2 following the registration quarter, earned wages from a new employer divided by the total number of registered job seekers minus the number of registered job seekers whose only wages earned in Q1 and Q2 following registration were exclusively with the same employer from which wages were earned in the quarter prior to the registration quarter.

Employment Retention Rate

The number of registered job seekers who retained employment for two quarters after entering employment with a new employer in Q1 or Q2 following the registration quarter divided by the total number of registered job seekers who entered employment with a new employer in the first or second quarter following the registration quarter.

WIA Adult Program

Entered Employment Rate

Of those who are not employed at registration: the number of adults who have entered employment by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of adults who exit during the quarter.

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the number of adults who are employed in Q3 after exit divided by the number of adults who exit during the quarter.

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the total post-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 after exit) minus pre-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 prior to registration) divided by the number of adults who exit during the quarter.

WIA Customer Satisfaction Measures

Employer Satisfaction

The weighted average of employer ratings on each of the three American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) questions regarding overall satisfaction are reported on a 0-100 point scale. The score is a weighted average, not a percentage.

Participant Satisfaction

The weighted average of participant ratings on each of the three American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) questions regarding overall satisfaction are reported on a 0-100 point scale. The score is a weighted average, not a percentage.

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

Entered Employment Rate

The number of dislocated workers who have entered employment by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of dislocated workers who exit during the quarter.

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the number of dislocated workers who are employed in Q3 after exit divided by the number of dislocated workers who exit during the quarter.

Earnings Replacement Rate in Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the total post-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 after exit) divided by the pre-dislocation earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 prior to dislocation).

WIA Older Youth Program

Entered Employment Rate

Of those who are not employed at registration and who are not enrolled in post-secondary education or advanced training in Q1 after exit: the number of older youth who have entered employment by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of older youth who exit during the quarter.

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit and who are not enrolled in post-secondary education or advanced training in Q3 after exit: the number of older youth who are employed in Q3 after exit divided by the number of older youth who exit during the quarter.

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit and who are not enrolled in post-secondary education or advanced training in the third quarter after exit: the total post-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 after exit) minus pre-program earnings (earnings in Q2 + Q3 prior to registration) divided by the number of older youth who exit during the quarter.

WIA Younger Youth Program

Diploma or Equivalent Rate

Of those who register without a diploma or equivalent: the number of younger youth who attained a secondary school diploma or equivalent by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of younger youth who exit during the quarter (except those still in secondary school at exit).

Skill Attainment Rate

Of all in-school youth and any out-of-school youth assessed to be in need of basic skills, work readiness skills, and/or occupational skills: the total number of basic skills goals attained by younger youth plus number of work readiness skills goals attained by younger youth divided by the total number of basic skills goals plus the number of work readiness skills plus the number of occupational skills goals set.

Retention Rate

The number of younger youth found in one of the following categories in Q3 following exit – post-secondary education, advanced training, employment, military service, or qualified apprenticeships – divided by the number of younger youth who exit during the quarter (except those still in secondary school at exit).

Youth Opportunity Grants

Long Term Placements

The total number of placements in long-term outcomes. Placement types include long-term unsubsidized employment, secondary or post-secondary education, and long-term occupational skills training (including vocational/technical school, CBO/proprietary training, pre-apprenticeship training, and Job Corps).

Placed or in Progress

Percentage of youth within the quarter who are either in a long-term placement or still progressing in the program. Progressing is defined by participation in a program element within the last three months.

Skill Attainment

Of all youth who are assessed to be in need of basic, work readiness, and/or occupational skills: the total number of attained basic skills plus number of attained work readiness skills plus the number of attained occupational skills, divided by the number of basic skills goals plus the number of work readiness skills goals plus the number of occupational skills goals.

APPENDIX

WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2003 - ALL PROGRAMS COMBINED

Following are the latest quarterly spending reports for the WIA Title 1B programs. Please note that the outcomes for these resources have not yet been reported.

