

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS



April 1-June 30, 2007
Fourth Quarter, Program Year 2006
Third Quarter, Fiscal Year 2007

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

The **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)** provides this overview of performance results for the period ending June 30, 2007. The programs highlighted within reinforce ETA's commitment to building the talent necessary for individuals, companies and regions to succeed in the 21st Century economy.

Many programs' common performance measures focused on gaining employment, employment retention, earnings and other necessary elements to ensure that the nation's youth, adult and unemployed workers have the skills to thrive in a global environment.

ETA is focused on building the competency of the nation's neediest youth including out-of-school youth, at-risk youth and others through programs such as Youth Offender Grants and other programs as part of the Shared Youth Vision.

Additionally, ETA provides workforce education and training to the adult population through programs for dislocated workers aimed at upgrading their skills to be competitive as well as programs for older workers who continue to serve as a vital part of the nation's workforce.

This report highlights the progress made within the adult, youth and dislocated worker populations. Going forward, ETA will continue to align programs to promote talent development and address economic needs faced by communities, regions, states and the nation as a whole.

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

Elaine L. Chao
Secretary of Labor

Emily Stover DeRocco
Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration



United States Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210
www.dol.gov

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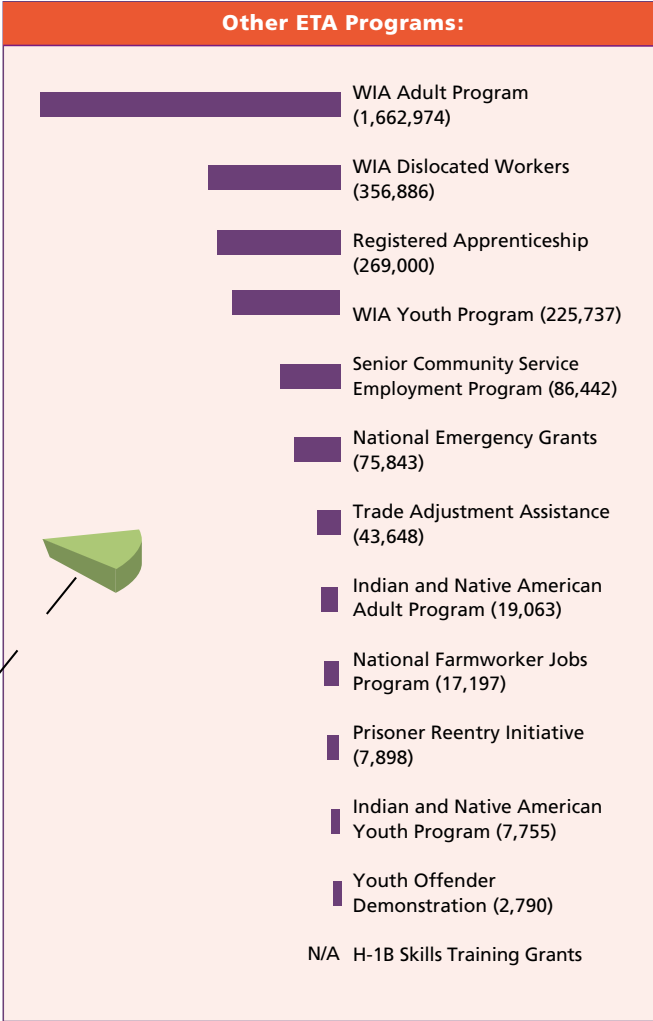
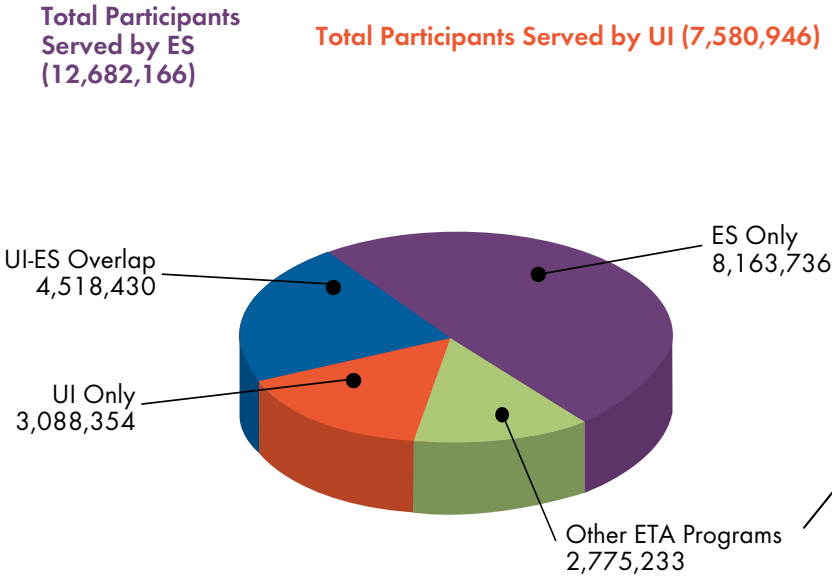
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People Served by Program

In the 12 month period ending June 30, 2007, ETA programs served over 18.5 million people. The Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES) and Unemployment Insurance (UI) served 85 percent of this total, and 60 percent of those receiving Unemployment Insurance also received Wagner-Peyser funded Employment Services. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA Programs," provided more comprehensive services to over 2.7 million people.

All ETA Programs



Appropriations

Although this report presents mostly cumulative or quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report for the quarter ending June 30, 2007, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2006 (July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 (October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007). Funding for this quarter comes from both the FY 2006 and FY 2007 appropriations. Registered Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI operate on a fiscal year and June 30, 2007, is their third quarter of FY 2007. All other programs operate on the program year, and June 30, 2007, is their fourth quarter of PY 2006.

FY 2007 Appropriated Resources	
Apprenticeship ¹	\$21,542,000
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$282,092,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$45,575,319
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁴	\$74,302,470
Prisoner Reentry	\$19,641,600
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$432,311,220
Trade Adjustment Assistance ⁵	\$259,600,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,600,000
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,497,770,000
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES)	\$715,882,860
WIA Adult	\$864,198,640
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,189,811,360
Women in Apprenticeship	\$972,180
Youth Offender Demonstration	\$49,104,000
Youth Activities ⁶	\$936,775,121
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁶	\$10,382,621
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$926,392,500
TOTAL	\$7,389,578,770

¹ 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.

