



WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

FOR THE QUARTER OCTOBER 1 -
DECEMBER 31, 2003

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

eta

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 December 31, 2003. This review provides a snapshot of the results of ETA programs and their progress in achieving goals of helping people find jobs and connecting 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 from 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 WIA 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.

Elaine L. Chao
Secretary of Labor

Emily Stover DeRocco
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NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

National Employment Indicators

	Time Period	Number	Rate
Total Labor Force ¹	December 2003	146,878,000	100.0%
	December 2002	145,150,000	100.0%
Employed ¹	December 2003	138,479,000	94.3%
	December 2002	136,439,000	94.0%
Unemployed ¹	December 2003	8,398,000	5.7%
	December 2002	8,711,000	6.0%
New Initial UI ² Claims	December 2003	1,489,293	N/A
	December 2002	1,567,253	N/A
Number of First UI Payments	December 2003	935,312	N/A
	December 2002	1,042,289	N/A
Average Duration of UI (weeks)	December 2003	15.6	N/A
	December 2002	14.5	N/A

¹ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

² Unemployment Insurance

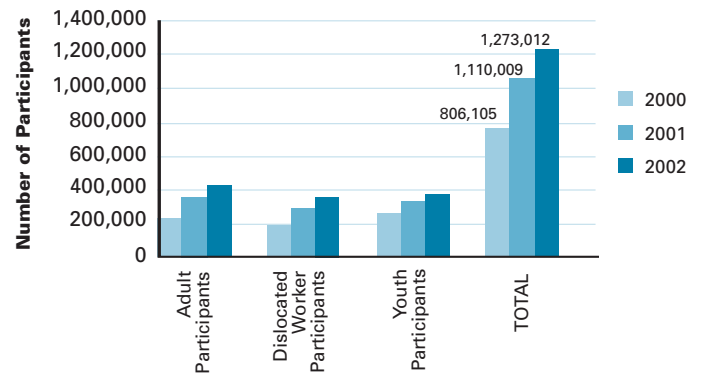
Summary of Results

Since December 2002, the total labor force has increased 1.2 percent and the number employed has grown 1.5 percent. The total number of unemployed has decreased by over 300,000, a 0.3 percentage point decrease from the prior year's level. The count of new UI claims and first payments were also lower, while the average duration of receipt of UI payments increased by 1.1 weeks.

2002 annual performance data for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs was released in December 2003. Featured below are some year-end highlights and successes of the WIA programs.

WIA served over 1.27 million individuals in PY 2002, almost 15% more than in PY 2001 and 58% more than in PY 2000.

WIA Participants by Program



PY 2002 Annual Outcomes By Population

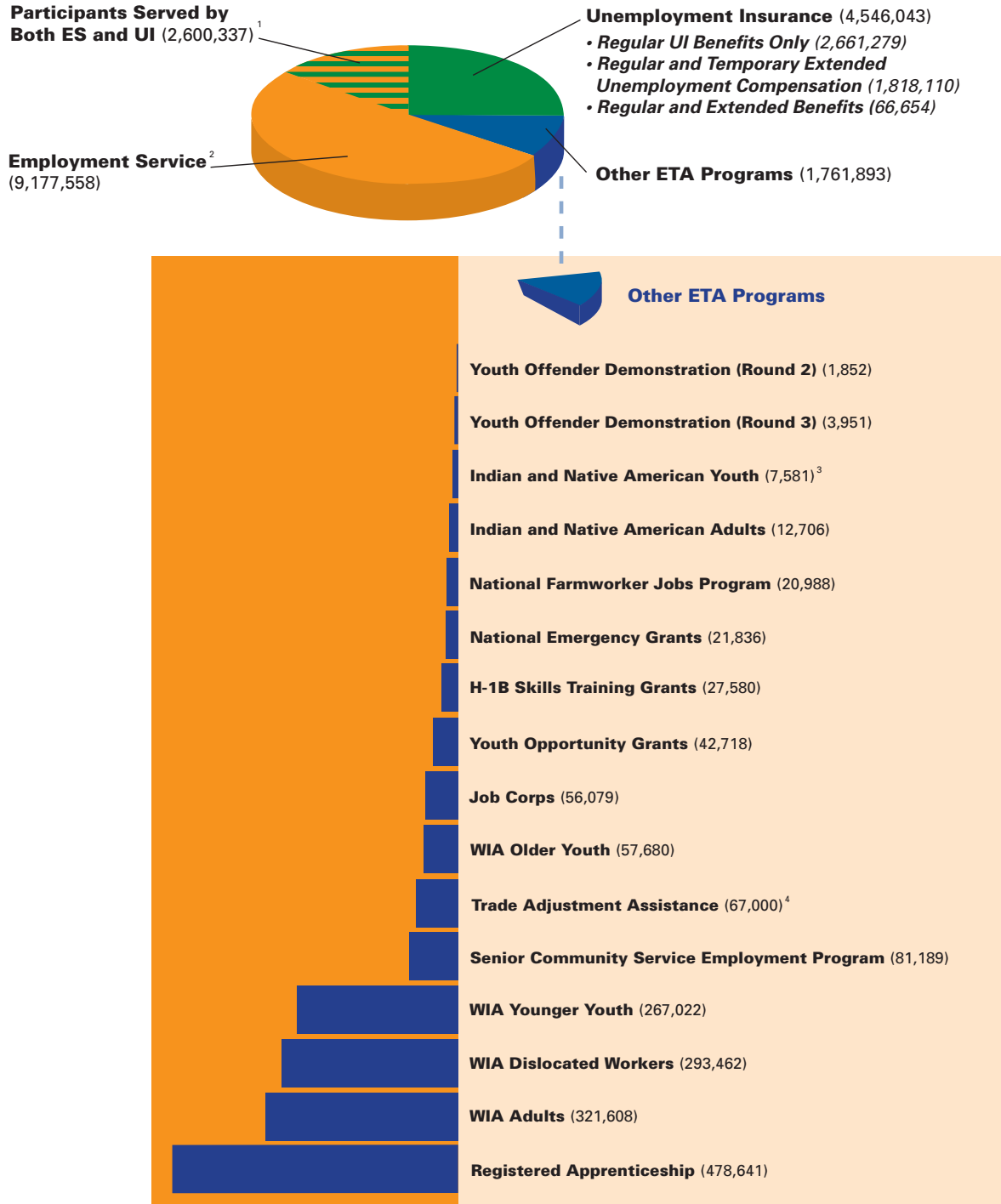
		All Exitters	Individuals Who Received Training Services	Individuals Who Only Received Core and Intensive Services	Public Assistance Recipients Receiving Intensive or Training Services	Veterans	Individuals with Disabilities	Older Individuals	Displaced Homemakers
Adults	Employment	75%	77%	74%	64%	75%	64%	69%	N/A
	Retention	83%	85%	81%	78%	81%	79%	82%	N/A
	Earnings Change	\$3,030	\$3,632	\$2,494	\$3,771	\$2,601	\$2,919	\$1,295	N/A
Dislocated Workers	Employment	83%	84%	83%	N/A	82%	80%	75%	77%
	Retention	89%	89%	89%	N/A	88%	88%	87%	86%
	Earnings Replacement	88%	90%	87%	N/A	83%	87%	74%	183%

		All Exitters	Public Assistance Recipients Receiving Intensive or Training Services	Veterans	Individuals with Disabilities	Out of School Youth
Older Youth	Employment	70%	65%	64%	61%	70%
	Retention	80%	77%	66%	79%	79%
	Earnings Change	\$2,938	\$2,868	\$2,641	\$2,345	\$2,846
Younger Youth	Skill Attainment	80%	75%	N/A	74%	67%
	Diploma Attainment	63%	62%	N/A	72%	45%
	Retention	60%	55%	N/A	59%	59%

- Exitters who received training services generally had better outcomes compared to the overall population in PY 2002. The measure that showed the greatest impact of training services was the Adult earnings change, where the outcome for individuals who received training services was \$602 greater than for the earnings change for all Adult program exitters, and \$1,138 more than those individuals who received only core and intensive services.
- Displaced homemakers exiting from the Dislocated Worker program showed stronger earnings replacement rates compared to all exitters from the program. In PY 2002, displaced homemakers had an earnings replacement rate of 183%, compared to an 88% earnings replacement rate for the overall Dislocated Worker population.
- Those exitters with disabilities within the Younger Youth program achieved higher diploma attainment rates compared to the Younger Youth population as a whole (72% versus 63%).

PEOPLE SERVED BY PROGRAM

In the period ending December 31, 2003, ETA programs served nearly 12.9 million people. As indicated in the pie chart below, the Employment Service (ES) and the Unemployment Insurance (UI) systems reach the largest numbers of people, and about 57 percent of UI claimants were also registrants of the ES. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA Programs," provided more comprehensive services to over 1.76 million people.



¹ Of the approximately 4.5 million Unemployment Insurance claimants, 57% were registered with the Employment Service. Both the number of UI claimants and the number of ES registrants include the approximately 2.6 million listed as the number of "Participants Served by Both ES and UI."
² Under current ES data reporting standards, this figure includes only new participants from the July 1 through December 31, 2003 period, and not carry-over participants from previous quarters.
³ This figure reflects the semi-annual period April 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003.
⁴ This figure reflects an approximation for the October 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003 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 (FY) 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 operate on the fiscal year (October 1 through September 30).