State	Total	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2003	PY 2003 Availability				Expenditures 7/01/03 - 6/30/04*	Expenditures as % of Total Available	Unexpended Balance 6/30/04*	Unexpended Carry-Out To PY 2004
			PY 2003 Allotment 7/01/03	FY 2004 Allotment 10/01/03	Total PY 2003 Availability	Total Available 7/01/03 - 6/30/04*				
		\$1,405,153,223	\$1,467,114,876	\$1,546,636,214	\$3,013,751,090	\$4,418,904,313	\$3,221,451,102	72.9%	\$1,197,453,211	\$1,178,444,388
Alabama		36,963,823	25,387,837	26,929,208	52,317,045	89,280,868	61,655,793	69.1%	27,625,075	27,625,075
Alaska		12,087,096	4,807,535	5,053,430	9,860,965	21,948,061	16,967,878	77.3%	4,980,183	4,829,711
Arizona		18,092,528	24,297,238	25,500,926	49,798,164	67,890,692	46,819,445	69.0%	21,071,247	21,071,247
Arkansas		14,241,361	13,199,477	12,871,225	26,070,702	40,312,063	27,701,526	68.7%	12,610,537	12,610,537
California		211,352,798	219,218,293	234,567,465	453,785,758	665,138,556	533,245,328	80.2%	131,893,228	131,893,228
Colorado		9,903,396	13,012,050	14,321,148	27,333,198	37,236,594	24,946,633	67.0%	12,289,961	12,289,961
Connecticut		2,917,591	10,371,347	8,882,228	19,253,575	22,171,166	18,398,351	83.0%	3,772,815	3,772,815
Delaware		1,709,626	3,621,573	2,960,972	6,582,545	8,292,171	6,131,662	73.9%	2,160,509	2,160,509
Dist. Columbia		7,978,789	4,825,369	4,927,400	9,752,769	17,731,558	11,867,682	66.9%	5,863,876	5,863,876
Florida		27,158,074	68,021,119	75,041,231	143,062,350	170,220,424	125,619,306	73.8%	44,601,118	44,579,367
Georgia		35,564,764	26,807,518	27,558,253	54,365,771	89,930,535	67,657,883	75.2%	22,272,652	22,272,652
Hawaii		8,547,449	6,184,871	5,871,341	12,056,212	20,603,661	13,431,595	65.2%	7,172,066	7,172,066
Idaho		3,675,742	5,691,719	6,145,578	11,837,297	15,513,039	12,449,845	80.3%	3,063,194	3,063,194
Illinois		68,182,424	73,869,263	81,248,281	155,117,544	223,299,968	159,765,856	71.5%	63,534,112	63,410,005
Indiana		13,244,969	23,074,753	23,160,966	46,235,719	59,480,688	43,549,060	73.2%	15,931,628	15,143,155
Iowa		4,988,112	5,777,037	6,226,203	12,003,240	16,991,352	12,382,108	72.9%	4,609,244	4,522,320
Kansas		9,331,425	8,188,876	8,431,763	16,620,639	25,952,064	17,338,284	66.8%	8,613,780	8,613,780
Kentucky		22,771,819	23,066,828	23,134,267	46,201,095	68,972,914	39,728,347	57.6%	29,244,567	29,059,931
Louisiana		68,337,443	32,002,045	28,372,700	60,374,745	128,712,188	78,089,316	60.7%	50,622,872	49,876,207
Maine		1,388,138	4,213,116	3,767,280	7,980,396	9,368,534	7,943,172	84.8%	1,425,362	1,425,362
Maryland		13,078,552	17,669,337	18,959,325	36,628,662	49,707,214	39,266,067	79.0%	10,441,147	10,441,147
Massachusetts		9,037,732	18,951,946	19,174,015	38,125,961	47,163,693	38,841,384	82.4%	8,322,309	8,315,579
Michigan		16,048,068	61,521,386	65,520,039	127,041,425	143,089,493	109,931,084	76.8%	33,158,409	33,158,409
Minnesota		6,904,834	13,603,670	14,620,947	28,224,617	35,129,451	28,180,999	80.2%	6,948,452	6,948,452
