

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Current Appropriations

Workforce System Results  
June 30, 2006

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. This report for the quarter ending June 30, 2006 covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2005 (July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 (October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006). This quarter's funding displayed is from both the FY 2005 and FY 2006 appropriations. Apprenticeship, Trade Adjustment Assistance, and Unemployment Insurance run on a fiscal year and June 30, 2006 is the third quarter of FY 2006. All other programs run on the program year, from July 1 to June 30, and June 30, 2006 is the fourth quarter of PY 2005.

Program	Appropriation Amount
<b>Apprenticeship</b> <sup>1</sup>	\$21,060,000
<b>Dislocated Worker National Reserve</b> <sup>2</sup>	\$156,930,032
<b>Indian and Native American Adult Program</b> <sup>3</sup>	\$46,485,029
<b>Job Corps (Operations)</b> <sup>4</sup>	\$1,268,083,652
<b>National Farmworker Jobs Program</b> <sup>5</sup>	\$71,712,672
<b>Senior Community Service Employment Program</b>	\$436,678,400
<b>Trade Adjustment Assistance</b> <sup>6</sup>	\$259,400,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,400,000
<b>Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration</b>	\$2,497,770,000
<b>Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)</b> <sup>7</sup>	\$780,591,904
<b>WIA Adult</b>	\$889,498,144
<b>WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant</b>	\$1,184,783,616
<b>Youth Offender Grants</b>	\$49,600,000
<b>Youth Activities</b> <sup>8</sup>	\$982,389,639
Indian and Native American Youth Program <sup>8</sup>	\$10,895,896
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$971,493,743
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,644,983,088</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The Dislocated Worker National Reserve contains funds for national emergency grants, demonstrations, technical assistance and training, outlying areas Dislocated Worker programs, and special assistance for Adults/Dislocated Worker programs.

<sup>3</sup> The total appropriation is \$54,237,600; \$7,752,571 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.

<sup>4</sup> The total appropriation is \$1,544,950,854, with \$1,429,760,422 for Operations and \$115,190,432 for Construction. \$161,676,770 has been transferred to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior for Job Corps center operations.

<sup>5</sup> The total appropriation is \$76,259,008; \$4,546,336 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing.

<sup>6</sup> The total appropriation is \$966,400,000; this total includes \$655,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$52,000,000 for Wage Insurance.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$986,288,064; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$14,794,321, of which \$3,898,425 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Registered Apprenticeship

## Workforce System Results

June 30, 2006

### 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.

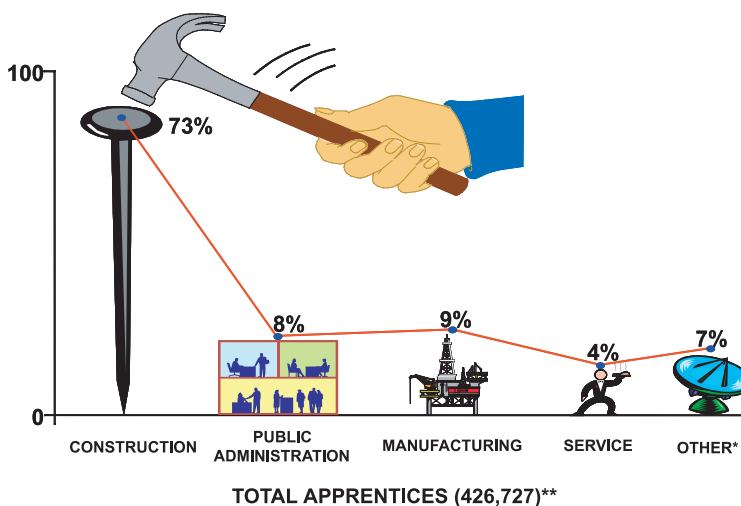
Measures	Results
<b>Number of Newly Registered Apprentices, First Quarter</b>	20,859*
<b>Employment Retention Rate</b>	Data not available
<b>Average Wage Gain</b>	Data not available

\*Federally funded only. This figure is for the first quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2006. This group of apprentices is the group tracked to measure program performance. The Registered Apprenticeship Information System (RAIS) reported over 120,000 newly registered apprentices by the end of the third quarter of FY 2006.

**T**he third quarter of FY 2006 saw an increase in every category of the Registered Apprenticeship Program. By the end of the third quarter of FY 2006, there were over **426,000** active apprentices participating in the system, an increase of 4,000 from the previous quarter. During this period, the number of newly registered apprentices (federally funded only) increased to over **64,000**, an increase of 24,000 from the second quarter of FY 2006, of which, nearly **21,000** were registered in the first quarter.