Apprenticeship ^{1,2}	\$21,494,000
H-1B Program Activities ³	\$97,625,000
Indian and Native Americans Adult Program ⁴	\$47,180,679
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)	\$791,556,222
WIA Adult	\$894,577,200
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,150,149,247
Youth Offender Demonstration ⁹	\$54,642,500
Youth Opportunity Grants	\$44,210,750
Youth Activities ¹⁰	\$990,423,822
Indian and Native American Youth Program ¹⁰	\$10,881,976
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$979,541,846
TOTAL	\$9,209,998,496

¹ Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI run on a fiscal year; December 31, 2003 is the end of the first quarter of FY 2004.

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 2003 for H-1B program activities.

⁴ The total appropriation is \$55,636,000; \$8,455,321 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 total appropriation is \$54,642,500; the Round Two and Three Youth Offender Demonstration grants, for which participant and performance outcomes are reported in this review, were funded at \$8,200,000 and \$31,500,000, respectively.

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.

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. The results displayed are for the quarter ending December 31, 2003, and reflect progress toward the annual goals.

	Goal	Results as of 12/31/2003
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	71
Foreign Labor Certification		
Process employer labor condition applications for H-1B professional/specialty temporary program within 7 days	95%	99%
Indian and Native American Adult Program		
Entered employment rate	54%	49%
Positive outcomes at program exit	84%	76%
Indian and Native American Youth Program ²		
Attainment of at least two goals under established program activities	61%	69%
Attainment of a H.S. diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels	66%	82%
Job Corps		
Employment/education retention rate	65%	62%
Graduate average hourly wage at six months	\$8.20	\$8.98
Attainment of high school diploma ³	20%	46%
National Farmworker Jobs Program		
Entered employment rate	64%	82%
Employment retention rate	75%	81%
Earnings gain in six months	\$2,965	\$4,489
Registered Apprenticeship		
Number of new apprentices registered by Apprenticeship staff	Increase from 67,401 to 68,592	13,881 ⁴
Number of new programs in industries that comprise the High-Growth Job Training Initiative	Increase from 359 to 366	87 ⁴
Senior Community Service Employment Program (Older Workers)		
Placement into unsubsidized employment	35%	12.5% ⁵
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)		
Entered employment rate	70%	61%
Employment retention rate	88%	90%
Earnings replacement rate	90%	72%
Unemployment Insurance		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	89%	89%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	59%	57%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants ⁶	52%	Data unavailable
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82%	83%

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT GOALS

	Goal	Results as of 12/31/2003
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)		
Entered employment rate	58%	61%
Employment retention rate	72%	First data available 05/15/04
Total number of job openings listed with State Workforce Agencies and on America's Job Bank	10,426,835 ⁷	5,798,956 ⁵
Total number of job searches conducted on America's Job Bank	Baseline under development	84,153,035 ⁵
Total number of resume searches conducted on America's Job Bank	Baseline under development	3,928,979 ⁵
WIA Adult Program		
Entered employment rate	71%	70%
Employment retention rate	82%	83%
Earnings change	\$3,100	\$3,105
WIA Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered employment rate	78%	80%
Employment retention rate	88%	90%
Earnings replacement rate	93%	88%
WIA Youth Program		
Entered employment rate (Older Youth)	65%	68%
Employment retention rate (Older Youth)	78%	80%
Diploma attainment rate (Younger Youth)	52%	58%
Youth Opportunity Grants		
Entered employment rate (Older Youth)	65%	61%
Employment retention rate (Older Youth)	78%	74%
Diploma attainment rate (Younger Youth)	52%	57%

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

² These results are for the semi-annual period April 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003.

³ This measures the percentage increase over PY 2002 outcomes.

⁴ This result represents one quarter's worth of data toward the annual goal.

⁵ This result represents two quarters' worth of data toward the annual goal.

⁶ Baseline of 52% was established based on pilot results.

⁷ This goal is a 1% increase over the total number of job openings listed in PY 2002 (10,323,559).

Summary of Results

ETA programs continue to build on their successes in improving employment outcomes for program participants. While some ETA programs are below their GPRA goals for the quarter, most are reaching or exceeding the majority of their goals, despite varied economic conditions and challenging performance targets.

Youth programs are making headway in providing young people with the academic foundation and appropriate post-secondary skill certifications necessary to gain employment. The Indian and Native American youth and WIA youth programs are exceeding all of their GPRA goals, while Job Corps is meeting two out of three performance goals.

The adult programs exhibit mixed results. Overall, adult programs are demonstrating difficulty in meeting goals for entered employment, and programs serving dislocated workers are facing challenges to replace earnings. On a positive note, adult programs are exceeding employment retention goals, which means workers finding employment are staying employed. Monitoring these performance results will help in directing programs toward continuous improvement of their GPRA goals.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

The NFJP helps migrant and seasonal farmworkers, who often experience seasonal unemployment and underemployment, to sustain themselves or to acquire job skills for different careers.

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 is to help trade-affected workers return to suitable employment. The TAA program was amended by the TAA Reform Act of 2002. 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 reform.

Wagner-Peyser Act / Employment Service (ES)

The Wagner-Peyser Act funds the United States ES, which provides high quality job seeker and employer labor exchange services and information.

WIA Adult Program

The Adult Program under title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) provides workforce invest-

ment 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 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

The Indian and Native American Program supports employment and training activities for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals.

Summary of Results

The data displayed on the next page show that NFJP participants received an average six-month earnings increase of \$4,489 for the quarter ending December 31, 2003, a \$1,205 increase over the same period in 2002. The NFJP also recorded an 18-percentage point increase in the retention rate, and a one-percentage point increase in the entered employment rate. Although employment and earnings outcomes in the TAA program declined for the quarter ending December 31, 2003, the retention rate increased from 76% to 90%.

The percentage of workers entering employment after exiting the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs has fallen slightly compared to the same period last year. The average six-month earnings gain for WIA Adults is down from the level attained in the previous year (\$3,105 compared to \$3,328), and WIA Dislocated Workers replaced a lower percentage of their pre-dislocation wages. Retention in employment for exiters from both programs has increased slightly compared to last year (83% compared to 81% for Adults and 90% compared to 88% for Dislocated Workers).

The placement rate for SCSEP is down from 16% last year to 13% for the same quarter this year. The service level (the number of people who were served by the program during the program year divided by the number of "authorized positions") for the program is also down, falling from 134% to 123%. Outcomes for adults served through the Indian and Native American program have decreased slightly from last year.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 12/31/2003 and 12/31/2002

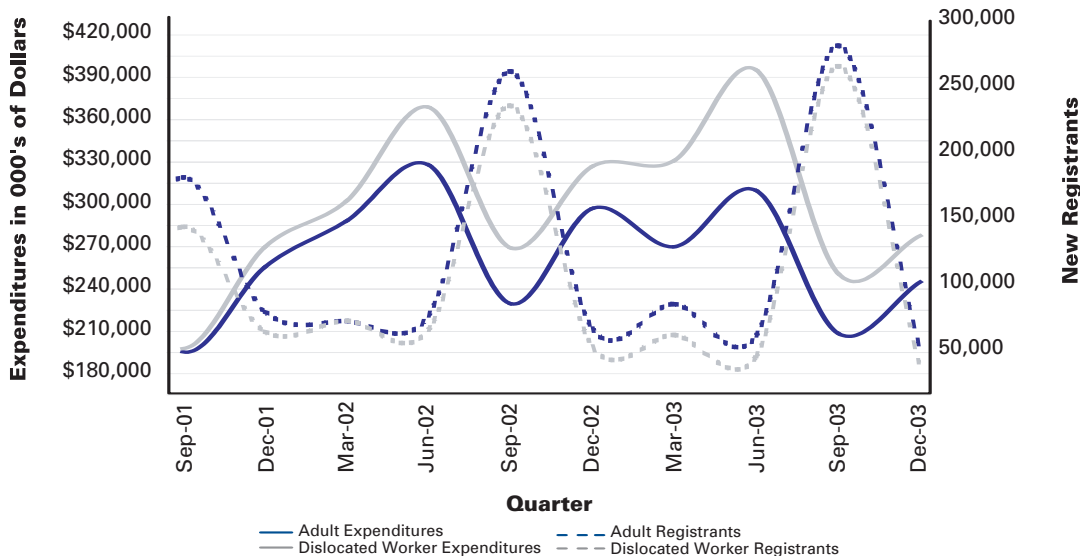
		Employment	Earnings	Retention
NFJP	2003	82%	\$4,489 ¹	81%
	2002	81%	\$3,284 ¹	63%
TAA	2003	61%	72% ²	90%
	2002	67%	74% ²	76%
Wagner-Peyser Act/ Employment Service (ES)	2003	61%	Not a measure for ES	Data available 05/15/04
	2002	Data unavailable	Not a measure for ES	Data available 05/15/04
WIA Adult Program	2003	70%	\$3,105 ¹	83%
	2002	73%	\$3,328 ¹	81%
WIA Dislocated Worker Program	2003	80%	88% ²	90%
	2002	81%	100% ²	88%

		Placement Rate	Service Level
SCSEP	2003	13%	123%
	2002	16%	134%

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

¹ Average earnings change
² Earnings replacement rate

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

National Emergency Grants (NEG)

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 FEMA-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 Trade Adjustment Assistance program provisions of the Trade 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

As presented on the following page, the number of workers being trained through H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants as of the quarter ending December 31, 2003, increased from the same period last year (14,887 compared to 13,750), partially due to the award of additional grants. Over twice as many people have completed training for the most recent period compared to last year. High-Tech/Information Technology continues to be a major focus of training provided under the grants, while Health Care also represents an area of emphasis.