Mississippi		15,284,708	20,277,051	20,764,048	41,041,099	56,325,807	37,118,601	65.9%	19,207,206	19,207,206
Missouri		8,251,730	23,987,122	24,788,717	48,775,839	57,027,569	45,800,562	80.3%	11,227,007	11,227,007
Montana		2,631,946	4,415,211	4,043,759	8,458,970	11,090,916	9,296,504	83.8%	1,794,412	1,794,412
Nebraska		5,610,067	3,957,168	3,882,782	7,839,950	13,450,017	7,606,816	56.6%	5,843,201	5,843,201
Nevada		5,148,430	9,346,530	11,181,094	20,527,624	25,676,054	17,180,280	66.9%	8,495,774	8,472,263
N. Hampshire		3,051,451	3,854,316	3,598,750	7,453,066	10,504,517	7,579,119	72.2%	2,925,398	2,925,398
New Jersey		39,080,582	35,492,583	38,169,306	73,661,889	112,742,471	75,500,825	67.0%	37,241,646	37,241,646
New Mexico		17,315,557	10,197,112	10,111,208	20,308,320	37,623,877	24,339,859	64.7%	13,284,018	12,827,743
New York		153,116,277	102,490,303	113,783,079	216,273,382	369,389,659	266,463,090	72.1%	102,926,569	102,926,569
North Carolina		30,662,667	43,863,844	52,209,892	96,073,736	126,736,403	79,587,033	62.8%	47,149,370	47,149,370
North Dakota		923,147	3,441,797	2,462,975	5,904,772	6,827,919	5,975,188	87.5%	852,731	852,731
Ohio		90,445,476	58,088,152	58,223,006	116,311,158	206,756,634	138,895,600	67.2%	67,861,034	67,861,034
Oklahoma		9,083,393	10,941,230	10,381,138	21,322,368	30,405,761	21,786,350	71.7%	8,619,411	8,619,411
Oregon		21,296,900	25,428,466	30,620,716	56,049,182	77,346,082	60,348,394	78.0%	16,997,688	16,997,688
Pennsylvania		41,733,800	51,554,043	58,033,177	109,587,220	151,321,020	115,329,239	76.2%	35,991,781	35,891,781
Puerto Rico		122,953,357	62,225,724	60,355,759	122,581,483	245,534,840	176,029,341	71.7%	69,505,499	60,339,034
Rhode Island		1,636,222	3,658,717	3,658,913	7,534,630	9,170,852	8,095,007	88.3%	1,075,845	1,075,845
South Carolina		17,334,984	22,141,847	23,678,142	45,819,989	63,154,973	43,997,762	69.7%	19,157,211	19,157,211
South Dakota		2,744,595	3,528,899	2,701,310	6,230,209	8,974,804	6,408,698	71.4%	2,566,106	2,566,106
Tennessee		22,067,463	26,657,875	26,667,109	53,324,984	75,392,447	54,105,104	71.8%	21,287,343	21,287,343
Texas		71,650,664	122,809,111	125,680,455	248,489,566	320,140,230	229,483,639	71.7%	90,656,591	85,659,733
Utah		4,099,280	6,814,091	7,515,265	14,329,356	18,428,636	13,471,437	73.1%	4,957,199	4,957,199
Vermont		106,419	3,534,332	2,717,307	6,251,639	6,358,058	6,349,421	99.9%	8,637	8,637
Virginia		18,794,753	20,771,226	20,756,285	41,527,511	60,322,264	41,179,042	68.3%	19,143,222	19,143,222
Washington		37,944,904	43,427,436	49,344,565	92,772,001	130,716,905	96,401,839	73.7%	34,315,066	34,315,066
West Virginia		23,988,920	11,943,381	11,491,405	23,434,786	47,423,706	42,220,139	89.0%	5,203,567	5,203,567
Wisconsin		11,537,786	21,223,100	24,103,271	45,326,371	56,864,157	41,882,623	73.7%	14,981,534	12,825,578
Wyoming		3,151,192	3,443,006	2,466,590	5,909,596	9,060,788	7,110,986	78.5%	1,949,802	1,949,802