Federal staff will continue to monitor newly registered apprentices from the first quarter for nine months to track their success in employment retention, wage gains, and performance measures. In addition, over **120,000** newly registered apprentices were entered into the Registered Apprenticeship Information System (RAIS) as a result of the partnership between Federal and State staff. This is an increase of 43,000 from the previous quarter.

### ACTIVE APPRENTICES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY Fiscal Year 2006, Third Quarter



Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System

\* Includes Transportation/Communication/Utilities, Agriculture, Mining, Retail/Merchandising, and FIRE (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate); all data is considered preliminary

\*\*State data not provided by industry

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Youth Offender Grants

## Workforce System Results

June 30, 2006

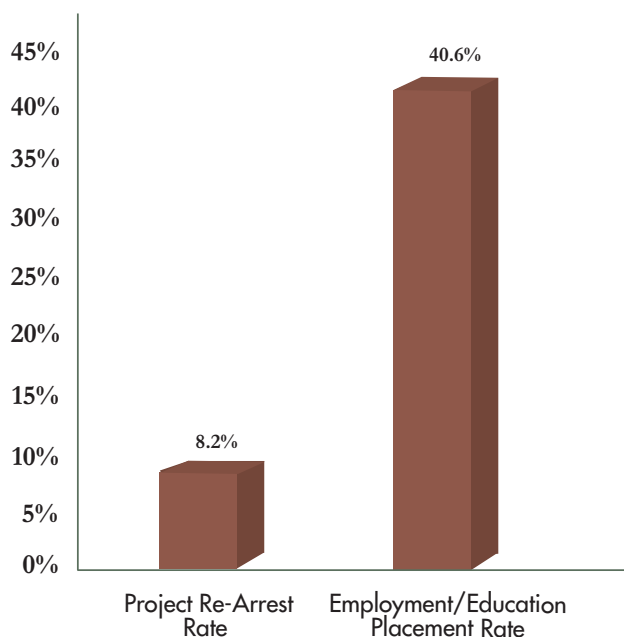
In 1999, the ETA initiated the multi-phased Youth Offender Demonstration Project to increase employability and employment of 14-24 year-old youth offenders, gang members, and youth at risk of court or gang involvement. Demonstration findings are designed to uncover institutional change that, if replicated in local areas, will assist youth offenders and youth at risk of court or gang involvement to reenter 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.

Consistent with both the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative and the Department of Labor's new Youth Vision, DOL's youth offender grants provide offenders and those at-risk of offending with the information, advice, job search assistance, and training they need to get and keep good jobs and advance toward long-term careers while providing employers with skilled workers. In addition to helping youth attain employment or an education credential, this effort seeks to ensure that youth offenders returning to the community remain crime-free.

The youth offender portfolio, which contains a number of youth offender demonstration grants funded through the Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders, continues to build on strategies that have been the focus of previous pilot and demonstration projects. They include: (1) the expansion of partnerships between state and local workforce investment systems and the criminal justice system; (2) the use of faith and community organizations to provide mentoring services and to connect former prisoners to training and employment opportunities; and (3) the use of intermediary organizations in connecting employers with offenders particularly in high growth industries. Results for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, include:

- Only 8.2% of youth offenders were re-arrested after entering the project. The results vary by state, as does the program's goal, which is 20 percent below the recidivism rate for each state.
- 7,035 youth (40.6%) were placed in unsubsidized employment, long-term occupational skills training, and postsecondary education. The percentage represents the proportion of older youth (18-24 years old) enrollees who have been placed in employment or postsecondary education.
- 1,493 youth attained a diploma or GED. In addition, many youth are still working toward their GED or high school diploma. A total of 17,314 youth were served by the project.

### Youth Offender Grant Outcomes, PY 2005 Q4



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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Workforce Investment Act Younger Youth Program

Workforce System Results  
June 30, 2006

## WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT YOUNGER YOUTH PROGRAM

The WIA Younger Youth Program under Title I of WIA serves eligible low-income youth between the ages of 14-18 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.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### 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 plus number of occupational 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 – postsecondary 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).