² The Dislocated Worker National Reserve contains funds for national emergency grants, demonstrations, technical assistance and training, outlying areas Dislocated Worker programs, community-based job training grants, and special assistance for Adults/ Dislocated Worker programs.

³ The total appropriation is \$53,695,620; \$8,120,301 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.

⁴ The total appropriation is \$79,751,430; \$4,950,000 is set aside for migrant and seasonal housing and \$498,960 is set aside for technical assistance and training.

⁵ The total appropriation for Trade is \$837,600,000 and includes \$558,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$20,000,000 for Wage Insurance.

⁶ The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$940,500,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$14,107,500, of which \$3,724,879 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 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 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 goals reflect Program Year 2006 goals for most programs and Fiscal Year 2007 goals for the Unemployment Insurance, Trade Adjustment Assistance, and Apprenticeship programs.

Government Performance and Results Act Goals		
	Goal	Results as of 6/30/07
Foreign Labor Certification		
Process employer labor condition application for H-1B professional specialty temporary programs within seven days	100%	98%
Process H-2B applications within 60 days of receipt	90%	56%
Percent of employer applications for labor certification resolved within six months of filing	65%	78%
Percent of accepted H-2A applications processed within 15 business days	95%	57%
Indian and Native American Adult Program		
Entered Employment Rate	55%	60%
Employment Retention Rate	Baseline	72%
Average Earnings	Baseline	N/A
Indian and Native American Youth Program		
Percent entering unsubsidized employment	N/A	6%
Attainment of a High School Diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels, or completed Occupational Skills training	N/A	56%
Participants who Attained Two or more Goals	N/A	83%
National Electronic Tools		
Increase the number of page views on America's Career InfoNet	62,000,000	87,200,000
Increase the dissemination of O*NET data measured by site visits	7,500,000	9,700,000
Increase the number of page views on Career Voyages	8,500,000	10,900,000
National Farmworker Jobs Program (Adults)		
Entered Employment Rate	85%	76%
Employment Retention Rate	80%	74%
Average Earnings	Baseline	\$9,625
Registered Apprenticeship		
Employment Retention Rate	79%	N/A
Average Wage Gain	\$1.33	N/A

Government Performance and Results Act Goals

Government Performance and Results Act Goals Continued		
	Goal	Results as of 6/30/07
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)		
Entered Employment Rate	38%	32% ¹
Retention Rate	48%	66%
Average Earnings	Baseline	\$6,704
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)		
Entered Employment Rate	70%	71%
Employment Retention Rate	85%	90%
Average Earnings	Baseline	\$14,322
Unemployment Insurance		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	90.0%	88.4%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	60.0%	55.4%
Entered Employment Rate for UI claimants	63.0%	65.1%
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82.8%	84.7%
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service		
Entered Employment Rate	64%	60%
Employment Retention Rate	81%	78%
Average Earnings	\$10,500	\$11,576
Workforce Investment Act Adult Program		
Entered Employment Rate	76%	70%
Employment Retention Rate	82%	82%
Average Earnings	\$11,000	\$11,850
Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered Employment Rate	84%	77%
Employment Retention Rate	90%	88%
Average Earnings	\$13,800	\$14,212
Workforce Investment Act Youth Program		
Placement in Employment or Education rate	60%	58%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate rate	40%	43%
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	Baseline	N/A

There are 31 goals displayed in these tables, and outcomes were available for 29 of them. The target was met for one goal and exceeded for 13, so half of the targets were met or exceeded. Of the percentage goals, most of the results were within ten percentage points of the targets.

¹ This result is based only on state grantees.

Adult Program Results

WIA Adult Program, WIA Dislocated Worker Program, Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, Senior Community Service Employment Program, National Farmworker Jobs Program, and Indian and Native American Program

Program Description

Adult Services encompass workforce investment programs and initiatives that help millions of adult workers receive workforce preparation assistance and help employers find the workers they need. The programs promote and facilitate an integrated public workforce system, offering a full array of workforce education, training and information services. ETA is utilizing a regional approach through WIRED (Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development) to align its investments in workforce preparation with postsecondary education and with industry-recognized credentials in high-growth industries. WIRED focuses on the role of talent development for high-skill, high-wage opportunities for American workers.

The goal of the programs serving adults is to utilize a demand-driven One-Stop workforce system approach. Participants are helped to access postsecondary education and training to improve employment and earnings prospects. The program activities not only aim to help all adults 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.

Adult programs serve the broadest range of individuals, including Unemployment Insurance claimants, veterans, people with disabilities, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farm workers, Indian and Native Americans, workers age 55, and over and incumbent workers.

Adults seeking assistance from a One-Stop Career Center are offered a combination of workforce preparation and education activities that should ultimately lead to an increase in their employment, retention, earnings, and occupational skills.

Adult Program Results

WIA Adult Program, WIA Dislocated Worker Program, Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, Senior Community Service Employment Program, National Farmworker Jobs Program, and Indian and Native American Program

Indian and Native American (INA)

Program Section 166 grantees promote the employability of the unemployed, underemployed, or low income Native Americans. The program may do so by developing the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of participants and promoting the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities. As coordination and collaboration are core principles under WIA, grantees work closely with their partners in the workforce system, including the states' local workforce investment boards, by cross-referring program participants and joining partners to leverage program resources. Section 166 grantees have recorded increasing success in boosting the employability of program participants. Although program participants typically have substantial barriers to success at intake, and many Native American communities are among the most economically depressed in America, grantees have recorded steadily rising job placement rates over the past six years.

Authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965, the **Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)** is designed to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and promote useful

opportunities in community service employment for unemployed low-income persons (particularly persons who have poor employment prospects) who are age 55 or older, and to increase the number of persons who may enjoy the benefits of unsubsidized employment in both the public and private sectors. (SCSEP home page: <http://www.doleta.gov/seniors/>)

The **National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)** under section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act assists migrant and other seasonally-employed farmworkers and their families toward economic self-sufficiency through job training and other services that address their employment related needs.

NFJP serves those economically disadvantaged farmworkers who are primarily employed in agricultural labor that is characterized by chronic unemployment and underemployment. Assistance from the NFJP is accessed through the NFJP grantee partners and local One-Stop Centers.

In 2002, the Department of Labor (DOL) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) jointly funded the **Disability Program Navigator (DPN) Initiative**. This initiative established a new position, the Disability Program Navigator, located within DOL's One-Stop Career Center

system to provide enhanced services to people with disabilities by: promoting effective physical, programmatic, and communication access; conducting outreach to the disability community; establishing linkages with the business community to develop pipeline hires to meet the demands of the 21st century workforce; developing strategic partnerships to leverage resources; and establishing comprehensive, seamless, and integrated services to job seekers with disabilities.