Over 36,500 new apprentices were registered in the National Registered Apprenticeship System during the quarter ending December 31, 2003. The Registered Apprenticeship Information System (RAIS), which highlights programs registered by Federal field staff and by participating state-coordinated programs, reflects a total of 16,702 new apprentices registered in ten major industries. There were 87 new programs, employing 610 new apprentices, registered in 11 of the 12 industries identified under the President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative (HGJTI).

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

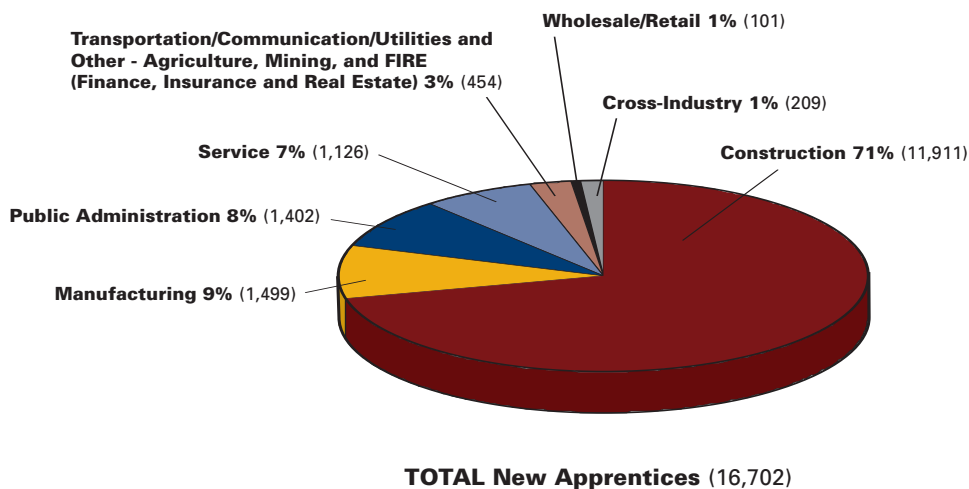
H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants

Grant Funding through 12/31/2003: \$259,787,329¹	
Total Grants¹	104
Start-up	5
Operational	58
Ended	41
Project Focus¹	
High-Tech/Information Technology	78
BioTech	4
Health Care	29

Training		
Total to be Trained	2003	71,015
	2002	56,366
Total in Training	2003	14,887
	2002	13,750
Training Completed	2003	46,010
	2002	21,966

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

New Apprentices by Industry



The Registered Apprenticeship System is making great strides alongside the HGJTI, as evidenced by the following highlights on new programs and new apprentice registration activities:

- **Energy Industry:** 16 new programs, 278 new apprentices
- **Geospatial Industry:** 2 new programs, 71 new apprentices
- **Biotechnology Industry:** 17 new apprentices without any new programs

National Emergency Grants

During the first half of PY 2003, ETA awarded 33 NEG's totaling \$112.6 million and serving 21,836 dislocated workers. The 33 grants consisted of 22 regular projects, six trade/dual enrollment projects, four natural disaster projects, and one project for Department of Defense

civilians and military spouses. ETA also distributed 18 Health Care Infrastructure Grants totaling \$2.2 million and four Health Care Bridge Grants which amounted to \$16.6 million and assisted 10,306 workers.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Unemployment Insurance

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

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

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 are provided to state and local workforce investment entities to increase and improve delivery of services to customers with disabilities through One-Stop career centers in order to enhance career placement.

Quarterly Highlights:

ETA continues to work extensively with Work Incentive and Disability Program Navigator grantees to provide technical assistance and on-going support to foster knowledge and skill development in serving people with disabilities. A series of several conference calls provided detailed information and demonstration of information on helpful websites such as the www.onestoptoolkit.org and www.disabilityinfo.gov. In addition, administrative calls were held with state project leads and Navigators to facilitate information sharing and resolve implementation issues.

The following are highlights of grantee accomplishments during the quarter:

- Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development announced an Employer Disability Education Initiative that includes information and tools for smart business solutions, including *Myths About People with*

Disabilities, How to Attract and Retain Workers with Disabilities, and Disability Friendly? An Employer Assessment Tool. These and other solutions can be found on the www.onestoptoolkit.org website under state resources.

- The Massachusetts Department of Workforce Development provided mini-grants to their local workforce areas, along with mandated and non-mandated partners, focused on capacity building and the development of a Strategic Network Access Plan to stimulate and expand existing services for individuals with disabilities. This strategic approach greatly facilitated coordination with local workforce areas in implementing Navigator positions effectively and increasing data collection pertaining to customers with disabilities.
- The Florida Institute for Workforce Innovation implemented more comprehensive services through implementation of a rehabilitation consultant position working closely with One-Stop career center staff in service provision to persons with disabilities. This helped increase the number of customers with disabilities served by 37% and increase those placed from 69 to 155, or 124%, from the previous year utilizing their Work Incentive Grant.

Summary of Results

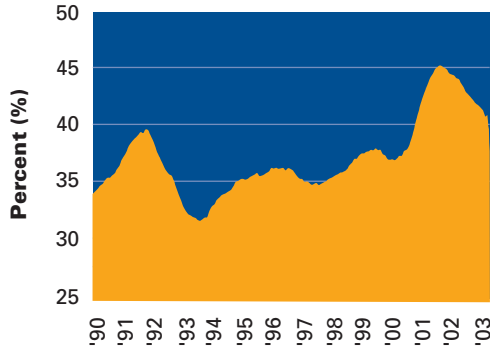
The following graphs indicate a decline in the 12-month average UI reciprocity rate over the past year, meaning that a lower percentage of unemployed persons received UI payments. The exhaustion rate increased by one percentage point between December 2002 and the same period in 2003. Compared to last year, a higher percentage of UI recipients' previous earnings are being restored by UI payments.

The number of new applications for Permanent Labor Certification received by the ETA Regional Offices during the quarter ending December 31, 2003 decreased by 47% compared to the same period in 2002. The balance of applications on hand, which measures the number of applications awaiting processing by the Regional Offices, increased by 24% since the end of December 2002. The number of new applications received by the Regional Offices for H-2B Temporary Labor Certification increased by 5% in December 2003 compared to the same period in 2002. The balance of applications on hand rose by 30% due to the continued increase in employer demand for H-2B nonagricultural workers.

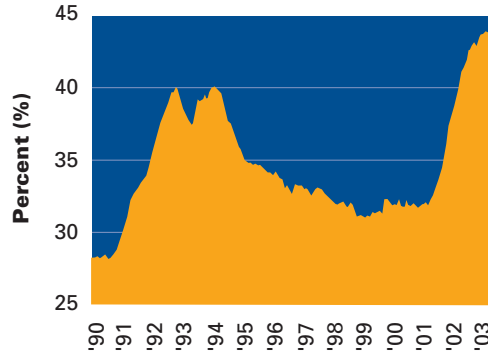
ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Unemployment Insurance

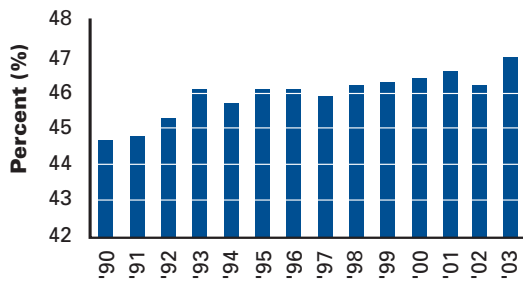
Reciency Rate (12-Month Average)



Exhaustion Rate (12-Month Average)



Wage Replacement Rate



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.

The Wage Replacement Rate shows what percent of UI recipients' previous earnings were restored by UI payments.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Outcomes Reported as of 12/31/2003 and 12/31/2002

Regional Office Activity		
New applications received ¹	2003	11,823
	2002	22,356
Applications completed ¹	2003	16,360
	2002	21,451
Balance on hand	2003	51,318
	2002	41,429

H-2B Temporary Nonimmigrant Program Outcomes Reported as of 12/31/2003 and 12/31/2002

Regional Office Activity		
New applications received ¹	2003	2,107
	2002	2,008
Applications completed ¹	2003	1,621
	2002	1,636
Balance on hand	2003	1,089
	2002	837

¹ Counts shown are cumulative from October 1 through December 31.

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 Employment & Training Administration 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 expected to identify positive institutional change that may be replicated in local areas. 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 Two and Round Three activities' selected totals as of December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Round Two of the Youth Offender Demonstration Project

- 1,852 youth are enrolled in the Round Two grants.
- 56% of youth recruited (3,308) have enrolled in the projects.