WIA Younger Youth Services	PY 2005 Goals	Fourth Quarter Results (4/1/06-6/30/06)	Cumulative Four Quarter Results
Diploma Attainment	53%	51.6%	62.6%
Skill Attainment	N/A	81.0%	83.2%
Retention	N/A	65.9%	67.1%
Placement in Employment or Education (age 14-21)	N/A	51.5%	57.8%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate (age 14-21)	N/A	31.1%	36.4%

The cumulative four quarter results of the diploma attainment rate exceed the goal, but the current results do not. The cumulative results for all five performance measures exceeded the current results. The WIA youth program has recently begun the collection of the youth common measures and now has four quarters of baseline data collected for both the placement in employment or education measure as well as the attainment of a degree or certificate measure. The two measures are collected for Younger and Older Youth program participants, ages 14-21. The current number of people served is 154,198, while the cumulative figure is 220,604.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Workforce Investment Act Older Youth Program

Workforce System Results  
June 30, 2006

## WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OLDER YOUTH PROGRAM

The WIA Older Youth Program under Title I of WIA serves eligible low-income youth between the ages of 19-21 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.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### Entered Employment Rate:

Of those who are not employed at registration and who are not enrolled in postsecondary 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 postsecondary 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 postsecondary 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 Older Youth Services	PY 2005 Goals	Fourth Quarter Results (4/1/06-6/30/06)	Cumulative Four Quarter Results
Entered Employment Rate	68%	71.9%	74.7%
Employment Retention Rate	79%	82.0%	81.8%
Earnings Change	N/A	\$4,085	\$3,701

**B**oth current quarter and cumulative four quarter results for the entered employment rate and retention rate exceed their respective goals. The current results are higher than the cumulative results for the retention rate and the earnings change measure, while the cumulative results are higher than the current results for the entered employment rate. The quarterly number of people served was 42,066, while the cumulative four quarter count was 61,123. The WIA youth program recently began collecting data on out-of-school youth, and in the current quarter 35 percent of older and younger youth participants served were out-of-school.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Internet-Based Assistance

## Workforce System Results June 30, 2006

### CareerOneStop Portal



The CareerOneStop Portal, [www.careeronestop.org](http://www.careeronestop.org), provides a single point of access to the content of the national electronic tools by customer and topic areas. The suite of CareerOneStop tools consists of America's Job Bank, America's Career InfoNet, and America's Service Locator.

#### AMERICA'S JOB BANK

America's Job Bank, [www.ajb.org](http://www.ajb.org), is an electronic job resource where employers can post their jobs and search for resumes, and where job seekers can search for jobs and post their resumes, all without charge.

##### Highlights for the Quarter:

- AJB received 16.1 million visits during the April-June 2006 quarter and delivered 172 million page views to its customers during this period.



##### Visit

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."

##### Page View

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

#### AMERICA'S CAREER INFO NET

America's Career InfoNet, [www.acinet.org](http://www.acinet.org), is a resource that offers a wide array of current and accurate career and labor market information, as well as 12 career planning tools.

##### Highlights for the Quarter:

- America's Career InfoNet received 2.2 million visits during the April-June 2006 quarter and delivered 18.2 million page views to its customers during this period. The latter represents a nine percent increase in page views over the previous quarter.
- The Industry Profile section on America's Career InfoNet was recently enhanced to display industry employment and wage information at the national, state, metropolitan area, and county levels, in addition to similar information for occupations. Not only can users view the most recent year's industry data, they have the option to make comparisons to the prior two years.



#### AMERICA'S SERVICE LOCATOR

America's Service Locator, [www.servicelocator.org](http://www.servicelocator.org), is a tool that directs citizens to available workforce services and information at the Federal, state, and local levels; it is the link between the "clicks" of virtual service delivery and the "bricks" of the physical One-Stop Career Center system. In addition, America's Service Locator functions as a communication tool for the workforce system.

##### Highlights for the Quarter:

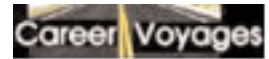
- America's Service Locator received over 407,000 visits and delivered 7 million page views to its customers during the April-June quarter.
- The ETA Toll Free Help Line (1-877-US2-JOBS), a public information companion to the Service Locator, answered over 49,300 telephone calls on workforce issues and answered over 22,300 questions concerning unemployment issues.
- Via the communication database (E-mail push tool), there were over 18,000 E-mails sent to key stakeholders in the workforce development system during this quarter. Many of these E-mails highlighted details from the Workforce Innovations Conference and the Workforce3One newsletter. A number of ETA offices use the communication database to communicate directly with the workforce development system. The database currently has over 20 key stakeholder groups.



# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Internet-Based Assistance

Workforce System Results  
June 30, 2006

## Career Voyages



Career Voyages, [www.careervoyages.gov](http://www.careervoyages.gov), is a site designed to provide information on high growth, in-demand occupations, along with the skills and education needed to attain those jobs. It is the result of a collaboration between the Department of Labor and the Department of Education. While Career Voyages provides value to all Americans, it especially targets four groups: Students, Parents, Career Advisors, and Career Changers.

### Highlights for the Quarter:

- Career Voyages received 376,000 visits during the April-June quarter and delivered 2.5 million page views to its customers during this period, a 14 percent increase in page views over the previous quarter.
- New content was added to the Nanotechnology, Financial Services, Geospatial Technology, Information Technology, and Transportation high demand industries.
- A new landing page was launched to assist Spanish-speaking visitors called "ExplorandoProfesiones" (<http://www.careervoyages.gov/spanishlanding/explorandoprofesiones-main.cfm>).

## O\*NET OnLine



Occupational Information Network (O\*NET) OnLine, <http://online.onetcenter.org>, provides detailed information on occupational characteristics and skill requirements, and a common occupational language to facilitate effective communication about workforce needs between the workforce investment community and its partners in education, business, and economic development.

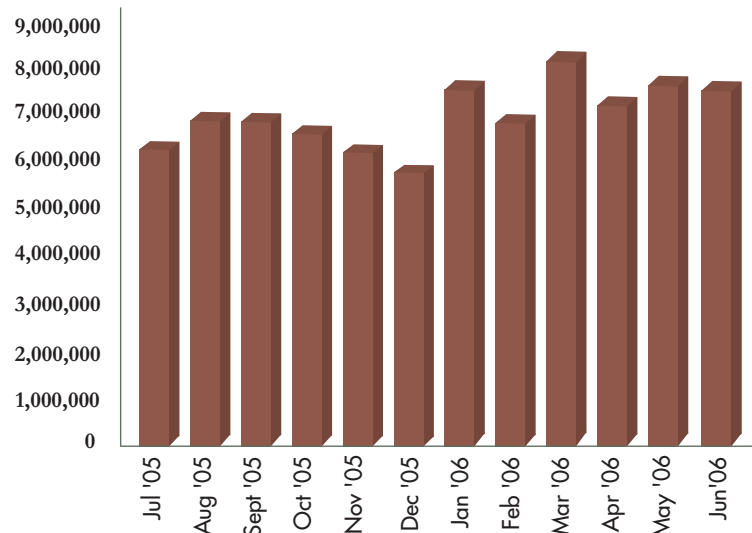
### Highlights for the Quarter:

- The O\*NET Web sites received 2.2 million visits during the April-June 2006 quarter, an increase of 10 percent over the previous quarter and 82 percent over the same quarter in the previous year, and delivered 11 million page views to its customers during the period, an increase of 28 percent over the previous quarter and a 195 percent increase over the same quarter in 2005.
- Downloads of O\*NET products provide a means of making O\*NET information available. Both public and private vendors develop products using O\*NET that reach millions of customers. There were 16,444 downloads of the O\*NET database and O\*NET Career Exploration Tool files.
- The National O\*NET Center recently released the sixth update of the O\*NET database. The O\*NET 10.0 database is the first database release to reflect the updated O\*NET-Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2006 taxonomy. This sixth major update from the O\*NET Data Collection Program provides updated data collected from incumbent workers for another 100 O\*NET-SOC occupations, bringing the number of comprehensively updated occupations to 580.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Internet-Based Assistance

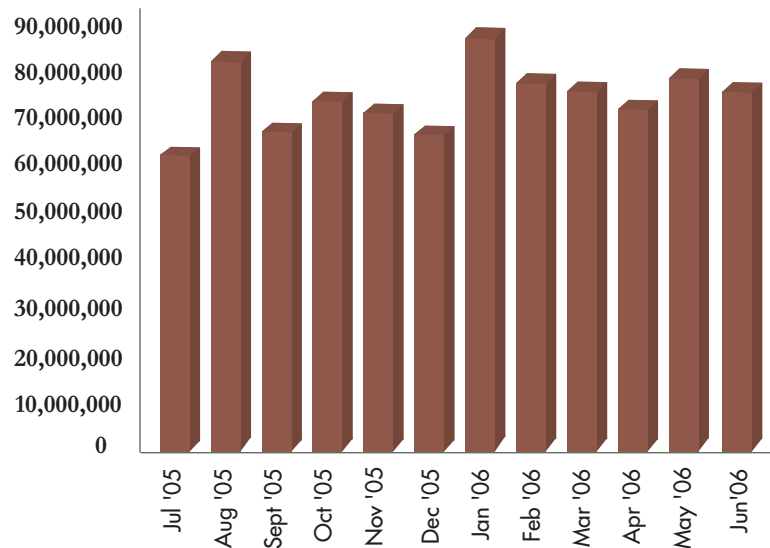
Overall visits to the CareerOneStop, Career Voyages, and O\*NET Web sites during the April-June quarter remained stable relative to the previous quarter at approximately 22 million visits. Visits are an indicator of how much traffic the sites are getting and how many people received information services.