Program Highlights

Over 86,000 individuals have participated in the SCSEP in PY 2006, receiving training at community service assignments while providing almost 41 million hours of community service, including service to the general community as well as service to the elderly community.

- **Twenty-nine percent of participants did not have a high school diploma and only one-third had any education beyond high school**
- **SCSEP participants must be age 55 or older: sixty-six percent of the participants were at least sixty years old.**
- **Eighty-five percent of participants lived at or below the federal poverty level at the time of enrollment.**

Adult Program Results

WIA Adult Program, WIA Dislocated Worker Program, Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, Senior Community Service Employment Program, National Farmworker Jobs Program, and Indian and Native American Program

- Seventy percent of participants were women.
- Twelve percent were Hispanic and thirty-eight percent were non-white.
- Individuals with disabilities made up nineteen percent of the participants.
- Fourteen percent of the participants were veterans or the spouses of veterans.

The **Indian and Native American Program** recently implemented new reporting software that is used by all Native American grant recipients to better track participant outcomes. This tool has significantly improved the validity of the INA program's performance data. Program Year 2006 is the first year the Indian and Native American program began reporting on the common measures. Therefore, the program does not yet have a rolling four quarters on which to base its results. Additionally, outcomes on the Average Earnings measure are not yet available.

The **National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)** in accordance with section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) held two grant competitions, one for its employment and training program and the other for its housing program. The Solicitation for Grant Applications

(SGA) was issued April 20, 2007, and closed May 29, 2007. The program held a nationwide webinar accessible to the public to inform potential grantees of the SGA process and new grant criteria which included the development of linkages to DOL's WIRED (Workforce Innovations in Regional Economic Development) Framework.

In May 2007, the number of **Disability Program Navigator (DPN)** cooperative agreements with the state level workforce system was expanded from 30 states and the District of Columbia to 45 states and Puerto Rico. By the end of Calendar Year 2007, there will be approximately 540 Navigators throughout the country.

Summary of Performance Data

WIA Adult Program

- The WIA Adult program saw a decline of 6.7 percent in the Entered Employment Rate between the quarter ending June 30, 2006, and the quarter ending June 30, 2007. The Employment Retention Rate declined by 0.1 percent in the same interval.

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

- The WIA Dislocated Worker program saw a decline of 5.9 percent in the Entered Employment Rate between the quarter ending June 30, 2006, and the quarter ending June

30, 2007. During the same period the Employment Retention Rate declined by 0.2 percent.

Indian and Native American Program

- The Entered Employment Rate for the Native American program increased to 60 percent this year, up three percent compared to the previous program year.
- The Employment Retention Rate is 72 percent which means a substantial number of individuals who find a job are able to maintain their employment.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

- The retention rate jumped eight percent from 57 percent to 66 percent in the course of one year.
- To meet job readiness requirements, SCSEP provided over 1.1 million additional hours of specific skills training to participants.
- Hours worked in community service, PY 2006: 40,892,724
- Hours of additional training received, PY 2006: 1,161,628

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

- The Entered Employment Rate of 76 percent remains strong and

Adult Program Results

WIA Adult Program, WIA Dislocated Worker Program, Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, Senior Community Service Employment Program, National Farmworker Jobs Program, and Indian and Native American Program

- consistent with the previous year's rate of 77 percent.
- The Employment Retention Rate of 74 percent declined by two percents from a year ago.
- Initial outcomes for the Average Earnings measure look promising as the program reported a result of \$9,625 during the fourth quarter.
- The program served over 17,197 individuals during the year.
- Of this total, 10,584 were Hispanic.
- The number of individuals served with disabilities was 308.

- Employment results for persons with disabilities were slightly more positive in areas with a DPN with an entered employment rate of 69.9 percent compared to 69.3 percent without a DPN.
- The employment retention rate for exiters with disabilities was comparable in WIBs with and without DPNs at 77.8 percent versus 78.2 percent.

Disability Program Navigator

Due to the lag time associated with extracting Disability Program Navigator (DPN) data, the most recent performance information available is for PY 2005. In the following analysis, comparisons are made between Workforce Investment Boards (WIB) with DPNs versus WIBs without DPNs in those states.

- **WIBs with DPNs had a significantly higher percentage of exiters with disabilities than those WIBs without DPNs: 6.8 percent compared to 4.2 percent. This suggests that outreach efforts and training of One-Stop staff have been more effective in WIBs with DPNs.**

Performance Results for Quarter Ending 6/30/2007 ¹					
	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Indian and Native American ²	Older Worker (SCSEP) ¹	National Farmworker Jobs Program ¹
Entered Employment Rate	69.7%	77.3%	60%	32% ³	76%
Employment Retention Rate	82.2%	87.5%	72%	66%	74%
Average Earnings ⁴	\$11,850	\$14,212	N/A	\$6,704	\$9,625

Performance Results for Quarter Ending 6/30/2006					
	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Indian and Native American	Older Worker (SCSEP)	National Farmworker Jobs Program
Entered Employment Rate	76.4%	83.2%	57%	44%	77%
Employment Retention Rate	82.3%	87.7%	N/A	57%	76%
Earnings Change	\$4,056	\$482	N/A	N/A	\$5,717

¹ Quarterly performance data is based on the most recent four quarters. Note: For final PY 2006 data, SCSEP is reporting all four quarters for state grantees but only the last three quarters for national grantees. This difference is due to the national grantee competition, which resulted in the award of nine-month grants to the national grantees for PY 2006. For PY 2005, the data reflect all four quarters for all grantees.

² Quarterly performance data are based on the most recent data available. The INA program only recently implemented the Common Performance Measures and as a result does not have a full four quarters of data to report. Data represent two quarters of data.

³ This result is based only on state grantees.

⁴ Note new common earnings measure "Average Earnings" in PY 2006. Due to this change earnings results in PY 2006 cannot be compared to previous years.

Program Description

National Emergency Grant (NEG) funds represent a segment of the discretionary resources reserved by the Secretary. The grants provide temporary, time-limited employment and training assistance for workers affected by major economic dislocations, including announcements of mass layoffs, plant closures, realignments and closures of military installations, and in response to FEMA declared disasters.