* Includes Program Year 2003 Youth beginning 4/1/03

NOTE: Unexpended Carry-In can vary from that reported for previous quarter due to revisions in state reports.

APPENDIX

WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2003 - ADULT ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

State	Total	PY 2003 Availability				Total PY 2003 Availability	Total Available 7/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures 7/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures as % of Total Available	Unexpended Balance 6/30/04	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2004	
		PY 2003		FY 2004								
		Allotment/NOO 7/01/03	Transfers	Allotment/NOO 10/01/03	Transfers							
		\$394,207,219	\$185,829,036	\$8,368,344	\$704,197,662	\$33,130,310	\$931,525,352	\$1,325,732,571	\$972,505,849	73.4%	\$353,226,722	\$347,951,346
Alabama	12,667,981	3,285,504	1,652,868	12,450,487	4,571,258	21,960,117	34,628,098	23,970,803	69.2%	10,657,295	10,657,295	
Alaska	1,437,550	641,897	0	2,432,480	0	3,074,377	4,511,927	3,968,303	88.0%	543,624	543,624	
Arizona	5,313,360	3,086,175	405,610	11,689,256	1,664,825	16,845,866	22,159,226	16,055,840	72.5%	6,103,386	6,103,386	
Arkansas	5,407,111	1,768,662	0	6,702,384	0	8,471,046	13,878,157	9,239,567	66.6%	4,638,590	4,638,590	
California	50,201,370	26,673,331	982,393	101,079,161	6,715,323	135,450,208	185,651,578	151,527,468	81.6%	34,124,110	34,124,110	
Colorado	2,663,304	1,326,923	381,463	5,028,403	1,577,381	8,314,170	10,977,474	7,837,847	71.4%	3,139,627	3,139,627	
Connecticut	773,040	1,072,994	0	4,066,132	0	5,139,126	5,912,166	5,069,309	85.7%	842,857	842,857	
Delaware	419,540	465,778	0	1,765,074	0	2,230,852	2,650,392	1,614,878	60.9%	1,035,514	1,035,514	
Dist. Columbia	1,847,473	632,442	209,118	2,396,653	578,844	3,817,057	5,664,530	4,205,077	74.2%	1,459,453	1,459,453	
Florida	11,176,774	8,833,409	0	33,474,393	3,149,638	45,457,440	56,634,214	42,827,871	75.6%	13,806,343	13,802,750	
Georgia	12,037,804	3,411,540	0	12,928,105	0	16,339,645	28,377,449	22,319,169	78.7%	6,058,280	6,058,280	
Hawaii	2,966,480	867,111	0	3,285,934	0	4,153,045	7,119,525	4,402,802	61.8%	2,716,723	2,716,723	
Idaho	1,101,679	726,314	0	2,752,385	0	3,478,699	4,580,378	3,490,882	76.2%	1,089,496	1,089,496	
Illinois	19,009,845	9,043,315	1,412,126	34,269,836	0	44,725,277	63,735,122	49,193,324	77.2%	14,541,798	14,460,968	
Indiana	4,040,968	2,490,270	0	9,436,932	350,372	12,277,574	16,318,542	11,492,896	70.4%	4,825,646	4,452,073	
Iowa	1,224,901	723,160	0	2,740,430	0	3,463,590	4,688,491	3,448,033	73.5%	1,240,458	1,240,458	
Kansas	2,663,382	1,085,963	80,386	4,115,282	69,382	5,351,013	8,014,395	5,829,532	72.7%	2,184,863	2,184,863	
Kentucky	8,136,726	3,130,783	293,789	11,864,169	(300,000)	14,988,741	23,125,467	13,615,025	58.9%	9,510,442	9,473,810	
Louisiana	16,562,021	4,278,072	489,390	16,211,845	1,045,754	22,025,061	38,587,082	25,702,684	66.6%	12,884,398	12,884,398	
Maine	560,464	525,763	0	1,992,391	(34,353)	2,483,801	3,044,265	2,449,966	80.5%	594,299	594,299	
Maryland	3,640,097	2,315,211	465,626	8,773,544	0	11,554,381	15,194,478	11,787,384	77.6%	3,407,094	3,407,094	
Massachusetts	2,665,234	1,900,773	0	7,203,018	(278,956)	8,824,835	11,490,069	10,050,384	87.5%	1,439,685	1,439,685	