### Number of Visits to the CareerOneStop, CareerVoyages, and O\*NET Web Sites



Page views trended downward compared to the previous quarter, primarily due to an eight percent drop in the number of page views on America's Job Bank. Page views serve as a proxy for the quantity of information provided to the Web sites' visitors.

### Number of Page Views to the CareerOneStop, CareerVoyages, and O\*NET Web Sites





# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Unemployment Insurance

Workforce System Results  
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The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system has been the nation's first line of defense against unemployment for 70 years. By temporarily replacing part of lost wages, it ameliorates personal financial hardship due to unemployment, and stabilizes the economy during economic downturns. By design, the UI system is highly reactive to changes in the economic climate, whether these changes result from the usual ebb and flow of the business cycle or from periodic shocks such as natural disasters. The UI system's benefit structure is premised on reemployment: benefits are temporary; initial and continuing benefit eligibility requires that a claimant's unemployment be involuntary; and claimants must be able to work, available for work, and, typically, actively seeking work. The concrete application of these requirements varies considerably among the 53 State UI programs (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

**Payment Timeliness.** 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.

**Establish Tax Accounts Promptly.** 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.

**Detect Benefit 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).

**T**he Unemployment Insurance program exceeded its goals for the percentage of employer tax liability determinations made in a timely manner and for the detection of recoverable overpayments. However, the program fell short of achieving its goal for percentage of intrastate payments made in a timely manner by two percentage points. About two thirds of this decline in timeliness from FY 2005 is due to declines in the Gulf states. At least part of the remainder of this decline may be attributed to impacts on states adjacent to the Gulf states that helped them to take claims in early FY 2005. States not affected by the 2005 hurricanes have taken advantage of lower claims loads to emphasize integrity functions and this is reflected in improved detection of overpayments for recovery.

The gender distribution of recipients was slightly lopsided, with 55 percent being male and 45 percent female. About three quarters of the recipients are in the prime working years, age 25-54, while about 16 percent are age 55 and over. These ratios are very stable from year to year.

Unemployment Insurance System	FY 2006 Goal	Cumulative Outcome for 7/1/2005-6/30/2006
Percent of intrastate first payments made timely	89.9%	87.6%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	59.5%	61.4%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	None	N/A
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82.5%	82.8%

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Trade Adjustment Assistance

## Workforce System Results

June 30, 2006

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program provides assistance to workers that have been adversely affected by foreign trade. Economic globalization has led to dynamic changes in many business sectors. While many new jobs are created, others are lost

The TAA program offers the following services to certified individuals: training, weekly income support, out-of-area job search and relocation allowances, and a Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC). Reemployment services, including assessment and placement services, are provided as “wrap-around” services through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and other partner programs, and are essential to ensuring that the TAA training investment results in optimal performance outcomes.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

**Wage Replacement Rate.** Of those trade-affected 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 trade-affected workers who have entered employment by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of dislocated numbers who exit during the quarter.

**Job Retention Rate.** Of those who are employed in Q1 after exit: the number of trade-affected workers who are employed in Q3 after exit divided by the number of dislocated workers who exit during the quarter.

**F**or the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the Trade Adjustment Assistance program exceeded its Entered Employment Rate goal by one percentage point and exceeded its Employment Retention Rate goal by five percentage points. It missed its Wage Replacement Rate goal by five points. The program served 10,180 people during the quarter ending June 30, 2006; the cumulative four quarter figure was 51,898.