Applications for funding are submitted to DOL when WIA state formula dislocated worker program funds are not sufficient to provide the level of assistance required. NEG funds are generally funded incrementally, with an initial amount awarded to implement the project and additional funding up to a ceiling amount released as justified by enrollments and expenditures. Therefore, a single project may be funded over more than one program year; however, a stated ceiling amount is not a commitment on the part of DOL to release the full amount.

NEGs are generally awarded in five categories:

- **Regular NEGs** fund employment-related assistance for workers affected by mass layoffs and plant closures as soon as the employer has made a public announcement. The response may be for a single company of more than 50 workers, a group of workers being laid off in the same industry, or a group of smaller employers in a community, especially in rural areas.
- **Military Base Realignments and Closures** NEG-funded BRAC projects help states and local communities respond to those directly and indirectly impacted by BRAC 2005. These funds are integrated with state formula funds, Department of Defense resources and other partner programs.
- **Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) NEG Dual-Enrollment** NEG Dual-Enrollment projects are funded as part of the TAA-NEG integration of resources for trade-impacted dislocated workers to ensure they have access to the full array of training and income support benefits available through the TAA program.
- **Disaster Grants** provide funds to states in which FEMA has declared a disaster that is eligible for public assistance. They are used to fund temporary disaster relief employment for eligible individuals to: (1) work on projects that provide food, clothing, shelter and other humanitarian assistance for disaster victims, and (2) work to assist communities with the demolition, cleaning, repair, renovation and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed public structures, facilities, and lands located within the disaster area. Assistance to enable individuals to return to the workforce may also be provided.
- **Health Coverage Tax Credit** funds may be awarded through the NEG system to cover infrastructure costs and short-term “gap” payments to eligible TAA, Alternative TAA (ATAA) or Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) recipients pursuant to WIA Section 173(f) and (g), as amended by the Trade Reform Act of 2002.

Adult Program Results

National Emergency Grants

Program Highlights

On April 27, 2007, the Employment and Training Administration announced the availability of Regional Innovation Grants (RIGS). RIGS are limited National Emergency Grant (NEG) resources to assist state workforce agencies and local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in the development of a comprehensive integrated, strategic regional plan, showing evidence of the Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) conceptual framework, with a focus on current or future unanticipated economic events. The activities from this grant will result in a strategic and transformative regional plan that, when implemented, will counteract the effects of events resulting from an economic shock in a region and will prepare workers and businesses to compete and succeed in a global economy.

Summary of Performance Data

Performance Results						
	Number of Grants		Amount of Funds Awarded		Approximate Number of Workers Served	
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
New Regular Grants	6	10	\$18,170,030	\$6,049,343	2,856	3,520
New BRAC Grants	6	0	\$16,178,262	\$0	1,651	0
New Dual Enrollment Grants	4	0	\$2,310,261	\$0	435	0
New Disaster Grants	2	3	\$12,660,000	\$7,760,000	1,050	1,233
New HCTC Gap Filler	1	0	\$249,810	\$0	1,000	0
Incremental Awards Follow-on	9	18	\$40,753,984	\$36,730,837 ¹	11,917	52,014
All Awards Total	28	31	\$90,322,347	\$50,540,180	18,909	56,767

¹ \$13,099,999 of the total incremental funds awarded were from the Gulf Coast Hurricane disaster appropriation.

Performance Results	
Entered Employment Rate	61.7%
Employment Retention Rate	81.3%
Average Earnings	\$13,083

Program Description

The TAA program is an integral part of the comprehensive workforce development system. The program is essential to helping workers dislocated because of foreign trade adjust to changing market conditions and shifting skill requirements. Addressing the needs of trade-affected workers involved in this transformation is a unique challenge because, in general, these workers are being dislocated from relatively outdated-skill, high-wage employment. In many cases, this is complicated by mass layoffs or plant closures that occur in single industry towns, which makes finding comparable employment in the same geographic area difficult. Furthermore, many of these jobs are lost permanently from the domestic economy, requiring the skills of affected workers to be completely retooled.

Program Highlights

Participants in the TAA program tend to be older, more experienced workers, with no education beyond high school. Half of all participants are over the age of 45, and a full 21 percent are over the age of 55. On average, a TAA participant has almost 10 years of tenure with the layoff employer.

Most TAA participants, 74 percent, have a high school degree or less, and only eight percent have a college degree.

- The TAA program continued to achieve improved participant outcomes during FY 2007 and successfully achieved national performance goals for all of the outcomes measures.
- The post participation average earnings outcome exceeded the TAA program's \$12,000 goal by more than 16 percent.

- The entered employment rate exceeded the goals by one percent.
- The employment retention rate remained at 90 percent, the same as the previous year's quarter, but still exceeds the performance goal for this category by five percent.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Entered Employment Rate	71%	71%
Employment Retention Rate	90%	90%
Average Earnings	\$14,322	\$13,859
Operational Results, FY 2007 (1st Quarter – 3rd Quarter)		
Total Petition Decisions Issued	1,714	
Total Certifications Issued	1,082	
Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Certifications	114,501	
Average Petition Processing Time in days	32.2	
New Trade Readjustment Allowance Recipients	32,869	
Total Training Participants	79,207	
Continuing	43,361	
New Enrollments	34,846	
Average Weeks of Training Received	61.4	
Entered Employment Rate	70%	
Employment Retention Rate	88%	

Adult Program Results

Foreign Labor Certification

Program Description

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification operates a number of programs that permit employers under specific conditions to hire foreign workers on either a permanent or temporary basis. Each program has its own particular focus and purpose.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification (PERM) allows employers to permanently hire foreign workers 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 American workers who are similarly employed.

H-1B certification permits employers to hire, on a temporary basis, foreign workers who possess qualifying professional or specialty skills that are not available in sufficient supply in the U.S. workforce.

H-2A certification permits employers to hire foreign workers on a temporary basis for the agricultural sector of the economy.

H-2B certification permits employers to hire foreign workers to come to the U.S. and perform temporary non-agricultural work, which must be one-time, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent in nature.

Program Highlights

- **PERM applications processed within six months declined in large measure due to increased numbers of PERM applications and increased activity in the H-2B program which required a temporary redirection of resources. The performance goal was exceeded.**
- **The processing performance on H-2A applications is consistent.**
- **Processing time for H-2B applications declined significantly due to a more than 20 percent increase in applications.**

Summary of Performance Data

PERM

The program is surpassing the FY 2007 overall performance goal of processing 65 percent of applications within six months of the application being filed, and better than the pre-PERM timeframe. The significant decline in performance results from an increase in PERM applications and the temporary redirection of resources to process the increase in H-2A applications.