- 171 youth enrolled in the period between October 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003.
- 56% (1,035) of enrollees are in Federal Job Training, Other (Non-Federally Funded) Job Training, or Apprenticeships.
- 32% (591) of Round Two enrollees have entered employment.
- 59% (1,099) of Round Two enrollees are in school.

Round Three of the Youth Offender Demonstration Project

- 3,951 youth are enrolled in the Round Three grants.
- 74% of participants have enrolled in a project activity during the second month of the quarter.
- 10% of youth offenders were re-arrested after entering the project.
- 832 youth were placed in unsubsidized employment, long-term occupational skills training, and post-secondary education.
- 217 youth attained a diploma or GED.

Summary of Results

Job Corps exhibited slightly improved outcomes in the quarter ending December 31, 2003, compared to the same quarter in 2002. While 1,700 fewer students were served, the high school diploma attainment rate increased by 6 percentage points. The graduate job training placement wage, Hispanic participation, and small business activity remained constant.

When comparing the quarter ending December 31, 2003 to the same period in 2002, the WIA youth programs generally remained stable or posted slight improvements across their measures. One exception is the decrease in the average earnings change over six months for Older Youth exiters, which fell by \$180 between the two periods.

The Indian and Native American Youth program recorded improvements in the six-month period ending September 30, 2003, compared to the same period in 2002. In particular, high-school dropouts who received services through this program achieved higher rates of educational attainment (82% compared to 63% for the previous period). The number of long term placements achieved by Youth Opportunity Grants increased over 350% in the quarter ending December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in 2002 (8,490 compared to 2,311).

YOUTH PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 12/31/2003 and 12/31/2002 ¹

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
Job Corps	2003	89%	\$8.08 ²	62%
	2002	88%	\$8.03 ²	62%
WIA Older Youth	2003	68%	\$2,980 ³	80%
	2002	65%	\$3,160 ³	79%

		Diploma Attainment	Skill Attainment	Retention
WIA Younger Youth	2003	58%	77%	58%
	2002	56%	74%	57%

		Attainment of 2 or More Goals	Educational Attainment for Dropouts
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁴	2003	69%	82%
	2002	62%	63%

		Long Term Placements	Placed or in Progress	Skill Attainment
Youth Opportunity Grants	2003	8,490	73%	74%
	2002	2,311	72%	Data unavailable

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 program definition.

² Average hourly earnings

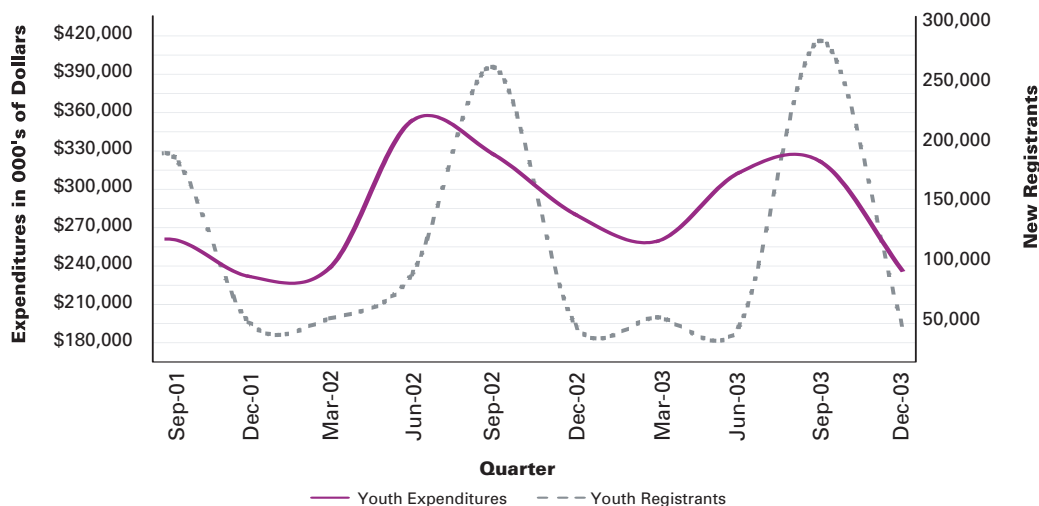
³ Average earnings change

⁴ These data compare the six-month period from April 1 to September 30 of each year.

Additional Job Corps Program Outcomes

Number of Students Served	2003	56,079
	2002	57,777
Graduate Job Training Placement Wage	2003	\$8.65
	2002	\$8.64
Attainment of High School Diplomas	2003	17%
	2002	11%
Hispanic Participation	2003	17%
	2002	17%
Small Business Activity	2003	17%
	2002	16%

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



Source: State Expenditure Reports and WIA Quarterly Performance Reports

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 CareerInfoNet, 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 system.

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.

Summary of Results

Businesses and individuals continued to use the services provided through the CareerOneStop (COS) system throughout calendar year 2003 and the overall cost of delivering these services remains low.

The number of visits to the COS sites fell to 5.9 million in the quarter ending December 31, 2003, from 6.8 million in the previous quarter, a 13% decrease. The number of page views and the cost per page view remained relatively stable this quarter compared to the previous quarter and the calendar year as a whole. There was a 5.5% decrease in the number of page views, and an increase of two tenths of a cent in the cost per page view. The traditional seasonal slow-down in hiring activity likely explains the decline in visits, while the stable page views indicate that users find these sites useful and job seekers continued to look for work, viewing about the same number of pages as users did during previous quarters. This is further supported by the increase in the number of new resumes listed on America's Job Bank (AJB) this quarter compared to the same quarter in 2002.

The number of job openings increased 59% in the quarter ending December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in 2002. New employer registrations received by AJB also increased 6.6%. So despite the slight drop-off in visits this quarter compared to the rest of 2003, employment opportunities and activity on AJB are actually improving relative to the same quarter in 2002.

Visits to the O*NET Web sites continued to increase, averaging 233,000 per month, with 70% of those visits to O*NET OnLine. This is the first quarter this year where the number of combined page views of O*NET web sites are over the million mark for each month. Downloads of the O*NET Career Exploration Tools have also increased, averaging 5,900 downloads monthly; the Ability Profiler accounting for half of these downloads. O*NET database downloads experienced a slight increase due to the release of the 5.1 O*NET production database.

ETA INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

CareerOneStop

Number of Visits to CareerOneStop and O*NET sites

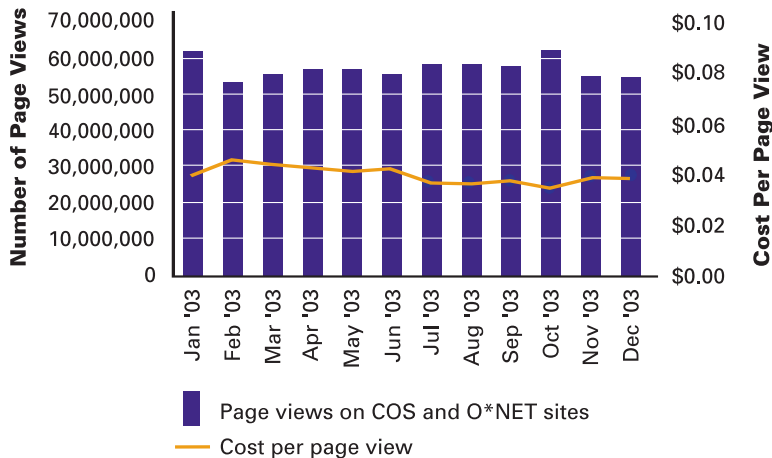


A new version of the WebTrends software was installed that counts visits differently than previous versions. The above numbers for 2003 were produced using the new version of the software, but consequently are inconsistent with January-June 2003 numbers previously provided.

America's Job Bank

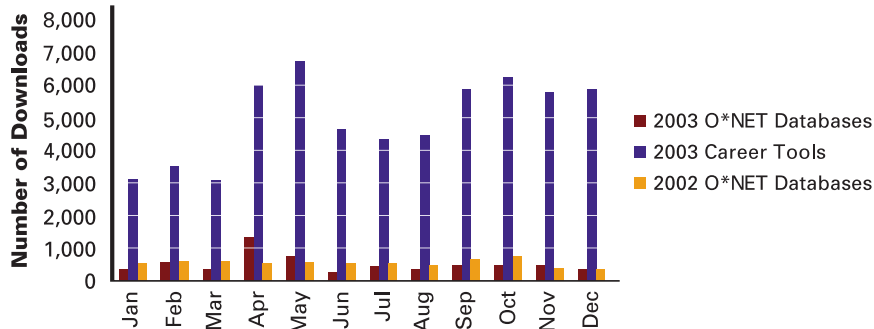
Job Postings (AJB-Originated)	Quarter ending 12/31/03	1,211,732
	Quarter ending 12/31/02	762,827
New Resumes	Quarter ending 12/31/03	192,406
	Quarter ending 12/31/02	151,756
New Employer Registrations	Quarter ending 12/31/03	10,083
	Quarter ending 12/31/02	9,454

Number and Cost of Page Views



O*NET Analysis

O*NET Product Downloads



ETA BUSINESS RELATIONS GROUP

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 state and local workforce investment system and collaborates with state and local partners to make the workforce system "demand-driven." The major initiatives of the BRG are Partnerships for Jobs, Capacity Building, and the 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 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. Other workforce challenges that partners look to the workforce system to help address include increasing employee retention and connecting with older workers, veterans, Native Americans, and migrant and seasonal farm worker populations. The BRG has forged relationships with 23 national business partners.