Program Performance Measures				
Measure	FY 2006 Goal	FY 2006 Q1 Outcomes 10/1/05- 12/31/05	FY 2006 Q2 Outcomes 1/1/06- 3/31/06	FY 2006 Q3 Outcomes 4/1/06- 6/30/06
<b>Wage Replacement Rate</b>	80%	88%	78%	75%
<b>Entered Employment Rate</b>	70%	72%	66%	71%
<b>Employment Retention Rate</b>	85%	90%	90%	90%
<b>Earnings Change</b>	N/A	-\$990	-\$1,434	-\$4,453

### SUCCESS STORY IN NURSING: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

On May 1, 2004, ETA granted \$1.4 million to Florida International University (FIU) to address critical nursing shortages through a unique model that taps into an existing, but underutilized, source of medical skill and knowledge: underemployed, foreign-educated physicians who are living in the United States but are not practicing medicine. The grant supports retraining this population to become nurses. The program offers an accelerated bachelor of science in nursing curriculum, with flexible evening courses and distance learning to reach students in multiple locations in Florida. The solution was designed by FIU in partnership with Hospital Corporation of America (HCA) and other area health care employers.

Through the program, 166 foreign physicians earned a bachelor's degree in nursing—83 of them funded through the High Growth Job Training Initiative grant. An additional 60 students are currently enrolled and are expected to graduate in 2007. To ensure ongoing capacity to meet employer demand for nurses, FIU is making the *New Americans in Nursing* program a permanent academic offering. Beginning in August 2006, 96 students will be enrolled annually in the program, which will be fully funded by the university and its industry partners.

### Community-Based Job Training Grants

ETA has awarded a total of \$125 million to 70 community colleges competing for the President's Community-Based Job Training Grants. The primary purpose of the Community-Based Job Training Grants is to build the capacity of community colleges to train workers for the skills required to succeed in high growth, high demand industries. These 70 grants are expected to train approximately 60,000 workers in the following 40 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Adult Services

Workforce System Results  
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## ADULT PROGRAMS

The Adult Programs under WIA are designed to provide employment and training services to assist eligible individuals in finding and qualifying for suitable training and employment and to help employers find the skilled workers they need to compete and succeed in business. Services are provided to dislocated workers, low income workers, and those with significant barriers to employment including migrant and seasonal farmworkers, older workers, and Indian and Native Americans, including individuals with limited English proficiency.

## COMMON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Adult Entered Employment Rate
2. Adult Employment Retention Rate
3. Adult Earnings Change in Six Months.

**T**he *Employment and Training Administration* administers programs that provide core employment and workforce education services to workers and employers through the One-Stop delivery system of the states.

The goal of the integrated programs serving adults is to help build a demand-driven workforce system via collaboration among program partners within a One-Stop workforce investment delivery system. Individuals seeking assistance from a One-Stop Career Center are offered a combination of workforce preparation activities that may ultimately lead to an increase in their employment, retention, earnings, and occupational skills. The chief goal of these activities is not only to help all adults to be productive members of the workforce, but to improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation in the global economy.

The principle of integrated services is central to the service delivery strategies for all adults. Adult programs serve all individuals, including Unemployment Insurance claimants, veterans, individuals with disabilities, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farm workers, Indian and Native Americans, individuals age 55 and over and incumbent workers. The following is an explanation of program performance reporting by funding stream.

	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Programs	Older Worker (SCSEP)	WIA 167 National Farmworker Jobs Program *
<b>Total Participants</b>	678,012	320,204	13,236,982	86,114	16,567
<b>Total Exiters</b>	445,741	150,501	11,422,857	32,364	10,970
<b>Entered Employment Rate</b>	76.3%	83.2%	63%	37%	65.5%
<b>Employment Retention Rate</b>	82.3%	87.7%	80%	48%	81%
<b>Earnings Change</b>	\$4,044	\$461	\$1,579.70	N/A	\$6,754

\* First three quarters of PY 2005

Data for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult, WIA Dislocated Worker, Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Older Worker (or Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)) programs, are compiled on a rolling four quarter basis, which encompasses the most recent quarter plus the previous three quarters. The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) has been collecting data on a quarterly basis only.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Adult Services

Workforce System Results  
June 30, 2006

## Data Analysis

For the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the WIA Adult Program saw an increase in total participants served from 622,886 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 to 678,012 for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, an increase of approximately 55,000 participants. The Wagner-Peyser Act program experienced a decrease in total participants from 13,266,698 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 to 13,236,982 for the quarter ending June 30, 2006. The total participant count for the WIA Dislocated Worker program held fairly steady at 320,204, down just slightly from 321,346 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006. The SCSEP reported 86,114 for total participants. This figure slightly decreased from the PY 2004 figure of 93,368 total participants. The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) saw an increase in total participants in the quarter ending June 30, 2006, to 16,567, from 13,311 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006.