H-2B

H-2B program performance in the first three quarters has fallen short of the FY 2007 overall target. Processing delays have resulted from a number of factors including a more than 20 percent increase in applications, and delays in processing by State Workforce Agencies that must forward employer applications to ETA for review. OFLC has taken numerous, targeted management actions to address and prevent delays the results of which should be demonstrated in succeeding

quarters. Resource limitations will continue to impact performance in coming months.

H-2A

OFLC has been meeting the statutory processing timeframe to accept or request a modification of applications within seven days of receipt, but is experiencing delays in obtaining necessary information, including recruitment reports and housing inspections.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Percent of employer applications for permanent labor certification resolved within six months of filing	78.3%	91.7%
Process employer labor condition applications for H-1B professional/specialty temporary program within seven days	98.4%	98.4%
Percent of accepted H-2A applications for temporary employment in agricultural work processed within 15 business days	57.4%	56.0%
Percent of H-2B applications for temporary employment in non-skilled work processed within 60 days of receipt	56.2%	80.4%

Adult Program Results

Prisoner Reentry Initiative

Program Description

The President's Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) seeks to strengthen urban communities characterized by large numbers of returning prisoners through an employment-centered program that incorporates mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services. This program is designed to reduce recidivism by helping inmates find work when they return to their communities, as part of an effort to build a life in the community for everyone. DOL has awarded competitive grants to faith-based and community organizations to carry out this demonstration. The Department of Justice (DOJ) awarded competitive grants to state agencies to provide pre-release services to prisoners who will be returning to the communities served by the DOL grants. DOL received over 500 applications in its PRI grant competition, and awarded grants to faith and community-based organizations in 30 communities in 20 states in November 2005.

DOL grant funds can be used to provide a variety of services to returning prisoners, including workforce development services, job training, on-the-job training, work experience, basic skills remediation, counseling and case management,

mentoring, and other reentry services. DOL grant funds may also be used for pre-release services such as recruitment, introductory meetings, orientations, assessments, and other activities necessary to establishing program connections with prisoners prior to their release.

Program Highlights

At the end of five full quarters of activity, the program has enrolled over 8,100 participants and 56.8 percent have been placed into an unsubsidized job. The grantees have begun receiving referrals from their State Department of Corrections counterparts, providing a seamless transition from pre-release services to post-release support, training and job placements for those referred participants.

Summary of Performance Data

- **Sixty-five percent of the participants enrolled so far have exited and initial information is now available on long-term outcomes.**
- **The employment placement rate is 60 percent from program inception to date.**
- **The recidivism rate from program inception to date is 13 percent, well below the preliminary national goal of no more than 22 percent.**

- **Employment retention nationally is at 52 percent and average six-month post-program earnings are \$11,208 for the program to date. (This is based on the small number of exiters that have reached the six-month post-program date.)**
- **There were 1,044 initial job placements in the quarter ending June 30, 2007, an increase of 59 from the previous quarter, and 4,610 total placements from program inception.**
- **The average hourly wage at placement was \$9.29 in the quarter and \$9.36 from program inception.**

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Entered Placement Rate	58%	60%
Employment Retention Rate	52%	52%
Average Earnings	\$9,395	\$11,208
Recidivism Rate	13%	13%

Program Description

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. The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) is seeking opportunities to link the apprenticeship system with WIRED and is focusing on three strategic areas established for all ETA programs in FY 2007:

1. **Working in a regional economic context;**
2. **Providing greater access to postsecondary education and alternative pathways for at risk youth; and**
3. **Increasing technology-based learning.**

Further, OA will develop and implement a strategy to clarify apprenticeable administrative, professional and technical occupations, integrate apprenticeship with the Workforce Investment and Wagner-Peyser Programs, and revise the regulations for Registered Apprenticeship. Finally, OA will continue to expand apprenticeship in high-growth industries and occupations.

All efforts toward the FY 2007 goals align with ETA's goals to increase employment, earnings and retention within the nation's workforce.

Program Highlights

The OA continues discussions with workforce partners in support of regional economies. Staff contribute valuable regional economy-based solutions via apprenticeship when participating in meetings with their local Workforce Investment Boards, State Apprenticeship Agency Representatives, and One-Stop Centers. Mutually supportive collaboration between the public investment system and Registered Apprenticeship leverages each system's strengths to maximize the benefits in the context of regional talent development strategies.

Apprenticeship continues to be a valuable training model and an essential solution within the regional economy framework, as shown by the following examples:

- **The Nevada State Apprenticeship Agency approved the culinary apprenticeship standards for the MGM Grand Hotel and Casino (MGM) promoted and developed by Federal staff. MGM is undergoing**

a major expansion that will demand 2,000 additional culinary workers by 2008. The Apprenticeship Committee for this program in the Hospitality industry accepted 300 applications from current workers during their first round of applications. Each apprentice will be trained in restaurant venues ranging from one to five star ratings and will have opportunities to work and train with some of Las Vegas' most renowned chefs.

- **The Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO) grant was awarded to three consortia of construction industry registered apprenticeship program sponsors and community-based organizations (CBOs). The purpose of the WANTO grant is to recruit, train, employ, and retain women in apprenticeship and nontraditional occupations. The CBOs will provide technical assistance to registered apprenticeship program sponsors, and training and supportive services to program participants. Employers and apprenticeship program sponsors will be responsible for placing women into their apprenticeship programs.**

Adult Program Results

Registered Apprenticeship

Summary of Performance Data ¹

OA achieved its FY 2006 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Goal, “Improve the registered apprenticeship system to meet the training needs of business and workers in the 21st century.” The targets for the performance indicators of Employment Retention and Wage Gain were exceeded. The retention rate for first quarter registrants (nearly 21,000), nine months after registration, was 82 percent compared to the FY 2005 retention rate of 78 percent. The hourly wage gain of \$1.32 (from \$12.16 to \$13.48) is almost five percent greater than the FY 2005 wage gain of \$1.26 (from \$11.92 to \$13.18). This performance goal is aligned with the Department’s outcome goal to “Increase opportunities for new and re-emerging entrants to the workforce,” which focuses on developing a pipeline of workers with the skills and credentials necessary to fill the jobs of the 21st century.