Accomplishments

- To date, the twenty-three (23) national business partners have hired approximately 15,000 individuals from the public workforce system.
- During the past quarter, new partnerships were begun with Aramark, First Data, Menlo Worldwide, and Shell Corporation.
- Corporate visits to IBM (Armonk, NY) and Adecco (Melville, NY) were held in October 2003.
- Local partnership meetings connecting HR personnel, One-Stop Center staff, and Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) for Adecco were held in San Francisco in October 2003.

Current National Business Partners

- Adecco
- Aramark*
- Allstate Insurance
- Bank of America
- Citigroup
- CVS Pharmacy
- Diamond Triumph Auto Glass, Inc.
- Express Personnel
- First Data*
- 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

* New partners as of the most recent quarter.

The High-Growth Job Training Initiative

The President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative is designed to develop partnerships that include the public workforce system, business and industry, and education and training providers working collaboratively to create solutions that prepare workers to take advantage of new and increasing job opportunities in high-growth/high demand and economically vital industries and sectors of the American economy. It also provides national leadership for a demand-driven workforce system to ensure that worker training and career development resources in the public workforce system are targeted to help workers gain the skills and competencies they need to obtain jobs and build successful careers in these industries.

To model this approach, the High-Growth Job Training Initiative has initially identified twelve sectors at the national level that: (1) are projected to add substantial numbers of new jobs to the economy; or (2) have a significant impact on the economy overall; or (3) impact the growth of other industries; or (4) are being transformed by technology and innovation requiring new skills sets for workers; or (5) are new and emerging businesses that are projected to grow. The twelve sectors identified are advanced manufacturing, automotive services, biotechnology, construction, energy, financial services, geospatial technology, health care, hospitality, information technology, retail, and transportation.

The High-Growth Job Training Initiative is investing in national models and demonstrations of workforce solutions in these sectors to achieve the following outcomes:

Outcome One: Targeted investment of workforce development resources and support for private and public sector partnerships to ensure the development of workers' skills in demand occupations based on industry need.

- BRG conducted three health care industry workforce development forums that allowed key health care industry leaders and employers, health care workforce researchers, educators, public and private workforce professionals, and economic development organizations to work together to develop strategic solutions to address the workforce challenges facing the health care industry.
- BRG hosted a biotechnology industry executive forum with senior industry executives. The executives had the opportunity to communicate the critical workforce issues the industry faces and to identify potential solutions to solving those issues. BRG had the opportunity to share how the public workforce investment system can help address their workforce challenges.
- BRG conducted information-gathering meetings with construction, transportation, information technology, and advanced manufacturing experts to identify critical industry-wide workforce challenges and investigate potential solutions to those challenges.
- BRG reviewed and recommended ETA investments in the development and testing of industry-driven models for worker preparation, training, apprenticeship, credentialing, and career ladder development within high-growth industries.

Outcome Two: Increased integration of community and technical college efforts with business and the public workforce system activities to meet the skills training needs of high-growth industries.

- BRG identified opportunities with business leaders to effectively utilize the community and technical college system as a primary delivery vehicle for industry-led training models designed to address critical workforce issues facing targeted high-growth industries.

- BRG partnered with the American Association of Community Colleges to make the connection between the community college system, the public workforce system and businesses to ensure that community colleges help meet the skills training needs of high-growth industries.
- BRG provided ongoing technical support, including general grant management and guidance on grant program development and implementation, to ten high-growth industry grantees that actively partner with community and technical colleges involved in curriculum development.

Outcome Three: Increased opportunities for employers to use registered apprenticeship training as a skills development methodology, combining on-the-job training and academics to ensure a pipeline of skilled workers.

- BRG met with industry representatives from health care, construction, transportation, information technology, and advanced manufacturing to ensure that the 21st century apprenticeship approach and methodology of training was considered as part of the solution sets to skill development.

Outcome Four: Providing workers with paths to career-enhancing opportunities in high-growth occupations.

- BRG is updating the high-growth Industry Profiles, which provide the workforce system access to key industry and occupational information to help identify career-enhancing opportunities for American job seekers.
- BRG is connecting industry business partners to the Career Voyages website to ensure up to date industry specific content is provided to educate youth and workers on targeted high-growth industries and demand occupations.

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. This measure is currently being tested.

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.

Workforce Investment Act 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.

Workforce Investment Act 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.

Workforce Investment Act 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).

Workforce Investment Act 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.

Workforce Investment Act 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.

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

State	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2003	PY 2003 Availability				Expenditures 07/01/03 - 12/31/03*	Expenditures as % of Total Balance	Unexpended Balance 12/31/03*
		PY 2003 Allotment 07/01/03	FY 2004 Allotment 10/01/03	Total PY 2003 Availability	Total Available 07/01/03 - 6/30/04*			
Total	\$1,405,153,223	\$1,466,979,242	\$1,555,748,673	\$3,022,727,915	\$4,427,881,138	\$1,529,945,661	34.6%	\$2,897,935,477
Alabama	36,963,823	25,387,837	27,011,083	52,398,920	89,362,743	22,118,376	24.8%	67,244,367
Alaska	12,087,096	4,807,535	5,051,479	9,859,014	21,946,110	8,877,297	40.5%	13,068,813
Arizona	18,092,528	24,297,238	25,617,181	49,914,419	68,006,947	22,274,202	32.8%	45,732,745
Arkansas	14,241,361	13,199,477	12,921,897	26,121,374	40,362,735	13,687,834	33.9%	26,674,901
California	211,352,798	219,218,293	235,214,582	454,432,875	665,785,673	269,407,932	40.5%	396,377,741
Colorado	9,903,396	13,012,050	14,380,995	27,393,045	37,296,441	11,415,462	30.6%	25,880,979
Connecticut	2,917,591	10,371,347	8,916,576	19,287,923	22,205,514	8,128,567	36.6%	14,076,947
Delaware	1,709,626	3,621,573	2,969,843	6,591,416	8,301,042	3,176,535	38.3%	5,124,507
District of Columbia	7,978,789	4,825,369	4,926,535	9,751,904	17,730,693	5,953,814	33.6%	11,776,879
Florida	27,158,074	68,021,119	75,349,947	143,371,066	170,529,140	62,482,251	36.6%	108,046,889
Georgia	35,564,764	26,807,518	27,656,923	54,464,441	90,029,205	33,030,182	36.7%	56,999,023
Hawaii	8,547,449	6,184,871	5,891,716	12,076,587	20,624,036	7,168,550	34.8%	13,455,486
Idaho	3,675,742	5,691,719	6,160,328	11,852,047	15,527,789	5,846,359	37.7%	9,681,430
Illinois	68,182,424	73,869,263	81,417,977	155,287,240	223,469,664	67,789,364	30.3%	155,680,300
Indiana	13,244,969	23,074,753	23,256,630	46,331,383	59,576,352	18,816,123	31.6%	40,760,229
Iowa	4,988,112	5,777,037	6,246,665	12,023,702	17,011,814	5,855,977	34.4%	11,155,837
Kansas	9,331,425	8,188,876	8,460,024	16,648,900	25,980,325	8,656,947	33.3%	17,323,378
Kentucky	22,771,819	23,066,828	23,233,357	46,300,185	69,072,004	18,226,494	26.4%	50,845,510
Louisiana	68,337,443	32,002,045	32,607,056	64,609,101	132,946,544	35,332,038	26.6%	97,614,506
Maine	1,388,138	4,213,116	3,778,162	7,991,278	9,379,416	4,312,011	46.0%	5,067,405
Maryland	13,078,552	17,669,337	19,014,045	36,683,382	49,761,934	20,704,542	41.6%	29,057,392
Massachusetts	9,037,732	18,951,946	19,245,796	38,197,742	47,235,474	20,210,286	42.8%	27,025,188
Michigan	16,048,068	61,521,386	65,814,690	127,336,076	143,384,144	47,794,028	33.3%	95,590,116
Minnesota	6,904,834	13,603,670	14,668,747	28,272,417	35,177,251	14,725,598	41.9%	20,451,653
Mississippi	15,284,708	20,277,051	20,820,007	41,097,058	56,381,766	13,402,553	23.8%	42,979,213
Missouri	8,251,730	23,987,122	24,882,019	48,869,141	57,120,871	21,711,959	38.0%	35,408,912
Montana	2,631,946	4,415,211	4,056,505	8,471,716	11,103,662	3,885,830	35.0%	7,217,832
Nebraska	5,610,067	3,957,168	3,896,368	7,853,536	13,463,603	4,080,501	30.3%	9,383,102
Nevada	5,148,430	9,346,530	11,224,816	20,571,346	25,719,776	7,067,500	27.5%	18,652,276
New Hampshire	3,051,451	3,854,316	3,612,407	7,466,723	10,518,174	4,637,022	44.1%	5,881,152
New Jersey	39,080,582	35,492,583	38,305,456	73,798,039	112,878,621	39,623,435	35.1%	73,255,186
New Mexico	17,315,557	10,061,478	10,036,164	20,097,642	37,413,199	8,957,134	23.9%	28,456,065
New York	153,116,277	102,490,303	114,228,555	216,718,858	369,835,135	129,455,497	35.0%	240,379,638
North Carolina	30,662,667	43,863,844	52,427,143	96,290,987	126,953,654	35,124,953	27.7%	91,828,701
North Dakota	923,147	3,441,797	2,473,509	5,915,306	6,838,453	2,845,361	41.6%	3,993,092
Ohio	90,445,476	58,088,152	58,452,460	116,540,612	206,986,088	60,764,629	29.4%	146,221,459
Oklahoma	9,083,393	10,941,230	10,420,678	21,361,908	30,445,301	11,461,499	37.6%	18,983,802
Oregon	21,296,900	25,428,466	30,701,143	56,129,609	77,426,509	30,998,980	40.0%	46,427,529
Pennsylvania	41,733,800	51,554,043	58,235,677	109,789,720	151,523,520	57,937,974	38.2%	93,585,546
Puerto Rico	122,953,357	62,225,724	60,300,946	122,526,670	245,480,027	81,248,513	33.1%	164,231,514
Rhode Island	1,636,222	3,875,717	3,671,492	7,547,209	9,183,431	3,748,855	40.8%	5,434,576
South Carolina	17,334,984	22,141,847	23,777,798	45,919,645	63,254,629	19,361,209	30.6%	43,893,420
South Dakota	2,744,595	3,528,899	2,713,983	6,242,882	8,987,477	3,016,511	33.6%	5,970,966
Tennessee	22,067,463	26,657,875	26,777,933	53,435,808	75,503,271	27,074,024	35.9%	48,429,247
Texas	71,650,664	122,809,111	126,222,627	249,031,738	320,682,402	110,240,838	34.4%	210,441,564
Utah	4,099,280	6,814,091	7,545,096	14,359,187	18,458,467	4,471,028	24.2%	13,987,439
Vermont	106,419	3,534,332	2,728,981	6,263,313	6,369,732	4,087,840	64.2%	2,281,892
Virginia	18,794,753	20,771,226	20,841,601	41,612,827	60,407,580	17,547,390	29.0%	42,860,190
Washington	37,944,904	43,427,436	49,404,459	92,831,895	130,776,799	48,520,622	37.1%	82,256,177
West Virginia	23,988,920	11,943,381	11,507,613	23,450,994	47,439,914	19,626,197	41.4%	27,813,717
Wisconsin	11,537,786	21,223,100	24,194,157	45,417,257	56,955,043	18,677,996	32.8%	38,277,047
Wyoming	3,151,192	3,443,006	2,476,846	5,919,852	9,071,044	4,379,042	48.3%	4,692,002