Michigan	6,439,968	7,777,748	1,096,874	29,473,940	1,151,331	39,499,893	45,939,861	34,445,625	75.0%	11,494,236	11,494,236	
Minnesota	2,439,800	1,756,424	0	6,656,005	0	8,412,429	10,852,229	8,558,896	78.9%	2,293,333	2,293,333	
Mississippi	4,148,285	2,563,014	619,062	9,712,595	272,664	13,167,335	17,315,620	9,672,730	55.9%	7,642,890	7,642,890	
Missouri	1,204,095	3,170,299	45,017	12,013,914	128,501	15,357,731	16,561,826	13,683,764	82.6%	2,878,062	2,878,062	
Montana	943,771	664,103	0	2,516,633	0	3,180,736	4,124,507	3,424,110	83.0%	700,397	700,397	
Nebraska	1,564,378	465,778	0	1,765,074	216,950	2,447,802	4,012,180	2,138,814	53.3%	1,873,366	1,873,366	
Nevada	1,668,492	1,138,865	0	4,315,754	2,236,438	7,691,057	9,359,549	6,070,962	64.9%	3,288,587	3,277,822	
N. Hampshire	636,993	465,778	0	1,765,074	(200,000)	2,030,852	2,667,845	1,846,228	69.2%	821,617	821,617	
New Jersey	9,930,997	4,252,437	(205,440)	16,114,699	0	20,161,696	30,092,693	17,635,974	58.6%	12,456,719	12,456,719	
New Mexico	5,975,124	1,348,621	0	5,111,076	500,000	6,959,697	12,934,821	6,477,940	50.1%	6,456,881	6,456,881	
New York	39,565,159	13,473,189	0	51,056,937	2,603,359	67,133,485	106,698,644	76,501,192	71.7%	30,197,452	30,197,452	
North Carolina	7,893,799	5,367,562	54,004	20,340,489	(394,285)	25,367,770	33,261,569	22,932,994	68.9%	10,328,575	10,328,575	
North Dakota	365,874	465,778	0	1,765,074	0	2,230,852	2,596,726	2,190,600	84.4%	406,126	406,126	
Ohio	28,997,670	7,772,343	985	29,453,458	(201,301)	37,025,485	66,023,155	42,787,960	64.8%	23,235,195	23,235,195	
Oklahoma	2,718,750	1,510,051	21,821	5,722,371	(191,344)	7,062,899	9,781,649	7,166,170	73.3%	2,615,479	2,615,479	
Oregon	4,976,326	3,096,350	0	11,733,683	448,000	15,278,033	20,254,359	15,665,160	77.3%	4,589,199	4,589,199	
Pennsylvania	11,407,310	6,613,722	0	25,062,843	394,145	32,070,710	43,478,020	33,932,723	78.0%	9,545,297	9,497,013	
Puerto Rico	24,483,306	8,699,356	0	32,966,393	2,563,064	44,228,813	68,712,119	51,264,879	74.6%	17,447,240	17,447,240	
Rhode Island	460,640	465,778	0	1,765,074	0	2,230,852	2,691,492	2,119,911	78.8%	571,581	571,581	
South Carolina	6,186,979	2,830,763	124,253	10,727,236	526,415	14,208,667	20,395,646	14,423,091	70.7%	5,972,555	5,972,555	
South Dakota	584,445	465,778	0	1,765,074	0	2,230,852	2,815,297	2,053,770	73.0%	761,527	761,527	
Tennessee	6,705,996	3,606,001	58,999	13,665,016	(17,714)	17,312,302	24,018,298	16,851,059	70.2%	7,167,239	7,167,239	
Texas	31,178,011	15,478,205	180,000	58,654,989	3,271,602	77,584,796	108,762,807	78,798,426	72.4%	29,964,381	25,989,705	
Utah	1,208,604	733,998	0	2,781,503	35,607	3,551,108	4,759,712	3,243,045	68.1%	1,516,667	1,516,667	
Vermont	(6,238)	465,778	0	1,765,074	0	2,230,852	2,224,614	2,224,614	100.0%	0	0	
Virginia	4,978,641	2,764,986	0	10,477,972	(62,590)	13,180,368	18,159,009	13,039,287	71.8%	5,119,722	5,119,722	
Washington	9,506,652	5,373,576	0	20,363,280	740,000	26,476,856	35,983,508	27,420,644	76.2%	8,562,864	8,562,864	
West Virginia	6,740,611	1,681,496	0	6,372,066	0	8,053,562	14,794,173	12,396,478	83.8%	2,397,695	2,397,695	
Wisconsin	3,718,889	2,610,091	0	9,890,998	0	12,501,089	16,219,978	10,844,732	66.9%	5,375,246	4,628,223	
Wyoming	1,066,788	465,778	0	1,765,074	0	2,230,852	3,297,640	2,595,027	78.7%	702,613	702,613	