GPRA Accomplishments for FYs 2005-2007						
	FY 2007		FY 2006		FY 2005	
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result
Employment Retention Rate	79%	N/A	78%	82%	Baseline	78%
Hourly Wage Gain	\$1.33	N/A	\$1.26	\$1.32	Baseline	\$1.26

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Total Apprentices	449,562	464,554
New	72,197	47,551
Programs Maintained Total	26,457	29,279
New	738	709
	Quarter ending 6/30/07 ¹	Cumulative Three Quarters 10/1/06-6/30/07
Performance Results, Federal Apprenticeship Activities Only		
New Apprentices	54,000	101,000
Completers (Graduates)	10,000	23,000
Total Apprentices	N/A	269,000 ²
New High Growth Programs in support of the President’s Initiative	144	494
New Programs	300	1,200 ²
Total Programs	N/A	14,000

¹ Data include more than 25,000 newly registered apprentices in California. On January 31, 2007, by order of the DOL Administrative Review Board, acting authority delegated by the Secretary of Labor, a Final Decision and Order was issued that withdrew recognition, for Federal purposes, from the California State Apprenticeship Council.

² “Total” numbers fluctuate due to the addition/cancellation of apprentices.

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System

Program Description

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system has been the nation's first line of defense against unemployment for 70 years. UI temporarily replaces part of lost wages, and it reduces the personal financial hardship due to unemployment and stabilizes the economy during economic downturns. 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).

Program Highlights

The UI system continued to stress payment integrity during the past year. With ETA encouragement and funding, thirty five states began cross-matching

payments against the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). The NDNH provides the most cost-effective response to the largest cause of UI overpayments (persons who continue to claim UI benefits after returning to work) by detecting the new hire within weeks, often soon enough to prevent some overpayments by stopping payments before the claimant's entitlement is exhausted. The earlier detection also makes recovery of overpayments easier. Another seven states have signed agreements to use the NDNH. ETA has required all states to be using NDNH as part of BAM procedures by January 1, 2008.

To address the second largest cause of overpayments (errors in handling separation issues) ETA has two efforts underway. First, funding has been provided to states to support the training of approximately 400 adjudicators to address improper payments that result from non-monetary determination errors. Secondly, ETA is facilitating the design and implementation of an automated system: Unemployment Insurance Separation Information Data

Exchange System (UI SIDES). UI SIDES is expected to provide more timely and complete separation information from large multi-state employers or Third Party Agencies to make more accurate benefit eligibility decisions.

ETA also has provided funds to prevent overpayments and ensure quick reemployment through the Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) program. Nineteen states received REA grants in 2007 and the Department has sought budget authority to raise the number to about 40, and has solicited grant applications.

During the year, claims activity slowed slightly, reflecting modest improvement in strong overall labor market conditions. The number of first payments for the year ending June 30, 2007, was down by 1.3 percent from the same period a year before. The age, sex, and racial distributions remained virtually unchanged. An indication of the continued strong labor market is the virtual disappearance of activity in the extended benefit programs.

Adult Program Results

Unemployment Insurance

Summary of Performance Data

- During the year ending June 30, 2007, the UI system met two of its GPRA performance measures, for timely new status determinations and reemployment of UI claimants.
- The percentage of timely first payments, 88.7 percent, was markedly improved from a year before but still fell short of the 90 percent target. Performance in hurricane-affected states accounted for about a quarter of the deficiency.
- The detection of overpayments measure fell about six percent from a year earlier, as the estimated overpayment rate rose by about 12 percent while the overpayments established relative to benefits paid remained flat. Enhancements to the Benefit Accuracy Measurement (BAM) program, enabling more complete estimates of overpayments, account for part of the rise in the overpayment rate.
- The reemployment rate is computed as the percentage of persons who received a UI first payment in a calendar quarter to whom employers paid wages in the following quarter. Because the payment of wages is obtained from

UI wage records, this measure lags other UI measures. The latest data available for the June 30, 2007, report represent first payments made in CY 2006, and reemployment in four quarters ending March 31, 2007.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	88.7%	87.6%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	55.4%	61.4%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	65.1%	62.6%
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	85.0%	82.8%

Operational Data		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Percent of unemployed who have received UI	36.7%	35.9%
Percents of recipients who exhaust benefits	35.4%	35.0%
Percent of recipients of prime working age (25-54)	73.8%	74.3%
Percent of recipients who are female	43.1%	44.7%
New initial UI claims	11,285,153	11,572,495
Number of first UI payments	7,606,551	7,706,097
Average duration of UI (weeks)	15.2	15.4

Program Description

WIA Youth programs serve eligible low-income youth ages 14-21 who face barriers to employment. These include youth who have deficiencies in basic skills or meet one or more qualifying criteria: homeless, 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 employment.

Program Highlights

Sixteen federal interagency Shared Youth Vision Pilot Project teams have been funded to further develop and implement their specific interagency plans to integrate services to the neediest youth in their area. States participating in the \$1.6 million pilot project are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Utah. The states have proposed diverse strategies, which include the creation of an integrated career information website for rural youth, the development of a program to ease the transition of youthful offenders into education or employment, and efforts to identify gaps in services to youth in and aging-out-of foster care.

In April, the Federal Partnership met to discuss the upcoming pilot programs and the next steps and support required by all of the state teams to best implement the Shared Youth Vision. Regional Dialogue Meetings, held in June, provided state Youth Vision teams with an opportunity to discuss strategies for promoting the Vision, building partnerships, and sustaining their collaborative efforts to serve the neediest youth. Several Federal agencies were represented at the dialogues.

A new resource guide available for all youth-serving professionals was recently added to DOL's Youth Services website. Designed to enhance the quality of youth services, "Improving Demand-Driven Services and Performance: Toolkit for Effective Front-Line Services to Youth" will be useful to all professionals assisting youth in developing the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in a demand-driven economy. The Toolkit consists of a manual, which provides information about preparing youth, particularly the neediest youth, to become increasingly more self-sufficient; and the training tools, which deliver the manual's content through a series of modules. The Toolkit is available at: http://www.doleta.gov/youth_services/Toolkit-improve.cfm.