* Includes PY 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 PROGRAM

State	Total	PY 2003 Availability						Total PY 2003 Availability	Total Available 07/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures 07/01/03 - 12/31/03	Expenditures as % of Total Available	Unexpended Balance 12/31/03
		PY 2003		FY 2004		Allotment/ NOO 10/01/03	Transfers					
		Allotment/ NOO 07/01/03	Transfers	Allotment/ NOO 07/01/03	Transfers							
Alabama	12,667,981	3,285,504	0	12,524,381	0	15,809,885	28,477,866	7,232,180	25.4%	21,245,686		
Alaska	1,437,550	641,897	0	2,446,917	0	3,088,814	4,526,364	2,237,241	49.4%	2,289,123		
Arizona	5,313,360	3,086,175	405,610	11,764,536	1,154,825	16,411,146	21,724,506	7,170,422	33.0%	14,554,084		
Arkansas	5,415,306	1,768,662	0	6,742,163	0	8,510,825	13,926,131	4,083,741	29.3%	9,842,390		
California	50,201,370	26,673,331	429,470	101,679,067	5,162,428	133,944,296	184,145,666	73,472,243	39.9%	110,673,423		
Colorado	2,663,304	1,326,923	381,463	5,058,247	1,218,400	7,985,033	10,648,337	3,152,886	29.6%	7,495,451		
Connecticut	773,040	1,072,994	0	4,090,265	0	5,163,259	5,936,299	2,086,063	35.1%	3,850,236		
Delaware	419,540	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	2,660,868	783,984	29.5%	1,876,884		
District of Columbia	1,847,473	632,442	0	2,410,877	0	3,043,319	4,890,792	2,153,020	44.0%	2,737,772		
Florida	11,176,774	8,833,409	0	33,673,064	2,345,426	44,851,899	56,028,673	20,505,821	36.6%	35,522,852		
Georgia	12,037,804	3,411,540	0	13,004,834	0	16,416,374	28,454,178	11,346,349	39.9%	17,107,829		
Hawaii	2,966,480	867,111	0	3,305,436	0	4,172,547	7,139,027	2,323,292	32.5%	4,815,735		
Idaho	1,101,679	726,314	0	2,768,720	0	3,495,034	4,596,713	1,572,899	34.2%	3,023,814		
Illinois	19,713,786	9,043,315	1,547,883	34,473,228	0	45,064,426	64,778,212	21,348,072	33.0%	43,430,140		
Indiana	4,040,968	2,490,270	0	9,492,940	0	11,983,210	16,024,178	5,467,367	34.1%	10,556,811		
Iowa	1,224,901	723,160	0	2,756,695	0	3,479,855	4,704,756	1,640,670	34.9%	3,064,086		
Kansas	2,630,507	1,085,963	79,094	4,139,706	69,381	5,374,144	8,004,651	2,766,683	34.6%	5,237,968		
Kentucky	8,384,086	3,130,783	293,789	11,934,583	400,000	15,759,155	24,143,241	5,977,333	24.8%	18,165,908		
Louisiana	14,175,194	4,278,072	0	16,308,063	0	20,586,135	34,761,329	11,727,338	33.7%	23,033,991		
Maine	550,834	525,763	0	2,004,216	0	2,529,979	3,080,813	1,398,583	45.4%	1,682,230		
Maryland	3,706,964	2,315,211	47,958	8,825,615	0	11,188,784	14,895,748	5,901,083	39.6%	8,994,665		
Massachusetts	2,665,234	1,900,773	0	7,245,768	(203,956)	8,942,585	11,607,819	5,042,281	43.4%	6,565,538		
Michigan	6,439,968	7,777,748	1,096,874	29,648,868	115,000	38,638,490	45,078,458	13,711,865	30.4%	31,366,593		
Minnesota	2,439,800	1,756,424	0	6,695,509	0	8,451,933	10,891,733	3,902,358	35.8%	6,989,375		
Mississippi	3,542,745	2,563,014	585,114	9,770,239	0	12,918,367	16,461,112	2,578,318	15.7%	13,882,794		
Missouri	1,204,095	3,170,299	45,017	12,085,217	128,501	15,429,034	16,633,129	6,068,172	36.5%	10,564,957		
Montana	943,771	664,103	0	2,531,569	0	3,195,672	4,139,443	1,404,621	33.9%	2,734,822		
Nebraska	1,564,378	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	3,805,706	925,364	24.3%	2,880,342		
Nevada	1,668,492	1,138,865	0	4,341,368	2,106,591	7,586,824	9,255,316	2,366,944	25.6%	6,888,372		
New Hampshire	636,993	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	2,878,321	1,145,634	39.8%	1,732,687		
New Jersey	10,358,971	4,252,437	0	16,210,340	0	20,462,777	30,821,748	9,554,597	31.0%	21,267,151		
New Mexico	1,798,497	1,328,785	0	5,065,340	0	6,394,125	8,192,622	2,685,165	32.8%	5,507,457		
New York	38,785,095	13,473,189	1,120,854	51,359,961	0	65,954,004	104,739,099	38,733,509	37.0%	66,005,590		
North Carolina	7,989,611	5,367,562	(23,360)	20,461,210	(188,000)	25,617,412	33,607,023	9,573,553	28.5%	24,033,470		
North Dakota	365,874	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	2,607,202	1,056,917	40.5%	1,550,285		
Ohio	29,244,405	7,772,343	78,868	29,628,265	214,167	37,693,643	66,938,048	18,741,341	28.0%	48,196,707		
Oklahoma	2,718,750	1,510,051	14,075	5,756,333	38,858	7,319,317	10,038,067	3,514,984	35.0%	6,523,083		
Oregon	5,206,326	3,096,350	0	11,803,323	0	14,899,673	20,105,999	8,547,669	42.5%	11,558,330		
Pennsylvania	11,407,310	6,613,722	0	25,211,591	0	31,825,313	43,232,623	16,283,264	37.7%	26,949,359		
Puerto Rico	24,483,305	8,699,356	0	33,162,049	0	41,861,405	66,344,710	21,541,241	32.5%	44,803,469		
Rhode Island	460,640	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	2,701,968	676,992	25.1%	2,024,976		
South Carolina	6,186,979	2,830,763	73,303	10,790,902	132,085	13,827,053	20,014,032	6,511,479	32.5%	13,502,553		
South Dakota	584,445	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	2,825,773	939,317	33.2%	1,886,456		
Tennessee	6,705,996	3,606,001	58,999	13,746,118	162,887	17,574,005	24,280,001	8,199,294	33.8%	16,080,707		
Texas	31,080,939	15,478,205	200,000	59,003,107	864,444	75,545,756	106,626,695	37,372,775	35.1%	69,253,920		
Utah	1,208,604	733,998	0	2,798,011	35,607	3,567,616	4,776,220	1,106,768	23.2%	3,669,452		
Vermont	(6,238)	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	2,235,090	928,454	41.5%	1,306,636		
Virginia	5,134,091	2,764,986	0	10,540,159	0	13,305,145	18,439,236	4,455,032	24.2%	13,984,204		
Washington	9,506,652	5,373,576	0	20,484,136	0	25,857,712	35,364,364	13,633,795	38.6%	21,730,569		
West Virginia	6,740,611	1,681,496	0	6,409,884	0	8,091,380	14,831,991	4,666,400	31.5%	10,165,591		
Wisconsin	3,718,889	2,610,091	0	9,949,701	0	12,559,792	16,278,681	5,067,035	31.1%	11,211,646		
Wyoming	1,066,788	465,778	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,328	3,308,116	1,535,142	46.4%	1,772,974		