The pattern of increases and decreases seen in the total participant counts above is reflected in total exiter counts for the quarter ending June 30, 2006. For WIA Adults, total exiters jumped from 359,226 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 to 445,741 at the end of the Program Year. Total exiters for the WIA Dislocated Program experienced a slight decline from 151,401 to 150,501. The anomaly is the Wagner-Peyser Act program, which saw a modest increase in total exiters: 11,422,857 vs. 11,146,026 for the prior quarter. The SCSEP reported 32,364 exiters based on four rolling quarters of data. The PY 2004 figure for total exiters was 38,768. The NFJP reached 10,970 exiters in the quarter ending June 30, 2006, from 6,596 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006.

Entered Employment Rate (EER) and Employment Retention Rate (ERR) outcomes for the WIA Adult Program increased to 76.3 percent and 82.3 percent respectively, up from 75.9 percent and 81.5 percent in the prior quarter. Similarly, the WIA Dislocated Worker Program boasted an EER of 83.2 percent and an ERR of 87.7 percent for the quarter ending June 30, 2006—an increase of approximately three percentage points for the EER measure from the prior quarter. The Wagner-Peyser Act EER increased by one percentage point to 63 percent for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, but the ERR for the program held steady at 80 percent.

The SCSEP has been implementing common measure indicators in different program years. PY 2004 was a baseline year for the EER, PY 2005 was a baseline year for the ERR, and PY 2006 will be a baseline year for the Average Earnings Rate. The SCSEP achieved an ERR rate of 48 percent. The EER for the SCSEP increased by one percentage point to 37 percent in the fourth quarter, from last year's figure of 36 percent. For the NFJP, the EER was reported at 65.5 percent, and the ERR rate at 81 percent. The NFJP program reported an EER rate of 64 percent for the quarter ending March 31, 2006. No data were collected on the ERR in the quarter ending March 31, 2006.

Reflecting upward trends in the economy, earnings continued to increase for exiters of the adult programs. The Earnings Change result for exiters of the WIA Adult Program rose a modest \$16 to \$4,044. For Dislocated Workers, earnings more than doubled, from \$168 for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 to \$461 for the quarter ending June 30, 2006. The Wagner-Peyser Act program experienced the largest increase in earnings. The \$1,579.70 earnings change outcome represents a more than \$300 increase from average earnings reported for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 (\$1,277). The SCSEP will first report earnings data for the quarter ending September 30, 2006. The NFJP reported an earnings change of \$6,754 for the quarter ending June 30, 2006. No data were collected on earnings change for the previous quarters of PY 2006.



### High-Growth Job Training Initiative

ETA has awarded a total of \$261,264,535 in 132 investments under the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative. This initiative is investing in national models and demonstrations of solution sets in each of 14 targeted high-growth industries. More than 70,000 individuals will be served by these projects.

From April 1 through June 30, 2006, ETA executed two investments for a total of \$4,980,470 to address the unique workforce challenges of the transportation and automotive industries. These projects capitalize on strong partnerships among industry, workforce development, economic development, and education stakeholders

#### **PAUL HALL INSTITUTE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT \$2,499,618**

The Job Training and Maritime Retention Program to Enhance Seafarers' Education and Fill Job Opportunities, a \$2,499,618 grant to The Paul Hall Institute of Human Development, will develop an apprenticeship program and e-learning technologies to meet the needs of a highly regulated workforce in the rapidly growing maritime industry by creating new occupations and new skills for an ever-expanding workforce. The design of the program curriculum is based on the need to assess knowledge and skills designated as standards by the maritime industry, the Department of Transportation, and the Coast Guard.

#### **KENTUCKY COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM (KCTCS) \$2,480,852**

A \$2,480,852 grant to the Kentucky Community and Technical College System will establish the KCTCS Advanced Manufacturing Learning Center. The learning center will offer a wide variety of state-of-the-art training in all facets of automotive manufacturing and be organized as a factory rather than as a school. It will demonstrate a new vision in technical education with learning driven by the need to operate, service, and maintain a factory operation, where students will have work-like experiences that build high-level skills. The curriculum utilized by the learning center will be industry-driven, and it will allow access for student internships and professional development for technical instructors.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Glossary of Performance Measures

## Workforce System Results June 30, 2006

Q = quarter

### FOREIGN LABOR CERTIFICATION

#### **Percent of H-1B applications processed within seven days of the filing date for which no prevailing wage issues are identified**

This estimate is based on difference between the date an application is received and the date it is processed by ETA divided by the total number of applications received for a given reporting period for which no prevailing wage issues are identified. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified (2) denied or (3) withdrawn.