Summary of Performance Data

- This quarter represents the end of the first full program year in which all three youth measures were fully implemented. Reporting on the literacy/numeracy measure was optional in PY 2005. Since results for the literacy/numeracy measure are not reported until a youth participant has completed a full year in the program, full data will not be available until PY 2007.
- For PY 2006, the rate of attainment of a degree or certificate is above the goal of 40 percent. However, at 38.4 percent, results on this measure are slightly below the goal for the fourth quarter of the program year.
- At 51.8 percent, the rate of placement in employment or education for the fourth quarter of the program year is below the goal of 60 percent.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Cumulative Four Quarters ending 6/30/07
Placement in Employment or Education Rate	51.8%	58.2%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate Rate	38.4%	43.4%
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	N/A	N/A

Youth Program Results

Youth Offender Demonstration

Program Description

The Department of Labor has received funding beginning in 1998 to conduct demonstration projects serving youthful offenders. Appropriations for these activities totaled \$12.5 million in FY 1998, \$13.9 million in FY 2000, and roughly \$50 million each year since. The Department has used these funds to support projects aimed at both young offenders and at-risk youth mainly ages 14 to 24. We have supported projects aimed at both youth in the juvenile justice system and young adults in the adult criminal justice system. Through these funds we have supported five main categories of projects:

- Local youth offender projects in high-crime communities aimed both at providing re-entry services to youthful offenders returning home from confinement and preventative efforts for at-risk youth;
- Grants to state juvenile justice agencies directed at improving academic and workforce preparation components in one of the their youth correctional facilities;
- Inter-agency transfers of funds to the Department of Justice to help support the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative;

- Non-competitive grants to national community-based organizations for multi-site projects serving particular target groups of youth offenders and at-risk youth;
- Grants to encourage local coordination of the workforce, juvenile justice, and education systems to assist youth offenders enter high-demand occupations;

Program Highlights

- Over 9,000 participants have been newly enrolled over the past year in projects funded under this initiative, consistent with projections made to Congress of persons to be served with these funds.
- During this quarter, new grants were awarded to five large public school districts to reduce the involvement of youth in gangs and violence and supplemental grants were awarded to selected high-growth youth offender sites to strengthen academic services offered to youth offenders.

Summary of Performance Data

- 2,790 youth ages 18 and above have been placed in jobs, education, or training over the past four quarters.
- The recidivism rate for offender youth ages 14 to 17 served by the program is 11.6 percent.

- The recidivism rate for offender youth age 18 and above served by the program is 11.5 percent.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Cumulative Four Quarters ending 6/30/07 ¹
Percent of youth ages 18 and above placed in jobs, education, or training	54.1%	54.1%
Percent of youth offenders ages 14 to 17 recidivating	11.6%	11.6%
Percent of youth offenders ages 18 and above recidivating	11.5%	11.5%

¹ The placement and recidivism rates presented in this column are cumulative for active projects from the beginning of each grantee's project. Data that is collected cannot distinguish placements and recidivism by the quarter or year a youth was enrolled in the project.

Program Description

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

Summary of Performance Data

- For the period 7/1/2006 through 6/30/2007 the Native American Youth program served 7,755 participants. The majority of youth participants were in-school youth who were placed in summer jobs. The program provides educational and work skills for Native American youth. The program is essential in providing summer employment to Native American youth living on reservations due to the severe lack of employment opportunities on most reservations.
- The median grant award for the Native American youth program is approximately \$36,000; however, many tribes invest their own resources and supplement the Native American youth program in order to serve more participants. Each year for the past several years the Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation have matched federal funds in order to do so.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Cumulative Four Quarters ending 6/30/07
Percentage entering unsubsidized employment	6%	9%
Attainment of a High School Diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels, or completed Occupational Skills training	56%	47%
Participants who Attained Two or more Goals	83%	82%

President's High Growth Job Training Initiative

Program Description

The High Growth Job Training Initiative targets education and skills development resources toward helping workers gain the skills they need to build successful careers. The initiative engages business, education and the workforce investment system to work together to develop solutions to the workforce challenges facing high growth industries.

This initiative is investing in national models and demonstrations of solutions in each of 14 targeted high growth industries.

- **Over 130,000 workers are expected to be served under this initiative.**
- **Over 73,000 workers have already completed their training.**
- **Over 76,000 workers are enrolled in training.**

Program Highlights

Building Partnerships to Advance Automotive Training

Upgrading the Nation's Automotive Programs is a partnership that has

brought together leaders in education, business, industry, and the workforce development system to address worker shortages and training needs within the automotive industry. Under this High Growth Job Training Grant, Gateway Technical College, its industry partners, and others have been advancing automotive training programs across the nation by providing ease of access to the National Automotive Technician Education Foundation (NATEF) certification process, through a combination of Internet technology and a national and regional outreach approach to secondary and postsecondary schools. All educational offerings and websites were created in response to industry need. Through this grant, all 50 states are participating in on-line training, 1,740 instructors participated in training, 6,027 course modules were completed, and \$360,000 in tuition and tool awards to students studying in certified programs had been awarded—all within two years after project implementation, far exceeding the original goals of the grant.

Community-Based Job Training Grants

Program Description

Community-Based Job Training Grants (CBJTGs) seek to strengthen the role of community colleges in promoting the full potential of the U.S. workforce. The primary purpose of the CBJTGs is to build the capacity of community colleges to train workers for success in high growth/high demand industries.

The CBJTGs ensure that the employment system invests strategically in workforce development activities that are relevant to the requirements of local industry. These requirements are defined in the context of the regional economy, and prepare individuals to compete in a global economy through better access to postsecondary education and training.

Success Story

Placement rates rise after first generation of students prove successful

A Community-Based Job Training Grant of \$1,970,252 coupled with consistent recruiting efforts enabled the Metropolitan Community College of Kansas City to line up 17 local manufacturing firms interested in hiring its graduates. Now that investment is paying off for students and employers.

- **The placement rate for program graduates has risen from 70 percent to 82 percent, and is expected to climb higher as several local manufacturing firms have recently expressed interest in becoming partners.**

Companies are drawn to the graduates' customized manufacturing skills, the result of coursework and training carefully aligned with the needs of local businesses. In fact, new workforce partners have been added in three of the last four quarters, due to both diligent recruiting by MCCCKC and word of the on-the-job success of its students spreading among employers. The funding provided by the CBJTG has

also stimulated investment among local partners, leading to over \$309,000 in leveraged resources.

Students are also taking notice. MCCCKC's wide variety of promotions—including job fairs, high school presentations, radio and TV ads, and web page—convinced 675 prospective applicants to attend informational meetings on the training program. The program's success resulted in the college receiving an Honorable Mention in ETA's 2007 Recognition of Excellence Awards for Educating America's 21st Century Workforce.