NOTE: Unexpended Carry-In can vary from that reported for previous quarter due to revisions in state reports.

APPENDIX

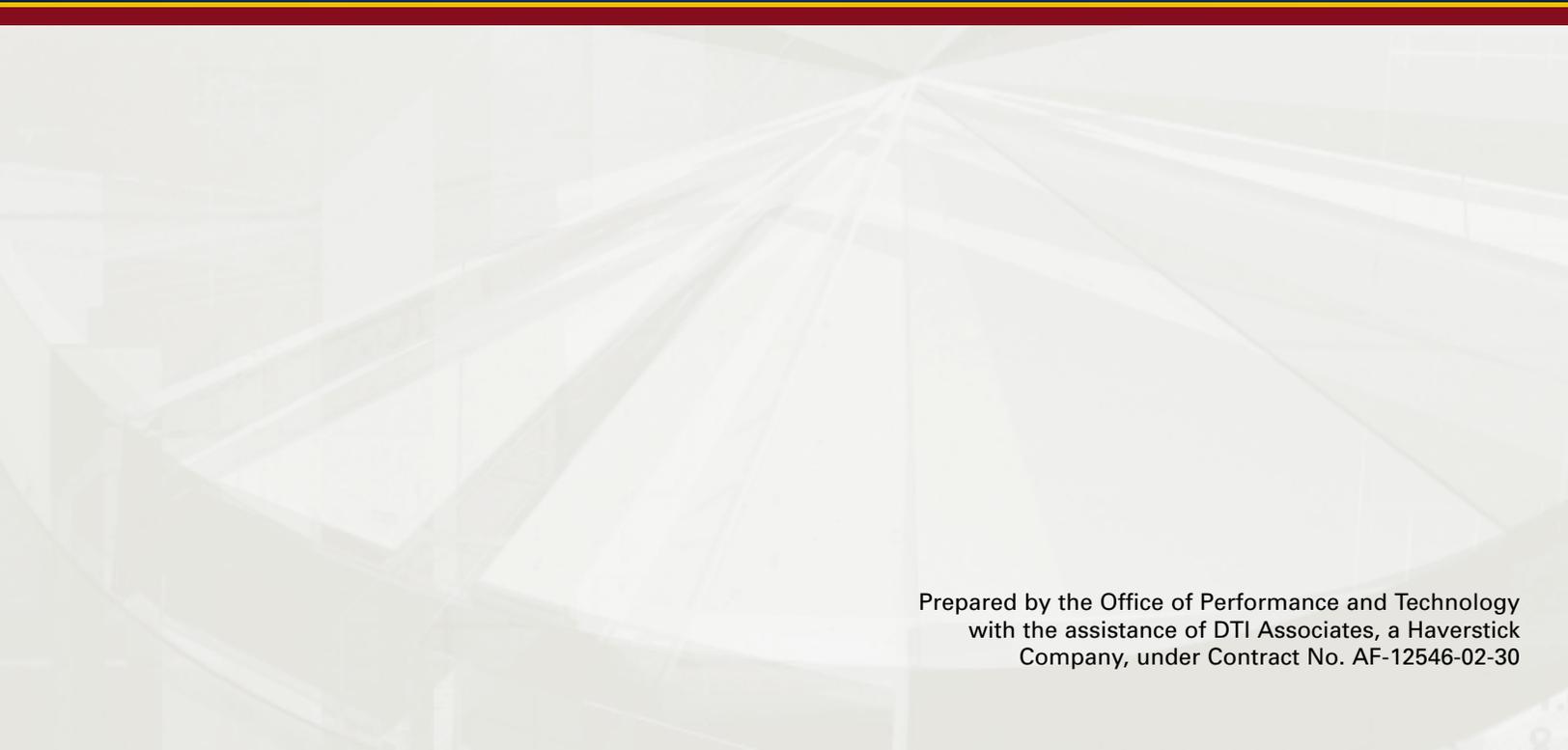
WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2003 - DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