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

APPENDIX

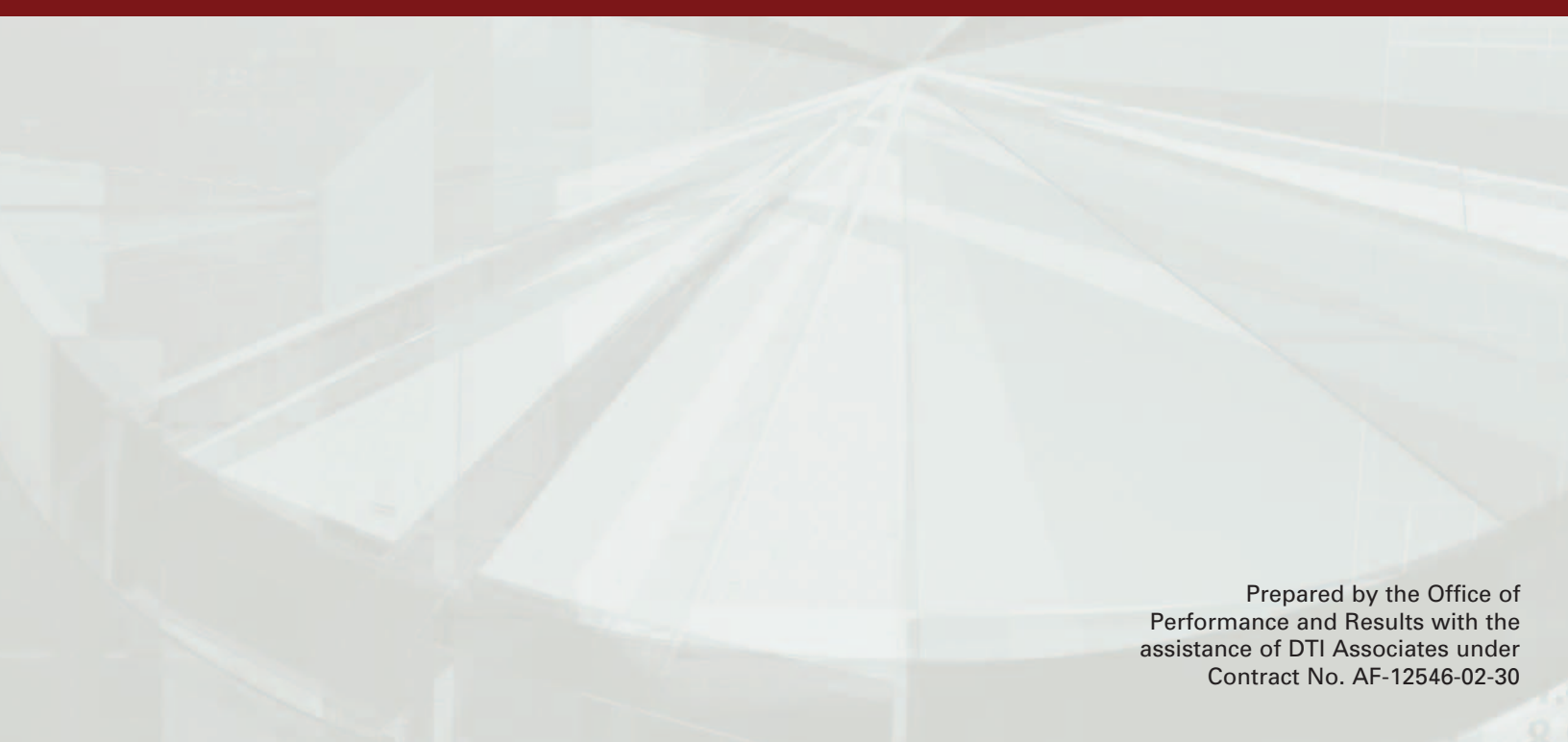
WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2003 - DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAM

State	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2003	PY 2003 Availability				Total PY 2003 Availability	Total Available 07/01/03 - 6/30/04	Expenditures 07/01/03 - 12/31/03	Expenditures as % of Total Available	Unexpended Balance 12/31/03
		PY 2003		FY 2004						
		Allotment/ NOO 07/01/03	Transfers	Allotment/ NOO 10/01/03	Transfers					
Total	\$624,723,449	\$306,950,967	(\$6,435,011)	\$847,441,752	(\$13,756,644)	\$1,134,201,064	\$1,758,924,513	\$520,717,964	29.6%	\$1,238,206,549
Alabama	17,661,453	5,247,201	0	14,486,702	0	19,733,903	37,395,356	6,472,102	17.3%	30,923,254
Alaska	7,931,058	943,394	0	2,604,562	0	3,547,956	11,479,014	3,893,389	33.9%	7,585,625
Arizona	7,038,751	5,017,539	(405,610)	13,852,645	(1,154,825)	17,309,749	24,348,500	6,307,314	25.9%	18,041,186
Arkansas	3,443,908	2,238,349	0	6,179,734	0	8,418,083	11,861,991	3,383,303	28.5%	8,478,688
California	98,725,534	48,367,641	(429,470)	133,535,515	(5,162,428)	176,311,258	275,036,792	106,423,340	38.7%	168,613,452
Colorado	3,842,705	3,376,774	(381,463)	9,322,748	(1,218,400)	11,099,659	14,942,364	3,955,217	26.5%	10,987,147
Connecticut	982,616	1,748,129	0	4,826,311	0	6,574,440	7,557,056	1,962,210	26.0%	5,594,846
Delaware	502,772	432,582	0	1,194,293	0	1,626,875	2,129,647	872,799	41.0%	1,256,848
District of Columbia	3,936,950	911,191	0	2,515,658	0	3,426,849	7,363,799	2,098,784	28.5%	5,265,015
Florida	9,955,959	15,095,704	0	41,676,883	(2,345,426)	54,427,161	64,383,120	19,165,970	29.8%	45,217,150
Georgia	13,625,009	5,307,105	0	14,652,089	0	19,959,194	33,584,203	10,118,434	30.1%	23,465,769
Hawaii	2,836,317	936,772	0	2,586,280	0	3,523,052	6,359,369	2,269,020	35.7%	4,090,349
Idaho	1,337,231	1,228,468	0	3,391,608	0	4,620,076	5,957,307	2,400,984	40.3%	3,556,323
Illinois	34,845,608	17,003,767	(1,547,883)	46,944,749	0	62,400,633	97,246,241	24,670,979	25.4%	72,575,262
Indiana	4,893,030	4,985,319	0	13,763,690	0	18,749,009	23,642,039	6,366,644	26.9%	17,275,395
Iowa	2,331,533	1,264,095	0	3,489,970	0	4,754,065	7,085,598	2,130,285	30.1%	4,955,313
Kansas	2,743,801	1,564,854	(79,094)	4,320,318	(69,381)	5,736,697	8,480,498	2,578,952	30.4%	5,901,546
Kentucky	6,500,714	4,092,507	(293,789)	11,298,774	(400,000)	14,697,492	21,198,206	3,961,344	18.7%	17,236,862
Louisiana	36,479,165	5,903,627	0	16,298,993	0	22,202,620	58,681,785	10,868,440	18.5%	47,813,345
Maine	677,480	642,538	0	1,773,946	0	2,416,484	3,093,964	1,468,674	47.5%	1,625,290
Maryland	6,618,277	3,690,331	(47,958)	10,188,430	0	13,830,803	20,449,080	7,804,698	38.2%	12,644,382
Massachusetts	2,920,821	4,346,507	0	12,000,028	203,956	16,550,491	19,471,312	6,831,982	35.1%	12,639,330
Michigan	5,112,943	13,099,553	(1,096,874)	36,165,822	(115,000)	48,053,501	53,166,444	13,127,027	24.7%	40,039,417
Minnesota	4,055,993	2,887,971	0	7,973,238	0	10,861,209	14,917,202	5,143,220	34.5%	9,773,982
Mississippi	8,121,858	4,002,315	(585,114)	11,049,768	0	14,466,969	22,588,827	3,017,444	13.4%	19,571,383
Missouri	4,079,935	4,635,105	(45,017)	12,796,802	(128,501)	17,258,389	21,338,324	7,240,692	33.9%	14,097,632
Montana	837,253	552,344	0	1,524,936	0	2,077,280	2,914,533	1,048,571	36.0%	1,865,962
Nebraska	2,183,868	768,177	0	2,120,818	0	2,888,995	5,072,863	1,042,243	20.5%	4,030,620
Nevada	2,051,565	2,493,241	0	6,883,448	(2,106,591)	7,270,098	9,321,663	2,079,430	22.3%	7,242,233
New Hampshire	509,401	665,325	0	1,836,857	0	2,502,182	3,011,583	1,520,313	50.5%	1,491,270
New Jersey	16,560,961	8,003,030	0	22,095,116	0	30,098,146	46,659,107	13,529,451	29.0%	33,129,656
New Mexico	10,780,951	1,801,195	0	4,970,824	0	6,772,019	17,552,970	2,941,580	16.8%	14,611,390
New York	55,147,669	22,771,512	(1,120,854)	62,868,594	0	84,519,252	139,666,921	43,596,382	31.2%	96,070,539
North Carolina	11,178,240	11,578,319	23,360	31,965,933	188,000	43,755,612	54,933,852	12,880,135	23.4%	42,053,717
North Dakota	214,937	252,806	0	697,959	0	950,765	1,165,702	524,127	45.0%	641,575
Ohio	26,245,972	10,440,356	(78,868)	28,824,195	(214,167)	38,971,516	65,217,488	17,066,806	26.2%	48,150,682
Oklahoma	2,933,188	1,689,464	(14,075)	4,664,345	(38,858)	6,300,876	9,234,064	2,988,602	32.4%	6,245,462
Oregon	13,576,370	6,844,943	0	18,897,820	0	25,742,763	39,319,133	15,398,606	39.2%	23,920,527
Pennsylvania	17,404,583	11,961,591	0	33,024,086	0	44,985,677	62,390,260	18,978,575	30.4%	43,411,685
Puerto Rico	85,268,405	9,829,927	0	27,138,897	0	36,968,824	122,237,229	33,972,492	27.8%	88,264,737
Rhode Island	246,321	686,726	0	1,895,942	0	2,582,668	2,828,989	1,172,931	41.5%	1,656,058
South Carolina	5,090,789	4,703,959	(73,303)	12,986,896	(132,085)	17,485,467	22,576,256	5,417,208	24.0%	17,159,048
South Dakota	251,622	339,908	0	938,433	0	1,278,341	1,529,963	490,365	32.1%	1,039,598
Tennessee	6,901,805	4,720,229	(58,999)	13,031,815	(162,887)	17,530,158	24,431,963	8,017,867	32.8%	16,414,096
Texas	24,870,612	24,347,452	(200,000)	67,219,520	(864,444)	90,502,528	115,373,140	29,973,334	26.0%	85,399,806
Utah	1,857,787	1,719,433	0	4,747,085	(35,607)	6,430,911	8,288,698	1,664,946	20.1%	6,623,752
Vermont	6,238	345,341	0	953,431	0	1,298,772	1,305,010	684,012	52.4%	620,998
Virginia	8,681,579	3,731,265	0	10,301,442	0	14,032,707	22,714,286	4,568,988	20.1%	18,145,298
Washington	20,057,689	10,475,175	0	28,920,323	0	39,395,498	59,453,187	20,126,644	33.9%	39,326,543
West Virginia	15,790,355	1,846,439	0	5,097,729	0	6,944,168	22,734,523	8,605,433	37.9%	14,129,090
Wisconsin	4,188,137	5,159,457	0	14,244,456	0	19,403,913	23,592,050	7,311,643	31.0%	16,280,407
Wyoming	685,731	254,015	0	701,296	0	955,311	1,641,042	584,033	35.6%	1,057,009