ETA Internet-Based Assistance

Program Descriptions and Highlights

America's Career InfoNet

www.acinet.org, helps individuals explore career opportunities to make informed employment and education choices. The website features user-friendly occupation and industry information, salary data, career videos, education resources, self-assessment tools, employability check-up assistance, and other resources that support talent development in today's fast paced global marketplace.

Highlights for the Quarter:

- America's Career InfoNet received 2.1 million visits during the April - June 2007 quarter and delivered 25.2 million page views to its customers, a 39 percent increase in page views compared to the same three-month period from last year.
- The Career InfoNet homepage has been updated with a new design, including a new logo, header, and footer as well as new font styles and color scheme. The new design integrates Career InfoNet with the new CareerOneStop portal.
- The CareerOneStop portal features new content for job seekers and new audience pages for students, businesses, career professionals, and regional economic developers.

America's Service Locator

www.servicelocator.org, connects individuals to employment and training opportunities available at local One-Stop Career Centers. The website provides contact information for a range of local work-related services, including unemployment benefits, career development, and educational opportunities.

Highlights for the Quarter:

- America's Service Locator (ASL) received 932,974 visits during the April - June 2007 quarter and delivered over 9 million page views to its customers during this period. This represents an increase of 31 percent in page views from the same period in 2006.
- The ASL homepage has been updated with a new design, including a new logo, header, and footer as well as new font styles and color scheme. The new design integrates ASL with the new CareerOneStop portal.
- ETA sent over 36,000 e-mails on approximately eight different topics to key stakeholders in the workforce development system via the communication database (email push tool) during the April - June quarter. E-mail messages included information on the YouthBuild grants solicitation, Workforce3One Webinars, America's Job Bank transition, and the Workforce Innovations conference. ETA offices use the database to communicate directly with the workforce development system nationwide.
- The ETA Toll Free Help Line (1-877-US2-JOBS), a public information companion to America's Service Locator, received

52,535 calls on workforce issues and answered 38,885 questions concerning unemployment issues during the April - June 2007 quarter. A recently completed Customer Satisfaction Survey showed that 98 percent of callers were satisfied with information and service they received; 89 percent were very pleased and got the information they needed.

Career Voyages

www.careervoyages.gov, informs young adults about occupations that are in demand in high-growth industries. This interactive website provides information regarding the skills and education required for these occupations. Users are able to find education and other opportunities to advance in a career path toward a brighter future. The website is co-sponsored with the U.S. Department of Education.

Highlights for the Quarter:

- Career Voyages received 543,129 visits during the April - June 2007 quarter and delivered 2.5 million page views to its customers during this period, a 44 percent increase in visits over the same period in 2006.
- A Spanish version for each of the high growth industry sectors is now available.

- New sector partner links are available on the Advanced Manufacturing industry sector page.
- A new "Other In-Demand Occupations" page is now available consisting of in-demand occupations outside the high growth and emerging industries.

O*NET OnLine

<http://online.onetcenter.org>, serves as the nation's primary source of occupational skills and competency information, providing comprehensive information on key attributes and characteristics of workers and occupations. The website contains 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 websites received 2.4 million visits during the April - June 2007 quarter, an increase of 11 percent over the same quarter the previous year, and delivered 10.7 million page views to its customers during the period.
- Downloads of O*NET products provide another means of making O*NET information available. Both

ETA Internet-Based Assistance

public and private vendors develop products using O*NET information that reach millions of customers. There were 14,308 downloads of the O*NET database and O*NET Career Exploration Tool files.

- In June, the O*NET project released the latest update of the O*NET database. The new O*NET 12.0 development database provides a comprehensive update for an additional 100 O*NET-SOC occupations, bringing the total of updated occupations from 680 to 780. This database will be implemented in the next update of O*NET OnLine scheduled for fall 2007. However, an application developer or other user may choose to begin using the O*NET 12.0 database at any point. The 12.0 files can also be used in planning for any future update of existing products or in developing new products.
- In their survey responses during the on-going O*NET data collection, job incumbents are provided the opportunity to identify tasks that they feel are not represented in the current survey task list for their respective occupations. Based on a review and analysis of such statements, drawn from the occupations in the initial data

collection, revisions were made to existing tasks and emerging tasks were identified. The updated O*NET Emerging Tasks database file is now downloadable from the O*NET Resource Center Web Site: www.onetcenter.org.

Summary of Performance Data

- Visits to the CareerOneStop, Career Voyages, and O*NET Web sites trended upward in the April-June 2007 quarter by over a million visits compared to the same quarter in the previous year. Visits are an indicator of how much traffic the sites are getting and how many people received information services.
- Page views on CareerOneStop, Career Voyages, and O*NET Web sites trended upward in the April-June 2007 quarter by over 10 million page views compared to the same quarter in the previous year. Page views serve as a proxy for the quantity of information provided to the Web sites' visitors.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 6/30/07	Quarter ending 6/30/06
Number of visits on ACINet	2,140,404	2,223,719
Number of page views on ACINet	25,230,721	18,197,109
Number of page views on ASL	932,974	407,818
Number of visits on Career Voyages	543,129	376,242
Number of page views on Career Voyages	2,502,787	2,511,954
Number of visits on O*NET	2,447,036	2,212,081
Number of page views on O*NET	10,791,404	10,973,817
O*NET product downloads	20,386	16,444

Glossary of Performance Measures

Q=Quarter

COMMON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

(Used by Workforce Investment Act, Wagner-Peyser, TAA, SCSEP, PRI, and NFJP)

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.

Average Earnings Change in Six Months¹

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.

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.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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 the 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

¹ This definition was used for earnings in Program Year 2005.

Glossary of Performance Measures

Q=Quarter

This estimate is based on the 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.

Percent of the H-2B Applications Processed Within 60 Days of Receipt

This estimate is based on the 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, (4) remand issued to the employer, or (5) remand issued to the State Workforce Agency.

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Positive Termination Rate

As a rate, those who either entered unsubsidized employment at termination or attained an employability enhancement, divided by all trainees 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 Page Views on America's Career InfoNet

The Dissemination of O*NET Data Measured by Site Visits

The Number of Page Views on Career Voyages

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

Q=Quarter

completed and closed out divided by the total number of O*NET-SOC occupations during the fiscal year.

Website Visits to O*NET

Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI)

Recidivism Rate

The percentage of participants who are re-arrested for a new crime or re-incarcerated for revocation of a parole or probation violation within one year from release from prison.

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 ¹

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 + Q3 prior to dislocation).

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.

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.

¹ This definition was used for earnings in Fiscal Year 2006.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210
www.dol.gov