State	Total	PY 2003 Availability				Total PY 2003 Availability	Total Available 7/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures 7/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures as % of Total Available	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2004
		PY 2003		FY 2004						
		Allotment/NOO 7/01/03	Transfers	Allotment/NOO 10/01/03	Transfers					
	\$618,817,147	\$306,950,967	(\$8,368,344)	\$842,438,552	(\$33,130,310)	\$1,107,890,865	\$1,726,708,012	\$1,159,282,743	67.1%	\$554,421,171
Alabama	17,661,453	5,247,201	(1,652,868)	14,478,721	(4,571,258)	13,501,796	31,163,249	18,664,535	59.9%	12,498,714
Alaska	7,931,058	943,394	0	2,620,950	0	3,564,344	11,495,402	8,148,851	70.9%	3,196,079
Arizona	7,038,751	5,017,539	(405,610)	13,811,670	(1,664,825)	16,758,774	23,797,525	13,592,710	57.1%	10,204,815
Arkansas	3,452,103	2,238,349	0	6,168,841	0	8,407,190	11,859,293	7,325,008	61.8%	4,534,285
California	98,725,534	48,367,641	(982,393)	133,488,304	(6,715,323)	174,158,229	272,883,763	213,226,834	78.1%	59,656,929
Colorado	3,842,705	3,376,774	(381,463)	9,292,745	(1,577,381)	10,710,675	14,553,380	8,768,466	60.3%	5,784,914
Connecticut	982,616	1,748,129	0	4,816,096	0	6,564,225	7,546,841	5,251,727	69.6%	2,295,114
Delaware	502,772	432,582	0	1,195,898	0	1,628,480	2,131,252	1,547,705	72.6%	583,547
Dist. Columbia	3,936,950	911,191	(209,118)	2,530,747	(578,844)	2,653,976	6,590,926	4,105,161	62.3%	2,485,765
Florida	9,955,959	15,095,704	0	41,566,838	(3,149,638)	53,512,904	63,468,863	40,078,394	63.1%	23,387,709
Georgia	13,625,009	5,307,105	0	14,630,148	0	19,937,253	33,562,262	22,736,564	67.7%	10,825,698
Hawaii	2,836,317	936,772	0	2,585,407	0	3,522,179	6,358,496	4,151,503	65.3%	2,206,993
Idaho	1,337,231	1,228,468	0	3,393,193	0	4,621,661	5,958,892	5,031,815	84.4%	927,077
Illinois	35,549,549	17,003,767	(1,412,126)	46,978,445	0	62,570,086	98,119,635	60,525,348	61.7%	37,551,010
Indiana	4,893,030	4,985,319	0	13,724,034	(350,372)	18,358,981	23,252,011	15,902,307	68.4%	6,934,804
Iowa	2,331,533	1,264,095	0	3,485,773	0	4,749,868	7,081,401	4,743,489	67.0%	2,250,988
Kansas	2,710,926	1,564,854	(80,386)	4,316,481	(69,382)	5,731,567	8,442,493	5,482,211	64.9%	2,960,282
Kentucky	6,748,074	4,092,507	(293,789)	11,270,098	300,000	15,368,816	22,116,890	9,911,715	44.8%	12,132,780
Louisiana	34,092,338	5,903,627	(489,390)	12,160,855	(1,045,754)	16,529,338	50,621,676	25,421,589	50.2%	24,453,422
Maine	667,850	642,538	0	1,774,889	34,353	2,451,780	3,119,630	2,504,241	80.3%	615,389
Maryland	6,685,144	3,690,331	(465,626)	10,185,781	0	13,410,486	20,095,630	15,177,021	75.5%	4,918,609
Massachusetts	2,920,821	4,346,507	0	11,970,997	278,956	16,596,460	19,517,281	14,620,722	74.9%	4,889,829
Michigan	5,112,943	13,099,553	(1,096,874)	36,046,099	(1,151,331)	46,897,447	52,010,390	35,052,270	67.4%	16,958,120
Minnesota	4,055,993	2,887,971	0	7,964,942	0	10,852,913	14,908,906	10,843,066	72.7%	4,065,840
Mississippi	7,516,318	4,002,315	(619,062)	11,051,453	(272,664)	14,162,042	21,678,360	12,914,805	59.6%	8,763,555
Missouri	4,079,935	4,635,105	(45,017)	12,774,803	(128,501)	17,236,390	21,316,325	16,521,459	77.5%	4,794,866
Montana	837,253	552,344	0	1,527,126	0	2,079,470	2,916,723	2,455,273	84.2%	461,450
Nebraska	2,183,868	768,177	0	2,117,708	(216,950)	2,668,935	4,852,803	2,389,488	49.2%	2,463,315
Nevada	2,051,565	2,493,241	0	6,865,340	(2,236,438)	7,122,143	9,173,708	5,743,461	62.6%	3,417,501
N. Hampshire	509,401	665,325	0	1,833,676	200,000	2,699,001	3,208,402	2,614,460	81.5%	593,942
New Jersey	16,988,935	8,003,030	205,440	22,054,607	0	30,263,077	47,252,012	29,866,923	63.2%	17,385,089
New Mexico	6,604,324	1,801,195	0	5,000,132	(500,000)	6,301,327	12,905,651	10,347,563	80.2%	2,558,088
New York	54,367,605	22,771,512	0	62,726,142	(2,603,359)	82,894,295	137,261,900	88,599,031	64.5%	48,662,869
North Carolina	11,274,052	11,578,319	(54,004)	31,869,403	394,285	43,788,003	55,062,055	30,227,560	54.9%	24,834,495
North Dakota	214,937	252,806	0	697,901	0	950,707	1,165,644	948,065	81.3%	217,579
Ohio	26,492,707	10,440,356	(985)	28,769,548	201,301	39,410,220	65,902,927	41,807,158	63.4%	24,095,769
Oklahoma	2,933,188	1,689,464	(21,821)	4,658,767	191,344	6,517,754	9,450,942	6,268,161	66.3%	3,182,781
Oregon	13,806,370	6,844,943	0	18,887,033	(448,000)	25,283,976	39,090,346	30,312,717	77.5%	8,777,629
Pennsylvania	17,404,583	11,961,591	0	32,970,334	(394,145)	44,537,780	61,942,363	42,765,029	69.0%	19,125,618
Puerto Rico	85,268,404	9,829,927	0	27,389,366	(2,563,064)	34,656,229	119,924,633	81,631,669	68.1%	29,126,499
Rhode Island	246,321	686,726	0	1,893,839	0	2,580,565	2,826,886	2,550,059	90.2%	276,827
South Carolina	5,090,789	4,703,959	(124,253)	12,950,906	(526,415)	17,004,197	22,094,986	13,300,466	60.2%	8,794,520
South Dakota	251,622	339,908	0	936,236	0	1,276,144	1,527,766	1,016,897	66.6%	510,869
Tennessee	6,901,805	4,720,229	(58,999)	13,002,093	17,714	17,681,037	24,582,842	15,259,599	62.1%	9,323,243
Texas	24,773,540	24,347,452	(180,000)	67,025,466	(3,271,602)	87,921,316	112,694,856	71,536,078	63.5%	40,136,596
Utah	1,857,787	1,719,433	0	4,733,762	(35,607)	6,417,588	8,275,375	5,776,721	69.8%	2,498,654
Vermont	6,238	345,341	0	952,233	0	1,297,574	1,303,812	1,303,812	100.0%	0
Virginia	8,837,029	3,731,265	0	10,278,313	62,590	14,072,168	22,909,197	13,451,805	58.7%	9,457,392
Washington	20,057,689	10,475,175	0	28,981,285	(740,000)	38,716,460	58,774,149	39,405,154	67.0%	19,368,995
West Virginia	15,790,355	1,846,439	0	5,119,339	0	6,965,778	22,756,133	19,950,261	87.7%	2,805,872
Wisconsin	4,188,137	5,159,457	0	14,212,273	0	19,371,730	23,559,867	16,359,362	69.4%	5,973,639
Wyoming	685,731	254,015	0	701,516	0	955,531	1,641,262	1,146,455	69.9%	494,807