#### **Percent of employer applications for labor certification under the streamlined system that are resolved within six months of filing**

This estimate is based on difference between the date an application is received by ETA and the date it is processed by ETA divided by the total number of applications received for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified (2) denied or (3) withdrawn.

#### **The average cost for processing a new PERM application**

This calculation is part of the Department's Cost Analysis Manager (CAM) initiative. In FY 2005, ETA established unique 22-digit accounting codes for four main Foreign Labor Certification programs: Permanent, H-1B, H-2A, and H-2B. These codes assist ETA in tracking the cost associated with each program.

#### **Percent of the H-2B applications processed within 60 days of receipt**

This estimate is based on difference between the date an application is received by a State Workforce Agency and the date it is processed by ETA divided by the total number of applications received for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is (1) certified (2) denied (3) withdrawn or (4) remand issued to the employer.

### INDIAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN ADULTS

#### **Average Hourly Wage Gain**

Measures the INA program's ability to increase participant earnings by comparing "pre-program" wages with "post-program" wages. As a dollar amount, the post-program wages minus pre-program wages for those participants that obtained employment after exiting the program. The outcome for this

measure is an average of all "pre" and "post" program wages for all participants that obtained employment at exit.

#### **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.

### INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

#### **The number of job openings listed with the public labor exchange (with State Workforce Agencies and America's Job Bank)**

#### **The number of job searches conducted by job seekers in America's Job Bank**

#### **The number of resumé searches conducted by employers in America's Job Bank**

Percent of new requirements ratings for O\*NET-SOC occupations

Number of occupations updated and released in database divided by the total number of O\*NET-SOC occupations during the fiscal year.

#### **Percent of O\*NET-SOC occupations for which updated data are released**

Number of occupations for which incumbent survey activities have been completed and closed out divided by the total number of

O\*NET-SOC occupations during the fiscal year.

### Website visits to O\*NET

### 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 and former enrollees who are 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.

#### **Large Business Activity**

The dollar value of Job Corps contracts awarded/obligated to large business based on fiscal year-end data.

#### **Literacy or Numeracy Gains**

The percentage of students who achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one Adult Basic Education (ABE) level, approximately equivalent to two grade levels, while in the program.

#### **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 business based on fiscal year-end data.

### NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM (NFJP)

#### **Earnings Gain**

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.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Glossary of Performance Measures

## Workforce System Results June 30, 2006

Q = quarter

### **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.

### **ONE-STOP UNEMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE INFORMATION SERVICES**

#### **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.

### **REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP**

#### **Employment Retention**

The number of apprentices employed nine months after registration divided by the number of apprentices registered in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

#### **Earnings Gain**

The difference between the average of the current wage of the total number of entrants still employed nine months later and the average of the starting wage of the total number of entrants registered in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

#### **Average cost per registered apprentice**

Program budget allocation divided by total active federal program participants (apprentices).

### **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 trade-affected 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 trade-affected 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 trade-affected 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. (The Department expects to have baseline data by April 2006).

### **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.

### **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.



# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Glossary of Performance Measures

## Workforce System Results June 30, 2006

Q = 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 postsecondary 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 plus number of occupational 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 – postsecondary 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).

### **COMMON MEASURES**

#### **ADULT MEASURES**

##### **Entered Employment**

Of those who are not employed at the date of participation: the number of adult participants who are employed in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter.

##### **Employment Retention**

Of those who are employed in the first quarter after the exit quarter:

The number of adult participants who are employed in both the second and third quarters after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter.

##### **Average Earnings**

Of those adult participants who are employed in the first, second, and third quarters after the exit quarter:

Total earnings in the second quarter plus the total earnings in the third quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter

#### **YOUTH MEASURES**

##### **Attainment of a Degree or Certificate**

Of those enrolled in education (at the date of participation or at any point during the program): the number of youth participants who attain a diploma, GED, or certificate by the end of the third quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth participants who exit during the quarter.

##### **Literacy and Numeracy Gains**

Of those out-of-school youth who are basic skills deficient: the number of youth participants who increase one or more

educational functioning levels divided by the number of youth participants who have completed a year in the program (i.e., one year from the date of first youth program service) plus the number of youth participants who exit before completing a year in the program.

##### **Placement in Employment or Education**

Of those who are not in postsecondary education or employment (including the military) at the date of participation: the number of youth participants who are in employment (including the military) or enrolled in postsecondary education and/or advanced training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth participants who exit during the quarter.