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

	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2003	PY 2003 Availability		Expenditures 04/01/03 - 12/31/03	Expenditures as % of Total Balance	Unexpended Balance 12/31/03
		PY 2003 Allotment 04/01/03	Total Available 04/01/03 - 6/30/04			
State Total	\$392,128,857	\$974,219,075	\$1,366,347,932	\$562,410,147	41.2%	\$803,937,785
Alabama	6,634,389	16,855,132	23,489,521	8,414,094	35.8%	15,075,427
Alaska	2,718,488	3,222,244	5,940,732	2,746,667	46.2%	3,194,065
Arizona	5,740,417	16,193,524	21,933,941	8,796,466	40.1%	13,137,475
Arkansas	5,382,147	9,192,466	14,574,613	6,220,790	42.7%	8,353,823
California	62,425,894	144,177,321	206,603,215	89,512,349	43.3%	117,090,866
Colorado	3,397,387	8,308,353	11,705,740	4,307,359	36.8%	7,398,381
Connecticut	1,161,935	7,550,224	8,712,159	4,080,294	46.8%	4,631,865
Delaware	787,314	2,723,213	3,510,527	1,519,752	43.3%	1,990,775
District of Columbia	2,194,366	3,281,736	5,476,102	1,702,010	31.1%	3,774,092
Florida	6,025,341	44,092,006	50,117,347	22,810,460	45.5%	27,306,887
Georgia	9,901,951	18,088,873	27,990,824	11,565,399	41.3%	16,425,425
Hawaii	2,744,652	4,380,988	7,125,640	2,576,238	36.2%	4,549,402
Idaho	1,236,832	3,736,937	4,973,769	1,872,476	37.6%	3,101,293
Illinois	13,623,030	47,822,181	61,445,211	21,770,313	35.4%	39,674,898
Indiana	4,310,971	15,599,164	19,910,135	6,982,112	35.1%	12,928,023
Iowa	1,431,678	3,789,782	5,221,460	2,085,022	39.9%	3,136,438
Kansas	3,957,117	5,538,059	9,495,176	3,311,312	34.9%	6,183,864
Kentucky	7,887,019	15,843,538	23,730,557	8,287,817	34.9%	15,442,740
Louisiana	17,683,084	21,820,346	39,503,430	12,736,260	32.2%	26,767,170
Maine	159,824	3,044,815	3,204,639	1,444,754	45.1%	1,759,885
Maryland	2,753,311	11,663,795	14,417,106	6,998,761	48.5%	7,418,345
Massachusetts	3,451,677	12,704,666	16,156,343	8,336,023	51.6%	7,820,320
Michigan	4,495,157	40,644,085	45,139,242	20,955,136	46.4%	24,184,106
Minnesota	409,041	8,959,275	9,368,316	5,680,020	60.6%	3,688,296
Mississippi	3,620,105	13,711,722	17,331,827	7,806,791	45.0%	9,525,036
Missouri	2,967,700	16,181,718	19,149,418	8,403,095	43.9%	10,746,323
Montana	850,922	3,198,764	4,049,686	1,432,638	35.4%	2,617,048
Nebraska	1,861,821	2,723,213	4,585,034	2,112,894	46.1%	2,472,140
Nevada	1,428,373	5,714,424	7,142,797	2,621,126	36.7%	4,521,671
New Hampshire	1,905,057	2,723,213	4,628,270	1,971,075	42.6%	2,657,195
New Jersey	12,160,650	23,237,116	35,397,766	16,539,387	46.7%	18,858,379
New Mexico	4,736,109	6,931,498	11,667,607	3,330,389	28.5%	8,337,218
New York	59,183,513	66,245,602	125,429,115	47,125,606	37.6%	78,303,509
North Carolina	11,494,816	26,917,963	38,412,779	12,671,265	33.0%	25,741,514
North Dakota	342,336	2,723,213	3,065,549	1,264,317	41.2%	1,801,232
Ohio	34,955,099	39,875,453	74,830,552	24,956,482	33.4%	49,874,070
Oklahoma	3,431,455	7,741,715	11,173,170	4,957,913	44.4%	6,215,257
Oregon	2,514,204	15,487,173	18,001,377	7,052,705	39.2%	10,948,672
Pennsylvania	12,921,907	32,978,730	45,900,637	22,676,135	49.4%	23,224,502
Puerto Rico	13,201,647	43,696,441	56,898,088	25,734,780	45.2%	31,163,308
Rhode Island	929,261	2,723,213	3,652,474	1,898,932	52.0%	1,753,542
South Carolina	6,057,216	14,607,125	20,664,341	7,432,522	36.0%	13,231,819
South Dakota	1,908,528	2,723,213	4,631,741	1,586,829	34.3%	3,044,912
Tennessee	8,459,662	18,331,645	26,791,307	10,856,863	40.5%	15,934,444
Texas	15,699,113	82,983,454	98,682,567	42,894,729	43.5%	55,787,838
Utah	1,032,889	4,360,660	5,393,549	1,699,314	31.5%	3,694,235
Vermont	106,419	2,723,213	2,829,632	2,475,374	87.5%	354,258
Virginia	4,979,083	14,274,975	19,254,058	8,523,370	44.3%	10,730,688
Washington	8,380,563	27,578,685	35,959,248	14,760,183	41.0%	21,199,065
West Virginia	1,457,954	8,415,446	9,873,400	6,354,364	64.4%	3,519,036
Wisconsin	3,630,760	13,453,552	17,084,312	6,299,318	36.9%	10,784,994
Wyoming	1,398,673	2,723,213	4,121,886	2,259,867	54.8%	1,862,019

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



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