NOTE: Unexpended Carry-In can vary from that reported for previous quarter due to revisions in state reports.

State	Total	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2003	PY 2003 Availability		Expenditures 4/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures as % of Total Balance	Unexpended Balance 6/30/04	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2004
			PY 2003 Allotment/NOO 4/01/03	Total Available 4/01/03 - 6/30/04				
		\$392,128,857	\$974,334,873	\$1,366,463,730	\$1,089,662,510	79.7%	\$276,801,220	\$276,071,871
Alabama		6,634,389	16,855,132	23,489,521	19,020,455	81.0%	4,469,066	4,469,066
Alaska		2,718,488	3,222,244	5,940,732	4,850,724	81.7%	1,090,008	1,090,008
Arizona		5,740,417	16,193,524	21,933,941	17,170,895	78.3%	4,763,046	4,763,046
Arkansas		5,382,147	9,192,466	14,574,613	11,136,951	76.4%	3,437,662	3,437,662
California		62,425,894	144,177,321	206,603,215	168,491,026	81.6%	38,112,189	38,112,189
Colorado		3,397,387	8,308,353	11,705,740	8,340,320	71.2%	3,365,420	3,365,420
Connecticut		1,161,935	7,550,224	8,712,159	8,077,315	92.7%	634,844	634,844
Delaware		787,314	2,723,213	3,510,527	2,969,079	84.6%	541,448	541,448
Dist. Columbia		2,194,366	3,281,736	5,476,102	3,557,444	65.0%	1,918,658	1,918,658
Florida		6,025,341	44,092,006	50,117,347	42,713,041	85.2%	7,404,306	7,388,908
Georgia		9,901,951	18,088,873	27,990,824	22,602,150	80.7%	5,388,674	5,388,674
Hawaii		2,744,652	4,380,988	7,125,640	4,877,290	68.4%	2,248,350	2,248,350
Idaho		1,236,832	3,736,937	4,973,769	3,927,148	79.0%	1,046,621	1,046,621
Illinois		13,623,030	47,822,181	61,445,211	50,047,184	81.5%	11,398,027	11,398,027
Indiana		4,310,971	15,599,164	19,910,135	16,153,857	81.1%	3,756,278	3,756,278
Iowa		1,431,678	3,789,782	5,221,460	4,190,586	80.3%	1,030,874	1,030,874
Kansas		3,957,117	5,538,059	9,495,176	6,026,541	63.5%	3,468,635	3,468,635
Kentucky		7,887,019	15,843,538	23,730,557	16,201,607	68.3%	7,528,950	7,453,341
Louisiana		17,683,084	21,820,346	39,503,430	26,965,043	68.3%	12,538,387	12,538,387
Maine		159,824	3,044,815	3,204,639	2,988,965	93.3%	215,674	215,674
Maryland		2,753,311	11,663,795	14,417,106	12,301,662	85.3%	2,115,444	2,115,444
Massachusetts		3,451,677	12,704,666	16,156,343	14,170,278	87.7%	1,986,065	1,986,065
Michigan		4,495,157	40,644,085	45,139,242	40,433,189	89.6%	4,706,053	4,706,053
Minnesota		409,041	8,959,275	9,368,316	8,779,037	93.7%	589,279	589,279
Mississippi		3,620,105	13,711,722	17,331,827	14,531,066	83.8%	2,800,761	2,800,761
Missouri		2,967,700	16,181,718	19,149,418	15,595,339	81.4%	3,554,079	3,554,079
Montana		850,922	3,198,764	4,049,686	3,417,121	84.4%	632,565	632,565
Nebraska		1,861,821	2,723,213	4,585,034	3,078,514	67.1%	1,506,520	1,506,520
Nevada		1,428,373	5,714,424	7,142,797	5,365,857	75.1%	1,776,940	1,776,940
N. Hampshire		1,905,057	2,723,213	4,628,270	3,118,431	67.4%	1,509,839	1,509,839
New Jersey		12,160,650	23,237,116	35,397,766	27,997,928	79.1%	7,399,838	7,399,838
New Mexico		4,736,109	7,047,296	11,783,405	7,514,356	63.8%	4,269,049	3,812,774
New York		59,183,513	66,245,602	125,429,115	101,362,867	80.8%	24,066,248	24,066,248
North Carolina		11,494,816	26,917,963	38,412,779	26,426,479	68.8%	11,986,300	11,986,300
North Dakota		342,336	2,723,213	3,065,549	2,836,523	92.5%	229,026	229,026
Ohio		34,955,099	39,875,453	74,830,552	54,300,482	72.6%	20,530,070	20,530,070
Oklahoma		3,431,455	7,741,715	11,173,170	8,352,019	74.8%	2,821,151	2,821,151
Oregon		2,514,204	15,487,173	18,001,377	14,370,517	79.8%	3,630,860	3,630,860
Pennsylvania		12,921,907	32,978,730	45,900,637	38,631,487	84.2%	7,269,150	7,269,150
Puerto Rico		13,201,647	43,696,441	56,898,088	43,132,793	75.8%	13,765,295	13,765,295
Rhode Island		929,261	2,723,213	3,652,474	3,425,037	93.8%	227,437	227,437
South Carolina		6,057,216	14,607,125	20,664,341	16,274,205	78.8%	4,390,136	4,390,136
South Dakota		1,908,528	2,723,213	4,631,741	3,338,031	72.1%	1,293,710	1,293,710
Tennessee		8,459,662	18,331,645	26,791,307	21,994,446	82.1%	4,796,861	4,796,861
Texas		15,699,113	82,983,454	98,682,567	79,149,135	80.2%	19,533,432	19,533,432
Utah		1,032,889	4,360,660	5,393,549	4,451,671	82.5%	941,878	941,878
Vermont		106,419	2,723,213	2,829,632	2,820,995	99.7%	8,637	8,637
Virginia		4,979,083	14,274,975	19,254,058	14,687,950	76.3%	4,566,108	4,566,108
Washington		8,380,563	27,578,685	35,959,248	29,576,041	82.2%	6,383,207	6,383,207
West Virginia		1,457,954	8,415,446	9,873,400	9,873,400	100.0%	0	0
Wisconsin		3,630,760	13,453,552	17,084,312	14,678,529	85.9%	2,405,783	2,223,716
Wyoming		1,398,673	2,723,213	4,121,886	3,369,504	81.7%	752,382	752,382

NOTE: Unexpended Carry-In can vary from that reported for previous quarter due to revisions in state reports.



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